

THE TODD FAMILY HISTORY

This Todd line can be traced to John Tod who was born in the Midlothian region of Scotland around 1650. “**Midlothian** (/mɪdˈlɒθiən/; Scottish Gaelic: *Meadhan Lodainn*) is a historic county for local government. Midlothian lies in the east-central Lowlands, bordering the City of Edinburgh, East Lothian and the Scottish Borders. Midlothian emerged as a county in the Middle Ages. It bordered West Lothian to the west, Lanarkshire, Peeblesshire and Selkirkshire to the south, and East Lothian, Berwickshire and Roxburghshire to the east. Traditional industries included mining, agriculture and fishing. The area is now landlocked.” (Wikipedia)

Archibald Todd II LHSQ-LTN (1745-1790), named after his grandfather Archibald Tod I (1695-1717), the son of John Tod, was most likely born in Cockpen, Midlothian, Scotland around 1745. There is a baptism record for him there on 8 December 1745. He was a first born son. Whether his parents William Tod and Helen Lawson, who married in Scotland around 1744, migrated to Antrim County, Ulster Province, Ireland while he was still young or Archibald went there on his own as a young man is unknown. He married Jeanne Jennie Dowdle LHSQ-KPP in Ireland, date unknown but likely before 1763. She was born in Ireland sometime around 1749 to unknown parents.

“Although there has always been movement of peoples back and forth across the 12 mile North Channel between Scotland and the Northeastern Irish Coast, the principal movement of people from the Lowlands of Scotland to the Northern Ireland Province of Ulster did not occur until the 17th century. This migration, estimated to include well over 100,000 Scottish Protestants, mainly took place during the 90-year period from 1607-1697. The migration had been planned and encouraged by the first man to rule over both Scotland and England; he was James I of England and James VI of Scotland. He brought the Protestants to “His Majesty’s Plantation of Ulster” to form a buffer and strengthen royal control of Northern Ireland from the generally hostile native Irish Roman Catholic population.” (The Scottish Migration to Northern Ireland by Phil Norfleet)

Archibald, wife Jeanne and sons Archibald and John, immigrated to South Carolina Colony in 1772 arriving in the port of Charles Town. (U. S. and Canada, Passenger and Immigration Lists Index, 1500's-1900's, Service Code 7343)

“At least eight Todd families settled in northwest South Carolina in the colonial period and early national period. Based on existing DNA evidence, two families (Nathan and Patrick:TF47 and TF48 share DNA with each other and with the Todds who lived in the central area of County Antrim, Ireland, the same pattern as Mary Todd Lincoln. Three families (Archibald TF52 who settled on Ninety-Six Creek in what became Greenwood County, Robert TF50 and Samuel TF49 all share the same DNA pattern identical or similar to each other, but different from Nathan and Patrick. In 1768, South Carolina created the Ninety-Six District which included the swath extending between what became, in 1785, Spartanburg and Union County in the north.” (Todd Families Settlement in NW South Carolina by Richard McMurry, December 2012)

Settlement of South Carolina

On 25 July 1761 the General Assembly of the British Colony of South Carolina passed the Bounty Act. (Incentives for Migration to South Carolina Before the Revolution by Phil Norfleet) The act was aimed at encouraging more religious refugees from Europe to come to help settle the colony. Applicants had to have certificates to show proof they were protestant and entitled to receive the benefits of the act. These immigrants contributed greatly to the religious, social and political development of the colony, and many of them became soldiers and patriots of the Revolutionary War. On page 121 of this work is Council Journal 37, pages 15-25 dated 6 January 1773. An entry on page 125 states “The following persons who have lately arrived from Ireland aboard the Pennsylvania Farmer and this day petitioned for lands, viz. Archibald Todd, requesting 250 acres, appears on this list of 53 persons who petitioned for land. (A Compilation of the Original Lists of Protestant Immigrants to South Carolina 1763-1773 by Janie Revill, 1939. Library of Congress Cat. No. 68-25937)

The act, which offered public land tax free for ten years, attracted settlers from other colonies as well who began pouring into the up country. In 1769 nine original judicial districts were established. Promoted to help settle the western part of South Carolina, it drew people of German, French, Swiss and Scots-Irish decent. Originally areas set aside were all west of the 96 District where Archibald later settled.

“As early as 1725 South Carolina sought to encourage British and European Protestants to settle the inland areas of the colony. The reasoning was sound; new settlers would clear and cultivate idle lands, drive the Indians further away from coastal areas, and provide manpower in the event of attack by the Spanish from Florida. In 1731 "poor Protestants" were offered land if they came to the colony to settle. This was on the basis of 100 acres for the head of the family and 50 acres for every other person in the family. The quit rent was to be 4 shillings proclamation money per 100 acres after two years from the date of the grant. The grantee was required to clear and cultivate the land granted at the rate of three acres out of every hundred acres per year.” (Hence, Archibald petitioned for 250 acres, 100 for him and 50 each for wife Jeanne and sons Archabold and John)

“As additional encouragement, in 1752, a monetary bounty for tools and provisions was provided. In 1754 a portion of the tax was authorized to be used to pay the fees for surveys and grants for the "poor protestants."

“In July 1761, the General Duty Act was also passed to provide encouragement heretofore given to poor protestants to become settlers in this province hath not had the desired effect, the bounty was changed. Hereafter, four pounds sterling or the value thereof in current money of the Province would be paid to defray the expense of the passage from Europe. The passage money was to be paid to the owner or master of the vessel unless the emigrant had already paid for his passage, in which case it was paid to him.”

On the list of those immigrant passengers aboard the Pennsylvania Farmer Archibald's name appears with an asterisk *. Researchers indicate that this asterisk was assigned to those who had already paid for their passage.

“This legislation recognized the fact that the cost of transportation was a deterrent to migration and also that not all immigrants had funds with

which to procure the type of tools needed to clear land and build a shelter. The several acts under which these "bounties" were paid were repealed, amended, or expired from time to time, but were equally often "revived." "Ultimately, however, at the close of the term of the General Assembly in 1768 all authority for the payment of monetary bounties finally expired."

"As a result of the above legislation, families from Europe, particularly Northern Ireland, and also from the northern British colonies flocked to the backcountry of South Carolina. The colony advertised for settlers who were willing to work hard if they were allowed to have security in their lands and to be free to have their own churches. The migration began with a trickle in 1750 and became a flood in the 1760s. While migration slackened somewhat after the monetary bounties were terminated in 1768, it still continued up to the beginning of the Revolution." (The above settlement of South Carolina "entry": Incentives for Migration to South Carolina Before the Revolution by Phil Norfleet)

A goggle search for the passenger ship Pennsylvania Farmer shows the ship departed Belfast, Ireland on 16 October 1772 and arrived in Charles Town on 19 December 1772, led by Reverend William Martin. Reverend Martin was minister of the Kellswater Reformed Presbyterian Church from 1760 to 1772, when he left for the English colony of South Carolina. In County Antrim Ireland, his congregation was called the "seceders" and were a splinter Presbyterian group.

Petitioning for land was acted on at the Council Meeting on 6 January 1773. It is unknown how long this process took for the actual land grants to be issued or what families did in the interim. We know from an account of the earlier Todd History that Archibald's holdings were established in Ninety-Six District. His name also appears for the years 1778-1779-1780 on the jury list while living near the Ninety-Six Court House. (Jury Lists of South Carolina, 1778-1779)

He can also be found on a 1779 early census index in the 96 District (County), South Carolina. (Compiled Census and Census Substitutes Index, 1790-1890) And again in 1780 on another jury list where he is listed as on a petit jury for civil cases, residence year 1780 for the 96 District. (U. S. Census Reconstructed Records, 1660-1820)

*The Old 96 District was eventually divided with sections later encompassing five different counties in the state of South Carolina.

REVOLUTINARY WAR

Like many of the Protestant immigrants in South Carolina, Archibald served the colony during the Revolutionary War as a patriot. He can be found in multiple records. He is first mentioned in an August 1777 list as a corporal with the assignment as a gunner in the 3rd Artillery Regiment of the South Carolina Continental Army, representing the upper Ninety-Six District. (U. S. Compiled Revolutionary War Military Service, 1775-1783) On additional rolls he is listed: 3 September 1777, 3 January 1778 and 4 February 1778. (U. S., Revolutionary War Rolls, 1775-1783) Records indicate he enlisted for a three year term as a gunner in the artillery.

The 3rd Artillery Regiment of the Continental Army was under the ultimate command of Colonel John Crane. Archibald's South Carolina unit was led by Captain Jotham Drury. Once the British turned their attention to the southern colonies after losses in the north in 1778, the retaking of the Port of Charles Town became a priority. The 3rd artillery was first engaged in the defense of Savannah, Georgia Colony and, after Savannah fell, the attack and siege on Charles Town 28 March to 12 May 1780. "In one of the worst loses for the colonists during the war the British forced a complete surrender. The colonists suffered 89 deaths, 138 wounded and 3,371 captured." Wikipedia

"With the outbreak of the Revolution in 1775 the Scots-Irish, in interesting contrast to many of their Scottish cousins, were among the most determined adherents of the rebel cause. Their frontier skills were particularly useful in destroying Burgoyne's army in the Saratoga campaign; and George Washington was even moved to say that if the cause was lost everywhere else he would take a last stand among the Scots-Irish of his native Virginia. Serving in the British Army, Captain Johann Henricks, one of the much despised 'Hessians', wrote in frustration "Call it not an American rebellion, it is nothing more than an Irish-Scotch Presbyterian Rebellion." It was their toughness, virility and sense of divine mission that was to help give shape to a new nation, supplying it with such diverse heroes as Davy Crocket and Andrew Jackson." (Posted by Brin Ford Cobia in 2014 on ancestry.com)

Some accounts have Archibald being a casualty of this siege. Other accounts have him dying around 1790 in Pendleton County, South Carolina, one account being his status on a record of the Daughters of the American Revolution file. (DAR records ancestor #A114253, Service

Source AUD #7835, Roll #147) Burial unknown. Archibald's wife Jennie died around 1786, her actual death and burial unknown.

We know that Archibald and Jennie arrived with their two sons, Archabold and John, to the colony in 1772. They had two (Sarah and Adam) and possibly three (Robert) more children who were born in South Carolina.

Archabold Todd III LKBK-R82

(12 January 1763-19 February 1852)

Archabold, the spelling on his gravestone, was born on 12 January 1763 in County Antrim, Ulster Province, Ireland. At age 11 in December 1772 he came to South Carolina British Colony with his Protestant parents and younger brother John. (See above immigration details) It is unclear exactly when but at some point as a young man he went to Pennsylvania. He married Nancy Moore L5PQ-Z2V (1782-1844) around 1795, probably in Washington County, Pennsylvania. Nancy was born sometime around 1774, most likely in Chartiers Township, Washington, Pennsylvania, to unknown parents.

The U. S. Census of 1800 for Chartiers, Washington, Pennsylvania lists Archabold Todd's household, Males 0-10 (2) (James and George), Males 26-44 (1) Archabold, Females 0-10 (2) (Mary and Jane) and Females 26-44 (1) Nancy. They eventually had at least ten children. The 1810 census has them in the same township, now with eight children.

Sometime after 1810 the family made their way to Ohio where Margaret (1816) and Matthew (1818) were born in Belmont County. Archabold is found on the 7 August 1820 U. S. Census for Flushing Township, Belmont, Ohio. The census indicates that three household members are engaged in farming, Archabold and probably two of his older sons. Belmont County is located in the extreme eastern portion of Ohio, bordering on the western side of the northern, narrow neck of West Virginia, only a few miles due west of Washington County, Pennsylvania.

Archabold was enumerated on all subsequent censuses for Flushing, Belmont, Ohio through 1850. Flushing Township is in the northern part of Belmont County, bordering Harrison County to the north. To the very north in Harrison County is the township of Moorefield. Here, the Nottingham Presbyterian Church was built in 1821 and organized in 1822 (pg. 173).

Archabold and Nancy Todd are listed on a document dated 17 November 1822 as part of this founding group of 23 people. Archabold is listed as a member of the Board of Elders (pg. 171) in 1822. (Presbyterian Church of Nottingham by Reverend Thomas C. Crawford, 1886 pages 171-173) Archabold made his home in Belmont County where he was issued a grant of 160 acres in Flushing Township on 10 August 1827. (Grantee Records, Belmont County, Ohio)

There were many other Todd Families living in this area before and during this time. Whether any of them were related to Archabold's family in any way is unknown. It is possible they were.

Archabold and Nancy never left Flushing Township. Nancy died there on 8 April 1844 and was buried in Nottingham Church Cemetery in Moorefield, Harrison, Ohio. (FAG ID#207471743) Archabold continued living on the same farm with his two eldest daughters, Mary and Jane, who never married. On the 20 August 1850 Census for Flushing, Belmont, Ohio Archabold (86), born in Ireland with no occupation entered, Mary (61) and Jane (56), both born in Pennsylvania. Archabold died 18 February 1852 and was buried next to Nancy. (FAG ID#86199593)

James Todd L4J2-5MB

(1 June 1796-9 July 1874)

This particular Todd line was carried on through James, the oldest son of Archabold and Nancy, who was born on 1 June 1796 in Chartiers, Washington, Pennsylvania. He came with his family to Belmont County, Ohio sometime after 1810, but before 1816. On the 7 August 1820 U. S. Census at age 24 he was living with his father and mother in Flushing, Belmont, Ohio and engaged in farming on the homestead. He married Jane Smith LHDV-2VW on 14 November 1822 in Harrison County, Ohio, most likely at the Nottingham Presbyterian Church. Jane, the daughter of Thomas Smith (1758-1836) and Sarah Harvey (1755-1842), was born on 2 December 1801 in Pennsylvania.

They took up residence in Flushing Township where James is found on the 1830 U. S. Census, with Jane and their first three children. At some point after the 1830 census James moved his family to Crawford County, Ohio, eventually settling in Liberty Township. "In 1820 Crawford County was a vast wilderness of dense forest and no white inhabitants. By 1830 there

was a population of 655 settlers, 1830-1,469 settlers, 1850-1,752, 1860-1,788 and 1870-1,597. (p. 557) Liberty Township was laid out in 1823. The nearby village of Annapolis, mailing address of Sulphur Springs, was platted in 1833." (p. 577) (History of Crawford County and Ohio, 1881 by William Henry Perrin)

In July 2020 I went to the Recorder's Office in Bucyrus, Ohio to search Crawford County land records and deed language. In Grantee/Grantor Record Book #4 (page 369), Volume 18, Pages 691-692, James Todd is recorded. James was granted a land patent by the State of Ohio and signed by Governor Allen Trimble on 13 April 1830. He paid \$200.00 to the land office in Tiffin, Ohio and was awarded the Northwest quarter of Section #29, Township Two (Liberty), Range 17, containing 160 acres.

*According to provisions laid out in the United States Land Ordinance's of 1784 and 1785: "An ordinance for ascertaining the mode of locating and disposing of lands in the western territories, and for other purposes therein mentioned." The ordinance required the land be divided into "hundreds of ten geographical miles square and sub-divided into lots of one mile square each (640 acres) and "numbered starting in the northwest corner, proceeding from west to east, and east to west, consecutively. It required surveyors "to divide the said territory into townships seven miles square, by lines running due north and south, and others crossing these at right angles. — The plats of the townships, respectively, shall be marked into sections of one mile square, or 640 acres." This is the first recorded use of the terms "township" and "section." Wikipedia

This system was used throughout the entirety of the Northwest Territories as states emerged over the coming decades. Most land patents were issued in multiples of 40 acres though variations occurred due to geographic features and natural barriers.

This proves that James owned land in Crawford County, Ohio in 1830. Generally land patents were approved before owners settled the land. We know James appears on the 1830 census in Flushing, Belmont, Ohio, though no day or month is recorded on that document. It is most likely that they moved to Crawford County sometime after both the census and land patent were recorded.

There is another record in Grantee/Grantor Book #1 (1826-1837) related to a deed in Volume 2A, Page 276. James purchased 30 acres from Joseph

and Mary Ritter for \$100.00. This land was in Section #30, adjacent and just west of his property in Section #29. This was recorded on 4 August 1832. Again this is not proof that James and his family resided in Crawford County at that time. But most likely we can assume he was living here by 1832 if he was acquiring more land.

The 1840 U. S. Census for Liberty Township, Crawford, Ohio lists the entire family, except for their last son George, who was not born until 1844. Males: 0-4 (1) William, 5-9 (2) James and Archibald, 10-14 (2) Smith and John, 40-49 (1) James. Females: 0-4 (2) Martha and Eleanor, 10-14 (1) Nancy Jane, 40-49 (1) wife Jane.

James eventually sold his land in Section #30. Again from Book #1 page 225, Daniel Beck paid \$225.00 for 28 1/2 acres on 26 February 1846. The difference of 1 1/2 acres (from the original 30) is unaccounted for.

On the 10 September 1850 census for Liberty, Crawford, Ohio the entire family, save oldest son John, remain in Liberty Township and James states he is a farmer. James (54), Jane (48), Smith (24), Nancy J. (22), Archibald (20), James (17), William (15), Eleanor (12), Martha (10) and George (6).

By the 30 June 1860 census for Liberty Township, Sulphur Springs mailing address, most of the family has grown and made lives of their own. James (64) a farmer born in Pennsylvania, Jane (59) born in Pennsylvania, Nancy (30) an occupation as a server, William (25) a farm laborer and another farm laborer named Samuel Andrews (19). James states he owns land valued at \$9,600.00 and personal property valued at \$1,500.00.

On the 3 July 1870 census for Liberty, Crawford, Ohio James (74) indicates he is a retired farmer born in Pennsylvania. He lists his real estate as valued at \$16,800.00 and personal property at \$8,000.00, Jane (70) and daughter Martha (30). The valuation of his real estate at \$16,800.00 is quite sizable for that time and indicates he owns many acres. Jane died on 2 December 1872 in Bucyrus, Crawford, Ohio and was buried there in Oakwood Cemetery. (FAG ID#131581144)

In 1873 an Atlas Survey of Crawford County was completed and in the northern half of Section #29 are (4) four, 40 acre plots owned by Todd Family members. The north half of the west half of the northeast quarter of Section #29 is owned by G. Todd, and the south half of the west half of the northeast quarter of Section #29 is another 40 acre plot owned by A. Todd. (George and Archibald, James' sons) Archibald's plot was adjacent to the

main road connecting Bucyrus and Plymouth, Ohio to the northeast, Plymouth State Road. This is now Ohio State Route #98. J. Todd retained a 40 acre plot in the north half of the east half of the northwestern quarter of Section #29. And son William's 40 acres was the south half of the west half of the northwest quarter of Section #29. And to Nancy Jane Todd Traxler 40 acres being the south half of the east half of the northwest quarter and to Martha 40 acres being the north half of the east half of the northwest quarter of Section #29. Martha's section is the same section that still reveals J. Todd as the owner on the 1873 survey. There may have been an understanding that James was entitled to live there on the original farm until his death.

Searching land transactions, it appears that James and Jane disposed of all but 40 acres of their land in 1871 prior to her death. All of these sales are recorded in Grantee/Grantor Index Book #6 (1868-1876). On 15 April 1871 he sold son George (Page 358) his 40 acres for \$1. (Volume 33, page 227) On the same date he sold son William (page 361) his 40 acres for \$250. (Volume 33, page 227), to daughter Nancy 40 acres for \$20 (Volume 35, page 316) and to daughter Martha 40 acres for \$1. (Volume 33, page 445) (George Todd later purchased this 40 acres from Nancy's estate in January 1879) (Volume 33, page 245)

On 5 October 1871 he sold son Archibald (page 355) his 40 acres for \$200. (Volume 34, page 30) On index page 361 he sold the last 40 acre tract of his original patent, being the north half of the west half of the northwest quarter of Section #29 to Henry Allen for \$200. Why there is a difference in the amounts he charged various children for each 40 acre plot is unknown.

These transactions indicate that prior to 1871 James owned 240 of the total of 640 acres in Section #29 in Liberty Township, quite an accumulation of land in the 1870's. James died on 9 July 1874 and was buried next to Jane. (FAG ID#131581163)

After reviewing various maps of Liberty Township I noticed that a large 150 acre upland reservoir, constructed in 1982, appeared to lie in the same area of the township where James' original patent was granted. After a visit to the Crawford County engineer's office I was able to verify that the northern half of the Paul R. Outhwaite Reservoir covers the south half (80 acres) of the northwest quarter of Section #29, half of James' original tract. The southern portion of the reservoir extends into in southwest quarter of Section #29.

This Todd line continued with James' and Jane's youngest son George. Please see my complete narrative of the George and Mary Matilda Underwood Todd Family.

Final Reflections:

As I began the process of researching and writing this narrative in January 2020 it became painfully evident that there are many, many Todd lines throughout South Carolina, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Many of them were born in Ireland and immigrated to America in the late 1700's and early 1800's. No doubt many of these Todd families were Scotch-Irish, others Scottish and English as well. Additionally, many were named Archibald. Trying to discern this line resulted in engaging several other Todd descendants through [ancestry.com](https://www.ancestry.com) who were attempting to do the same thing I was in making these connections. Many shared information that expanded what I had found but ultimately most have come to the same conclusion that there is a connection with these lines.

*There has been much conjecture in regards to the connection of the South Carolina Todds and these Ohio Todds. While DNA tests would certainly clarify the definitive nature of the relationship between these Todd lines, to date, most researchers have drawn the conclusion that this relationship does exist, though definitive proof is difficult to ascertain. No doubt sometime in the future an effort will be made to make the DNA link, once and for all answering the question where these lines cross.

Compiled by Dan Bert Major

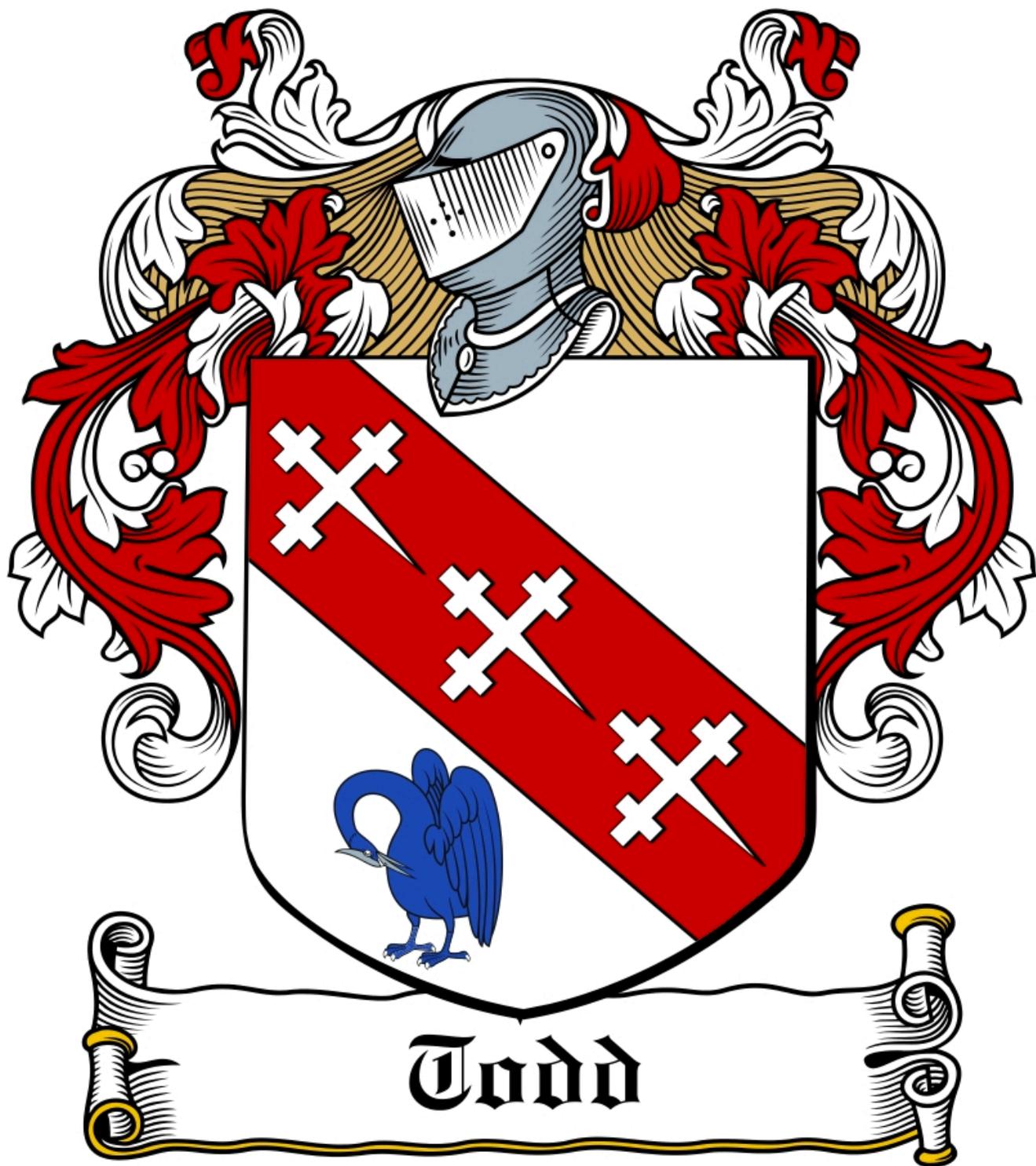
January 2021

This line is connected to my wife Karen Louise Todd Major

Archibald Todd II (1745-1790) is her 5th great grandfather

*The seven character **alpha-numerical** entry associated with the name of each individual in the narrative is the identification code of [familysearch.com](https://www.familysearch.com), the organization of the Latter Day Saints which comprises the largest collection of genealogical data in the world.

*The **FAG ID#** entry reference of burial details with some individuals represents the records found at [findagrave.com](https://www.findagrave.com), a vast archived collection of worldwide burial data.



Tudd