

The Life of Major Samuel Andrews

Major Samuel Andrews was born about 1750 most likely in or around Bladen County, North Carolina. His parents were Samuel and Martha (possibly Galbraith) Andrews. Bladen County was settled by Highland Scottish immigrants many who ended up siding with the Loyalists in the Revolutionary War. Bladen County was reconfigured a number of times and it borders Robeson and Cumberland Counties.

On 18 Nov 1771, at the age of 21, Samuel purchased 200 acres “on the upper side of Saddle Tree Swamp.”¹ Ten years earlier on 23 October 1761, his father Samuel had purchased 100 acres “on the Raft Swamp about a mile from William Lewis’ plantation.”² Then in April 1765 his father purchased another 100 acres “On Saddle Tree Swamp.”³ Raft Swamp is located near present day Red Springs, Robeson County, North Carolina today. Saddle Tree Swamp was also along the blackwaters of Drowning Creek, the former name for the Lumber River.



Figure 1 Historical Marker ⁴

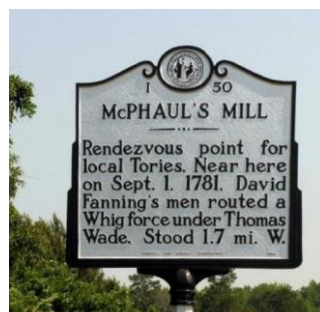


Figure 2 Historical Marker at McPhaul's Mills ⁵

In 1774 a “Saml Andros Jr.” appears as a witness on a deed of land purchased at Saddle Tree Swamp by Solomon Messer (sic). Mercer. (Note: Samuel had a nephew named Solomon Mercer who was the son of his sister, Jane and her husband, Captain Joseph Mercer although based on the date of this transaction it seems highly unlikely that this was him. Perhaps it was a brother or relation of Captain Joseph Mercer.) Another land grant of 150 acres exists for Joseph Mercer,

¹ North Carolina, U.S., Land Grant Files, 1693-1960 {database on-line}. Ancestry.com, Certificate Number: 2074 Grant No. 178

² Ibid., Grant No.1508 Book No. 15 Page 378

³ Ibid., No. 1164, Grant No. 30

⁴ The Historical Marker Database. “Raft Swamp”, <https://www.hmdb.org/m.asp?m=31294>. Photos 7 May 2010 Paul Crumlish.

⁵ Ibid.

dated 15 May 1772 on “the S.W. side of Drowning Creek.”⁶ In Samuel’s Memorial Claim for compensation in 1786 Samuel mentions his “100 acres on Sattel Tree Swamp near Drowning Creek.”⁷

Based on the ages of the Andrews’ children, one can surmise that Samuel probably married in the early to mid-1770’s. His wife, was Mary Musselwhite (1759-1851). Their first son, John, was born in 1776 in Bladen County. (Note: John married Rebecca Morton, sister of Kezia, my 4th great grandmother and wife of Wells Moulton.) The inscription on John’s headstone at Tusket Lakes Cemetery, Yarmouth County, Nova Scotia reads,

*In memory of
JOHN ANDREWS
Born in
North Carolina
Nov.9, 1776.
Died
Nov.25, 1862*



Unfortunately, due to three fires in Bladen County, many records were lost. However, court and land records still exist.

At the outbreak of the Revolutionary war, Samuel joined under General McDonald at Cross Creek, Bladen County and was commissioned as a Lieutenant. After the defeat at Moore’s Creek on 27 Feb 1776 he managed to escape but was eventually captured and imprisoned.^{8 9} On 1 Oct 1776 , “Samuel Andrews and Thomas Kersey, who were committed to a Gaol in Halifax, were brought before this Board, and discharged on taking the State Oath and entering into recognizance for their appearance at next Congress.”¹⁰

In 1780 Samuel joined forces under General Cornwallis. On 11 Aug 1781 at Cross Creek, along the Cape Fear River, he linked up with Colonel David Fanning, also known as “Scaldhead Dave” due to the fact that he wore a red scarf over his

⁶ No. 2705 Grant No. 918

⁷ American (Loyalist) Migrations 1765-1799, North Carolina – “Andrews, Samuel”, p.610

⁸ Campbell, Rev. J. R. *Yarmouth, Nova Scotia: A Sequel to Campbell’s History*, 1888, p.241.

⁹ American (Loyalist) Migrations 1765-1799, North Carolina – “Andrews, Samuel”, p.609

¹⁰ Minutes of the North Carolina Council of Safety, North Carolina. Council of Safety, September 27, 1776 - October 25, 1776, Volume 10, Pages 873-881, Documenting the American South
<https://docsouth.unc.edu/csr/index.html/document/csr10-04>

head due to either an injury or a condition. Several accounts claim that Fanning, Andrew, and others, terrorized people in the backcountry, “As they marched along the river, they captured prisoners, arms, and horses, burned the plantations of the two Patriots, Captain and Colonel Robertson, who were brothers.”¹¹ “He was engaged in the capture of Gov. Burke; and when Fanning was wounded, he assumed the command and conducted the prisoners into the British lines.”¹² Samuel was very familiar with the backcountry of North Carolina.

... unsuccessful, and after four hours of fighting, both sides disengaged. Twenty-seven Tories were killed and sixty seriously wounded. Fanning's lacerated and broken arm had resulted in so much loss of blood that he had to be left behind, hidden in the woods.⁴⁹

The prisoners were entrusted by Fanning to other hands, and the party moved toward Wilmington, 160 miles to the southeast. Their route led through the most desolate and remote areas of the state—marshes like the Raft Swamp which Burke later described as “vast pathless tracks of intermingled Sand and Swamp very thinly inhabited and which ought not to be inhabited at all. . . .”⁵⁰ Their 13

In 1781 Samuel was appointed as a Major of the Great Swamp Company, a division of The Royal North Carolina Militia of Bladen County under One-Eyed Hector McNeill. Samuel likely participated in The Battle of Raft Swamp which occurred on October 15, 1781 between about 600 Tories and 1400 Whigs.¹⁴ On the evacuation of Wilmington in September 1781 Major Samuel Andrews set out for Charleston, the nearest British garrison, but was taken prisoner once again. He managed to escape and fled to Charleston, where he remained until May 1782.¹⁵

Between May and September, he was involved in transporting ammunition along the Little PeeDee River and he returned to Charleston in September 1782. He participated in the occupation of Charleston until the British army and Loyalists evacuated the city.

¹¹ DeMond, Robert O., *Loyalists in North Carolina During the American Revolution*, p. 144.

¹² Campbell, Rev. J. S.,

¹³ Watterson, John S. “The Ordeal of Governor Burke.” *The North Carolina Historical Review*, vol. 48, no. 2, 1971, p. 106.

¹⁴ Jacobs, Ben. “*Roots: Whigs Whip Tories In Battle of Raft Swamp*” *Red Springs Citizen*, September 1977.

¹⁵ American (Loyalist) Migrations 1765-1799, North Carolina – “Andrews, Samuel”, p.609

Pay Abstract Nr 10, Major Samuel Andrews, North Carolina Militia, from different counties, for services previous to the evacuation of Wilmington, NC

| Nr | Rank | Name | Remarks |
|----|---------|------------------|--|
| 1 | Major | Andrews, Samuel, | 3 months, 19 Apr 1782 Great Swamp Company |
| 1 | Captain | Andrews, Samuel, | 3 months Great Swamp Company |

Figure 3 Pay Abstract ¹⁶

On 28 July 1783 a Proclamation called *The Act of Oblivion and Pardon* was declared by the Assembly in the State of North Carolina. Despite that fact that the Continental Congress in November 1782 urged the states to re-instate confiscated property to Loyalists, this Act in 1783 was still very anti-Loyalist. "The final clause of the act listed categories of exclusion from the projected pardon, including those who had become officer in the British army or had left the state with the British and stayed away for more than a year. Loyalists Samuel Andrews, Peter Mallet, and David Fanning were specifically excluded. The act concluded also without pardoning those who had committed "willful and deliberate murder, robbery, and house-burning."¹⁷

After his stint in Charleston Samuel headed to the British garrison in East Florida where the Spanish Census of 1783 of Saint John's County, East Florida counts a "ANDRE, Samuel - N. Carolina planter - married with 4 children - undecided to remain or leave; he has 4 slaves and 1 horse; farms and lives on a vacant estate on Doctor's lagoon on the other side of the St. Johns River; his brother lives with him, a bachelor called Juan (sic)/John."^{18 19} These four children would have been John, born in 1776, Samuel 1778, Nathan, 1780, and Mary (my third great grandmother who married Israel Hurlburt), 1782.

Major Samuel Andrews left Saint Augustine and by July, 1785 he was in Shelburne where he was pressing his claims to the commissioners for compensation.ⁱ His claim for "100 acres on Saddle Tree Swamp near Drowning Creek; a grist mill, an orchard, cattle, etc. was rejected."²⁰

¹⁶ Clark, Murtie June. *Loyalists in the Southern Campaign of the Revolutionary War, Vol. I*, Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, 1981, p. 355.

¹⁷ Troxler, Carole Watterson. "Act of Pardon and Oblivion" the Dictionary of North Carolina Biography, edited by William S. Powell, 2006 by the University of North Carolina.

¹⁸ Florida, U.S., *Compiles Census and Census Substitutes Index, 1820-1890* {database on-line.}

¹⁹ Feldman, Lawrence H., *The Last Days of British Saint Augustine 1784-185 A Spanish Census of the English Colony of East Florida*. Clearfield, 2003.

²⁰ American (Loyalist) Migrations 1765-1799, North Carolina – "Andrews, Samuel", p.610.

The original oath Samuel Andrews filed with the British Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament, stated he resided in St. John’s in East Florida from the 15th of July, 1783 to the 25th of March, 1784. He claimed he was unaware that there was a set time for him to file a return and make claim for Memorial for his loyalties to his Majesty and the British Government.

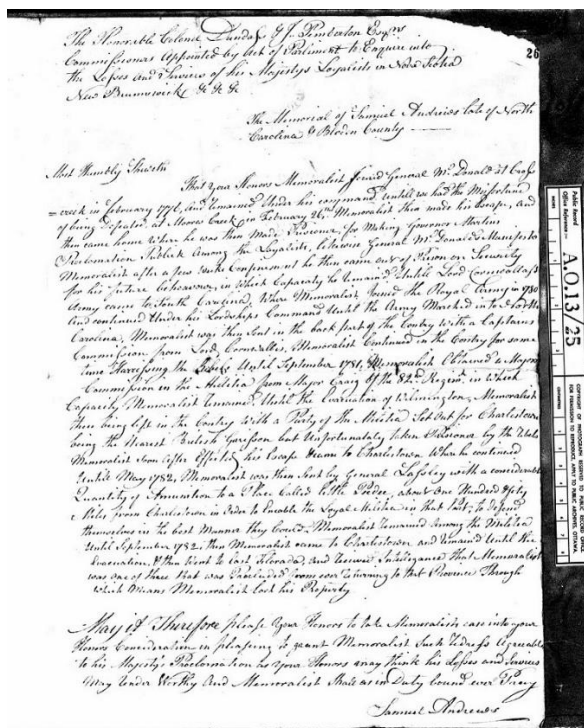


Figure 4 American Loyalist Claim No. 326. ²¹

Here is a transcription of Samuel Andrews’ Claim sworn on the 28th March 1786 in Halifax.

The Honorable Colonel Dundas G. J. Pemberton, Esquire
Commissioners Appointed by Act of Parliament to Enquire into
The Losses and Services of his Majesty’s Loyalists in Nova Scotia
New Brunswick

The Memorial of Samuel Andrews late of North Carolina Bladen County
Most Humby ?
That your Honors Memorialist joined General McDonald at Cross
Creek in February 1776 and remained until we had the misfortune
of being defeated at Moore’s Creek in February 26th. The memorialist then made his escape
and
then came home where he was made prisoner for making Governor Martin’s

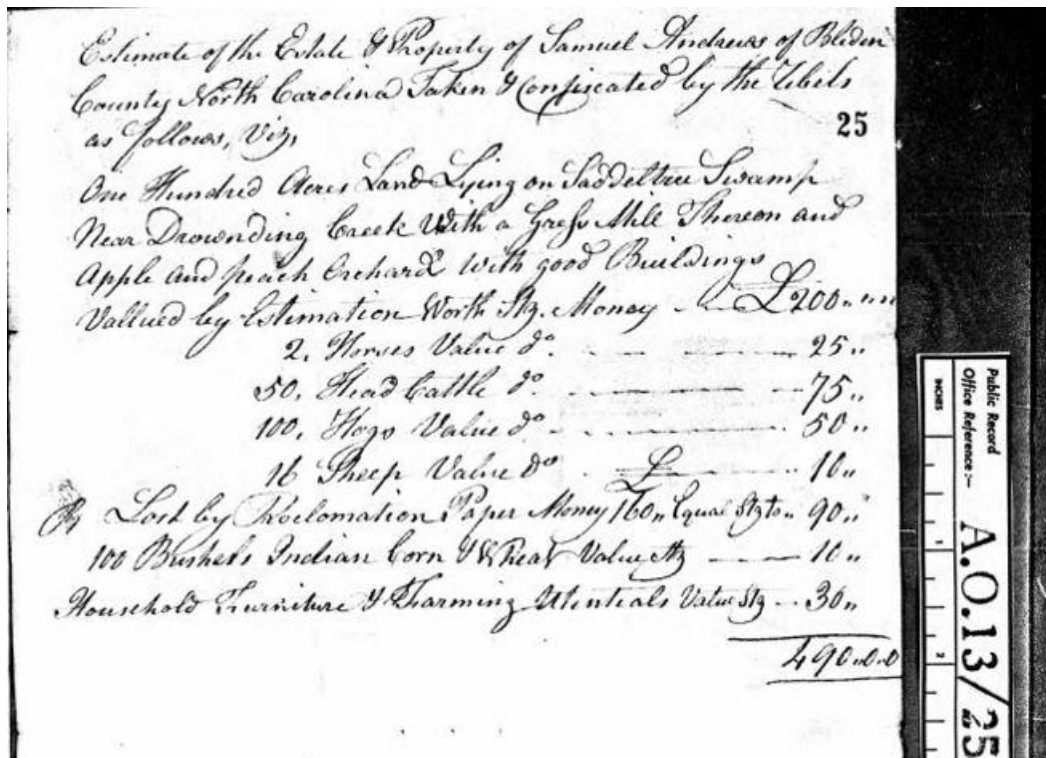
²¹ The National Archives of the UK; Kew, Surrey, England; American Loyalist Claims, Series II; Class: AO 13; Piece: 025

Proclamation Publick Among the Loyalists likewise General McDonald's Manifesto. Memorialist after a few weeks Confinement, he then came out of Prison on Security for his future behaviour in which Capacity he Remained until Lord Cornwallis' Army came to South Carolina, where Memorialist Joined the Royal Army in 1780 and continued under his Lordship's Command Until the Army Marched into North Carolina. Memorialist was then Sent in the back part of the country with a Captain's Commission from Lord Cornwallis. Memorialist Continued in the Country for some time harassing the rebels Until September 1781. Memorialist Obtained a Major's Commission in the Militia from Major Craig of the 82nd Regiment in Which Capacity Memorialist Remained Until the Evacuation of Wilmington. Memorialist then being left in the Country with a Party of the Militia set out for Charlestown being the nearest British Garrison but Unfortunately being taken Prisoner by the Rebels. Memorialist soon after Effected his escape Came to Charlestown where he Continued Until May 1782. Memorialist was then Sent by General Lafolay with a Considerable Quantity of Ammunition to a Place Called Little Peedee about One Hundred & forty Miles from Charlestown in Order to Enable the Royal Militia in that Part to Defend themselves in the best Manner they Could. Memorialist Remained Among the Militia Until September 1782, then Memorialist Came to Charlestown and Remained until the Evacuation & then went to East Florida, and Received Intelligence that Memorialist was one of three that was Procluded from ever returning to that Province Through which Means Memorialist lost his Property.

May it Therefore Please Your Honors to take Memorialist's Case into Your Honors Consideration in Pleasing to Grant Memorialist Such (illegible) Agreeable to His Majesty's Proclamation as Your Honors May think his Hopes and Services May Tender Worthy and Memorialist's Share as in Duty Bound Ever Pray.

Samuel Andrews

Attached to this claim is an estimate of his estate and property.



Transcription:

Estimate of the Estate & Property of Samuel Andrews of Bladen
County, North Carolina, taken and confiscated by the rebels,
as follows, viz,

One hundred Acres Land laying on Saddle Tree Swamp,
Near Drowning Creek with a Grist mill thereon and
Apple and Peach Orchard with good buildings
Valued by estimation Worth in Money-----£200..

2 Horses value at----- 25..

50 Head Cattle -----75..

100 Hogs value----- 50..

16 Sheep value----- 10..

Lord by Proclamation Paper Money 160.. equal to 90..

100 Bushels Indian Corn and Wheat value-----10..

Household Furniture and Farming Utensils value--- 30..

Final Estimate-----490.00

Public Record Office Reference A.O. 13/25

Samuel Andrews, like many Loyalists, arrived in Nova Scotia with slaves. The first court case involving Major Samuel Andrews appears in the Shelburne records in 1785 when a Black man named James Singletory, whom he had brought from Saint Augustine “‘applied to James McEwen Esq [according to Benjamin Marston, McEwen was a justice of the peace], praying he might be discharged from the service’ of Samuel Andrews.” Andrews claimed James “as his slave.” He produced a pass signed by the commissary of claims of Charleston that Andrews had paid £50 for James, his wife, and child. However, he did not produce a bill of sale. Andrews promised, if given time, to produce a bill of sale proving that the black family belonged to him. A witness for Andrews, John Fanning, claimed that “Negro James” had always been considered the property of Andrews. The court decided that Andrews had to produce “due attested proof” before the court would send the family back to slavery. However, Andrews was allowed “Twelve months” to obtain proof of ownership. James, his wife, and child were required to live with Andrews as servants throughout the 12-month period, while their owner attempted to find – or more likely to forge – a bill of sale. The court warned Andrews (bound by a £50 payment and his witness John Fanning £25), that the family could not be sold, conveyed out of the province, and should be used as “hired servants.” If he could not produce proof, James and his family would be discharged. The court returned James to Andrews’s service.”²²

On 18 August 1786 Major Samuel Andrews received a grant of 200 acres along with a group of others including Colonel David Fanning and Jesse Gray (another of my southern Loyalist 4th great grandfathers). In 1788 his name again appears on a petition for 250 acres on a Warrant to Survey a tract of land along the Tuskett (sic) River, then part of Shelburne County.²³

In addition to his own Loyalist Claims, Samuel is mentioned in the Claim of his brother-in-law, Captain Joseph Mercer. On 19th January 1788 in Saint John, New Brunswick, Mercer states “That your petitioner lay before your Honorers a state of his losses when you were at this place that since that time he has got the affidavit of Major Samuel Andreas Annex to his schedule of losses which he hopes may be satisfied to your Honors that under your report he may receive some compensation for his losses which may be the means of [exbreaking] him and family from their distress. Your Petitioner humbly begs to represent that he together with a wife and four small children are reduced to the most extreme

²² Whitfield, Harvey Amani. “The Struggle over Slavery in the Maritime Colonies”, University of Vermont ,p. 17 citing Shelburne Records, MG 4, vol. 141, NSARM

²³ PANS, “*Shelburne County Grants*”, p. 76

distress.”²⁴ This wife and four children to whom he refers was Jane, Major Samuel Andrews’ sister. In November 1776 he and Noah Mercer were accused of the murder of Col. Nathaniel Richardson. Subsequently, he fled to New York where he acquired a new wife and child and by 1783 he was in Saint John, New Brunswick, one of the earliest Loyalists to arrive in that city.

Samuel Andrews is named in *The Memoirs of Colonel David Fanning*, given at King’s County, New Brunswick dated 29th November 1789,

“Besides other officers of other counties that joined me at different times, and places, as I shall refer to, in other parts of my Journal; in particular Col. Arch McDugald and Samuel Andrews who joined me several times.”²⁵

On 20 September 1796, the sixth son of Major Samuel Andrews, was born in Raynardton, Yarmouth County and named David Fanning Andrews (1796-1875), after his father’s former commander. David Fanning Andrews’ daughter Mary (1829-1867) who married Elias Hatfield also named one of her sons David Fanning Hatfield (1858-1932).

In 1790 Samuel’s name appears as a Member of the Grand Jury. In 1793 his name appears as Foreman of the Petit Jury as well as on a petition to the Bishop of Nova Scotia requesting that an Anglican Church be constructed in Tusket.²⁶

This would be the future St. Stephen’s Anglican. A third piece of documentation for him in 1793 was recorded in the Poll Tax for Yarmouth Township.

“SAML ANDREWS” assessed at “6 shillings and 9 pence”. Out of 113 names only 5 have a higher assessment than his.

²⁴ UK, *American Loyalist Claims, 1776-1835* {database on-line}. The National Archives of the UK; Kew Surrey, England; *American Loyalist Claims, series I; Class: A0 13; Piece: 035*

²⁵ Fanning, David, 1756?-1825, Memoir “Narrative of Colonel David Fanning” concerning the Revolutionary War”, June 24, 1790, Volume 22, Pages 180-239. p. 199, 204, 237.

²⁶ Hemeon, S. Ward, UEL Descendant, “*Samuel Andrews*” in “*Biographical Sketches of Loyalist Ancestors by the Membership*”, 1983.

| Brought forward | | Brought forward | |
|-----------------------|-----|--------------------|------|
| Christopher Sanderson | 3 | Samuel Anselmie | 2.5 |
| William Harris | 1.9 | Sam' Bliss Sen | 19.6 |
| Richard Nelson | 1 | Sam' Bliss Jun | 2.9 |
| Benj. Harris | 2.9 | Isidore Bliss | 5.10 |
| Wm Sammlers | 1.6 | Corneilus Rogers | 5 |
| Wm Nelson | 1.6 | Sam' Bliss | 1.3 |
| Sam' Hudson | 1.3 | John Rogers | 2.6 |
| James Crosby | 1.3 | John Clark | 2.4 |
| Thos Crosby | 1.3 | Sam' Jordan | 1.6 |
| Samuel Crosby | 2.6 | Jos Allen | 2.3 |
| James Maitland | 1.3 | Charles Crocker | 2.9 |
| James Perry | 2.3 | Sam' Smith | 2.6 |
| William Sanders | 2 | Stephen Van Norden | 2.9 |
| John Roberts | 2 | Samuel Barthele | 4.3 |
| John Roberts | 2 | Wm Smith | 2.6 |
| Robert Durbell | 2.6 | Wm Sanders | 2.6 |
| Thomas Hunter | 2.9 | Wm Sanders | 3.3 |
| Thos Linn | 2.6 | Louis Kuffler | 5.6 |
| Thos Linn | 1.6 | James Dukes | 6.9 |
| John Church | 2 | Sam' Anderson | 2.6 |
| John Church | 2 | Jos Smith | 1 |
| John Osborne | 2 | Thos Samson | 1 |
| Thos Osborne | 2 | Jos Hayden | 1 |
| Jos Brown | 2.3 | Sam' Coffey | 2.3 |
| Sam' Hayden | 3.9 | Wm Sumner | 1.6 |
| William Stephens | 2.6 | Sam' King | 2 |
| Wm' Corning Sen | 2.3 | Wm King | 1.3 |
| Thos Corning | 1 | Wm Weston | 2.6 |
| Wm Corning Sen | 3.9 | Wm Weston | 2.6 |
| David Corning | 3 | Jos Weston | 4.1 |
| Wm' Harris | 4.6 | Samuel Dukes | 1 |
| Robert By | 1 | Samuel Reading | 2.6 |
| John Sanders | 3.6 | Sam' Robinson | 1 |
| James Sanders | 1 | Sam' Robinson | 3.11 |
| | | Wm' Harrison | 1 |
| | | Wm' Harrison | 1 |

27 Poll Tax Record, 1793

On 5 April 1799 at the Tusket Courthouse Samuel prepared his will. Probate was granted on 20 September 1807.²⁸ The date of his death is unknown but it is assumed it occurred some time after October 1806 since his name appeared on "Township Records" as being part of " .. a joint committee of the Proprietors of Yarmouth and New Grantees with the limits of the said 'Township'."

²⁷ Commissioner of Public Records Nova scotia Archives RG1 vol. 444 ½ no. 18

²⁸ Yarmouth County, Nova Scotia, Registry of Probate/Wills, Vol. 1 1794-1828 Will book: 3, p. 322, ACTS book: 4, p. 187. (Microfilms found on FamilySearch.org)

The last will and Testament of Samuel Andrews of Yarmouth

In the Name of God Amen Samuel Andrews, of Yarmouth in the County
of Shelburne and Province of Nova Scotia being of sound and perfect
mind and memory do this fifth day of April in the Year one thousand
seven hundred and Ninety Nine make and publish this my last
will and Testament in manner following, that is to say, I Give
and bequeath to my dear Wife, Mary Andrews, all my real estate
situate lying and being in the said Township of Yarmouth and
suburban, New roads and wharves occupy and improve, consisting
of a Tract of Land of two hundred and fifty acres together with the
buildings and other improvements thereon. Also all my personal
estate consisting of two female negro infant slaves, thirty head
of horned Cattle, ten head of Sheep, forty pounds in Cash, household
furniture, farming, utensils, and whatever else I may be in possession
at the time of my decease, to hold to her the said Mary Andrews
for and during her natural life to be altogether in her absolute
at her own disposal for the support of her family in such manner
as she shall think fit. And in such condition and power, except
that if the said Mary shall again marry and take another husband, then
the said property, real and personal shall be divided among the son and
daughters that may be then surviving in such manner as is provided
by the laws of this Province, provided also that if any of her children
shall behave wickedly or disobediently to her the said Mary
at any time previous to their full age such Child or children
so misbehaving, as aforesaid shall forfeit all right to my
share or part of said estate, which said share or shares shall be
equally divided among the remainder, whereas the said Mary shall

Figure 5 The Last Will and Testament of Samuel Andrews of Yarmouth 29

This is a transcription of his will dated 5th April 1799.

The Last Will and Testament of Samuel Andrews of Yarmouth

In the name of God Amen, I Samuel Andrews, of Yarmouth in the County of Shelburne and Province of Nova Scotia, esquire, being of sound mind and perfect mind and memory do this fifth day of April in the Year one thousand and seven hundred and Ninety Nine make and publish this my last will and testament in manner and following that is to Say, I give and bequeath to my dear Wife Mary Andrews all my real estate vitiating and being in the said Township of Yarmouth, and whereon I now reside and which I occupy and improve personal consisting of a Tract of land of two hundred and fifty acres, together with the buildings and other improvements thereon. Also all my personal estate consisting of two female infant negro slaves, thirty head of horned cattle, ten head of Sheep, forty pounds in Cash, household furniture, farming utensils and whatever else I may be in my possession at the time of my decease. To Hold to her the said Mary Andrews for and during her natural life, to be altogether and absolutely at her own disposal for the support of the family in such manner as she shall think fit. Under the condition and proviso never the ____ that if the said Mary shall again Marry and take another husband, then the said property real and personal shall be divided among the sons and daughters that may be then ____ giving in such manner as is prescribed by the Laws of this Province, provided also that if any of her Children shall behave undutifully or disobediently to her the said Mary at any time previous to their full age such Child or Children so misbehaving as aforesaid shall forfeit all right to any share or part of said Estate, which said share or shares shall be equally divided among the remainder whenever the said Mary shall __ (words cut off).

²⁹ Ibid.

| Inventory of the Estate of Samuel Andrews Esq of Yarmouth deceased | | 27 |
|--|--|---------|
| Hundred Land with the Improvements | | 300 |
| 10 Acres Sub Marsh | | 17 10 |
| 1 Horse Saddle Bridle & Part harness | | 15 .. |
| 2 Boots | | 12 10 |
| 3 Calves £13.10.0 4 Calves 50/ 6 Hogs £100. | | 34 10 |
| 15 Sheep £8.12.0 2 Groundstones 20/ | | 6 12 |
| Various Utensils Cooper's Tools & Stumps various 20 | | 16 0 6 |
| Iron & Steel 50/ 13. 10. 8 & 19 address 9 £20 | | 22 10 |
| 2 Tables £4. Groceries & 4/6 ware 50/ | | 6 14 |
| Chest and Draw 40/ 2 Chests 20/ 2 Cases 20/ | | 4 .. |
| Old. Cases books & Shovels £3.2.6 Iron 20/ | | 6 2 6 |
| Wheels & Carriage 3/6 1 for Dayhouse 10/ | | 2 7 6 |
| Dairy Furniture 50/ Books & Spy Glass 50/ | | 5 5 |
| Locking Glass 40/ Marble Glass 10/ 10/ & 10/ 10/ | | 0 .. |
| 1 Bear Trap 20/ 1 Bell & 10/ 10/ 10/ | | 2 12 6 |
| 2 Barrels 10/ 10/ 10/ 10/ 10/ | | 3 .. |
| Pickled Fish to amount £15. 2 for 10/ 10/ 10/ 25/ | | 16 5 |
| Appraisers | | |
| J James Lenth | | |
| J Court. Van Noeder | | |
| March 31 1700 | | |
| An Appraisement of Remaining property belong to the Estate of Mrs. Mary Andrews Widow of Major Samuel Andrews deceased | | |
| 1 Yearly Rent | | 15 0 0 |
| 1 do do | | 12 10 0 |
| 1 do do | | 7 0 0 |
| 7 Cowes & Horses 24. 10 | | 31 10 0 |
| James Lenth | | 66 0 0 |
| Court. Van Noeder | | |
| Appraisers | | |

Figure 6 Inventory of Estate of Samuel Andrews Esquire of Yarmouth ³⁰³⁰ Ibid., (found on Family Search.org p. 38 of 602).

Here is a partial transcription of his inventory.

Inventory of the Estate of Samuel Andrews, Esquire of Yarmouth

| | |
|---|--------|
| Homestead Land _____ | 300 |
| 10 acres with | 17.10 |
| 1 Horse Saddle Bridle and _____ | 15 |
| 2 Boats | 12.10 |
| 3 cows £13.00; 4 calves 6 Hogs £100 | 34.10 |
| 15 Sheep £5.120 2 Grindstones | 6.12 |
| Farmers utensils Coopers tools & _____ | 16.8.6 |
| Iron & Sled Beds & Bedding £20 | 22.10 |
| 2 Tables £4 Crockery & Glassware | 6.14 |
| Chest and Draws 2 Chests £20 _____ | 4 |
| _____ hooks & shovels Tinware | |
| Wheels & | |
| Dairy Furniture 50/ Books & Spy Glass 55/ | |
| Looking Glass 40/ Nails Glass Hinges & 130 _____ | |
| 1 Be_____ Tray 20/ Tag 17/61 Bell & Candlestick 15/ | |
| 2 Bowls Turpentine and Bucket of Tar | |
| Pickled Fish amount £15 2/0 Shel Yards | |

Appraised S. Lent
Gabriel Van Norden

An appraisal of the remaining property remaining to the estate of Mary Andrews
widow of Major Samuel Andrews Deceased

1 Yoak Oxen 15.0.0

Heifer

Appraisers

James Lent

Cornelius Van Norden

The second court documents in which he appears are from Shelburne County Court records of 1801 about an incident which occurred in December of 1800 at his home. "Official court documents state Loyalist Samuel Andrews Sr. of Tusket River, Yarmouth County, and his sons Samuel and John were tried in 1801 for the murder of their slave 'Jude' the previous year. They claimed that her death was accidental. Medical evidence showed that she had been killed by a blow from a 'blunt pointed instrument.' A fellow slave, 'Diana', who referred to Jude as 'my

sister', testified to having seen John and Samuel Andrews standing beside Jude, each with "a stick about the size of an iron candle stick and of the length of my arm". The jury acquitted the Andrews. Samuel's wife Mary was also indicted but not tried."³¹

Samuel's uncle, William Andrews (1726-c.1815), his father's brother, died in Bertie County, California, without a wife or children to inherit his large estate which included extensive land holdings and fifty slaves. William's nieces and nephews are named in his will including Samuel's. It is assumed that Jane Mercer, Samuel's sister was already deceased. It was probated 2nd September 1816 in Franklin County, North Carolina but it took several years for his estate to be settled. On 1st November 1819, court documents in Georgia show that Jane's grandchildren give their power of attorney to their aunt Mary Mercer to act on their behalf regarding the estate. Jane had moved to Georgia with her family in the 1790'S.

Your petitioners further shew unto your lordships that the said Samuel Andrews dec'd, had a son named Samuel Andrews who in the Revolutionary War attached himself to the British and at the close thereof went to Canada or Nova Scotia & has not been heard of since ~

Figure 7 Account Papers in Will of William Andrews (1726-1815) Image 1630³²

Transcription as follows:

“ that the said Samuel Andrews dec'd had a son named Samuel Andrews who in the Revolutionary War attached himself to the British and at the close ____ went to Canada or Nova Scotia and has not been heard of since~”

³¹ “R .v. Andrews in *African Nova Scotians in the Age of Slavery and Abolition*”, Ref. No. Shelburne County Special Oyer and Terminer , PANS RG 42 SH vol.1 file 4.

³² North Carolina, U.S., Wills and Estate Records (Franklin County, North Carolina), 1663-1978 North Carolina. Division of Archives and History (Raleigh, North Carolina) on Ancestry.com 1665-1998. Images 1358-1513 re Estate of William Andrews.

In The History of Tusket we find another reference to Samuel.

“There is also an apple called Major Sweet in this locality because of the fact that it was introduced here by Major Samuel Andrews.”³³

(Note that he had had apple and peach orchards in North Carolina.)

Samuel’s wife was the former Mary Musselwhite. Her brothers, Nathan, Thomas, Jesse, and Milby all fought on the Patriot side. Her obituary was published in *The Yarmouth Herald & Western Advertiser* on Saturday 13 September 1851.³⁴

Mary Andrews (White) (1759 - 1851)

DIED - At Tusket Lakes, Yarmouth, on the 7th inst., in the 92nd yr. of her age, Mrs. Mary, relict of the late Major Samuel Andrews. She was born and married at Bladen County, North Carolina, whence 65 years ago, she with her husband removed to this country, and became the mother of a numerous offspring - eleven sons and five daughters. She lived to see 89 of second, 109 of the third, and 3 of the fourth generation. Till her 81st year, she enjoyed perfect good health; but after that period, was confined to her room by the effect of an attack of acute rheumatism. The last ten days of her life she was afflicted with severe illness, which she bore with admirable fortitude and resignation. Her end was peace.

Major Samuel Andrews remains a controversial figure. He was a slave-owner who fought in the revolutionary war against family and friends, was imprisoned, had property confiscated, and was forced to flee time and again. His exclusion from the Act of Pardon and Oblivion left him no choice but to make a new life for himself and his family.

³³ Pothier, Don R. *The History of Tusket, Nova Scotia*, 2005, p.36.

³⁴ *The Yarmouth Herald & Western Advertiser*. Saturday, 13 September 1851