

# Our Archibald Ancestors

Palma non sine pulvere (no reward without effort)

by

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Last Revised at

<http://www.retson.ca/archibald.pdf>

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## Archibald Context

The Archibalds came from Londonderry Ireland to New Hampshire about 1719 and subsequently moved on to Nova Scotia in the 1760s. John Archibald b. 1693 in Maghera, Londonderry, Ireland. The name in our line, ended with the marriage of Margaret Archibald to David Nelson, 28 November 1775. More Archibald Descendants can be found at <http://www.retson.ca/archibalddescendants.pdf>  
Archibald Surname

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 Brief History of Ireland as it applies to the Scot - Irish and Presbyterians

The early Archibald family identified to date is John Archibald who emigrated from Londonderry County.

In 1534 Henry VIII declares himself supreme head of a new Church the Church of England (Anglican) and two years later the Irish Parliament did the same thing for him with the Church of Ireland. The Nine Years' War (1594-1603) the English engage Hugh O Neil, the Irish Ulster chiefs, Munster and Leinster leadership and Spanish leading to O Neil's surrender in October 1603. In March 1604, a law was [passed declaring all Irish were subjects of the King of England and not local lords or chiefs. In the summer of 1607, the old Irish leaders fled Ireland in what has become known as the flight of the

Earls.

1605-1609. In 1608 all lands of the earls were seized by Crown and by 1610 made ready for distribution for plantation.

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 Church of Ireland was granted all churches and lands previously owned by the Roman Catholic church. In the early part of the 1600s a large number of Scottish settlers arrived in Ireland with Presbyterian clergy arrived in Ulster. Initially they were accommodated within the Church of Ireland and were allowed to organize their churches along Presbyterian lines. However, in the 1630s an attempt was made to bring the Church of Ireland more closely in line with the Church of England and a number of clergy men who held Presbyterian beliefs were expelled for refusing to accept the changes. In 1637 Presbyterian Church worship was suppressed by the Church of Ireland. During the period known as the Commonwealth there was greater freedom of worship and many ministers in Ulster were Scottish Presbyterians.

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.

In 1691 William of England defeated the forces of James II first at the Battle of the Boyne and then Aughrim. There followed from 1692 to 1704, the Penal Laws, a series of discriminatory laws were passed by Irish Parliament against Catholics. In 1692 an act to encourage Protestant settlement in Ireland. In 1695 an act was passed to stop Catholics from sending their children abroad for education. In 1697 act banished Catholic Clergy to leave Ireland by May 1, 1698. A further Act in 1697 forbade marriages between Protestants and Catholics. In 1704 Catholics were forbidden to own land to hold leaseholds greater than 31 years, to inherit land from protestants, from practicing law, sitting in Parliament or holding public office. Many of these laws were not vigorously enforced. The Catholic Church was forbidden to keep parish registers.

Following the Restoration ministers in 1660, ministers who refused to conform to the newly reinstated Church of Ireland were dismissed. Despite periods of persecutions Presbyterians continued to form congregations and from 1670 began to worship in buildings known as meeting houses. By the end of the century Presbyterians were more numerous than Anglicans. In 1704 the provisions of the Test Act were extended to Ireland. By that extension those wishing to hold civil or military office had to produce evidence that they had taken communion in the Church of Ireland. In addition to being effectively barred from holding public office they had to pay tithes demanded by the Church of Ireland.

Three factors among others led to an ever-increasing migration of the Scottish – Irish from Ireland in the 1700s. The first was “rack rent” or large increases to renew 20-year leases of many 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 had political rights and freedoms. Emigration which began soon after the rack rents increased substantially over the coming years. Finally, droughts and famines were the third factors. The first two factors probably played a larger role in the emigration of the Aghadowery Presbyterian congregation that left Londonderry, Ireland in

1718 and 1719 arriving in Boston on 4 August 1718 and April 1719 and whose children emigrated to Truro Nova Scotia around 1760.<sup>1</sup> The family were part of a cultural group which in North America has become known as the Scotch-Irish<sup>2</sup>.

...You can sometimes learn about your ancestor's place of origin from the fact that the Scots Irish often immigrated as a congregation, following their minister to the New World. Researching the Irish origins of the minister may shed light on the roots of their flock. In the case of Rev. James MacGregor of Aghadowey and Londonderry, New Hampshire, session books (kept by a ruling body comprising the pastor and elders), such as that of Irish Presbyterians parish at New England Historic Genealogical Society, can help identify early immigrants to Boston<sup>3</sup>

### **Aghadowey, County Londonderry, Barony Coleraine Civil parish Aghadowey<sup>4</sup>**

Aghadowey is a townland in east County Londonderry, Northern Ireland. It lies in Aghadowey civil parish and is part of Causeway Coast and Glens district. It is close to the county boundary with County Antrim. Aghadowey is a popular angling area, with anglers fishing both the River Bann and the Agivey River.

### **Maghera<sup>5</sup>**

Maghera is a town in County Londonderry, Northern Ireland. Its population was 2,876 in 1991 and had risen to 3,711 in the 2001 Census. It is situated within Mid-Ulster District, as well as the civil parish of Maghera, which it was named after, and the former barony of Loughinsholin.

On 12 July 1830, Orange Order marches led to clashes between Orangemen and Ribbonmen in Maghera and Castledawson. Several Catholic homes were burnt by Protestants following these clashes. Maghera suffered significant violence during the Troubles. In total, 14 people were killed, half of them members of the security forces and a further two as a result of family membership of the Ulster Defense Regiment. The Provisional Irish Republican Army were responsible for ten of the deaths.

On Census Day (29 April 2001) there were 3,711 people living in Maghera. On Census Day in 2011: 74.9 were from a Catholic background and 22.6% were from a Protestant background

In St Patrick's Roman Catholic church there is a headstone remembering the large number of people who died in the parish during the Famine. In the local Church of Ireland parish of St. Lurach's there is a large, inscribed bronze plate dedicated to the memory of the local men and women who died in the Great War. The town also has a Presbyterian church.

### **Londonderry, (earlier Nutfield) New Hampshire<sup>iii</sup>**

In 1718 and 1719, one hundred and twenty families of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians settlers left their homes in Londonderry, Ireland, to seek a new life without religious wars and persecution. Of five shiploads of people under the guidance of Rev. James MacGregor, one group remained in Boston, one group settled in Dracut and Andover and a third group ventured north to what is now Portland, Maine. A harsh winter and low provisions forced the third group to retreat south to Haverhill, Massachusetts, where they heard of a twelve square mile

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<sup>1</sup> Marble Allan Everett, The Archibald Family of Nova Scotia, 2008, page 1

<sup>2</sup> 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

<sup>3</sup> Daly, Marie Genealogist's Handbook for Irish Research, page 80

<sup>4</sup> <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aghadowey>

<sup>5</sup> <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maghera>

area “abound with nut trees”. Sixteen families left Haverhill for Nutfield in 1719. Nutfield was the first inland settlement in the Merrimack Valley and originally included what are now the city of Manchester and the towns of Hudson, Windham, Salem and Derry (the oak grove).

Soon after their arrival at this place a sermon was preached under a large oak, which was long regarded with peculiar veneration. As soon as they were settled, they called McGregor to be their minister, who remained with them until his death He was said to have been "a wise, affectionate, and faithful guide to them both in civil and religious concerns." They received additions to their number; and on June 21, 1722, a charter was established for the Township of Londonderry, named for a city in Ireland memorable for its defense when besieged by the army of King James. Some of their number had suffered the hardships of this siege. In 1741 a section was lost on the southern boundary to form Windham and Hudson; Derryfield (later named Manchester) was incorporated in 1751 and Derry became a separate town in 1828. Londonderry today is a town in western Rockingham County, New Hampshire, United States with a population in 2017 estimated to be 26,126.

## 1. John Archibald 1691 – 1751

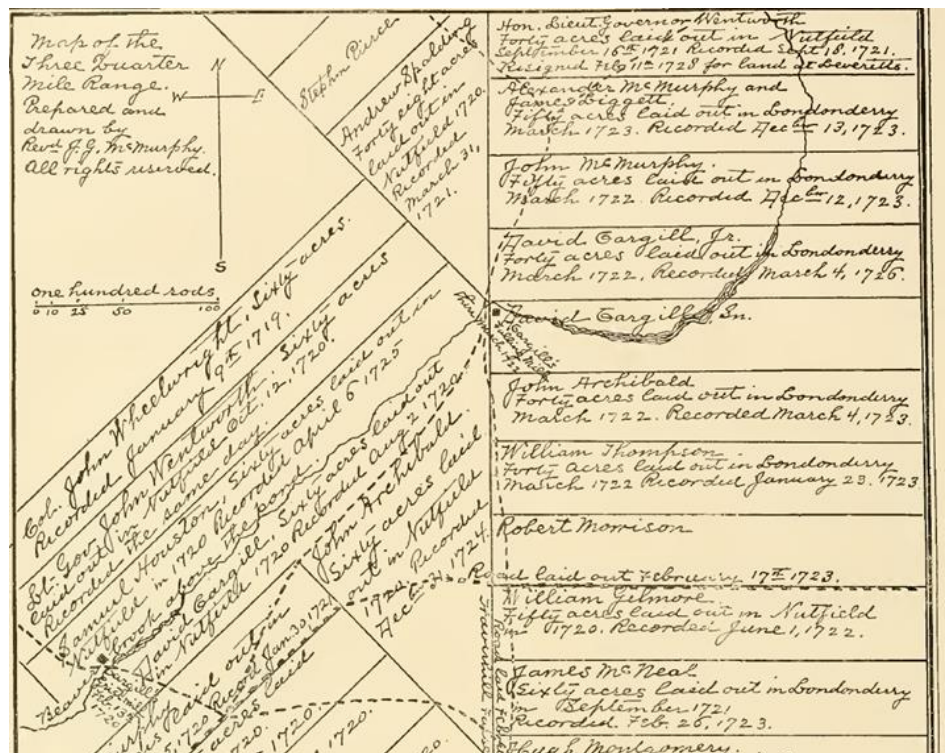
<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Archibald-13>

John Archibald was born in Londonderry, Ireland about 1693 calculated from the age on his headstone. He married Margaret Wilson<sup>6</sup> about 1716 in Londonderry, Ireland. John Archibald was one member who emigrated about 1719 and settled in Londonderry. He was granted 60 acres in 1720 and an additional 40 acres in 1722.<sup>iii</sup>

Emigrating with them were the two oldest sons, David and Samuel. His occupation was surveyor. 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 livestock numbers, and maintained meticulous records of civic matters. John was elected Selectman and served as a selectman from 1728 to 1733. He is mentioned often in one of the two histories of Londonderry indicated in the Sources.

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 at 80 years. <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Archibald-483>



<sup>6</sup> 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

2. 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 <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Archibald-242>

iii. Robert Archibald, b. 15 May 1722 /1723 in Londonderry, NH, USA, m. Ann Boyd, d. 27 Dec 1776 Londonderry, New Hampshire <sup>7</sup>. <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Archibald-494>

iii. 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, <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Archibald-359>

iv. 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 on Feb 4, 1809. <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Archibald-465>

v. John Archibald, b. 25 January 1729-30 in Londonderry, NH, USA, wife unknown, d. Oct 11, 1828 <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Archibald-496>

vi. James Archibald, b. 25 January 1731/32 in Londonderry, NH, USA, m. Rebecca Morrison in Chester N.S. about 1757 d. in Truro, Colchester, NS, Bet. 27 Jan–08 Mar 1785 <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Archibald-486>

vii. 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 <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Archibald-16>

viii. Margaret Archibald, abt 1735<sup>8</sup> <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Archibald-371>

John's first and second sons, David and Samuel (Our Direct ancestry) were also born in Ireland, emigrated to Nova Scotia along with other siblings. Eventually, in addition to David and Samuel, Eleanor, Elizabeth, James and Thomas arrived in Nova Scotia.

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:

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<sup>7</sup> Vital Records of New Hampshire, Daniel Gage Annis, Page 38, Archive.org:

<https://ia902605.us.archive.org/10/items/vitalrecordsoflo00lond/vitalrecordsoflo00lond.pdf>, birthdates Robert, 15 May 1722, Eleanor, 5 Jun 1724, Elizabeth 20 Jun 1726-27, John, 25 Jun 1729-30, James, 25 Jun 1731-32, Marble notes another Robert was born and provides an alternative possibility

<sup>8</sup> 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

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 divided 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 house- hold 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

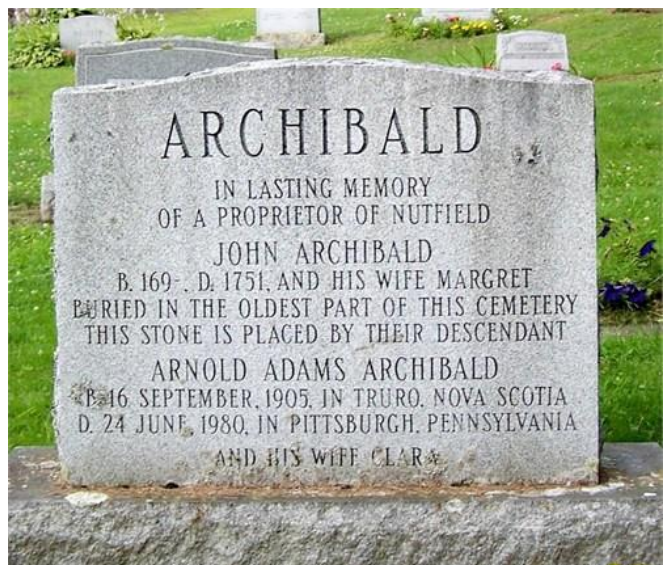
Signed and sealed in the presence of us Robert Moore, William Fisher, Elener Fisher, Thomas Wilson, James Wilson {New Hampshire State Archives, Probate Records Vol 18 pages 210 &211

John died 10 Aug 1751, age 58 in East Derry, New Hampshire. He was buried in Forrest Hill Cemetery, East Derry New Hampshire. The original headstone appears to the left of a headstone erected by descendent Arnold Adams Archibald.

## The Move to Nova Scotia

By the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, France ceded their claims to Newfoundland and the Acadian mainland to the British. The French retained Cape Breton (known by the French as to Île Royale) and Île Saint-Jean (Now Prince Edward Island). France moved its population of Plaisance, Newfoundland, to Louisburg where it was built a much larger fortification to improve defenses at the entrance to the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and to defend France's fishing fleet on the Grand Banks.

Acadians were given the option of relocating to French territory or becoming subjects to the Kingdom of Great



Britain. Most decided to remain in Nova Scotia where the land and climate were more suited to agriculture. Although the laws of Great Britain did not allow for the exercise of

Roman Catholicism that right was accorded Acadians, a concession not favorably received by New England's militant Protestants. In following decades as France strengthened its fortress in Louisburg New Englanders became increasingly frustrated with French military activity on their western and Northern borders. In 1745 Governor William Shirley of the Province of Massachusetts Bay intending to put an end to French supremacy captured the Fortress at Louisburg. New Englanders deeply resented the treaty of Aix-la-Chappelle whereby Louisburg was returned to the French.

Britain supplied their garrisons from New England but a more convenient source for food and fodder was the rich agriculture land around the Bay of Fundy. In 1755 Governor Charles Lawrence moved to expelled Acadian Farmers who had refused to swear allegiance to the King. Following the fall of Louisburg Governor Lawrence in October 1758, offered large amounts of land and free transportation to those who were willing to fish the waters of or cultivate the land around the Bay of Fundy. In 1759 General Jeffery Amherst requested New England militiamen be used in military installations around Nova Scotia. Governor Lawrence combined the recruitment of militia units with recruitment of settlers and gave the task to Alexander McNutt, a captain in the Massachusetts Provincial Militia.

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.

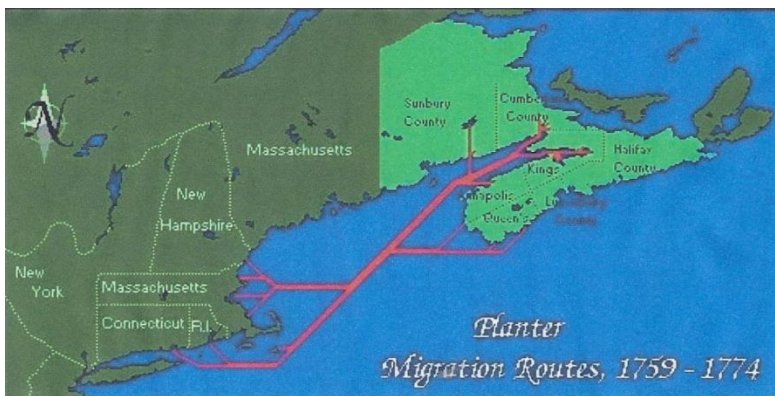
These included our ancestors Matthew Taylor, Samuel Archibald and David Archibald who commenced service 28 April 1760 and ended on Nov 30.

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. He doubts there ever was a third sister and Campbell and Smith 2011, page 741 believes that the Martha, was in fact was Martha Moore born Marsha Orr.

The Route followed by the Archibalds and other from New Hampshire and Massachusetts up the Bay of Fundy is shown in the accompanying Map. It would appear that the Archibalds chartered their own boat in the fall of 1762.

The Archibald families applied for grants of land in the newly formed Township at Truro Nova Scotia. 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.



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.

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. A picture of the township maps can be found in Carol Campbell, *The Cobequid Townships, Truro, Onslow, Londonderry, 1760-1780*

The Archibald families applied for grants of land in the newly formed Township at Truro Nova Scotia. Each share was to include town lot, a farm lot, a marsh lot and a wood lot.

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

## **2. Samuel Archibald<sup>iv</sup> 1719 – 1774 Eleanor Tayler 1723/24 - 1781**

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Archibald-242>

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 young age in either 1719 or 1720.

In 1743<sup>v</sup> Samuel, son of a neighbouring farmer married Eleanor Tayler, (daughter of Mathew and Jennat Tayler, b. 19 January 1724) in Nutfield, New Hampshire, at about age 24, she at about age 19 . They produced 12 children over 28 years.

In March 1748/49 he was appointed to report on the killing of a deer in East Derry. In 1751/52 he was appointed surveyor of highways for Windham<sup>vi</sup>

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

In 1751 he acquired 110 acres of land in Londonderry New Hampshire from his father which he sold April 1762 before heading to Nova Scotia.<sup>vii</sup>

Samuel served in a Company of Provincials under the Command of Alexander McNutt for 27 weeks from May 26<sup>th</sup> to November 30, 1760,<sup>9</sup>

Samuel sold his farm of 120 acres in Londonderry, New Hampshire on April 29, 1762, for £5210 and sometimes afterward left for Nova Scotia.

In May 1762 he appeared before a Justices of the Peace in Windham NH to confirm certain deeds that he had recently executed.

His older brother David had arrived in Nova Scotia at an earlier time. After 8 children Samuel realized that his holdings were too small to provide farms for all his sons and dowries for his daughters.

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<sup>9</sup> Massachusetts Archives Volume 98 p221

Advertisements reached the family of free land the British government were giving away to settlers in Nova Scotia. The free land had become vacated by the expulsion of the Acadians earlier in Nova Scotia

Samuel became the first Town Clerk of Truro in 1763.

On January 1 1770 Truro Township Census containing data for 1769 Samuel Archibald, Master of a 13 person family :3 men, 3 women, 3 boys & 4 girls, All Protestant, 1 of Irish origin & 12 American, one female having been born since last year.

He was elected Elder of the Church in 1770.<sup>viii</sup>

On December 24, 1771 he purchased 3 acres “Plow Marsh Lott” on the South side of Salmon River in Derry Village Truro.<sup>ix</sup>

On January 1 1770 Truro Township Census containing data for 1769 Samuel Archibald, Master of a 13 person family :3 men, 3 women, 3 boys & 4 girls, All Protestant, 1 of Irish origin & 12 American, one female having been born since last year Stock & substance – 2 horse, 2 oxen/bulls, 6 cows, 6 young neat cattle, 15 sheep, 3 swine. Produce 90 bushels of wheat, 6 of pease, 6 of barley, 90 of oats, 100 of flax. [NSARM RG1 v.443 #32

On January 1 1771 Truro Township Census containing data for 1770 Samuel Archibald , Master of a 11 person family :1 men, 3 women, 3 boys & 4 girls, All Protestant, 1 of Irish origin & 10 American. Held 666 acres of granted land (8 arable acres, 6 mowing acres, 5 pasture acres & 647 wooded acres), Stock & substance – 1 horse, 4 oxen/bulls, 2 young neat cattle, 20 sheep, 3 swine. Produce 50 bushels of wheat, 6 of pease, 7 of barley 30 of oats, 100 of flax. [NSARM RG1 v.443 #32 [NSARM RG1 v.443 #33

one female having been born since last year.

Their children included,

3. i. Margaret Archibald b. 1743 in Londonderry, NH, USA, m. (1) David Nelson 28 Nov. 1775, (2) Jeremiah Murphy (b. about 1740) June 1789, d. 24 Jan. 1823. Truro
- ii. Matthew Archibald Esq. b. 9 Mar. 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. <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Archibald-606>
- iii. 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. She died 19 May 1809 at Truro. <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Archibald-522>
- iv. Janet Archibald b. 1750 in Londonderry, NH, USA, m. John Hingley, d. Jun 10, 1818, in Truro, NS, bur. Robie St. Cemetery., Truro <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Archibald-57>
- v. 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. <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Archibald-612>
- vi. James Archibald Esq. b. 1754 in Londonderry, NH, USA, m. Rebecca Barnhill, Feb 25, 1779, d. Jun 13, 1828, bur. in Robie St. Cemetery. <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Archibald-602>
- vii. Agnes Archibald (also known as Nancy b. Mar 15, 1756, in Londonderry, NH, USA, m. John Taylor in Truro Township, d. Dec 21, 1816, in Glenelg, Guysborough County. <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Archibald-610>
- viii. Robert A. Archibald b. 1758 Londonderry, NH, USA, d. Jun 3, 1794, born deaf and mute. <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Archibald-604>

- ix. Martha Archibald b. 1760 Londonderry, NH, USA d. in Stewiacke, NS married John Pratt <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Archibald-609>
- 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) <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Archibald-489>
- xi. Elizabeth Archibald b. 14 January 1764 in Truro Township died young <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Archibald-608>
- xii. Eleanor Archibald b. 23 January 1768 d. in Ohio, Married Robert Morrison <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Archibald-607>

Samuel died in Truro, Colchester County, Nova Scotia on July 15, 1774. He is buried in the Robie Street Cemetery, in Truro. On his tombstone at Robie Street cemetery the Inscription reads:

Here lies interr the Body of Samuel Archibald who depated this life on the 15th day of Jly 1774 aged 55 years. <sup>x</sup>



### 3. Margaret Archibald abt 1743 - ABT 1794 Married David Nelson

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Archibald-369>

Margaret Archibald, daughter of Samuel Archibald and Eleanor Taylor, was born about 1743 in New Hampshire, USA. d. about 1794 in Truro Township, Colchester County, NS. She married David Nelson, 28 November 1775. David Nelson died intestate 28 August 1788 at Truro Nova Scotia.

She subsequently married Jeremiah Murphy (b. about 1740) June 1789. She died about 24 January 1823.

The origins of Nelson have not been established. He acquired 500 acres and 100 acres from Andrew McQuon on 21 Jun 1770. On September 13, 1770, he signed a call to the Rev Daniel Cock and on 21 Feb 1771 as one of the guarantors for his remuneration. On January 3, 1776, he was one of 64 signatories of a Petition opposed to the new Provincial Militia Act. On May 5, 1777, he appeared on a list of Persons from Cobequid who refused to sign oath of Allegiance at a special Sessions of the Peace in Onslow, however a notation appended after to his name that indicates that this man took the oath making him only one of 4 in the district to take the oath after the Onslow meeting.

Children of Margaret Archibald by David Nelson,<sup>xi</sup>

- i. Robert Nelson b. 24 Aug 1776 in Truro Township, Colchester, NS m. Lucilla Weatherby in 1822 Campbellton, NB, d. 25 Mar 1850 in Elliot River, Queens, Prince Edward Island, Canada<sup>xiii</sup>. They had seven children:
  - I. John Nelson b. 10 May 1823 Campbellton, New Brunswick, d 1888, m. Hannah Smith Moore 25 Nov 1850 at Dalhousie, New Brunswick
  - II. Horatio Nelson 1825 Campbellton, New Brunswick,
  - III. William Nelson 1828 Campbellton, New Brunswick
  - IV. Timothy or Thomas Nelson, b. 1830 Campbellton, New Brunswick, d. 24 Mar 1891 Union, Northern Territory, Australia, m. Sisera Shakes
  - V. Margaret Nelson b 1834
  - VI. Alexander Nelson b. Aug 1834
  - VII. James Nelson b. 1836

ii. Samuel Nelson b. 15 March 1778 in Truro Township, Colchester County, NS, m. Mary Wilson, 1786, d. May 7, 1875, in Onslow, <sup>xiii</sup> bur in Crossroads Cemetery Valley

iii. Martha Sarah Nelson b. 8 Dec 1779 in Truro Township, Colchester, NS, m. John Fox 1809, d. 28 Oct 1848 in Meaghers Grant, Nova Scotia

I. David Fox b. Middle Musquodoboit, Nova Scotia, d. 19 Mar 1874 Bay City, Bay, Michigan, USA

II. Robert Fox b. 1811 at Musquodoboit, Nova Scotia, d. 1881

III. Elizabeth Fox b. 05 Mar 1813 Musquodoboit, Nova Scotia, d. 26 Feb 1877 in Penobscot County, Maine, USA

IV. Margaret Fox b. 20 Apr 1815 Middle Musquodoboit, Halifax, Nova Scotia d. 20 Mar 1880 Burlington, Penobscot, Maine, USA

V. Richard Fox 15 Sep 1815 Nova Scotia, d. 28 May 1882 Burlington, Penobscot, Maine, USA

VI Mary Fox b. d. 21 Mar 1869

VII. Janet Fox b. 1821 Musquodoboit, Nova Scotia

VIII Sarah Fox b. 1823 Musquodoboit, Nova Scotia

IX. William Fox b. 1825 Nova Scotia 25 Sep 1891 at Elderbank, Nova Scotia

iv. John Nelson b. 12 Mar 1782 in Truro Township; m. Margaret Archibald (b. 1785 Musquodoboit, Halifax County, NS daughter of John Archibald 1st and Alice Moore). d. 14 Feb 1815, Halifax <sup>xiv</sup> They had 8 children including,

I. David Nelson Abt. 1803

II. John Nelson b. 12 Feb 1805

III. Nancy Nelson b. 1808,

IV. Margaret Archibald Nelson

Others unknown<sup>10</sup>

v. David Nelson 22 January 1785 in Truro Township, Colchester County, NS 20 Aug 1788 Truro,<sup>xv</sup>

vi. Elizabeth Nelson b. 6 Mar 1787 in Truro Township, m. (1) Anthony Vaughan 1809, (2) James Dunbrack 1815, d. 28 Oct 1848 in Meaghers Grant, Halifax, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada, she had several children by both husbands.

I. Catherine Dunbrack b. 12 Feb 1812 at Musquodoboit, Nova Scotia, Canada

II. Sarah Dunbrack b. 1813 Musquodoboit Harbour, Halifax, Halifax, Nova Scotia d. 12 Jul 1896 at Marshall, Lyon, Minnesota, United States

III. Mary Ann Dunbrack b. 1816, d. 05 Jul 1855 Leavenworth, Kansas, United States

IV. Elizabeth Dunbrack b. 1820, d. 30 Jan 1873

V. John Dunbrack b. 1822 d. 09 Sep 1888

VI. Peter Dunbrack b. 1823 Meaghers Grant, Halifax, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada

VII James Charles Dunbrack b. 1829 at Jeddore, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada, d. 14 Jan 1898 at Meaghers Grant, Halifax, Halifax, Nova Scotia

By 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

viii. James Murphy, about 1792 in Truro Township, Colchester County, NS d. 20 Apr 1868, Middle Musquodoboit, Halifax County

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<sup>10</sup> Wile (2003) p. 24

## Appendices

### Abbreviations:

Abt. About Aft. After b. born Bef. Before (if followed by an exact date, date is probably date of baptism or internment Bp baptism bur buried d. died EKA Earliest Known Ancestor with a name, date and location m. married

### Calendar Old Style-New Style, Julian & Georgian<sup>11</sup>

The old calendar used up to about 1752 in Protestant countries was the Julian Calendar based on 365.25 days. In 1582 Great Britain and empire switched to the Julian Calendar and since the actual year is 365.2422 days long the switch over caused a 11 day out of synch problem. To solve this problem, it was proclaimed that September 2 would be followed by September 14. As well the old-style calendar the calendar year began on Lady Day 25<sup>th</sup> of March i.e., the year ran from 25 March to 24 March. Hence January 24, 1712, old style would be January 24, 1713, new style. The correct way to describe a date in the “overlap” period from January 1 to March 24 is to state the Old/New Style as 1712 /1713 which means

“January 24, 1712, old style is what we call January 24, 1713”

Also, since the calendar began in March the months if numbered are as follows

March 1	April 2	May 3	June 4	July 5	August 6
September 7	October 8	November 9	December 10	January 11	February 12

### List of Freeman<sup>12</sup>

The status of freeman was primarily of political importance, for it gave one the right to vote for colony officers. In some colonies, though, freeman was tied to church membership, and so the meaning was somewhat different. Massachusetts Bay and New Haven, the most Puritan of the Puritan colonies, made church membership a prerequisite for foremanship, while the rest of the New England colonies did not.

List of freemen may be used for a number of purposes beyond proving biographical information about an immigrant. Like tax lists later, a list of freeman provides basic information about the presence or absence of a person on a given date. And, as noted above, freemanship in Massachusetts Bay and New Haven supplies information about church membership, from which we can learn not just whether this individual was a church member at a given time; we can also reconstruct some of the history of churches whose records have been lost by studying the lists over a period of years.

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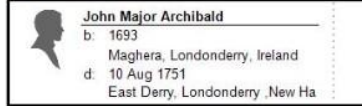
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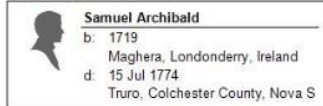
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# The Relationship of the Archibalds to the Author

6th great grandfather



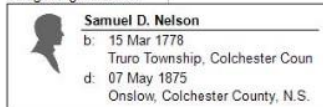
5th great grandfather



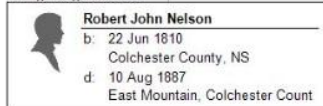
4th great grandmother



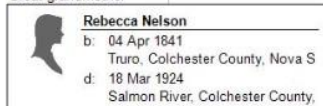
3rd great grandfather



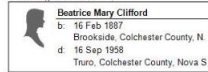
2nd great grandfather



Great grandmother



Paternal grandmother



Father



**James C. Retson**  
 The Author

<sup>i</sup> Londonderry Historical Society

<https://archive.is/20120804202355/http://www.londonderryhistory.org/townhist#selection-153.0-161.374>, accessed October 19, 2018

<sup>ii</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Londonderry, New Hampshire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Londonderry,_New_Hampshire), Official website of City [www.londonderrynh.org](http://www.londonderrynh.org) and

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<sup>iii</sup> Willey, George, Willey's Book of Nutfield, Derry Depot 1895 Page 214, archive.org

<https://archive.org/details/willeysbookofnut00will/page/n7>,

<sup>iv</sup> Planters and Grantees, Volume 1, page 53-56, The Archibalds of Nova Scotia, pp 19-28, The information from these two sources is preferred when they conflict with Miller.

<sup>v</sup> Miller

<sup>vi</sup> Browne, George W., Early Records of Londonderry, Windham and Derry, available at

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<sup>vii</sup> Planters and Grantees citing Rockingham County New Hampshire Deeds Volume 48 pp262 -265, and Volume 65 pp 522-523

<sup>viii</sup> Truro Township Book

<sup>ix</sup> Planters and Grantee, Volume 1 page 55

<sup>x</sup> <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/46389097/samuel-archibald>

<sup>xi</sup> Birth data for children recorded by John Harris T Clk, 1783-1790 Nova Scotia Archives, MG4 Volume 150A.

<sup>xii</sup> <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/142320348/robert-nelson>

<sup>xiii</sup> Presbyterian Witness Vital Statistics 1848-1887, Page 1324. Nelson Samuel D. 7th inst. at Onslow in 90th yr. P.W. Sat 22 May 1875 Vol xxv111no 21 p. 168.

<sup>xiv</sup> <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/131180268/john-d.-nelson>

<sup>xv</sup> Familyserach.org