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[UCD](#) [Records of the County of Dunbarton](#)

[UD](#) [Records of Cumbernauld and Kilsyth District Council, local government, Scotland](#)

[UE1](#) [Kilsyth Academy, Secondary School, Kilsyth, North Lanarkshire, Scotland, United Kingdom](#)

[UE2](#) [Newmains Primary School, Newmains, North Lanarkshire, Scotland](#)

[UJ](#) [Records of the Burgh of Motherwell and Wishaw](#)

[UK](#) [Records of the Burgh of Kilsyth](#)

[UL](#) [Records of the County of Lanark](#)

[ULIB](#) [Archives Library](#)

[UM](#) [Records of Motherwell District Council, local government, Scotland](#)

[UMK](#) [Records of Monklands District Council, local government, Scotland](#)

[US](#) [Records of the Stirling County Council and related records](#)

[UST](#) [Records of Strathclyde Regional Council, local government, Scotland](#)

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U1 Papers of the Carrick-Buchanan family, Drumpellier

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1560 – 1960

Scope: The papers comprise title deeds, correspondence, maps & plans, photographs and legal papers. They detail family business, including some papers re. their Virginian affairs, land ownership and estate management and improvement, as well as some private papers.

History: The Drumpellier Estate was purchased from the Colquhouns of Langloan by Andrew Buchanan (1690-1759), Provost of Glasgow, in 1735. Apart from the years 1777 - 1809, when the Estate was the property of Andrew Stirling (a cousin), Drumpellier has remained the property of the Buchanan family ever since. The family name was changed to Carrick Buchanan on the Entail of Robert Carrick, the Glasgow Banker, who left the Buchanans large tracts of land in New Monkland and Shotts Parishes. Prior to this date the Drumpellier Estate comprised lands mostly in Old Monkland Parish. The Estate prospered under David Buchanan's son Robert Carrick Buchanan (1797-1844). The family also held property abroad including Virginia, USA.

By the late nineteenth century, under Robert's son, Sir David Carrick Robert Carrick Buchanan (1825-1904), the estate also included the lands of Mount Vernon in Old Monkland and Barony parishes; Corsewall, by Stranraer, Dumfries and Galloway (another part of the Carrick Entail); Carradale in Argyll & Bute; and lands throughout the former County of Lanark. The family sold the estate in 1919 and the house was demolished in the 1960s. Part of the Drumpellier Estate is now a country park.

U10 Records of the Airdrie Bowling Club, Airdrie

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1852 – 1994

Scope: The collection consists of minute books (1852 - 1995), Treasurer's account books, match record books and assorted other papers.

History: Airdrie Bowling Club was instituted in 1852. The club acquired the ground west of Broomknoll Street, and remained there until 2000 when it moved to a new building.

U100 Photographs of the Kilsyth Chronicle, newspaper, Kilsyth

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1964 c.-1987 c.

Scope: Photographs, mostly of community groups and social events, sporting fixtures, local worthies, children and visiting celebrities, includes several photographs apparently unused in the paper.

History: The Kilsyth Chronicle was a local newspaper covering events in Kilsyth, Queenzieburn, Banton and surrounding areas in North Lanarkshire. It was incorporated with the Cumbernauld News, which had first been issued in June 1961, from 1966, forming the Cumbernauld News and Kilsyth Chronicle. At first two editions were printed, the News edition and the Chronicle edition, the latter concentrating on the Kilsyth area. The paper was still being published in 2006.

U101 Minute book of the Reid Microscopical Society, scientific society, Airdrie

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1907 – 1909

Scope: Minutes

History: The Reid Microscopical Society was formed in 1907 as a local association in Airdrie dedicated to the pursuit of study through the microscope. The society was named after Dr and Mrs Thomas Reid who had presented the institution with two excellent microscopes and a collection of mounted specimens. The Society was in existence until at least 1909.

U102 Minute book of the Old Monkland Recreation Club, Old Monkland

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1950 – 1953

Scope: Club minutes dealing with arrangement of activities, day-to-day running of "the Hut" and arrangements for the celebrations to mark the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II.

History: The Old Monkland Recreation Club was formed before 1950. It organised recreational activities for its members and was based in its own premises in Old Monkland, called "The Hut". The club's activities included whist drives, bus runs and theatre visits. The club had agreements to rent out "the Hut" to other bodies when not in use by the OMRC. These included OMSC (Old Monkland Social Club ?) and the Lanarkshire Education Authority (Old Monkland School). The club was still in existence in September 1953 when it was in dispute with the Education Authority regarding complaints about the Education Authority's use of "the Hut".

U103 Records of the Order of The Sons of Temperance Hope of Coatbridge Cadets, temperance society, Coatbridge

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1878 a.- 1925

Scope: The archive consists of minutes, a pledge book and assorted publications of the Order.

History: The Order of The Sons of Temperance was formed as a national movement to promote temperate and lawful behaviour through abstinence from alcohol and tobacco and the encouragement of religious faith. The "Cadets Of Temperance" were formed in 1865 to promote the Order's objects, specifically amongst the youth of the nation. The Hope of Coatbridge Section of the Cadets of Temperance was formed sometime before 1878. On joining the Cadets the members, most aged between 8 and 15, took the pledge "We the undersigned promise to abstain from all intoxicating drinks, and discountenance the Causes and practices of intemperance and to abstain from tobacco in all its forms."

The Hope Of Coatbridge Cadets were in existence until at least March 1925.

U104 Photo album of Mary Beck, fl. 1905-1918, Airdrie

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1904 c.-1918 c.

Scope: 400 postcards and photographs, approximately half of which depict assorted Scottish localities. A few are in the North Lanarkshire area. The rest include American scenes, family photos, artistic images, Irish scenes, English scenes, shipping cards and other subjects.

History: Mary Mccourtie Beck was born on 9 June 1882 in Airdrie. She was baptised in the Free High Church, Airdrie, on 4 August 1882. She was the fourth of six children of John Beck, a tailor originally from Dumfries and Isabella Beck (nee Mcdiarmid) from Airdrie. The family lived at 16 East High Street in Airdrie. By 1901 Mary was a shopkeeper. Sometime after 1901 Mary lived in Chapel Street, Airdrie.

U105 Photographs of Neil Kidd, fl. c1970-1999, local historian, Chryston

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1897-1992

Scope: Copy photographs of the Chryston, Muirhead and Moodiesburn areas.

History: Neil Kidd lived in Chryston, North Lanarkshire c 1970-1999. He was interested in photography and local history and this is a collection of some of his photographs.

U106 Photographs of McGuire Cook & Co, solicitors, Glasgow

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1950 - 1978 c.

Scope: Photographs of industrial scenes, mostly factory interiors. Most are in Lanarkshire and Glasgow. Most of the photographs were taken by G. Forrest Wilson of Buchanan St. in Glasgow, but some are by local police photographers.

History: R. McGuire, of McGuire Cook & Co. of Waterloo St., Glasgow, was a lawyer involved in industrial injury cases in the second half of the 20th century.

U107 Records of Russel & Aitken, solicitors, Falkirk

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1665 – 1922

Scope: Estate Papers (c. 1873 -1899) for various lands in the parishes of Cumbernauld, Shettleston, Cadder, Shotts and New Monkland; Title deeds and other papers (1665- 1905) relating to families and lands in North Lanarkshire; Court cases and legal disputes.

History: Russel & Aitken is a solicitors' firm that was founded in Falkirk in 1818 when James Russel took over the business of James Aitken, who had been practising in Falkirk since the 1790s. When Aitken died, his son Henry Aitken was too young to continue the business on his own and therefore Aitken's widow arranged for James Russel, a former apprentice of Aitken, to take over. This was on the understanding that Henry Aitken would become a partner once he qualified. James Russel died

in 1858. James Aitken, the son of Henry Aitken, took over the practice with John Russel, son of James Russel. Aitken soon became sole partner in the firm and remained so until his death in 1911. In 2007, the company still carried on its business in the same premises, in King's Court, that were owned by the original James Aitken in the 1790s.

U108 Records of Thomas Hudson & Co Ltd, boilermakers, Coatbridge

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1873 – 1987

Scope: Corporate, financial, sales, staff and production records. Also, photographs, postcards, correspondence and promotional material.

History: The firm of Thomas Hudson, boilermakers, Coatbridge, North Lanarkshire, Scotland, was founded in 1870 by Thomas Hudson, who seems to have come from the north of England. From its inception it manufactured both boilers and structural ironwork. In the 1890s, presumably due to the growing use of steel plates, the works was enlarged and re-equipped with heavier machinery, much of which was still in use in the 1970s. The firm was an early user of both compressed air and electricity, having their own power station. By the 1890s the firm had established itself as makers of colliery plant, including scrapers, conveyor buckets and coal washing machinery. They also had a considerable trade with the local malleable and pig iron works, and the associated chemical plants. They exported boilers and other products overseas. The firm continued to make a mixture of products until the 1950s. Around 1900 they invested in a perforating machine and a large flanging press. These were to be the secret of the firm's survival into the 1970s, the output latterly consisting almost entirely of flanged plates for the trade and perforated sheets for colliery screens. Thomas Hudson & Co Ltd was taken over by an Irish firm, Graepel Perforators Ltd, who kept the original name alive. On demolition of the works in 1989, the company moved to Airdrie, continuing to operate as agents for Graepel.

U109 Discharge certificate of Private David Ralston of the Grenadier Company, Lanarkshire Regiment of Militia

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1828/08/07

Scope: Discharge paper.

History: During the French Revolutionary / Napoleonic Wars numerous county based regiments of Militia were raised as a home service reserve for the Regular Army. These were full time professional service infantry regiments whose main purpose was to provide security on the home front. This freed the Regular Army regiments for overseas service, fighting the French and/or others in Europe or the Colonies. It was a condition of their service that Militia Regiments did not have to serve overseas. They could be posted anywhere within the British Isles. Generally they didn't serve in their own county to avoid a conflict of interest for the soldiers during times of civil unrest. The militia regiments were seen as a valuable source of "ready-trained" recruits by the regiments of the Regular Army.

The Lanarkshire Regiment of Militia was raised in 1798. In 1802 it was honoured with Royal patronage, becoming the Royal Lanarkshire Regiment of Militia. As part of the 1881 Army Reforms the regiment became the 3rd Battalion of the Highland Light Infantry. In 1908 the Militia ceased to exist, being replaced in the Reforms of that year by the Territorial Force. (The T.F. were part-timers who could serve overseas.)

Private David Ralston served a 5 year term of service in the Royal Lanarkshire Militia.

U11 Records of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, Coatbridge Branch

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1851 – 1975

Scope: Minute books, treasurer's books and membership details. Also printed publications of the national body, and some minor series.

History: The Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Machinists, Millwrights, Smiths and Pattern Makers was founded in Manchester as a trade society (which initially also apparently functioned as a friendly society) in 1851. The Coatbridge Branch (No. 160) of the society was founded in 1855, meeting initially in the Spontaneous Gas Inn. The name of the Society was changed to the Amalgamated Engineering Union around 1914. The union ceased to exist in 1992 when a new union, the Amalgamated Engineering and Electrical Union, was formed as a result of the amalgamation of the Amalgamated Engineering Union and the Electrical Electronic Telecommunications and Plumbing Union.

U110 Records of Anderson Boyes & Co Ltd, coal cutting machine manufacturers, Motherwell

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1904 – 1994

Scope: The collection includes company administration records, patents, parts lists, machine books, technical drawings, correspondence, publications, company seals, photographic images and videos.

History: Anderson Boyes & Partners, Motherwell, North Lanarkshire, Scotland, was originally formed in 1899 as a partnership between Alexander Anderson, Thomas Boyes and Daniel Burns. Located at Flemington, Motherwell, the company was one of the first British designers and manufacturers of electrically-driven coal-cutting machines for the longwall system of coal mining. Incorporated as a limited company in 1904 under the name of Anderson Boyes & Co Ltd it became the foremost supplier of coal-cutters to the United Kingdom and Europe. Known throughout the coal mining world as AB it expanded its product range to include coal cutters for other systems of mining, flameproof control equipment, conveyors and various other types of mining equipment.

From 1965 onwards numerous mergers and takeovers resulted in a plethora of name-changes for the company, including Anderson Mavor Ltd (1965), Anderson Strathclyde Ltd (1974), Anderson Group (1989), Anderson Mine Services (1992) and Long Airdox Ltd (1995). In 2002, the company existed under the name of DBT (GB) Ltd at Motherwell and Ilkeston, Derbyshire, England.

One of the company's subsidiaries, Mavor & Coulson, of Bridgeton, Glasgow, Scotland evolved from a company called Muir & Mavor, founded in 1883.

U111 Balance sheets of the Gartness Coal Company Ltd, Gartness, Airdrie

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1920-1921

Scope: Balance sheets (1920 - 1921)

History: The Gartness Coal Company Ltd, Gartness by Airdrie, North Lanarkshire, Scotland, was formed in 1912 to take over and run the Gartness Colliery, southeast of Airdrie, previously operated by the Waverley Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. The directors of the company in the 1920s included Hugh Martin (of William Martin, Sons & Co.'s Dundyvan Iron & Steel Works), J. Scott Anderson and possibly Hugh Symington Davie. The company secretary in the 1920s was Robert Denholm of J.M. Alston & Son, at whose office the company was registered. The company had a subsidiary called The Dunsyston Coal Company Ltd. which was in existence from 1924 until 1932. The Carnbroe Coal Company was possibly also a subsidiary. The Gartness Coal Company was still in existence when the Dunsyston Coal Company was wound up in 1932.

U112 Records relating to the Glencairn Housing Society Ltd, Motherwell

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1908 – 1974

Scope: Minutes 1944-1975; Financial Records 1908-1974; Correspondence 1974-1974

History: The Glencairn Housing Society, Limited, Motherwell, North Lanarkshire, Scotland was registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1893, on 1 April 1908. The original object of the society was "to carry on the trade of builders, and to deal in heritable subjects of whatever description in Scotland". The society could also purchase lands, tenements and buildings. In 1941, the objects of the society were changed to carrying "on the industry, business or trade of providing housing and any associated amenities for its members".

The society was governed by a Board of Management, also known as the Directors. The officers of the society included a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer.

The society was dissolved in 1974 by selling the houses owned by the society to the tenants living in them. The last of the houses owned by it were sold in 1975.

U113 Records of Baxter's Bus Services Ltd, Airdrie

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1925 c. – 1964

Scope: Photographs, specifications, bus company related ephemera, and scripts for talks.

The company was started by James Baxter in Airdrie, North Lanarkshire, Scotland, in 1914 as a haulage removal contractor. The company first moved into the passenger bus operation in 1924 when it began to run a service on the Gartness to Old Monkland route. The venture was successful and the company built up a large fleet of buses running services centred on the Monklands. Its depot

was initially in Southburn Road, Airdrie, then Railway Road, Airdrie and finally (after 1953) Gartlea Road, Airdrie. By 1962 Baxter's Bus Services Ltd. were the largest independent bus operators in Scotland. That year they were taken over by Scottish Omnibuses Ltd. and absorbed into the Scottish Bus Group.

U114 Records of the Coatbridge Angling Club, Coatbridge

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1929 – 1983

Scope: Minutes 1932-1983, financial records 1974-1982, correspondence 1971-1983, event notes 1969-1981 and ephemera 1929 and 1972.

History: The Coatbridge Angling Club was instituted in 1872 in Coatbridge, North Lanarkshire, Scotland. The main aim of the club was to provide organised arrangements for members to fish individually in club competitive events. Locations for these events included Lochend Loch (Coatbridge), Loch Tay, Loch Leven, Linlithgow Loch and the Lake of Menteith. The club was a member of the Scottish National Angling Club Association. A drop in membership meant that there were no outings in 1982 and the club was finally disbanded in 1983.

U115 Lease by the Forsyth family, fl. 1942, of land at Annieshill Farm, Plains, in favour of the Territorial Association of the County of Lanarkshire

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1943

Scope: Lease

History: The Territorial Army was created in 1921 as a restructuring of the old Territorial Force, which had itself grown out of the Militia, Volunteer and Yeomanry reserve forces. In the Spring of 1939 Germany invaded Czechoslovakia and the British Government announced a plan to double the strength of Territorial Army. The Territorial Army was mobilised at the outbreak of the war on 3rd September 1939, joined the British Expeditionary Force in France and subsequently fought worldwide.

(No information on the Territorial Army Association For the County Of Lanark as yet available).

The Forsyth family farmed at Annieshill Farm, Plains for much of the 20th century.

U116 Minute book of the Cumbernauld Southern District Debating and Literary Society, Cumbernauld

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1931 – 1933

Scope: Minutes and bank book 1931-1933

History: The Cumbernauld Southern District Debating And Literary Society was formed at a meeting in the Southern District Hall, Cumbernauld, North Lanarkshire, Scotland, on 12th January 1931, with

15 people attending the inaugural meeting. The objects of the Society were described thus: "To stimulate the literary spirit and cultivate logical thought and self-expression. The objects shall be effected by means of discussions, debates, lectures, social meetings and other functions as may be deemed to be in the best interests of the club."

The first debate was held the week after the inaugural meeting and was on the subject "The Screen Will Supercede The Stage", with 29 people attending.

The Society appears to have been wound up in 1933 due to dwindling numbers.

U117 Minute book of the British Association of the Hard-of-Hearing, Airdrie Branch

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1964 – 1982

Scope: Minutes 1964-1982

History: The Airdrie Branch of the British Association of the Hard-of-Hearing was formed at a meeting in Airdrie Public Library, Airdrie, North Lanarkshire, Scotland, on 14th September 1964. The club held regular meetings, activities including lip-reading for members. The club was still in existence in 1983.

U118 Records of the Cumbernauld Light Opera Society, Cumbernauld

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1970 – 1971

Scope: Minutes 1970-1971, correspondence 1970-1971, production information 1970-1971, photographs c. 1971.

History: The Cumbernauld Light Opera Society was founded in 1966 in Cumbernauld, North Lanarkshire, Scotland. It was affiliated to the National Operatic And Dramatic Association. The Society held weekly meetings at Cumbernauld High School. Annual productions of the society for the first 5 years of its existence included "HMS Pinafore" (1967), "The Gondoliers" (1968), "Iolanthe" (1969), "The Mikado" (1970), "Gypsy Baron" (1971). These productions took place in the High School until 1970 when the Society started using Cumbernauld Town Hall.

U119 Scrapbook of Martin, Black & Co (Wire Ropes) Ltd, wire rope manufacturers, Coatbridge

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1955 – 1973

Scope: Newspaper and magazine cuttings

History: Martin, Black & Co. (Wire Ropes) Ltd was incorporated in 1933 as a private company manufacturing wire ropes and ancillary products in Coatbridge, North Lanarkshire, Scotland. The principal founders of the company were Messrs. A. D. Martin and W. S. Black. In addition to

premises in Coatbridge they had depots or sales offices in England in London, Nottingham, Liverpool, Newcastle and in Toronto, Canada. By the late 1950s the company had agents in 61 countries worldwide. About one third of the output from Coatbridge at this time was sold abroad, with Canada being the largest export market.

U12 North Lanarkshire Postcard Collection

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1900 c.-2004

Scope: Mainly views of locations in Airdrie, Coatbridge and various Monklands villages. Also some views of Motherwell, Bellshill & Wishaw, and of Cumbernauld & Kilsyth areas.

History: There are also a few views of localities outside the North Lanarkshire area. Postcards obtained from various sources.

U120 North Lanarkshire Map Collection

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1789 c. - 1989

Scope: maps, including OS maps, of the area which is now North Lanarkshire

History: This collection was compiled from individual maps received by the archive.

U121 Records of the Sunnyside Veterans Club, social and recreational club, Coatbridge

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1952 – 2002

Scope: Consists of minutes 1952-2002, constitutional rules 1952, balance sheets 1985-2001, cash books 1955-2002, legal papers 1987, plans c. 1955, photographs 1963-c. 1990 The Sunnyside Veterans Club, based in Sunnyside Road, Coatbridge, North Lanarkshire, Scotland, was formed in 1952.

History: Membership of this non-political and non-sectarian club was to be composed of retired women over 60 years, and retired men over 65 years of age.

The objects of the club were to promote and encourage all members to take an interest in history, music and the arts. It also aimed to provide lectures and entertainment for the benefit of the members.

The club was dissolved in 2002.

U122 Papers of the Mack family, Airdrie

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1695 c.-1985

Scope: The collection comprises family papers, latterly the property of Mrs Rennie R. Dickson, which were lodged with solicitors McGrigor Donald & Moncrieffs. It is a collection of papers accumulated by the descendants of William Mack of Airdrie through his third son John Hamilton Mack and his grandson Dr William Mack M.D. The Collection includes assorted title deeds & legal papers (mostly referring to the Springfield or Bellside properties), accounts, receipts, personal papers, newspapers, photos, a school notebook and a weather diary.

History: William Mack was born in 1740, the son of the land steward of the Airdrie & Rochsolloch Estate, North Lanarkshire, Scotland. He trained as a lawyer and built up a flourishing legal and factorial practice in Airdrie. The firm was called Wotherspoon & Mack. Mr Wotherspoon was William Mack's sister's husband. William Mack married Jean Gillies (b. 1756, d. 1836) and they had 8 children (6 sons and two daughters). The family home was Fruitfield, adjacent to what is now known as the "Top Cross" in Airdrie, known as "Airdrie Cross" in the 18th century. William Mack was an important figure in the town of Airdrie and the Parish of New Monkland in the late 18th and early 19th century. He was the first Provost of the Burgh of Airdrie, serving in that post from 1821 until 1823. He died in 1826.

John Hamilton Mack was the third son of William Mack and Jean Gillies. He joined his father in the legal practice in Airdrie. He was the first Town Clerk of the Burgh of Airdrie, holding that office from 1821 until 1833. He married Christian Steele, the daughter of one his father's clients, John Steele of Bellside.

Christian (later Christina) Steele was the illegitimate daughter of John Steele and his servant Mary Hamilton, born c.1813. John Steele inherited the small estate of Bellside (also called the Lands of South Shaws) from his father, William Steele, in 1817. In 1818, John Steele arranged for Christina to inherit all his wealth in the event of his death (in a Deed of settlement written by William Mack and witnessed by John Hamilton Mack). This was unsuccessfully challenged by John Steele's married sister after his death in 1830.

Christina Steele married John Hamilton Mack, probably sometime in the early 1830s. They had three children: William Mack (born 1835), Christina Mack (b. 1839) and John Steele Mack (b. 1843).

Christina Steele died in 1874. (J.H. Mack died sometime between 1842 and 1867.)

William Mack and John Steele Mack both studied at Glasgow University and became medical doctors. In 1874, Dr William Mack MD inherited his mother's estate with the stipulation that he pay sums of money to his brother and sister. From 1878 onwards he lived at Springfield in Airdrie. Springfield was small estate bought by his grandfather, William Mack of Fruitfield, with a house built on by his unmarried aunt, Jane Mack, who'd died in 1876. In 1880, Dr William Mack married Elizabeth Johnston. They had three children: Agnes Howie Mack, Christina Steele Mack and John Hamilton Mack (died young). Dr William Mack died in 1897. Mrs Elizabeth Mack died in 1926.

Agnes Howie Mack married James Ross Stevenson. Agnes Rennie Ross Stevenson, the compiler of the 1985 family history, was their daughter. She doesn't appear to have married.

Christina Steele Mack married (1) a Mr Oliver and (2) Patrick [Rankin] Alston. A daughter, Mary Alston married a Mr Harland.

U123 Records of the Kilsyth Co-operative Society Ltd, Kilsyth

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1913 – 1973

Scope: Share ledgers 1924-1959, share and loan withdrawal books 1933-1972, contribution books (Share Deposits) 1925-1973, loan deposit books 1925-1968, purchase books 1943-1970, weekly account books 1952-1955, cash account books / cash and bank account books 1947-1965, savings bank account books 1949-1957, wages books 1913-1921, credit sales agreement ledgers 1965 (?), correspondence 1918.

History: The Kilsyth Co-operative Society was founded in 1895, in Kilsyth, North Lanarkshire, Scotland, with a modest membership of 234 and a turnover of £10,354. By the 1940s it had come to dominate the local retail trade. The post-rationing consumer boom during the 1950s saw a doubling of the Society's turnover in Kilsyth. By the 1960s the Co-op was under pressure due to the decline of the purchasing power in the community which accompanied the demise of the local coal mining industry. Competition from discount stores, supermarkets and the growth of Cumbernauld New Town also contributed to the decline of the Kilsyth Co-op. This led to the closure of the Townhead complex (fruit shop, dairy, bakery, grocery, tailoring outfitters) and a rationalisation of the Main Street branch. When this branch also closed, sometime after 1972, the records in this collection were found by a subsequent occupier.

U124 Papers of Lizzie McIntosh (L M) Stirling, 1898-1987, teacher and writer, Chryston

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1886-1986

Scope: Poetry, prose, plays, playlets, novels, short stories, published works, publisher's proof copies, correspondence, photographs, school materials, newspaper reviews and clippings, prize-winning material, postcards, photo albums, books, guidebooks, literary publications, songs, and teaching notes 1886-1986

History: Lizzie McIntosh Stirling was born 4 June 1898 to George and Catherine Mailer Stirling, at Mossvale, an area of Chryston, North Lanarkshire, Scotland. Little is known of her early life and family situation, although she did have four siblings, Margaret (a half-sister), George, James, and Catherine.

She served as an English teacher for all of her working life, and in her spare time she wrote numerous poems, short stories, novels, and plays, mostly under the name of L. M. Stirling. She also wrote playlets, which were used as teaching aids in her classroom. Many of her works celebrated the Auld Scots tongue.

She was educated at the local village school before moving on to Whitehill Secondary School in 1913, and by 1916 she was attending Glasgow University. After graduating with an M. A., she was appointed to teach English at Glasgow's Shawlands Academy in 1921. The death of her mother on 9 August 1923 and the illness of her father, a master plumber, forced her to ask for a transfer to

another school. She took a position at St. George's Road Junior Secondary School, also in Glasgow, where she taught for over 20 years and also served as Lady Superintendent. While she worked there, her father died on 13 May 1928.

Experiences with her students at St. George's Road Junior Secondary inspired her to write a series of "Classroom Cameos", which she also contributed to the Scottish Educational Journal. Many of these works formed the basis of her first published book, *The Wee Folk: Classroom Cameos and Other Studies*, in 1946, which was dedicated to her half-sister, Margaret, who died on 5 July 1946. It received commendation from English poets Walter de la Mare (1873-1956) and John Masefield (1878-1967), both of whom she corresponded with for many years.

At St. George's Road school, she introduced the wireless set into the classroom, using programmes broadcast by the BBC as the basis for lessons. Her essay based on these experiences, "The Use and Value of Broadcasting as an Aid in Primary and Secondary Education", won her Aberdeen University's Blackwell Essay Prize in 1947.

After refusing two transfers, she accepted a position at Bellahouston Academy, Glasgow, in 1948. Shortly after she began teaching there, the illness of her other sister, Catherine, forced her to return to working in Chryston, where she served as Principal English teacher and Woman Advisor at Chryston Junior Secondary School.

She retired from teaching in June 1964 but still continued to write poems, stories and plays. She cared for Catherine for many years and also for an elderly family friend who had been knocked down in the street. Catherine, also known as Kate, died on 21 December 1970.

Throughout her life she submitted numerous items to publishing houses, but nearly all of them were rejected. After her retirement, she was able to publish two of her works by funding them herself. In 1971, *Heart-Spun*, a book of poems dedicated to Kate, was published by Caithness Books in Thurso, Scotland. Her novel, *Yester Years*, about life in a small Scottish village, was published by MacDonald Publishers at Loanhead, Scotland, in 1974.

Late in life, she found success with the Strathkelvin District Poetry Competition, where her poems won several first prize awards in the late 1970s and early 1980s. In August 1980, she was awarded first prize for her play "The Last Word" by the Scots Literature and Language Society.

Lizzie McIntosh Stirling died on 27 April 1987 and is buried in the family lair at Bedlay Cemetery, Chryston.

Sources: U124 Papers of Lizzie McIntosh (L.M.) Stirling, Statutory Birth Records (GROS 626/A2 0098 and 333/00 0002), 1901 Census (GROS 626/A2 003/A2 001)

U125 Records of Bedlay Cemetery, Chryston

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1903 – 1975

Scope: Register of Interments 1917-1975; Lair plans 1903-1962; Correspondence 1961-1975

History: Bedlay Cemetery, Chryston, North Lanarkshire, Scotland was created from a donation of land by Craig Christie of Bedlay. It became the second cemetery in the area after all of the lairs were sold at Chryston Burying Ground, which could not be extended. Bedlay Cemetery opened on 1 July 1861 after being consecrated by the Right Rev. Dr. Wilson, Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway. It was enlarged in 1914 to approximately double its original size. The cemetery was still in use in 2005.

Sources: McIssac, G. H. M. Chryston and its Worthies; and Other Works. Kirkintilloch, Scotland: D. MacLeod, Limited, Herald Office, 1910.

U126 Minute book of the Chryston Mutual Improvement Society, Chryston

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1901-1906

Scope: Minute book, 1901-1906

History: The aim of the Chryston Mutual Improvement Society, Chryston, North Lanarkshire, Scotland was to improve the mind and well-being of its members by indulging in various debating and literary activities. Between 1901-1906 the organisation met regularly at the Session House, Chryston Parish Church. It was a religious organisation where the members paid a subscription fee of 2/- per annum. The members took turn in giving talks on a variety of contemporary topics. The minutes tell of often heated debates between the members. The organisation also arranged debates, social evenings, dances, picnics, daytrips and Burns' nights. The President of the organisation between 1901-1906 was Mr A. Drysdale. From 1904 (maybe earlier?) the organisation also attracted and welcomed female members.

U127 Records relating to the Chryston District Unionist Association

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1904-1955

Scope: Minutes, 1904-1955

History: The Unionist Party, referred to as the Scottish Unionist Party outside Scotland itself, was the main Tory political party in Scotland between 1912 and 1965. On 7th November 1904 it was agreed to form a Unionist association for the Chryston district, and this marked the beginning of the Chryston District Unionist Association, Chryston, North Lanarkshire, Scotland. The first President of the association was Mr Hugh Wallace with Mr David Jackson as the Vice President.

The following objectives were decided on by the association in May 1905 when the rules of the associations were agreed on:

“The project of the association shall be to unite all who hold Constitutional principles in resisting any movement directed against the Constitution of the Country, the unity of the Empire, or the privileges of the people, in promoting good government, and in furthering the welfare of the community as a whole, to attend to the Register of Votes, and to strengthen the interests of the Party in the District.”

By 1908 a ladies association was formed within the Chryston district and in November they held their first meeting. The Chryston District Unionist Association grew in popularity and by 1925 it consisted of four branches; the Main Association, the Women's Section, the Junior Imperialist Union and the Young Unionist League. By the end of 1926 the Main Association had 316 members and the Young Unionist League 210 children members between five and 16 years old.

The Chryston District Unionist Association was funded through subscription fees, donations and money made from dances, shows, cabarets and social evenings that the association organised. They also organised public meetings where political topics were addressed, examples in the records include details of a public meeting in 1912 relating to anti-home rule and political debates concerning Communism in 1922-23. The association was still in existence in 1955.

U128 Records relating to the Muirhead Public Halls, Muirhead

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1907-1950

Scope: Bound rent cash book 1907-1950; bound rent book 1921-1932

History: The Muirhead Public Halls, Muirhead, North Lanarkshire, Scotland were built in 1878. The Halls were available for hire and they attracted a variety of organisations from the local community and the surrounding areas. The halls consisted of two rooms that could be rented, one larger and one smaller. These were used for a variety of meetings and functions including political party meetings, social events, weddings and religious meetings. The Muirhead Public Halls are still in use today (2007) and are now run by North Lanarkshire Council. The name has been changed to the Muirhead Community Centre, and the address is 211 Cumbernauld Road, Muirhead, North Lanarkshire, Scotland.

U129 Records relating to the Gartcosh Public Hall, Gartcosh

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1902-1968

Scope: Minute books 1902-1964; press cuttings 1968; correspondence 1964-1965

History: The Gartcosh Public Hall, Gartcosh, North Lanarkshire, Scotland, consisted of one large and one smaller hall. These were available to hire for organisations and individuals in the community and in the surrounding area. The Gartcosh Public Hall was administered by a board of trustees under a trust that was established in 1902. The board held regular meetings to ensure the maintenance of the Hall. They were also responsible for renting out the Hall to organisations and individuals and decided on how much to charge. The Hall was used by a variety of groups and organisations and for a number of different functions, including political meetings, religious gatherings, social events and as a cinema. Whilst the Hall had always been self-supporting the financial situation weakened in the 1950s and in 1957 the trust applied for and received a grant from the District Council in order to pay for essential maintenance work. The running of the Hall became increasingly difficult and in 1964 the trustees approached the Council and offered them to take over the Hall. In 1965 the Ninth District Council of the County of Lanark acquired the Gartcosh Public Hall and the surrounding land.

U13 Records of George Russell & Co Ltd, crane manufacturers, Motherwell

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1883 c.-1982 a.

Scope: Job specification files, correspondence, technical drawings, an account book, a job book and advertising leaflets.

History: George Russell & Company of Motherwell were founded in 1865. Their principal manufacture was always cranes of all types and sizes, which have been supplied to harbours and docks in all parts of the world. On the River Clyde alone there were upwards of 60 steam travelling cranes built by this company. The company closed down in 1982.

U130 Papers of the Chapman family, farmers, Gartcosh

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1891-c1946

Scope: Property records 1891-1924; Family photographs 1909-c1946

History: The Chapman family settled in Gartcosh, North Lanarkshire, Scotland in the 1850s. Robert Chapman moved to the area from Campsie Parish in order to farm.

His son Alexander (1863-1928) carried on the family tradition and leased farms at Gartcosh and Whitehill during the 1890s. They were dairy farmers but also grew crops. Alexander's wife, Mary (1867-1949), was an East Kilbride, South Lanarkshire, Scotland native. He was a member of the Chryston Curling Club in 1909.

Alexander and Mary Chapman's son Robert was born in Gartcosh in 1907. He attended Coatbridge Secondary School and won a medal for perfect attendance. Robert married Helen Mark of Airdrie. After the death of his mother they emigrated to New Zealand. Robert died in 1983. Helen Mark's grandfather, William Barbour (1840-1930), was a coachman to Lady Spiers at Houston, Renfrewshire, Scotland.

U135 Minute books of the British Iron, Steel and Kindred Trades Association, Gartsherrie Branch, Coatbridge

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1945-1956

Scope: Minutes 1945-1956

History: The British Iron, Steel and Kindred Trades Association was founded in 1917 as the central association of the Iron and Steel Trades Conference, the largest union in the steel industry. The Gartsherrie Branch, Coatbridge, North Lanarkshire, Scotland, was probably founded in the same year. It was associated with the Gartsherrie Iron Works of William Baird & Co Ltd, (from 1939 Bairds Scottish Steel Ltd), iron and coal masters, Gartsherrie, Coatbridge.

At the beginning of 1946 the Gartsherrie Branch had 490 members and was aiming at 100% trade union membership for the Works. The office bearers of the Branch in the same year were James Hull, President and Chairman, Alexander Walker, Secretary, and A. Rankin, Delegate. Also the following Stewards were elected: William Vincent and William Martin (Furnaces), J. Hull (Coke Plant), William Rice (Pig Lifters) and Mr Hendry (Labourers General). J. Biggart, A. Baxter, D. Bell, J. Law, S. Stewart and R. Boag were chosen for committee.

By 1956 the Branch membership was 513 with J. Diamond, Chairman, J. Hull, Secretary, A. Rankin, Works Representative and A. Boag, P. Johnstone, A. Baxter, W. Graham, W. Law and J. Montford, Stewards.

No more is known about the history of the Gartsherrie Branch of the British Iron, Steel and Kindred Trades Association. However, all iron and steel making activities were abandoned at the Gartsherrie Iron Works in 1967.

Sources: Minute Books of the British Iron, Steel and Kindred Trades Association, Gartsherrie Branch; Collection-level description for the papers of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation <http://www.warwick.ac.uk/services/library/mrc/ead/036col.htm> (19 August 2005)

U136 Papers of Jessie Harvie, 1910-c2000, teacher, Motherwell

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1847-2000

Scope: Handwritten notes, typed notes, programmes, brochures, magazines, booklets, congregational records, photographs, folders, books, postcards, newspaper cuttings, watercolour illustrations, letters, notebooks, booklets, 1910-2000.

History: Jessie Harvie was born on 24th January 1911. She was the oldest of two children and her brother George was born in 1918. Ms Harvie grew up at "Crossfield", a tenement house on 34 Union Street in Motherwell, North Lanarkshire, Scotland, where she lived until at least 1961.

Jessie Harvie was a successful student at Dalziel High School, Crawford Street, Motherwell, North Lanarkshire, Scotland, from 1923-1929. She went on to attend Glasgow University, between 1930-1934, where she obtained an Honours degree in History. At the University she was active in the Glasgow University Athletic Club.

Church and religion were important in Jessie Harvie's life and she wrote extensively about the history of religion and the church. Ms Harvie never married, however her relatives appears to have played a significant part of her life. Jessie Harvie made at least two journeys to Canada to visit relatives that had emigrated.

Between 1937-1942 Jessie Harvie worked as a teacher at Lesmahagow High, Lesmahagow, South Lanarkshire, Scotland, where she taught English. Between 1942-1946 she was employed as teacher at Larkhill (?) Academy, Scotland, where she was Head of the History department. Here she taught History, English and Geography. By 1946 Jessie Harvey was employed as a temporary lecturer in History and Methods at Jordanhill Training College, Glasgow, Scotland where she taught student teachers. She was employed here until at least 1948.

From 1967 to 1972 (at least), Jessie Harvey worked at Dalziel High School, Crawford Street, Motherwell, North Lanarkshire, Scotland, the same school she had attended in her youth. In May 1967 she was appointed Woman Advisor and Principal Teacher in History by the County Council of the County of Lanark Education Committee, a role she held until at least until Feb 1970. The papers suggest that Jessie Harvey retired in 1972 (?).

From 1961 Jessie Harvie lived at 35, The Loaning, Motherwell, North Lanarkshire, Scotland. She lived at this address until at least 2000, the year she is believed to have died.

U14 Monklands Slide Collection

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1988-1993 c.

Scope: The images in this collection are all 35mm. transparencies. This collection is mainly made up of copies made from the photographs in the Kennedy Albums (U44). These were approximately 500 photographs taken or collected by Airdrie Burgh Sanitary Inspectors showing various Airdrie streets and buildings (many prior to demolition) between about 1900 and 1972. There is a group of copies made from the Coronation Album (U88) of photographs depicting the 1911 Coronation celebrations in Airdrie. There are also copies of selected photographs from the Monklands Photographic Collection (U6) depicting Monklands localities, events and personalities. Another group of copies are taken from lantern slides depicting Monklands localities (Airdrie, Coatbridge, etc.) and personalities. In addition there are some apparently original colour transparencies of Monklands locations taken around 1987 for a Monklands District Council guidebook.

History: Transparency copies of photographs held at Airdrie Library, mostly commissioned about 1993 by the Local History Librarian.

U143 Financial records of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association, Kilsyth, North Lanarkshire, Scotland

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1912 – 1916

Scope: Financial records 1912-1916

History: The Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association, Kilsyth, North Lanarkshire, Scotland, was part of a national organisation founded in 1885 with the aim of helping military families left at home. In 1914 SSFA were asked to administer the National Relief Fund to provide financial aid to the families of soldiers going to war. In 1919 the organisation became the Soldiers', Sailors' & Airmen's Families Association which is still in existence today. The Kilsyth branch existed from at least January to December 1916. By December 1916 their cash balance was standing at £375 which included statutory committee funds and local funds

U147 Records received from McWhinney Richards, solicitors, Airdrie

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1507 – 1968

Scope: wills, indenture, deeds, accounts and other legal documents mainly relating to places in Northumberland but also including Wester Dunsyston near Airdrie, Borthwell, Easter (Eister) Moffat, Lanark, Airdrie and Edinburgh

This collection of property records was received from the solicitors office on McWhinney Richards, Airdrie. Not much is known about the history of the company apart from that it claims to be one of the oldest firms of Solicitors and Notaries in Airdrie, North Lanarkshire, Scotland. The company was still in existence in 2017.

U15 Records of the Wishaw Co-operative Society, Wishaw

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1890-1979

Scope: The archive includes: minutes of the Wishaw Co-op. and its subsidiary societies; minutes of an education committee; various account books; a members' share passbook; notifications of members' deaths; photographs; various Co-operative Societies' publications.

History: The co-operative movement in Scotland had its roots in the late 18th century with the formation of local retail co-operative societies. However the movement did not really gain more widespread support until the mid-19th century. Legal changes in the 19th century, especially the Friendly Societies Act 1855 (18 & 19 Vict., c.63), led to an increase in societies. Co-operative societies provided retail facilities and were owned by their members who were usually customers of the shops; the surplus profits were returned to the members in the form of a dividend dependent on the value of goods bought by them. The dividend was replaced by stamps in the 1970s but by the end of the 1980s had largely disappeared. Wishaw Co-operative Society was founded in 1889 as part of the popular, countrywide Co-operative Society movement in the late nineteenth century providing retail goods, dividends and services to members at prices affordable to ordinary working people. Economic conditions in the mid-20th century led Newmains and Cambusnethan Co-operative Society Ltd. (founded 1885) and Overtown (al. Overton) Co-operative Society (founded 1896) to amalgamate with the more successful Wishaw Co-operative Society.

U16 Papers of John Thomson, fl. 1966-1995, town councillor, Motherwell

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1966-1995

Scope: The archive includes Councillor Thomson's correspondence, assorted publications and papers sent to Cllr Thomson in his capacity as a District Councillor, assorted Motherwell District Council papers, newspaper clippings & photocopies and election leaflets.

History: John Thomson OBE was a Conservative Member on the Town Council of the Burgh of Motherwell & Wishaw between 1967 and 1975. Between 1975 and 1995 he was the Councillor for Ladywell Ward on Motherwell District Council.

U165 Photographs of W Pryde (1904-1995), Coatbridge

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1920-c1936

Scope: Photographs depicting work and leisure activities 1920-c1936

History: W. Pryde (known as Bill) was born 22 February 1904. As a young man in the early 1920s he was a member of the Sun Foundry Cadet Pipe Band (Stewarts & Lloyds Pipe Band), and he also played for the foundry's Sun Strollers football team in Coatbridge, North Lanarkshire, Scotland. By 1929, Pryde was employed as a van driver by the Gartsherrie Co-operative Society, Coatbridge. He was also associated with the 4th Coatbridge Company Boys' Brigade, which won the Battalion Cup in 1935-1936. W. Pryde died in May 1995.

U166 Historical notes of Cecily Adams, fl. 20th century, teacher and local historian, Chryston

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1993 a.

Scope: Bound notebooks and loose leaf historical notes mainly on the history of Chryston (c. mid 20th century).

History: Cecily Adams was a teacher in Chryston, North Lanarkshire, Scotland, in the second half of the 20th century. She had a strong interest in the history of her local area and wrote essays and delivered talks on the subject.

U167 Papers of the Alexander family, fl. 1870-1920, farmers, Cumbernauld

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1870-c1920

Scope: Family photographs c1878-c1920; Family papers 1870-c1900

History: James Alexander and his wife Margaret Miller were married on 27 August 1869 at Cumbernauld, North Lanarkshire, Scotland. He was a farmer, and they lived at Mosswater Farm, Cumbernauld, which stood close where today's Broadwood Loch is situated. They had at least six children: Margaret, Walter (b. 1870?), Annie (b. 1872?), Jessie, Mary (b. 1874) and James (b. 1878).

Mary was recognised for her achievements at the Cumbernauld Public School in 1888 when she passed the various subjects of the Fifth Standard.

U168 Records of the Airdrie Flower Club, Airdrie

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1964-2004

Scope: Minute books; Syllabi 1983-1999 (1995/96 wanting); Correspondence; Airdrie Flower Club Bulletin

History: The Wayside Flower Circle was founded on 27 April 1964 at Glengowan House, Caldercruix, North Lanarkshire, Scotland. Its inaugural meeting was held on 22 May 1964 at the Main Hall in the Community Centre in Airdrie, North Lanarkshire, Scotland. On 15 March 1977, its name was changed to the Airdrie Flower Club.

The aim of the club was "to promote all aspects of floral art by means of demonstrations, lectures, exhibitions and any other means that may be devised by the Committee". A constitution for the club was accepted at a Committee meeting on 31 August 1964.

The original elected officers of the club were: Mrs Mary Strong, Chairman; Mrs Campbell, Vice-Chairman; Mrs Mitchell, Secretary; Miss Sword, Treasurer; Mrs McCaig, Social Secretary; and Mrs Hogg, Sales Stall Convener. Members of the Committee included Mrs Morrow, Mrs Elliot, Mrs Scobie, and Mrs Garbutt in addition to the elected officers.

Ten meetings were held per year on the third Friday of each month, except in July and August. The Committee also met separately to discuss club business. Annual General Meetings were also held. A syllabus was produced each year to present the programme of events, which usually included a demonstrator at each meeting and a theme.

A total of 56 ladies paid subscriptions at the inaugural meeting, with membership rising to 111 during the first season. However, as years went on the number of members began to fall.

Shortly before the club's fortieth anniversary, the Committee decided that there was a lack of funds, members and interest in the club. With the increasing costs of demonstrators' fees, flowers, travel and accommodation, the small club could not remain solvent. The last meeting was held on 18 June 2004 at the Airdrie Arts Centre.

U169 Records of the Stepps Girl Guides, Stepps, North Lanarkshire, Scotland

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1921-1999

Scope: Minutes 1921-1986, class notes 1957, historical notes 1958-1995, photographs and albums 1950-1999.

History: The Girl Guide movement began in 1909, when Robert Baden Powell (1857-1941), the founder of the Scout movement, saw the demand for a similar movement for young women and girls. Agnes Baden Powell, the sister of Robert Baden Powell, became the President of the Girls Guides Association in 1909 and in 1918 Robert Baden Powell's wife, Olave, was appointed Chief Guide. By 1914 a junior section of the organisation was created for girls aged 8-11. This section was initially called Rosebuds, but changed its name to the Brownies shortly after. In 1916 a Senior Guide Group was also formed under the name of Rangers.

The Stepps Girl Guides originated in Stepps, North Lanarkshire, Scotland in September 1921. The initial troop consisted of 3 officers, 20 Girl Guides and 9 Brownies. The first captain was Miss Annie M. Johnston (d 1956). For the organisation's silver jubilee in 1946 Miss Johnston wrote: 'What a very small and enthusiastic group of young people they were, with a very great courage in facing opposition from many sources. Girl soldiers should not be encouraged was a typical statement'.

The Stepps Girls Guide asked to share the meeting hall that was being used by the local Scout group, however since the hall was being fully utilised this was not a possibility. Instead money was raised to pay for an alternative meeting place for the organisation. In December 1924 the 'Girl Guide Hut', an army hut that had been purchased, was officially opened at Whitehill Farm, Stepps, North Lanarkshire, Scotland on a plot of leased land. The Hut was still in use in 1986.

The Stepps Girl Guides organised fayres, dances, concerts, social evenings and sales of handicrafts to collect money to run the organisation and fund their activities. During the 1950s and 1960s trips were organised to London, France, Holland, Iceland and Switzerland. Camping trips and other outdoor activities were popular and the organisation had close ties with other Girl Guide groups, both nationally and internationally. A second branch of the organisation (The 2nd Stepps Girl Guide Company) was formed in 1944 (this was active until 1996) and the two organisations frequently arranged camping trips and other activities together.

The 1st Stepps, 37th Lanarkshire, Girl Guide Company was still active in 1986.

U17 Papers of Robert Kinniburgh, fl. 1976-1994, local historian, Coatbridge

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1976-1994

Scope: Extensive research notes reflecting Mr Kinniburgh's interests in: St John's Episcopal Church (1840s - present; the history of Coatbridge; ironworks in Coatbridge and elsewhere in Lanarkshire; local people and events.

History: Taken from numerous sources including church records, local newspapers, books, maps, gravestone inscriptions, civil registers, Coatbridge Town Council Minutes and assorted correspondence. Includes much photocopied material. Robert Kinniburgh worked in the Planning Department of Monklands District Council and was a member of the St John's Episcopal Church in Coatbridge. He was living in Coatbridge in 1994 and conducted research into the history of the area.

U170 Charter of Airdrie Thistle Lodge of Free Gardeners, Airdrie, North Lanarkshire, Scotland

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1841

Scope: Charter and seal 1841

History: Gardeners' Societies first appeared in Scotland during the seventeenth century. Their aim was to share expertise and specialised knowledge within the gardening profession. However, non-gardeners were admitted to most lodges and over time these organisations became friendly societies which supported members during financial hardship. Existing Lodges had the power to provide charters for new lodges. Authority for establishing the Airdrie Thistle Lodge of Free Gardeners was granted by the Airdrie Olive Lodge of Free Gardeners, in Airdrie, North Lanarkshire Scotland, on the 20th September 1841.

U172 Records of the Cumbernauld Public Library, Cumbernauld

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1884-20th c.

Scope: Minutes 1884-1916; Historical Notes 20th century

History: The Cumbernauld Public Library in Cumbernauld, North Lanarkshire, Scotland, was founded in 1816 by George Mason and his brother John, who was a parochial teacher. Little information has survived regarding the early history of the Library prior to 1884.

The Rules of the Library were revised in 1889 to agree with present practice of the Institution and intended to meet the requirements of the Ferguson Bequest, a Glasgow, Lanarkshire, Scotland, fund that made money available for church and educational activities. Rules for the Librarian, which included the basic processes for the Library's operation, were also included in the revision.

After the 1889 revision, the Library was managed by a Committee of nine annually elected members, all of whom were required to be members of one of five Protestant Scottish churches. General Meetings took place on a quarterly basis in February, May, August, and November, at each of which a part of the annual membership fee of three shillings was due. Annual General Meetings were held on the second Friday of May, at which Committee members were elected. Committee meetings were also held throughout the year on an irregular basis.

In 1889, the Library moved to new premises in Main Street, Cumbernauld, where it paid a rent of £5. In 1902, a campaign began to purchase a property to house the Library, although it is unclear whether or not this actually occurred. The purchase may not have been completed because in 1916 the Library received notice to vacate its premises, after which it was relocated to another property in Cumbernauld.

Between 1884 and 1916, issues of funding for the library were a main concern. Various fundraising activities were undertaken, including concerts and public subscriptions. The Library also received grant aid from the Ferguson Bequest Fund to purchase books.

The holdings of the Library, which amounted to nearly two thousand volumes, are said to have been transferred to the County Council of Dunbarton in 1933.

Sources: U172/1/2 Minutes; unpublished article "An Old Country Library".

U173 Records of the Episcopal Church of the Holy Name, Seafar, Cumbernauld

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1958-2002

Scope: This collection contains register of communion 1958-1973; register of marriage 1960-1965; registers of services 1958-2002; proposed constitution c.1963; records of Annual General Meetings 1958-1992; records of vestry meetings 1959-1997; annual accounts 1958-1992; account books 1961-1991; Home Mission Grant applications 1959-1973; financial correspondence 1958-1978; property records 1961-1993; general vestry correspondence 1983-1997; subject files 1958-1973; newsletters 1958-1962 and 1982-1998; commemorative records 1958-1992; photographs 1958-1968.

History: Not contained in this collection are registers of baptisms and funerals.

The Episcopal Church of the Holy Name, Cumbernauld, North Lanarkshire, Scotland, is a parish church within the United Diocese of Glasgow and Galloway of the Scottish Episcopal Church. It was founded in July 1958, shortly after the first residents had moved to the New Town, when the Bishop of Glasgow appointed the Reverend George Minshull Sessford as Priest-in-Charge of Cumbernauld.

The first service was held at the Temporary School in Kildrum, Cumbernauld on 3rd August 1958. Worship continued in this temporary accommodation, with weekday services held at the homes of parishioners.

The first edition of the Newsletter in August 1958 invited the church members to their first Annual General Meeting on 24th August 1958. At that meeting the first vestry and office bearers were elected. At that time the roll of nominal members numbered 45 including 19 communicants.

The administration of the church was placed on a formal footing when a constitution, first suggested in 1961, was adopted on 11th December 1963. In the constitution, communicants of no less than eighteen years were defined as constituent members of the congregation who could attend the Annual General Meetings and elect the members of the vestry. The vestry was charged with the management of the temporal affairs of the church (fabric and property; gifts and bequests, keeping of records; mission work; appointment of staff) and was always chaired by the Priest-in-Charge. It met at least four times a year.

In October 1959, a location was found for the new church building in Fleming Road, Seafar, Cumbernauld and work on the building commenced on 9th June 1961. The church was opened with a dedication ceremony on 22nd September 1962. It was the first new church building in the New Town. A new parsonage was built adjacent to the church and was occupied by the Priest-in-Charge in January 1966.

In May 1959, a Scout Group and Guides Group was formed and by 1972 church life was fully developed with a wide range of groups administered by the church including Sunday School, Brownies, Guides, Tuesday Teen-Time, Wednesday Evening Youth Club, Wednesday Nighters, Thursday Night Club, Cubs and Scouts, Girls Brigade, Playgroups, Choir and the Cinema Club.

In the early years the congregation saw a steady growth in membership reaching around 375 members, including around 175 communicant members, in 1966. The highest numbers were achieved in 1974 when the church counted almost 450 members (almost 250 communicants). By 1992, when the church celebrated its 30th anniversary, 218 individuals belonged to the congregation with 130 being communicant members.

Initially, the church was financially dependent on grants from the Diocese, however in 1984 the payment of the Priest-in-Charge's stipend was for the first time financed by the congregation.

The church was still in existence in 2008.

The following Priests-in-Charge served the congregation:

Reverend George Minshull Sessford (July 1958 - August 1966)

Reverend James W. McIntyre (11 November 1966 - Spring 1974)

Reverend John Ross (1974 - 31 July 1977)

Reverend George Gunn (Acting Priest-in-Charge) (31 July 1977 - 21 January 1978, continued as honorary curant until 1984)

Reverend John F. C. Woodley (21 January 1978 - June 1993)

Reverend David A. Cook (August 1993 - July 2002)

U174 Photographs of the Coatbridge Co-operative Society, Coatbridge

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1955-1975

Scope: Three photographs of the Board of Directors and Officials of the Coatbridge Co-operative Society

History: The Coatbridge Co-operative Society Ltd. was formed in 1872. The society was in existence until at least 1980.

U175 Minute book of the Shotts Star Football Club, Shotts

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1922-1924

Scope: Minute book 1922-1924

History: The Shotts Star Football Club, Shotts, North Lanarkshire, Scotland, was formed before 1922. General meetings and committee meetings were usually held several times each month. Items of business discussed generally related to arrangements for upcoming games, the signing of players, and dues owed by members. In 1922/1923 the Club had an expenditure of £49.9.7. The Club was still in existence in 1924.

Sources: U175 Minute Book of the Shotts Star Football Club

U176 Minute book of the Calderhead Curling Club, Calderhead

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1867-1910

Scope: Minute book 1867-1910 The Calderhead Curling Club, Calderhead, North Lanarkshire, Scotland, was founded on 19 November 1867 at Stane Inn Hall, Stane, North Lanarkshire, Scotland. The inaugural general meeting was held on 26 November 1867. The Club was still in existence in 1910.

History: The original elected officers of the club were: Mr Ormiston, President; Dr Rattray and Mr P. Forrest, Vice-Presidents; Mr Rupell, Secretary; Mr P. Forrest, Treasurer. Members of the Committee included Mr Thomas Watson, Mr Robert Grant, Mr Begg, Mr Torrance, and Mr J. Forrest, in addition to the President and Vice-Presidents, who were ex officio members. Lord Deas was unanimously

elected to be the first Patron of the Club, while Reverend J. D. Grant was chosen as the Club's first chaplain. The Club was associated with the Lanarkshire Curling Club for many years.

To become a member of the Club, a fee of one shilling was due, and an annual subscription of one shilling was to be paid by each member at the beginning of the season. At a Committee meeting on 23 January 1868, it was decided that members would be admitted only at Annual General Meetings.

The Club had a total of 37 members in its first season. However, as years went on, the number of members began to fall. At the Annual General Meeting for the 1909-1910 Season, it was decided that because of a lack of members and insufficient funds, the Club would not enter the Royal Caledonian and Provincial matches as it had in previous years, perhaps signalling the end of the Club's existence.

Sources: U176 Minute Book of the Calderhead Curling Club

U179 Papers relating to the Neilson family, Coatbridge

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1837-1940 a.

Scope: Two photographs, one mineral lease chartulary, one obligation and one interim order.

History: John Neilson, ironmaster and engineer, was born on 19 October 1779 in Glasgow. He was the son of Walter Neilson iron master of Govan (1779-1855) and the elder brother of James Beaumont Neilson (1792-1865), the inventor of the hot-blast process for iron and steel, of Mossend.

In 1825, at his works, John Neilson designed and constructed an iron steamer which, following the PS Aaron Manby, was one of the first iron vessels that went to sea.

He was the founder/owner of the Oakbank Iron Works, Glasgow and in 1836 established the Summerlee Iron Works at Coatbridge.

John Neilson died on 25 October 1855, in Glasgow.

His sons included Walter Neilson, Hugh Neilson and William Neilson.

William Neilson (1810-1882), Ironmaster, established the Mossend Iron Works near Holytown in 1839. In 1862 he acquired Orbiston House.

Hugh Neilson (- 1885) of Glasgow was also an ironmaster and was involved in the Summerlee Iron Works and was also a partner in the Mossend Iron Company.

U18 Postcards of Mary Fanning, fl. 1905-1944, Tollcross, Glasgow

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1905-1944

Scope: The majority bear pictures of Scottish locations (mainly tourist resorts). There are also some from England (mainly London area), Ireland and overseas (Middle East, New Zealand). There are also a few depicting North Lanarkshire locations (Chryston, Monkland Glen, Salsburgh).

History: A collection of postcards accumulated by Miss Mary Fanning who lived in Tollcross, Glasgow, in the first half of the 20th century. Most of those that are dated were sent between 1912 and 1918.

U180 Glass lantern slides of Charles Reid, fl.1838-1914, commercial photographer, Wishaw

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1880s-1920 c.

Scope: This is a small collection of professionally taken scenic views, covering many parts of Scotland. Many appear to be designed to be sold commercially in groups under such headings as 'Land of Scott and Burns', 'The Beauties of Perthshire, 'Auld Reekie', 'The Lowlands of Scotland etc.'.

History: Charles Reid was a commercial photographer in Aberdeenshire and Lanarkshire. He was born in c.1838 in Turriff, Aberdeenshire, Scotland and in 1877 he was in business in New Pitsligo, Aberdeenshire. By 1881 he resided with his wife Margaret and seven children at Bon Accord Cottage, 19 Shand Street, Cambusnethan, North Lanarkshire, Scotland. He had a studio at 32 Young Street, Wishaw, North Lanarkshire, Scotland, from c.1880s until c.1900. From 1903 to at least 1914 his photographic studio was located at 42 Young Street, Wishaw. One of his sons, also named Charles Reid, was his assistant from at least the age of 14. Charles Reid also had a temporary studio in Biggar, South Lanarkshire, Scotland.

This collection was created when James Livingstone gathered the glass lantern slides of Charles Reid together.

Sources: Glasgow University Archives DC117 fonds level description and EdinPhoto website (<http://www.edinphoto.org.uk>)

U181 Photographs relating to David Waddell & Sons, metal workers, Motherwell

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1920s-1980s

Scope: Photographs of the products and workshops of David Waddell & Sons, 1920s-1980s.

History: The family business of David Waddell & Sons, metal workers, Motherwell, started up in small premises off Brandon Street in the early 1900s.

In the early years they worked mainly in tinsplate and many of the items made were for the mining industry and the men who worked as miners, e.g. miners' lamps, water flasks and sandwich boxes. All items were made by hand in large quantities.

Gradually, as the business grew the company became involved in the manufacture of other products, one of which was carriers bringing the coal to the surface of the colliery and also carries out the waste to the surface. These carriers, or hutches, were made of iron plate and were of a riveted construction.

When legislation was introduced to curb the many accidents which were taking place in the work place due to open gearing and unguarded machinery the manufacture of metal guards and gearing coverings became a major product. This helped the company to grow and it expanded, becoming known to a wider variety of customers.

During the late 1920s and 1930s it became possible to join metals by means other than riveting and soldering. Welding by oxy-acetylene and later by electricity enabled new work to be undertaken.

The company was now outgrowing its premises at Brandon Street, so new premises were built in Albert Street, Motherwell, in 1937. At this time and during the war links were made with all the steel making plants in the area, and work was carried out for many companies, locally and further afield such as Anderson Boyes, Babcock & Wilcox, ICI and many others.

During the 1960s the premises were further extended by the addition of a new workshop and later, when properties were cleared from Coursington Road, a new office and entrance were added. At this time the workforce counted over 30 men and there were also three office staff and three draughtsmen.

The company stabilise about this level and continued through the 1970s and 1980s. During the 1980s the company passed from the Waddell family and became part of the Milroy Engineering Group in Glasgow.

U182 Records of the Clock Theatre, Colzium, Kilsyth

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1974 – 1992

Scope: The Archive consists of minutes, correspondence, photographs and a play script.

History: The Clock Theatre was founded in 1974. It was incorporated as a private company limited by guarantee without share cap under the name of The Clock Theatres (Kilsyth) Ltd on 23 July 1974 with the registered address 5 Locksley Road, Cumbernauld, Glasgow, Lanarkshire, G67 4EW. The purpose of the company being amusement and recreation activities and the promotion of arts in Kilsyth and the surrounding areas. The last accounts available date from 31 December 2008. It is presumed that the company was dissolved shortly after this date.

U183 Records of the Cumbernauld-Bron Association, town twinning organisation, Cumbernauld, North Lanarkshire, Scotland

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1973 - 2008

Scope: These archives include letters of correspondence (1973-1974, 1980-1993, 1998-2003), minutes of meetings (1973-1974, 1976-2008), leaflets, greetings and Christmas cards, brochures, menus for various functions, newspaper clippings a map of Bron, association accounts (1976-1980), a timeline of the Bron Association, a scrapbook, photographs, visit itinerary (2005), the Cumbernauld-Bron Association constitution, publicity posters and lists of members.

History: The Cumbernauld-Bron Association was founded in 1972 in Cumbernauld, North Lanarkshire, Scotland, and is still active today. Initially the membership was restricted to members of local government, community groups, churches and education. The limited membership has now been lifted and individuals or groups who have an interest in the objectives of the association, and upon payment of their membership subscription are free to join. The Lord Provost of North Lanarkshire Council, and his successors, are granted Honorary Membership to the association, as the council have supported the association since its creation.

Although the association has successfully achieved their goals of establishing and continuing social, cultural, recreational and other cultural links between the two towns, the twinning process was not simple and straight forward. Before the successful twinning of Cumbernauld and Bron in April 1974 with the Official Ceremony and the signing of the Friendship pact the previous year other towns were considered. These towns included ones in Finland, Holland and Ontario, however, Bron was decided upon due to its similarity with Cumbernauld and as such the United Towns Organisation saw more potential links forming between the two towns.

Although Bron is also twinned with Weingarten in West Germany and Grimma in East Germany she enjoys a strong link with Cumbernauld. This link has been strengthened through the linking of groups with similar interests such as gymnasts and rugby players, and also through the school exchanges and visits that have taken place throughout the life of the organisation.

Although the Association is still in existence today the records contained herein only date from 1973 to 2008.

U186 Records of Cala Sona Enterprise, charitable organisation, Wishaw, North Lanarkshire, Scotland

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1951 – 2003

Scope: The Cala Sona Enterprise was established under the umbrella of charity group Christian Aid during the first Inaugural meeting of the Project on February 7, 1958.

History: Founder Muriel Gofton, born June 21, 1912 launched the Enterprise after serving in the Red Cross during the Second World War and afterwards working in Displaced Person camps in Germany. Gaining permission from the Department of Health in Scotland, Miss Gofton was granted authorisation to bring 10 ex-Tuberculosis cases and their families to Scotland.

A small stone mansion house was purchased in Netherton, North Lanarkshire, Scotland to house the families who came from Yugoslavia, Latvia, Poland, Russia and the Ukraine, with the first family arriving in 1959. The Cala Sona Council was appointed for policy making and to oversee the running of the Enterprise. Two committees were also established; the Management Committee to tend to the day-to-day running of the Enterprise and a Welfare Committee to organise parties and events etc. Miss. Gofton took a personal responsibility for project, helping to secure funding as well as for the residents by helping them obtain employment, education, accommodation as well as forging links with the local community. In addition, Miss. Gofton ensured the families received social and medical care, as many of the residents suffered from ongoing health problems. To establish the

residents' independence bungalows were built on the grounds of the property to provide accommodation in addition to the main house which allowed more residents to arrive.

In August 1965 Cala Sona Enterprise became a limited company and was established as a charity in its own right, while in January 1966 Cala Sona Activities Limited was incorporated which covered the entrepreneurial enterprises started by the group such as a workshop, a fish and chip shop and a small store bought in Netherton. In 1978 the Cala Sona was transferred to the Scottish Trust for the Physically Disabled who built a complex of flats adapted for disabled use and the main house was torn down. The residents continued to be looked after and the company was dissolved in 2003.

U19 Records of the Airdrie Weavers' Society, friendly society, Airdrie

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1759-1970

Scope: Minutes from 1800. The first minute book, covering the period from 1781 to 1800, was last seen in Airdrie Library, but was mislaid some time before September 1988. Roll Books, financial records, articles and regulations, miscellany (including related prior records and papers on the dissolution of the Society), and photographs.

History: The Airdrie Weavers' Society was instituted in 1781 as a benefit society to sustain its members through ill-health and to help with their funerals. The Society was also known as the Airdrie Weavers' Friendly Society, and occasionally as the Airdrie Weavers' Lodge.

Eligibility for membership was enlarged through the nineteenth century, and the role of the Society was increasingly a social one as twentieth century welfare reforms developed. In 1812 the Society's Rules stated that every member must be or have been a working weaver, be of good moral character, be under 40, be Protestant, and pay 5s as entry money as well as a further 4s per annum. The Airdrie Weavers' Society was dissolved in 1968.

U198 Papers of William Scobbie (1916-2000), librarian and local history enthusiast, Airdrie, North Lanarkshire

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 19th century - 1980s

Scope: The collection contains scrapbooks, ephemera, photographs and publication relating to William Scobbie's working life as a librarian as well as relating to his local history and cultural interests.

History: William Scobbie was born in 1916. He attended Airdrie Academy and then trained as a librarian in Glasgow while working as a library assistant at Airdrie Public Library, a post he commenced in 1932.

In June 1937 he became the first librarian of Lanark County's first branch library at Larkhall. During this time he met his later wife Jean who worked at the Library Headquarters in Hamilton. In 1938 he was transferred to another new branch library in Bellshill and in 1939 he left Lanarkshire County Library to become Librarian of Airdrie Public Library, a post which he held until 1972, only

interrupted between 1941 and 1946 when he joined H.M. Forces to serve in the Second World War. During his time a Librarian William Scobbie oversaw the extensive refurbishment of the library in the early 1950s which included a rejuvenated museums room. He played an active part in his profession which saw him installed as President of the Scottish Libraries Association in 1964. In 1972 William Scobbie left Airdrie Library to take up the post of County Librarian of Lanarkshire.

Outside his working life Scobbie took an active interest in the communal life of Airdrie and was a member of many clubs and societies including the Airdrie Burns Club (president), the Airdrie Academy branch of the Scripture Union and others. He was also involved in the Airdrie Arts Centre which opened in 1967.

In recognition of his services as Librarian and his close involvement in local affairs he received the Freedom of the Burgh of Airdrie in December 1971.

After his retirement in ??? he continued his lively interest in the local cultural scene. He died in 2000.

U199 Charter of Kilsyth Thistle Lodge of Free Gardeners, Kilsyth, North Lanarkshire, Scotland

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1860

Scope: Kilsyth Thistle Lodge of Free Gardeners Scroll and Metal Scroll Holder 1860

History: Gardeners' Societies first appeared in Scotland during the seventeenth century. Their aim was to share expertise and specialised knowledge within the gardening profession. However, non-gardeners were admitted to most lodges and over time these organisations became friendly societies which supported members during financial hardship. Kilsyth Thistle Lodge of Free Gardeners was instituted in 1860. The Charter of Constitution and Erection was granted by the Western Grand Lodge in 1861. By 1867 the Kilsyth Thistle Lodge of Free Gardeners had deposited their rules with the Registrars of Friendly Societies

U2 Records of John M Alston & Son, solicitors, Coatbridge

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1740 c.-1978

Scope: The papers comprise the firm's (& subsidiaries) financial records 1883 - 1975, which include Cash Books, Business Ledgers, Account & State Books, & Ledgers; letter books (incomplete) 1908 - 1972; client files 1930 - 1978; clients' trusts (c. 1740 - c. 1960); client business records (1829 - 1959); misc. clients' papers (c.1770 -c. 1920)

History: John M. Alston was admitted a procurator and notary public in 1868, and began business in Coatbridge in the same year. He was elected first Town Clerk of Coatbridge in 1885. By 1920, the firm was styled "John M. Alston & Son" or "and sons". By 1925 the business of Robert Denholm had been incorporated into the firm, and from 1945 to 1947 the firm was titled "John M. Alston & Denholm".

The business was based at chambers above the Bank in Church St., before moving to Academy Street in the 1980s. By 1978, the business was called John M. Alston, Gallagher & Cameron.

U20 Records of the First of August Friendly Society, Airdrie

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1789-1915

Scope: This archive includes the complete set of minutes of the Society, various editions of the Articles & Regulations, assorted accounts, some early bills & correspondence, notes for a centenary speech, newspaper cuttings and a centenary photograph.

History: The First Of August Friendly Society (al. Airdrie First of August Friendly Society) was a trade and friendly society founded on 19th January 1789* as "The Brotherly Society Of Weavers", perhaps formed by a breakaway group of discontented members from the Airdrie Weavers' Society. It purchased regalia for its office bearers in May 1790 and received permission from the Bailie of Airdrie for its members to march through the town on the way to their AGM on 1st August 1790.

The first president or "Master" of the Society was Alexander Smith who was probably the same person who had been Deacon of the Airdrie Weavers' Society in 1783 and 1789. Although the Preamble of the Society indicates that it would try to regulate the weaving trade in the town, there is no indication from the Society's minutes that it involved itself in anything other than normal friendly society functions.

In 1809, the Society altered its constitution, breaking its link with weaving and opening up admission to all men under forty, of good health and character, and to any occupation except underground workers. It is possible that it was at this time that the Society officially changed its name to the "First Of August Friendly Society". It may have unofficially had this title much earlier. Rule changes were made at various points in the 19th century, and in 1880 a major revision was undertaken. It was stated then that the Society's sole object was "to afford allowance to its members during sickness, infirmity, and old age [...] and funeral allowance on the death of members and their wives".

Entry money (on a sliding scale) and an annual fee were levied. The First Of August Friendly Society continued to operate as one of Airdrie's many friendly societies throughout the rest of the 19th century. Due to the poor state of trade in 1839, and to the equally poor state of the funds of the Society it was decided not to celebrate the Society's Golden Jubilee in any special way. Fifty-one years later times were better and the Society had a lavish celebration of its Centenary on what was actually its 101st anniversary. (See footnote *).

In 1915, with a remaining membership of only 23 and rapidly decreasing funds the First Of August Friendly Society was officially dissolved.

(* : There seems to be some confusion in the Society's papers about the date of the Society's creation, viz. 19th January 1789 or 19th January 1790. The earlier records indicate 1789. In the second half of the 19th century, for some unrecorded reason, they seem to have decided that 19th January 1790 was the date of the Society's institution and thus all their publications were marked with this date and the Centenary Celebrations held in January 1890.)

U200 Airdrie Glass Negatives

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1875 - 1925 c.

Scope: 36 glass plate negative of Airdrie

History: A collection of glass plate negatives depicting street scenes, school classes and local worthies around the year 1900.

U21 Papers of the Hamilton family, Dalzell

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1415-1930 c.

Scope: The papers comprise some title deeds to various family holdings throughout Lanarkshire and further afield, although the bulk of these seem not to be extant. There are extensive personal and family papers, estate management papers, and some Court Books for the Barony of Dalzell. The archive includes a range of rentals and valuations, and there are several maps and plans.

Also in the archive is a considerable quantity of material relating to early coalworking in the area, railway papers (as yet unlisted), and a range of Owenite material, including papers relating to the Orbiston Community. A broad range of miscellaneous material is extant, ranging from a treatise on midwifery from 1702 to a letter describing conditions on an Australian sheep farm from around 1850.

History: The Hamiltons of Dalzell are descended from the Hamiltons of Cadzow. The first of the line was Gavin Hamilton (d 1493). His great grandson, John Hamilton (d 1621), 4th of Orbiston, married Christian, daughter of Robert Dalzell, and their son, James, was granted the barony of Dalzell through his mother in 1647. The lands passed to his son, Alexander (d 1691), 2nd of Dalzell, in 1668. In 1755, the family also acquired the estate of Rosehall on the failure of the Hamilton line there.

In 1825, an experiment was started on the lands of Dalzell. Archibald James Hamilton, together with Robert Owen (1771-1858) of New Lanark, decided to fund a communal settlement on the estate. The intention was to improve the state of the lower orders of society, abolish pauperism and relieve distress. The attempt was unsuccessful and folded about two years later proving to be very costly. When it closed it forced the Hamilton family to dispose of Orbiston and Rosehall.

John Glencairn Carter Hamilton (1829-1900), who had been an MP at various times between 1857 and 1886 was created 1st Baron Hamilton of Dalzell in 1886. It was during his time that the House, a mansion dating back in part to the 15th century, was the scene of many Royal visits and William Gladstone stayed at the House in 1879. In the 19th century the Hamiltons made large amounts of money as the lands they held in Lanarkshire were sold for coal exploitation and in the late 1850s and 1860s Hamilton was able to greatly extend Dalzell House. The Hamilton family continued to reside at Dalzell House until the 1950s.

U22 Photographs of John McKillop, fl. 1994, librarian and local historian, Airdrie

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1994

Scope: Photographs of candidates, canvassers, events and street scenes in Airdrie during the June 1994 bi-election for the Monklands East Parliamentary Constituency vacated by the death of Labour Party leader John Smith. Also photographs of the opening of the Glasgow - Whifflet train service and of the "Airdrie 300" exhibition.

History: John McKillop is a retired Monklands District Librarian who edited and produced the local history magazine "Lanarkshire Legacy".

U23 Photo albums of James Buchanan & Co, whisky distillers, Stepps

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1966-1969

Scope: Photographic albums of the construction and opening of the "Black & White" whisky blending and bottling plant at Stepps between 1966 and 1969. Also some photographs of the company's cooperage, casemaking, blending & bottling operations in Glasgow, publicity stills and events in which the company were involved.

History: James Buchanan & Co Ltd was a whisky distilling and blending company. James Buchanan (1849-1935), the founder of James Buchanan & Co was the London representative for Charles Mackinlay & Co, wine and spirits merchants, Leith, from 1879 to 1884, when he set up James Buchanan & Co Ltd. The company found success from the start, with the most famous product being the Buchanan Blend. In 1898 the company opened its first Highland distillery. Around the turn of the century the brand name of the principal product was changed to "Black and White", a name derived from the bottle's distinctive packaging.

James Buchanan & Co was incorporated as a limited liability company in 1903. The company came to be proprietors of Bankier Distillery, Banknock, and of Gentauchers-Glenlivet Distillery, Speyside. Buchanans and Dewars, one of Buchanan's main competitors, merged in 1915, as Buchanan-Dewar Ltd. There was a further merger of that company and John Walker into DCL (Distillers Company Ltd) in 1925, bringing a greatly expanded range of distilleries into the group. In May 1969, the company opened a new blending and bottling complex at Stepps which had been 3 years in construction. DCL changed its name in 1987 to United Distillers.

U24 Papers of James Ramsay Thomson, 1898-1973, Church of Scotland minister, Bargeddie

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1923-1930

Scope: The collection includes a history of the church, annual accounts and church magazines produced during the Rev Dr J. Ramsay Thomson's ministry.

History: James Ramsay Thomson was born in Dunbarton in 1898. He was educated at Dunbarton Academy and the University of Glasgow from where he graduated MA in 1920 and BD in 1928.

Thomson served in the Highland Cyclist Battalion in the First World War. He was ordained in 1924 and became the fifth minister incumbent at Bargeddie Parish Church, in the Presbytery of Hamilton. In 1926, Thomson wrote a short history of Bargeddie Church in celebration of its 50th anniversary. In 1930, he was transferred to Applegarth, then to Carlisle St Andrew's in 1942, and finally to Muckairn in 1960. Thomson retired from the ministry in 1968 and died in 1973.

U25 Records of the Chapelhall Miners' Welfare and Community Society, Chapelhall

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1851-1926

Scope: The archive includes minutes (from foundation to amalgamation), accounts, secretary's notebooks, building work specifications & estimates, rules for billiard players, rules for the janitor, an essay on class warfare and some Chapelhall Miners Welfare & Community Society papers.

History: The Chapelhall Public Reading Room was a society founded in 1851 to provide for its members a stock of current newspapers and periodicals and a room in which these could be read. It was, in effect, a subscription reference library for newspapers and periodicals. Despite the removal of stamp duty from newspapers, making them much more affordable to the mass market, the society and its reading room continued in operation into the 20th century. It also seems to have expanded its services towards the end of the 19th century (including the provision of games playing facilities) and changed its name to The Chapelhall Reading And Recreation Rooms. On Christmas Day, 1911 the society opened new purpose-built premises which consisted of a reading room, billiard room and committee room. About 1923 the society appears to have amalgamated with the Miners Welfare Scheme to form the Chapelhall Miners' Welfare and Community Society.

U26 Papers relating to the Waddell family, Gain Farm, Condorrat

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1900 c.-1930

Scope: Photographs and a local council election leaflet all relating to the Waddells of Gain Farm.

History: The Waddell family lived at Gain Farm, Condorrat, North Lanarkshire. They included Margaret Gillespie Waddell, her husband George Waddell, and Archibald Waddell.

U27 Monklands Collection

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1740 c.-1999

Scope: Miscellaneous documents: unpublished manuscripts, newspaper clippings, tickets, programmes, leaflets, photocopies, published material, etc. Includes several biographies.

History: An artificial collection of ephemera accumulated at Airdrie Library.

U28 Records of R B Tennent & Co Ltd, roll manufacturers, Whifflet

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1898-1975

Scope: The collection includes financial records, production records, sales records, a plant register, photographs of directors, delegations, unidentified individuals, members of the Tennent family, various interiors and other steel industry related subjects.

History: Founded by a long established local family, R. B. Tennent & Co. opened their Whifflet Foundry in 1857. Starting on a small scale they quickly grew to become the largest roll making unit in Britain. At its height the Whifflet Foundry produced 40% of the chilled cast iron rolls and 60% of the cast steel rolls manufactured in the United Kingdom. Their steel rolls were also the largest to be made in the country and were marketed world-wide. Until 1915 they manufactured complete rolling mills. In 1942 the company became a leading partner in the British Rollmakers Corporation. The Whifflet Foundry was closed down in 1995, although the adjacent Meadow Works (also owned by British Rollmakers) remain in operation.

U29 Records relating to the Workers' Education Association, adult educational provider, Airdrie Branch

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1945-1970

Scope: The archive includes minutes, cash books and lists of events.

History: The Workers' Educational Association was founded in 1903 with the aim of providing educational and learning opportunities for adults, particularly those who had received little education in early life or who were socially and economically disadvantaged. By the end of the 20th century it had become the largest voluntary adult education organisation in Britain providing over 10,000 courses each year for over 100,000 students. The WEA's national headquarters are based in London but it relies heavily on its regional offices and its branches, most of which are run by volunteers. This network provides a variety of learning opportunities for adults and works closely with a range of partners including Local Education Authorities, universities and other voluntary and community organisations.

U3 Papers of the Colt family, Gartsherrie

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1829-1902

Scope: Title deeds, maps and plans, and a printed volume.

History: The Colt family in Scotland can be traced to at least the 13th century. The Colts of Gartsherrie, Coatbridge, Lanarkshire, were descended from Adam Colt of Inveresk, Musselburgh, Regent of Edinburgh University 1586, and a prominent church figure. His descendent, Oliver Colt (d 1778), succeeded to the estates of Garturk, Gartsherrie and others in Lanarkshire in 1749 and the family were later known as the Colts of Gartsherrie, although they continued to own Inveresk House as well as other lands.

U30 Minutes of the Welfare of Youth Panel, Airdrie Burgh Area

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1940-1943

Scope: Minutes of the Consultative Panel (Boys) and the Consultative Panel (Girls).

History: The Welfare of Youth Panel in Airdrie Burgh was the local manifestation of a countrywide wartime project, The Juvenile Welfare Scheme. This was organised by the Scottish Youth Committee to "help young people during the war to meet their difficulties, and to keep track of them, so that the consequences of the last war, ...juvenile delinquency, might be avoided." Existing youth organisations were also helped by providing leaders and training leaders, by providing premises, by the provision of courses, and by the co-ordination of their work.

U31 Records relating to the Young Men's Christian Association, Airdrie

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1872-1893

Scope: The archive includes minutes of the association from 1872 to 1881, an Annual Report, a syllabus and a notice of a lecture.

History: The Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) movement originated in London in 1844, where it was set up by George Williams (1821-1905) and 12 other young men for "the improvement of the spiritual condition of young men in the drapery and other trades". Subsequently, the movement spread rapidly throughout the UK, promoting education, public affairs and citizenship activities and sport for young working class men. The Scottish National Council of YMCAs was founded in 1875. The YMCA is now an international network of non-sectarian organisations providing athletic, recreational, cultural and educational services to their members. The Airdrie YMCA was formed as the result of a public meeting at the Airdrie Free West Church Session House on 22 June 1872. Its object was to provide a non-sectarian association for the religious, moral and intellectual improvement of young men in the area. The Airdrie YMCA continued to be in existence in 2007.

U32 Records of the Airdrie Veterans' Club, Airdrie

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1928-1972

Scope: The archive includes minutes (continuous 1928 - 1958), Treasurer's statements, an "In Memorium" book, club rules, assorted leaflets & notices, newspaper reports of the Shelter opening and photographs.

History: The Airdrie Veterans' Club was formed in 1928 as a result of the building of the Old Men's Shelter in Airdrie Public Park. The club was the body responsible for the running of the shelter and the provision of recreational facilities and entertainment for its members. Membership was open to all men of 60 years and over.

The club appears to have remained in existence until at least the early 1970s.

U33 Records relating to the Motherwell Medical Society, Motherwell

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1912-1964 c.

Scope: Minutes of the Motherwell Medical Insurance Committee, 1912-1920, constitutions of the Motherwell Medical Society, and a file of press clippings.

History: The Motherwell Medical Society and the earlier Motherwell Local Medical Committee, had the object of attending to the interests of the medical profession, originally in relation to the National Insurance Act 1911.

U34 North Lanarkshire Photographic Collection

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1860 c.-1995 c.

Scope: Photographic prints of street scenes, buildings, individuals, clubs and societies within, or closely related to, North Lanarkshire.

History: North Lanarkshire Council inherited a diverse range of photographic resources from the libraries and museums of the prior local authorities at the time of its creation in 1996, and the separate libraries, museums, etc., each maintained disparate collections, finding aids, acquisition procedures and policies. In Feb. 2000 the Council Archivist suggested the establishment of an artificial fonds, the "North Lanarkshire Photographic Collection", to collect together these precious originals, and to be added to on the donation or loan of further relevant material to any North Lanarkshire venue.

U35 Minute book of the Town & Country Ramblers' Association, gentlemen's club, Central Scotland

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1881-1882

Scope: The papers includes the minutes, membership roll and Secretary's expenses for the period 1881 - 1882. The minutes include accounts of visits and trips made.

History: The Town and Country Ramblers' Association in Central Scotland was formed sometime before 1881 and continued until at least November 1882 and probably longer. It appears to have been made up of members from Glasgow, Coatbridge, Airdrie and Motherwell. The purpose of the association was to organise short walking tours for its members in locations all over west central Scotland. These locations ranged from countryside beauty spots to centres of industrial activity.

U36 Records relating to the Order of the Sons of Temperance, temperance society, Airdrie

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1872-1941

Scope: The papers includes minutes of the two Divisions and a Constitution Book (roll of members taking the pledge).

History: The Order of The Sons of Temperance was formed in the UK in 1855 as a national movement to promote temperate and lawful behaviour through abstinence from alcohol and tobacco and the encouragement of religious faith. Membership was open to all above the age of 16, and members pledged that they would not "make, buy, sell, or use as a beverage, any spirituous or malt liquor, wine, or cider". The intention of this pledge was to "prohibit the manufacture, purchase, sale, or use of all alcoholic or intoxicating liquors as a beverage". The Airdrie Division No 354 of the Order was founded in 1872. Its instrument of dissolution was registered by the Friendly Societies' Registrar on 27 September 1883, apparently due to the Society's money problems. It was a branch of the Coatbridge Grand Division of the Order's National Division. The Airdrie Excelsior Division No 537 of the Sons Of Temperance was formed the month following the dissolution of Division No 354 and several of the office bearers in the No 537 Division were the same. The Excelsior Division No 354 continued in existence until at least 1941.

U37 Records relating to the Airdrie Female Benevolent Society, charitable organisation, Airdrie

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1895-1961

Scope: The papers consists of a subscription book for District No. 9 of the town and an annual report of the Society. District No. 9 encompassed Graham Street and Gartlea Road.

History: Airdrie Female Benevolent Society was a charitable body formed in 1853. Its principal object was to render assistance by a monthly donation to aged and needful women of the locality. Each member of the committee had a district assigned to her in which she would be responsible for subscriptions and personally visit the recipients of aid. The Society's funds were maintained by annual contributions, investments, other donations and revenue from the Airdrie and District Benevolent Fund.

U38 Records relating to the Dalzell Reading Room, Motherwell

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1887-1965 ?

Scope: The archive consists of minutes of the reading room and some accounts of the hall. There is also a covering note from the unidentified mid-20th century individual.

History: Knowtop Hall was built and furnished by Lord Hamilton of Dalzell (1829-1900) in 1887 as premises for The Dalzell Reading and Recreation Room. Administered by a committee headed by Lord Hamilton it provided a facility stocked with current newspapers and periodicals for the use of the membership. After 1889 it seems to have become known as the Knowtop Reading Room. Knowtop Hall appears to have closed as a reading room in 1894.

U39 Register book of the Monklands Steelworks Friendly Society, Calderbank

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1815 c.-1881 c.

Scope: [N.B.: The provenance of this volume is only identifiable because an unidentified individual has written the society's name in pencil at the front of the book.] The volume itself contains a register of births, marriages and deaths of members and their families.

History: Friendly societies were in existence in the 17th century but reached their peak in the 19th century. They were originally organisations that provided a mechanism for ordinary people to save or make provision for infirmity, old age, death or burial and are mutual benefit societies owned by their members. They were encouraged by the Registration of Friendly Societies Act 1793. The Friendly Societies Act 1855 established the Registrar of Friendly Societies. Some friendly societies also acted as social clubs and organisations. The Monklands Steelworks Friendly Society was instituted in 1818. Rules printed later in the 19th century show that members had to be of good moral character, be between the ages of 17 and 36, and pay dues based on a sliding scale depending on the member's age. It was probably a friendly society founded by and for the benefit of workers at the Monklands Steelworks at Calderbank near Airdrie, in present-day North Lanarkshire. Its instrument of dissolution was registered by the Friendly Societies' Registrar on 8 March 1893.

U4 Order books of the Etna Iron & Steel Company Ltd, steel manufacturers, Craigneuk

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1938-1962

Scope: Order Books

History: In 1889 the Brandon Iron Works in Craigneuk were purchased by James Kerr and John Wotherspoon and were renamed the Etna Iron and Steel Company. In 1913, on the retirement of Mr Wotherspoon, Mr Kerr formed a private limited company. In 1954, Colvilles Ltd acquired the company from the Iron & Steel Holding & Realisation Agency. In 1967, the works were taken over by the British Steel Corporation, and were closed down in 1968.

U40 Records of St John's, Coatbridge, St Paul's, Airdrie, and St Andrew's, Gartcosh, Episcopal Churches

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1843-1995

Scope: Minutes and Vestry Minutes, financial records and registers of service of St John's, St Paul's and St Andrew's Episcopal Churches. Also registers of baptisms, confirmations, marriages and burials, and miscellany relating to the three churches.

History: St. John's Episcopal Church was founded at Coatbridge in 1843.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church was founded in Airdrie in 1893. There had been some interest in establishing an Episcopal congregation in the area in the 1840s but little progress was made. In 1893,

however, a Mission was established, the first priest was appointed in 1894, and the church opened four years later.

St. Andrew's Episcopal Church was founded in Gartcosh in 1896.

In 1992, the congregations of St. Paul's and St. John's, Coatbridge, amalgamated and worshipped in Airdrie. The Church was re-dedicated in October 1993 as St. Paul and St. John the Evangelist's, Monklands. In May 1995, St Andrew's, Gartcosh closed and its members also came to Airdrie.

U41 Papers of Dr James Lumsden, c1909-1992, Medical Officer of Health for the Burgh of Airdrie

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1907 – 1991

Scope: This archive includes Specific Items files (relating to a wide range of medical and administration topics), Lanarkshire Health Board related minutes & files, Lanarkshire Health Board Area Medical Committee minutes & files, Lanarkshire Health Board Medical Advisory Structure minutes & files, Lanarkshire Health Board Local Medical Committee minutes & files, County of Lanark Local Medical Committee minutes & files, Burgh of Airdrie Medical Officer of Health Department files, independent reports, miscellaneous files and personal files. Topics covered include school health services, maternity services, prescribing statistics & costs, infectious diseases, sanitary & environmental health matters, hospitals, GP health centres & surgeries housing and town planning.

History: Dr Robert James Lumsden received his medical education at the University of Glasgow in the 1930s. After serving in posts as Assistant Medical Officer of Health at Dunfermline and Dingwall, he took up the post of Medical Officer of Health for the Burgh of Airdrie, until 1975, when he held an equivalent post in the new Monklands District, until the 1980s. During his time at Airdrie, Dr Lumsden became a leading figure in the Coatbridge, Airdrie and District Hospitals Board of Management, the County of Lanark's medical services and the Lanarkshire Health Board. He retired c1990 and died in 1992.

U42 Accounts of the Red Cross Society, Airdrie & Coatbridge Branch

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1914-1920

Scope: Financial accounts of the society

History: The Airdrie and Coatbridge branch of the international humanitarian relief charitable agency, the Red Cross, was in existence from at least 1914 and was still operating in 1950 when its war and peace-time activities are mentioned in "The Book of Airdrie". (Sir) James Knox (1862-1938) of the Airdrie Savings Bank was the Honorary Treasurer of the society, c1914- c1920.

U43 Minute book of the Royal St Crispin Lodge, benefit and sickness society, Airdrie

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1861-1881

Scope: Minutes of the lodge committee.

History: The Royal St Crispin Lodge is listed in Knox's "Airdrie, A Historical Sketch" as one of a number of sickness and benefit societies active in Airdrie during its history. It was in existence from before 1861 until at least 1881. (The archival record ends, half way through the minute book with an account of the AGM of 1881.)

U44 Photo albums of James Kennedy, fl. 1940-1970, sanitary inspector, Airdrie

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1900 c.-1974

Scope: Three albums of Airdrie street scenes, local large houses, some interiors, some local schools, a few farms and local landward locations. Photographs were mostly taken by Kennedy and Shanks, but the albums also contain a small number of prints from outside sources (HM Govt., postcards, unknown)

History: James Kennedy was the Burgh of Airdrie's Sanitary Inspector from the late 1940s until about 1970. During this time he took a large number of photographs of local street scenes in Airdrie. These generally depicted buildings which were under threat of demolition and/or redevelopment. His successor, William Shanks, continued this activity during the early 1970s.

U45 Papers of the Knox family, Airdrie

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1850 ?-1947

Scope: The collection includes research notes on the history of Airdrie and the Monklands, the Covenanters, local characters, Walter Knox & J.W. Knox lecture notes, J.W. Knox & Sir James Knox personal documents and correspondence, local newspaper cuttings albums. With various indexes & contents lists.

History: James Knox (b c1804) was a hat manufacturer who came from Glasgow to set up business in Airdrie sometime before 1835. In that year he was one of the founders of the Airdrie Savings Bank (ASB) and became its Managing Director. Knox's eldest son, Walter Knox (c1833-1878), followed in his father's footsteps as a hatter in Stirling Street, Airdrie and as Manager of the ASB. James Williamson Knox (b c1836), James Knox's second son, became a lawyer in Glasgow and was an enthusiastic and pioneering local historian. During the 1860s and 1870s he compiled a sizeable body of research notes and writings on Airdrie and the Monklands. About 1881 James W. Knox and his family emigrated to New York in the USA. Sir James Knox (1862-1938) was the son of Walter Knox and became one of Airdrie's best known worthies. At 14 he began studying law at Glasgow University. Two years later, when his father died, he became manager of the hat business and Secretary of the ASB in addition to continuing his studies. For the next 60 years he pursued his career in the bank, being its manager for most of that period. He became a leading figure in the

public life of Airdrie and later Lanarkshire. For 20 years he was a Burgh Councillor, the final six (1905 - 1911) as Provost of Airdrie. Appointed a Justice of the Peace in 1906, he became Honorary Sheriff Substitute in 1920. In 1931 he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of Lanark, which was followed by a Knighthood in 1932. He was also the Airdrie Collector of Taxes for 55 years. He served as an officer in the 7th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers / 5th Battalion Scottish Rifles for 15 years and was a leading figure in organisations such as the Temperance Movement, Airdrie Burns Club, and the Lanarkshire Territorial Army Association. In later life he also pursued a literary career, producing a number of books and articles on local or banking subjects, most notably "Airdrie: A Historical Sketch" and "The Triumph of Thrift". Like his uncle, J. W. Knox, he also amassed a collection of research material, notes and correspondence during this literary career. "Airdrie: A Historical Sketch" included much information taken from James Williamson Knox's research. Walter Knox, Sir James Knox's eldest son, took over the running of the Airdrie Savings Bank after his father's death.

U46 Research notes of Robert Kinniburgh, fl. 1976-1994, local historian, regarding the Caledonian Tube Company, Coatbridge

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1989 c.-1995 c.

Scope: Research notes and some correspondence re: the Coatbridge Tube Works, biographical and genealogical details of the company's owners and their families (the Bakers, Freeths, Pettigrews) from the 18th century to the present day. Also notes on some company employees, patents, Mutual Services Clubs and St John's Episcopal Church.

History: Robert Kinniburgh worked in the Planning Department of Monklands District Council and was a member of the St John's Episcopal Church in Coatbridge. He lived in Coatbridge in 1994 and conducted research into the history of the area. These research notes are regarding the Caledonian Tube Company which was founded by William Baker in the 1840s. William Baker's descendants were later joined in partnership by members of the Freeth and Pettigrew families. (The partners were leading members of the Episcopal Church in Coatbridge.) In 1912, the Caledonian Tube Company became part of the Scottish Tube Company which in turn was taken over by Stewarts & Lloyds Ltd about 1932.

U47 Records of William Dixon Ltd, iron and coal masters, Coatbridge

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1810-1911

Scope: Calder Iron Works letter book (1821 - 1826), order book (1909 - 1911) and miscellaneous William Dixon financial papers (1810 - 1836)

History: William Dixon (1753-1822), a Northumberland miner, became lessee of the Govan coalfields in 1770/1771 ; becoming a part owner in 1813 and the sole owner in 1819. He purchased the failed Calder Iron Works, Coatbridge, North Lanarkshire, Scotland, for GBP 400 in 1801 and went into partnership with David Mushet, discoverer of the blackband ironstone, to run the works and exploit the Monkland coalfields. The partnership lasted only 2 years after which William Dixon bought the works again for GBP 19,000. He purchased Palacecraig estate, Coatbridge, in 1803 and

Faskine estate, Airdrie, North Lanarkshire, in 1819. He founded the Govan Ironworks, Crown Street, Govan, Glasgow, Scotland, in 1837 for the manufacture of bar iron, the production of iron castings for steam engines and general engineering products. These works were popularly known thereafter as Dixon Blazes. William Dixon died in 1822 and was succeeded in business by his youngest son, William Dixon (1788-1859). By this time the business was the second largest coal and iron concern in Scotland. He purchased, in 1824, the estate, collieries, blast furnaces and malleable iron works of Wilsontown, South Lanarkshire. The iron works closed in 1842 but the collieries remained in operation until the 1950s. William Dixon, the second, subsequently purchased numerous estates, including, Carfin, Motherwell, South Lanarkshire; Crosshill, Broomelton, Larkhall, South Lanarkshire; Earnockmuir, Hamilton, South Lanarkshire; Mosesfield, Springburn, Glasgow. He spent over GBP 250,000 on litigation and on his death in 1859 was not insolvent but seriously illiquid. When his son, William Smith Dixon (1824-1880), inherited the business outside involvement was already established in the day to day management of the business, which was firmly in the hands of the Calder & Govan Ironworks, and the overall financial affairs of the business was in the hands of trustees. The business by then operated 8 collieries and 2 ironworks and was the fourth largest coal and iron concern in Scotland. The business was incorporated as a limited liability company in April 1873 as William Dixon Ltd with John Mann Thomson, W. S. Dixon's cousin, as chairman. The company's registered offices were at 1 Dixon Street, Glasgow. In March 1906, the company was liquidated and reconstructed as a new limited company with the same name. The company's works were situated at Glasgow; Govan, Glasgow; Rutherglen, South Lanarkshire; Blantyre, South Lanarkshire; Calder, North Lanarkshire; Fauldhouse, West Lothian; Carfin, North Lanarkshire; Wilsontown, South Lanarkshire; and Garturk, North Lanarkshire. The Calder works closed in 1921. In 1922, the company abandoned the use of splint coal and reverted entirely to coke fuel, obtained from their Wilsontown colliery and from other coke makers. In 1934, a modern coke plant was laid down at Govan. By 1936, the company was fast becoming a satellite of the Colville Group of steel companies which had become its major customer. Colvilles Ltd acquired the company from the Iron & Steel Holding & Realisation Agency in 1953, keeping the blast furnaces and coke ovens in operation until the recession of 1958 when the works closed and the company ceased to trade. It went into liquidation in 1960.

U48 Records of the Craigneuk Public School, Craigneuk

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1938-1959

Scope: Log books, assorted registers and miscellaneous ephemera.

History: Craigneuk Public School opened in 1852 after a dispute over the appointment of a new schoolmaster at Dalziel School. Some parents preferred a young man who had failed to secure the post at Dalziel and promptly opened a secession school in a weaver's loft on the Beehive Brae, Craigneuk. Moving to premises across the road in 1860 and to a completely new, purpose built building in 1896. The school continued in operation until 1952.

U49 Records of Archibald Scott Ltd, van manufacturers, Bellshill

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1900-1976

Scope: The archive includes accounts (1900 - 1976), articles of association (1920, 1969), wage records (1930 - 1946), receipts and a newspaper history of the company (1970).

History: Archibald Scott Ltd of Bellshill, North Lanarkshire, was founded by Archibald Scott in 1877, primarily as a coach and carriage building concern, but also undertaking shop fitting and similar jobs. With the decline of horse drawn transport the company turned to coach building in motorised transport, specialising in custom built bodies for vans. They also engaged in car and vehicle repairs. The firm had become a limited company by the time of the death of the founder in 1920. In their van customisation business they had a countrywide clientele. By 1970, amongst the company's biggest customers were ice cream van operators. The company was dissolved in 1990.

U5 Records of Coatbridge College, Coatbridge

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1905-1960

Scope: The papers comprise: Student Enrolment forms 1905 - 1955 ; Index to Class Registers 1908 - 1945 ; Student marks Register 1914 - 1941 ; Teachers ' Timetables 1956 - 1960 ; Letters from students to the college 1955 - 1957, published "Calendar & Syllabus", 1909 - 1930.

History: Coatbridge Technical School and Mining College was founded around 1890 and occupied premises beside what became the Town Hall. It originally incorporated the Gartsherrie Science School which had been formed under David Ross sometime between 1865 and 1868. In 1911, (according to "Stother's Glasgow, Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire Xmas and New Year Annual") the College had "the largest mining class in the country". The College changed its name to Coatbridge Technical College around the time of the move to the new building in Kildonan Street in 1931. More recently the institution has been designated simply Coatbridge College. The College had close ties to the Burgh of Coatbridge, and was administered by Strathclyde Region after 1975.

U50 Records of James Davidson & Son, architects, Coatbridge

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1880-2001 c.

Scope: 1st batch (donated 1997): Mainly measurements, specifications and estimates for various building or repair contracts in the Coatbridge - Bellshill - Airdrie area. (1880 - 1945)

2nd batch (donated 2001): files, plans (? - pre 2002).

History: James Davidson & Son was a firm of architects based in Coatbridge, North Lanarkshire. It was founded by James Davidson of Airdrie in 1882.

James Davidson was born in Airdrie in 1848, the son of a weaver. He was educated at Airdrie Academy and initially trained as a joiner. In his teens he moved to Glasgow to attend the classes in the Athenaeum in Ingram Street, and while acting as foreman joiner on Flowerhill Parish Church in 1875 he impressed sufficiently to be made master or works for other Baird Trust church building projects. This enabled him to be articled to Hugh Hough MacLure from 1875 until 1882 when he commenced practice on his own account in Coatbridge, immediately becoming architect to

Coatbridge School Board and, as a prominent local Freemason, achieving the position of master of St John's Lodge within a very few years. He was elected a councillor in Coatbridge in 1889, became a Baillie, and by 1911 was Provost.

In 1898, Davidson took Thomas Martin into partnership. Martin (born 1868) had been articled to Davidson in 1883 and had remained thereafter as junior and latterly senior assistant, studying at Gartsherrie Science School and Glasgow School of Art. The Davidson & Martin partnership was dissolved in 1903, both continuing to practise on their own account.

Davidson was elected Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects on 3 December 1906, his proposers being James Milne Monro, Alexander Cullen and David Barclay. Davidson was a very competent free Renaissance designer and a specialist in the design and construction of theatres. His architectural work included a number of schools, banks and theatres, including the King's Theatre in Edinburgh.

Davidson died in April 1923.

The practice was continued by his son Alexander, born 1879, who was articled to him and studied at Coatbridge Technical School 1894-1899 and at Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College 1899-1902. He became his father's partner in 1908 and was elected Licentiate of the Royal Institute of British Architects in the mass intake of 20 July 1911, his proposers being his father, David Bateman Hutton and James Campbell Reid. He died in 1976.

The firm of James Davidson & Son was later taken over by Robin Marwick. The practice was wound up in 2001 on the retirement of Mr Marwick.

U51 Records of Alexander Findlay & Co Ltd, structural engineers, Motherwell

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1888-1982

Scope: This archive includes financial records (1897 - 1977), canteen records (1964 - 1971), job estimates (1888 - 1973), job books (1894 - 1949), contract indexes (1946 - 1973) and correspondence (1909 - 1912).

History: Alexander Findlay & Co Ltd, iron and steel manufacturers, Parkneuk Works, Motherwell, was established in 1888 by Alexander Findlay, a senior draftsman at a works in Glasgow, who came to Motherwell in 1880 to be the manager of Messrs Goodwins' engineering works. In 1888, he set up in business for himself, establishing the Parkneuk Works in Motherwell, specialising in the manufacture and erection of steel structures for bridges, buildings and industrial plants. In 1900, the company was registered as Alexander Findlay & Co Ltd. By 1913, the company had expanded to four works, all in Motherwell, serving a world-wide market in structural steelwork and bridges. Alexander Findlay, a native of Irvine, became a leading figure in public life in the Burgh of Motherwell. He became a town councillor in 1893 and was provost from 1901 to 1904. In 1956, Alexander Findlay & Co Ltd became part of the Sears & Ewing Group. The British Steel plant at Ravenscraig became one of its main customers. The company closed in 1985.

U52 Records of the Stanrigg Disaster Relief Fund, Airdrie

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1918-1928

Scope: The archive includes minutes of meetings (1918 - 1923), correspondence (1918 - 1928), accounts (1918 - 1926), subscription details (1918 - 1919), receipts (1918 - 1921), a deed of trust (1920) and a narrative of events (1918).

History: The Stanrigg Colliery disaster occurred near Airdrie, North Lanarkshire, on Tuesday 9 July 1918, when a subsidence of the Moss entombed 19 miners. After a week of fruitless rescue attempts all hope was given up. The workmen employed at Stanrigg and Arbuckle collieries met and appointed a Stanrigg Pit Relief Committee to deal with relief for the sufferers (dependants of the deceased). On the afternoon of Sunday 14 July 1918 an open-air service was held at the site attended by 6,000 - 8,000 people. A collection, organised by the Relief Committee, was taken during the service which amounted to nearly £100. A public appeal was also made through the daily press which brought in an additional £21. At a public meeting on 29 July 1918 a Provisional Committee was appointed for receiving money and distributing relief. This committee collected a further £277. At a public meeting at Airdrie on 22 August 1918 it was resolved that Lanark County Council in co-operation with Airdrie Town Council, the Lanarkshire Miners' County Union, the Lanarkshire Coalmasters' Association and the Lanarkshire Colliery Managers' Association would inaugurate a Relief Fund to assist the dependants of the deceased miners. This became known as the Stanrigg Colliery Disaster Fund and was administrated by a committee of trustees. It also took over the administration of the funds raised by the Provisional Committee. The Stanrigg Colliery Disaster Fund raised over £8,000 and remained in operation until 1928 managing the funds and distributing relief to the dependants.

U53 Records relating to the Independent United Order of Scottish Mechanics' Friendly Society, Airdrie "Star of Hope" Branch, Airdrie

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1877-1912

Scope: Minutes (1877 - 1912) and membership data (1912). Minutes stop with no explanation in December 1912.

History: Friendly societies were in existence in the 17th century but reached their peak in the 19th century. They were originally organisations that provided a mechanism for ordinary people to save or make provision for infirmity, old age, death or burial and are mutual benefit societies owned by their members. They were encouraged by the Registration of Friendly Societies Act 1793 (33 Geo. III, c.54). The Friendly Societies Act 1855 (18 & 19 Vict., c.63) established the Registrar of Friendly Societies. Some friendly societies also acted as social clubs and organisations. The Airdrie Star Of Hope Lodge was a branch of the Independent United Order of Scottish Mechanics' Friendly Society, a trade-based friendly society with pseudo-Masonic trappings. The Lodge appears to have been formed during 1876, gaining 48 members in its first year. By 1912 this had risen to 735 members.

U54 Records relating to the New Monkland Agricultural Society, Airdrie

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1899-1921

Scope: This archive contains material from a relatively brief period of the society's existence, including minutes (1899 -1920) and ephemera (1903 - 1921).

History: The New Monkland Agricultural Society was formed in 1804, possibly at Kirkstyle Inn, for the promotion and improvement of agriculture within the district. It organised regular agricultural shows (including cattle shows, ploughing matches and sheep dog trials) in the New Monkland area throughout the 19th century and the 20th century.

U55 Papers relating to Harry W Lewin, fl. 1859-1889, civil and mining engineer, Coatbridge

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1891-1924

Scope: This archive contains copies of reports and surveys of various mineral fields, coal pits, quarries, damaged ground or civil engineering projects collected together chronologically in bound volumes.(1891-1901; 1903-1910; 1910-1924). One volume also includes a transcription of his testimony as an expert witness in a court case.

History: Harry W. Lewin was a self-employed civil and mining engineer, living in Coatbridge and with offices at 154 West Regent Street, Glasgow. He was born about 1859, became a mining engineer about 1877 and was self-employed from about 1889. Most of his work was done in the North Lanarkshire area. Amongst his many contracts he was employed as Consulting Engineer for the Drumpellier Estate.

U56 Records of the Airdrie "Greenhouse" Lodge of Free Gardeners, friendly society, Airdrie

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1810-1912

Scope: The archive includes minutes (1812 - 1889), lists of applicants for alimnt (1843 - 1846), roll books (1867 - 1884), articles and regulations (1880), accounts (1842 - 1890), receipts (1886 - 1889), insurance policies (1881 - 1889), death certificates (1896 - 1910), an early Gardeners' Society charter (1810), a centenary photograph and a centenary souvenir (both 1912).

History: The British Order of Ancient Free Gardeners is recorded as early as 1676 in East Lothian. Although many of the Free Gardeners' emblems were similar to those used in Freemasonry, and local branches were known as lodges, the Order did not have Masonic connections. In Scotland in 1849 several lodges met together to form a Grand Lodge and the following years saw a rapid increase in the number of lodges. The Order issued regulations, offered practical advice and assistance to gardeners and landowners. It admitted non-gardeners from an early stage and gradually developed into the role of a friendly society and was governed by Friendly Society acts. The Airdrie Greenhouse Lodge of Free Gardeners was founded in 1812 by the amalgamation of two pre-

existing Gardeners' lodges, one of which may have been the Airdrie St Joseph Lodge which also styled itself the No 1 Mother Lodge. The Lodge's function as a friendly society was to provide payments for relief of members who were unable to work due to infirmity or sickness. A payment was also made to the family of a member on his death. Entry to membership was open to healthy Protestant men between the age of 16 and 40. Underground workers were barred from membership. All strata of society seemed to have joined the Greenhouse Lodge from the most affluent of the local gentry such as Patrick Rankin of Mavisbank, James Tennant of Bredenhill, and John Mack of Fruitfield, down to the humblest of labourers. The society thrived throughout the 19th century. According to James Knox, one of the great gala days of the year in Airdrie was the day of the Gardeners' Parade when the various Free Gardeners' lodges marched through the town in their regalia on the way to their AGM. In 1862, the society held a special parade through Airdrie in celebration of their half centenary and went on to celebrate its centenary in 1912 with a dinner in the Royal Hotel. The Society was already in some financial difficulty, and its instrument of dissolution was registered by the Friendly Societies' Registrar on 17 December 1914.

U57 Minute books of the Coatbridge District Local Association Boy Scouts (Northern Section), Coatbridge

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1936-1969

Scope: Minutes (1936 - 1969).

History: The Coatbridge District Local Association Boy Scouts (Northern Section) was formed in November 1936 to promote and carry out the work of the Boy Scout Movement in the area. The first office bearers were William Hall (Chairman) and John M. Innes (Secretary). Ian Dickson, a local solicitor was also a leading light in the association. Sometime after March 1969 it appears that the Coatbridge District Local Association amalgamated with the Airdrie Association.

U58 Minute books of the Airdrie Funeral Society, friendly society, Airdrie

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1821-1906

Scope: Minutes of the society's managers, some details of accounts, rolls of members (1821 - 1830; 1839-1906). The Minutes for 1830 -1839 are missing.

History: Airdrie Funeral Society was formed to maintain a fund sufficient to assist members to bury their dead. It was instituted in 1821 with a loftily worded preamble which noted that "the working classes find much difficulty in procuring a bare subsistence while in health - if so what must be the circumstances of such be who have for any length of time laboured under affliction and disease and how much more so when it issues in Death". The Rules were changed at times during its existence, and in 1868 it was stated that a member was to be "of good moral character, under 45 years of age [but over 21], nor shall the age of his wife exceed his own, when admitted". Members paid 2/6d as entry money, and a member (or his wife) on death received a benefit of £3 10s. The society remained in existence throughout the 19th century. The last entry in the minute books (1906) states that their cash in hand was only just over £5 and that they wouldn't invest in a new minute book. In

1910, membership was down to 14, and its instrument of dissolution was registered by the Friendly Societies' Registrar on 31 October 1910.

U59 Records relating to the Baillieston Gas Light Company Ltd, Baillieston

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1906-1923

Scope: Minutes (1906 - 1918) and accounts (1906 - 1923)

History: The Baillieston Gas light Company Ltd was registered in 1906 under the Companies Act 1862. (It had existed previously in a different form, the name of this older company not being recorded in the new company's books.) Supplying gas for lighting purposes it was based at Baillieston Gas Works.

U6 Monklands Photographic Collection

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1865 p.-1999

Scope: Photographs of the Monklands area. Subjects include aerial views of the area, old Airdrie, old Coatbridge, old Monklands villages & landward areas, local personalities, local groups, civic dignitaries, local events, transport and local industries.

History: Photographs obtained by Airdrie Library from various sources.

U60 Records of the League of Nations Union, Airdrie Branch

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1928-1938

Scope: This archive includes minutes, newspaper cuttings, reports, ballot results, membership lists, accounts, the branch's charter, correspondence and an Airdrie "Peace Week" scrapbook.

History: The League Of Nations Union (LNU) was established in c1918 to raise awareness of and support for the League Of Nations. It was formed from two previous bodies, the League of Free Nations Association and the League of Nations Society, and grew to be the largest organisation in the British peace movement. Its influence was widespread: It played an important role in inter-war politics and its education programmes had a lasting impact on British schools. However during the Second World War its influence dwindled and most of its functions were transferred to the United Nations Association when the latter was set up in 1945. The LNU continued in a limited capacity handling bequests and administering pensions until the 1970s. The Airdrie Branch of the League Of Nations Union was formed in 1928 and seems to have run until at least 1938.

U61 Records of the Coatbridge Photographic Association, Coatbridge

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1923-1971

Scope: The archive includes a roll book, accounts, financial reports and a syllabus.

The Coatbridge Photographic Association was in existence from at least 1923 until it was disbanded in 1971. The association provided instruction (lectures), equipment and facilities for its members in the pursuit of their hobby. It also staged regular exhibitions of work.

U62 Minute book of the Airdrie Rob Roy Club, gentlemen's club, Airdrie

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1866-1875

Scope: minutes of meetings, accounts of excursions, rules of the club, membership lists and signatures of members.

History: The Airdrie Rob Roy Club was a literary, musical, social and drinking club with restricted membership and grandiose (or tongue-in-cheek) affectations. It seems to have grown out of a "Grand Excursion" by the "Airdrie Joint Stock Company" to Alloa (a brewery town) in May 1866. The club itself was founded on 11th February 1867. In addition to their regular ordinary meetings they also had annual extraordinary meetings which involved excursions to far flung locations such as Aberfoyle, Moffat, Beattock, the Trossachs and Crieff. Extremely interesting and entertaining accounts of these excursions, some with photographs, have been left in the minutes. Full membership of the club was restricted to twenty individuals (called "Knights"). There were also up to 10 probationary members. Members included a number of the town's better known businessmen and managers (e.g. Andrew Ramsay, draper & future town councillor; William Baird, architect & town councillor; William Fleming, postmaster; George Laing, prison governor).

U63 Minute book of Motherwell Empire Ltd, theatre managers, Motherwell

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1919-1960

Scope: Minutes of directors' meetings, minutes of annual general meetings and some financial reports.

History: Motherwell Empire Ltd was created and incorporated as a limited company in 1919 to run the Motherwell Empire Theatre which the company had purchased. It continued in operation until at least 1960. The company's winding up commenced in 1961 and was completed the following year.

U64 Records relating to the Broomknoll Young Men's Mutual Improvement Society, Airdrie

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1851-1873

Scope: Minutes and a programme.

History: Broomknoll Young Men's Mutual Improvement Society was formed on 8 December 1851 with Thomas Jeffrey, David Martyn, Walter Knox, William Wilkie, Thomas Loudon, James Shaw, and James Hopkin the moving spirits. It derived its name from the church in Airdrie where it met.

Membership was open to all young men. Its aim was to improve the mind and well-being of the membership by indulging in various debating, literary, oratory and musical activities. The society met regularly from 1851 until 1857. After this there was a special meeting for the Robert Burns Centenary in 1859 and a Reunion Meeting in 1873. Sir James Knox (1962-1938, son of Walter Knox) states that this society was the precursor for a number of other societies, including the Airdrie Literary Society, the Airdrie and Coatbridge Literary Society (based in Glasgow), and the Monklands Charitable Society (also based in Glasgow).

U65 Minute book of the Motherwell & Wishaw District Electrical Association

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1932-1956

Scope: Minutes

History: Motherwell and Wishaw District Electrical Association was set up at the instigation of the local electrical trade in January 1932 to advance the interests of its members in "electrical technical knowledge", "business methods" and "social intercourse". Members had to have an association with the electrical industry in its practical and theoretical applications. The association embraced the following sections of the electrical industry : Consulting Engineers; Contractors; Manufacturers; Supply Authorities; Factors. The association continued in operation until at least 1956.

U66 Records of the Airdrie Old Union Band, Airdrie

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1836-1910 c.

Scope: The archive includes a Roll Book, some minutes, Articles (rules) of the band, correspondence and historical notes by Sir James Knox.

History: The Airdrie Union Band was founded in 1819 and survived to celebrate its centenary as the Airdrie Old Union Band. Originally it was a mixed brass and reed instrument band. Around 1860 - to the disgust of some members - it converted to being a full brass band. Among its many concerts it played at functions and marches of many of the town's friendly societies, trade societies and Masonic lodges. Shortly after the band's formation it was reputed to have been involved in the political parades and demonstrations around Airdrie which were part of the nationwide movement of Radical agitation in late 1819 and early 1820. The formation of the band may even have been connected with this movement. (The Articles of the band give the false impression that it was founded in November 1820.)

U67 Minute book of the Easter Glentore Friendly Society, Easter Glentore

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1875-1878

Scope: Minutes

History: Friendly societies were in existence in the 17th century but reached their peak in the 19th century. They were originally organisations that provided a mechanism for ordinary people to save

or make provision for infirmity, old age, death or burial and are mutual benefit societies owned by their members. They were encouraged by the Registration of Friendly Societies Act 1793. The Friendly Societies Act 1855 established the Registrar of Friendly Societies. Some friendly societies also acted as social clubs and organisations. The Easter Glentore Yearly Friendly Society was founded at Easter Glentore Colliery, North Lanarkshire, on 22 December 1875 and from May 1876 was known as Easter Glentore Friendly Society. The society provided sickness benefits and funeral expenses for its members. Admittance to membership was restricted to healthy males between the ages of 12 and 55 (75 on some conditions) living within a five mile radius of Easter Glentore.

U68 Minute book of the Airdrie Fitness Association, Airdrie

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1939-1940

Scope: The archive includes minutes, newspaper reports and a list of local athletic & recreation clubs.

History: Airdrie Fitness Association was formed in 1939 (with Airdrie Burgh support) to aid local authorities, clubs and other groups to take full advantage of the Physical Training And Recreation Act of 1937, which aimed to improve fitness and health by the promotion of indoor and outdoor recreational facilities. It was involved in a proposal to obtain ground at Wester Craigneuk Farm to create a physical training and recreation area. The onset of World War II seems to have brought an end to the association in 1940.

U69 Records of the Ancient Order of Foresters Court "Drumpellier Olive" No 6139, friendly society, Coatbridge

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1891-1955

Scope: This archive includes minutes, accounts, sick books, reports, circulars, rules, membership cards, and assorted publications.

History: Friendly societies were in existence in the 17th century but reached their peak in the 19th century. They were originally organisations that provided a mechanism for ordinary people to save or make provision for infirmity, old age, death or burial and are mutual benefit societies owned by their members. They were encouraged by the Registration of Friendly Societies Act 1793. The Friendly Societies Act 1855 established the Registrar of Friendly Societies. Some friendly societies also acted as social clubs and organisations. The Ancient Order Of Foresters, Court Drumpellier Olive No 6139 was a Coatbridge branch of a nationwide friendly society utilising the romanticised theme of the ancient craft of the forester for its office bearers and public image. The Foresters Friendly Society is one of Britain's oldest and largest branch based friendly societies. It developed from the meetings of an earlier organisation, The Royal Foresters, with the first Court, Court No 1 in Leeds, being established in 1790. Like all friendly societies its primary function was to provide sickness benefits for its members. Court Drumpellier Olive No 6139 was founded in 1875. It remained in existence until at least 1955. In 1923, a junior branch of the society was instituted called the Coatbridge Juvenile Foresters Society.

U7 Papers of the Burns family, Cumbernauld

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1671-1950 c.

Scope: Title deed & extracts, maps & plans, books and other papers relating to aspects of Cumbernauld Estate and/or members of the Fleming or Burns families.

History: At the end of the 13th century the Barony and Castle of Cumbernauld, now in North Lanarkshire, were in the possession of John Comyn (d c1313), 3rd Earl of Buchan. Following the Wars of Independence they passed in to the possession of the Flemings of Biggar, created Lord Fleming c1452. John, 6th Lord Fleming (1567-1619) was created Earl of Wigtown, Lord Fleming and Cumbernauld in 1606. John, 6th Earl of Wigtown (c1673-1744) had no male heirs, and was succeeded by his brother, Charles, 7th Earl of Wigtown (c1675-1747), who died unmarried. The Cumbernauld and Biggar estates passed via John's daughter Clementina Fleming (1719-1799), who married Charles, 10th Lord Elphinstone (d 1781), to her grandson Charles Fleming (1774-1840). He assumed the additional surname Fleming on succeeding to the estates. Cumbernauld Estate developed from these holdings and remained in the Elphinstone-Fleming family until 1875 when it was purchased by John William Burns of Kilmahew (1837-1900). In 1954, the Clyde Valley Planning Advisory Committee recommended that a new town for 50,000 should be built at Cumbernauld. The central location of the insolvent Cumbernauld Estate was considered most advantageous in order to absorb the population overflow for Glasgow and led to the estate being obtained from the Burns Family by compulsory purchase order issued by the Scottish Office in 1955.

U70 Records relating to the Airdrie District Boy Scouts Association, Airdrie

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1911-1969

Scope: This archive includes a complete set of minutes, a list of office bearers and a registration form.

History: The Airdrie District Boy Scouts Association was founded as a result of a public meeting held at the Burgh Court Hall in Airdrie on 29th September 1911. The original office bearers were Sir James Wilson, Bart. (Hon President), Provost James Knox JP (President), Major G.B. Motherwell, D. Young, Robert Crichton (Vice Presidents) and Thos Brown (Secretary & Treasurer). The association was responsible for the organisation of the scout movement in Airdrie and surrounding district for the next 58 years. In 1969 a new boy scouts association was formed by amalgamation of the Airdrie and the Coatbridge District Associations.

U71 Minute book of the Motherwell & Wishaw Engineering Society

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1956-1975

Scope: This archive consists entirely of minutes of the society.

History: The Motherwell and Wishaw Engineering Society was formed sometime before 1956 and continued in existence after March 1975. The society held regular meetings at which talks or films were presented and discussions held, all on engineering related topics. Visits to works and other sites of engineering interest were also regularly undertaken.

U72 Records of the 7th Lanark Rifle Volunteers and the 5th Volunteer Battalion Scottish Rifles

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1882-1937

Scope: The archive consists of toast lists, squad lists, correspondence, drill/instruction manuals, assorted accounts, various shooting competition papers, a volunteer newspaper, a souvenir booklet documents entitled "the Officers Defence" and newspaper cuttings relating to the disbandment of the battalion.

History: Volunteer forces were encouraged to form in Scotland after a royal warrant of 1794 established county based lieutenancies who were to provide for the protection of their counties in the event of invasion, threat or civil uprising, and who had the authority to direct all local Volunteer forces. The threat of invasion by Napoleon Bonaparte had the effect of swelling the numbers of Volunteers. However, interest later declined and the passing of the Local Militia Act 1808 ended all pay for Volunteers and the existence of most units, although Volunteers were allowed to join the militia. The war scare of 1859 saw another surge of interest, especially as Volunteer units were generally more democratic and flexible than local militia. Volunteer units were only disbanded with the creation of the Territorial Army in 1908. The Volunteer Movement in the Monklands area was represented, between 1859 and 1862, by the 29th, 32nd, 43rd, 48th and 97th Corps of Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers (all independent company strength units). In 1862, they amalgamated to form the 4th Administrative Battalion of Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers (5 - 6 companies) and this unit was enlarged and renamed the 29th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers (12 companies) in 1873. In 1877, they became the 7th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers (8 companies). The individual companies of the battalion were based at separate locations across the district: D Company was based at Airdrie, F Company at Chryston, and C Company at Shotts. Further reorganisation occurred in 1887 and the 5th Volunteer Battalion Scottish Rifles (8 companies) was formed, affiliated to the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) regular army regiment whose headquarters were in Hamilton. The battalion was disbanded in circumstances of great controversy and recrimination in 1897, apparently the only such disbandment ever carried out of a volunteer battalion. The Army claimed that the battalion was in a poor state and there were no officers worthy of their posts in it, while the Officers claimed it had more to do with a long running feud between the Regular Army commander of the district and Colonel Forrest, the Commanding Officer of the battalion.

U73 Records relating to the Coatbridge Civil Defence Corps Social & Recreation Club, Coatbridge

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1961-1971

Scope: This archive consists of financial records, a subscription list and a re-union dance circular.

History: Coatbridge Civil Defence Corps Social and Recreation Club was a social club for members and ex-members of the Coatbridge Civil Defence Corps. It was formed sometime before February 1961 and was still in existence in October 1971. Amongst its activities it organised regular dance nights, concerts, games nights and outings.

U74 Records of the Airdrie Burns Club, gentlemen's club, Airdrie

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1905-1982

Scope: This archive includes AGM agendas & financial reports, circulars, programmes, publications, print blocks and poems.

History: Airdrie Burns Club was founded in 1884 with a membership of 25, number twenty in the nationwide federation of Burns clubs set up to commemorate the poet Robert Burns (1759-1796). The first President was Councillor James Knox (1862-1938) who, as Sir James Knox JP, was also its Jubilee Year President in 1935. By 1950, the club had a membership amounting to 289 individuals. Amongst its activities the club held annual Burns Anniversary dinners and St Andrews Night dinners. Stage shows and publications were also occasionally sponsored by the club. Prior to the foundation of this club there had been two other Burns clubs in Airdrie, both formed in the poet's centenary year, 1859. They were The Gateside Burns Club and the Airdrie Burns Club both of which had folded by the 1870s. It is not known what, if any, relation these clubs had to the later body. The Airdrie Burns Club was still in existence in 2007.

U75 Records of Murray & Patterson Ltd, engineers, Coatbridge

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1897-1971 c.

Scope: The archive includes a specifications book, a weights book, accounts, catalogues, a company history and an in-memorium card.

History: Murray & Paterson Ltd had its origins in the partnership of Richard Murray, John Paterson and A. Morton Strathearn, formed in 1868, which initially traded under the name Strathearn, Murray & Paterson, manufacturing steam engines on a site that was later part of R. B. Tennent's works at Whifflet. Later they expanded into the manufacture of rolling mills and shearing machines for iron & steel works. A. Morton Strathearn left the partnership in 1871. The limited company dated from 1900, whereafter the firm operated from the Coatbank Engine Works, Brown Street, Coatbridge. As electric engines replaced steam engines this manufacture declined, but the company continued to design and manufacture rolling mills until the 1930s. In addition to general mechanical engineering sub-contractor work the company latterly specialised in manufacturing pipe bending machines, straightening machines and hydraulic presses. The company was also renowned for the quality of training afforded its apprentices. The works closed in about 1982 and the company was formally dissolved in 1991.

U76 Records of the Airdrie Harriers Amateur Athletic Club, Airdrie

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1933-1976

Scope: The collection consists of correspondence, the club's constitution and a survey questionnaire.

History: Airdrie Harriers Amateur Athletic Club was formed in the late 1940s (1948 ?). In 1948 the Burgh of Airdrie allowed the club the honour of using its coat-of-arms by appointment. From 1967 the new running track at Rawyards Park became the club's home ground. The club resigned from the Scottish Amateur Athletics Association in 1974.

U77 Records of the Woodhall Cricket Club, Calderbank

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1922-1987

Scope: The archive consists of correspondence, membership cards, team photographs, newspapers and publications.

History: The Woodhall Cricket Club was founded in 1887 by the foreman of Woodhall Quay (William Gilchrist), his sons and various others. Initially they played at Neuk Park, Faskine. Later they moved to Faskine School House Park. In 1898 they moved to Maggie's Haugh, Woodhall Estate, Calderbank, where they have remained ever since. The club was still in existence for its centenary in 1987. Along with Drumpellier Cricket Club in Coatbridge it is the only survivor of a once thriving cricket scene in the district.

U78 Records relating to the Airdrie Angling Club, Airdrie

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1847-1919

Scope: The archive includes minutes of the committee, rules of the club, membership lists, reports of competitions, prizewinner lists and accounts.

History: A club set up in 1847 to protect any liberties or privileges granted to the fishers of the neighbourhood by promotion of responsible behaviour. It also arranged for access to private property (such as the Reservoir at Caldercruix) for its members. Soon it began to arrange fishing competitions. Social evenings were also held regularly. The club was in existence until at least 1919. Many of the town's leading citizens and public figures were members or patrons of the club.

U79 Records of the Drumpellier Cricket Club, Drumpellier

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1871-1937

Scope: This archive consists of club membership cards, a match report and a presentation belt.

History: Drumpellier Cricket Club was officially instituted in 1850 when Sir David Carrick Buchanan of Drumpellier (1825-1904) invited a number of Coatbridge gentlemen, who had recently formed themselves into a cricket club (without a ground), to base their club on a site located on his estate at

Drumpellier. Sir David committed himself to provide the funds for laying out their ground and providing a club professional on the condition that the club was called the Drumpellier Cricket Club. The Club soon became the leading cricket club in the district and a stalwart of the Scottish cricket scene, competing in numerous cup and league competitions over the years. After the closure of Woodhall Cricket Club (in the late 1980s ?) it remains as the only surviving cricket club in the Monklands area.

U8 Records of William Baird & Co Ltd, iron founders, Gartsherrie

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1817 – 1960

Scope: The surviving archive is only a fraction of what would have been created, and comprises: Gartsherrie Works letter books, assorted maps and several series of other papers, relating to Gartsherrie Ironworks, property, mining, farms, works' schools, elections, transport, the Baird family, and other local matters.

History: Alexander Baird was a tenant farmer in Old Monkland who in the early 19th century expanded his interests into operating coal mines, aided by his sons. In 1828, they obtained some land at Gartsherrie, near Coatbridge, for the purpose of building a pig iron manufacturing works. In 1830, five of the sons, William, Alexander, James, Douglas and George formally created the partnership William Baird & Company, under the nominal leadership of William Baird, the eldest son. Henceforth this partnership ran the Baird's industrial concerns. The same year Gartsherrie Ironworks' first blast furnace commenced production. Employing adept and occasionally ruthless business practices in addition to many of the most innovative iron smelting procedures, Gartsherrie soon became the biggest ironworks in Scotland and a world leader during the middle decades of the 19th century. William Baird & Co expanded throughout the century, operating ironworks, coal mines, iron mines, ore terminals both in Scotland and elsewhere.

In the late 1850s and early 1860s the original members of the partnership died or retired and a new partnership took over the running of the company, all close relatives of the Bairds (Alexander Whitelaw, William Weir and David Wallace). In 1878 a third generation took over the partnership (William Weir, James Baird Thorneycroft, William Laird, Robert Angus, John Alexander and Andrew Kirkwood McCosh).

Immediately after the Companies Act 1907 the company was registered as a private limited company. In 1936, it finally became a public limited company.

The declining state of the Scottish iron and steel industry during the first half of the 20th century necessitated many takeovers and amalgamations. In 1939, William Baird & Co Ltd amalgamated with its main customer (a steelmaking concern) the Scottish Iron & Steel Company, to form Bairds Scottish Steel Ltd in order to be able to compete with Collvilles, the only other remaining Scottish iron and steel making concern. The William Baird & Co Ltd name was retained as a holding company.

The company was nationalised with the rest of the Scottish Coal (1947) and steel (1949) industries only to be denationalised as a steel making concern in 1953.

A programme of modernisation of Gartsherrie Ironworks was commenced in the late 1950s but was scarcely completed when the company abandoned all iron and steel making activities in 1967. William Baird & Co Ltd continued to operate diversified into textile, industrial, investment and mining divisions with interests in over 60 companies in 11 countries.

U80 Minute book of the Clarkston and District Literary Association, Clarkston

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1895-1899

Scope: This archive consists of minutes of weekly meetings of the association and minutes of the committee meetings.

History: Clarkston and District Literary Association was founded at Clarkston in 1895. It was an association which met weekly where individual members would give a talk or present a paper on a literary related topic which would thereafter be discussed by the group as a whole. The Association held its meetings in Clarkston Public School. There is a reference in the minute books to the Association as the Clarkston Parish Church Guild Literary Branch, perhaps indicating that it was a church affiliated body. The Association was in existence until at least April 1899.

U81 Photo album of Neilson and Cleland Ltd, iron merchants, Coatbridge

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1950-1960

Scope: The archive consists of photographs of the company's stands at various Royal Highland Shows between 1950 and 1960.

History: Neilson & Cleland Ltd were a firm of general ironmongers, blacksmiths furnishers and iron & steel merchants based in Coatbridge. They regularly took stands at Royal Highland Shows to promote their wares.

U82 Papers relating to John Russell, 1842-1898, partner in mining company, Kilsyth

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1865-1898

Scope: This archive includes boreholes data, J & J Russell copy correspondence, Russell family genealogy, general historical research notes and John Russell Jnr.'s reminiscences of his early years in mining communities of North Lanarkshire and Ayrshire.

History: John Russell Jnr. was born on 18th June 1842 in Carnbroe. In early childhood he moved with his family to Motherwell where his father was a pit manager. His father seemed to change employment quite regularly and the family continued to move during John's childhood, living at New Carnbroe, Kilmarnock, Stevenston, Johnston, Holytown and Airdrie. By the 1860s John Russell Jnr. was a partner in a mining company, J & J Russell, leasing mineral rights at locations in North Lanarkshire and the Kilsyth area. He continued to live in Airdrie until 1876. After short periods at

Cumbernauld and Cambuslang he lived until 1890 in Glasgow. Moving back to Airdrie he lived there until his death in 1898.

U83 Papers relating to James W Anderson, fl. 1838-1894, textile manufacturer, Airdrie

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1894, 1910 ??, 1993 c.

Scope: The manuscript is a miscellany of reminiscences and anecdotes of old Airdrie (many church related). There are also reminiscences of his life in Glasgow and England after he left Airdrie in 1838. Subjects of interest include Zachariah Anderson, the Airdrie Weavers Society, Airdrie in the Jacobite Rebellion, Dr Begg of New Monkland, Airdrie East Chapel, Wellwynd Church, the Cholera of 1832, The Reform Bill, Airdrie Mill, The Gasworks, The Orange Riots of 1837, Funerals, The Radical Time of 1820.

History: James W. Anderson was born in Airdrie, probably in the 1810s or 1820s. Leaving his native town in 1838 he went initially to Glasgow to work in the textile industry. Later on he moved to Birmingham and London. In 1881 he had a Deacon's chain of office made and presented to the Airdrie Weavers Friendly Society. His grandfather Zachariah Anderson had been a founder member and the first Deacon of the society. In 1894 he wrote down his reminiscences of old Airdrie and sent them to the town's provost, a keen enthusiast of local history.

U84 Records relating to the Scottish Old Age Pensions Association, Coatbridge Branch

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1960 c.-1993

Scope: Minutes of the association, and a Constitution of the National Federation.

History: The Coatbridge Branch of Scottish Old Age Pensions Association was founded sometime before May 1981 to campaign on pensioners' issues. It was in existence until at least 1993.

U85 Papers of Archibald J Rose, 1861-1937, solicitor and poet, Airdrie

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1878 p.-1938

Scope: The archive includes reminiscences, anecdotes & essays on old Airdrie and original poetry, all penned by A.J. Rose.

History: Archibald J. Rose was born in 1861 in Airdrie and grew up in the town. As a young man he was a lieutenant in the local company of the 7th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers. Educated in the Law he succeeded to his father's position as Burgh Procurator Fiscal in Airdrie. For a while he was also in partnership with a G.D. Shearer, solicitor. He was married to Miss Kirkwood, the daughter of the proprietor of the Star Hotel in Chapel Street. Although he left Airdrie in 1898 and for many years resided in Gourrock and Glasgow, he retained his connections with Airdrie for the remainder of his

life. He was a regular contributor of articles to the Airdrie & Coatbridge Advertiser on the history of Airdrie and Burgh matters. He was probably best known in the town as a keen amateur poet, producing a book of his poems "Wandering Thoughts and Random Rhymes" in 1922. Sir James Knox called him "Airdrie's Historical Bard". During the 1920s and 1930s he was recognised as the official "Bard" of the Airdrie Burns Club, producing poems for all the club's events. He died in January 1937 and was buried at New Monkland Cemetery on Burn's Anniversary.

U86 Airdrie Lantern Slides

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1880 ?-1930 ?

Scope: The subjects covered include Airdrie street scenes, The Drumpellier archaeological excavation of c.1900, Gartsherrie & other iron ore related sites, Airdrie Good Templars and (mainly unidentified), Airdrie people & groups.

History: A collection of lanternslides kept from many years at Airdrie Library and probably originally collected from numerous sources for Airdrie Museum.

U87 Records relating to Jack's Bank, Airdrie

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1810 c.-1975 c.

Scope: This archive includes a small notebook with financial details, a letter of provenance and some notes by local historian John White.

History: Mr Jack operated a private bank in the nineteenth century. The bank was in present day North Lanarkshire.

U88 Photo album of the Monklands Photographic Society, Airdrie

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1911

Scope: Photographs of street scenes in Airdrie on or about Coronation Day, June 1911.

History: Edward VII died in 1910. His son George V had his Coronation the following year in June. As usual with such occasions there were celebrations (official and unofficial) in towns and villages throughout the country. Airdrie was no exception and amongst other things many of the town's buildings were decorated with bunting, flags and banners. This was recorded by the Monklands Photographic Society.

U89 Minute book of the Committee of Heritors, Cumbernauld

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1771-1848

Scope: Minutes of the committee. Also apparently unrelated funeral expenses from an earlier period.

History: This committee appears to have been an independent body formed to promote and oversee improvements in amenities (especially roads) within the village. The committee was disbanded when the local Parochial Board came into being in the 1840s.

U9 Monklands Map Collection

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1780 c.-1991

Scope: This collection includes: Ordnance Survey maps of assorted scales and dates mostly relating to locations within or including the Monklands area; estate plans and feu maps; mineral maps; touring and tourist maps; geological maps; architectural and engineering plans. The collection includes maps which are certainly of Airdrie Burgh (UA) and of Baird (U8) origin.

History: Maps and plans acquired from various sources.

U90 Records of the Airdrie & District Business and Professional Women's Club, Airdrie

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1952-1996

Scope: The archive includes minutes, correspondence, syllabuses, assorted publications and reports.

History: The Airdrie and District Business And Professional Women's Club was formed as a branch of a nationwide federation dedicated to the promotion of women achieving their full potential in the workplace and in public life. The Airdrie branch was founded in 1952 and was still in existence in 1996.

U91 Scrapbook of Rosemary Marshall, fl. 1931-1959, Airdrie

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1885 ?-1959

Scope: One scrap book or album of family photographs and memorabilia.

History: Ms. Marshall was born around 1931, probably in Airdrie. She attended Glasgow University from 1948 to 1951.

U92 Photo album of the Mackenzie family, Airdrie

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1887 c.-1934 a

Scope: Album of photographs with some postcards and cuttings. Subjects include the Mackenzie family, their friends & relations, Airdrie Highland Association and World War One.

History: James and Mary Mackenzie lived in Hallcraig Street in Airdrie. James appears to have been employed at some time by the Airdrie [and Coatbridge] Advertiser. In his youth he was a member of the Airdrie Company of the 7th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers. He was heavily involved with the Airdrie Highland Association and the Airdrie Highland Games. His daughters were accomplished medal winning Highland dancers. During the First World War James Mackenzie was involved with the Monklands Patriotic Society. James Mackenzie probably died sometime after 1932.

U93 Records relating to the Whifflet Homing Society, pigeon fanciers' club, Whifflet

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1914-1944

Scope: The archive includes a racebook, correspondence, maps, a velocity indicator and a book on pigeons in World War 2. Also some papers of the Coatbridge Premier Flying Club.

History: A homing pigeon fancier's club in operation in Whifflet on the south side of Coatbridge during a period of at least six years (1938 - 1944). Another homing pigeon club, the Coatbridge Premier Flying Club was in operation in the town in the 1960s.

U94 Records of the Listed Buildings Project, Monklands

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1985-1988

Scope: Building Survey & Record forms, correspondence, research material & notes, exhibition material, listings and indexes.

History: The Listed Buildings Project, Monklands was a Community Programme Agency project researching buildings of architectural and historical significance in the Monklands, possibly with a view to having them listed. The Community Programme Agency was a National Government funded scheme with the joint aim of providing work experience for the medium to long term unemployed and running local community based projects which might not otherwise have come to fruition.

U95 Records of the Glenboig Union Fireclay Co Ltd, brick manufacturers, Glenboig

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1883 – 1963

Scope: The archive includes shareholder registers, production figures, accounts, records of industrial accidents and shareholders' minutes. All series are incomplete. Most of the archive relates to the companies prior to their purchase by General Refractories in 1936.

History: The Glenboig Union Fireclay Co. Ltd was founded by James Dunnachie & partners by the amalgamation of the "Old Works" and the "Star Works" in Glenboig. The company specialised in the production of refractory ceramic goods (e.g. furnace lining bricks and pipework) for the iron and steel industry which was flourishing in numerous nearby large industrial towns. By expansion and/or take-overs the company went on to operate several other works, viz.: Cumbernauld Fireclay Works

& Mine (c.1882); Gartcosh Works (1890); Castlecary Fireclay Co. Ltd (1919 ?); Faskine & Palacerigg Bricks & Coal Ltd (1919 ?); George Turnbull & Co. Ltd - Bonnymuir and Dykehead Works (1919 ?).

The Glenboig Union Fireclay Co. Ltd was purchased by General Refractories Ltd of Sheffield in 1936 which in turn became G.R. Stein Refractories Ltd in 1967. The "Old Works" in Glenboig closed in 1958 and were demolished by 1965. The "Star Works" closed sometime after 1967.

U96 Photographs of George Hutton, fl. 20th century, Airdrie

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1902 ?-1939

Scope: 12 copy prints of: works vans (several of the Coatbridge Co-op van); and family groups.

History: A collection of family photographs, brought together by George Hutton. These were lent for copying to North Lanarkshire Council in 1998.

U97 Records relating to The Airdrie Experiment, Discovering Airdrie and The Book of Airdrie

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1949-1956

Scope: The archive includes minutes, reports, correspondence, newspaper cuttings and photographs, relating (i) the Airdrie Experiment; (ii) Discovering Airdrie; (iii) The Book Of Airdrie.

History: A project in "community self-examination and portrayal" initiated by the a Government body, the Bureau Of Current Affairs. Begun in 1949, the project culminated in October 1950 with the "Discovering Airdrie" exhibition at the Sir John Wilson Town Hall, Airdrie and eventually resulted in the publication of "The Book Of Airdrie" in 1953.

U98 Photographs and lantern slides of the Drumpellier Crannog Excavation

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1931-1932

Scope: Lantern slide photographs of the excavation; mounted photographs.

History: A hitherto unknown "crannog" (artificial-island dwelling) was uncovered during operations in 1931/1932 to increase the depth of Lochend Loch, at Drumpellier, north-west of Coatbridge. A hurried archaeological excavation carried out on part of the site revealed evidence of foundations that had supported a dwelling place, probably circular in plan with its walls supported by a framework of wooden posts. This archive was created during the excavation of the site.

U99 Records of the Monklands Art Club, Airdrie

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1948-1969

Scope: Minutes of committee meetings, membership cards, invites, catalogues and newspaper cuttings.

History: Monklands Art Club was formed in 1948 at the instigation of the Airdrie Museum Committee as a result of the interest created by recent art exhibitions in the museum. The purpose of the Club was to provide lectures and opportunities for practical work for its amateur artist members and to arrange regular exhibitions of work. The Club was still running in 2002.

UA Records of the Burgh of Airdrie

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1760 c.-1975

Scope: The bulk of the Burgh Archives were generated by the Town Clerk (see "Arrangement" below), and these cover minute books, Burgh Committee and Joint Committee records, Chartularies, Police Records, Library Records, Letter Books, Voters' Rolls and Parochial Board Records.

History: The Burgh Chamberlain's records include Abstracts of Account, Valuation Rolls, and other financial records. The Dean of Guild Records are still with the planning Department in Coatbridge. The Health Department includes the records of the Medical Officer of Health and those of the Sanitary Inspector.

The Burgh minute books are complete for 1821 - 1975, other records are more patchy, but coverage of the period 1890 - 1930 is particularly full.

The Papers also include some material which might have been listed elsewhere or as a separate fonds, such as the Papers of the Airdrie & Coatbridge Water Company (UA 1/06/2...) and the Airdrie and Coatbridge Tramways (UA 1/06/3...), and the Airdrie Library Committee (UA 1/10...). All these bodies started as autonomous, but were later absorbed by the Burgh or by the Burgh and other bodies. In 1695, an Act of Parliament in favour of Robert Hamilton of Airdrie permitted the holding of four fairs a year and a weekly market at Airdrie. Airdrie was created a burgh of barony in 1821, one of the last to be chartered, the superior being Aitchieson of Rochsolloch and Airdrie (Erection of Town of Airdrie into a Burgh of Barony Act 1821). By the Representation of the People (Scotland) Act 1832 it and four other burghs were combined within the Falkirk District of Burghs to elect an MP. As a consequence of that, the passage of the Parliamentary Burghs (Scotland) Act 1833 permitted the burgh to elect 12 Councillors including a Provost who would administer the town's affairs. The town grew rapidly, mostly because of the opening up of seams of coal and ironstone and proximity to markets in the west of Scotland, and was made a police burgh under the Airdrie Police & Municipal Act 1849. In 1868, it adopted the General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Act 1862. Under the Act the administration of the burgh was to be carried out by police commissioners who were responsible for the cleansing, lighting, policing and public health of the burgh. Its population was 13,488 in 1871. Under the Town Councils (Scotland) Act 1900 the police commissioners were replaced by Airdrie Town Council in January 1901. The size and scope of the burgh was also altered by various extension acts up to the 1950s. Its population was 37,740 in 1971. Airdrie Town Council was abolished in 1975 under the Local Government (Scotland) Act. It joined with Coatbridge Burgh and part of Lanark County to form Monklands District Council, one of the District Councils within Strathclyde Region.

UB Records of the Burgh of Cumbernauld

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1968 – 1975

Scope: Council Minutes 1968-1975, Dean of Guild records (unlisted), an audio cassette "Freedom Of The Burgh: A recording of the presentation to Dr C. M. Grieve by Cumbernauld Hi Fi Club" 1975.

History: The village of Cumbernauld, North Lanarkshire, Scotland, has been in existence since Medieval times. It probably originated as an ancillary habitation serving the adjacent Cumbernauld Parish Church and the nearby Cumbernauld Castle.

In the early 1950s the Scottish Office were searching for suitable locations for more New Towns to take the continuing overspill from the Glasgow conurbation. The central location of the insolvent Cumbernauld Estate being considered most advantageous led to that estate being obtained by compulsory purchase order in 1955. In 1956, construction work started on Cumbernauld New Town. By the 1960s several neighbourhoods had been built up, housing tens of thousands of people and totally engulfing the old village.

By 1968, Cumbernauld had achieved the required size and importance to be granted Burgh status. The Town Council of the Burgh of Cumbernauld took over certain responsibilities of the County Councils of Dumbarton and Lanark.

The Burgh of Cumbernauld was abolished in 1975 under the terms of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1973. Its powers were assumed by Strathclyde Regional Council and Cumbernauld & Kilsyth District Council. These in turn were replaced by North Lanarkshire Council in 1996 under the terms of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1994.

UC Records of the Burgh of Coatbridge

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1841 – 1975

Scope: The Archives of the Burgh of Coatbridge comprise the papers of the Clerk's Department,, the Chamberlains Department, Sanitary Inspector's Department, Town Planning Department, Public Health Department, the papers of the Old Monkland Parochial Board, and the Chief Constable's Records.

History: Coatbridge, in present day North Lanarkshire, was finally erected into a police burgh by the Coatbridge Burgh Act 1885, having by then grown into what was said to be "the largest village in Scotland". Its population was 24,812 in 1881. It had attempted in 1866-1867 without success to adopt the General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Act 1862. The 1885 Act granted it all the privileges of a non-parliamentary Royal Burgh. The town's fortunes were based on employment provided by ironworks (including the huge Gartsherrie Ironworks) and collieries. Coatbridge Town Council's powers were defined by the Town Councils (Scotland) Act 1900. The size and scope of the burgh was also altered by various extension acts up to the 1950s. Its population in 1971 was 52,145. Coatbridge Town Council was abolished in 1975 under the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973. It

joined with Airdrie Burgh and part of Lanark County to form Monklands District Council, one of the District Councils within Strathclyde Region.

UCD Records of the County of Dunbarton

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1964-1975

Scope: A collection of building warrant plans.

History: Dunbarton County Council was established by the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict., c.50). County Councils were made up of elected councillors and took over powers from the commissioners of supply, county road trusts and local authorities set up under the Diseases of Animals' Acts. They also took over some administrative responsibilities of the justices of the peace but not their licensing or judicial powers. The responsibilities of the commissioners of supply for police matters were transferred to standing joint committees made up of commissioners of supply and county councillors. Parochial boards that had been responsible for duties under the Public Health Acts had such powers transferred to district committees of county councils. The 1889 Act made it compulsory for county councils to appoint full time county medical officers of health and sanitary inspectors. Further reform of county councils came in the local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929 (19 & 20 Geo V, c.25). The 1929 Act changed some of the functions of county councils and set up a system of district councils which had certain functions assigned to them by the county council. Stirling County Council was abolished, with all other county councils, in 1975 by the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1973 (c.65). The powers of Dumbarton County Council were transferred to Strathclyde Regional Council and various district councils, including Cumbernauld & Kilsyth District.

UD Records of Cumbernauld and Kilsyth District Council, local government, Scotland

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1973 – 1996

Scope: District Council Minutes; Accounts; Committee Minutes; Listed building and site files; Reports; Correspondence; Building warrant applications

History: District councils in Scotland were established under the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 (c.65). They were quite distinct from the district councils which had existed from 1930 to 1975. The Act established a two-tier system of local government with nine regional councils and 53 district councils. Three islands councils (Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles) performed the functions of district and regional councils. District councils were elected in 1974 and acted as shadow authorities until May 1975, when they assumed their full powers. Their main responsibilities were: district courts (under the District Courts (Scotland) Act 1975, c.20), building control, burial and cremation, cleansing, conservation areas, countryside (some regional responsibility), development control, environmental health, housing, leisure and recreation, libraries, licensing, local planning, museums and art galleries (with the regional council), parks and tourism. The regional authority for the area of Cumbernauld and Kilsyth District Council was Strathclyde Regional Council. The District included the

towns and villages of Kilsyth, Cumbernauld, Croy, Dullatur, Luggiebank, Queenzieburn and Banton. Cumbernauld and Kilsyth District Council and Strathclyde Regional Council were abolished in 1996. The District was absorbed into the new unitary authority of North Lanarkshire Council (Local Government etc (Scotland) Act 1994, c.39).

UE1 Kilsyth Academy, Secondary School, Kilsyth, North Lanarkshire, Scotland, United Kingdom

Date(s) of Creation of Material: c.1885-2007

Scope: This collection contains: log books, 1934 – 2001; admissions and lefts registers, 1944 – 1988; annual returns and reports, 1881 – 1997; records concerning teaching and assessment, 19th century – 1967; records about the building, 1958 – 1997; photographs, 19th century - 21st century; school publications and circulars, 1917 – 2007; records of school clubs and societies, 1950 – 2002; records of Kilsyth Academy Former Pupils' Association, 20th century; newspaper cuttings, 1980 – 2007; historical notes, 20th century.

Not contained in this collection are: log books, 1896-1933; admissions registers, 1873-1944; records of Kilsyth Burgh School Board and Kilsyth School Management Committee, 1873-1975

History: Kilsyth Academy, North Lanarkshire, Scotland, was set up in 1874 as an 'all-through' school for the residents of the Kilsyth area. Building on the Craigends site started in this year and the school opened in 1876. In 1883 it joined with Burngreen School to become Kilsyth Burgh Academy and in 1899 the Shuttle Street block was added. As the school grew this site was no longer fit for purpose and Basil Spence was chosen to design a new building at Balmalloch. Construction began in 1939 but was stopped because of the war and did not start again until 1946 with a design modified by new utility regulations. Pupils began to move to the modern building in 1952, by 1953 all secondary pupils were at the site and Kilsyth Burgh Academy divided into Kilsyth Primary School and Kilsyth Academy. The building was officially opened in 1954. In 1964 a new wing was built and there was another extension in 1999. In 2000 the school hosted an episode of the BBC's Question Time and was visited by Prime Minister Tony Blair and First Minister Donald Dewar. The building was refurbished in 2006 and the school was still in existence in 2014.

The school's motto was 'spe expecto' (I await with hope) and the crest depicted; a Bible, crossed swords representing the battle that took place in Kilsyth in 1645, crossed shuttles representing the once prominent weaving industry and a miner's lamp to represent coal mining.

As well as teaching the school held many extra-curricular activities. These included an annual 'Crazy Day' to raise money for charity, environment weeks where students focused on environmental issues and visited local wildlife spots and science days when speakers would come to talk to the students. Students also frequently published newspapers and magazines, including a special magazine for their jubilee.

UE2 Newmains Primary School, Newmains, North Lanarkshire, Scotland

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1892 – 2008

Scope: School log books 1894-1903 & 1988-1991; School roll registers 1892-1968 & 1975-1989; Book containing weekly subject marks and class positions (1968-1973); Folder entitled 'Children of the Centenary' (2008)

History: Newmains Primary School, in its current state was built in 1908 and was used as a combined primary and junior secondary school until 1970. Prior to 1908, the school was part of 'Newmains Coltness Iron Works School'. As Newmains, North Lanarkshire was a largely industrial area, mainly inhabited by miners and ironworkers, the school itself was owned and maintained by the Coltness Ironworks Company and it educated over 600 children. The subjects taught reflected society at this time and included subjects such as Practical Cooking for girls and Mining for boys. The school was praised in a HMI report in 1894-95 for its teaching of sewing in "a superior manner". From the years 1908-1970, the school operated as a combined primary and junior secondary school. The school operated as a solely primary school until 1998, when a nursery class was introduced. As a result, the school now welcomes children from the ages of 3 to 12. Today, the school is a non-denominational and coeducational establishment that continues to serve the child population of Newmains. The school's ethos is reflected in the school motto which is "trying our very best to ensure everyone achieves success". The school celebrated its centenary in 2008 and marked the occasion with a collection of the 'Children of the Centenary's' (current pupils) favourite aspects of school.

UJ Records of the Burgh of Motherwell and Wishaw

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1854-1975

Scope: This archive includes the various Burghs' council & committee minutes, reports, Dean of Guild books & plans, Police Court books & registers, Licensing Court registers, various Parish Council items, Town Clerk's Office "Subject Files", other assorted Town Clerk's Office papers, Burgh accounts, Burgh Medical Officer of Health papers and Engineer/Surveyor's Department papers.

History: Subsequent to a petition of 57 Wishaw householders in December 1854 the town was raised to the status of a police burgh in 1855, when it adopted the Police of Towns (Scotland) Act 1850 (13 & 14 Vict., c.33). Its population in 1851 was 3271. In 1866 it adopted the General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Act 1862 (25 & 26 Vict., c.101). Coal-mining and weaving were important sources of employment. Iron and steel-works were also in the vicinity. Its population rose rapidly in the late 19th century, partly because in 1873-74 the burgh successfully sought the inclusion within its bounds of four neighbouring villages. Motherwell adopted the General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Act 1862 (25 & 26 Vict., c.101) in 1865. The administration of the burgh was to be carried out by police commissioners who were responsible for the cleansing, lighting, policing and public health of the burgh. The population was 2925 in 1861, and increased rapidly in the late 19th century, as the mineral industries expanded. As with Wishaw, collieries and ironworks were important sources of employment. Under the Town Councils (Scotland) Act 1900 (63 & 64 Vict., c.49) the police commissioners were replaced by Motherwell Town Council and Wishaw Town Council in January 1901. In 1920 the two burghs were amalgamated to create the Burgh of Motherwell and Wishaw (10 & 11 Geo. V, ch. xli). Its population in 1971 was 73,658, with the nearby Ravenscraig steelworks

being a major employer. Motherwell and Wishaw Town Council was abolished in 1975 under the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 (c.65). Its powers were assumed by Motherwell District Council and Strathclyde Regional Council.

UK Records of the Burgh of Kilsyth

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1826-1975

Scope: This archive includes Burgh minutes, heritors' minutes, school board minutes, letter books, Dean of Guild Court warrants and plans, fines books, a burgess roll book, press clippings books and assorted other minute books.

History: Kilsyth was created a burgh of barony in 1620 by charter from King James VI (1566-1625), its superior then being the Livingstons of Kilsyth, later succeeded by the Edmonstones of Duntreath. Because the burgh of barony had lapsed into disuse, the grant of the status of burgh of barony was renewed by King George IV by charter in favour of Sir Archibald Edmonstone of Duntreath, 3rd Bt (1795-1821), of 7 August 1826. On this occasion Kilsyth was made an independent burgh of barony, thus according with the abolition of heritable jurisdictions in Scotland in 1747, saving Sir Archibald's right to feu-fermes and casualties. The charter provided for the election of magistrates and councillors, who could make bye-laws for good governance of the burgh, a weekly market and two fairs per year. In 1840, Kilsyth adopted the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act 1833 under which a Town Council was elected to administer its affairs, but it appears that the powers lapsed by the late 1850s. Textile mills and collieries provided much local employment. In 1877, it adopted the General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Act 1862 under which the administration of the burgh was to be carried out by police commissioners who were responsible for the cleansing, lighting, policing and public health of the burgh. Its population in 1881 was 5,405. Under the Town Councils (Scotland) Act 1900 the police commissioners were replaced by Kilsyth Town Council in January 1901. Its population was 10,165 in 1971. The Town Council was abolished in 1975 under the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973. Although the burgh lay within Stirlingshire, its powers were assumed by Cumbernauld & Kilsyth District Council and Strathclyde Regional Council.

UL Records of the County of Lanark

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1889-1975

Scope: Minute Books, 1907-1923; Microfilm Plans, 1930s-1980s; Annual Reports of County Medical Officer, 1952-1969; Minutes of County Council, 1967-1975; Abstracts of Public Accounts, 1881-1886; School Records 1870s-1980s; Warrant Plans, 1930s-1960s; Sixth District Council Minutes, 1930-1975; Sixth District Area Relief Committee, 1935-1945; Seventh District Council Minutes, 1930-1942; Correspondence Files, 1950s-1970s; Clothing and Boot Registers, 1930-1951; District of Middle Ward Minute Books, 1911-1913; Ninth District Council Minutes, 1931-1975; Ninth District Council Schedules, 1930-1946; Glenboig Scroll Police Court Book, 1902-1910

History: Lanarkshire County Council was elected under the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1889 (52 & 53 Vict., c.50). It inherited almost all the functions of commissioners of supply, those of county

road trusts (and their predecessor highway authorities), and those under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts. It also assumed some of the administrative powers of justices of the peace, but not their licensing or judicial functions. Under the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1929 (19 & 20 Geo. V, c.25) it inherited the functions of the former standing joint committees, commissioners of supply, parish councils (and their predecessors the parochial boards), district boards of control (and their predecessors the district lunacy boards), education authorities (and their predecessors the school boards) and other bodies. Some functions under the 1929 Act were transferred to the County Council only in the landward area, others only in the landward area and in small burghs. The 1929 Act also required county councils to draw up a scheme of district councils, to be composed partly of directly elected district councillors and partly of the county councillors from electoral divisions within the district. District councils had various responsibilities delegated to them by the county council under a scheme of delegation. These might include the letting of houses, the upkeep of cemeteries and until 1948 the poor law. They also administered special districts or committees responsible for certain functions such as scavenging or water supply, financed by additional rates. County councils and district councils were abolished in 1975 and their powers transferred to regional, islands and district councils (Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973, c.65). The successor authorities to Lanarkshire County Council were Strathclyde Regional Council and the District Councils of Glasgow and Strathkelvin (for parts of their areas only), Motherwell, Hamilton, East Kilbride, Monklands and Lanark (later Clydesdale). The headquarters of the County Council in Hamilton became the offices of Lanark Sub-Region of the Regional Council.

The Sixth District Council of Lanarkshire covered the parish of Bothwell. The Local Government (Scotland) Act 1929 (19 & 20 Geo. V, c.25) required county councils to draw up a scheme of district councils, to be composed partly of directly elected district councillors and partly of the county councillors from electoral divisions within the district. District councils had various responsibilities delegated to them by the county council under a scheme of delegation. These might include the letting of houses, the upkeep of cemeteries and until 1948 the poor law. District councils also administered special districts or committees responsible for certain functions such as scavenging or water supply, financed by additional rates. District councils were abolished in 1975 by the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 (c.65).

The Ninth District Council of Lanarkshire covered the parishes of Cadder, Old Monkland, New Monkland and a small part of the parish of Shotts. The Local Government (Scotland) Act 1929 (19 & 20 Geo. V, c.25) required county councils to draw up a scheme of district councils, to be composed partly of directly elected district councillors and partly of the county councillors from electoral divisions within the district. District councils had various responsibilities delegated to them by the county council under a scheme of delegation. These might include the letting of houses, the upkeep of cemeteries and until 1948 the poor law. District councils also administered special districts or committees responsible for certain functions such as scavenging or water supply, financed by additional rates. District councils were abolished in 1975 by the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 (c.65).

ULIB Archives Library

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 19th-21st Centuries

Scope: Collection of publications to supplement research of the North Lanarkshire Archives Collections.

UM Records of Motherwell District Council, local government, Scotland

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1974 – 1982

Scope: Abstracts of Accounts 1976 - 1979; Reform of Local Government publications 1974; Indices to Council Minutes 1974 - 1977; Indices to Committee Minutes 1976 - 1979; Local Plans 1978 - 1982; Correspondence 1974 - 1976; Maps and Plans n.d.

History: District councils in Scotland were established under the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 (c.65). They were quite distinct from the district councils which had existed from 1930 to 1975. The Act established a two-tier system of local government with nine regional councils and 53 district councils. Three islands councils (Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles) performed the functions of district and regional councils. District councils were elected in 1974 and acted as shadow authorities until May 1975, when they assumed their full powers. Their main responsibilities were: district courts (under the District Courts (Scotland) Act 1975, c.20), building control, burial and cremation, cleansing, conservation areas, countryside (some regional responsibility), development control, environmental health, housing, leisure and recreation, libraries, licensing, local planning, museums and art galleries (with the regional council), parks and tourism. The regional authority for the area of Motherwell District Council was Strathclyde Regional Council. The District included the towns and villages of Tannochside, Viewpark, Mossend, Bellshill, New Stevenston, Newarthill and Carfin (Northern Area), Motherwell, Cragneuk and Netherton (Central Area) and Wishaw, Overtown, Dykehead and Harthill (Eastern Area). Motherwell District Council and Strathclyde Regional Council were abolished in 1996. The District was absorbed into the new unitary authority of North Lanarkshire Council (Local Government etc (Scotland) Act 1994, c.39).

UMK Records of Monklands District Council, local government, Scotland

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1948 – 1996

Scope: Council minutes; Abstracts of Accounts; Magistrates Court Books; Community Council papers; Community Centre files; Planning and Building Control files

History: District councils in Scotland were established under the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 (c.65). They were quite distinct from the district councils which had existed from 1930 to 1975. The Act established a two-tier system of local government with nine regional councils and 53 district councils. Three islands councils (Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles) performed the functions of district and regional councils. District councils were elected in 1974 and acted as shadow authorities until May 1975, when they assumed their full powers. Their main responsibilities were: district courts (under the District Courts (Scotland) Act 1975, c.20), building control, burial and cremation, cleansing, conservation areas, countryside (some regional responsibility), development control, environmental health, housing, leisure and recreation, libraries, licensing, local planning, museums and art galleries (with the regional council), parks and tourism. The regional authority for the area of

Monklands District Council was Strathclyde Regional Council. The District included the towns and villages of Airdrie, Coatbridge, Plains, Caldercruix, Glenmavis, Greengairs, Chapelhall and Calderbank. Monklands District Council and Strathclyde Regional Council were abolished in 1996. The District was absorbed into the new unitary authority of North Lanarkshire Council (Local Government etc (Scotland) Act 1994, c.39).

US Records of the Stirling County Council and related records

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1873 – 1975

Scope: Stirling County educational and parochial records, relating to Kilsyth.

History: Stirling County Council was an elected body established by the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1889 (52 & 53 Vict., c. 50). County Councils inherited almost all the functions of commissioners of supply, and those of county road trusts and local authorities set up under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts. They also took over some administrative powers from the justices of the peace, but not their licensing or judicial functions. The responsibilities of the commissioners of supply for police matters were transferred to standing joint committees made up of commissioners of supply and county councillors. County councils were required to appoint full-time county medical officers of health and sanitary inspectors, and the local public health functions of parochial boards in landward areas were transferred to district committees of the county councils. The Local Government (Scotland) Act 1929 (19 & 20 Geo. V, c.25) abolished district committees, standing joint committees, commissioners of supply, parish councils, education authorities and other bodies, and transferred all or most of their functions to county councils. The main impact was in the areas of the poor law and education. County councils were now responsible for education everywhere except in the four counties of cities, and for the poor law and public health except in the counties of cities and large burghs. The act also required the councils to prepare a scheme for coverage of their areas by district councils which might have certain functions delegated to them by the county council. County councils were abolished in 1975 and their powers transferred to regional, islands and district councils (Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973, c.65). The majority of the former Stirling County Council area was incorporated within Central Regional Council, the remainder coming under Strathclyde Regional Council.

UST Records of Strathclyde Regional Council, local government, Scotland

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1974 – 1996

Scope: Minutes; valuation rolls; electoral rolls; civil defence files; school council files; teachers' record cards; industrial development files. The main records of Strathclyde Regional Council are held by Glasgow City Archives. However, some duplicate records and some records which relate to the current North Lanarkshire Council area are held in North Lanarkshire.

History: Strathclyde Regional Council was one of nine regional councils created by the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 and came into operation in May 1975. A two-tier system of local government was instituted with regional councils responsible for functions including Regions had

responsibility for education, social work, roads and road safety, public transport, careers service, highways lighting, trading standards, weights and measures, water and sewerage, flood prevention, coast protection, fire services, police services, civil defence, diseases of animals, strategic planning, industrial promotion, valuations and rating, electoral registration, registration of births, marriages and deaths, and industrial development (in co-operation with Districts).

Strathclyde Regional Council covered the whole of the former counties of Ayrshire, Bute, Dunbartonshire, Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire, almost all of Argyllshire, part of Stirlingshire and the whole of Glasgow City. Regional councils were abolished by the Local Government etc. (Scotland) Act 1994 (c.39). They were replaced in 1996 by a single-tier local government structure.

UT Records of the Cumbernauld Development Corporation

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1677-2000

Scope: Statutory Instruments 1950s-1980s; New Town Acts Reports 1956-1985; Corporation Meetings (Minutes and Related Papers) 1956-1997; Annual Reports 1987-1996; Annual Accounts 1956-1996; Legal and General Purposes Committee Minutes and Papers 1958-1972; Finance Committee Minutes and Papers 1957-1972; Housing Committee Minutes and Papers 1957-1972; Industry Committee Minutes and Papers 1957-1972; Contract Ledgers 1957-1986; Register of Tenders 1957-1996; Property Records 1677-1995; Architectural Plans and Drawings 1956-1995; Planning Proposals 1958-1962; Planning Research Files 1960s-1980s; Reports and Papers regarding the Strathclyde Structure Plan and other Plans 1974-1991; Statistical Trends and Profiles 1972-1996; Marketing Reports and Publications 1960s-1990s; Photographs 1950s-1990s; Videos 1950s-1990s; News-cutting Books 1970-1985; Historical Notes 1970s-1990s

History: The New Towns Act, 1946 allowed the UK Government to designate areas as new towns, removing them from local authority control and passing development control functions to a Development Corporation. In Scotland these Development Corporations were accountable to the Secretary of State for Scotland.

New towns in Scotland were seen as an answer to increasing urban congestion and declining housing conditions in the inner cities. In 1946, the Clyde Valley Planning Advisory Committee found that 36% of Scotland's population was concentrated in the Clyde Valley, 22% or 1,127,948 of it living in Glasgow alone. The Committee thus recommended the enlargement of certain small towns and the building of new ones to relieve the congestion.

East Kilbride was begun in 1947, but this would only partially meet the overspill needs. A total of five new towns were designated in Scotland: East Kilbride in 1947, Glenrothes in 1948, Cumbernauld in 1956, Livingston in 1962, and Irvine in 1966.

In 1954, the Clyde Valley Planning Advisory Committee recommended that a new town for 50,000 should be built at Cumbernauld. The central location of the insolvent Cumbernauld Estate was considered most advantageous in order to absorb the population overflow for Glasgow and led to the estate being obtained from the Burns Family by compulsory purchase order issued by the Scottish Office in 1955.

Cumbernauld New Town was designated in an area of 1,650 hectares and included the villages of Cumbernauld and Condorrat with their original population of circa 2,000. The original target population of 50,000 was increased to 70,000 in 1960 and the designated area later expanded to a total of 3,152 hectares.

In 1956, construction work started on Cumbernauld New Town with the ceremony of cutting the first sod of the town taking place on 28 June 1957. The first housing development, Kildrum 1, was completed in 1958. Building work was carried out at different housing estates simultaneously and the new Town Centre, which was opened by Princess Margaret on 18 May 1967, was also built at the same time.

In the 1970s, the primary role of new towns in Scotland shifted from overspill to that of centres of economic growths and the town attracted a variety of businesses and industries.

The Cumbernauld Development Corporation, which had overseen the planning and development of the New Town, was wound up in 1996 and Cumbernauld was integrated in the new local authority of North Lanarkshire. By that time the population of the town was over 51,000.

LK30 Records of Bellshill Maternity Hospital, Bellshill, North Lanarkshire, Scotland

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1924 – 1962

Scope: Registers 1924-1962; Case sheets 1930-1954; Report Books 1939-1943; Medal Post-1950

History: The original hospital was built by the Bothwell Parochial Board in the 1870s and became the property of the County of Lanark in 1899 when it consisted of two eight bed wards and administrative accommodation. In the early years (1892-1898), the hospital was used for various infectious diseases such as enteric fever, typhus fever and smallpox. When smallpox assumed endemic proportions in 1899, Bellshill became specially devoted to the treatment of patients suffering from the disease, dealing not only with cases occurring in the middle, upper and lower Wards of the County, but also with those occurring in the Lanarkshire Burgh areas. During the First World War, the hospital was utilised for discharged disabled soldiers.

The County of Lanark Maternity Hospital at Bellshill was the first of its kind in Lanarkshire, complicated cases having previously been sent to Glasgow. The hospital began its functions in 1917 by admitting infants under 5 years of age under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme and two years later a few beds were set aside for confinements and there were 40 cots for children. The total staff included a matron, with general training, four probationers with three of a domestic staff and a boiler-fireman-gardener. The treatment of so many children with so few experienced nurses was therefore difficult and unsatisfactory. By the end of 1920, the domestic department has a complement of seven and the outdoor boiler and ground attendants numbered three.

Admissions to the hospital continued to increase therefore more accommodation had to be provided. In 1923, a nurses' home was erected and Pavilions 4 & 5 were built in 1932 to meet demands for additional needs.

From 1917, the Institution was under the care of Dr J T Dick who attended to the children. Any confinements that occurred in the year 1918 were attended by the matron, Miss Crawford and any complications were dealt with by the local medical probationers in Bellshill. From April 1919, Dr Thompson took charge of the hospital and in 1920 Professor Cameron was appointed as Consultant to deal with any difficult cases. The number of assistants increased from then onwards. In 1921 the training of pupil midwives began.

With the introduction of the NHS in 1948, the hospital came under the control of the Board of Management for Coatbridge, Airdrie and District Hospitals. At this time, the need for a new hospital was recognised and discussion and planning proceeded over a long period. A scheme was first drawn up for the building of a new nurses' home and a training school. This section of the major development of the hospital was opened on 16th October 1958 and immediately thereafter the former nurses' home was adapted to provide temporarily, 30 additional ante-natal beds. The new hospital block which was officially opened on 2nd July 1962, provided 132 beds and 56 paediatric cots together with ancillary accommodation such as theatres, delivery rooms, x-ray facilities, kitchen, dining room, central sterile supply department and offices. A new boiler house was built simultaneously with the erection of the new hospital block.

An Isolation and Abortion Unit of 26 beds, dispensary, laboratory, and mortuary, stored and residential accommodation for medical staff remained in the old buildings with the intention being to provide a new unit nearer the new hospital block to bring those departments together under one roof. With the reorganisation of the NHS in 1974 the hospital passed to the control of the Monklands/Cumbernauld District of Lanarkshire Health Board.

LK31 Records of Calderbank House Hospital, Baillieston, Glasgow, Scotland

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1938 – 1954

Scope: Registers 1948-1954; Case Books 1938-1954

History: Calderbank House, a country mansion near Baillieston, was purchased by the District Committee of the Middle Ward of Lanarkshire on 30th April 1919. It was opened as a maternity and child welfare home during the following year and was extended in 1929. Calderbank House, which functioned as an annexe of Bellshill Maternity Hospital, was regarded by the time of the 1945 Scottish Hospitals Survey as only a temporary measure, with a possible future as a children's home. In May 1964 the House was closed because of staff shortages. Two months later the Board of Management decided that it should re-open as an independent General Practitioner Maternity Unit, an event which occurred on 1st December 1964.

LK35 Records of Bellshill Tuberculosis Dispensary, Bellshill, North Lanarkshire, Scotland

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1933 – 1963

Scope: Registers 1933-1963; Patient Case Notes 1951-1961

The dispensary was located at 96 Main Street, Bellshill, Lanarkshire and was maintained by Lanark County Council.

LK9 Records of Alexander Hospital, Coatbridge, North Lanarkshire, Scotland

Date(s) of Creation of Material: 1899 – 1976

Scope: Annual Reports 1903-1948; Registers 1899-1976; Ward Journals 1899-1947

History: John Alexander, Esq. an ironmaster from Gartsherrie and first provost of the Burgh of Coatbridge, bequeathed £30,000 to build and endow a hospital for the treatment of non-infectious diseases and surgical cases from the Parishes of Old Monkland, New Monkland and Shotts. The hospital opened on April 1st 1899 and had 20 beds in three wards. The four medical staff were on duty for a three month period in rotation.

In 1905 x-ray apparatus was installed. In 1925 a new ward, nurses' quarters and operating theatre were added. A wireless system was installed in 1936. In 1948, with the advent of the NHS, the hospital passed to the administrative control of the Board of Management for Coatbridge, Airdrie and District Hospitals. In 1954, an out-patient department was opened by Mr Pollock-Smith, Chairman of the Board of Management. A G.P Maternity Unit was added in 1962.

In 1974 with the reorganisation of the Health Service, the hospital was passed to the control of the Monklands/Cumbernauld District of Lanarkshire Health Board. In February 1977 the clinics and x-ray department were transferred to Monklands District General Hospital. The wards closed in 1978.