

**TIMELINE for Andrew Bass (1730) “Our mysterious landowner of Duplin County, North Carolina”  
(Y-DNA R1A / R-M198 does not match any other, known Bass line)**

**Andrew Bass**’ origins are uncertain. (See Intro in Section 1) for initial discussion.

All we really know about **Andrew** is he is our first, KNOWN ancestor. We know that he owned land in North Carolina near the border Wayne/Duplin counties. We believe he was a Tory (British Loyalist) during the Revolutionary War. Andrew had at least 3 sons, Harmon, John and our **Rice** who were also Tory Loyalists. He possibly had a 4<sup>th</sup> son, Needham, who would be an uncle to our **Needham (1794)**. I believe **Andrew** was killed around 1781 or 1782 in what was probably a Tory/Patriot skirmish. Most of what is provided below and in the rest of Section 4, are clues and hints about who Andrew was.

A lot of the confusion surrounding our particular Bass line comes from there being more than one “Andrew Bass” in the immediate area. Document “1f” attempts to untangle this web. Besides our **Andrew Bass (~1730~1782)**, there was an Andrew Bass Sr (1698-1770) who was the son of Richard Bass (1658-1722). Andrew Bass Sr. (1698-1770) had a son, Dr. Andrew Bass Esquire Jr (1730-1791). Dr. Andrew Bass had a son Uriah (who is often mistaken or our **Rice Bass (~1758)**). Another common mistake is Richard Bass (1658-1722) had a son also name Richard (1707-1780). This Richard is also often incorrectly stated as being our **Andrew’s** father, but there is no actual documentation that supports this.

We do not know what our relationship is to all these other Basses that our line lived among. It would seem almost certain that we were related somehow but there are some distinguishing facts that set our apart. First; no documented connection whatsoever, though deciphering which Andrew is which in documents is very hard. Second; name association, support for the British during the Revolution, and a move to Cumberland Co (~1780s/90s) then to Sumter County Georgia (~1830s) is very unique to our specific line. Third; and most important, we are not a Y-DNA match to any known Bass line. We have found zero connections to any Bass that does not trace back to **Andrew’s** son **Rice**.

The two most likely theories that my fellow (and distant related) researches (Wes and Zack Bass) have come up with is one; Complete coincidence that our line lived near these other Basses, or two; our **Andrew** could have come from a Bass mother and carried that name. This seems most plausible with several possibilities including Mary Bass (1709) (daughter of Richard Bass (1658) and Mary Burwell), or one of the daughters of the John Bass & Love Harris Bass line. Our closest genetic connections point to the Johns(t)on line from that area with a Francis Johnston being a likely brother or first cousin to our **Andrew**. Our genetics also point to a Scottish ancestry. More on this theory at the end of this document.

**TIMELINE**

**~1730 – Andrew Bass (Our R-M198 (aka R1A) line) likely born in VA or NC**

**1750** – Duplin County, North Carolina formed from part of New Hanover County.

**~1755** – Son Hermon/Harmon Bass born (possibly in Duplin Co, NC) (d: ~1783???) (*There was an assumption in the court during the land case that presumed Harmon was dead by 1783. We think he was alive in Johnston County in 1790 and then in Cumberland County in 1800 along with Rice and John.*)

Harmon is listed as a bondsman to the marriage of Absalom Davis and Elizabeth Dawson in Duplin Co. NC. The marriage took place Aug. 19, 1777. Simon Davis was also a bondsman and William Dickson (Clerk of Court) was a witness.

*Note: Harmon is the oldest son and noted heir to Andrew's land.*

*Note: John Kinneair, who I believe killed our **Andrew**, also claimed to have killed **Rice Bass** and Absalom Davis in his pension statement. I believe he was either mistaken or not truthful as Rice and possibly Absalom survived. Absalom (could possibly be a "Jr") is found in the 1800 census living in a more ex-Tory friendly area near Fayetteville, NC.*

175? – Son John Bass born (possibly in Duplin Co, NC) (d: after 1800)

**(~1755-8) – Son **Rice Bass** born (possibly in Duplin Co, NC)**

1760 – Possible son Needham Bass born (possibly in Duplin Co, NC) (d: ~1820) *Note: This would be an uncle to our **Needham** (1794-1870).*

*A Needham appears on an 1800 Census for Wayne Co. NC. An Elsi Bass is also listed as a head of household on the same page. He also appears on an 1810 Census for the same county. This time he is next to an Aley Bass. Aley Bass is also listed on the 1790 Wayne Co. census next to **Rice Bass**.*

~1782 – **Andrew Bass** dies in Duplin, NC (Possibly murdered "below Limestone Bridge" in what could have been a Tory/Patriot skirmish) per a pension statement by John Kinneair.

*Note: Tories in North Carolina were punished by Confiscation Acts, passed from 1776 to 1782, that allowed their lands to be seized. They also faced violent persecution from the [Whigs](#), especially in areas remote from British troops. However, many Tories who survived the war and remained in North Carolina were relieved by the Act of Pardon and Oblivion in 1783.*

## **Andrew Bass** Notes and additional information.

### Biography

(Provided by Wesley Bass' research)

Source for **Rice Bass** date of birth - Heads of fams. at the first U.S. census. NC. By U.S. Bureau of the Census. Washington, 1908. (292p.):149

Our **Andrew Bass** is NOT of the same genetic lineage as the other Bass ancestors. His/Our haplogroup is R1a while the predominate haplogroup of the Bass family is R1b. Nevertheless this **Andrew** is first found to have lived in Duplin county North Carolina near the other Bass's such as Richard Bass born 1707 who married Elizabeth Smith. Our **Andrew** purchased land from a Thomas Draper. Duplin County was not formed until

1750 and was formed out of the northern part of New Hanover county. So, it would make sense that **Andrew** was born in New Hanover but he could have also been born elsewhere in North Carolina or even Virginia.

### **Andrew's Land**

**Andrew's** Land and maps of the area provide us with most our clues for him.

### **Proof of our Andrew and Thomas Draper Connection (wrt Andrew's Land)**

**1784** Deed Book 1A, page 30 – J. Pearsall (James), High Sheriff. of Duplin Co. to William Duncan of same, 3rd Sep 1784, for 35 pds, 180 acres in 2 tracts: (1) 80 acres being part of a tract of 300 acres formerly granted to William Teague & since became the prop of **Andrew Bass** which fell to Hermon Bass, oldest son & heir of said Bass deceased, situated on the SS of the Northeast Swamp; (2) 100 acres adjacent the 1st tract, beginning at the pine by Edmund Duncan's line, to a white oak by **Bass'** line, to a pine by Solomon's line, formerly patented by Thomas Draper & by him sold to **Andrew Bass** & later became the prop of Hermon Bass. The Court of Duplin Co awarded 60 pounds plus cost of 3 pounds 16 shillings 9 pence to Thomas Brooks [Hooks] for the damages in a suit against Hermon Bass, owner of said 180 acres, which was sold for 35 pounds at public auction to William Duncan 2nd Sep 1783. Wit: Daniel Glisson, Edward Pearsall. July Ct 1784. Duplin County, North Carolina - Abstract of Deeds 1784-1813, Vol 1, Eleanor Smith Draughon (Duplin Co Historical Society)

Duplin County NC Deed Book 1 Page 30 September 3, 1784 From Pearsall (High Sheriff) of Duplin County to William Duncan of Duplin County, 180 Acres to the Sheriff of Duplin County Greetings: You are hereby commanded that of the goods and chattels Lands and tenements Herman Bass, if to be found in your Bailiwick you cause to be made the sum of sixty pounds specie....two tracts....property of **Andrew Bass**...and since the decease of the said **Andrew Bass** is to become the property of Herman Bass being the oldest son and heir at law to the said **Andrew Bass**...the said two tracts containing 180 acres. Witness: Daniel Glisson -Edw. E. Pearsall (signed) - J Pearsall.

### **1785**

Book 1A p. 105, James Pearsall, High Sheriff. of Duplin Co. to THOMAS HOOKS of the same. 18th of January 1785, for 20 pounds 10 shillings specie 125 acres on the NS of the NE Swamp joining GEORGE KERNEGAY'S land, being the lands whereon the WIDOW BASS their lived, beginning at a pine said

KERNEGAY'S & **ANDREW BASS'** corners to a dividing line between their lands and along EDMUND DUNCAN'S line, being the prop. of HERMON BASS dec'd. The Court awarded 60 pds., plus cost 3 pds. 16 shill. 9 pence to THOMAS HOOKS for damages in a suit against HERMON BASS dec'd, owner of the said. 125 acres, purchased by said HOOKS at public auction 2 Sep 1783. Wit: W. DICKSON, JOSEPH DICKSON. Jan ct. 1785.

*(Note from Brian Bass). I believe Andrew was killed around 1781/2 or so. Hermon/Harmon was thought to be killed in the Tory/Patriot skirmishes but this is debatable. The land was likely broken up and sold as legal damages against John and Rice for their crimes.*

Disclaimer (from Wes Bass): I'm not sure why they thought Hermon was deceased because he was alive and well with his brother **Rice** and John after 1785. Hermon, **Rice**, and John were well into their Tory ways by this time so maybe that just assumed he was dead? As this record says, the land was sold at public auction so maybe it was abandoned by Hermon when they joined up with their gang of Loyalists.

This purchase by **Andrew** would have taken place in Johnston Co., as Dobbs Co. was not formed until 1758 Therefore, in 1756/1757, **Andrew** was living in Johnston Co. NC. Johnston Co. was formed in 1746 from Craven Co., this possibly places **Andrew** in Craven Co. prior to 1746.

## **Andrew's Death**

### **Death Account from a Mr. Kinneair: (See also section 4b)**

In 1832, John Kinneair of New Hanover Co, NC made a pension statement (Section **4b**). His memory was failing badly, but this is what he remembered that his marches were principally in New Hanover, Duplin and Onslow Counties, that the Tories were troublesome and required vigilance to guard against their depredations, that on some occasions they killed some viz. one **Andrew Bass**, in Duplin County below Limestone bridge, Absalom Davis also in Duplin, not far from the above mentioned place, & Rice Bass in New Hanover County near Black River..."

### **Where did the R1a Andrew Bass come from??**

In short, nobody knows. **Andrew** was possibly a result of an NPE or Non Parental Event. Meaning that his father was not a Bass. But because **Andrew's** last name is Bass he was possibly born to a Bass mother. Of course could have also had no Bass parents at all and was adopted by a Bass family. Regardless, **Andrew Bass**

(R1a / R-M198) was not genetically tied to (at least via male Y-DNA) a Bass but he was living around the Bass families of Duplin, Dobbs, Johnston, and Wayne counties.

#### **LAND AND CONNECTIONS (additional information)**

<http://72.15.246.183:82/Home/ShowServerImage?recordID=180>

This link This link ( <http://www.duplinrod.com/> )

( [http://courthousecomputersystems.com/DuplinCountyROD/?page\\_id=149](http://courthousecomputersystems.com/DuplinCountyROD/?page_id=149) )

shows (or section **3c and 4d**) a Land Grant Map of the Mount Olive Quadrangle which is an area of Duplin County where Johnston, Wayne, and Dobbs meet. This map shows the plots where the various Bass's lived and the dates that the land was purchased. Around them you will find the many other names that have long been associated with the Bass's such as Blackledge and Flowers among many others. Also, on this map you will find William Teague, Thomas Draper, Edmund Duncan, and George Kernegay who as you previously read are all associated in one way or another with the R1a **Andrew Bass**.

The Johnston/Dobbs/Lenoir County Grantor/Grantee books show a number of Bass's beginning with Book 1 1746-1750 and continuing into books well into the 1770's:

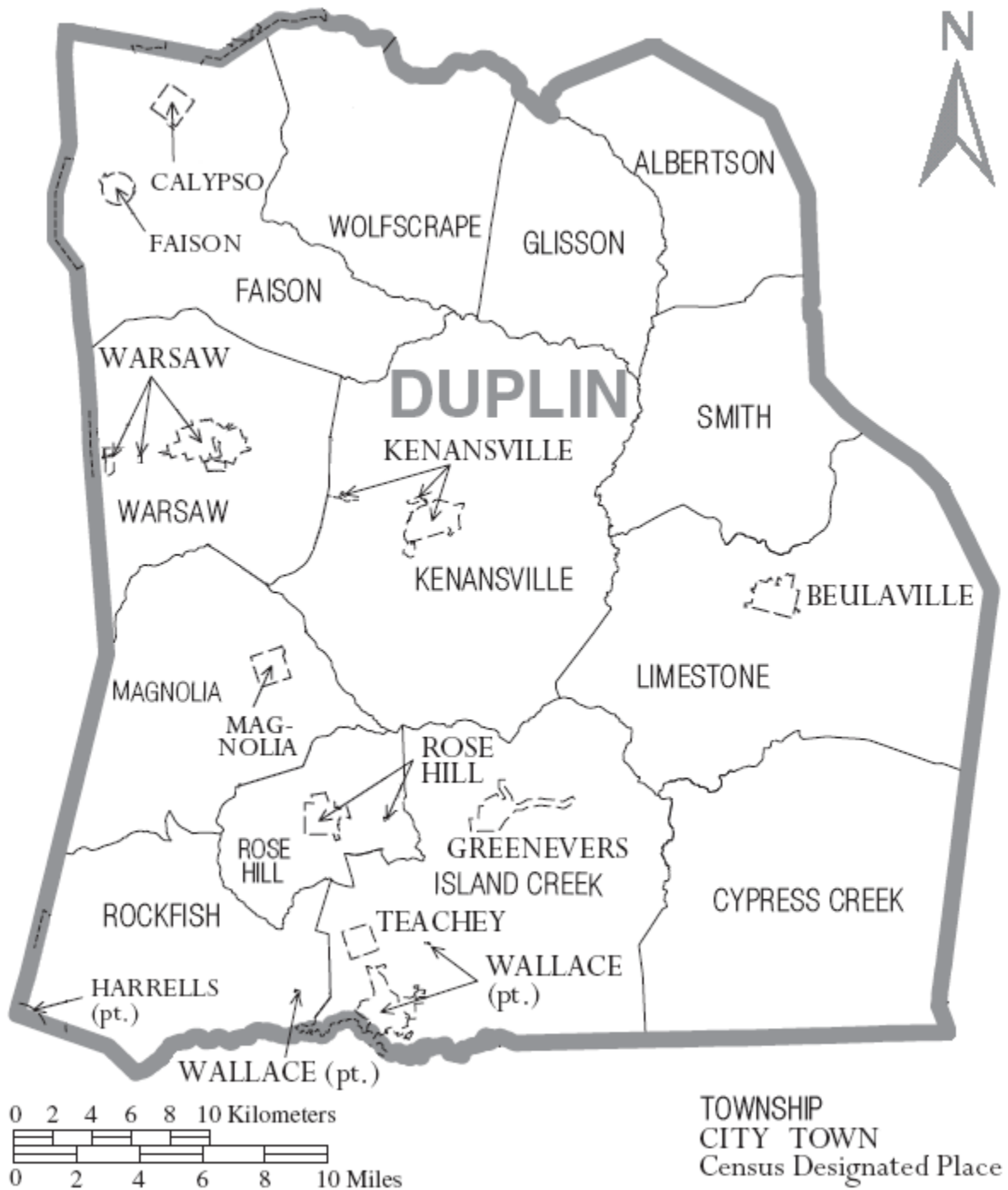
<http://www.hollandfamily.us/publicrecords/court/grantee-intro.htm>

These books are full of the Richards, Andrew Sr.s & Jr.s, Thomas's, Edwards, Wright, Matthew, etc. These are of course members belonging predominately to the R1b Bass's. Maybe the R1a **Andrew Bass** is listed in one of these books but it really isn't clear as to which one it might be.

What we do know is that the R1a **Andrew Bass** purchased land from Thomas Draper that was originally owned by a William Teague. Mr. Teague was buying and selling quite a lot of land mostly from 1746-1757 and did so with a number of Bass's. Some of them include Andrews, Richards, Edwards, and Thomas's

*Note, section **4d** details what I have concluded to be our Andrew's actual land location. Brian Bass*

The following maps are included to with familiarization of the area where our know story begins.



## **The History of Duplin County, NC**

<https://www.duplincountync.com/chronology-of-events-in-the-history-of-duplin-county-nc/>

**1730** Welsh settlements between the Northeast Cape Fear River and the Black River, including the lower, southern part of what was to become Duplin County.

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**1736** Settlement of Ulster Scots and Swiss Protestants on land granted to Henry McCulloch. These early settlements were at Sarecta, Goshen (Goshen Swamp) and Golden Grove or just the Grove (now Kenansville).

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**1739** First recorded reference to the village of Sarecta (Soracte). First reference to the “Sarecta to the Welsh Tract Road”, one of the earliest county roads, (NC Hwy. 11 now follows this old road).

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**1748** Area citizens respond to Spanish invasion threat at Wilmington known as the Spanish Alarm.

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**1750** On April 7, Duplin County created from the northern part of New Hanover County. Named for Sir Thomas Hays, Lord Dupplin of Scotland.

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**1751** First official county court held in the Goshen settlement area on Goshen Swamp (north of Kenansville), at the home of William McRee. A short time later the Courthouse was established on Turkey Swamp near the present-day Duplin/Sampson County line west of Warsaw.

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**1777** Duplin County Oath of Allegiance and Abjuration—a testimony of support and faithfulness to the State of North Carolina and a renouncement of the authority of Great Britain, was signed by twenty-five of Duplin’s early leaders.

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**1781** General Cornwallis’ troops marched through Duplin on their way to Virginia and defeat. They encamped briefly at old Duplin Court House on Turkey Swamp. Battle of Rockfish Creek: The Duplin Militia, under the command of Col. Thomas Kenan, was routed by the British on August 2, 1781 near Wallace.

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**1784** Sampson County created from the western half of Duplin County. Courthouse moved to a site more centrally located soon to become Kenansville.

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**1785** Grove Academy organized and located in Kenansville. It was one of the earliest formal educational institutions in the county and state.

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**1787** The village of Sarecta incorporated January 6, 1787, Duplin's first official town. (It no longer functions as a town).

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**1790** The first Federal census of Duplin County: 3,936 whites, 1,278 slaves.

**The following provides additional information on Tories in early American and North Carolina.**



Loyalists



The loyalists— or Tories— were a group of American men and women who chose to support the British Crown during the Revolution. Persecuted throughout the war, the loyalists were branded traitors to the American cause, and by war's end had not only lost their place in American society but their place in history as well

<https://www.ncpedia.org/tory>

Tories in North Carolina were punished by Confiscation Acts, passed from 1776 to 1782, that allowed their lands to be seized. They also faced violent persecution from the [Whigs](#), especially in areas remote from British troops. However, many Tories who survived the war and remained in North Carolina were relieved by the Act of Pardon and Oblivion in 1783.

<https://books.google.com/books?id=Y7NBzEIz70oC&lpq=PP1&pg=PP1&hl=en#v=onepage&q&f=false>

<https://www.ncpedia.org/act-pardon-and-oblivion>

<https://krex.k-state.edu/dspace/bitstream/handle/2097/18328/Mayr2014.pdf?sequence=1>

[https://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Gazetteer/Places/America/United\\_States/North\\_Carolina/Texts/journals/The\\_North\\_Carolina\\_Booklet/6/3/The\\_Battle\\_of\\_Rockfish\\_Creek\\*.html](https://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Gazetteer/Places/America/United_States/North_Carolina/Texts/journals/The_North_Carolina_Booklet/6/3/The_Battle_of_Rockfish_Creek*.html)

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**THEORY from Wes Bass that Mary Bass was [Andrew's](#) mother:**

**DISCLAIMER:** John Johnson and Mary Bass as the biological parents of [Andrew Bass](#) is merely conjecture at this point. So, this connection is in no way proven. I made this connection based solely on circumstantial evidence.

That evidence being the fact that this [Andrew Bass](#) does not match the DNA of the Bass family that he lived around. His haplogroup is R1a (R-M198) while the predominate haplogroup of the Bass family is R1b. He was living around the children and grandchildren of Richard Basse (1658-1722) and Mary Burwell. Richard is believed to have been born and died in Nansemond County, VA.

"The Heritage of Sampson County, North Carolina" Richard and Andrew (not ours) his brother were granted land in Craven Cty NC 7 Jun 1739 Richard was granted land in Duplin Cty in 1764. Appears on Sampson Cty tax list Richard & William in 1784. Died between 1784/1791 Will was probated 1791 , His

will names wife; Elizabeth, sons; William, Richard, Andrew (not ours), Willis, Burrell, and Lewis. Daughters; Sarah, Mary, Fariby, Ann and Elizabeth.

Now, our **Andrew** would have more than likely been born sometime around 1730 due to his son **Rice** being born in ~1750. This means that none of Richard's (1707) daughters could have been Andrew's mother. So, instead we look to his siblings. Richard Basse (1658) had three daughters, Mary, Keziah, and Anna. It is possible that any one of these daughters is the mother of our Andrew Bass. Unfortunately, there is currently no information on who they married or who their children were.

Richard had five children with his first wife Jane Bryant. Two of which were daughters Keziah and Anna. He then had six more children with Mary Burwell. One of which was a daughter Mary. I am proposing that this Mary was the mother of our R1a Andrew Bass.

Andrew Bass Sr 1698-1770 Richard Bass 1707-1781 Thomas Bass 1719-1786

These three were brothers and born to Richard and Mary.

*(Not our R1A / R-M198 Andrew)*

Andrew (not ours) acquired considerable property in North Carolina Colony:[1] • 475 acres, Craven County, 1737 • 650 acres, Craven County, 1739 • 450 acres, Craven County, 1757 • 309 acres, Johnston County, 1756 • 475 acres, Johnston County, 1759 • 200 acres, Duplin County, 1768

His brothers and their children as well, are found living all in close proximity to one another in these various counties including Wayne, Bertie, Dobbs, and Sampson counties.

**THEORY: We seem to connect closely to the Johns(t)on line in the area per the YDNA results. Section 4f examines the Johnsons of the area as a potential father. Additional, and possibly not relevant, findings are in section 4x.**

The introduction Section 1 discussed Richard Basse (Bass) (1658) and his son Richard Bass (1707). While this Bass(e) line lived in very close proximity to our Andrew, there is no established connection, via DNA or paper trail between Richard Basse, or any other known Bass line, and our R1A (or R-M198) line (**Andrew (1730)** to **Rice** (brothers John and Harmon) to **Needham (1786)**). It is possible that **Andrew's** father was not a Bass. One possibility is that R1A **Andrew (1730)** had a Bass mother which could possibly have been Mary Bass (1709) daughter of Richard Bass and Mary Burwell. If Mary (1709) is our **Andrew's (1730)** mother, she was likely not married at the time or never married. There is a

small POSSIBILITY she married John Johnson by 1735, May 10, and moved to Bertie Co, NC. Y-DNA appears to connect our R1A / R-M198 **Andrew** line to a Johnson or Johnston (John Johnson?). The theory of Mary Bass (1709) as Andrew's mother is discussed later in this section. The possible Johns(t)on will be discussed in elsewhere including Section **4f**.

While there are many possible origins for our **Andrew (1730)**, some of the more probable, but certainly not the only possibilities are outlined below: (*Note: There is some debate to who Richard Basse (1658) was and even some debate if there may have been two Richards that have been mixed up as one.*) (See Section 20x)

*Possibility 1: IF there is only one Richard (1658), THEN Mary Burwell's children had a different father (i.e. previous marriage) (note: this is currently debatable) and IF Mary Bass (1709) is the mother of R1A **Andrew (1730)** then not only is **Andrew (1730)** not a Bass via paternal genetics, but his mother Mary is also only a Bass due to her mother Mary Burwell marrying a Bass.*

*Possibility 2: IF there were two Richard Bass with the 2<sup>nd</sup> (unknown origins) Richard being married to Mary Burwell and IF Mary Bass (1709) is the mother of R1A **Andrew (1730)** then while **Andrew** is still not a Bass by paternal genetics, his mother Mary would be a Bass (different line?) by birth.*

*Possibility 3: R1A **Andrew Bass (1730)** is not connected to these known Bass lines at all and only happened to live in close proximity. This is very possible but seems a bit unlikely as there is no other paper trail on him and him being in Duplin County NC so close to many other Bass family members, in particular, numerous descendants of Richard Bass Jr (1707).*

*NOTE: The numerous other Bass members (particularly Richard E Bass Jr (1707) and his children are all in Wayne / Duplin at the time of Andrew (1730). Richard Jr (1707) is Mary's older brother (by 2 years) and the names Andrew and Mary show up often in this family's lineage. But the problem remains, there is not a paper trail that connects our **Andrew Bass** to any of the surrounding Basses.*

*NOTE: More details on the Mary Bass mother theory is provided in section **4f** and **4g**.*

**\*NO CONFIRMED CONNETCTIONS to these pre-1730 dates/people:**

**1658, Aug 2** – Richard Basse born in Nansemond County, VA (Possible grandfather or step-grandfather of Andrew).

**1695, Aug 25** – Richard married Mary Burwell (b: ~1674 in Norfolk, VA, d: ~Dec 1722 in Norfolk, VA)

*-Descendants of Richard Bass and Mary Burwell through son Richard Bass. R-M269*

*-Descendants of Richard Bass and Mary Burwell through son Andrew Bass. R-S1051 ??? (debated)*

**1698, Jun 9** - Son (of Richard Basse (1658)) Andrew Bass Sr. born (b: in Norfolk, VA, m: Elizabeth Smith ~1728 in Norfolk, VA, d: before 1770 in Craven County, NC) (children: Richard Bass (b: 1732 in Craven Co, NC, d: 1791 in Wayne Co, NC) / Anna Bass Blackledge (b: 1733 in NC, m: Richard Blackledge date unk, d: ~1807 in Wayne, NC) / Andrew Bass Jr (b: ~1735 in Craven Co, NC, mA: Alice Ann Rhodes date unk, d: 1791, Mar 15 in Wayne Co, NC)

*(note: Andrew Sr (1698) is the father of Richard Bass (1730) who is the father of Uriah Benjamin Bass (1766) who moved to AL and is often confused with "Uriah RICE Bass" and our line. Uriah Benjamin Bass was married to Sarah McKinnie moved to Madison County, AL. This line has caused a lot of confusion with our lines with the names easily being mixed up.*

1702, Jun 27 – Son (of Richard Basse (1658)) Alexander born in VA (d: unk)

1707, Jun 24 – Son (of Richard Basse (1658)) Richard E. Bass Jr born (b: in Norfolk, VA or Duplin Co, NC (D: 1790 in Sampson Co) (*note: Sampson was formed from part of Duplin Co*), m: unk, d: 1780, May 9 in Duplin Co, NC) (children: William (b: ~1740 in Duplin Co, NC, d: 1802, Apr 19 in Sampson Co, NC), Sarah (b: ~1742, d: unk), Mary (b: ~1744 in New Hanover, NC, d: unk), Richard Jr (~1750, May 16 in Duplin Co, NC, d: 1791, Nov 17 loc unk) , Burrell Sr (b: ~1752 in NC, d: 1831 Aug 23 in AL), Ann (b: ~1753 in Duplin Co, NC, d: unk), Elizabeth (b: 1756 in Duplin Co, NC, d: unk), Willis (b: 1756 in Duplin, Co, NC, d: unk), Pherraby (b: ~1760 in Duplin, NC, d: 1837 in GA. m: James Hartley), Lewis (b: 1762 in Duplin Co, NC, d: ~1797) and Andrew (1768 in Duplin Co, NC, d: 1850 in AL). (*note: much of this line moved to AL*)

1709, Aug 16 – daughter (of Richard Basse (1658)) Mary born (d: Unk) (Possible Bass mother of our ANDREW BASS)

1722, Dec 24 – Richard Bass dies in Nansemond, VA

***Note: There is no confirmed DNA or paper connection between Andrew (1730) and any of the above Basses.***

1739, Jun 7 - Richard Bass (Jr) and his brother Andrew (two of the sons of Richard and Mary Burwell) were granted patents for lands in Craven County. Now part of Craven County becomes Johnston County in 1746, part of Johnston becomes Dobbs in 1759 and finally part of Dobbs becomes Wayne in 1779. Andrew dies in 1770, but his descendants are found in Wayne County in 1790. Most likely, Andrew actually settled initially in what would become Wayne County. The widow and most of the sons of Richard II are found in Sampson County in 1790. In his case, it likely means that he moved on from his initial land holdings in Craven.