

Orkney Library & Archive		
D70: FEREDAY PRIZE - ORKNEY HERITAGE SOCIETY		
Description		
Copies of winning submissions in the Orkney Heritage Society's annual Fereday Prize for original local history studies by school pupils, 1992-2016		
Covering dates		
1992-2016	Hit Ctrl+F to take up a search box to search for a particular topic	
Extent		
20 boxes		
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Language		
English		
D70/1/1	'Lyness from World War Two', Leon Lambert	1993
	Summary: The building of the naval base at Lyness, begun in World War One, was not completed until after its inter-war occupation by Metal Industries. In World War Two it was fully developed, with much additional machinery installed (photos included), and accommodation built. In one of the wartime houses, well maintained and occupied ever since, lives the author. He describes the area, and includes a map, and copies of a wartime Valuation Roll for Walls and Flotta. (JT)	
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D70/1/2	'The Working Life of my Granddad', Shona Ritch	1993
	Summary: An account of the life of James D. Robson, by his granddaughter, with special attention to his succession of employments. Before the school day started he had delivered milk, and on Saturdays, coal. On leaving school he became apprentice joiner and worked at that for ten years, repairing boats in Scapa Flow during the War. Later he became a farmhand, and then for 25 years worked in a variety of employments at Highland Park Distillery. In retirement he is still an active handyman. (JT)	
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D70/1/3	'Wings of Orkney', Greg McLaren	1993
	Summary: This begins with a sketch of the history of Scapa Flow as harbour and naval base. There follows a detailed account of early attempts at flying from ships in 1914-18. The development of four airfields in World War Two is outlined, with particular reference to the establishment at Hatston. (JT)	
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D70/1/4	Wartime Developments in Sanday', Barry Allan	
	Life at School in World War Two in Sanday', Raymond Brown	
	Introduction to World War Two', Christopher Bain	
	What Was School Life Like During the Wartime', Alan Muir	1993
	Summary: A composite work, by four authors, describing aspects of life on Sanday during the Second World War. Military installations are described, especially the decoy airstrip at Catasand. The number of schools on the island then was four. Wartime education is described, with information from grandmothers of the authors, and from the school logbooks. (JT)	
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D70/1/5	'The Orcadian Through the Years', Kay Hume	1993
	Summary: A comprehensive history of The Orcadian newspaper, its origins in the bookbinding trade, with its development, through a succession of generations of an enterprising family, into printing and then publishing the local newspaper. The processes and machinery are described and illustrated. (JT)	
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D70/1/6	'The Medical History of Hoy', Rachel Tricket	1993

	Summary: This is an outline history of medical provision in Hoy. From 1910 and through two world wars there has been a succession of family doctors, district nurses, access to hospital ships, and collection of money toward building the hospital in Kirkwall. The Lifeboat station played a vital part in transporting patients, a much speedier journey than it used to be. (JT)		
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D70/1/7	'The Development of the Seaweed Industry', James Green	1993	
	Summary: A history of the Orkney seaweed industries, and chiefly of the great kelp-gathering and burning from 1780-1730, which brought such a good income to the lairds, and entailed so much hard work for their tenants. This was "tang" to Orcadians. Later uses have been found for ware and alginates, but this is not a major industry. There are illustrations by photo, pie chart and drawing, and the study begins by quoting Moira O'Neill's verses, entitled "Sea Wrack". (JT)		
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D70/1/8	'Flotta Oil Terminal', Alan Clarke	1993	
	Summary: A comprehensive account of the history of and technical operations at the Flotta Oil Terminal. Statistics are included and a clear account of the nature of the work. Diagrams, photographs and a map of Flotta are used to illustrate the study. (JT)		
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D70/1/9	'Rendall Schooling, 1926 - 1935', Susan Stanger	1993	
	Summary: This account is based on the memories of the author's grandfather. She describes in some detail the education received at Rendall School during the period 1926-35. Drawings and a photograph are included. Not only the curriculum, but getting to school, breaks in the day, school hours, public health provision and typical clothing are described, and the point is made, with the map, that distances travelled were considerable. (JT)		
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D70/1/10	'The Orkney A.I. Service', Sarah Thomson	1993	
	Summary: A history of the Artificial insemination service in Orkney, from the first tentative enquiries in 1949 with subsequent bureaucratic negotiations, to the full development of a valued contributor to the improvement of beef and dairy stock on Orkney farms. There was one break in the service, in 1960, caused by an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease. The author had access to correspondence, surveys and charts. He outlines technical improvements to the service, which have made it more efficient. (JT)		
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D70/1/11	'Wrecks of the Pentland Firth', Jaqueline Besant	1993	
	Summary: This project chronicles the various ships wrecked on the shores of the Pentland Firth, 1906-77. Detailed and dramatic accounts are based on local interviews and newspaper reports. The role of lifeboats, especially the Longhope boat, is stressed. Even the use of modern navigational aids has not been enough to combat these dangerous seas in foul weather. The survey is illustrated by chart and photographs. (JT)		
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D70/1/12/1	'Stromness Fire Station', Cecil Garson	1993	
	Summary: This is a history of the work of the Stromness fire Brigade, 1910-1992, with an accompanying video tape of photographs, which are listed in the text. There are charts showing the type of incident over the years, for example, chimney fires, heath blazes. (JT)		
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D70/1/12/2	'Stromness Fire Station', Cecil Garson	1993	
	Accompanying video cassette to 'Stromness Fire Station' by Cecil Garson		
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D70/1/13	'Orkney Distilleries', Tanya Wright	1993	
	Summary: This study looks at whisky distilleries in Orkney, from the days of illegal stills to the two still running distilleries at Kirkwall, Scapa and Highland Park. In interviews with the managers, the author has enquired into waste disposal, world-wide sales and EU hygiene regulations. There is also a brief history of the Stromness distillery, now defunct. (JT)		
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D70/1/14	'Lyness Naval Base', Debby McKeown	1993
	Summary: Here is a detailed account of the establishment of a naval base at Lyness, in Hoy; its strategic importance during two World Wars, its capacity for coal, and then oil storage, its closing, and the disposal of the temporary camp buildings; its more recent purchase by the Islands Council, and its conversion to a Visitor centre and Museum. There are photographs and an outline map. (JT)	
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D70/1/15	'The Hall of Tankerness in the Last Hundred Years', Erlend Eunson	1993
	Summary: This is a description of the life and times of one of the last lairds of Tankerness. A copy of a family tree of the Baikies is included, showing generations from the mid-eighteenth century. The author's great-grandfather, like most tenants, bought his farm in the 1920s. Daily work at the farm at the Hall is described, there are copies of rent rolls and details of how the rent could be adjusted if the farmer had made improvements. (JT)	
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D70/1/16	'The History of the Finstown Post Office', Roy Bichan	1993
	Summary: This history of the Post Office at Finstown is derived from recollections of the postmistress of 1993, and of two past holders of the office. Before their time, the men who ran the Post Office had other business interests: but as women took it over, the location has moved because these women found it more convenient to operate from their own homes. There are plenty of photographs to illustrate the work. (JT)	
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D70/1/17	'Glimpses of Stenness History', Sally Kirkland	1993
	Summary: This is an outline of the parish of Stenness (the second smallest parish in Orkney), with its Loch, its ancient monuments, its hotel, shop, school, kirks and mills. All these are described and illustrated, and their history is given. (JT)	
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D70/1/18	'St. Peter's Kirk, South Ronaldsay', Judith Cromarty	1993
	Summary: A historical sketch of St Peter's Kirk, South Ronaldsay, with a full description of the listed building, outside and in. Photographs illustrate the building and special features are described, e.g. the long communion table. A brief history suggests that the origin of a kirk here has been the arrival in Norse times of Christian missionaries. Information was obtained from books, local historians, the minister and the Session Clerk. The kirkyard and manse are also described, and some of the oldest gravestones are photographed. (JT)	
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D70/1/19	'The History of Berridale Farm', South Ronaldsay, Erlend Wood	1993
	Summary: This study gives a thorough description of Berriedale Farm in South Ronaldsay; its history is outlined from about 1740, when the Park of Cara was enclosed by the laird. An account is given of subsequent buildings, improvements, enlargement, drainage, modernisation, extension and mechanisation. All these resulted in a marked increase in food production. Diagrams and plans show the progress. The author is a great-grandson of the farmer who bought Berriedale in 1920. (JT)	
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D70/1/20	'The History of North Ronaldsay Shipwrecks', Craig Smith	1993
	Summary: Here is a sad catalogue of ships wrecked off North Ronaldsay from 1728 to 1987, with details of the vessels, their masters, the numbers of crew, the nature of cargo and the loss of life and goods. A map shows the offshore reefs and skerries on which many of these ships were wrecked, The geography of the island fully explains the dangers of such a low-lying place, hardly visible in bad weather, and with no safe harbourage. Even with the construction of two successive lighthouses, the installation of wireless telegraphy and of a foghorn, risks have not been eliminated. One ship in 1940 did not run aground but was torpedoed. The islanders have offered food and shelter to survivors, and have sometimes benefitted from wreckage, making use of timber and even of carbide. (JT)	
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D70/1/21	Melsetter House Through the Ages, Jocelyn Hamilton (Joint 2nd Prize)	1993

	Summary: This study records the history of Melsetter House in Hoy, giving much information of the Moodie family and on later owners. The building was extensively developed in more modern times, and is much visited by people studying architecture and the Arts and Crafts movement. The project is illustrated by exterior and interior photographs, by plans, and includes incidental information on furniture. (JT)		
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D70/1/22	'Stoneyquoy from 1944 to the Present Day', Emily-Jane Budge	1993	
	Summary: Stonequoy is a farm on Hoy, once a croft on the Melsetter estate. The author, a daughter of the present owner, gives a history of developments since the Budge family first occupied it in 1944. Improvements to the house and outbuildings have led to increased production, and to a much-commended bed-and-breakfast establishment. There is an affectionate account of the various animals who have been part of the farm. (JT)		
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D70/1/23	'The Changing Face of Trade in Evie and Rendall', Rachael Ludgate	1993	
	Summary: This is a survey of trading in the parishes of Evie and Rendall, 1930-93. It covers the pre-war years when there were small businesses scattered all over, obtaining their supplies from wholesalers in Kirkwall, and providing general groceries and supplies to people who had at that time few ways of transporting their goods from farther away. Some shops began to send horse-drawn and later motor vans around the country, bringing groceries and collecting local eggs for packing and export. The project also relates the shifts in Post Office provision, and the decline of local blacksmith and joinery trades. Information has been obtained from local people, a few books, and some old almanacs. (JT)		
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D70/2/1	'The History of Wards, 1876 - 1994', Tom Groat	1994	
	Summary: This is a history of the farm of Muckle Wards in Hoy. Once a tenant farm, the tenant of 1944 bought it from the laird. The author's parents have run the farm since 1985, effecting major improvements to the house and buildings. Maps and plans are included, and an account of war-time installations. (JT)		
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D70/2/2	'The R.N.L.I. in Orkney', Lorraine Besant	1994	
	Summary: All the Lifeboat stations in Orkney, including Stronsay, are described in a detailed history. There are many photographs, and lists, of the boats, their housing, their crews, the rescues achieved, medals awarded, and support maintained by Guilds. Accounts are given of major shipping disasters in Orkney waters, and heroic efforts to save life. Tragic loss of life is also recorded. (JT)		
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D70/2/3	'The History of Tree Plantations in Firth', Marie Sinclair	1994	
	Summary: This study looks at three plantations of trees in the neighbourhood of Finstown, giving their dates and reasons for planting, in a climate which is thought not to encourage survival of trees. Besides rain and wind, rabbits are mentioned as a main threat to young trees. Binscarth woods pre-date the other two by about a hundred years. It is important to choose carefully the site, using the reliable "tatter test". The species must be suited to the nature of the ground, and if trees are uprooted by high winds, they need to be replaced. Advantages of woodlands include shelter, wildlife, and recreation. (JT)		
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D70/2/4	'The Changing Face of St. Andrews North Church', Jennifer Clark	1994	
	Summary: This is a history of the North Church in the parish of St Andrews. It was first built, by the heritors, in 1801, replacing a ruinous chapel at the Hall of Tankerness. Extensive renovations to the 1801 listed building were carried out in 1910 and more recently, when the U.F. or "sooth" kirk re-united with the North, having broken away in the Disruption of 1843. (JT)		
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D70/2/5	'The History of West Aith', Lorraine Sinclair	1994	
	Summary: This is a vignette of the old croft of West Aith near Skaill in Sandwick, originally part of the Breckness estate. The author, herself a Sinclair, gives some facts about the world-wide distribution of the name, and shows the coat-of-arms. The Sinclair family of West Aith, and how laboriously they worked the land in the pre-tractor past, form the main part of the study, which concludes with the apposite poem, "De Ferm Servant", ascribed to "C.M." [should be C.M.C., maybe the photo-copier missed out the final consonant]. (JT)		
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D70/2/6	'The Rise and Fall of Buckles To'or', Eileen Linklater	1994
	Summary: Here is an account of the landmark, Buckle's Tower, on the Hill of Heddle, Finstown. It was built as a pastime by William Buckle, a herd lad with ability, and has stood since about 1870. While the bell tower of the old Firth kirk still stood, Buckle's Tower and this one formed a significant meath for navigators into and out of this tidal harbour. The author deplores the more recent dilapidation. (JT)	
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D70/2/7	'The History of Ouraquoy', Anna Sparrow	1994
	Summary: The author's family bought the house of Ouraquoy, near Finstown: and from survivors of the Wilson family, previous owners, she has gleaned the story of the evolution of a farm dwelling-house. No fewer than four houses had stood on the site within recent memory, the earliest now demolished. Photographs show the development and adaptations made over possibly 200 years. A family tree of the Wilsons is included. (JT)	
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D70/2/8/1	'Granny Bu', David Scott	1994
	Summary: This history is based on the life and times of Jessie Drever, grandmother of the author, who calls her Granny Bu. She was born in Sanday, but at the age of four moved with her family to St Ola, where she helped her father on the family farm, did war work in catering with Toc H, trained and worked in Edinburgh as a nurse, then married and lived thereafter at Lower Bu in Holm. Later, after rearing four children, she painted, exhibited and sold pictures. The study is based on a questionnaire interview; it includes a map of Sanday, coat-of-arms of the Drevers, a cassette recording and an outline family tree. (JT)	
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D70/2/8/2	'Granny Bu', David Scott	1994
	Accompanying sound recording (cassette) to 'Granny Bu', David Scott	
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D70/2/9	'The Stronsay Meal Mill', Gail Cooper	1994
	Summary: The Stronsay Meal Mill is the subject of this study. Drawings, diagrams and photographs illustrate the building, and the entire process of milling is described, as it used to be. The area of small farms, burns and the mill itself formed a community still known as the Milltoon: originally the people were tenants on the Balfour estate, and they lived worked and helped each other. Based on primary and oral sources, the study shows the history of the Chalmers family through successive generations, ending with the decline in milling and the sale of Balfour properties. (JT)	
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D70/2/10/1	'The History of Rackwick School', 1718 - 1953, Lucy Rendall	1994
	Summary: The History of Rackwick School, 1718-1953, is covered fully here, from its establishment by the S.S.P.C.K., through the legal establishment of compulsory education in the later nineteenth century, until the close of the school in 1953. The grandmother of the author gave long service as a teacher at Rackwick. The study includes copies of SSPCK documents, and of the Teacher's Certificate issued by the Scotch Education Department in 1914 to Catherine Sutherland Thomson. Lucy Rendall, the author of this work, includes her own sketches of the old and the 'new' school, which later became an Outdoor Centre. The curriculum is deatiled and a number of old photographs show scenes from school life. A cassette is included. (JT)	
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D70/2/10/2	'The History of Rackwick School', 1718 - 1953, Lucy Rendall	1994
	Accompanying sound recording (cassette) to 'The History of Rackwick School, 1718 - 1953', Lucy Rendall	
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D70/2/11	'An Investigation into the Working Life of Mr. Edwin Cooper, Postman on the Island of Stronsay, 1941 - 1987', Richard Miller	1994
	Summary: The title of this project adequately describes it: an investigation into the working life of Mr Edwin Cooper, postman on the island of Stronsay, 1941-87. A photographic record follows the story. Mr Cooper, grandfather of the author, was appointed postman in wartime, one of four who served the island then, walking their routes or using horse-drawn transport. Mail arrived by ship. Extreme weather conditions and an extraordinary delivery to Auskerry form part of the story, which portrays the initiative, ingenuity and perseverance of the men in their public service. (JT)	
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D70/2/12	'The Orkney Air Ambulance Service', Laurie Rae	1994
	Summary: Here is an account of the development of the Orkney air ambulance service from its very earliest, unofficial beginnings, to the provision of a plane fully equipped and exclusively maintained in Orkney, for Loganair's emergency flights. There are photographs, statistics and anecdotes, derived from books, official records and personal interview (JT)	
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D70/2/13	'The Decline in the Number of Hope Shops Since the 1930's', Angela Walls	1994
	Summary: The decline in the number of shops trading in St Margaret's Hope is outlined in this study. Old and new photographs are contrasted. The shopping opportunities of South Isles swellers were opened up by the Churchill Barriers, and car ownership changed the old habits. A list of past and present businesses shows the decline, but the same family names persist. Copies of old invoices, found in an attic, are a further proof of changes in social and domestic life in the twentieth century. (JT)	
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D70/2/14	'Two Hundred Years of Light on the Pentland Skerries, 1794 - 1994', Tracy Norquoy	1994
	Summary: This project looks at the Pentland Skerries, and chiefly at the history of the lighthouses from 1794 to 1994, when lighting became automatic. Charts illustrate the dangers to shipping in the Pentland Firth. The living routines of light-keepers are described, and old and new scenes are shown by copies of photographs. (JT)	
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D70/2/15	'The History of the T.G.B. Lifeboat (Longhope)', Lorraine Foulis	1994
	Summary: This is a full history of the lifeboat "TGB", from her entry into RNLI service in 1962, through the gallant rescues effected by her crews, and the disaster of 1969 when in the search for the "Irene" all of the crew lost their lives. Most accounts of "TGB" end there: but the boat was reconditioned, was based for a few years at Arranmore, Co Donegal, and then did relief service on the east coast of England. Her final resting-place is at the Maritime Museum in Irvine. (JT)	
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D70/2/16	'William Tulloch', Helga Tulloch	1994
	Summary: Here is a tale of the author's grandfather, William Tulloch. Born in the schoolhouse at Finstown, he grew up there, with holidays in Sanday. Though he went south to train as a journalist, he was called up for war service in the RAF, and escaped from dangerous situations in Greece, North Africa and Norway. After the war he married and settled in his wife's family business in Stromness - P.L. Johnston. There are photographs and interesting anecdotes. (JT)	
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D70/3/1	'Farming in Orkney During the Second World War', J. Jenkins	1995
	Summary: This project takes a general view of farming in Orkney during the Second World War. Various machines are illustrated. With the gradual introduction of tractors, it was a time of rapid change, both in crop cultivation and use of labour. The national need for self-sufficiency in food and a great temporary increase in the population of Orkney meant that many mouths had to be fed. Consequently there was a switch from beef cattle to dairying, and egg production was very important. Higher prices made farming more profitable than it had been in the 1930s. (JT)	
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D70/3/2	'The History of the Orkney Constabulary', Sarah Matheson	1995
	Summary: A historical survey of the police service in Orkney covers the informal and local beginnings and the long period from 1857 until 1938, when Orkney and Zetland were excluded from Scottish Office provisions, but administered by the County Councils. The account ends with the merging of the police services in several counties, to form the Northern Constabulary. The various uniforms are fully illustrated. (JT)	
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	Police	
D70/3/3	Stromness in the Early 1900's', Barbara Ann McVean	1995

	Summary: Life in Stromness in the early decades of the twentieth century is contrasted with that of the 1990s. Changes are outlined in the use of the harbour, prices in shops, domestic equipment and social entertainment. (JT)		
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D70/3/4	Grandad's Life Throughout the Years', Sharon Miller	1995	
	Summary: This story is based on the life and times of the author's grandfather, Alfred Bews, who is the source of the information obtained. His early education is outlined, and his working life as a farmer in Stronsay. Of special interest is his retirement hobby of making Orkney chairs, a skill he had learned as a boy, and maintained into old age. Moving into Kirkwall, he also found part-time employments as a general handyman and gardener. (JT)		
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D70/3/5	Swannay Farm Ltd., 1947 - 1995', Claire Morgan	1995	
	Summary: Swannay Farm, Ltd, 1947-95, is the subject studied here. This is a large farm on the West Mainland, formerly maintaining dairy cows, sheep and pigs, in great numbers. Production of cheese was an especial feature. There were constant advances in machinery and farm practice, with enlarged and re-developed buildings. At the end of the study, the author expects the farm to continue in much the same way. (JT)		
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D70/3/6	My Grand Uncle's Childhood', Trudi Newton	1995	
	Summary: The subject here is Johnny Pottinger and his schooldays. Born in 1924, he is the grandfather of the author. He was thoroughly educated at Stromness Academy, in the old style, described in detail. A comment is made that when at school he was not taught anything about Orkney. (JT)		
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D70/3/7	The Amalgamation of Evie, Rendall and Costa Primary Schools', Laura Stevenson	1995	
	Summary: In this study, the reasons for the amalgamation in 1978 of three rural primary schools are explained, with the arguments advanced at the time, for and against. Seventeen years after the merging, the author describes improved facilities and the wider range of activities possible for a larger group of pupils. She concludes that the amalgamation of Evie, Costa and Rendall schools has been a good thing. (JT)		
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D70/3/8	The Importance of Underground Tanks on Hoy in the Second World War', A.L. Clark	1995	
	Summary: With diagrams, photos and plans, this is an account of the installation of underground oil tanks near Lyness in Hoy, beginning just before the Second World War. It is based on information leaflets from Lyness, a book by W.S. Hewison, and an interview with Reggie Ritch, who worked there as an apprentice electrician at the time. English and Norwegian miners were brought to Orkney to work on the tunnels. (JT)		
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D70/3/9	The Fascinating History of Longhope Battery', Sarah Gillespie	1995	
	Summary: Here is a full history of the Longhope Battery, from 1813 until its sale and conversion into a farmhouse. It is illustrated clearly by plans and photographs. The author visited Mr Cload at his house, the former Battery, and has used information from the book by R.P. Fereday. (JT)		
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D70/3/10	The Significance of the Pump House at Lyness, Built 1917', Alastair Groat	1995	
	Summary: The significance of the 1917 Pumphouse at Lyness is explained in this study. The pumphouse was established in the First World War, and its use was expanded, when more storage tanks for oil were built underground in the late 1930s, in preparation for supplying ships while protecting stores from aerial bombardment. The engines and their use are described. (JT)		
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D70/3/11	Shipwrecks on Swona', Alexander Annal	1995	
	Summary: This is a very thorough account of shipwrecks on Swona; it concentrates on the wrecks of four ships, the Croma (1899), Pennsylvania (1931), Gunnaren (1931) and Johanna Thorden (1937). The study is packed with information and anecdotes from local sources. Maps help to illustrate the hazards of this dangerous area of the Pentland Firth. The stories related and the ballad appended have the true ring of authenticity. (JT)		
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D70/3/12	The Ferguson Tractor in Orkney', Tracy Anderson	1995
	Summary: This study has a collection of information about the history of the Ferguson tractor, its early beginnings, later development and the competition with other manufactureres of tractors. The Ferguson tractor was first advertised in Orkney in 1946, and was quickly adopted, replacing the horse. It proved to be very adaptable, and is still held in affection by vintage enthusiasts (JT)	
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D70/3/13	The Life and Times of Dorothy Bremner', Gail Bremner	1995
	Summary: A life story of Dorothy Bremner, grandmother of the author; born in 1925, youngest of four daughters born to an Eday family, she gerw up there, attending school, working briefly on Orkney mainland in the NAAFI in the Second World War, but returning when she was needed by her family, to work in the house and on the land. This hard life continued after she married. Only when she was over sixty years old did Dorothy make her first journey south of Orkney. (JT)	
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D70/3/14	The History of the Short Sea Crossing Between South Ronaldsay and Caithness', Andrew Cromarty	1995
	Summary: This history of the Short Sea Crossing from Orkney to Caithness covers the period from the earliest records in the early sixteenth century, the era of Jan de Groot, through the establishment of regular freight carriage by rowing boat, a mail boat service from Burwick to Huna, and on to 1995, when the author contemplates the possibility of a roll-on-roll-off ferry which might take cars and lorries. (JT)	
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D70/3/15	Granny Eash', Amy Cromarty	1995
	Summary: The author recounts the life story of her grandmother, Esther Thomson Dearness Cromarty. This lady was born in 1920, grew up, went to school, was married and worked in St Margaret's Hope, except for some war work cooking at a camp. For many years she was cook at the school in St Margaret's Hope. (JT)	
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D70/3/16	The Postal Service to South Ronaldsay', Christine Currie	1995
	Summary: An account of postal services to and from South Ronaldsay, this describes the conveyance of mail from Burwick by runner, and goes on to tell how local boats used to collect the bags dropped by the "St Ola" whils she lay off Hoxa Head. After the road links over the Churchill Barriers were opened, the mail came from Kirkwall, to be sorted at the Post Office in St Margaret's Hope, and then delivered by two postmen, travelling by bicycle and later by mail van. (JT)	
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D70/3/17	Shops of St. Margaret's Hope', Grace Girvan	1995
	Summary: Startling changes in shopping patterns resulted from the linking of the isles to the mainland after 1945, when the Churchill Barriers made it possible for people to go to Kirkwall for their food, clothes and necessities. This history gives details of the many and varied shops which used to trade in St Margaret's Hope, in the pre-war era when one could get all one needed there. With maps, photographs and copies of shop records, this will be of interest to many who remember or can hardly imagine when the Hope was a shopping Mecca. (JT)	
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D70/3/18	The Balfours in Shapinsay', Erica Goodey	1995
	Summary: This study looks at Shapinsay in relation to the history of the Balfour family. Coming from Fife, they acquired lands that had formerly belonged to the church; in the end they owned the whole island. They have left their mark in buildings, straight roads, evenly-spaced fields, and especially in Balfour Castle, extended from the former Cliffdale house. Much of this development is attributed to David and to Thomas Balfour. The last laird died without heirs, and the estate passed into other hands. (JT)	
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D70/3/19	The Life of Earl Thorfinn', Simone Hills	1995
	Summary: With sources in books and illustrations from maps, this study contains part of the history of the earldom of Orkney, and chiefly concentrates on the life, travels and achievements of Earl Thorfinn. (JT)	
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D70/3/20	The Liddle Burnt Mound', Kareen McLeod	1995
	Summary: This is a description of the Liddle Burnt Mound in South Ronaldsay, with a look at the contents of the mound and at the nearby Bronze Age House. Domestic tools and cooking methods are outlined, and there is a comment on the possible disposal of the bodies of the dead inhabitants by cremation. (JT)	
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D70/3/21	The Changes to Horrie Farm, 1924 - 1994', Derek Manson	1995
	Summary: The evolution of the family farm of Horrie in Tankerness is described here: the farm, or quoy, is mentioned in Records of the Earldom of Orkney, when a dispute over occupation was settled in 1510. This study begins in 1924, when the farm was sold by the Earl of Zetland to the Anderson farmer, the tenant at that time. Since then, three generations have maintained the place, and old records have been kept. Developments include house and shed building, mechanisation, and diversification into tourist accommodation. All this is clearly illustrated. (JT)	
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D70/3/22	Flotta and Oil: Before, During and After', Mandy Ross	1995
	Summary: The establishment of an oil terminal on Flotta provoked among the diminishing population many fears and hopes. The changes brought about by the building phase brought protests to the Council. Information from Flotta dwellers is included, with some speculation on what the future will bring. (JT)	
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D70/3/23	Coastguards in Orkney', Bryony Russell	1995
	Summary: This is a history of the Coastguard service, with special reference to stations in Orkney, the earliest being at Stromness. Established in 1822, the aim of the service at first was to prevent and control smuggling from abroad. The possibilities of serving by rescuing people from the sea came later, and led to an expansion of the service to cover all the British coastline. Over nearly two centuries, with improved methods of communication, some stations have been closed. But coastguards might have a role in detection of drug-smuggling, which would bring them full circle. (JT)	
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D70/3/24	Herring Fishing', Louise Seatter	1995
	Summary: Herring fishery stations in Burray and at the Ayre of Cara, South Ronaldsay, are the subjects of this investigation. The author got her information from her relations in the Doull family, who gave up the herring business when conditions became impossible at the outbreak of the Second World War. There were good and bad times in the hard lives of the fisherman and herring lassies. (JT)	
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D70/3/25	The Changes in the Main Shopping Streets in Kirkwall Over the Past Thirty Years', Alison Tait	1995
	Summary: This is a survey of shops in Kirkwall Town Centre, showing the pattern of changes between 1964 and 1994. The biggest factor was the advent of the first supermarkets, with their superior advantages. Competition is expected to bring further change. The lists of all the shops from Bridge Street to Victoria Street will be valuable to future historians. (JT)	
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D70/3/26	The Ba' - Bits and Bobs', Jemma Vennicombe	1995
	Summary: Here is a collection of information, photographs, cartoons and a poem on the subject of the Ba Games in Kirkwall. There are amusing accounts of struggles, subterfuges and hard-fought battles, together with stories of various makers of the Ba, and their products. (JT)	
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D70/4/1	Gairsay Investigation', Robert Learmonth	1996
	Summary: The Gairsay investigation gives a series of snapshots of the occupation of the island. It begins with the last of the Vikings, Sweyn Asleifson, d. 1640. In the late seventeenth century, Sir William Craigie got possession, and built the house of Langskaill. The study then moves to the Twentieth century, showing the decline in population with copies of census returns of the nineteenth century. Depopulation is ascribed to the lack of provision of basic services such as water, mains electricity and transport. With the consequent difficulties in access to education and medical care. There are photographs, and a copy of a lawyer's account in a case where a farmer sued the ferry company after his horse had been drowned. (JT)	
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D70/4/2	Growing and harvesting crops in Deerness, 1900 - 1995', Alan Bruce	1996
	Summary: This study covers the growing and harvesting of crops in the parish of Deerness, between 1900 and 1995. Smaller crofts were merged, larger farms formed, and mechanisation resulted in the disappearance of horses and servants from the farming scene. There were changes also in manuring practices, type of crops grown, and in the way farmers could cooperate to make efficient use of expensive machinery. Where every acre was used, conservation of wildlife became an issue. Many look back with nostalgia to the old ways and the rich social life that flourished in earlier times, but no one regrets the toil that was necessary then. (JT)	
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D70/4/3	The Life of Jacky Wallace', Inga Wallace	1996
	Summary: The story of Jacky Wallace, 1897-1917, as told here, is a poignant one. The eldest son of a farm servant, he was born at Hatston, but brought up in Eday when his parents returned there to a crofting way of life. Jacky left school at the age of fourteen, and worked as second horseman on Carrick Farm, until he was called up in 1917 to join The Seaforth Highlanders. After training at Fort George, he was sent to France and killed in action in 1918 at Monchy, near Arras, where he is buried. The author, who is his great-nephew, has used copies of letters sent from home to Jacky and found, damaged by shrapnel, in his breast pocket. They were sent to his mother and kept ever since in the family. (JT)	
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D70/4/4	Warhill in Holm since 1921', Craig G. Horne	1996
	Summary: Here is a history of Warhill farm in Holm, from 1921, when it was purchased by the tenant from the Graeme estate. The author, grandson of the current owners, got his information from his grandparents and from neighbours with close links to the farm. Changes in buildings, stock and labour over the years are described. During the war the RAF used some land for accommodation and communication equipment. The hill, some 88m. above sea level, has been used in the parish for storage of water pumped from a well, and for a triangulation point during an Ordnance Survey. (JT)	
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D70/4/5	The Orkney Inter-Islands Air Service', Steven Miller	1996
	Summary: This is a factual account of the inter-island air service in Orkney, run by Loganair. (Before the Second World War stopped it, Highland Airways had begun to operate such a service.) Loganair started their flights in 1967, and they immediately became popular, reaching a peak of passenger numbers before the inter-island roll-on ferries were introduced. There is much information here on fares, time-tables, types of cargo and numbers of passengers carried. The link with British Airways is recorded, and the establishment of the air ambulance. The service has helped to maintain the population of the islands, especially those such as North Ronaldsay and Papa Westray, which are more dependent on an air service. (JT)	
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D70/4/6	Childrens games and pastimes in Orkney during the 20th century', Laura Foulis	1996
	Summary: Here is a survey of children's games and pastimes, largely based on letters from older people, which are included and give much information. Comparisons are made between the games of boys and girls, which differed when playgrounds were separate, and between town and country names and games. (JT)	
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D70/4/7	The History of Rendall Football Club', Kirsty Balfour	1996
	Summary: The history of Rendall Football Club is related here, from its origin in 1935 to its closing in 1994. It grew from the local interest of a few to its glory days in the sixties and seventies, and flourished on local enthusiasm and the accompanying social life. Rendall played on various grounds, hard and rocky. The spectators and fans were as over-zealous as any in modern times. Gradually its local base was diluted, and then the formation of Firth Football Club diminished the prowess of Rendall. (JT)	
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D70/4/8	The Orkney Lifeboats - a valuable service?' Melissa Sinclair	1996

	Summary: The history of RNLI establishments in Orkney begins in 1886 with the Stromness Lifeboat Station; and expands gradually, as stations are set up at Longhope, Stronsay (later closed) and Kirkwall. The author shows appreciation of the hazards faced by crews in the weather and currents around the coasts of Orkney. Tribute is paid to the generous support given by the people of Orkney. As the service is a purely voluntary one, the author questions the absence of any aid from general taxation. (JT)		
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D70/4/9	Orkney Farm House Kitchens', Kelly Burns	1997	
	Summary: In this look at kitchens in Orkney, the main focus is on the 1940s, when shortage of groceries made life harder even than it already had been, at a time when many houses had no electricity supply or even running water. There are photographs to show utensils of that period, laundry equipment, and the box bed which then was integral in many old kitchens. (JT)		
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D70/4/10	Ship Ashore! Shipping Incidents Around the Coast of Deerness', Anon	1997	
	Summary: This is a very thorough account of ships wrecked, or lifeboats coming ashore around the coasts of Deerness. Tales are told of crews being rescued, drowned, and in one case murdered by the crew of another ship. The author has obtained much information from local residents with long memories and preserved artefacts, so it includes also interesting anecdotes. The period covered is from the wreck of the "Crown" in 1679, to the grounding and re-floating of the "Tramone" in 1975. Methods of rescue are described, with photographs and maps. (JT)		
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D70/4/11	How Has the Island of North Ronaldsay Changed Since 1850?' Christopher Baxter	1997	
	Summary: Changes in North Ronaldsay since 1850 are noted in this study. While medical, educational and social services are now so much better than they were, and transport and communication so much easier, the most drastic change is the decline in population. (JT)		
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D70/4/12	How Has Grain Farming in Orkney Changed During the 20th Century?' Peter Farrell	1997	
	Summary: Methods of growing grain in Orkney changed greatly in the twentieth century. This study covers the whole process, from fertilising, ploughing and sowing to harvesting. New ploughs and harrows were developed: sickles gave way to scythes, then reapers, binders and combines. Manpower was succeeded by the use of oxen, horses, and, these days, a tractor of as much as 120 horse power. This study has clear illustrations. (JT)		
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D70/4/13	The Orkney Water Test Centre', Anon	1997	
	Summary: On the island of Flotta there is a Water Test Centre beside the oil terminal. The processes described in this study assist the oil industry in the design and operation of oil rigs. The advantages of Orkney as a site for this Centre are pointed out: and the resulting benefits to Orkney of employment here for engineers, biologists and support staff are obvious. (JT)		
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D70/4/14	What Was Life Like on Cava From 1966 to 1993?' Dawn Simison	1997	
	Summary: The story is told here of the life lived on Cava by Meg Peckham and Ida Woodham, between 1959 and 1990. Having walked and hitch-hiked from England, they made habitable an old house, built gardens, became as self-sufficient as possible and lived in complete peace with very few modern amenities. To collect their mail and essential supplies, Meg rowed at intervals to Houton. With regret, they left when they became increasingly old and infirm (JT)		
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D70/4/15	The Rise and Decline of the Egg Industry in Orkney after World War Two', by Jenny Ireland	1997	
	Summary: The Rise and Decline of the Egg Industry after World War Two in Orkney was spectacular, as illustrated by graphs. The reasons are analysed in this study, with particular reference to the local hatching and supply of chicks. The income from eggs kept many small farms going, by financing improvements in agriculture and housing. But the large-scale methods of deep-litter and battery production, together with increased shipping costs, made it impossible for Orkney farms to compete with those in the south. Orkney became an importer of eggs. (JT)		
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D70/4/16	How Foot and Mouth Disease Affected Orkney in the 1960's', Laura Moffat	1997
	Summary: In 1960 there was an outbreak in Orkney of foot and mouth disease. The symptoms and course of the disease are described here, with the methods adopted to control and eradicate it. Effective Ministry action and government compensation put a speedy end to the outbreak, and allowed farmers to resume their normal practices. (JT)	
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D70/4/17	How has the Land and Life Changed on the Eastside', Islay Roberts	1997
	Summary: A survey of ancient buildings and sites on the East Side of South Ronaldsay includes the old farmhouse - Wheems, Whims or Wemyss - currently inhabited by the family of the author; a ruined cottage, a standing stone and the probable base of a windmill. There are signs and stones remaining which may indicate an early chapel and a "Picts hoose". In the kirkyard is a stone with carved symbols. Information from a census on the occupations of the inhabitants suggests changes in the social fabric of the area. (JT)	
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D70/4/18	The Growth of Ocklester Farm - a Diminishing Agricultural Community', Inez Moss	1997
	Summary: In a history of the farm of Muckle Ocklester in Holm parish, the writer describes how, after the purchase in 1920 from the former laird's estate, the farm has absorbed some smaller farms on its boundaries, increasing the acreage available for cattle-rearing. This story leads to a discussion of the economic factors that caused successful farmers to develop bigger farms. Remaining houses either went to ruin or were bought by people whose occupation was not in farming. There is therefore a loss of mutual support and help in the farming operations, but community neighbourliness should continue. (JT)	
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D70/4/19	How Much Have Orkney Weddings and Customs Changed Throughout the Years?' Lynne McRae	1997
	Summary: Wedding customs in past years are compared here with modern practices. Old ceremonies such as feet-washing and kissing-meat are described. Dress, cakes and venues gradually have changed, but the bride's cog is still an essential part of the modern celebration. (JT)	
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D70/4/20	Rackwick: a Thriving Community?' Louise MacDonald	1997
	Summary: Rackwick in Hoy was once a small community of fishermen with crofts. From 1872 until 1953 there was a school, which closed when the last two pupils were accidentally drowned. The almost-deserted settlement has revived in modern times, as cottages were bought and restored for summer holiday use, Sir Peter Maxwell Davies took up residence, and the Old Man of Hoy became a magnet for tourists and backpackers. (JT)	
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D70/4/21	Scheduled Travel to the North Isles Since 1924', Lucy Holt	1997
	Summary: The subject of this history is travel to the North Isles of Orkney by scheduled shipping service. In past years cargo was regularly sent to and from Kirkwall: provision for passengers would have been a secondary consideration. The boats which ran are named and illustrated. Steam engines went out and diesel came in, with some disadvantages but many improvements, notably in speed and comfort for crew and passengers. Roll-on ferries made it possible for tourists and island dwellers to enlarge their travel plans, and the writer speculates on what the future might bring in inter-island connections. (JT)	
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D70/4/22	Rural Education in Orkney', Nicholas Balfour	1997
	Summary: Rural Education in Orkney is studied here, with particular focus on schools at Rendall, Evie and Firth. From information from the writer's grandparents there is material to allow a striking contrast between past times and the modern schooling at Dounby. Travel to school, discipline, amenities and the curriculum are all greatly changed, and for the better comfort and social development of the pupils. There is a plan of the two-teacher school at Evie, with its schoolhouse, garden and playgrounds. There are also extracts from the school logbook. (JT)	
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D70/4/23	Noltland Castle', Robbie Balfour	1997

	Summary: Because of his descent from the Balfours, the writer has chosen to study Noltland Castle in Westray; and to examine the theory that part of it may pre-date the Gilbert Balfour who owned the land in the sixteenth century and who is usually supposed to have built the castle. Plans and pictures show how the inside may have looked. The 71 gunloops suggest that the builder felt a need for strong defence. It has been suggested, however, that the building may have been begun by Bishop Thomas Tulloch in the fifteenth century, and extended by Gilbert Balfour into the Z-plan castle typical of the next century. (JT)		
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D70/4/24	The Orkney Police Force', Gillian Firth	1997	
	Summary: This history of the Orkney Police Force begins with a copy of an article in the "Police Review" of March 1900. Orkney and Zetland being excluded from the Act of 1858, for some decades the County Council administered and funded policing in Orkney. Eventually it came under the inspection and direction of the Scottish Office. The numbers employed have steadily increased, and in 1954 the first Woman Police Constable was appointed. The study includes much detail about the careers of former chief Constables. There are statistics about the nature of crimes recorded. An independent history and outlook made for local opposition to the merger with other forces that formed the Northern Constabulary. (JT)		
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D70/4/25	Lord Kitchener and the HMS Hampshire', Melissa Spence	1997	
	Summary: Two stories are told here; first, the early life and family background of H.H. Kitchener, with his army training and entry into the Royal Engineers. Much later, as Lord Kitchener, and a government minister, he travels to Orkney on his way to Russia. Without knowledge of the mines laid along the western route, and with inadequate weather forecasting, Kitchener, determined not to delay, sailed with HMS Hampshire in June 1916, to be lost when the ship exploded and went down off Marwick Head that evening. (JT)		
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D70/4/26	Pharay, Past and Present', Lindzi Flett	1997	
	Summary: 'Pharay Past and Present' describes the island, and includes material from an interview with a former resident. Crofts were very small, and the people had to be almost totally self-sufficient. There was no good pier, road, shop or resident minister or doctor. Families moved away, and the last of them left in 1947. The former schoolhouse is kept habitable, because sheep are kept on Pharay, and at lambing time someone goes to Pharay to look after the lambs. The story is told of the wreck, in 1908, of the SS Hope, and the rescue of the crew by Pharay men.(JT)		
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D70/5/1	How War, Industry and Leisure Have Affected Scapa Bay', Tom Pickles	1998	
	Summary: Before 1914 the only houses at Scapa Bay had been built for farmworkers at Crantit, whose owner had also negotiated the building of a pier with approach road. In the First World War Scapa became, rather accidentally, a seaplane base, but this was not fully used, and after the war the buildings were converted into a pavilion for tuberculosis patients. Between the wars the mailboat St Ola called regularly at Scapa Pier. In the Second World War, the whole area became a large army camp. Tanks were built into the hillside to hold fuel, and they still do, though now for domestic and industrial use. More recent developments include the Harbour Commission building and the headquarters of the Sea Cadets. The beach is popular for leisure activities. (JT)		
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D70/5/2	Two Orkney Dairies', Erik Stevenson	1998	
	Summary: This is a study of two dairy farms, Corse and Saverock, both on the outskirts of Kirkwall. The various owners are listed. Milk production on both farms was efficient, and largely increased as demand soared during the Second World War. After that, surplus milk was made into butter, partly for export, but later the cheese factory was planned as a way of using the extra milk. (JT)		
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D70/5/3	How Has Sebay Mill Changed Over the Past 120 Years?' Neil Manson	1998	
	Summary: Here is the history of Sebay Mill up to 1977. It was built in the 1860s, to replace three smaller mills, and had at one time the most modern machinery. But farm stock and crops changed over the years: oats were not needed for horses, or for daily human consumption. Milling at Sebay came to an end in 1953. The building was then used for storage, and later for keeping pigs and hens, for whose benefit water and electricity were supplied. A description from the Orkney Herald of the mill machinery is included, and an extract from the memories of a former miller. (JT)		
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D70/5/4	20 Years of Radio Orkney', Ritchie Laughton	1998
	Summary: This study chronicles the history of Radio Orkney for its first twenty years, starting from 1977. Past and current producers were interviewed, and a questionnaire of listeners is analysed. Radio Orkney became a local institution, providing entertainment, news, emergency information, a medium for recycling and a community forum. (JT)	
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D70/5/5	Why Were the Hoxa Head Batteries Built and How Did They Affect Hoxa?' Andrew Thomson	1998
	Summary: An examination of the batteries on Hoxa Head, guarding the entrance to Scapa Flow, this study is based on interviews with the writer's grandparents and others. There are maps, diagrams, photos and anecdotes. Because of the risk of air attacks, the battery was greatly extended at the outset of the Second World War, and many more troops manned it. Two local quarries were requisitioned. The batteries here and on Flotta proved effective in preventing submarines from entry, and German air raids failed to damage the boom nets. (JT)	
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D70/5/6	What Was the Purpose of the Orkney Coastal Batteries?' Ingrid Seatter	1998
	Summary: Orkney coastal batteries in two world wars were set up for the protection of the Home Fleet. This survey is illustrated with maps, diagrams, photographs and copies of data for instruction of troops. Searchlights and guns are described. There is a description of what life could be like for a soldier stationed at the battery, and there is a copy of a page from the Orkney Blast, reporting on the entertainments available. (JT)	
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D70/5/7	How Has the Local Fire Service Changed Since 1930?' Tracy Linklater	1998
	Summary: Here are outlined the origins of public fire services; but the service in Orkney is a more recent establishment, dating from 1930, when equipment was carried on a handcart propelled by the firemen. With the greatly increased population in 1939-45 there was more risk of fire, but by this time the government had taken over the administration, and from then all equipment and training has been modernised. (JT)	
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D70/5/8	Old Schools in the West Mainland of Orkney', Ellen Casey	1998
	Summary: In this survey of old schools of the West Mainland of Orkney, the author takes her information from the log books and registers which each school had to keep. There are photographs and incidental explanations of the former systems of primary education and transfer to secondary schools. (JT)	
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D70/5/9	On the Horizon', Anon	1998
	Summary: "On the Horizon" looks at the various types of boats which have been seen passing by South Ronaldsay. These range from steamships to the modern diesel-engine-powered vessels: and include a range from small fishing-boats and passenger ships to huge oil tankers. Instances of two wrecked ships are added, to show how dangerous these waters can be. (JT)	
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D70/5/10	Garth Farm: Changing With the Times 1920 - 1998', Fiona J. Isbister	1998
	Summary: Changes at Garth Farm [parish of Stromness] from 1920 until 1998 are described here. The information is culled from notebooks kept by successive farmers in the author's family. While acreage increased, as nearby farms were absorbed and the bogs drained, yet the variety of crops grown and animals reared has been reduced. The reasons for this are well recounted: fierce competition from bigger producers in the south made some commodities uneconomic, and poultry is now kept only for the use of the family. Demand for eggs fell at the time of the salmonella scare, and this farm also had to cease activity for a time in 1960, when foot and mouth disease was discovered in one pig. By 1998, beef cattle, and silage to feed them, are the objectives of the farmer. (JT)	
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D70/5/11	Sandwick: My Parish', Kim Maciver	1998

	Summary: A wide view of the parish of Sandwick is revealed in this work. With a map, the whole area is described; its buildings include former mills, smithies and churches. Its lochs, seashore and farmlands are home to many kinds of wildlife; quarrying continues to be carried on, and the main occupation nowadays is farming. Many visitors come to Sandwick every year for the angling, or to see the ancient sites such as Skara Brae. The two wartime airfields still have some remaining buildings. The author includes memories of past incidents, such as the shooting down of a German aeroplane. (JT)		
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D70/5/12	Businesses of Kirkwall in the Sixties (Bridge Street, Albert Street & Victoria Street'), Victoria Laird	1998	
	Summary: The subject of their survey is the shopping centre of Kirkwall, from Victoria Street to Bridge Street. By means of a questionnaire to current traders, the author is able to list shop by shop the businesses that used to be carried on from the same premises, and her summary shows that very few have continued unchanged since the 1960s. Social and cultural change has affected business, as has the opening some distance away of two superstores with ample parking. (JT)		
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D70/5/13	Kierfield Farm', Alison Ritch	1998	
	Summary: A history of Kierfjold Farm in Sandwick, this work includes field names, the history of ploughing matches there and the origins of the Dounby Show. Since 1913, Kierfjold has been farmed by the Ritch family, and through succeeding generations, the horse has been superseded by tractor after tractor, while the care of cattle in winter has become easier. The work of men and women on the farm today is contrasted with the daily routines of sixty years before. (JT)		
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D70/5/14	A Beam of the Past: Orkney Lighthouses', Linda Johnston	1998	
	Summary: "A Beam of the Past" lists the lighthouses and minor lights in Orkney waters, with much information about the dates of building, the character of the lights, duties of light-keepers and the gradually evolving means of maintaining communication with the mainland. (JT)		
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D70/5/15	What was the Effect of the Second World War and the Building of the Barriers on St Mary's Village and Surroundings?' Liam Finn	1998	
	Summary: The building, in World War Two, of the Churchill Barriers has had many lasting consequences in Orkney: but this study examines the particular effects on the small community of St Mary's in Holm. Once a herring fishing station, it had lapsed into a quiet village until the war brought a huge and temporary increase in population. For the barrier-building, vast quantities of materials and manpower were necessary, various industrial sites were established in and around St Mary's, and accommodation and entertainments had to be provided for the early workers. Later, camps were built on the smaller islands to house the Italian prisoners-of-war. St Mary's returned to its quiet residential peace, but the increased flow of traffic through it is a continuing change. (JT)		
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D70/5/16	What Happened to Kirkwall in World War II?' William E. Scott	1998	
	Summary: The effect of the Second World War on Kirkwall is investigated here. People all over Britain got used to gas masks, blackout and rationing, but for Orkney civilians there proved to be less danger and hardship than for people in the south. The farms of Grimsetter and Hatston were bought by the Admiralty and made into stations for naval and air warfare; the consequences remain in Kirkwall until the present day. (JT)		
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D70/5/17	Farming and Food Over the Years', Adam Garriock	1998	
	Summary: Put together from history books, this is a general survey of farming and food in Orkney over the centuries. Long ago, farming families here had to be self-sufficient: their diet was dependent on what they could grow or catch, and always affected by the weather. The introduction of tatties and then neeps brought some variety. Included are recipes for making cheese, and bere bannocks. There are photo-copies of pages from the Orcadian of December 1997, when angry farmers demonstrated in the centre of Kirkwall to mark the visit of the Secretary of State for Scotland., Donald Dewar. (JT)		
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D70/5/18	'Mittens' 1900 - 1999', Tom Huggard (History of small croft of Mittens in Hundland area of Birsay)	1999	

	Summary: This is the history of the development of a Birsay farm during the 20th century. It begins with a marriage in 1906, the couple settling at Mittens (Newhouse), a croft of 20 acres. As they had no children, a nephew came after 1918 to help out; the farm has remained a family one and expanded to 320 acres. The first extension was to the house, using materials from dismantled war buildings at Lyness. Gradually, other crofts nearby were bought and absorbed, the former dwelling-houses becoming ruinous. Extra land was needed to make a viable unit for rearing of cattle for beef. (JT)		
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D70/5/19	This is Your Life: Dounby School: 1877 - 1999', Caroline Morgan	1999	
	Summary: The story is told here of Dounby School, from its establishment after the Education Act of 1872 made school attendance compulsory. Information is taken from logbooks and interviews. The school at Dounby grew bigger when it provided junior secondary education for pupils who had left other primary schools in the West Mainland. Later, these pupils all went to Stromness Academy, but then a newly-built, open-plan Community School at Dounby took in more pupils when the smaller schools in Birsay, Harray and Sandwick were closed. Strong local and parental interest has been maintained. (JT)		
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D70/5/20	The Joining of the Schools' (Harray, Hundland, Birsay, Sandwick and Dounby), Melissa Marwick	1999	
	Summary: Another survey of West Mainland education in the 20th century, this work compares provision at the original and smaller schools with the modern Dounby Community School. The new system is judged to have great advantages over the more local one. The study touches on the continuous improvements in amenities and curriculum,. Information came from retired teachers and the memories of the author's older relations. (JT)		
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D70/5/21	The Dounby Show', Krystal Flett	1999	
	Summary: The origin of "The Dounby Show" was a ploughing match held in 1859. A later addition to this annual event was a show of livestock. This study describes the development and expansion of the show, the establishment of the West Mainland Agricultural Society and the acquisition of a show park. In the author's opinion, the show will continue going from strength to strength. (JT)		
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D70/5/22	300 Years of Education in Birsay', Robbie Harvey	1999	
	Summary: "300 Years of Education in Birsay" is a thorough survey, showing that in a rural area ideals were difficult to attain, when heritors failed to pay for adequate buildings, schoolmasters were badly paid, and poor families needed the labour of their children to support their livelihood. A variety of schools in Birsay have left some mark in history; but only after 1872, when attendance became compulsory, and 1900 when fees were abolished, did it become possible for most rural children to get the rudiments of literacy. The contrast with modern educational provision is marked. Copies are included of old "qualifying" exam papers, and of an official and pious letter of 1937 sent to school leavers. (JT)		
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D70/5/23	History of 'The Orcadian", Claire Miller	1999	
	Summary: The writer of this history of "The Orcadian" is a member of the Miller family who own it. She traces her descent from the founder, and has taken much of her information from the bicentennial booklet of 1998. She has written in the persons of various ancestors how they felt about the family business at the time, the successes and the difficulties. (JT)		
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D70/5/24	History of Cinema in Orkney: Rising from the Flames, The Phoenix', Clover Giles	1999	
	Summary: This history of the cinema in Kirkwall is entitled "Rising from the Flames". The story begins with D. B. Peace, cabinetmaker and entrepreneur: after establishing a skating rink, he converted it to a cinema in Albert Street, to show silent films, accompanied by gramophone music. Talkies came in, cinema-going was for decades very popular. Then in 1947 the cinema was destroyed by fire. After temporary screenings in the Temperance Hall, the Phoenix cinema was built, with every luxurious feature of the day. Audiences declined as television took its place for entertainment, then colour and satellite television followed. At the time of writing, the New Phoenix was being constructed in the Pickaquooy Leisure Centre. (JT)		
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D70/5/25	The Ba', Gemma Harcus	1999	

	Summary: This history of the Ba Game in Kirkwall has interesting photographs and maps. Three interviewees talked about the making of the Ba, the experience of playing in the games, and the two occasions when a Women's Ba was played. (JT)		
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D70/5/26	Life on an Island Croft in the 1960's', Jenna Towers (Concerns croft of 'Fillets' on Graemsay)	1999	
	Summary: Alexander Towers farmed the rented croft of Fillets, on Graemsay, from the early 1960s to the mid-70s. He has told his grand-daughter how they lived and worked there. He prospered well enough to make improvements to the house and the land, and he reared cattle. However, transport to and from the mainland of Orkney remained something of a difficulty, and in his time there the population of the island declined. (JT)		
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D70/6/1	The Burness Road at War (1939 - 1945)', Kirsten Stevenson	2000	
	Summary: "The Burness Road at War" tells the story of a particular district in Firth parish, and incidentally describes wartime conditions which prevailed all over Britain, such as rationing, the Blackout and air-raid shelters. At the farm of Burness was a secret radio, well-maintained, but whose purpose was not disclosed. In order to divert enemy aircraft from the real installations of importance at Kirkwall Pier and Hatston, Burness had a mock pier and mock airfield, both illuminated at night. North Brake had a manned searchlight station. These deceptive installations made the area potentially dangerous for the local residents, and therefore air-raid shelters were supplied. The Stevensons, family of the author, and neighbours recalled what they had seen and experienced during the war years, including their encounters with British servicemen, from as far away as Manchester. (JT)		
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D70/6/2	Marwick since 1945', Eric Grieve	2000	
	Summary: Marwick, in the parish of Birsay, was known as "the holy land" in Birsay, because of its fertile soil. With the help of a questionnaire completed by two elderly residents, the author examines in detail the changes in housing and farming since 1945. The number of people living in Marwick is not greatly diminished, but fewer of them are engaged in farming. Houses are bigger, less crowded and more comfortable. Farms have increased in size, many former farmhouses, now without land, being occupied by people who have other means of livelihood. Fields are more often fenced than divided by stone dykes, and at the shore of Marwick Bay, erosion is recorded. (JT)		
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D70/6/3	The Kirbister School, (Stromness) 1874 - 1968', James W Isbister	2000	
	Summary: "Kirbister School 1874-1968" recounts the history of this small school in the parish of Stromness. There are several group photographs taken in different decades. The building is described, and still stands, though the school was closed when numbers had declined and a new primary school was being opened at Stromness. One Kirbister teacher, Edith Robertson, had a record of long and outstanding service at the school. Community events also took place at the school; for example, meetings of the WRI. Some interesting facts about the school are listed, mentioning variations in official and unofficial holidays - the school was at one time closed for "Fast Days" - and a reputation for having the best-dressed pupils in Orkney. (JT)		
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D70/6/4	The Old Public Water Wells of Stromness', Katy Robertson	2000	
	Summary: Before houses in Stromness got a piped water supply, drinking water had to be carried from public wells sited at various points in the town, Rainwater also was conserved in water butts and cisterns, and was softer than water from the wells. A few private wells were also known to exist, the most famous being Login's Well. This one and the public Pump Well are marked by plaques, but of former wells there is now no sign. They can possibly be found by water-diviners. The water had oozed through sandstone on to granite, but was not deep; and, depending on the proximity of sewers, it varied in quality. There could be a high demand for fresh water from fishing, naval and Hudson's Bay vessels. Maps and photographs are included. (JT)		
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D70/6/5	The History of the Orkney Bus Service', Laura Wilson	2000	
	Summary: This is the story of public bus services in Orkney, from the days more than a century ago when horse-drawn gigs went at 7 m.p.h. A motor bus was introduced in 1905, followed by others, but in 1908 the service was closed down (Mr J Robertson Grant, proprietor). Horses continued to be used until after 1918. A number of operators and motor vehicles set up regular runs and tours after the First World War. At the time of writing, these had mostly been taken over by Rapsons. (JT)		
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D70/6/6	My Grandad's Recollections of Sandwich During World War II', Monica Slater	2000
	Summary: This study of wartime conditions in the parish of Sandwich is based on the recollections of the writer's grandparents, who lived near where the German plane crash-landed on Christmas Day, 1940. They also remembered the building of the arifields at Twatt and Skeabrae, and the shooting pracices at various sites, such as the cliffs at Yesnaby. Grandfather joined the Home Guard as an early volunteer. (JT)	
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D70/6/7	Mousland', Gareth Chalmers	2000
	Summary: The farm of Mousland, part of the Breckness estate, now incorporates Peedie Mousland and Miffia. The farmhouse, dating from 1926, is the only habitation in sight. A stone burial cist, recently uncovered, was carbon-dated to the Early/Middle Bronze Age. Ancestors of the author have lived in Mousland and Miffia at various times, although the residence of the author's parents is from 1981. Previous inhabitants, as listed in census records, are included. On the farm, cattle and sheep are reared, but the maritime heath and wildlife are also described, as the land is a Site of Scientific Interest. (JT)	
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D70/6/8	The Twatt Aerodrome', Ingrid Harrold	2000
	Summary: Twatt Aerodrome is the subject of this study, which contains maps and an account of the establishing of the airfield in WWII, when extra defences were required for the Fleet in Scapa Flow. Disputes arose between the RAF, stationed at Skeabrae only 2 miles away, and the Navy, in control of Twatt or HMS Tern. Twatt served as an extra resource for Hatston. The pilots went out on reconnaissance, trying to spot submarines. After the war the airfield was deserted and the land re-sold. Reminiscences of the author's grandfather are included, as he had lived in Twatt all his life. (JT)	
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D70/6/9	Firth School Through the Years', Heather Bichan	2000
	Summary: Here is a history of Firth School, 1873-2000, based on archive material and on interviews with pupils and teachers, past and present. At the time of writing, an new school building was being planned. The author is shocked at the stories of bullying and of corporal punishment in the past, as revealed in her interviews, and concludes that modern education is infinitely better. (JT)	
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D70/6/10	Crofting in Swannay in the 19th Century. Caroline Breck	2001
	Summary: "Crofting in Swannay in the 19th Century" is the story of clearances by the new laird, Robert Brotchie. The son of one of the cleared crofters addressed a letter to Mr Brotchie, impressive in its expression of grievance. One of the descendants of this William Mowat is the author of this study. She concludes that, in the long run, the crofters had the best of it, in that eventually they got new houses and prospered. (JT)	
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D70/6/11	Vinquin Quarry. Jamie Stevenson	2001
	Summary: Here the writer has investigated the quarry at Vinquin, in Costa, of whose existence he had previously been unaware. Since cheaper materials for roofing became available, the quarry is not now used, but in earlier years the stone was excavated and worked to make roofing slates. Rubble left over proved, much later, to be useful for field drainage. Where houses have fallen into ruins, the roofing slates have been removed and recycled. Quarriers' tools are illustrated, and stories are related which the writer got from local residents. (JT)	
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D70/6/12	Birsay Fishing over the last 50 Years. Erika Norquoy	2001
	Summary: In the year 2000, this student looks back over the previous fifty years of fishing from Birsay. Her father and previous generations have been occupied in fishing, but whereas long ago the catch provided addition to the family diet, now there is a demand for shellfish, so that it can be sold to the best advantage. Cod, haddock, saithe, cuithes and dogfish are described, with the methods of catching, the types of boat, and the nousts and geos of Birsay parish. (JT)	
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D70/6/13	Then and Now - changes in women's lifestyles. Natalie Hourston	2002

	Summary: In "Then and Now", the writer has enquired about the lifestyles of women using the memories and observations of four generations, from her own great-grandmother down to herself. Her family live in the former Hundland School and schoolhouse. (JT)		
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D70/6/14	Dentistry in Orkney, Now and Then. Lizzie Pendrey	2002	
	Summary: This is a survey of dentistry in Orkney, based on the memories of local practitioners and residents; there are no public records available. In the 1930s, Davie Dunnett set up a dental practice in Albert Street, Kirkwall: the survey begins there and covers seventy years of development, expansion and improvement in oral health and hygiene. Many serving dentists are named, and Dr Johnson, Stromness GP who acted as anaesthetist, was interviewed about his contribution. (JT)		
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D70/6/15	Stromness in World War Two. Stuart Bevan	2002	
	Summary: The part played by Stromness in World War Two is described in this study. Army camps were sited at various parts of the town, the facilities of the harbour were heavily used, and to cater for a huge increase in population, voluntary canteens and other means of entertainment were set up. Defence installations such as that at Ness Battery are described, as are the effects of wartime changes on civilian life, schooling and on business. (JT)		
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D70/6/16	The Home Guard. James Stevenson	2003	
	Summary: The history of the Home Guard in Orkney in WW2 has not been fully chronicled; by the year 2000 many of those who served in it had already died. The author of this study interviewed the few local survivors in Firth, Evie and Rendall, and Sandwick. Further information was obtained from antiquarians, and this includes copies of group photographs, lists of names of volunteers, and official letters. (JT)		
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D70/6/17	Finstown. Steven Aim	2003	
	Summary: Here is an account of Finstown, from its small origins as 'the toun o' Firt', to the arrival of Phin, or Fin, an Irish ex-army adventurer who had married a local girl and set up a hostelry. At the time of writing the study, house-building had stopped, pending the installation of a new sewage system; but Finstown has gradually grown larger. The history is given of the churches and school, the piers and landmarks used by fishing-boats, and a passing reference to the once-plentiful oyster beds. (JT)		
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D70/6/18	Childhood in Orkney during WWII. Nicola Morgan	2003	
	Summary: "Childhood in Orkney during WWII" looks at the war through the eyes of two people who were children at the time. On the West Mainland, Tom, aged six in 1939, grew up near the airfields. To him the activities came as a big exciting adventure: he made friends with servicemen and eagerly watched all the manoeuvres of machines and aeroplanes. On a Holm farm, Kate, who was eleven years old at the outbreak of war, managed to complete her education at KGS, and then worked as the school secretary. One of her four older sisters married a serviceman. Kate was more aware of the hazards of war. The author concludes that these two were, like all Orkney children, much safer and happier in wartime than were many children in large cities in the south of Great Britain. (JT)		
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D70/7/1	Wattle Farm in the Barony District of Birsay. Kristen Harvey	2003	
	Summary: Wattle Farm is in the Barony district of Birsay. The family of the author, Harvey, have lived and worked in Wattle for generations, as tenants and then owners. The origin of the name Wattle is discussed, and the reason for the name of the district as Barony. Here is some of the best farmland in Birsay; cattle-rearing is now the main activity. There are two dwelling-houses, side by side, with outbuildings, shown in photographs. Improvements in the past century, such as mains water and electricity have made life easier, but local water was available at Manswell, a well associated with St Magnus. Census lists of Harveys since 1841 are included. (JT)		
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D70/7/2	The Atlantic Coastline of Sandwick, Orkney (from Yesnaby to Marwick Bay) Karen A Maclver	2003	

	Summary: This study examines the Atlantic coastline of Sandwick, northwards, in three sections, from Yesnaby to Marwick. The chief purpose is to record, from local knowledge, the names and characteristics of the many geos, caves, stacks and blowholes along a shore deeply affected by coastal erosion. (JT)		
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D70/7/3	My Grandad- the whaler. Jon Ross	2003	
	Summary: "My Grandad - The Whaler", title of this work, tells the story of whaling in South Georgia through the career of Kenneth Ross, who worked on Salvesen ships from 1949 till 1962. Information was obtained from the author's father, and from Alex Costie of Westray, who had worked with Ross in his final season. The process of catching and processing whales is described and illustrated. (JT)		
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D70/7/4	Orcadian writings and languages. Anon	2003	
	Summary: Here is an account of languages used formerly in Orkney, whose remnants have been found in symbol stones and stone inscriptions. The Ogham alphabet is illustrated, as are runes from the Viking age, and the words of Norn which have continued in use. Apart from symbol stones, there is not much trace of the Pictish language, even in elements of place-names. Though all of these were spoken, little or nothing remains of writings, because those who could write would presumably have communicated in Latin. However, all the ancient languages have contributed to the distinctiveness of the Orkney dialect. (JT)		
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D70/7/5	Herston Village, South Ronaldsay. Helen Norquay	2003	
	Summary: Herston Village is the subject of this investigation; the author's grandfather, who lived at one time in the croft of Tofts, contributed his memories of life there long ago, when there was a windmill to drive a thresher, a Boatie Hoose, and a well. Houses at Herston were built in the early nineteenth century to provide accommodation for fishermen. At this time Herston was a station for herring-fishing. Decline of herring and emigration led to some of the houses becoming empty ruins. Until the 1960s there was no paved road. The history of the Mission Church is described, with a list of student missionaries who supplied the pulpit over many summers. There was once a school, now demolished. Other features of the village have been the building used as a coal store for lighthouses, and a wrecked ship on the shore. Above the village was sited in 1939-45 an anti-aircraft battery. (JT)		
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D70/7/6	The Janet. Katie Stevenson	2003	
	Summary: The " Janet" was a merchant ship, owned by Cooper & Son, lost at sea in November 1918. She had sailed from Leith on passage to Kirkwall. The captain was from South Ronaldsay, the mate from Burray, and the two teenage seamen were from Westray and Stronsay. No wreckage was ever found, and what happened to the "Janet" remains a mystery. Did she strike a mine? The author has family connections with both the seamen,, and has interviewed George Burgher, whose uncle was one of these two. (JT)		
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D70/7/7	Hettie Scott – ‘Misfortune or Blessing in Disguise’. Lorraine Nicolson	2003	
	Summary: Here is recounted the story of Harriet (Hettie) Scott, 1878-1958. Born and bred in Harray, the youngest child of the miller of Russland, Hettie was severely disabled physically, having short limbs and no hands. She learned to use her partly deformed feet, to write, paint and even embroider, and she won many prizes at Dounby Show. A devout Christian, she had many friends and a happy personality. Her life story was told in two publications. Many photographs are included. (JT)		
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D70/7/8	Stars in their Isles. Joannah Fergusson	2003	
	Summary: This is a history of the work of ENSA during and after the second World War. It relates especially to Orkney, where, though it was not a posting to a foreign country, the setting was so totally alien to people who came from large cities in the south with their amenities that extra means had to be found to keep up morale. Basil Dean had been instrumental in promoting the need for troops to be entertained with theatrical variety and cinema shows. Famous stars of that world came to Orkney. Their visits, and their careers are summarised in this account. (JT)		
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D70/7/9	Hairst. Inga Seator	2003
	Summary: "Hairst" is a complete account of grain harvesting on Orkney crofts and farms. The entire process from cutting to milling is related; but also, historically, the project moves from neolithic evidence of grain use to the employment of combine harvesters in the late twentieth century. The grains grown in Orkney were bere, oats and barley. There have been changes in labour and tools, from the toil of people's hands through the haulage of oxen and horses to the coming of the tractor and diesel engine. Words, superstitions and customs, such as the Muckle Supper, provide much human interest in this study. (JT)	
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D70/7/10	Island Lights. Emma Pottinger	2003
	Summary: "Island Lights" gives factual information and anecdotes about each lighthouse in Orkney waters. Most of the information comes from books, but the stories have been obtained from a retired light-keeper and from local people. (JT)	
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D70/7/11	The History of Robertsons Orkney Fudge. Caro Robertson Stockan	2004
	Summary: "The History of Robertson's Orkney Fudge" is told by the great-niece of Jim Robertson, the founder, and is based on his life story. He was able to provided interesting letters from famous people. With photographs to illustrate the growth and fame of his enterprise. The firm who bought the business from him in 2002 continue to use his recipes. (JT)	
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D70/7/12	Orkney West Mainland Agricultural Society. Shona Kemp	2004
	Summary: Orkney West Mainland Agricultural Society was founded in 1859, for the organising of an annual ploughing match. It developed into an annual Show from 1897, with occasional intermissions. This history gives details of office-bearers, the search for and purchase of a Showpark, the struggles to raise money and the willing involvement of the community with their labour to maintain and improve what has become a major event in the Orkney calendar. (JT)	
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D70/7/13	Robert Rendall 1898-1967. Alison Breck	2004
	Summary: This is a sketch of the life of Robert Rendall, with copies of letters and of poems, photographs, a reference to his deep religious faith, and descriptions of his many friends and interests. Robert Rendall overcame family distresses and a curtailed education to become an authority on shells and wildlife, and a distinguished poet. (JT)	
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D70/7/14	93.7 BBC Radio Orkney. Caron Oag	2004
	Summary: This study looks at Radio Orkney. From its pioneering lauch in 1978 to its present status as an established institution. Past and present staff contributed their memories, and described the equipment and methods used. (JT)	
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D70/7/15	A History of Rendall. Carrie Stevenson	2004
	Summary: The small parish of Rendall is the subject of this survey. Agriculture is the main occupation of those who live there, but there are also some fishing-boats at Tingwall Pier. A purpose-built community centre has succeeded earlier and more makeshift buildings. In the distant past here have been several churches, of which few traces remain. There is one more modern church. Breck has a distinguished farm steading. In wartime, Rendall had several army camps and a busy incoming population, which dwindled as in 1944 preparations were being made for the invasion of Europe. Some notable local characters are outlined. (JT)	
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D70/7/16	A Brief History of Orkney's Trees. Alex Pendry	2004
	Summary: "A Brief History of Orkney's Trees" suggests reasons for the disappearance of the woodlands that are thought to have covered the islands after the Ice Age. The weather, and chiefly the winds make it difficult to restore woods to the landscape, but efforts are being made by farmers, the R.S.P.B., and local agents of the government. In all cases the object is to provide shelter for livestock, wildlife, and houses. Various types of tree are described and assessed for their suitability. (JT)	
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D70/8/1	Weather-eye on Orkney Ian MacInnes. Phemie Matheson	2004
	Summary: This is a brief but comprehensive biography of Ian MacInnes, native of Stromness, artist, teacher and politician. It covers his early life, friendship from schooldays with George Mackay Brown, his war service in the Navy and his career as a painter and a teacher. He was the first Art teacher to become a headmaster, the Rector of Stromness Academy. Ian was a strong worker for peace and justice. Ahead of his time, he proposed movements and methods which have come to be widely accepted, and he fought passionately for causes unpopular at the time, but now seen to be enlightened. (JT)	
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D70/8/2	Dr John Rae from Factors Son to Arctic Explorer. Vashti Mayborne	2004
	Summary: The life and Arctic explorations of Dr John Rae are recounted in this study. His early years of boyish adventure in Orkney and his medical training in Edinburgh prepared him for service with the Hudson's Bay Company. In Canada he was chosen as the fittest person to explore the unknown northern shores; and then to enquire, in contact with the Inuit, into the fate of the two ships and the men of the Franklin expedition.. There are detailed accounts of Rae's journeys, and the privations endured. Maps of Hudson's Bay, and drawings of the Hall of Clestrain are included. (JT)	
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D70/8/3	Living Memories of Skaill. Kate Jenkins	2004
	Summary: "Living Memories of Skaill" presents a description of Skaill House in Sandwick, its history and its many interesting features - with associated ghosts! There are interviews with Elizabeth Scarth, brought up at Skaill, and now the Countess Temple of Stowe: and with Marion Linklater who worked on the staff of the House for many years. Included are photographs, a family tree, and a transcript of a radio interview with Elizabeth Scarth. (JT)	
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D70/8/4	Boat Building in Stromness. Ewan Johnstone	2004
	Summary: The author of this study has enquired into the scope and practice of boat-building in Stromness. Written records date from the 18th century, but the usefulness of the harbour suggests that boats may have been built there for many hundreds of years. In the last century, the industry thrived, then declined, and now there is only one professional boat-builder left, Ian Richardson: an interview with him is included. Many people have built their own boats, in small nousts. All these vessels have had to accommodate to the hazards of Orkney weather and waters. (JT)	
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D70/8/5	Copinsay. Hetty Jenkins	2004
	Summary: The Copinsay group of islands are here described. The name is thought to derive from Kolbein's island, in Old Norse. There are accounts of families who have lived and farmed on Copinsay, of ships wrecked around its shores, of the building of the lighthouse, and of the wildlife in the waters and on the cliffs. As her family keep sheep there, the author has visited regularly, and she has talked to those who know its stories. Copinsay cliffs are gradually being eroded. The R.S.P.B. now manage the island as a bird reserve. (JT)	
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D70/8/6	The Northern Lighthouse Board in Stromness. Laura Manson	2004
	Summary: In "The Northern Lighthouse Board in Stromness", the author, wishing to get information from people, rather than books, has limited herself to the last 50 years of the Board's connection with the town. As she says, it is a huge subject, and she can only sketch the interdependence of the ships, shops, keepers and their families, who all lived and worked as the Board's tenders came and went to the Lighthouse Pier. The connection ceased when the Board left in 2003. (JT)	
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D70/8/7	The Stevensons of "The Bu". Nadine Headley	2004
	Summary: The Bu of this study is a large farm in Stronsay. Some episodes in the history of Stronsay and Papa Stronsay are outlined, and a hand-drawn map illustrates the localities. The main interest is in the prolific Stevenson family who lived at the Bu, and whose descendants are interlinked with many other families in Orkney and world-wide. The author draws on two interviews to describe growing-up on a farm in Stronsay in the early and later twentieth century. (JT)	
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D70/8/8	A Traditional Orcadian Wedding. Natalie Flett	2004
	Summary: Here all the legends and customs connected with Orkney weddings are explored. Some of these are taken from books, and there is a contrast between old-time island weddings, which involved a whole farming and fishing community in a succession of ceremonies, and the more modern weddings, where a few old customs persist. Wedding photographs are included, with some from a wedding in the chapel at Graemeshall. The Bride's cog is described, a recipe and some old rhymes included. (JT)	
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D70/8/9	A Woman of Substance. Ellen B Moar	2004
	Summary: This is the life story of Ellen Barbara (Nell) Ross or Moar, born in Flotta, and later married to a farmer in the parish of Birsay. The author, her grand-daughter, describes her as "A Woman of Substance". Nell's teenage years working on the farm in Wartime Flotta, her active work on the farm in Birsay, which included the care of several elderly relatives, her hen-keeping and cheese-making all illustrate the social changes of the twentieth century, and the story brings her to a contented old age. (JT)	
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D70/8/10	The Secret Society of Horsemen in Orkney. John Davidson. (Third Equal)	2004
	Summary: Because the Society of Horsemen in Orkney was a Secret Society, and oaths sworn never to reveal the rituals and ceremonies, it has been a difficult matter for the author of this work to gain information. He cites two books, and three Mystery Sources. The craft may date from ancient times, but flourished in Orkney and North-East Scotland chiefly between 1850 and 1930. Since heavy horses are no longer used for farm labour, the author argues that its mysteries should be recorded before the knowledge dies out with the last of the Horsemen. (JT)	
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D70/8/11	The History of My Family in Hullion. Rhona Norquoy. (Third Equal)	2004
	Summary: Hullion is a very old house in Rousay, of which the author has interesting family records. The title deeds, before they were altered by a landowner, went back to 1649. The ancient building has been a slaughterhouse, a shop, a bakery, a family home, and a community meeting-point, over many generations. The business there was closed in 1989, because the falling population of the island made it no longer viable. A major source for this study has been the written recollections of Kathleen Gibson, a relative of the family and schoolteacher in Rousay, who had her memories of growing up at Hullion from 1907. To her own large family circle was added a group of cousins: but there were so many rooms that paying guests could also be accommodated, such as the doctor, a minister or a school inspector. Miss Gibson's detailed description of the arrangements for personal hygiene would astonish the modern child. (JT)	
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D70/8/12	Pillboxes in Orkney. Andy Ross. (Second prize)	2004
	Summary: "Pillboxes in Orkney" surveys the hides put up in the Second World war to screen and shelter machine-gun positions. Orkney was especially strongly defended against coastal invasion. The author has visited 15 pillboxes, out of 21 located around Orkney, and compares them with others on the south coast of England and in Humberside. He found the Orkney pillboxes still standing, not derelict but largely neglected. He suggests that these would be better preserved if they were listed as historic. (JT)	
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D70/8/13	Burness Past and Present. Sigurd Stevenson. (First prize)	2004
	Summary: Burness Farm in Firth is the subject of this study, which includes a lot of family history and Orcadian farming vocabulary, as well as the record of continuous changes in livestock, crops, housing, methods and labour. The author belongs to the sixth generation of Stevensons who have farmed Burness. He gives a list of known earlier owners, from 1522. There are copies of official letters, family photographs and maps. Much information came from his great-aunts. (JT)	
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D70/8/14	Witchcraft and Witch Trials in Orkney by Paige Archibald	2005

	Summary: There are many stories in this work about the practices, trials and deaths of those in Orkney, mostly women, who were suspected of being witches. Superstition was rife before the eighteenth century, and instances of ill luck often ascribed to the intervention of people who may have been solitary and unsociable, but were thought to be malevolent and possessed by the Devil. The stories are taken from books and archive material. (N.B. Page 16 is missing.) (JT)		
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D70/8/15	Military Airfields in Orkney: The Two Wars by Gavin Fraser	2005	
	Summary: "Military Airfields in Orkney: the Two Wars" tells the story of the naval and R.A.F. establishments at Houton, Hatston, Grimsetter, Skeabrae and Twatt. In 1914-18 aircraft provided a pioneering and experimental service, part of the the Royal Navy. This study has much information about the types of plane based in Orkney, with technical details. There are stories of the early attempts to use ships as aircraft carriers, and of gunnery practice and crashes. (JT)		
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D70/8/16	Orkney's Forgotten Rolls Royce by Russell Gilmour	2005	
	Summary: A Rolls-Royce motor car, chassis built in 1929, was, after private ownership converted for use as a hearse. In 1956, an Aberdeen motor engineer offered it for sale, and it was bought by Orkney Town Council. It was hired to local undertakers, the Council making quite a profit. But when its use was discontinued, and any future use debated, the hearse was stored, neglected and forgotten. When its existence became known again, there was a public campaign to retain it as a vintage vehicle for occasional display. (JT)		
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D70/9/1	Power in the Orkney's by David Grant	2005	
	Summary: The history of public energy supply in Orkney is outlined in this study. Though there was, in Kirkwall, a gas company from 1838, later run by the Town Council, most households in Orkney relied on oil lamps for lighting and solid fuel stoves for heating and cooking. Public electricity supply began in 1923, when three second-hand generators were bought and fifteen customers connected. The subsequent history is of constant development and expansion. The new power station at Kirkwall was opened in 1951: there is much technical information about the generators and systems. Production of electricity was expensive on oil, and was much reduced from 1982, when connection was made to the National Grid. Meanwhiles, cables had been laid to supply the South and North Isles. Demand continues to rise, and the new experiments in wind and wave generation are described. (JT)		
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D70/9/2	Hundland School by Charis Hourston	2005	
	Summary: The author of this story of the former Hundland School was living in the building, which had become her family home and connecting gallery. The school building dates from 1877. Extracts from the School Log Book tell of the social conditions of their time. There are anecdotes, tales of successive teachers, and photographs of pupils and of equipments formerly used. The school was used also by the SWRI and "The Birsay Navy" (R.N. Auxiliary Service). The school closed in 1961, the remaining pupils transferring to Dounby. (JT)		
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D70/9/3	Dounby School 1877-2005 by Paul Johnston	2005	
	Summary: Dounby School is the subject of this history, which includes a list of headteachers from 1877, extracts from the Log Book, photographs of some classes and of old and new buildings: and, by implication, the changing social circumstances over the 140 years of the school's existence. (JT)		
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D70/9/4	The RAF & WAAF in Orkney 1939-1945 by Iain M Nelson	2005	
	Summary: The first section of this study lists the RAF installations in Orkney during World War Two, beginning with the radar station at Netherbutton, and including also the RNAS airfields. Later, some of these facilities were used for training by the USAAF. The author has interviewed his grandmother and partner about their service in WAAF and RAF. The second section describes the various types of aircraft based in Orkney at the time. (JT)		
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D70/9/5	The RAF & WAAF in Orkney 1939-1945 by Iain M Nelson	2005	

	Summary: In 1977 a publication, "Harray: Orkney's Inland Parish" sold over 1000 copies. In 2005, Inga Nicolson, reviewing the work of John T Firth, Mary Bichan, Sheila Spence and Doris Stout, has recorded the further changes in Harray, which include new buildings or extensions and upgrading to church, manse, Russland Mill and Harray Community Centre. Harray School has closed and Corrigall Farm Museum opened. Cameron Stout won the Big Brother competition. Farms are larger and fewer. A good many people have established their own businesses; and changes continue. (JT)		
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D70/9/6	The Creamery 1945-2005 by Callum Stevenson (Second Prize)	2005	
	Summary: Milk production on Orkney farms had to be vastly increased at the outbreak of the Second World War, to feed the huge number of service people who were stationed here. Toward the end of the war, with the prospect of a milk surplus, plans were made to manufacture cheese, butter and milk powder. The title page of this study illustrates the three different factories in Kirkwall where Orkney cheese has been made since 1945. The process of cheese-making is described, with photographs and transcribed interviews. New markets for the cheese are sought over the world. Improved technology means that fewer people are employed in the manufacture. (JT)		
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D70/9/7	The Role of Women in Lyness During WW2 by Izzy Whitford (First Prize)	2005	
	Summary: Here is a comprehensive account of the lives and work of women who were stationed at Lyness during the Second World War. Starting from a pioneering few, the numbers of women, enlisted in the W.R.N.S. and posted to Lyness, built up to seven hundred. Separate accommodations for them on trains and at the camps were provided: but as it became necessary to recognise that they could work capably at many activities not purely domestic, so their social contacts were also allowed to widen. They worked in communications, hospitals ashore and on ships. Civilian women were also employed at Lyness. The discomforts and social excitements of their times are illustrated, with extracts from reminiscences and publications. (JT)		
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D70/9/8	'John Maitland's Little Empire' by Neil Aim, Stromness Academy (first prize)	2006	
	Summary: John Maitland was an entrepreneur of the nineteenth century who established a business empire in Finstown. A pier was built so that ships could load and unload. Near this were a bakehouse, a smithy and a pork-curing station. All these were part of the Maitland empire. John Maitland's family history is outlined: he came to Orkney from Aberdeen, but, when only in his fifties, he was drowned in Aberdeen Harbour, possibly by accidentally slipping into the water when going to inspect a boat he owned. Maps of Finstown in his time show the location of the buildings, which still endure. (JT)		
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D70/9/9	'The Old Man O'Hoy Distillery, Stromness' by Anna Johnstone, Stromness Academy (second prize)	2006	
	Summary: In Stromness there used to be a distillery, where Old Orkney and Old Man o' Hoy whiskies were made. The exact location is described and illustrated. Having a burn flowing downhill, good water, and the harbour for ready export, this should have become a thriving business. But family misfortunes and economic conditions forced its closure in 1927. Descendants of the Sinclair family still live in the distiller's house (DeLille Diament). The buildings were temporarily used during the Second World War, but most of them afterwards were demolished, and new houses built, in one of which in his later years lived George Mackay Brown. He wrote eloquently of the place. (JT)		
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D70/9/10	'Costies Pavillion' by Rosanna Breck, Stromness Academy (third prize)	2006	
	Summary: This is the history of a business in Kirkwall, known as Costie's Pavilion. It was a recreation centre, having tennis courts, a putting green and snooker tables, as well as a supply of ice-cream and light snacks. Through the occupation of a succession of owners, all listed and photographed, Costie's was a resort still fondly remembered by those who spent leisure time there in their youth. In 2003 it was sold to be used for a different type of business. (JT)		
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D70/9/11	'Ola Gorie' by Lilith Johnstone, Stromness Academy	2006	
	Summary: Ola Gorie began in 1960 to make jewellery in the back garden shed of her parents' home. She had been trained at Art College, and was the first person to make and sell her own designs of jewellery in Orkney. This study, largely based on an interview with her, traces the development and expansion of the business, now run by her children. The early designs of Ola Gorie have become classic pieces. (JT)		
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D70/9/12	'Barony Hotel' by Sarah Davidson, Stromness Academy	2006	
	Summary: The Barony Hotel in Birsay developed from a wooden extension to Park Cottage, on the edge of Birsay (now Boardhouse) Loch. In the early decades of the twentieth century, as a hotel it became a holiday resort for keen and wealthy anglers, and their wives. One of these wives kept a diary with sketches, which are shown here. The study records the names of successive owners, and the changes they introduced. Pages from the Fishing Book are reproduced. The author is the daughter of the current owners, so it is her family home. (JT)		
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D70/9/13	'Kirkwall Sheriff Court 1876-2006' by Anna Davidson, Stromness Academy	2006	
	Summary: Thought the title of this work gives the dates 1876-2006 for the history of Kirkwall Sheriff Court, the earlier records are outlined, and names, where known, included, of Sheriffs, Procurators Fiscal and Sheriff Clerks. Courts in the sixteenth century were held in the Earl's Palace, then in St Magnus' Cathedral, and later in the former Kirkwall Town Hall, built on the Kirk Green, and demolished when the present Court building was opened in 1876. After deliberations about possible restoration of the Earl's Palace, the proposal to include a prison made a new building necessary, and the foundation stone was laid with much ceremony. There are photographs and plans of this building, and notes of distinguished office-holders of the past. (JT)		
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D70/9/14	'The Orcadian' by Rachel H Marcus, Stromness Academy	2006	
	Summary: This is a history of the local newspaper, The Orcadian. In 1798 Magnus Anderson opened a bookbinding business in Kirkwall, but it was 1854 when the newspaper was first issued by his son, trained in printing. The paper has survived periods of financial instability and a fire, with several changes of premises, and is still controlled by descendants of the Anderson family. Good teamwork, and repeated investment in the latest machinery have contributed to its success. (JT)		
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D70/9/15	'Grandon' [Finstown] by Christina Fraser, Stromness Academy	2006	
	Summary: Grandon is an old property, older than Finstown itself, where it is situated, on a mound by the road down to the Mill. This work contains all that could be found out of the history of the house. Most of this was obtained from the grandmother, Jean Fraser, and great-aunt, Barbara Learmonth, of the author: these two had been living at Grandon since 1939. It is reputed that David Phin and his wife lodged at Grandon before their house, an inn, was built. Phin gave his name to the present village. A map and photographs illustrate the story. (JT)		
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D70/9/16	'Faray' by Kirsten Sutherland, Stromness Academy	2006	
	Summary: This study of the island of Faray (or Pharay) has much interesting information from an interview with John (Jock) H Marcus, when he was over 94 years old. He reminisced about community life and customs as he knew them Another former resident, R.G. Burgar, Eday, was interviewed in 1969, and this material is reproduced. Faray was evacuated in 1947. The grandfather of the author has rented the island for many years and kept sheep there. [A video is included?] (JT)		
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	North Faray; Pharay		
D70/9/17	'The History of the Baha'i Faith in Orkney, Stromness Academy	2006	No author attributed
	Summary: The spread of the Baha'i Faith to Orkney dates from 1963, the year when Charles Dunning came from the south. He stayed for four years, the object of some suspicion and minor persecution; and left because of his ill health. In Orkney, the faith has been maintained, partly by migration of other adherents; and a Centre has been established for their meetings. The founding of the Baha'i Faith in Persia (Iran), its tenets and its propagation are outlined, and further information supplied in an interview with Moira Shanko. (JT)		
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D70/9/18	'The Pier Arts Centre' by Amy Firth, Stromness Academy	2006	

	Summary: This is a history of the Pier Arts Centre in Stromness, written at the time when the extension was in process of building. There is much material about the life and work of Margaret Gardiner. In associating with and helping artists she had gradually assembled art works - she did not call herself a collector - which she decided to give to the people of Orkney, because the place meant so much to her. To this gift she added her hard work among her contacts, to raise the necessary funds for buying and converting the buildings on the pier; and she inspired many in the art world to contribute to the establishment and beauty of the gallery. (JT)		
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D70/9/19	'Schools in Sandwick' by Gary Brass, Stromness Academy	2006	
	Summary: Four schools were opened in the parish of Sandwick, after the Education Acts of the 1870s made education, or school attendance, compulsory. In the later twentieth century, changing methods, availability of transport, new social conditions and falling rolls made it advisable to merge North and South Sandwick Schools; and in 1976 to close all four and transfer the pupils to the new school at Dounby. The author of this study of the four older schools got his material from his parents and many relatives who had attended one or other of the Sandwick schools, and who could contribute memories and photographs. (JT)		
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D70/9/20	'Orkney Weddings' by Lillie Giggle, Stromness Academy	2006	
	Summary: In this survey of Orkney weddings, old customs are described, and a few of them which persist today; such as the blackenings, and the bride's cog. Possibly the wedding walk of old is symbolized in the now customary Grand March. Dress is discussed, and the many actions and rhymes which stress the importance of good luck for the couple embarking on a new life. There is reference to changing habits of the Western wedding, and the adoption of some of these customs into Chinese weddings. (JT)		
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D70/9/21	'Christmas in Orkney' by Freyja Winter, Stromness Academy	2006	
	Summary: "Christmas in Orkney" recounts all the activities of the season, ancient and modern, decorations, feasts, gifts, and ways of averting ill luck. A particular account is given of those customs which are peculiar to Orkney, such as the Christmas and New Year Ba Games.. (JT)		
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D70/9/22	'Graemeshall' by Arlene Wood, Stromness Academy	2006	
	Summary: The history of Graemeshall, the laird's house in Holm, goes back to the reign of Bishop Graham, when its earlier name was the House of Meall. Successive Grahams lived there, or owned it and lived in the south. One of these changed the spelling of his name to Graeme, and another, who inherited through the female line, changed his name by adding that to Sutherland. Additional information from the Wood family residing there, and many photographs, are used to illustrate the work.. (JT)		
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D70/10/1	How did WW2 Affect Orkney? - Natalie Anderson	2007	
	Summary: To show how the Second World War affected Orkney, the writer here concentrates on the sinking of the "Royal Oak", and the building of the Churchill Barriers. The Italian Chapel is described, and various casualties early in the war which had reference to Orkney . A quiz and a wordsearch puzzle are included. (JT)		
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D70/10/2	Orkney Shipwrecks - Sam Archibald	2007	
	Summary: The number of ships known to have been wrecked in Orkney waters is about nine hundred; many in recent years have been explored by divers, though the two war graves are prohibited. The scuttling of the German Fleet in 1919 receives a mention, but the main part of the work is a detailed list of all the other wrecks, where they lie and all that is known about them. A map shows the location of each numbered wreck. (JT)		
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D70/10/3	The History of the Longhope Lifeboat - Michael Brass	2007	

	Summary: The various lifeboats stationed at Longhope in Hoy are described here, with their records of rescues attempted and lives saved. Photographs and local memories are included. The author toured the shed which houses the "Thomas McCunn", which visitors may inspect. The most tragic call-out of 1969, when the "T.G.B." was lost with her crew, receives special mention. (JT)		
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D70/10/4	How did the World War Two Affect Orkney? - Beverly Campbell	2007	
	Summary: Here is another look at the effects on Orkney of World War Two, which describes the torpedo attack and sinking of the "Royal Oak" in 1940, followed by the building of the Churchill Barriers. When Italian prisoners of war were sent to Orkney to complete this work, they left their lasting memorial of the chapel on Lamb Holm. (JT)		
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D70/10/5	Yesnaby - Alistair Clouston	2007	
	Summary: The forgotten people and farms of Yesnaby are the subject of this study: Some of the houses are now uninhabitable, and five small crofts form one larger farm. Life was hard in the past, but neighbours supported each other and welcomed new families. Some fishing went on to supplement the diet. The Second World War brought army and naval camps, with training in gunnery practice for the troops, and better social amenities for all. The farms described are South Gyran, Roundadee, East Bigging, Forcewell, Borwick and South Seatter (Sooster). These are located on a map, and the families who lived in each are listed, with photographs. (JT)		
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D70/10/6	Finstown businesses, past & present - Andrew Clouston	2007	
	Summary: Here is a survey of the various businesses established in Finstown, the buildings, the families who traded, and the changes over the years. Firms included are Maitlands, the smiddy, the bakery, Sinclair's, Esson's Garage, Flett & Son, Turfus, G.D. Pottinger, Hillary's, Ed Fraser, electrician, The Pomona Inn and Baikie's stores. (JT)		
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D70/10/7	Who were the heroes of Longhope? - Chelsea Cook	2007	
	Summary: The author of this study was inspired by learning a fiddle tune called "The Heroes of Longhope" to investigate the tragic story of March 1969, when the Longhope lifeboat "T.G.B." capsized, and all of her crew were died. They were all members of a small and gallant community, searching in terrible weather for the "Irene", but had been given the wrong location. Ironically, the crew of "Irene" were all saved. The final tributes and memorial services are described here. (JT)		
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D70/10/8	Sandwick Parish Football Club - Mark Foubister	2007	
	Summary: Sandwick Football club had a very successful run of nine victories in the Parish Cup, in the years 173-83, when their manager was Arthur Herdman. He and former players have given answers to questionnaires and interviews to the author of this study, whose enthusiasm for the game is evident in the text and photographs. The club had a uniquely level pitch on the former Skeabrae airfield, but this has now reverted to pasture. (JT)		
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D70/10/9	Dounby Show - Scott Hamilton - 2nd Prize	2007	
	Summary: This history of Dounby Show contains many photographs from a century ago and onwards (showing that in the earlier years everybody attending wore a hat or cap). Changes in the type of animal exhibited are described, with a recent decline in dairy cows, goats, and heavy horses. The H and Industrial show is also described. The Show owes much to long-serving and hard-working committee members. There is an item about "Not the Dounby Show" in 2001, when the outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease forbade the showing of animals and poultry. (JT)		
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D70/10/10	Harray Store 1837 - 2007 - Teri Hamilton - 1st Prize	2007	

	Summary: The buildings known as Harray Stores were built in 1837 by SSPCK, and known as the Madras School. This closed in 1874, on the foundation of state schools. The name Madras continued to be associated with the house, which was acquired by the Jolly family: they founded and ran a general merchant business, which continued until 1930. It included a slaughterhouse and bakehouse; travelling vans covered the West Mainland, horse-drawn and later motor-driven. Employees lived on the premises. In 1930 the business was bought by Gardens of Kirkwall, who installed a succession of managers, and it went on with a few changes until 1973. Then it was sold to the Wylies, who converted it to a tearoom. They also did outside catering, but by 2007 that had been discontinued. This comprehensive history includes information about the parish of Harray, and interviews with a number of former employees of Harray stores. There are many photographs, and details of census returns, wages, payment methods, tearoom menus, bakehouse methods and recipes - for example, how to make yeast from fermenting potatoes. (JT)		
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D70/10/11	How did Orkney help with the war effort? - Alastair Hill	2007	
	Summary: Work done in Orkney to help the war effort, 1939-45 is the subject of this study. The sinking of the Royal Oak led to the construction of the Churchill Barriers. Camps and airfields were built, and boom defences installed at the entrances to Scapa Flow. Diagrams of these booms were drawn from the description given by John Cload, Longhope. Orkney civilians of both sexes were fully employed, either in farming or in these building projects. Many Orcadians served in the forces, especially in the Merchant Navy. (JT)		
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D70/10/12	Captain T. Marcus - Laura Hourie	2007	
	Summary: Captain T. Marcus, D.S.C., native of Eday, is the subject of this study. The author lives in Flotterston, Sandwick; this house was bought from the church by Captain Marcus, and named after a merchant ship he had commanded. In 1917, when the Petunia was torpedoed by a U-boat, Captain Marcus was taken prisoner by the Germans, and first at sea, later in Germany, he remained a prisoner till the end of the war. Lengthy extracts from his memoirs are re-told. He had learned to speak some German, and so was able to give orders to the crew of a Junkers 88, shot down on his land on Christmas Day, 1940. (JT)		
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D70/10/13	4 Ness Road - Emma Lawson	2007	
	Summary: Here is the history of No. 4 (formerly 8) Ness Road, Stromness, one of the Double Houses. The property was originally owned, and extended, by Mrs Christian Robertson, ship-agent, two of whose forthright letters from the archive are photo-copied. She was a wealthy widow with a large family and several servants. After her time, several houses were formed to be sub-let or sold. The author of the study lives in one of these, in which careful restoration was undertaken by Gunnie Moberg and Tam Macphail, previous owners. There is a reproduction of an article in "Period Living" about that time. Census records have been searched for the names of earlier owners. (JT)		
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D70/10/14	The Tormiston Mill - Erica Mathers	2007	
	Summary: The history of Tormiston Mill is recorded here, from its building in 1884 until the present day. Milling ceased before 1970, when it was bought, restored and converted to be craft shop and restaurant, with most of the mill machinery still in place. Robertsons and then Bullens ran this enterprise, until it was bought by Historic Scotland, the present owners. The last miller, Jock Linklater, had three daughters, who supplied some of the reminiscences about his period of work. The milling process is described, with photographs. A list is given of wild flowers growing along the Burn of Heddle and mill lade. The author lives in the neighbouring Tormiston Farm. (JT)		
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D70/10/15	The History of Veterinary Services in Orkney - Robbie Norquay	2007	
	Summary: "The History of Veterinary Services in Orkney" begins with the nineteenth century Acts (printed part-copy from a book included) which established the training necessary for practice in the profession. The earliest recorded vet in Orkney, probably unqualified, was one James Friskan, listed in the 1861 census as "flesher". By 1891, aged 67, he was "VS practitioner". His successors are named. Most of the information given here is taken from records, photographs and old books found on the premises of Northvet, in Harray. Albert Spence, retired vet, contributed his memories, and opinions on past practices as compared with more enlightened modern methods. (JT)		
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D70/10/16	Trenabie Mill - Paula Ross	2007	

	Summary: "Trenabie Mill" begins with a section on the Balfour family, especially Gilbert Balfour, who acquired church lands in Westray in the sixteenth century. Balfours continued as landowners there and in Shapinsay. A Balfour built the new mill at Trenabie about 1880. The author has been helped by a visit to Boardhouse Mill, to describe the machinery and the process of milling. Copies of plan and elevation of the buildings are included, and many photographs. There are photocopies of insurance documents and accounts, listing the crofters who made use of the mill for their crops. Finally, the restoration and conversion of Trenabie Mill by the McEwen family is described. (JT)		
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D70/10/17	The Papa Stronsay Monks - Eileen Thompson	2007	
	Summary: Here is a study of the monastery on Papa Stronsay, with photographs of the buildings. Father Columbine, interviewed by the author, described the daily life of a monk, his disciplines and habit, and his purpose. She recounts how this monastery came to be founded and developed, and the work it undertakes. (JT)		
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D70/10/18	What happened to Hoy during WW2? - Hannah Thompson - Third Prize	2007	
	Summary: Hoy, in World War Two, saw a sudden increase in population from about 1500 people to 22, 000. After the sinking of the Royal Oak, urgent work had to be done to make Scapa Flow a safer base for the Home Fleet. Lyness was the centre for naval operations and the necessary building of oil tanks, piers and accommodation, There also had to be a centre to service the many barrage balloons which floated above the Flow to protect ships from the incursions of German bombers. The author has interviewed older members of her family, who can remember how life for Hoy residents was affected in these years. (JT)		
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D70/10/19	Orkney Fiddlemakers & Players - James A Watson	2007	
	Summary: James Watson is interested in playing the fiddle, and in the people in Orkney who either play or make fiddles, or compose tunes. He lists the names of past and present fiddlers in Orkney, and describes the art of making a stringed instrument. Whether or not there is a distinctive style of playing in Orkney is a topic for discussion. In the past, when people did not move much out of their own parishes, the various styles of playing, like local ways of speaking, could be distinguished. Some photographs of instruments are included, and copies of locally-written tunes. (JT)		
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D70/10/20	Outertown 1900 - 2007 - Kayleigh Wick	2007	
	Summary: The family of this student occupied for over 100 years the farm of Westleafea, Outertown, Stromness. Small tenant farms in this area formed part of the estate of Breckness, but the tenants had the opportunity in the 1920s to buy the land they worked. The author's father grew up at Westleafea, helping with the work while he was still a schoolboy. In recent years a good many houses have been built in the Outertown area. A map shows some of the names, and the successive owners of these houses are mentioned. Of historic interest is the Chamber Mound, excavated in the early years of the twentieth century. Looking to the future, Outertown is the site for experimentation with wave technology, at Billia Croo. (JT)		
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D70/10/21	World War 2 in Stenness - Cherise Wilson	2007	
	Summary: In the Second World War, Stenness parish held four large army camps. From the memories of local people who were then children, there are stories here of friendships formed between families and lonely servicemen: but also of incidents which aroused childish fears. The full story is told of the German aeroplane which bombed the Brig o' Waithe area in 1940, damaging buildings, injuring residents, and killing James Isbister, who was only 27 years old. He was buried in Stenness kirkyard, leaving a wife and very young son. Soon after this time, the shop of Willie Farquhar, the cobbler, became a popular meeting-place, later to be known as The Golden Slipper. (JT)		
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D70/11/1	The History of John Sclaters - Katrina Bevan	2008	

	Summary: Here is fully recounted the history of John Sclater's, a Kirkwall business; there are many photographs and copies of newspaper advertisements and articles. The author, a great-grand-daughter of the founder, has interviewed remaining members of the family and many former employees. Their recollections and stories convey a great deal about the nature of a family business in the twentieth century, before the coming of supermarkets, online shopping, and cheaper mass-produced goods from abroad. Sclater's dealt in clothes for men and women, including men's tailoring. It expanded, selling in various Kirkwall premises, china, prams, and tweed which was woven locally under the name "Norsaga". This commercial history reveals also the social changes over the period. (JT)		
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D70/11/2	Stromness Lifeboats - Morna Brown	2008	
	Summary: The lifeboat station at Stromness was established in 1867. In its history there have been changes in the type of vessel and its location. These boats, and their record in saving lives, are described here, from the "Saltaire" to the "Violet, Dorothy and Kathleen". Finally, there is an interview with Roy Temple, a member of the present lifeboat crew. (JT)		
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D70/11/3	District of Grimbister - Ian Clouston	2008	
	Summary: In the district of Grimbister, parish of Firth, there were once several small farms, of which some belonged to the Binscarth Estate. The study lists these dwellings, whether ruined or still inhabited. The names of previous and current owners are given, with many photographs. Only two working farms remain, and the present residents of Grimbister include people who commute to Kirkwall. The formerly close-knit community of workers on the land is now more loosely connected. (JT)		
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D70/11/4	The Harray School - Ian Coghill	2008	
	Summary: Harray School existed for a hundred years; it closed in 1976, when the remaining pupils transferred to Dounby. Interviews with former pupils, and with Mabel Eunson, who taught at Harray in mid-century, give a picture of school life as it was then. In the course of research the author discovered a family connection with Margaret Spence, who taught at Harray 1932-6. The school building was bought by Andrew Appleby, and is now Fursbreck Pottery. The schoolhouse stood empty for years, until it was bought and modernised by the Coghill family. (JT)		
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D70/11/5	Harray Folk - Ross Hamilton	2008	
	Summary: "Harray Folk" provides a study of the lives of some exceptionally talented people who have lived in the parish. Samples are given of the writings of Eric Linklater, Bessie Skea, George Corrigan, Hettie Scott and John George Flett. With their literary talents, all showed a love of Orkney countryside, and acute powers of observation. (JT)		
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D70/11/6	Riding of the Marches - Davy Harvey	2008	
	Summary: The annual Riding of the Marches of Kirkwall is a re-enactment of an ancient ceremony, once necessary to protect the Burgh boundaries from damage and encroachment. In this study the history of the Riding is explained, starting from 1486, when the Town was elevated to the status of a Royal Burgh by James III of Scots. The custom of the Riding lapsed in the nineteenth century, but was revived in 1986, to mark the 500th anniversary. Popular support has ensured its annual observance to date, omitting 2001, when no Riding could be held because of foot-and-mouth disease precautions. There are many photographs in this study, and a comparison with Ridings customs of other Royal burghs, using Annan as an example. (JT)		
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D70/11/7	The History of the Dounby Athletic Club - Isla Kirkness	2008	
	Summary: "The History of Dounby Athletic Club" covers 75 years, from 1932. In the beginning, a number of sports were practised, such as badminton, tennis, boxing and wrestling. Nowadays, the remaining ones that flourish are football for men, and ladies' hockey. Dounby has a good record of success, and some of their players have represented the whole county as well. Press cuttings tell of an epic struggle in 1947 when Dounby Ladies managed, after a draw, to topple the Kirkwall team and win the cup. Many team photographs over the decades are used for illustration, and there is an interview with Shona Slater, and outstanding hockey player. D.A.C. also undertook community entertainments such as harvest homes, fancy dress parades, and a pantomime. (JT)		
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D70/11/8	Stromness' History - Eilidh McGachie	2008
	Summary: "Stromness' History" begins with an overview, census figures showing a slow increase in population as a few houses grew into a small town. Stromness became a place where along with a good harbour, services could be provided for fishing and merchant vessels. In times of war, shipping regulations and hazards made Stromness a place of more resort, and the need increased for supplies and provisions. Fresh water was obtained here for long voyages. Thus the Hudson's Bay Company ships called regularly, and found in Orkney also a source of skilled and suitable employees. Captain Cook and the pirate James Gow are other notables associated with navigation and with Stromness. A long-time resident, Ella Duncan, has contributed her memories of recent changes in the town. (JT)	
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D70/11/9	Clydesdale Staigs of Orkney - Susie Manson	2008
	Summary: On Orkney farms in the past, as elsewhere, the best source of power has been a strong horse, preferably one of the Clydesdale breed. Many farm horses were mares, kept for work, and for breeding her successors. Surplus foals could be sold. To obtain the services of a clydesdale stallion, farmers formed horse-breeding societies. These would buy, or hire, a travelling pedigree Clydesdale "staig" or stallion, who would be accompanied by a staigymen or groom, a job which called for experience and courage. This study describes some of these men and horses, with accompanying advertisement copies and photographs. An interview provides further recollections of a past way of life, and there are two poems, extolling the virtues of the horse as an engine of power (JT)	
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D70/11/10	Kitchener's Memorial - Sarah Mowat	2008
	Summary: Seeing the Kitchener Memorial on Marwick Head, near her home, the author of this study set to to research the story of the death of Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, who sailed from Scapa Flow in 1916, aboard HMS Hampshire, and most probably went down with the ship when she exploded, on hitting a mine. The Memorial tower was built in 1924-5. (NB A copy of the order service at the unveiling is said to be included, but was not found.) (JT)	
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	Marwick Head	
D70/11/11	The Gale of 1952 - Annabella Penny	2008
	Summary: "The Gale of 1952" is an epic story, gleaned from press records and cartoons, and mainly from the memories of living people who experienced it. In 1952, much housing in Orkney was of poor quality, many families living in converted army huts. Egg production was a major source of livelihood, and all over the county were wooden henhouses in the fields. When the hurricane struck on a January night, many of these buildings were damaged, roofs torn off, and henhouses blown away, some out to sea. No people were killed. Appeal funds were opened to help homeless and those who had lost so much on which their living depended. A copy is included of an letter applying for help makes vividly clear of the desperate state some people were reduced to. (JT)	
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	Storm	
D70/11/12	Sinclair Supply Stores - Thisbe Sinclair	2008
	Summary: Sinclair's Supply Stores was a business run in Stromness from 1921 till 1993. The author, a member of the Sinclair family, has researched the history of the business, and in doing so, learned much about her family history, and about changing shopping habits over the years. Robert Sinclair set up in rebuilt premises, which had been destroyed in 1910 by fire, and were originally owned by Samuel Baikie. As the business expanded, the Mill Stores were added, they sold "just about anything", and ran four motor vans to supply rural families. The food business was sold to Harrolds, who then sold it to the Co-operative W.S. The original building is now a furniture shop. (JT)	
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D70/11/13	I'm a Fairy From Pharayland - Leanne Smith	2008

	Summary: The title of this story, "I'm a fairy from Pharay", was inscribed as a joke by Jock Marcus in the autograph book of the grandmother of the author. From reminiscences , family memories and archive material, she has compiled a hand-drawn map and a list of farms from north to south, and of the families who formerly lived there. She tells how a fishing-boat was wrecked on the Holm in 1908, but the crew were rescued by a team of island crofters; the rescuers were later given medals. In World War Two, an aircraft landed on the island, piloted by a New Zealander who had lost his direction, but survived his landing and was sheltered by the families. Pharay has been uninhabited since 1947, though sheep are still run there. The hard conditions of life on Pharay were made bearable by the strength of the community spirit. (JT)		
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	Pharay; Faray		
D70/12/1	The West End Hotel 1824 - 2009 - Shannon Arcus (Joint 2nd Prize Winner)	2009	
	Summary: The West End hotel in Main Street, Kirkwall, was built in 1824 by Captain William Richan, as a dwelling for himself and Esther, his wife. Interesting facts about his life are given here. In 1845, the house was bought to become the first Balfour Hospital. Four local doctors provided medical services: the hospital was run by a matron, with servants. Surgery was performed, and other patients were admitted with fevers and contagious diseases. A later annexe was bought to for isolation of fever patients. Lily Gunn, a nurse, began her work at the West End: Gilbert Voy came after a shooting accident, to have his arm amputated. Nana Peace had her tonsils removed. On the opening of the present Balfour Hospital, the Main Street building was sold to became a boarding-house, Guest house and Hotel, under a succession of owners, all named here. Family members have told of their memories of the management. The most recent refurbishment was carried out in 2007 by the present owners, Giffie Leslie and Robert Dawson. (JT)		
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D70/12/2	80 Years of Isbister Bros - Erin Davidson	2009	
	Summary: Isbister brothers, Quoyloo, was eighty years old when this account was compiled, and remains a family business, founded by Alfred and John Isbister. They built the Quoyloo building with their own hands. Three vans or travelling shops used to compete with others to supply families in the West Mainland. After the van era, a free delivery service operated for a time, and since the beginning, haulage has been part of the Isbister business. When, in 1955, snow made the roads impassable, Isbisters went in small boats to take delivery of goods at the Bay of Skail, brought round by the Stromness Lifeboat. (JT)		
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D70/12/3	The Rev Charles Clouston - David Hourie	2009	
	Summary: Rev Charles Clouston was minister of Sandwick and Stromness for 58 years in the nineteenth century. He was buried at St Peter's, Sandwick, alongside the grave of his father, Rev William Clouston. Charles was President of Orkney Natural History Society, having made studies of some distinction in meteorology, and in botany. Of his studies in medicine and in divinity no records can be found at Surgeons' Hall or New College, Edinburgh. This work contains photo-copies of the Will of Rev Wm Clouston, a family tree, extracts of Charles' writings in the New Statistical Account, and various anecdotes of encounters with parishioners. The Manse of Sandwick, now known as Flotterston, was built for Rev Charles, and the family of the author are the present occupants. (JT)		
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D70/12/4	Lord Kitchener - Adam Johnston (1st Prize Winner)	2009	
	Summary: Lord Kitchener of Khartoum's life story is told here "from the cradle to the watery grave". His early life was spent in Ireland and Switzerland. While he was studying at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, he went went adventuring in the Franco-Prussian War. He spent years mapping in the Middle east, then rose to fame in the war in the Sudan, a national hero at the age of 48. His conduct of the Boer War could at the present time leave him open to criticism. Then he was Commander-in-Chief in India till 1909, and again in the Middle East there, till he entered Mr Asquith's cabinet as Secretary for War in 1914. On a secret mission to Russia in 1916, he sailed from Scapa Flow, but died off Marwick Head when HMS Hampshire hit a mine and sank. The Kitchener Memorial was raised to his memory. (JT)		
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D70/12/5	The Royal Oak - A Survivor's Story - Thorfinn Johnston	2009	

	Summary: The story of the sinking in 1939 of HMS Royal Oak has often been told: but this version is made vivid by the telephone interview with the author's great-great-uncle, Herbert Johnston from Holm, who escaped from the stricken ship, and completed 40 years service in the Royal Navy, while his two Orcadian shipmates were lost in 1939. Illustration is provided by photographs, a family tree and copies of press articles. Also included are the recollections of Eric Kemp, who with Lindsay Reid made an official commemorative dive in 2002 over the wreck of the Royal Oak, now a war grave. (JT)		
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D70/12/6	The Stronsay Herring Fishing - Abbie Lyall	2009	
	Summary: This work gives an account of the Stronsay herring-fishing industry, from the time when exporting began, about 1816. Samuel Laing and his brothers formed a plan of building a pier, and having the herring gutted and packed, for export to the West Indies. One Laing brother had a sugar-cane plantation there, with slaves to be fed; another owned land at Whitehall in Stronsay, where the herring brought in was plentiful and good. After the West Indies market closed, new markets were found in Baltic ports. Sail gave way to steam drifters. Stronsay then had a thriving economy, with a population that soared during the season of 6 to 8 weeks every year. There were the crews of the boats, and the itinerant fisher-lassies, all to be fed and housed and entertained. The trade continued, with a slow decline up to 1914. It was not carried on in wartime, and not revived after the Second World War. (JT)		
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D70/12/7	Harray: The Heart of the West Mainland in the Years Gone by - Lauren Nicolson	2009	
	Summary: This is a portrait of the parish of Harray in bygone times, gleaned from long-time local residents and from two publications, with recent photographs of buildings mentioned. An account is given of shops, and smithies: the process of hooping cart-wheels at the smithy is of interest. Churches and their ministers are listed, schools and their teachers. With no outlet to sea-fishing, life was hard on small Harray crofts. Men often sought employment overseas, in whaling or the Hudson's Bay Company. Harray also had accommodation for its "worthies", or tramps. A map shows the locations and names of the 12 toonships that make up the parish of a hundred lairds, so-called because these crofters were not tenants of any large estate. (JT)		
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D70/12/8	Barony Mill - Kieran Rendall	2009	
	Summary: Barony, or Boardhouse Mills in Birsay comprises several buildings, and the working meal mill is the last surviving one in use in Orkney. It is maintained by Birsay Heritage Trust, and open to public visits in the summer. The mills were bought from the last owner-miller by the Islands Council, in order to secure the water rights from the Loch of Boardhouse. Their history, and the process of milling are described here, with illustrations. Bere is grown in small quantities, to be ground for use in Orkney, and the study closes with recipes for bere bannocks, and oatcakes. (JT)		
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D70/12/9	Sandwick Young Farmers' Club - Colin Sinclair	2009	
	Summary: Sandwick Young Farmers' Club is over 70 years old, and was the first YFC in Orkney. In 1937, there were older farmers ready to voice their disapproval of the policy of including young women in the clubs, but their views were disregarded. Indeed, Lilian Sinclair (Yorston), a founder member, won the hoeing competition in June 1937 and has attended the anniversary celebrations for the 50th, 60th and 70th years since then. She, and other former office-bearers were interviewed, and the author had access to the club minute books, for his chronicle of the activities and achievements of Sandwick YFC over the years. (JT)		
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D70/12/10	Tom Ward 1907 - 1986 - Christie Ward	2009	
	Summary: The author of this story writes about his great-great-uncle Thomas Ward, who was born at Scar House in Sanday. Tom left Orkney to join the Metropolitan Police, and stayed in the south for the rest of his life, liking to revisit or reminisce about his early life in Sanday. Like many Orcadians, he was good at helping people and making or repairing things. But Tom Ward was also an athlete of distinction, representing the police in light heavyweight amateur wrestling. Because he won the British championship in 1936, he qualified for the GB team in the 1936 Berlin Olympic Games. "Hitler's Olympics" are described here, and there is a copy of a postcard sent by Tom from Berlin to his mother. He met and was photographed with the famous Jesse Owens. He also won a bronze medal at the Empire Games in Australia in 1938. (JT)		
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D70/12/11	Lyness in WWII - Jake Watson	2009	

	Summary: This is an exploration of the area around Lyness in Hoy, with its naval history, and cemetery. The remains of wartime buildings remind the author of a graveyard, since they are crumbling away; but his imagination re-peoples them with the servicemen and women of 1939-45. He has visited the Museum and Visitor Centre. There is an interview with his grandfather, who remembers boyhood escapades of wartime, and how he later worked on the salvage of the scuttled German ships in Scapa Flow. (JT)		
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D70/12/12	Stromness Shopping Week - Danielle Wick	2009	
	Summary: Shopping Week in Stromness began in July 1949, and continues every year. Danielle Wick has contacted many of the Shopping Week Queens: she lists their names, their clothes, their attendants, the various entertainments on offer, and the celebrities who have performed the opening ceremonies. Rain or shine, and the weather is always an important factor in success of the events, this institution has lasted over sixty years, keeping a mixture of novelty and tradition in its programmes. (JT)		
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D70/12/13	Ga'an to School in Birsay, Harray and Sandwick - Andrea Wishart (Joint 2nd Prize Winner)	2009	
	Summary: Here is a comprehensive history of public education in Birsay, Harray and Sandwick, 1872 - 2008. Before school attendance for children aged 5 to 13 became compulsory, there were in the parishes a number of school, run by churches or privately. School Boards were set up after 1872, to plan, build and administer the new schools which were to open, to provide for every child; at first, attendance tended to fluctuate, as families were accustomed to use their older children to help with farm or house work. The original Board Schools have by now mostly been converted to other uses. Major post-war changes have been the transfer of all pupils to the school in Dounby, and of all pupils of secondary age to Stromness Academy. There are many photographs, and interviews with a number of people about their experiences as pupil or teacher. (JT)		
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D70/13/1	Cheese...the Orkney Way by Lisa Alexander, Stromness Academy (First prize winner for Stromness Academy and overall winner of KGS & Stromness Academy)	2010	
	Summary: Cheese-making on an industrial scale, in Orkney, began when there was a surplus of milk at the end of the Second World War. This study looks at the methods, largely traditional, and the various buildings in which the manufacture has been carried on. Two wartime Nissan huts were used at first, then a cheese factory was established, and later refurbished. In 2002 a modern factory and storage unit were opened at Hatston. As the author has a family interest in dairy-farming, she describes also the post-war advances in milking and milk collection; there are many photographs to illustrate the processes. (JT)		
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D70/13/2	A History of Orkney Cinema by Evie Peace, KGS. (First prize winner for KGS)	2010	
	Summary: The first cinema in Orkney was established in 1912 in Kirkwall, though films may have been shown in earlier years. D.B. Peace, a cabinet-maker, opened a cinema in Junction Road, and later moved it to his shop in Albert Street. Cinema-going was popular for many years. The business was carried on by Mr Peace's daughter and her sons, the Shearers. The outbreak of World War Two brought thousands of service personnel to Orkney, who were accustomed to seeing films, and needed entertainment. For them, large cinemas were built in islands such as Flotta and Hoy, as well as garrison theatres at other stations. It was said that, at that time, a cinema audience of 7000 people could have been seated. After the war these theatres were largely dismantled or converted. The Albert Kinema was destroyed by fire in 1947, and the Shearers had the Phoenix Cinema built. The decline in cinema attendance, due to the advent of colour television, meant the end of the Shearer era, the Council took over, and a New Phoenix Cinema was included in the Pickaquoy Leisure Centre, the former Phoenix being demolished. (JT)		
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D70/13/3	An Orkney Wedding Past & Present by Joanne Pirie, KGS (Second prize winner for KGS)	2010	
	Summary: In "An Orkney Wedding Past and Present" the author compares wedding customs, noting the changes that are seen, even in the past fifty years. Brides and not just grooms are "blackened" now, the feet-washing of the bride being now a very ancient custom, not remembered. At one time, weddings were local events, "bids" delivered by hand, catering done by families and neighbours, dresses home-made. Photographs could be taken only in a studio. It is now customary for these things to be supplied commercially; but the bride's cog continues to circulate. (JT)		
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D70/13/4	A Crash on Auskerry by Hamish Auskerry, KGS (Third prize winner for KGS)	2010	

	Summary: Hamish Auskerry tells here the tale of the plane crash in December 1943 on the island of Auskerry. His mother, Teresa Probert, who has lived on the island for some decades, became so interested in that story that eventually, and with help, she managed to trace the solo pilot, Don Franko, a Canadian who had joined the RAF. He revisited Auskerry in 1999, with his wife and daughter. His memories are recounted here, with photographs, and there is a copy of a letter from George Mainland, Principal Light-keeper at Auskerry Lighthouse in 1943. (JT)		
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D70/13/5	The Commercial Hotel in Stromness by Robert Mathershaw, Stromness Academy. (Second prize winner for Stromness)	2010	
	Summary: The story of Stromness, in relation to world history, is re-told here by an account of the Commercial Hotel, not operating as a hotel since 1939 but recently renovated. The first purpose-built hotel in Orkney, with title deeds dated 1841, it met a need for accommodation for commercial travellers, who could cover the country by rail and steamship. Tourists to Orkney in those days were very few. Census records show the names of the first owners, Flett father and son, then their nieces. In the late nineteenth century, Rosetta Robertson bought the hotel to provide a living for herself and six children. Her husband, a ship's captain, had been lost at sea. The hotel business was carried on after her death by her son James, a lawyer. But it declined with the passing of the herring boom, the Great Depression and the town being "dry". During the Second World War, the hotel was requisitioned and used as the NAAFI. After the war, Jim Robertson of the next generation, who is interviewed for the study, used the ground floor to establish his business of Orkney Fudge. Since that business moved to Garson, the building has been empty. There are interesting photos here of relics found in the hotel just before renovation began. (JT)		
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D70/13/6	Wartime Scapa Flow by Gareth Johnston, Stromness Academy. (Third prize winner for Stromness Academy)	2010	
	Summary: "Wartime Scapa Flow" presents a wide picture of a huge area of sea, almost enclosed by islands, which has made a relatively safe shelter of the British Grand and Home Fleets in two world wars. The visit of Kitchener in 1916, after the Battle of Jutland is recounted. Blockships were sunk in channels between islands, to protect the fleet, but the daring raid of 1940 by which a German submarine commander managed to sink HMS Royal Oak, proved that protection insufficient. Hence the Churchill Barriers were built; and incidentally, the Italian Chapel. In 1919, the German Fleet was taken to Scapa Flow, as part of the armistice agreement, and then the Fleet was scuttled by her commanders. Eight ships still lie at the bottom, but many have been salvaged and broken up. Naval installations on Flotta and Hoy are described, and the stationing of barrage balloons to protect ships from enemy aircraft. There is an interview with Davie Sinclair of Flotta about his memories of the Second World War. (JT)		
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D70/13/7	Graemsay by Joseph Mowatt, Stromness Academy (Highly Commended)	2010	
	Summary: Joseph Mowat has written an account of the island of Graemsay, based on information given by his grandmother, resident there. He compares the census return of 1841 with the population as counted in 2010; a list is also given of the teachers at Graemsay School, 1874 to 1996. There are tales of press-gang raids, and of the spectre of a drowned man. The two lighthouses, Hoy High and Hoy Low, were first lit in 1851, and have been automated. Other houses, some derelict, and some improved and inhabited, are shown and named, with the names of present owners and of former families who lived there. (JT)		
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D70/13/8	What was the role of the Martello Towers in Orkney? by Guille Lopez, KGS (Highly Commended)	2010	
	Summary: In 1814, when Britain was at war with France and U.S.A., two Martello Towers were built on the island of Hoy, and a battery also, to protect merchant shipping from privateers. This study gives maps of the location, and details and diagrams of the design of the towers. The life of soldiers on the station is described. The use of the towers in the Crimean War, and their subsequent history is told, up to the restoration of the one at Hackness, now in care of Historic Scotland. The author's great-grandmother came to Orkney in the Great War and stayed at Longhope. There are copies here of Orkney picture postcards that she sent from Orkney at this time. (JT)		
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D70/13/9	Netherskaill and the Gaudie Family by Paula Kemp, Stromness Academy. (Highly Commended) Summary: Netherskaill, a farm in Birsay, has been for centuries the home of the Gaudie family; a family tree is included. Here is not only the history of a farm, its buildings, machinery, stock and crops: it is also an intimate life story, largely in the authentic words of the chief informant, Robert Johnston Gaudie, born 1929: and as such, a uniquely vivid picture of a twentieth-century Orkney farmer, the author's grandfather. (JT)	2010	
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D70/13/10	Happy Valley by Sandie Moar, Stromness Academy (Highly Commended)	2010	
	Summary: This writer has lived beside Happy Valley and made it her early adventure playground. She has found out about the life of Edwin Harrold, and how he came to live at Bankburn in 1948, after his war service. His deep interest in plant, animal and insect life led him to create a unique habitat of varied trees, shrubs and flowers. The burn gave him an opportunity to encourage fish, and even to contrive his own electricity supply. Bankburn acquired the name of Happy Valley from the written comment of a visitor. After the death of Harrold in 2005, the property was given by the Isbister family to the Islands Council. Public interest has led to the formation of the Friends, who work to restore and maintain this place for the delight of visitors. (JT)		
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D70/13/11	Brodgar by Millie Wilson, Stromness Academy. (Highly Commended)	2010	
	Summary: This study gives an overview of the area around the Ring of Brodgar, with a summary of its archaeology and history. Exploration over more than four hundred years gave rise to speculations and theories about the method of raising such large stones, and the purpose of the Ring, which involved such a vast effort. #together with the standing Stones of Stenness and Maeshowe, the importance of the Ring justifies its status as part of a World Heritage Site. But modern techniques have now made possible the discovery of the extensive works at the Ness of Brodgar, and the exploration will continue. (JT)		
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D70/13/12	History of Farm Machinery in Orkney by Sam Spence, Stromness Academy. (Highly commended)	2010	
	Summary: The writer of this work has a special interest in farm machinery, and a wish to study the related engineering. He set out to describe the machines used in the past and up to now for the key farming operations of ploughing and harvesting. This led to his appreciation also of the work of the horse and the horseman. With the advent of tractors, Orkney farmers were keen to adapt and contrive, so that work could be done more efficiently. With many photographs, the author surveys tractors, reapers, binders, combine harvesters and silage-cutters and balers. Much of the work is now done by contractors who can make the heavy financial investment in the machines. (JT)		
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D70/13/13	Kirbister School	2010	No author attributed
	Summary: An earlier school at Kirbister, Orphir, was provided by an Orcadian who had made money working for the Hudson's Bay Company. The School Board for Orphir and Kirbister had to plan for a new building after 1872. There are here copies of photographs of pupil groups, gardening and continuation (evening) classes. Architect's plans for a new extension are included, and extracts from Log Books. There is an interview with two sisters, Helen and Lilian Wishart, who were formerly pupils of Kirbister. The school closed in 1967, and the building was used as a Youth Hostel for some years before being sold. It is now the family home of the author. (JT)		
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D70/13/14	Herring Fishing	2010	No author attributed
	Summary: This is a thorough study of the herring fishing industry in the Ayre of Cara and later in Burray. These stations were operated by the Doull family, with whom the author is connected. She describes the boats and the drift nets, the dangers faced by fishermen, and the major part played by women gutters and packers. The industry flourished in the late nineteenth century, and declined in the twentieth, partly because the herring shoals moved, and partly because the outbreak of the Great War and the Russian Revolution disrupted the markets for herring. (JT)		
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D70/13/15	Longhope	2010	No author attributed
	Summary: This is an account of the Longhope Lifeboat Disaster on 17th March, 1969. This writer is related to three of the lifeboat crew who were all lost at sea on that terrible night. Vivid information was obtained from "Great Aunt Molly", the sister of the late Margaret Johnston, the bereft wife and mother of these three. The lifeboat had gone to attempt to find the Liberian-registered "Irene", but she was meanwhile not where they had been told, and went aground near Grimness in South Ronaldsay. All of the crew of the "Irene" were rescued by the coastguard; one of them, George (Doddy) Omand has contributed his recollections to this story. (JT)		
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D70/13/16	Growing up in World War II	2010	No author attributed

	Summary: This study is largely based on the wartime memories of the author's grandmother. She was at that time a child in Tankerness, walking to school past Bossack Quarry where blocks were being made for the Churchill Barriers. From her home she could watch the comings and goings of planes at RAF Grimsetter, now Kirkwall Airport. They had no electricity supply at home, but had to observe black-out rules, and were supplied with a strong air-raid shelter in case of raids. There were social and commercial contacts with RAF personnel, who would seek to buy eggs, cheese and poultry to send to their strictly rationed families. The introduction compares conditions in large cities with life in the safer countryside in wartime; and describes the issue of gas masks, and the evacuation of children to the country. (JT)		
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D70/13/17	Faray Tale	2010	No author attributed
	Summary: "A Faray Tale" is based on a summer-day visit to the island, and on an interview with Marcus Hewison, who rented the land and kept sheep there for over thirty years; the old schoolhouse was therefore kept habitable. Once part of the Bishopric estate, Faray passed into private ownership in the 17th century, and is now owned by the Stewart Endowment Trust. For its rich wildlife, it is a Site of Special Scientific Interest. The name is sometimes spelled Pharay, and North Pharay, to distinguish it from Fara in Scapa Flow (see next). Census records from 1841 show the steady decline in population, till, after the Second World War, the last inhabitants left. To illustrate some of its previous social history, extracts from the School Log Books are copied. The story of the rescue of the crew of the grounded fishing-boat "Hope" in 1908 is related. An interesting piece of folklore is the ritual of first-footing, in a manner which was unique to this island. (JT)		
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D70/13/18	Life & Times by Claire Johnstone	2010	
	Summary: Claire Johnstone has written of the life and times of Fara, the small island in Scapa Flow. From about 1966, Fara's owner was her great-grandfather, "Blocky Bill" Johnstone, whose son later inherited it. In 1891 the population of Fara was 76; by 1900 there were 25 pupils at the school, but in 1939 the roll was down to four. When a piece of shell shattered the school roof, after a German bomber had been shot down, the school was closed. Meg Peckham and Ida Woodhams lived a few years in Fara before moving to Cava. They admired the simple life, and so does Claire, but she appreciates also that it means very hard work. She has interviewed Ivy Nurse, who was born and lived on a small farm in Fara till she was an adult. The last dwellers in Fara, Gordon and Ida Watters, left in 1965. Sheep are kept on the island nowadays, which get attention at lambing and shearing times. (JT)		
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D70/13/19	Who was William Tomison? By Alistair Walker	2010	
	Summary: "Who was William Tomison?", asks Alistair Walker, and answers his question with a biographical sketch. Born in or about 1740 into a community of small farmers, and having had no formal education, Tomison sailed to Canada and found work as a labourer with the Hudson's Bay Company. Here he did get some basic education, and was promoted steward and then inland master. His policies helped the company to increase their profits in the fur trade. These declined during a very outbreak of smallpox, with which Tomison had to deal. He retired in 1810 to South Ronaldsay, and died in 1827, leaving money to endow the Academy in his name, in which children as poor as he had been could get learning. After 1872, Tomison's Academy became a Board School. Generations in the South Parish received their education there. The author's great-grandmother and grandfather were pupils of the school, and their memories of it are included. (JT)		
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D70/13/20	Old Orkney Weddings by Rhiann Campbell	2010	
	Summary: Here is a study of wedding customs in Orkney, old and outmoded, or still in use. Proceedings were initiated with the Speirin and the Biddin. Like the Blackening, which followed, they involved much consumption of ale and strong drink. Possibly this did not apply to the Feet-Washing ritual? For the actual ceremony, the guests formed into a long line of couples led by a fiddler. This was the Wedding Walk to the place where the bride and groom were married. The fiddler played as he led them back to the Feast, during which the Ale Cog circulated. Ali Clouston, at Marwick, who has made many cogs, describes in an interview how they should be done. Two recipes for the contents are included in this work. (JT)		
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D70/13/21	The Kelp Industry by Chloe Peace	2010	

	Summary: Kelp-making was a profitable industry for Orkney lairds, in the years from about 1780 to 1830, when wars made it difficult to import from foreign countries the chemical salts needed in the Industrial Revolution. The harvesting of seaweed and burning of ware and tangles were undertaken by the laird's tenants, for low wages or part-exchange for rents. The whole process is described here, with Archive photographs. The author of this study has family connections with Stronsay, where James Fea began early to find out about how kelp could be obtained. Most Orkney shores were suitable for the work, and only slowly did the industry die out, so that it is now almost gone from living memory. (JT)		
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D70/13/40	Farming Through the Decades in Orkney by Nicola Sutherland (Very highly commended)	2010	
	The writer of this work has strong family links with two farms around Stromness, and personal experience of farm work, especially lambing. Thus she feels involved, and understands that farming is not just a job but a way of life. In surveying the last four decades in Orkney farming, interviewing young and older farmers, she illustrates how machinery has replaced manual toil, and how crops and markets are altering. Archive and recent photographs are shown, and the study includes a glossary of dialect words used . The difficulties in modern farming lie in the need for computer and paper recording of each animal and every acre, the risk of spreading diseases by movement of stock, and in the enormous financial outlays facing any young would-be farmer.		
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D70/13/41	The History of the South Ronaldsay Boys Ploughing Match by Graham Rorie, KGS (Not placed)	2010	
	Summary: It is not known exactly when, in the nineteenth century, the Boys' Ploughing Match in South Ronaldsay began: but it is thought that when men competed in ploughing matches, the young local boys would try to emulate their skill, using improvised ploughs on spare corners of land. Over many years of competition, rules were imposed, miniature ploughs were made from wood or metal, and the harness of human "horses" and costumes of ploughmen became ever more elaborate. During the Second World War, the match was discontinued, but was revived again in 1949, and continues to take place annually, on the third Saturday in August, on the Sands o Wright, near St Margaret's Hope. It follows now a prescribed programme of parades, ploughing, and prize-giving. Girls have been since 1949 allowed to take part, but only as horses. (JT)		
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D70/13/42	Duncan's Boat Yard by Grace Costie, KGS (Not placed)	2010	
	Summary: Duncan's Boatyard in Burray no longer exists, though the big shed is still there. The business was begun in 1950 by the Duncan family, who had the earliest electric lighting installed in the island. All the work then was done by hand, without electrical tools. The best materials were used, and the skill was such that orders came from Shetland, Moray, and even Dubai. A photograph is shown of a boat for sale that is 55 years old, and was made by James Duncan, father of Robin and Anthony, the brothers who supplied the information for this story. (JT)		
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D70/13/43	WW2 Planes by Martin Turner, KGS (Not placed)	2010	
	Summary: The subject of this work is the type of aeroplanes used in World War Two, and the pictures show British, American and German planes. War in the air was especially critical for the outcome of the war. The writer tells of four planes which crashed on high ground on the island of Hoy, with the death of all crews. Some of these men were buried in the cemetery at Lyness. Pieces of wreckage may still be found on the Hoy hills. (JT)		
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D70/13/44	Snipes in Orkney by Robbie Stevenson, KGS. (Not placed)	2010	
	Summary: "Snipes in Orkney" refers to a class of sailing-boat, first designed in USA in 1931. It has proved to be very popular, and though the design and dimensions are regulated, the use of plywood or fibreglass instead of wood has made the boats faster in racing. A diagram is given of the basic design. The boat has a crew of two persons. Snipes are used by the sailing clubs of Holm and Stromness, whose summer programmes are described. (JT)		
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D70/13/45	History of the Parish Cup by Lee Rendall, KGS. (Not placed)	2010	

	Summary: The history of the Orkney Parish Cup for football is told here, with lists of all the parishes, their populations over the years, and the winners. The Parish Cup was first given by James Flett & Son to the winner of a three-cornered competition among teams from Holm East, Holm West and St Mary's. The success of the competition led to the formation of a single Holm team, and an invitation to men of other parishes to enter. Seven teams came into it then. There are rules for the qualification for team membership, the number of games to be played, and the resolution if the result of a match is a tie. The first island team to win the Cup was Shapinsay. When Rousay entered a team, they were not allowed to compete, because one team player was female; there had not been a rule forbidding women to play. Rousay withdrew and has not since competed. The Cup Final was played at Bignold Park on the evening of County Show Day, until 1999, when it was moved to Pickaquoy Centre. (JT)		
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D70/13/46	How the War affected Stronsay's People and Jobs by Amos Erdman, KGS (Not placed)	2010	
	Summary: In the Second World War, the island of Stronsay was not the scene of any major change or conflict, but the war did have some effects. On the War Memorial are the names of five Stronsay men who died. About two of these there is no information. Another collapsed and died on board the merchant ship where he was a seaman. A fourth, conscripted as a Bevin Boy, died in a mining accident in Fife. Allen Kent Smith, graduate of Edinburgh University and Fleet Air Arm pilot, was reported missing in 1942. In 1940, a Skua plane, on patrol east of Stronsay, developed a fault, and while the pilot was attempting to land, the plane crashed. The two men on board were so badly injured that they died very soon after. In 1939, the ship "Athenia" sank when torpedoed by a German U-boat. She had launched lifeboats, of which one was found drifting off Deerness. It was bought by Captain Dennison, and used for transport for a good many years. (JT)		
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D70/13/47	The Life of a Westray Lass by Catherine Nicolson, KGS (Not placed)	2010	
	Summary: Using her great-grandmother, Mary Christina Rendall, as a model, Catherine Nicolson describes the life of a Westray lass. Mary was born in 1920, thirteenth child in a family of fifteen. Growing up on a small farm, and going to school till she was fourteen, Mary would have taken a full share in the work of the house and land. A family like this would live mostly on what they could produce on the land or catch at sea or on the cliffs, "swappan for aaks". There is a recipe for bere bannocks, a map, a family tree, and an account of kelp-making, by which the family could augment their small income. (JT)		
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D70/13/48	Flotta Oil Terminal (author's name not included), KGS (Not placed)	2010	
	Summary: The story here is about the discovery of oil in the Piper field of the North Sea, and the consequent establishment of the oil terminal on Flotta, in Scapa Flow. Through a sub-sea pipeline, the terminal takes in crude oil, processes it and stores it in various forms, to be transferred and exported. Over the last forty years the terminal has provided much employment and prosperity in Orkney. (JT)		
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D70/13/49	North Ronaldsay Light Houses by Duncan Gray, KGS (Not placed)	2010	
	Summary: On the island of North Ronaldsay there are two lighthouses. The older one, first lit in 1789, proved not to be effective in warning ships, and there continued to be wrecks. In 1854, the newer lighthouse came into use, and continues. It is much taller, at 136 feet the tallest land-based lighthouse in Britain, and its light may be seen 24 miles away. This study describes both, telling of the materials used and cost of building. Although North Ronaldsay light is now automatically controlled, there is information from Oliver Scott about the work and routine of the light-keepers who formerly kept their watch and lived with their families on this headland. (JT)		
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	lighthouses		
D70/13/50	Kirkwall Amateur Operatic Society, the early years 1925-1959 by Jason Cook, KGS (Not placed)	2010	
	Summary: Jason Cook has strong family connections with the foundation of Kirkwall Amateur Operatic Society. James Smith, his great-grandfather, was a founding member and secretary, who played leading parts for many years. Another foundation member and player, Rhena McGregor, married James Smith, and their son in due course became the Society's pianist. The family album has stored the old programmes, photographs, and press cuttings, which are the main sources for this story of the years of KAOS, 1925 to 1959. After several years of Gilbert & Sullivan successes, other operettas were produced. In one or two years there was no production, and the Second World War caused a longer suspension. The Temperance Hall, and after it the Garrison Theatre at Hatston had their drawbacks: the society returned to the Temperance Hall after it had been enlarged, so making it possible to seat a bigger audience. Profits have been donated to local charities. (JT)		

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D70/14/1	The History of Mousland Farm by Erica Chalmers, 2SW, 3rd Prize for Stromness Academy	2011	
	Summary: The history of Mousland Farm goes back, in written records, to 1573, when Kirkness brothers were the occupants. Erica Chalmers, born at Mousland, has delved into the archives and census lists, to provide a timeline of the farmers who have worked this land, to the north-west of Stromness. Formerly called Over Mousland, the farm has absorbed Nether Mousland and Miffia, the last-named having been, at 158m., the highest farm in Orkney. Mousland is now part of the Breckness estate. In thirty years of tenancy, Erica's parents have adapted to or brought about many changes in stock, machinery, record-keeping, water supply, domestic fuel, and marketing. 75% of the land is a Site of Special Scientific Interest, on account of the maritime heath; but there is also a great variety of bird and wild animal life. At one time there was a resident fox, whose depredations annoyed the henwives. George Mackay Brown told of seeing a matchbox of tiny gold pinheads that came from the burn at Mousland. (JT)		
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D70/14/2	The German Flower by David F.W.Flanagan, 3rd Prize for Kirkwall Grammar School	2011	
	Summary: In David Flanagan's family there is a pink geranium known to them as "the German flower". For generations it has been treasured, maintained and propagated. From his grandmother David learned that this plant had been given to her great-grandmother at Burrian in Sanday. Near there a German ship, the "Athena" had run aground and been wrecked. The Wilson family at Burrian had helped the stranded crew, and the plant was given to thank them. Research among the records confirmed that the Athena was from Bremen, had German owners and crew, and did regular voyages from Bremen to New York and Philadelphia. The ship ran aground in thick fog in July 1886 The crew were all saved, and possibly they had time to salvage some possessions before the ship broke up. The geranium was given to Mrs Wilson, formerly Agnes Henderson from Shetland. (JT)		
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D70/14/3	The History of Stromness Police Station by Ingrid Ritch 2SW, 2nd Prize for Stromness Academy	2011	
	Summary: This history of the Police station in Stromness is of more than local interest, since it reflects national changes in society over a period of 150 years. From 1858, when it began, till 1938, the police service in Orkney was independently run under the County Council and Town Councils. In Stromness a station was built near the South End, which was vacated in 1928 for the newly-built one at the North End, still in use. A further change of location seems likely with the Pier Head regeneration scheme. The various officers in charge at Stromness are as far as possible listed, with stories of memorable events of their times. The service administration has changed, becoming part of Northern Constabulary to date, with more changes contemplated. The number of officers has greatly increased. Some of the altered circumstances of police work are due to the Second World War temporary influx of population, and the establishment of the oil terminal in Flotta. For some decades of the early twentieth century, when Stromness had elected to become a "dry" area, the crime rate fell; and even now, policemen report that much of the local crime can be related to alcohol consumption. Police officers have many community duties and feel that these help their relationships with the public. (JT)		
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D70/14/4	What was The Rural Cinema Scheme in Orkney and who was the man behind it? by Rebecca Tait, Class 2B2, 2nd Prize for Kirkwall Grammar School	2011	
	Summary: Alexander (Sandy)Wylie, great-great-uncle of the author, is described by her as an unsung hero, because few records exist of this gifted yet modest man. As projectionist and technician, Sandy played the major part in the Orkney Rural Cinema scheme, introduced in the early 1950s under Further Education. He showed in country areas the films which were readily available to townfolk; but also the newsreels, the only visual news at that time. For mainland sites, Sandy got an assistant, in order to allow him to take films to the North Isles. Needing a second projector, he made one himself, and powered it by gas, since there was no electricity where he was showing films. He travelled in all weathers, in the small boat he bought, as public transport by ship was impracticable for his purposes. He was clever, inventive and adaptable; the difficulties which he overcame would be incomprehensible to the modern film buff. (JT)		
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D70/14/5	Motoring into Harray by Thomas Penny, 1st Prize for Stromness Academy	2011	
	Summary: The development of motors for road transport is such a large subject, even in Orkney, that this study is confined to the parish of Harray. Here, many residents with long memories have been interviewed about how they got about, from their early days walking to school or sharing a bicycle, to the buses, the travelling grocery vans, and the special trips in a hired car to the seaside or the town. Only the really wealthy owned cars at first; and after the Second World War, anyone aspiring to buy a car might have to wait years. In Harray there were people who learned so much about motor mechanics from their early experiences that they became vintage car enthusiasts, or they used their ingenuity to build motorbikes or cars using spare parts from other vehicles. (JT)		
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D70/14/6	Longhope Lifeboat Disaster by Douglas Corse, 1st Prize for Kirkwall Grammar School	2011
	Summary: The Longhope lifeboat disaster of 1969 is never likely to be forgotten. This re-telling, with its poignant inclusion of eyewitness accounts, of the poem read at the funerals, and Ronnie Aim's song, is particularly poignant. Douglas Corse got a lot of his information from old newspapers preserved by his granny, a niece of the coxswain Dan Kirkpatrick. He has also visited the Longhope station, now the lifeboat museum, and the cemetery at Osmundwall. He tells of the many acts of kindness by which people tried to comfort the bereaved families; mentioning especially the gifts of the community of Longhope in Gloucestershire. (JT)	
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D70/14/7	The Story of Uranium Mining in Orkney by Alasdair Gauld, Stromness Academy (Very Highly Commended)	2011
	Summary: "The Story of Uranium Mining in Orkney" is really the story of the campaign to prevent it. The high concentration of uranium in the rocks between Stromness and Yesnaby was revealed in a geological survey of 1971-3. When farmers, asked to sign their permission to drill on the land, read the small print and realised the implications, they alerted the population. Public alarm led to protests, petitions, BBC programmes and official intervention. There was a very large and impressive silent demonstration in Kirkwall. The Orkney Heritage Society expressed its strong opposition in clear terms. Sir Peter Maxwell Davies' famous composition, "A Farewell to Stromness" was written to commemorate the struggle. A petition signed by the teachers of Stromness Academy and Kirkwall Grammar School includes the name of R. P. Fereday. The danger was averted, and the protests may have made so much more acceptable the search for renewable sources of energy. (JT)	
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D70/14/8	Staying with Tradition, the story of Stromness boatbuilder, Ian B Richardson by Halle Omand, Class 2T, Stromness Academy (Very Highly Commended)	2011
	Summary: The craft of building wooden boats has been the lifetime vocation of Ian B. Richardson, Stromness. His grand-daughter Halle has written of his work. Before he left school, Ian Richardson enjoyed making model boats. After school he worked in Stromness for four years, with Pia Anderson, who built boats. Then he went south to work in Helensburgh and in Southampton, always on nautical projects. Returning to Orkney, he set up his own business, repairing boats and general joinery work. He began to build dinghies, and needed premises bigger than his garden shed. Over the next 35 years he has built more than 92 boats of different shapes and sizes, some for prestigious clients outwith Orkney. He is possibly best known for his Orkney yoles, and has recently been involved in an educational scheme to encourage young people to learn the craft. Well illustrated with photographs, this study is based on personal interviews. (JT)	
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D70/14/9	J & S Hay, Farmers and Agricultural Contractors, by Cody Hay, Class 2R, Stromness Academy (Very Highly Commended)	2011
	Summary: The business of J & s Hay, Farmers and Agricultural Contractors had its origin in the early twentieth century, when Randolph (Randy) Hay took up work as a farm servant at East Howe in Marwick, Birsay. The farmer, Sandy Slater, offered to give him the farm if he would stay on: so Randy, and then his wife, lived at the farmhouse, and in 1946 they did inherit the land, though they had to buy their stock. They had about 70 acres, and in those days farming was very hard work, with horses for labour, and long hours, to provide a livelihood. Randy saved up to buy a Fordson tractor. His son Jim carried on the farming, and now Jim's three sons, with their mother, are the partners in a business which not only has more land and far more livestock, but has expanded into agricultural contracting. From the time when Randy was asked to help a neighbour by ploughing her land, the Hays have seen the potential of owning the latest expensive and efficient machinery, and working for other farmers as well as themselves. This study is based on personal and individual interviews with the partners and Jim, now retired, who is Cody Hay's grandfather. She appends an impressive list of the machinery currently owned by the firm. (JT)	
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D70/14/10	The Birsay Community Association and Hall by Samantha Wishart, Class 2TZ, Stromness Academy (Very Highly Commended)	2011
	Summary: As a new Community Hall is being built at Birsay, this is a timely account of the origin and development of the old one. Based on personal interviews, committee minutes, archive and newspaper material, there is a comprehensive story of a community concerned to provide social amenities in a rural district. Grants were available under the 1947 Education (Scotland) Act: but to make up the balance of costs, continual fund-raising went on; and the coming of electricity and water supplies meant that the Hall needed even more money for upgrading, extension and equipment. In this history are plans for the old and new Halls, and descriptions of the various activities which have made the Hall their meeting-place. Also included is a list of all the committee office-bearers, 1947-2010. It is salutary to read of the caretaker's duties, and how the Tilley lamps were lit, refuelled and extinguished in the early days. (JT)	
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D70/14/11	A Drop of Angel Blood by Kirstanne Angel MacGregor [includes family history chart of the Angel family]. Kirkwall Grammar School (Very Highly Commended)	2011
	Summary: There is no one now left in Orkney bearing the surname Angel, but there are plenty of people who have descent in a long line from Archie Angel, a baby rescued in 1740 from the wreck of a ship off the cliffs of Westray. He was given his names from a piece of wood from the wreck, having "Archangel" painted on it. George Mackay Brown wrote a notable poem on the survival of this baby. Kirstanne MacGregor, who wrote this study, and has herself "a drop of Angel blood" and the middle name of Angel, has supplied photographs, and a family tree. (JT)	
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D70/14/12	What were Orkney Weddings Like in the Past? by Catherine Leask, Kirkwall Grammar School (Very Highly Commended)	2011
	Summary: This is an investigation of Orkney wedding practices of the past, including some, like the bride's cog and the blackening, which continue in use till the present day. Speirin and fit-washin are described, as practised long ago, along with the wedding walk, and the breaking of cakes over the bride's head. There are interviews, with Harry Russell, wedding photographer for 35 years, and with Ali Clouston, who has made hundreds of cogs. Family wedding photographs are used for illustration. (JT)	
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D70/14/13	Skaill House by Kinnell Craigie, Kirkwall Grammar School (Very Highly Commended)	2011
	Summary: Kinell Craigie's grandmother has, since 2008, been manager at Skaill House. Kinnell sketches the history of the house, with the line of twelve lairds since the time of Bishop Graham, who built the house in 1623. She takes the tour with her granny as guide, and describes the rooms, and many of the interesting objects they contain. A special section is devoted to ghostly encounters and feelings noted by visitors and staff at Skaill House. (JT)	
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D70/14/14	Scapa Public School 1881-1970 by Victoria Linklater, Kirkwall Grammar School (Very Highly Commended)	2011
	Summary: Here is the history of Scapa Public School from its beginnings till it closed in 1970. School Board minutes for Kirkwall and St Ola in 1877 mention the employment, possibly by the parents, of a Miss Wright to teach their children, who lived too far from the town to make year-round attendance practical. To her salary the Board contributed £10 annually - but there was no building. The U. P. congregation of Kirkwall erected a one-room school, for use on Sabbaths and week-days. It was agreed that the School Board would rent this building for week-day use, and continue their payments. At this period there is no complete record of the teachers' names, but they are listed from 1892. Several former pupils and teachers have contributed their memories to this study, there are group photographs, and a useful map of the catchment area. Victoria Linklater has many older relatives who were, living at Mossbank, pupils at Scapa. (JT)	
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D70/14/15	The Russian Convoys of WW2 and my Great Grandad by Sarah McPhail, Class 2D, Kirkwall Grammar School (Very Highly Commended)	2011
	Summary: The heroic story of the convoys sailing to Russia during World War Two, is told here by Sarah Macphail, whose great-grandfather, Francis Cursiter, joined the Royal Navy in 1940, and at the age of 95 was able to share with her his memories, photographs and diary. There are clear maps of the routes at sea, winter and summer, from Orkney and other Scottish ports to Archangel and Murmansk. Without protection from the air, and vulnerable to attack by German aeroplanes and U-boats, in icy waters and freezing conditions, many ships and valuable cargoes were lost, and many lives also, though many were also saved from the wrecks. Only recently was a memorial unveiled in Orkney to the heroes of the Russian convoys. (JT)	
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D70/14/16	Grain Farm by Holly Rendall, Class 2B(1), Kirkwall Grammar School (Very Highly Commended)	2011
	Summary: Holly Rendall's interest in Grain Farm arose from her aunt and uncle, who had owned the original farmhouse of Grain, and then sold it. They and the next owners had to undertake considerable renovation of the old house. Holly delved in the Valuation Rolls, title deeds, census records and maps held in the Orkney Archive, to trace the history of the farm and house, how it was owned by the Earl of Zetland, who sold it to the tenants, probably the Magnus Heddle family. From 1946, Duncan John Macrae, who had bought the farm, sold it off in parcels for building development. It is not possible to say exactly what the extent was of the original farmland which has been absorbed by the town of Kirkwall. (JT)	
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D70/14/17	Newark Farm, Sanday - What is the last 63 years of Newark Farm? by Erica Drever, 2S(2), Kirkwall Grammar School. (Very Highly Commended)	2011

	Summary: The farm of Newark in Sanday was bought in 1947 by William (Bill) Drever, who had worked there before and after the war. Erica Drever, who wrote this study, is his great-grand-daughter. Newark had been one of the largest farms in Sanday, but since 1947 it has expanded greatly, and undertakes work by contract for other farms. Over the generations, there have been changes in livestock, crops and machinery. The old threshing-mill had at last to be removed from the barn, because of woodworm in it. The crisis over BSE threatened farmers' livelihoods and the health of their stock. Health and Safety rules have been introduced. In 2003 Erica's family removed to Tankerness on Mainland, but her uncle continues to farm Newark. (JT)		
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D70/14/18	Sebay Mill by Alix McEwen, Class 2B1, Kirkwall Grammar School (Very Highly Commended)	2011	
	Summary: Sebay Mill was built in 1860 to replace smaller mills in Holm and Deerness. It belonged to the Earl of Zetland, until it was sold in the 1920s to a co-operative society, Sebay Mills Ltd. Upgraded, it was then thoroughly modern, and continued milling grain till 1953. The names of the successive millers are given, with their family connections and some explanation of the economics of milling. After 1953 the building was used partly as a store and workshop, but it deteriorated until, by the year 2000, when the McEwens bought it, the mill was really derelict. Photographs are used to compare its state then with its restored and attractive appearance now that it has been converted to make six holiday apartments, which have been very highly rated by tourist authorities. The comfort and amenities are much appreciated by visitors, some of whom have come for nostalgic reasons connected to the former use. Alix McEwen, the author, and a member of the family, has interviewed her parents and some others who have memories to contribute. (JT)		
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D70/14/19	The Ba'. How does it happen? Behind the Scenes and my Doonie family tree by Ria Leslie, Kirkwall Grammar School (Very Highly Commended)	2011	
	Summary: Much has been written about the Kirkwall Ba' game; but a special feature of this study is the involvement and dedication of a large number of relatives of the author, Ria Leslie. She has thus been able to get an insight into the work involved each year in preparing for the event. It is planned and organised by a committee of men, all of whom have won the senior game in the past.. The making of the ball itself is a special skill, taking many hours of work. There are photographs here, lists of names, a drawing, statistics and a bibliography that show how much pride there is in Orkney, and growing interest abroad, in this mass game played annually in the streets of Kirkwall town centre. (JT)		
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D70/14/20	The Travelling Studs by Caren Bell, Kirkwall Grammar School (Very Highly Commended)	2011	
	Summary: Caren Bell, an enthusiast for horses, has investigated here the history of horse breeding in Orkney, where in the past farmers recognised the superiority of the heavy horse in farm work, compared to the garrons and oxen that had formerly been used. Since few farmers could afford to own a stallion, a society was formed for co-operative ownership. Stallions, or "stags" were looked after and led around the countryside by grooms, or "staigymen". This study includes lists, facts and photographs of stallions well-known in the past age of farming and horse-breeding. Even today, Clydesdale horses attract much admiration at agricultural shows in Orkney. (JT)		
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D70/14/21	James Sinclair Botanist by Bea Watson, Class 2M, Stromness Academy (Very Highly Commended)	2011	
	Summary: This is a biographical sketch of James Sinclair, the botanist, who was born at the Bu of Hoy in 1913. Educated at Hoy School and Stromness Academy, he was a keen student who went on to graduate from Edinburgh University, and to train as a teacher. He taught in Orkney for a short time before being called up for war service. This took him abroad to Far Eastern countries, where he pursued his studies with all the passionate interest in plant life that he had shown as a small boy in Hoy. After the war he worked at the Botanic in Edinburgh, and then for years in Singapore. He was totally dedicated to and absorbed by his work. He never married; and died before he could complete all the work he had hoped to do. Bea Watson, who wrote this study, is a great-grand-niece of James Sinclair. Her knowledge of the Hoy family home and her interviews with relatives add much of interest to what is known of this distinguished scholar. (JT)		
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D70/14/22	Scapa School: 1940-1968 - What was it like in a small community school? by Lillie Flett, Kirkwall Grammar School (Very Highly Commended)	2011	

	Summary: For this history of Scapa School from 1940 to 1968, Lillie Flett has interviewed former pupils and teachers, and especially her grandmother, who went there in both roles. Each aspect of school life is viewed, bringing out the contrasts in educational experience, between a time before the supply of electricity and mains water, when one teacher covered the whole curriculum, and the later improvements to comfort, and widening of provision with visiting teachers. Scapa School, having about twenty pupils, served a small and supportive community, where parents joined in parties, concerts and picnics, and where children walked to school in all weathers, but had complete freedom and safety to roam or play in the burn. However, the prospect of moving to a much larger secondary school in the town was one that terrified some of these children. Lillie concludes that the closing of the school, with pupils moving to primary schools in Kirkwall, was all for the best. (JT)		
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D70/14/23	Taking Refuge in Harray by Alasdair Flett, Stromness Academy (Very Highly Commended)	2011	
	Summary: "Taking Refuge in Harray" tells the story of a house in the parish which has also given its name to Refuge Corner on the road to Dounby. By interviewing local people and researching on the internet and in the archives, Alasdair Flett relates to the Highland clearances the eviction in 1854 of several crofters from their homes on the island of Eday. Robert Hebden, the new laird, had obtained a court order forcing them to move. The Miller family left Eday by boat, taking with them their cart and their box bed. They trekked through Finstown and on toward Harray, coming to rest on common, untilled land. Here they put their box bed, and over it built a shelter of turf, or failie house. This was their Refuge. Eventually the Millers were able to build a stone house, and to buy the land they worked. In Harray parish, no laird reigned supreme. The failie house was kept for many years and sometimes served as a refuge for other homeless people. It was needed in the great gale of 1952, when neighbours across the road had to flee in the middle of the night, from their badly damaged house. (JT)		
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D70/14/24	The Norwood Antiques by Michelle Baikie, Class 2S, Stromness Academy (Very Highly Commended)	2011	
	Summary: Norris Wood collected antiques for most of his life. When he built his house in 1934, he named it Norwood. Retiring from work with Orkney Builders in 1950, he ran the Rendall Post office, along with his wife, and housed his collection in a hut. As the collection grew, he opened it to public view: but when the hut could not hold any more, he bought the house of Graemeshall, where visitors could be continue to see what he had gathered. This study has photographs of both houses, and of the most interesting items from the collection. After Wood's death, when his family decided not to continue, the firm of Bonham's came to select the choicest pieces for auction. Some items of great Orkney interest were purchased there and brought back to be shown in Orkney Museums. The story is told here of the three statues, Faith, Hope and Charity, now back in Inverness where they had begun. (JT)		
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D70/14/25	A History of "The Old Manse", Evie by Sandy Carmichel 2SZ, Stromness Academy. (Very Highly Commended)	2011	
	Summary: This work contains all the available information on the history of a house which formerly was the Manse of Evie. After a long period when Evie Church was so derelict that the minister preached in the churchyard, and the manse was hardly habitable, a new Manse was built in 1784, only after litigation and personal outlay by the then minister, Rev William Anderson. Sandy Carmichael describes in detail the house in which his own family now lives. He gives a brief biographical sketch of each incumbent from 1784 till 1965, when, the parishes of Evie and Rendall having been joined, the Manse of Evie was sold. Three previous private owners have lived in and improved the substantial house, with its garden of an acre's extent. The garden, being sheltered in aspect, has old trees and plants rarely found in Orkney. One window of the house has the signatures of the Beattie family incised in the glass; Mr Beattie was the one of the 19th century ministers. This is a historic house. (JT)		
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D70/14/26	Life at Braebuster 1851-1901 by Mary Phillips, Stromness Academy (Very Highly Commended)	2011	
	Summary: Mary Phillips lives at the house of Head in the district of Braebuster, North Hoy. Relatives had told her that once, there a hundred people lived there: but now, her own family is the only one resident all the year round. Mary walked all over the area, to find and photograph what remains of houses once occupied by large families. She examined census records from 1851 to 1901, listing the families who lived in each house, with their occupations, and the number of acres farmed. Over those decades, there was a dramatic decline in population, while small crofts were merged into what is now one large farm, of which the owner lives away from Hoy. Mary also found the record of a resident midwife in Braebuster, thus confirming another family legend. (JT)		
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D70/14/27	Was James Flett & Sons an Original Supermarket? by Thora Cant 2IH, Kirkwall Grammar School (Very Highly Commended)	2011	

	Summary: "Was James Flett & Sons and original supermarket?" asks Thora Cant. Her great-great-great-grandfather founded the business in 1871. Though the shop in Bridge Street, Kirkwall, closed in 1982, members of the family still own the buildings, which are let to a number of shops and organisations. Until Thora undertook her research, there was no written record, but much to be learned from her relatives. She traces the family tree, and describes the expansion of a general grocery and hardware store into a complex firm, which transported, in its own ships, all kinds of goods from the south; sent goods by van throughout the country districts; and opened in Kirkwall an adjoining bakery and sweetie shop. The business closed in 1982 and though supermarkets and chain stores can now supply a vast range of products, they cannot replace the quality of personal service given by staff in the old days. (JT)		
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D70/14/28	The History of Argo's Bakery by Mark Sinclair, Class 2RY, Stromness Academy (Very Highly Commended)	2011	
	Summary: The history of Argo's Bakery in Stromness is bound up with the commercial history of Stromness and of Kirkwall. George Argo, journeyman baker, came to Orkney from Aberdeenshire in 1932, and worked with James A Nicholson in Stromness; later he went into partnership with James' son, until he became sole owner when Jimmy went south to live in Kent. The Argo family, descendants of George, have all worked hard to build up the business, which employs many local people. Demand for baked goods surged in World War Two, and the shop had to put up an upper floor (a converted wooden Army hut) for extra accommodation of stores. Another surge in demand arose in the 1970s, with the building of the oil terminal in Flotta. A major fire in Argo's shop in Stromness in 1980 was a setback, but led to modernisation of the premises. In 2005 they opened a shop in Kirkwall. Baking is now carried on at Cairston, since Argo's bought the Orkney Fudge business there. (JT)		
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D70/15/1	Helen Flett - My Great Granny at P.L. Johnston & Sons - 1st Prize - Stromness Academy	2012	
	Summary: Helen Flett has made her study of the life of her great-grandmother into a full history of the clothier business founded by P.L. Johnston in Stromness. This leads on to a survey of the tailoring trade and the supply of clothes in the twentieth century. "Granny Manson", born Frances Baillie, on leaving school became an apprentice tailor at P L Johnston, where she formed strong friendships with the other apprentices. Though none of these is still alive, their relatives have been interviewed for this work. After the First World War great changes took place in the employment of women, in fashions and social life. Tailormade has given way to readymade, visits to the North and South Isles to take orders and measure customers are superseded by mail-order and the online catalogues. Fashion in Orkney has to adapt to the expectations of tourists, to the weather and to the latest trends, so that independent shops find the competition difficult. On the premises formerly occupied by P L Johnston is now The Quernstone; but the mosaic laid by Italian workmen is still in position at the door. (JT)		
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D70/15/2	Ruairidh Galbraith - A history of fiddle making in Orkney - 2nd Prize - Stromness Academy	2012	
	Summary: For his history of fiddle-making in Orkney, Ruairidh Galbraith has consulted all the local people who make or repair fiddles, and all those who play or treasure older fiddles made in Orkney. Instruments made at Cremona in Italy four and five hundred years ago still are the model, but while the materials and tools used here may vary the skill and patience required are just as demanding. This study covers all the well-known makers of the past in Orkney. Dr John Rae's fiddle, now in Stromness Museum, travelled with him to Canada; and there is a copy of a letter from William Barnett, writing from Rawalpindi in 1889, gratefully acknowledging safe arrival of a fiddle made by his father, James. To own a fiddle made by James Omond is to have something of value. Present-day makers carry on the craft, and have contributed their knowledge to this study. (JT)		
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D70/15/3	Taylah Spence - The History of Norton Farm - 3rd Prize - Stromness Academy	2012	
	Summary: Norton Farm is in Birsay, lying a mile and a half to the north-west of Dounby: it is farmed by the Spence family. Taylah Spence, author of this study, describes the family networks by which the farm acquired more acres. The history of the land ownership is charted. The study records methodically the work done by women and by men, with changes in living accommodation, the steading, crops, stock and harvesting methods, over the last century. These are well illustrated with photographs. (JT)		
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D70/15/4	Katie Bevan - A study of the Temperance hall and the Orkney Arts Theatre - Very Highly Commended - Stromness Academy	2012	

	Summary: Here is a comprehensive and entertaining study of the building in Mill Street, Kirkwall, which was once, possibly, a church, then became the Temperance Hall, a wartime naval cinema, the Arts Club, and, from 1967, the Orkney Arts Theatre. As it is soon to be superseded by a new theatre built along with the new Grammar School, this is a good time to look back at the many successful productions staged in the old building. Many well-known Orkney people who have trodden the boards, recall, in interview or by letter, the excitement, the applause, the lighting, the smells, the dampness (which encouraged fungal growths) and the cramped spaces; but what comes through is the fun and the hard work which brought so much success. (JT)		
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D70/15/5	Kaylee Flett - Thomas Flett, General Merchant - Very Highly Commended - Stromness Academy	2012	
	Summary: This is the history of a family business, that of Thomas Flett, General Merchant, Dounby. In 1895, having worked in the seed trade at Paisley, Thomas Flett came home to Dounby, and founded the business, along with his mother. His great-great-grand-daughter Kaylee Flett records here the succession of family members who have spent their lives in building up and expanding the family firm, which also employed many local people. There were moves to different premises, extensions of buildings, and developments such as the horse-drawn vans which served customers living farther away in the West Mainland. A diary, kept by two schoolboy Fletts in 1915-17, recently discovered and published as "Notable Events", is partly reproduced in this study, giving a picture of a long-gone way of life. Many photographs also illustrate the generations of Fletts, their dwellings, vehicles, shop interiors, and the stall at the Dounby Show. The business closed in 1996. (JT)		
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D70/15/6	Teresa Ritch - The First Custodian of Skara Brae - Very Highly Commended - Stromness Academy	2012	
	Summary: Theresa Ritch had strong family connections with Skara Brae. Her great-grandfather James Spence worked on the excavations conducted by Professor Childe: and in 1929 he was appointed as the first custodian. For his small remuneration he had to cut the grass and keep the site tidy, besides giving personal guided tours to any visitors. His daughter Violet was involved all her life, assisting first her father, informally, then James Stout, his successor, and then more officially her own husband George Aitken, third custodian.. There are memories and photographs to recall visits of members of the Royal Family, celebrities and foreign visitors. With the retirement of the Aitkens in 1985, this family connection came to an end. Since the Skara Brae Visitors' Centre opened, the duties of custodian are different. (JT)		
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D70/15/7	Lorna Harcus - Rendall Football Club - Very Highly Commended - Stromness Academy	2012	
	Summary: Rendall Football Club has had its glory years (1977-79), and its barren seasons, but is still "going strong". The earliest Minutes of an AGM are dated 1956. Some members had originally played for Firth F.C. The location of the pitch has changed. On one previous pitch a projecting stone was known as The Rockery. A new pitch was recently laid. The club inspired great loyalty, and has been a strong bond in the community. In at least three families, Harcus, Cursiter and Nicolson, three generations have played for Rendall. Lorna Harris, who wrote this story, is a great-grand-daughter of George, the first President of the club. (JT)		
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D70/15/8	Freya Warnock - Orkney Volley Ball Association - Very Highly Commended - Stromness Academy	2012	
	Summary: Here is the story of the Orkney Volleyball Association, which has kept going for twenty years. Before it was formed, the game had not been played in Orkney, except in schools, where it was taught by Belinda Warnock, whose daughter has written this account. Adult teams have been assembled, and have competed in the Island Games and in the Scottish Volleyball League. As with other sports in Orkney, volleyball teams have to contend with bad weather for travelling, and a continual drain of adult players, as some go off to college, or start a family. However, players have strong bonds of friendship, and enjoy their sport. (JT)		
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D70/15/9	Abigail McLaughlin - My connections to Leonard's Book Shop and Leonard's Bike Shop - Very Highly Commended - Stromness Academy	2012	
	Summary: In this study are the histories of the bike shop and the bookshop in Kirkwall, both trading under the name of Leonard. Bill Leonard, of the bike shop, originally a smiddy, was the son of John, a cabinetmaker who came from Rousay. John, a colporteur from Wyre - and surely related to the other Leonard from Rousay? - founded the bookshop. There has over the years been interchange of family members who worked in these shops, and there have been periods of war service too. This study includes a Leonard family tree, anecdotes of Bill Leonard, and photos of the smiddy, the bike shop, the various book and stationery shops, the Morris Cowley car that ran as a taxi, and now, restored, is a vintage model, the bikes and those who rode them in rallies. (JT)		
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D70/15/10	Aimee Leask - Garson Miller and the Building of the A9 - Very Highly Commended - Stromness Academy	2012
	Summary: Garson Miller (1920 - 2010) was brought up in Kirkwall, and retired from his work to live in Evie. His university study of civil engineering was interrupted by war service, and eventually he graduated from Edinburgh University in 1949. He went to work for eleven years in Nigeria, on bridges and infrastructure, till that country got independence. Returning to Britain, he found a job with Dumbarton County Council, but then moved into the Scottish Office. A few years later, he was put in charge of the A9 project, and spent the rest of his working life on the upgrading of "the road home", a route of great significance nationally and not least to Orcadians. He said he had walked every step of the road, and taken local advice whenever he could. This study describes his aims, and though he would have liked to make it a dual carriageway all the way, and to have more trees planted for shelter, the A9 as we know it now is largely his great engineering achievement. (JT)	
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D70/15/11	Owen Harcus - Tam Harcus Fishing Career - 1st Prize - KGS	2012
	Summary: Owen Harcus has written about the fishing career of his grandfather, Tam Harcus of Westray. The son of a farmer/fisherman, Tam had no interest in the land but a passion for the sea. Illustrated by many photographs, this study gives details of the many boats on which Tam worked, and the qualifications he gained, until in the course of time he became a partner and boat-owner himself. Mainly his boats fished in the areas around the Faeroe Islands, Rockall and Shetland. Though he has retired to Kirkwall, Tam still deals with the modern load of paperwork and regulations for the fishing-boats; and in his leisure still goes to the creels, taking one or more of his six grandchildren. (JT)	
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D70/15/12	James Nicolson - "The Night Pigs Flew" The 1952/53 Hurricanes - 2nd Prize - KGS	2012
	Summary: "The Night Pigs Flew" is the story of the two memorable hurricanes around Orkney, of 1952 and 1953. The first did immense damage on the islands, especially to the poultry industry and agriculture. The second was felt more severely at sea. James Nicolson has interviewed his grandmother, Mary Nicolson, and George Burgher, who contributed their memories of 1952. Of 1953, he relates the story of the epic voyage of the "Thorfinn", under Captain Hamish Flett. Unable to reach the North Isles, they ran before the wind in horrific conditions, eventually reaching the safety of Aberdeen Harbour, by which time their families had given them up as lost. (JT)	
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D70/15/13	Chloe Wooldrage - The Orkney Herald - 3rd Prize - KGS	2012
	Summary: "The Orkney Herald" newspaper ceased publication in 1961, after more than a hundred years. Its printing and stationery business continued into the 1970s. Shortage of skilled staff was a factor in the decision to close. Reproduced here are the front pages of the first and last issues. Chloe Wooldrage had several relatives who could tell her of their working experiences at the Herald. Her great-grandfather David began work as an apprentice in 1906, and had to learn the skilled work of a compositor. He was proud to think of the fine Orkney books whose type he had helped to set up. Young apprentices worked long hours, especially on Mondays, into the small hours of Tuesday, returning a few hours later to begin the distribution of copies by post, boat or personal delivery. In 1921 the first linotype machine was installed. David Wooldrage's son Colin trained also as a compositor but soon retrained as linotype operator. Billy Barnett, Chloe's great-uncle, was another "printer's devil". All have contributed interesting memories. (JT)	
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D70/15/14	Jennifer Bichan - Sydney Bichan "The Flying Farmer" - Very Highly Commended - KGS	2012
	Summary: Here is the life story of Sydney Bichan (1917-2006), written by his grand-daughter, who describes him as "The Flying Farmer". The youngest of five children, Sydney was born at Yarpha in Orphir but moved with them to Swanbister in 1928. He went to Kirkwall Grammar School for his secondary education, and lost a year when recovering from a fall from his bicycle, so injured that he might have lost a leg. He worked Swanbister with his father until he took over the rent, and eventually bought the farm. He was married and had four children. Continuing his father's practice of renting the island of Gairsay for sheep-grazing, Sydney relished the adventure of crossing in a boat, and later was to devise various craft for transport there; but he developed a love for flying, so that when he had a pilot's licence and his own plane he could fly to Gairsay, and farther. In 1986 his plane crashed into Swanbister Bay just after take-off, but Sydney was rescued. All the information in this work is from family memories and Sydney's own written account. (JT)	
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D70/15/15	Liam Delday - How did World War II affect Deerness? - Very Highly Commended - KGS	2012

	Summary: The effects of the Second World War on the parish of Deerness are studied here, with the help of interviews with Daisy Aitken, eighteen when war broke out, and with Elaine Spence and Linsey and Graeme Drever, who showed the remains of wartime installations. An extract is included from the diary of Isabel Stove, as printed in the book "Almost an Island". On a map of Deerness are marked the location of camps at Newark and Dingieshowe, the watch hut, the Battery at Halley, the radar station on The Wart, and the "Burma Road" to the Gloup. The author concludes that service people stationed in Deerness were taken to the hearths and hearts of the people: and that the post-war use of wartime buildings shows that recycling is not a new idea. (JT)		
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D70/15/16	Jack Gordon - Me Hoose and Roond About - Very Highly Commended - KGS	2012	
	Summary: This project records the developments in Kirkwall in the area near The Willows, over the last hundred years. Jack Gordon lives at No 28 Willowburn Road, built in the 1920s; his great-grandparents moved into this house in 1949. The houses round about here were among the earliest local authority housing schemes after the first World War, and the land on which they were built was bought from a private owner. The Willows, with Papdale Burn, form a natural playground. More houses were built in the 1930s, and during the Second World War a camp for women in naval service was set up in this area. Kirkwall expanded again in the 1970s, with the building of the Grammar School and Papdale P.S., and more houses to the south-east. Maps and photographs contrast the earlier and later views. Whereas ninety years ago 28 Willowburn Road was on the edge of the town, it is now relatively central. (JT)		
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D70/15/17	Gemma Harcus - The History of John Scarth's - Very Highly Commended - KGS	2012	
	Summary: Gemma Harcus has written the history of the firm of John Scarth, Ltd., which was for many years owned by her grandfather, Tom Laird. He bought it in 1973 from Jim Scarth, son of the original John, who had started a business in Mill Street, Kirkwall, repairing and maintaining farm implements. Soon he was building wooden thrashing mills: and moving to Albert Street, Scarth's became agents for Lister engines and generators. Thus an engineering business was built up, taking over Leslie's in Ayre Road. In the Second World War, Scarth's did much work for the Admiralty. After the War the great demand was for farm tractors. Then the building of the oil terminal in Flotta created a demand for supplies and labour which went on till 1976. Meanwhile, the firm expanded in other directions, acquiring the bakery and grocery of Cumming & Spence, and Anderson's boatyard in Stromness. By 1991, engineering work had been given up. In 2011, Tom Laird retired, and as no buyer was found for the firm, it ceased to trade. (JT)		
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D70/15/18	William Harvey - How has Livestock Haulage Changed in Orkney? - Very Highly Commended - KGS	2012	
	Summary: Here William Harvey examines the methods used to transport livestock within the islands of Orkney and to the mainland of Scotland. His ancestors have been involved in this work for generations. He quotes from an article which describes the skill needed to take cattle to Caithness on sailing-boats. From here the Orkney drovers would walk the beasts as far south as England. Within the Orkney mainland they also walked, but to and from the North and South Isles, animals had at one time to be hoisted singly by winch, as shown in old photographs. Bigger and better ships made for more humane methods, with lorry transport, then livestock trailers, till the very latest containers are designed to give priority to animal welfare and safety. (JT)		
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D70/15/19	Euan Humphreys - Fillin' in the Bleeding Sea! - Very Highly Commended - KGS	2012	
	Summary: "Fillin' in the Bleedin' Sea" tells the story of the building of the Churchill Barriers, mostly in the recorded words of some local residents. Billy Dass was one, and the writer had permission to use material from interviews with G. Laird, S. Bruce and A. Flett. Important as the work was for the protection of the Royal Navy in wartime Scapa Flow, it has proved to have enormous consequences for the life, work and commerce of the people who lived in the linked South Isles. (JT)		
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D70/15/20	Magnus Mackay - The Hoy Post Office. What is the History of the Hoy Post Office? - Very Highly Commended - KGS	2012	
	Summary: This is a history of the Hoy Post Office, and of the sub-postmasters who have been in charge: William Clouston, around 1870-90; Robert McKenzie for ten years; from 1901 Ebenezer Moar, till in 1930 his adopted son Isaac took over and ran the postal service for fifty years. (His successor was a woman.) Isaac was deeply involved in many services on the island, and was awarded the British Empire Medal. Over these years the services offered by the Post office developed and expanded, using Morse Code for telegrams until the first telephone came, then operating the telephone exchange, and dealing with pensions and transmission of money. There was once a burglary at the Post Office, but the burglar did not enrich himself and was later caught. Magnus Mackay, himself a descendant of Isaac Moar, describes how the mail was collected and delivered, and illustrates Isaac's rich collection of stamps and posters. (JT)		
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D70/15/21	Alice Mainland - Who were the people that died in both world wars from Rousay, Egilsay and Wyre? - Very Highly Commended - KGS	2012
	Summary: Twice a day, Alice Mainland had, on her way to Rousay Pier, passed the War Memorial at the top of the road. It bears the names of the men of Rousay, Egilsay and Wyre who lost their lives in two world wars. She decided to investigate the story of how the memorial was financed and built, and the ceremonies when it was unveiled. For each of the names, she has here given a page, with photographs and records of the death, burial place and service record of each man, some of them not much more than boys, who were called up, or volunteered, and served in France or at sea. Two died while they were prisoners of war, one of these being captured at Singapore. These poignant details reveal the stark reality of war, disease and sudden death, in contrast to the peaceful island life before the war. Some of the men were related to Alice. (JT)	
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D70/15/22	Morgan Reid - Early Swimming in Orkney and Kirkwall Swimming Pool - Very Highly Commended - KGS	2012
	Summary: In telling the history of Kirkwall Swimming Pool, opened in 1972 and soon to be superseded, Morgan Reid looks also at the early efforts at organized swimming, with lessons and competitions at Scapa or the harbour basin in Kirkwall. The Amateur Swimming Club tried to raise funds to build an indoor pool. The pool at Stromness opened in 1969. It was when the new building for the Grammar school went up in Kirkwall that a swimming pool was included. Details are given here of the contractors, the dimensions, the maintenance and staffing, and the clubs which regularly use the pool. The demand for time, and the success of swimmers have fully justified the provision. Morgan, whose father and grandmother have worked at the pool, considers that modern children would be deeply shocked if they had to learn to swim in the sea, as earlier enthusiasts did. (JT)	
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D70/15/23	Jack Dunnet Scott - Dunnets and Dentistry at 11 Albert Street - Very Highly Commended - KGS	2012
	Summary: Jack Dunnet Scott is related to the Dunnets who carried on a dental practice at 11, Albert Street, Kirkwall, and in properties close by in the lane now re-named Dunnet's Close. Jack has collected much material about the early days, , the work of technicians in making and fitting dentures, and the occasional service to patients in the North Isles. Improvements in dental practice have come with the N.H.S. and more extensive training. Jack considers we should all take better care of our teeth! (JT)	
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D70/15/24	Magnus Stephen - The History of Lower Airsdale Farm, Costa, Evie - Very Highly Commended - KGS	2012
	Summary: The farm of Lower Airsdale, Costa, Evie, has been held since 1830 by generations of Magnus Stephen's family. In 1934, his great-grandfather, William Baikie, was the first man in Orkney to build his own tractor, which he did by converting a touring motor-car. From his mother, uncle and grandmother, Magnus has obtained photographs of the old, laborious farming practices which have now given way to mechanized and less back-breaking procedures. So, also, small farms have been absorbed in bigger, more economical farms. And where the work of an entire family was once needed to make a living off the land, nowadays one man in his tractor can accomplish the work, while his wife goes out to a paid job somewhere else. But then, there is paper and computer work to be done. (JT)	
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D70/15/25	Vaila Wishart - The History of Jolly's - Very Highly Commended - KGS	2012
	Summary: Here is the story of the Kirkwall business now known as Jolly's of Orkney. The founder, William Jolly, gave up on medical advice his trade as butcher, and went to sea to fish. Because his catch sold so well, he decided to go into retailing of fish, and started his shop at his home in Willows Road. After some time and needing larger premises, he bought a shop in Victoria Street. Filleting, freezing and packing techniques were learned on training courses in mainland Scotland. William Jolly's son Billy, and his two sisters, worked in the business, developing a wholesale side, and selling game, poultry and greengroceries as well as fresh, frozen and smoked fish. For the extra storage needed, they used a large store at Hatston, and eventually the whole business was located there, the shop in Victoria Street being sold. Jolly's is still at Hatston, and now run by the third owners. The author of this work is the great-grand-daughter of William Jolly. (JT)	
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D70/15/26	Emma Louise Work - Granny's Memories - Very Highly Commended - KGS	2012

	<p>Summary: This is the life story of Emma Work's "Granny Harray", who, at the time of writing was 93 years old and still very active and busy. Euphemia Williamina (Mina) Harvey was born in 1918 at Sabiston Mill Cottage, a premature baby who was not expected to survive. She left Dounby School at the age of 14 to work first on a farm and then in Oag's shop at Dounby. She married, in 1939, John Isbister, a joiner. Their first daughter was born in 1942, John went away for wartime service as a driver, in England and Europe. Their second daughter Kitty, born in 1960, is the mother of Emma Work. Granny Harray lives at Appiehouse, where the family moved in order to help John's parents. John, when retired, contributed greatly to the restoration of Corrigall Farm Museum, knowing the contemporary carpentry techniques that should be used. This life story spans an age of fast development and changing lifestyles. Granny Harray greatly enjoyed her 90th birthday air journey over Orkney, surveying the countryside she had travelled so much on foot, in gigs and in early motor transport. (JT)</p>		
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D70/15/27	Fraser Dowell - James C Dowell, Monumental Sculptors - Very Highly Commended - KGS	2012	
	<p>Summary: The history of the Kirkwall business of James C. Dowell is the subject of this work, by a member of the Dowell family. Four generations of the family have worked here since it was founded in 1928 by James Cargill Dowell. He had learned the art of letter-cutting in Aberdeen by long apprenticeship, with Henry Hutcheon Ltd, Monumental Sculptors: and for part of his training studied at Gray's School of Art. As orders coming from Orkney increased, James set up business in Kirkwall, where it still runs, at the corner of Junction Road and Wellington Street. By agreement, materials were ordered from Hutcheon's, and later from A & J Robertson, Aberdeen. Older headstones in Orkney were made from locally quarried sandstone, but granite, marble and slate are more usual now, and stand up better to weathering. Dowell's have worked also on cutting for stone plaques to be seen on walls in Kirkwall. Laser cutting of designs has been introduced for a pictorial feature. (JT)</p>		
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D70/15/28	Scott Manson - William Jolly and the house known as "The Willows" - Very Highly Commended - KGS	2012	
	<p>Summary: Scott Manson, who wrote this work, lives with his family in a house built in the former garden of The Willows, in Willow Road, Kirkwall. The land for this garden was bought from the Dundas estate, and had been part of the Papdale "Cabbage Patch". Scott is closely connected with the Jolly family, who lived in The Willows. That house, also on land bought from Dundas estate, was built in 1917-18 for Elizabeth Jolly, a widow with a young son, William. Money for the house came from her brother, John Wylie, who had prospered in USA working with his cousin, James Petrie Chalmers, the pioneer in cinema. As the younger William Jolly grew up, he started work in the butcher business of his stepfather, Mrs Jolly having re-married. But after accidental septicaemia made it advisable for him to seek other work, he drove lorries locally in wartime, when his mother was keeping boarders in The Willows. Later went to sea to fish, and then he began to sell fish, using an annexe to the house as shop . As business grew, he opened a bigger shop in Victoria Street, and then moved to even larger premises at Hatston. The Willows is very much a family home to all the Jolly clan. (JT)</p>		
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D70/16/1	Cara McLean - Kirkness & Gorie: Shopping and Smuggling by Appointment to the Queen (1st Prize Stromness Academy & Overall Winner)	2013	
	<p>Summary: Cara McLean has extensively researched the history of Kirkness & Gorie, the eminent grocery and wine business in Broad Street, Kirkwall: this is also the history of her own ancestors. James Kirkness set up shop in 1859, having married the daughter of the owner of the premises. He sold a wide and exotic range of groceries, and was licensed to sell wine and spirits, becoming an agent for W & A Gilbey, who pioneered retail selling of wine in Britain. In 1876, James Kirkness was involved in a court action, accused of receiving smuggled gin. He admitted to one cask, and was fined: but the revenue officers had found only a small part of the cargo, others were involved, and the case, dramatically presented in this study, absorbed the attention of the Orkney public at the time. James carried on with success, retiring in 1918, at the age of 87. His son John, the successor, died only six months later, and the firm might have lapsed: but his sister Mary and her husband, John Gorie from Stronsay, came back to Orkney to take it on, trading from then as Kirkness & Gorie. Their son Bruce gained a Royal Appointment to supply the royal family with Orkney honey. Interviews with local staff and customers show what a good grocery was like in the twentieth century. In 1980, challenged by the supermarkets and changing social expectations, Kirkness & Gorie closed. However, the premises were also home to The Longship, where the jewellery designed and made by Ola Gorie, sister of Bruce, was made. Her daughter specializes in textiles, and her son-in-law's interest in food and wine has led to the Wool & Wine shop behind, in the very place where the smuggled gin was discovered - some of it. This history covers a period of rapid social and political change, with the effects on the daily lives of Orkney people (JT)</p>		
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D70/16/2	Shona Firth - How has KGS changed from 1976-2013? (1st Prize KGS)	2013	

	Summary: In the year when Kirkwall Grammar School will move out of its present building to the new and exciting premises, Shona Firth has sought the memories of teachers and pupils, in the period 1976-2013. She contacted all the Headteachers, from Mr William Thomson, who took office at School Place and supervised the move to Papdale, up to Mrs Dick, who will be in charge during the impending move. A drama teacher, and an S6 pupil were interviewed for their outstanding memories. All this material amply illustrates a process of education that is continually changing; but one that maintains its primary purpose of serving the community and promoting the best possible outcomes for its children. There is also an interview with Mr Ray Fereday, formerly Principal teacher of History at K. G. S., and founder of the competition in local history projects that bears his name. (JT)		
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D70/16/3	Erina Brown - The History of Water and Sewage in Stromness (2nd Prize Stromness Academy)	2013	
	Summary: This is a comprehensive history of water supply and sewage systems in Stromness. Long ago, people took the water they needed from the nearest burn or stream. As Stromness grew into a town, a number of public wells came into use, built for convenience of the residents. These are shown on old maps. There were also private wells, some inside the premises, often below the kitchen floor. On the sea side of the street, this was not altogether feasible, but dwellers in houses on a pier had the compensation of easy disposal of household waste, solid and liquid. In 1896, Professor Hay, M.D., surveyed the whole situation, and his report, summarized in this study, makes horrifying reading. In addition to the existing problems of health hazards and bad smells, summer influx of fishing boats and herring gutters increased the demand for water, and the stink of decaying offal. Early in the twentieth century, Stromness Town Council took action, which led to the building and maintenance of the Yelda Reservoir, in use for a hundred years, with water piped into each house. Since 2002, water has been supplied from Boardhouse Loch. Slower progress had been made in the installation of modern drainage. Expansion of buildings at the North End gave priority to that area. The terrain of the town makes it difficult to build new sewers but progress has been made, and is still to be completed toward the South End. (JT)		
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D70/16/4	Ellie Sinclair - What did James Tait & Sons, Cabinetmakers, Contribute to Orkney's History? (2nd Prize KGS)	2013	
	Summary: Ellie Sinclair has begun to investigate her family history, by enquiring into the business established in Kirkwall by James Tait, cabinetmaker, her great-great-grandfather. James and his Orcadian wife had gone to Wisconsin, USA, where their two sons were born: they returned, it is thought, because of Mrs Tait's delicate health. The 1911 census lists the members of the household at 6 Broad Street. These included James' sister Margaret, who kept an interesting diary from 1911-15 (excerpts given here). By this time, James Junior, had joined the business as cabinetmaker. His artistic talent shows in the special woodcarving done on chairs: Ellie has still to find out more about the Registrar's chair in the Cathedral, and chairs in Tankerness House and Skail House, as well as the special chairs made for the Masonic Lodge. Some paintings of merit may also have been done by the younger James. Many of the relatives shown in the family tree have left Orkney to live in Canada or mainland Scotland, so that there will be further comparison and exploration of photographs and mementoes, to throw light on this Tait family. (JT)		
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D70/16/5	Amy Johnston - How has Stromness Primary changed over the Years? (3rd Prize Stromness Academy)	2013	
	Summary: Here is a history of primary education in Stromness, going back as far as the situation described in the Statistical Account of 1842, when not all parents could afford to send their children to school, though most made an effort to have them taught to read. By the Education Act of 1872, education became compulsory and free. Therefore a new school had to be built for all the children of the town and district. This school was in use until 1969, where stands what is now called the Old Academy. Changes in the school-leaving age and in secondary education led to a shortage of accommodation for the younger children, so the school on Franklin Road was seen at the time to be a vast improvement. Amy Johnston has interviewed pupils and teachers from these times, about their experiences. Since this building, too, has come to be outmoded, and the new building at Hamnavoe was occupied in January 2013, this is a timely history, which concludes with pictures and a description of the latest building. (JT)		
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D70/16/6	Magnus Aim - Fursbreck Ltd (3rd Prize KGS)	2013	

	Summary: Fursbreck Ltd. was a successful animal feed business, developed on the farm in Harray by Jimmy Rowan, an Englishman who had liked Orkney when he was stationed here in wartime. The farm had a mill with dam and stream. Rowan employed Peter Aim, grandfather of the author, to help to look after the hens, egg production in Orkney being then at its peak. He bought a transportable hammer mill for crushing oats, and with a Ferguson tractor, the two men used to go to other farms to crush their oats. Thus the business grew, with a need for more workers and extra building. As a major employer in Harray parish, Rowan set up a canteen for the workers. Thousands of hens and many pigs were kept in Orkney at that time, as well as cattle. Fursbreck could supply animal feed in various forms and mixtures. In 1959 land was bought in Stromness and a new building with the latest machinery was able to process imported grain. After 20 good years, the end came with a steep decline in demand, as it became economically impossible for Orkney to compete in sales of eggs and pig products. By 1972, Fursbreck Ltd. was bankrupt. (JT)		
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D70/16/7	Lee Findlay - 'Tak a Seat': A History of Orkney Chair Making (Very Highly Commended KGS)	2013	
	Summary: This is an investigation into the history of the making of traditional Orkney chairs for sale. As the chair developed from a plain stool. Made possibly of driftwood, the straw back that kept out draughts was contrived because timber in Orkney was in short supply. David Kirkness, of Westray, is thought to have been the first commercial maker. He was followed by Jackie Miller, who taught Fraser Anderson. For this study, the author has visited Anderson to question him about the methods and demand. (JT)		
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D70/16/8	Alice Scott - 26 Junction Road (Very Highly Commended KGS)	2013	
	Summary: Alice Scott belongs to the family who own "The Auld Motor Hoose", the pub in Junction Road, Kirkwall. It stands on land reclaimed from the Peerie Sea. Records and title deeds show that this building has had several owners, and has been used successively as a shed, a stable, a garage with petrol pumps and a spray shop for cars from Tullock;s garage. When it became a pub, the family chose to continue as a theme the association with motor cars. This is illustrated in the fittings and furnishings, some of them museum pieces in their own right. (JT)		
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D70/16/9	Elsa Bain - Changes in Farming in Tankerness since WW2 (Very Highly Commended KGS)	2013	
	Summary: Elsa Bain uses records and photographs from her family's farm in Tankerness to illustrate the striking changes in farming practice since 1945. Among the causes are mechanization, replacing manual labour and saving time; the incidence of animal diseases, with the consequent need for hygiene regulations; the introduction of continental cattle breeds; a shift from mixed to specialised farming, replacing feed crops with silage; the imposition of paper and computer recording; and the social effects on employment for the many people, including farmers' wives, who now work in different jobs, but whose ancestors toiled on the land. (JT)		
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D70/16/10	Jonathon Griffiths - Herring Fishing in Orkney (Very Highly Commended KGS)	2013	
	Summary: A visit to the Sands hotel at Burray inspired Jonathan Griffiths to look into the history of herring fishery in Orkney, as the hotel was built as a station for that industry. He describes the lives of fishermen at sea, the types of sailing and steam-powered boats, and the work of the gutter girls in fish-processing. In Orkney, the main herring stations were in Stromness and Stronsay,; smaller catches were landed at Burray and Holm. Later, the herring shoals seem to have moved away and the industry declined. Over-fishing, wars and international regulations finished it off, but there are currently signs of a return of herring to the North Sea. (JT)		
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D70/16/11	Jemma Guthrie - What was life in North Ronaldsay Like during WW2 (Very Highly Commended KGS)	2013	
	Summary: In this work, Jemma Guthrie examines the effects of the Second World War on the island of North Ronaldsay. She lists the names of men and women who left to join the armed services or to do essential war work in the south. One man was killed in France in 1944, and of the rest, most returned to the island. People in North Ronaldsay have been largely self-sufficient, and could cope with wartime shortages, though they felt the rationing of sugar and tobacco. They enjoyed the stimulating presence of twelve RAF men who were sent there to observe German aircraft movements. Early in the war, three boats were wrecked on the Reef Dyke, but crews were rescued. Sometimes a mine would float ashore, and this was the chief danger to the inhabitants. (JT)		
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D70/16/12	Robbie Cant - The Bains Dairy Business from Saverock to Junction Road (Very Highly Commended KGS)	2013	

	Summary: George Bain, from Longhope, was a farmer who moved briefly to Canada and then to Aberdeenshire, before returning to Orkney in 1912, when he bought the farm of Saverock near Kirkwall. When the building of the reservoir on Wideford Hill deprived this farm of water, the farmer was compensated by a free piped supply: in 1922, the Bains changed from mixed farming to dairying, which requires a constant supply of water. Kirkwall was growing, with a need for a daily doorstep delivery of fresh milk. Part of the Bain family moved into Lyness Cottage on Junction Road, where the premises were converted for the butter-making operation. A family tree shows the descent of the author, Robbie Cant, from the Bains, through the Fletts. His great-aunt Thora Bain, having completed training, worked in the dairy for many years, and kept historical materials which she never wrote about. Here, there are photographs of equipment for cooling milk, making butter, filling and capping bottles, and of the pony and cart that was used for delivery. (JT)		
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D70/16/13	Kyro Grieve - An Investigation into the History of Kirkwall Arts Club 1943 - 2013: My Family and other Actors (Very Highly Commended KGS)	2013	
	Summary: The history of Kirkwall Arts Club begins in 1943 with Donald Hewlett, the famous founder. The Club still flourishes, and the family of the author has been closely involved for many years. Kyro Grieve has investigated the boxes of material in Orkney Archives, and received a full quota of replies to her questionnaires, from those who have taken part and had so much fun in the productions over the years. She lists the plays and pantomimes, and shows many photographs of actors in costume. The club reaches its 70th anniversary at the point when the new theatre in K.G.S. is to replace the one in Laing Street. With the smell of the grease paint comes the memory of the whiff of damp and smoke in the original Club Room. (JT)		
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D70/16/14	Tom Scott - How has the Orkney Flying Club progressed since its Formation? (Very Highly Commended KGS)	2013	
	Summary: Since he was very young, Tom Scott has been going up in the air, with his father piloting the plane. Tom sees flying as his future career: here he relates the history of Orkney Flying Club, of which his great-grandfather was a founder member. Several other members of the family have qualified as pilots and gone on to a career in commercial airlines. Interviews with them, and photographs of the planes illustrate this work. (JT)		
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D70/16/15	Kelly Skea - Who was Ian Skea? (Very Highly Commended KGS)	2013	
	Summary: Ian Skea (1940-2009) was born in Rendall, educated in Kirkwall, qualified in Aberdeen in agriculture, married a Shetland wife, and spent the rest of his life working all over the world. He worked on projects to improve livestock and grazing, and the lives of people in the Solomon Islands, Liberia, Swaziland, Colombia, Kenya and Nigeria; finally he retired to Australia. He was the uncle of the author of this story, and as they never met, much of the information of his very adventurous life was obtained from his widow. This was a much-loved Orcadian who made a difference wherever he went. (JT)		
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D70/16/16	Isla Harcus - Behind the Wall: The History of the Strynd Nursery (Very Highly Commended KGS)	2013	
	Summary: Behind a wall in The Strynd is the Nursery, whose 40 years of existence has not until now had a written history. The nursery is an independent charity, run by parents, supported by the Council, but heavily dependent also on fund-raising. It began as a play-group, meeting twice-weekly in the Cavern behind Kirkwall Town Hall. When the Grammar School moved to the Papdale site, the old dinner-hall in The Strynd was vacant. The nursery moved there, and later replaced that building with one that was purpose-built. Isla Harcus shares here her own memories, and those of parents, board members, and friends all closely connected with The Strynd. (JT)		
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D70/16/17	Agata Wolanska - The Orkney Folk Festival (Very Highly Commended KGS)	2013	
	Summary: This is a history of the Orkney Fol festival, now in its 30th year. It was begun at the instigation and as the inspiration of Marjorie Linklater, and has grown to be major annual event, drawing performers and audiences from faraway places. Material from the archives is included, about the earliest arrangements; and there are interviews with well-known local musicians. (JT)		
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D70/16/18	Archie Macphail - Gunnie Moberg: My Granny Photographer, Artist, Gardener (Very Highly Commended KGS)	2013	
	Archie Macphail has here written a memoir of his grandmother, Gunnie Moberg (1941-2007). With her husband and family she settled in Orkney in 1976. When she died, Archie was only six years old; but now, to add to his own affectionate memories, he has collected information on her early life in Sweden, and her developing interest in all forms of art, her skill in crafts and gardening, and especially the photography for which she became famous. This is a personal insight into her family life, and the personality which attracted so many friends, and contributed to her rapport with her subjects. (JT)		

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D70/16/19	Kayla Bruce - Hatston During and After the War (Very Highly Commended KGS)	2013	
	Summary: Living near Hatston, Kayla Bruce has enquired into the history of the area, for this project. In the Iron Age there has been some sort of human settlement, revealed in the discovery of Grain Earth House. By the twentieth century, Hatston was a large farm near Kirkwall. The farm was bought in 1938 by the Admiralty, who needed it for a station for aircraft and seaplanes that could protect the Fleet in the event of war. John David Rendall was then a child, living with his grandparents in a farm cottage. His memories, recounted in this study, show how he watched the major building works that transformed Hatston, and the coming and going of thousands of servicemen and Wrens. After the war, some of the accommodation huts were converted into much-needed civilian homes: Shirley Moar describes life in that temporary community. The large hangars and the runways gradually became the industrial estate that now exists, and some of the street-names like Sparrowhawk and Swordfish commemorate the days of danger. (JT)		
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D70/16/20	Sarah Firth - How did World War Two affect Holm and its Community? (Very Highly Commended KGS)	2013	
	Summary: Helped by her Granny and another old friend, Sarah Firth has explored the effects of World War Two on the parish of Holm, where her family lives. On the edge of Scapa Flow, Holm became a land base for many camps, and the buildings needed for observation, protection and communication. Thousands of servicemen and women arrived in Orkney from very different parts of Britain. The Flow was threatened from the air and sea. In 1939 the sinking of the "Royal Oak", and tragic loss of lives were hushed up, even in Holm; but the consequences certainly became apparent, with the building of the Churchill Barriers, and the coming of the Italian prisoners of war, who have left their chapel on Lamb Holm. Though farming was a reserved occupation, and the men who worked on farms were not called up to fight, they took part in the Home Guard, and like the women, were restricted by blackout, curfew and shortages. To this day, buildings in Holm date from and have been adapted from wartime use. (JT)		
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D70/16/21	Amy Davies - The History of Orkney Athletics (Very Highly Commended KGS)	2013	
	Summary: Amy Davis and her family are keenly interested in athletics. In this study she outlines the development and improvements in Orkney, which date from the first Junior Inter-County competition with Shetland in 1947. Nowadays Orkney athletes travel much farther to compete in Scottish events and in the Island Games. They are supported by the adults who have qualified as coaches, and supported the young folk through their constant training and their best performances. (JT)		
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D70/16/22	Leah Moodie - How has the Peedie Sea evolved? (Very Highly Commended KGS)	2013	
	Summary: Interested in the changing townscape of Kirkwall, Leah Moodie looks here at the evolution of the Peedie (Peerie) Sea. In Viking times, ships could pass the western point of the Ayre and shelter in the Oyce. Much later, a proposal to build a windmill at the point was rejected; but the gap was bridged, first by a wooden, pedestrian bridge, and later by a stone bridge, over which horses and carts might pass. Until well into the twentieth century, the Peedie Sea was being used by Kirkwall residents as a dump, sometimes smelling offensively. Post-war plans, influenced by some suggestions from Stanley Cursiter, have gradually transformed the area for public recreation, boating, cycling and walking. Flooding has been a risk, tackled after a 1975 flood by improving the drainage: but serious flooding occurred again in 2006. (JT)		
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D70/16/23	Owen Crew - Orkney Chairs (Very Highly Commended KGS)	2013	
	Summary: Orkney stools or chairs had to be made, for domestic use, from the available materials. Wood could be got only from driftwood or shipwrecks. Oat straw was sustainable, and with skill could be made into good seating. The design developed to add more comfort or storage. When Owen crew's grandfather gave up farming, he and his wife set up a Kirkwall business, Scapa Crafts, making chairs to meet an increasing demand. Publicity in exhibitions and television programmes has resulted in orders from distant parts of the world, but this is a craft industry, requiring great skill and much time. Woods such as oak and walnut are imported, but Jackie Miller still likes to use driftwood when he can. (JT)		
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D70/16/24	Kristopher Leask - Memories from the Hope (Very Highly Commended KGS)	2013	

	Summary: For " Memories from The Hope" Kristopher Leask has drawn on stories from Winston Brown, and Herbert Mackenzie, and illustrates these with photographs from the Archives. Life in Winston's childhood in South Ronaldsay was very different from present-day existence. Changes that might have been gradual were greatly accelerated by the Second World War, and the building of the Churchill Barriers that link some of the South Isles to the Orkney Mainland. There are losses to the community of South Ronaldsay - in the variety of shops in The Hope, and self-sufficiency - but compensatory gains possibly outweigh these. (JT)		
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D70/16/25	Neve Leslie - Start Point Lighthouse (Very Highly Commended KGS)	2013	
	Summary: Start Point lighthouse, on a tidal island off Sanday, was built in 1806. The distinctive tower, painted in black and white vertical stripes, differs from any other Scottish lighthouse. This study tells the story of the various buildings, and the work of the keepers. There is also a short sketch of the life of the engineer Robert Stevenson. The grandfather and great-grandfather of the author have looked after Start Point in the past, and can look back on the changes they have seen, in transport, fuelling and maintenance, and toward automation.		
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D70/16/26	Robbie Rendall - What was the purpose of the Orkney Egg Packing Station? (Very Highly Commended KGS)	2013	
	Summary: Robbie Rendall has interviewed some of his great-grandparents, to ask them about the various ways they worked in the business of exporting eggs from Orkney to the Scottish mainland. The industry had its best years in the three decades after the Second World War - with a marked dip in 1953, the year of the Big Storm. At one time, the value of eggs exported rivalled that of cattle, and the profits helped many a family to improve their houses and farm buildings. This study examines the collection, grading and distribution of eggs shipped to the south. The industry declined when factory farming of poultry in the south meant that Orkney, with its costs in freight, could not compete. (JT)		
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D70/16/27	Magnus Merriman - The History of the St Ola Football Club (Very Highly Commended KGS)	2013	
	Summary: St Ola Football Club is here recorded, together with its part in the history of the Parish Cup. The parish of St Ola is adjacent to Kirkwall, so that it has been necessary several times to redraw the boundaries, as the town keeps expanding; and for the purposes of fair competition the parish populations have to be kept balanced. As a resident of St Ola, Magnus Merriman is keen to be a future footballer with the team; here he has interviewed several past players. He includes many team photographs, records of the success of St Ola in the Cup Final, and copies of programmes from these occasions. (JT)		
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D70/16/28	Sam Beckwith-Wyman - Journalism in Orkney during World War Two (Very Highly Commended Stromness Academy)	2013	
	Summary: Journalism in Orkney during World War Two is a larger subject than is generally known. The author points out the need for better communication, and a boost to morale, when over sixty thousand servicemen and women had been posted to "bloody Orkney". Eric Linklater conceived the idea of a newspaper with the title "The Orkney Blast", and Gerry Meyer, a Fleet Street journalist, was excused from army duties to write and edit the paper, 1941-4. After the war he stayed on as editor for many years of "The Orcadian", one of two local newspapers; the other, "The Orkney Herald" continued publishing for some years also. "The Island Times", discreet in its title, was typewritten and aimed mostly at a detachment of Leeds Rifles: so it carried news from Leeds as well as local service items and gossip. "The Hatston Chronicle" was printed for the crew of H.M.S. Sparrowhawk. Skilled and experienced journalists who worked on these sheets brought to Orkney a wider outlook and a fresher approach. The appendix has copies of photographs, items, cartoons, and the infamous ballad, along with the replies it provoked. (JT)		
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D70/16/29	Tom Flett - What really happened the night the HMS Hampshire sank? (Very Highly Commended Stromness Academy)	2013	
	Summary: Tom Flett relates the story of the wreck of H.M.S. Hampshire off Marwick Head on 5th June 1916. The ship left Scapa Flow on a wartime mission to Russia, carrying Field-Marshal Lord Kitchener. The weather was so bad that the two escorting destroyers had to turn back to the shelter of the Flow. A short time later, an explosion was followed by the rapid sinking of the ship. Although about two hundred men are thought to have got away when the life-rafts were launched, only twelve managed to make it to shore alive, and seek help. Anxious as the local people were to go to the rescue, they were forbidden by the naval authorities. Conspiracy theories are still debated; was Kitchener actually on board? Some sailors told that he had been seen in the Baltic area five years later. Or did the powers that be wish to get Kitchener out of the way? As Secretary for War in the Cabinet, he had personal foes. This study outlines these theories, shows photographs of Hampshire memorabilia, and describes the building and unveiling of the Kitchener Memorial tower on Marwick Head, which the author can see from his home. (JT)		

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D70/16/30	Kelsey Harvey - The Founds of Patrick C Bews (Very Highly Commended Stromness Academy)	2013	
	Summary: The building firm founded by Patrick C. Bews at Dounby flourished until he retired, when it was sold to Orkney Builders. The other partner, Tommy Matches, worked on for a few years, on estimating and consulting. Patrick is the grandfather of the author of this work, who attests that anything he made is of the highest quality. Two of his well-satisfied customers are interviewed, for this study, about the building of a new cattle shed at Twatt farm, and the renovation of the Housegarth for Kristin Linklater. The social life of the firm is recalled too, and one joiner who worked for them remembers his working days there. Over the years, the partners and their wives worked in amity, successfully adapting to changes in regulations, including health and safety provisions; and to materials, vehicles and machines. The arrival of computers and mobile phones in recent years made office-work easier, but builders in Orkney still have to contend with weather and ferry time-tables. (JT)		
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D70/16/31	Arran Hay - Livestock Shipping Through the Years (Very Highly Commended Stromness Academy)	2013	
	Summary: Though Orkney farms produce high-quality beef and lamb, the costs are increased by the need to transport animals from islands to the mainland of Orkney, and thence to mainland Scotland. Arran Hay has researched the problems of shipping livestock. To illustrate these, he shows photographs of a cow being coaxed on board a yole, and another of a steer suspended from a sling. Dock employees recall the hazards of driving cattle from the auction mart through the streets to the pier. Over the last 200 years, there have been changes in the ships, from sail to steam and then motor-power. Ro-ro loading, when it came forty years ago, has made it much easier to get the stock on board: and in these modern times, with new regulations, accommodation for the comfort of the animals has greatly improved. The study lists the various shipping companies and vessels, and draws attention to the negotiations involving farmers, shippers and the government in the provision of piers, trailers, harbours and marts. (JT)		
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D70/16/32	Douglas Hull - The History of Rousay Schools (Very Highly Commended Stromness Academy)	2013	
	Summary: The history of education in Rousay is the subject of Douglas Hull's study. Whereas there is now one modern Community School for pupils from nursery stage up to the age of 12, in past times, with no transport, pupils walked to the nearest of several schools, whose sites are shown on a map. The first school in Rousay was built at Sourin in 1725, by the S.S.P.C.K. Landowners had not been zealous in providing schools: and where they did exist, children could be kept at home by the poverty of their parents, or the need for the labour of the whole family just to subsist. An old school for the children of Quandal and Westness fell into disuse and ruin after tenants were cleared off the estate. A School Board was set up after 1872, when attendance became compulsory and free. Several past pupils have contributed their memories of twentieth-century school life in Rousay. (JT)		
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D70/16/33	Kiera Johnston - Ethel Findlater (Very Highly Commended Stromness Academy)	2013	
	Summary: Kiera Johnston has written about Ethel Findlater (1899-1973), who lived all her life at Breckan, Dounby, working indoors and out in the fields. She was keenly interested in music, among other pursuits (drawing, the S.W.R.I.), and learned folksongs from her cousin Bella first, and then from any source. Not a performer in public, she loved to sing at home and with friends. Uniquely, Ethel collected her songs in a ledger, writing the words she knew and the tunes in sol-fa notation. Collectors from Britain and abroad found their way to Breckan to learn from Ethel, and her handwritten book has become a very valuable resource for scholars. Recordings are held in the Orkney Archive and the School of Scottish Studies, Edinburgh University. This study includes a family tree, showing that Ethel was the great-grandmother of the author.		
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D70/16/34	Erika Kemp - An Old Traditional Orkney Wedding (Very Highly Commended Stromness Academy)	2013	
	Summary: This study describes many wedding customs formerly observed in Orkney, in the effort to ensure the future prosperity of the couple. The phase of the moon, the day of the week and month of the year could be favourable or not: and even the things seen on the way to the wedding could bring good or ill luck. In those days of rural toil and simple lifestyle, a wedding was a prolonged community feast, a holiday for everyone. Nowadays we do not hear of speirin, or fit-washin: but some old customs, like blackening, not only persist but have expanded to include the girls: and the bride's cog is not only essential to the celebration, but peculiar to Orkney. Erika Kemp has interviewed some married couples to ask about their wedding arrangements. She includes verses written by Geordie o Ballarat for the wedding of Marina and Bertie Chalmers. (JT)		
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D70/16/35	Jack Norquoy - Birsay Shipwrecks (Very Highly Commended Stromness Academy)	2013
	Summary: So many ships have been wrecked around the Birsay shore since 1807, that Jack Norquoy chooses only five out of twenty for closer study of the accidents, and the attempts at rescue and salvage. "Good Intent" went ashore in 1807, "Monomoy" in 1896, "Keith Hall" in 1921, "Hessonite" in 1924 and "Borg" in 1931. There was no loss of life in these cases, thanks to local knowledge and efforts, and the attendance of the Rocket Brigade and Stromness lifeboat. Cargo of fish was sometimes disposed of in haste, to the benefit of Birsay families. But when they helped themselves to wood and to ships' fittings, the law took an unsympathetic view, and in 1922 some looters were sentenced in court. However, a few articles from these wrecks may still be found in Orkney houses. The lighthouse on the Brough of Birsay was built, to warn ships of the dangerous coastline. (JT)	
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D70/16/36	Aisling Phillips - What is the story behind the plane wreckage on the hills of Hoy? (Very Highly Commended Stromness Academy)	2013
	Summary: This project makes a poignant war memorial, telling of four planes which crashed into the hills of Hoy, possibly in fog, in 1941, 1942, 1944 and 1945. Aisling Phillips, who lives near to one of the sites in Hoy, has visited each crash site and taken photographs of what wreckage remains. Because the accidents were not reported in the press at the time, it seems important to have listed here the names of those killed, and where they were buried. One, flying alone, was from New Zealand: eight members of the RAF Czech Squadron, the entire crew of a Liberator, were all killed. Four men from RAFVR, who took off from Wick on patrol, are buried at Lyness, and another, returning from making a delivery to Hatston, came down on a hill near Rackwick. To add to these fourteen, a soldier from Lyness, sent to guard the wreckage of one crash, perished overnight in terrible weather. (JT)	
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D70/16/37	Archie Porteous - Johnston family Ancient and Modern (Very Highly Commended Stromness Academy)	2013
	Summary: Archie Porteous has here recorded parts of his family history, starting with his ancestor John Spence, who for thirty years worked for the Hudson's Bay Company in Canada: he returned to Orkney in 1848, with his three children, but without his Metis Indian wife. One of his daughters married James Johnston, who farmed at Breckan, Harray. A descendant of theirs, Francis Johnston, was killed by enemy action in 1942, while serving on board HMS Trinidad. His very young son Francis, now retired from work as a building contractor, is the author's grandfather, and father of Barry Johnston, the founder of Scotrenewables. These people, in their generations, may be said to epitomize the enterprise of Orcadians. (JT)	
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D70/16/38	Paul Ritch - What effect did the decline of the Northern Lighthouse Board's presence in Stromness have on the town? (Very Highly Commended Stromness Academy)	2013
	Summary: For about a hundred years, the Northern Lighthouse Board maintained a pier and store in Stromness, where was based M.V. "Pole Star", the tender which carried out lighthouse reliefs in northern waters, and serviced the buoys and beacons. Men from Stromness and the Northern Isles found employment with the Board. Their families lived in Stromness, and local shops had the custom of these families and of the lighthouse crews. From 1960 this way of life began to change. It was found that reliefs could be carried out and stores delivered by helicopters. Then, one by one, the lighthouses were automated, and keepers were no longer needed. Changes in shift patterns for the ship's crews meant that they did not get home so often, with consequences for family life and the team spirit of the employees. By 2002, the Board had decided that they would work from the base at Oban, and no longer need the Stromness buildings, which were then sold to Orkney Islands Council. The author, whose father and grandfather worked in the Lighthouse Service, hopes that the loss to the town may in time be made up by developments in renewable energy. (JT)	
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D70/16/39	Jenna Young - How junior Inter-County Netball has changed 1959-2012. (Very Highly Commended Stromness Academy)	2013
	Summary: The Inter-County Netball competition between Orkney and Shetland has been an annual event since 1950. It continues to arouse intense interest in the teams and their supporters. The Stuart Cup is now awarded to the county gaining the most points in three sports, but sometimes it happens that on the outcome of the netball game depends the result of the whole meeting. Only in recent years has the Orkney team begun to compete against other teams on the Scottish mainland, south of Wick. For this study, a dozen former team members have contributed their memories of taking part, either in Lerwick or in Kirkwall. The cover photograph illustrates the rivalry, fun and friendship arising from the competition. (JT)	
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D70/17/1	The History of the Anderson Family at Quoyscottie by Ewan Scott	2014

	<p>Summary: The farm of Quoyscottie is on the Beauquoy road, up the hill and overlooking Dounby, the lochs and away to the Hoy hills. Ewan Scott's mother grew up there: he traces the history of her family, the Andersons. The earliest mention found is of a Thomas Anderson, who died at Quoyscottie in 1859, aged 88. Since then generations and large families have been born there. The old house, Old Scottie, has been recently converted for stables and storage. The memory of living Andersons is attached to the nineteenth-century dwelling, but now the author's grandmother lives close by, in a modern house. Reminiscences and many photographs illustrate the farming practices of an older time, when cattle, pigs, sheep and poultry were reared, horses used for labour, oats and turnips grown for feeding, and peats cut for fuel. This study includes copies of census records, and of the report of an archaeological dig in the 1970s, which confirmed that the Knowes of Scottie were indeed burial mounds, probably dating from the Bronze Age. (JT)</p>		
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D70/17/2	How has Heddle Quarry developed since it was opened in WW2 by Jordon Brown	2014	
	<p>Summary: In recounting the history of Heddle Quarry at Finstown, Jordan brown describes how the many old buildings of stone in Orkney were constructed from small and nearby quarries. Stone, excavated by manual labour, was also used for drystone dykes. The Hill of Heddle is a specially good source of stone. Smaller and older quarries on the hill are disused, but the large one, now owned by Orkney Aggregates, was developed during the Second World War by the firm of Balfour Beatty, who were to build the army camp behind Firth church. Jordan's father and grandfather both worked at Heddle Quarry for decades, and he lives in a house in Kirkwall built on the site of an old quarry. He describes the older methods used to blast stone out of the hill, and contrasts these with modern ways which are more scientific and have more regard to the safety of the workers. There are pictures of the cranes and lorries which made it easier for men to lift and transport great quantities of stone, and he lists the various uses for crushed stone of different gradings. (JT)</p>		
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D70/17/3	Why did horses leave the land? - Orla Tait, KGS	2014	
	<p>Summary: In the twentieth century British farming underwent a major change, as the use of animals - oxen and horses - for labouring on the land gave way to the introduction of tractors. Orla Tait's interest in this subject comes from the history of her family farm at Campston, Toab. She tells of an agricultural discussion in 1931, which recorded the reasons for and against the heavy horse and the tractor. Clearly the farmers at that time had a continuing attachment to their domesticated and valued friends, the horses. Poems by Edwin Muir and George Mackay Brown are used to express more cogently the feelings of those who knew this era. However, for practical reasons, the petrol/paraffin/diesel-driven tractor prevailed and is still powerfully used. (JT)</p>		
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D70/17/4	How has passenger travel across the Pentland Firth changed over the years? by Arron Gibson	2014	
	<p>Summary: This project summarises the routes and vessels used to transport passengers across the dangerous waters of the Pentland Firth. There is little evidence of the means of crossing before the Vikings came to Orkney; but over many centuries wind and oar power have been the only available ways to get a boat over from Caithness to Orkney. Ships used for warfare or trade could also carry passengers. James IV of Scots is said to have appointed three brothers de Groot to carry on a regular service, carrying mail to and fro. From 1856 a wooden paddle steamer, the "Royal Mail" crossed the Firth, and with the arrival of the railway at Wick and Thurso the number of passengers would have increased. The succession of mail boats called "St Ola" carried on from the late nineteenth century and through two world wars in the twentieth. The next vessel running from Scrabster to Stromness was the present "Hamnavoe", and a shorter crossing has been recently established from Gills Bay to St Margaret's Hope, by the private company, Pentland Ferries. (JT)</p>		
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D70/17/5	How has the Highland Park changed over the years? by Harry Siderfin	2014	
	<p>Summary: Highland Park, the site of the most northerly whisky distillery in Britain, takes its name from land on an elevated position south of Kirkwall, overlooking the town and Scapa Flow. Barley is shipped from mainland Scotland, but local water and peat contribute to the flavour of this highly-reputed whisky. The license to produce it legally dates from 1798, ownership of the plant passing through a family of Robertsons, Borwicks and Grants, till it came into the possession of the conglomerate, Edrington. Houses in the vicinity were built to accommodate the families of owners and employees. One of these, Mayfield House, is the family home of the author of this study. He has obtained information from Mrs Jamieson, owner of much of the land around the distillery, and from a historical booklet produced in 1948 by The Orcadian. Copies of correspondence held in Orkney Archives reveal the high income of the last Grant owner, Walter, who was concerned about his tax liabilities in the years before the Second World War. (JT)</p>		
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D70/17/6	Orcadian Folklore - what is it all about? by Calum McArthur	2014	

	Summary: Here is an exploration of Orcadian folklore. The old beliefs and superstitions of the islanders have a mixed ancestry, with lines from the ancient Picts, Norse mythology, seafarers, and universal tales of witches and fairies. In a world of dangers, and surrounded by the hazards of the seas, people were ready to ascribe disaster and disappearance to mermaids, selkies and shape-shifters. They clung to these beliefs, or at least maintained their lore, in spite of the discouragement of Christian church preachers, or the advances of modern and rational scientists. Orcadian writers have collected the stories, which can be used for pure entertainment, or as symbols of the human predicament. The author would like them to be preserved and cherished. (JT)		
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D70/17/7	What is the story behind these elaborate gates of Orkney's Highland Park Distillery by Dona Wayne	2014	
	Summary: Here is another exploration of the Highland Park Distillery, based on a visit made with Charles Tait, who supplied many photographs. This author has interviewed neighbours who have worked at the distillery, or knew about cooperage. The processes of making whisky, and the special features peculiar to Highland Park whisky are described. An outline is given of the succession of owners of the plant. The story is told of Magnus Eunson, who was an illicit distiller, hoodwinked the Excisemen, but eventually disappeared without explanation. (JT)		
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D70/17/8	Why were witches trialled and persecuted in Orkney? by Brandon Gillespie	2014	
	Summary: Stating that he is a practicing Wiccan, Brandon Gillespie has investigated the subject of witchcraft in Orkney. Under an Act of 1563 of the Scottish Parliament, witches were to be tried and put to death if found guilty. Until this Act was repealed in 1736, many women and a few men were tried, persecuted, tortured and put to death. Helen Woodford-Dean gives a modern interpretation of these practices. The author tells the story of several named and reputed spae-wives and witches in Orkney, not all of whom were malevolent. In a seafaring community, people believed in the ability of witches to foretell, or even conjure the winds and weather. (JT)		
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D70/17/9	What was it like to live on Copinsay? by Rhiannon Wick	2014	
	Summary: Because she has made annual visits to Copinsay with her family, Rhiannon Wick has discovered many facts about the island, with its three holms and the steep Horse of Copinsay a mile away. Now uninhabited by humans, it belongs to R.S.P.B. and is home to many thousands of birds, with a large seasonal population of seals. It is mentioned in historical records, and there are traces of ancient habitation. Throughout the nineteenth century, as shown by census records, there was a working farm with spacious farmhouse. It was home to large families, with farm servants, and a school with teacher, when there were enough children to make her employment necessary. The establishment of the lighthouse, with resident keepers, added to the population. The boatman and the lighthouse ship called regularly, while the families could visit the mainland with their farm produce. Census copies are included in this study, and there is a list of many ships either wrecked around the shores, or sunk nearby in wartime. The story of the Copinsay Brownie is re-told here. Deerness people were frequent visitors, especially for the annual collection of birds'eggs from the cliffs, known as "Running the Lee". The resident families had no electricity supply, but there was fresh water, and plenty of fish from the sea. (JT)		
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D70/17/10	Barony Mill - Why has Barony Mill survived as a working mill when others have closed down? by Cameron Fraser, Third Prize for KGS	2014	
	Summary: Two visits to Barony Mill in Birsay kindled the interest of Cameron Fraser in the production of beremeal and the process of milling. He ascribes the survival of this mill, when so many others have gone out of use, to the abundant supply of water from Boardhouse Loch. He describes the water wheel, the buildings, the machinery, and the stages of kiln-drying, grinding through three sets of millstones, fanning away the useful refuse, bagging and selling. Orkney beremeal, from the ancient variety of barley known as bere, is nutritious, and can be used to make bannocks and biscuits. Cattle feed and fuel are by-products of the milling, which is carried on in winter. In summer, the mill is open to visitors. (JT)		
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D70/17/11	How has fishing changed on Eday and Pharay over the past 170 years? by Robbie Thomson Third Prize for KGS	2014	
	Summary: Fishing from Eday and Pharay has been a way of life for many, working full-time or part-time. No one now lives in Pharay, and the numbers of fishermen in Eday have declined dramatically in the last 200 years. But Robbie Thomson, who wrote this study, has very strong family connections and access through his extended family to interesting records of the industry. In a break with tradition, there are now fisherwomen in his family. The documents held by the family, collated with census lists, allow an examination of changes in the ages of those who went to sea to catch fish, their age, the size of their boats, the catch, the markets, and the combined effects of improved transport links and smaller island populations. There are many illustrations to show these changes, and stories of the fishing boats, and the lives of those who depended on them. (JT)		

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D70/17/12	What purpose was Houton used for during WW1? by Lauren Margaret Walker	2014	
	The Fleet Air Arm developed as a branch of the Royal Navy a hundred years ago, when there was the threat of impending war, Winston Churchill, as first Lord of the Admiralty, had to consider all possible means of defence for the ships. Aviation was to be looked at as another way to protect, and to attack: and at that time, seaplanes were thought to be most useful. As the Fleet took refuge in Scapa Flow, a base for seaplanes would be necessary. Houton Bay was chosen for its shelter and deep water. (The Loch of Stenness had been found too shallow.). Buildings were put up at Houton to house the planes, the personnel, and all the equipment necessary for communications. The writer of this study lives surrounded by the remains and foundations of these buildings, some of which have been put to other uses. There is an interesting description of the trials of kite balloons, which were to be attached to ships, so that a loftier position for look-out could be used. These balloons encountered too many hazards, which included Orkney storms. (JT)		
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D70/17/13	Where Do You Bide Beuy? An insight into houses in Kirkwall over the past 150 years. by Bethin Macdonald	2014	
	Summary: This is a survey of housing in Kirkwall by an aspiring architect. Before local councils had powers to build houses to rent, those who could not afford to buy a house would look for privately rented accommodation, sometimes sharing houses or renting one room. If that was beyond their means, there was the poorhouse. In charting the development of housing in Kirkwall, materials used for private and council houses are found to be similar for each era, the differences being mainly in size, number of rooms, and garden space. Stone was the most available material before the advent of the modern kit house, with block and cavity wall construction. After the Second World War there had to be a great expansion of social housing, and comparative maps show how Kirkwall grew in all possible directions. Again, in the comparison of private with council houses, the changes are shown to be the same, as materials, heating sources and fashions alter the outward design and appearance. Many illustrations are available to show the differences.		
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D70/17/14	Life O Bunt by Rachel Dunnett, Stromness Academy	2014	
	Summary: Rachael Dunnett tells here the life story of her great-grandfather, William E. (Bunt) Knight. The nickname was bestowed on him by his older brothers, and stuck to him throughout his life. The Knight family lived at Ness Road, Stromness, and Bunt became a doughty champion of the town. On leaving school he became an apprentice accountant in a bank, but after qualifying, he went to see the world, with a business job in Manila. He did war service in Orkney, England and Belgium. After the war he settled with his wife in Stromness, working in the businesses he took over from her parents. Coal supply and haulage was carried on, but these families also ran the part-time cinema showings. Beyond his work, Bunt loved the sea, and became a keen angler: he caught the famous halibut that broke records for weight. He played golf and bowls; he helped to found the clubs and associations which were formed, and he opposed the proposal to mine uranium, which would, he considered, have ruined Stromness and Orkney. His interests led him into local politics, so that he became a Stromness and a County Councillor, then a Deputy Lieutenant for Orkney. Bunt Knight was the last Provost of Stromness, as that position came to an end in 1974, with the formation of O.I.C. He was much respected for his fearless honesty and untiring zeal for the town; he died in 1993. (JT)		
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D70/17/15	Woodwyn: Living in a Croft in Harray by Gareth Flett, Third Prize, Stromness Academy	2014	
	Summary: This is the story of Woodwyn, a croft in Harray, and the Flett family who have lived there for generations. Gareth Flett has compiled it, using reminiscences from his relatives, photographs, maps and plans. Mainly it is the story of Robert Flett and his wife, Annie May Brass Johnson. Robert learned his trade of joiner with Albion in Glasgow, making wooden cabs for lorries. This may, as a reserved occupation, have allowed him to escape conscription in the Great War. Returning to Orkney, he married, worked in the firm of Samuel Baikie, and then set up his own business in Harray, where he owned a piece of land at Furso. However, when in 1921 he built the house of Woodwyn, it was on land that he did not own, but which was much more accessible to the public, and indeed became a social centre. His wife was a very active housewife and supporter of the kirk. She sang in the choir and joined the Guild. She was also a W.R.I. member, and she brought up a large family. Three of Robert and Annie's sons died young, from accident, illness and active service in Normandy respectively. The life of the Fletts is a picture of life in the first half of the twentieth century, when it took hard work and thrift to survive. (JT)		
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D70/17/16	George Mackay Brown: what made him become one of the finest writers of the 20th century? by Emma Tulloch, Stromness Academy	2014	

	Summary: George Mackay Brown (1921-96) is the subject of this study, which could form a useful introduction to the work of the poet. There is a synopsis of his life, and interviews with Ingrid Morrison and Brian Murray, who are able to convey George's personality, habits and attitudes. They have supplied photographs which have not been seen in other publications. Emma Tulloch, the author of this work, has included a brief account of the novel "Greenvoe" and the poem "Hamnavoe", both of which would entice a reader into further acquaintance with GMB. He is well commemorated in Orkney and Edinburgh, and the rewards he received are listed; but Emma considers that he deserves wider recognition, and that his fame will spread. (JT)		
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D70/17/17	The Dounby Show by Kirstin Flett, Stromness Academy	2014	
	Summary: A compendium on the Dounby Show tells everything that is to be known about the West Mainland Agricultural society, which was originally formed in 1859 to run a ploughing match at Kierfield. In its long history, it has moved to Dounby, acquired and developed a site, and built up a programme that makes Dounby Show Day one of the most important in the Orkney calendar. Karen Flett, living locally, has been a regular attender: but only now, after interviews with the current President and Secretary, does she understand so much more about the work involved in running the Show, and the importance of the livestock and farming way of life, the foundation of that event which holds so many other attractions for thousands of people every year. (JT)		
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D70/17/18	W. Redland & Son The Smithy Sandwick 841 888 by Josh Alexander, Stromness Academy	2014	
	Summary: The family business chronicled here was for at least three generations a smiddy in the parish of Sandwick, where Thomas, William and Alfred (Alfie) Redland shod horses, and made and repaired the ploughs and other horse-drawn farming implements. Alfie, the last of these men, proved well able to adapt to the changing demands of the twentieth century, as horses were superseded by tractors, and machines took over much of the labour on farms. He made the original Merri-feeder, invented by Charles Merriman, which won a silver award at the Highland Show. In 1996, when Alfie retired, the business was taken over by Ronald Alexander, father of the writer, and it expanded in a new direction, since he was able to make the metal structures that form the skeleton for so many large sheds that are used on farms, to shelter cattle in winter. He needed larger premises, and made the framework for the present workshop, based on the concrete floor of a wartime hangar at Skeabrae. Adaptability is still the key; Alexanders have made ornamental metal structures for the Orkney Library and for the interior fittings of Quoyloo Brewery. (JT)		
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D70/17/19	How have people in Orkney been affected by the changes in domestic fuel? by Anja Hall, Stromness Academy	2014	
	Summary: The cover picture of this work shows two people sitting in Orkney chairs by a cosy fire. Anja Hall considers three sources of domestic heating in Orkney. The use of peat goes back to legendary times, and would have been especially important in Orkney because of the lack of wood. Anja interviews her father and grandfather about their experiences of cutting peat on Hobbister moorland, which was for the use of the Highland Park distillery. At one time, peat was cut and exported from Eday and from Rousay as a business venture. Many houses in rural Orkney had peat-cutting rights which were controlled by law and custom. The work of cutting, drying and bringing home the peats was a sociable one, but the nostalgic memories called up by the smoke do not wipe out the recall of very hard labour. When in the 1970s oil-fired heating became available, it was immediately popular, as being cheaper than coal and electricity, cleaner and more convenient than open peat-fires. However, prices have risen sharply. Anja believes that the future lies in renewable sources of energy. Already many Orkney homes are getting benefit in warmth and cash from their wind turbines or solar panels, as work goes on to develop devices which might harness tidal energy. (JT)		
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D70/17/20	How has the history of Horsemanship evolved in Orkney. by Mollie Forsyth, Stromness Academy	2014	
	Summary: Mollie Forsyth examines here the traditions and customs of horsemanship in Orkney. They were, as elsewhere, desirable as a means of transport, and proven to be efficient in field cultivation on farms. A scheme to improve the horse-breeding was introduced in the early twentieth century, by bringing pedigree stallions to Orkney, in charge of their grooms or staig-men. Their services were available to farmers' mares for a stated fee. The lore of horsemanship on farms includes the mystery of the horseman's word, here described in extracts from magazine articles. Mollie includes a list of "fascinating facts" about horses. Her own enthusiasm has led to her owning two horses in Harray. At any agricultural Show, displays of horses, riding or jumping draw the crowds. There is also here an account of the annual ploughing match in South Ronaldsay, when children are elaborately costumed, and compete to draw straight furrows through the sand. Mollie has interviewed some of her neighbours and friends about their memories of riding or helping, when horses worked on the farm, or, in North Ronaldsay and elsewhere, they drew the essential supplies of water, coal, groceries, and the mail the doors of Orcadians. (JT)		
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D70/17/21	How Happy Valley has developed throughout the Years by Nadja Horrocks, Stromness Academy	2014	
	<p>Summary: "Happy Valley" is a name for the house called Bankburn, in thhe parish of Stenness; it lies beside the burn of Russa Dale. It is said that American visitors used the Happy Valley phrase to describe this retreat, and that name came to be widely used. Nadia Horrocks lives nearby and often walks through the woodland; here she gives an account of the history, present status and future plans for the creation of Edwin Harrold. He was an Orcadian general handyman, who had served with the Royal Engineers. When in 1948 he moved into Bankburn, which was a plain croft house, he did not expect to stay more than a winter, but he stayed till 2002. Unable then to live without residential care; he died three years later. In 1948, Bankburn had neither a piped water supply nor electricity; Edwin used his engineering abilities to build a hydro-electric generator powered from the water of the burn: thus he was able to light the house, and he piped water from the same source. But he had also the vision of an artist and lover of wildlife. Having planted a shelter belt of sycamores and elders, he grew within it a variety of trees rare in Orkney and even in Scotland. Birds were attracted, flowers grew, visitors came, encouraged by his kindly disposition. This was his hobby. He became well-known locally, and in 1990 was awarded by The Scotsman newspaper the first David Stephen award. In his memory was founded the Friends of Happy Valley, whose volunteers have worked to maintain what Edwin achieved. With support from the Scapa Flow Partnership the house has been made wind and watertight. Research reported by Dr Sarah Gibbon is recorded in Orkney Archive. It is hoped that with fund-raising and continuing work, Happy Valley can be developed, but still remain a quiet and delightful retreat. (JT)</p>		
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D70/17/22	The Balfour Legacies by Balfour Hay, Stromness Academy	2014	
	<p>Summary: The name of Balfour resounds in Orkney, because of the Castle and Village in Shapinsay and the hospital in Kirkwall. Balfour Hay has researched the history of the Balfours in Orkney, starting in turbulent times in sixteenth-century Scotland, with one Gilbert Balfour, of a Fife family. In the time of Queen Mary and the Scottish Reformation, Gilbert obtained church lands in Orkney from Bishop Adam Bothwell, to whose half-sister he was married. Gilbert rebuilt and extended Noltland Castle in Westray, which he needed for defence from his many enemies. The relatives who inherited from him have lived in quieter times and may seem more respectable, but as Balfour Hay points out, the family history has all the elements of a blockbuster film, including elopement and murder. An extensive family tree traces the succession of Balfour lairds of Noltland, Trenabie and Pharay. Dr Thomas Balfour bought the lands of Sound in Shapinsay. His daughter Mary eloped with Rev Alexander Brunton and later became a successful novelist. His grandson David was an agricultural improver who rebuilt the house in the baronial style, established the village, and imported better livestock for breeding. As Provost of Kirkwall, he promoted the idea of a safe water supply and sanitary drainage. John Balfour, 3rd of Trenabie set up in 1836 a Trust to found a hospital for the people of Orkney. It began in one private house and extended to others: but the purpose-built Balfour Hospital was not opened until 1927, and then was enabled with the gift of money from the Garden family. (JT)</p>		
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D70/17/23	Who Lived in a House Like This? The History and Heritage of Garson House and Farm by Willis Deans, Stromness Academy	2014	
	<p>Summary: Garson farmhouse, on a promontory facing the old part of Stromness, is a landmark, and was part of the estate of Cairston. With its horsemill, the house is B-listed. Like a lot of Orkney lands, Cairston was acquired by Earl Robert Stewart. He sold Cairston to William Gordon, a young man had fled from Huntly after a romance and a murder. James Gordon, William's son married Margaret Young, whose aunt Mary was the wife of that prominent legal man in Orkney, John Riddoch. When James Gordon went bankrupt, Riddoch, having lent him substantial sums, bought Cairston. A piece of land at the point of the Ness had been sold to a merchant, William Gow, whose son John became the notorious Pirate Gow. That point was later the shipyard of Copland's. When the Riddoch family died out, the next owners were the Pollexfens, and it is assumed that they built the present Garson farmhouse, which has stylish architectural features. Pollexfens enclosed and improved the land. Garson was one of nineteen tenanted farms, until 1919, when most of the tenants were able to buy their farms from the last of the Pollexfens. The Stevenson family lived and farmed at Garson till 1969. In the Second World War there were two army camps nearby. The next owners, the Traill-Thomson family, have developed the place for horse-riding and livery stables. Gradually, as Stromness needed to expand, land has been sold for building. Willis Deans, author of this history, is the child of the new owners who are restoring the farmhouse from its unoccupied and dilapidated state. (JT)</p>		
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D70/17/24	Rupert Stanger Merriman - Who was the man behind the successful family business? by Molly Anderson, Second Prize, Stromness Academy	2014	

	<p>Summary: Here is the life-story of Rupert S. Merriman(1907-87), great-grandfather of the author. This Orcadian was born in Canada, where his parents had gone, with three older children, his father seeking work in his trade of stonemason. When Rupert's younger sister was born, his mother died, and his father brought the five children home to Sandwick. Rupert went to school in Sandwick until he was fifteen. He was always interested in how things work, and would tinker with machines. He worked as a motor mechanic and a lorry-driver, before going to sea, with a job in the engine-room. A member of the TA, Rupert was called up when the Second World War started. At Ness Battery he was responsible for installation and maintenance of searchlights, and he did similar work in Essex and in the West Indies, reaching the rank of Sergeant, and being awarded the B.E.M. After the war Rupert was the motor mechanic on Stromness Lifeboat, but set up also his own electrical business there, R. S Merriman, which continues to this day as a family firm. In Stromness community Rupert gave invaluable service to the Drama Club, stage lighting, and Shopping Week illuminations and fireworks. He worked to set up the Swimming Pool, and supported the football team. When in later life he wanted to travel abroad, it was with some difficulty that he got a passport, as he could not produce a birth certificate. Sources for this life story are members of Rupert's extended family. (JT)</p>		
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D70/17/25	Where's the Roof? A History of The Old Rendall Kirk and its People by Mia McAllister, Stromness Academy	2014	
	<p>Summary: The Old Rendall Kirk is roofless now, and has not been used for worship since it was severely damaged in the storm of January 1952. Mia McAllister, who lives nearby, in the former school building, has delved into the history of this church since its opening in 1845. From interviews with local people she has drawn a floor plan, and photographed two surviving artefacts, an oil lamp and the vestry chamber pot. When this church was built, for the Church of Scotland, there were two rival kirks in the parish, Orquil (U.P.) and Hackland (U.F.). All three were united in 1937, the churches continuing to be used in rotation. The minister called thereafter was Rev T.G.Tait. After 1952, the kirk and surrounding acres were sold, and re-sold. One former owner removed the roof, and the building is now ruinous, but the bell has been preserved in Hackland Kirk. Copies of Baptismal and Communion Rolls are appended, and memories are evoked from interviews with Netta Fraser, Jim Nicolson, Jean Moar and Stewart Louttit. (JT)</p>		
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D70/17/26	Midbigging Museum by Jake Esslemont, Stromness Academy	2014	
	<p>Summary: Midbiggings Museum is a private collection, open on request, and housed in a large building which was once the home of a flourishing joinery and merchant business. Two Linklater brothers undertook building work and employed joiners. At Midbigging they sold a huge variety of goods, and undertook funerals, making the coffins. A third brother was a tailor in nearby premises. Neighbours and family members still remember those days. When Harold Esson retired from teaching technical subjects, he bought the Midbigging shop which was by then rather derelict. He had it restored, doing most of the interior work himself, and intending to use it to house his large collection. He was a meticulous craftsman with wide interests that included photography, vintage cars and tractors, and all the apparatus of everyday life. His collection grew still more from contributions, when friends saw what he had gathered. Harold is fondly remembered by Jake Esslemont, who wrote this study: he includes his own memories of many visits when he and his family so much enjoyed their experiences in a museum where objects were explained and could be touched or sat upon. (JT)</p>		
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D70/17/27	Are Country Shops a Thing of the Past? by Magnus Baikie, Stromness Academy	2014	
	<p>Summary: Here, Magnus Baikie has completed a survey of country shops in the West Mainland of Orkney, most of which have closed. Working from 1907, with those listed in issues of Peace's Almanac, he has gathered from interview the memories of people who remember or worked in these local shops, of which there is a long list. When transport was difficult, and food hard to preserve, shopping had to be done daily. Country shops ran accounts for regular customers, who came to buy meat, bread, milk, groceries and hardware. For homes beyond walking distance, shops supplied by horse-drawn and then motor vans, and would barter by buying farm eggs. chiefly. They sold animal feedstuffs and coal. Some had bakeries and butchery on the premises. Later, petrol pumps, and a Post Office counter would bring in regular customers. There were also smaller shops selling only sweets, cigarettes and lemonade. At all these shops the people met and exchanged news of the countryside. From the 1960s car ownership became more common, and in the towns supermarkets opened, which could sell goods cheaper. It has been much harder for country shopkeepers to compete, even by opening long hours and selling convenience foods. (JT)</p>		
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D70/17/28	W. I. Rendall General Merchant, Westray by Tommy Rendall, Stromness Academy	2014	

	Summary: This is the history of a general merchant in Westray, W.I. Rendall, whose grandson Tommy is the author. Ivan Rendall served his time as an ironmonger, drove a shop van, and in time established and expanded his own business in Pierowall. In the study are many photographs, and insights into how business was done when ferries were less frequent. Part of the van driver's job was to grade lobsters freshly caught, and pack them in cases which could be floated alongside the pier until the ferry would arrive some days later. When Ivan Rendall built new premises for his shop, hundreds of tons of sand had to be moved from the site; but a lot of this was sold to farmers in Eday and Stronsay, for soil improvement. There is a collage of historic trading receipts. The one constant in country trading is change. From horses to motors, steamships to roll-on ferries, and now the internet, the island merchant has to face continual challenge. There is a loss of personal interaction as customers meet face to face. Ivan Rendall is now at retirement age. (JT)		
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D70/17/29	How has the Orkney Traditional Music Project (OTMP) progressed over the years? by Fiona Casely, Stromness Academy	2014	
	Summary: The Orkney Traditional Music Project (OTMP) began in 1998, but till now, little has been written about it, so this history of its origins and activities fill a gap. So few young people were coming forward to play the accordion that there was a need to encourage learners, and a grant was obtained from the National Lottery. Classes were free and regular, and fiddle players were also taught. An interview with Jean Leonard tells of the beginnings: she supplied photographs, and stories of expeditions furth of Orkney. When the money ran out, the project continued, but fund-raising has been necessary, and charges are made for tuition. Fiona Casely, who wrote this history, is an enthusiastic learner on the fiddle. She describes the system of graduated classes held every Saturday, and has interviewed some of the tutors for both instruments. Lunch-time concerts are given on Saturdays in St Magnus Cathedral, and a spring concert in Stromness. OTMP has contributed to the Orkney Folk Festival and to the St Magnus Festival. The tutors give their services freely, and there is an obvious enjoyment of the old tunes and those newly composed. (JT)		
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D70/17/30	The families at Burness and how they lived. by Leanne Baikie, Stromness Academy	2014	
	Summary: At the farm of Burness, in the parish of Firth, the ancestors of Leanne Baikie have lived for hundreds of years, she says. From census lists of 1841 onwards, she names the various large families who rented the farm, their servants, and the fate of their children. Her descriptions of farming life were obtained from her grandmother and great-aunts, brought up at Burness in the days when people toiled early and late, with few conveniences or machines. Thus she relates stories of rearing poultry and calves, trapping rabbits, cutting peats, harvesting oats, and cooking in pots over an open hearth. (JT)		
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D70/17/31	W R Tullock - Orkney's Motoring Pioneer Including 100 years with Ford 1912-2012 by Laureen Poke, First prize for Stromness Academy	2014	
	Summary: Here is the remarkable history of the Kirkwall firm of W.R. Tullock, dealing in motor vehicles. The founder, William Reid Tulloch was born in Westray in 1866. (The reason for the change of spelling to "Tullock" is explained in the text.) His engineering bent emerged early in his working life, as he collaborated with the blacksmith to build a delivery van for his family shop. Travelling with this van, he would collect and return watches and clocks repaired by himself. When W R emigrated to USA, he served apprenticeship as a marine engineer and then worked in industry. In 1901, returning to Orkney with his Westray wife and their children, he set up his own business in Kirkwall, at first making and repairing bicycles and gramophones. He built his own model bike, the "St Magnus", and dealt in motor-bicycles also. He bought a motor car, the first to be registered in Orkney, and obtained the first driving-licence to be issued here. In 1912 he signed a deal with Ford Motors, a pioneering and visionary move; the centenary of the dealership has been celebrated. W R Tullock died in 1948, having handed over the business to two of his sons, and, to date, five generations of Tullocks have carried on the firm. (JT)		
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D70/17/32	The Fereday Project on The Fereday Project by Craig Gauld	2014	
	Summary: Craig Gauld chose to research the Fereday Project itself, its origin, purpose and continuation. He lists the names of recent prizewinners, and the topics they presented. Tom Rendall has acted as judge, and was interviewed about the process of choosing the best entries. Craig wrote to Dr Fereday, after whom the Project was named. The reply received is attached as an appendix. It contains all the educational philosophy and all the criteria which formed the foundation for the original exercise he set his pupils in Kirkwall. After Dr Fereday left Orkney, the Heritage Society continues to administer what has proved to be such a valuable experience for young learners, of the methods used in research. (JT)		
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D70/17/33	How Did Tuberculosis affect my Westray Family in the 1950s? by Emma Flett, Stromness Academy. [1st Prize Overall]	2014	

	<p>Summary: In 1951 Ann Marcus, living in Westray, was diagnosed as suffering from tuberculosis (TB). She had to leave her husband and four young children, while she was treated in Kirkwall, in Eastbank sanatorium, over the next three and a half years. During this time, her family could rarely visit her, and then could speak to her only through a window, and where the wind would blow away any possible infection. Ann survived, to return to Westray. Her great-grand-daughter, Emma Flett, learned of this history recently, and set to investigate the story. She questioned her granny and the others in the family who remember what it was like to have your mother go away, and come back years later. She has interviewed one former nurse at Eastbank, and several people who were young patients there in the 1950s. TB had been much dreaded, as incurable and usually fatal. Streptomycin, discovered in 1937, and introduced in TB treatment after the Second World War, proved to be effective. But it was combined with staying in bed, fresh air, and a rather drastic regime, including surgery. To combat boredom, patients in Eastbank had the company of each other, the wireless, reading matter, and eventually, occupational therapy. When George Mackay Brown was a patient at Eastbank, he edited a magazine called Saga; extracts are included in this study. TB is history now, and the old dread has receded from the memory of all but the elderly. (JT)</p>		
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D70/18/1	Flotta Oil Handling Terminal: The Effect of the Flotta Oil Terminal on the People of Orkney	1992	No author attributed
	<p>Summary: The oil terminal on the island of Flotta was built in 1976-7. This study examines the effects of its construction and operation on the community of Orkney. In the absence of any survey of public opinion, it is based on a report by the Chief Executive, and on a Structure Plan Monitoring document, both written in the early 1980s. Opportunities for well-paid employment lured skilled workers from the local distilleries and the engineering works. In an effort to retain valued staff, firms had to raise wages. A large proportion of the workers at Flotta were Orcadians; and even with an inflow of workers from other places, the crime rate did not increase. Prosperity resulted, and an increase in the gross domestic product. The Islands Council received increased revenues, and with these funds were able to provide better facilities all over the islands. Locally on Flotta, the population got great benefit from the necessary provision of mains water, electricity, a bigger and better school, and frequent and efficient transport to the mainland of Orkney. The design of the buildings was aimed at making minimal visual impact on the surroundings of Scapa Flow. (JT)</p>		
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D70/18/2	World War One in Scapa Flow	1992	No author attributed
	<p>Summary: "World War One in Scapa Flow" describes the experimental development, while the Grand Fleet was based in Scapa Flow, of the use of aircraft to protect the ships, to patrol the surrounding seas in search of U boats, and to work on the possibilities of making ships into aircraft-carriers. In these very early days, there was accidental loss of life, and a need to adapt to the prevailing weather vagaries. When the earliest sites proved to be too exposed, the main activity was based at Houton, where seaplanes also were in use. The final act, in 1918-19, brought the internment of the German Fleet, and the Grand Scuttle. Maps show the area, with the position of the imperial ships, and there is a list of their names, classes, and last fate.(JT)</p>		
D70/18/3	The Sinking of the Hampshire by Sarah Morrison	1992	
	<p>Summary: This is a narrative of the sinking of HMS Hampshire in June 1916, in rough weather off the coast of Birsay. Though the explosion on board was seen and heard, attempts to warn the Vice-Admiral failed to produce any urgent response. As a result, the loss of life was very heavy. Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, on passage to Russia, must be presumed dead, and out of a crew of hundreds, the names and rank of the mere dozen survivors, are listed here.(JT)</p>		
D70/18/4	The changing Face of Trade in Evie and Rendall from 1930- 1993 by Rachel Ludgate	1992	
	<p>Summary: From 1930 to 1993, great changes in life and trade took place everywhere: this work looks in detail at the effects in the adjacent Orkney parishes of Evie and Rendall. Sources were limited to old copies of almanacs, and the memories and retained objects of local people. In the 1930s, small shops were scattered about the countryside, within walking distance of most people. Bigger shops would get their stock by sending a horse and cart to Kirkwall, and might even transport goods for a much smaller shop in the neighbourhood. Gradually the more prosperous firms added a travelling van to supply rural customers. The earliest vans were horse-drawn. The vanman could collect farm produce, especially eggs, and get these to the grading stations. The coming of the motor van, the bus and the private car changed the shopping habits of everybody, more especially from 1946 onwards. On the farms, horses gave way to tractors, and mass production made available many implements formerly made by a local blacksmith or joiner. As a result, there are now only about two local shops in these parishes, and no smiddy or carpenter's shop. Post Offices are also in decline.(JT)</p>		
D70/18/5	Changes in Orkney's Educational System by Erland Johnston	1992	

	Summary: With reference to education in the West Mainland of Orkney, this study records the change, in 1969, from a system of selection for two types of secondary education to a comprehensive intake into one school, Stromness Academy. The former junior secondary schools at Dounby and Firth then lost their secondary departments, becoming primary schools. Selection for senior secondary education had been made on the basis of results of the "qualifying examination", which pupils sat at the age of eleven. Thus the pupils who qualified were taught more academic subjects, fitting them for higher education or skilled work: pupils who failed the exam were taught practical and vocational subjects. While the change in 1969 made work easier for primary school teachers, and more onerous for teachers in Stromness Acacemy, this study concludes that the comprehensive system gives better opportunities to the late developers, and allows a more equal social mix(JT)		
D70/18/6	How Important were the Meal Mills During the Farming Period in the 18th- 19th century? By Diane Garrick	1992	
	Summary: Since the Neolithic Age, cereals have been grown in Orkney for food, the grain having to be ground into meal by pounding in a stone dish, or quernstone. This sufficed for the feeding of a few local families; but many centuries later, successful farmers had begun to grow bigger crops of bere, barley or oats. Orkney grain and meal could therefore be exported to less fertile areas; but larger quantities required a faster and more efficient means of milling the grain. In the seventeenth century milling methods were developed which required a larger stone building, great flat millstones, and the power to turn them provided by wind or by water. Such a mill was a major enterprise, often undertaken by a landowner, who could rent to a miller, and profit from the multures or fees paid by the farmers. Tenant farmers were in most cases thirled to the use of the mill owned by their landlord. In this study is a list of the mills existing in Orkney by the eighteenth century. Sanday had twelve, where Hoy and Eday had only one each. Mills in the West Mainland are shown here, with photographs of Boardhouse in Birsay, and Tormiston in Stenness. Of antiquarian interest is the Click Mill still surviving near Dounby.(JT)		
D70/18/7	Police and Crimes in Orkney and Scotland by Katharine Johnston	1992	
	Summary: Here is a comparison of rates of crime in Orkney at various periods between 1930 and 1991. There is also a geographical comparison, using the district of Elgin in Moray for an example. Types of crime are listed, and even some slang names for types of criminal. Crime rates in Orkney have been, over the decades, comparatively low. Orkney used to organize its own police force, but eventually this became part of the Scottish Force. The numbers of police employed, and the rate of crime both showed a steep increase in the years of the Second World War, as an inevitable consequence of the vast increase in population, huge numbers of service and ancillary personnel being temporarily resident and coming from many different parts of the British Isles. In more recent years, there has been some incidence of drug-related crime.(JT)		
D70/18/8	Island Calendar	1992	No author attributed
	Summary: "Island Calendar" lists the customs and festivals through the Orkney year which have been recorded in folklore and, in some cases, are still observed in a more scientific age. From the Ba on 1st January, with the story of its legendary origin in the severed head of one Tusker, the list goes on with Gyro Night in Papa Westray, Huntie Goak, Borrowing Day, Beltane Tirls, Johnsmas and Hallowe'en. People have always wanted to see into the future, and to ensure fertility in their animals and crops. People also want to have fun by disguising themselves, asserting power, or making fools of others, especially of the overly important. (JT)		
D70/18/9	The Development of Transport in Orkney 1900-1992	1992	No author attributed
	Summary: Developments in road transport in Orkney from 1900 to 1992 are reviewed in this paper. In 1867 there were said to be 104 miles of public road, and as the twentieth century opened, it seems likely that this figure had not greatly increased. Folk who had to travel would walk, or use a boat, ride a horse, or get a seat in a horse-drawn vehicle. Travelling was slow and often difficult. Road surfaces would have been comparatively rough. But the internal combustion engine had been invented. The first motor car was imported to Orkney in 1901 by Mr W R Tullock; but ownership of a car was beyond the resources of all but a few people. A motor bus service ran for a short time, but was discontinued. It was the First World War which made more and better roads a necessity, and brought to Orkney a great number of vehicles carrying the materials for the navy and the army. After 1919, there was a steady increase in motor bus transport and car ownership in Orkney. Because people were able to get about more quickly and comfortably, better job and domestic opportunities opened up. By 1992, the use of a car was not a luxury but often a necessity for Orcadians. (JT)		
D70/18/10	Changes in Education in the West Mainland of Orkney by Hazel Ritch	1992	

	Summary: Changes in national educational policy from 1960 were introduced by the government, and in Orkney had to be put into practice. In this study, the pattern of change in the West Mainland is described. Selective education, with its "qualifying" examination was discontinued. All pupils of secondary age were to receive the same opportunities, in a comprehensive system. Children had previously been selected for senior, more academic education at Stromness Academy, or, if less able, for a programme of practical and vocational teaching at Firth, Dounby and Stromness in junior secondary departments. From 1970 onwards, all pupils proceeded from primary school to the Academy and a common course of classes for the first two years. Most teachers felt that this system was an improvement, beneficial to children whose abilities were slower to develop. There were consequences also, such as the expense of bus transport, provision of school dinners, need for more classrooms in Stromness, and the chance in rural primary school to introduce nursery classes. (JT)		
D70/18/11	The Impact of Oil in Flotta by Sharon Sinclair	1992	
	Summary: This is a history of the establishment of the Occidental oil terminal on the Isle of Flotta. Included, with photographs and a timeline, is an account of the discovery and exploitation of early oil fields, notably Piper and Claymore, in the North Sea. The Occidental Consortium chose Flotta as a depot where crude oil could be imported by pipeline and processed. There was consultation with local authorities and national charities, to ensure the least possible disruption to the people of Flotta, and the preservation of the natural environment. Opened in 1976, the terminal on Flotta has brought great prosperity to Orkney, as local people, trades and businesses have embraced the opportunities. (JT)		
D70/18/12	Education in Orkney Parish Schools and Scottish Schools in the 19th and 20th Century	1992	No author attributed
	Summary: In the context of recent changes in educational provision, this study looks at the state of school and their pupils in late nineteenth-century Scotland, after school attendance was made compulsory. Classes then were often very large, discipline strict and the curriculum limited. Where there were large families living in poverty, many children were accustomed to working part-time out of school hours, in an effort to earn a few pennies. The author concludes that modern education is in every way much better. Included are pictures from books showing classes of a bygone age. For contrast, there are copies from log-books of Dounby and other rural primaries, which record the opening of the new Dounby Primary school in 1976. (JT)		
D70/18/13	The History of Christchurch in Birsay	1992	No author attributed
	Summary: This history of St Magnus Church in Birsay includes architectural plans and photographs. The author's interest arose from the repairs carried out in 1985, which included re-roofing. Early history of the church is not documented, but the possibility remains that this was the site of Christ Church, the first Orkney cathedral, built to house the remains of St Magnus. The present church at Birsay was built in 1664, but in every century since then has been altered, repaired and rebuilt. In the course of these works, features have been revealed that do not now exist, such as the mort house, and interior gallery. The walls, before harling, showed where earlier windows and even a door had been blocked up, as the inside furnishings, pulpit position and customs changed over the years.(JT)		
D70/18/14	The History of Milk Production in Orkney	1992	No author attributed
	Summary: Before the Second World War, milk production in Orkney was on a small scale. Farmers kept one or two cows, to supply their own families, and a few bigger herds were enough for the needs of other urban households. With the arrival in 1939 of thousands of extra people, and the restrictions on shipping, farmers were strongly asked to increase dairy production, so that milk need not be imported to Orkney. So well did they answer this call, that at the end of the war, with the departure of large numbers of service personnel, the milk surplus had become a problem, even when farmers tried to reduce the output. Milk Marketing Boards were seen as the answer, and the North of Scotland Board made plans to help. Milk could be processed in Orkney to produce butter, cream, cheese and skimmed milk powder. Two large private farms, Swannay and Georth were in production: their bulk tanks and milking parlours are shown in photographs. Claymore Creamery in Kirkwall was built by the Board, using modern machinery; a flow chart illustrates the processes. In the period since 1945, there have been changes in Orkney in the breeds of dairy cows kept, and their feeding. The very latest development mentioned is the production of Orkney Ice cream; but this also is a private enterprise, milk marketing boards having been abolished by the government in 1991. (JT)		
D70/18/15	How Everyday Life in Orkney was Affected by WW2 by Maureen Garriock	1992	
	Summary: Maureen Garriock investigated the effects of wartime regulations on civilian life in Orkney, 1939-45. Her sources were local newspapers, books, a tape, and an interview with Sybil Sarel, a Birsay resident who remembered her wartime experiences in Ipswich. Topics covered in this paper are rationing, gas-masks and the black-out. Regarded as a nuisance at the time, the widespread issue of gas-masks may have persuaded the Germans not to attempt to gas civilians in the Second World War. Black-out made life difficult for farmers and travellers, and it restricted social life. Rationing of food was felt to be fair, and to have promoted good health. The chief cause rationing, of food, clothing and petrol, was the danger to merchant shipping: and the economies advised in use of fuel were necessary to assist the efforts of those engaged in fighting. Orcadians were not much deprived by food rationing, because they had some access to home-produced eggs, meat, butter and vegetables. (JT)		

D70/18/16	Farming in Orkney in the Fifties by Greig Kirkpatrick	1992	
	Summary: "Farming in Orkney in the Fifties" is a historical survey of a way of life very different from that of a modern farmer. Then, on fifty-five acres, a family could survive and almost feed themselves. Farming was mixed, with cattle, sheep, poultry and arable crops. At that time, egg production in Orkney brought in very useful money. The usual cereal grown was oats. Neeps could feed both humans and animals, and other vegetables were grown for the table. In the fifties, the labour of horses was gradually giving way to the power of tractors, especially the "Grey Fergie". Implements, drawn by horse or tractor, were simple in design, and therefore slow in working the land. The author's grandmothers agreed that the coming of the mains water supply at that time had brought the biggest improvement to their lives on the farm. (JT)		
D70/18/17	Scapa Flow 1939-1945 History Investigation by Stuart Thomson	1992	
	Summary: The strategic value of Scapa Flow to the Royal Navy was obvious in the Second World War, as it had been in the First. Deep water and shelter made it an almost ideal anchorage. Defences on the approaches to the Flow were strengthened: but in 1939 it had been thought that sunken blockships and very strong currents would be enough to deter an enemy incursion. Gunther Prien's daring exploit proved the opposite, when the submarine he commanded stole into Scapa Flow and torpedoed the Royal Oak, with great loss of life. There followed the building of the Churchill Barriers using, first, civilian labour and then that of Italian prisoners of war. Their chapel is a lasting memorial. At least two attacks by air occurred, the first directed at ships and the second, possibly, at airfields. There is a useful map of the islands, showing airfields, lighthouses and channels of entry to Scapa Flow. (JT)		
D70/18/18	Fishing in the Old days by Robert McLennan	1992	
	Summary: Robert McLennan, son of a fisherman, has searched out information on fishing in past times. Over the centuries of Orkney family life, fishing, as well as farming, has provided food and a livelihood. Long ago, men would set creels to catch crab and lobster close to shore. In later times, fishermen ventured farther out to sea. From the South Isles they looked for herring, but North Isles fishers caught ling, cod and coal fish (saithe) as well. Their boats were broad enough in the beam to be useful also for ferrying goods and animals between islands. In the twentieth century, large trawlers scooped the main catches, so that local fishermen have now returned to inshore waters, laying creels for shellfish, which can be sold and rapidly transported to other countries. (JT)		
D70/18/19	Stromness Fire Brigade by Kelly Hounslow	1992	
	Summary: Stromness Fire Brigade is the subject of this report., which describes developments from 1950 onwards .At one time, fire services were organized by local councils, A photo of 1930 shows the type of horse-drawn vehicle and hand-held pump then in use. From 1938, in Scotland, a Fire Service became mandatory, with national organization and training facilities. In the Orkney Islands two categories of fire fighters are employed, some on a retained basis and others as volunteers: fire officers in the Stromness Brigade are all retained. Appliances are renewed at regular intervals, and succeeding types of fire engine are shown in photos. Stromness officers raise money for the national Benevolent Fund, which assists the families of fire-fighters who may be injured or killed in their dangerous occupation. Officers are required to undertake regular training, and some in Orkney are trained to work offshore. (JT)		
D70/18/20	The Grand Scuttle, 21/6/1919	1992	
	Summary: Here is an account of the Grand Scuttle of the German Imperial Fleet. By the terms of the treaty after the 1918 Armistice, the Fleet was sailed to Scapa Flow, there to be interned. On 21st June, 1919, by order of the German Admiral, the crews scuttled all the ships, and took to the lifeboats, under white flags. It happened that this event was witnessed by those who were able to depict and describe the sinking: among them were the crew of the "Flying Kestrel" and her passengers, a party of Orcadian schoolchildren out on a summer excursion. There are pictures of various ships as they settled into the water; the biggest battleships lie in the deepest water. Some years later, under the agency of Messrs Cox & Danks, and Metal Industries, Ltd, a fair number of ships were raised to the surface, and towed away for salvage and breaking. Unofficial salvage had also been going on. But some of the largest ships still lie in the depths. (JT)		
D70/18/21	Nistaben Farm 1800- 1991 by Kerry Flett	1992	
	Summary: Nistaben Farm in Harray has been continuously owned by the Flett family since early in the nineteenth century. In this study is a list of the succeeding generations of Fletts, descended from Magnus and Margaret. Kerry Flett, the author, has interviewed some of her relatives, to find out about changes over the generations; she asks about acreage, crops, stock and farm implements. In the years when the land was worked using heavy horses, the Fletts used to win high prizes at local shows for their Clydesdales. Farming then was more mixed, oats grown and poultry kept. Now, more land has been bought, to accommodate a larger herd of dairy cows and beef stock. Though some barley is grown, most of the fields are out to grass, so that silage and hay may be supplied for animal feeding. Mucking out the byres is still a necessary and time-consuming chore. (JT)		

D70/18/22	Marwick Shore by Diane Clouston	1992
	Summary: Marwick Shore has a description of the possible landing-places for fishing-boats at Marwick Bay. All the geos here have names, the meanings of which are explored. When not at sea, boats could be stored in nousts, or in huts, three of which remain at the end of a path. The usual geo for landing, Auld Boat Geo, could no longer be used after it was blocked by a wrecked ship. This study concludes with a sketch of the life of Lord Kitchener, the wartime hero whose life ended in 1916, when HMS Hampshire blew up just off Marwick Head. His memorial Tower is a landmark on the Head. (JT)	
D70/18/23	Holodyke by Erland Johnston	1992
	Summary: Holodyke is a large house in the parish of Harray, commanding from its eminence a very wide view westward. When, in 1876, Sir Thomas Clouston, the distinguished Edinburgh physician, bought the house and lands from his relative, Janet Ann Clouston, it was a large farmhouse. Sir Thomas enlarged it into a substantial mansion, which he left to his daughter Augusta: t is still owned by her descendants. In this work there is a copy of the disposition of 1876, and a contract of works to be carried out by Merrimans, stonemasons. Floor plans are shown, drawn when electricity was to be installed in 1945. There are also photographs of members of the Clouston family, whose pedigree might be traced back to Viking times. The family tree shown here begins in 1671, with Thomas, 4th son of Nicol Clouston of Clouston. (JT)	
D70/18/24	Orkney West Mainland Education- A Case Study: how has West Mainland Education Changed Since 1945? by Nicola McGowan	1992
	Summary: Secondary education in the West Mainland of Orkney was established, after 1945, by selection at age eleven of pupils thought to be able to benefit from an academic curriculum, provided in the Senior department of Stromness Academy; and those with evidently more practicalabilities, who could study basic and vocational subjects in the Junior department, or in the Junior Secondary Schools at Firth, Orphir and Dounby. This was the system until the introduction in 1968-79 of comprehensive secondary education. All pupils leaving primary school were then to be taught in Stromness Academy (or, for Orphir children, at Kirkwall Grammar School): and the curriculum for the first two years would be the same for all, allowing time for the emergence of latent abilities. These changes had consequences, in requiring provision of school meals and transport, with a great need for extra classrooms. Eventually a new Academy building was sited at Cairston. New primary schools were also built at Dounby, Firth and Evie, and old, snall primary schools in the west Mainland were closed. The changes seemed to give better opportunities to the children, though the work-load of teachers was increased. (JT)	
D70/18/25	How has Fishing in North- East Scotland Changed, 1800s- Present Day? by Scott Sinclair	1992
D70/18/26	How Important was William Wallace in the War of Independence? Emma Sinclair	1992
	Summary:Here there is a brief account of the life and exploits of Sir William Wallace, the Guardian of Scotland. The story is told of his love of liberty, his education, the killing of his wife, and the beginning of Wallace's long struggle against the thirteenth-century rule over Scotland of Edward I of England. His victory at Stirling Bridge is described, his continuing efforts, his eventual capture and death in London, convicted of treason. His remains were put on public display at four places notable for his attacks.(JT)	
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D70/19	Fereday Prize - Orkney Heritage Society	2015
	29 envelopes	
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D70/19/1	How the Orkney Egg Industry was Affected by the Great Gale of 1952 - by Simon Carmichael. [3rd Prize winner for Stromness Academy]	2015
	Summary: The Great Gale of 1952 lives on in the memories of Orcadians who, children at the time, have contributed their recollections to this study. The focus here is on the egg industry, which had flourished from 1880 onwards, as there grew a demand from cities in the south for Orkney's eggs. An export system developed, for collecting, cleaning, grading, packing and shipping thousands of eggs. Though the care of hens was seen as "women's work", it actually became a substantial source of farm income, the means of paying for a new tractor or an extension of the farmhouse. Only after the Second World War was there serious competition, when the use of battery cages and deep litter houses allowed eggs to be produced on the mainland of Scotland for a mass market that did not value the free-range egg. The slow decline in the value of egg exports from Orkney was under way when the hurricane of January 1952 bought the destruction of hundreds of henhouses and thousands of hens. That devastation is vividly described here, in the stories of fences and dykes adorned with orange snowdrifts, the carcasses of Rhode Island Reds that were blown away, along with their shattered homes. (JT)	
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D70/19/2	Ola Gorie - Who is She and what Inspired Her? - by Olivia Dowie, 2M, Stromness Academy	2015
	Summary: This work gives an account of the life and work of Ola Gorie, who grew up in Kirkwall, in the family who owned the Kirkwall & Gorie grocery business. Her interest in Art took her to Gray's School of Art, Aberdeen, where she studied under David Hodge, the silversmith. When Ola married Arnold Tait, the pair lived in Canada for a time, and have three children. They returned to Orkney, and Ola began to make some of her designs into pieces she could sell. Success led her to set up her own shop, and to develop a range of designs, inspired by Norse and Celtic patterns and by wildlife. She set a high standard and her pioneering work has been recognized with the award of an MBE and an honorary doctorate from Robert Gordon's University of Aberdeen. Ola Gorie retired in 1997 from the business which is now run by her daughter Ingrid. (JT)	
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D70/19/3	The Holms of Stromness - by Frankie Gauld, 2M, Stromness Academy	2015
	Summary: The Holms of Stromness are investigated in this study, along with their social and industrial history. The Inner Holm is tidal: the ownership of both islands is thought to be under udal law, and the size varies from 12 to 23 acres, depending on the state of the tide. On the Outer Holm is a stone pier, built when the herring industry flourished, and on this Holm the fish were processed. There are also the remains of a possible windmill, and a grave with a headstone. The Inner Holm is inhabited. No census records for the holms were found for the period 1821-1861, but by 1871 the Robertson family was listed as living there, with two servants. It is thought that the house or houses were of the farmhouse type, and David Robertson is described as a grieve: possibly the Holms were then part of the Garson estate? When Captain Henry Linklater, from Graemsay, bought the Holms, he extended the housing. Rocks of labradorite, dumped on land and water, are said to have been ballast from his ship "Harmony". It had belonged to a German Moravian mission to the Inuits of Labrador. Since 1954 these islands have belonged to the Traill Thomson family; the study includes an interview with Nan Traill Thomson, who lives on the Inner Holm, with a piped water supply, and electricity from her own wind turbine. With its ever-changing views and its wildlife, this is a residence of great interest, and has even been the location for a wedding reception. (JT)	
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D70/19/4	How Many Generations of the Gorn Family have Lived at Towerhill? - by Lewis Gorn, 2M, Stromness Academy	2015
	Summary: How many generations of the Gorn family have lived at Towerhill? The answer seems to be - seven. Towerhill is a small farm in the parish of Paplay, or Holm. This work includes a family tree, that goes back to James Gorn in 1864. Detailed notes of evidence to the Crofter's Commission in 1888 show that the Gorn tenant of that time thought he was charged an unfairly high rent. Some time later, the acreage was increased by the purchase of Quoys, a neighbouring small farm. The present family of Gorns, still living at Towerhill and Quoys, do not farm the land, which is rented out. Lewis Gorn, author of this work, hints that the future of their family at Towerhill may be under consideration. He has not yet managed to place in the family tree one John Gorn, a sailor who, after marrying, planned to set out with Lt. (Sit William) Parry on a voyage of discovery to the Arctic. This John Gorn is mentioned in a letter written by David Pettrie and found in Graemeshall papers. (JT)	
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D70/19/5	Eynhallow - by Hannah Murray, 2M, Stromness Academy	2015
	Summary: Eynhallow, the Holy Island, lies in Eynhallow Sound, with Rousay to the east and the parish of Evie to the west. Tides run strongly here, and a roost may be seen; but sometimes in mist the island is obscured. With its Norse name, the Vikings may have revered the isle: a monastery was established, possibly in the 12th century. Remains of monastic buildings were revealed after the population had been cleared off and their houses partly demolished. The church and other buildings are described and pictured in this study, along with a list of all the other monuments or ruined buildings. One bothy remains as habitable, for the use of visiting zoologists from Aberdeen University who conduct research into the birdlife. The reason for the clearance was an outbreak of fever, thought to have its source in contaminated water. Census lists of the nineteenth century show that at least three farmhouses were homes to large families; there were servants also, and a shoemaker. Children were born on the island, but dead folk were buried in Rousay. Stories in folklore tell of magical properties of the island, where no mouse or rat could live, but the Fin-folk were to be feared, who might steal away a man's bonny wife, as they took the wife of Thorodale. In history, Orkney men hid in the roomy caves of Eynhallow, to escape capture by the press-gang. (JT)	
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D70/19/6	What Happened at the Bombing of the Brig O' Waithe? - by Freya Hibbert, 2R, Stromness Academy	2015

	<p>Summary: In an air raid in March 1940, German planes, leaving the sky over Scapa Flow, flew over the Brig o Waithe in Stenness, discharging their remaining bombs before they turned for home. One of these bombs killed James Isbister at the door of his home, as he was going out to see what was happening and what help he could give. His wife and infant son were unhurt inside the house, but it, and several neighbouring houses were damaged more or less severely; two were condemned as uninhabitable. Alfred Linklater, of Smithy Cottage, trying to help, received a splinter in the hip, and with other wounded neighbours, was taken to Balfour Hospital to be treated. He also had a wife and infant son, and this history is written by his great-grand-daughter. From her grandmother she got information, which includes a vivid account in the words of Alfred, as he related the experience to his wife years later. There are photographs of the damaged houses, and of Smithy Cottage as it is today. The question of repairing the houses, with the estimated costs, is indicated in copies of official correspondence. Compensation was paid after the war. (JT)</p>		
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D70/19/7	Georth Farm Since 1945 - by Connor Scott [1st Prize for Stromness Academy]	2015	
	<p>Summary: "Georth Farm since 1945" lists five generations of Scotts who have farmed this Orkney land in the last seventy years: the author of this study sees himself as the next farmer there. He tells a story of change, adaptation, development, mechanization and expansion. Photographs illustrate the old hard ways of farming with manual labour and the work of heavy horses. Aerial photos show the changes in the steading and farmhouse, as more and more sheds and stores were needed, and where the hens once slept, the calves now are fed. Machines, from the first tractor to the latest computer, can work with such efficiency that the farmer can plan and think, instead of toiling all the time. At Georth, profit has been invested in small and neighbouring farms, so that from 51 acres in 1945, the family now work 730. There is no more egg production or hay-making. After some trial of beef cattle, they now concentrated on dairy farming, with 250 cows, and they have sheep as well. Silage is better suited to the Orkney climate, and now there are machines to mix silage with other feeds. Cows, too have more freedom and choice than they had in 1945. (JT)</p>		
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D70/19/8	How Has the Role Marine Pilots in Orkney Changed Since the 19th Century? - by Mia Bentley, 2T, Stromness Academy	2015	
	<p>The role of a marine pilot in Orkney waters is the subject of this work, with information from the author's pilot father and three retired pilots. All these have thoroughly learned the art of navigation from years in the merchant navy. The captain of a ship who is not familiar with the Orkney coast will require local help, and in former times this was offered by owners of local fishing-boats. Professional pilots nowadays are not only master mariners but undergo further training in the manipulation of very large ships and the use of tugs. When the oil terminal on Flotta opened in 1978, the arrival of many huge oil tankers meant that the number of pilots had to be increased. A pilot may be called out in the middle of the night, to board a ship in the Pentland Firth in stormy weather. The greatest hazard in the job is the act of ascending and descending between ships by means of pilot ladder. This is described and illustrated. Since oil traffic declined, there has been a steep increase in the number of huge cruise liners calling in Orkney. Pilots are employed by Orkney Islands Council Marine Services. (JT)</p>		
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D70/19/9	How Did a 19th Century Ship's Cabin End up in the Wheeling Steen Gallery? - by Callie Davidson [2nd Prize winner for Stromness Academy]	2015	
	<p>Summary: Here is the story of the wreck, in 1879, of the cargo ship "Emerald", on passage from New York to Gothenburg. In heavy weather and poor visibility, the ship ran aground on the Holm of Aikerness, between Westray and Papa Westray. No person perished, and the cargo of petroleum was largely salvaged, but the ship herself was broken up and sold in parts. A large cabin, quarters of the master, mates and carpenters, was bought by the Miller family and transported, with some difficulty, to their Westray farm of Buckleberry. Here the cabin became a dwelling-house, and so continued after the Millers sold the farm to the Rendalls. Tom Rendall tells, in an article in "The Orkney View", how he was born and lived there.. After the Great Storm of 1952, it was necessary to reinforce the house with concrete blocks and a roof. In its latest transformation, the present owner, Edwin Rendall, farmer and artist, has incorporated this cabin into the Wheeling Steen Gallery, which now attracts thousands of visitors and is highly rated. (JT)</p>		
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D70/19/10	Sheila Fleet by Jenna Groundwater, 2T, Stromness Academy	2015	

	Summary: A great-niece of Sheila Fleet here tells the story of the life and career of this Orcadian jewellery designer. Sheila Dearness grew up on a farm in South Ronaldsay, enjoying every activity, and encouraged by her mother, as were all the children, to draw and paint. Leaving school without a serious career plan, she later gained entrance to Edinburgh College of Art. Having specialized in jewellery design, she got employment in London, achieving success and using opportunities to learn more. With her husband, Rick Fleet, Sheila returned to Orkney in 1977, worked for the firm of Ortak as preprofessional designer and model-maker: in 1993 she set up her own business. She creates new collections usually twice a year, and is always adapting to the changes in the market. Her success, not only in her art but in her contribution to community employment and good causes, has been recognized by the award of the OBE, and an honorary degree from Edinburgh College of Art. On the latter occasion she was accompanied by three sisters and three nieces, all graduates from the College. (JT)		
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D70/19/11	How Electricity Has Changed In Orkney - by Ingrid Rendall, 2T, Stromness Academy	2015	
	Summary: The history of public electricity supply in Orkney begins in 1923, when the Town Council connected 15 customers to electricity generated from the gas works. Through the decades, control passed from the Council to the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board, and then Scottish Hydro PLC. The gas works were demolished, and oil-fired generators were installed in a power station in Kirkwall, which has been succeeded by another, both on the edge of the Peerie Sea. Orkney is now connected to the National Grid by sub-sea cables. These have made it possible also to supply northern and southern isles. This has been a gradual process of expansion, with increasing demand from customers. The latest developments are in the field of renewable energy, with more and more wind turbines to be seen, and the hope that wave energy can be harnessed profitably in the future. It is hard to believe that not so long ago, homes were heated by solid fuel, and that people still alive can remember doing their homework by the light of an oil lamp. (JT)		
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D70/19/12	Why Do We Have a Hyperbaric Chamber In Orkney? - by Eve Richardson, 2T, Stromness Academy	2015	
	Summary: Diving in Orkney waters has become popular with visitors to Orkney: dive-boats take them and their gear out to sea. A fatal accident enquiry into the death of a diver, recommended treatment should be locally available for decompression illness, to prevent further death or injury. In 1999 a hyperbaric chamber was installed in Stromness. This is a large metal box, inside which can be simulated the conditions at depths under the ocean. This is done by controlling an input of compressed air and oxygen. In deep dives, the body absorbs greater quantities of nitrogen. If the return to the surface is too rapid, nitrogen forms bubbles within the body, which can cause damage to tissues and blood vessels, by blocking the oxygen supply. In cases of this decompression illness, the symptoms are reported, through the coastguard, to medical advisers, who assess the suitable treatment. The newer hyperbaric chamber now in use is larger and more sophisticated, allowing three separate treatment areas, and with room for a nursing presence. The technical team outside control the machinery. Inside the chamber, the patient is slowly returned, the compressed air reducing the size of nitrogen bubbles. (JT)		
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D70/19/13	How Has the Technology Changed the Stromness Lifeboat? - by Hana Swinney, 2T, Stromness Academy	2015	
	Summary: A lifeboat station was established at Stromness in 1866. The early boats were powered by oars and sails. A boatshed built at Ness proving to be not useful at states of tide and weather, a better shed was used within the harbour. This work recounts the succession of lifeboats operating from Stromness, with the ships they attended, the lives lost and the lives saved by skill and courage of the crews. The first great technological change was the use of petrol engines, from early in the twentieth century. The third lifeboat in Stromness, John A. Hay, which had a petrol engine, was in use for 19 years. Only in 1961 was a wheelhouse built over the open steering position, and in 1970, radar was installed. Traditional wooden boats were replaced by GRP (glass reinforced plastic) hulls. Improved engines gave greater speed of response, and ever more modern materials and navigational aids continue to make lifeboat journeys less hazardous. Answers to a questionnaire show opinions on the most useful technical equipment: the chart plotter is thought most valuable: but still an emergency requires what was also needed from the beginning - skill, daring, sustained courage, blankets, a bucket, good eyesight and strong ropes. (JT)		
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D70/19/14	What Is the History of the Pier Arts Centre? - by Eilidh Warnock, 2T, Stromness Academy	2015	

	Summary: The buildings which house the Pier Arts Centre in Stromness have a rich history, being connected with the Hudson's Bay Company and the merchants of the town. The Centre which opened in 1979 had formerly been the home of Sylvia Wishart, the artist. Margaret Gardiner, often visiting Orkney, decided to give to the people of Orkney her collection of important twentieth century paintings and sculptures. She formed a Trust, which bought the building, obtained grants and arranged with architects for the transformation into the Centre. The permanent collection derives from Margaret's friendships with a group of painters at St Ives in Cornwall, among whom were Ben Nicolson, Barbara Hepworth and Patrick Heron. There was room at the Centre for art exhibitions, but by the year 2000 they needed more space.. The Centre was closed for 18 months, and re-opened in 2007 with the completed adjacent building. This study lists the artists whose work is shown here, with brief biographies, and photographs of some pieces. (JT)		
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D70/19/15	When and How Was the Working Smiddy an Important Part of Life In South Ronaldsay? - by Kelly Budge [2nd Prize Winner for KGS]	2015	
	Summary: The Smiddy in St Margaret's Hope, once so important for the farming community of South Ronaldsay, ceased to trade in 1972, and is now a community museum, much visited. Some local memories are included here, telling of young boys being employed to operate the bellows, or hold by a rope a horse that was being shod. Men and boys got their hair cut at the smiddy, when bigger works were over for the day. Before the war, when heavy horses did the hard labour on farms, the smith was essential to their welfare, making and fitting horseshoes, even caring for horses' teeth and dosing them with medicines. Using tools which were made at the smiddy, the smith made and repaired all kinds of implements from the domestic girdle and spade to the ploughshare and the neep-sower. He fitted iron bands to the outside of cartwheels. The smiddy was a place where folk met and could exchange news and views. At St Margaret's Hope the smith worked all day and by lamplight, having no electricity supply until 1955. His fires were stoked with coal. He had three forges. He made the miniature ploughs used in the famous Boys' Ploughing Matches. The last smith, John (Jock) Hourston, was of the third generation of Hourstons who were Smiths. The study gives a family tree, and notes that the museum is popular with locals and tourists. (JT)		
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D70/19/16	The History of Scott's Fish Shop - by Scott Swannie, 2W, KGS	2015	
	Summary: At 3, Bridge Street, Kirkwall, Scott's Fish Shop was sold in 1996 and continued, as "The Harbour Fry", to sell fish and chips: but the family connection is now history. Mr & Mrs W Scott set up the business in 1928 in Mounthoolie Lane, soon moving to Bridge Street. Mrs Scott, who had acquired a formidable reputation, was thought in 1939 to be prepared to sell. She was approached by two Watson brothers, young men who first rented the shop from her, then in 1941 bought it outright. Soon after that they were called up for war service, but the shop had a very busy trade, in wet fish, fish and chips, cheese and other provisions. Family members worked hard to keep it going until the brothers could return. After the war, Sutherland (Siddie) Watson developed a method of smoking Canadian salmon, a product for which the shop became famous far and wide. Smoked salmon was much in demand especially at Christmas, and some regular customers were famous names in television and the stage.. A farmhouse cheese sold at Scott's was so much liked by the Queen Mother, that they supplied her for over five years, earning a Royal Warrant. Any Watson relative may have worked full-time or part-time in the business: they, and other employees have contributed their memories to the author, a great-grandson of Siddie, who has here written the first history of Scott's Fish Shop. (JT)		
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D70/19/17	What Was Life Like on Swona? - by Lauren MacKellar, 2N, KGS	2015	
	Summary: This work tells what life was like on the island of Swona, which has been uninhabited since 1974. Humans lived there from ancient times, as a chambered cairn suggests. Swona lies in the Pentland Firth, north of the island of Stroma. Up to the middle of the twentieth century, Swona people were self-sufficient, and fairly prosperous. On land they could grow food for themselves and for their animals. From these they could have dairy produce. , Fish in abundance was used to feed the families, but cod and lobster, exported, brought in such cash as helped them to maintain the buildings and buy seeds and tools or other necessities from floating shop of from St Margaret's Hope. Having no postal service, they petitioned Queen Victoria, and got post delivered by boat. They distilled their own whisky, illegally. They kept watch on shipping, as required in wartime. There was a school with a teacher. The men were skilled boat-builders. With batteries, and the means to charge them, they could communicate by telephone or Morse Code. Two tractors were in use once such machinery was available. But the population dwindled till only two residents were left, James Rosie and his sister Violet. When James' health was failing, they moved to South Ronaldsay, leaving the island just as it had been. Even the cattle remain, but have gone wild. They are of interest to biological science, and their welfare is supervised. (JT)		
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D70/19/18	The Tormiston Mill - by Hannah Wooldrage, KGS	2015	

	Summary: Tormiston Mill was built in 1884, property of the Balfour estate. It was a working meal mill until the last miller retired. He was John Robert Linklater, or Jock o the Mill. In his time, the mill in winter was a fine warm place where folk would meet to gossip, and sometimes, when there were a lot of young boys, Jock would organize them to hoist sacks for him, or turn the grain in the kiln. His own daughters played around, and one, Elma Bews, has recounted her memories to the author, another relative of Jock. The milling process and trade is described in this study. Many wild flowers grow around the mill and along the burn, and these are listed. After milling ceased, which left a gap in the community life, the building was bought, restored and converted by Mr and Mrs Ronnie Robertson. It became a craft shop and restaurant, but the mill machinery and stones were kept in position, making it a very interesting place to visit. The next owners, Dick Bullen and his wife, continued the business as it had been, and when they sold it to Historic Scotland, though the restaurant was closed, Tormiston remains well-preserved, a craft shop and Centre for visitors to Maeshowe, and a piece of past history. (JT)		
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D70/19/19	The History of The Boy's Ba' - by Fraser Merriman, KGS	2015	
	Summary: The Boys' Ba Game is an important and well-respected tradition in Orkney, played in Kirkwall each year on Christmas Day and New Year's Day, in the mornings. The Men's Ba follows in the afternoon. At one time there was a Youths' Ba, for "halfings", but that was discontinued, and now, boys over the age of sixteen take part in the Men's Game. There is no lower age limit for the boys. Some families are deeply involved. The object is to get the ball to a certain corner on Junction Road, Up-the-Gates, for the Uppies; or into the harbour, Doon-the-Gates, for the Doonies. For the protection of the players and the doors and windows, these are stoutly barricaded beforehand. This work includes many photographs, both recent and archival. The author, hopeful of winning sometime himself, has interviewed past winners on both sides: they are all fervent in their feelings for the game. (JT)		
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D70/19/20	The History of Jewellery in Orkney - by Roma Grey, KGS	2015	
	Summary: Archaeological finds in Orkney include beads brooches and combs made of bone or stone, from the Neolithic period. Jewellery was used for personal adornment and for fastening clothes, from very early times. With the Vikings came precious metals; the wealth of the traders is shown in the rich hoards of Viking coins, rings and brooches discovered in excavations. In this history of jewellery in Orkney we learn how modern designers have been inspired by the ancient Ogham and runic scripts, and by motifs carved into stone. Norse and Celtic legends, and the abundant wildlife on land and at sea are further source of inspiration. Beginning with the pioneering Ola Gorie, Orkney has become an important centre of jewellery manufacture, attracting artists and craftspeople from other places, as well as the number of gifted Orcadians. (JT)		
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D70/19/21	Point House by Madison Laughton, KGS	2015	
	Summary: This is the story of Point House in Burray, and of the generations of Wylies and Laughtons who have inhabited the house most of the time since 1892. In that year a young couple from Leith bought it, and came to stay. Jim was a seaman, and Margaret a dressmaker. They had eight children, of whom the youngest, Annie, was to be the author's great-grandmother. Jim died in the First World War. His widow survived by working very hard, developing her midwifery skills as well as her dressmaking. Though the rest of the family married and moved, Annie stayed close to her mother, and returned to the house after her 1924 divorce. She had a son, James or Jim Laughton. This story includes fishing, boating, midwifery, wedding dresses, a doll's house, taxis and school dinners - a full contribution to the life of the community. We learn of the attempts to rescue survivors after the Royal Oak was torpedoed, and of the difficulty of feeding a large family from a garden and the sea. Point House was adapted as time went on. After the Second World War, Jim prospered and married down south, but he returned to Burray. The sad end to the story of Point House is its probable sale, to cover care costs for a grandmother in advanced dementia. (JT)		
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D70/19/22	The Heroes of Longhope - by Freya Stevenson, 21, KGS	2015	
	Summary: "The Heroes of Longhope" is a slow air for the fiddle, composed by Ronnie Aim to commemorate the terrible loss in 1969 of the Longhope lifeboat with all her crew of eight. The tune is one of the most popular in the traditional music repertoire. It is valued for its own evocation of great sea-waves, sorrow and loss, and recalls the disaster to Orkney listeners most poignantly. It is also performed as a tribute to the gifted composer, who did so much to build up the traditional music tradition in Orkney; and, following his war service, served his community in St Mary's, Holm, by running the post office and shop. He died in 1982, as a result of injuries incurred when the vehicle he was driving back to St Mary's was in collision with a horse on the road. (JT)		
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D70/19/23	How Did Shotokan Reach Orkney From Okinawa, Japan Karate Association, Orkney? - by Sophie Miller, 2W, KGS	2015	

	Summary: Orkney has a Japan Karate Association, which is thriving. Sophie Miller, author of this work, has a family interest in it, going along as a child to watch her father training. Initially reluctant to take it up herself, she did so in the end, and now is enthusiastically training toward higher grades. Competitions are held for the whole of Scotland, and one Orkney member was so keen that he spent a year in Japan. Karate began in the island of Okinawa, pioneered from 1939 by Supreme Master Funakoshi Gichin. The word karate means "empty hand". Sophie relates the history of the development of karate, and describes the training process and ascending grades, marked by the colour of the belt.. When the Orkney club began, they had help from officials in the club in Shetland, which is now defunct. In Britain karate, along with other martial arts, became popular in the 1970s. (JT)		
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D70/19/24	How Has Electricity Changed In Orkney? - by Joe Cromarty, 2S, KGS	2015	
	Summary: From his visit to Kirbuster Museum, Joe Cromarty knows how simple and uncomfortable home life might be, without electricity. An interview with his grandfather adds to his understanding of what life was like without light, hot water and entertainment at the flick of a few switches. The period surveyed is from 1950 to 2014. Without electricity a family could usually keep only one room warm in winter, and even oil or Tilley lamps were inconvenient. Water had to be heated by solid fuel. Once connected to a public electricity supply, the family could get labour-saving appliances, portable radios and a television set. Then came the personal computer. Only a power cut now makes people realize the difference that electricity has made to life in Orkney. But generation from fossil fuels causes greenhouse gas emissions, and the supply of coal and oil may be limited. The future of electricity seems to be in renewable sources, such as wind, waves and tide, all of which Orkney has in abundance. Already wind turbines could make the islands self-sufficient, if only a way could be found to store the power for times when the wind is not blowing. (JT)		
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D70/19/25	The 1937 Octocentenary Pageant of St Magnus Cathedral - Was It The First St Magnus Festival? - by Molly Cant [3rd Prize Winner for KGS]	2015	
	Summary: Here is a full account of the 1937 Pageant which marked the 800th anniversary of the founding of St Magnus Cathedral. Molly Cant's great-aunt, Thora Bain, not only took part, but kept so many designs, documents, lists and press cuttings that it has been possible to recount the details of every scene, not forgetting the human curtain of 72 girls in yellow dresses. Eric Linklater first suggested the pageant. Stanley Cursiter helped with design, and much research went into history, costume and action. Music by Greig was performed by a small orchestra. The whole of Orkney was involved in the production and performance, including many of Molly's relatives in the Bain and Flett families. Molly suggests that this Pageant was a significant forerunner of the St Magnus Festival which was inaugurated forty years later. (JT)		
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D70/19/26	Who Was Betty Corrigan? - by Keira J. Gillespie, 2S, KGS	2015	
	Summary: "Who was Betty Corrigan?", asks Keira Gillespie: and proceeds to relate all that is known of the sad history of a girl in Hoy, in the eighteenth century, who killed herself when she was pregnant and unmarried. Burial in consecrated ground being refused, she was placed in a peaty moorland grave on the boundary between two Hoy parishes. There she lay undisturbed until her coffin was accidentally revealed around 1936-7 by crofters digging a peat bank. In that environment her body had been well preserved.. Then in the Second World War, military diggings brought her up again and again, until a new grave was dug on the other side of the road, and covered by a concrete slab. Later, a headstone marked the spot, with a brief inscription; and a short service of committal took place.. Betty Corrigan has become a local legend, commemorated in traditional music, in local drama and in the published verses of an Australian visitor, Nat Gould. (JT)		
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D70/19/27	What Lies Beneath the Waves of Swona? - Tia Whitton, S2, KGS	2015	
	Summary: This work examines three cases of shipwreck on the island of Swona in the Pentland Firth. The Gunnaren went ashore in 1935 on passage from New York, the Croma in 1899, from Dundee to New York, and the Pennsylvania in 1931 after a bad crossing of the Atlantic. All of these lost their way in thick fog, in times when there was no radar to assist navigation. The author has looked into records to find out what became of the wrecks, what salvage attempts were made, and how the cargo of each ship was dispersed, legally and illegally. Appended is a copy of the report of the enquiry held into the reasons for the grounding of the Croma. The strong tides in the Pentland Firth are notoriously difficult to navigate, even with the assistance of compass, lighthouses and foghorns. (JT)		
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D70/19/28	The Auld Men's Hut (AKA The Pierhead Parliament) - by Nicol Harcus, 2D, KGS	2015	

	Summary: Nicol Marcus went to visit The Auld Men's Hut on the west pier at Kirkwall Harbour, along with his grandfather, a regular visitor to this Pierhead Parliament. Most of the group of retired men who meet there daily, to chat and to play board games, have had some connection with harbour or shipping business, and their meeting-place is maintained informally by the Islands Council. The original building was for the Navy: when they no longer used it, some ex- servicemen from the First World War began to resort there, for shelter and talk. After 1947, when this building was demolished, there was much indignation and even demonstration. Eventually a replacement hut was built, partly by voluntary action, and it obviously continues to meet a need. Any man over 65 may apply for a key. Since the editor of "Living Orkney" began to visit and report discussions, so that they have become a regular and valued feature of the magazine. (JT)		
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D70/19/29	What Was Life Like in the Longhope Post Office 1945-61? - by Graham Aim. KGS [1st Prize for KGS and Overall Winner]	2015	
	Summary: Longhope Post Office was managed from 1945 to 1960 by Bertie and Winnie Flett: these were the great-grandparents of the author, and the parents of four children. They both died at an early age, from multiple sclerosis. In Winnie Flett's last illness, her sister Betty Pottinger helped out for months, learning the ropes as fast as possible. In those years, an island Post Office handled much business, in addition to the mail. There were telegrams, postal and money orders, pensions and cash-on-delivery parcels. Three postmen were employed, who delivered the mail by bicycle. Incoming mailbags arrived from Stromness by the Hoy Head, in the evening. Early in the morning it was sorted for delivery; but first, bags of outgoing mail had to be tied, sealed and stamped, then trundled down the pier by wheelbarrow, to the Hoy Head. Longhope people ordered goods from catalogues, and sent off hessian bags containing rabbits or poultry. Christmas was an especially busy time, and some years a lorry had to be hired to take the mail to the boat. Sources for this study are lively interviews with Longhope residents with clear memories of the community life that revolved around the Post Office long ago. (JT)		
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D70/20/1	The Life and Times of Orkney's Air Ambulance by Ellen Hay (Stromness Academy - 1st Prize and Overall Winner)	2016	
	Ellen Hay's study relates the history of the Air Ambulance service in Orkney, from its pioneering inauguration by Captain Edward Fresson in 1993, to the change made in 2005, from Loganair's locally-based aircraft to Gama Aviation's helicopters and King Air planes, based in the south. About this change the debate continues, but the points for and against are clearly set out in the study. There was an unhappy chapter from 1947, when civilian airlines were nationalized, until 1967, when Loganair arrived in Orkney. British European Airways (BEA), based in London, did undertake to fly patients from Kirkwall to mainland hospitals, but failed to understand the vital need to take patients from the North Isles to Kirkwall; and for twenty years these islands had no air ambulance cover. This study includes interviews with pilots, midwives, nurses and paramedics, and has stories of serious accidents, imminent births and divers suffering from compression sickness. The reader comes to understand the need for many people to work together, getting the aircraft off the ground and safely landed. Reading the many stories of human interest, we begin to appreciate the courage, dedication and endurance of these people, which, as the author comments, deserves better public recognition. (Summary by Archive Volunteer JT)		
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D70/20/2	Lizzie Clippings By Sydney Omand (Stromness Academy - 2nd Prize)	2016	
	"Lizzie Clippings", Elizabeth Jane Firth, or Mrs Skinner, was the great-grandmother of the writer who tells her story, but who was born a few months after Lizzie's death. Brought up on an Orkney farm, Lizzie learned early in life to do her share of the chores. When she left school, she found a job with the Stromness firm P.L. Johnston. Her she trained to be a tailoress, specialising in the waistcoat of a man's three-piece suit. Lizzie had clever hands and all her life could produce needlework of a very high quality. She married Jock Skinner, a seaman and ship's carpenter. Their two daughters were brought up for some years in Edinburgh, while Jock sailed on the lighthouse tender "Pharos". When he was appointed storekeeper at the Northern Lighthouse Board's depot in Stromness, the family returned, to live at the house on the Lighthouse Pier. The grandchildren of Lizzie and Jock have fond memories of her kindness to them. Though she never again took a job, she was known to be the person in Stromness who could alter your ready-made clothes to make them fit, or put in a new zip. The "Clippings" nickname refers not only to her needle skills but to the habitual speed of her daily walk to the shops. She produced great quantities of knitted clothes and crocheted articles which went to charitable causes. The author of this study is interested in fashion design, and has appended a survey of women's fashions during the years of Lizzie-s long life. There is also a paper doll with clothes to be cut out. (Summary by Archive Volunteer JT)		
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D70/20/3	How has Orkney Baking Changed throughout the years? By Amy Mowatt (Stromness Academy - 3rd Prize)	2016	

	<p>From an early age Amy Mowat has been learning to bake at home. She watches the Great British Bake Off on television, but in this study she has researched the history of baking in Orkney, where for many years it was the daily task at home, and the main way of feeding a hungry family on a small croft. The house which is now the museum at Corrigan was occupied till 1962, and there the equipment for baking may still be seen. Finds at Skara Brae show that flat stones may have been used as girdles (yetleens), and traces of yeast have been found in pots. Cereals were grown from Neolithic times. Tenant farmers sent the grain they had grown to the laird's mill to be ground. Oatmeal and beremeal were thriftily stored in a girnel, along with home-made cheese and mealy puddings. The family was fed from home produce, and home-baked bannocks were the only way to feed a hungry family. A cloutie dumpling at New Year, or shop-bought bread would be rare treats. Old recipe books at Skail House show that the laird and his family enjoyed a more varied and exotic diet, but even there, bread and cakes were baked in the kitchen. The skills of baking remain and even flourish in Orkney, but a more affluent society can conveniently buy daily bread, and enjoy home-baking as recreation. (Summary by Archive Volunteer JT)</p>		
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D70/20/4	The Wreck of the Leicester City by Laura Phillips (Stromness Academy - Highly Commended)	2016	
	<p>On a foggy night in March 1953, the Grimsby trawler "Leicester City", returning from waters near Iceland, went ashore below the farm of Head, Braebuster, Hoy. A skeleton of the vessel still remains on the beach, a landmark warning for the family of the author of this story. Laura Phillips lives at Head, as have her many relations. She highlights the role of Mary Ritch, her great-great-aunt. Fairly unusually in her time, Mary could drive a car, and on that foggy night she and others had returned from playing cards with neighbours till the small hours. As Mary (Mamie) emerged from the garage she heard the sound of a bell, ringing. This could mean only that a ship was rolling on the rocks. Mary roused her brother Charlie, and other neighbours came to help to pull up the beach the sailors who had managed to get ashore. Others were picked up from the sea by lifeboat crews and coastguards. Charlie carried the body of one still-living sailor up the steep hill to the farmhouse kitchen, but there the man died. Mary rescued a boy of fourteen. Seven men were lost out of a crew of eighteen. The employers and insurance company at Grimsby recognized the efforts of Hoy folk to save as many lives as they could. Recently a lifebelt from the ship, kept in Hoy, was given to be shown in a Grimsby Museum. (Summary by Archive Volunteer JT)</p>		
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D70/20/5	How Has Dounby Changed throughout the years? By Leisha Hamilton (Stromness Academy - Highly Commended)	2016	
	<p>Here is a survey of most of the institutions and businesses, past, present and evolving, that make up the life of Dounby Village. Their stories illustrate the many social changes since 1860. Where main roads meet and cross in the West Mainland, the first major enterprise seems to have been the Smithfield Hotel, built at the crossroads, quickly becoming a focus of social gatherings, and still meeting that need. With the new law requiring children to receive education, a number of small schools were built in the 1870s over the large West Mainland area, but gradually the school at Dounby has grown and been made the central place for primary education. Public provision for elderly and infirm people is a modern development, and on the site of the former smiddy, Smiddybrae Care home now has thirty-two beds, employs a large staff, and also accommodates the local Health Centre. Medical services in the area began soon after 1880. As times and transport change, groceries such as Oag's, with travelling vans, have given way to craft workers and those meeting the needs of tourists, wildlife enthusiasts and anglers. Dounby Show, the highlight of the calendar for over a hundred years, draws large crowds every year from all over Orkney. (Summary by Archive Volunteer JT)</p>		
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D70/20/6	Charlie Clouston: his life in the Stromness Fire Service 1943-1983 by William Omand (Stromness Academy - Highly Commended)	2016	
	<p>William Omand's father is Watch Manager of Stromness Fire station: William's interest in its history led him to concentrate on the fifty-year service record of Charlie Clouston, from 1943. In that year, when Charlie was an apprentice motor mechanic, he was recruited to be fire messenger boy, to run from the scene to phone for reinforcements, if necessary. He became a part-time firefighter, as were all the officers. Equipment in the nineteen-forties was primitive - a barrow and a pump - but there has always been an emphasis on promptness and efficiency, for which regular training is needed. Charlie took courses at Montrose and Gullane. When Northern Fire Brigade ran annual competitions for an Efficiency Cup, Charlie's competitive spirit rose to this challenge. Introductions of better transport and equipment, such as breathing apparatus, called for more intensive training. Calls on the service were not many at first, but they covered the West Mainland, and might be called to assist at larger fires elsewhere. By 1983, when Charlie was working at Flotta as a firefighter, he gave up his regular service with Stromness, but he remains the oldest of the surviving members there. Modern emphasis is on community work, with prevention the main aim. However, firefighters are now required to attend other emergency incidents, such as road traffic accidents. Charlie recalls in his interview some tragic episodes with loss of life, and some major fires, including those at Albert Kinema, Kirkwall (1947), Argo's Bakery, Stromness (1980) and Standing Stones Hotel, Stenness (1989). (Summary by Archive Volunteer JT)</p>		
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D70/20/7	How has Veterinary Practice in Orkney changes over the years? By Ellen Forsyth (Stromness Academy - Highly Commended)	2016	
	<p>Ever since animals have been domesticated by farmers, to provide food and labour, their good health has been a matter for concern. Some famers by their experience and acquired skills were known in most districts as being skilful in treating animal ailments with folk medicines, or helping in cases of injury or difficult birth. In Orkney, until 1861 this would have been the only help available: but from that time, trained veterinary surgeons began to set up their practices. Developments since then are the subject of this investigation. When farms were small, herds and flocks were so also, and a few horses were kept to pull ploughs, carts and other machinery. But in modern times, larger numbers are required, to make, for example, a dairy herd profitable. More and lighter horses are now kept for recreation rather than toil, and a lot of people choose to keep domestic pets. In these changed circumstances, prevention of infection has taken priority, regulations and inspections are in force, and no one wants to risk an outbreak of such diseases as tuberculosis, foot-and-mouth, or BSE. However, the instruments used to administer medicines or help in management are basically the same as those seen in museums. The difference now is that things are more hygienic then they could be before plastic and disposable materials were around. On the mainland of Orkney there are now two efficient veterinary practices, Northvet and Flett & Carmichael. In the smaller islands, however, the vet can attend only in cases of major emergency. Advice may be given by telephone, and drugs supplied as requested. (Summary by Archive Volunteer JT)</p>		
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D70/20/8	The Orkney and Shetland Steam Navigation Company by Joe Crichton (Stromness Academy - Highly Commended)	2016	
	<p>In the days of sailing ships, and in the late eighteenth century, the Leith and Clyde Shipping Company was formed, providing a pilot service by the northern route, around the coast of Scotland. As sail gave way to steam, so the company grew, bought more ships and offered passenger and cargo services. By 1875 this company had changed its name to The North of Scotland Orkney and Shetland Steam Navigation Company. About a hundred years later, the company was absorbed by P&O. In all that time, much coal was loaded and burned, tons of cargo carried, and many passengers adventured on excursions, even cruises, and necessary journeys between Leith, Aberdeen, Kirkwall and Lerwick. The author of this history is specially interested in the career of his great-grandfather, William Logie. Born in 1887, William left the family farm in Stronsay to go to sea, and as ship's carpenter and sailmaker he voyaged afar. He kept a journal of one of his longer journeys. In 1926 William joined the North Company, sailing on the "St Clair" and St Sunniva, surviving the maritime perils of the Second World War, and becoming captain of the "St Rognvald". He died in 1950. (Summary by Archive Volunteer JT)</p>		
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D70/20/9	Why was Kitchener's Memorial built? By Becky Sinclair (Stromness Academy - Highly Commended)	2016	
	<p>On 5th June 1916, HMS Hampshire sank in stormy seas off Marwick Head, Orkney: she had most probably been struck by a mine. The people of Orkney raised £734 to build a memorial tower, unveiled in 1926. On 5th June 2016, ceremonies are planned at the tower to mark the centenary of the disaster. The tower, known as the Kitchener Memorial, was named after the illustrious soldier on board, Field Marshal the Earl Kitchener, then Secretary of State for War. With his party, he was bound for Russia and important state negotiations. On board the ship was also a naval crew of 737 men who went down with her. Only twelve survivors made it to the shore, and none were rescued from the sea. A hundred years later, it is felt that they too should have their memorial, and in addition to renovations to the tower, a low wall is to be added, showing the names of all these men. This topical story includes a brief biography of Lord Kitchener; and discusses the local rumours and conspiracy theories which arose from the behavior of naval authorities in 1916. With menacing threats they prevented local seamen from giving immediate help, their own attempts seeming to be late and ill-organised. (Summary by Archive Volunteer JT)</p>		
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D70/20/10	Why have Different groups of People migrated to Orkney? By Alexander Hall (Stromness Academy - Highly Commended)	2016	
	<p>Migration into Orkney has taken place over five thousand years. There is some evidence of Mesolithic hunter-gatherers existence here. After them, the Neolithic settlers settled and built monuments which still amaze and attract visitors - Skara Brae, the Ring and the Ness of Brodgar. A few decorated stones remind us that for centuries Orkney was the residence of Pictish peoples. A relatively mild climate and fertile soil made subsistence possible, and drew the Vikings, who also found the geographic position very convenient. They were the first settlers whose lives are recorded in writing, in the sagas. They left their own architectural monuments, their place-names and their DNA. The Scots earls and their followers have left some unhappy memories, but they stayed to mingle, and since their time a steady flow of people from southern areas have come to Orkney, seeking work in a safe and quiet place, . Many were sent here in the two world wars, where the safe harbor of Scapa Flow could shelter ships of the Royal Navy. Stanley Hall, from Sunderland, was one of the servicemen stationed here. Like many others, he married a local girl and came back to live in Orkney. This study is written by his great-grandson. (Summary by Archive Volunteer JT)</p>		
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D70/20/11	My Grandad "Bertie O'Norton" by Tegan Spence (Stromness Academy - Highly Commended)	2016	
	<p>Here is the life story of a farmer, Albert William Spence, 'Bertie o Norton' (1939-2014), written by his grandson. Bertie was born soon after the beginning of World War Two, at a time when his father was serving in the army. After the war, the family moved to take over a family farm at Norton, and by 1947 Bertie had three younger brothers. He went to school at Oxtro and at Dounby; his lifelong interests were in farming, sport, and having fun. Small and nippy on his feet, he excelled at football and played a good game of badminton. With skilful hands he could contrive to build a plough or a bicycle from whatever materials were to hand. He won many awards for his ploughing, but to all aspects of farming he gave devoted attention, ready to help or advise neighbours, good with animals and prepared to experiment with new breeds or methods. There are many photos, anecdotes and reminiscences here which were contributed by his friends. Bertie's brother John emigrated to Australia, where he built up a construction firm. He persuaded Bertie to come out to Perth in 1981 to help, as business was expanding. There the family might have stayed, but for the sudden death of Bertie's father at Norton. Bertie took over with hard work and determination. His advice to his grandson about facing a problem was, "Just tak the bull by the horns and had gan". Problems with his heart led to his recent death, but his life remains an inspiration to his family. (Summary by Archive Volunteer JT)</p>		
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D70/20/12	A History of Cinema on Orkney by Kelsi Taylor (Stromness Academy - Highly Commended)		
	<p>A History of the Cinema in Orkney' tells how David Balfour Peace, a cabinetmaker, who had in 1910 opened in Kirkwall a roller-skating rink, converted it to Orkney's first cinema, The Electric Theatre. Silent movies were shown, with musical accompaniment from a piano or gramophone records. Keeping up with developments, Mr Peace converted his Albert Street shop in 1928, naming it The Albert Kinema. Here, in 1931, was the first screening in Orkney of a 'talkie', and here was held the premiere of "The Spy in Black". At that time and throughout the Second World War, a visit to 'the pictures' was the most popular family entertainment. For the large numbers of forces stationed here, huge theatre-cinemas were built. At Twatt airfield, which was HMS 'Tern', remains of the cinema may still be seen. In 1947 the Albert Kinema caught fire and was burned to ashes. Temporarily, films were shown at the Garrison Theatre, but in 1955 The Phoenix Cinema opened on Junction Road. The advent of television, with colour, satellite channels and DVD brought about a drastic drop in cinema attendance and the eventual close of the Phoenix. However, the smaller New Phoenix, within Pickaquoy Leisure Centre, continues to attract discerning film-lovers. (Summary by Archive Volunteer JT)</p>	2016	
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D70/20/13	RNAS Twatt by Alex Sinclair (Stromness Academy - Highly Commended)	2016	
	<p>In 1939, with war looming, air defences were essential for the protection of the Royal Navy sheltering in Scapa Flow. One of the military airfields was to be sited at Twatt Building there began in 1940, and in 1941 the station was commissioned as HMS Tern.. Covering over five hundred acres, with four runways, hangars, aircraft, and all the necessary accommodation for a large number of people, RNAS Twatt was a major station, for training pilots and crews, and for towing targets so that naval crews, shooting from the ships, could perfect their gunnery skills. There were a good many accidents and crashes, some of them fatal. These are listed in this study, with photographs of types of plane, the interior of buildings, important wartime visitors, and the operations room with Wrens at work. Though much was dismantled after the war, the site of HMS Tern has more complete remains than other British stations of its type. It is of interest to Birsay Heritage Society and to ARGOS (Aviation Research group of Orkney and Shetland). By 1945 helicopters were being introduced; at Twatt took place the first helicopter crash on land in Great Britain. Visitors may still see the control tower, part of the cinema, and many concrete foundations. (Summary by Archive Volunteer JT)</p>		
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D70/20/14	The Glebe: What was life like on an Orkney Glebe? By Louise Robertson (KGS - 1st Prize)	2016	
	<p>What was life like on and Orkney 'Glebe'? To answer this, Louise Robertson first explains that a glebe was an area of land attached to a church or manse, for the use of the minister. In relatively modern times, the minister did not work the land himself, having his stipend augmented by rent from a tenant farmer. At Orphir, the tenancy came to the Flett family in the time of Louise's great-great-grandparents. From her mother and grandmother, she has learned about farming life in the twentieth century. About 1950 Church of Scotland Trustees sold the land to the tenant. He had lived in a but-and-ben traditional croft house, with a steading which included the shed for the minister's gig and pony. Photographs show where the carts, the kye, the ducks, horses and pigs were housed, and there are interesting copies of accounts and records of work from year to year. Eggs and milk were a source of income. The farm could produce most of the food the family ate. A wheel diagram shows the annual cycle of farm work. From about 1945 changes came to that way of life, with machines taking on the heavy labour, new processes like silage replacing hay, slurry in place of dung, and artificial fertilisers. Mixed farming is much less common now. The old buildings at the Glebe have been demolished, a modern bungalow built in its place, and the Auld Kirk Manse was sold to private owners. (Summary by Archive Volunteer JT)</p>		
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D70/20/15	Memories of Eastbank Hospital by Izzy Nicolson (KGS - 2nd Prize)	2016
	Eastbank Hospital in Kirkwall closed in 2000, when the Macmillan wing at Balfour Hospital was opened. A Macmillan ward at Eastbank had been paid for by local fundraising, so there were protests about the closing and transfer of patients, but gradually changes have been accepted. In this study Izzy Nicolson recounts the memories of nurses (Betty Donaldson, Cindy King, Fiona Forbes, Lorraine Littlejohn) and other staff of their time at Eastbank. Originally taking patients with infectious diseases, (including tuberculosis), later, as infections were better controlled, the hospital had to adapt to meet the needs of people with mental disturbances, recovering alcoholics, and elderly people with dementia. Then there was the community appeal to provide for those suffering from cancer. Money was raised locally for the Macmillan Ward. Nurses remember how the rooms at Eastbank were too small for use of equipment which could have eased their work. While the standard of physical care was always high, the need to interest patients with social activities came to be recognized, and there was a general move to take people out of long-term hospital stay, and into the community. Izzy's grandmother was a nurse at Eastbank for years until she retired. When she died in the new Macmillan Unit at the Balfour, some of the nurses who cared for her had been her former colleagues in the old place of work. (Summary by Archive Volunteer JT)	
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D70/20/16	What Purpose did HMS Tern serve in World War Two? By Katie Rendall (KGS - 3rd Prize)	2016
	HMS Tern, also known as RNAS Twatt, is situated in the parish of Birsay. It covered the area of six or seven small farms, all hastily evacuated in the emergency. This military airfield was needed to work in conjunction with naval ships in Scapa Flow. Planes towed targets for the navy to practice shipping. Ships from an aircraft carrier could practice landing on the narrow runways of Twatt, and there undergo maintenance. The photographs in this study illustrate the many aspects of wartime life for up to fifteen hundred personnel, who needed to work, eat and sleep. There is information about water and electricity supplies, entertainment and sporting facilities, and all the ancillary accommodations for fire-fighters, sick or injured people and even offenders. Katie Rendall, the author, has strong family connections with the area, and with Birsay Heritage Trust. She visited also a War Museum in Yorkshire, to learn of the interiors and furnishings available in wartime. At Twatt, possibly because of the rural location, there are still remaining many more walls and foundations of buildings than can be found on any other site of a British military airfield. It is hoped that the control tower and the operations room beneath it may one day be restored to form a focus for historians and visitors. (Summary by Archive Volunteer JT)	
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D70/20/17	Why Did Family Members Emigrate to Canada and How Did it Change Their Lives? By Jessica Aim (KGS - Highly Commended)	2016
	In the 1960s and 70s, when job opportunities in Orkney were scarce, families and young people considered emigration. Some of these were related to Jessica Aim, who has explored with them their reasons for leaving Orkney, the way they travelled and how they learned to settle to a totally different way of life. Mostly unskilled, they had to accept farm work, but farming apple trees was an unfamiliar challenge, and some of them had to accept inadequate housing at first. Although Scottish immigrants are valued because they can withstand cold, the Canadian climate is more extreme, and distances are vast. In their early adjustments, they found much valuable support from the Orkney and Shetland Society, now defunct. They still keep in touch with the relatives in Orkney. Sharon Firth, a small child when she went by ship with her family, came back to Orkney for a kinship wedding, and returned to Canada with an Orcadian fiancé. His experience of emigration to Canada in 1995 is contrasted with that of an earlier generation. (Summary by Archive Volunteer JT)	
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D70/20/18	Collaboration in the Cathedral: The Story of Stanley Cursiter and Reynold Eunson by Jennifer Berg (KGS - Highly Commended)	2016
	This is the story of the artistic collaboration between Stanley Cursiter, the painter, and Reynold Eunson, the joiner. Both born and educated in Kirkwall a generation and more apart, both gifted in design, they came together for the furnishing of St Rognvald's Chapel in St Magnus Cathedral. In the twentieth century, after the money from the Thoms bequest had been devoted to cathedral repairs, Stanley Cursiter was a founder member of the Friends of St Magnus Cathedral, which would raise funds for future needs. What had been a vacant space at the east end became, with his vision, a small place of worship, and for its furnishing he wanted to incorporate some ancient wooden carvings, found in the course of repair work. Cursiter approached Reynold Eunson, who had by that time become known for his reviving of the traditional Orkney chair. Together they worked to make a communion table, lectern and pulpit, where the old panels are used. Then Stanley drew designs for three figures in higher relief, to fill the stone arches below the east window. Reynold rose to the challenge of carving these figures, which represent Kol, Rognvald and William the bishop. The story of this collaboration includes brief biographies of the two men, and reminiscences of their work and the growing friendship that developed, as they continued to design and to make. (Summary by Archive Volunteer JT)	
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D70/20/19	How Did Contagious Diseases affect Small Island Communities? By Niamh Ditchfield (KGS - Highly Commended)	2016

	Small island communities may be severely affected by contagious diseases. Here is an examination of death incidence in Rousay, Egilsay and Wyre between 1855 and 1915, especially those of children. Before 1855 death certification was not compulsory, and deaths before 1915 are now beyond living memory. Information was sought in kirkyard memorials (extensive appendix), and from census records and death certificates. There are lists of infectious diseases and their symptoms. Isolated groups of people do not build up resistance and are therefore more vulnerable when disease does come. In addition, bad harvests can cause malnutrition. Over time, these factors contribute to island depopulation. In the period covered, medical assistance was not easily available. By statistics and graphs the author compares the records of these islands with those for Shapinsay, a more fertile area, less distant from larger communities. She has identified two periods when epidemics of diphtheria cause many premature deaths. (Summary by Archive Volunteer JT)		
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D70/20/20	From Pumps to Pipes - the History of Kirkwall's Water by Robin Gordon (KGS - Highly Commended)	2016	
	Summary: Population growth in Kirkwall has made increasing demands on the available water supply. It could be carried from burns, springs or available wells. As early as 1838 James Drever installed a pipe bringing water from Papdale Burn to supply his family and his neighbours. Most families got their water from one of a number of public water pumps in the streets, and women did most of the work of carrying water home in buckets. Public health knowledge and inspections in the later nineteenth century led to some of these pumps being closed because of contamination. The town council had to plan better supplies, and as more houses were built, eventually had to spend a great deal of money on a large new reservoir on Wideford Hill, brining piped water to private houses and public buildings. With the Second World War came thousands of military personnel and such a huge increase in demand that the Admiralty took over Kirkwall' reservoir, pumping extra supply from the loch of Kirbister.. Since that time, major improvements to water supply for Kirkwall and Stromness have been achieved, Wideford Reservoir (where at one time the author's father worked) is now empty, and electric pumps bring water from Kirkbister and Boardhouse lochs. (Summary by Archive Volunteer JT)		
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D70/20/21	What Was it Like Growing up on Burnside Farm in Stromness during World War Two? By Aimee Guthrie. (KGS - Highly Commended)	2016	
	Summary: James Ritch, grandfather of Aimee Guthrie, was born in 1932, and grew up on Burnside Farm just outside Stromness, to the north. It was a mixed farm with 20 dairy cows. Attested milk was bottled on the farm and delivered to the townfolk from a van. After school Jim had to help with the milk bottling. From 1939, great changes were seen. The army arrived, and two camps to house them were built on Burnside land. When the soldiers had leisure, they would visit the Ritch family, help with the work, and be paid in kind, or barter sugar for eggs. They played football matches where the market green is, and later a Garrison Theatre was built where is now the Stromness swimming pool. Famous entertainers came, and three different films could be seen each week. Jim remembers some extra children coming to school, but a bigger change there was the disappearance of male teachers, as they were conscripted. Some of the concrete foundations of huts may still be seen around the farm. (Summary by Archive Volunteer JT)		
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D70/20/22	What is Freemasonry and What has it Meant to Orkney? By Libby Harrison (KGS - Highly Commended)	2016	
	Summary: The craft of Freemasonry is very old, some say as old as the building of Solomon's Temple. Others say it is related to the medieval work of the Knights Templar. Stonemasons who worked on the building of St Magnus Cathedral in the Middle Ages, left their marks on stones, as they did on buildings elsewhere. As a fraternal organization, promoting fellowship, integrity and citizenship, the Lodge in Kirkwall has records dating from 1736. Its name has changed through the centuries, but it is generally known as Lodge Kirkwall Kilwinning. Three other lodges in Orkney are located at Dounby, Stromness (Lodge Mercantile Marine) and Stronsay. Membership numbers fluctuate, with notable increase in both World Wars in the twentieth century. The most prized possession of the Lodge in Kirkwall is the Kirkwall Scroll, brought as a gift, but still mysterious in origin and meaning. An appendix shows a photographic reproduction of this scroll, with its hundreds of masonic marks. Prominent Orkney citizens like James Baikie and James Flett have held office in the Kirkwall Lodge. (Summary by Archive Volunteer JT)		
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D70/20/23	The Italian Chapel: Orkney's Icon - a Victim of its Own Success? By Allanah Louttit (KGS - Highly Commended)	2016	

	<p>Summary: Through her grandfather John Muir, his work for the Preservation Committee of the Italian Chapel in Orkney and his contacts with friends in Italy, Allannah Muir has been able to include in her history some photographs and anecdotes not hitherto known. She has material from interviews with Letizia Chiochetti, daughter of Domenico, with Antonella Papa, art restorer, and with Gino Caprara, a former prisoner in Orkney. When in the nineteen-forties Italian prisoners of war were based at Camp 60, to work on the closing of sea channels which gave access to Scapa Flow, they felt the need for a place of worship and prayer. They got the space of two Nissen huts. Materials to furnish their chapel were only what they could recycle, but they had great creative abilities. Domenico painted the altarpiece and Palumbi contrived a forge for his work as a smith. They prayed for peace and an end to war. Since 1945, Orkney people have cared to preserve a unique building which has become in latter years a magnet for tourists. So many now visit that it is difficult to supervise their actions. There was local and international outrage when three carved wooden plaques were stolen, part of the gift which marked the stations of the Cross. Paintwork was showing effects of wear, and has been restored. The Preservation Committee is now arranging for a curator, admission charges and control of numbers being allowed to enter. (Summary by Archive Volunteer JT)</p>		
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D70/20/24	What Were the Orkney Witches Like? By Andi Standard (KGS - Highly Commended)	2016	
	<p>Summary: In Orkney, belief in the supernatural can be traced back to very early times, and is seen in the legends of the Finn folk, and in Selkies. Until modern science was able to offer rational explanation, disasters such as illness and death of people and animals or calamitous weather were blamed on luck, the devil, or ill-wishers; hence the belief in witches, who sold themselves to the devil in order to gain unnatural powers. Persecution of witches was rife in northern Europe in the seventeenth century, and there are records of many trials in various parts of Orkney. A large proportion of those accused and punished were women. Their names are listed in this history, along with gruesome details of their incarceration, torture and death. King James VI of Scots was a believer in witchcraft and is thought to have encouraged the persecution. As in the case of other offenders, witches were imprisoned in the dungeon in St Magnus Cathedral and specific instruments of torture were decreed, in order to extract confession. Alison Balfour of Stenness is one instance of this notorious practice. Witches were put to death at a spot at the top of modern Clay Loan in Kirkwall, known as Gallows Ha. Possibly the crimes of some of these people may have amounted to poverty, isolation, dementia, or to superior understanding of the natural world of weather, sea currents or the properties of herbs. (Summary by Archive Volunteer JT)</p>		
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D70/20/25	How has Home-baking in Orkney Changed? By Sophie Sullivan (KGS - Highly Commended)	2016	
	<p>Summary: In rural homes, baking was once a necessary task, but in modern times has become an optional craft. At Corrigall Farm Museum may be seen some of the implements and tools for threshing and grinding, to get flour for bread. Milk and eggs could be home-produced. If fancy bread was wanted, sugar and dried fruit had to be imported, transported and paid for, sometimes in cash and often by bartering for eggs. In wartime such luxuries were restricted. In Orkney the SWRI and agricultural shows with their competitions have strengthened the tradition of home baking, and even though cakes and biscuits may be had at any supermarket, home baking is still preferred for weddings, birthdays and treats. Sophie Sullivan, who wrote this study, has chosen to investigate the "fattie cuttie". These are made from a fairly rich mixture, and baked on a girdle. In olden times the girdle would have hung over an open fire, but nowadays food processors electric girdles and thermostats make the task easier for the baker. The fatty cuttie is generally acknowledged to be a Westray delicacy, but is well known throughout Orkney. Sophie's appeal brought her many recipes, which are all recorded here. Also she was invited to meet renowned bakers and learn their skills, tips and preferences. (Summary by Archive Volunteer JT)</p>		
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D70/20/26	Was there an Orcadian Suffragette Movement? By Maya Tams-Gray (KGS - Highly Commended)	2016	
	<p>Summary: Information on the history of the Women's Movement in Orkney is hard to find. Here, Maya Tams-Gray gives an outline of the fight in Britain from about 1850, to extend the franchise to include women. The group founded by Millicent Fawcett worked by peaceful persuasion, but slow progress caused Mrs Pankhurst to found a rival group which would strive by active agitation and demonstration, breaking the law if need be. A society in Orkney which favoured votes for women and was founded in 1909, chose the methods of Mrs Fawcett. Leaflets were distributed and public debates held. This group included men. As they were largely isolated from the happenings in the south, they had to raise funds to bring occasional speakers from mainland Britain.. One well-known figure who came to address Orkney audiences was Dr Elsie Inglis.. On the outbreak of the First World War, the suffrage societies suspended their operation in order to give full support to the war effort. Women's war work contributed to a better recognition of their abilities and worth. So after the war ended, a Reform Act did extend the franchise to include certain women over thirty years of age. However, since the candidate for Orkney was returned unopposed in the next election, women in Orkney were not able to exercise their new right until the election of 1922. (Summary by Archive Volunteer JT)</p>		
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Summary: George Kent (1918-1989) was the younger son of John Kent, who farmed at Mossbrae, Skelwick, in Westray. When he left "The Skello Skeul", he worked for a time as labourer on another farm, but then went south and joined the Navy. In World War II, he sailed with British/Canadian convoys, and survived, though he seldom or never spoke about his experiences. At the age of forty, and having qualified as a coastal Captain, George retired from the Merchant Navy and returned to Orkney. He had bought an ex-naval vessel with which he planned to take private charters in Orkney waters. MV Polaris, proving to be unsuitable for the tidal conditions, was sold, and instead MV Noup Head operated a North Isles charter service till 1971. At this period the other ferries to these islands did round trips on three days a week. Therefore in an emergency or to save time George would take passengers directly to and from Kirkwall (where he lived on board Noup Head in the harbour). Thus he came to offer an unofficial sea ambulance, operating in emergencies and often in rough weather. School pupils, boarding at the School Hostels, could get home with George much more quickly, when they had holidays. After the regular ferry services had improved, George sold his boat, and the sailed with MV Orcadia till he retired. He is remembered with gratitude by those whom he helped, but Owen Wick, his great-great-nephew wrote this memoir to record his service, which may not have been sufficiently recognized or remembered. (Summary by Archive Volunteer JT)

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