

Cecelia Sharp (1833)

Cecelia Sharp was the daughter of Nathaniel Sharp and Cecelia Sharp. She was christened in Clackmannan Clackmannanshire Scotland on November 16, 1834, according to the parish register. 28 Several dates for her birth have been found. In writing of her Mother, Elizabeth Crawford Thompson gives the date as September 27, 1832. The same date is found in the LDS Manti membership records. In the 1850 census for Great Salt Lake County the date 1833 is given.

She was the couples oldest daughter, and second child. Her older brother, Nathaniel, was born in February 1832, and died young. Jane her only sister was born April 16, 1837. Two younger brothers were Peter born January 26, 1840, and who died February 17, 1840, and Joseph who was five months old when the 1841 census was taken in Clackmannan. Joseph died May 8, 1842. Joseph had been born after his father, Nathaniel Sharp, died on December 26, 1840, at age thirty-six.

Cecelia's Father and Mother were both born in Clackmannanshire. And both had mothers named Cecelia. Therefore, because of the Scottish naming pattern, there was never any question about what her name would be. Her parents had the same ancestors seven generations back to 1668, resulting in an unbelievably complicated pedigree with many Nathaniel and Cecelia Sharps.

Clackmannanshire, the smallest shire in Scotland, an area of fifty-five square miles, is located on the north bank of the Firth of Forth near its west end. There was a small harbor on the Forth. It was a coal mining area. The Sharps were members of the State Church. On a hill to the west of Clackmannan, the ancient county town, stands a 79 foot high tower estimated to have been built in the 14th or 15th century. Robert Burns in 1787 was knighted in a house which stood beside this tower. The Ochil Hills run east and west through the center of the County, and are graced by sheep, and oats are grown in the valleys. Silver, lead and coal are mined, and sandstone is quarried. There are three rivers, The Forth, Devon and Black Devon. Clackmannan, Allos and Alva, the major towns, have iron foundries, brick and tile kilns, ale breweries, whisky distilleries, and furniture, woolen goods, and yarn, hosiery, paper and glassware manufacturers.

In the 1841 census for Clackmannan there is the following entry, "Cecelia Sharp 35, Nathaniel 9, Cecelia 6, Jane 4, Cecelia 50 and all were born in Clackmannan. The 50 year old Cecelia would most likely be the maternal Grandmother of Cecelia, wife of John Crawford

FAMILY GROUP RECORD

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HUSBAND Nathaniel SHARP:

BORN: Abt 1804 PLACE: Of Clackmannan, Clack, Scot.

CHR.: 12 Sep 1804 PLACE: Westfield, Clackmannan, Scotland

DIED: 27 Dec 1840 PLACE: Clackmannan

MARR: 27 Jun 1830 PLACE: Clackmannan, , Scotland

FATHER: Nathaniel SHARP:

MOTHER: Cecelia SHARP:

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WIFE Cecelia SHARP:

BORN: Apr 1812 PLACE: Westfield, Clackmannan, Scotland

CHR.: 9 Apr 1812 PLACE: Clackmannan, Clackmannan, Scotland

DIED: 17 Jun 1892 PLACE: Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, UT

BUR.: 19 Jun 1892 PLACE: Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, UT

FATHER: Peter SHARP:

MOTHER: Cecelia SHARP:

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CHILDREN

1. NAME: Nathaniel SHARP:

BORN: About 1832 PLACE: Clackmannan, Clack., Scot.

DIED: After 1841

2. NAME: Cecilia SHARP:

BORN: 24 Apr 1833 PLACE: Clackmannan, Clackmannan, Scotland

CHR.: Nov 1834 PLACE: Clackmannan, Clackmannan, Scotland

DIED: 31 Mar 1892 PLACE: Manti, Sanpete, UT

BUR.: 3 Apr 1892 PLACE: Manti, Sanpete, UT

SPOUSE: John CRAWFORD:

MARR: 6 Apr 1853 PLACE: Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, UT

3. NAME: Peter SHARP:

BORN: 1834 PLACE: Clackmannan, Clack., Scot.

DIED: 1839

4. NAME: Jane SHARP:

BORN: 13 Apr 1836 PLACE: Stirling, Clackmannanshire, Scotland

DIED: 17 Oct 1922 PLACE: Heber City, Wasatch, UT

BUR.: 19 Oct 1922 PLACE: Heber City, Wasatch, UT

SPOUSE: Joseph Stacy MURDOCK:

MARR: 11 Jun 1854 PLACE: Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, UT

5. NAME: Peter SHARP:

BORN: 26 Jan 1840 PLACE: Clackmannan, Clackmannan, Scotland

DIED: 17 Feb 1840

6. NAME: Joseph SHARP:

BORN: 12 May 1841 PLACE: Clackmannan, Clackmannan, Scotland

DIED: 8 May 1842

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End of group record

Cecelia, Mother of our subject, married Gibson Condie, December 10, 1844, in Clackmannan. They moved to Lanarkshire soon after their marriage. Twins, Gibson Sharp Condie and Mary,

who both survived were born in Drum Gray Lanarkshire on October 29, 1845. A son Peter was born in 1848 in New Monkland Lanarkshire.

Some members of the Condie and Sharp families were coal miners in Clackmannan. Some of their descendants in Utah believe they left rather comfortable circumstances in Scotland and came to the harsh conditions of Utah, and that they made this sacrifice all for their religion. Others believe, as do I, that they left harsh conditions in Scotland for the chance of having a new start in a new land. James P. Condie wrote of his ancestors in the coal mines of Scotland in the following article. This information was recently provided by President Thomas Monson.

Life of the Early Condies

The first of our Condie family we know anything about was Patrick Condie, born about 1584, of Clackmannan, Clackmannan, Scotland. The Clackmannan Parish Registers begin in the year 1595. He and his wife Margaret Kirk, christened 11 December 1583 in Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland, are identified by the christening entries of their children John and Katherine Condie. The first Condie positively identified as a coal miner (Coalier in Westfield) was George Condie, christened 16 September 1739. Of course, if George Condie was a coalier, it is likely his father, grandfather, etc., right back to Patrick Condie were all coaliers. This was a major source of work for people living in Clackmannan County.

These Condie fathers would have taken their sons, beginning at age six, down into the mines with them, and the boys would have learned the trade of coal hewing, as it was called, from their fathers. The wife and mother would have carried on her back a "bucket" which would hold 100 lbs. of coal. The six-year-old and other daughters would have carried a "bucket" holding as much as 56 lbs. of coal. It was late in the 1700s that a few days of schooling were made available, but few children attended. Parliament in 1606 made all colliers into slaves. Thereafter, people who were found to be unemployed or running afoul of the law were first incarcerated into jail and from there were sent into the mines to work. By the year 1597 the Scots Parliament stated that the children of such parents would be kept into lifelong bondage. Later acts of Parliament took from the colliers even their Easter and Christmas holidays, stating that these were only pagan rites, and that the production of coal was far more important. The law saw to it that the miners worked the full 6 days of the week, and from 10 to 16 hours a day, depending on the conditions down in the mines.

You may recall from your study of history that under Roman