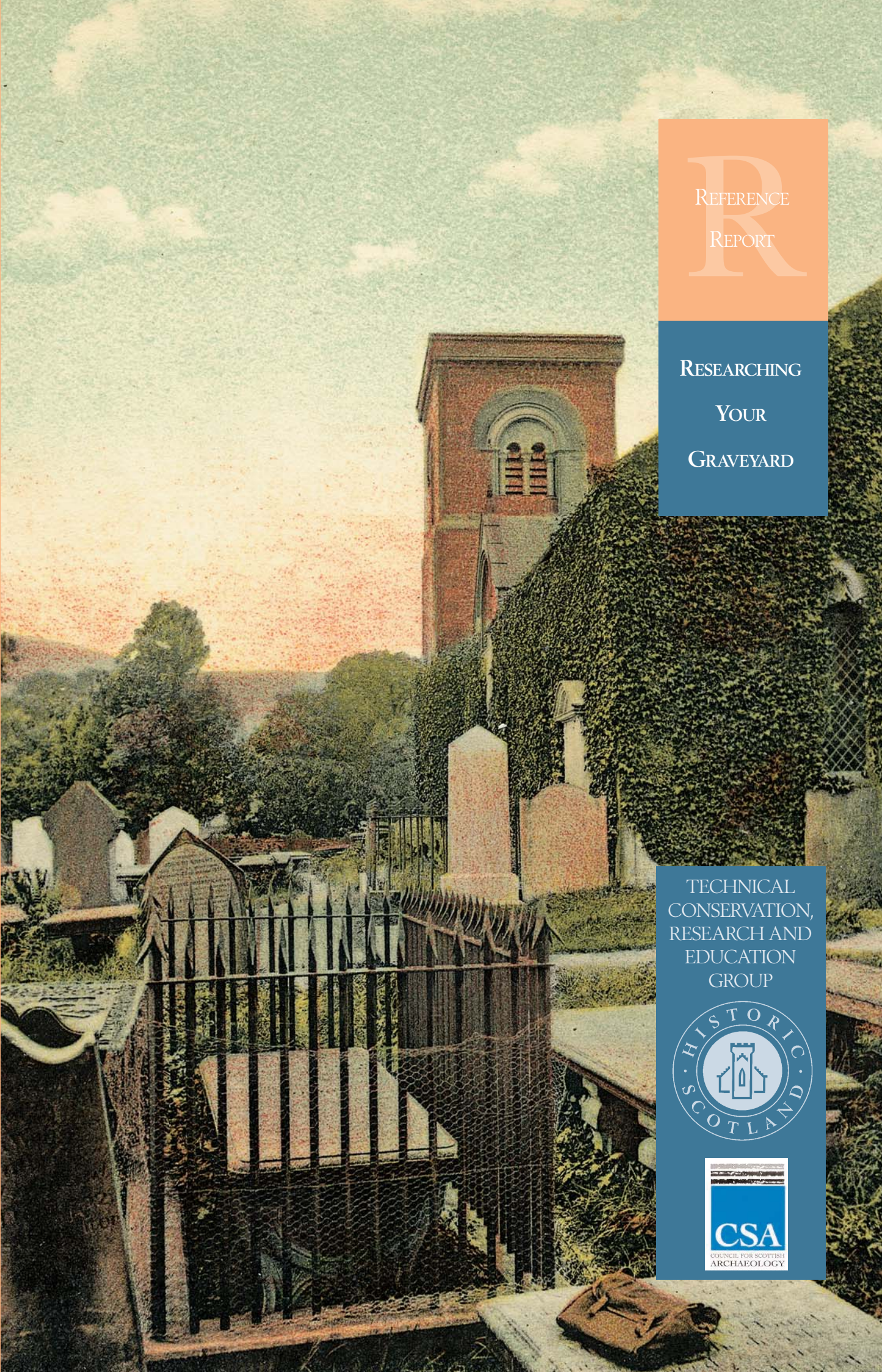


REFERENCE
REPORT

RESEARCHING
YOUR
GRAVEYARD

TECHNICAL
CONSERVATION,
RESEARCH AND
EDUCATION
GROUP





RESEARCHING
YOUR
GRAVEYARD

Prepared on behalf of the
Carved Stones Adviser
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and Bruce Bishop.

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Illus 1 Postcard of 'A Highland Funeral' by James Guthrie RSA (dated 1908)

FOREWORD

This guide aims to signpost some of the main sources of information that may prove useful to anyone researching the history of an individual burial ground. Researchers should be aware that this guide is not designed to be an exhaustive listing of all possible services but rather a point from which to begin their study.

Although these notes do not cover research into the family history of individuals interred within the graveyard, the bibliography includes several publications which deal with the study of genealogy. There are many other excellent sources of information on researching family history, including websites such as www.genuki.org.uk. Details of other web-based resources can be found in family history magazines such as *Family Tree* or *Practical Family History*.

Ingval Maxwell OBE

Director

Technical Conservation, Research and Education Group, Historic Scotland

January 2005



Illus 2 New Abbey Parish Kirk, Dunfermline Abbey (SC381288) © Crown copyright RCAHMS

1 AN INTRODUCTION TO GRAVEYARD RESEARCH

1.1 What is the best way to start my research?

Before starting any research, it is essential to **define the location** of the burial-ground being studied as many graveyards and even parishes in Scotland have similar names. A 6-figure **National Grid Reference** (NGR) will normally be sufficient to describe the location of the central point of a graveyard, but in the case of isolated burials an 8-figure reference, if possible, may be more appropriate. Section 2.2, Map Sources, describes resources publicly available for study.

The second step in any research should be to consult your local archive and local history library, as well as any relevant national archives and libraries (see Appendix C, Useful Addresses) to establish what research may already exist. To commence your own study, two useful starting points online are the **National Register of Archives** (NRA) search facility at www.nra.nationalarchives.gov.uk/nra/ and **CANMORE** the searchable database of the **National Monuments Record of Scotland** (NMRS) at www.rcahms.gov.uk. The NRA contains information on the nature and location of manuscripts and historical records that relate to British History. Amongst other details, an NMRS entry for your graveyard should provide a summary description and any alternative names that the burial ground may also be known by. Additional information may include relevant historical details, a list of any primary source material held in NMRS and references to secondary sources. Further details about using the NMRS are contained in section 2.1, Archaeological Information. Ultimately, accurate information about your site's location will make it easier to identify in other records.

1.2 Will all graveyards have the same amount and types of records?

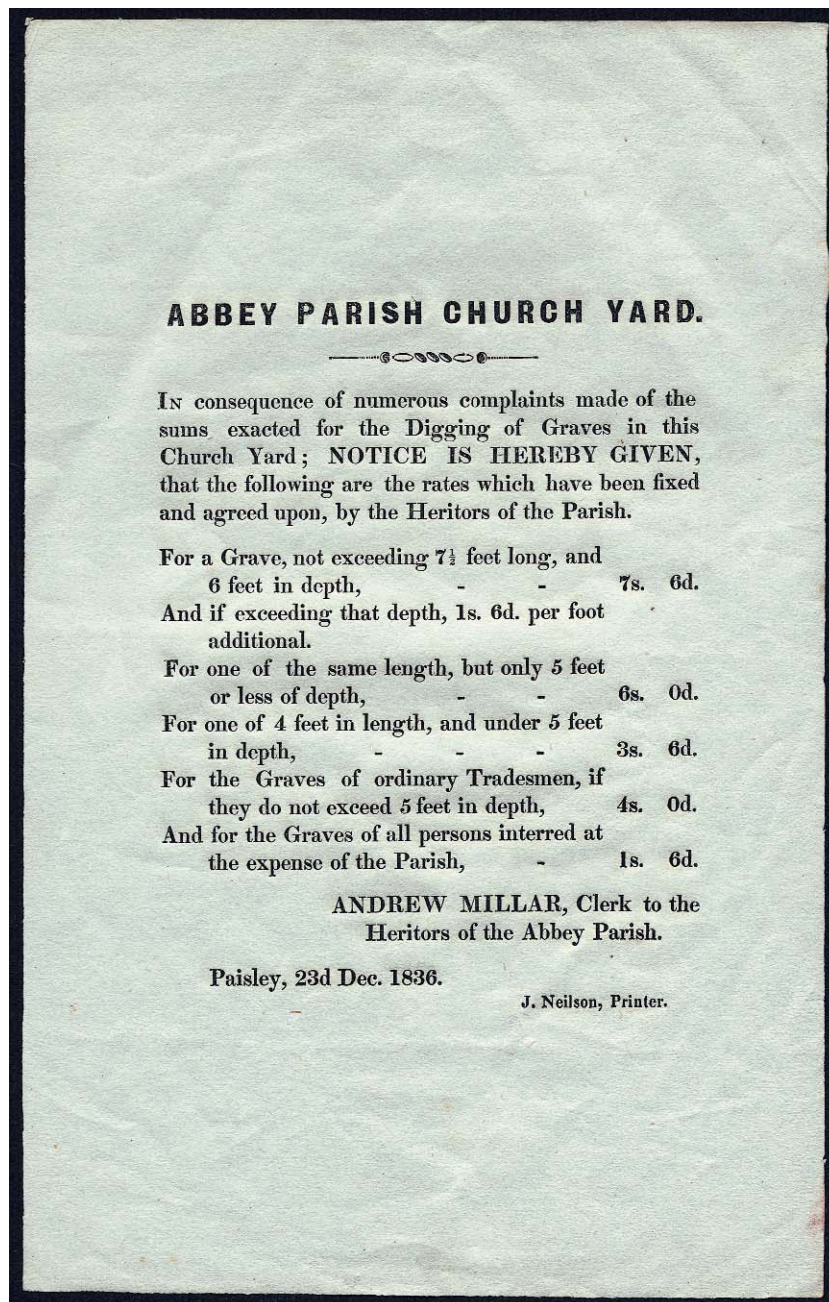
While there is, generally speaking, a wide variety of archival sources for burial grounds, researchers should remember that their survival rate can vary considerably, and not all may be publicly accessible. Factors such as a site's age, religious denomination, and geographical location can determine the type and quantity of information available, and whether it is publicly accessible. For example:

- **An old parish churchyard or a burial ground associated with a particular church or religion** will likely feature in ecclesiastical records such as Old Parish Registers (held in the General Registrar Office for Scotland) or Kirk Session Minutes (the National Archives of Scotland or your local authority archive should hold the original documents or copies, check with NAS for precise details or look on their website www.nas.gov.uk). These types of burial grounds may appear in parish histories or sources such as the Statistical Accounts. Such a site may also be noted in the Object Name Book, microfilm copies of these books are held in the National Monument Record of Scotland of the Royal Commission the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland.
- **Cemeteries**, which began to appear from the early nineteenth century onward, were often originally owned or operated by private companies. Today, the majority of these sites have passed to local authority control. In some cases, business records were also passed to the local authority, but for others little was saved. Where records survive, these may be held by the relevant local authority department or the local authority archive or library service. Where the local cemetery was established by the town or city council, its creation and maintenance may be documented in the minutes of the burgh council.
- **Other municipally owned burial grounds**, such as Calton Old and New Burial Grounds in Edinburgh, may also appear in the minutes of the burgh council. Such a site may also be noted in the Object Name Book (see section 2.1).
- Records concerning **private or family burial grounds** may be found in estate records or a collection of private papers, if these survive. Access may not always be available depending on their location and present condition (see section 2.3).
- **Isolated burials** may be documented by a parish history or noted in the Object Name Book if they formed a prominent feature during the survey of the 1st Edition 6-inch map (see section 2.1, Map Sources). Local knowledge (see section 2.9, Oral History) might also provide useful details on such a site.

1.3 Where can I get help with old handwriting?

Many of the earlier records, especially those contained in the Kirk Session Minutes and Heritors' Records, may provide a problem to the researcher when the old style of Scots handwriting is encountered prior to the Act of Union of 1707. The Scottish Records Association in conjunction with the National Archives of Scotland has produced **Scottish Handwriting 1500-1700**, a self-help pack. The National Archives of Scotland offers examples and advice online at www.scottishhandwriting.com for those trying to read

older Scottish documents. In many cases, the local family history society will have at least one member who is comfortable with reading the old style of Scots handwriting, and may also offer workshops on the subject. It is also possible to employ the services of a professional genealogist or researcher such as members of the Association of Scottish Genealogists and Researchers in Archives (ASGRA). A list of professional researchers in Scotland is available from ASGRA (see Appendix C, Useful Addresses).



Illus 3 Abbey Parish Church yard, Paisley, Price list for graves

2 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A description of the range of documents and other materials available to study graveyards is set out thematically under the headings below. An alphabetical index of sources mentioned is set out in Appendix A.

- Archaeological Information
- Map Sources
- Estate Records
- Parish and Ecclesiastical Records
- General Burial Records
- Business and Commercial Records
- Municipal Records
- Other Historical Sources
- Oral History
- Existing Research

2.1 Archaeological Information

As well as possessing their own unique histories as burial grounds, many very old graveyards may be located on earlier, possibly pre-Christian sites. For instance, at Midmar churchyard there are the remains of a recumbent stone circle, while at Kilmartin churchyard there is a sizeable collection of early Christian grave markers, indicating that the site may have a long history of worship and commemoration. Indeed, early Christian missionary preachers often re-used sites that retained significance with the local population.

Many early graveyards, but by no means all, have been the subject of archaeological research. Your local authority **Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)** and the **National Monuments Record for Scotland (NMRS)** in Edinburgh are two key sources of information for previous research. For details about whether the site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument or covered by Listed Building designations (or both) researchers should consult Historic Scotland (see Useful Contacts section or www.historic-scotland.gov.uk) Additionally, researchers should refer to **Discovery and Excavation in Scotland (DES)**, an annual compilation of all archaeological field work and discoveries made that year. Copies of DES will be held by your local library. It is worth pointing out that resources such as the NMRS, the local SMR and DES are reliant on others making their work available to

them. Therefore, it is important to ensure you deposit copies of your findings with the NMRS and SMR as well as submitting a report to DES. By doing this, you will ensure that your research can have the widest possible benefit to other researchers.

- ***National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS), CANMORE & CANMAP***

The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) records and surveys the built heritage in Scotland, making this information available through the NMRS. **CANMORE** (www.rcahms.gov.uk) is the online database of the NMRS and is freely available to anyone with Internet access. Once registered as a user, information can be extracted using keywords, place names or Ordnance Survey grid references. A typical CANMORE entry for a burial ground will include a detailed National Grid Reference, information on the current parish and local authority area. Other information may include pertinent historical details and any previous research or recording work, as well as a list of relevant primary and secondary sources. However, researchers should note that there is some inconsistency in the recording of burial grounds. This is particularly the case for old parish churchyards since information on this may be found under a specific entry for the graveyard itself or instead set out within an entry for an associated church. While comprehensive, not all entries in CANMORE will necessarily contain the same quality or amount of information.

CANMAP complements CANMORE by offering users an alternative means of extracting information from the NMRS on-line database and allows search results to be displayed on a map. Essentially, users can draw a box over a geographical area of interest and zoom in until the desired scale of mapping (1:50,000 or 1:10,000) is reached. At 1:50,000 scale, those sites and monuments with a CANMORE entry are marked by blue spots. Site information can be accessed by clicking on one of these marks. CANMAP is an especially useful resource where users are unsure of a site's exact location or what its name might be. Additionally, CANMAP allows users to place a site within its geographical context. Once registered to use CANMORE, researchers can also access CANMAP.

Researchers should be aware that CANMAP will run slowly on older computers.

In addition to CANMORE, the NMRS curates a range of material potentially useful to graveyard researchers, which is available at its search rooms in Edinburgh including:

- An extensive photographic collection of Scottish gravestones. Amongst these is a collection of almost 2,500 images taken by Mrs Betty Willsher in the 1980s and 1990s and of surveys by Stuart Farrell of graveyards in Fife and the Highlands.
- A large number of graveyard recording archives. The NMRS is the national depository for graveyard surveys.
- Victorian Gazetteers and antiquarian works describing historic churchyards
- A collection of old postcards and other illustrative materials
- Stonemasons' pattern books
- A range of modern and historic maps and a complete copy of the Ordnance Survey Object Name Book on microfiche
- Aerial photographs (see separate section below)
- Nineteenth century cemetery plans

• *Sites and Monuments Records (SMRs)*

Most of Scotland's Regions and Islands Areas have a Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), which comprises a listing of information on all known sites within the area administered by the local authority. An online summary of archaeological services is produced by the Council for Scottish Archaeology, (www.britarch.ac.uk/csa/otherorgs_arcs.html), which shows whether your local authority area administers an SMR and gives contact details.

A number of SMRs can be consulted online; for a list of these sites go to www.bajr.org/WhoseWho/SMROnline.asp. Other forms of access to your local SMR may be limited and are likely to be by prior appointment only. Some councils may offer other research materials such as secondary sources and maps; however, this will not be the case for all SMRs. Information provided by a local SMR will be broadly similar to records held by the NMRS, although augmented by local observations, research or descriptions. Researchers may find that a local SMR offers more information about an historic parish churchyard than an urban cemetery.

• *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland (DES)*

Discovery and Excavation in Scotland provides a rapid, comprehensive summary of all archaeological fieldwork, including graveyard surveys and excavations, undertaken in Scotland each year. An index provides a quick and easy way to locate work relating to gravestones and graveyards. The journal is available to Council for Scottish Archaeology members, and most libraries in Scotland also hold copies. Everyone undertaking graveyard recording and research work is encouraged to submit an entry to Discovery and Excavation in Scotland. Contact Honorary Secretary, DES, CSA Office, c/o National Museums of Scotland, Chambers Street, Edinburgh EH1 1JF or email: csa@nms.ac.uk

• *Aerial Photographs*

Aerial photographs (AP) can provide information about the shape of a graveyard and the location of stones within them. RCAHMS holds two collections of aerial photographs in NMRS. The first is a collection of oblique AP, which are not to scale while the second is an extensive collection of vertical AP. These include RAF Reconnaissance (1940 - 1983), Ordnance Survey (mid-1950s - 2000) and the Scottish Office (1989) as well as surveys conducted by private companies (1980s-1990s). Viewing RCAHMS vertical aerial photographs requires an appointment, and researchers should contact the air photo curator at NMRS in the first instance (see Appendix C, Useful Addresses). You will need to supply grid references for the area you wish to view, although it is possible that there will be no photographs in the collection, depending on the location. Researchers should note that there are restrictions on copying material from certain collections. There are no restrictions on consulting the RCAHMS oblique aerial photograph collection.

A number of other bodies hold aerial photographs in addition to the RCAHMS. **www.getmapping.com** offers both digital photographs and traditional prints, although not all areas are covered. These images are A4 sized at a scale of 1:1250. You will need a postcode of the area in question when making an enquiry. There may be licensing restrictions on using images.

www.skyviewsarchives.com is a collection covering a large proportion of the country from the 1960s to the 1990s. There may be more chance of a successful search if the graveyard has a church associated with it. As with getmapping.com, searches are by postcode and will take around 2 days to complete. A fee of approximately £25.00 is payable for a successful search, and there are additional charges for prints.

2.2 Map Sources

- *Ordnance Survey Maps*

The standard 'Landranger' 1:50,000 Ordnance Survey (OS) Map will identify the location of churches and cemeteries. Larger-scale maps such as the 1:2,500 and the 1:10,000 will in most cases give the outline of the graveyard or cemetery, the shape of the church building, and in some cases may also indicate features such as enclosures within the graveyard. These maps can usually be sourced in local libraries, archives or heritage centres. In many cases, the larger scale maps will also show the sites of isolated burials in rural areas. They may also in some cases show the location of burial grounds on private estates, although you may frequently find that these sites are simply marked as an enclosed area of land with no specific indication of the purpose of the enclosure.

The National Library of Scotland Map Library has a complete set of Ordnance Survey maps of Scotland, at all scales and from the earliest editions to the most recent. Full sized copies of out-of-copyright maps can be provided if local sources are not available. Online sources of information include the Landmark website (www.old-maps.co.uk) for images of the First Edition 1:10,560 maps and, over the next two to three years, the website of the National Library of Scotland Map Library, which plans to display high resolution images of the First Edition maps.

- *Ordnance Survey Object Name Books*

The OS Object Name Books were compiled by surveyors preparing the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map, and list the features named on the 1st Edition Maps. These take the form of observations, descriptions and even local anecdotes about a particular site or place name. Both the National Archives of Scotland and the NMRS holds a set of Name Books on microfiche at their offices in Edinburgh, and visitors can freely consult these although some assistance may be required to locate the relevant information (see Appendix C, Useful Addresses). Copies of entries can be easily made for a small charge. The level of detail and quality of information is variable, and it should be noted that many entries are written in copperplate handwriting and some may be difficult to read.

- *Early Maps*

In addition to the Ordnance Survey Maps, which in most areas date back to the mid-nineteenth century, there are many earlier maps available to the researcher. If there is evidence that the churchyard or burial ground

dates from the seventeenth century or earlier, as many of the parish churches will undoubtedly do, then a study of the maps of Blaeu and Pont, which date from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, will give the earliest cartographical evidence of the existence of the site. These, and other early maps, are available online from the National Library of Scotland website at www.nls.uk/maps or from www.nls.uk/pont

- *Town Plans*

An extensive selection of town plans is freely available on-line through the National Library of Scotland's website (see Appendix C, Useful Addresses). The majority of early town plans were produced in the first half of the nineteenth century, the most significant collection being those produced by John Wood between 1818 and 1840, although some cities and important towns have earlier maps. From around 1850 onwards, the Ordnance Survey produced detailed large-scale town plans, with a second series published around 1890. These large-scale maps provide excellent detail for cemeteries and churchyards, often showing the layout of paths and an indication of planting.

2.3 Estate Records

Estate records can contain a wide variety of material, including personal and family letters, business accounts, factors accounts, and many other documents concerning the building and repair of properties on an estate. These records may in some cases refer to a private burial ground, or to a churchyard which was connected to the estate by heritorship and will provide information on the estate and lands on which the church, cemetery, private burial ground or even an isolated burial occurs. These records are separated into three categories as described below, each of which requires a different approach for their consultation.

The most easily accessible are those held by national, local authority and university archives throughout Scotland. For contact details and admissions procedures see the **Scottish Archive Network** website www.scan.org.uk. Many estate records are to be found in the **Gifts and Deposits (GD) series of the National Archives of Scotland**, such as the Gordon Castle Muniments, the Seafield Muniments, the Buccleuch Muniments, etc. In many cases these will consist of a massive archive (for example the Seafield Muniments are about 6,000 bundles of items catalogued in seven volumes) and it is necessary to devote a considerable amount of time and patience to researching these. However, National Archives of Scotland has a continuing programme to add details of its collections to an on-line catalogue and a search of this may help identify items of relevance (www.nas.gov.uk).

Like the National Archives of Scotland, the National Library of Scotland holds many estate archives of Scottish landowning families. There is particularly extensive coverage of South and East-Central Scotland, but most regions of the country are represented. Particularly large or significant estate archives include the Sutherland Papers (Sutherland); the Minto Papers (Roxburghshire, Selkirkshire, Fife and Angus); the Yester and Saltoun Papers (East Lothian); the Maxwell of Monreith Papers (Wigtownshire) and the Lynedoch Papers (Perthshire). Online information for estate records held by Glasgow University Archives Services can be found at www.archives.gla.ac.uk/collects/lists/social/estates.html

A second category of estate records are those catalogued in the **National Register of Archives of Scotland**. The catalogues for these are held in the National Archives of Scotland (NAS) but the documents are held privately, and arrangements have to be made through NAS to view these at a time and place convenient to both parties. Many of these collections are only partially indexed, but can provide valuable information, especially regarding private burial grounds. In some cases they may be the only evidence that a private burial ground exists, or has in the past existed within an estate.

The third category of estate records are those which are held privately, usually unindexed, and not made available to the public. In the case of private burial grounds it is always courteous to make contact with the owner or occupier of the land on which the site is located. Experience has shown that they are almost invariably helpful, interested, and can often provide information which is not available elsewhere. If it is planned to publish information on the site then their permission must be obtained in advance, and it should always be stressed in any publication that the site is not open to the public.

- ***Estate Plans***

Most estate archives include maps and plans of property belonging to the landowning family. These may be consulted alongside the records at publicly accessible national, local authority and university archives throughout Scotland. Maps and plans relating to the estate archives held by the National Library of Scotland may be consulted in the Map Library in the Causewayside Building (see Appendix C, Useful Addresses).

In many cases, there are estate maps or plans dating to the period between the maps of Blaeu and Pont mentioned in the previous section on Early Maps, and the 1st Edition OS Maps of the second half of the

nineteenth century. In order to locate these plans it is necessary to find out who was the landowner or heritor of the parish at that time. This can prove to be a difficult and time-consuming process, particularly where the lands changed hands quite frequently. Once ownership (or heritorship) of the appropriate area has been established, however, it is possible to search the **Register House Plans (RHP)** in the **National Archives of Scotland (NAS)**, Edinburgh. The reference numbers for these can be found either from the estate records (e.g. Seafield Muniments or Gordon Castle Muniments), from the paper **Summary Catalogue Index**, or from the computer indexes in the Robertson Wing of NAS. Once the appropriate number of the plan has been traced, the researcher will need to go to West Register House to view the plan. As some material is outhoused, a day's notice may be required: this can be given by post, telephone, email or fax (see Appendix C, Useful Addresses).

Some Estate plans are held in private archives, and these can be located through the **National Register of Archives (NRA)**, which will give information on the location and the accessibility of such plans. The NRA index is also available on computer in the NAS. The previous section deals with estate records in more detail.

2.4 Parish and Ecclesiastical Records

While the local Church of Scotland minister or the session clerk compiled most records, other denominations will have their own records. Researchers should refer to the section on Other Ecclesiastical Records below for further details about gaining access to these and the range of information they might contain. Another potential source of information is the publications of various Scottish Historical Clubs and Societies which developed in the nineteenth century and contain published works giving extracts from various Kirk Sessions (from the sixteenth century onwards). These clubs aimed to preserve and publicise records which, at the time, were primarily available in manuscript form. Published indices exist covering all these clubs and the published works should be easier for the layman / woman to read than the original documents.

- ***Old Parish Registers***

The Old Parish Registers (OPRs) give a record of baptisms, marriages and sometimes also deaths in the parish. The recording of deaths was at the discretion of the local kirk session and they are normally very patchy. Although the Old Parish Registers do not often give any direct reference to the church and churchyard they quite often contain notes about items of interest in

the parish, which the minister or the session clerk thought worthy of putting on record. Items found during research in Morayshire have included earthquakes, hangings, information about epidemics, and such like. Prior to 1855, when statutory registration was introduced in Scotland, there was no standard or systematic recording of deaths.

These registers may provide some background information to the history of the graveyard but only cover the period up to 1855, and do not refer to non-parochial burial sites such as cemeteries. The OPRs for the whole of Scotland are preserved in the General Register Office for Scotland, New Register House, in Edinburgh. Microfilm copies of local OPRs are usually available in local archives, libraries, and in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints family history centres (see Appendix C, Useful Addresses).

Death registers were kept inconsistently throughout Scotland, as some parishes kept records, while many others did not. Full details of the death registers of each parish, and the dates for which they exist, can be found in *The Parishes, Registers and Registrars of Scotland for the Established Church of Scotland* by Sheila Spiers. The *Registers of the Secession Churches in Scotland* by Diane Baptie details this information for the other churches. Both of these volumes are published by the Scottish Association of Family History Societies (SAFHS) and are available from the Scottish Genealogy Society (see Bibliography).

• *Kirk Session Records*

Of greater significance to graveyard research are the **General Assembly Minutes of the Church of Scotland** (NAS CH1/), the **Presbytery Minutes** and more specifically the **Kirk Session Minutes** (both NAS CH2/). These are held centrally in the National Archives of Scotland and are catalogued for each parish under the appropriate references, CH2/ being the Established Church of Scotland, CH3/ congregations which at sometime seceded from the Church of Scotland and which were later re-united, and up to CH16/for other churches in Scotland. Some records may also be held locally, for example Stirlingshire and Clackmannanshire records can be found in the Stirling Council Archives. It should be noted, of course, that many of the smaller non-Established churches did not have their own graveyards or cemeteries.

Each parish is allocated a specific reference number, under which the volumes are identified. Some of the minutes have been microfilmed, others are still in the original book form. Most are held on-site at the National Archives, but some are outhoused and may have to be ordered in. The minutes contain the minutiae of church life from the seventeenth century almost to

the present day. They give information about any repairs or rebuilding of the church, what it cost to put new glass in the windows, who rented the pews, when the kirkyard dykes were rebuilt, and a wealth of information on the life of the parish.

For example, the minutes of the Kirk Session of Penicuik (National Archives of Scotland, reference GD18/3980) describe the purchase of a velvet mortcloth in 1670 for the sum of £192 and 19 shillings Scots. According to the minute, those who contributed to the purchase were given the right to use it free while other parishioners could hire it for 2 shillings and 6 pence Scots for a burial within the parish, and 40 shillings Scots for burials outwith the parish.

It should be noted that many of these registers and minute books extend back into the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and a knowledge of old Scots handwriting is required for many of the books prior to the standardisation of the English hand following the Act of Union of 1707 (see section 1.3 for where to find help with old handwriting).

• *Heritors' Records*

The responsibility for building and maintaining the post-Reformation parish (i.e. Church of Scotland) church, manse and school lay until 1925 with the heritors of the parish. These heritors were the local landowners. Those who held the largest properties and estates within the parish were responsible, in relation to the size of their estates, for the upkeep of the fabric of the church and churchyard. Some of their dealings, which were usually conducted with either the Presbytery or the Kirk Session, are preserved in the Heritors' Records (NAS HR series). There are few of these records before the nineteenth century. Those records which have survived will give information regarding the building or renovation of the church, the appointment of schoolmasters, etc., and may also give reference to maintenance or reconstruction works carried out in the graveyard. For example, the records of the Heritors of Liberton parish, now held by the National Archives of Scotland, describe the recruitment of a watchman for the parish churchyard (reference: HR153/1/1). Some records of Heritors may also be found in NAS Gifts and Deposits (GD) series, and reference to these is made in an Appendix to the Heritors' Records repertory.

• *Other Ecclesiastical Records*

The following sources are Kirk Session and other minutes which detail the day-to-day running of the church. These sources do not record births, marriages and deaths but it is often possible to find items such as mortcloth dues, contracts of marriage or even cases of

illegitimacy. Information with direct relevance to the history of the graveyard may often be minimal, and these records are only relevant to the church to which they belong.

The Established Church of Scotland

In addition to the records in General Register Office for Scotland, New Register House and on the International Genealogy Index (IGI) compiled by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, the latter's family history centres hold copies of Old Parish Registers of local interest, and can order in others. The records of the General Assembly of Scotland are in the NAS under reference CH1/, and the Presbyteries and Kirk Session under CH2/. All main libraries also hold at least their own Old Parish Registers and often those for nearby parishes as well.

The Free Church of Scotland

The available records are held by the National Archives of Scotland under CH3/, CH13/ and CH16/ and some records are held at the Free Church of Scotland Offices, 15 North Bank St, Edinburgh.

United Free Church, United Presbyterian Church and others.

These records are held by the National Archives of Scotland under CH3/ and CH13/.

Methodists

Researchers will find these held by the National Archives of Scotland under CH11/.

Episcopalian Church

Episcopalian church records are held by the National Archives of Scotland under CH12/ and under RH4/179-184.

Roman Catholic Church Records (various types)

These are held by the National Archives of Scotland under RH21/ (photocopies of Roman Catholic registers) and RH4/174 (baptismal registers of the Catholic Apostolic Church). Additionally, some documents may be held by the Scottish Roman Catholic Archives, 16 Drummond Place, Edinburgh.

Quakers

Records pertaining to the Society of Friends are held by the National Archives of Scotland under CH10/.

Congregational Church & United Reformed Church (URC)

Records for a limited number of Congregational Church and United Reformed Church (URC) congregations are held by the National Archives of Scotland under CH14/. Many Congregational Church and URC congregations have deposited records in local archives.

Unitarian Church

Unitarian records are held by the National Archives of Scotland under CH15/.

Jewish Records

These records are held by the Scottish Jewish Archive Centre (see Appendix C, Useful Addresses for details).

2.5 General Burial Records

• *Lair Plans and Certificates*

Lair plans are a potential source of information to the graveyard researcher. Generally, these were produced by the owner of the burial ground and will depict the layout of burial plots, giving information on plot sizes and the name of the lair holder but not necessarily the names of those interred in the plot. When used in conjunction with burial registers, a lair plan may help identify persons not commemorated by a specific memorial. Ownership of a specific burial lair was recorded in the form of a certificate, which may survive amongst burial records.

Researchers should be aware, however, that such plans are not always accurate or complete. While details are supplied about the lair owner, this does not necessarily include the location of the memorials on the surface of the graveyard or those persons interred in the plot. A lair plan may only show the locations of more recent burials while earlier burial plots may be unrecorded or ignored. This may especially be the case in an older or disused historical graveyard, and a number of sites may not have a surviving lair plan.

• *Gravediggers' Notebooks*

Gravediggers' notebooks survive for some, but not all churchyards and cemeteries. They are usually found in the possession of the local authority, the cemetery owners, the Kirk Session, or in many cases in the possession of the gravedigger himself, especially in rural areas. They are primarily a working notebook for the gravediggers, and in general give very little additional information to that found in the lair records.

They are usually made available for public inspection, if they can be traced, as they are not archived and are not allocated references. A personal conversation with the local gravedigger is often the best means of acquiring access to these notebooks.

2.6 Business and Commercial Records

While parochial records offer an insight into the workings of the parish churchyard, they are likely to record relatively little information about cemeteries or municipal burial grounds (see section 2.7). Cemeteries were often operated by private companies and where their records survive, these can offer researchers some insight into their history. Similarly, stonemasons' and undertakers' business records, where they survive, may offer useful information to the graveyard researcher.

- ***Cemetery Company Records***

Cemeteries appeared in Scotland's cities and larger towns in the 1830s onward, first established by local organisations or private cemetery companies and later by the local council. Where they survive, their records can offer a detailed account of the cemetery's history and development. As noted earlier, many privately owned cemeteries passed to the control of the local authority in the twentieth century and any surviving records may be in the possession of the local authority cemetery manager or located in a council archive or library. Similarly, the local authority may hold records for municipally owned cemeteries.

- ***Stonemasons' and Undertakers' Business Records, and Masons' Pattern Books and Catalogues***

The records of stonemason or undertaker firms may offer a potential research resource, especially in cases where firms have a long history of business. Such records are unlikely to have survived in any great quantity, but where they do survive they are most likely to be held by a local archive. It is possible that some long-standing firms, however, may retain some documents, although these may not be comprehensive or complete. The House of Fraser plc Archive at the Glasgow University Archives Services, for example, contains a variety of records relating to almost a dozen Glasgow undertaking firms who were in business in the late nineteenth century and the mid-twentieth century. This company was better known for its department stores, but also had interests in a number of funeral and undertaking businesses. For further information on how to use the funeral order books within the House of Fraser Collections see the Glasgow University Archives Services' website www.archives.gla.ac.uk/collects/guides/wylie.html or

contact the archive using the details in Appendix C, Useful Addresses.

Stonemasons' records may include information about particular memorial designs in the form of pattern books, catalogues or even individual designs. Where these are available, they can provide useful details about the architecture of the burial landscape. Undertakers kept similar catalogues of coffin furniture or fittings to show prospective clients and, where they have survived, these can provide useful dating information for artefacts such as coffin handles.

2.7 Municipal Records

Local town or burgh council minutes may yield information about burial grounds that were owned or maintained by the local council. Such information might describe the laying out of a municipally owned cemetery or note applications from joint stock companies seeking permission to open a cemetery of their own. There is likely to be considerable variation in the quality and availability of council minutes. For instance, the Glasgow City Archives holds minutes of the burgh council dating back to 1574. Changes in local authority areas may mean that minutes relating to a particular site may be held in a number of different locations. Further, council records are often not indexed, and unless the date of some specific event has been determined, searching these minutes for references to the local cemetery can be a frustrating task.

Another potential source of information is the publications of various Scottish Historical Clubs and Societies which developed in the nineteenth century, for example The Spalding Club published extracts from Burgh Records in Aberdeenshire and the Scottish Burgh Record Society did the same for other areas including Glasgow, Edinburgh and Paisley. Copies of all or some of these publications should be available in the larger local reference libraries, and all are held by the National Library of Scotland.

2.8 Other Historical Sources

In addition to information from archaeological, cartographic and documentary accounts, the following sources may be able to add further detail to your graveyard research, although not all will apply to every site.

- ***Town Guide Books***

Town guides are a potentially useful source of detail for burial ground research. Older volumes may have information about the opening of a cemetery or its operators, as well describing the main features and

monuments of interest to visitors. In some cases guidebooks were also specifically written to describe individual graveyard sites.

Modern heritage trails or town websites may offer basic information about an old churchyard. Town guides may be held in your library, particularly if they have a local history research room.

- ***Newspapers***

Past editions of local newspapers may contain reports of conservation or recording projects carried out in a churchyard, burial ground or cemetery in your area. Older editions may contain details about the opening or closure of a burial ground and other significant events. However, this information is unlikely to be indexed, and may require extensive research to unearth useful information.

- ***Illustrative Material: Postcards, Photographs and Prints***

These can offer an insight into the past layout and condition of a graveyard, potentially showing changes in size, shape and character of a burial ground over time. In some cases, it may be possible to trace the movement of some monuments from one place to another by comparing old photographs or postcards to their current positions. It may also be possible to trace churchyard expansions, changes in the routes of paths, and estimate when various trees and bushes were planted. However, researchers should note that illustrative material might only present a general view of a burial ground, and only monuments of prominent persons are likely to be photographed individually. Prints may employ artistic licence in depicting the burial ground. Your local library or archive service may hold a collection of such material. Additionally, the NMRS curates a growing postcard collection and photograph albums containing material from across Scotland (see Appendix C, Useful Addresses section).

2.9 Oral History

Oral history can provide a range of information about a burial ground, drawing on local experiences and knowledge that may not be recorded elsewhere. Additionally, it offers an opportunity for community involvement in your research. Conducting oral history interviews is a skill, and researchers should consider attending a training course or consult an experienced interviewer for guidance. The Oral History Society (www.oralhistory.org.uk) offers a range of courses and has a number of representatives in Scotland who can be contacted for advice. Their website gives detailed guidance on how interviews should be prepared and conducted.

2.10 Existing Research

- ***Antiquarian Publications***

The latter years of the nineteenth century saw a wealth of publications about local history, genealogy and many other features of interest to present day historians and burial ground researchers. Lachlan Shaw's *History of the Province of Moray*, first published in 1772 and republished in its final edition in 1882, is a typical example of this type of work, and contains many early monumental inscriptions since lost. Similarly, *The Annals of Elgin*, by H B Mackintosh, published in 1906, also contains information on the burial grounds in the town, and some illustrations of masons' work. Both of these volumes are held in Moray District Archives, and it is likely that other parts of Scotland have similar books for their own area. Your local library or local authority archive will be able to tell you what sort of local histories they hold.

Many of these books will refer to the church and churchyard, and will often describe carvings and inscriptions on tombstones that have now vanished or those that are so worn as to be unintelligible. However, such accounts often only recorded those stones which were of interest to the author, who may also include details of any monumental tablets found within the church. Such records are invaluable in cases where the church has since been demolished, fallen into ruin, or been converted to other purposes such as housing and farm storage.

- ***Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries***

The Carved Stones Advisor Project has prepared a bibliography of articles published in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries (PSAS), which can be accessed from the resources page at www.scottishgraveyards.org.uk. The majority of PSAS articles detail research carried out into specific churchyards during the early twentieth century, while several later articles have examined specific tombstones or lettering styles in greater depth.

- ***Statistical Accounts***

The Old Statistical Account (1793), the New Statistical Account (1843) and the Third Statistical Account (1950-present) are a series of reports on the history and the current state of the parishes, written by the incumbent minister at that time. Although they rarely contain any specific information on the church or churchyard, they do give valuable information about life in the parish at the dates when they were written. Some of them also give useful historical information regarding the evolution of the church. The Old and New Statistical Accounts can be viewed online at

www.edina.ac.uk/StatAcc, but the Third Account has not yet been included in this service. Your local library may hold copies.

- **Academic Research**

Access to unpublished academic research such as doctoral theses, masters' dissertations and undergraduate projects can be arranged by contacting universities directly. Theses and dissertations are likely to be held by university libraries, who will be able to tell you if they hold any studies relevant to your area or site. In some cases, these works have been indexed and can be found through an online library catalogue. Undergraduate projects and dissertations are usually retained by the relevant academic departments, who will be able to advise you what work they hold. It should be noted however, that Scottish burial grounds are of interest to students at universities and colleges across not just Scotland but the UK as a whole.

- **Local Studies**

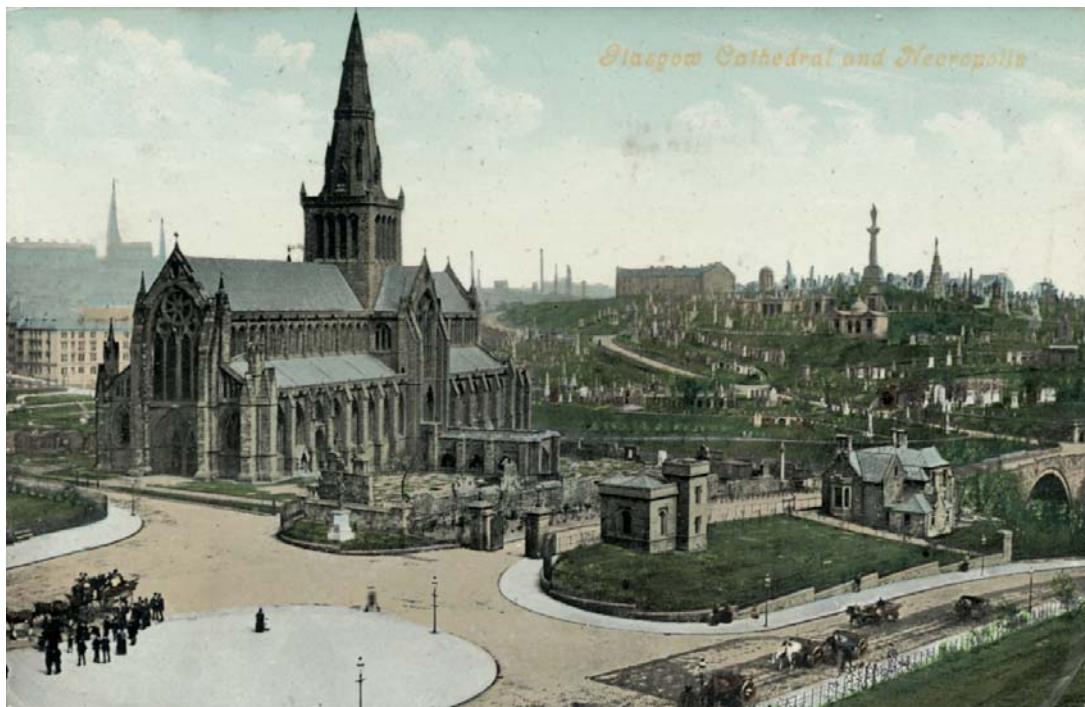
Incorporating any previous surveys or other work into your own research project can prevent duplication of effort, as well as allowing you to identify important features more quickly. A local archaeological, historical or family history society may have surveyed your churchyard or carried out its own research and may be able to offer advice or access to their records. Contacting your local library or local authority

archaeology service may bring to light any previous work on your burial ground. An example of the work carried out by one local group, the Moray Burial Ground Research Group, can be found in section 3.

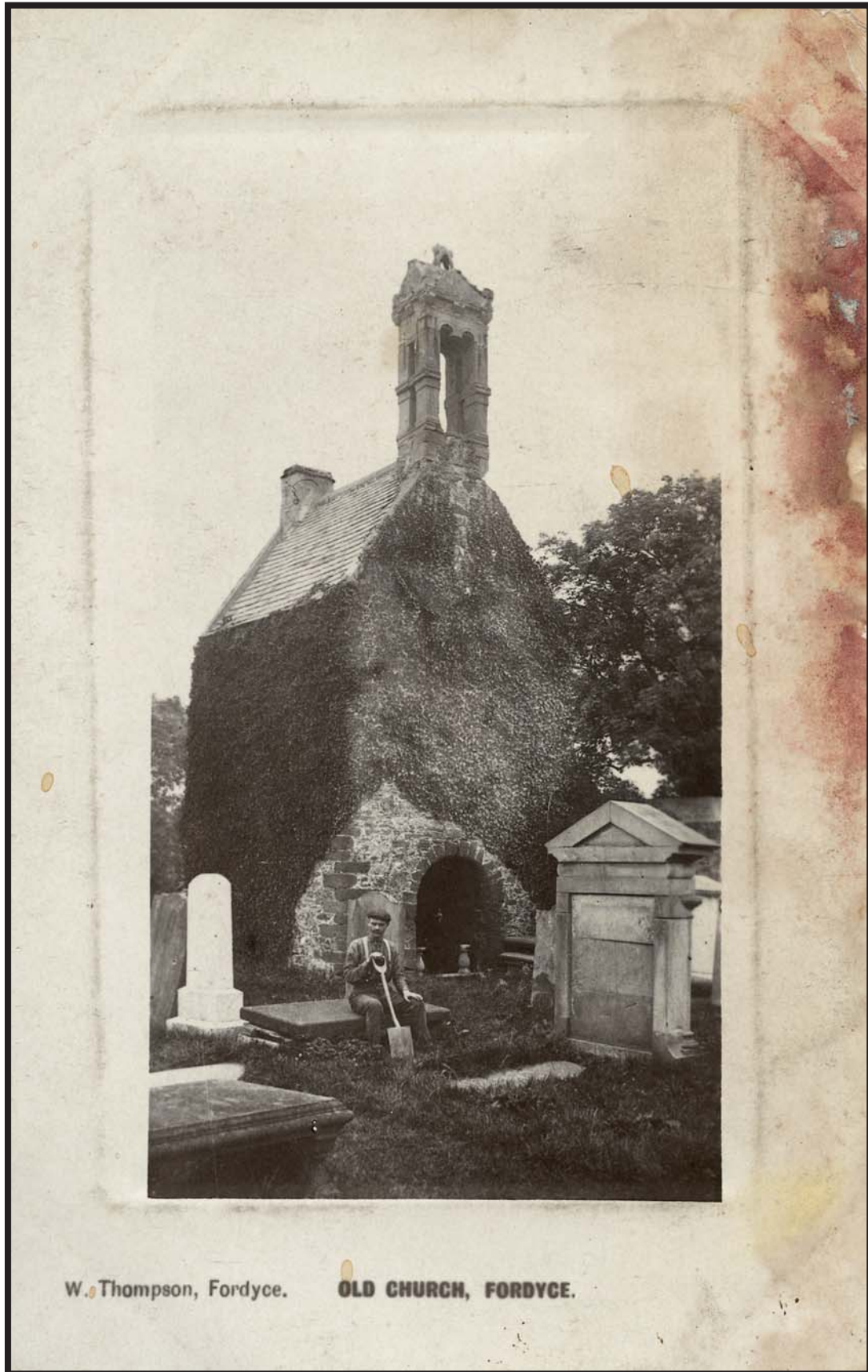
- **Monumental Inscription Surveys**

Many family history and local history groups have recorded monumental inscriptions, especially during the second half of the twentieth century. A large proportion of these studies are date-selective, choosing to record only the pre-1855 inscriptions, although there is a more recent trend amongst family history groups to record every stone in a burial ground. Most of these records are held in local libraries, family history or local heritage centres. A number have been published in book form, such as those published by the Scottish Genealogy Society. Although these publications are predominantly aimed at the genealogist or family historian, some booklets also provide a summary history of the church and churchyard.

Previous survey work can provide useful information on the location of memorials at the time when the earlier survey was completed, but it is possible that errors and omissions may occur and researchers are strongly advised to cross-reference these with more recent surveys. Similarly, earlier transcripts may reveal more details of a badly-worn inscription than may be visible on-site, and they also provide a useful back-up in cases of uncertainty.



Illus 4 Postcard of Glasgow Cathedral and Necropolis (dated 1907)



W. Thompson, Fordyce.

OLD CHURCH, FORDYCE.

Illus 5 Postcard of Old Church, Fordyce, showing gravedigger at rest (dated 1909)

3 TWO SHORT EXAMPLES OF GRAVEYARD HISTORIES: DIPPLE AND ESSIL CHURCHYARDS, MORAYSHIRE ¹

3.1 Dipple Churchyard, Speymouth Parish, County of Moray

Dipple burial ground is centred at NJ 328 579. The church of the parish of Dipple, which was dedicated to the Holy Ghost, was first mentioned in the Charters of Bishop Bricius between 1208 and 1215². The erection of the church into a Prebend of the Cathedral of Moray, at Spyny, was confirmed by Pope Innocent III on 22nd December 1214³.

In a taxation of 1275 the church and its lands were rated at 35 shillings, whilst in 1350 they were valued at 26 merks⁴. A quantity of coins of Robert II (1371-1390) was found below the foundations of the churchyard wall when it was being repaired in 1869 (NJ 3285 5789)⁵.

The Kirks and lands of Eskyll (Essil) and Duppill were confirmed to the Bishop of Moray by the King in 1452⁶. William Mowalt was noted as being Prebendary of Ruthven and Dippil from 1473 to 1489⁷.

The kirk stood on a knoll near the farmhouse of Westerton. It was said that the plague raged with great violence at Dipple during the sixteenth century, and the rising ground in the southwest corner of the Kirkyard is still known as “The Pest Hillock”, or “*the place were (sic) those were buried who fell victims to the disease.*”⁸

The churchyard, whose church is now demolished, is roughly circular in shape, and is situated on a slight mound, a formation often held within folklore as an indication of a very early, perhaps pagan, burial ground. It is possible, therefore, that the present burial ground has been in use since the thirteenth century.

Before coming into the hands of the Duffs, the property of Dipple was held by various proprietors, amongst whom was Alexander Innes, who in 1652 was served “*heir to his father William Innes in the Toun and Kirktown of Dipple.*”⁹ Mr John Scot was minister of Dipple in 1700. He was called as a witness on 7th November of that year in the case before the Sheriff of Banff of James MacPherson, Peter Brown and others, all members of a well-known band of freebooters or “Egyptians” (Gypsies). MacPherson was hanged at the Cross of Banff on 16th November 1700. A well-known fiddler, he performed his fiddle tune known as the “Rant” at the foot of the gallows before smashing the fiddle and throwing it into his grave.¹⁰

The church and parish of Dipple were united with the neighbouring parish of Essil and part of Urquhart in 1731, to form the parish of Speymouth. After this date the church fell into disuse, and was allowed to decay.¹¹ As the building deteriorated the stones would most likely have been used for other purposes.

A superstitious custom had arisen at the churchyard over the years, connected with the dedication of the church to the Holy Ghost:

*“At the Church Yard Style there stood a small house, commonly called the House of the Holy Ghost, around which, sunways, the people made a tour with the Corps at Burials, and could not be restrained from this superstition until the walls were quite erased of late.”*¹²

This would indicate that the House of the Holy Ghost was in existence until the mid eighteenth century, and probably disappeared in a similar manner to the fabric of the church (NJ 3285 5787).¹³

¹ These condensed case studies were first published in full in *The Forgotten Tombstones of Moray*, Volume 1, by the Moray Burial Ground Research Group in October 2003.

² Jervise, A. *Epitaphs and Inscriptions in NE Scotland*, 1879. Moray District Archives

³ Innes, C. *Registrum Episcopatus Moraviensiens* 1837. Moray District Archives

⁴ Theiner. As quoted by Jervise in Ref. 1.

⁵ Moray District Archives Archeological Site Record Card.

⁶ Innes, C. loc. cit.

⁷ Innes, C. loc. cit.

⁸ Jervise, loc. cit.

⁹ Retours. National Archives of Scotland, Edinburgh

¹⁰ Gordon, J.F.S. *The Book of the Chronicles of Keith*, Glasgow 1880. National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh

¹¹ Archaeological Survey Reference Cards NJ35NW7 in Moray District Archives.

¹² Shaw, L. *History of the Province of Moray*, 1775. republished 1882, Gordonstoun School Archives.

¹³ Moray District Archives Archeological Record Card

The churchyard dykes were rebuilt in 1782, as shown by an inscription in the wall near to the entrance gate and stile:

“July 1782. This churchyard dyke was built by Katharine Scot, relict of Alexander Gordon of Comrie, and daughter to Mr Iohn Scot, late Minister of Dipple.”

They were also rebuilt, by subscription in 1811 and again in 1869. These rebuildings are commemorated by an inscription adjacent to the earlier one - *“This dyke was built by subscription in 1811. Rebuilt by subscription 1869.”* It was at the time of this later rebuilding that coins of Robert II were found. In 1871 some of the coins were in the possession of the minister, some in that of the Duke of Richmond, and some in the then National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (NMAS). The Subscriptions for the repair of the dyke are mentioned in the Kirk Session Minutes as follows:

“The old churchyard of Dipple having fallen of late years into a state of neglect and disrepair a Committee consisting of Revd. John Cushney, Messrs George Brown, Westertown and Alexander Annand, Newton have been appointed to raise subscription and proceed with such repairs as are necessary in the spring of the year 1868.

The committee have made a calculation of the repairs necessary and find that at a cost of about £40 the wall can be pointed and where necessary rebuilt with a coping of freestone round the whole. An iron gate and pillars can be procured and the whole burial ground can be levelled and turfed. This estimate does not however include the carriage of materials which the committee trust to the neighbouring farmers to perform free of expense. The committee have reason to expect a subscription from His Grace the Duke of Richmond, sole heritor of the Parish, of about £20 and they have already obtained the following sums...”¹⁴

The whole subscription ran to the sum of £47 7s 3d. There is evidence from other letters in the collection, that the original plan was that the walls at Dipple should be made as dry-stone dykes and capped with turf. This was later amended, however, to mason-built walls, with freestone capping, which were then harled.

Following the decay of the church building by 1868-

1869, only the east of Gordon’s Aisle remained, and was being used as a burial place for the Gordon family. The burial ground has continued in occasional use to the present time, mainly by local farming families.

3.2 Essil Churchyard. Parish of Speymouth, County of Moray

The Burial Ground is centred at NJ 340 636. The former parish of Essil was united with the parish of Dipple, and also with the part of the Barony of Garmach (Garmouth) which lay within the parish of Urquhart. This union, in 1731, formed what is now the parish of Speymouth.

The church is mentioned, along with Dipple, in the Charters of Bishop Bricius during the period 1208-1215. In the year 1350 it was taxed at 20 shillings, and was the ecclesiastical seat and Prebend of the treasurer of the Diocese of Moray. The church and its associated parish probably received its name from the circumstance that a burn ran past the churchyard in old times, the word Ess-kill meaning ‘*the church of the burn.*’¹⁵

Both the church and a well just to the southeast are dedicated to St Peter the Apostle. The churchyard, whose church is now demolished, stands on a small ridge overlooking the floodplain of the River Spey, and adjacent to the farm of Essil. There still appear to be traces of the old church in fragments of walls housing memorial tablets, and a survey indicates the possible location of foundations of the old church. Alison Mitchell suggested in the early 1970s that these are rubble foundations of the small church of St Peter the Apostle.¹⁶

Following the union of the parishes in 1731, the old kirks were suffered to go into decay, and a new kirk was built in the centre of the united parish in 1732, and called Speymouth Kirk. However the old churchyards continued to act as places for burial, and no grave was allowed to be dug at the “new Church”¹⁷

In 1879 Jervise wrote that the kirkyard walls had been renewed and equipped with railings since he had made his first visit to the site, but unfortunately he does not give a date for this trip. The appearance of the walls, however, would suggest a mid nineteenth century origin; a date confirmed by various documents in the Speymouth Kirk Session Minutes, which contain a list of all of those who contributed to the rebuilding of the churchyard in 1866-1868.¹⁸ The Kirk Session

¹⁴ Archives of Scotland, Speymouth Kirk Session Minutes CH2/839/37

¹⁵ Jervise, loc. cit.

¹⁶ Mitchell, A. Pre 1855 Monumental Inscriptions on Speyside, Scottish Genealogy Society, Edinburgh, u/d

¹⁷ Shaw, L. loc cit

¹⁸ National Archives of Scotland, Speymouth Kirk Session Minutes, CH2/839/39/1 et seq.

¹⁹ National Archives of Scotland, Speymouth Kirk Session Minutes, CH2/839/39/9

document CH2/839/39/2 includes a prospectus for the rebuilding and includes a list of the major contributors. The iron gates and railings were contributed by Mrs Captain Falconer, but other contributions came from as far afield as China (Marr family), Australia (MacDonald family), and Leith (Winchester family). The total contribution raised for the improvement was £134 14s 5d. As part of this work the burial ground was extended slightly to the south-west, and a new entrance was made on the eastern side. The document below is typical of many of the letters received at this time:

“Smith Villa, Elgin

13 January 1866

Dear Sir

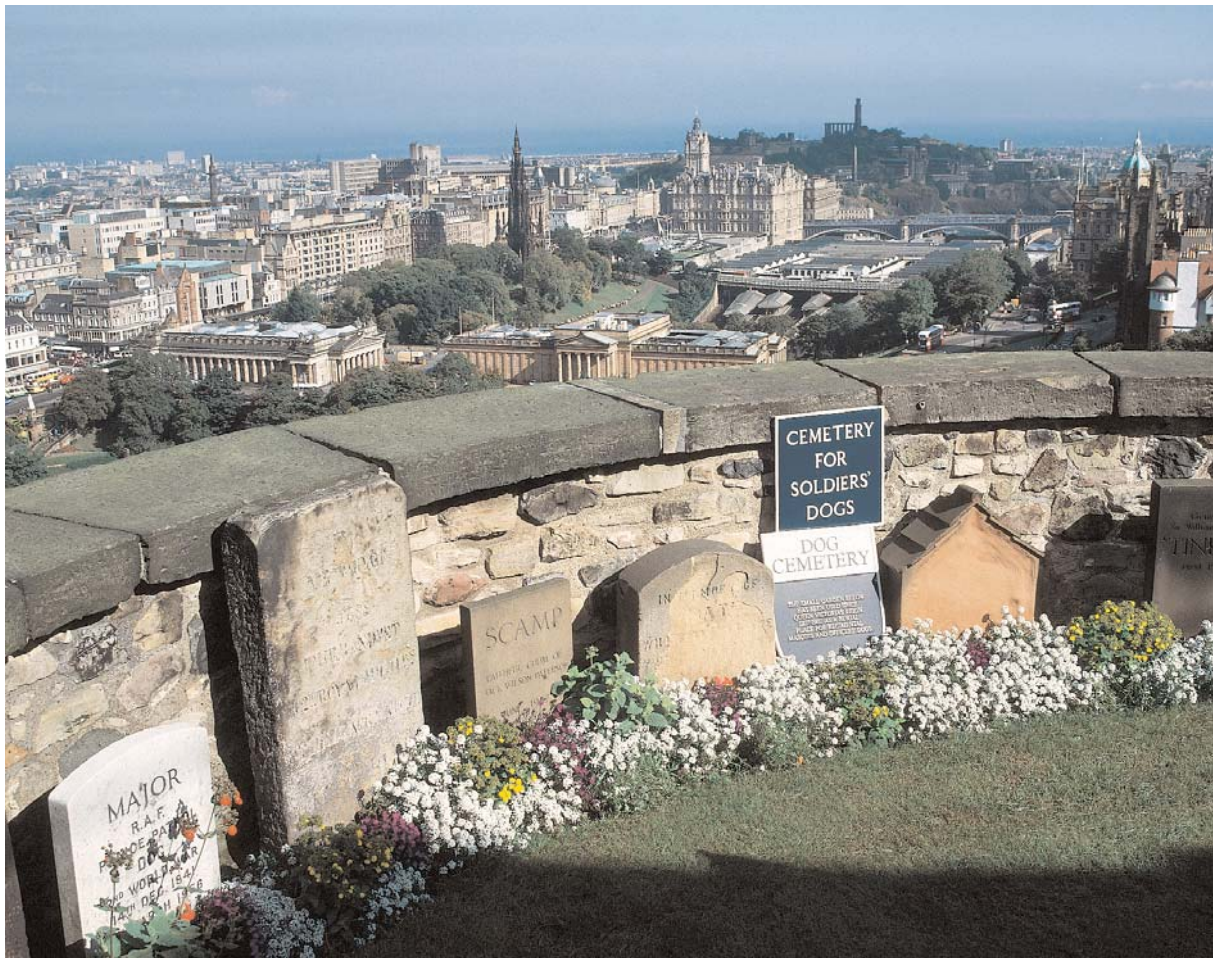
Owing to my aunts weak state of health she is unable to answer personally your favour, received yesterday evening. She requests me, however, to say that it causes her much pleasure to think that the hitherto disgracefully kept burial ground of Essil is at last going to be put into a fitting state of repair. In its former, (and I

suppose present state), it certainly was and is a disgrace to humanity. Aunt will willingly contribute 20 [pounds] towards the expense provided that you consent to place a stone slab over the grave of her late husband which is in an unsatisfactory state, weeds and grass growing between the cracks and fissures of the stone. Aunt has several ft. of iron railing with gateway which if you would like to have it for the frontage of the cemetery is at your service. Aunt unites with me in kind regards to Mrs Cushney and behoves me to remain,

Yours Sincerely

*Ellen Larkworthy.*¹⁹

This would appear to be a letter written by the niece of Mrs Falconer of Elgin, and the offer of the gate and railings, valued at £7, was taken up by the Kirk Session. The new walls were mason-built, capped with freestone, but, unlike Dipple, they do not appear to have been harled.



Illus 6 Dog Cemetery, Edinburgh Castle



Illus 7 Postcard and engraving of Burns Mausoleum, Dumfries

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APPENDIX A

ALPHABETIC INDEX OF SOURCES MENTIONED

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APPENDIX B

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THESE GUIDANCE NOTES

ANESFHS	Aberdeen and North East Scotland Family History Society	NMRS	National Monuments Record of Scotland
AP	Aerial Photographs	NRA	National Register of Archives
ASGRA	Association of Scottish Genealogists and Research Agents	OPR	Old Parish Registers
CANMORE	Computer Application for National Monuments Record Enquiries	OS	Ordnance Survey (Maps)
CSAP	Carved Stones Advisor Project	PSAS	Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland
DES	Discovery and Excavation in Scotland	RCAHMS	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland
GD	Gifts and Deposits category in National Archives of Scotland	RHP	Register House Plans
HMSO	Her Majesty's Stationery Office	SAFHS	Scottish Association of Family History Societies
IGI	International Genealogical Index	SGS	Scottish Genealogical Society
KS	Kirk Session	SMR	Sites and Monuments Record
MDA	Moray District Archives	URC	United Reformed Church
NAS	National Archives of Scotland		

APPENDIX C

USEFUL ADDRESSES (AS AT JANUARY 2005)

Association of Scottish Genealogists and Researchers in Archives,
51/3 Mortonhall Road,
Edinburgh EH9 2HN,
Tel: 0131 667 0437,
www.asgra.co.uk

Carved Stones Adviser,
Council for Scottish Archaeology,
c/o National Museums of Scotland,
Chambers Street,
Edinburgh EH1 1JF,
Tel: 0131 247 4119,
www.scottishgraveyards.org.uk
Email: csa@nms.ac.uk

Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints Family History Centre in Edinburgh, Scotland Edinburgh Scotland
30A Colinton Road
Edinburgh
Phone: 0131 313 2762
House: M-F 10am-2pm; T, W 7pm-9pm
www.familysearch.org

Free Church of Scotland,
15 North Bank Street,
Edinburgh, EH1 2LS
Tel: 0131 226 5386
www.freechurch.org.uk
Email: offices@freechurch.org.uk

General Register Office for Scotland
New Register House,
3 West Register Street,
Edinburgh, EH1 3YT.
Tel: 0131 314 4400,
www.gro-scotland.gov.uk
Email: records@gro-scotland.gov.uk

Get Mapping
www.getmapping.com

Glasgow University Archives Services,
13 Thurso Street
Glasgow G11 6PE.
Tel: 0141 330 5515,
Fax: 0141 330 2640
www.archives.gla.ac.uk
GUAS Source List on the History of Death:
www.archives.gla.ac.uk/collects/lists/social/death.html
Email: dutyarch@archives.gla.ac.uk

International Genealogy Index
www.familysearch.org
Moray Burial Ground Research Group,
Rivendell,
Miltontduff,
Elgin,
Moray, IV30 8TJ,
Email jmnbb.bishop@virgin.net

National Archives of Scotland,
H.M. General Register House,
2 Princes Street,
Edinburgh EH1 3YY,
Tel 0131 535 1334,
www.nas.gov.uk
Email enquiries@nas.gov.uk

National Library of Scotland,
George IV Bridge,
Edinburgh EH1 1EW,
Tel: 0131 226 4531
www.nls.uk
Email mss@nls.uk

National Library of Scotland. Map Library,
33 Salisbury Place,
Edinburgh, EH9 1SL
Tel: 0131 466 3813
Digital images: www.nls.uk/maps
Map Library information:
www.nls.uk/collections/maps
Email maps@nls.uk

National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS)

RCAHMS,
John Sinclair House,
16 Bernard Terrace,
Edinburgh EH8 9NX.
Tel: 0131 662 1456.
www.rcahms.gov.uk
Email nmrs@rcahms.gov.uk

National Registries of Archives (UK)

www.hcm.gov.uk/nra/search_nra.htm
Online searchable information for organisational, business, family and personal papers.

The Oral History Society,

c/o Department of History,
Essex University,
Colchester C04 3SQ
Tel: 020 7412 7405
www.oralhistory.org.uk
Email: rob.perks@bl.uk

Scottish Archive Network,

Thomas Thomson House,
99 Bankhead Crossway North,
Edinburgh EH 11 4DX
Tel: 0131 242 5800
www.scan.org.uk
Email: enquiries@scan.org.uk
(NB: SCAN is unable to answer queries on family or local history, specific archives or the location of particular records)

Scottish Association of Family History Societies

Dr Bruce Irving,
Chairman
c/o 9 Glasgow Street,
Dumfries, DG2 9AF,
www.safhs.org.uk

Scottish Cultural Access Network (SCRAN)

www.scran.ac.uk
Email: scran@scran.ac.uk

Scottish Genealogy Society,

15 Victoria Terrace,
Edinburgh EH1 2JL,
Tel: 0131 220 3677,
www.scotsgenealogy.com
Email: info@scotsgenealogy.com

Scottish Jewish Archives Centre

Garnethill Synagogue
127 Hill Street
Glasgow, G3 6UB
Phone/fax 0141 332 4911
www.archives@sjac.fsbusiness.co.uk

Scottish Roman Catholic Archives,

Columba House
16 Drummond Place,
Edinburgh, EH3 6PL
Tel: 0131 556 3661
(NB: Some copies of Catholic genealogical records are held by NAS and local diocesan archives)

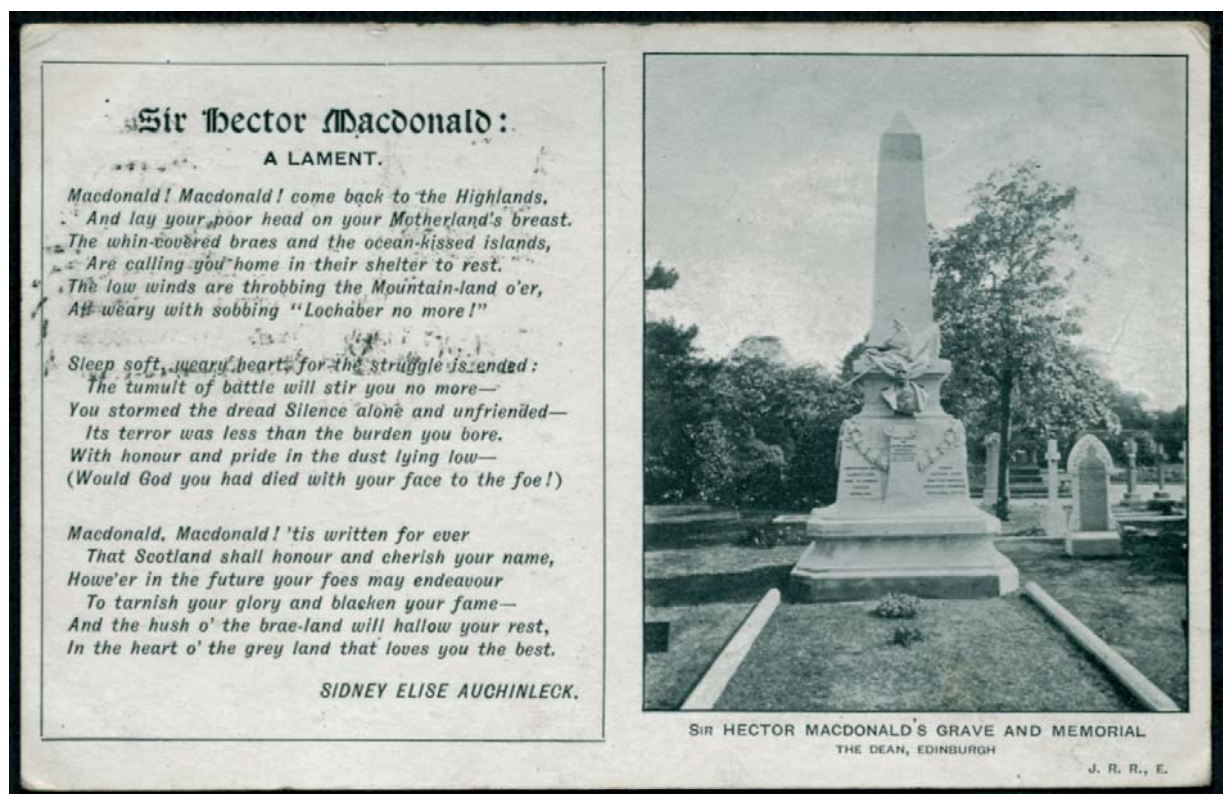
Skyviews

Aerial Archives,
17/18a Armley Park Court,
Stanningley Road,
Leeds, LS12 2AE
Tel: 0113 279 4411
www.skyviewsarchives.com
Email: enquiries@skyviewsarchives.com

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland,

Royal Museum,
Chambers Street,
Edinburgh EH1 1JF,
Tel: 0131 247 4133,
www.socantscot.org
Email: administration@socantscot.org

The **Genealogical Services Directory, Family and Local History Handbook**, is an annual publication which contains addresses and contacts for all archives in Britain, together with addresses for Local History Groups, Family History Societies, and other research groups.



Sir Hector Macdonald:

A LAMENT.

*Macdonald! Macdonald! come back to the Highlands,
And lay your poor head on your Motherland's breast.
The whin-covered braes and the ocean-kissed islands,
Are calling you home in their shelter to rest.
The low winds are throbbing the Mountain-land o'er,
Ah! weary with sobbing "Lochaber no more!"*

*Sleep soft, weary heart, for the struggle is ended:
The tumult of battle will stir you no more—
You stormed the dread Silence alone and unfriended—
Its terror was less than the burden you bore.
With honour and pride in the dust lying low—
(Would God you had died with your face to the foe!)*

*Macdonald, Macdonald! 'tis written for ever
That Scotland shall honour and cherish your name,
Howe'er in the future your foes may endeavour
To tarnish your glory and blacken your fame—
And the hush o' the brae-land will hallow your rest,
In the heart o' the grey land that loves you the best.*

SIDNEY ELISE AUCHINLECK.

Illus 8 Postcards showing the grave and memorial of Sir Hector MacDonald, Dean Cemetery, Edinburgh