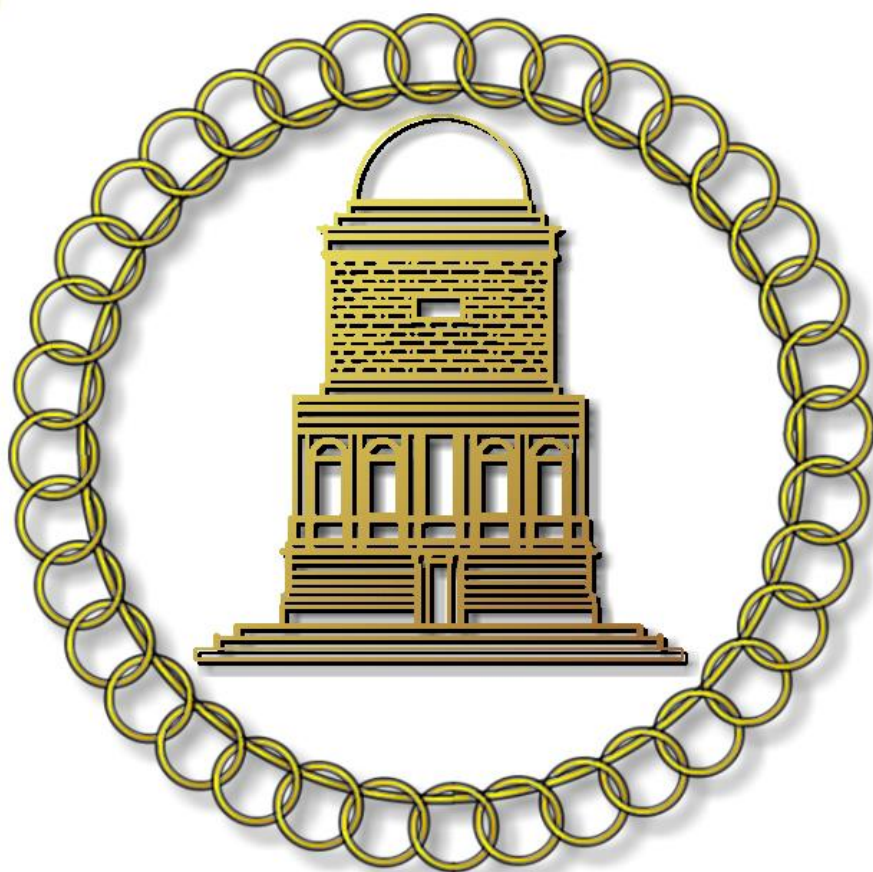


# *Lanarkshire Family History Society*



**Journal No 89    July 2025**

## **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**

**Monday – Wednesday – Saturday 12:00 – 3:00pm**

**Tuesday – Thursday 7:00 – 9:00pm**

To book an appointment e-mail: -

**[appointments.lanarkshirefhs@gmail.com](mailto:appointments.lanarkshirefhs@gmail.com)**

## **Contact Us**

Address for all Correspondence: -

Lanarkshire Family History Society (*The Secretary*),  
C/o North Lanarkshire Heritage Centre, Local History Room,  
High Road,  
Motherwell. ML1 3HU  
North Lanarkshire.

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

E-mail: [secretary-lanarkshirefhs@hotmail.co.uk](mailto:secretary-lanarkshirefhs@hotmail.co.uk)

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## SAD NEWS

Allan Coulthart 1934 - 2025

I first met Allan at a meeting of the Lanarkshire Family History Society in 1998 in the Hamilton Library, where our meetings were held. He was the club secretary and N.B.I. coordinator and along with Morag Welsh and Margaret McKenzie started transcribing the Cameronian War Diaries at the Low Parks Museum. In 2000, 20 years later he was still transcribing.

Allan was a civil engineer to trade and was involved in building the M74 past Hamilton. He was a very knowledgeable man with an interest in history and geology.

Allan ran a course on understanding and reading old handwriting which many in the society benefited from.

He had been the society's Honorary President for 15 years.

His good advice will be sorely missed by the society and by myself. Our sincere condolences go to his wife, Anne and family in their sad bereavement.

Alan Johnstone

## THANK YOU

At the A G M in May 2025 our journal editor, Maureen intimated her resignation. She has been editor for over 15 years. She began editing with Journal no 42 in August 2009 and her last issue was no 87. This is 45 journals over 15 years.

The society wishes to say a very big Thank You to Maureen for all her years of hard work typing, editing and collating articles in order to keep the members informed of activities and family history stories.

Anne Marie McKenna

## OUR LOGO

A few of our members have asked about the meaning of our logo. The idea came from a magazine which was modified and then drawn by James Wallace.

The Mausoleum (*see the next article*) in the centre represents Hamilton where the Society started as Hamilton and District Family History Group. It is surrounded by small rings that represent each Parish of Lanarkshire. They are linked together by one large link to indicate the parishes that make up our main research area.



## HAMILTON MAUSOLEUM

The Mausoleum was the creation of the 10<sup>th</sup> Duke of Hamilton - Duke Alexander. 1767 - 1852. It was began in 1840 and took 15 years to complete. The stone was selected from quarries near Glasgow and the lower portion being built with blocks from the Duke's own quarries.

The building stands 120 ft high with the base measuring 110 ft in diameter. It cost over £100,000 to build. The architect being Mr. David Bryce R S A.

The base made of huge steps is a massive basement set on a sub frame, which on the west side holds the entrance to the Chapel. The entrance to the crypt is on the east in accordance with usual practice. The front of the Mausoleum projects several feet from the main part of the building. It consists of 3 Roman arches. On the keystone of each arch is a carved head. These represent Life, Death and Immortality or Time, Silence and Eternity. The crypt is closed as underground workings have rendered it unsafe.



The doors to the Chapel are made of bronze and are facsimiles of Ghiberti doors at the Baptistry of Florence. Each weighing  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a ton. Inside the Chapel as the doors close the famous echo can be heard. This now takes 15 seconds to reverberate and can be thunderous.

Another oddity is that whispers in one of the alcoves can be distinctly heard in the alcove in the opposite corner. Also when one sings the sound is that of a choir.

In 1852 the Duke had some of his Ancestors brought from the old churchyard of the 15<sup>th</sup> century Collegiate church to the new Mausoleum. These were later buried in Bent Cemetery in Hamilton in 1921 with the exception of the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> Dukes who were buried on their estate in the Isle of Arran.

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## **THE WEAVERS**

Weaving has been an industry for many centuries and in many countries throughout the world. When we think of weaving in Scotland we tend to think of the great centres such as Paisley and forget that many of our ancestors were involved in hand loom and power loom weaving in their own homes. How many of us have discovered that the census shows whole families as weavers. The children winding silks onto bobbins for their father's loom.( Pirn Winder) They turned out fine cotton, linen and silk cloth for the clothing industry in their homes. The clothes being exported all over the world. Scotland was renowned for its heavy tweed material which was hard wearing and warm.

In the late 1780's weavers enjoyed a good standard of living as their wares were much sought after. This continued until the 1830's and 40's when, as with most trades, they were overtaken by the industrial revolution. Factories opened throughout central Scotland just as they had in England. Only 2 of these factories still exist today as museums. New Lanark and David Livingston Centre in Blantyre.

There were many inventions prior to the industrial revolution which were to benefit the weaver working from his own home - The Spinning Jenny and the Flying Shuttle.

Many weavers married earlier in life than those who worked in mining or on the land as they were able to support a wife and family on their earnings. They also only worked 4 days a week but how many hours were spent working we don't know. This would vary from family to family.

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### **Does anyone remember this?**

We received this query the other day, can anyone shed any light on it?

I hope you can help me with an enquiry. My father took part in a recorded interview for a millennium project. The interviewer visited our home and recorded the interview. I don't remember whether it was a national or local government project, so I'm hoping that some history society members / visitors took part and maybe have some info? It would be great to be able to locate the recording / transcript and share it with the rest of the family. Any information would be appreciated. Thanks and regards.

If you know anything about these interviews, please email the secretary at: - [secretary-lanarkshirefhs@hotmail.co.uk](mailto:secretary-lanarkshirefhs@hotmail.co.uk)

## **The Island of Ireland**

A beautiful scenic land of mountains, lakes and crashing seas. A land of saints and scholars, music song and dance.

A land where history has destroyed its records.

Before you begin any research you need to know some facts. Eg. the history.

7<sup>th</sup> century Ireland was constituted by Gaelic Kingdoms. Each was presided over by a High king - Ard Ri

8<sup>th</sup> century The Vikings arrived and established settlements. These became what we know today as Dublin, Waterford, Wexford, Cork and Limerick.

In 1169 The Norman English began their first incursions with the Crown claiming ownership of the whole island.

In 1530 the first “Plantations” took place in Laois and Offally.

In 1558 was the Act of Supremacy - This made the Anglican Church of Ireland as the State Church. Religious tensions began. James 1<sup>st</sup> of Great Britain began what is known as “The Plantation of Ulster”. This saw the influx of English settlers and Presbyterian Scots into Ulster and other places.

In 1641 a rebellion took place – what happened? – Land held by Roman Catholics was confiscated; they were banned from serving in Parliament; serving as a Sheriff or member of a town council; owning a gun; working as a lawyer or judge, or join the army. They could not send their children to foreign schools – this led to the “hedge schools” being formed. These were outside and took place under the shelter of a hedge in a field, hidden from view. Lookouts were in place to guard the “school”. These harsh rules were known as the “Penal Laws”.

At this time Presbyterians were also harshly treated. Many emigrated to America and were known as “Scotch – Irish”.

The winter of 1740 saw the destruction of the potato crop. 500,000 people died. The potato was introduced in the 1600s and quickly became the staple food of the people because it could grow in poor soil. Having a small area of land the potato crop was able to feed a family.

In 1798, disaffected Presbyterians and Catholics tried to overthrow what they thought was a corrupt Dublin Parliament. This led to Ireland being annexed to Great Britain and the United Kingdom began. Most of Ireland thrived under British administration. The first census was carried out in 1821. A poor relief was put in place from 1838.

Between 1845 - 1851 “An Gorta Mor” struck the country. (The Great Famine). It led to the deaths of at least 1 million people, another million fled the country by emigration. Records for this period as sparse. Burials were in mass graves. Today you can see a sign “Famine Graveyard”.

In the aftermath, the tortured questions and absentee landlords dominated the political agenda. Families couldn't pay their dues to the landlord and were evicted from their homes, the houses being barricaded. They had nowhere to go and a few possessions were still inside. So they pulled down the barricade and went inside. You have heard the term "breaking and entering" – this is where the term comes from.

Registration began in 1864 – 9 years after Scotland.

Demands for home rule escalated. In 1916 the Easter Rising was the start of great political unrest and bloodshed. A civil war took place as well as the First World War. The partition of Ireland took place in 1921 with six counties remaining with Britain and 32 counties forming the new independent state. We now know it as the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland.

### **Finding Records**

All the counties were divided into Baronies. Baronies were administrative centres and were also used for Deeds and Valuation records. This ceased in 1898. Baronies were sub-divided into civil parishes for a variety of purposes including taxation. Before 1871 the names of the civil parishes shared those of the Anglican parish. Roman Catholic parishes differ from Civil and Anglican parishes. They often had different names and covered a larger area. Civil parishes were subdivided into townlands.

These are by far the most important administrative areas that you will need to know for research.

To complicate matters further, in 1838 when the new Poor Law was being implemented, the country was further carved up into separate administrative divisions called Poor Law Unions (PLU). These focussed on centres of population. They bear no relation whatsoever to civil parish boundaries.

The system of electoral divisions and subsequent registration districts were devised from the boundaries (PLU). By 1898, PLUs and derivatives replaced the civil parishes and baronies as the more administrative units across the country.

The Public Record Office was set up in the Four Courts in Dublin in 1867, three years after full registration began. Unfortunately for researchers it was blown up in 1922. A lot of the records were lost including many Church of Ireland, court records, census and probate registers. Many copies have since been found to replace those that were lost. In addition, a variety of Indexes and finding aids to some of the lost material that was lost.

Today, census records are only available for 1901 and 1911. The 1921 census was not carried out due to the Civil War.

A year after the Four Courts contents were destroyed the Public Records Office of Northern Ireland was established (PRONI). Efforts were made to collect substitutes for material lost from businesses, solicitors, politicians and aristocracy. PRONI offers guides on its home page.

In 1930 the Free State of the Republic added Gaelic to the registration form whilst Northern Ireland continued with English. Latin was widely used.

In the early days, whilst registration was compulsory, many people didn't bother to register.

All Irish records have a unique system of describing ages –

Full age – over 21 years

Minor – under 21 years

Good luck and good hunting !!

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## **DID YOU KNOW.....?**

Most genealogists will be aware of the Parliamentary Act that created the Civil Registration System which started in England and Wales in 1837.

You probably also know that Scotland, after many false starts only followed suit in 1855. Why? Because the Church of Scotland didn't want to lose its monopoly of registration created under a Privy Council Act of 1616 and the income it derived from it.

So you've always thought that compulsory registration of births started first in England and Wales. **WRONG!**

Their act required that the local registrar inform themselves of births and make enquiries of parents to enable registration. But there was no legal obligation on parents to register their child's birth until further legislation in 1874. So between 1837 and 1875 the English and Welsh birth you are searching for might be missing from the civil register - legally

Scotland's 1855 system did require parents to register their child's birth. So Scotland was first.

### **CLASSIFIED ADS**

**MISSING DOG:** Black and White mongrel dog, ½ of tail missing, torn ear, blind in one eye, limps a bit. Reward offered. Answers to the name Lucky. P.O. Box 98

**FOR SALE:** Unused gravestone. Would suit family named McCafferty. One only. P.O. box 274

## Sanquhar Post Office

A new Postmaster, Barry and Mary Ford, has taken over at the oldest Post Office in the world, in Sanquhar, Dumfries and Galloway, Scotland.

Sanquhar Post Office first opened in 1712 and has been in continuous operation for 313 years.

Barry Ford has taken over the branch from Postmistress Nazra Alam who had run the Post Office along with her late husband, Dr Manzoor Alam, who passed away in November 2022. Nazra has now retired and is returning to the Midlands where she lived prior to moving to Sanquhar and it is where her daughters and granddaughter live.



Lincolnshire-born Barry and his wife Mary from Motherwell had been living and working in Florida for 20 years when they first heard about Sanquhar Post Office being up for sale three years ago. They returned to the UK to live in Motherwell and had been looking for a business to take on and they are now only the 17<sup>th</sup> operator of the world's oldest Post Office.

Sanquhar Post Office is accredited by the Guinness Book of World Records as being the world's oldest Post Office. It is a popular attraction for postal and philatelic enthusiasts from across the UK and the world. Many visit to have their letters marked with a special hand stamp bearing 'The World's Oldest Post Office'.

Mary said "As a nation we should be so proud to have the world's longest running Post Office. Just 16 previous operators have kept it going for more than 300 years. Not only does it support the wider economy by attracting tourists from all over the world, but it continues to provide everyday essential banking and postal services that local residents like anywhere else in the country, rely on. We are open Mon to Fri 9:00 – 5:00pm".

*Editors note: - Mary Ford has been a member of Lanarkshire Family History Society since 2014. I am sure Mary would be delighted to speak to other members if they are making any trip to Sanquhar.*

## Coincidence, or what ?

Back in April, the Society was in attendance at the Spring Heritage Festival in New Lanark.

A couple from the USA approached me stating that they were in the process of researching the husband's family tree. He was of Scottish descent, from around the Leadhills area, where they had recently purchased a cottage and were in the process of renovating it.

Research had been difficult as, apparently, the US version of Ancestry can only go back so far in the census records. The lady gave enough information to allow me to get back to 1841. The address on nearly all the records was "Flexholme"- district Leadhills.

At the end of the session, the lady called her husband over to tell him what we had found. He took out his phone and showed me a photograph of the cottage they were renovating. Above the door was the word "Flexholme".... they had unknowingly bought the ancestor's cottage.

Coincidence, or what ?

Anne Marie McKenna

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## First Name Abbreviations

In many historic documents, first names were abbreviated. For example, old street directories and city directories always abbreviated first names. Parish records often abbreviated familiar Christian names. This was done to save space and paper. In some jurisdictions, census enumerations would also abbreviate common first names when going door to door to save time.

Knowledge of first names abbreviations can be very helpful in tracking down ancestors.

For example, knowing that Chas is a short form for Charles, Geo represents George. My means Mary and Hy means Henry opens up many more possibilities when looking through historic ancestral records.

The following web-site has a fairly long list of them: -

<http://www.genealogyintime.com/dictionaries/list-of-first-name-abbreviations.html>

*Editors Note: -*

*This short article first appeared in our October 2017 Journal number 65*

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## The History of Merryton Farm

Three of the branches of my family, the Frames, the Fergusons and the Brownlies, Larkhall, Lanarkshire. I have been fortunate to discover some surprising connections and coincidences during my research into this two-part story about Merryton.



### My Frame Family

The earliest record of the Frame family on Merryton Farm is a Testament of 1628 (Scotland's People), for "Margaret Frame, spouse of William Dalziel in Mirrietoun."

My 4th great grandfather was Arthur Frame (1731-1817). He married Isobel Brownlie and parish registers from 1756 -1774 record the births of several of their children in "Mirryton" or "Mirrington". My 3rd great grandmother, Jean Frame, was youngest of their children, born in 1774.

In 1806, in the Caledonian Echo, an article,(written in the medial or long "s" style of the time), advertised –

"Farms to Let in Lanark - Mirryton, as presently possessed by Arthur Frame, consisting of about 215 acres – This farm contains about 132 acres of croft and haugh, and about 83 acres of excellent outfield land. The farm is pleasantly situated upon the banks of the Clyde, opposite to the house and policy of Dalziel, and only about two miles distant from the town of Hamilton.

Arthur Frame's Will and Testament dated 1818, stated that he was the late farmer of Merryton, afterwards residing at Ferniegair. However, Arthur's death did not mark the end of my family's association with Merryton.

### The Brownlies of Bonkle

The Brownlie family was one of the oldest families in the district of Cambusnethan in Lanarkshire. My ancestors were builders and blacksmiths and were connected with Bonkle Smithy since the 18th Century. My 3rd great grandfather, James Brownlie was the blacksmith in Bonkle from before the time of his marriage in 1799. He and his wife Grace Russell had several children, but only four girls survived to adulthood. One daughter, Susan Brownlie married James Lockie, an apprentice blacksmith who was also known in the county as a veterinary surgeon. When James Brownlie died, James Lockie inherited the

“Smiddy” in Bonkle.

Another daughter, Janet Brownlie, married my great great grandfather, Archibald Ferguson in 1830. Archibald was Arthur Frame’s grandson, the son of Jean Frame and John Ferguson of Thornlie Farm, Cambusnethan. Archibald was a land steward in Lanarkshire who won a medal for ploughing in 1838. This was one of the first medals to be presented by the newly named Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, which prior to 1838 was known as the Highland Society of Scotland. Archibald was a guest judge at several Farmers’ Societies’ ploughing matches in later years. He and his family moved to Fernieshaw Farm, Shotts in 1853.

### **My Brownlie Family on Merryton**

Merryton Farm was let from 1806 till Arthur Frame’s death in 1817. The Duke of Hamilton bought the farm sometime before 1841. The tenancy then passed to John King, who appeared with his family on the 1841 Census, living on Merryton. When John King died in 1846, he legally passed the tenancy on to his son, also John King. He was married to Margaret Brownlie, whose grandparents were William Brownlie and Margaret Forrest (my 4th great grandparents from Bonkle). Margaret Brownlie and John King’s daughter, Marion King, was born in 1832 on Merryton. She married her 2nd cousin Alexander Brownlie in 1860 at Braco Farm, Shotts. (Both Marion and Alexander’s great grandparents were my 4th great grandparents). Alexander was a timber merchant who lived at Haughhead, Earlstoun, Peebleshire. One of their sons, John Brownlie, wrote the

**“Record of the Brownlie’s of Bonkle -1700 to 1936.”**

The book is on microfilm in the National Library of Scotland.

### **Home of the Clydesdale**

Extract from the “Clydesdale Horse Stud Book”- Dunmore (1884): “About the commencement of the present century, Mr James Frame occupied the farm of Broomfield, Hamilton. It is as a breeder of Clydesdale horses that he is best known.” James Frame’s horse “Broomfield Champion” had a son “Clyde”, alias “Glancer” who was the progenitor of the Clydesdale breed in the West of Scotland. In 1826, the Highland Society held its first show for horses in Glasgow and James Frame won a prize for the best three-year old filly.

### **Lawrence Drew**

In the 1851 Census, Lawrence Drew appeared as the occupant of Merryton. He was born in Cambuslang in 1828, the son of a cattle dealer. His occupation was given as farmer, employing 17 men and 17 women. (Female staff were used mainly to look after the Clydesdale horses.) Also

listed on that census as farm servants were John Frame and John Hamilton, both relatives of Arthur Frame.

Lawrence Drew was a breeder of champion Ayrshire cattle and a pioneer in developing the Clydesdale breed. Mr Drew farmed and offered some of the best quality and highest number of Clydesdale horses for sale at “on farm sales”. The Merryton sales ran between 1879 and 1884 and drew buyers from throughout the UK, Ireland and beyond, even from France, America and Australia. The famous Prince of Wales stallion sold for £1,500 in 1867, equivalent to £170,000 today.

### **Coincidental Meeting**

In 1852, my great great grandfather Archibald Ferguson met Lawrence Drew, according to a newspaper article.

#### **“Calderwaterhead Farmers’ Society’s Ploughing Match.”**

18 February 185 **The Glasgow Chronicle**

*“The judges were Messrs Archibald Ferguson, Treesbank, Lawrence Drew, Merryton and William Hamilton, Overtown.”*

Archibald Ferguson was the grandson of Arthur Frame and would perhaps have much to tell Lawrence Drew about Merryton.

#### **“Visit of the Prince of Wales to Hamilton Palace”**

19 January 1878 **Hamilton Advertiser**

In 1878, the Duke of Hamilton was the host when the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Prince Imperial (Napoleon the Third’s son) visited Hamilton Palace. One day, the Royal party paid a visit to Mr Drew’s famous Clydesdale stud at Merryton. When the Prince of Wales complimented Mr Drew on the quality of his stud, he was presented with a filly which afterwards won the Cup at the London show.

#### **“Death of Mr Lawrence Drew of Merryton”**

15 March 1884 **Hamilton Advertiser**

Suddenly, in 1884, at the age of 56, Lawrence Drew died at Merryton. The stud then ceased to exist as Mr Drew was unmarried and had no partners in the business.

Merryton continued as a dairy farm after 1884 until 2023 when it was put up for sale. The estate agent’s description of “The Home of the Clydesdale” stated - *“Now known as Low Merryton, the farm steading retains many of its original features such as the tack and farrier’s room from when Clydesdales were bred, produced and sold at the property. The original oak-framed trusses can still be seen in the former stable buildings, now a cubicle shed.”*

At the time of writing, (March 2025), the estate agents, Galbraith Group, still have a virtual tour of Merryton Farm on their website. I feel privileged

to have been able to see the farm and land where my ancestors lived and worked almost four hundred years ago.

Christine Ferguson (Member no 2247)

*Editor's Note.*

*If Christine's Merryton Farm article is of interest to you, she has a short Newspaper article and also a one page feature about Clydesdale horses. If you would like a copy of the full article please send an e-mail to: - [chairman-lanarkshirefhs@hotmail.co.uk](mailto:chairman-lanarkshirefhs@hotmail.co.uk) and we will send it to you.*

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## **The Genealogists Prayer**

Lord help me dig into the past. And sift the sands of time.  
That I might find the roots that made. This branching tree of mine.  
Lord help me find the missing names. From generations past.  
That I might search the internet. And fill the gaps at last.  
Lord help me find an ancient book. Or dusty manuscript.  
That's hidden safely now away. In some forgotten crypt.  
If it should fill the missing link. That causes me such pain.  
T'would free me from the OPR's. And maybe leave me sane!  
Author unknown

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## **Heritage of Airdrie's Old Buildings**

**John Paul Sumner**, based at Summerlee Industrial Museum Coatbridge, is researching the heritage of Airdrie's old buildings. So far he has erected Blue Plaques' at Airdrie Town Hall, the Town Clock, Airdrie Savings Bank to mention just three buildings. John Paul is also researching other locations in North Lanarkshire i.e. Buildings, Nature Trails, Canal and Industrial History etc., If you have any information i.e. photos, artefacts etc., about North Lanarkshire's rich heritage please get on touch with me and I will pass you on the John Paul.

E-mail: - [publications-lanarkshirefhs@hotmail.co.uk](mailto:publications-lanarkshirefhs@hotmail.co.uk)

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## **The Roman Bridge, Bothwell**

*From the Glasgow and Lanarkshire Illustrated 1904.*

The Bridge of which we herewith present a picture may possess a greater antiquity and may form a yet more charming subject for the camera or the palette, than Bothwell Bridge. The Bridge, which by tradition bears the name of "Roman". enjoys the leisured privileges of old age. The builder of the bridge is involved in the mist of antiquity. Either it is one of its predecessors must have been the work of our Roman invaders, for it connects the great Roman Road that ran north and south, keeping to the east of the Clyde, a road whose causeway, or "Stratum," may be traced just beyond a Roman bridge and may be seen in much greater extent at Jedburgh and which seems to have left its name in one of the fields beyond Uddingston, which is now known as "Street." The light single arch of which the bridge is composed wears a grace and symmetry that seems hardly native to our Scottish bridges. The stream which the bridge is thrown across is called the south Calder and joins the Clyde a little further down and about a mile from Bothwell Bridge. In order to reach the bridge from Bothwell, you have to pass through the busy and populous village that has grown round Hamilton Palace Colliery. About 15 years ago it was found necessary for the preservation and strengthening of the bridge to place a low stone coping upon its edges, as shown in our picture. With wood above and water below, it possesses great rustic charms.



## **David Livingstone was born in Shuttle Row, Blantyre.**

David Livingstone was born in a one roomed tenement in Shuttle Row, Blantyre on 19 March 1813. He was the second son of Neil Livingstone (1788 - 1856) and Agnes Hunter (1783 - 1865).

*“David, lawful son of Neil Livingston Tailor, at Blantyre Works & Agnes Hunter his spouse, was born on the 19<sup>th</sup> of March 1813.”*



*Room where David Livingstone was born.*

At the age of 10 David was employed as a “piercer” tying broken cotton threads on the spinning machines in the Blantyre Mills. After working a 12 hours a day he also found time to put in 2 hours at the village school.

He later worked as a Cotton Spinner and by 1836 had saved enough to attend Anderson's College in Glasgow as a medical student.

David Livingstone left Blantyre in 1838 to study first in Essex, then London in 1840 as part of his training with the London Missionary Society.

On 18 December 1840 he first sailed out to Africa to begin his missionary work.

The 1841 census shows that the Livingstone family were no longer living in Shuttle Row. Neil Livingstone, his wife Agnes and daughters Janet and Agnes were recorded living in Hamilton.

*Editors Note: - This is taken from a book “Shuttle Row Census Records” the book contains the Shuttle Row Census Records 1841 -1911. The transcribing was carried out by Alex Rothead and the book is available from the society.*

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## **New members since the February Journal**

A very big Scottish welcome to each and every one of you.

|      |    |          |            |             |
|------|----|----------|------------|-------------|
| 2596 | MR | KEN      | ROSS       | SCOTLAND    |
| 2597 | MS | PEG      | TONELLI    | USA         |
| 2598 | MR | JOHN     | MILLER     | CANADA      |
| 2599 | MR | LESLIE L | CHAMBERS   | USA         |
| 2600 | MS | JENNY    | GILL       | NEW ZEALAND |
| 2601 | MR | ALAN     | WHITESIDE  | SCOTLAND    |
| 2602 | MS | SIOBHAN  | JAMIESON   | SCOTLAND    |
| 2603 | MS | ANNE     | HOCKING    | AUSTRALIA   |
| 2604 | MR | TOM      | STEELE     | NEW ZEALAND |
| 2605 | MR | IAN      | QUIGLEY    | SCOTLAND    |
| 2606 | MR | GARY     | GANO       | USA         |
| 2607 | MS | KAREN    | MCKEOWN    | SCOTLAND    |
| 2608 | MR | JOSEPH   | KELLY      | SCOTLAND    |
| 2609 | MS | MARINA   | MCQUEER    | SCOTLAND    |
| 2610 | MR | KENNY    | ELLIOTT    | SCOTLAND    |
| 2611 | MR | THOMAS   | SAVEALL    | SCOTLAND    |
| 2612 | MR | WILLIAM  | FISHER     | SCOTLAND    |
| 2613 | MR | WILLIAM  | STURGEON   | SCOTLAND    |
| 2614 | MR | WILLIAM  | McLAUGHLIN | SCOTLAND    |
| 2615 | MS | LAURA    | CUTHBERT   | SCOTLAND    |
| 2616 | MS | CAROLE   | HARRISON   | ENGLAND     |
| 2617 | MS | DONNA    | ANDERSON   | SCOTLAND    |
| 2618 | MS | VIOLA    | LYONS      | CANADA      |
| 2619 | MS | MEG      | BATE       | AUSTRALIA   |

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Thanks to the members who rallied round to assemble this issue of the Journal.

We hope to have a new Editor in place before the October issue of the Journal.

If you have any short articles that you wish to share with your fellow members, please E-Mail it to: - [editor-lanarkshirefhs@hotmail.co.uk](mailto:editor-lanarkshirefhs@hotmail.co.uk)

## **Committee 2024-25**

|                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| Hon. President      | Vacant             |
| Hon. Vice President | Vacant             |
| Chair Person        | Anne Marie McKenna |
| Vice Chairman       | Campbell Thomson   |
| Secretary           | Alan Walters       |
| Treasurer           | David Anderson     |

### **General Committee Members**

|                 |             |                 |
|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| May Cuthbertson | Meg McLean. | Alistair Allan. |
| Bob Stewart.    | Bill Holman |                 |

### **Other Positions**

|                           |                                   |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Co - Membership Secretary | Margaret Kennedy                  |
| Co - Membership Secretary | Marion Taylor                     |
| Publications              | Bob Stewart                       |
| Press and Publicity       | Elizabeth Irving                  |
| Journal Editor            | Vacant                            |
| E-News Compiler           | Elizabeth Irving & Clare Wilson   |
| Research Co-ordinator     | John Kennedy                      |
| Irish Research            | Anne Marie McKenna                |
| Syllabus Convenor         | Campbell Thomson                  |
| Military Matters          | David Anderson                    |
| Graveyard Group           | Dallas Carter & Celia Gilfillan   |
| Librarian                 | Ann Gallacher                     |
| Webinar Organisers        | Clare Wilson & Christine Woodcock |
| Facebook Monitor          | Heather Hemmings                  |
| Web-Site Monitor          | Gerry Farrell                     |
| Web-Master                | Clare Wilson                      |

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