

Mining The Lothians

Transactions include brief accounts of the activities of member societies.

Mining the Lothians Stenlake Publishing

This is based on our 592-page Adventure Guide to Scotland, but it zeroes in on Edinburgh and the Lothians. Also includes an extensive introductory section on Scotland as a whole. Comprehensive background information - history, culture, geography and climate - gives you a solid knowledge of each destination and its people. Regional chapters take you on an introductory tour, with stops at museums, historic sites and local attractions. Places to stay and eat; transportation to, from and around your destination; practical concerns; tourism contacts - it's all here! Detailed regional and town maps feature walking and driving tours. Then come the adventures - fishing, canoeing, hiking, rafting and more. Includes extensive lists of recommended outfitters, with all contact details - e-mail, website, phone number and location. The definitive guide to every aspect of Edinburgh & the Lothians - the legends, the clans, the castles and romantic hotels, the Highland games and, of course, the whiskey. This long-time Scotland resident takes us to every site you will want to see.

Originally published in 1977, at a time when Scottish affairs were in a state of flux as the debate over political devolution and self-government was pursued, this book deals with key features of Scottish development. It explores the main issues which were then being considered in the planning of Scotland's future. The contributors discuss the issues from a global perspective using Scotland as an occasion for detailed focus. The near destruction of the coal industry and the NUM offers a timely vantage point from which to appraise their history. This book presents a collection of specially commissioned essays by leading authorities on miners' history, which challenge the stereotypical imagery of miners' solidarity and loyalty to the Labour Party. This book examines the politics of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, the unique influences of syndicalism and communism within some of its constituent areas, and the uneven pace of the Labour Party's 'forward march' within the coalfields. Such national developments are then studied within their diverse regional contexts through a series of case studies which permits comparison between the major British coalfields. Finally, the book considers the attempts to overcome these regional diversities with the formation of the National Union of Mineworkers and the nationalisation of the mining industry.

Published in association with the Scottish Mining Museum, Mining the Lothians features many photographs from the museum's extensive collection. Like our other mining books, this one covers every aspect of the lives of the miners and their families, ranging from colliery construction, the explosive demolition of Monktonhall colliery's winding towers, rescue teams and aerial ropeways to pug locomotives, coal cutters and female coal pickers. Away from the pit, football and cricket team photographs, colliery bands and miners' rows provide a full picture of life in a coal town. Several pages are devoted to the West Lothian shale mining industry. Some of the sites featured are: Carriden, Kinneil colliery, Westrigg, Woodend pit, Easton pit, Riddochhill, Whitrigg pit, Polkemmet, Greenrigg colliery, East Benhar, Woodmuir, Longlea, Cuthill mine, Addiewell, Burngrange, Westwood, Seafield village, Roman Camp oilworks, Niddry

Castle oilworks, Pumpherston, the Ramsay pit, Bilston Glen, Roslin, Rosewell, Lady Victoria colliery, Easthouses, Emily pit, Gore pit, Vogrie, Elphinstone, Macmerry, Prestonlinks, Prestongrange, Wallyford, Carberry, Smeaton, Gilmerton, Newcraighall, Woolmet and Monktonhall.

Marwick argues that economic development in Scotland was severely delayed until the 18th Century unlike neighbouring countries. Originally published in 1936, this study aims to explore key features of economic development in Victorian Scotland to promote more understanding of this issue. Issues discussed include ownership of land and capital, administration and finances of industry, organisation of trade and marketing, labour and recruitment, trade unions, housing and other aspects which impact on the standard of life. This title will be of interest to students of Economics and Industrial History.

The hero of this book was working in a coal mine at age twelve. Despite his lack of education, he pulled himself up to become a highly successful businessman. There is something quintessentially heroic about defying the hopeless hand one was dealt . . . and turning it into straight aces. The fact that our hero John lost it all on another gamble just makes him more truly human and fragile. "From pride, from greed, he fell anew; by woman's wiles was pierced through. Like Icarus, he flew too high and tried too hard to touch the sky."

Exploring Scotland's Heritage provides an up-to-date and authoritative introduction to the rich archaeological heritage of the country, tracing human impressions on the landscape from WW2 relics back to the earliest days of settlement.

List of members in v. 1-3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19-20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43.

In the 1920s there were over a million coalminers working in over 3000 collieries across Great Britain, and the industry was one of the most important and powerful in British history. It dominated the lives of generations of individuals, their families and communities, and its legacy is still with us today many of us have a coalmining ancestor. Yet family historians often have problems in researching their mining forebears. Locating the relevant records, finding the sites of the pits, and understanding the work involved and its historical background can be perplexing. That is why Brian Elliott's concise, authoritative and practical handbook will be so useful, for it guides researchers through these obstacles and opens up the broad range of sources they can go to in order to get a vivid insight into the lives and experiences of coalminers in the past. His overview of the coalmining history and the case studies and research tips he provides will make his book rewarding reading for anyone looking for a general introduction to this major aspect of Britain's industrial heritage. His directory of regional and national sources and his commentary on them will make this guide an essential tool for family historians searching for an ancestor who worked in coalmining underground, on the pit top or just lived in a mining community. As featured in Who Do You Think You Are? Magazine and the Barnsley Chronicle.

Sir Archibald Geikie (1835–1924) was one of the most distinguished and influential geologists of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. He was Director-General of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, President of the Geological Society of London, President of the British Association, Trustee of the British Museum and President of the Royal Society. He was also an accomplished writer, a masterful lecturer and a talented artist who published over 200 scientific papers, books and articles. The papers in this volume examine aspects of Geikie's life and works, including his family history, his personal and professional relationships, his art, and his contributions as a field geologist and administrator. Together, they provide a deeper

understanding of his life, his career and his contribution to the development of Geology as a scientific discipline. Much of the research is based on primary sources, including previously unpublished manuscripts, donated in part by members of the family to the Haslemere Educational Museum, UK.

The Scottish miners experienced enormous changes during these sixty-five years. Enjoying a high degree of autonomy underground throughout the nineteenth century, their work situation was transformed in the twentieth as Scotland became the most intensively mechanised of the British coalfields. Grievances generated by this change led to strike rates in Scotland being up to ten and fifteen times higher than in the major English coalfields. Such militancy displayed considerable geographical variation however, and the translation of grievances into industrial conflict was mediated by variables rooted in the community as well as the pit. A central theme of this volume is to explore the differences between the four principal mining regions in Scotland through the detailed study of ten localities within them. This innovative, two-tiered comparison is used to analyse the competing loyalties of class, gender and ethnicity, to map the uneven terrain of popular protest and social disorder, and to challenge traditional stereotypes of 'a peaceable kingdom'. This historical sociology of the Scottish coalfields frames the analysis of trade unionism and politics which is developed in the companion volume to this book.

Scotland's Populations is a coherent and comprehensive description and analysis of the most recent 170 years of Scottish population history. With its coverage of both national and local themes, set in the context of changes in Scottish economy and society, this study is an essential and definitive source for anyone teaching or writing on modern Scottish history, sociology, or geography. Michael Anderson explores subjects such as population growth and decline, rural settlement and depopulation, and migration and emigration. It sets current and recent population changes in their long-term context, exploring how the legacies of past demographic change have combined with a history of weak industrial investment, employment insecurity, deprivation, and poor living conditions to produce the population profiles and changes of Scotland today. While focussing on Scottish data, Anderson engages in a rigorous treatment of comparisons of Scotland with its neighbours in the British Isles and elsewhere in Europe, which ensures that this is more than a one-country study.

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