

Our Archibald Ancestors

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Foreword

This file is located on the web at <http://retson.ca/Archibald.pdf>. A file listing the descendants of Archibalds can be found at <http://retson.ca/archibalddescendants.pdf>

[Abbreviations:](#)

[Archibald Line](#)

Archibald Surname

Henry Harrison's Surnames of the United Kingdom, A Concise Etymological dictionary entry: ARCHIBALD (Teut.) PRECIOUS-BOLD. [Teut. ARCHIBOLD f Ercenbald, Erc(h)anbald, &c. (whence the Fr. Archambault) •—O.H.Ger. erchan- = O.E.e(o)rcatt-, e(o)rcen-, precious, sacred, bright + Tent, bald, bold]. Archibald was adopted by the Scots as a Lowland equivalent of Gillespie (q-v.) because the -bald as mistakenly supposed to mean 'hairless', 'shaven' and therefore to be equivalent to Gael, gille, 'servant', 'shaven one', 'monk.'

According to George F. Black, The Surname of Scotland the surname Archibald was derived from the personal name Archibald, Old English Arcebald, Arcenbald or Ercenbald meaning "right bold" or "holy prince".

The surname has been identified as the 17,584th most common surname in the world with over 29,770 bearing the name. The most prevalent country is United States with Canada second.¹

¹ <http://forebears.io/surnames/archibald>, accessed March 7, 2013

Coat of Arms



Motto:

Ditat Servata Fides (Faith Kept Enriches)

or

Ut Reficiar (That I may be refreshed)

or

Palma Non Sine Pulvere: (No reward without effort)

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~lt458/> and Marble (2008), Page 16, 17

Marble (2008) shows an alternative Coat of Arms given to Lord Lyon in 1873 granted to Sir Thomas Dickson Archibald, a Justice of the United Kingdom Supreme Court with an explanation of two earlier coats of Arms. The motto on the 1873 Coat of Arms is Palma Non Sine Pulvere: No Reward without effort.

The History of the Scot -Irish

The earliest Archibald family identified to date is believed to be Robert Archibald but for certain includes John Archibald who emigrated from Londonderry County, Northern Ireland about 1719 or 1720 some of whose children emigrated to Truro Nova Scotia around 1760.² The family were part of a cultural group which in North America has become known as the Scotch-Irish³.

James V of Scotland became James 1 of England in 1603. Prior to its conquest in the Nine Years War of the 1590s, Ulster was the most Gaelic part of Ireland and the only province that was completely outside English control. The war, of 1594–1603, ended with the surrender of the O'Neill and O'Donnell lords to the English crown. When Hugh O'Neill and the other rebel earls left Ireland in the so-called 1607 Flight of the Earls to seek help from the Spanish Crown for a new rebellion, the Lord Deputy Arthur Chichester seized the opportunity to colonize the province and declared the lands of O'Neill, O'Donnell and their followers forfeit.

The Plantation of Ulster was promoted to James 1 as a joint "British", i.e. English and Scottish, venture to pacify and civilize Ulster. The principal landowners were to be English Undertakers, wealthy men from England and Scotland who undertook to import tenants from their own estates. The new landowners were explicitly banned from taking on Irish tenants and had to import their tenant farmers from England and Scotland. The Planters were barred from selling their lands to any Irishman. The Protestant Church of Ireland, was granted all churches and lands previously owned by the Roman Catholic church. By the 1630s, there were 20,000 adult male English and Scottish settlers in Ulster. They formed local majorities of the population in the Finn and Foyle valleys (around modern Derry and east Donegal), north Armagh and east Tyrone. Planters had achieved substantial settlement on unofficially planted lands in north Down, led by James Hamilton and Hugh Montgomery of Scotland and in south Antrim under Sir Randall MacDonnell. The Irish population was neither removed nor Anglicized. Many English and Scottish landowners had to take Irish tenants, contrary to the terms of the Plantation of Ulster. Scottish Lowlanders were attracted to the Plantation due to years of uncertainty caused by warring factions at the English Scottish border counties.

Two factors among others led to an ever-increasing migration of the Scottish – Irish in the 1700s. The first was “rack rent” or large increases to renew 20-year leases of many 1690s emigrants that led to many evictions. Second, was the fact that only people who belonged to the Church of Ireland (a branch of the Anglican Church

² Marble Allan Everett, The Archibald Family of Nova Scotia, 2008, page 1

³ Leyburn, James G. The Scotch-Irish: A Social History, Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press 1962, an excellent source book which covers the history of this cultural group from the Scottish Border, to Ireland and the United States. Other terms used to refer to this group include Scots-Irish and Ulster Scots

had political rights and freedoms. Emigration which began soon after the rack rents increased substantially over the coming years.

1. Robert Archibald 1668-1675 Ann Boyd 1668-1765

The connection between Robert Archibald and his son John is very tenuously. He is said to have been born in Londonderry, Northern Ireland in 1668. He was married Ann Boyd about 1693 in Londonderry, Northern Ireland. Robert Archibald died in 1765 at Londonderry, Rockingham, New Hampshire, USA. Ann Boyd. This information is provided as pure speculation.

2. John Archibald 1693 – 1751 Margaret Wilson 1715 -

John Archibald was born in Londonderry, Ireland about 1693. He married Margaret Wilson⁴ about 1715 in Londonderry, Ireland.

John Archibald emigrated from Northern Ireland about 1720 and settled in Londonderry, (then Nutfield) New Hampshire. Emigrating with them were the two oldest sons, David and Samuel. His occupation was surveyor. He was elected Selectman. The Community of Londonderry, N.H. seemed to have been efficiently organized from the beginning. It was governed by "Selectmen" elected by a vote of the citizens. They supervised land grants, set up a tax system, regulated the number of livestock, and maintained meticulous records of civic matters.

John and Margaret had the following children,

i. David Archibald, b. 20 September 1717 Maghera, Londonderry, County, Ireland, married Elizabeth Elliott (born 10 Jun 1720 in Ireland) in Ireland, 19 May 1741 and died Nov 8, 1797 Truro Township, Colchester, NS.

3. ii. Samuel Archibald, b 1719 in Maghera, Londonderry, Ireland m. Eleanor Taylor in 1743 in East Derry NH, d. July 15, 1774 in Truro, NS (See below)

iii. Robert Archibald, b. 15 March 1722 /1723 in Londonderry, NH, USA.

iv. Eleanor Archibald, b. 5 June 1724 in Londonderry, NH, USA Married William James Fisher (b. 1716 in Londonderry, Rockingham, New Hampshire, USA) in Londonderry, NH, USA in 1743, d Oct 13, 1791 Truro Township, Colchester, NS,

v. Elizabeth Archibald, b. 20 June 1726/27 in Londonderry, NH, USA, m. Matthew Taylor (b. in Nutfield, Londonderry, New Hampshire on 30 Oct 1727, brother of Eleanor Taylor who married Samuel Archibald See 2 above) abt 1750 in Londonderry, NH, USA. d. in St. Mary's Guysborough, NS in Feb 4, 1809.

vi. John Archibald, b. 25 January 1729 in wife unknown, Londonderry, NH, USA, d Oct 11, 1828

vii. James Archibald, b. 25 January 1731/32 in Londonderry, NH, USA, m. Rebecca Morrison in Chester N. Habt about 1800 Truro Township, Colchester, NS, Married Rebecca Morison

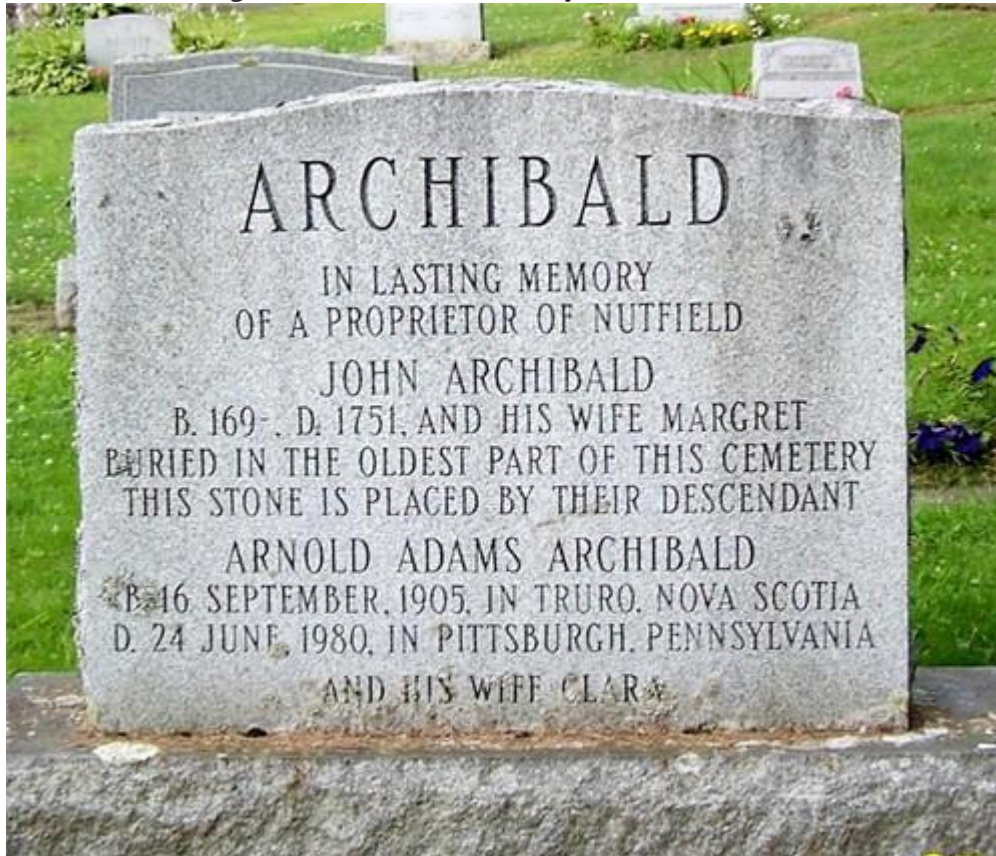
viii. Thomas Archibald, b. 1733 in Londonderry, NH, USA d. Jun 27, 1796 in Salmon River. He married Janet Orr about 1757. He married Elizabeth Long July 15, 1785

⁴ Allan Marble was unable to find any documentation that could verify the maiden name of Margaret Archibald and questions the name of Wilson as the correct information. Marble 2008, Page 19

ix. Margaret Archibald, abt 1735⁵

From the above we see that several of John's children emigrated to Nova Scotia including, David, Samuel, Eleanor, Elizabeth, James, and Thomas.

John died 10 Aug 1751 in East Derry, New Hampshire. He was buried in Forrest Hill Cemetery, East Derry New Hampshire. The following headstone was erected by descendent Arnold Adams Archibald.



In his last will and testament (see below), John Archibald mentioned his wife Margaret, his daughter Margaret and son-in-law Mathew Taylor:

In the name of God Amen. I, John Archibald of Londonderry in the province of New Hampshire. Being very sick and weak in body but of perfect mind and memory thanks be to God for y'e. Same therefore calling to

mind the mortality of my body and knowing that it is appointed to all men Once to die do make and ordain this my Last Will and Testament and Principally and first of all I recommend my soul into the hands of Almighty God that gave it and as for my body I recommend it to the Earth to be buried in a Christian like and Decent Manner at the discretion of my friends and as touching what worldly goods it hath pleased God to Bless me with in this life, I give, devise and dispose of the same in the manner and form following:

I give and bequeath unto Margaret my well beloved wife one horse and six cows and the Dutch Steers with all my households furniture (the Barrels and one good bed excepted] and the forth part of the Produce of the farm wherein I now Dwell. She paying my mother-in-law all her demands upon me or my heirs all above mentioned & the west room in my dwelling house she was to enjoy during her natural life, provided she does not marry and if she marries she is to get none of my effects but her bed and a cow and what remains is to be equally di-

⁵ Miller indicated that another sister Martha arrived in Nova Scotia with the four brothers. Marble was unable to confirm this Martha who was alleged to have married a Samson Moore

vided amongst my children

I give and bequeath to my son Robert Archibald a three year old colt or forty pounds in lue of him

I give and bequeath to my son in law Matthew Tyler forty pounds old tenor due to me by my son Samuel Archibald

I give and bequeath to my son John Archibald one certain tracks of land lying in Londonderry which I hold by deed from Robert Boys Esq. and Samuel Barr. and Moses Barnot Gentlemen Constitute as a Committee containing about one hundred and forty acres be the same more or less. I give to him and his heirs forever to possess occupy and enjoy but I do here in this my last Will and Testament debar him of any power to sell alien or dispose of said land for and during the term of seven years from the date hero without consent and approbation of my executors hereinafter mentioned also I give him fifty pounds due to me by my son David Archibald and the heifer of two years old past last spring

I give and bequeath unto my daughter Margaret 200 pounds old tenor to be paid by my son David Archibald when she comes to 18 years of age and also a bed and furniture which are reserved from my wife of the household planishing and also one cow

I also order and a point that my son David Archbold shall have y'e forth part of the fruit that shall be upon the farm wherein I now dwell until my son Thomas comes to 21 years of age and also all my propriety rights in Derry and all my rights in New towns signed for by me yet to be laid out

I give and bequeath to my two sons James and Thomas Archibald all my real estate lying and situate in y'e south range in Londonderry containing about one hundred and eighty acres with all and singular the appurtenances thereunto belonging except what before excepted and bequeathed with what of my movables remains after debts is paid

I further order an appointment that the money made of cloth or thread or butter shall be put to no other use but to pay of the debts that I am due or shall be due for my funeral expense and then as soon as my wife shall demand the benefit of her cows I order my executors to give her all her part as above mentioned for her living and to enable her to pay her mother what is due to her by me. I do further order and appoint that if any debate or diference should happen to fall in amongst my children or between either them or between their mother and them or any one of them that then they shall leave their case to my executors or two men indifferently chosen to assist Mike's activities in such cases and if any one of my legacies above mentioned will not fall in with the terms herein prescribed but will go to law with his or her brothers or sisters I do hereby empower Executors by my authority to deprive any of my children that shall choose to go to law with his mother brother or sister and reject the judgment of honest men I say to deprive such of any part of my estate or any legacy bequeathed in this my last Will. I do also make constitute and ordain James Wilson and my son David Archibald the sole executors of this my last will and testament. I also revoke disannul and disallow and make void all former wills testaments legacies are bequeath in any wise granted by me before this time willed and bequeath ratified and conferred this and none other to be my last Will and Testament in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the eighth day of June in the year of our Lord 1751

Signed and sealed in the presence of us Robert Moore, William Fisher, Elener Fisher, Thomas Wilson, James Wilson {New Hampshire State Archives, Probate Records Vol 18 pages 210 &211

The Archibalds Leave for Nova Scotia

In July 1755 Chief Justice Belcher announced the decision to “remove” the Acadians from Nova Scotia and the expulsion started on August 11, 1755 at Fort Beausejour renamed Fort Cumberland. It is estimated that about 6000 Acadians were deported.⁶ On October 12, 1758 Charles Lawrence, Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia, issued a proclamation inviting residence of other parts of colonial North America to settle Nova Scotia. A second proclamation was issued by Governor Lawrence providing further information encouraging emigration. Through out the fall of 1759 and spring of 1760 Alexander McNutt collected names interested in migrating to Nova Scotia. Names collected in Londonderry, New Hampshire no doubt included Archibald names such as David Archibald, Samuel Archibald, Mathew Archibald and others who were or would become related to the Archibalds by marriage such as Matthew Taylor.

Miller indicated that four brothers, David, Samuel, James and Thomas, three sisters Elizabeth, Eleanor and Martha and their families arrived in Nova Scotia on 13 December 1762. (Miller 1873, Chapter V). Allan Marble reviewing the evidence concluded that 4 brothers came between 1762 and 1767. David Archibald arrived prior to or during August 1762, Samuel probably not until 1764 and James arrived in July 1767. Eleanor (Mrs. William Fisher) and Elizabeth (Mrs. Matthew Taylor) did come to Nova Scotia but believes that a third sister Margaret never came to Nova Scotia and can find no evidence of there being a Martha. He doubts there ever was a third sister. Campbell and Smith believe that the Martha, believed to be a third sister, was in fact was Martha Moore born Marsha Orr⁷.

The Archibald families applied for grants of land in the newly formed Township at Truro Nova Scotia. Samuel and sons John and David were granted land on the south side of the salmon River. Each share was to include town lot, a farm lot, a marsh lot and a wood lot. They received 1 and 1/3 rights or approximately 670 acres when township grant was issued in 31 Oct 1765.

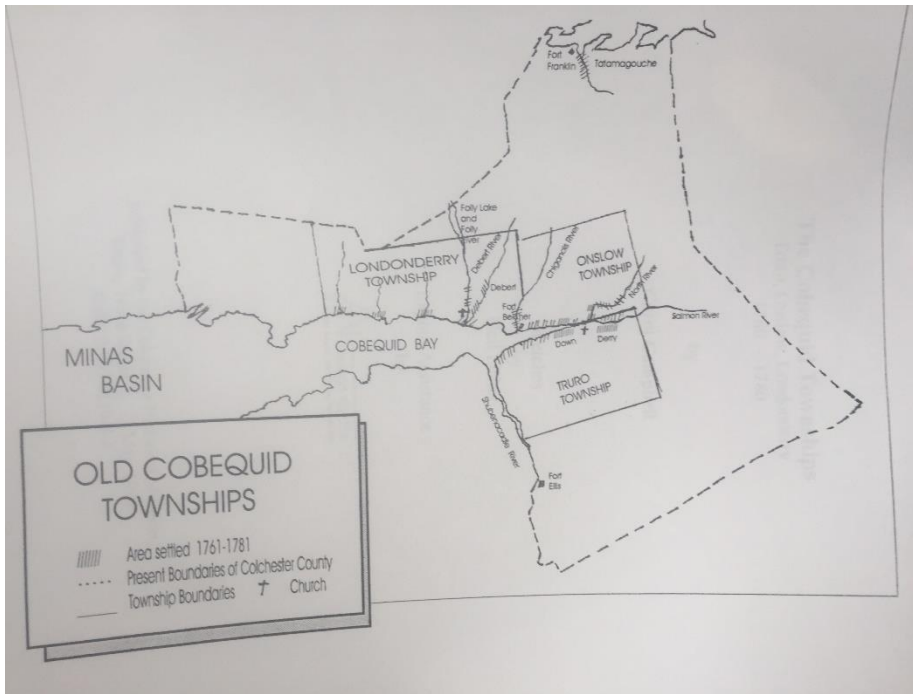
The official boundaries of the Truro Township were,

Beginning at a creek about half a mile up Salmon River on the North side and running east four miles, thence south six miles and a quarter, thence south 87 degrees west 12 miles and a quarter, more or less till it meets the Shubenacadie River, thence is bounded by said river and Cobequid Bay to the first mentioned boundary

It extended from what in 2008 is Valley Crossroads on the East to Shubenacadie River on the west. It included Bible Hill on the north of the Salmon River. The following picture of the township maps can be found in Carol Campbell, The Cobequid Townships, Truro, Onslow, Londonderry, 1760-1780

⁶ Ross Sally and Alphonse, The Acadians of Nova Scotia, past and Present, Halifax: Nimbus Publishing Limited, 1992 page 63.

⁷ Campbell and Smith 2011, page 741



The Truro land was signed by Governor Montague Wilmot on 31 October 1765. The Grantees numbered 82 besides the minister's lot and school lot (The Londonderry Heirs Page 99). Each share or right contained 500 acres. Archibald's shares included,

- Thomas Archibald 1 ½ rights
- Samuel Archibald 1 1/3 rights
- Matthew Archibald 1 right
- John Archibald 1 right
- David Archibald 2 rights
- Thomas Archibald Jr. 1 right
- James Archibald 1 right
- David Archibald 1 right
- David Archibald 2nd ½ right
- John Archibald 1 right
- David Archibald 3rd 1 right

3. Samuel Archibald 1719 - 1774

Samuel Archibald, second son of John Archibald and Margaret Wilson was born in 1719 (based on age at death on tombstone, Robie St. Cemetery) in Londonderry Ireland. Samuel came with his parents and older brother David from Ireland and settled with his family at Londonderry, New Hampshire at a very young age either 1719 or 1720. In 1743 in Londonderry New Hampshire, he married Eleanor Tayler, (daughter of Mathew and Jennat Tayler, b. 19 January 1724) in Nutby, New Hampshire in 1743.

Their children included

- i. Matthew Archibald Esq. b. 9 March 1745 in Londonderry, NH, USA; d. 18 Jan 1820 in Truro, Colchester, NS, Canada, buried Robie Street Cemetery, Truro, NS, Canada m. Janet Fisher also known as Jennet. (For more information on Matthew consult footnote reference)
- ii. John Archibald 2nd Major b. 1747 in Londonderry NH, USA; M. Margaret Fisher 4 Mar 1772 in

Truro, Colchester County, NS, Canada; d 15 Oct 1813, Truro, Colchester County, NS, Canada

iii. Janet Archibald b. 1750 in Londonderry, NH, USA, d. Jun 10 1818 in Truro, NS, buried Robie St. Cemetery., Married John Hingley.

iv. David Archibald 2nd Esq. B. 1752 d. Sept 19 d. 1818 in Pictou, NS Married Jane Miller. Grantee of lands in the Township of Truro, receiving lands on South side of the river about 1789 build a mill at Kemptown, Colchester. He subsequent moved to Middle River Pictou County and build another mill but returned to Kemptown in 1802. In September 1818 he was afflicted with a sore leg and went to the doctors in Pictou where his leg was amputated and he died a few days later.

v. James Archibald Esq. b. 1754 in Londonderry, NH, USA, d. Jun 13 1828 buried in Robie St. Cemetery. Married Rebecca Barnhill, Feb 25 1779

vi. Agnes Archibald (also known as Nancy b. Mar 15 1756 in Londonderry, NH, USA, m. John Taylor in Truro Township, Colchester County d.. Dec 21 1816 in Glenelg, Guysborough County.

vii. Robert A. Archibald b. 1758 Londonderry, NH, USA, d. Jun 3 1794 born deaf and mute.

4. viii. Margaret Archibald third daughter was born in 1759 in Londonderry, NH, USA. She married David Nelson November 28 1775, then after he died she married Jeremiah Murphy (b. about 1740) June 1789. She died January 24 1823.

ix. Martha Archibald b. 1760 Londonderry, NH, USA d. in Stewiacke, NS married John Pratt

x. Samuel Archibald b. 1762 Londonderry, NH, USA also known as Lame Samuel d. May 15 1833 in Sherbrook, Guysborough, Resided in St Mary's married Margaret Archibald (daughter of Thomas Archibald and Janet Orr see above)

xi. Elizabeth Archibald b. 14 January 1764 in Truro Township died young

xii. Eleanor Archibald b. 23 January 1768 d. in Ohio, Married Robert Morrison

In 1750 Samuel Archibald is identified as a lessee of a Windham NH meadow belonging to one Alexander McNeil.

In 1751 he acquired 110 acres of land in Londonderry New Hampshire²

Excerpts from Campbell and Smith 2008 page 711-712 indicated that Samuel served in a Militia from May 26 to November 30 1760

In Boston 6th December 1760, Alexander McNutt subscribed A Muster Roll of a Party of Men belonging to a Company of Provincials under the Command of Alexander McNutt Esq. Capt. The Company had been raised for service in the French and Indian, or Seven Years' War (1756 – 1763). It was composed of men primarily from the Londonderry area of New Hampshire, but was constituted under the authority of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay. Its goal was the Total Reduction of [French] Canada whereof

McNutt's unit played its part specifically through an assignment for Cumberland Nova Scotia. It was hoped that posting these English-speaking Protestants to Nova Scotia would convince them of the desirability of settling permanently in the fertile districts formerly occupied by the recently- exiled French-speaking

Acadian population. In the following lists, the bolded names are those planters who are known to settle in, put, mostly in the Township of Truro.

- A Muster Roll of a Party of Men belonging to a Company of Provincials under the command of Alex McNutt Esquire Capt.: Alex McNutt Capt...Matthew Taylor [serf]... Samuel Archibald Corp... David Archibald... McNutt and his lieutenants commenced service, 28 April 1760, and the rest unit, 26 May of 1760, or soon there thereafter. Everyone's service concluded on November 30 following.
- A Billeting Roll out the Company whereof Alexander McNutt is Capt., raised for the total Reduction of Canada, out of Col. Osgood's Regiment: Samuel Archibald...Matthew Archibald... Matthew Taylor. The roll covered a 24 day billeting period, 26 May to 19 June 1760.
- A Muster Roll out Lieutenant Morison's party of men, designed for Fort Cumberland: Matthew Taylor... Samuel Archibald, Matthew Archibald...

In May 1762 he appeared before a Justices of the Peace in Windham NH to confirm certain deeds that he had recently executed including his farm and shortly afterwards he moved to Nova Scotia.

Samuel died in Truro, Colchester County, Nova Scotia on July 15, 1774. He is buried in the Robie Street Cemetery, in Truro⁸.

Samuel added to his land by the purchase of "Plow Marsh Lot" in 1771.

Samuel became the first Town Clerk of Truro in 1763. He was elected Elder of the Church in 1770

Samuel died 15 July 1774. On his tombstone at Robie Street cemetery the Inscription reads:

Here lies interr the Body of Samuel Archibald who deputed this life on the 15th day of
Jly 1774 aged 55 years.

Substantial information on Samuel and Eleanor Tayler can be gleaned from the two Campbell and Smith sources of 2011

4. Margaret Archibald abt 1743 - ABT 1794 Married David Nelson

Margaret Archibald, 9th child of Samuel Archibald was born about 1759 in New Hampshire, USA. d. about 1794 in Truro Township, Colchester County, NS. She married David Nelson, 28 November 1775. She subsequently married Jeremiah Murphy (b. about 1740) June 1789. She died about 24 January 1823.

Children by David Nelson,

i. Robert Nelson b. 24 Aug 1776 in Truro Township

ii *Samuel Nelson b. 15 March 1778 in Truro Township, Colchester County, NS d. May 7, 1875 in Onslow, married Mary (Possibly Wilson) born about 1786.

iii Martha Nelson 8 Dec 1779

iv John Nelson 12 Mar 1782 Truro Township; m. Margaret Archibald (b. 1785 Musquodoboit, Halifax County, NS daughter of John Archibald 1st and Alice Moore)

⁸ Find A Grave (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/46389097?>)

v David Nelson 22 January 1785 in Truro Township, Colchester County, NS

vi Elizabeth Nelson 5 Mar 1787 in Truro Township, Colchester County, NS

Children with Jeremiah Murphy, in Truro Township, Colchester County, NS

vii Jeremiah Murphy, 24 July 1789 in Truro Township, Colchester County, NS d.30 Apr 1863 Waugh's River, Colchester County, Married Mary Haymen
James Murphy, about 1792 in Truro Township, Colchester County, NS d. 20 Apr 1868, Middle Musquodoboit, Halifax County

Archibald Line

John Archibald	1691 - 1751
Samuel Archibald	1719 - 1774
Margaret Archibald	abt 1759 - abt 1794

abbreviations:

abt about

b. born

d. died

m. married

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