



**LANARKSHIRE  
Family History  
Society**



**Journal  
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## ***Society Aim***

To encourage interest in family history and to provide the means whereby knowledge and information may be freely exchanged.

## **Research Centre**

122-124 Merry Street Motherwell ML1 NA  
(No Mail to this address)

*The Centre is across the road from the Woodcutter Pub.  
Entry is from the car park at the rear of the building (off Dalziel Street)*

## **Normal Opening Hours**

Owing to the implications of the Covid pandemic in recent times, the normal daily opening hours at the Research Centre have been suspended with visits being arranged through the email appointments system. When circumstances change, we will intimate this via the E-News Bulletin

**To book an appointment e-mail**  
[appointments.lanarkshirefhs@gmail.com](mailto:appointments.lanarkshirefhs@gmail.com)

## **Contact Us**

Address for Correspondence:

Lanarkshire Family History Society (The Secretary)  
C/o North Lanarkshire Heritage Centre  
Local History Room

High Road, Motherwell. ML1 3HU

Currently we are now able to collect our mail from the Heritage Centre.

Website: [www.lanarkshirefhs.org.uk](http://www.lanarkshirefhs.org.uk)

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**Cover Photographs  
Common Green Strathaven**

## **From the Committee**

As we move towards the summer holidays we are trying to finish our clear out of unused items from the centre. The good news is that nearly all the necessary repairs and maintenance have been done.

The background work for our new website is well under way.

We have had a successful visit from Christine's Genealogy Tours of Scotland group. While there were only five in the group this time we had an enjoyable and fruitful day with them and a few brick walls crumbled. Here's to next year's group.

We recently took the bookstall to Dundee and East Kilbride, both of which were a success. There are more venues in the pipeline. It is great that things are opening up on the family history front.

In the meantime enjoy your summer break and keep plugging away at your family history

Anne Marie McKenna, Chairperson.

## **A Thank You E-mail**

I just wanted to thank the Lanarkshire Family History Society for putting together your links page! My daughter Payton's Girl Scout troop is currently working on their Family Heritage Fun Patch and your Scottish information helped us a bunch! Payton's troop leader encouraged the parents to work with our girls at home to explore our family's history! She asked the girls to put together a presentation to share with the rest of the troop. My family is originally from Edinburgh, so we've been researching Scottish recipes, traditional Scottish songs and dance and we're just starting our family's Tartan. Your page led us to some great websites to check out, so Payton and I wanted to make sure we thanked you :)

And as a thank you, Payton asked me to pass along this Tartan guide that she found... <https://www.lulus.com/blog/fashion/a-guide-to-scottish-tartans/>

Payton was very excited to share it with you! She didn't see it listed on your page, but thought you would enjoy reading through it as much as we have!

## Our Library

As most of you know we have an extensive reference library in the centre which can greatly help with your research into family history and the places your ancestors may have lived.

At present we have upwards of 2000 books. These are all carefully catalogued and laid out by our Librarian.

### Section 1

It is divided into sections starting with Scotland and arranged alphabetically by county, city or region. A large proportion of the stock covers Lanarkshire. This has been divided as follows:- Census, General, Mining, Other Industries, Schools covering enrolment, leavers registers prize lists and logbooks, Towns and villages (A-Z).

### Section 2

Covers the countries of the UK as follows:-

Scotland:- books on history, geography, language, clans and tartans

Ireland:- All things Irish for the Island of Ireland and genealogy

Britain:- books on England, Wales and Britain in general.

### Section 3

Family History: All about tracing Scottish family history. Other areas mainly tracing English and UK family history.

Family Trees:- Individual family trees from various areas, some with Lanarkshire connections

Military Fallen:- Books covering Lanarkshire and other areas, remembering mainly those who died in the world wars and some other conflicts.

Military general:- including regimental war dairies, medals, awards, general military topics, WW1 & 2 including the far east.

### Section 4

Other Topics: - Europe, maritime , migration , occupations and religion.

We also hold quite a collection of maps, magazines and old newspapers This is our Library. Please come and have a browse when you are next in the centre. It is well worth a visit and you could pass many a rainy afternoon here.

Anne Gallacher, Librarian

## The John Hastie Museum Trust

Almost a century ago John Hastie acquired a piece of land adjacent to the town centre of Strathaven and established a public Park.



From his estate John Hastie provided funds for the building of a museum for the people of Strathaven.

This operated till 2011 when South Lanarkshire Council closed the building in an effort to save money.

There was a public outcry as locals were concerned that the thousands of items in the collection would be hidden away for good. A group of volunteers emerged and the Strathaven John Hastie Museum Trust was formed.

Over the years the Trust hosted a number of extremely successful exhibitions in the Town Mill.

Finally, after various setbacks and disappointments the Trust secured premises in Todshill Street, Strathaven.

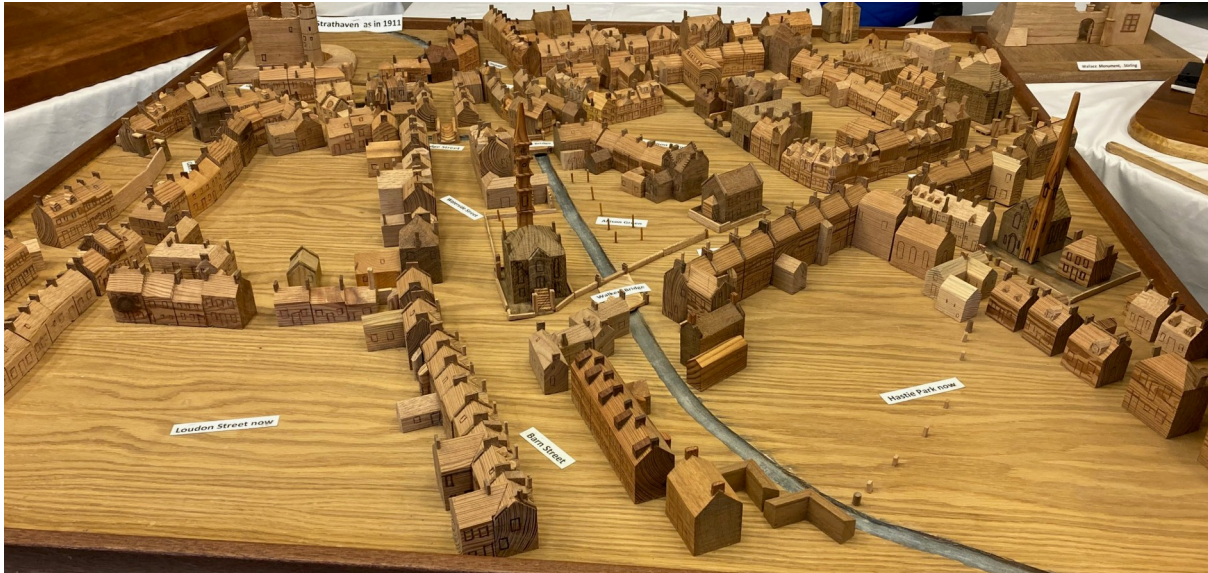
The Museum is open from 10am - 4pm on Fridays and Saturdays and 1.30 - 4pm Sundays displaying the current exhibition.



### ***The Common Green - A History of Change.***

See the story of the businesses and buildings as they have changed over the years into what is our well known Common Green! For those who cannot visit in person there is a series of posts on the Trust's Facebook page showing photographs and giving details of the various shops and their occupiers over the years.

In addition to the current exhibition there was a special one-off exhibition featuring the models made by local Marshall Harkness including a model of Strathaven in 1911.



Marshall himself was on hand to explain the layout to visitors and newcomers to the town and to settle lively arguments as those who had lived in Strathaven all their lives tried to identify the various buildings from this era.

### **From the Editor**

The photograph on the front cover of this issue is of the Common Green, Strathaven. This view was reproduced from one of a series of slides taken between 1880 and 1900 by Dr. Alan Watt who practiced medicine in Strathaven. The photograph shows the Royal Bank, Greenside Church and old Manse.

I know that many members of our society play an active role in numerous family and social history groups in our local area. If you are among those people please consider sharing information about your group with others who may not know of it. Articles and "Then and Now" photographs are always welcome at [editor-lanarkshirefhs@hotmail.co.uk](mailto:editor-lanarkshirefhs@hotmail.co.uk)

Thanks to all who contributed to this Journal.

## **From Lanarkshire To Lanark County Ontario**

In 1815, the government assisted Scottish emigrants to come to Canada and provided them grants of land in the Lanark County area. The first load of emigrants came from Lochiel, near Fort William, aboard the ship Dorothy. The men were each given 100 acres of land, and each son, upon attaining the age of 21, could petition for his own grant of 100 acres. The applications, warrants and certificates of registry are available on microfilm at Archives Ontario (RG 1, 1- 3). The extracts give the name of the ship the settlers sailed on along with their place of origin in Scotland.

These grants were divided up using the grid system. Although the intention was for these settlers to each farm their own parcel of land, that quickly fell apart when it was recognized that the only parcels of land that could be cultivated were those located in floodplains, along rivers or adjacent to lakes. As a result, many of the settlers chose to work in timber instead, creating and working in sawmills, grain mills and adding in blacksmiths and tanners.

Some natural off shoots of lumbering were making maple syrup or making cabinets, furniture or carts.

In 1820, the government offered grants to emigrants. As a result, a number of Colonial/Settler societies were created in Lanarkshire & Renfrew. These included:

- Glasgow Emigrating Society,
- Bridgeton Canadian Emigrating Society
- Abercrombie Emigrating Society
- Bridgeton Transatlantic Emigrating Society
- Anderston and Rutherglen Emigrating Society.

These societies came to be known as the Lanark Societies and they ensured that each person preparing to settle through them received a bible and £1 as part of their passage.

In 1821, the Secretary to the Colonial Committee released a rather wordy document, which in its short form is called "A Word to Settlers", also known as "A Narrative of the Rise & Progress of Emigration from the counties of Lanark and Renfrew to the New Settlements in Upper Canada on Government Grant comprising the Proceedings of the Glasgow Committee."



The document states that upon their arrival in Upper Canada, each family would be assigned 100 acres of land. There were conditions of settlement such as the need to be resident on the land for a set period of time and cultivating a portion of the land within a set time frame. Failure to adhere to these specifications would result in the land being forfeited back to the crown for settlement by others. These conditions were fairly standard for all new settlers and were not unique to the Lanark Society Settlers.

The cost of the land survey was 15/- per hundred acres and this cost was assumed by the government. The document also suggested that each person should be prepared to pay their own passage to Quebec, an approximate fee of £4 per for adults. However, the document also suggested that the costs of getting from the port of Quebec to the settler's land in Upper Canada (a cost of £2 per person) should be paid by the government. Any baggage, provisions or other goods accompanying the settlers should also be transported from Quebec to the settlement at the cost of the government.

A number of rules were given to the potential passengers ahead of time. These were not unique to those assisted by Lanarkshire Settler Societies but general rules for anyone wishing to emigrate.

#### *Rules of Passage:*

1. No clock cases, chest of drawers, bedsteads or furniture could be taken unless the passenger was prepared to pay extra passage from Quebec to their settlement
2. Under no circumstances were dogs to be taken to Canada.
3. No smoking below decks and no candles to be lighted below decks
4. All passengers were to be examined by a doctor
5. Any children not previously inoculated for Smallpox was vaccinated at this time
6. Anyone not inoculated was to stay behind
7. All hair should be cut short

The majority of people who took advantage of these settlement societies were out of work weavers or out of work farmers from Lanarkshire and Renfrew. A few were also from Ayrshire or Stirling. Regardless of where they were from, all potential settlers were to make

their way, at their own expense, to Glasgow. From there, they were taken, by boat, a mile down river to Greenock where they set sail to Quebec.

From Quebec, the new settlers sailed by steam ship to Montreal and on to Lachine. There they boarded smaller, flat-bottomed boats to get to Prescott. These smaller boats could only carry about three families with all of their belongings. So, once in Prescott, the settlers camped until all of the people who had left Greenock with them had arrived in Prescott. Then the group travelled overland by wagon to their destination at Lanark Ontario.

Each settler was to receive £3 for the first three months, another £3 at the 3- month mark after settling and a final payment of £2 at the 6 month mark after settling. This money was to be covered by the Settling Society. This money was expected to allow the settlers time to become established and self - sufficient.

The settlers were also given provisions:

- bedding
- building materials
- seeds (potatoes, oats, wheat, Indian corn beans, grass)
- implements - to be shared by 15 families

Records for a number of settlement societies can be found at Library and Archives Canada:

Immigration Branch: Central Registry Files (RG 76). They are as follows:

Glasgow Juvenile Delinquency Board - Girls Industrial School, Glasgow, RG 76, volume 119, file 22468, microfilm C-4782. File includes a list of children sent to Saint John, New Brunswick, between 1895 and 1906.

Fifteen Parish trainees from Glasgow allocated to Toronto, 1927, Glasgow Training Scheme. RG 76, volume 323, file 310968, microfilm C-10236.

Alexander McOwen, Virden, Manitoba - Special immigration agent to Scotland, 1904-1906, RG 76, volume 337, file 350610, microfilm C-10247. File includes list of names.

Mackay Brothers, booking agent lists, Edinburgh, Scotland, 1915-1922. RG 76, volume 362, file 453045, microfilm C-10264.

Mackay Brothers & Company, booking agent lists, Aberdeen, Scotland, 1910- 1921. RG76, volume 564, file 809010, microfilm C-10644.

Group of 27 labourers sent from Leith, Scotland, 1906. RG 76, volume 367, file 484243, microfilm C-10268.

Party from Stornoway sent out by the Queen Alexandra's Unemployed Fund, 1906. RG 76, volume 377, file 522409, microfilm C-10275.

J. Bruce Walker, Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba. Letters from successful "Scotch" ploughmen, 1908-1911. RG 76, volume 548, file 805711, microfilm C-10633.

H.W.J. Paton, Aberdeen, Scotland, booking agent, farm hands and domestics, lists, 1908-1921. RG 76, volume 538, file 803839, microfilm C-10627.

Alexander Wyllie, Glasgow, Scotland. Bonus claims, lists, 1907-1909. RG 76, volume 415, file 601089, microfilm C-10302.

D. Cumming, Glasgow, Scotland. Bonus claims, lists, 1907-1915, 1918. RG 76, volume 426, file 629453, microfilm C-10309.

D. McFarlane, Glasgow, Scotland. Booking agent, lists, 1907-1923. RG 76, volume 435, file 652806, microfilm C-10315.

Note that none of these records are available online and you would need to hire someone to visit the archives on your behalf to look at the records.

### **Further Resources:**

The Canadian County Atlas Digital Project has a searchable map which lists the settlers of many of the settlements in Ontario.

<https://digital.library.mcgill.ca/countyatlas/>

The Ontario Historical County Maps Project also has maps with names of settlers. Please note that this is a work in progress so keep checking back to see if the map in the area you are interested in has been digitized and added to the website.

<https://mdl.library.utoronto.ca/collections/mdl-projects/ontario-county-map>

The Ontario Land Registry can be found online. Start with the Historical Books and filter by township.

<https://www.onland.ca/ui/lro/books/search>

From 1828, the emigrant agent at Quebec, Alexander Carlisle Buchanan Sr., acted on behalf of Upper Canada in that port. During the heavy immigration of 1831 and 1832, the needs of immigrants took up much of the attention of crown land agents. The first emigrant office in Upper Canada was opened in 1833 in Toronto. Many immigrants were assisted by the Toronto Emigrant Office, whose records are available at the Archives of Ontario. The indexes are fully searchable and available online at: <http://www.archives.gov.on.ca/en/db/hawke.aspx> These online indexes give you the name, nationality, name of ship and year of entry. The records themselves are available on microfilm.

Christine Woodcock

## **A Scottish Pioneer**

While researching my family history, I came across a Shotts Parish Record which recorded the birth of my great great uncle William Smith in 1810. On the same page, the entry above his recorded John Wardrope's birth in 1809. Most of my ancestors were born and lived in the Parish of Shotts all of their lives, but John Wardrope led a remarkable life, travelling to America with his family in the 1840's and despite tremendous hardship and hazards survived into old age in the American West.

John Wardrope was the son of James Wardrope (a weaver) and Mary Watt, tenant farmers on Scarknowe (later farmed by my great great uncle Robert Lohead). Like my ancestors, would have attended Kirk o'Shotts school and was probably taught by Samuel Meuros. John became a cabinet maker, married and had two daughters. He converted to the Mormon Church sometime in the 1830's or 1840's, following a recruitment drive in Lanarkshire by the Church of the Latter Day Saints.

## **Journey to America**

In 1842, John Wardrope and his family undertook the two month sea journey from Liverpool to New Orleans. They then travelled two

hundred miles up the Mississippi to Nauvoo in Illinois, which was the Mormon Headquarters in 1843. In 1846, due to increasing persecution against the Mormon Church the members left Nauvoo and John Wardrop and his family were in a group which settled in St. Louis, where John became a Mormon spiritual teacher. In 1849, a great fire destroyed much of St. Louis and in the same year a cholera epidemic killed thousands. When St. Louis became the jumping off point for the Californian Goldrush, it became a dangerous place to live.

### **Journey to the Valley of the Great Salt Lake**

By 1852 the new Headquarters for the Mormon Church was beyond the Rocky Mountains, in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake. John Wardrop and his family joined a wagon train on a 1,000 mile trek, surviving the hazardous climate, dangerous wildlife and hostile native Americans. The journey took three months, from June to September 1852, finally reaching the Settlement in the Valley, which eventually became known as Salt Lake City, Utah. There John Wardrop died in 1890 having been born eighty one years before on the bleak farm steading of Scarknowe in Lanarkshire.

### **The Smiths in New Zealand and America**

My great great uncle William Smith was born in 1810 in Shotts. He was the older brother of James Smith whose grave in Kirk 'o Shotts churchyard is next to the Covenanter William Smith's grave. Great great uncle William married Agnes Thomson and was the farmer of North Blairmuckhole until 1840 when he died at the age of forty. He left eight children and his widow Agnes carried on as the tenant farmer of Blairmuckhole for the next twenty years, up to the census of 1871. In 1873 the youngest daughter, Robina Smith, married George Johnson and soon after her sister Isabella married George's brother David. Then they all emigrated to New Zealand, taking their mother and their sister Agnes with them.

### **Northern Cemetery Records**

During my research, records of plots in three New Zealand cemeteries provided information about the lives of the Smith/Johnson family after they emigrated from Scotland.

In the North Cemetery, Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand were details of a plot under the name of Smith. The first entry in the plot was for Robina Johnson 1876, 3 months. Another entry for 1876 was for Agnes Smith, 42 years. The next entry which was of interest was for Agnes Smith, late of Shorts (Shotts), Edinburgh, Scotland at Dunedin 1892, 83 years. This information brought closure to Agnes Smith's story. She had nine children (one died in infancy) and had lost her husband when she was only forty. Her youngest child, Robina, was barely a year old when her father died. Agnes raised her family alone and carried on running the farmstead of 160 acres for over twenty years. She then left Scotland and the rest of her family, and in the 1870s undertook the long hazardous voyage with three of her daughters to start a new life in New Zealand, and lived there till the age of eighty three.

### **Southern Cemetery Records**

Robina Smith Johnson, Agnes Smith's youngest daughter, is buried in the Southern Cemetery, Otago, Dunedin. The record states that she was born in Shotts, Scotland in 1849. She was a widow and she had lived in New Zealand for 55 years.

### **New Zealand World War One Service records**

Further information about the Smith/Johnson family was obtained through George Dick Johnson's Attestation Papers for General Service in June 1917 when he was recruited for the New Zealand Expeditionary Force. George was the son of Robina Smith and George Johnson. George was born in 1882 after the family emigrated to New Zealand in the 1870s. His occupation was recorded as a cheesemaker.

### **Timaru, Canterbury Cemetery Records**

George Dick Johnson survived his First World War military service. A plot in the Timaru Cemetery, Canterbury shows that George died in 1946 at the age of 63. He was survived by his wife Margaret who died in 1981 at the age of 89.

### **Emigration to America**

While the family of my great great uncle William Smith emigrated to New Zealand, his brother had a son who emigrated to America. I am unsure of the date of his initial departure from Scotland but I recently

traced a record of a List of Alien Passengers for the united States for 1912 which reads -

William Lohead Smith,68 years,Merchant,Worcester,Massachusetts USA  
Contact in Scotland, Brother,Thomas Smith,Oakfield Cottage, Newmains

William's mother Agnes Lohead had died in 1893. Perhaps he made the journey to have a holiday and see his youngest brother Thomas for one last time.

Christine Ferguson (Member No 2247)

### **Titanic Museum, Belfast**

Margaret and I visited the Titanic Museum in Belfast recently to, among other things, research **Frederick Simms Reeves** who went down with the Titanic and who was the paternal great-grandfather of my grandchildren Rachel and Craig Culley.

Frederick Simms Reeves was born in Wokingham Berkshire England in 1878 and his birth was registered in the last quarter of that year. He was the son of Daniel Reeves (1839 – 1907) and Ellen Blackall (1843 – 1883) who were married in 1865. Frederick, (known as Fred) had three known older siblings. He first appeared in the 1881 census when his family were living at "Embok" Wokingham and his father was described as a tile and pipe maker. His mother passed away in 1883 and his father never remarried.

On the 1891 census the remaining family are living at 49 High Street, Warfield Bracknall, his father now described as a general labourer. In the 1901 census his father is described as a grocer's porter. Fred is missing from this census possibly having already commenced his career at sea.

Fred was married in Southampton in 1908 to Jessie Annie Robina Stokes and they had 2 children Edwin and Violet and they appear on the 1911 as living at 1 Castle Lane, Southampton. He is described as a dock labourer. When Fred signed on to the Titanic on 6 April 1912 as a Fireman (Stoker) he gave his birthplace as London and he was aged 31. His address was given as 22 Cable Street, Southampton and the previous ship he served on had been the Oceanic. He would earn £6

per month as a fireman. (The Titanic had 12 boilers housed in three separate sections of the ship which had to be stoked 24/7)

Fred was lost in the sinking. His body was recovered by the cable steamer MacKay-Bennet and buried in Halifax Cemetery, Nova Scotia on 7 May 1912. He was registered as No 280 Male, estimated age 35, dark; Clothing - Dark coat and vest and dungaree pants; Effects – National Sailors and Fireman’s Union Book No 64717; Tattoo on right arm, women with Union Jack around left arm, heart and two dots.

No further information could be found of his wife and son but his daughter Violet married Albert Culley in 1932 and they had 2 sons and 1 daughter, Dennis, Peter and Brenda; Peter was my grandchildren’s paternal grandfather.

I would recommend a visit to the Titanic Exhibition, Belfast, but if you are visiting leave plenty of time to get round it. **Proni** is also just 200 metres from the exhibition, and they are both easily reached from central Belfast by bus.

Marion Taylor, Co-Membership Secretary

## New Members

2498 ROBERT	WEIR	USA	rob@robweir.com
2499 ROBERT	QUINN	AUSTRALIA	robert.quinn@ecodata.net.au
2500 JILLIAN	FRIEDLANDER	NEW ZEALAND	jillianthompson79@googlemail.com
2501 WILLIAM	COWPER	CANADA	bill.cowper@gmail.com
2502 JOAN	CLUCAS	ENGLAND	joan.clucas@btinternet.com
2503 JACQUELINE	HORN	ENGLAND	jacqui_horn@hotmail.com
2504 VIVIEN	JARVIE	SCOTLAND	2v.t.jarvie@gmail.com
2505 HELENOR	BARRON JONES	WALES	hownhelcymru@yahoo.co.uk
2506 MARGARET	ROBERTS	ENGLAND	mrgtrsm@aol.com
2507 ALISON	REILLY	SCOTLAND	amreilly51@hotmail.com
2508 MARY	HADDOW	SCOTLAND	mary_haddow@btconnect.com
2509 MARY	FAGAN	SCOTLAND	maryfagan@outlook.com
2510 TOM	SLEITH	SCOTLAND	crossquills@gmail.com
2511 BEX	SKINNER	ENGLAND	madaboutmovies04@yahoo.co.uk
2512 SHARON	HOFFMAN	USA	js_hoffman@yahoo.com
2513 LOUISE	HENSON	CANADA	lhenson4@hotmail.com
2514 PENNY	POWER	ENGLAND	penny257@gmail.com
2515 JOHN	HARDIE	AUSTRALIA	jwhardie@dcsi.net.au
2516 WAYNE	FOUGERE	CANADA	wayne@fougerearchitecture.ca
2517 DAWN	PRATT	USA	dpratt137@aol.com
2518 COLIN	MACKENZIE	SCOTLAND	colinmackenzie923@gmail.com
2519 BRENDA	WINSLADE	CANADA	brenwingenie@gmail.com
2520 DEBBIE	LAPLANTE	CANADA	dlaplante@telus.net
2521 FRASER	FORREST	CANADA	fforrest@cogeco.ca
2522 SHANNON	MCKENZIE	USA	shannon@underdogrescuemn.com



## Chronicles of a Child Genealogist

What's a Child Genealogist? One of these particular specialists you've never had time to look into? No it's what happens when your parents turn every holiday into a family history hunt!

Ask most 8 or 9 year old children to tell you about their family history and you'd probably get a pretty short answer. If you'd asked me when I was that age it would've started like this



"There's Great Great Grandpa Charlie, he was the Station Master at Errol Station" in a tone which tells you that's the greatest job in the world!



"I've been to Errol Station, it's right on the mainline between Perth and Dundee but the train doesn't stop there anymore.

I could go on with other family stories but those are for another time. Sticking with trains, back in the 1990s, Errol Station had been turned into a museum. The waiting room had been turned into a café run by a really nice lady called Shelia and she had the cutest wee Westie. There was an old train carriage you could play in, as well as standing on the platform as the trains sped by.



Most people weren't allowed into the old station house itself but we were given special permission to actually see where Great Great Grandpa Charlie and his family would've lived. It's said that the station house is haunted and at times you can even hear a baby cry. I don't remember hearing the baby cry but it's quite possible if you do the baby is one of my relatives!

And in case you are wondering, yes McNeill as in Maureen and Ian. Until next time, remember tell your kids and grandkids the stories you know that go along with the family names you might just inspire the next Child Genealogist.

Eilidh McNeill

## Looking for a challenge ?

If you are at that stage in your family history research when you have some spare time on your hands why not explore the family background of one of the most enigmatic yet best recognised figures of the 20th Century –T.E. Lawrence, better known as Lawrence of Arabia.



**LAWRENCE OF ARABIA**

There have been many biographical and historical texts written about Lawrence, including his own Seven Pillars of Wisdom, but none of them have fully revealed or established the complex genealogy of this mysterious, romantic and ultimately troubled man and his links to Scotland.

His father, born Thomas Robert Tighe Chapman in 1846, was a member of a prominent Anglo –Irish family who, on the death of his elder brother in 1870, inherited the family estate at South Hill near Delvin, County Westmeath, Ireland.

Later, in 1914, on the death of a cousin, he was entitled to assume the title of 7th Baronet of Killua Castle in the County of Westmeath but never claimed it although in historical texts he is correctly described as Sir Thomas Chapman, Bart. and not Thomas Lawrence, the name by which he was known for almost half his life.

In 1873 he married his cousin, Edith Sarah Hamilton of Middleton Park, County Westmeath.

The Anglo-Irish Community of which they were a part, looked towards England as its natural home and married within their own circle of society. They had little to do with the indigenous Irish.

He had four daughters with Edith: Eva Jane Louisa Chapman, Rose Isabel Chapman, Florence Livia Chapman and Mabel Cecele Chapman. Despite this and from what is known, it was a very unhappy marriage as his wife was a volatile and puritanically religious woman.

Sometime between 1878 and 1880 a young woman, Sarah Lawrence, [some references give her name as Sarah Junner at that point] was brought from Scotland to be governess to the children.

Sarah was an attractive, strong willed and capable young woman and within a short space of time was effectively managing the household.

However, matters became complicated and in early 1885 she left the family's employ [she was then pregnant with Thomas Chapman's child] and within months was living in lodgings near Dublin with Chapman who was attempting to live a double life. The couple were initially known as Mr and Mrs Chapman but this changed when their situation was accidentally discovered by the Butler from South Hill who was then on an errand to the city. The die was cast and Chapman left his wife and family for good.

Their first son, Montague Robert was born on December 27, 1885 and on his birth certificate his parents are given as Thomas and Sarah Lawrence then living at 33 York Street, Dublin. From that point on the family would be known by the surname Lawrence.

To avoid the inevitable gossip, they moved from Dublin to Wales and settled in the village of Tremadoc, Gwynedd, where on August 16th, 1888, their second son Thomas Edward – later to be known world wide as Lawrence of Arabia- was born.

In the years to follow, they had three further sons, William George Lawrence, Frank Helier Lawrence and Arnold Walter Lawrence.

The eldest son, known as Robert Lawrence, subsequently became a medical missionary in China while William and



**THE LAWRENCE BOYS- T.E. SITTING LEFT**

Frank were both killed in action on the Western Front during WW1. Arnold, having been born in 1900, was too young to serve during WW1 and later became an authority on classical sculpture and architecture and Professor of Classical Architecture at Cambridge University.

While Lawrence's father's genealogy is relatively straightforward, his mother's background is somewhat different.

According to literature about TE Lawrence, when his mother first arrived in the Chapman household she was known as Sarah Lawrence.

However, Sarah was herself illegitimate and had been born on 31st August 1861 in Sunderland, County Durham where she was registered at birth as Sarah Junner. Her mother's name was Elizabeth Junner and census records for Sunderland made in April of that year show that Elizabeth Junner was at that time working as a servant in the household of Thomas Lawrence, whose profession was given as a Lloyd's surveyor.

It is probable that Sarah Junner was the child of Thomas Lawrence's eldest son, John.

Nevertheless, her birth certificate gives the name Junner both as the maiden name of the mother and as the surname of the father which, to say the least, was very unusual and highly improbable. Interestingly, the profession of the father is given on the birth certificate as shipwright journeyman, and this corresponds to the profession given in the census for John Lawrence: that of ship's carpenter.

She was given the name Sarah, which was also the name of John Lawrence's mother (and also of one of his sisters). It is also significant that when Sarah Junner grew older she used the name Lawrence rather than the name Junner. It is also possible that the Lawrence family concerned itself with her education.

It is thought that Elizabeth Junner, Sarah's mother, was born in Scotland in 1833. How Sarah Junner, born in Sunderland, ended up in Scotland remains obscure. It has been suggested that her mother died as a result of alcoholism and that Sarah was taken to Scotland to live with relatives.

According to John Mack's biography on TE Lawrence, *A Prince of our Disorder*,

*'Sarah was taken to Scotland where she spent the remainder of her childhood, although it is not known at what age she moved there from County Durham. She told T.E. [Lawrence ] that her mother died of alcoholism and TE believed she never knew who her father was'*  
and

*'In Scotland, Sarah spent some of her early childhood on a farm owned by one of her grandfathers in Perthshire. By this time her grandmother had died and she was looked after by an aunt who was married to the rector [sic] of an Evangelical Parish. She recalled her aunt and uncle as strict but 'just'. Sometime during her adolescence she moved to the Isle of Skye where when she was almost eighteen, it was arranged by a Mr Andrew Balfour, agent for the Chapman Estate, that she be sent as a nursery governess for the Chapman daughters'.*

It was about that time that she called herself Sarah Lawrence. The 1881 Scotland Census indicates that a Sarah Junner, known as Lawrence, aged nineteen, was working as a Milliner in Inverness and living at the home of an uncle, George Junner.

When registering the birth of her first son, Robert, in 1885 she gave her name as Chapman, formerly Lawrence [sic].

On T E's Birth Certificate she gave her maiden name as Maden but on Will's certificate she appears with the surname Junner!

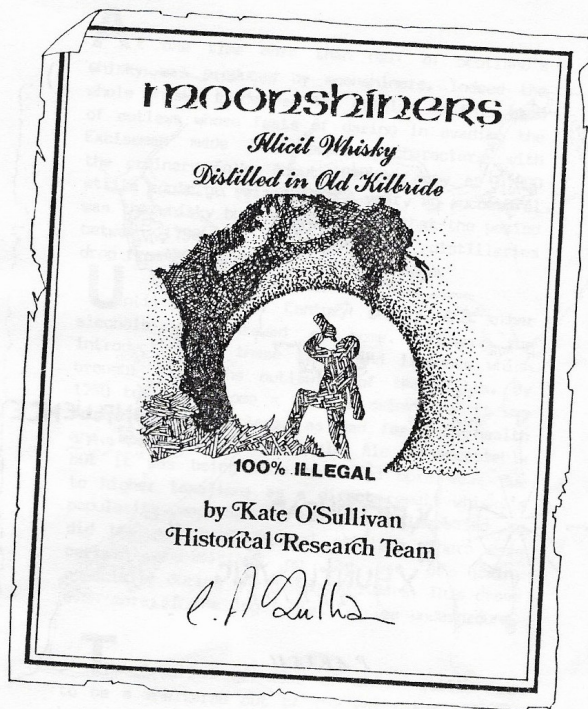
Where the name Maden originates is a mystery and possibly might have some connection to Perthshire where she grew up.

Whatever the case, there is little doubt that the fact of his illegitimacy and mysterious family background was something which troubled and affected Lawrence all his life..



**SARAH LAWRENCE  
IN LATER YEARS**

## Moonshiners



An M. S. C. Historical Research Booklet.  
Written by Sheelagh Carlisle and Kate O'Sullivan.  
Illustrated by Stuart Mclean.  
Other booklets in this series include  
Working Back In Time  
Time In Motion  
David Ure  
Bodysnatchers.

At one time more than half of Scotland's whisky was produced by moonshiners. Indeed the whole whisky trade had its origins in this band of outlaws whose feats of daring in evading the Exciseman made them popular characters with the ordinary folk.

About 1820 as many as 6,000 stills could be seized in one year.

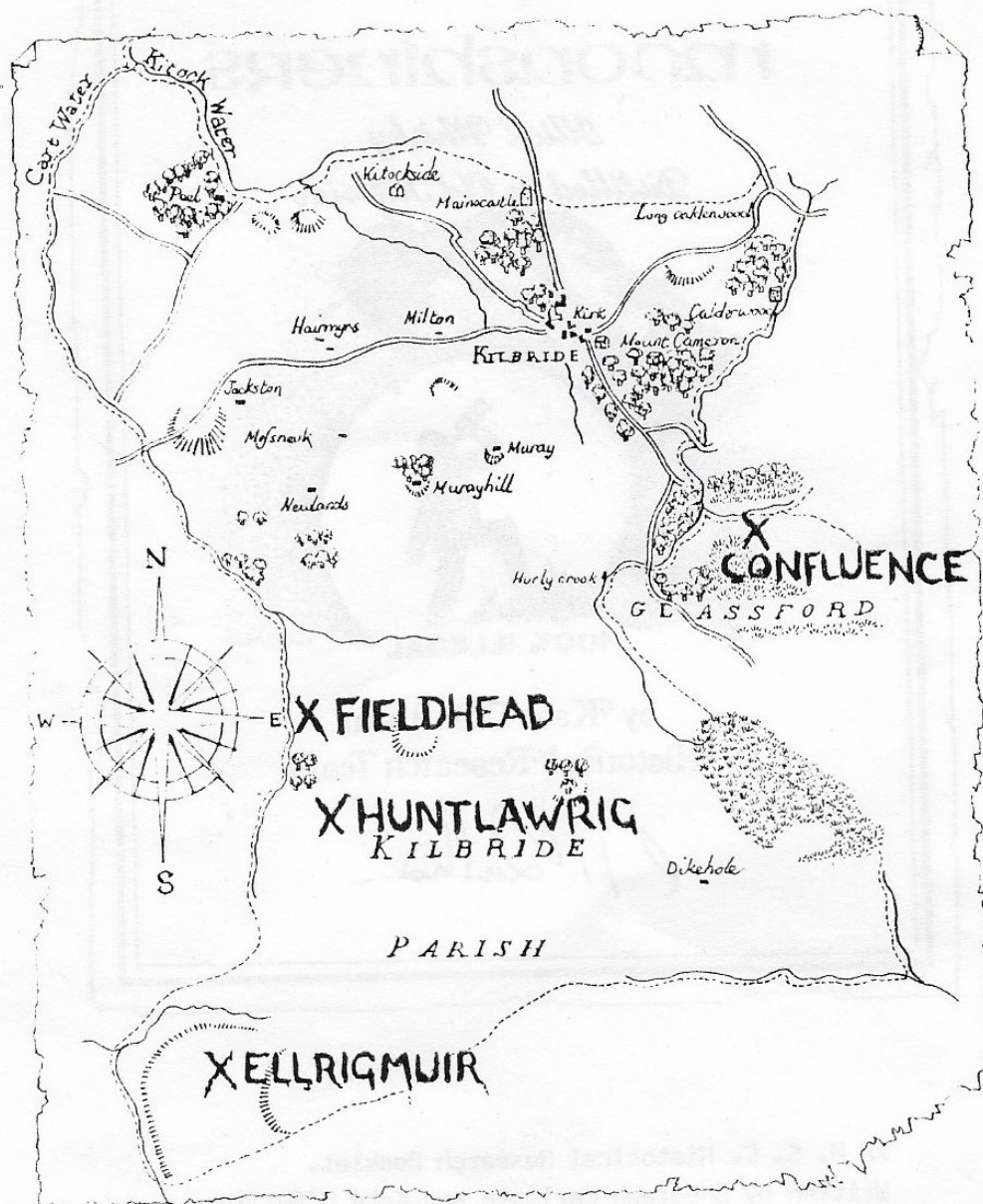
So successful was the whisky business, however, that the period between 1798 and 1869 saw legal distilleries drop from 210 to 24.

Until the 16th century whisky and other alcohols were brewed at home. It was the introduction

of taxes and licences which brought about the outlawing of the stills. By 1790 tea had become a popular drink, but it was resisted by the clergy as bad for both health and, more importantly, morals. Ale was acceptable but it was being made more and more weak due to higher taxation. As a direct result whisky's popularity soared. As the taxes increased so did the amount of illegal stilling. There were certain prohibitions on the use of grain, especially during the Napoleonic Wars. This drove even more of the legal distilleries underground. The location of most of these stills had to be a sheltered out of the way place. Caves, byres, ravines, bleak mountainsides and moorland were all made good use of. It is known that stilling was quite prevalent in our local area. For instance William Thom, the Exciseman at Strathaven, discovered an illicit still at Turfmuir, Avondale. The smugglers had a chance to carry off the still, but the two copper worms and 9 hogs of wash were destroyed by fire. The "Statistical Account" recognises

Strathaven's questionable behaviour as regards to illegal whisky in the 18th Century:

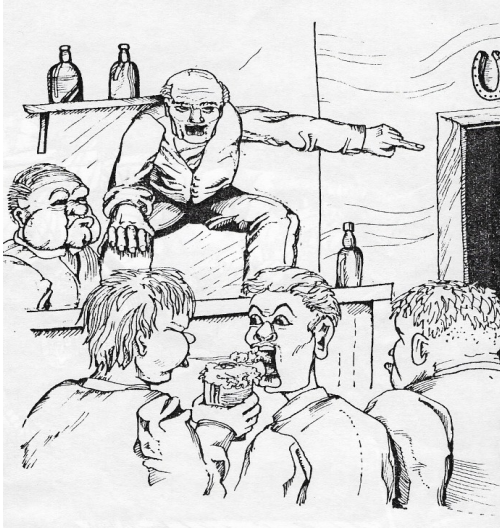
"Some accidents have happened of late years from the retailing of bad whisky."



A map of illiet stills  
based on Charles Ross'  
map of Lanarkshire  
-1773-

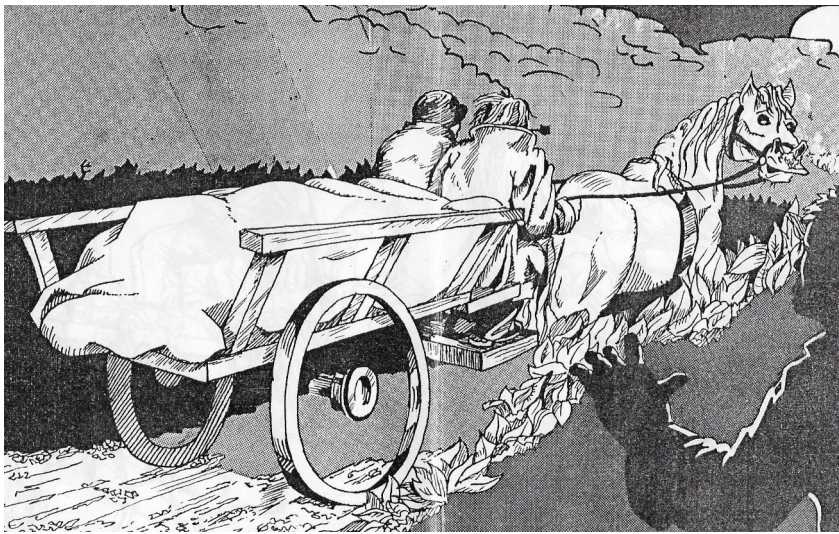
East Kilbride, too, had its share of strange "accidents" concerning poteen. It was 1827, bodysnatching was at its height. A sentry reported a closed wagon passing through the village of Kilbride.

It was believed that the dreaded Burke and Hare, the notorious Edinburgh bodysnatchers were in the area. The villagers imagined this to be their wagon.



The Reverend James French called a meeting of the menfolk. An ambush was arranged. The wagon came in sight over the horizon. One of the minister's spies warned the men of its approach.

The menfolk lay in wait: as the cart arrived they pounced, terrifying the drivers, who ran for their lives.



The Rev. French threw back the wagon covering and found *illicit whisky*.

A loud cheer went up from the crowd. What better reward than a few kegs of whisky shared among them?



The brew was so potent that the menfolk were seeing double for a week





A popular spot for stilling was the confluence of the Calder Water and the Rotten Burn. On a bitter cold winter's day a local cadger, used to living off others, was forced to go rummaging in search of some thatch. In his search he came across a still. Taking the "worm" he made off with it back to Kilbride and hid the worm. The smugglers, having found their worm missing and determined on revenge, followed the cadger's tracks through the snow, right back to his home. Such was the smugglers' anger that had the cadger not locked himself in until help came he would almost certainly have been murdered.

In 1823 gaugers (Excisemen) found an illicit still on Elrigmuir, a barren and lonely place. More concerned with the whisky than the moonshiners they gave the poor wretches their freedom, having strictly warned them. The still was easily destroyed by burning but the Poteen was a very precious commodity which could be drunk or auctioned.

Andrew Patterson , a nearby farmer, was not prepared to help the law benefit from whisky so he sent his horses to a friend. John Strang did help the law, but only for a fee of £1. The 12 gallon barrel of whisky had to be carried on horseback at first since the land was too muddy for a cart. Ironically the gauger who rode the horse the barrel was on fell and broke his leg.

The two smugglers, afraid of reprisal, fled in opposite directions. They both, unfortunately, met with sticky ends. One died of exposure on the moors near Eaglesham. The other was later arrested for sheep stealing.

Even a hundred years later whisky stilling illegally continued. As late as 1924 a moonshiner in the Fieldhead district was caught and heavily fined.

*This booklet was published by East Kilbride District Council Recreation and Leisure services Libraries Department.*

## Members Interests

Once a popular item it is some time now since Members Interests appeared in the Journal.

Below is a list of interests sent in by one of our members. Please do read the list and if you can help this new member in any way make contact directly with her at the e-mail address given at the end of the list

No.	Surname	Date	Parish/Town	County	Country
1	Corrigan	1890-1950	Old Monkland	Lks	Scotland
2	Corrigan	1890-1950	New Kilpatrick	Dunbarton	Scotland
3	McCrossan/MacCrossan	1850 -	Cambuslang	Lks	Scotland
4	Letham/Leatham	1700 -	Stonehouse	Lks	Scotland
5	Letham/Leatham	18th C	Hamilton	Lks	Scotland
6	Letham/Leatham	18th & 18thC	New Monkland	Lks	Scotland
7	Letham/Leatham	19thC	Barony	Lks	Scotland
8	Letham/Leatham	19thC	Shotts	Lks	Scotland
9	Letham/Leatham	1850-	Dunedin		New Zealand
10	Ballantyne/Ballintine	17th, 18th,	Falkirk	Stirling	Scotland
11		19th,20thC	Polmont		
12	Ballantyne/Ballintine	19th, 20thC	New Monkland	Lks	Scotland
13	Ballantyne/Ballintine	18th,19th,20thC	Shotts	Lks	Scotland
14	Ballantyne/Ballintine	18th,19th,20thC	Muiravonside	Stirling	Scotland
15	Ballantyne/Ballintine	19thC	Huntsville	Missouri	USA
16	Ballantyne/Ballintine	19th,20thC	Govan	Lks	Scotland
17	Ballantyne/Ballintine	19th,20thC	Johannesburg		South Africa
18	Stirling(m.to Ballantyne)	19th,20thC	Cumbernauld	Lks	Scotland
19	Stirling(m.to Ballantyne)	19th,20thC	Manjimup	W.Australia	Australia
20	Steele(m.to Ballantyne)	19th,20thC	Shotts	Lks	Scotland
21	Steele(m.to Ballantyne)	19th,20thC	Hull	Ontario	Canada
22	Gaff	16th- 20thC	Polmont	Stirling	Scotland
23	Gaff	19th,20thC			Australia
24	Binnie	18th-20thC	Polmont	Stirling	Scotland
25	Allan	18th-20thC	Polmont	Stirling	Scotland
26	Allan	18th-20thC	Falkirk	Stirling	Scotland
27	Rae	16th-20thC	Falkirk	Stirling	Scotland
28	Rae	16th-20thC	Muiravonside	Stirling	Scotland
29	Rae	18th, 19thC	Lauriston	Stirling	Scotland
30	Rae	19th,20thC	Cowdenbeath	Fife	Scotland
31	Rae	19th,20thC		Penn.	USA
32	Rae	19th,20thC		N.S.W.	Australia

Helenor Barron Jones [hownhelcymru@yahoo.co.uk](mailto:hownhelcymru@yahoo.co.uk)

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Co – Membership Secretary	Marion Taylor
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