



Scottish Studies Newsletter

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**Editors: Professor Dr. Horst W. Drescher
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Ronald Walker**

Editorial

Dear Subscriber / Reader,

It would be remiss of us to begin this editorial in any way other than by issuing a heartfelt 'thank you' for the positive feedback, suggestions and encouragement received in response to our resurrected *Scottish Studies Newsletter* of last autumn – many thanks indeed! Special thanks must also go out to those who responded with active contributions in the form of articles, reviews or other assistance. Very many of you also got in touch to let us know what your preferences were for receiving the *Newsletter* in future. These have been noted and all will hopefully run according to plan. But do please let us know of any problems and we will do our best to rectify them.

While we have a number of contributions promised already for our next (October) issue, mainly in the form of book reviews, we are still very much open to other offerings, and would especially like to hear from anyone involved in any new or innovative ventures or in the development of any new institutions/centres/departments in the Scottish Studies field. It would also be nice if we could have something from some area of endeavour in Scottish Studies, or from the wider Scottish cultural scene, to which we could give some extended scope in the next, or a future, issue. We have made a start this time by giving some attention to institutions, organisations and societies involved in the field of Scottish history, and in particular, to the current and very dynamic developments in the Scottish museums and galleries sector. Our centrepiece on this occasion is an article on the history and recent renewal of the Scottish National Museum in Edinburgh by David Forsyth, Senior Curator of Scottish Social History and Diaspora. A second part to this article, concentrating on the museum's Discoveries Gallery will appear in the October issue. The next issue will also feature a report on the Scottish Universities' International Summer School based at the University of Edinburgh which celebrates its 65th anniversary this year. The report will be written by our own Miriam Schröder who has been awarded the Saltire Scholarship for Scottish Literature and will be attending the Summer School. We would like to take the opportunity to congratulate her on winning the scholarship.

A core interest of the Newsletter, both in the past and at present, is Scottish literature, but as the focus of this issue, as well as this editorial, implies we are very keen to hear from people in other areas as well. If you are, or if you know, someone who is involved in fields such as Scottish film, history, media studies, philosophy, social studies, religion, language, ecology, music, politics, etc., please get in touch or send your suggestions to us. We would very much like to hear from you.

We hope that you will enjoy this latest *Newsletter* and will continue to let us know what you think.

The Editors

Professor Dr. Horst W. Drescher – Lothar Görke – Professor Dr. Klaus Peter Müller

Ron Walker

May 2012

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New Scottish Poetry

The featured poem for this issue, 'Velázquez by Velázquez', is from Lyn Moir's, *Velázquez's Riddle: A Sequence of Poems*, a collection which takes its inspiration from Velázquez's painting *Las Meninas*, and the many later variations on it by Picasso. The poem below presents us with a vision of a Velázquez who is creator, manipulator and director of a Spanish court performance that is highly theatrical. Moir chooses the imagery of the circus to suggest the audacity and daring of a Velázquez who is both skilled in 'wire-walking' and a 'Ring-master' with the 'power to position unwitting performers at the point of maximum tension'. The drama and theatricality of the scene as represented in Velázquez's ambiguous masterpiece is inseparable from the performance of the artist, who, in the poem, becomes the 'looming figure, in whose hands the whole illusion rests' and who it seems must be aware that posterity will view this scene and its performers through his eyes. This performance aspect of the court emphasizes its transience as well as its theatricality and, as Moir reminds us, it is Velázquez's omission of the Spanish monarchs from the internal space of his composition, that heightens the drama and the ambiguity of the tableau and, 'makes us feel that we have some effect upon the scene, that if we breathe too hard, too short, we might disturb the balance of the court.'
(Ron Walker)

Velázquez by Velázquez

by Lyn Moir

A looming figure, in whose hands
the whole illusion rests,
he lures us in, he pulls the strings
of those we see and those we must
conjecture. Ringmaster
with the power to position
unwitting performers at the point
of maximum tension,
he also is the star, the bill-topper
the hero of the hour who makes us gasp
at his audacity and skill
in wire-walking. He makes us feel that we
have some effect upon the scene,
that if we breathe too hard, too short,
we might disturb the balance of the court.

from Velázquez's Riddle

Lyn Moir

Calder Wood Press, £5.50

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[With thanks to the Scottish Poetry Library]

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StAnza: Scotland's International Poetry Festival, St Andrews, 14-18 March 2012

Annie Kelly

During her sell-out reading at this year's StAnza: Scotland's International Poetry Festival, Jackie Kay joked that her young son used to wonder why his mother was always going out 'to the poetry' and asked her where this place called poetry was. From 14-18 March, the poetry was certainly at St Andrews and at StAnza, which is now in its fifteenth year and has become one of the major festivals dedicated to poetry in the UK.

StAnza attracts major poets from at home and abroad as well as showcasing new talent and providing a platform for international poets in languages other than English. The festival benefits from having the Byre Theatre, a five-star arts venue, as its hub centre, and the beautiful, coastal setting of St Andrews itself. The atmosphere at StAnza is unique in its intimacy, friendliness and the range and quality of its events. Poetry takes many forms and was explored during StAnza 2012 in a multi-disciplinary, sometimes experimental and always entertaining manner.

Just one successful example was the opening night's performance: a tribute to Philip Larkin's love of jazz with the Dave Batchelor Quintet and Scottish actor David Hayman taking the part of Larkin. With poet Don Paterson on guitar, the quintet moved from Larkin's favourite trad jazz to the music of Coltrane and Bird, which Larkin may not have liked, as evidenced in the journalism he produced, beautifully read by Hayman, but which the audience loved.

The festival was based on two themes which wove through the 100 events and the work of the 60 poets, plus a host of contributing film-makers, musicians and artists. The Image explored

the relationship between poetry and the visual image. Poetry by Degrees celebrated the role of poetry in education. Combining both themes was Poet-in-Residence Lavinia Greenlaw's all-day workshop on art and imagery at the suitably inspiring Balmungo House, the former home of the Modernist artist Wilhelmina Barns-Graham, which is just outside St Andrews. Greenlaw also gave the StAnza Lecture, entitled A Good Argument, during which she made a strong case for poetry as a rhetorical weapon. It was the poem's capacity to deliver an argument as a 'sudden blow' which made it an effective vehicle for meaning and she used close readings of poems by W. B. Yeats (the 'sudden blow' of 'Leda and the Swan'), Michael Drayton, John Donne and Emily Dickinson to illustrate ways in which the blows were delivered: what she defined as 'slippage', 'noise', and 'unsettlement'. The talk was itself closely argued and vividly expressed.

Unsettling in a different way was the collaboration between poet Robert Crawford and photographer Norman McBeath, which adorned the walls of the Byre Theatre's gallery space. 'Body Bags: Simonides' was a display of texts and images on the theme of war: translations by Crawford of Simonides elegiac fragments into Scots, juxtaposed with McBeath's haunting black and white images. Crawford compares the poems to body bags, memorials of the dead from long past wars, and indeed the rendering into pithy Scots combines a sense of urgency with poignancy that is highly contemporary:

*Ootlin, tell oor maisters this:
We lie here deid. We did as we were telt.*

The exhibition was a fine example of how poetry and images can inform each other as art forms. Photography was another underlying theme during the festival, inspired by the role St Andrews played in the early history of photography.

How imagery functions in poetry was the subject of one of StAnza's ever popular Poetry Breakfast discussions, which were webcast this year, and took questions from the online audience as well as the live one. Which set this reviewer to thinking about how poetry relates to the imagination, how the sound and meaning of poems create pictures in the head. One of the key experiences of the festivalgoer is of listening to live poetry and the line-up for the Centre Stage readings at the Byre Theatre provided some memorable evocations. Jamaican American Kwame Dawes brought us reggae and the resilience of the Haitian community after the recent earthquake. USA poet Chase Twichell read poems about marijuana, painful childhood memories and Zen Buddhism. Michael Symmons Roberts explored the corporeal, temporal and political, in poems such as 'Armistice' from his collection *The Half-Healed*, where a woman cradles her lover in a war-torn city:

.... *She licks
The scar and camber of his shoulder
as he sleeps, as if to tease the cells
into a new, strong arm or wing.*

Alongside these poets, there were outstanding readings from Hilary Menos, whose experience as a farmer made of her poems a funny and weary anti pastoral, David Morley whose poems celebrate his Romany heritage and Kerry Hardie who lives in and writes about rural Ireland. And it was a credit to the lively, switched on element of StAnza, that the five Glasgow poets from the Clyde-built mentoring scheme, who read in a special showcase, were booked immediately afterwards by a visiting event organiser who had been in the audience.

Matthew Hollis, the Costa prize-winning biographer of Edward Thomas, talked movingly to the Scotsman's critic Joyce McMillan about the poet and his friendship with Robert Frost. He gave a presentation at the start of this 'In Conversation' which included a recording of Frost reading 'The Road Not Taken', his famous poem, which Hollis explained was actually about

Thomas's decision to enlist. A recording of Thomas's widow Helen, reading her husband's poem, Adlestrop, was greeted with an awed silence.

StAnza also embraced the avant-garde with a performance by poet and new music composer Rozalie Hirs, on what was her first visit to Scotland. There was the evocative and chilling Psycho Poetica, a recreation in words and music of scenes from Hitchcock's film. Holly Pester's 'news breaths' sound installations surprised those passing through in the Byre Theatre's courtyard garden.

With open mics, the StAnza Slam and the performances at the Poetry Café, the live interactive element of StAnza proved how popular this aspect of poetry has become. There were themed workshops led by Kwame Dawes and John Glenday, the StAnza Masterclass, led by the lively and engaging David Morley, plus informal inspire sessions each morning, all aimed at encouraging people in their own creative writing.

2012 is the Year of Creative Scotland and the spotlight is on the arts and literature in a country famous for its festivals. St Andrews also recently won a Creative Places award, highlighting its success as a centre for creative activity. StAnza has made its mark as a festival of breathtaking variety, offering a rich and inspiring experience of poetry at its best.

StAnza 2012 can be experienced via photos, blogs and podcasts on <http://www.stanzapoetry.org/>.

[Annie Kelly is the Press & Media Executive of StAnza: Scotland's International Poetry Festival and would like to hear your comments at admin@stanzapoetry.org.]

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Build your own turbine

Irene Quaile

[With a growing list of opponents as diverse as Scottish poet John Burnside and US tycoon Donald Trump, the anti-windfarm movement in Scotland seems to be gaining ground. The apparently inexorable march of the wind turbines over Scotland's land and seascapes is becoming an ever greater source of controversy. How, then, is the renewable energy sector pitching its case? Irene Quaile takes a look below at the efforts of one windfarm development to win over its public.]

Whitelee Windfarm in Scotland has 140 turbines and generates enough energy to power 180,000 homes. Now they are offering visitors a peek into the way wind power works. You can see them in the country, along the motorway and even in the sea. Wind turbines are popping up all over Europe.

Outside the Scottish city of Glasgow is one of Europe's biggest onshore wind farms. Built on Eaglesham Moor, Whitelee Windfarm has 140 turbines and generates enough energy to power 180,000 homes. Working in collaboration with the Glasgow Science Centre, Scottish Power Renewables decided the turbines could also be used to teach the public about renewable energy.

At the Whitelee Windfarm visitor centre, a game show is running in the background. Ten frequently asked questions about wind energy are accompanied by music, video and plenty of flashing lights. Fun and entertainment are high on the agenda here.

Martin Mathers, the community relations officer, knows the best way to get a message across is to make it fun to hear. The game show is just one of the attractions with which Mathers and his colleagues teach interested visitors about the 140 giant wind turbines scattered across Ea-

glesham moor. The energy-efficient building includes an exhibition hall, a cafe and a classroom - and it is heated using sustainable energy.

People appreciate the opportunity to look at the turbines from the warmth of the cafe, says Mathers. "As an upland site for a wind farm, it can get pretty cold and draughty up here," he says.

Design your own wind farm

Inside the exhibition hall, visitors marvel at the size of a nose cone from a turbine, dismantled for people to have a better look. They then turn their attention to a large display case. Inside, there is a model of a hilly landscape with a set of miniature wind turbines.

"This is the wind tunnel," Mathers explains. "We have a series of fans, which suck air into the tunnel. You can build your own mini wind farm and test it in the wind tunnel." This display is part of a competition. Each set of turbines is color-coded.

"There are basically four teams: blue, yellow, green and red. The children can choose which colour they want to play with and place their turbines on the landscape. Then we power up the turbines, and the gauges tell us who has designed the best wind farm," says Mathers.

More fun than school?

In addition to the colourful displays, Whitelee has a special classroom equipped with the latest technology to teach children about renewables. David Moody from the Glasgow Science Centre sets up fans and miniature turbine components on brightly collared tables. He's preparing a wind energy workshop.

"The aim is to find out what shape of blade works most efficiently," he says. "They always seem to enjoy this." The centre has space for up to 34 pupils. While one half is experimenting with the equipment in the classroom, the others are on a guided tour of the turbines outside. They travel in a bus powered by the wind.

'You can use the wind again and again'

Christine Balloch is the science coordinator at the local school, Eaglesham Primary. Renewable energy is one of the subjects on the curriculum, so she is delighted that her students can learn about turbines first-hand.

"The opportunity to come up here with the children, so that they can see the wind turbines for themselves and see how beautiful and majestic they are - but also the sheer power that comes with them - is just amazing," she enthuses. "And the children can get their hands dirty. They can experiment and do all sorts of things. It's a really good experience."

The students seem to agree. Ten-year-old Elizabeth says she enjoyed the tour of the turbines. "It's better for our planet. It's much better than using batteries," says Elizabeth, who also likes to walk with her dog among the turbines on the moor.

Luke is also a pupil who is visiting the centre. He has become a fan of renewable energy, thanks to the lessons on the wind farm.

"You can power lots of homes," he says. "I think it's a brilliant idea. It's much better than ordinary electricity, because that produces too much greenhouse gas which can affect the Earth. The wind is renewable. You can use it again and again and again. And it doesn't hurt the planet at all."

[With thanks to [Deutsche Welle](#)]

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Scotland's Museums and Galleries – Resurgence and Reinvention

Ron Walker

These are exciting times in Scotland's museums and galleries, with new attractions being added and some older ones revived and – perhaps one might even say – reinvented for the 21st century.

With the [Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum](#) in Glasgow having undergone extensive renovations a few years ago, the [National Museum of Scotland](#) in Edinburgh reopening in July last year after a £47million redevelopment and the [McManus Galleries](#) in Dundee opening their doors in early 2010 after a closure of almost five years for restoration and renewal – and all of these institutions benefitting from very healthy increases in visitor numbers – the future, at least for some of these large institutions, appears bright.

The National Museum in Edinburgh attracted over 100,000 visitors in its first six days of opening and has been doing very well ever since – its millionth visitor passing through the doors before the four month mark had passed. The quality of the architectural work on the building was recognised when Gareth Hoskins Architects practice was awarded the £25,000 RIAS Andrew Doolan Best Building in Scotland Award for 2011, the largest architectural prize in the UK. More may be on the way. The National Museum, the [Scottish National Portrait Gallery](#) and Glasgow's [Riverside Museum](#) have all made it onto the longlist for the 2012 Art Fund Prize.

The engagement of internationally renowned architect Zaha Hadid to design Glasgow's new Riverside museum has also given the city a new and stylish visitor attraction to rival old established favourites such as Kelvingrove, the [Burrell Collection](#), the [Hunterian](#), or the [People's Palace](#). This replacement for the old Museum of Transport has added to the city's innovative architectural stock, as has another, slightly more off-the-beaten-track gem, the [House for an Art Lover](#). Although that building, completed in 1996 using original plans prepared by architect Charles Rennie Mackintosh and his wife Margaret Macdonald for a competition run by a German architectural magazine in 1901, is several years older than the new museum on the Clyde, it remains in its own way, every bit as architecturally fresh and innovative.

Although construction is not yet even underway, one of the most exciting of the new developments for Scotland's museum scene is the much anticipated Victoria and Albert ([V&A](#)) planned for Dundee's waterfront. Due to open in 2015, the £45 million museum, which is to be built by Japanese architect Kengo Kuma, is seen as a key project in the regeneration of the city of Dundee, or as the V&A Dundee website puts it:

"Dundee requires an outstanding project to anchor its Waterfront regeneration. The partnership's development of V&A at Dundee brings into being a superlative building which will contribute to the plans for growth of the city's prosperity and symbolise its renewed confidence and identity" (<http://vandaatdundee.com/your-future/faq/>).

The V&A, it is hoped, will attract large numbers of visitors both nationally and internationally and turn Dundee into a base for such visitors as would then like to tour Scotland. It is planned to make the new museum the major venue for exhibitions of international design in Scotland as well as a place to celebrate Scotland's own design heritage and inspire and encourage contemporary talent and innovation.

Last month saw the publication of a new strategy document that aims to unite Scotland's museums and galleries. [Going Further – The National Strategy for Scotland's Museums and Galleries](#) sets out a vision for a sustainable future for the sector. It is the first time that such an attempt at a national strategy has been made and delivery of its aims is to be in the hands of a

new National Development Body. The Scottish Government is to support the move with £3.3 million in grants over the next three years.

Cabinet Secretary for Culture and External Affairs, Fiona Hyslop, said:

"Scotland is a nation rich in culture, in heritage and creativity. Our museums and galleries welcome around 25 million visitors every year, attracting people to all parts of Scotland and making a vital £800 million contribution to the Scottish economy. We simply cannot underestimate their significant educational, social and economic value. The launch today of a pioneering strategy for the entire sector, together with the announcement that the Scottish Government will grant £3.3m funding for the sector, reaffirms the government's strong commitment to the development of Scotland's museums and galleries. The strategy is also an opportunity for the many other organisations responsible for museums in Scotland to recognise their value and to join with others in the sector to commit to its future."

(<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/News/Releases/2012/03/museums-strategy30032012>).

Although the launch and indeed the strategy document itself have, perhaps inevitably, been couched in rather vague officialese and corporate speak, only time will tell whether this change really does represent a way of (to borrow a bit of corporate speak) going forward as well as of going further. A political initiative such as this may of course bring genuine benefits, but initiatives inevitably entail agendas and what the nature of these is is not always apparent until the official obfuscation has dissipated. For now, let us see only the good.

See also in this issue Claudia Aden, "Scottish Local History" and David S. Forsyth, "Transforming a Victorian vision: recreating the National Museum of Scotland for the twenty-first century".

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Scottish Local History

Claudia Aden

When studying Scotland, its people, and its history, it is sometimes easy to forget that it is a comparatively small country and that you could, for example, fit five 'Scotlands' into the State of California alone. This comparison makes the impression the country of Scotland has made on Europe and the rest of the world all the more remarkable. It might be a small place, but it is certainly not a forgettable one.

On the other hand, it is also true that much of the attention paid to Scotland and much of Scotland's cultural life has focused on its two largest cities, Glasgow and Edinburgh. In order to redress the balance a bit, this article will present a few examples of projects focusing on the local history of places other than Edinburgh or Glasgow. First, we will take a look at some organisations, which are dedicated to the preservation of Scottish (local) history.

One such organisation is the [Scottish Local History Forum](#), offering a wide range of information for all those interested in Scottish local history. Its activities include a [journal](#), which is published three times a year as well as annual [conferences](#) (such as their 2011 conference on "Travellers, Turnpikes & Tar – 1000 Years of Scotland's Roads"), or campaigns to encourage interest in local history. It also serves as an umbrella organisation to many special-interest groups that meet regularly, such as the [Central Scotland Family History Society](#) or the Clackmannan Society. Groups like these encourage curious members to take an active part in research and discussions about specific parts of local history that are important to them, and they, therefore, help to keep that knowledge alive.

Another small but very interesting organisation is the "[Recording Angels](#)". This Midlothian charity is committed to the preservation of all forms of memorials and is compiling a publication, which will feature all headstone inscriptions from Midlothian's 13 historic parishes.

An organisation with a wider focus on the whole of Scotland is the [Economic & Social History Society of Scotland](#), which publishes the [Journal of Scottish Historical Studies](#) and also runs annual workshops and conferences. The association also awards the [ESHSS Research Essay Prize](#), an annual prize for an outstanding postgraduate research essay on a theme connected to the areas of Scottish economic, social, or cultural history.

A very important factor when it comes to the preservation of history and heritage is, of course, the museum. The most well-known one is probably the National Museum of Scotland in Edinburgh, but it is only one of many. There are lots of smaller, community-based museums that are certainly well worth a visit.

The [West Highland Museum](#) in Fort William, for example, focuses on the culture of the Highlands and is almost exclusively funded by donations. With its collections The Fort, Archaeology, Military, Victoriana and Highland Life, it paints a rich and diverse picture of the Highlands and steers clear of Tartanry clichés.

Two more very good examples are the [Scottish Maritime Museum](#), based in Irvine and Dumbarton, and the [Scottish Fisheries Museum](#) in Anstruther. Both museums pay tribute to the importance of the sea as well as coastal and maritime life in historical as well as present-day Scotland.

At its Dumbarton site, the Scottish Maritime Museum offers a tour of the Denny Ship Model Experiment Tank, which allows visitors to be transported back to the times of Victorian ship designers. In Irvine, visitors can find models of ships as well as exhibitions of tools, machinery and a variety of boats and sea vessels.

The Scottish Fisheries Museum also offers an exhibition of 19 historical boats as well as temporary exhibitions throughout the year, such as "[Lighting the World's Seas](#)", which was created by the [Museum of Scottish Lighthouses](#). On 12 May it will host the event *Celebrate Scotland*, which will focus on the local history of the East Neuk. The event will feature a discussion of the exhibit *Nautical Knots to Knitting Needles* followed by an evening of traditional Scottish music, food and drink.

The projects presented in this article are only a few examples of historical projects in Scotland outside of its largest cities. However, there are still dozens of other comparable projects worth exploring.

[Claudia Aden is a student at Johannes Gutenberg-University Mainz and would be pleased to hear comments or get additional information, caden@students.uni-mainz.de.]

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Transforming a Victorian Vision: Recreating the National Museum of Scotland for the Twenty-First Century

David S. Forsyth

The Royal Museum Project (RMP) was the Masterplan initiated by National Museums Scotland (NMS) in the mid-2000s to modernise the *grand dame of Chambers Street* (my own affectionate name for this stunning building) thus making it fit for a twenty-first century museum audience.

At the core of the RMP was the creation of sixteen new exciting galleries. However, one major element of the project was the renewal of the Victorian building itself. This transformation was overseen by Edinburgh-born architect Gareth Hoskins, whose love of the building effuses from every corner of this sensitive redevelopment. The original design was made by Captain Francis Fowke RE, engineer and architect (though primarily he was a professional engineer) to the Department of Science and Art in Whitehall. Fowke, whose work also included the Albert Hall, created its central glass-covered courtyard, inspired by Sir Joseph Paxton's Crystal Palace in London, and one of the most remarkable and treasured architectural features of this much-loved public building. Paxton's work clearly continued to inform Fowke's designs, not least for his main hall of the Great International Exhibition held at South Kensington, London, in 1862.

Prince Albert laid the foundation stone on 23 October 1861, his last public duty before his untimely death less than two months later. The Museum was opened in three main phases between 1866 and 1889 and, unlike many modern buildings today, it was well-received by the critics. On the occasion of the opening of the first section, an editorial in *The Scotsman* noted with great approbation, 'the noble portions of the stately building' (quoted in Calder, n.d. 6). During its development the new Museum was consciously conceived as Scotland's largest public building.

Creating a national museum

The iconic cast iron structure of the building represents a spectacular feat of Victorian technology and engineering and remains today a place of stunning light and beauty. This Grand Gallery, as the area is now known, is a social space for interaction as much as a place for appreciating the exhibits on display. The architecture has always been impressive, but back in 1866, when the east end of the building was completed and opened, it must have seemed a marvel, the exterior stone facade concealing a wondrous and impossibly elegant courtyard. The engineering ingenuity required to produce the cast iron uprights in such a uniform design was pushing nineteenth century building technology to its absolute limits.

Alas, Fowke never saw the full realisation of his plans, as he died at the end of 1865 just as the first stage of the building was nearing completion. The opening of the museum, in the mid-1860s, came towards the end of a great period of architectural renewal in Scotland's capital city. The world-famous New Town of Edinburgh was completed in 1835 and the Scottish National Gallery in 1859.

From its beginnings, the museum was an expression of the great Victorian value of self-improvement through education. Indeed the Prince Consort recognised this fact in his address on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone in 1861 when he stated that 'the Industrial Museum (as it was initially known) will afford the means of supplying the student with practical illustrations of what has been taught in his classroom' (quoted in Tate 2011). And clearly the Museum was successful in this mission as the claim could be made that 'the Museum is frequented by crowds of persons at all periods of the year, and especially of the Artisan class.' (Quoted in Waterston 1997 128). This fact was reported by the Royal Society of Edinburgh, less than three years after opening, in a letter sent to the then Prime Minister, William Gladstone, requesting the release of funds necessary to complete the building.

From the outset, the Industrial Museum was engaged in international collecting and research. It also forged close links to the collections and teaching programmes of the University of Edinburgh, although the institutional connection between the two institutions was severed in the early 1870s. Thankfully, the key activities of collecting and research are continued today by NMS and we continue to enjoy close cooperation with our near-neighbour the University of Edinburgh.

Building a national collection

The collections of NMS have been acquired over two centuries, the physical manifestation of the work of two quite different institutions which were the antecedents of NMS as it stands today. The first and earliest strand in the history of NMS is rooted in the founding of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland in late December 1780. The Society was founded 'with the purpose of collecting and protecting the archaeology of Scotland' (Calder 1989, 2) and only one short month later, the first acquisitions were catalogued. Almost eighty years later, in 1858, the impressive collections of the Society were transferred to government ownership and thus the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland was born. For many years this institution led a nomadic existence abiding in a number of homes around Edinburgh including the Royal Institution building, now more familiar as the Royal Scottish Academy at the foot of the Mound. Finally, through the largesse of John Ritchie Findlay chief proprietor of *The Scotsman* newspaper, the National Museum of Antiquities settled into the eponymous Findlay building in Edinburgh's New Town along with the Scottish National Portrait Gallery in 1889. This wonderful edifice was shared up until the 1990s when the new Benson and Forsyth Museum of Scotland building opened.

The second of these institutional strands, established in 1854, was the Industrial Museum of Scotland, founded with that great Victorian spirit of eclectic enthusiasm for the arts, industrial technology and design.

In 1864, two years before opening its doors to the public, the Industrial Museum had already been renamed with the more meaningful title - the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art. In 1904 it received another name - the Royal Scottish Museum – primarily to mark the golden jubilee of its foundation. But people power is strong and for most of Edinburgh's citizenry the building was simply and affectionately known as 'the Chambers Street Museum.' Other permutations of the name followed in 1985 and 1996 reflections of organisational change and realignment of corporate strategy. Finally, in 2006, as part of a major rebranding exercise by NMS, the entire Chambers Street complex was rechristened the National Museum of Scotland. A mere two years later the Victorian half was closed to allow work to commence on the RMP and the creation of the new National Museum.

Creating a national museum service

As a corporate entity, National Museums Scotland was created through the passing of the National Heritage (Scotland) Act 1985, an Act of Parliament designed to 'transfer responsibility for the Royal Scottish Museum and the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland to a new Board of Trustees of the National Museums of Scotland'. The National Museum of Antiquities had shared, from 1891 to 1995, its public exhibition space with the Scottish National Portrait Gallery in the Findlay Building, Queen Street. The result of this merger was the creation the largest multi-disciplinary museum in Scotland, with four million items in its collections and the largest body of curatorial and conservation expertise in the country. Even today, NMS is the only major museum service in the United Kingdom to retain its own dedicated taxidermy unit, thus preserving these important skills for future generations.

Over the years other extensions were added to the Chambers Street building; however none of these changes impacted on the original rationale of the institution until the erection of Benson and Forsyth's strikingly modernist Museum of Scotland building. Since the reopening in July 2011, the exhibition space formerly known as the Museum of Scotland is now referred to as the Scotland galleries.

However, neither during the long development process, nor at the time of opening, nor any time since, has the curatorial cohort of the Museum of Scotland considered itself to be an 'extension' to the Royal Museum. Indeed, for many in Scotland, and beyond, within the Scot-

tish Diaspora, 'the Museum of Scotland is seen as a symbol for Scotland. It has both cultural and political resonance beyond the context of the Museum itself.' (McLean and Cooke 2003). A fuller analysis of this complex museological issue is provided elsewhere (McKean 2000).

Close to the time of his death, in November 1859, George Wilson, founding Director of the Museum, in a letter to his brother Daniel, the noted archaeologist, wrote with the unfulfilled and poignant hope:

that they would put the antiquaries' museum under the same roof as mine and make you Professor of Archaeology and let us devise monograms and plan museums and lecture rooms etc as in the old schoolboy days. (Calder 1986, 51)

Unfortunately, George Wilson did not survive to see the completion of his Chambers Street museum. However, he could take some comfort in the fact that, by the time of his death, in excess of 10,000 specimens formed the nucleus of the collection. No mean feat. On George's request, Daniel, who held the Chair of English and History at University College, Toronto, used his connections in Canada to 'procure specimens' of Canadian First Nations material culture for his brother's new museum. This was done through the many and intricate Scottish links with the Hudson's Bay Company (for a fuller history see Calder 1986, 49).

Thanks to this relationship, NMS has a remarkable collection of Canadian First Nations material and this, along with its detailed accompanying documentation, represents a rich research source, even for Canadian scholars. George's hope has now been fulfilled as the new National Museum of Scotland does indeed bring together 'under the same roof' elements of his former charge, the Industrial Museum, and the collection originally belonging to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

A 'new' National Museum of Scotland for Scotland

The aim of NMS is to allow visitors to the new National Museum to experience the 'world under one roof', not such an idle boast when one considers the four main themes covered by the new galleries: the Natural World; World Cultures; Art and Design; and Science and Technology. One of the most dramatic changes is the creation of two large entrances at street level, which have been punched through the Victorian Renaissance style façade of the building on either side of the original steep entrance steps. Thus the new National Museum is more fully accessible and conforms more comfortably to the latest legislation in respect of disability discrimination.

Passing through these doors, visitors finds themselves in an atmospheric, almost gothic, brand new public space which has been extracted from the former rabbit warren of collections stores and plant rooms. Prior to the RMP, this area was always traditionally thought of as the 'basement'. However, the architect Gareth Hoskins pointed out that this area was at the same level as Chambers Street! Thus we have a superb new area for visitor facilities, retail opportunities and a brand new *brasserie*. Undoubtedly, visitor facilities prior to the redevelopment left much to be desired and were not adequate for the more sophisticated requirements of a twenty-first century museum audience.

Improved access was of central concern in the building's redevelopment. A pair of glass elevators now whisk visitors from ground level to top floor, providing a panoramic view of the refurbished Grand Gallery, a truly spectacular space which recaptures the 'unique sense of symmetry, grace and elegance' of Fowke's original vision. The creation of a national museum is a central component in forging a sense of cultural identity.

Postscript

Just as this article was nearing completion in late March 2012 nearly 1.5 million visitors had been welcomed to the new National Museum of Scotland. Indeed, such has been the success of the transformation, that the magical figure of one million visitors was achieved in November 2011, less than four months after reopening. This makes the National Museum the most popular visitor attraction outside of London.

Acknowledgement

I am very grateful to my colleague Geoff Swinney, now an NMS Research Associate, who kindly shared his research on the early history of NMS.

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At ten o'clock prompt on Friday, 28 July 2011, after three and a quarter years of closure, the Victorian half of the National Museum of Scotland reopened to an expectant and eager public some 5,000 of whom who were waiting patiently outside in Edinburgh's Chambers Street. It is just as well that the street had been closed to traffic for the occasion! In that first day alone 22,000 people flocked in, many with a great sense of awe and most with the aim to enthusiastically interact with the sixteen new galleries which formed the core of the £46.4 project to redevelop the *Grande Dame* of Chambers Street.

[David S. Forsyth is Senior Curator of Scottish Social History and Diaspora at the National Museum of Scotland. His text will be continued in the next edition of the *Scottish Studies Newsletter*. He'd be pleased to get your comments at d.forsyth@nms.ac.uk.]

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(New) Media in / on Scotland

Subsections:

- **The Euro crisis**

then reports in chronological order, then

- **The referendum / independence issue**

- **The English question**

The Euro crisis, Cameron's veto etc. created intriguing discussions in December 2011 in which a decisively different Scottish position from England's governing Tory and Lib Dem attitude was not as visible as one might have hoped:

"Crisis over Europe: Part one – what it means for the Coalition"

(<http://www.heraldscotland.com/politics/background/crisis-over-europe-part-one-what-it-means-for-the-coalition.16187998>) about the Westminster coalition.

"Crisis over Europe: Part two – what it means for Scotland"

(<http://www.heraldscotland.com/politics/background/crisis-over-europe-part-two-what-it-means-for-scotland.16185796>).

"Crisis over Europe: Part three – what it means for the EU"

(<http://www.heraldscotland.com/politics/background/crisis-over-europe-part-three-what-it-means-for-the-eu.16192542>).

"Crisis over Europe: Part four – First Minister's view"

(<http://www.heraldscotland.com/politics/background/crisis-over-europe-part-four-first-ministers-view.16197689>) by Alex Salmond.

"Osborne bets against RBS 'casino' bankers", *Herald Scotland* 20 Dec. 2011

(<http://www.heraldscotland.com/news/home-news/osborne-bets-against-rbs-casino-bankers.16219833>).

Year of Creative Scotland 2012 (<http://www.creativescotland.com/explore/2012-2014/year-of-creative-scotland-2012>): "Year of Creative Scotland 2012 is the beginning of an exciting programme that will embrace London 2012 and celebrate Glasgow 2014. It's a chance to spotlight, celebrate and promote Scotland's cultural and creative strengths on a world stage, and to position Scotland as one of the world's most creative nations to audiences at home and across the world. Through a dynamic year-long programme of activity we will celebrate our world-class events, festivals, artistic and cultural heritage." (With a [download section](#) and information on the [government site](#).)

Glasgow's Mitchell Library celebrates 100 years at Charing Cross: "WALKING into Glasgow's Mitchell Library at Charing Cross doesn't feel like walking into a library. The bold neoclassical exterior looks more like the hallowed halls of American political power or an Italian baroque church. Inside, the sweeping marble staircases, polished Tabasco mahogany panelling, severe looking busts of moustachioed men and stained glass might make you think you'd stumbled into a gentlemen's club of the 1930s or the Senior Common Room of an Ox-bridge college. Sometimes referred to as the 'Street Corner University', the Mitchell Library is about to open an exhibition in celebration of its 100 years at the Charing Cross site. It is without a doubt one of the city's most iconic and best-loved buildings. The Mitchell is now the largest public reference library in Europe, with over two million books and 13 floors of reading rooms. It was founded by Stephen Mitchell, who was born in Linlithgow in 1789 and took over the family's tobacco business in 1820." *The Scotsman* 2 Dec. 2011, http://www.scotsman.com/lifestyle/books/reviews/read_all_about_it_glasgow_s_mitchell_library_celebrates_100_years_at_charing_cross_1_1990098.

"Scottish Trident nuclear plans would leave UK without deterrent", *Scotsman* 8 Jan. 2012

(http://www.scotsman.com/news/uk/scottish_trident_nuclear_plans_would_leave_uk_without_deterrent_1_2043364): "AN INDEPENDENT Scotland committed to banishing nuclear warheads from Faslane would impose disarmament on the whole of the UK, a leading defence expert declares today."

"Scotland-London high speed rail link to get go-ahead", *Scotsman* 8 Jan. 2012 (http://www.scotsman.com/news/uk/scotland_london_high_speed_rail_link_to_get_go_ahead_1_2043333): "MINISTERS are set to back plans for the first section of a new High-Speed rail link this week, paving the way for a Scotland-London high speed connection within 20 years."

"Alex Salmond signs Abu Dhabi green energy deal", *Scotsman* 8 Jan. 2012 (http://www.scotsman.com/news/environment/alex_salmond_signs_abu_dhabi_green_energy_deal_1_2043360): "SCOTLAND is to tie up a deal with one of the world's richest cities to boost the burgeoning renewable energy sector."

"What will the Olympics do for Scotland?", *Herald Scotland* 8 Jan. 2012 (<http://www.heraldscotland.com/news/home-news/what-will-the-olympics-do-for-scotland.16390732>): "New figures uncovered by the Sunday Herald show that public sector expenditure on the Olympics from the UK Treasury pot between 2005-6 and 2009-10 is more than £2.6 billion (£2669 million). Over the same time, the direct spend in Scotland as a result of London 2012 was less than £1m. So in terms of public-sector spend in Scotland as a result of the Olympics, the country made 0.04% of what the rest of the UK reaped."

"Mission to make Edinburgh's Royal Mile fit for a King", *Scotsman* 13 Jan. 2012 (<http://www.scotsman.com/news/scottish-news/top-stories/mission-to-make-edinburgh-s-royal-mile-fit-for-a-king-1-2053521>): "IT is one of the Scotland's most popular attractions, thronged with visitors drawn to centuries-old architecture, historic seats of power and colourful street entertainers. But council leaders have admitted parts of Edinburgh's showpiece thoroughfare have become "dreadful" to visit – as they triggered a new action plan aimed at transforming its fortunes."

Antony Akilade, "How racist is Scotland?", *Herald Scotland* 15 Jan. 2012 (<http://www.heraldscotland.com/news/home-news/how-racist-is-scotland.16445111>): "For Scotland, with the prospect of a heated debate over independence and the allocation of precious oil reserves, there is perhaps a complacency that whatever the outcome of any referendum, the weave of networks that reaches across our shared borders will somehow spare us coming to blows. My father came from Nigeria, where a brutal civil war was fought when Biafra sought secession. Biafra was where the oil was most abundant. What distinguishes Biafra from Scotland? Nigeria from Britain? Are people really so very different there? Has science and progress subdued our gut emotions? As the figures attest, in Scotland white-on-white racism – if that's the right word – is a reality and we would do well to tread cautiously when we come to rally our competing tribal passions."

"Green driving revolution fails to bloom in Scotland", *Herald Scotland* 16 Jan. 2012 (<http://www.heraldscotland.com/news/transport/green-driving-revolution-fails-to-bloom-in-scotland.16468945>): "THEY have been hailed as the cars to transport motorists into a greener 21st century, but it seems electric vehicles have so far failed to spark much interest in Scotland."

"35m boost for Scottish films", *Herald Scotland* 17 Jan. 2012 (<http://www.heraldscotland.com/news/home-news/35m-boost-for-scottish-films.16492098>): "SCOTTISH films aiming for the commercial success of *The King's Speech* will be funded by a new multimillion pound finance company backed by the nation's arts funding body."

"Scottish unemployment: danger of 'lost generation' as jobless total rises 19,000", *Scotsman* 18 Jan. 2012 (<http://www.scotsman.com/news/scottish-news/top-stories/scottish-unemployment-danger-of-lost-generation-as-jobless-total-rises-19-000-1-2062325>): "SCOTLAND'S unemployment crisis could leave a "lost generation" consigned to the dole queue with jobless levels heading back towards the epidemic scale of the 1980s, leading economic and business figures have warned."

"Alex Salmond reveals vision for Scottish armed forces", *Scotsman* 20 Jan. 2012 (http://www.scotsman.com/news/politics/alex_salmond_reveals_vision_for_scottish_armed_forces_1_2067235): "ALEX Salmond has set out his vision for an independent Scottish defence force, saying it would consist of the same number of army, RAF and navy personnel as under plans being drawn up by UK ministers."

"Edinburgh in u-turn over privatising 2,000 council jobs", *Scotsman* 20 Jan. 2012 (http://www.scotsman.com/news/politics/edinburgh_in_u_turn_over_privatising_2_000_council_jobs_1_2067962): "PLANS to outsource services supplied by Edinburgh City Council's maintenance, catering and porter staff to save tens of millions of pounds were abandoned yesterday after SNP and Labour councillors put aside party differences to vote them down."

"Chinese tourists are biggest spenders visiting Scotland", *Scotsman* 20 Jan. 2012 (<http://www.scotsman.com/news/scottish-news/top-stories/chinese-tourists-are-biggest-spenders-visiting-scotland-1-2067943>): "CHINESE visitors to Scotland are outspending those from India and Russia for the first time, according to the national tourism agency."

"A Tale of Four Cities: Economic gap between Scots cities widens", *Scotsman* 23 Jan. 2012 (http://www.scotsman.com/news/politics/a_tale_of_four_cities_economic_gap_between_scots_cities_widens_1_2072135): "While Edinburgh and Aberdeen rank among the top ten cities across the UK in economic indicators, Glasgow and Dundee sit in the bottom ten."

"Premiere treatment for Edinburgh film festival", *Herald Scotland* 7 February 2012 (<http://www.heraldscotland.com/news/home-news/premiere-treatment-for-edinburgh-film-festival.16683834>): "EDINBURGH International Film Festival (EIFF) will host twice the number of premieres this year compared to last, its new artistic director has revealed. Meeting the nation's press for the first time since moving to Scotland from Japan in January, the film critic and writer Chris Fujiwara said there would be between 120 and 150 features and short films this year."

"Donald Trump brands Alex Salmond 'insane' over windfarms", *Scotsman* 10 Febr. 2012 (http://www.scotsman.com/news/environment/donald_trump_brands_alex_salmond_insane_over_windfarms_1_2107670): "DONALD Trump is to fund an international crusade against 'monstrous' windfarm developments around Scotland's coast, after launching an astonishing broadside over First Minister Alex Salmond's plans to streamline the offshore planning process. In a furious attack, the billionaire US businessman accused Mr Salmond of being 'hell-bent on destroying Scotland's coastline and therefore Scotland itself.'"

"Edinburgh flies up ratings a Europe's second best airport", *Scotsman* 15 Febr. 2012 (<http://www.scotsman.com/news/transport/edinburgh-flies-up-ratings-as-europe-s-second-best-airport-1-2116825>): "beaten only by Malta."

"Thousands of Scots 'will lose out in benefits move'", *Herald Scotland* 23 Febr. 2012 (<http://www.heraldscotland.com/news/home-news/thousands-of-scots-will-lose-out-in-bene>

[fits-move.16833698](#)). "THOUSANDS of sick and disabled Scots and their families will lose out under UK Government benefit reforms, according to new figures published by Citizens Advice Scotland (CAS). For the first time, a report by the agency reveals the likely impact of transferring tens of thousands of Scots claimants off incapacity benefit (IB) or severe disablement allowance (SDA) and on to the new Employment and Support Allowance (ESA)."

"Outcry after Salmond and Murdoch talk", *Herald Scotland* 1 March 2012

(<http://www.heraldscotland.com/politics/political-news/outcry-after-salmond-and-murdoch-talk.1330571038>): "ALEX Salmond has been accused of 'inappropriate and ill-advised' behaviour after hosting a meeting at his official residence with News Corporation chairman Rupert Murdoch. [...] Anas Sarwar, deputy leader of Scottish Labour, said: 'Given the revelations at the Leveson Inquiry and the row over the referendum date, this was an inappropriate and ill-advised meeting for the First Minister. The scandal that has engulfed News International has shocked the public, and the thought of the First Minister enjoying a cosy cup of tea with Rupert Murdoch will not be well understood.'"

"Grim view of Scottish tourism industry", *Scotsman* 5 March

(<http://www.scotsman.com/lifestyle/travel/grim-view-of-scottish-tourism-industry-1-2153406>): "SCOTTISH tourism is being let down by poor-quality service, run-down accommodation and too many business owners who are 'in it for themselves', industry leaders have warned. Ahead of Scottish Tourism Week, which starts today, senior figures have warned that urgent action is needed to change the image of tourism as a 'subservient' career. Guest-house and B&B owners have been accused of using their businesses as extra pension pots to fall back on. Toilet facilities in pubs and bars have been branded embarrassing. And there are concerns many hoteliers may cut back on investment and training in the next couple of years in order to survive."

"Massive city-centre traffic shake-up approved", *Scotsman* 5 March

(<http://www.scotsman.com/news/massive-city-centre-traffic-shake-up-approved-1-2154163>): "EDINBURGH is on course for the biggest shake-up of its road system since the notorious city-centre traffic management scheme which had to be largely abandoned after a public outcry. Councillors have approved plans to review one-way systems in the West End and city centre as part of a wider strategy to create a more pedestrian- and cyclist-friendly environment."

"National Theatre forms partnership with China", *Herald Scotland* 8 March 2012

(<http://www.heraldscotland.com/news/home-news/national-theatre-forms-partnership-with-china.16960911>): "SCOTLAND'S growing relationship with China has moved to a more dramatic stage, with an official new partnership between the countries' national theatre companies. The National Theatre of Scotland (NTS) and the National Theatre of China are to launch a creative partnership that will see the first season of new writing from contemporary Chinese talent on show next year in the UK."

"International ambitions of Edinburgh's festivals", Scottish Government 8 March 2012

(<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/News/Releases/2012/03/edinburgh-festivals08032012>): "Artists and audiences attending Edinburgh's Festivals this year have reason to celebrate after an ambitious programme of additional world premieres, new commissions and international gatherings was given the green light. In a unique initiative, the major public funders of Edinburgh's Festivals – The Scottish Government, City of Edinburgh Council, EventScotland and Creative Scotland – have combined forces to agree an increased investment of £3.2 million into Edinburgh's Festivals 2012 programmes. As part of this, the Scottish Government is ex-

panding its Expo Fund for Edinburgh's Festivals this year, providing a total of £2.25 million in support."

"Bank of Scotland guilty of serious misconduct", *Scotsman* 10 March 2012

(<http://www.scotsman.com/news/uk/bank-of-scotland-guilty-of-serious-misconduct-1-2164938>): "BANK of Scotland was guilty of 'very serious financial misconduct' in the run-up to the collapse and £20 billion taxpayer-funded bailout of its parent company HBOS, according to a damning report by the City watchdog. The Financial Services Authority (FSA) said the division failed to 'take reasonable care to organise and control its affairs responsibly and effectively, with adequate risk management systems' before HBOS's demise in 2008."

"Go wild in 2013, staycation Scots are urged", *Scotsman* 13 March 2012

(<http://www.scotsman.com/news/scottish-news/top-stories/go-wild-in-2013-staycation-scots-are-urged-1-2168769>): "THE biggest campaign yet to showcase Scotland's natural beauty and spectacular landscapes is being lined up for next year. A bid to establish 2013 as 'the year the Scots discover their country' is being planned to showcase everything from isolated beaches and rugged mountains to sporting events and wildlife habitats. Led by VisitScotland, the campaign was prompted by research that found nature-based tourism was worth nearly 40 per cent of all visitor spending in Scotland."

"PM's policy is immoral", *Herald Scotland* 30 April 2012

(<http://www.heraldscotland.com/news/home-news/pms-policy-is-immoral.17450731>): "THE leader of Scotland's Roman Catholic Church has unleashed a blistering attack on the UK Government's economic policy, branding it 'immoral', and reiterating the criticism of David Cameron that he is out of touch with the needs of ordinary people. Cardinal Keith O'Brien, the Archbishop of St Andrews and Edinburgh, said yesterday the Prime Minister was helping his 'very rich colleagues' in the City at the expense of the poorest in society and urged him to introduce a so-called Robin Hood Tax, a levy on share transactions, which, it is estimated, could raise £20 billion a year."

"Head of Scottish civil service Sir Peter Housden branded 'SNP lackey'", *Statesman* 4 May 2012 (<http://www.scotsman.com/news/politics/head-of-scottish-civil-service-sir-peter-housden-branded-snp-lackey-1-2273771>): "Scotland's top civil servant has been accused of acting like 'an SNP lackey' in a fierce attack on his political impartiality. In rare public criticism of a leading mandarin by all three opposition parties, Sir Peter Housden, the Scottish Government permanent secretary, was accused of 'failing to uphold' the impartiality of the civil service. The row came after Sir Peter rejected a complaint that an SNP minister breached guidelines by making a government announcement during the local election campaign. That ruling prompted Scottish Liberal Democrat leader Willie Rennie to accuse the senior civil servant of 'failing to take a balanced view' of complaints against the SNP government."

"City to have a more inclusive administration", *Herald Scotland* 7 May 2012

(<http://www.heraldscotland.com/politics/political-news/city-to-have-a-more-inclusive-administration.17517743>): "GLASGOW'S Labour administration will return to work tomorrow, amid mounting speculation over who will make up the council's top team and how they will deliver on a series of ambitious manifesto promises. Despite several years of internal turmoil in the city council's leadership, Friday's emphatic victory for Labour has generated talk of 'clean slates' within the administration and a thawing of relations between the authority's Gordon Matheson and opponents within his group."

"Coming soon: The history of Scots film and tv", *Herald Scotland* 7 May 2012 (<http://www.heraldscotland.com/news/home-news/coming-soon-the-history-of-scots-film-and-tv.17505661>): "The Scottish Cultural Memory Project aims to preserve the legacy of recent Scottish cultural activity, initially by interviewing Scotland's leading figures in film and television. Christopher Young, producer of the massively successful film *The Inbetweeners*, will be interviewed at Stirling University on Wednesday night as the first subject of the initiative. Peter Broughan, the Scottish producer of films such as *Rob Roy* and *The Flying Scotsman*, is heading the project, which has a year's funding from Creative Scotland and supporting partners in Stirling University and BBC Scotland."

"Scotland's jobless will suffer five years of pain", *Herald Scotland* 7 May 2012 (<http://www.heraldscotland.com/politics/political-news/scotlands-jobless-will-suffer-five-years-of-pain.17520316>): "SCOTLAND faces 'five more years of pain' with unemployment rates expected to outstrip the UK average and hit their highest level in almost two decades, a think tank has warned. By 2016, the Scottish unemployment rate will be close to 10%, according to the Centre for Economics and Business Research (CEBR). The last time it nudged close to that level was in 1993, following the recession of the early 1990s. The CEBR forecast brought an accusation of 'economic mismanagement' by the Coalition at Westminster from Finance Secretary John Swinney, while Labour said the group's predictions made 'grim reading'."

"Scottish council elections: Labour turns to Tories to strike power deals", *Scotsman* 7 May 2012 (<http://www.scotsman.com/news/politics/scottish-council-elections-labour-turns-to-tories-to-strike-power-deals-1-2278855>): "LABOUR has agreed deals with the Conservatives to take charge of at least two councils, with coalition talks also taking place between the parties at Edinburgh city council, *The Scotsman* has learned. Sources said the two parties were close to forming an alliance to seize control of the capital from the SNP, which has been in coalition with the Liberal Democrats for the past five years."

The referendum / independence issue:

"Bannockburn date muted for referendum", *Herald Scotland* 2 Jan. 2012 (<http://www.heraldscotland.com/news/home-news/bannockburn-date-mooted-for-referendum.16330813>).

"Cameron's referendum challenge to Salmond", *Herald Scotland* 9 Jan. 2012 (<http://www.heraldscotland.com/politics/political-news/camerons-referendum-challenge-to-salmond.1326078267>).

"PM to get tough over referendum", *Herald Scotland* 9 Jan. 2012 (<http://www.heraldscotland.com/comment/herald-view/pm-to-get-tough-over-referendum.16397848>).

"A positive reason for the Union? Most Scots want it", *Herald Scotland* 9 Jan. 2012 (<http://www.heraldscotland.com/comment/columnists/a-positive-reason-for-the-union-most-scots-want-it.16397974>).

"1,000 days to decide our future as Salmond names autumn 2014 as preferred date for independence referendum", *Scotsman* 11 Jan. 2012 (<http://www.scotsman.com/news/politics/1-000-days-to-decide-our-future-as-salmond-names-autumn-2014-as-preferred-date-for-independence-referendum-1-2047037>).

"Scottish independence referendum: Treasury threat to future of Scottish bank notes", *Scotsman* 13 Jan. 2012

(http://www.scotsman.com/news/politics/scottish_independence_referendum_treasury_threat_to_future_of_scottish_bank_notes_1_2053525): "THE referendum debate has taken an unexpected turn after Chancellor George Osborne sparked a row over the future of Scottish bank notes – raising the prospect of them being banned if Scots vote to leave the United Kingdom."

"Scottish independence referendum: SNP wins concession from Westminster over ballot supervision", *Scotsman* 15 Jan. 2012

(http://www.scotsman.com/news/politics/scottish_independence_referendum_snp_wins_concession_from_westminster_on_ballot_supervision_1_2057646):

"SCOTTISH Secretary Michael Moore is offering a key concession over the holding of the independence referendum saying Holyrood, not Westminster, should supervise the running of the ballot. Moore said he planned to change the law so that the Electoral Commission, which supervises elections and referendums across Britain, is made to report to the Scottish Parliament on the poll.

SNP figures want to avoid the referendum ending up being run by a body answerable to the Westminster parliament alone and the issue has emerged as a major sticking point. In an attempt to smooth over the differences between the two administrations after a week of constitutional wrangling, Moore said that under his plans "we [the coalition government] would alter the current framework to tell the Electoral Commission to report to the Scottish Parliament rather than Westminster".

In an interview with Scotland on Sunday, Moore also made a fresh call for a straight in-out vote on independence, saying plans for a vote on 'devo-max' – full tax-raising powers for Scotland – would lead to a legal challenge. He also insisted that Holyrood cannot be handed more powers without support from the UK, as they would have an impact on everyone across the country.

Moore is taking a Westminster-ordered central role in referendum negotiations, despite First Minister Alex Salmond's call for face-to-face meetings with coalition leaders David Cameron and Nick Clegg to thrash out areas of conflict. Yesterday, Moore specified that he wanted to meet Salmond in Edinburgh this week for talks on the referendum."

"Keeping the Pound would be 'ludicrous', says Darling", *Scotsman* 16 Jan. 2012

(http://www.scotsman.com/news/politics/keeping_the_pound_would_be_ludicrous_says_darling_1_2058679): "FORMER chancellor Alistair Darling has dismissed suggestions from Alex Salmond that an independent Scotland could retain the pound as an "absolutely ludicrous position."

"Scottish independence: Momentous day as Salmond outlines referendum vision", *Scotsman*

25 Jan. 2012 (<http://www.scotsman.com/news/politics/scottish-independence-momentous-day-as-salmond-outlines-referendum-vision-1-2074332>): "ALEX Salmond admitted last night that an independent Scotland would have to rely on the Bank of England as a lender of last resort if the country retained sterling as its currency."

"Independent Scottish parliament by May 2016 targeted by Alex Salmond", *Guardian* 25 Jan. 2012 (<http://www.guardian.co.uk/politics/2012/jan/25/independent-scottish-parliament-may-2016?CMP=EMCNEWEML1355>): "[Alex Salmond](#) has laid down a road map to independence for [Scotland](#), for the first time outlining the question voters will be asked in a referendum in 2014 on ending the 305-year-old union with England, and naming May 2016 as the target for elections to a post-United Kingdom parliament in Edinburgh."

"Scottish independence referendum: the nuts and bolts of the most important vote in 300 years", *Scotsman* 26 Jan. 2012

(http://www.scotsman.com/news/politics/scottish_independence_referendum_the_nuts_and_bolts_of_the_most_important_vote_in_300_years_1_2077805): "THE clearest picture yet of Alex Salmond's route map to independence has emerged in the SNP's referendum document. It sets out the key milestones on the horizon over the next three years, as the countdown to Scotland's biggest decision in 300 years intensifies."

"Salmond in 'fantasy land' over tax plans, says former adviser", *Herald Scotland* 29 Jan. 2012

(<http://www.heraldscotland.com/politics/political-news/salmond-in-fantasy-land-over-tax-plans-says-former-adviser.1327806454>): "ALEX Salmond's vision of an independent Scotland attracting global investors with ultra-low corporation tax has been dismissed as 'a fantasy' by one of his former economic advisers. Professor John Kay, who served on the First Minister's Council of Economic Advisers during the last Parliament, said the idea was a 'non-starter' because the rest of the EU would block it."

"Independent Scotland to stick with Sterling", *Scotsman* 2 Febr. 2012

(http://www.scotsman.com/news/politics/independent_scotland_to_stick_with_sterling_1_2090953): "JOHN Swinney claims today that an independent Scotland would keep the pound for the foreseeable future, pushing membership of the euro back until at least the middle of the next decade. In a marked hardening of the SNP's position on its choice of currency, the SNP finance secretary declares he 'cannot foresee the set of circumstances' that would lead a Scottish Government to call a referendum on joining the euro."

"Top Tory tells England to lay off Scots." *Herald Scotland*, 22 Febr. 2012. The UK Education Secretary Michael Gove, a Scot himself, "warned of the 'threat' that English nationalism poses to the future of the United Kingdom." He "admitted part of his speech [given to journalists at Westminster on 21-2-12] was aimed at colleagues within his own party."

(<http://www.heraldscotland.com/politics/political-news/top-tory-tells-england-to-lay-off-scots.1329879888>)

"Scotland's Constitution - A means to an end", Scottish Government 5 March 2012

(<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/News/Releases/2012/03/constitution05032012>): "Independence is only the vehicle to a more prosperous Scotland the Deputy First Minister Nicola Sturgeon said today. However, what will determine our success as a nation are our assets, talents, skills and the quality of our leadership. Giving a lecture at the University of Glasgow School of Law, Nicola Sturgeon focused on the reasons Scotland should become an independent nation and what could be achieved rather than on the mechanics of holding a referendum. Speaking at the Sir Charles Wilson Lecture Theatre, the Deputy First Minister said: ..."

"Referendum consultation in eBook format", Scottish Government 8 March 2012

(<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/News/Releases/2012/03/ebookref08032012>): "The Scottish Government will become the first administration in the UK to make an official publication available in digital download format for devices such as iPad and Kindle, after it was confirmed the Your Scotland, Your Referendum consultation will be issued as an eBook. In a move that will widen access to the consultation with the aim of allowing more people to become involved in the important debate on Scotland's future, ministers confirmed the eBook will be available to download from today for iPad, iPhone, Kindle, smartphones, Android tablets and other eBook devices."

"Scotland better off than UK with 'only' 10.7bn overdraft", *Scotsman* 8 March 2012 (<http://www.scotsman.com/news/politics/scotland-better-off-than-uk-with-only-10-7bn-overdraft-1-2159123>): "SCOTLAND's finances are in a better shape than the UK as a whole, the annual publication of the country's bank balance has revealed, triggering fresh political sparring on the viability of Scotland as an independent nation. Healthy tax revenues from North Sea oil helped to limit Scotland's overdraft for 2010-11 to £10.7 billion, the statistics showed, when counting all government spending north of the Border. That sum – equivalent to 7.4 per cent of Scotland's Gross Domestic Product – is still way up on pre-recession levels, showing how tumbling tax revenues are continuing to plunge all nations deep into the red."

"Scotland given new Green Bank 'to protect the Union'", *Scotsman* 9 March 2012 (<http://www.scotsman.com/news/politics/scotland-given-new-green-bank-to-protect-the-union-1-2162404>): "THE DECISION to make Edinburgh the headquarters of the £3 billion UK Green Investment Bank was made in part to strengthen the case against Scotland breaking away from the UK, The Scotsman can reveal. Whitehall sources say concerns over the independence referendum played a major part in the announcement by Business Secretary Vince Cable and led to a name change – adding the letters UK to emphasise Scotland's place in the Union."

The highly relevant **English question** is addressed in an article unfortunately given a far too negative slant by the headline "Anti-Holyrood backlash spurs English power grab" in *The Herald Scotland* 23 Jan. 2012 (<http://www.heraldscotland.com/news/home-news/anti-holyrood-backlash-spurs-english-power-grab.16558948>) on a new report saying that "DEVOLUTION has sparked a backlash over the 'privileges of Scotland' among the English, who are increasingly demanding more control of their own affairs". "Research by the Institute for Public Policy Research (IPPR) and Cardiff and Edinburgh universities warns the English have found a deeper sense of identity, helped by devolution for the Scots, and want an 'English dimension' to their politics, with distinct governance arrangements. The think tank's study, *The Dog That Finally Barked*, reveals the English increasingly believe they get a raw deal from the devolved settlement, with 45% of voters in England saying Scotland gets more than its fair share of public spending. The proportion agreeing with this has almost doubled since 2000." "While support for Scottish independence remains low, with only 22% saying Scots should go it alone, the English voters surveyed strongly support the view that the current devolved settlement should be reformed. At 80% they overwhelmingly support devolution-max, or full fiscal autonomy for Scotland."

"The Future of England survey found voters in England are now more assertively English and put much greater emphasis on English rather than British identity. Twice as many people polled by YouGov prioritise their English over their British identity (40%) as those who prioritise their British over their English identity (16%). The study warns political parties have to address "the English Question" in its own right, regardless of any Scottish independence poll. The study says: 'While a majority retain a dual sense of English and British identity, there is evidence to suggest that we are witnessing the emergence in recent decades of a different kind of Anglo-British identity, in which the English component is increasingly considered the primary source of attachment for the English.'

'There is strong evidence that English identity is becoming politicised: that is, the more strongly English a person feels the more likely they are to believe that the current structure of the post-devolution UK is unfair and the more likely they are to support the development of an English dimension to the governance of England. It said that if Scotland voted for independence, a new constitutional settlement for England and the other UK nations would be

urgently needed. The authors added it would be 'impossible to think' that Scottish MPs could be returned to Westminster if the nation gets 'something approaching full fiscal autonomy'."

The authors, who took the opinions of 1507 adults online, warned: 'Ignoring the developments highlighted in this paper – growing popular dissatisfaction with the territorial status quo and support for an English dimension to the institutions of government – will not make them disappear.' Professor John Curtice, co-director of Strathclyde University's Centre for Elections and Representation, said: 'If the English would embrace regional devolution, with English regions with similar powers to the National Assembly of Wales, then problem solved.' Nick Pearce, IPPR director, said: 'There are those that fear that an engagement with a debate about England and Englishness will weaken the Union, but the truth is the opposite. The longer this debate is ignored, or worse, denied, the more likely we will see a backlash within England against the UK.' Paul Wheelhouse, the SNP MSP for South Scotland, said: 'The simplest and most straightforward answer to the West Lothian Question is – and always has been – for both Scotland and England to be fully in charge of their affairs by becoming independent and equal nations.'"

A very useful and informative book on **how devolution is perceived from the English point of view** and on **the slowly growing development of an English identity** against the backdrop of a possible Scottish independence is Lodge, Guy / Richard Wyn Jones / Ailsa Henderson / Daniel Wincott, *The Dog that Finally Barked: England as an Emerging Political Community*, Institute for Public Policy Research 2012

(<http://www.ippr.org/publications/55/8542/the-dog-that-finally-barked-england-as-an-emerging-political-community>) (or as a PDF file

http://www.ippr.org/images/media/files/publication/2012/02/dog-that-finally-barked_englishness_Jan2012_8542.pdf).

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Education Scotland

The *Guardian* 26 Dec. 2011 describes the situation in English schools and in this way provides an interesting background against which one can compare the situation in Scotland as well as in any other country in Europe, the Americas, Australia, New Zealand etc.

(<http://www.guardian.co.uk/education/2011/dec/26/schools-funding-cuts-hits-literacy>).

Higher education review of 2011: the 10 best blogs of the year", *The Guardian* 28 Dec. 2011

(<http://www.guardian.co.uk/higher-education-network/blog/2011/dec/28/top-higher-education-blogs-2011>).

"Universities facing threat from abroad", *Herald Scotland* 7 Jan. 2012

(<http://www.heraldscotland.com/news/education/universities-facing-threat-from-abroad.16028500>): "SCOTTISH universities have highlighted a report that warns European higher education is at risk of falling behind international competitors. Universities Scotland, which represents university principals, said the pace of investment in higher education in emerging countries such as India and China was a significant new challenge for the sector."

"McLeish hits out at 'dramatic' cuts to college budgets", *Herald Scotland* 17 Jan. 2012

(<http://www.heraldscotland.com/news/education/mcleish-hits-out-at-dramatic-cuts-to-college-budgets.16439840>): "Henry McLeish, the Labour politician who led the Scottish Executive between 2000 and 2001, said the SNP cuts would damage education."

"Action urged over language lessons", *Herald Scotland* 21 Jan. 2012 (<http://www.heraldscotland.com/news/education/action-urged-over-language-lessons.16541266>): "THE British Council Scotland has stepped up its campaign to reverse cuts to foreign language teaching assistants in schools."

"Edinburgh University's £ 50m loan opens a new chapter for library", *Scotsman* 23 Jan. 2012 (<http://www.scotsman.com/news/education/edinburgh-university-s-50m-loan-opens-a-new-chapter-for-library-1-2072138>): "ONE of Scotland's leading universities has secured £50 million in funding from the European Investment Bank in a deal to improve teaching and research at the institution."

"Pupils told they must study Scots literature", *Herald Scotland* 25 Jan. 2012 (<http://www.heraldscotland.com/news/education/pupils-told-they-must-study-scots-literature.16576551>): "ALL pupils taking Higher English will have to learn at least one Scottish text under a landmark new requirement by the Holyrood Government. Every candidate sitting the exam paper from 2014/15 'will answer at least one question' on a Scottish novel, play or poem as part of the radical shake-up. The hugely significant move aims to ensure future generations of Scottish young people grow up with an understanding of their culture and literary heritage."

"Axe bonuses and limit pay of university principals, says Government report", *Herald Scotland* 29 Jan. 2012 (<http://www.heraldscotland.com/news/home-news/axe-bonuses-and-limit-pay-of-university-principals-says-government-report.16564569>): "UNIVERSITY principals could have their bonuses axed and salary rises severely limited under radical plans proposed by a review of the higher-education sector. A ministerial panel has also backed elected university court chairs, staff and student representation on remuneration committees, and a requirement for 40% of Court members to be women. But the groundbreaking report has rejected the direct election of principals."

"St Andrews won't take away degree", *Scotsman* 2 Febr. 2012 (<http://www.scotsman.com/news/education/st-andrews-won-t-take-away-degree-1-2091137>): "FRED Goodwin will not have his honorary degree from St Andrews University withdrawn, despite students' calls for it to be stripped along with his knighthood. The university said it would not be making the 'precipitate gesture' of revoking Mr Goodwin's honorary degree. 'Fred Goodwin was given an honorary degree in good faith by the university in 2004, shortly after he had been knighted and in the same year that Forbes magazine had made him Businessman of the Year and Scotland on Sunday declared him 'Number One Scot', a spokeswoman said. 'Clearly a great deal has changed since that time. The university is sensitive to the varied opinions expressed about Mr Goodwin's part in the collapse of RBS and its damaging effects on the economy and the lives of many thousands of people. Revoking the degree, however, cannot change history, nor ameliorate the harm done by the banking collapse.' The University of St Andrews Students' Association has called for the degree to be revoked."

"£45m cut in further education funding", *Scotsman* 2 Febr. 2012 (<http://www.scotsman.com/news/education/45m-cut-in-further-education-funding-1-2094336>): "COLLEGES will see their teaching budgets cuts by up to 8.5 per cent under funding arrangements for the next academic year, it has been confirmed. Announcing its funding for 2012-13, the Scottish Funding Council said the overall budget would be £500 million, down from £544.7m."

"Scottish universities avoid worst of cuts in courses", *Scotsman* 21 Febr. 2012 (<http://www.scotsman.com/news/education/scottish-universities-avoid-worst-of-cuts-in-courses-1-2132544>): "SCOTLAND'S universities have avoided the worst of higher education cuts, which have seen the number of courses slashed by more than a quarter across the UK, a new report has found. Research by the University and College Union (UCU) found that the number of full-time undergraduate courses at Scottish universities had fallen by just 3 per cent since 2006. That compared with a figure of 31 per cent for England and 27 per cent for the UK as a whole."

"Postgrads – at last you're on the agenda", *Guardian* 28 Febr. 2012 (<http://www.guardian.co.uk/education/2012/feb/28/postgraduates-on-the-government-agenda>): "You're clever, exotically international, and there are more of you than ever before. You contribute billions of pounds a year to the British economy. The trouble is, nobody cares. Or at least they didn't until just a few weeks ago, when policymakers finally seemed to wake up to the idea that someone should start thinking about [postgraduates](#). Amid all the kerfuffle about the future of [higher education](#) – Lord Browne's review of fees, the government's white paper, the dire warnings of universities going bust or being taken over by profit-hungry capitalists – postgraduates occupied barely a footnote. They did have [their very own report, by Adrian Smith](#), in 2010 but it sort of got forgotten, such was the excitement of a change of government and disputes over the more radical proposals for undergraduates. But, to the surprise even of those who have been gamely trying to push postgraduate heads above the parapet for years, all this has begun to change. First, Smith's review group was briefly reconvened to discuss the likely impact on postgraduates of the new undergraduate fee system. Then, earlier this month, came the announcement of [an independent inquiry on behalf of the Higher Education Commission](#), a cross-party group of MPs and representatives from business and academia, to look into how postgraduates could contribute to the knowledge economy."

"Des McNulty: Denial is no way forward on higher education fees", *Scotsman* 29 February 2012 (<http://www.scotsman.com/news/des-mcnulty-denial-is-no-way-forward-on-higher-education-fees-1-2143055>): "LAUDABLE as it is to promise Scottish students free university places, it offers our universities a bleak future as English rivals begin to cash in on fee income, writes Des McNulty. The SNP government has delivered a very favourable budget settlement for Scottish universities. Last year's 10% cut in teaching grant has been restored, research funding has been maintained and there will be a modest targeted increase in student places. Having paid off staff through voluntary severance, Universities now find themselves in a much better financial situation than they anticipated. [...] But while the short-term outlook for Scottish universities is positive, there are grounds for concern about what might happen in the medium and longer term. At the last election the Scottish government made a political commitment not to introduce payment of any kind for Scottish students to attend Scottish universities. It was a popular policy, particularly amongst students and the parents of those young people intending to go to university. To cushion the universities, money was taken from other budgets, with further education college budgets being particularly hard-hit."

"Edinburgh falls in top 100 universities list", *Scotsman* 15 March 2012 (<http://www.scotsman.com/news/education/edinburgh-falls-in-top-100-universities-list-1-2173684>): "SCOTLAND'S only entry in a prestigious list of the world's top 100 universities has slipped several places amid warnings that the UK is now considered a 'fading power' in higher education. Edinburgh University fell from 45th to 49th in the Times Higher Education's 2012 World Reputation Rankings along with other UK institutions. The top spot was taken by US university Harvard, with Cambridge the highest-placed UK university, in third position."

"Education's great class divide", *The Independent* 5 May 2012

(<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/education/education-news/educations-great-class-divide-7619393.html>) says that "Schools are becoming increasingly segregated along class lines, teachers have warned – calling spending cuts and reforms that hit poor pupils the Coalition's 'dirty little secret'. The poorest children are suffering most from the 'toxic' effects of socially divided schools, according to the leader of the Association of Teachers and Lecturers. 'We have schools for the elite; schools for the middle class and schools for the working class,' Mary Bousted said. 'Too few schools have mixed intakes where children can learn those intangible life skills of aspiration, effort and persistence from one another.'"

Chris Holligan, "The vanishing lad o' pairts", *Scottish Left Review* 2012. Holligan, senior lecturer in the School of Education, University of the West of Scotland, "argues that if we are going to increase social mobility, we need to confront the role of private education".

(http://www.scottishleftreview.org/li/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=202&Itemid=29)

On the ideal of the lad o' pairts, cf. the comments on John Buchan by Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario <http://archives.queensu.ca/Exhibits/buchan/ladopairts.html>.

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Scottish Award Winners

Literature

Black Cat Bone, Jonathan Cape 2011 (paperback £10.00, 80 pages) the most recent poetry collection by John Burnside, has won two prestigious poetry prizes in recent months. Following the award of the £10,000 Forward Prize in October (see SSN 38), Burnside was also named winner of the £15,000 **TS Eliot Prize** for 2011 in January of this year.

The 2011 [Dundee International Book Prize](#) was won by Irishman Simon Ashe-Browne, for his psychological thriller *Nothing Human Left*. The award of £10,000, the UK's largest prize for unpublished authors, was made during the [Dundee Literary Festival](#) at the end of October, and included publication by [Cargo Publishing](#). An extract of the novel, read by Dundee-born actor Brian Cox, can be heard on the Cargo Publishing website.

In December, the [Saltire Society's](#) Scottish Book of the Year Award for 2011 was presented to *A Life in Pictures* by Alasdair Gray, published by [Canongate](#). *The Echo Chamber* by Luke Williams was named Scottish First Book of the Year, while Scottish Research Book of the Year was awarded to *Beyond the Last Dragon* by James McGonigal, published by [Sandstone Press](#). The *Inner Life of Empires: An Eighteenth Century History* by Emma Rothschild, published by [Princeton University Press](#) was Scottish History Book of the Year.

[Scottish Book Trust](#) New Writers Awards for 2012/13 have been given to Erika Anderson, Claire Askew, Helen Godfrey, Pippa Goldschmidt, Katy McAulay, Andrew Sclater, Helen Sedgwick and Richard Strachan. Gaelic Writer Awards went to Seonaidh Charity and Cairistiona Stone.

The £1,500 [Sceptre Prize](#) for emerging writers was won by English Literature teacher Philip Murnin from Glasgow. Murnin was awarded the prize for an extract from his novel, *Phoenixland*. His win was announced at the [Aye Write!](#) literary festival in Glasgow on March 17. The novel explores drug addiction from the point of view of a child.

Art

Glasgow confirmed its artistic reputation, and the recent Scottish hold on the [Turner Prize](#), when modernist-inspired sculptor Martin Boyce claimed the £25,000 award for 2011 in De-

ember. Boyce is the third Turner winner in a row to emerge from the Glasgow art scene. The Turner prize was founded in 1984. It is awarded to the British or British-based artist under 50 adjudged to have had the most outstanding exhibition in the preceding year.

Public Engagement

Professor Tom Devine, one of Scotland's best known historians and currently Personal Senior Research Professor in History at the University of Edinburgh has been awarded the RSE Beltane Senior Prize for Public Engagement for 2012. Dr Nicola Stanley-Wall, a lecturer in Molecular Microbiology at Dundee University, was named winner of the RSE Beltane Innovator's Prize for Public Engagement. The announcement of this year's winners was made at the end of January.

The awards presided over by [Royal Society of Edinburgh](#) and [Edinburgh Beltane](#) aim to recognise and reward efforts that combine the advancement of high quality public engagement with research.

Year of Creative Scotland

[Visit Scotland's](#) Year of Creative Scotland "Creative Place Awards", which aim to recognise and reward the role of creativity in the social and economic wellbeing of smaller communities throughout Scotland have been announced: in the under 2,500 residents category the winner is Wigtown, in the under 10,000 residents' category, West Kilbride, and in the under 100,000 residents category, St. Andrews.

Top Scots

The winner of the "Top Scot" award in the [Glenfiddich Spirit of Scotland Awards](#) for 2011, was Dr Gordon Rintoul. Dr Rintoul has been the director of [National Museums Scotland](#) for ten years. He was recognised for his work on the NMS's £50m renovation project, which was completed to wide-spread acclaim in the summer of 2011.

The award recognises individuals who have furthered Scotland's reputation at home or abroad. It has been given out every year since 1998. Previous winners have included serial adventurer Mark Beaumont, internationally acclaimed authors JK Rowling and Ian Rankin and sporting achievers, Chris Hoy and Walter Smith.

Nominees were selected from the fields of food, music, the environment, screen, art, business, writing, and sport. The full list of winners in the respective categories is: Norman McDonald (owner of Cafe One in Inverness), Karen Gillan (actress and companion to Matt Smith's 'Doctor Who'), Alan Bissett (author of *Pack Men*), Simon Howie (businessman), David Paul Jones (composer, pianist and vocalist), Neil Fachie (four-time gold medallist for the GB para-cycling team) and David Mach (visual artist and sculpture).

The consulting panel for the Glenfiddich Spirit of Scotland Awards included: John McLellan (Scotsman editor), Sally Gordon (Glenfiddich), Peter Irvine (Unique Events), Fiona Bradley (Fruitmarket Gallery), Stewart Harris (SportScotland), Claire Mundell (BAFTA Scotland) and correspondents from *The Scotsman* newspaper.

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Recent Publications

Ahnert, Thomas and Susan Manning (eds.), *Character, Self, and Sociability in the Scottish Enlightenment*, Edinburgh: Palgrave Macmillan 2011 (hardcover €66.00)

The editors have lined up a great set of contributors including Tony LaVopa, Neil Vickers, and Phyllis Mack. The book includes contributions from scholars of history, literature, and philosophy. Though focused on Scotland, the contributors employ a continental and trans-Atlantic scope, considering parallel developments in Britain, mainland Europe, and America. The purpose of the book is to examine this broader significance of Enlightenment character for the first time, and to do so from an interdisciplinary perspective. The focus is on the Scottish Enlightenment, but contributors will consider these debates in relation to parallel developments in Britain, Europe, and America.

Table of Contents:

Reid and Hume on the Possibility of Character; J.A.Harris - Adam Smith's Rhetorical Art of Character; S.McKenna - The Moral Education of Mankind: Character and Religious Moderatism in the Sermons of Hugh Blair; T.Ahnert - The Not-So-Prodigal Son: James Boswell and the Scottish Enlightenment; A.La-Vopa - Character, Sociability and Correspondence: Elizabeth Griffith and The Letters between Henry and Frances; E.T.Bannet - Smellie's Dreams: Character and Consciousness in the Scottish Enlightenment; P.M.William - Aspects of Character and Sociability in Scottish Enlightenment Medicine; N.Vickers - The 'Peculiar Colouring of the Mind': Character and Painted Portraiture in the Scottish Enlightenment; V.Coltman - National Characters and Race: A Scottish Enlightenment Debate; S.Sebastiani - Character and Cosmopolitanism in the Scottish-American Enlightenment; H.Spahn - Historical Characters: Biography, the Science of Man, and Romantic Fiction; S.Manning - Necessity, Freedom, and Character Formation from the Eighteenth Century to the Nineteenth; J.Seigel (<http://www.beck-shop.de/Ahnert-Manning-Character-Self-Sociability-Scottish-Enlightenment/productview.aspx?product=7764105>)

Aitchison, Peter and Andrew Cassell, *The Lowland Clearance: Scotland's Silent Revolution 1760-1830*, Edinburgh: Birlinn 2012 (paperback £ 9.99)

This revolution of 'improvement' helped shape the landscape we accept today as the Scottish countryside. But it also **swept aside a traditional way of life**, causing immense upheaval and trauma for rural dwellers, many of whom moved to the new towns and cities or emigrated. In the later eighteenth century the simple act of losing land and becoming landless was much more significant for large numbers of people in Lowland society than it was for those in the Gaelic-speaking Highlands of Scotland. The Lowland Clearances also set in train the trend of **depopulation** which continues to affect Scotland to this day; the number of people who left the Lowlands during the agricultural revolution far exceeded the number exiled from the Highlands. And yet, compared to the Highlands, very little has been written or published about the Lowland Clearances. This book, **based on the** highly acclaimed **BBC documentary series**, aims to redress that imbalance. It does not deny the clearances in the Highlands and Islands but reflects pioneering historical research which establishes them as part of a wider process of clearance which affected the whole of Scotland.

(<http://www.birlinn.co.uk/book/details/Lowland-Clearances--The-9781780270692/>)

Alexander, Derek, *Renfrewshire – A Scottish County's Hidden Past*, Edinburgh: Birlinn 2012 (paperback £14.99)

Renfrewshire is largely ignored in the general studies of Scotland's cultural heritage. *Renfrewshire: A Scottish County's Hidden Past* redresses the balance and for the first time provides an overview of the archaeological evidence for the county, which includes Local Authority Areas of Renfrewshire, East Renfrewshire and Inverclyde.

Surprisingly, close examination reveals a wide variety of sites and artefacts that relate to the full range of prehistoric and historic human activity in Scotland. From the first flints left by the Mesolithic hunter-gatherers to the imposing remains of Renfrewshire's industrial past,

which are among some of Scotland's earliest examples. Although there have been over 40 major excavations over the years, until now **the county's archaeological heritage** has been hidden away.

Re-examining the old surveys and excavations, and combining them with the ever-increasing new work, Derek Alexander and Gordon McCrae have provided a fascinating summary to inform future research and inspire excitement about this county's rich heritage.

(<http://www.birlinn.co.uk/book/details/Renfrewshire-9781841587998/>)

Alker, Sharon / Leith Davis / Holly Faith Nelson (eds.), *Robert Burns and Transatlantic Culture*, Aldershot: Ashgate 2012 (hardback £65.00)

While recent scholarship has usefully positioned Burns within the context of British Romanticism as a spokesperson of Scottish national identity, *Robert Burns and Transatlantic Culture* considers Burns's impact in the United States, Canada, and South America, where he has served variously as a site of **cultural memory** and of **creative negotiation**. Ambitious in its scope, the volume is divided into five sections that explore: transatlantic concerns in Burns's own work, Burns's early publication in North America, Burns's reception in the Americas, Burns's creation as a site of cultural memory, and extra-literary remediations of Burns, including contemporary digital representations. By tracing the transatlantic modulations of the poet and songwriter and his works, *Robert Burns and Transatlantic Culture* sheds new light on the circuits **connecting Scotland and Britain with the evolving cultures of the Americas** from the late eighteenth century to the present.

(http://www.ashgate.com/default.aspx?page=637&calcTitle=1&title_id=9706&edition_id=13123)

Archibald, Malcolm, *A Sink of Atrocity - Crime in 19th Century Dundee*, Edinburgh: Black & White Publishing 2012 (paperback £11.99)

Dundee in the nineteenth century was a very dangerous place. Ever since the Circuit judge Lord Cockburn branded the city 'A Sink of Atrocity' in his Memoirs, the **image of old Dundee** has been one of poverty and crime – but what was it really like to live in the streets and closes of Dundee at that time?

In *A Sink of Atrocity*, Malcolm Archibald reveals the real nineteenth century Dundee and the ordinary and extraordinary crimes that took place. As well as the usual domestic violence, fighting and robberies, Dundee was also beset with a catalogue of different crimes during the century. There were the Bodysnatchers and Resurrection men who caused much panic in the 1820s and an epidemic of thieving in the 1860s. There were gang crimes, infamous murders and an astonishing outbreak of crimes committed by women, as well as the highly unusual theft of a whale at sea.

Poverty and drink played their part and up against this tidal wave of crime stood men like Patrick Mackay, one of Dundee's Messengers-at-Arms, who was responsible for apprehending criminals before the advent of the police. It was not an easy job but those who were caught faced the full force of the law, from fines to jail and from transportation to hanging, as the authorities fought to bring law and order to Dundee.

(<http://www.blackandwhitepublishing.com/books/book.php?isbn=9781845024208>)

Ashton, John, *Megrahi: You Are My Jury: The Lockerbie Evidence*, Edinburgh: Birlinn 2012 (paperback £14.99)

For the first time, the man known as "the Lockerbie bomber" - accused of 270 counts of murder for the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland - tells his fascinating story. This long-awaited book argues that, far from being an unrepentant terrorist, Abdelbaset al-Megrahi was the innocent victim of **dirty politics**, a **flawed investigation**, and **judicial**

folly. Based on exclusive interviews with Megrahi himself and conclusive new evidence, this account destroys the prosecution's case while making a compelling argument that the murderers were not acting on behalf of Libya and Muammar Gaddafi, but on behalf of an entirely different government.

<http://www.amazon.com/Megrahi-Jury-Lockerbie-Evidence-ebook/dp/B007E9QO64>

Bell, Robin, *Set on a Hill: A Strategic View over Scottish History*, Edinburgh: Birlinn 2012 (paperback £ 14.99)

The story begins in the first century AD, when **the Strathearn area** lay near the northern frontier of the Roman empire, and continues through the age of Picts, Scots and Britons and Vikings to the coming of Christianity and the medieval Church. Robin Bell then traces Auchterarder's history through the Renaissance, Enlightenment, the Agricultural and Industrial revolutions, the improvements of the Victorian era, the two world wars and ends in 2005, when the world-famous Gleneagles hotel hosted the G8 summit. *Set on a Hill* highlights an area that has been of surprising strategic historical importance for thousands of years, and shows how international events affect a local community and how it often turns round and affects them right back.

[\(http://www.birlinn.co.uk/book/details/Set-on-a-Hill-9781841589947/\)](http://www.birlinn.co.uk/book/details/Set-on-a-Hill-9781841589947/)

Bennett, Susan / Mary Byatt / Jenny Main / Anne Oliver / Janet Trythall (eds.), *Women of Moray*, Edinburgh: Luath 2012 (paperback £16.99)

The stories of around **70 women associated with the Moray area**, this book provides a unique glimpse into history, looking beyond the male-dominated surface to a wealth of important and extraordinary female achievement. The local context of the content makes this the ideal tool to drum up interest in the past both in schools and in the wider community, and there are already plans to launch the book in conjunction with an exhibition focusing on female painters and a conference with discussions on many of the women featured. This is a treasure-trove of stories about women whose contribution to history has hitherto been hidden.

<http://www.luath.co.uk/books/coming-soon/women-of-moray.html>

Birrell, Derek, *Comparing Devolved Governance*, Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan 2012 (hardback £ 60.00)

Devolution has often been described as asymmetrical in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. This book sets out to examine if developments in devolved governance, particularly since 2007, have moved towards greater symmetry. The evidence for this analysis is based on a detailed **comparison of the key elements of governance in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland**. It is a comparative assessment of the treatment of each element of governance in these countries. Some of the sectors of governance examined have previously received relatively little attention, such as the Civil Service, quangos, local government, the operation of the Executives, the Scottish Parliament and the Welsh and Northern Ireland Assemblies, and the development of inter-governmental relations. *Comparing Devolved Governance* is a major single reference source for those seeking a comparative and comprehensive study of devolved government.

<http://www.palgrave.com/products/title.aspx?pid=415539>

Breitenbach, Esther, *Scottish Women: A Documentary History, 1780-1914*, Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press 2012 (hardcover €100.00)

This volume compiles the voices of around a hundred Scottish women, many never before heard. Its editors introduce topics and debates relevant to nineteenth-century women's everyday lives, using selected primary source material to demonstrate key points. The editors' introductions to key themes provide an entry point to Scottish Women's history and the sources

seeing print for the first time will attract an audience of readers lacking easy access to the archives. The volume taps into the popularity of primary source-based activities in the schools curriculum as well as making many primary sources available to a wider readership for the first time.

(<http://www.beck-shop.de/Breitenbach-Scottish-Women/productview.aspx?product=9885494>)

Brown, Hamish, *The Oldest Post Office in the World: and Other Odd Places*, Dingwall: Sandstone Press 2012 (paperback £11.99)

Hamish Brown, Scotland's popular, veteran outdoor and travel author, takes us on a tour of **ninety-four of the oddest locations** located **throughout the country**. Each location is given a two page spread with a full colour photograph, maps, and a description in Hamish's own, inimitable, style. This compilation of the 'weird, surprising and unconventional' will astonish even those who think they know the country well. From the White Wife in Shetland to the Oldest Post Office in the World in Galloway by way of all of Scotland's regions and the strange things to be found, the Scotland-lover is presented not only with a book of unending interest but also a list of visits to tick off as they travel the country in pursuit of the unusual. With this beautiful, largish format book Hamish Brown presents another side of himself (and Scotland) to add to the Munro and Corbett bagging adventurer of Hamish's Mountain Walk and Climbing the Corbetts, very much with his faithful Scots Magazine readership in mind. (http://www.sandstonepress.com/title/the_oldest_post_office_in_the_world/)

Brown, Ian (ed.), *From Tartan to Tartanry: Scottish Culture, History and Myth*, Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press 2011 (hardcover €3.00)

The role of tartan and in Scottish culture has been the subject of some controversy over the years. This critical re-evaluation of tartan and tartanry draws together contributions from leading researchers, including Trevor Royle, Alan Riach and Murray Pittock. The book falls into three major sections. The first considers the significance of tartan in Scottish history and culture during at least the last four centuries, addressing tartan's role in the development of diaspora identities in North America. Parts two and three consider the rise of tartanry in the representation of Scottishness and its place in a range of key cultural phenomena of the last hundred years including popular theatre, literature, heritage, music, sport, comedy, cinema, television and critical discourse. This book offers fresh insight into and new perspectives on key cultural phenomena of the last two centuries, from the iconic role of the Scottish regiments to the nature of films like *Brigadoon*.

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(<http://www.beck-shop.de/Brown-Tartan-to-Tartanry/productview.aspx?product=821504>)

Brown, Ian (ed.), *Literary Tourism the Trossachs and Walter Scott*, Occasional Papers series No. 16, Glasgow: Scottish Literature International 2012 (paperback £9.95)

In 1810 a literary phenomenon swept through Britain, Europe and beyond: the publication of Sir Walter Scott's epic poem *The Lady of the Lake* set in the wild romantic landscape around Loch Katrine and the Trossachs. The world's first international blockbusting bestseller, in terms of sheer publishing sensation nothing like it was seen until the Harry Potter books.

Exploring the potent appeal that links books, places, authors and readers, this collection of eleven essays examines **tourism in the Trossachs both before and after 1810**, and surveys the indigenous Gaelic culture of the area. It also considers how Sir Walter's writings responded to the landscape, history and literature of the region, and traces his impact on the tourists, authors and artists who thronged in his wake.

<http://www.arts.gla.ac.uk/ScotLit/ASLS/AnnConf.html>

Brown, Ian, *Our Multiform, Our Infinite Scotland: Scottish Literature as "Scottish", "English and "World" Literature*, Glasgow ASLS 2012 (free PDF at

http://www.arts.gla.ac.uk/ScotLit/ASLS/Multiform_Infinite_Scotland.html)

So much are the characters of Jekyll and Hyde absorbed into the imaginations of readers and audiences worldwide that it is sometimes a surprise to be reminded that they are the literary creation of a Scot. In effect, **Stevenson's Scottishness** becomes **airbrushed** from the picture almost in proportion as his work has become perceived as part of English literature [...] This paper considers the specifics of why such a Scottish literary text, one deeply concerned as we shall see with issues that typify aspects of Scottish culture and literature, should have become so **cosmopolitan** in its impact and influence. In doing so it will consider **other Scottish writers** and texts whose trajectory reflects that of *Jekyll and Hyde* in becoming landmarks of English and world literature and explore specifics of Scottish history, politics and culture that may explain why they have become central elements in "English literature".

Brown, Iain Gordon / Cheape, Hugh (eds.), *Witness to Rebellion: John Maclean's Journal of the Forty-Five*, Edinburgh: John Donald 2012 (paperback £14.99)

The Journal of John Maclean is a first-hand account of the experiences of an officer of Prince Charles Edward's army from August 1745, through Prestonpans and the taking of Edinburgh, the march into England to Derby, the withdrawal to Scotland and the final retreat to Drum-mossie Moor near Inverness, where John Maclean was killed in the Battle of Culloden. **Illustrations** are taken from a remarkable series of drawings from the Clerk Collection at Penicuik House, which offer a unique view of the participants on both sides of the Forty-Five: a Rising for some, for others a Rebellion. No other comparable collection of images is known. These sketches were made in part as a factual record, but also as an exercise in caricature, perhaps as a diversion from the very real dangers and disasters of the time. The result is an **insight into the 'Forty-Five'** that is both telling and humorous. This edition includes an introduction and commentary; and a discursive essay which sets the visual evidence of the whimsical images of Highlanders and Hanoverians contained in the Clerk Collection in the context of the society and attitudes which produced them.

<http://www.amazon.com/Witness-Rebellion-Macleans-Forty-five-Penicuik/dp/1898410747>

Brown, Marilyn, *Scotland's Lost Gardens - From the Garden of Eden to the Stewart Palaces*, Edinburgh: RCAHMS 2012 (hardback £30.00)

Gardens are one of the most important elements in the cultural history of Scotland. Like any art form, they provide an insight into social, political and economic fashions, they intimately reflect the personalities and ideals of the individuals who created them, and they capture the changing fortunes of successive generations of monarchs and noblemen. Yet they remain

fragile features of the landscape, easily changed, abandoned or destroyed, leaving little or no trace.

In *Scotland's Lost Gardens*, author Marilyn Brown rediscovers the fascinating stories of **the nation's vanished historic gardens**. Drawing on varied, rare and newly available archive material, including the cartography of Timothy Pont, a spy map of Holyrood drawn for Henry VIII during the 'Rough Wooing', medieval charters, renaissance poetry, the Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer; and modern aerial photography, a remarkable picture emerges of centuries of lost landscapes.

Starting with the monastic gardens of St Columba on the Isle of Iona in the sixth century, and encompassing the pleasure parks of James IV and James V, the royal and noble refuges of Mary Queen of Scots, and the 'King's Knot', the garden masterpiece which lies below Stirling Castle, the history of lost gardens is inextricably linked to the wider history of the nation, from the spread of Christianity to the Reformation and the Union of the Crowns.

The product of over 30 years of research, *Scotland's Lost Gardens* demonstrates how our cultural heritage sits **within a wider European movement** of shared artistic values and literary influences. Providing a unique perspective on this common past, it is also a fascinating guide to Scotland's disappeared landscapes and sanctuaries – lost gardens laid out many hundreds of years ago 'for the honourable delight of body and soul'.

(http://www.rcahms.gov.uk/rcahms_media/files/publications/rcahms_books_2012-2013.pdf)

Brown, Stephen W. and Warren McDougall, *The Edinburgh History of the Book in Scotland, Volume 2: Enlightenment and Expansion 1707-1800*, Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press 2011 (hardback £ 150.00)

This volume studies the book trade during the age of Fergusson and Burns. Over 40 leading scholars come together in this volume to scrutinise the development and impact of printing, binding, bookselling, libraries, textbooks, distribution and international trade, copyright, piracy, literacy, music publication, women readers, children's books and cookery books. The 18th century saw Scotland become a global leader in publishing, both through landmark challenges to the early copyright legislation and through the development of intricate overseas markets that extended across Europe, Asia and the Americas. Scots in Edinburgh, Glasgow, London, Dublin and Philadelphia amassed fortunes while bringing to international markets classics in medicine and economics by Scottish authors, as well as such enduring works of reference as the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. Entrepreneurship and a vigorous sense of nationalism brought Scotland from financial destitution at the time of the 1707 Union to extraordinary wealth by the 1790s. Publishing was one of the country's elite new industries.

(<http://www.eupublishing.com/book/9780748619122>)

Bulmer, W. Elliot, *A Model Constitution for Scotland – Making Democracy Work in an Independent State*, Edinburgh: Luath Press 2011 (paperback £ 9.99)

A Model Constitution for Scotland sets out a workable model for Scotland's future and includes detailed constitutional proposals and informed discussion on the topic.

The independence debate has to break out of political elites and address the 'after independence' question. Elliot Bulmer's book is an important contribution to this exploring how we make Scotland constitutionally literate, and how we shape our politics in a way which reflects who we are and what we aspire to be. Bulmer rightly argues that independence has to aspire to more than abolishing reserved powers, Holyrood becoming a mini-Westminster, and nothing else changing. A must read for independentistas, thoughtful unionists and democrats.

Gerry Hassan, author and broadcaster

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(<http://www.luath.co.uk/books/new-books/a-model-constitution-for-scotland.html>)

Cairney, John, *Burnscripts: Dramatic Interpretations of the Life and Art of Robert Burns*, Edinburgh: Luath 2011 (paperback £14.99)

This publication is actor John Cairney's life with Robert Burns in theatrical terms. Since 1959, he has been involved with Burns as actor, director and writer. Over the years, Cairney has taken the opportunity to investigate different aspects of Burns as they relate to performance in the theatre. For the first time he has brought all these working playscripts, which have already been tested before a live audience, together in book form. Others interested in the prismatic attraction that is Scotland's Bard can now see how one Scottish actor-writer has dealt with a national icon theatrically. The scripts, written by Cairney, look at Burns' creative work, his everyday life, and his relationships, to build a full picture of the man so important to Scotland's cultural heritage. The plays are followed by an appendix which features a selection of plays written about Burns' life since his death at the age of 37.

(<http://www.luath.co.uk/books/new-books/burnscripts-dramatic-interpretations-of-the-life-and-art-of-robert-burns.html>)

Cawthorne, Mike, *Hell of a Journey – On Foot through the Scottish Highlands in Winter*, Edinburgh: Birlinn 2012 (paperback £9.99)

Hell of a Journey describes what is arguably the last great journey to be undertaken in Britain: the entire Scottish Highlands on foot in one winter. On one level it is a vivid and evocative account of a remarkable trek – never attempted before – on another it celebrates the uniqueness of the Highlands, the scenery and ecology of 'the last wilderness in Europe'. The challenge Mike Cawthorne set himself was to climb all 135 of Scotland's 1,000-metre peaks, which stretch in an unbroken chain through the heart of the Highlands, from Sutherland to the Eastern Cairngorms, down to Loch Lomond, and west to Glencoe. His route traversed the most spectacular landscape in Scotland, linking every portion of wilderness, and was completed in the midst of the harshest winter conditions imaginable. Acclaimed on its first publication in 2000, this edition contains an epilogue in which Mike Cawthorne reflects on his trek and wonders what has changed since he carried it out. He warns that 'wild land in Scotland has never been under greater threat'. *Hell of a Journey* is a reminder of what we could so easily lose forever.

(<http://www.birlinn.co.uk/book/details/Hell-of-a-Journey--On-Foot-through-the-Scottish-Highlands-in-Winter-9781780270357/>)

Coira, M. Pia, *By Poetic Authority: The Rhetoric of Panegyric in Gaelic Poetry in Scotland to c. 1700*, Edinburgh: Dunedin Academic Press 2012 (hardcover £ 40.00)

A survey of medieval and early modern Scottish Gaelic poetry which studies the fixed set of literary conventions by which the court poets gave sanction to their patrons' leadership, an essential task which

served to preserve the cohesion of society. This book is the first systematic collection and classification of this rhetoric of leadership.

(<http://www.dunedinacademicpress.co.uk/download/DAP-Cat2012.pdf>)

Cowan, E.J. /McDonald, R. Andrew (eds.), *Alba: Celtic Scotland in the Medieval Era*, Edinburgh: John Donald 2012 (paperback £20.00)

A group of distinguished Scottish medievalists examines various aspects of **the history of Celtic or Gaelic-speaking Scotland from the sub-Roman period to the sixteenth century**. It is the first such volume to scrutinise in detail the history of the Highlands and Islands incorporating the most up-to-date research. It examines the evolution of the idea of 'Celtic Scotland', tracing the historiography of the Gaidhealtachd through the Caledonians, the Picts and the first medieval writings in the area. It investigates such areas as Galloway as well as surveying politics, culture and the church in the context of the great medieval lordships such as those of the Isles, Argyll, Moray and Ross and demonstrates how the histories of such provinces were integrated into that of Scotland at large.

<http://www.birlinn.co.uk/author/titles/E-J-Cowan-and-R--Andrew-McDonald--Editor-s--328/>

Crawford, James, *Scotland's Landscapes: The National Collection of Aerial Photography*, Edinburgh: RCAHMS 2012 (hardback £25.00)

As the glaciers of the last Ice Age receded, humans ventured into the far north, exploring a wild, fertile territory. Nomadic hunter-gatherers at first, they made the decision to stay for good – to farm and to build.

The landscapes they lived on were remarkable in their diversity. Vast forests of pine and birch ran through one of the world's oldest mountain ranges – once as high as the Himalayas but over millennia scoured and compressed by sheets of ice a mile thick. On hundreds of islands around a saw-edged coastline, communities flourished, linked to each other and the wider world by the sea, the transport superhighway of ancient times. It was a place of challenges and opportunity. A place we know today as Scotland.

Over the past 10,000 years, every inch of Scotland – whether remote hilltop, fertile floodplain, or storm-lashed coastline – has been shaped, changed and moulded by its people. No part of the land is without its human story. From Orkney's immaculately preserved Neolithic villages to Highland glens stripped of nineteenth century settlements, from a Skye peninsula converted to an ingenious Viking shipyard, to a sheer Hebridean cliff top used as the site of a spectacular lighthouse, Scotland's history is written into its landscapes in vivid detail.

Scotland's Landscapes tells the enduring story of this interaction between man and his environment. Stunning new imagery from the National Collection of Aerial Photography comes together to build up a picture of a dramatic terrain forged by thousands of years of incredible change. These are Scotland's landscapes as you have never seen or understood them before. (http://www.rcahms.gov.uk/rcahms_media/files/publications/rcahms_books_2012-2013.pdf)

Crawford, Robert, *The Beginning and the End of the World – St Andrews, Scandal and the Birth of Photography*, Edinburgh: Birlinn 2011 (hardback £16.99)

In a work of spectacular imagination and remarkable synthesis, Robert Crawford celebrates St Andrews, the first town in the English-speaking world to have its people, buildings and natural environment thoroughly documented through photography. *The Beginning and the End of the World* tells the stories of several pioneering Scottish photographers. Yet it also places them within the extraordinary intellectual life of an eccentric society rich in sometimes apocalyptically-minded Victorian inventors and authors whose work has had an international impact.

(<http://www.birlinn.co.uk/book/details/Beginning-and-the-End-of-the-World--The-9781841589800/>)

Crichton, Robert, *Arthur: A Conjectural History*, Edinburgh: Luath Press 2012 (paperback £ 15.00)

King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table is one of the world's greatest legends. Everyone knows the story of the boy who pulled the sword from the stone, who was mentored by the great wizard Merlin, who broke the sword and retrieved it from the Lady of the Lake, who was finally betrayed by Guinevere, leading to his final battle and his death on the Isle of Avalon. Yet little is known of the truth behind the great story. This book enters the realm of conjectural history - the blurred middle ground between fact and fiction - to separate the fiction from the facts. Known events are linked to probable facts and compared to imprints on the landscape; the aim being to build a starting point for archaeological investigations, and to finally discover the truth of King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table.

(<http://www.luath.co.uk/books/coming-soon/arthur-a-conjectural-history.html>)

Davidson, Roger and Gayle Davis, *The Sexual State: Sexuality and Scottish Governance 1950-80*, Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press 2012 (hardback £ 65.00)

How did the Scottish government respond to sexual attitudes and behaviour in the period 1950 to 1980? In exploring the role of the state in the regulation of modern sexuality, historians have largely overlooked the policy-making process in Scotland. Davidson and Davis lead us through the Scottish sexual landscape leading up to the global crisis of HIV/AIDS, analysing post-war state policy towards issues such as abortion, family planning, homosexuality, pornography, prostitution, sex education and sexual health.

How progressive were Scottish policy makers during this period of rapid social change? The book examines to what extent the policy mindset shifted from a moral and legalistic approach to one that was more permissive. How far did the puritanical elements of Scottish Presbyterianism continue to inhibit policy and to what degree did policy makers empower a broader range of sexual behaviours and moderate the traditional surveillance and censure of female sexuality? Finally, in what respects did Scotland's national identity affect the engagement of the Scottish state with sexual issues?

(<http://www.euppublishing.com/book/9780748645602>)

Devine, T. M. and Jenny Wormald (eds.), *The Oxford Handbook of Modern Scottish History*, Oxford: OUP 2012 (hardback £ 95.00)

Over the last three decades major advances in research and scholarship have transformed understanding of the Scottish past. In this landmark study some of the most eminent writers on the subject, together with emerging new talents, have combined to produce a large-scale volume which reconsiders in fresh and illuminating ways the classic themes of the nation's history since the sixteenth century as well as a number of new topics which are only now receiving detailed attention. Such major themes as the Reformation, the Union of 1707, the Scottish Enlightenment, Clearances, Industrialisation, Empire, Emigration, and the Great War are approached from novel and fascinating perspectives, but so too are such issues as the Scottish environment, myth, family, criminality, the literary tradition, and Scotland's contemporary history. All chapters contain expert syntheses of current knowledge, but their authors also stand back and reflect critically on the questions which still remain unanswered, the issues which generate dispute and controversy, and sketch out where appropriate the agenda for future research.

The Handbook also places the Scottish experience firmly in an international historical experience with a considerable focus on the age-old emigration of the Scottish people, the impact of successive waves of immigrants to Scotland, and the nation's key role within the British Empire. The overall result is a vibrant and stimulating review of modern Scottish history - essential reading for students and scholars alike.

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<http://ukcatalogue.oup.com/product/9780199563692.do?keyword=scottish+studies&sortby=bestMatches>

Donnelly, Daniel, *The Scottish Police Officer*, London: Routledge 2013 (hardback £80.00, paperback £23.99)

This book provides a comprehensive introduction to Scottish policing. Written by an ex-senior police officer, this book offers a unique account and insight into the Scottish police organization and what 'makes a Scottish police officer'.

Traditional policing is undergoing significant change in Scotland and the profile of the police officer differs greatly from that of the past. This is no more so than in recruitment and training, which is vital to success in any organization – the Scottish police is no different. This book takes an informative approach to explain the 'making of a police officer' from the point of recruitment through to formal and 'on-the-job' training. Specialist courses and training will also be covered in a general form.

This will be an essential text for police officers in Scotland and elsewhere and students and academics in the areas of law, politics, management, police studies, criminology and criminal justice.

(<http://www.routledge.com/books/details/9780415671613/>)

Duncan, Ian and Douglas S. Mack (eds.), *The Edinburgh Companion to James Hogg*, Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press 2012 (hardback £ 65.00 and paperback £ 18.99)

James Hogg (1770-1835) is increasingly recognised as a major Scottish author and one of the most original figures in European Romanticism. 16 essays written by international experts on Hogg draw on recent breakthroughs in research to illuminate the contexts and debates that helped to shape his writings. The book provides an indispensable guide to Hogg's life and worlds, his publishing history, reception and reputation, his treatments of politics, religion, nationality, social class, sexuality and gender, and the diverse literary forms - ballads, songs, poems, drama, short stories, novels, periodicals - in which he wrote.

(<http://www.euppublishing.com/book/9780748641246>)

Durie, Alastair J. (ed.), *Travels in Scotland, 1788-1881, A Selection from Contemporary Tourist Journals*, Woodbridge: Boydell & Brewer 2012 (hardback £25.00)

Tourist travelling changed remarkably between 1780 and 1880, and the six accounts collected here help us to see how and why. Whether by a well-off and intrepid lady, a self-important youth, a young man and his parents, or an overweight middle-aged lawyer, what they have in common is a relish for the pleasures of discovery, of holidaymaking, of finding a Scotland for themselves. The writers travel, they see, they listen (some more than others), enjoy good weather (and endure the frequently bad), take in the scenery and sights, and talk with other visitors and locals. Theirs are intimate voices - they were writing for themselves, or friends or family, not for the public - but as we eavesdrop on them a larger picture unfolds. Travelling conditions vary: the first account shows to a world of elite travel, the private coach, and the privileges enjoyed by the well-heeled, while the last is the homely and charming description of a one-week holiday taken with relatives in the country. In between comes the new world of travel: the steamer, the railway and the guidebook.

A general preface by the editor sets these pieces in their historical and social context, and a selection of photographs and sketches drawn from two of the accounts complements these hitherto unpublished visitors' narratives.

(<http://www.boydellandbrewer.com/store/viewitem.asp?idproduct=13916>)

Dymock, Emma and Wilson McLeod (eds.), *Lainnir a' Bhùirn – The Gleaming Water: Essays on Modern Gaelic Literature*, Edinburgh: Dunedin Academic Press 2011

(paperback £ 25.00)

Covering topics as diverse as literary theory, translation and publishing, as well as dealing with the work of specific poets and writers, this collection highlights many of the themes of Gaelic literature in the 20th century and begins to explore the direction it is taking in the 21st century.

(<http://www.dunedinacademicpress.co.uk/download/DAP-Cat2012.pdf>)

Dymock, Emma / McCulloch, Margery Palmer (eds.), *Scottish & International Modernisms: Relationships and Reconfigurations*, Occasional Papers series No. 15, Glasgow: 2012

(paperback £9.95)

The twentieth-century Scottish renaissance – the literary and artistic revival which followed the end of the First World War – advanced a **claim for a distinctive Scottish identity**: cultural, political and national. Unlike earlier nineteenth-century Celtic revivals, this renaissance was both outward-looking and confidently contemporary; it embraced continental European

influences as well as those of Anglophone writers such as Eliot, Joyce, Pound and Lawrence, and contributed to the development of what we now call modernism.

This collection of essays, from fourteen scholars, illustrates **the strongly international and modernist dimension of Scotland's interwar revival**, and illuminates the relationships between Scottish and non-Scottish writers and contexts. It also includes two chapters on the contribution made to this revival by Scottish visual art and music.

These essays are based on papers originally presented at the 38th ASLS Annual Conference, 'Scottish and International Modernism', held at the University of Stirling, 6–7 June 2009.
<http://www.arts.gla.ac.uk/ScotLit/ASLS/Modernisms.html>

Fallow, Jeff, *Scotland: A Graphic History*, Edinburgh: Luath 2012 (paperback £9.99)
This is a concise history of Scotland in the form of a graphic novel. Both witty and informative, the book covers everything from the dinosaurs to David Cameron, with a plethora of battles, conspiracies, poets and politicians in between. Entertaining and accessible, this will appeal to teenage school kids, students, visitors and anyone else with an interest in Scottish history.

(<http://www.luath.co.uk/books/coming-soon/scotland-a-graphic-history.html>)

Finlay, Richard, *Modern Scotland 1914-2000*, London: Profile 2011 (ebook £12.99)
A major history of the Scottish people in the twentieth century - from the First World War, which radically altered the political, social and economic landscape of the country, to the creation of the Scottish parliament in 2000. Richard Finlay's comprehensive narrative and analysis consider the major themes of the century - whether working-class militancy or the (decline and) rise of Scottish nationalism, poverty or social reconstruction, the 'new Scots' from Asia or land problems in the Highlands, the Scottish cultural renaissance or popular culture. But it also in telling detail shows how these themes were played out in particular communities and affected the lives of individuals. From the women who worked in munitions factories to the children in the school playground, from the Tory faithful of Dumfries to the union men of Linwood, from the cinema-goers of 1930s Aberdeen to crofters of Knoydart who recently succeeded in buying their land, Richard Finlay gives a vivid picture of contemporary Scotland, and the people who have shaped it.

(<http://www.profilebooks.com/isbn/9781847650610/>)

Glover, Katharine, *Elite Women and Polite Society in Eighteenth-Century Scotland*, Woodbridge: Boydell & Brewer 2011 (hardcover €88.00)
Fashionable 'polite' society of this period emphasized mixed-gender sociability and encouraged the visible participation of elite women in a series of urban, often public settings. Using a variety of sources (both men's and women's correspondence, accounts, bills, memoirs and other family papers), this book investigates the ways in which polite social practices and expectations influenced the experience of elite femininity in Scotland in the eighteenth century. It explores women's education and upbringing; their reading practices; the meanings of the social spaces and activities in which they engaged and how this fed over into the realm of politics; and the fashion for tourism at home and abroad. It also asks how elite women used polite social spaces and practices to extend their mental horizons and to form a sense of belonging to a public at a time when Scotland was among the most intellectually vibrant societies in Europe.

(<http://www.amazon.com/Society-Eighteenth-Century-Scotland-Andrews-Scottish/dp/1843836815>)

Goudie, Alexander, *Tam o' Shanter*, Edinburgh: Birlinn, 2012 (hardback £25.00)

To Scots the world over, Tam o'Shanter – funny, scurrilous, gloriously inventive – has achieved iconic status. Full of marvellous images it waited over 200 years for the partner who could realise the vision in the words. That partner was Sandy Goudie. His cycle of Burns paintings, worked on for many years, captures all the facets of this marvellous poem and are full of energy and life.

Originally planned to be bought as a cycle by the National Gallery, the bulk of the paintings now reside in Rozelle House in Ayrshire. However Sandy continued to work on Tam until the end of his life and for the first time this book matches together Burns peerless poem with the full range of Sandy's paintings and drawings. Introduced and edited by Ted Cowan and Alan Riach of Glasgow University, this is not simply a beautiful book but the definitive edition of Burns' masterpiece.

<http://www.birlinn.co.uk/LimitedEditions/tam.html>

Hammersley, Richard and Phil Dalgarno, *Drugs*, Edinburgh: Dunedin Academic Press 2012 (paperback £ 16.50)

Depicting Scottish drugs policy and practice over a thirty year period to 2012 the authors show how modern drugs policy evolved in a small country with liberal traditions and the highest rates of substance use problems in Europe.

<http://www.dunedinacademicpress.co.uk/download/DAP-Cat2012.pdf>

Hume Brown, Peter, *History of Scotland, Volume 1: To the Accession of Mary Stewart*, Second edition, Cambridge: CUP 2012 (paperback £ 21.99)

Peter Hume Brown's *History of Scotland* was first issued by the Cambridge University Press in three successive volumes from 1898 to 1909. These volumes were published in a new **edition in 1911**, the version which is **reprinted here**, which introduced some corrections as well as an additional chapter on the development of politics, education, and religion in Scotland during the last half of the nineteenth century. Taken together, Hume Brown's study provides a far-reaching, coherent narrative of Scotland's history, from the Roman occupation of North Britain in the first century to the changes and events that brought the nation into the twentieth century. This is the first volume of *History of Scotland*. It covers the period from the Roman invasion of Scotland in AD 80 to the end of the reign of James V in 1542.

http://www.cambridge.org/de/knowledge/isbn/item6467648/?site_locale=de_DE

Hume Brown, Peter, *History of Scotland, Volume 2: From the Accession of Mary Stewart to the Revolution of 1689*, Second edition, Cambridge: CUP 2012 (paperback £ 23.99)

Peter Hume Brown's *History of Scotland* was first issued by the Cambridge University Press in three successive volumes from 1898 to 1909. These volumes were published in a new **edition in 1911**, the version which is **reprinted here**, which introduced some corrections as well as an additional chapter on the development of politics, education, and religion in Scotland during the last half of the nineteenth century. Taken together, Hume Brown's study provides a far-reaching, coherent narrative of Scotland's history, from the Roman occupation of North Britain in the first century to the changes and events that brought the nation into the twentieth century. This is the second volume of *History of Scotland*. It covers the period from the accession of Mary Stewart in 1542 to the Glorious Revolution in 1688–89.

http://www.cambridge.org/de/knowledge/isbn/item6467647/History%20of%20Scotland/?site_locale=de_DE

Hume Brown, Peter, *History of Scotland, Volume 3: From the Revolution of 1689 to the Year 1910*, Second edition, Cambridge: CUP 2012 (paperback £ 24.99)

Peter Hume Brown's *History of Scotland* was first issued by the Cambridge University Press in three successive volumes from 1898 to 1909. These volumes were published in a new **edi-**

tion in 1911, the version which is **reprinted here**, which introduced some corrections as well as an additional chapter on the development of politics, education, and religion in Scotland during the last half of the nineteenth century. Taken together, Hume Brown's study provides a far-reaching, coherent narrative of Scotland's history, from the Roman occupation of North Britain in the first century to the changes and events that brought the nation into the twentieth century. This is the third volume of *History of Scotland*. It covers the period from the end of the Glorious Revolution in 1689 to the year 1910.

(http://www.cambridge.org/de/knowledge/isbn/item6467649/History%20of%20Scotland/?site_locale=de_DE)

Jarret, Tom / Peter Mason, *St Andrews Links – Six Centuries of Golf*, Edinburgh: Mainstream Publishing 2012 (hardback £25.00)

Recognised the world over as the 'Home of Golf', *St Andrews Links* has borne witness to over 600 years of golfing history. That the game evolved and developed into its final form here has never been in question.

One golf course has now become seven, and many of golf's most dramatic moments, affecting the world's greatest players, have occurred here. The Links has played host to the game's greats, among them Allan Robertson and the Morrises in the twentieth, and Tiger Woods in the twenty-first, as well as those enthusiastic amateurs for whom the chance to play at St Andrews hallowed turf is a dream come true. As Jack Nicklaus remarked: 'If a golfer is to be remembered, he must win a title at St Andrews.'

The worldwide fame of St Andrews is the result of a unique 110-year-old partnership between the town's local government and the R&A, who between them have assured the Links' status by Act of Parliament, as public courses. This handsomely illustrated volume celebrates the history of golf's most important location.

(<http://issuu.com/mainstream/docs/catalogue2012interactive?mode=window&pageNumber=18>)

Kirk, James / Margaret H. B. Sanderson (eds.), *John Knox's History of the Reformation in Scotland*, London: T & T Clark International 2013 (hardcover £200.00)

A new scholarly, fully annotated edition of John Knox's classic *History of the Reformation in Scotland* is long overdue. Knox, a key figure in the international Reformation and the establishment of the Protestant Church in Scotland, began this work as a defence of the revolutionary stage of the Scottish Reformation (1558-60), and extended it to include accounts of earlier Scottish reformers and the personal rule of Mary Queen of Scots (1561-1567).

The 'History' is the premier contemporary narrative account of the Scottish Reformation and key to any study of the period. Its value is enhanced by Knox's inclusion of documentary sources (many of which are otherwise unrecorded), and its scope benefits from Knox's experience as a reformer in England, Germany and Switzerland. It is also an important source of information on Knox's career and his relationship with leading figures of his day. The last scholarly edition in the original orthography was edited by David Laing in 1847. The present edition aims to reproduce Knox's text using the earliest surviving manuscript, dated to 1566, taking account of variations in all other early manuscripts.

The result is an extensive revision of the Laing text, which it will replace as the standard edition. This will be a vital requirement for all libraries and collections in religion and history throughout the world. The work includes an Introduction, full indexes to persons (with biographical details), places and subjects, over two hundred references to biblical quotations and allusions, a map and glossary.

(<http://www.continuumbooks.com/books/detail.aspx?BookId=130755&SearchType=Basic>)

Laing, Robin, *The Whisky River – Distilleries of Speyside*, Edinburgh: Luath Press 2012 (paperback £ 12.99)

Which river has half the distilleries in Scotland found along its length and in its surrounding glens? Why were monks at the forefront of developing whisky? Which Speyside distillery has an annual migration of toads? How did Glenrothes distillery expel its ghost? Robin Laing - singer-songwriter, author of ""The Whisky Muse"", and chair of the Scotch Malt Whisky Society's Tasting Panel - set out to visit every distillery in the Speyside area, from Benromach to Tomintoul, and presents a guide to each of them here. There are descriptions of over 50 distilleries on Speyside, including The Macallan, The Glenlivet, Cardhu, Aberlour, Glenfiddich and Glengrant. - Each entry is part history, part travelogue and part commentary on the changes in the whisky industry. - Includes personal musings by the author, stories associated with the distillery and snippets of poetry and song. Laing's 'spirit' guide in his journey is Alfred Barnard, author of ""1887's ""The Whisky Distilleries of the United Kingdom. Barnard visited many of the same distilleries that Laing visits now and similarly left his impressions of the state of the facilities and the beauty of the surroundings. Much of this present book compares what Barnard found with what exists now, and the differences - and similarities - are often fascinating.

(<http://www.luath.co.uk/books/coming-soon/the-whisky-river-new-edition-distilleries-of-speyside.html>)

Logar, Ernst (ed.), *Invisible Oil*, Heidelberg: Springer-Verlag (hardcover €24.27)

In *Invisible Oil*, the artist Ernst Logar addresses the material petroleum and its importance as a basis of our modern civilization using the example of the **Scottish petroleum metropolis Aberdeen**. In the course of his work, the artist managed to get access to non public places of the North Sea based petroleum industry. The photographs taken and the correspondence with the petroleum companies, which are active there, are documented as well as the numerous artistic works developed and made of the material petroleum. These objects reflect our modern civilization's dependency on petroleum and contemplate it in a haunting manner. The book also addresses the current economic and social situation of the oil-industry-dominated city of Aberdeen and possible problematic future scenarios.

Table of Contents:

O: Ernst Ulrich von Weizsäcker: Foreword. 1: Karin Kneissl: In the Name of Oil. 2: Peter Troxler: Oil and the City. 3: Alejandra Rodríguez-Remedi: Through a glass, darkly: Visualisation, revelation and reflection in Ernst Logar's *Invisible Oil*. Appendix. Biographies
(<http://www.springer.com/architecture+%26+design/arts/book/978-3-7091-0460-6>)

MacNeacail, Aonghas, *Laughing at the Clock / Deanamh Gaire Ris A' Chloc: New & Selected Poems / Dain Ur Agus Taghta*, Edinburgh: Polygon 2012 (paperback £14.99)

Widely regarded as **the foremost poet writing today in the Gaelic language**, MacNeacail casts his eye on love, ageing, memory, language, politics and landscape in this bilingual collection. Demonstrating MacNeacail's usual tight mastery of form and beautifully controlled rhythm, this collection, published to mark the poet's seventieth birthday, is a celebration of the best of contemporary Scottish poetry.

<http://www.amazon.co.uk/Laughing-Clock-Deanamh-Gaire-Chloc/dp/1846972302>

Macleod, Iseabail / McClure, Derrick, *Scotland in Definition: A History of Scottish Dictionaries*, Edinburgh: John Donald 2012 (paperback £25.00)

This book gives an account of **Scots and Gaelic dictionaries and glossaries**, and also of the contribution by many Scots to the lexicography of English, from medieval times to the major electronic projects of the twenty-first century. It will appeal to everyone with an interest in language in general and Scotland's languages in particular. Readers will be fascinated by the

ways in which poets and scholars through the ages have approached the task of describing their languages, and the influence of their work on popular notions regarding language, notably the contribution which lexicographers have made, and still make, to preserving and developing the Scots and Gaelic tongues through centuries of official neglect and oppression.

<http://www.birlinn.co.uk/book/category/192/>

MacNeil, Kevin (ed.), *These Islands, We Sing: An Anthology of Scottish Islands Poetry*, Edinburgh: Polygon 2012 (paperback £9.99)

The islands of Scotland influenced many of the country's most important poets through their inhabitation there, whether during childhood or by choice. This anthology pays tribute to **the islands' creative output** by bringing together a huge array of poetic talent, from the internationally renowned—George Mackay Brown, Ian Hamilton Finlay, Hugh MacDiarmid, Sorley MacLean, and Iain Crichton Smith—to those fantastic poets deserving of more attention—Meg Bateman, Alex Cluness, Jen Hadfield, Aonghas MacNeacail, Jim Mainland, and others—in one wonderful collection. With poems **exploring the themes of love, language, landscape, identity, and belonging**, this compilation is a significant and heartfelt celebration of Scottish poetry and place.

<http://www.birlinn.co.uk/book/details/These-Islands--We-Sing-9781846972119/>

Manfredi, Camille, *Alasdair Gray : Le faiseur d'Écosse*, Rennes : PUR 2012 (paperback €16.00)

Depuis la parution de *Lanark* en 1981, Alasdair Gray se livre à de surprenantes expérimentations formelles et symboliques, prises entre les tentations paradoxales de l'apparition et de la disparition, du renouveau et de l'entropie, d'un hyperréel envahissant et du rêve obstiné de ce qu'il espère être « une meilleure nation ». Cet ouvrage envisage l'œuvre d'Alasdair Gray comme une aventure fictionnelle à part entière, une quête qui parvient à initier un dialogue fructueux entre deux notions complexes et *a priori* antinomiques, le nationalisme et le post-modernisme.

Sommaire :

Espace et temps : flux de l'invisible. Dislocations. Glasgow : l'anti-ville. Merveilleux remèdes. De la psycho-histoire à l'engagement. Renaissances. Du corps biologique au corps symbolique. Créatures. L'auteur et ses avatars. Le texte vivant : trace et devenir. Corps étrangers. Bivocalités. Texte-trace, texte symphonique. L'art de la discordance : furor scribendi.

<http://www.pur-editions.fr/detail.php?idOuv=2812>

Mann, A.J. and Sally Mapstone (eds.), *The Edinburgh History of the Book in Scotland, Volume 1: Medieval to 1707*, Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press 2013 (hardback £ 95.00)

This volume provides a wide and varied account of the history of the book during the medieval and early modern period, up to the Union of the Parliaments in 1707.

The medieval and early modern periods saw the foundations and early development of Scottish book culture. While the process began, and continued, with manuscript books, from the middle of the sixteenth century Scotland was also fully participating in the European community of print, importing large quantities of printed books from England and Continental Europe and building up an independent press and bookselling network.

In a range of accessible and stimulating chapters written by experts in the field of Scottish book history, emphasis is given to domestic manuscript production in Latin, Scots and Gaelic and the importation of manuscripts and printed books before 1560, as well as to the subsequent expansion in the production and consumption of print. The volume is divided into four sections. The first considers domestic manuscript and printed book production, organization and law, and the second importation, bookselling and ownership of manuscripts and printed

books by individuals and institutions. Sections three and four cover topics such as education, politics, music and song, and literature and verse. In section four the book in Scotland is also viewed through various prisms, including anglicisation, humanism and the Reformation. One of the special features of this volume is the series of case studies which are distributed throughout and which consider the role of specific printers, booksellers, libraries, collectors and authors.

(<http://www.eupublishing.com/book/9780748625048>)

McCarthy, Angela (ed.), *A Global Clan: Scottish Migrant Networks and Identities Since the Eighteenth Century*, London: I.B. Tauris 2012 (paperback £25.00)

Through a unique approach connecting personal accounts to 'networks' of kin and social groups, 'A Global Clan' engages in expanding debates on migration that link imperial history and the European diaspora. Migration from Scotland since the eighteenth century has been a powerful force, influencing the politics, economics, demography, sociology, and culture of many regions across the world. This book uses new material to explore Scottish migrant networks, identities, and personal experiences in areas as diverse as India, New Zealand, and Canada. Assorted migrant voices are presented, from Ellis Island and Australia, the tracts of transients in Asia and the Caribbean, and voluminous correspondence from North America. The overarching approach promises a significant contribution to the historiography that will make it essential reading for scholars of migration and identity.

([http://www.ibtauris.com/Books/Society social sciences/Society culture general/Social issues processes/Migration immigration emigration/A Global Clan Scottish Migrant Networks and Identities Since the Eightee](http://www.ibtauris.com/Books/Society%20social%20sciences/Society%20culture%20general/Social%20issues%20processes/Migration%20immigration%20emigration/A%20Global%20Clan%20Scottish%20Migrant%20Networks%20and%20Identities%20Since%20the%20Eightee))

McCracken-Flesher, Caroline, *The Doctor Dissected: A Cultural Autopsy of the Burke and Hare Murders*, New York: OUP USA 2012 (hardback £ 40.00)

A series of bizarre disappearances filled the citizens of **early nineteenth-century Scotland** with terror. When the perpetrators were finally apprehended in 1828, their motive roiled the nation: William Burke and William Hare had murdered for profit. The cadavers supplied a ready payout, courtesy of Dr. Robert Knox, who was desperate for anatomical subjects. Nearly two hundred years later, these scandalous murders continue to fire imagination in Scotland and beyond. From the start, **the sensational events provoked artists and writers**. While Sir Walter Scott resisted public comment, his correspondence gives his trenchant private opinion and shows him working busily behind the scenes and against the doctor. Many more mined the news outright. Serial novelist David Pae exploited the disturbance to lobby for religious belief in an increasingly secular world. A subsequent generation resurrected the grisly drama as fodder for the Victorian gothic - the murders figure prominently in Robert Louis Stevenson's "The Body Snatcher" and, more obliquely, in *Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*. The twentieth century saw the spectres of Burke and Hare emerge in James Bridie's play *The Anatomist* Hollywood horror films, television programs like *Alfred Hitchcock Presents*, and Frankensteinian retellings from Alasdair Gray. In this century, the story has been picked up by *Smallville* and *Doctor Who*. Recent allusions and re-enactments range from the somber-in popular detective fiction by Ian Rankin-to the dark, camp comedy of Fringe Festival performances and the slapstick of John Landis's *Burke and Hare*. Featuring over thirty images and canvassing a wide range of media - from contemporary newspaper accounts and private correspondence to Japanese comic books and videogames - *The Doctor Dissected* analyses the afterlife of this national trauma and considers its singular place in Scottish history.

Table of Contents:

1. Medicine, Murder, and Scottish Story: Doctor Knox and Burke and Hare. 2. The Story Begins: The Law versus the Press, and the Doctor versus Walter Scott. 3. Enlightened Sys-

tem versus Religious Sympathy: The Sensational Tales of Alexander Leighton and David Pae. 4. Dissecting the Doctor: Mr. Jekyll, Dr. Hyde, and Robert Knox. 5. Anatomizing the Audience: James Bridie, Melodrama, and the Movies. 6. Bringing out the Dead: Silent Victims Speak in Alasdair Gray's Poor Things. 7. Resting in Pieces? Present Comforts or Restless Futures in Ian Rankin's Scotland.

(<http://ukcatalogue.oup.com/nav/i/category/9780199766826/R/narrow+by+publication+date/n+ext+3+months/n/4294927089.do?keyword=scottish+studies&sortby=bestMatches>)

McHardy, Stuart, *Tales of Bonnie Prince Charlie and the Jacobites*, Edinburgh: Luath 2012 (paperback £7.19)

Jacobite influences are often found in Scottish culture. Indeed, many of their stories and legends are still told today in some form or another. *Tales of Bonnie Prince Charlie and the Jacobites* is an imaginative look into the story of the Jacobites who fought to bring the Stuart Kings back to Scotland. McHardy examines the Jacobite tales to create a vivid historical picture of Scotland's Stuart past.

(<http://www.luath.co.uk/books/coming-soon/tales-of-bonnie-prince-charlie-and-the-jacobites.html>)

McHardy, Stuart, *The Pagan Symbols of the Picts*, Edinburgh: Luath Press (paperback £16.99)

Stuart McHardy examines the Pictish symbols which have been discovered on various items across Scotland. The book sets out a cohesive interpretation of the Pictish past, using a variety of both temporal and geographical sources. This interpretation serves as a backdrop for his analysis of the symbols themselves, providing a context for his suggestion that there was an underlying series of ideas and beliefs behind the creation of the symbols.

(<http://www.luath.co.uk/books/coming-soon/the-pagan-symbols-of-the-picts.html>)

McKay, Johnston, *The Kirk and the Kingdom: A century of tension in Scottish Social Theology 1830-1929*, Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press 2011 (hardback £45.00)

Unearths the **practical social theology of the 19th century church in Scotland**. Many believe that the church was largely mute on the widespread poverty and deprivation which accompanied the rapid expanse of urban life in Scotland. This study shows that the church was not lacking in commitment to improving such conditions, through the example of theologian Robert Flint and the parish minister Frederick Lockhart Robertson. For example, publication of Flint's 'Christ's Kingdom upon Earth' led the Church of Scotland in Glasgow to investigate slum housing conditions and to the conclusion that religion could not be complacent about the need for social action.

(<http://www.euppublishing.com/book/9780748644735>)

Miller, Mitch / Rodger, Johnny *The Red Cockatoo*, Dingwall: Sandstone Press 2011 (paperback £11.99)

The Red Cockatoo is the first full length study of the work of James Kelman to take full cognisance of the author's political commitments and activism throughout his career. This book is published in partnership with The Drouth Magazine and traces the **history and details of Kelman's political writing and activism**. Besides numerous novels Kelman has published two volumes of literary, social, historical and political criticism. He has also been unceasingly involved in political and human rights campaigns, manifestoes and demonstrations throughout his life. What exactly are Kelman's politics: why are some readers still baffled and shocked by his standpoint? His stance on social and political issues has been widely criticised not only by ordinary readers, but by the Establishment in the form of Booker Prize judges, and others.

http://www.sandstonepress.com/title/the_red_cockatoo/

Mitchell, Ian, *Isles of the North*, Edinburgh: Birlinn 2012 (paperback £ 9.99)

In the summer of 2002, Mitchell set sail aboard the 30-foot yacht Foggy Dew on a voyage that took him from his home through the Western Isles to Orkney and Shetland and on to the west coast of Norway. Against the backdrop of one of the world's most spectacular coastlines, he sailed up the Nordfjord, down to Bergen, then out to Utsira, and back home via Inverness. The object of his journey was more than just to enjoy a few contemplative drams during a summer at sea. In this sequel to his much acclaimed *Isles of the West* (1999), Mitchell continues his investigation into **official Britain's failure to administer rural Scotland** for the mutual benefit of people and nature. Ian Mitchell's narrative combines authoritative background information and personal interviews with local people, many enlivened by the measured dispensation of Scotland's most famous aid to creative thought. He shows how Norway, a country outside the EU and therefore in control of its own resources, has been able to give a wide measure of freedom to the sort of communities which in Scotland are subject to **debilitating control by Edinburgh, London and Brussels**. He points to many lessons which centralised, bureaucratic Britain could learn from its more democratic neighbour across the North Sea.

(<http://www.birlinn.co.uk/book/details/Isles-of-the-North-9781841589442/>)

Mitchell, James, Lynn Bennie and Robert Johns, *The Scottish National Party: Transition to Power*, Oxford: Oxford University Press 2011 (hardcover €43.00)

The Scottish National Party is a study of the SNP immediately after it came to power in May 2007. It is based on a survey of the entire membership and elite interviews with over 80 senior party figures. Discussion is located within the appropriate literatures and comparisons drawn with other British parties. The image of the SNP as a youthful party, with a decentralised social-movement-type organisation is challenged. The party is much older and much more male than had previously been thought and appears more like other conventional parties than its past image suggested. Its increased membership in recent years holds few clues as to how to re-engage youth, as even these recent joiners are predominantly older people, often former members returning to the party. The study questions the value of the civic-ethnic dichotomy in understanding nationalism. SNP members, it argues, acknowledge different ways -- civic and ethnic, with the emphasis very much on civic -- of defining who is Scottish. The picture emerges of a coherent left-of-centre party that accepts the pragmatism of its leadership. While independence remains the key motivation for joining and being active, a sizeable minority see the party as a means of furthering Scottish interests. The idea of independence is examined in elite interviews and found, again, to be understood more pragmatically than many commentators have suggested.

(<http://www.beck-shop.de/Mitchell-Bennie-Johns-Scottish-National-Party/productview.aspx?product=8629201>)

Moffat, Alistair and James F. Wilson, *The Scots: Genetic Journey*, Edinburgh: Birlinn 2012 (paperback £ 9.99)

An almost limitless archive of our history lies hidden inside our bodies and we carry the ancient story of Scotland around with us. The mushrooming of genetic studies, of DNA analysis, is rewriting our history in spectacular fashion. In *The Scots: A Genetic Journey*, Alistair Moffat explores the history that is printed on our genes, and in a remarkable new approach, uncovers the detail of where we are from, who we are and in so doing colour vividly a DNA map of Scotland.

(<http://www.birlinn.co.uk/book/details/Genetic-Journey--A--The-Scots-9781780270326/>)

Murray, Jonathan, *The New Scottish Cinema*, London: I.B. Tauris 2012 (hardback £49.50)

No description available as of yet.

([http://www.ibtauris.com/Books/The arts/Film TV radio/Films cinema/The New Scottish Cinema.aspx](http://www.ibtauris.com/Books/The%20arts/Film%20TV%20radio/Films%20cinema/The%20New%20Scottish%20Cinema.aspx))

Neville, Cynthia J. and Grant Simpson (eds.), *The Acts of Alexander III King of Scots 1249-1286*, Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press 2012 (hardback £ 95.00)

Brings together 330 legal documents from the reign of King Alexander III of Scotland. This volume contains the full texts of 175 acts issued under the seal of King Alexander III, together with notes on a further 155 'lost acts' that survive only in notices. These acts, many of which have never been published before, have been collected from a variety of archives in Scotland, England, Belgium and France.

The Introduction examines the administrative contexts of the later thirteenth century in which the royal chancery drafted and authenticated charters, briefs and other written instruments, and discusses the varied sources from which the collection is compiled. The texts include full Latin transcriptions and detailed English-language summaries of the contents of each act, together with a series of notes and comments on context and significance. By drawing together both original archive sources and widely scattered published sources, the volume offers a unique opportunity to understand how Scottish government and administration operated in the key period before the reign of Robert Bruce.

(<http://www.euppublishing.com/book/9780748627325>)

Patrick, James, *A Glasgow Gang Observed*, Glasgow: NWP 2012 (paperback £9.99)

In the 1960's a 26-year-old schoolmaster at a Scottish reformatory (List D) School, under the alias of James Patrick, went undercover with the help of one of his pupils to study the often violent behaviour of the teenagers in a gang in Glasgow. He managed to conceal his identity and motives and during the course of a four-month assignment in 1966 he observed closely the gang members and concluded that the boys were 'afraid of fighting other gangs but more afraid of not fighting them.' Ultimately it was 'the struggle between identification with the boys and abhorrence of their violence that forced me to quit.'

This book became one of the first published observations of a Glasgow gang and as such has stood the test of time as a number of factors that Patrick identified as contributing to **the growth of gang culture** still remain in existence today, most crucially poverty, grim housing conditions and unemployment. This is a portrait of gang culture before the drug barons moved in and created another level of violence and as such it deserves its cult status.

(<http://www.nwp.co.uk/cgi-bin/cart.cgi?action=search&pageid=67>)

Paul, Nick, *The Scottish Farmers' Market Cookbook*, Glasgow: NWP 2011 (e-book £8.99)

Scotland has an enviable reputation for producing some of the finest food in the world. Langoustines from the West Coast of Scotland are eaten at tables all over Europe; the Scottish Aberdeen Angus has long been the byword for quality meat; Scottish soft raspberries and tayberries are considered the finest available, and so the list goes on!

Scottish kitchens are moving away from the global produce offered by supermarkets and are returning to locally-produced, seasonal food. Local growers and producers are supplying markets from the Borders up to Orkney and they are becoming increasingly popular.

Farmers' markets in Scotland are a mix of greengrocer, butcher, garden-centre, off-licence, game dealer, delicatessen and more. The buyer has the opportunity to meet and speak to each farmer about the produce, making the shopping experience enjoyable and personal.

The Scottish Farmers' Market Cookbook is a collection of recipes from producers and stallholders and reflects the produce that can be found at these Markets. The recipes are simple and delicious and range from Beef sausages with Wild Mushrooms poached in Red Wine, to

Pork and Apple with Ginger Jam; from Beetroot and Goats Cheese Starter to Apple Water Ice.

As well as delicious, easy-to-use recipes, the *Scottish Farmers' Market Cookbook* includes sections on seasonal growth, an availability guide, a producers list, farmers' market venues, and conversion chart for weights and measures. This cookbook demonstrates that fine cooking need not be difficult and shopping at the Farmers' Market for all your ingredients will produce the best in taste and guarantee a fresh, quality meal.

A handy, easy to use size that can be taken around on Farmers' Market days, with sections for notes, this book will prove to be indispensable!

(<http://www.nwp.co.uk/cgi-bin/cart.cgi?action=search&pageid=42>)

Pečar, Andreas, *Macht der Schrift: Politischer Biblizismus in Schottland und England zwischen Reformation und Bürgerkrieg (1534-1642)*, München: Oldenbourg Verlag 2012 (hardcover €64.80)

Nach der Reformation wurde in England und Schottland mit der Bibel und ihren Texten Politik gemacht. Andreas Pecar führt vor, wie der politische Biblizismus sowohl zur Legitimitätssteigerung der Monarchie Verwendung fand, als auch von zahlreichen Kritikern dazu genutzt wurde, die Legitimität der Politik der Stuartkönige Jakob VI./I. und Karl I. in Frage zu stellen und damit den Ausbruch des englischen Bürgerkrieges zu begünstigen. Ausgangspunkt dieser Untersuchung ist die Annahme, dass es politisch bedeutsam ist, aus welchen Autoritätsquellen sich die Argumente im politischen Diskurs jeweils speisten. Der Autor führt vor, wie der politische Diskurs in England und Schottland nach der Reformation wesentlich von Argumenten, Erzählungen und Normen geprägt wurde, die man den Schriften der Bibel entnahm. Für die Legitimität der Monarchie als Herrschaftsform und die politische Handlungsfähigkeit der Monarchen hatte die politische Sprache des Biblizismus weitreichende Folgen. Für den Zeitraum von der Reformation bis zum Ausbruch des Bürgerkrieges wird dargelegt, wie der politische Biblizismus in England ebenso wie in Schottland sowohl zur Legitimitätssteigerung der Monarchie Verwendung fand, als auch von zahlreichen Kritikern dazu genutzt wurde, die Legitimität der Politik der Stuartkönige Jakob VI./I. und Karl I. in Frage zu stellen und damit den Ausbruch des Bürgerkrieges zu begünstigen.

(<http://www.oldenbourg-verlag.de/wissenschaftsverlag/macht-schrift/9783486701012>)

Philip, Robert, *Scottish Sporting Legends*, Edinburgh: Mainstream Publishing 2012 (paperback £7.99)

Scotland may not have won a World Cup (yet!), but many of the country's sportsmen and women are revered as global legends. In football, the likes of Denis Law, 'Slim' Jim Baxter and Jimmy 'Jinky' Johnstone would not have looked out of place in the canary yellow of Brazil, while managers Sir Matt Busby, Bill Shankly and Jock Stein have become part of football folklore, as has Sir Alex Ferguson in more recent times.

Amazingly, Scots have conquered the world in just about every major sport: Jim Clark and Sir Jackie Stewart in Formula One, Ken Buchanan and Benny Lynch in the boxing ring, sprinters Allan Wells and Eric Liddell on the Olympic track; and, as befits a nation renowned as the 'home of golf', Sandy Lyle was recognised as the greatest player on the planet upon winning the Masters in 1988.

Scottish sport is the richest of tapestries and in *Scottish Sporting Legends* the cream of the crop are entertainingly profiled in a revealing collection of pen portraits of stars past and present.

(<http://issuu.com/mainstream/docs/catalogue2012interactive?mode=window&pageNumber=18>)

Ranc, David, *Foreign players and football supporters: The Old Firm, Arsenal, Paris Saint-Germain*, Manchester: MUP 2011 (hardback £ 65.00)

Foreign footballers have been accused of being at the origin of all the ills of contemporary football. *Foreign players and football supporters: The Old Firm, Arsenal, Paris Saint-Germain* is the first academic book to look at supporters' reactions to the increasing number of foreign players in the clubs they support. It shows that football supporters identify with their club through a variety of means, which may change or be replaced with others, and provides the most comprehensive view on football supporters' attachment to their club in the European Union.

Divided into three case studies on Glasgow (Celtic, Rangers), Paris Saint-Germain and Arsenal, the book adopts a multidisciplinary approach to chart the evolution of the link between supporters and club between 1995 and today. It provides an excellent read for students and researchers in Sports Studies, Politics, European Studies and Social Sciences.

(<http://www.manchesteruniversitypress.co.uk/catalogue/book.asp?id=1205040>)

Rennie, Susan, *Jamieson's Dictionary of Scots - The Story of the First Historical Dictionary of the Scots Language*, Oxford: OUP 2012 (hardback £70.00)

This is the first full account of the making of John Jamieson's *Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language*. The dictionary was published in two volumes in 1808, with a two-volume *Supplement* following in 1825. Lists of Scots words had been compiled before, but Jamieson's was the first complete dictionary of the language. It was a landmark in the development of historical lexicography and was an inspiration for later lexicographers, including Sir James Murray, founding editor of the OED. Susan Rennie's account of Jamieson's work and the methods he developed interweaves biography, lexicography, and linguistic, social, and book history to present a rounded account of the man, his work, and his times. It is the first study to draw on Jamieson's correspondence and the surviving manuscript materials for the *Dictionary and Supplement* to reveal Jamieson's working methods and the important contributions made by Sir Walter Scott and others to his work.

(<http://ukcatalogue.oup.com/nav/i/category/9780199639403/R/narrow+by+publication+date/next+3+months/n/4294927089.do>)

Rignet, Ann, *The Afterlives of Walter Scott: Memory on the Move*, Oxford: OUP 2012 (hardcover £ 55.00)

Sir Walter Scott (1771-1832) was once a household name, but is now largely forgotten. This book explores how Scott's work became an all-pervasive point of reference for cultural memory and collective identity in the nineteenth century, and why it no longer has this role. Ann Rigney breaks new ground in memory studies and the study of literary reception by examining the dynamics of cultural memory and the 'social life' of literary texts across several generations and multiple media. She pays attention to the remediation of the Waverley novels as they travelled into painting, the theatre, and material culture, as well as to the role of 'Scott' as a memory site in the public sphere for a century after his death. Using a wide range of examples and supported by many illustrations, Rigney demonstrates how remembering Scott's work helped shape national and transnational identities up to World War One, and contributed to the emergence of the idea of an English-speaking world encompassing Scotland, the British Empire and the United States. Scott's work forged a potent alliance between memory, literature, and identity that was eminently suited to modernization. His legacy continues in the widespread belief that engaging with the past is a condition for transcending it.

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(<http://ukcatalogue.oup.com/product/9780199644018.do?keyword=2012&sortby=best-Matches>)

Robertson, Fiona, *The Edinburgh Companion to Sir Walter Scott*, Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press 2012 (hardback £ 65.00 or paperback £ 19.99)

Sir Walter Scott (1771-1832) is widely recognised as one of the central and defining figures in Scottish literature and in European and American Romanticism. Fabled in his own lifetime as 'the Wizard of the North' and as the (long-anonymous) 'Author of *Waverley*', he played a unique role in the dissemination of an idea of Scottish culture and history. From his early work as a collector and editor of traditional ballads to the widespread popularity and fame of his poetry and novels, and to his important writings on history, economics, folklore, and literature, Scott refashioned the literary culture of his day and continues to shape our own.

The Edinburgh Companion to Sir Walter Scott, the first collection of its kind devoted to his work, draws on the innovative research and scholarship which have revitalised the study of the whole range of his exceptionally diverse writing in recent years. Chapters written by leading international scholars provide an indispensable guide to his work in different genres and reflect the topics and concerns which are most exciting in Scott scholarship today, including his place in literary and popular culture, his experimentation and originality, his relationship to Romanticism, and the revaluation of lesser-known works.

(<http://www.euppublishing.com/book/9780748641307>)

Rutherford, Donald, *In the Shadow of Adam Smith: Founders of Scottish economics 1700-1900*, Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan 2012 (hardback £60.00 / paperback £26.00)

A large number of Scottish writers in economics are discussed according to a thematic approach. The distinctive Scottish contribution to the clash between natural liberty and socialist ideas is set out.

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Preface. 1 Introduction. 2 Trade. International Trade. Exchange. Value. 3 Money. Functions of money. Paper credit. Banking. 4 Public Finance. Functions of government. Taxation. National debt. 5 Condition of the people. Population. Property rights and rent. Profits and wages. Poverty. 6 Condition of the economy. 6. Economic growth. 7 Economic ideology. 8 Conclusions

(<http://www.palgrave.com/products/title.aspx?pid=409216>)

Smith, Jeremy J., *Older Scots: A Linguistic Reader*, Woodbridge: Boydell & Brewer 2012 (hardback £45.00)

This book enables both students and more advanced scholars to develop a comprehensive understanding of Older Scots, the form of **Scots** which survives in records **up to around 1700**. It provides the means of understanding the language's essential characteristics, and enables readers to engage with the fascinating textual and linguistic problems which it presents. The volume contains an extensive set of annotated texts from the period, inviting closer engagement with the detail of the language, which are preceded by a comprehensive introduction to and discussion of the subject; it also looks at the linguistic detail (in the broadest sense) of the reception and afterlife of medieval and early modern Scottish texts. Those interested in literary form in Older Scottish literature will find it a "kit" for stylistic analysis; book historians will appreciate the detailed studies of processes of production and reception, and be reminded of the importance of integrating disciplines such as textual criticism, codicology, pal-

aeography and philology; and for linguists, there is access to an unrivalled body of up-to-date textual information, previously hard to find in a single place.

(<http://www.urpress.com/store/viewItem.asp?idProduct=13890>)

Spaven, David, *Waverley Route – The Life, Death and Rebirth of the Borders Railway*, Argyll: Argyll Publishing 2012 (hardback £20.00, paperback £14.99)

What was so important about this railway that drove hundreds of citizens to break the law, led by a Church of Scotland minister? Why was the railway allowed to close? Who or what should we 'blame' for its loss? And more positively, how has it come about that, after an absence of 45 years, **trains will once again run in the Scottish Borders in 2014?**

These are questions that have never before been researched and answered in detail. *Waverley Route* sets out to tell a story that says much about Britain's railways in the late 1960s, and about the opportunities created by devolution of power in the last years of the twentieth century to right one of the great wrongs of the old model of London-based transport policy.

(http://www.argyllpublishing.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=1&Itemid=2)

Spiers, Edward M., Jeremy Crang and Matthew Strickland (eds.), *A Military History of Scotland*, Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press 2012 (hardback £ 125.00)

The Scottish soldier has been at war for over 2000 years. Until now, no reference work has attempted to examine this vast heritage of warfare.

A Military History of Scotland offers readers an unparalleled insight into the evolution of the Scottish military tradition. This wide-ranging and extensively illustrated volume traces the military history of Scotland from pre-history to the recent conflict in Afghanistan. Edited by three leading military historians, and featuring contributions from thirty scholars, it explores the role of warfare in the emergence of a Scottish kingdom, the forging of a Scottish-British military identity, and the participation of Scots in Britain's imperial and world wars.

Eschewing a narrow definition of military history, it investigates the cultural and physical dimensions of Scotland's military past such as Scottish military dress and music, the role of the Scottish soldier in art and literature, Scotland's fortifications and battlefield archaeology, and Scotland's military memorials and museum collections.

(<http://www.euppublishing.com/book/9780748633357>)

Storer, Ralph, *Baffies' Easy Munro Guide: Volume 1: Southern Highlands*, Edinburgh: Luath Press 2012 (paperback £ 7.99)

Baffies, the entertainments convenor of the Go-Take-a-Hike Mountaineering Club, is allergic to exertion, prone to lassitude, suffers from altitude sickness above 600m, blisters easily and bleeds readily. Think the Munros are too difficult? Think again. *Baffies' Easy Munro Guide* is the first of a series of reliable rucksack guides to some of the more easily tackled Munros.

Twenty-five routes, each covering one main Munro, all with detailed maps and full colour throughout - this lightly humorous and opinionated book will tell you everything you need to reach the summit. Thousands of people each year attempt to conquer the Munros. This guide allows beginners and those looking for a less strenuous challenge to join in. It is perfect for anyone exploring Scotland's beautiful mountains, whatever his or her level of experience.

(<http://www.luath.co.uk/books/coming-soon/baffies-easy-munro-guide-volume-1-southern-highlands.html>)

Todd, Margo (ed.), *The Perth Kirk Session Book, 1577-1590*, Woodbridge: Boydell & Brewer 2012 (hardback £40.00)

The Calvinist Reformation in Scottish towns was a radically transformative movement. It incorporated into urban ecclesiastical governance a group of laymen - the elders of the kirk session - drawn heavily from the crafts guilds as well as wealthy merchants. These men met at least weekly with the minister and comprised a parochial church court that exercised an unprecedented discipline of the lives of the ordinary citizenry. They pried into sexual behaviour, administered the hospital and other poor relief, ordered fostering of orphans, oversaw the grammar school, enforced Sabbath observance, investigated charges of witchcraft, arbitrated quarrels and punished people who railed at their neighbours. In times of crisis like **the great plague of 1584-85**, they rationed food sent from other towns and raised an already high bar on moral discipline to avert further divine wrath.

The minute books of **Perth's session, established in the 1560s** and surviving most fully from 1577, open a window on this religious discipline, the men who administered it, and the lay people who both resisted and facilitated it, negotiating its terms to meet their own agendas. They are presented here with full introduction and explanatory notes.

(<http://www.boydellandbrewer.com/store/viewitem.asp?idproduct=13940>)

Torrance, David, *The Scottish Conservative Party: From Unionist Scotland to Political Wilderness*, Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press 2012 (paperback €25.00)

The Scottish Conservative Party has played a significant role in the politics of Scotland during the last century. This book explores the nature of the party, its standing in Scotland, its influence on the Union and its role in the Scottish Parliament. In particular it asks how the party lost support so dramatically in Scotland, from a majority of votes and seats at the 1955 general election to a single constituency and 17% of the vote in 2012. The volume includes contributions from leading academics and political commentators including Richard Finlay, Colin Kidd, Catriona Macdonald, James Mitchell and Alex Massie.

(<http://www.amazon.com/Scottish-Conservative-Party-Political-Wilderness/dp/0748646868>)

Tranter, Nigel, *Tales and Traditions of Scottish Castles*, Glasgow: NWP 2012 (paperback £9.99)

Nigel Tranter's gift for bringing Scottish history to life is demonstrated in this lively book which details 45 of the nation's castles with associated tales and traditions. With a broad geographical spread, Tranter breathes life into many of Scotland's gaunt and shadowy ruins with a lively mix of anecdote, fact, myth and legend. An essential holiday companion when visiting Scotland.

The castles featured are: Aberuchill Castle, Ballindalloch Castle, Bernersyde, Blackness Castle, Borthwick Castle, Carnassery Castle, Cassillis House, Cawdor Castle, Craigmillar Castle, Doune Castle, Duart Castle, Duchray Castle, Dundarave Castle, Dunnottar Castle, Fairburn Tower, Finavon Castle, Gilnockie Tower, Castle Girnigoe, Harthill Castle, Hawthornden Castle, hermitage Castle, Inchdrewer Castle, Innischonnel Castle, Killochan Castle, Lennoxlove, Lochleven Castle, Luffness Castle, Mearns Castle, Megginch Castle, Melgund Castle, Menstrie Castle, Merchiston Castle, Monymusk, Muchalls Castle, Neidpath Castle, Newart Castle, Orchardton Tower, Pitcaple Castle, Pitreavie Castle, Provan Hall, Rossend Castle, Stewarthall, Threave Castle, Castle Tioram, and Whittinghame Tower.

(<http://www.nwp.co.uk/cgi-bin/cart.cgi?action=search&pageid=86>)

Varricchio, Mario (ed.), *Back to Caledonia: Scottish Return Migration from the Sixteenth Century to the Present*, Edinburgh: John Donald 2012 (paperback £ 20.00)

Return migration is a largely neglected area of historical research in all countries, including Scotland. The contributors to this volume shed light on the experience of Scottish emigrants who decided to head back home, through five centuries of Scottish history, by exploiting analytical tools from history, anthropology, sociology and literature. Drawing on diverse

sources, including 'traditional' historical sources as well as literary and 'lived experience' documents, this collection of essays opens up new avenues of research and features groundbreaking work.

(<http://www.birlinn.co.uk/book/details/Back-to-Caledonia-9781906566449/>)

Wormald, Jenny (ed.), *Scotland: A History*, Oxford: OUP 2013 (paperback £ 10.99)
Scotland has long had a romantic appeal which has tended to be focused on a few over-dramatized personalities or events, notably Mary Queen of Scots, Bonnie Prince Charlie, the Highland Clearances - the failures and the sad - though more positively, William Wallace and Robert the Bruce have also got in on the act, because of their heroism in resisting English aggression. This has had its satisfaction, and has certainly been very good for the tourist industry. But, fuelled by the explosion of serious academic studies in the last half-century, there has grown up a keen desire for a better-informed and more satisfying understanding of the Scottish past - and not only in Scotland. The vague use of 'Britain' in books and television series which are in fact about England has begun to provoke adverse comment; there is clearly a growing desire for knowledge about the history of the non-English parts of the British Isles and Eire, already well-established in Ireland and becoming increasingly obvious in Scotland and Wales.

This book brings together a series of studies by well-established scholars of Scottish history, from Roman times until the present day, and makes the fruits of their research accessible to students and the general reader alike. It offers the opportunity to go beyond the old myths, legends, and romance to the much more rewarding knowledge of why Scotland was a remarkably successful, thriving, and important kingdom, of international renown.

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Introduction. 1: Katherine Forsyth: Origins: Scotland to 1100. 2: Keith Stringer: The Emergence of a Nation-State, 1100-1300. 3: Michael Brown and Steve Boardman: Survival and Revival: Late Medieval Scotland. 4: Roger Mason: Renaissance and Reformation: The Sixteenth Century. 5: Jenny Wormald: Confidence and Perplexity: The Seventeenth Century. 6: Richard B. Sher: Scotland Transformed: The Eighteenth Century. 7: I. G. C. Hutchison: Workshop of Empire: The Nineteenth Century. 8: Richard Finlay: The Turbulent Century: Scotland since 1900. 9: David Armitage: The Scottish Diaspora. 10: Sally Mapstone: Scotland's Stories. Further Reading. Chronology. Index.

(http://ukcatalogue.oup.com/product/academic/history/regional/european/british/9780199601646.do?sortBy=bookTitleAscend&thumbby=10&thumbby_crawl=10&refType=1)

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Book Reviews

Iain Galbraith (ed.), *Beredter Norden: Schottische Lyrik seit 1900*, Berlin: Edition Rugeurup 2011 (543 pp. €29.90)

As a demonstration of what "the eloquent North" has to show, this is by any standards convincing: a selection of works by sixty-six Scottish poets, ranging by birth year from John Davidson (1857) to Jen Hadfield (1978), and including poetry in as rich a variety of styles, moods and registers as could be desired and in all three of the national languages (and several different forms of Scots: Christine de Luca's Shetland, Sheena Blackhall's Doric and Tom Leonard's Glesga as well as the literary creations of Sydney Goodsir Smith and Tom Scott and the traditional vernacular-based registers of Violet Jacob and William Soutar). It goes without saying that any reader familiar with the scene will be tempted to why-this-and-not-

that carping: my own carp, given the purported chronological span, is that I would have liked a more adequate representation of the post-MacDiarmid Makars, Alastair Mackie and Alexander Scott being two particularly glaring omissions; but as every anthology is, by the nature of the genre, open to such criticisms it is sufficient to mention them and pass on.¹

As a representative selection of modern Scottish poetry this book is most impressive; and the accompanying material adds to its value: a substantial introduction, notes on the poets and translators and an annotated bibliography of primary and secondary literature. Equally interesting, however, is the variety of approaches to the work of translation. Several anthologies of Scottish poetry for readers of other languages exist, but very few — understandably, given the complexity of the subject — have confronted the issues involved in translating poetry in the range of languages, dialects and registers, each with its social and political overtones, which modern Scottish literature has to show: most translations from Scottish poetry are simply into the standard literary language of the translator's expected readership.² Not so the present anthology; and for this reason it will surely stand as a landmark not only in the ongoing project of raising the profile of Scottish literature on the international scene but in the field of poetic translation. What Iain Galbraith in the Introduction (p. 22) refers to as the *authentische, mehrsprachige Heterogenität* of modern Scottish poetry has been not only recognised but to some extent at least reflected in the German versions. Various translators have contributed, and the individuality of their approaches is visible in the language and the poetic format chosen for each translation.

The translations, as one would hope, are poetic renderings, not mere glosses: as a rule, though not invariably, rhymed and metrical verses in Scots and English are represented by the same in German (not necessarily the same metres: a case in point is the slow-march tread of Violet Jacob's *The Field i' the Lirk o' the Hill*, which, relying as it does on a preponderance of monosyllables, would be impossible to reproduce exactly in a translation into an inflected language). With the Gaelic poems, the case is different: the use by Sorley MacLean and George Campbell Hay of traditional Gaelic metres and rhyme schemes, an integral part of the technique of both poets, is provided with no counterpart in the German versions. That apart, however, the positive fact is that Gaelic poetry is well represented, with not only four of the mighty quintet from the full flood of the Scottish Renaissance (the absentee is Donald MacAulay) but Aonghas MacNeacail, Christopher Whyte, Meg Bateman and Kevin MacNeil to demonstrate the unbroken vitality of the modern poetic tradition; and it is pleasing to report that English versions do not enter the picture, the Gaelic originals facing the German translations.³ Most of the translations from Gaelic, except MacLean, are by Corinna Krause, an experienced translator who is fluent in the language and has written most perceptively on its poetic status and the issue of translation between it and English.⁴

How, if at all, a translator should convey the presence of Scots, in one or another of its forms, as the language of a source text is an issue which several translators have had to confront. Clearly no policy has been imposed: there is no simple matching such as, for example, poems in English being rendered into standard literary German and poems in Scots into a dialect: this is done *sometimes*, but not always. Christine de Luca's Shetland poems are translated into the

¹ Several worthy poets who might have been included but are not are listed in the Introduction (p.24).

² For some discussion, see the present reviewer's "Scottish literature on the international scene: evidence from the National Library's *Bibliography of Scottish Literature in Translation*", in *Journal of Multilingual And Multicultural Development*, vol. 32 issue 4, July 2011, 387-403

³ Unlike *Poeti della Scozia Contemporanea*, eds. Carla Sassi and Marco Fazzini (Trento 1992), where the Italian translations of poems by MacLean and MacNeacail face English versions, the Gaelic being no place in sight.

⁴ "Finding the Poem: Modern Gaelic Verse and the Contact Zone", in *Forum: University of Edinburgh Postgraduate Journal of Culture and the Arts*, issue 1, <http://www.forumjournal.org/site/issue/01/corinna-krause>

dialect of Pustertal (in the Tyrol) by Wolfgang Sebastian Baur, who also supplies a standard German gloss. Ulrike Draesner uses Hochdeutsch for her translations from the much-loved trio of Violet Jacob, Marion Angus and Helen Cruickshank, though the originals are in Scots; but for Kathleen Jamie's *The Queen of Sheba* uses dialectal forms to reflect the brief and unobtrusive modulations into the vernacular: "She's had enough. She's come. / Whit, tae this dump? Yes!" — *Ihr reicht's. Sie ist gekommen. / Wos, zuo dem Sauladn? Ja!* Is this conceivably because of the difference in sociolinguistic, as well as literary, status between traditional Angus dialect and contemporary urban demotic? If so, her decision is surely apt and praiseworthy. Raoul Schrott provides free and imaginative translations of Ian Hamilton Finlay's *John Sharkey in Rousay* (in English) and *Wan wee fragment frae Louis Zukofsky pit in-tae Glasgow-Scots*, both into a Tyrolean dialect: the title of the latter in his translation is *A kloanes gsatzl vom Ian Hamilton Finlay in die Landecker mundart bracht*. The same translator uses standard German to translate Don Paterson's English-language poems, but — with irresistible humorous aptness — alters the name and place references to (I assume) local counterparts, not to mention such details as "grey bonnets" into *tirolerhütte*. And as a last example, Heidi Prüger resumes the Viennese dialect in which she brilliantly recreated William Soutar's *Seeds in the Wind*⁵ not only for two more poems by Soutar but three by Robert Garioch; and what looks on the page like a somewhat mangled version of the same for Tom Leonard's phonetically-spelt Glasgow basilect. Many other cases are to be found in the book; and in each instance the possible reasons for the translator's choice of medium, as well as the success or otherwise (but rarely otherwise) of the result, will provide readers with much food for thought.

This anthology is not only a splendid introduction to modern Scottish poetry for German readers: in respect of the translations, it is a linguistic treasure-trove of which a brief review can provide no more than a glimpse. German readers seeking enlightenment in the rich field of Scottish literary studies, especially those with some knowledge of English (and Gaelic, if any such there be) will find a wealth of material here; and Scottish readers acquainted to any degree with German will derive inexhaustible interest in perusing the translations and assessing the validity of the methods by which the translators have endeavoured to convey the spirit of the originals. This book deserves to attract wide attention.

J. Derrick McClure (School of Language & Literature, University of Aberdeen,
j.d.mcclure@abdn.ac.uk)

Leith, Murray Stewart / Daniel P. J. Soule, *Political Discourse and National Identity in Scotland*, Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press 2011 (xiii, 176 pp., £ 65 (paper in Sep. 2012 £ 22.99))

The authors address a highly intriguing and relevant topic and instantly begin with a question too often not raised, "Whose Nationalism is it Anyway?", the title of chapter one (1-14). Then they describe "The Politics of Contemporary Scottish Nationalism" (15-37), "The Changing Sense of Scotland: the Political Employment of National Identity" (38-61), "Nationalism's Metaphor: the Discourse and Grammar of National Personification" (62-80), "Mass Perceptions of National Identity: Evidence from Survey Data" (81-99), "Narratives of Identity: Locating National Identity in the Public's Discourse" (100-119), "The Scottish Political Elite View of National Identity" (120-138) and finish by "(Re)describing Scottish National Identity" (139-154). Their book thus has a convincing structure that seems to address key elements of their topic. They do not, however, discuss how to define nationalism, how the masses and mass media are involved in creating concepts and perceptions of national identity, how national concepts (might) differ from regional and local ones, or what the most convincing nar-

⁵ *Distln im Wind*, 1998.

rative of a Scottish national identity actually is. These are some of the questions I had expected them to deal with, as I have been working on this topic myself for quite some time and was strongly influenced by the excellent research of Anthony P. Cohen in this field. Leith and Soule use the works of people who have already investigated their topic, such as D. McCrone, A. D. Smith, T. Nairn, and C. Harvie on (Scottish) nationalism, or Lakoff and Johnson on metaphor. Their use of older publications, such as Marshal McLuhan's *The Gutenberg Galaxy* (1962) or Renan's 1882 definition of a nation, must be praised, as this offers a historical perspective that helps to distinguish and define the current situation from earlier ones. Leith is only one of several others mentioned in the bibliography who have investigated representations of Scottishness by the Scottish National Party. The other Scottish parties and their manifestoes are also included, and so are critical texts like Gallagher's *Illusion of Freedom* (2009). A useful frame and sound theoretical background, therefore, seems to be provided for the investigation undertaken. The fact that I would have preferred to have more than just Culler's 1981 book on semiotics and especially more by Cohen than just a 1996 article is definitely something the authors cannot really be blamed for.

They intend to explore "the relationship between Scottish national identity and Scottish politics." (xii) Based on Keating's 2001 distinction between a democratic, open, pluralistic, civic and inclusive nationalism on the one hand and a closed, homogeneous, non-civic and exclusive one on the other, their book tries to "better understand the character of Scottish national identity" as both a "set of predetermined survey and interview questions" and "as discourse at both mass and elite levels." (xiif) Without being aware of this, they take one of Cohen's key points for granted, the "symbolic qualities of national identities", and offer a survey of the various ways in which the symbols of Scottish identity have been interpreted. (1) They rightly note that "the overall modernist interpretation of Scottish nationalism as a civic form" is a cultural one and seem to have a point in saying that because of the many similarities between Scotland and England in cultural terms, "the emphasis on identity has to be political rather than cultural, and civic rather than ethnic". (5f) Eventually, they offer an alternative to the modernist approach by pointing out the importance of history which accepts "a longer existence of the nation than modernists would allow", and they, therefore, adopt "an ethno-symbolist perspective." (9) Their understanding of the ethno-symbolic approach is taken over from Guibernau and Hutchinson's *History and National Destiny: Ethno-symbolism and its critics* (2008), and their usage reveals the deplorable lack of knowledge of constructionism (so convincingly presented in Varela / Thompson / Rosch, *The Embodied Mind. Cognitive Science and Human Experience* (1991)) that one still finds too often, in spite of that book's enormous influence and widespread adoption, e.g. by Lakoff and Johnson, *Philosophy in the Flesh. The Embodied Mind and Its Challenge to Western Thought* (1999), who are mentioned in the bibliography with *Metaphors We Live By* (1980), but whose findings have not really been used by Leith and Soule.

That is why they need statements like this: "An ethno-symbolic approach accepts that myths and symbols are subjectively interpreted, but not that they are 'constructed' in the pejorative sense of the term." (9) It is not made clear here or anywhere else what the positive sense of the term is, but some kind of construction is evidently involved, and interpretations are not, as they seem to think, totally subjective either, they depend very much on what Leith and Soule emphasize, too, namely the influence of the culture one lives in. Like Jürgen Habermas, Michael Billig and Benedict Anderson before them, they see "the press and 'the novel' [as] significant sites for public expression of the self and society" and intend to investigate the multi-faceted discourses such texts provide, focusing in particular on "the manifestos produced specifically for Scotland at British General Elections since the 1970s." (11f) So they do not really use either the press or the novel to illustrate "the existence of disconnect between the elite and [...] the mass of the Scottish nation" (12) and to "challenge the notion that Scot-

tish nationalism is of an overwhelmingly civic, open and pluralistic type". Neither is it simply "non-civic and closed", but there is – for Leith and Soule – "a far more delicate interplay" between the two. (13) There is indeed, but none that this book comes to grips with. This is partly due to a repeatedly unconvincing logic, as in the conclusion of the passage on social changes in Chapter Two: "Clear differences arose [between Scotland and England] in political offerings, outcomes and opportunities as nationalism became a constant political and electoral force." (24) What about the other direction: because of the social changes nationalism increased and found more support in public?

Chapter Three investigates party manifestos for British General Elections from the 1970s, in order to illustrate "how the nationalist-unionist issue has changed over the last forty years in Scottish politics" (37), looking at their "appeals to a sense of national identity (Scottishness or Britishness)", their stance on the nationalist-unionist debate and the "sense of 'them' and 'us'" they create. (38) This work is done in the context of the Comparative Manifesto Project, whose coding scheme is employed for measuring individual statements within the context of all texts of a party or period. (42ff. Surprisingly, the website of the Project, (http://www.edac.eu/fswjpb/spits.edac.frmShowGIW_indicators?v_id=202), where one finds the codebook and, after registration, the data used, is not mentioned. The same happens again in Chapter Five with material from the Scottish Social Attitudes Surveys, where important websites, such as <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/355763/0120175.pdf> or <http://www.scotcen.org.uk/series/scottish-social-attitudes> are not given, and where again "a numerical measurement" is seen as being sufficient, which, however, it clearly is not. (83)) Additional categories were created for this particular investigation, resulting in "sixty-three discrete categories, across seven domains" listed in the Appendix. (43) The domains are: 1. External Relations. 2. Freedom and Democracy. 3. Political System. 4. Economy. 5. Welfare and Quality of Life. 6. Fabric of Society. 7. Social Groups. (168) Unfortunately, one does not learn how these categories were actually determined, and one also wonders why, e.g., the sub-categories of the political system are 'Decentralisation', 'Centralisation', 'Government efficiency', 'Government corruption' and 'Government effectiveness and authority'. (168) Many other possibilities exist and make as much or even more sense, so one would have liked to hear more of the reasons for this selection.

But the categories provide some interesting results, such as the fact that in the domain 'Fabric of Society', dealing with "social harmony or law and order", this "was one of the least considered areas within the manifestos during the 1970s and 1980s", when the SNP paid much attention to it. This changed in later decades. (44f) The reasons why the SNP and the Liberal Democrats have put their greatest emphasis on the domain 'Freedom and Democracy' are evident: devolution and independence are discussed here as well as individual rights and freedoms. It is not surprising that the Conservatives have been against devolution, but who knows that devolution was also not significantly dealt with in the 1997 Labour manifesto? (45) There is no surprise in the result that parties have generally moved "towards the centre-right" (48), in their attitudes to devolution and nationalism (51-58), nor in the fact that the political landscape has "changed significantly during the past forty years" due to the importance of the SNP, nor in the projection of each party of both a political and a national identity for prospective supporters. (59)

Chapter Four's topic of "Nationalism's Metaphor" uses the same material but with a focus on how the parties actually construct Scotland. This "look at the linguistic phenomenon of the metaphorical personification of the nation and its banal discursive manifestations" (62), however, does not really have a sound basis, nor does it provide convincing results and reveals the main shortcomings of this book. While the 'banal' element has its origin in Billig's *Banal Nationalism* (1995), every discussion of metaphor, and clearly Lakoff's and Johnson's, shows that a linguistic perspective only is not sufficient, though it might provide an important start-

ing point. In the discussion of metaphorical personification (62-4), one is surprised to find no references to ancient Greece or Rome when the long tradition of this rhetorical device is pointed out. But the foreshortened historical perspective is irrelevant. What is really disturbing is the separation of "a metaphor in actual language" and "the conceptual aspect of metaphor". (65) The two can, of course, be separated and sometimes are, especially for analytical purposes, but in a discussion of the usage and effects of metaphor it is far more relevant to see the inseparable links between the two. This weak understanding of metaphor (which quite generally remains on a lexical level) is again dramatically revealed in the answer to the question, "what is it that Scotland [...] is referring to? The answer is so commonsensical that it need not be made explicit – it is Scotland the place and its people". (66) Anthony P. Cohen has strongly pointed out that the answer is not as banal as this but is, in fact, far more complex, precisely because the conceptual aspect of metaphor is addressed. Leith and Soule who explicitly wanted to avoid monolithic "unifying conceptions" (11) here present exactly such a concept without being aware of it, simply because they do not at all see the cognitive dimensions of metaphors. This is not an acceptable basis for their investigation of party manifestos since 1999.

I nevertheless expected the results to be better than this weak basis might suggest, but this is unfortunately not the case. The authors' limited perspective is revealed when they again monolithically claim that "Landscape is a particularly exclusive definition of the nation" (73) and "Landscape is a non-civic element". (74) Even if they have not watched Professor Iain Stewart's intriguing BBC series 'Making Scotland's Landscape' (2010), it is by now common knowledge that wherever one is, the landscape one encounters is made by human beings, nothing natural. It is clearly a civic element like everything else in a culture, and it is also not exclusive, as people not born in a country may nevertheless enter it and live there. Some people may regard such a territory as a "sacred bounded place", but that is their emotional construction, not the political nor even the cultural reality. To speak of Scotland as "a 'beautiful country'", as the SNP 2003 manifesto did, may be said "to flag the homeland in patriotic and dramatic terms", but it is also an aesthetic term and again clearly not one that could really be called 'non-civic', as it expresses the evaluation of civic human beings in precisely definable civic contexts. (74) Such contexts, however, are never significantly taken into consideration at all by the authors. All references to Scottish culture are in the same simplistic way seen as "non-civic articulations of Scottish nationalism". (75) It becomes evident here that the criteria applied are far too one-sided, indeed monolithic to an extent that reduces the results to the banal finding that personification is used repeatedly. And what is then put forward as a way beyond what has been detected, namely that the "characterisation of Scotland's features is not a simple case of being predominantly civic and non-civic" (75), is something most readers would have said long ago.

The description of "A Multiple Personality" that combines both civic and non-civic conceptions of Scottish nationalism thus comes far too late (75-8) and is still based on unsound concepts. Do the authors really think that a football match belongs in "a cultural context" (79), but civic nationalism, democratic institutions, elections (80) etc. do not? They evidently do. And which modernists do they know that really convincingly "emphasise that in Scotland nationalism is not something that politicians can manipulate by pushing the appropriate emotional buttons"? (79) I certainly do not know a single one of them, and if I did, I would not take them seriously. But this book does, and it suffers from an insufficient understanding of its key elements, in particular of discourse, metaphor, and narrative. Discourse analysis investigates the key contexts of discourses but is here limited to the one-sided definitions of civic and non-civic nationalisms that, yes, one finds in discussions on Scotland, but this is not a sufficient reason for adopting them, nor for ending the book with the kind of suggestion to go beyond this distinction that is put forward here.

Chapter Six examines "the language of an online public discussion of a newspaper article", in order to find out how and what kinds of narratives are used "in the 'flagging' of national identity". (100) The importance of narratives as a way of creating meaning is hinted at (105), but not sufficiently developed, and the discussion of key characteristics of a narrative only scratches the surface of what has been emphasized in narratology in the past two decades. The article used here was good in 1990 when it was published, but too much is left out when the main points of a narrative are reduced to events and the "relationship between the story and its teller" (106), a relationship that is never seriously investigated. (For new discussions on narrative, cf. Herman (ed.), *The Cambridge Companion to Narrative* 2007 and Fludernik *Towards a 'Natural' Narratology*, who already in 1996 denied the relevance of events in narratives.) To call narratives dealing with historical, personal, and ideological topics "three main narrative types" again reveals the weak theoretical basis of what has been undertaken here. (106) The conclusions drawn are, unfortunately, even weaker.

But using online discussions for such an investigation is, of course, a useful way of finding out what people, members of the general public, think about specific issues. The *Herald* article 'Painting of Forgotten Warrior Unveiled' of 23 October 2007 is employed for this purpose, and the text is clearly a good choice. Some results are also evident and important: "National references do not exist in a textual vacuum; they are employed within different and perhaps competing rhetorical strategies." (111) Usually "more than one narrative strategy is used by a writer to achieve their communicative end", and thus the separation of "the types of narrative for descriptive clarity" is conceded to be not quite appropriate after all. (117) However, the authors stick with their one-sided categories and thus reveal again that their theoretical background neither allows them to go beyond simplistic opposites nor to draw the necessary conclusions from their results. Writers, on the web or elsewhere, do, of course, use "multiple narrative types to modulate between discursive locations", but these locations should no longer be described "as the objective historical and the subjective personal". One is really surprised to find references to "the objective historical" in a book that mentions Anderson, Foucault and others in its bibliography, but no longer really astonished to find that "the subject matter of those narratives tended to be non-civic in character." (119) This category then takes the authors to "a distinction which could be made between [...] atavistic and rationalist narratives. The latter are evident in those who draw attention to the subjectivity of the act of narration. Atavistic narratives were explicit in their commitment to non-civic cultural and historical conceptions of Scotland", something "rationalist narratives are less explicit" about. (119) This is a result one could have had long before any investigation of narratives and one that does in no way enhance one's understanding of contemporary narratives and conceptions of Scotland's identity.

The results of Chapter Seven, based on "conversational style interviews [--] with over sixty MSPs and Scots MPs [...] between 2003 and 2009", in order to find out about the sense of Scottish identity among the Scottish political elite (121), are again the known and predictable ones, especially that "Scottishness is not an ethnically based form of belonging, but a civic one" (138), based on "self-perception and self-choice." (137) The authors notice that this "argument reflects that provided within contemporary political literature and is the modernist, inclusive, civic-based form of belonging" (137f), but they again are not aware of the extent to which this position has been formed by precisely this elite. Instead they find that this position stands in stark "opposition to the majority of mass opinion." (136) Even when one accepts their view that there was more support for what they call non-civic ideas of belonging, the contrast is neither as strong as they make it out to be, nor is it really surprising, as the interviewees clearly represent the dominant political parties and, therefore, also the dominant discourse.

Chapter Eight "(Re)describe[es] Scottish National Identity" (139-) with a particular focus on the "difference between the majority elite and the mass formation of who the Scottish nation embraces", which is seen as "a central issue in Scotland today." (141) Now, at last, the authors say that "the civic versus ethnic divide remains artificial", but they still justify having employed it because of its "descriptive usefulness." (143) They still do not see that it can provide only one-sided results because it is not only artificial but absolutely one-sided itself and, therefore, utterly useless for an analysis and sound description of complex discourses and narratives. And they keep on using it even now, as they quite evidently cannot see any alternatives at all. Their concluding pages thus simply repeat earlier statements already sufficiently expressed in the book and provide not a single new idea. They do again express, however, the terrible amount of naivety behind so much of what is said here. While a sentence like "the masses control who has control of the past" (152) may perhaps be accepted by some as positive wishful thinking, the next sentence reveals where the authors might have begun rather than end their research, if they had had a better knowledge of their tools and a more comprehensive understanding of their subject: "it is probably impossible not to ground policy within a discourse of belonging, history and culture given the pervasive remit of contemporary democracies." (152) One wonders what democracies have to do with this, but these authors evidently do not even know that policy has always been based on a discourse of belonging, history and culture, whether in ancient Rome, Greece, Egypt, totalitarian states, or anywhere else. So yes, this discourse needs to be looked into. But anybody with just a basic knowledge of discourse theory, (political) narrative, or individual, social, and national identity could have told them this decades ago.

Klaus Peter Müller (Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz)

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Conference Announcements

Crime Scotland – Then & Now

2nd Scottish Studies in Europe Conference
31 May – 3 June 2012, Göttingen, Germany

[Conference info.](#)

ASLS Annual Conference 2012

**Crossing the Highland Line in the 19th Century:
cross-currents in Scottish writing**

8–10 June 2012

[Sabhal Mòr Ostaig](#), Isle of Skye, Scotland

[Conference info.](#)

The nineteenth century saw the romanticisation of the Highlander, the rise of tartanry and the emergence of the modern Scottish tourist industry. It also witnessed the worst excesses of the Clearances and the beginnings of an exodus from the Highlands to the industrial cities and to the colonies. This conference will examine the literary culture of Scotland – Highland and Lowland – during this transformational period, and will explore its interactions and intersections.

Reduced rate (ASLS members/students/unwaged): £40 each - Full rate: £50 each

(coffees/teas and Saturday lunch included) - Conference dinner, Saturday 9 June: £30 each

James Hogg and the Romantics

The 2012 James Hogg Conference, jointly hosted by the James Hogg Society and the School of Critical Studies at the University of Glasgow
29 – 30 June 2012, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, Scotland

Byron and Genre

The 38th International Byron Society Conference
4 – 9 July 2012, The Lebanese University, Beirut, Lebanon

The Corporeal and the Spiritual in the Works of Walter Scott

Colloque Walter Scott, organisé par l'équipe D2I (VALE) et la SFEEc, à l'université Paris-Sorbonne.
5 – 6 July 2012, Sorbonne University, Paris, France

International Conference on the Relationship between Literature and the Media in Small Nations

12 – 13 July 2012, Academi Hywel Teifi, Swansea University, Swansea, Wales

39th Annual Hume Society Conference

18 – 22 July 2012, University of Calgary, Canada
[Hume Society website](#)

Scotland in Europe

University of Warsaw, Institute of English Studies
17 – 19 October 2012, Dom Architekta SARP, Kazimierz Dolny, Poland
Conference email: scotlandineurope@uw.edu.pl
Conference website: www.scotlandineurope.angli.uw.edu.pl

We would like to invite everybody interested and involved in Scotland, in the country's culture, history and politics, and in how it has been perceived and represented particularly in Central and Eastern Europe, to participate in the **first conference** on this subject ever to take place in Poland. We would also like to draw attention to the interdisciplinary nature of the conference and to create a forum for discussion and future cooperation between different European centres concerned with the following subjects:

Scotland today:

The position of Scotland in Europe - Devolution and its consequences for Europe - The country's ethnic make-up - Ethnic and cultural identity

Scottish literature in Europe:

The influence and reception of Scottish literature - Publishing policy and the translation of Scottish literature - Translation in Scottish literature - Representations of Scotland in European literature - Gendering Scottish literature

Scotland's languages:

The understanding of Scotland's multilingualism - Languages and regionalism - Language as a political issue - Language varieties and their reflection in translation - Language barriers in the translation of Scottish literature

Plenary Speakers:

Dr Margery Palmer McCulloch

(Senior honorary research fellow in Scottish literature, University of Glasgow)

Prof. Dr hab. Piotr Stalmaszczyk (University of Łódź)

"Freedom, Come All Ye ..."

Société Française d'Etudes Ecossaises and the ASLS
18 – 20 October 2012, Universidade da Coruña, Spain

Alasdair Gray International Conference

Université Européenne de Bretagne & Université de Brest
15 – 17 November 2012, HCTI, EA 4249, Université de Brest, Brest, France

First World Congress of Scottish Literatures

2–5 July 2014, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, Scotland

[World Congress website](#)

From 2–5 July 2014, the University of Glasgow is hosting the first World Congress of Scottish Literatures in the College of Arts, with the involvement of the Association for Scottish Literary Studies and other bodies. The conference will be organised under four main themes: Authors, Theorising Scottish literature, Gaelic, Mediaeval, Musical and Artistic Scotland and Scotland in global culture and context. Colleagues in the US, Europe, UK and Australia have already agreed to organise panels, and the congress steering group, together with a wider internationally based committee, are planning regular updates to interested colleagues. If you would like to be on our mailing list, please contact [Rhona Brown](#). A Call for Papers will be issued in due course. The conference will be held in an exciting month in Glasgow, with the Commonwealth Games and the major Georgian Glasgow exhibition both taking place in July. We plan to work closely with our colleagues in the city and its galleries and museums to make this a truly exciting experience for our delegates.

Panel discussion will include among other topics:

Book History - Creative Writing - Diaspora - Eco-Criticism - Editing - Enlightenment - Gaelic - Gender - The global reception of Scottish literature and culture - Languages - Literature and Representation - Media (representations of) Scotland - Medicine - The Medieval period - Modernism - Nationalism - Post-Colonialism - Post-Modernism - Religion - Renaissance - Romanticism - Science - Scotland & Empire - Scotland in the World Wars - Theory - Translation Studies - Victorianism.

Author Panels will include such figures as:

William Dunbar - Robert Henryson - Robert Burns - Walter Scott (especially celebrating the bicentenary of the publication of *Waverley*) - Robert Louis Stevenson - Muriel Spark - Sorley Maclean - Edwin Morgan - Alasdair Gray.

Further details and call for papers to be announced soon.