

The History, Ancestry and Children of
JAMES and AGNES ARCHIBALD
(James 1789 -1855) (Agnes 1789 - 1875)

by Lana Archibald, 2012

with appreciation to Patricia "Trish" McWatters for her keen eye and editing skills,
and for major research assistance and collaboration from "cousins"
Jean Campbell, Trish McWatters, Shauna Anderson, Marloe Archibald
Aileen Wood, and many others

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This book is also available online at:

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~archibald/lifemain.htm#JamesAgnes>



"The mark of a Scot of all classes is that he...
remembers and cherishes the memory of his forebears,
good or bad; and there burns alive in him a sense of
identity with the dead even to the twentieth generation"

~Robert Louis Stevenson

Prologue:

Before coal was discovered in Scotland, wood was the primary fuel source (electricity hadn't yet been discovered). Coal burns hot and long, which made it possible for factories to be built and machinery to be run. Coal became like "black gold" to their country. At first coal was found near the surface of the ground and was easy to dig out. Many people went to work for the coal companies to earn money for their families. But as the tunnels went deeper and deeper into the earth, the coal became harder and harder to get to. Long, dark tunnels were created. The tunnels sometimes flooded with water from the nearby sea or rivers, drowning the workers. Poisonous gasses from deep underground would occasionally fill the tunnel. Workers often kept a canary in a cage with them so they could be warned if the air became poisonous -- the bird would suddenly die; *and so would they if they didn't get out quickly!* Sometimes the tunnels or ladders or stairways collapsed, killing the workers below. It was dangerous work and soon people didn't want to do it anymore. They wanted to go find jobs elsewhere instead.

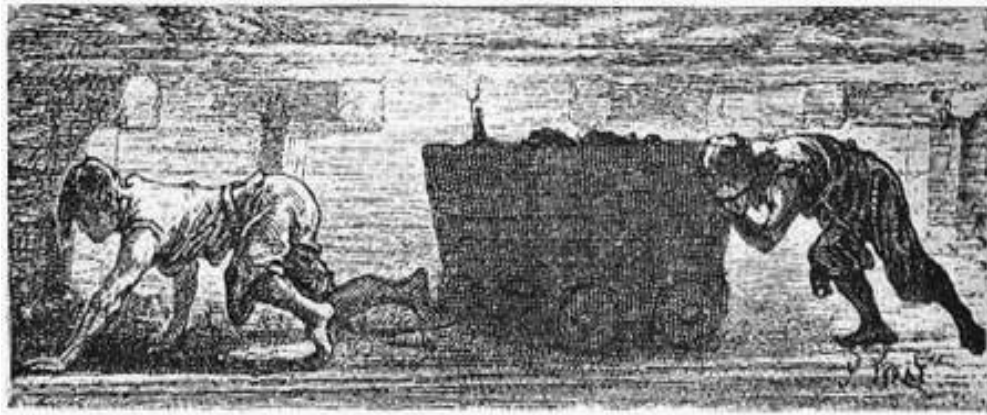


Turnpike stair



Men were paid by how much coal they could bring to the surface of the mine, and they had to pay the bearers, putters and pushers who helped them; so most men brought their wives and children to work with them, [*pushing or putting loaded carts, or carrying coal on their backs to the top of the mine*] which left little time for domestic duties at home, and caused a lot of long-term health problems.

One young 12-year-old girl described her job in the mines in this way, "I pull the waggons, of 4 to 5 cwt., from the men's rooms to the horse-road. We are worse off than the horses, as they draw on iron rails and we are on flat floors. We have no meals below. Some of us get pieces of bread when we can save it from the rats who are so ravenous that they eat the corks out of our oil-flasks. I draw the carts through the narrow seams. The roads are 24 to 30 inches high; draw



in harness, which passes over my shoulders and back; the cart is fastened to my chain. The place of work is very wet and covers my shoe-tops.”²³

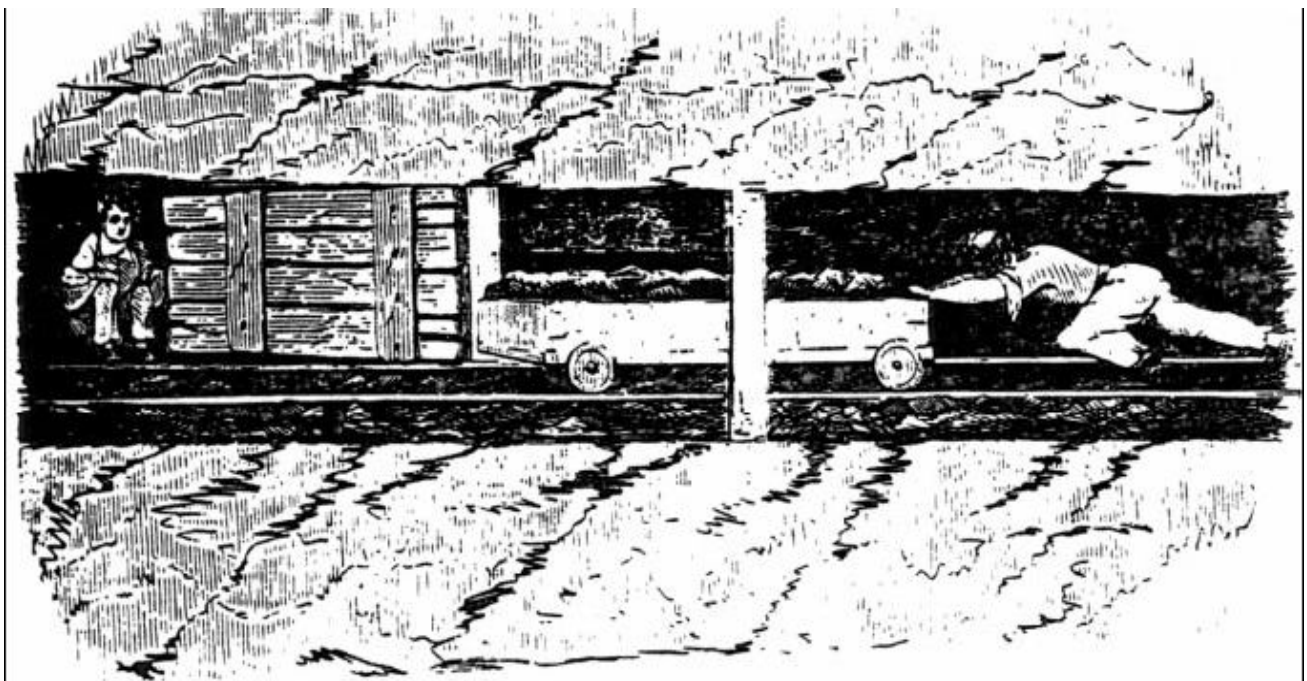
In 1606 when the Scottish Parliament realized they were losing workers in the coal mines, they feared there wouldn't be enough coal to keep the factories and cities going, so they passed a law that said no one could hire *colliers* or coal workers without permission from their coalmasters. They effectively became property “bound” to the coal companies. So for the next 193 years the colliers and their families were slaves.¹⁵

There were laws passed in 1775 and 1799 which amended this state of slavery to some point, allowing the workers to leave after completing their contracted time as long as they weren't in debt to the coalworks company, but most all were, since their rent and receipts from the company store were usually more than they could earn. The date of July 3rd 1775, the first emancipation day, was always remembered as a holiday by the colliers – it was the day Lord Abercorn got them out of their slavery.¹⁶

With the new laws, if a coal seam ran out and the coalmining company was not able to provide work to support their colliers, the families could leave to find other work, but they still remained “bound” to the original company. If a new mine opened and work resumed, they had to return. Because the community knew the colliers were bound and could be taken away at any time, no one else wanted to hire them. To ensure a steady workforce, a ‘bounty’ was paid to colliers and



Coalminers of Whitburn Scotland around 1915.



A "trapper" boy was assigned to sit for twelve hours in the dark to wait for oncoming carts, then open the trap door for them. If it were not for the occasional passing of carts as they came and went, it would be solitary confinement of the worst kind.” Franks Commission 1842 Report.

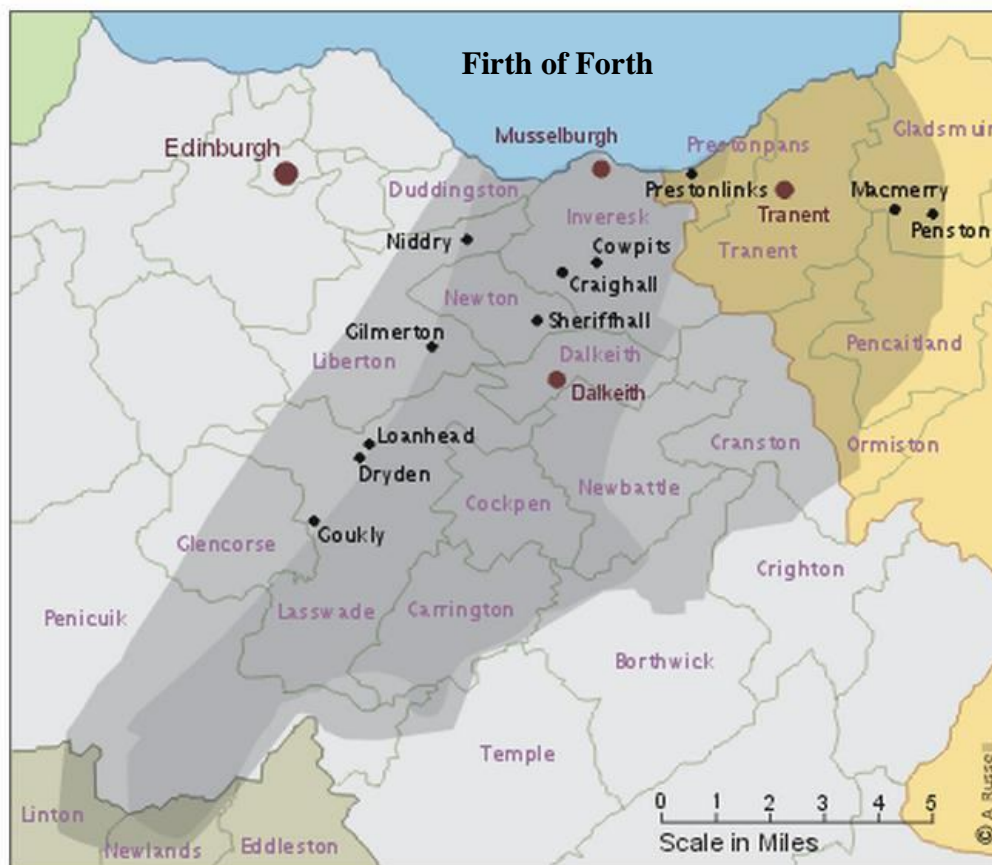
others for agreeing to work for the next year; £1.1.0 for men and £0.10.6 for women. In accepting that bounty, they had to sign a Colliery Agreement.^{13, 14}

The collier families were looked down upon and avoided for their dirty appearance and smell. They were treated as outcasts by the communities around them. In some parishes, particularly in Fife, the colliers and salters were even buried in unconsecrated ground. Because of that, the collier families were forced to associate and intermarry amongst themselves. Most of the Archibald coalminers were related in some way.

It's not known who the first Archibald ancestor was to work in the coalmines, but Alexander Archibald, born in 1654 in Kilconquhar, Fife, Scotland, was a collier, as were his descendants after him for almost 200 years. **Alexander Archibald and his wife Christian Broun** raised a family of at least four children in the village of Kilconquhar in Fife.²⁵

Their **son Andrew (born 1680) married Janet Robertson** of Largo, Fife, Scotland in 1710.²⁶ Andrew was 30 years old at the time, so perhaps his marriage to Janet was his second one. Many women died at childbirth, and it was not uncommon for a man to have to marry several times in his life. Andrew and Janet had ten children. Although they started their life in Nether Largo, by 1719 they had moved to Scoonie parish in Fife where they worked for the Duries Coal Pit. **Their son Andrew (born 1715) married Isabel Buchan**²⁷ and became the paternal grandfather of James Archibald (born 1789). Andrew's brother **James (born 1723) married Christian King**²⁸ and became the maternal grandfather of Agnes Archibald (born 1789) -- thus making James and Agnes second cousins.

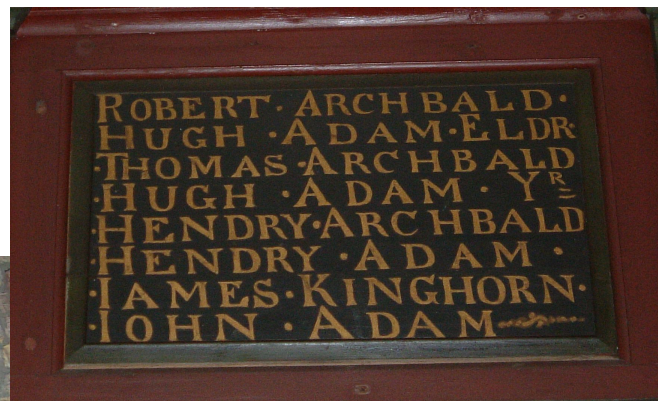
The map below shows the limit of the coalfield which extended into East Lothian and down into Peebleshire at it's southern extremity.



The counties surrounding the Firth of Forth (an inlet from the sea) were rich with coal. In 1768, **Sir Archibald Hope (owner of the Duries Coal Pit)** moved his miners by ferry boat across the Firth of Forth, from Fife to Linlithgow county and Midlothian county). With them went the families of Andrew and Isabel (Buchan) Archibald, and James and Christian (King) Archibald. Three years after the move, **Andrew and Isabel's son John married Isabelle Archibald** in 1771.²⁹ Unlike John, Isabelle's Archibald lineage originated in Linlithgow. No common ancestors have yet been identified, so the Linlithgow Archibalds and the Fife Archibalds do not appear to be closely related until after Sir Archibald Hope's move.

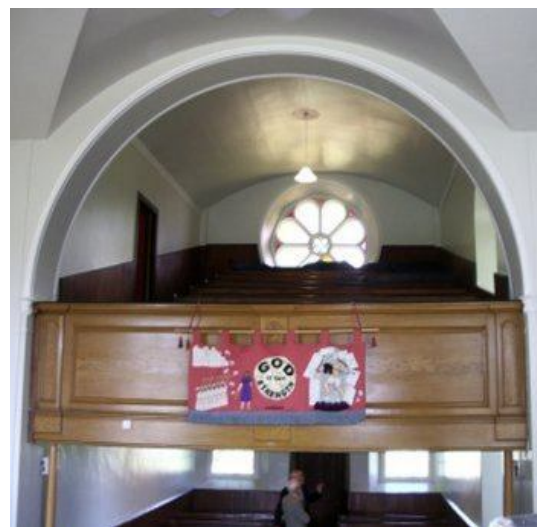
Despite being treated as outcasts by society and living a harsh life, the collier families, nevertheless, tried to raise their children to be good men and women. And they believed in God. They prayed to Him for strength and endurance for the life they had to live. And they had faith that a better life was waiting for them when they left this earth. In Newton parish, they found they were not allowed to attend meetings at the local parish church because the other parishioners considered them dirty and loathsome. In 1725 a group of miners petitioned the clergy to allow them to attend church meetings. Permission was granted on condition that the miners, themselves, would build a balcony over the main chapel, with an outside entrance. They also had to come in after the other parishioners did, and leave before the meeting was over, so that the others in attendance wouldn't have to look upon them. A loft was built in 1725, and again in 1747 when a new church was built. The names of the miners who petitioned for the loft included Thomas Archibald, Henry Archibald and Robert Archibald¹.

*"Be still, my soul; the Lord is on thy side.
Bear patiently thy cross of grief or pain.
Leave to thy God to order and provide;
In every change He faithful will remain.
Be still, my soul; thy best, thy Heavenly Friend
Through thorny ways leads to a joyful end."*¹²

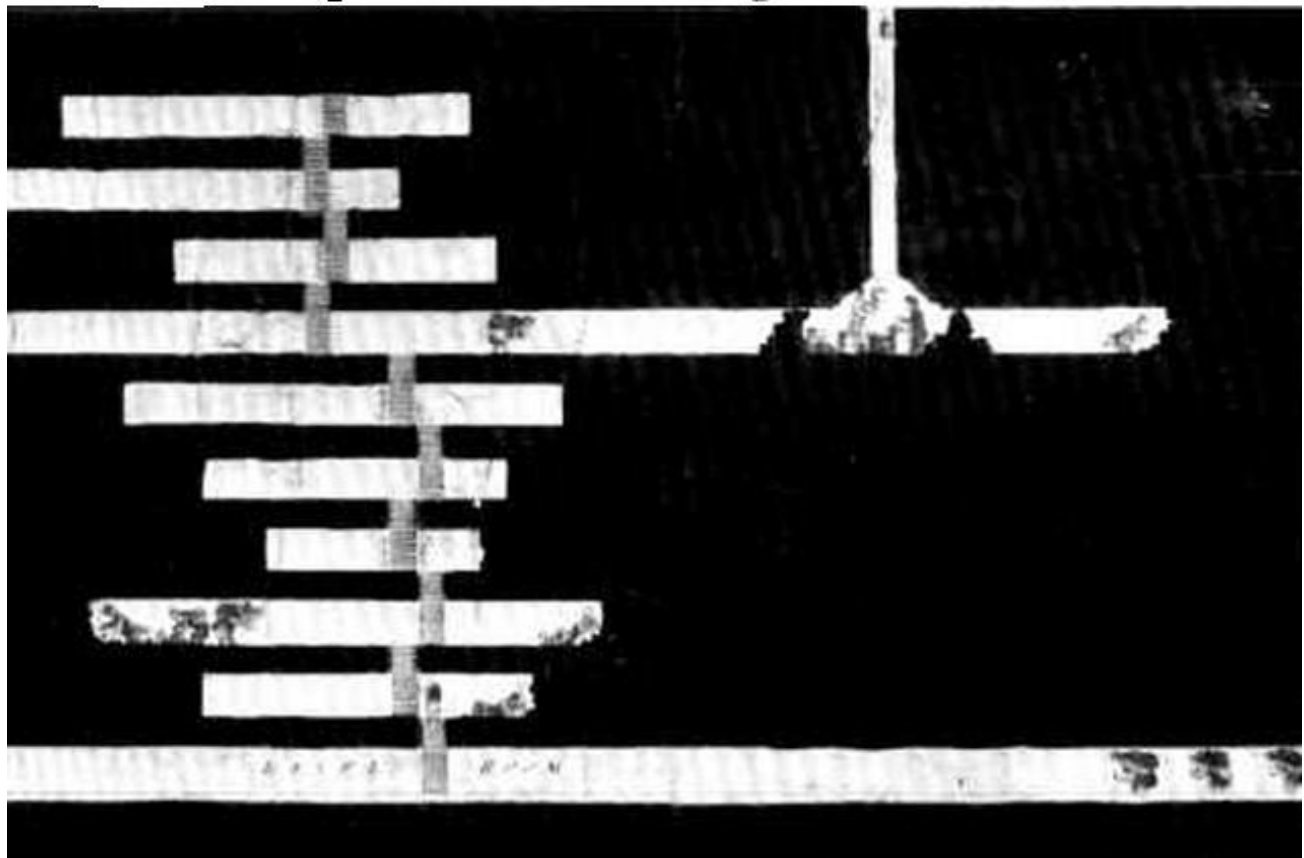


Newton Kirk (church) with miner's staircase at left

Collier's Gallery inside Newton Kirk



Cross-section representation of underground coal mine



National Archives of Scotland - Ref: RHP4494 (Photocopy of plan in possession of the National Coal Board)

The traditional Scottish naming pattern (generally held to, but not strictly observed) had parents name their first son after the father's father, and the second son after the mother's father. A third son would be named after his father. The first daughter was named after the mother's mother and the second daughter would be named after the father's mother. A third daughter would be named after the mother. If a child died, the next child born of the same sex, often received the name of the child that died – so families might have several children named the same name, although only one would live. Because all the adult sons of one man would name their first sons after him, we find many people with the same names repeated over and over in a particular location. It is very easy to mistake one person for another unless their associates, occupations and witnesses are carefully analyzed.

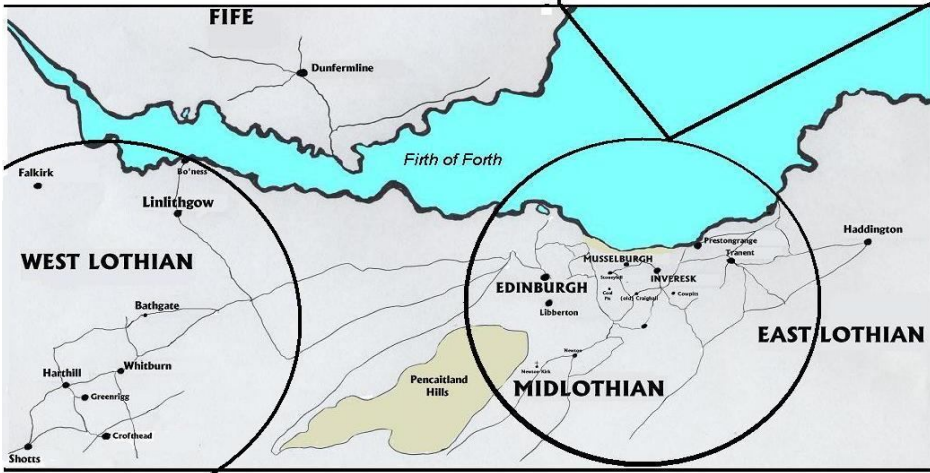
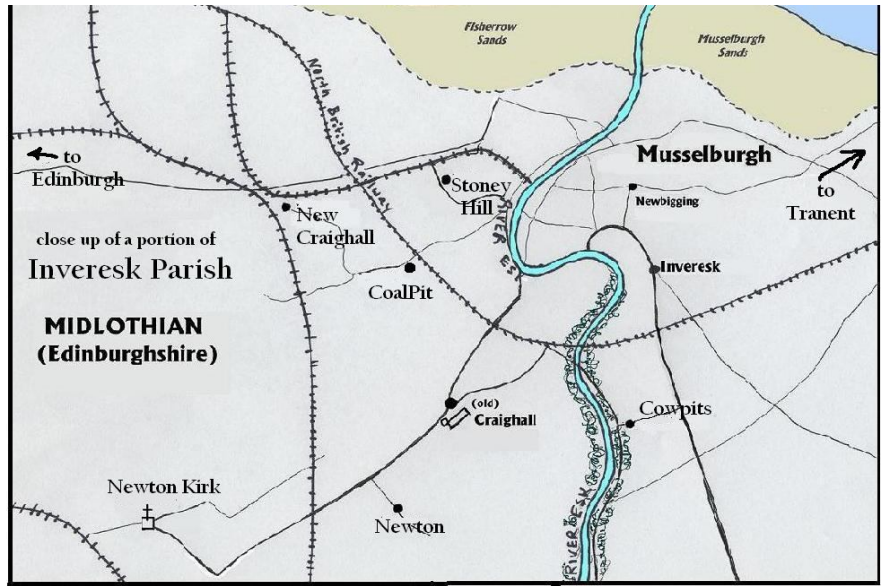
Agnes Archibald, a main subject of this history, was born 28 December 1789 in Musselburgh, Inveresk parish^{2, 51}, Linlithgow/Midlothian, Scotland to Robert Archibald and Christian King Archibald, the daughter of James and Christian *nee* King Archibald [*nee* meaning maiden name]. Many family historians have confused our Agnes with an Agnes Archibald born in July 1791 to Henry Archibald and Elizabeth Lindsay, but closer examination shows this to be an error. Not much is known about Agnes' early years, other than the fact that her father was a collier.

James Archibald, a main subject of this history, was born 10 August 1789 in the Inveresk³ parish of Linlithgow/Midlothian, Scotland to John Archibald and Isabelle Archibald (not cousins). James Archibald married his second cousin Agnes Archibald on the 21 February 1809,⁴ when they were both twenty years old. They were married in the Inveresk parish.

Sites for James & Agnes Archibald family

enlarged view of Inveresk area

including sites for
Coal Pit
Cowpits
Stoneyhill
Craighall *old & new*
Newton
Tranent



With enlarged view of West Lothian area

including:
 Whitburn
 Shotts
 Greenrigg
 Harthill
 Crofthead
 Bathgate



This is James Archibald's story. He did not write it, but I have written it as if he had, based on what I have learned about his life. Sources are referenced at the end – Lana

James' Story:

I was a coalminer and I came from a long line of coalminers. I was born in the Inveresk parish, Midlothian, Scotland 10 August 1789 to John and Isobel Archibald and christened 16 August 1789 in the Inveresk parish³. Our family records contradict each other on which coal mining village my parents were living at the time I was born; some say Coal Pit, and some say Cow Pits. Both *are* villages our family lived in at different times, but I was too young at the time to remember which was correct.

My family had been mining coal for companies for over a hundred years. I never knew any different. We began working in the dark mines from the time we were little children, to help bring in enough money to keep food on the table. Oftentimes we would get out of bed before

the sun came up, eat a quick bowl of porridge, then walk down into the blackness of the mine with nothing but a piece of bread for our lunch. When we finished working, the sun had gone down and it was night. We trudged home in the dark, ate a quick meal and fell asleep, only to repeat the same thing again the next day. There were many days we never saw the sun at all.

When I had a family of my own, my wife and sons and daughters went to work in the mines with me – most as soon as they were 8 years old.

It was hard, back-breaking dirty work. Most of us didn't expect to live past our 40s or 50s. If we weren't injured in a mining accident, we died from Black Lung disease, which was caused by all the black dust we breathed in. Our women were needed to work, even while pregnant with child, in order to bring in enough income to pay our bill at the company store. This was the cause of many early deaths and miscarriages, plus problems for the women in their later years. When we had a baby born, the company would give us arles or extra credit at the store, on condition that the baby was then bound to the coalmaster's company as well. It was a no-win situation. [*The colliers were*

**Cowpits to Craighall, to Stonehill, back to Craighall Inveresk parish
the James and Agnes Archibald family 1789 - 1820**



required to purchase their household needs at the mine owner's company store, including the rope and candles they used under-ground. Because the money the miners earned weekly was seldom more than what they already owed to the store, they were issued "credit." In this way they were in kept bondage to the company].

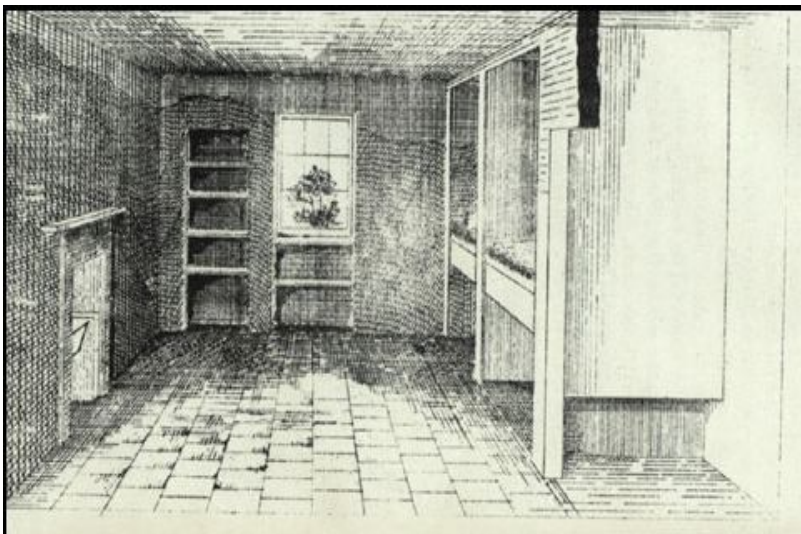
You might ask, why didn't we leave to find another job? We couldn't. At that time the laws were such that the colliers belonged to the companies they worked for. They owned us, just as slaves belonged to their plantation owners.

We owned no home. We lived in a small house of one or two rooms, which were part of a long rowhouse owned by the coal company and we had to pay rent for them. If we were not able to work, we could not continue living there. The conditions were poor – there was barely room for all of us to sleep or eat; no toilets and no running water, yet dampness was a constant problem.

Many of our children died when they were very little, from disease or accidents. They were often left at home with an ill or handicapped relative to care for them. We had much sadness and it was a miserable life.



Adamsrow – coalminer row houses in Newton parish



Interior showing shelved beds

Despite the harsh working conditions, our family knew the importance of being able to read and write if we ever wanted to improve our working conditions. In our earliest years, before being taken down into the mines, we might be able to get a little education at the church or village school, but most of the time those in our family, who knew how to read, would teach the others in the evenings. Although not great at spelling and grammar, my father and I could both read and write. We were able to sign our names on the 1806 Colliery agreement.¹⁴

On 21 February 1809 I found a helpmeet who would share my burdens and joys through life. I married Agnes Archibald, who was my second cousin, in the Inveresk parish⁴. We were both twenty years old. That July 1809 I, along with my father and other relatives, signed another one-year agreement to continue working for **Sir John Hope of Craighall Bart** at Cowpits or Craighall Haugh Collieries¹³ but the next year Sir John Hope tried to change the wages he had promised in the contract. The colliers at Cowpits took Sir John Hope to court

in 1810 and we, the colliers, won.⁴²

Our children came quickly. A year after our marriage, our first son **Robert** was born 13 March 1810 in **Cowpits** and christened on the 26th of March⁵. We broke with Scottish naming tradition by giving him the name of his maternal grandfather, rather than my father's name. But we named our second son after my father. My son **John** was born 2 October 1811 and christened on the 12th of October⁶. After being moved to the mine at **Stoney Hill** in Midlothian county, a third son **Thomas** was born 2 June 1813 and christened on the 8th of June^{7,8}. We broke with Scottish naming tradition by not giving him my own first name; instead I named him after my brother. Both Stoney Hill and Cowpits, along with Coal Pit, and Craighall (now called Old Craighall) were part of the mining lease owned by Sir John Hope and the Craighall Haugh Collieries. We collier families often moved back and forth between pits; each time, carts were called to haul our few belongings into another rowhome.

Our first wee lassie was born to us on 7 April 1815. We named her **Christian** [pronounced Christy-Ann] after her maternal grandmother³⁰ but didn't have her christened until the 18th of July.

Death, however unwelcome and hard to accept, was common in our lives. Our daughter **Isabella** (named after my mother, but **nicknamed Elisabeth**) was born in September 1817 but she died 10 months later on 4 July 1818 in **Cowpits**.³¹

We almost lost our oldest son about that same time. My three young boys were normal active children who had to find ways to entertain themselves while their mother and I were down in the mines. One day they found themselves playing on the bank of the River Esk near our home in Craighall. My son Robert recorded in his journal, *"I went down the side of the river and began to [dig a] cave under a large fall of sand. The same fell over me and buried me up all together but my feet, and I lay in this state. I was speechless, but often did I cry to God to spare my life a little longer if it was his Holy Will and deliver me from this. Well the Lord heard my prayer and sent two of my brothers, namely John and Thomas who rolled the sand off the top of me and found me quite insensible, and blind and could not speak to them. They taked the sand out of my mouth and ears and eyes, and poured a little water on my face and washed my hands, and I began to move, but could not speak to them. Well I got better again in a short time, and then I had a severe fever, and thought not to live. But the Lord brought me through that, too, and in a short time all was well again."*⁹

After that I decided Robert was old enough to come into the coal pit to help his mother. Thomas and John also came to help when they reached 8 years of age.

A year or two rolled on and nothing of any in particular occurred in our family until one morning when

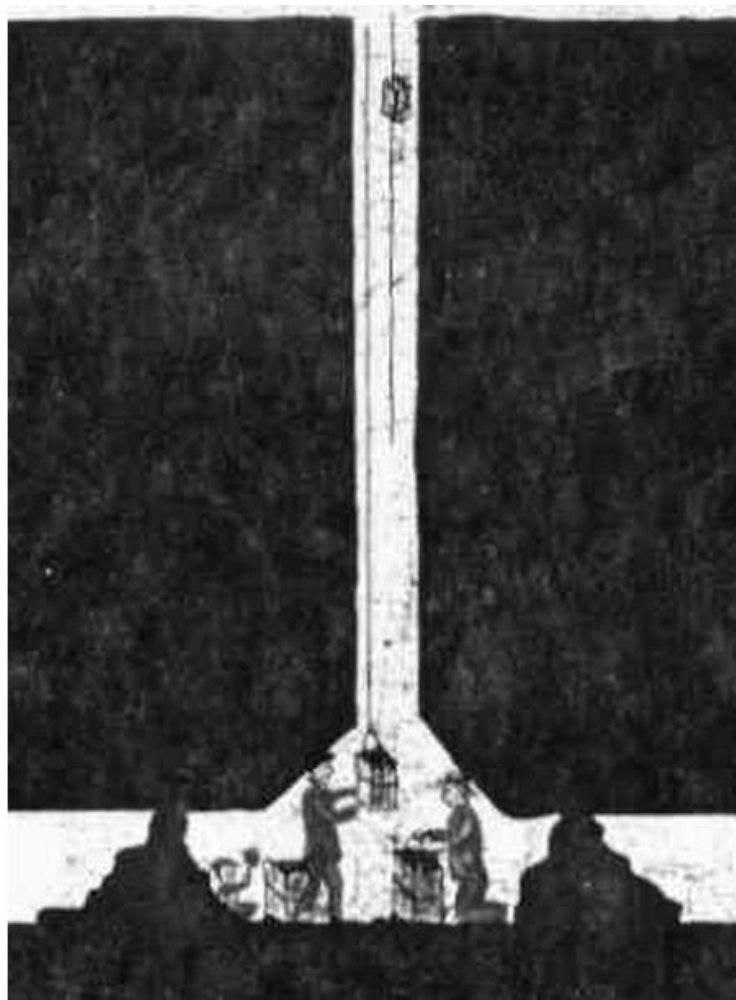
Cowpits area of Midlothian closeup 1843-1882

Maps of Scotland <<http://geo.nls.uk/>>



The River Esk runs between Craighall and Cowpits (along left side of map)

my three sons and I were going down into a pit 60 fathoms [360 feet] deep. Robert was 12 years old, John 10 and Thomas 8 or 9. A man went down the elevator hutch before us and took with him a very heavy carriage or load of 2 1/2 hundred weight [250-350 pounds]. When he reached the bottom, the man could not take it out of the elevator basket, but broke two wheels out of the basket while trying. The basket continued to hang onto the elevator by the last two wheels then swung up and raced toward us broad side on. I cried "God have mercy on us thy children for we are yours! Then I yelled to my boys to clasp tightly to the chains and pray that it will fall away from us." We did not go very many fathoms further and the basket broke loose and fell away, leaving us safely be. ⁹



Elevator into Mine Shaft

one of the methods used

This shows men known as 'fillers' loading coal into tubs to be raised to the surface by a horse powered gin.

Colliers were paid for the amount of coal they produced, so the filler would shout up to the top who's coal was being raised up so it could be recorded. At Gilmerton this system was very complex to prevent fraud by any of those involved. [The method used at Gilmerton](http://www.hoodfamily.info/docs/gilmerton/gilmertonplan1786.html)

The tubs were also used to lower and raise the colliers and bearers in and out of the pit.

Note the small boy at the left holding a candle for lighting.

<http://www.hoodfamily.info/docs/gilmerton/gilmertonplan1786.html>
used with permission from Albert Russell

My wife Agnes gave birth to our third daughter on Valentine's Day 14 Feb 1819 at **Cowpits**. We named her **Agnes** after my wife.³² We had her christened in the Inveresk parish. Our fourth son was given my own name -- **James** was born at **Craighall** on 7 March 1821¹¹ but lived only a few months. Another daughter **Jessie or Janet** was born 12 April 1824 in Craighall.³³ Then a second son **James** was born about Feb 1825.¹¹ My wife Agnes had now given birth to nine bairn [children] but of course our dear James and Isabella were gone and we raising only seven. Then another tragedy -- our daughter Agnes died 21 November 1825 in her 7th year¹⁷ Nine days later our son James also died.¹¹ We buried them in the Inveresk parish cemetery¹⁰. We were heartbroken.

Mining problems continued with Sir John Hope's company and we were in need of money to

support our family, so with the new change in laws, I was able to leave his company and start looking for other work as a "free" miner. But I soon found that although I was no longer "bound" to a company that could not give me enough work or pay to support my family, I also couldn't find steady work anywhere else. It was hard times indeed! I went eight miles from **Craighall** to **Forent**, then **Stobs Hill**, then **Greenrigg**, then 30 miles west to **Linlithgowshire** -- a daughter **Mary** was born there on 5 February 1826.³⁴ We went back to the Inveresk parish for her christening on 19 Feb 1826 so family and friends could attend.³⁴ Following her birth we moved east to **Tranent** where we stayed for a little over one year. It was while there that our son **Henry** was born on 20 April 1828.³⁵ But work was not going well for me so in December 1828 I decided to move our family back west to **Greenrigg**. Our eight-month-old baby Henry was not able to withstand the long journey in the cold weather. He died the next day and was buried in the **Whitburn** parish churchyard.³⁵

*"Be still, my soul: Thy God doth undertake
To guide the future as he has the past.
Thy hope, thy confidence let nothing shake;
All now mysterious shall be bright at last.
Be still, my soul: The waves and winds still know
His voice who ruled them while he dwelt below."¹²*

When another daughter was born on 14 August 1829 at Greenrigg, we gave her the same name as her older sister **Agnes** who had died just a few years before. We christened her on the 6th of September 1829 at the Whitburn parish.³⁶ We thought our family might be complete, but six years later a son **William** blessed our home. He was born 9 May 1835 in Whitburn parish and christened on the 17th of May.³⁷ As before, each of the children joined us in the mines as soon as they were 8 or 9 years of age. When mining work wasn't available, we tried farming, but we had no experience with how to succeed in that. Our family relied heavily upon each other to keep body and soul together.

As my sons became adults, they helped greatly with increasing our family income. Between myself and my grown sons, we could bring a lot of coal to the surface in one day. And there was little time for courting, but love will find a way. Our second son John met his sweetheart **Agnes Heaps**, daughter of another collier, while we were working the mines near Shotts. John was then 22 years of age. He and Agnes Heaps were married in Shotts, Lanarkshire on 17 March 1833.⁶⁴ Two years later, my third son Thomas, age 21, met a pretty girl in our parish -- **Elizabeth Russell** from a farming family of Shotts. They were married 18 April 1835 in Carnwath parish, Lanarkshire.³⁸ Finally my eldest son Robert, who was 25, got up courage and married his best girl -- **Christian [pronounced Christy-Ann] Kinghorn**, whose family were also colliers. That was on the 22 of November 1835 in the Whitburn parish of Linlithgowshire [now West Lothian].¹⁹ My grown children were moving on and starting families of their own.

About 23 December 1836 there was a great religious stir about 16 miles north of the us. Time passed and religion became important everywhere.

Then came the dark years of 1837 - 1849. A famine stalked our country for most of the next 13 years. Bad weather brought no harvest in 1837. Thousands were dying from want. Everything had a gloomy appearance. My daughter **Christian married Andrew Smail** right after Christmas on the 29th December that year.³⁹ He was a grocer and I had high hopes that life would be better for her.

There was no harvest again in 1838 in Lithgowshire, Scotland. By the New Year, farmers were cutting their harvest in the midst of snow and ice. The year 1839 was little better and many families were bad off for want of bread and something to eat. Things were no better for us. In desperation, my sons Thomas, Robert and I went to **Crofthead** Iron works but did not find work.

Then Robert went to **Harthill** with his family. That didn't work out for him so we all moved our families first to **Bathgate**, then to **Prestongrange** 30 miles east of Harthill. We moved back to **Greenrigg** and stayed there 7 weeks, but a strike commenced among the coal workers so we went 7 miles back to **Bathgate** and stayed there 5 weeks, then back to **Greenrigg** again. During that tumultuous time, it seemed that Crofthead was the central area of living most of the time.⁴¹

In 1841 our family took in a young 18-year-old man named Robert Murray. He and my 17-year-old daughter Jessie were close friends and they were married later that year. The **1841 census** taken at Greenburn [Greenrigg] shows myself, age 50; my wife Agnes, age 50; my daughter Jessie, age 15 (but actually 17); my daughter Mary, age 15; my daughter Agnes, age 11; my son William, age 6; and the young man Robert Murray, age 18.¹⁸

About 1840 the government had become embarrassed about how the miners were being treated. A research study was commissioned and many of the coalminers were interviewed, especially the children, to see what kind of conditions they were living under. In 1841 Robert Hugh Franks, wrote a report called "Employment of Children and young persons in the Collieries and Ironworks of the East of Scotland, and Treatment of such Children and Young Persons". At the **Crofthead** mine in the parish of Whitburn, Linlithgowshire, Scotland, a 14-year-old Archibald girl was interviewed. It was Mary Archibald, my daughter. The report said, "this [girl] works from seven in morning until four in afternoon; gets porridge before going to work and dinner when home again. Hours of work depend on the length of time the iron-stone is being drawn up 'as we have to wait our turns.' Mary said, 'The distance I have to shove the hutchies is very far; cannot say how many fathoms or yards; it is a great bit and sore fatiguing. I have two sisters beside self working below; the eldest not yet 17 years of age [Jessie Archibald], is just married to **Robert Murray** and going into the west country; she expects husband's family bide with them and then she will not be needed below, as she has no liking for the work. Father suffers much from bad breath [*"Bad breath" was the coal dust Black Lung disease which caused difficulty breathing and a slow death*]; Mother is not able to do much as she has had 13 children, 8 of whom are alive. We can all read, none write.' (Reads pretty well; has no recollection of the questions in the Shorter Catechism). The **Crofthead mine was owned by Mssr Houldsworth**. Number of persons employed in that particular mine were: 30 adult males, 10 males under 18 years of age, 5 males under 13 years of age, 2 adult females, 6 females under 18 years of age, and 3 females under 13 years of age."²³

My 17-year-old daughter Jessie was another one who was questioned. She said, "[Parliament] began to pass laws that gave us the freedom to leave the coalmining companies and find work elsewhere. Some of the workers did, but times were hard everywhere and *I didn't know any other work to do.*"²³ It's true. We and our ancestors had never done anything but mining. We didn't have skills to farm or get another job.

This report of the Children's Employment Commission led to the passing of the Mines Act of 1842 which stopped the employment of women, and of boys under the age of ten, underground. But my children were all teenagers or adults by then.

The Great Famine began in 1849, the same year my daughter **Agnes married David Hamilton Kerr**, another collier.⁴³ It was one less mouth for me to feed and I wished them the best.

My health was failing. We were in desperate straits. My daughter Christian and her husband Andrew Smaill took Mother Agnes, myself and our 20-year-old daughter Mary (who was in poor health) in to live with them at 19 Charles Street in Edinburgh.⁴⁴ Andrew was a grocer. Imagine that-- a grocer in the family during a famine! Such a blessing to us. Christian and Andrew Smaill made loans and did all to the utmost of their power to help their siblings get by. William, our 14-year-old son, was not with us at this time, but was working the mines to help out.

When I heard about the collier strike at New Craighall where many of our friends and

extended family were, I prayed “Oh, may the Lord provide for them poor things; there are many one there that will not get work any other place, being done from work with old age and infirmity. But [our] Lord is a rich provider.”⁴⁴

During the midst of these dark, hungry years, LDS missionaries began teaching a new gospel in our area. My son Robert and his wife Christian were introduced to the LDS church by Robert's father-in-law John Kinghorn. They became convinced this new church was true and were baptized. They excitedly shared what they had been learning with the rest of us. My daughters Jessie and Agnes, and my son Thomas, soon followed with their spouses in being baptized into this strange, new church.

Their conversion brought a desire to join with the other new members of this “Mormon Church” called “Saints” who were gathering to the valleys of Utah in America. Coming up with the money to pay for passage was hard; they had to pay off all their debts with the coalmasters in order to leave. My son Robert sent his teenage son James to America to prepare a way for the rest of their family to follow. Grandson James sent money back for Robert and his family to come, but they never met up with him again. James ran into hard times and ended up going first to California then to New Zealand to look for gold before Robert was able to get to Utah.⁴⁶

My four children tried to get the rest of our family to believe with them, but Mother Agnes and I were struggling to see the light they saw. I was old and set in my ways. I had been through too much and didn't want to get involved with a church that wanted me to leave my homeland. In addition, I wasn't feeling well. The Black Lung disease I developed from years of breathing coal dust had caused abscesses in my lungs that made me cough up blood. My sons John and Thomas were also sick with it. Despite this new religion some of my children embraced having caused a philosophical rift in our family, it could not cause a rift in our love for each other.

The years of famine, strikes at the mines, and difficulty in finding work caused a great unrest in our country. Many people began looking to emigrate to another country where they could find work or opportunity to purchase land, or find gold. Many went to Australia or New Zealand. My 26-year-old daughter Mary, not married but in better health, decided to go to Australia to work as a domestic servant. She set sail on the ship *John Davies* on 22 July 1852.⁴⁵ In Australia she met and married **George Edwards** 29 June 1853.⁴⁸ Others, like my children who joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, or Mormons, wanted to go to America. My daughter Jessie (with her husband Robert Murray) and my daughter Agnes (with her husband David Kerr), almost went to New Zealand after being enticed by the liberal offers from the British government to help colonize that new land; but when the ship they were planning to travel on developed major problems and had to be pulled into port for repairs, they changed their minds and followed their first dream to join the Mormon “Saints” in America. They set sail in October 1852.⁴⁷ My son-in-law Andrew Smaill promised to loan them a little money to get their new life set up. Our family was all leaving.

As our children moved away, we wrote letters to each other, to keep the family bonds strong. In my letter to daughter Agnes Kerr in October 1852, just before they set sail for America, I wrote to her, “Oh, may it please God to keep you all in good health and enable you all for your long and dangerous undertaken journey. Oh, look to Jesus. In all your ways ask his counsel. Ask his help in all things. Oh, may Jesus be formed in all our hearts, the hope of Glory. Oh, when I think we will never more meet in this world, how my heart aches, but when I think that all is doing for good and that I hope to hear good accounts yet from you all, this is hope... And, oh my Dear Children, if we are all believers in Christ, then I have good news to tell you all. We will all meet in Jesus and to part no more. Nor more sin nor sorrow. All our sorrows will be swallowed up in joy and rejoicing in God our Savior, and while I have a breath in this world, I trust God will give me grace to enable me to bear you all in my heart before God in prayer for your spiritual and temporal good. So farewell at



*Agnes Archibald in her later years
(from a tintype belonging to
Richard Kim Jones)*

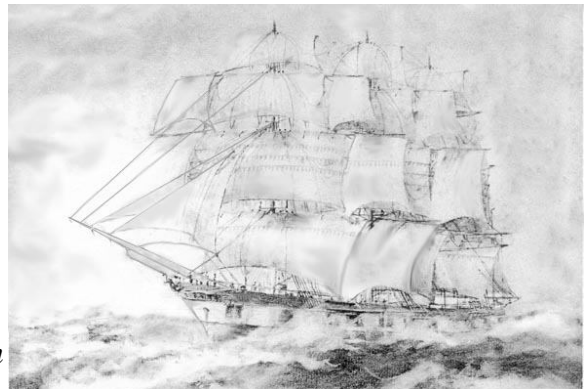
this time and God be with you all. And I hope some kind hand will be held out to help you in a strange land. You mother is bearing her burden and saying little, but I know her heart is sore, sore. I have sent you both your accounts and if it please to spare you and enable you to pay it, you will know how much you both owe-[3 x's] to Andrew and Christian [Smaill]. We remain your loving Father and Mother, Sister and Brother. James and Agnes Archibald."⁴⁵ [*Spelling corrected. See letters in the appendix*].

For a collier to live to 50 years of age was considered old, and I was now 61. I died at my daughter Christian Smaill's home in Edinburgh on 15 May 1855 at the age of 66 years from the Black Lung disease.²⁰ My son Thomas was witness on the death certificate. They buried my tired, old body in the Grange cemetery. Thomas, himself already weakened by the Black Lung disease, died of typhus fever two years later on 8 April 1857; he was only 43 years old and left a wife and family.⁴⁹ My son John died in 1861 from chronic bronchitis; he was 49 years old and also left a wife and family of nine living children.⁵⁰

*“Be still, my soul: The hour is hast'ning on
When we shall be forever with the Lord,
When disappointment, grief, and fear are gone,
Sorrow forgot, love's purest joys restored.
Be still, my soul: When change and tears are past,
All safe and blessed we shall meet at last.”¹²*

Agnes' Story

When my husband James died, I felt so alone – yet I was not. I had given birth to 13 children in my life. Six were still living and I was now dependent upon them; however, most of them were leaving the poverty and trials of living in Scotland to find a new life for themselves in other countries. I was still living with my daughter Christian Smaill and her husband Andrew at the time they decided they wanted to find a place to homestead in New Zealand. In October 1857, we all packed our bags and boarded the ship *Strathallen* and left Edinburgh. I was 67 years of age,⁵¹ coming up on my 68th birthday. I wasn't sure I was strong enough to go, but what choice did I have? Two days out of port our ship collided with another ship but repairs were made and we were able to continue on.⁵³



The Strathallen

We were on the ship for 100 days. In January 1858 when we arrived in New Zealand,⁵⁵ Andrew Smaill and his friends the Darlings, settled land at Inchclutha near Kaitangata on the Clutha River of South Island. My son-in-law named his homestead “Mayfield.” Inchclutha means island in



Area of Otago district, south island of New Zealand
 Showing the location of Inch Clutha (section of land between
 two rivers), Kaitangata (where the Smaills and Agnes Archibald
 are buried) and Balclutha.

the river, and indeed, it was a large section of land surrounded by two rivers. The rich silt of the river had built a productive soil that gave large crops for many years without having to add fertilizer. We built a relationship with the native Maori people, some of whom became very good friends.⁵³

The trip to New Zealand had been very hard on me, but once there, life improved to be better than I had ever had it. Although we started out living first in a Maori whare, and later a tent, we soon had built a nice home and had plenty to eat. Andrew Smaill and his family were very musical and we enjoyed much entertainment.⁵³

My grandson William Smaill kept a detailed journal of our travels and homesteading [see Appendix pg 47 -95].



The Smaill and Darling families with a Maori friend seated on front – grandmother Agnes is not in the photo. Christian (Archibald) and Andrew Smaill are standing on the back left.



The Smaill home called "Mayfield"

I lived for 17 more years, to reach 85 years of age. I died 1 May 1875.⁵⁶ My body was first buried at Mayfield, but because of frequent flooding at Inchclutha, it was later moved to the Old Kaitangata Cemetery, to be laid at rest next to my daughter Christian and her husband Andrew Smaill.

Lead Kindly Light

*"So long thy pow'r hath blest me; sure it still will lead me on.
O'er moor and fen, o'er crag and torrent, till the night is gone.
And with the morn, those angel faces smile,
Which I have loved long since and lost awhile."*²⁴

Affectionate MEMORY of
Andrew Smaill, Mayfield.
 Died 27th Sept 1880, Aged 65 years;
Andrew Smaill – son
 Died Feb 1859 – aged 14 years;
Francis Smaill – sister
 Died Oct 1868 - aged 52 years
Agnes Archibald – Mother-in-Law
 Died May 1875 – age 87 years
 Beloved Wife
Christian Archibald⁴⁰
 Died June 13, 1900
 Aged 85 years [*looks like a 25, but not*]



As for my other living children, daughters **Jessie** with her husband Robert Murray, and **Agnes** with her husband David Kerr, were eleven weeks on the ocean, landing 1 January 1853 in New Orleans, Louisiana. They traveled up the Mississippi River to St. Louis where David and Robert worked in the mines for one year. Then a cousin of David Kerr, William Sommerville who had previously come to America and was superintendent of mines in Pennsylvania, got in touch and asked the families to come to Clinton, Pennsylvania where he would give them steady work. The two couples with their families took up the offer and traveled to that location where they worked and lived for eight years.

It was at this time that their brother, my son **Robert Archibald** and his son George had arrived in America, out of money, with only a prayer to sustain them -- which brought Robert Murray and David Kerr to their rescue. Robert and his son worked and got money to continue the journey. Then they all moved west to join the rest of the Saints. Robert's wife Christian, and their daughters met them there in 1861.⁴⁶

Jessie and Robert, and **Agnes** and David, both settled in Wellsville, Utah. Jessie died there on 19th January 1873.⁵⁷ Agnes died there 24th August 1882.⁵⁸

Robert arrived in Utah but died 7th April 1866 in Provo, Utah.⁶⁰ His wife moved to Spanish Fork, Utah and his family later moved Robert's body there as well.

Elizabeth Russell Archibald, the widow of my son **Thomas**, left in 1862 and took her family to Utah, traveling with the Mormon pioneers across the plains. She and her family settled in Wellsville, Utah.⁵⁹

As previously mentioned, my daughter **Mary** went to Australia and married George Edwards. After having 5 children, they moved to New Zealand. Mary died in Otago, New Zealand between March and Sept 1866 after a sudden illness.^{61, 63}

My son **William** went to Australia soon after we did. We lost touch with him but I believe he died there in 1862.⁶²



*our daughter **Christian Archibald Smaill** (note most of the curls you see are actually a hat; her real hair is pulled back like Jessie and Agnes)*



Jessie Archibald, wife of Robert Murray.
Photo from a tintype in possession of Richard Kim Jones of Utah
*Our daughter **Jessie Archibald Murray***



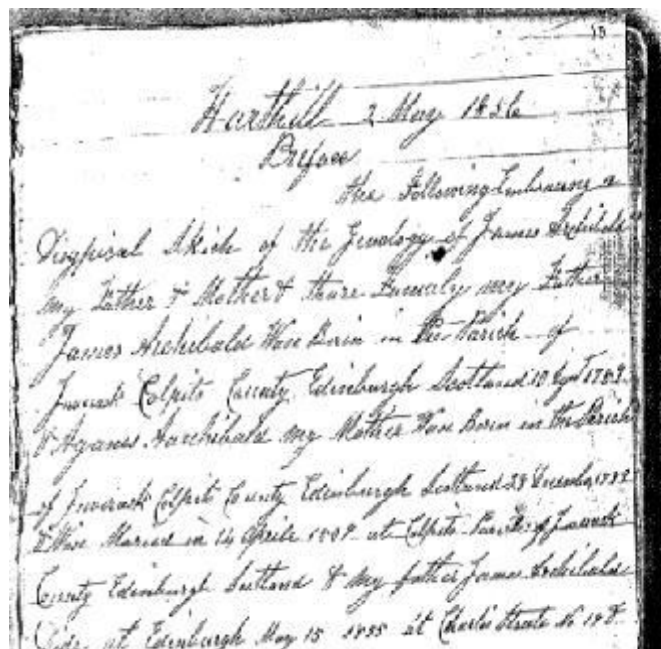
*our daughter **Agnes Archibald Kerr***

SOURCES

1. Scottish coalminers who petitioned for loft in Newton parish church.

<http://www.hoodfamily.info/docs/colliersloft/newtoncolliersloft2.html> >. A lot of the history of the Scottish coalmining families, the court and parish documents, maps and drawings are preserved on the website created by Albert Russell. <<http://www.hoodfamily.info/index.html>>.

2. **Birth of Agnes Archibald 28 December 1789** The date 28 December 1789 is recorded in the "Diary of Robert Archibald" her son. Original copy at the Brigham Young University historical library. Digital copy in possession of Lana Archibald of Garland, Utah; she has permission to share excerpts but not the complete book. However, her typed transcription of the journal may be shared in its entirety. Email <лана_a2000@yahoo.com> for a copy. Her age at death supports the birth year being 1789 or earlier (see her headstone on pg 16) and her immigration record⁵¹ supports her birth date as 28 or 29 (figure 8 is slanted) December. [see Appendix].



Robert Archibald Journal
pg 1 of PDF and pg 10 of actual journal.

Harthill 2 May 1856
Preface

The following embracing a biographical sketch of the genealogy of James Archibald, my Father & Mother and their family. My Father James Archibald was born in the parish of Inveresk Colpits County Edinburgh Scotland 10 August 1789. & Agnes Archibald my Mother was born in the parish of Inveresk Colpits County Edinburgh Scotland 28 December 1789 & were married in 14 April 1809 at Colpits parish of Inveresk County Edinburgh Scotland & my father James Archibald died at Edinburgh May 15, 1855 St Charles Street No 19 & ...

My reasoning behind James' wife Agnes NOT being the daughter of Henry Archibald and Elizabeth Lindsay, is that in James and Agnes Archibald's family, of the first five children, they have a Robert, Thomas, John, Christian, and Isabella. The order isn't exactly what would be expected with the traditional Scottish naming pattern, but they have included the names of both James' parents and Agnes's parents (if her parents are Robert and Christian), with a spare Thomas thrown in. Henry doesn't come until much further down the family group; and there is no Elizabeth (other than Isabella's nickname). Plus the fact that a birth record has been found for Agnes, daughter of Henry Archibald and Elizabeth Lindsay, and it is 2 years later than our Agnes was born. In addition, John

Archibald and Robert Archibald were witnesses at the christening for most of the children. That doesn't prove "which" Robert Archibald he is, but it does seem to back up the belief that Robert Archibald is the father of Agnes. Robert Archibald and Christian Kinghorn Archibald were in the same coal mining areas that James and Agnes lived in. And finally, I don't see any other likely candidates to be her parents. No vital records have been found for our Agnes Archibald showing her parentage.

3. **Birth and christening of James Archibald 10 August 1789** from Inveresk Birth extractions done by Shauna Anderson, a research associate. Witnesses for the christening of James were John Archibald and Thomas Archibald.

4. **Marriage Record for James and Agnes Archibald on 21 February 1809** "Parish Church of Inveresk Marriages, 1606-1814." FHL British Film #1067756. Witness for groom: James Russell; witness for bride: Robert Archibald [her father]

15 Feby 1809
Archibald James, Coalier in ~~Craighall~~ Cowpitts & Agnes Archibald both in this parish gave up their names for proclama^{tion} of marriage on the 21 Feby. Cautioners for the man, James Russel & for the woman Robert Archibald.

Transcription:

15 Feby ...

Archibald, James, Coalier in [Craighall crossed out] Cowpitts, & Agnes Archibald both in this parish gave up their names for proclama^{tion} of marriage on the 21 Feby. Cautioners for the man, James Russel & for the woman Robert Archibald.

5. **Birth and christening of son Robert Archibald (b. 13 March 1810)**. Parish of Inveresk, Midlothian (births 1808-1819), vol 10, pg 129: Archibald James, Coalier & Agnes Archibald his wife, their Son Robt born 13 & baptized 26 March. Wit: John & Robt Archibald. [*the two grandfathers*]. The date of 13 Mar 1811 was handwritten in by later researchers, but the year is in question and is highly improbable given his brother John was born in 1811.

1810 an 1810.
Archibald James, Coalier & Agnes Archibald his wife, their Son Robt born 13 & baptized 26 March. Wit: John & Robt Archibald

13 Mar 1811

6. **Birth and christening of son John Archibald (b. 2 October 1811).** Parish of Inveresk, Midlothian (births 1808-1819). Archibald, James Collier and Agnes Archibald their son John born 2nd and baptized 12th Oct Wit Jn & Robt Archibald [*the two grandfathers*].

A handwritten church record on aged paper. The text is written in cursive and reads: "Archibald James Collier and Agnes Archibald their son John born 2nd Oct 1811 and baptized 12th Oct Wit Jn & Robt Archibald". Below this, there is a line for the minister's name, which is partially obscured but appears to be "Minister of the Gospel, Mr. James ...".

7. **Birth and christening of son Thomas Archibald (b 2 June 1813).** Parish of Inveresk, Midlothian (births 1808-1819). Archibald James Collier & Agnes Archibald their son Thomas born 2nd and baptized 8th June Wit: John & Robert Archibald [*the two grandfathers*].

A handwritten church record on aged paper. The text is written in cursive and reads: "Archibald James Collier & Agnes Archibald their son Thomas born 2nd June 1813 and baptized 8th June Wit John & Robert Archibald".

8. **Birth and parentage of son Thomas Archibald.** Film #0027410, LDS Church membership records for Wellsville Ward, Cache Stake, page 37, says the date of Thomas' birth was 10 June 1813, but maybe the clerk heard wrong because that would be after his christening date. Also, Thomas died BEFORE his wife Elizabeth came to Utah so she must have given his information to the clerk, after he was deceased. She also listed his parents as James and Margaret Archibald, when his mother's name was really Agnes.

9. **Robert Archibald almost buried alive as young boy and “near-miss in the mine”** Page 12 from the “Diary of Robert Archibald” son of James & Agnes Archibald. Original copy at the Brigham Young University historical library. Digital copy in possession of Lana Archibald of Garland, Utah; she has permission to share excerpts but not the complete book. However, her typed transcription of the journal may be shared in its entirety. If you would like a copy of the transcript email <лана_a2000@yahoo.com>

10. **Birth and Death of daughter Agnes b. 1819 d. 21 November 1825.** from family records of Ann Pettigrew who lives in Glasgow. She records Agnes was born 14 Feb 1817 and died 21 Nov 1824. However, there is a conflict with this data. The birth year 1817 conflicts with the birth of sister Isabella / Elizabeth just a few months later in Sept 1817. And there is no Agnes Archibald buried in the Inveresk parish records in 1824. There IS one, however, who died 21 Nov 1825, at 7 years of age, who was the daughter of a James Archibald.

11. **Birth and Death of two sons named James.** There is some dispute and discrepancy in the records here. The death certificate for father James Archibald (filled out by son Thomas) says one brother James died at age at 4 1/2 and another brother James died at age 20 mos, but there are other errors in Thomas' memory on that certificate, and this may be one as well. One James' death at 4 1/2 years on 30 Nov 1825 is recorded in Inveresk Parish records [but 1828 in Ann Pettigrew's family records; however, there is no James Archibald buried in 1828 in Inveresk parish records]. There is a possibility that the death age of 4 1/2 was in months, not years, which would put James' birth at July 1825. Another family record says a son James was born 7 March 1821 and died 14 June 1821 age 3 mos and 21 days. The two James' births and deaths needs further research and clarification.

12. **“Be Still, My Soul.”** Text: Katharina von Schlegel, b. 1697; translated by Jane Borthwick, 1813-1897 Hymn #124, *LDS Hymnal*

13. **“1809 Cowpits Colliery Bounty Agreements”** First and Second. Available online at: <http://www.hoodfamily.info/docs/cowpits/cowpits1809bounty2.html> >

14. **“1806 Craighall and Cowpits Colliery Agreement.”** Both John Archibald, and James Archibald (who was not considered a full adult at the time) were able to sign their names, unlike others who only marked an X. Available online at: <http://www.hoodfamily.info/docs/craighall/craighall1806bounty.html>>.

15. **1606 Act of Scottish Parliament “Anent Coalyiers and Salters”** Available online at: <http://www.hoodfamily.info/coal/law1606act.html> >

16. **1775 Act of Parliament “...Respecting Colliers, Coal-Bearers and Salters”** This Act of Parliament partially ended the system of bondage of Colliers in Scotland, but certain conditions still applied. It was not until the 1799 Act that the system was entirely abolished. “WHEREAS by the Statute Law of Scotland ... many Colliers, Coal-bearers, and Salters are in a state of slavery or bondage, bound to the Collieries and Salt-works where they work for life, transferable with the Collieries and Salt-works, when their original masters have no further use for them: And whereas [other] persons are discouraged and prevented from learning the art or business of Colliers or Coal-bearers, and Salters, by their becoming bound to the collieries and salt-works for life ... whereof there are not a sufficient number of Colliers, Coal-bearers, and Salters, in Scotland, for working the quantities of coal and salt necessarily wanted; and many newly discovered coals remain unwrought, and many are not sufficiently wrought ... to the great loss of the owners and disadvantage to the publick: And whereas the emancipating or setting free the Colliers, Coal-bearers, and Salters in Scotland, ... would remove the reproach of allowing such a State of Servitude to exist in a free Country;’ may it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted.... that from and after the first day of July, in this present year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, no person who shall begin to work as a Collier, Coal-bearer, or Salted, or in any other way in a Colliery or Saltwork, in Scotland, shall be bound to such Colliery ... in any other way or manner different from what is permitted by the Law of Scotland with regard to Servants and Labourers” Of course, this was true only if the collier and his family weren't in debt to the coalworks company, which was almost always the case.

17. **Inveresk Parish Death Records** – Extractions or parish registers by Shauna Anderson of Provo, Utah. Excel spreadsheet in possession of Lana Archibald.
18. **CENSUS: 1841 in Greenburn area**, Whitburn parish, West Lothian county, Scotland Taken 6 June 1841. FH Film #1042259. Father James (age 50), wife Agnes (age 50), Jassy (female age 15), Mary (age 15), Agnes (age 11), William (age 6), Robert Murray (age 18).
19. **Marriage of son Robert Archibald to Christian Kinghorn 22 November 1835**. Whitburn Parish register. International Genealogical Index Batch M116625. Film 1066612. Bathgate parish, West Lothian marriages. 1835 lists a date of 24 Oct 1835. This was probably the publishing of Banns in Christian Kinghorn's hometown because Robert Archibald's diary says they were married 22 Nov 1835 in Whitburn parish, West Lothian, Scotland.
20. **Death certificate for James Archibald on 15 May 1855**. District of the Castle and Portsburgh in Edinburgh. James Archibald, male, age 65, born in Inveresk, Edinburgh county; son of John Archibald (farm servant) and Elizabeth Archibald, maiden name Archibald; lived in district 10 years; married to Agnes Archibald; list of children [*see inset on Appendix pg 4*]; died 15 May 1855, 9 hr 45 min PM; at 19 Charles Street in Edinburgh; cause of death was Black expectoration and Colliers with cavities in lungs many years, as certified by John Niven, M.D., who saw deceased 14 May 1855; buried Grange Cemetery in Edinburgh as certified by James McKean, undertaker; signature of informant Thomas Archibald, son. The certificate lists all 13 children and their ages. Digital copy in possession of Lana Archibald. [*see Appendix pg 4*]
21. **Death record for Thomas Archibald on 8 April 1857** FH MicroFilm #280294
22. **Death record for Thomas Archibald on 8 April 1857**. Civil Registration of Deaths for Scotland. Thomas Archibald, age 44 of typhus fever; living at FauldHouse in SchoolRow, Crofthead. [*see Appendix pg 6*]
23. **Robert Hugh Franks, esq. Commission Report 1841 done for the British Parliament**. Statements given to R H Franks, one of the Sub-Commissioners for the East of Scotland, appointed to collect evidence on the employment of children and young persons in collieries and the state, condition and treatment of such children and young persons. It was being collected as part of the Children's Employment Commission 1842. The Commission report can be found here: <http://scottishmining.co.uk/16.html> > East Scotland → West Lothian → Shotts Company, Green Burn Pits, Iron and Coal (Crofthead) “No.200. Mary Archibald, 14 years of age, putter”

24. **“Lead Kindly Light”** LDS Hymn #97 text by John Henry Newman

25. **Alexander Archibald and Christian Broun** – their marriage and family. FH Microfilm #Film #6900786 and Film #6900770 from Newburn parish and Elie parish registers in Fife, plus International Genealogical Index (IGI belonging to the LDS Church) extractions from Kilconquhar parish registers Batch #C114362 for birth and christenings of 3 children.

26. **Andrew Archibald and Janet Robertson marriage and birth of son Andrew in 1715.** FH microfilm #102225 from Largo parish in Fife. This family is mentioned in the book “Scottish Coalmining Ancestors” by Lindsay Reeks on pg 27. International Genealogical Index (IGI belonging to the LDS Church) Batch file #C114435 / microfilm #102225 for Andrew's birth in 1715 in Largo parish.

27. **Andrew Archibald and Isabel Buchan marriage,** International Genealogical Index (IGI belonging to the LDS Church) Batch #M114562 extracted from Wemyss parish register. Andrew and Isabel's marriage at Wemyss, Fife was also recorded the next day (23 July 1738) at Scoonie, Fife, Scotland. Witnesses to marriage were James Micholson and Thos. Buchan.

28. **James Archibald and Christian King marriage.** Microfilm of Inveresk Parish register film #103114, frame #3832 Marriage proclamation on 25 Feb 1749. Witnesses to marriage: John Lindsay and Robert King, her brother. Also found on ScotlandsPeople.com record #689/0120 0348 for Inveresk and Musselburgh parish. Copy sent to me by Pam Chetland. Record states, "1749 -- James Archibald and Christian King both in this parish give in their names in ... to marriage the 25th of February. Cautioner for the man John Lindsay; for the woman Robert King, her brother, belonging to the coalwork here. Married 17th of March. This family is also mentioned in the book “Scottish Coalmining Ancestors” by Lindsay Reeks, pg 27.

James Archibald was quite the fellow! The book Scottish Coalmining Ancestors (pg. 28) reports "Scoonie KSM [Kirk Session Minutes] for 4 Sep 1748 indicates that Christian Waters in the Coal hill (Durie) was cited and appeared and said she was with child to James Archibald in the Coal hill, and that the guilt was committed the first week of April on a Saturday between the towns of Old and New Mount Flowrys [Mountfleurie]. James Archibald appeared and admitted above, and both were rebuked and exhorted to repentance. [that child would have been born about the beginning of 1749]

James probably fled from Fife, because we then find he has crossed Firth to Midlothian. It is possible Christian King went with him, or that she was living with her married brother Robert King who had moved from Scoonie parish to Inveresk parish. It is possible they stayed with Robert King considering the following events. James married Christian King on 17th March 1749 in Inveresk parish, after it was proclaimed there on 25 February. Witnesses were John Lindsay for the man and Robert King, brother, for the woman. Robert King was married to John Lindsay's sister Katherine Lindsay.

James' troubles were not over; his past caught up with him! Another entry in the Scoonie Kirk Session Minutes for 23rd April 1749 reports, "Margaret Hay in the Coal hill, a widow woman, was with child in fornication with James Archibald. She appeared and said that James Archibald, late residenter in Coal hill, then a single person, and now lately married to another woman, was the father of it, and that the guilt was committed 29 Oct 1748 [less than 6 weeks after the first rebuke!] in the

house of said James Archibald. On 9 July 1749, Margaret Hay and James Archibald, both in Duries Coalhill, were called and James Archibald admitted being the father of the child [this would have been about the time the child was born].

On 3 Dec 1749 James Archibald was publicly rebuked for the third time." The first and second offenses occurred before James' marriage to Christian King. The child from this liaison with Margaret Hay was named William. He was christened 30th December 1749 in Scoonie parish, Fife, "aged about 5 months" with the note "begotten in fornication between James Archibald and Margt. Hay."

It seems James Archibald and wife Christian returned to Scoonie parish about mid 1749. At this time Christian was pregnant with her first child and may have wanted to be near home. Their first child was named Agnes and she was christened 17 Dec 1749 in Scoonie parish.

This means James fathered 3 children who were all born in 1749!

James and Christian had seven children, all born in Scoonie parish, Fife. Agnes (1749) married 1) William Lindsay and 2) Peter Currie; Janet (1751) married Henry Wilson; Isabel (1753), Andrew (1755) married Janet Steel; Christian (1758) married Robert Archibald; George (1760) and John (1766) who married Elizabeth Archibald. This shows how interrelated the coalmining families were; most children of colliers married other children of colliers. They did not have a chance to meet other people in the wider community, as they were provided with collier's housing and their working hours were extremely long and arduous. Remember that the women worked in the mines too.

Some time after 1766, James and Christian moved permanently to Inveresk parish, Midlothian, Scotland because James was a witness there to several baptisms of his grandchildren. He died sometime there between 1777 and 1783 (burial records in Inveresk parish are missing from 1763 to 1783. Christian King was buried in Inveresk parish on 28th December 1787; "Christian King, relict to deceased James Archibald, coalhewer in the Cowpits."

Source: Scottish Coalmining Ancestors by Lindsay Reeks, and LDS Films of Old Parish Records)

NOTE FROM LANA : Lindsay S. Reeks was right about all but one thing: daughter Christian was not born in Fife. She was christened there, but born in Midlothian. #1,067,755. Newton parish register of births. "Christian Archibald lawful daughter to James Archibald and Christian King in Duries Coalhill, was baptized at the public examination in the ministries house in Leven" (film frame 188)

29. **Marriage of John Archibald to Isobel Archibald 1771.** FH Microfilm of Newton parish in Midlothian. Film #1,067,787 irregularly married. Mother of groom listed as "Margaret Buchan"; this was probably a clerk's mistake – which occasionally happens. [another record I've seen recorded that marriage date as 19 Feb 1771]

30. **Birth of daughter Christian Archibald 7 April 1815.** Date recorded in the journal of her brother Robert Archibald. Original copy at the Brigham Young University historical library. Digital copy in possession of Lana Archibald of Garland, Utah; she has permission to share excerpts but not the complete book. However, her typed transcription of the journal may be shared in its entirety. Email <lane_a2000@yahoo.com> for a copy. She is listed on her father James Archibald's death certificate as "Christian, age 40" [See Appendix]

31. **Birth and death of daughter Isabella/Elizabeth Archibald Sept 1817 – 4 July 1818.** Inveresk parish death and burial records, extracted by Shauna Anderson, a research associate. The parish record says "age 1 year" but Isabella was actually 10 months old. Family records of Ann Pettigrew who lives in Glasgow, Scotland; says Elizabeth was born 1817 and died 1818. However, there is no Elizabeth Archibald buried in Inveresk parish in 1818. However, there is an Isabella Archibald, daughter of James Archibald, who died 4 July 1818 at the age of 1 year. This seems to be the daughter Elizabeth represents. She is listed as a child on the death certificate for her father James Archibald as "Elizabeth, deceased 10 mos" [See Death Certificate for James Archibald in Appendix]

32. **Birth of daughter Agnes Archibald 14 February 1819.** based on family group sheet done by Ann Pettigrew who lives in Glasgow, says Agnes was born 1817 and died 1824, dying at the age of 7 years. However, there is no Agnes Archibald buried in Inveresk parish in 1824. There IS one on 21 Nov 1825, who is the daughter of James Archibald. That would put Agnes' birth year at 1818, assuming she was 7 years old at the time of her death. Death certificate for father James Archibald (with information coming from her brother Thomas) puts her death at age 7 years. [see Appendix for copy of James Archibald's death certificate]

33. **Birth of daughter Jessie or Janet Archibald 12 April 1824.** The date is recorded in the "Diary of Robert Archibald" her brother. Original copy at the BrighamYoung University historical library. Digital copy in possession of Lana Archibald of Garland, Utah; she has permission to share excerpts but not the complete book. However, her typed transcription of the journal may be shared in its entirety. Email <лана_a2000@yahoo.com> for a copy. Her father's letters to her address her as Jessie, but his death certificate (information coming from her brother Thomas) lists her name as Janet, age 27 in May 1855. [see Appendix for copy of James Archibald's death certificate]

34. **Birth of daughter Mary Archibald 5 Feb 1826.** Her birth date is recorded in the "Diary of Robert Archibald" her brother. Original copy at the BrighamYoung University historical library. Digital copy in possession of Lana Archibald of Garland, Utah; she has permission to share excerpts but not the complete book. However, her typed transcription of the journal may be shared in its entirety. Email <лана_a2000@yahoo.com> for a copy. Death certificate for father James Archibald (with information coming from her brother Thomas) puts her age 25 years in 1855. [see Appendix for copy of James Archibald's death certificate] Extraction of Inveresk parish registers by Shauna Anderson, a research associate fixes her christening date as 19 Feb 1826 with christening witnesses Henry Archibald and Robert Archibald.

35. **Birth and death of son Henry Archibald 20 April 1828 – December 1828.** His birthdate is found in the Tranent parish register LDS FH microfilm #1067862 and can be found on the *British Isles Vital Records Index* CD created by the LDS Church from extractions of parish registers. The death is recorded in the "Diary of Robert Archibald" Henry's brother. Original copy at the BrighamYoung University historical library. Digital copy in possession of Lana Archibald of Garland, Utah; she has permission to share excerpts but not the complete book. However, her typed transcription of the journal may be shared in its entirety. Email <лана_a2000@yahoo.com> for a copy. Henry is also listed on his father James Archibald's death certificate (with information coming from his brother Thomas) saying Henry was deceased at age 8 months.

ARCHIBALD, Henry**Christening**

Gender: Male

Birth Date: 20 Apr 1828

Christening Date: 27 Apr 1828

Recorded in: Tranent, East Lothian, Scotland

Father: James ARCHIBALD

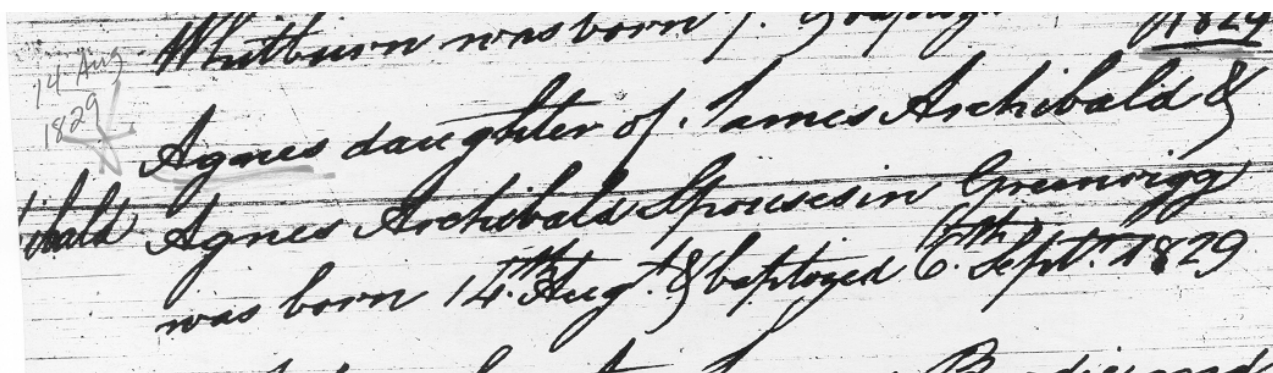
Mother: Agnes ARCHIBALD

Source: FHL Film 1067862

Dates: 1826 - 1855

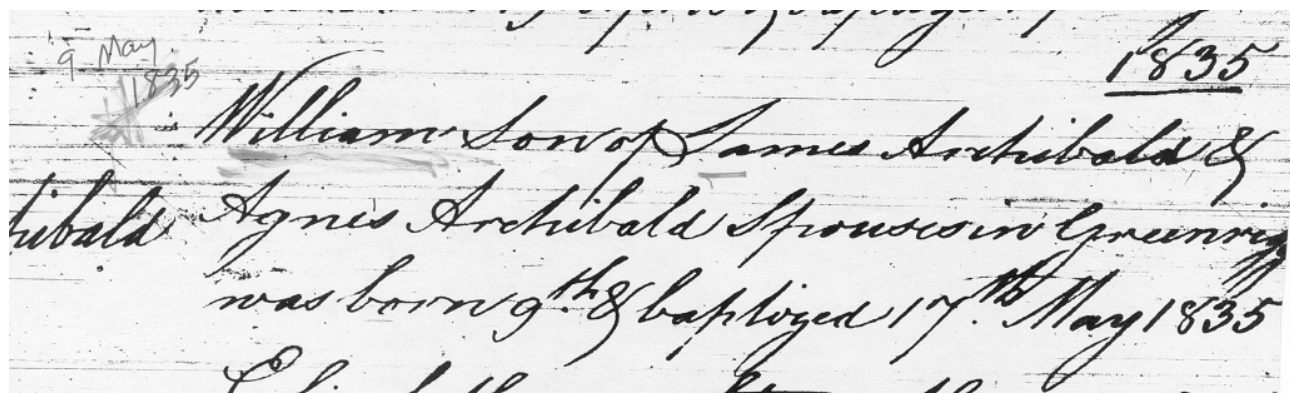
Extraction from parish register. Available on "British Isles Vital Records Index, Second Edition. Disk 1.
Published by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints

36. **Birth of daughter Agnes Archibald 14 August 1829.** Extracted from parish register is found in the International Genealogical Index (IGI) Batch #C116734. <<http://familysearch.org>> Nov 2002. Agnes is listed on her father James Archibald's death certificate as being age 22 years in 1855.

A handwritten church register entry on lined paper. The text is written in cursive and includes the date '14 Aug 1829' in the top left margin and '1829' in the top right margin. The main text reads: 'Whitburn was born 1. 9. 1829' (partially obscured), 'Agnes daughter of James Archibald & Agnes Archibald spouses in Greenrigg was born 14. Aug. & baptized 6. Sept. 1829'. There are some faint scribbles and corrections in the text.

Agnes daughter of James Archibald & Agnes Archibald spouses in Greenrigg was born 14th Aug & baptized 6th Sept 1829.

37. **Birth of son William Archibald 9 May 1835.** Extracted from parish register is found in the International Genealogical Index (IGI) Batch #C116734. FH Library films 1066639, 1066640 and 0102998. "Whitburn Parish, West Lothian, Scotland, Christenings 1819 – 1855." William is listed on his father James Archibald's death certificate as being age 20 years old in May 1855.

A handwritten church register entry on lined paper. The text is written in cursive and includes the date '9 May 1835' in the top left margin and '1835' in the top right margin. The main text reads: 'William son of James Archibald & Agnes Archibald spouses in Greenrigg was born 9th & baptized 17th May 1835'. There are some faint scribbles and corrections in the text.

William Son of James Archibald & Agnes Archibald Spouses in Greenrigg was born 9th & baptized 17th May 1835.

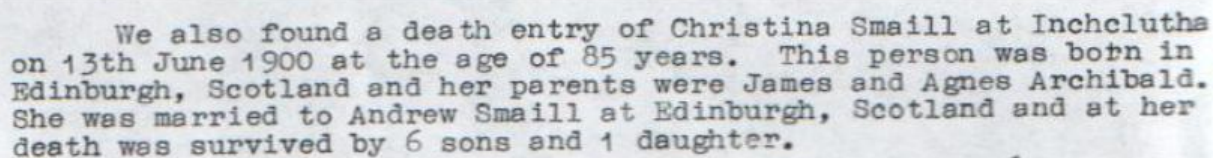
38. **Marriage of son Thomas Archibald to Elizabeth Russell 18 April 1835** Carnwath Parish register. Microfilm #0027410, LDS Church membership records for Wellsville Ward, Cache Stake, page 37, Recorded by the ward clerk where Elizabeth Russell Archibald was living in the early 1900s

39. **Marriage of daughter Christian Archibald to Andrew Smail 29 December 1837.** South Leith parish of Edinburgh. International Genealogical Index Batch #M195047 / Film #1067776.

40. **Death of daughter Christian Archibald Smaill 13 June 1900 in New Zealand.**

Death entry of Christina Smaill at Inchclutha on 13th June 1900 at the age of 85 years. Born in Edinburgh, Scotland, daughter of James and Agnes Archibald. Married to Andrew Smaill. Survived by 6 sons and 1 daughter.

Portion of letter from Registrar-General's Office in Wellington, New Zealand. Dated 30 Sept 1964 and addressed to a Mrs. Nielsen in response to a letter she sent requesting information.



We also found a death entry of Christina Smaill at Inchclutha on 13th June 1900 at the age of 85 years. This person was born in Edinburgh, Scotland and her parents were James and Agnes Archibald. She was married to Andrew Smaill at Edinburgh, Scotland and at her death was survived by 6 sons and 1 daughter.

41. **Family moves from mining pit to mining pit in different areas.** Recorded in the "Diary of Robert Archibald" a son. Original copy at the BrighamYoung University historical library. Digital copy in possession of Lana Archibald of Garland, Utah; she has permission to share excerpts but not the complete book. However, her typed transcription of the journal may be shared in its entirety. Email <лана_a2000@yahoo.com> for a copy.

42. **Colliers at Cowpits Court Case against Sir John Hope 1810.** Extract of pages pertaining to Archibald men sent from Jean Campbell to Lana Archibald.

43. **Marriage of daughter Agnes Archibald to David Hamilton Kerr 29 December 1848.**

Whitburn parish. Date is recorded in the "Diary of Robert Archibald" Henry's brother. Original copy at the BrighamYoung University historical library. Digital copy in possession of Lana Archibald of Garland, Utah; she has permission to share excerpts but not the complete book. However, her typed transcription of the journal may be shared in its entirety. Email <лана_a2000@yahoo.com> for a copy. Marriage date of 1 January 1849 is recorded in the History of David Hamilton Kerr and Agnes Archibald Kerr (information obtained from Thomas Kerr by Bertha Blair Stoker. Compiled by Karen Payne in March of 1963.)

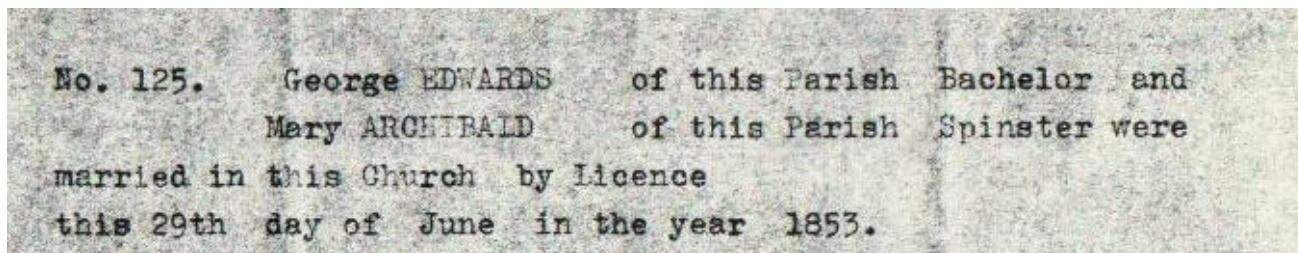
44. **Letter written by James Archibald to his daughter Agnes Kerr on 10 February 1849,** with his address listed as 19 Charles Street in Edinburgh (the home of his daughter Christian Archibald Smaill). This is also the same address at which he died. Digital copy of letter and transcription in possession of Lana Archibald of Garland, Utah. Original letter in possession of Agnes Archibald Kerr's descendant Ida Holmgren of Idaho Falls, Idaho. [*see Appendix*]

45. **Letter written by James Archibald October 1852.** Digital copy of letter and transcription in possession of Lana Archibald of Garland, Utah. Original letter in possession of Agnes Archibald Kerr's descendant Ida Holmgren of Idaho Falls, Idaho. [*see Appendix*]

46. **Journal of Robert Archibald.** Son of James and Agnes Archibald and spouse of Christian Kinghorn. Original copy at the Brigham Young University historical library. Digital copy in possession of Lana Archibald of Garland, Utah; she has permission to share excerpts but not the complete book. However, her typed transcription of the journal may be shared in its entirety. Email <лана_a2000@yahoo.com> for a copy.

47. **Immigration of Jesse and Robert Murray, and Agnes and David Kerr to America.** Letter written to James Archibald to his daughter Agnes Kerr on 22 October 1852 mentions their ship setting sail within the next few days.

48. **Marriage of daughter Mary Archibald to George Edwards in Australia 29 June 1853.** Marriages in the parish of Belfast, Port Fairy, in the county of Villiers. Certif 66/14420. George Edwards of this parish, bachelor, and Mary Archibald of this parish, spinster, were married in this church by license this 29th day of June in the year 1853.



49. **Death Certificate for son Thomas Archibald 8 April 1857.** Whitburn parish, Linlithgowshire. Digital copy in possession of Lana Archibald. [*see Appendix*]

50. **Death Certificate for son John Archibald 5 April 1861.** Died at Slammanan in Stirling county from chronic bronchitis at age 49. Digital copy in possession of Lana Archibald. [*See Appendix*]

51. **Agnes Archibald birthdate on application for Assisted Immigration to Otago, New Zealand.** Record for Agnes Archibald, and the Smaill family. Agness Archibald of Musselburgh, age 67, birthdate [28 or 29] Dec... Although this was an application for “assistance” to immigrate, son-in-law Andrew Smaill was able to pay all of the cost, as seen on the complete image [*see Appendix*]

Last Name	First Name	Age	Sex	Birth Date
Archibald	Agness	67	F	28 or 29 Dec
Smaill	Andrew	42	M	11 1811

Person No. : 10

Agness Archibald, Muselburgh, age 67, [28 or 29] Dec...
Application for Assisted Immigration to Otago, New Zealand

52. **“Strathallen to New Zealand from Scotland”** ship voyage information transcribed by Marlene Foley. Originally online at <<http://www.geocities.com/foleynz/strathallen>> but no longer available at that website. Copy in possession of Lana Archibald. This lists the passengers and cargo. Among the passengers are Andrew Smaill, wife and 6 children, and Agnes Archibald and Fanny Smaill; also John Darling, wife and 4 children and Jane Darling.

53. **“Recollections of William Smaill, grandson of Agnes Archibald.”** William Smaill was on the voyage to New Zealand and kept a journal of their adventures. "Recollections of William Smaill From 1858 to 1862-3 Around Mayfield Farm [Pioneering Journal]" and he also wrote "Travel Memories on the Strathallan 1858" by William Smaill 1926. It makes for very interesting reading. The Pioneering Journal 1859-1863 is 31 typed pages long and was received from Marloe Archibald of Wellsville, Utah, who transcribed it from very-difficult-to-read printed material acquired from cousins Aileen Wood of Australia and Trish McWatters of New Zealand. Marloe's typed copy had additional corrections added by Trish McWatters and was reformatted by Lana Archibald. [*see Appendix*]

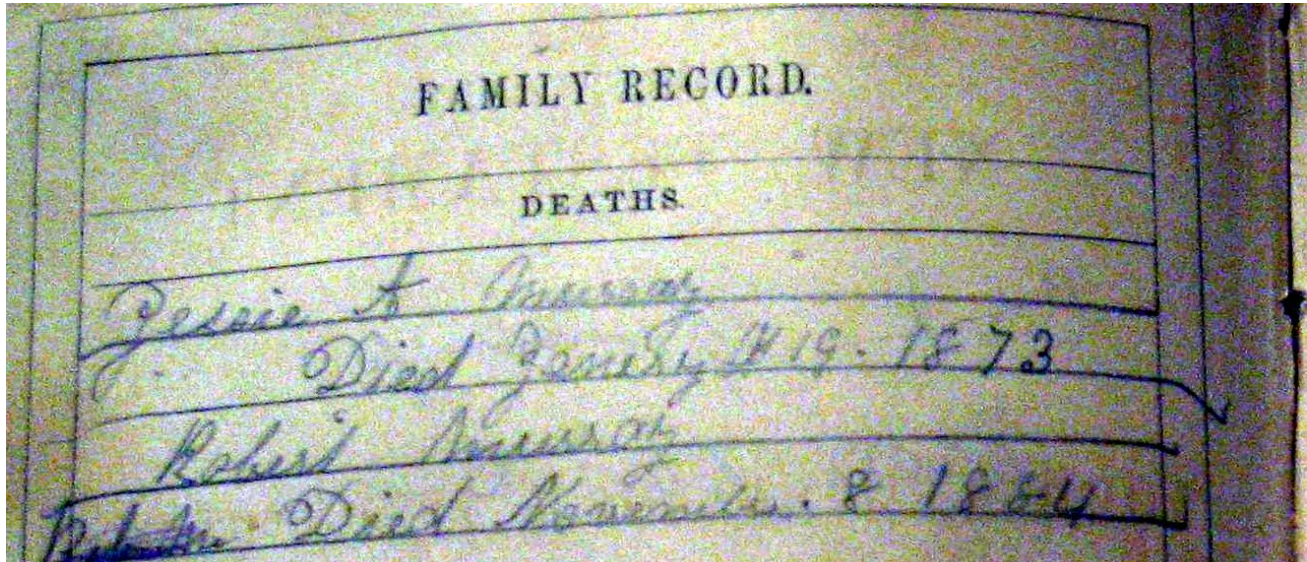
54. **“1859: Agnes Archibald in New Zealand; Arrival at Port Chalmers, New Zealand; Recollections by Gordom Smaill, Agnes' great-grandson.”** Typed copy in possession of Lana Archibald; gratefully received from Marloe Archibald of Wellsville, Utah.

55. **“Strathallen” newspaper article published in *The Otago Witness*** Saturday, January 16, 1858 announcing the arrival of the ship and its passengers. Extract from “New Zealand Shipwrecks & Tragedies” transcribed by Marlene Foley, and concluding with these remarks: “When the *Strathallen* arrived in Otago in 1858, after a voyage on which her master, Captain John Todd spent most of his time rip-roaring drunk, the whole crew struck and was imprisoned for it common sense.” Typed copy in possession of Lana Archibald.

56. **Death certificate for Agnes Archibald, 1 May 1875** at Otago, New Zealand. “Registrar's Return of all Entries of Deaths in The Register Book....” 1 May 1875 at Inchclutha, Agnes Archibald, female, age 87, died of old age and paralysis [stroke]. Witness at death was James Smaill, grandson of Mayfield, Inchclutha. [*see Appendix*]

57. **Death of daughter Jessie Archibald Murray 19 January 1873** in Wellsville, Cache, Utah. Findagrave memorial #30305423. Family records in possession of Lana Archibald. Family Bible owned by her daughter Christina Archibald Murray Jones lists her mothers' death date as 19 January 1873. The original Bible is in possession of Kerry Zundel of Tremonton, Utah. A digital copy of that Bible is in possession of Lana Archibald of Garland, Utah. Jesse's headstone at the Wellsville Cemetery contains only the initials J.A.M. And no dates.

Christina Archibald Murray Jones' Family Bible (daughter of Jessie & Robert)



58. **Death of daughter Agnes Archibald Kerr 24 August 1882.** Buried in the Wellsville Cemetery at Wellsville, Cache, Utah. Sources: "History of David Hamilton Kerr and Agnes Archibald." Copy in possession of Lana Archibald. Findagrave.com memorial #30305405. Utah State Historical Society. Online Cemetery and Burials Database. Cemetery ID CA2700 for Agnes Maughan Kerr -- lists Agnes' name incorrectly, and her birth year is off by 2 years.

59. **Elizabeth Russell Archibald and family in Wellsville, Cache county, Utah.** Numerous articles about Elizabeth Russell Archibald were printed in the newspapers. Digital copies are in possession of Lana Archibald, along with Elizabeth's life history, photos and other family records.

60. **Death of son Robert Archibald on 7 April 1866.** Utah State Historical Society. Online Cemetery and Burials Database. Robert is buried in Provo City Cemetery, Block 3 Lot 32
Comments: Moved To Spanish Fork Cemetery 1895 Or 1896, Block 4 Lot 32 Position 8 Book 1
Page 74

Utah Burials Results

Utah State Historical Society. Online Cemetery and Burials Database.

Burial Information: Archibald, Robert

Birth:	3/13/1810
Death:	4/7/1866
Burial:	4/0/1866
Place of Birth:	Edinburg, Scotland
Place of Death:	Provo, Utah
Grave Location:	Provo City Cemetery , Block 3 Lot 32
Source:	Sexton
Comments:	
Relatives:	James & Agnes Archibald (Father)

Robert and Christena Archibald – Spanish Fork Cemetery
Robert Mar 13, 1810 – Apr 7 1866; Christena June 2, 1811 – Jan 13, 1902



61. **Immigration and Death of daughter Mary Archibald.** Mary emigrated to Australia on the ship "John Davies" which departed Liverpool on Thursday, July 22, 1852 under Captain Hughes. Arrived in Australia November 9, 1852. Mary is listed as: Mary Archbold, domestic servant, from Edinburgh, age 25, can read and write, Presbyterian. Once she reached Australia, Mary was hired by H. Gillerand of Grange for 25 pounds per six months. Other single women traveling with Mary included: Elizabeth Hay (could this be Betsy, mentioned in Mary's father's letter?), age 25, domestic servant. Also, Elizabeth McBean, dairy maid from Ross, age 26, can read only; Margaret McConnell, domestic servant, age 23 from Edinburgh; Jessie Marrs, domestic servant, age 18, from Midlothian. Her brother, Robert Archibald, kept a diary in which he tells about Mary on page eleven. She sent Robert a letter from Australia, dated 15 Oct 1859. Robert's original diary is now in the BYU Library in Provo, Utah. Mary and her husband George Edwards then moved to New Zealand. Mary died in there, between March and September 1872. The death is mentioned in a letter from Christian Smail Archibald to her sister Agnes Archibald Kerr. [see Appendix pg 30-31]

62. **Death of son William Archibald in Australia in 1862.** Research by Jean Campbell of Australia, a descendant of James and Agnes Archibald has turned up a death record for a William Archibald whom she believes to be this person. No copy in my possession. More research needed.

63. **Death of daughter Mary Archibald Edwards in New Zealand.** Christian Archibald Smaill mentioned the death of her sister "Mary's death. It is Seven Years today since she died." in a letter to Agnes Archibald Kerr written between March and September 1872. [see Appendix pg 30-31]

64. **Marriage of son John Archibald to Agnes Heaps.** Married 17 March 1833 at Shotts parish, Lanarkshire. FH Film #1066606. IGI Batch #M11655-5. Available online at www.familysearch.org and also as part of "The British Isles Vital Records Index, 2nd Edition" published by the LDS Church.

ARCHIBALD, John**Marriage**Wife: **Agnes HEEPS**

Marriage Date: 17 Mar 1833

Recorded in: Shotts, Lanarkshire, Scotland

Source: FHL Film 1066606

Dates: 1820 - 1855

Extraction from parish register. Available on "British Isles Vital Records Index, Second Edition. Disk 14
Published by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints