

## Memoir of Captain Samuel Anderson.

BY SOPHIA ROWE.

In compliance with the request that all members of the U. E. Loyalist Association would contribute all the information in their power respecting those of their ancestors who took part in the Revolutionary War, I have prepared the following account of the services rendered by my grandfather. The late Captain Samuel Anderson was born of Irish parents near Boston, on 4th of May, 1736. He was a lawyer in good practice and married Miss Prudentia Deliverance Butts of Boston, who was born 1743, and died 1824. Samuel Anderson went to the West Indies early in life for the benefit of his health. On his return he joined the King's forces, probably as one of the contingent furnished by the New England Provinces after the breaking out of the war with France in 1756. He served under General Abercrombie in 1758, and under General Amherst in 1759-60-61. In 1759, he was at the taking of Ticonderoga and Crown Point. In 1760, he went with the army under General Amherst from Lake George to Oswego on Lake Ontario, by the route of the rivers Mohawk and Onondago. He was put in command of a scow, having under him 30 men acting as Marines, crossed the lake and captured a French Fort at Oswegatchie (afterwards called Chimney Island). The scow was carried down the St. Lawrence the following spring by the ice and sank in the Long Sault where the timbers were visible for many years. Parts of it were removed by Mr. Guy C. Wood, of Cornwall, and used in ornamental work about his house. Samuel Anderson was with the army at the capitulation of Montreal, and was then sent to Albany in charge of the sick and wounded, and in 1761, he was placed over the workmen in the engineers' department at Crown Point. After the close of the war, he settled on a farm near Boston, where he resided until the breaking out of the rebellion in 1775. He was offered a company in the Continental Service which he refused. Some time after, he was offered command of a regiment in the same service, which he also refused. This caused him to be looked upon as a *King's Man* and led to an attempt on the part of some of his neighbors to convert him from the error of his ways by one or other of the gentle means of carting, flogging, or tar-and-feathering then in vogue amongst the revolutionary party. Five or six of them started out to try the experiment; they found him on his farm splitting rails; he politely asked them their business, and on being told they had come to teach him a lesson, he invited them to "come and try." As he was a very large and powerful man, they looked at him, then at the axe in his hand, and moved off, evidently considering "discretion the better part of valor." Several attempts were made to arrest him, and he was