

Book Reviews

The Greig-Duncan Folksong Collection. Vol. 5: edited by Patrick-Shuldham Shaw, Emily B. Lyle and Adam McNaughtan. xxii + 656 pp. ISBN 1873 664 418. Vol. 6: Edited by Patrick Shuldham-Shaw, Emily B. Lyle and Elaine Petrie. xxvii + 608 pp. ISBN 1873 664 426. Edinburgh: Mercat Press, 1995. £35.00 each.

1995 has seen the publication of the fifth and sixth volumes of *The Greig-Duncan Folksong Collection*, a welcome event in view of the fact that five years have passed since Vol. 4 saw the light of day in 1990. Reviewing individual volumes of a multi-volume project in isolation is a risky undertaking, especially since the readers of this journal have not so far had an opportunity to become acquainted with the preceding four volumes. The temptation is therefore great to provide a fairly full description of both the manuscript *Collection* itself and of the nature and history of the project which has its publication in eight substantial volumes as its goal, a daunting task indeed which requires patience and courage as much as scholarly and editorial expertise, and institutional co-operation and financial support.

While it would be wrong for an interim review to succumb to such a temptation, it seems to be nevertheless fitting, indeed necessary, to provide at least the basic factual information regarding the publication history of the first four volumes: Vol. 1 was published in 1981, Vol. 2 in 1983, Vol. 3 in 1987, and Vol. 4 in 1990. The corpus of songs has been divided thematically, and each song 'type' has been given an individual number under which all its variants are grouped together. Vol. 1 (songs nos. 1–185) contains 'Nautical, Military and Historical Songs', as well as 'Songs in which Characters adopt the Dress of the Opposite Sex'; Vol. 2 (songs nos. 186–346) is exclusively devoted to 'Narrative Songs'; in Vol. 3 (songs nos. 347–706) we find 'Songs of the Countryside' and 'Songs of Home and Social Life'; to Vol. 4 (songs 707–928) have been assigned 'Songs about Particular People', 'Night Visiting Songs', and 'Songs of Courtship'; and the two volumes under review (vol. 5, songs nos. 929–1078; Vol. 6, songs nos. 1079–1268) are the first two parts of the extensive section of 'Songs of Love and Marriage', Vol. 5 concentrating on happy relationships and the reconciliation of parted lovers, and Vol. 6 focusing on 'Sad Love Songs' or what the original editor had called 'Songs of Unhappy Love'. Looking ahead, Vol. 7 will be the third volume in this trilogy, whereas Vol. 8 will contain songs of parting and children's songs, as well as general indexes and commentaries on the whole *Collection*. All the songs and other materials published in this enormous undertaking stem, of course, as the title indicates, from the collections of 3,500 texts and 3,300 tunes made from the north-east earlier this century by Gavin Greig (1856–1914), schoolmaster at Whitehill School, New Deer,

and the Rev. James Bruce Duncan (1848–1917), United Free Church minister at Lynturk near Alford. The results of their efforts are housed in Aberdeen University Library.

At present, the songs contained in each volume are only indexed by title and by singer or source, and for anybody unfamiliar with the regional tradition it is therefore difficult to develop a sense of what songs the printed collection actually contains and how they link up with other published song collections and anthologies. Anybody interested in Child Ballads, for example, has to peruse the whole 'Notes' section in order to discover that Vol. 5 contains variants of Child 7, 17, 53, 98, 99, 100, 101, 221, 232, 233, 238, 239, 240, 252, 263 and 293 (although not in that order), and that Vol. 6 has variants of Child 4, 9, 24, 62, 63, 64, 75, 76, 84, 201, 204, 215, 216, 222, 235, 237, 259, 269, 294 and 295 (also not in that order). Similarly references in the 'Notes' show that there are numerous connections with Malcolm Laws' canons of American balladry.

While the corpora of Child and Laws ballads are comparatively easily identified, other songs or song clusters prove to be much more elusive since cross-references in the 'Notes' are not intended to be exhaustive. This is not surprising in view of the fact that, according to Adam McNaughtan, editor of Vol. 5, for instance, the volume entrusted to his editorial care is a bit of a 'mixed bag', containing such thematic song types as 'rhapsodies about love, description of a lover (unnamed), direct addresses to a lover (unnamed), chance encounters leading to marriage, initial difficulties overcome, family opposition resisted (unto marriage or death), disguised sailors' returns, lovers disguised, lovers tested, love and marriage, family love, miscellaneous broadsides and Victorian sentimental songs'. It further complicates matters that some forty of the 150 songs presented in that volume have English origins and that nine are Irish although most of them have developed Scottish characteristics. What Greig and Duncan collected, it seems, genuinely reflected the nature of the songs sung by the north-east 'folk' in their time.

The Greig-Duncan Folksong Collection is obviously one of the greatest publishing events in Scottish folklore research. The practice of assigning individual volumes to individual editors, under the supervision of the general editor, Dr Emily B. Lyle, is a reasonable practical solution to what otherwise might have become an intractable problem. As things stand at present, however, each volume is more or less self-contained, and it will take a series of well-constructed analytical indexes in the last volume to make the materials in this extensive collection truly accessible to the user. To take just a couple of examples: I was surprised to find the title 'Ythan Side' listed as variant C of song no. 1130 'Glasgow Green' (Vol. 6, 129), especially since neither the tune nor the one-stanza text appear to have any connection with the well-known 'Ythanside' the several variants of which are presented as song no. 951 in Vol. 5, 38–47, but which is not mentioned in the 'Notes' under 1130. At present, there is therefore no way of knowing whether there is any link between the two songs or not, or why it is listed under 1130 in the first place. On the other hand, my interest was aroused by song no. 1058 (Vol.

5, 553) 'My ain Countrie' because of the way in which its refrain is echoed in Thomas Hardy's *Mayor of Casterbridge*. In the brief 'Note' (638), Duncan is quoted as saying: 'Words different from Cunningham', but since Cunningham is not included among the abbreviated references, this leaves the interested user stranded, unless he is already thoroughly familiar with the biographical background to Scottish folk-song publications.

The opening up of the whole multi-volume publication will obviously be an arduous, though rewarding enterprise. In view of the fact that it is likely to take some considerable time to accomplish, it might be useful to split the projected volume 8 into two separate parts, the first containing, as planned, the 'Songs of Parting' and 'Children's Songs', and the second the general indexes and commentaries. Such a division would at least ensure that all the primary materials will have been made available to the public, independent of the scholarly apparatus which is to follow.

The completed publication of *The Greig-Duncan Folksong Collection* will be a remarkable achievement, eagerly awaited by a wide range of potential users. All those involved in this demanding enterprise are already to be congratulated on both their vision and their commitment to bringing this completion about.

W. F. H. NICOLAISEN

Scottish Traditional Tales edited by Alan Bruford and Donald A. MacDonald. Polygon: Edinburgh, 1994. ISBN 0 7486 61506. 488 + viii pp.

The Scottish book world is not short of story and legend collections but this anthology is not typical of such publications in that it provides much more than an assemblage of story texts for as wide an audience as possible. Over one hundred texts from the manuscripts and audio recordings of the School of Scottish Studies feature under eleven headings defined by theme or genre such as 'children's tales' or 'legends of witchcraft'. Although there are, of course, overlaps, the second half of the book contains largely legendary material and the first more international popular tales. The Scots transcriptions maintain features of the spoken dialect in which the texts are from Gaelic-using tellers. In contrast to more general publications, the editors provide explanation of how they have brought verbatim transcripts of live recordings to the printed page.

Obviously, some areas of the country have been better covered by the School's fieldworkers: the Northern and Western Isles and Perthshire are particularly well represented here. Certain narrative forms do not feature, such as the modern legend and more specifically local traditions, and longer *Märchen* typical amongst travellers as these have been extensively published in collections by, for example, Duncan Williamson. The enormous variety and the presentation of this collection convey the richness and diversity of the oral narrative tradition that existed well

into this century. As would be expected of a volume edited by two experts in the field of Scottish oral narrative and folklore, the texts are well annotated, their exact sources indicated, with pointers to alternative published versions and to studies of the type, and there are references to the AT and ML indexes where applicable. This allows the interested reader to follow up different versions and treatments of a story elsewhere. There are also brief sketches of some of the storytellers, explanations of possibly obscure vocabulary, and background information to a narrative if such exists, in terms of its place in international tradition or in history.

Besides its variety and the reliability of its texts as genuine examples of oral literature, what makes this anthology particularly valuable is the introductory essay by the late Alan Bruford, who was for years editor of *Tocher*, a magazine that includes narrative transcripts also but without much referencing or comment. The introduction provides an informative and insightful survey of the Scottish situation and sets it in the international contexts of traditional material and of collection and scholarship. It describes some of the typical social settings for the telling of stories, their transmission media other than the oral performance, the role of story in custom cycles, the traditions more associated with particular socio-cultural and linguistic regions, and the identity of the tellers of different genres. There is a clear explanation of the main international classification systems and of how their terminologies relate to generic features and functions. With a review of the important literature, this gives a good background to the account of how international and trans-cultural collection started, before a brief history of such activity in Scotland and a summary of some of the main trends and tendencies in narrative analysis and theoretical and methodological approaches since the nineteenth century. This is enormously valuable and will allow the more general reader, attracted to this book for its story content, to gain an understanding of why academics gather and study oral literature, and to see the Scottish, and often very regional, traditions in wider settings. It is also important that the editors were prolific collectors in the field and, therefore, can impart their insight into the creative process experienced by tellers, the way narratives are transmitted, and why and how we tell, invent and enjoy stories.

FIONA M. MACDONALD

Scottish Ballads edited by Emily Lyle. Canongate Press. Edinburgh: 1994. 288 pp. ISBN 0 86241 477 6, £4.99.

Printed as Canongate Classics 55, *Scottish Ballads* provides a judicious selection of Scottish versions of eighty-three texts of Child ballads, mostly historical and taken from printed books and manuscripts. A very few texts are taken from twentieth century

oral tradition. While the texts themselves are the heart of the matter, the introduction and notes are essential elements in framing and contexting the printed words.

Emily Lyle's introduction reflects her long familiarity with the ballad in Scotland: she touches on the historical background of the study of balladry and the appearance of texts; she points out that any text or tune that we have has survived in many ways by pure chance: 'When we remember that a ballad could be sung by very many singers and could be sung by one singer on many occasions, we realise that what was picked up by collectors was only a small sample' (p. 10); she speaks to the characteristics of the material, especially to the Scottish versions; she underlines the fact that ballads are songs — 'We should never forget that the ballad is a sung genre with a whole musical dimension that is not caught by the printed text' (p. 12); and she offers a useful discussion about the multiple performance contexts where ballads occur. Ballads may be performed for oneself, even silently; they may be performed to an audience belonging to the group to which the singer belongs and may or may not be accompanied by prose expansions and discussion; they may be performed for collectors, often outsiders; and they may be recontextualised for other contexts. In fact one of the primary ways in which ballads have been recontextualised is in printed works such as this one.

The notes appear after the texts and provide a wealth of essential information concerning sources — sometimes printed books, in other instances manuscript collections, or tape recorded versions. Lyle provides the name of the singer if known and indicates whether or not there is a tune recorded for the text cited. In fact, the notes flesh out the introduction in providing additional data about the ballad: note number 10 to 'The Baron of Brackley' is a case in point, giving a thumbnail sketch of the kinds of contemporary transmission a ballad may have. The text was recorded from a Glasgow woman who learned it from a revival singer; Hamish Henderson, she says, 'launched' it 'on the folk scene'.

For my taste, I would have preferred to have the notes as headnotes to the individual ballads, readily accessible before perusing the text; and I would like to have seen the tunes, when available, printed with the text as a visual reminder that the ballad is, as Lyle says, a 'sung genre'. Note 8 to the Introduction says that a cassette was to be issued to go with this volume; while I have not seen/heard it, such a record of the musical nature of the genre will be an extra benefit to this book. Lyle has chosen to continue a scholarly tradition of privileging versions of Child ballads; perhaps it is unfortunate to continue that practice which excludes the bothy ballads and other songs with narrative focus. What we have in *Scottish Ballads* is a potpourri of some of the ballads which have flowered on Scottish soil, perhaps personal favourites printed as poems; yet the collection offers a splendid introduction to one of the fascinating genres of vernacular literature. It is good to have such accessible and sensibly chosen texts available both for reading pleasure and for student use.

MARY ELLEN BROWN

Scottish Customs from the Cradle to the Grave by Margaret Bennett. Polygon. Edinburgh: 1992. ISBN 0 7486 6118 2. xxii + 298 pp.

This work sits between being a valuable resource for the folklore student and an attractive work on domestic and social life with a very broad appeal. It consists of extracts taken from publications, manuscripts and tape-recorded interviews (some of them conducted by the author) that describe and comment on folklore associated with the three most crucial phases of transition in the life-cycle, which also provide the chapter-subjects: 'Childbirth and Infancy', 'Love, Courtship and Marriage' and 'Death and Burial'. After a short introduction by the editor that sets the extracts in the general context of that life-cycle stage, and uses proverbs to illustrate points made, relevant material is arranged thematically, under more specific headings. The quoted passages cover various aspects of the routines, rituals, attitudes and beliefs prevailing for each life-crisis, with examples of practice and comment from the sixteenth century up to the present. Depending on the available resources, most of the country is covered, including urban areas, and a number of photographs is included.

Bennett has plundered many of the 'classic' Scottish folklore publications, such as Gregor and Martin, for their observations; the transcriptions that are used from the holdings of the School of Scottish Studies contain more personal testimony that stimulates the reader's own recollection of comparable experiences. The inclusion of modern evidence reminds us that much of our daily lives and knowledge will not be recorded because it is seen as mundane and is taken for granted, so this book is thought-provoking in itself and is not limited by frequently found popular notions of what is folklore — rural, quaint, and of the past. The selections often contain interesting descriptions of folklife (for example, the practical care of the new-born) and social history, and the 'official' side is sometimes voiced (for example, a non-professional Orkney midwife's account is matched with that of a consultant paediatrician).

Although Bennett indicates her sources precisely and gives the necessary background information about the identity of the informant or the collecting context, in parts the annotation is sparse and seems rather arbitrary. However, this is a valuable work in that it brings together and organises a huge mass of information, illustration and commentary from disparate sources that are readily accessible to neither the general reader nor most students. It shows the wealth of existing material and indicates with the good bibliography where folklore can be further sought. Moreover, its broad outlook may help to dispel some misconceptions about what folklore means and how it is researched, and it shows the multiplicity of perspectives that one needs when looking at such universal events as birth, marriage, sex, pregnancy, death and mourning, as well as demonstrating how revealing, important and informative apparently incidental detail may be. Scotland sorely needs analytical and theoretical studies in the fields of ethnology and folkloristics. This survey of primary resources may spur others on to interpretation, although longer introductions and more

discussion of sources, and how they can be handled, might have encouraged this further, as would have the inclusion in the bibliography of secondary studies of similar material from outside Scotland to exemplify what can be done with a body of evidence like this one. Nevertheless, this is an entertaining, highly readable survey of the descriptive literature and some oral resources for the life-cycle high points, a valuable collection for even those well-acquainted with the topics and material who will no longer need to search library shelves to see what Martín had to say about handfasting or what is in the archives of the School of Scottish Studies on the subject of Skye funerals.

FIONA M. MACDONALD

Speaking in our Tongues. Proceedings of a Colloquium on Medieval Dialectology and Related Disciplines, edited by D. S. Brewer, Margaret Laing and Keith Williamson. Cambridge: 1994. xii + 231 pp.

At the latest since the publication of the four-volume *Linguistic Atlas of Late Mediaeval English* (McIntosh *et al.*, 1986) and the follow-up project on early Middle English (see *Catalogue of Sources for a Linguistic Atlas of Early Mediaeval English*, Laing 1993) the University of Edinburgh has established itself together with its strong traditions also in Scots and Gaelic as a very important centre on medieval dialectology. It was only natural therefore that the Colloquium on Medieval Dialectology and Related Disciplines was held there in April 1992, the proceedings of which were published two years later in the book under review.

The organisers 'sought to provide a forum for a liberal exchange of views on two major themes: (1) problems and concerns common to the investigation of different medieval vernaculars; (2) how the study of language variation might be more fully integrated with the divers related disciplines which contribute to define its historical, cultural and social context' (editors' introduction, 1f.). How successful were they in their attempts? By inviting representatives from the fields of philology, textual studies, ethnology, codicology and palaeography, onomastics, word geography, lexicography and history they went a long way to achieving their second goal. The organisers were less successful with the first theme as English clearly dominates the scene, being at the centre of ten papers. There is, unfortunately, only little room for the problems connected with other medieval vernaculars, Dutch and French being the only ones treated, apart from the Celtic languages, which in Edinburgh, of course, comes as no surprise. In Fisiak 1995 the spectrum is broader including, in addition to Old and Middle English, Old French and Middle Dutch, also Middle High German and Slavic languages.

As the adopted title Colloquium reveals, the emphasis was very much on discussing the generally rather brief papers. Many of the remarks in the question – answer periods following the papers delivered in each section are quite illuminating and it is therefore

to be welcomed that the discussions are also published — in edited form, of course; they occupy a little over one third of the book, fifty-one pages as against 141 pages of the thirteen papers themselves, to be precise.

Twelve papers were presented within the framework of four panels which were well balanced with three papers in each panel. In addition there was a keynote address by Anthonij Dees on 'Historical dialectology and literary text traditions' (117–125) dealing with dialectal variation in late thirteenth and early fourteenth century French in a most insightful way. Under the heading of Panel I 'Taxonomy and Typology in Medieval Dialect Studies' the following three papers appear: 'On the origin and spread of initial voiced fricatives and the phonemic split of fricatives in English and Dutch' by Hans F. Nielsen (19–30), 'The study of medieval language in the Low Countries: the good, the bad and the future' by P.Th. van Reenen (31–49) and 'Descriptions of dialect and areal distributions' by Michael Benskin (169–187). Panel II, entitled 'Manuscript Studies and Literary Geography', contains the following papers: Richard Beadle, 'Middle English texts and their transmission, 1350–1500: some geographical criteria' (69–91); A. I. Doyle, 'A palaeographer's view' (93–97) examining the educational background to manuscript production and Jeremy J. Smith, 'A philologist's view' (99–105), where the author considers the relationship between modern linguistic theory and traditional philology. The following three papers form Panel III 'Languages in Contact': Angus McIntosh, 'Codes and cultures' (135–137) arguing that only extralinguistic factors can account for a great deal of linguistic variation also in the Middle Ages, as is the case now; William Gillies, 'The Celtic languages: some current and some neglected questions' (139–147) and Helmut Gneuss, 'Language contact in early medieval England: Latin and Old English' (149–157). The final Panel 'Word Geography' is represented by Terry Hoad on 'Word geography: Previous approaches and achievements' (197–203); Robert E. Lewis on 'Sources and techniques for the study of Middle English word geography' (205–214) and Gillian Fellows-Jensen on 'Place-names and word geography: some words of warning' (215–224) where she draws particular attention to the value of field names as sources of localisable vocabulary.

Only a few additional comments can be made here. As is to be expected, some papers show a greater richness in novel ideas than others. That the results of word-geographical studies in Middle English are disappointing is one of these cyclical repetitions. In view of the suggestions made, may we now hope that the situation in this area will be improved? With regard to Nielsen's paper it should be noted that whatever the origin of initial voiced fricatives, the phenomenon spread beyond English and Dutch, from England to Brittany (cf. Tristram 1995) and from the Netherlands to North Germany. The realisations of the definite article and related words in English (Nielsen, 25f.) can only be tackled satisfactorily when the present-day dialectal situation is also considered (cf. Viereck 1995). Benskin draws attention to methods of numerical taxonomy by which dialectal data can be analysed and dialect areas with their perspective centres established and cites a few uncategorised references. As welcome

as the computer assistance no doubt is, such a procedure is only sensible if there is a sufficient amount of data available on all linguistic levels as these ought to be analysed separately. Moreover, quality should not be buried by quantity. However, there are recent developments, not specifically referenced by Benskin, where the computer generates together with the map lists of features showing precisely what linguistic features contribute to the structure of a particular dialect area.

'The organiser hoped that the Colloquium might be a first step towards the promotion of interdisciplinary studies and collaboration between institutions and individuals across areas of common interest' (editors' introduction, 3). This reviewer hopes it was and that it will have an impact on research and will be followed by further meetings.

WOLFGANG VIERECK

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Hebridean Island. Memories of Scarp. Angus Duncan; ed. A. Duncan. Tuckwell Press, East Linton (1995). xxii, 218 pp. 70 photographs, 3 maps. £16.99. ISBN 1 898410 02 X.

Hebridean Island largely consists of Angus Duncan's manuscript account of his upbringing on Scarp, which has been edited by his son, Arthur Duncan. Writing in the 1940s and 50s, the son of a former Scarp schoolmaster, Duncan describes life on that small island off the west coast of Harris in the last decade of the nineteenth century and the early twentieth. Reading this lucid, fond, but unsentimental account, one forgets that Scarp has been uninhabited since 1971; younger islanders, like myself, today tend only to associate many such previously occupied isles with seasonal grazing, naturalist visitors and dayrips. Easily readable, the text situates the reader in a vibrant, hard-working community that, with a steady decrease, numbered from two to one hundred people between 1881 and 1931.

The full descriptions of many aspects of Scarp daily life apply to the Hebrides generally in this period, while still maintaining a definite local emphasis. Thirty chapters, some of which were published in *An Gaidheal* in the 1950s, cover a wide

array of subjects: communal labour and social entertainment and relations; oral tradition; agriculture, husbandry and fishing; topography and natural history; household life and material production; the school and mission; island history and connections with mainland Harris; portraits of local figures who made an impression on the writer as he was growing up; and his childhood experiences. This last element is treated in a way that I have not encountered in any other book on the Western Isles and contains much that is new to me and valuable. Duncan's detailed, intimate knowledge of Scarp is apparent, but his writing subtly conveys the freshness and openness of his boyhood worldview when he describes events and places from a childhood perspective. For me, this balance of information and creativity distinguishes *Hebridean Island* from most other works it might be classed along with, but which are often either dryly 'factual', or romanticizing and misrepresentative. I hope that to complement this book there might be somewhere a girl's-eye account awaiting publication to give us entry into female experiences and socialization in such a community.

The chapters avoid reiteration and show that even a relatively isolated community like Scarp was, before the turn of the century, integrated, and increasingly so, into the national market economy and state and into Anglo-Scottish culture, without making overt judgments on the implications of these ineluctable trends. Duncan would have acknowledged that benefits were accrued as well as losses suffered with such changes, although they ultimately led to complete depopulation. Within his narrative itself, which is, after all, to a great extent reminiscence, I sometimes felt there was a 'gap' between the years described and the time of writing that might have been dealt with, although the appendix fills some of this. Duncan also depicts as in the past practices and aspects of island lifestyle that were still very true of Hebridean society in the 1950s. Little is said about language, which is surprising, and the insertion of more Gaelic vocabulary would have enriched the story.

The editor's biographical notes on the author and his family contextualise and add another layer to Angus Duncan's writing. Forty-five pages of appended notes by the editor and experts on specific topics both enlarge upon 'empirical' material (e.g. geology, demography, flora and fauna) and expand the description of cultural life and social organisation (e.g. of shared labour, folktales and their tellers, weddings). The editor also brings the Scarp account up to the present with a useful, brief discussion of ownership and other issues, and the bibliography is a good selection for the islands and their history.

The black and white and recent colour photographs convey information and add to the attractiveness of this appealing book. In conclusion, I would recommend this to both the casual reader and the researcher who is interested in the social and cultural life, and livelihoods pursued, in the islands, in the past. The core chapters alone constitute a work that is engaging, informative and sensitive, and very evidently based on the experiences of an insider.

FIONA M. MACDONALD

Scotland's Place-Names. David Dorward. Mercat Press, Edinburgh, 1995. £9.99 (paperback, 171 pp.).

It is now nearly twenty years since David Dorward's little booklet on Scotland's place-names appeared as a companion volume to *Scotland's Surnames*. Both were light in content, sometimes lighthearted, and written in a style that was very acceptable to the general reader wishing to learn the basics of Scottish names.

The market for such books has developed considerably since the 1970s, and Dorward has responded to what is obviously a more demanding readership by producing a more detailed version (called 'Expanded Edition' on the cover). A short introduction deals with the languages of Scotland, accompanied by a rather misleading map (p. 4) giving rough settlement areas for Picts, Southclyde Britons and the Kingdom of Northumbria. The paragraph on 'P-Celtic' lumps both Pictish and Cumbric together, while conceding the complexity of the relationship between these two p-Celtic languages.

The four maps on pps. 11–14, 'Ancient District Names', 'The Old Counties and Shires', 'The Former Regional Councils' and 'The New Councils' attempt to clarify the situation regarding regional and district names. However, these maps are crude (*Bute* on the second map is located in what seems to be Cowal), lack boundaries, and will anger the folk of the Northern Isles, since Orkney and Shetland are not marked. It would have been useful to have included the names of the Western Isles, and Muileachs will be distressed that the island of Mull is labelled 'Morvern' on the first map.

The main body of information is contained in an alphabetical listing of the major place-name elements, from *aber-* to *worth* with the occasional inclusion of common 'problem' – names such as 'Gordon', 'Grampians' and 'Rest and be Thankful'. Here the treatment is readable, occasionally witty, and often quite scholarly. Most of the names discussed are dealt with in a sensible manner, although a number of errors are evident. *Auchenshuggle* (p. 16) is probably from *seigal* 'rye' rather than from *sabhal* 'barn'; the Gaelic form of *Ardgour* (p. 19) is *aird ghobhair* 'height of the goats' instead of 'ard ghober', and *letter* (p. 88) is Gaelic *leth-tir*, literally 'half-land'. *Craiglochhart* (p. 37) was recorded in 1278 as being the property of Sir Stephen Locard, so can scarcely be from *luchard* 'encampment'.

There are some surprising omissions. It would have been useful to have discussed the name *Hebrides* which most readers regard as an ancient name, and there is no mention of *Iona*.

In total, this book deals with about 2,200 Scottish place-names and place-name generics, giving a pretty comprehensive coverage. Some obscure generics are effectively dealt with, such as *threap* 'dispute', in names like *Threeland* (p. 45); *lann* 'enclosure' in such as *Lanbryde* and *Lynchat*; *rath* in *Rathillet*, *Radernie* and *Ratray*, and *tairbeart* in the various *Tarberts*, *Tarbets* and *Tarbat*.

Most general readers with little or no background in Scottish history or language will find this a useful book. It makes no pretensions at scholarship, yet contains scholarly material. The index is accurate, and should give most readers basic derivations for the most common Scottish names, without breaking new ground. If it stimulates further investigation of the subject, it will have served its purpose very well.

IAN A. FRASER

Books Noticed

Books included here may also be reviewed separately. In addition to books sent for review, notice is also made of books otherwise drawn to the Editors' attention.

The groupings are as far as possible according to the subject categories of the International Ethnological Bibliography (ed. Dr Rainer Alsheimer, University of Bremen, FB10 (Kulturwissenschaft), Postfach 330 440, D — 2800 Bremen 33, Germany).

01 *Ethnology as a Science*

Sources

Margaret Fay Shaw, *From the Alleghenies to the Hebrides. An Autobiography*. Canongate Press, Edinburgh 1993. 150 pp. £12.99. [The life's journey from Philadelphia to Canna of a renowned folklorist, talented writer and photographer, who has gained mastery of the language and song of Gaeldom. The details given of traditional ways and tasks, especially in South Uist, and of wartime conditions in Canna, have much value.]

Cecil Sinclair, *Tracing Scottish Local History. A Guide to Local History Research in the Scottish Record Office*, Scottish Record Office, HMSO Edinburgh, 1994, viii + 167 pp. £7.95. [An essential guide to historical and ethnological research, arranged according to themes; houses and streets, estates and farms, parishes, burghs, ports, franchise jurisdictions, districts, sheriffdoms and counties, roads, rails and canals, schools, businesses, recreation.]

History of Ethnology

Bjarne Rogan, ed. *Det nære og det fremmede. Vindu mot fransk etnologi*, Novus Forlag, Oslo 1993, 248 pp. [This 'window on French ethnology' assembles a selection of articles by well-known French ethnologists, mainly from the 1980s. They give a good overview of three of the main themes in French ethnology: the study of symbolism, of regional and cultural identity, and the question of the researcher's relationship to the object of study. Aspects of food play a prominent role. The special character of French ethnology is well demonstrated.]

Methods, Techniques, aids

Jan M. Fladmark, ed., *Heritage, Conservation, Interpretation, Enterprise*, Donhead Publishing Ltd., 28 Southdean Gardens, Wimbledon, London SW19 6NU, 1993. 355

pp. £35.00. [These papers, presented at The Robert Gordon University Heritage Convention 1993, reflect state-of-the-art thinking about cultural landscapes, planning for interpretation, interpretation and presentation, the arts and crafts. They are concerned with stewardship of the land and of cultural assets, in a wide-ranging series of approaches.]

02 *Regional Ethnology*

Celtic Language Area

Clodagh Brennan Harvey, *Contemporary Irish Traditional Narrative. The English Language Tradition*, University of California Publications, Folklore and Mythology Studies Vol. 35, University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles, Oxford 1992. vii + 130 pp. [A contemporary study covering the background, social change, folklore collectors and the status of the two language traditions in Ireland, all as they affect the storytelling tradition.]

03 *Ethnicity, Identity, Living Styles*

General.

Christy Bing, *The Lairds of Arbuthnott*, Capability Publishing, Edzell 1993. 128 pp. £6.99. [Written by one of the family, this is the first proper history of the senior branch of the Arbuthnotts since the late 17th century.]

Carol Edington, *Court and Culture in Renaissance Scotland. Sir David Lindsay of the Mount*, Tuckwell Press, East Linton 1995. x + 276 pp. £30.00. [Sir David Lindsay, an important figure in fifteenth to sixteenth century literature, is examined within the historical, political and religious context of his period. The book traces Lindsay's career at the courts of James IV and James V and his involvement in current religious controversies; it looks at him as a political thinker and especially at his concepts of kingship and commonweal; and it examines his poetry in the light of the religious climate on the eve of the Reformation.]

Helen and Keith Kelsall, *Scottish Lifestyle 300 Years Ago. New Light on Edinburgh and Border Families with a New Chapter on Music Making*, Scottish Cultural Press, Aberdeen 1993. vii + 262 pp. £9.95. [Paperback reprint, with revisions and additions, of the hardback 1986 volume. It deals with a related group of Merse lairds (the Hume family and its social network), using contemporary household account books, diaries, etc. to

illuminate the details of their domestic and public lives. Much light is thrown on the background to the period.]

Helen and Keith Kelsall, *An Album of Scottish Families 1694–96. Being the first instalment of George Home's Diary supplemented by much further research into the Edinburgh and Border families forming his extensive social network*, Aberdeen University Press, 1990. 73 + 158 pp. £14.95. [A presentation of a remarkable late 17th century diary, full of details of botany, agriculture and medicine, and of industrial, social, legal and political history.]

John Kerr, *Life in the Atholl Glens*, Perth and Kinross District Libraries, Perth 1993. 128 pp. £9.95. Well illustrated. [The author, who has been researching Atholl for over 25 years, has packed a great deal of interesting detail into his chapters on the eight glens — Garry, Girnaig, Tilt, Tarf, Loch, Fender, Bruar and Errichy.]

Colin MacDonald, *Life in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland: Echoes of the Glen & Highland Journey*, the Mercat Press, Edinburgh 1993. xiii + 157 + 159. £10.95. [A re-issue of two of Colin MacDonald's books (*Echoes*, 1936; *H.J.*, 1943). Very readable, and full of information about ways of life in a Cromartie glen and the West of Scotland. The writer, born on a croft in 1882, became a Land Officer with the Department of Agriculture for Scotland, and later, Gaelic-speaking member of the Land Court.]

Bjarne Rogan, *Dagligliv i Ny-Hellesund. Om mennesker, familier og hendelser i et øysamfunn på sørlandskysten på første del av 1900-tallet*, (daily life in Ny-Hellesund. On people, families and events in an island community on the south coast in the early 1900s), Novus Forlag, Oslo 1992. 187 pp. [A novel approach to oral history. The editor has worked with three informants and presents their stories not in thematic sequences, but allowing each to speak independently about his/her home, each one deepening the story. The material, once edited, was then seen and agreed with the informants. This use of oral history has produced a remarkable story of an island community.]

Anna Ritchie, *Viking Scotland*, B. T. Batsford Ltd. / Historic Scotland, London 1993. 143 pp. [A well-illustrated survey of the remains and evidence of the Vikings, including language, landscape and the physical remains of houses, graves, weapons and other items.]

Dorothy Slee, *Two Generations of Edinburgh Folk* (Flashbacks 1), Canongate Academic in association with The European Ethnological Research Centre and National Museums of Scotland, Edinburgh 1993. xi + 64 pp. £7.99. [The first in an oral history series designed to throw light on the lives and working contexts of individuals. This volume deals with tenement life as experienced by one family from the Victorian period to the post-Second World War era].

Roderick Wilkinson, *Memories of Maryhill*, Canongate Academic, 1993. 168 pp. £9.99. [The story of a twentieth century boyhood in a poor but respectable part of Glasgow.]

Lachlan B. Young, *Mull of Kintyre to Moosburg. Memories of Peace and War; 1914–1945*. Perth & Kinross District Libraries, Perth 1994. 206 pp. [A volume of memories about the early life of the author on a small farm in the days of horse power, with an outline of the activities of the farming year. It next deals with his education (the author went on to become a Director of Education) and teaching experience, and finally with his experiences as a soldier in Britain and North Africa, and as a Prisoner of War in Italy and Germany. Factually, realistically and readably written.]

04 Age, Family, Group

Women.

Ian MacDougall, ed., *'Hard work, ye ken'*. Midlothian Women Farmworkers (Flashbacks 2), Canongate Academic in association with the European Ethnological Research Centre and National Museums of Scotland, Edinburgh 1993. xiii + 97 pp. £7.99. [The working lives of four Midlothian women, as tape-recorded by the editor, using their own dialect expressions and phrases to convey details of work done, home life, families, dress, food and entertainment.]

Children, Adolescence

Iona MacGregor, *Bairns, Scottish Children in Photographs*, National Museums of Scotland, Edinburgh 1994. 152 pp. £14.99. [A selection of photographs from the National Museum of Scotland's Scottish Life Archive, which fully demonstrates the wealth of the Archive's holdings. The sections include home and family, education and religion, sickness and health, institutions, work and play, at various social levels. The period covered is one of unprecedented social change.]

05 Economy, World of Work, Occupations

General.

Hugh Cheape, Ed., *Tools & Traditions. Studies in European Ethnology Presented to Alexander Fenton*, National Museums of Scotland, Edinburgh 1993. xv + 272 pp. £35.00. [Contributions by thirty-seven international scholars on subjects ranging through ethnological surveys and museums, farming, ploughs and spades, harvesting, hay

wagons, cattle and shielings, food and drink, buildings, furniture, crafts and dress, and aspects of language and personal and place-names.]

John Love and Brenda McMullen, eds., *A Salmon for the Schoolhouse. A Nairnshire parish in the Nineteenth Century* (Sources in Local History 3), Canongate Academic in association with The European Ethnological Research Centre and the National Museums of Scotland, Edinburgh 1994. xi + 160 pp. £8.99. [The record of Robert Thomson, born 1838, school teacher at Cawdor, then Ardcloch, and a gifted botanist and entomologist. He also had a strong interest in folklore, place-names and antiquities.]

Mowbray Pearson, ed., *More Frost and Snow. The Diary of Janet Burnet 1758–1795* (Sources in Local History 2), Canongate Academic in association with The European Ethnological Research Centre and the National Museums of Scotland, Edinburgh 1994. viii + 127 pp. £14.94. [A diary from the 18th century, early in itself and exceptional in having been written by the wife of an Aberdeenshire landowner. The weather has a strong role to play.]

Gathering, Hunting, Fishing

Angus Martin, *Fishing and Whaling*, National Museums of Scotland, Edinburgh 1995. 84 pp. £4.99. [A wide ranging survey of fishing, starting from the shore and moving to the deep sea. Weather lore, wrecks, and the lives and customs of fisher folk are also taken into account. Well illustrated.]

Ørnulv Vorren, *Reindrift og nomadisme i Helgeland. I Beskrivelse; II Kartmessig fremstilling* (Reindeer herding and nomadism in Helgeland, I description, II maps) (Tromsø Museums skrifter xxi, 1–2), Novus Forlag, Oslo 1986. 186 pp. + maps volume. [The study, by the head of the Sami-Ethnographic Dept. of Tromsø Museum, deals with the subject from the turn of the century till the Occupation of 1940, when nomadism still maintained its traditional patterns.]

Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Forestry

Alexander Fenton, Ed., *At Brechin with Stirks. A Farm Cash Book From Buskhead, Glenesh, Angus, 1885–1898*. (Sources in Local History 1), Canongate Academic in association with The European Ethnological Research Centre and the National Museums of Scotland, Edinburgh 1994. viii + 95 pp. £14.99. [The full text of a farmer's cash book with a detailed analysis showing the financial returns, and aspects of the everyday life of a farmer in an Angus glen in the later 19th century.]

Inja Smerdel, *Ovčiarstvo na Pivki*, Lipa 1989. 123 pp. [A study of transhumance in sheep-farming in Pivka, a region of western Slovenia, as the practice is remembered amongst the last of the transhumant sheep-breeders. Summary in English.]

Inja Smerdel, *Oselniki*, Slovene Ethnographic Museum, Ljubljana 1994. 318 pp. [No. 4 in the publications of the Museum. A meticulously documented historical study and catalogue of scythe whetstone holders, their manufacture and use, with an extensive English text. An important contribution to the history of hay-harvesting techniques and to 'folk art', in the decoration of these wooden holders.]

Other branches of the Economy

Tom Donnelly, *The Aberdeen Granite Industry*, Centre for Scottish Studies, University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen 1994. vii + 186 pp. £9.50. [A historical study of a subject important not only for the buildings of Aberdeen and the Northeast, but also for other parts of Scotland. It divides the granite industry into three periods; growth before 1830, consolidation 1830–80, and its structure, 1880–1939. The granite masters and the labour force are also discussed.]

Handicrafts

Enid Gauldie, *Spinning and Weaving*, National Museums of Scotland, Edinburgh 1995. 80 pp. £4.99. [A useful introduction to and survey of spinning and weaving equipment and techniques from prehistory to recent times. Well illustrated.]

Foreign Travel

Andrew Wawn, ed., *The Icelandic Journal of Henry Holland 1810*, The Hakluyt Society, London 1987. xviii + 342 pp. £16.00. [The story of the first visit to Iceland of the physician, Sir Henry Holland. It contains much detailed observation, including a drawing of the old style of Orkney plough (observed en route), and information on Icelandic buildings.]

09 Food

General.

Elisabeth L. Først, Ritva Prättälä, Marianne Ekström, Lotte Holm, Unni Kjærnes, eds., *Palatable Worlds. Sociocultural Food Studies*, Solum Forlag, Oslo 1991. 206 pp. [This is a

collection of papers from a symposium on Symbols and Everyday Life. It combines sociological, anthropological, psychological, ethnological and historical perspectives on food, and makes an important addition to the range of Nordic literature on food research.]

Olive M. Geddes, *The Laird's Kitchen. Three Hundred Years of Food in Scotland*, HMSO and The National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh, 1994. x + 110 pp. £18.95. [Very well illustrated, and based on diet books, household accounts, inventories and recipe books in the National Library of Scotland.]

Noëlle Vialles, *Animal to Edible*, Cambridge University Press, 1994. xvi + 141 pp. £30 (hardback), £13.95 (p.b.). (First published in French as *Le Sang et la chair: les abattoirs des pays de l'Adour*, 1987). [A fascinating study, based on field research into the workings of modern abattoirs, of the role and symbolic significance of meat in the human diet, and of the attitudes of those who do the slaughtering.]

C. Anne Wilson, ed., '*Banqueting Stuffe*'. *The fare and social background of the Tudor and Stuart banquet* (Food and Society 1) Edinburgh University Press 1986. £17.50. viii + 159 pp. [Contains five chapters on the development of sweetmeats into a separate final course at meals in the course of the 16th century as a highly status related food.]

C. Anne Wilson, ed., *The Appetite and the Eye. Visual aspects of food and its presentation within their historic context*. (Food and Society 2), Edinburgh University Press 1991. ix + 162 pp. £17.50. [Six chapters on ritual, form and colour in the medieval food tradition, changing forms of dining rooms, decoration of the Tudor and Stuart Table, ideal meals and their menus, and middle-class Victorian dining.]

C. Anne Wilson, ed., *Food for the Community. Special Diets for Special Groups* (Food and Society 6), Edinburgh University Press, 1993. ix + 185 pp. £30.00. [Seven chapters on monastic diet, hospitality, board wages and servants' feeding arrangements, the diet of sailors, elite school dinners in France, workhouse food and soldiers' food.]

10 Settlement, Cultural Landscape

General.

Ian Armit, ed., *Beyond the Brochs. Changing Perspectives on the Atlantic Scottish Iron Age*, Edinburgh University Press, 1990. 228 pp. [Contributions by eight authors on different aspects of the Atlantic Iron Age, including the brochs, fortifications, Hebridean pottery, pins and combs, and a case study of Pool, Sanday, Orkney.]

Keith Cavers, *A Vision of Scotland. The Nation Observed by John Slezer 1671 to 1717*. HMSO and National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh 1993. viii + 109 pp. £14.95. [A study of the life and work of John Slezer, the military Chief Engineer of German origin whose draughtsmanship gives a visual image of Scotland's major buildings and towns and their immediate environs at the end of the seventeenth century. It reproduces Slezer's drawings, and provides fascinating information on the state of contemporary copper plate engraving and etching, and book production.]

H. L. Cox, ed., *Kulturgrenzen and Nationale Identität* (Cultural Boundaries and National Identity) International European Ethnographic Working Group, Bonn 1993. 240 pp. (vol. 30 of the *Rheinisches Jahrbuch für Volkskunde*). [Nineteen chapters from different countries on geographical, historical, religious, linguistic, cultural and other aspects of the subject, including the Highland Line in Scotland, and on cultural and conflicting National Identities in Ireland.]

Drew Easton, ed. *By the Three Great Roads. A History of Tollcross, Fountainbridge and the West Port*. Aberdeen University Press, 1988. x + 177 pp. [A study by six writers of aspects of the Tollcross in Edinburgh, covering history, the working population, transport, leisure, schooling, churchgoing, and the environs.]

Alexander Fenton and Desmond A. Gillmor, eds., *Rural Land Use on the Atlantic Periphery of Europe: Scotland & Ireland*, Royal Irish Academy, Dublin 1994. 219 pp. [Seven pairs of contributors examine land use, agriculture, forestry, recreation, conservation, and land-use planning and management in the two countries respectively, within a wider European overview.]

Sally Foster and T. Christopher Smout, eds., *The History of Soils and Field Systems*, Scottish Cultural Press, Aberdeen 1994. 165 pp. £9.95. [Twelve contributions on various aspects of man's impact on the environment, including soil erosion, ridge and furrow, cultivating implements, manuring, and the interpretation of the remains of field systems.]

Angus Graham, *Skipness, Memories of a Highland Estate*, Canongate Academic, 1993. xvii + 141 pp. £12.50. [An account of the estate of Skipness in Argyll, acquired by the Grahams (who had made their money in the grocery and wine trade in Glasgow) in 1866. It is based on personal experience and family anecdote, told with the author's typical dry humour, and presents much history and archaeology and information on the lifestyle of a leisured class, with a light touch.]

Lars Ivor Hansen, *Samisk fangstsamfunn og norsk høvdingeøkonomi* (Lappish hunting community and Norwegian elite economy), Novus Forlag, Oslo 1990. 275 pp. (English summary). [The second book to appear as a result of a research survey of the life of

the coastal Sami in South Troms, Norway, from the Middle Ages till c. 1700, by the Sami-Ethnographic Department of the Tromsø Museum. It looks at Sami history and cultural adaptation as affected by reciprocal relations with the Norwegian élite (e.g. through fur trading). Forms of land holding, cultural memorials, place-names and the landscape are examined in detail as a means to this end.]

T. Christopher Smout, ed., *Scotland Since Prehistory. Natural Change & Human Impact*, Scottish Cultural Press, Aberdeen 1993. xx + 140 pp. £14.95. [Eleven contributors discuss climatic change, human impact on the prehistoric environment, pollen analysis, woodland history, marginal agriculture, sheep farming, deer, salmon, and midges.]

11 *Architecture, Building, Dwelling*

General.

Lydia Skinner, *A Family Unbroken 1694–1994. The Mary Erskine Tercentenary History*, The Mary Erskine School, Edinburgh, 1994. 207 pp. £12.50 pb., £20 hc. [An attractively illustrated history of the Merchant Maidens school, with particular emphasis on the period from 1870 to the present day. This is also part of the history of Edinburgh and of Scottish education.]

Rural Architecture

Tim Buxbawm, *Scottish Doocots*, Shire Album 1901, Shire Publications Ltd. 1987. 32 pp. [A useful, well-illustrated outline of the history, distribution, and types of doocots in Scotland.]

Public Buildings

Iain MacIvor, *Edinburgh Castle*, B.T. Batsford Ltd. / Historic Scotland, London 1993. 143 pp. £25.00 hb., £14.99 pb. [A well-illustrated study of the development of Edinburgh Castle and of the elements of the past that can be traced in the present structure. The author was formerly Chief Inspector of Monuments for Historic Scotland.]

13 *Custom, Festival, Game, Spare Time.*

Death.

Anne O'Connor, *Child Murderess and Dead Child Traditions, A Comparative Study*. Academia Scientiarum Fennica, FF Communications No. 249, Helsinki 1991. 246 pp.

[Deals with unbaptised infants, abortion, infanticide and abandonment, dead child traditions, child murderess traditions, dead child revenant legends and ballads, in Irish and in European folk tradition.]

Sport, Games

John Burnett, *Sporting Scotland*, National Museums of Scotland, Edinburgh 1995. 80 pp. £4.99. [A survey of sporting activities from the Middle Ages to the present day, demonstrating the change from local to world perspectives. Well-illustrated.]

Sándor Petényi, *Games and Toys in Medieval and Early Modern Hungary* (Medium Aevum Quotidianum), Krems 1994, 128 pp. [This study flows from a project on 'The Material Culture of Medieval Hungary'. It surveys the written and artefactual evidence for games, including chess, backgammon, gaming discs, dice, tokens, nine-men's morris, knucklebones, eggs, noise-makers, dolls, toy horses and riders, clay vessels, spinning tops, marbles, skates and sleds.]

14 Religion, Piety

General.

Dorothy Ann Bray, *A List of Motifs in the Lives of the Early Irish Saints*, Academia Scientiarum Fennica, FF Communications No. 252, Helsinki 1992. [Contains an introduction outlining the nature and content of the source material, and a detailed list of motifs arranged by theme and class.]

Nigel M. de S. Cameron, David F. Wright, David C. Lachman, Donald E. Meek, eds., *Dictionary of Scottish Church History and Theology*, T. & T. Clark, Edinburgh 1993. xx + 906 pp. £33.95. [The first one-volume, balanced account of Christianity in Scotland, with over 3500 entries by 350 experts. It covers Roman Catholicism, Baptist theology and Episcopal traditions, as well as the Reformed faith. An essential work of reference.]

Rev. Dr William D. McNaughton, *The Scottish Congregational Ministry 1794–1993*, The Congregational Union of Scotland, Glasgow 1993. xxxiv + 487 pp. £35.00. [An exhaustive listing of individuals who ministered to Congregational churches in Scotland or trained in the Theological Halls of the denomination. In two parts, 1794–1900, and 1900–1993. Each entry outlines an individual's career chronologically.]

16 *Health, Illness, the Body*

General.

David Buchan, ed., *Folk Tradition and Folk Medicine in Scotland. The writings of David Rorie*. Canongate Academic, Edinburgh, 1994. x + 317 pp. £20. [David Rorie (1867–1946) was a country doctor whose recordings of folklore and folk medicine from the people amongst whom he worked made him a pioneer in these fields. This volume, with a succinct introduction by the late Professor David Buchan, presents much of his collection for the first time, and will be of immense use in the growing subject of Scottish ethnology.]

19 *Song*

Ballads and Epics.

Emily Lyle, ed., *Scottish Ballads*, Canongate Classics 55, Edinburgh 1944. 288 pp. £4.99. [A selection of over eighty of Scotland's finest ballads, involving versions that cover the last three centuries.]

20 *Music, Dance*

General.

D. James Ross, *Musick Fyne. Robert Carver and the Art of Music in Sixteenth Century Scotland*, The Mercat Press, Edinburgh, 1993. xxx + 185 pp. £15.95. [A major study of the period and its music, showing the solid achievements of Robert Carver and his Scottish contemporaries.]

21 *Popular Prose and Reading Materials, Märchen, International (Popular) Tales, Fairy Tales, Folktales, Magic Tales.*

Alan J. Bruford and Donald A. Macdonald, eds., *Scottish Traditional Tales*, Polygon, Edinburgh 1994. 488 pp. £12.95. [An authoritative and original collection of tales divided by theme — tall tales, hero tales, legends, tales of fate and religion, fairies and sea-folk, children's tales, trickster tales and tales of clan feuds and robbers. It covers the Gaelic and Lowland Scottish Tradition, and reflects the collecting work of the School of Scottish Studies over half a century. Some of the material has not been published before. There is a scholarly introduction by the late Dr Alan Bruford.]