

Andrews, Samuel

fl. 1775–89

At the evacuation of Charles Town, he went to East Florida, taking his wife, four children, and four enslaved people with him. There they lived on Doctor's Lagoon. Meanwhile, in North Carolina, Andrews was specifically excluded from the 1783 Act of Pardon and Oblivion^[10]. He reluctantly decided to go to Nova Scotia. In 1784 he told the Spanish authorities that he had not decided whether to remain in East Florida or to go with the British. He was in Shelburne, Nova Scotia, in 1785, and in 1788 he received 250 acres on the nearby Tusket River. He was living in the Shelburne area in 1789.

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Military personnel ^[18]

Authors:

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