



Standard Oil Refinery No 1 in 1897

## *Links to America*

# *Oaksey*

### **Samuel Andrews**

Born in Oaksey 10 February 1836. Died in Atlantic City, New Jersey, USA 15 April 1904

Samuel Andrews was born in Oaksey the son of Samuel, an agricultural labourer, and Mary Andrews. In 1851 the family lived in the Earls Corner area of Oaksey.

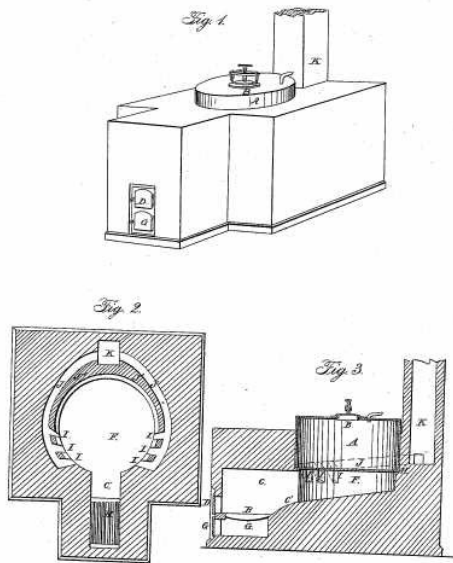
By 1857 he had arrived in Cleveland, Ohio, as a poor immigrant with little formal education, but with a trade as a candle maker.

In 1859 he married Mary Cole, who had emigrated with her parents from Devon, with whom he had eight children. (John 1860-1885, Horace 1863-1918, Charlotte 1867-1942, Lillian 1869-1942, Belle 1871-1951, Bertha 1874-1954, Mary 1876-1945 and Samuel 1879-1880).

At the time of his marriage, Samuel was an assistant to Charles A Dean, an oil supplier who refined lard oil and manufactured coal oil from cannel coal (a form of bituminous coal). With his help, Dean's company became the first in Cleveland to refine Kerosene from crude oil.

Realising the commercial possibilities of kerosene, Andrews managed to convince Maurice B Clark and John D Rockefeller to provide financial support to allow him to start his own company, Andrews, Clark & Co. With Andrews' practical knowledge and Rockefeller business acumen, the firm built a small refinery, Excelsior Works, which used a new process called fractional distillation, the invention of which is credited to Andrews. Expansion and improved efficiency, due largely to Andrews' gifted abilities as a chemist and mechanic, followed quickly, creating a business far larger and more efficient than those of their competitors.

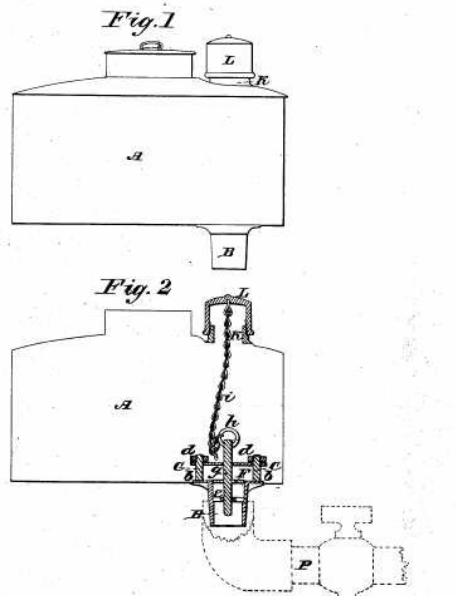
No. 58,197.  
 S. ANDREWS.  
 Oil Still.  
 Patented Sept. 25, 1866.



Witnesses:  
*Wm. H. ...*  
*Frank Alden*

Inventor:  
*S. Andrews*

No. 69,745.  
 S. ANDREWS.  
 SAFETY VALVE FOR OIL STILL.  
 Patented Oct. 15, 1867.



Witnesses:  
*J. W. ...*  
*Wm. H. ...*

Inventor:  
*Samuel Andrews*

Samuel Andrews, Patents

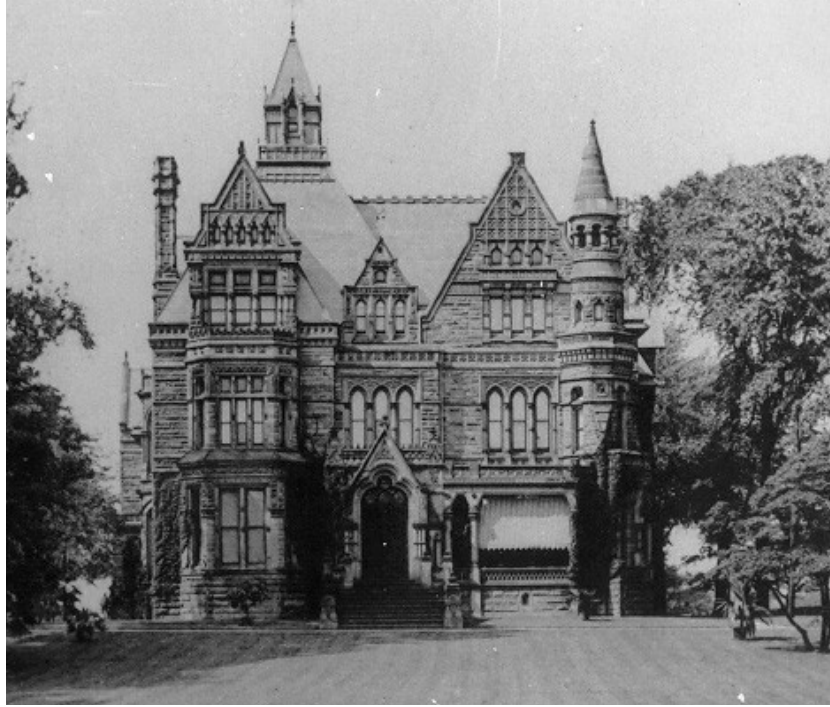
In 1870 the company became the Standard Oil Co., with Andrews owning 16.7% of the business and taking the role of works superintendent. By 1874 Andrews and Rockefeller disagreed so often that Andrews sold his interest to Rockefeller for \$1,000,000.

This fortune allowed Andrews to embark on a period of philanthropy. He helped support several educational institutions in Cleveland such as the Brooks Military School. He served as a trustee of Adelbert College of Western Reserve University.

During 1882-1885 Andrews set about building the "greatest house on the Millionaires Row of Euclid Ave". It was designed in a Victorian Gothic baronial style, with in excess of 80 rooms, an immense central hall and much carved woodwork and stained glass. Andrews' hope of entertaining Queen Victoria was never to materialise. In practice it was found that the design of the house made it impossible for servants to carry out their duties efficiently. The family occupied the house for about 3 years before closing it. The building became known as Andrews Folly and stood vacant until 1923 when it was demolished.

In 1895 Mr and Mrs Andrews moved to West Fifty First St, New York City, where Mrs Andrews died in 1905, Samuel having died in an Atlantic City hotel in 1904.

Both are buried at the Cuyahoga County Cemetery, Ohio.



Andrews Folly

### **Will of Samuel Andrews**

Ex-Partner of J D Rockefeller Leaves Big Estate to Wife and Children

Lakewood, N J, May 1.

The will of Samuel Andrews, who was a partner of John D Rockefeller in the early days of the Standard Oil Company, has been admitted to probate by Surrogate Grover of Toms River. Mr Andrews lived in Cleveland for many years, but he claimed Lakewood as his residence, and always journeyed from Cleveland to vote at the village elections.

The will does not state the value of the estate. He received \$1,000,000 from John D Rockefeller for his interest in the Standard Oil Company, and is supposed to have been worth two or three times that amount. He names his widow and his son, Horace Andrews as executors, and to them as Trustees he gives all his property, real and personal, to be held and used by them during the life of his widow.

Mrs Andrews, should she desire it, is to have the entire net income of the estate. At her death the estate is to be divided equally among his children---Horace, Charlotte, Lily, Belle, Bertha and Mary. The document is dated at Cleveland, Ohio, Feb 5 1894, and witnesses were Andrew Squire, J H Dempsey and W D Whiting of Cleveland.

**The New York Times 2 May 1904**