

After the Rape of Lydia Allred

1786 - 1812

by William J. Cude, III

As documented in the "The Rape of Lydia Allred", Linda Allred Cooper did an excellent job of describing the tragic events associated with the 1786 assault and rape of Lydia Allred, daughter of John "Johnny" Allred. After the assault, Lydia is at home with her father in Randolph County, North Carolina in the 1790 U.S. Census. She is unmarried. Her father died before the end of 1792. Lydia is listed in his Will dated September 1792 (*See Exhibit 1*). She has still not married.

What became of Lydia Allred after her father's death?

There was speculation that she remained unmarried and possibly lived with her sister Barbara and her husband William York. A William York and his family appear in the 1790, 1800, and 1810 Randolph County census. They are also listed in the 1830 Knox County, Tennessee census. The ages and numbers of adults and children in the household matches the available information. There are no other William Yorks in Randolph County at this exact time. In 1824 William and Barbara's youngest son, Samuel moved to Knox County, Tennessee and ended up living near Powell. William and Barbara were living only a few miles away at Halls Crossroads in the 1830 census. There is not an older woman (Lydia) living in the household of William York at the time of these four census.

Lydia's other siblings and their spouses were researched in the 1790, 1800, and 1810 census. Most reflected no older woman living with them, but a few could not be positively identified. There were four John Allreds in the 1790 and 1800 Randolph County, NC Census. Lydia had an older brother, John. One of these did list a single older female, age 26-44 in the household in 1800. This could be Lydia who would have been about 30 in 1800. However, the ages of the husband and wife are listed as 45 and older. This would be too old for the birth years I have on Lydia's brother, John, and his wife, Lillie Julian.

Lydia seems to disappear from the written record after her father's Will.

The DNA Connection.

In early 2020, William J. Cude, III received three Autosomal DNA matches to the Allred family. Each match followed a different pathway but all ended up with Thomas Allred (b.c.1725 – d.1809), son of Solomon Allred Sr (b.1680 Lancashire England).

Vernon Cude, a preeminent Cude Family historian, has believed for many years that there was an Allred in our past. However, no direct evidence had ever been found. The Cudes and the Allreds lived in close proximity to one another starting in Frederick CO, VA in the 1730's. They would have travelled down the Great Wagon Road through Virginia and into Orange, Guilford, and Randolph Counties, North Carolina at about the same time. Both had large families, and, in some cases, lived almost next door to one another. The DNA matches prompted a focused search for an Allred ancestor.

The Paper Chase

A preliminary canvassing of the usual research sites found that Family Search had been updated and now reflected a Mary Liddy Allred as the wife of our Patriarch, Timothy Cude (b.c.1740 - d.1813). Further, they ran the family tree back through a John Allred > William Aldridge (Allred) > Clement Aldridge Jr > Clement Aldridge Sr. When contacted, Family Search reported that the information came from an "Ancestral File" meaning that it was submitted by researchers in a predecessor of Family Search. This pathway has been disproved by DNA and additional research by the Allred Family.

This led to a John "Johnny" Allred who died in Randolph CO, NC in 1792. John "Johnny" Allred was the illegitimate child of Samuel Finley and a daughter of Solomon Allred, Sr. (b.1680 Lancashire England). Samuel Finley and this Allred daughter both died young. Johnny was the non-yDNA matching Allred that migrated south with brothers Solomon, William, and Thomas. Johnny's grandfather, Solomon Sr. (b.1680 Lancashire England), brought him south with the rest of the family.

Allred historians suggest that John "Johnny" Allred was probably married twice. If so, the first wife is unproven. The second wife is Margaret Julian (b.c.1771). Combined, Johnny Allred had 12 children. It is believed that 9 of the children were by the first wife and 3 were by Margaret. Again, this is not proven. His second wife, Margaret Julian, was the daughter of Isaac Julian (b.1716-d.1778) and Barbara White (b.1722-d.1778). The Julians were from Cecil County, MD via South Carolina. Isaac Julian (b.c.1751) will later be named Co-Executor of John "Johnny" Allred's Will along with his brother Rene Julian (b.c.1746).

The Allreds could have easily crossed paths with the Julians in Frederick County, Virginia, and they lived close to one another in Randolph County, North Carolina. The fact that Isaac and Rene Julian were executors on his Will suggests a family connection.

Note: I have chosen to use the American spelling of Julian vs. the French - Julien. I have Julian signatures using an "a". It does appear that the patriarch's spelling was Rene (St.) Julien.

Key points from the preliminary review:

- 1) Johnny Allred and his family lived almost next door to Timothy Cude in Randolph CO, NC.
- 2) Johnny Allred and the Julians were close by marriage.
- 3) Johnny Allred's 8th daughter, Lydia (b.c.1770) was about the same age as Timothy's two oldest sons William (b.c.1772) and John (b.c.1774), and
- 4) Lydia Allred was alive and not married in September 1792.
- 5) William Cude was married in the 1790 census, but his brother John Cude was not.

Hypothesis: John Cude, son of Timothy, may have married Lydia Allred, daughter of Johnny Allred

Discussion: What the DNA says.

There are Autosomal DNA matches between William J Cude, III and 3 contemporary individuals who trace their ancestry to Solomon Allred (b.1680 Lancashire England).

Autosomal DNA is comprised of the non-sex chromosomes. Where yDNA traces the male direct line and mtDNA traces the female direct line, Autosomal DNA can follow either male or female. By itself, Autosomal DNA testing is of limited use. However, when combined with traditional genealogical records and family trees, it can be a powerful tool. This is especially true when the data is analyzed using powerful computer algorithms that look for patterns that would otherwise be invisible. My Cude DNA results were uploaded to My Heritage in early 2019. Later in the same year My Heritage implemented an analytic package called “The Theory of Family Relativity”. I have found this software to be very effective at identifying matches, connections, and common ancestors that otherwise would never be found. This is a great example of Big Data Analytics at work.

Unlike yDNA or mtDNA, Autosomal DNA is diluted geometrically as the individual’s family tree expands. For example, each of us has about a 50/50 mix of genes from our parents. We have about 25% of the genes from each of our grandparents and so on. The closer the common ancestor, the more accurate an Autosomal DNA match may be, but when analyzed with conventional genealogical paper trails and family trees, the computer algorithms can frequently generate meaningful information back as far as 8 or 9 generations. This is based on as little as .2% shared DNA. The Cude – Allred matches range from .2% to .4% shared DNA, or 8-9 generations.

Autosomal DNA testing and matching when combined with the genealogist’s traditional research can help break down brick walls that might otherwise be impenetrable.

The DNA chains identified by My Heritage can be completed if we assume that Lydia Allred, daughter of John (Finley) Allred married John Cude, son of Timothy Cude. John (Finley) Allred was the illegitimate son of a daughter of Solomon Allred, Sr (b.1680 Lancashire England). This daughter would be the sister of Thomas Allred which would make Solomon Allred Sr. the Common Ancestor. Lydia would be the “Missing Link” in the chain. Each Family Tree reflects 9 generations on both sides. eight plus the common ancestor. This would be consistent with a .2 to .4% shared DNA. The Abbott and Rasmussen Family Trees are complete. The Lindsey Family Tree does not name two of the modern descendants (usually for privacy reasons). In each example, Solomon Allred, Sr. (b.1680 Lancashire England) is the common ancestor. The DNA chains are shown in Exhibits 3, 4, and 5.

Discussion: What the Paper Trail Says.

Isaac Odell, John Duncan, and Enoch Davis witnessed John Allred’s Will and were also close neighbors of Timothy Cude. In fact, Enoch Davis also witnessed Timothy Cude’s Will in 1806. The Executors of John Allred’s Will were Rene Julian (b.c.1746) and his brother Isaac (b.c.1751). A son of Isaac Julian, Bohan Julian, would later be the witness on Timothy Cude’s final inventory in 1813. The Allred, Cude, and Julian Families were obviously close. (Exhibit 1)

The Odell-Trogdon Cemetery is near Grays Chapel, North Carolina. Isaac Odell and his wife Catherine Allred (*US & International Marriage Records*), Nehemiah Odell and his wife Mary Martha Julian, Solomon Trogdon and his wife Tabitha York, and Isaac Julian Sr and his wife Barbara White, are reportedly buried in this cemetery (*Find A Grave*). Solomon Trogdon lived less than ½ mile south of Timothy Cude. The Odell-Trogdon Cemetery is about 2 miles southwest of Timothy Cude’s property. Grays Chapel, NC is built on the corner of Timothy’s property and is 2 miles east of the Julians who lived

near Polecat Creek (*North Carolina Land Grant Images and Data*). The Allred, Cude, Julian, Odell, and Trogdon families must have known each other well.

In the 1779 Tax List of Randolph County NC, John Allred, William Trogdon, Nehemiah Odell, Timothy Cude, Isaac Julian Jr, and Rene Julian are all listed in Joseph Hind's District as "Persons that hath not taken the Oath of Allegiance (to North Carolina) and returned inventories of their Taxable property." They were not willing to declare their support for the independent State of North Carolina. Timothy Cude and Nehemiah Odell are known to be former "Regulators". Historians suggest that many of these folks had been forced to sign an oath of allegiance to the King following the defeat of the Regulators in 1771 and were reluctant to break that oath.

Lydia Allred was assaulted by a Stephen Lewis in October 1786. The assault was well documented in the court records. Other than her father's Will 6 years later, no further trace of Lydia has been found.

The 1790 Randolph County U.S. Census headcount in the John Allred household matches his Will considering the approximate known ages of his children. Based on the available marriage data for the children, the younger boys and the unmarried girls are correctly counted at home in 1790.

The oldest child in John Allred's Will is Elizabeth Horner (b.1747-d.1823). This is the Elizabeth Allred that married William Horner (b.c.1746-d.1824) and moved "over the mountains" about 1785 to settle on Bent Creek in Jefferson County (now Whitesburg, Hamblen County, TN). This is the same William and Elizabeth Horner whose son, Capt. John Horner, moved with John Cude to Sugar Creek in Hickman, County, TN, AND the same Capt. Horner whose daughter would be John Cude's second wife.

John Cude was born about 1774. He married about 1794 and had a son circa 1795.

Updated Hypothesis: Lydia is the possible 1st wife of John Cude.

Discussion: What the circumstantial evidence says.

There is also good circumstantial evidence to support a John Cude and Lydia Allred marriage. Lydia Allred would have been the right age to marry John Cude. They lived close to one another. If she and John married after her father's death in 1793-94, they could have had a child by 1794-1795. John Cude's first son was born circa 1795.

William and John Cude moved "over the mountains" to Tennessee about 1795 +/- 1 year. The Cude brothers joined their older sister Mary Cude Lane on Bent Creek in Jefferson CO, TN. Mary Cude was married to Tidence Lane Jr. William Horner and Tidence Lane Sr founded the Bent Creek Baptist Church in what is today Whitesburg, TN. Tidence Lane Sr. had been the pastor of the Sandy Creek Baptist Church in Randolph County, North Carolina (*Bent Creek Baptist Church, Journey Into Century 3*). The Lane Family also lived near Sandy Creek (*North Carolina Land Grant Images and Data*).

William Horner owned property between Timothy Cude and John "Johnny" Allred in Randolph County (*North Carolina Land Grant Images and Data*). William married John "Johnny" Allred's oldest daughter, Elizabeth Allred.

If John Cude married Lydia Allred, they would have been joining BOTH John's older sister, Mary, AND Lydia's older sister, Elizabeth, "over the mountains".

This could also explain why they settled close to the Horner and Lane families on Bent Creek and why William Horner was a witness on a land transaction for John Cude (*Jefferson County, Tennessee Deed Book F, page 127 July 16, 1803*). In addition, John's first son was named, Horner. Horner is an unusual first name. Was his namesake William Horner? Horner only appears in this line of the Cude family. Their 1st daughter, Lydia, could have been named for her mother, Lydia. Their 2nd daughter was named Elizabeth. Was she named for Lydia's older sister? It certainly appears that William Horner and his wife Elizabeth Allred were looking after Elizabeth's younger sister "Liddy" and her new husband John Cude.

Lydia's beating and rape would have been a devastating personal experience. Severe trauma never leaves a person. But people do "move on". Six years would have passed between Lydia's assault and her father's death. Another one or two years could have passed before she married John Cude. Hooking up with someone who was moving "over the mountains" might have seemed like a good way to leave the past behind.

It is also true that women tended to disappear in the written record especially on the very edge of the frontier. This might explain why we see no more records relating to Lydia Allred.

Proof? NO. But the DNA evidence in combination with the paper trail and circumstantial evidence makes a very compelling case.

Updated Hypothesis: Lydia Allred is the probable, if not proven, 1st wife of John Cude.

Lydia Allred, John Cude's first wife

John Cude was born in Guilford County (later Randolph County), North Carolina about 1774. It is generally believed by Cude historians that John was the second son of Timothy Cude (Code/Cood) and that William A Cude (Code/Cood) was his first son. The 1790 census shows William Cude (Code) married and a head of household while John is still at home (*1790 U.S. Census, Randolph CO, NC*). There is no documentation of either birth dates. The Timothy Cude (Code/Cood) Family was living on Bush Creek, and it is assumed that John was born there.

John Cude had three wives. Cude Family historians have tried for years to identify his first wife and the mother of most of his children. Thanks to genetic genealogy, the question may be resolved.

In the Beginning

John Cude and Lydia Allred probably married in Randolph County, North Carolina around 1793/94. Both the Cude and Allred families were located in the Bush Creek – Sandy Creek area. It also seems likely that they migrated "over the mountains" in 1794/95 without a new infant to contend with. Thus, it is probable that John and Lydia's first child, Horner, was born about 1795 in what would become Jefferson County, Tennessee (*Lane Family Archivist*). This birth year is generally agreed to by Cude, Horner and Lane Family historians.

John and Lydia Cude would have their 1st daughter Lydia circa 1797 and 2nd daughter Elizabeth about 1799. There are no birth records, so these dates are estimates. Again, it seems likely that William and Elizabeth Horner provided important support to the young couple and their rapidly expanding flock.

On September 18, 1798, John Cude purchased 123 acres from William Asher (of Knox County) for the sum of 100 pounds. The Deed was registered on January 9, 1799. The property was in Jefferson County, TN, "on Haines Branch of Bent Creek". (*Jefferson County Deeds, Book D, page 273 (originally 147)*). On July 16, 1799, John Cude purchased an adjoining 38 acres from Mark Mitchell (of Hawkins County) for the sum of fifty-seven (\$57) dollars. However, 6 acres of this property had been sold to another party leaving Cude 32 acres net. The Deed was registered on April 21, 1800. This property was also in Jefferson County, TN "on the waters of Bent Creek". (*Jefferson County Deeds, Book E, page 20-21 (originally 213)*). The transaction was witnessed by Frederick Pangle. This gave John Cude a total of 155 acres (123 + 38 – 6).

The 1800 census lists John Cude as head of the household with a wife and 3 children (*U.S. Census, Jefferson County, Tennessee, 1800*). This would be John, Lydia, Horner, Lydia, and Elizabeth.

John Cude also appears in the Jefferson Co, TN 1800 List of Taxable Property in Capt. Lane's Company. We know that Tidance Lane, Jr. (Mary Cude's husband/John's Cude's brother in law) had been made a Captain of the local militia. He was a Revolutionary War veteran. John is listed as owning 155 acres of land on the Haines (Haneses) Branch of Bent Creek near what is now Whitesburg, TN.

Bent Creek was in the extreme northwest corner of Jefferson County. Grainger County was directly across the Holsten River from Jefferson County. By 1800, along with John Cude, we find William Horner (husband of Elizabeth Allred) and his brother George Horner, Tidance Lane Sr and Tidance Jr (husband of Mary Cude), and several Russell Families all living on Bent Creek in Jefferson County (*Early East Tennessee Taxpayer, Jefferson County, Capt. Lane's Company 1800*). Directly across the Holston River in Grainger County, we find the Bean, Byrd, Cude (John's brother, William), Hinshaw, Horner, Russell, Trogdon, and York Families (*Early East Tennessee Taxpayer, Grainger County, 1799*). Except for Bean and Byrd, these are all familiar names from the Bush Creek – Sandy Creek neighborhood in Randolph County, NC.

John Cude and Lydia had a 3rd daughter (4th child), Levania, around 1802. Again, this date is an estimate.

John Cude sold his 155 acres on Haneses Branch of Bent Creek to John Pangle for \$400 on January 22, 1803 (\$2.58 per acre). The Deed was registered in Jefferson County, TN on July 16, 1803 (*Deed Book F, page 127*). Of some interest, the Deed specifies that John Cude was of Grainger County, a short distance way. William Horner, Sr. (husband of Elizabeth Allred) was a witness to the sale.

Note: Cude neighbors, John and Frederick Pangle, were associated with the Bent Creek Baptist Church and are buried in the cemetery there. To add a little color, John Pangle is listed as "Excommunicated".

in 1783, the North Carolina Legislature had set aside a vast "military reservation" west of the Mountains to be used for Land Grants. However, problems with the Indians made settlement in this area hazardous. A series of Indian Treaties between 1798 and 1805 made it safer to get from East Tennessee to Middle Tennessee. It was also safer to settle west of Nashville to the Tennessee River and north of the Duck River to Kentucky.

Horner Family historians believe that the sons of William and Elizabeth Horner, Capt. John Horner (b.c.1770) and George Horner (b.c.1771), were in Dickson County, Middle Tennessee surveying land by 1803. It is very possible that John Cude was with them. It appears that John Cude had sold his property on Bent Creek in 1803 to prepare for a move West.

John and Lydia had a 4th daughter (5th child), Nancy, about 1804. Cude Family historians agree that all the children up through Nancy were born in Jefferson or Grainger County, East Tennessee.

In *The Horner Legacy*, Fredalene Horner reports that Captain John Horner loaded his family on a flatboat in 1804 for the trip down the Tennessee River to Dickson County (there is no substantiation of this provided). John and Lydia Cude would have had at least 4 small children by this time and would have probably joined a larger group of neighbors headed to Middle Tennessee. The Indians were still a threat and settlers floated the Tennessee River in large groups for safety. The flatboat story also rings true because the Horners and the Cudes settled on Sugar Creek, a tributary of the Duck River that empties into the Tennessee River. The new settlers could have polled their way up the Duck River a short distance to Sugar Creek or there were landings on the Tennessee River 10-15 miles west of Sugar Creek. A river trip to their new homes in Middle Tennessee would have been easier on the families than a road trip on the Avery Trace. However, both would have been hazardous and subject to Indian attack. Ms. Horner's proposed date of this river trip may be a year or so too early.

John Cude is still found on the Grainger County, (East) Tennessee Tax List in 1805. It is possible that Lydia and the children were living with his brother, William, in Grainger County while John was prospecting for land with the Horners in Middle Tennessee.

John and Lydia had a 2nd son (6th child), William about 1805. Cude historians agree that William could have been born in either East Tennessee or at their new home in Dickson County, Middle Tennessee.

On September 1, 1807, John secured Warrant #105 for 2 parcels of land (83 and 67 acres = 150 acres) on Sugar Creek of the Duck River in what was then Dickson County (soon to be Hickman County). It was common for the man to go ahead of his family and clear a small area for a garden or crops and build a shelter before moving the family. It would also be normal for a family to occupy a parcel of land at least 1-2 years (sometimes much longer) before obtaining a warrant. Cude Family historians believe that John moved his family to Middle Tennessee around 1805 +/- a year.

These properties were surveyed on April 13th and April 25, 1808 (respectively), and both Warrants were signed and approved by Governor John Sevier and Secretary of State, R. Houston on October 11, 1808 (*Exhibit 6*). John Cude received the Deeds from Hickman County, TN on March 10, and April 4, 1810 (respectively). These properties were the first land owned by a Cude in Middle Tennessee. (*Deed Book A, page 149-150, Hickman County, TN: The State of Tennessee No. 589, and Deed Book A, page 159-161, Hickman County, TN: The State of Tennessee No.590*)

John and Lydia had a 3rd son (7th child), Timothy, in 1808. Timothy Cude would have almost certainly been born on Sugar Creek in Middle Tennessee.

John and Lydia had a 4th son (8th child), John, in 1809-1810. John would also have been born on Sugar Creek in Hickman County, Tennessee.

John Cude, Sr received the deeds to his two tracts of land on Sugar Creek, now Hickman County, Tennessee in 1810. By this time, John and Lydia and their children Horner, Lydia, Elizabeth, Levania, Nancy, William, John, and Timothy had probably been living on the property for five years.

Lydia Allred Cude died around 1811 or 1812. There are reports of a daughter, Hannah, born in 1812 who did not survive. Lydia might have died in childbirth with Hannah. Other reports suggest that Hannah was the first child of John Cude's 2nd wife, Catherine Horner Ammons. There is no documentation to support this, but either is possible. Regardless, Lydia was probably dead by 1812.

Catherine's 1st husband, Tom Ammons, is reported dead by 1811-1812 (*Goodspeed History of Perry County 1886*). With a large family including small children, John Cude was quickly remarried to Catherine by about 1813. James Cude, the first son of John and Catherine Cude was born about 1814 +/- 1 year. Catherine would have been about 23 and John was almost 40 when they were married.

Epilog: John Cude and Lydia Allred

John and Lydia's journey "over the mountains" from Randolph County, North Carolina to the Bent Creek settlement in Jefferson County, East Tennessee would have followed well- worn paths. However, their resettlement to Sugar Creek in Hickman County, TN would have been both difficult and dangerous. Whether overland by the Avery Trace or by flatboat on the Tennessee River, the trip to Middle Tennessee took them through Indian Territory. Once on Sugar Creek, they were truly at the edge of the frontier. Hickman County was only organized in 1809. Their land was surveyed in 1808 and deeded in 1810.

John Cude's new property was 4 miles north of the Indian Territory that was south of the Duck River. In 1809, a blockhouse was built nearby at Clement Wilkins homestead on Kings Branch on the north side of the Duck River. "A Mrs. Rhonda Pierpoint was killed by Indians in this blockhouse in 1810 while surrounded by her children. The next day, a Mrs. Wilson, who also lived nearby, heard of the "killing" and fled with her one-year old child to Beaver Creek in Dickson County, 20 miles away." Indian hunting parties still roamed south of the Duck and occasionally crossed the river. Areas on the north side of the Duck were usually safe except for settlements close to the river. The Cudes on Sugar Creek were only 5 miles from the blockhouse when Mrs. Pierpoint was killed. (*History of Hickman County, Tennessee by David and Jerome Spence, 1900, Chapter XI, page 254*)

The marriage of John Cude and Lydia Allred lasted 18-20 years and produced eight children that lived to adulthood. Lydia is probably buried somewhere on the Sugar Creek property which is located near Interstate 40 at the Bucksport, TN exit. John Cude sold the Sugar Creek property to Captain John Horner and his son Elijah. In 1815 John moved his family 4 miles due south to what would become known as Cude's Bend on the north side of the Duck River. John died in 1845 and is believed to be buried on his property "on a bluff overlooking the Duck River" (*Mrs. C S Murphee, Hickman Co. Cemetery records*). A handful of fieldstones mark the graves.

John and Lydia would have been some of the earliest pioneers to Hickman County, Tennessee

John and Lydia's daughters married local boys:

- 1) Lydia married John Blackwell and stayed in Hickman CO, TN

- 2) Elizabeth married William "Asa" Byrd and moved to Dunklin CO, MO
- 3) Levania married Clement Wilkins and also moved to Dunklin CO, MO
- 4) Nancy married Thomas Wilkins and remained in Hickman CO, TN

The Blackwell Family lived directly across the Duck River from the Cudes. The Wilkins were next door neighbors at Cudes Bend, and the Byrd's lived on Sugar Creek.

John and Lydia's sons married local girls:

- 1) Horner married Temperance Lomax and moved to the adjoining Perry CO, TN
- 2) William Cude married Sarah Luton and stayed in Hickman CO, TN
- 3) Timothy married Lydia Horner and moved to Franklin CO, AR, and
- 4) John married Mary Gibson and moved to Dunklin CO, MO.

The Lomax Family lived on Piney River which was a nearby tributary of the Duck River. Lydia Horner was the daughter of George Horner, Capt. John Horner's brother. George and John were the sons of William Horner and Elizabeth Allred (older sister of Lydia Allred Cude). The close family ties continued.

Conclusion

Documentation on the edge of the frontier is always hard to come by.

- 1) Warrants, surveys, and deeds have been sighted because they establish a time and location.
- 2) Exact birth and death dates typically indicate a gravestone or bible entry.
- 3) Birth years are typically estimates based on census data. I usually select the median year recorded in multiple census and indicate +/- 1 year.
- 4) Death years may be from a Will or Probate records. In lieu of other evidence a time of death may be listed as after one census year and/or before another.
- 5) Other times, places, and stories may come from Related Family historians or from local published histories.

I try to differentiate between facts that can be reasonably ascertained and all other information which may be described as: maybe, possible, or probable. Proven is reserved for hard documentation preferably from the original document. I prefer multiple sources and the information must be logically consistent with other facts as we know them.

Nevertheless, I will offer the usual family historian's disclaimer with a quote from a fellow historian, Dr. Joe Flood, Author of *"Unraveling the Code"* of the Code, Coad, and Coode Family.

"Lies, damn lies and genealogy." "We start with the assertion that nothing is certain, so there is always a chance that even apparently cast-iron propositions are wrong. The prospect that someone is an ancestor of another is at best a probability, never a certainty."

I do my best to build an accurate narrative, but I also realize that we are always just one discovery away from completely changing an ancestor's life story. As it stands today, I believe the preponderance of evidence suggests a reasonable probability that Lydia Allred, daughter of John (Finely) Allred married John Cude, son of Timothy and Liddy Cude.

Exhibit 1: John "Johnny" Allred (1728-1792) Last Will Transcription

The following transcription is provided by William J. Cude, III.

In the name of God amen I John Allred of Randolph County and (the) State of North Carolina being sick and weak in body though of perfect mind & memory thanks be to god for it Calling to mind the Mortality of my body and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die do make ordain constitute & appoint this my last will & testament utterly revoking & disavowing all other wills & testaments by me made and in the final xxxxx recommending my soul to God who gave it asking nothing but I shall receive the same again at the last day by the mighty power of God & my body to be buried in a descent Christian manner at the discretion of my Executors and my last debts & funeral charges to be paid.

Then I give and bequeath to my son John Allred the sum of forty shillings to be paid out of my estate –

Item: Then I give and bequeath to my son Joseph Allred one half of my land to wxxx the xxxxx part containing one hundred and twenty-five acres. I give to my son Joseph one cow.

Item: I give and bequeath to my son Jonathon Allred the other half of my land including the dwelling house. Then I give to my said son Jonathon one cow. –

Item: I give and bequeath to my daughter Elizabeth Horner the sum of ten shillings to be raised out of my estate –

Item: I give and bequeath to my daughter Catherine Julian the sum of ten shillings to be raised out of my estate –

Item: I give and bequeath to my daughter Susannah Guren the sum of ten shillings to be raised out of my estate –

Item: I give and bequeath to my daughter Liddy one cow –

Item: I give and bequeath to my daughter Rebecca one cow –

Item: I give and bequeath to my daughter Margaret one mare colt & likewise my bed & xxxxxxx & one cow & likewise ten pounds to be raised out of my estate –

And my will further is that my negro man and my horses and the remainder of my cattle exclusive of what is mentioned is the will shall be sold and the money remaining therefrom to be equally divided amongst the following children: to my Joseph Allred, Jonathan Allred, Barbara York, Sarah Allred, Mary Allred, Liddy Allred, Rebecca Allred, & Margaret Allred.

I do constitute & appoint Rene Julian & Isaac Julian Executors to this my last will & testament in the witnesses whereof I have set my hand & seal the fifteenth day of September 1792.

Signed and sealed in the presence of Isaac Odell, John Duncan, Enoch Davis. John Allred (Mark)

Exhibit 2: John "Johnny" Allred Spouses and children are listed below.

The nine children of Wife #1 and John ALLRED are:

1. Elizabeth ALLRED, b. 1747; d. 1823; m. William HORNER, b. 1746; d. 1824.
2. Catherine ALLRED, b. 1749; d. 1842; m1. John MADDEN, b. 1747; d.1768; m2. Rene JULIAN, b. 1746; d. 1840.
3. Mary ALLRED, b. 1753; d. aft 1792.
4. John ALLRED, b. 1759; d. 1815; m. Lillie Ann JULIAN, b. 1758;d.1810.
5. Susannah ALLRED, b. 1762; d. 1806; m. Hiram GUREN, b. 1758; d. 1800.
6. Margaret ALLRED, b. 1765; d. 1830;
- 7.Rebecca ALLRED, b. 1768; d. 1855; m. John CAMPBELL, Jr., b. 1765; d. 1837.
8. Barbara ALLRED, b. 1769; d. 1835; m. William YORK, b. 1762; d. 1832.
9. Lydia ALLRED, b.1770; d. unknown. Her mother, Lydia, may have died as a result of childbirth.

John ALLRED age 40+ married a second time in 1771 in Colonial Guilford (now Randolph) County, North Carolina to Margaret JULIAN (?) age 29.

The three children of John ALLRED and his second wife Margaret JULIAN: are:

1. Joseph ALLRED, b. 1772; d. 1856; m. Rachael TROGDON, b. 1773; d. 1864
2. Jonathan ALLRED, b. 1774; d. 1826; m. Nancy LEWIS, b. 1773; d. 1845
3. Sarah ALLRED, b. 1778; d. 183?; m. 1824, Jacob ROUTH, b. 1749; d. 1830

Exhibit 3: Abbott Family Tree, managed by Debra Johnson

Shared Autosomal DNA	.2%
Shared Segments	1
Largest Segment	11.1 cM
Confidence:	Low

Daughter Allred (c.1713<1737)	>	Solomon Allred 1 (b.1680)	<	Thomas Allred (c1725-1810)
^				^
John (Finley) Allred (1792)				Elias Allred (1758-1839)
^				^
Lydia Allred Cude (1770-1811)				Thomas Allred (1779-1861)
^				^
Horner Cude (1795-1858)				Seymour Allred (1807-1875)
^				^
Wm. Hodge Cude (1829-1864)				Wm Sey. Allred (1840-1891)
^				^
Wm J. Cude, Sr. (1864-1933)				Wm C. Allred (1860-1933)
^				^
Wm. J Cude, Jr. (1925-2009)				Sallie Mae Allred (1906-1975)
^				^
Wm. J Cude, III				McAdams

Exhibit 4: Lindsey Family Tree, managed by Clara Ilene Lindsey

Shared Autosomal DNA .2%
 Shared Segments 1
 Largest Segment 16.8 cM
 Confidence: Medium

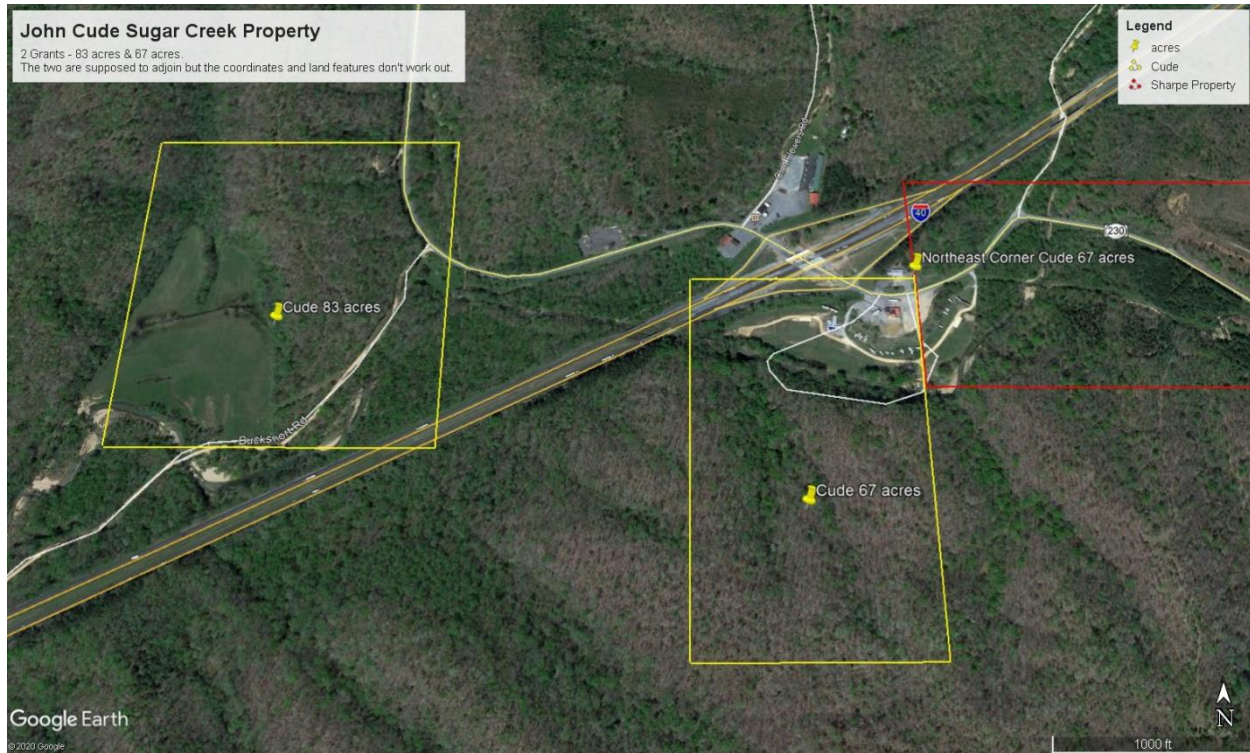
Daughter Allred (c1713>1737)	>	Solomon Allred 1 (b.1680)	<	Thomas Allred (c1725-1810)
^				^
John (Finley) Allred (1792)				William Allred (1756-1809)
^				^
Lydia Allred Cude (1770-1811)				Capt. Wm Allred (1790-1834)
^				^
Horner Cude (1795-1858)				John Jones Allred (1821-1896)
^				^
Wm. Hodge Cude (1829-1864)				Florence O Allred (1874-1949)
^				^
Wm J. Cude, Sr. (1864-1933)				Child c.1900
^				^
Wm. J Cude, Jr. (1925-2009)				Child c.1930
^				
Wm. J Cude, III				Clare Ilene Lindsey

Exhibit 5: Rasmussen Family Tree, managed by Dixie Rasmussen

Shared Autosomal DNA .4% (30.2 cM)
 Shared Segments 3
 Largest Segment 17.5 cM
 Confidence: Medium

Daughter Allred (c1713<1737)	>	Solomon Allred 1 (b.1680)	<	Thomas Allred (c1725-1810)
^				^
John (Finley) Allred (1792)				William Allred (1756-1809)
^				^
Lydia Allred Cude (1770-1811)				Sarah Allred (1782-1861)
^				^
Horner Cude (1795-1858)				James R Ivie (1802-1866)
^				^
Wm. Hodge Cude (1829-1864)				Eliza Marie Ivie (1842-1920)
^				^
Wm J. Cude, Sr. (1864-1933)				John Ammon Foote(1865-1887)
^				^
Wm. J Cude, Jr. (1925-2009)				John Ammon Foote(1888-1954)
^				^
Wm. J Cude, III				Phyllis Fern Foote(1926-2013)

Exhibit 6



John and Lydia Allred Cude settled on their property near Bucksport, TN circa 1805 with 5 or 6 children. The property is just off Interstate I-40 near Bucksport Exit 152. It is 60 miles west of Nashville, Tennessee. John was an early explorer and settler so he would have had the opportunity to select the best property he could afford.

According to the surveys, his two grants were adjoined. This is not what you see here. The 67-acre plot (yellow) matches his neighbors survey (red) and the identifiable geologic features perfectly. In this case, John's neighbors survey was detailed and referenced the mouth of the East Fork of Sugar Creek. This allowed placement of both properties very precisely. The east boundary of the 83-acre plot was supposed to adjoin the west boundary of the 67-acre plot. When the larger plot is placed on the map based on referenced geologic features, there is a 1,000-foot+ gap. Unfortunately, this is not uncommon.

I believe the placements shown here are generally accurate because we can see that each plot claims a good portion of arable land. John was there early. He would have had his pick of land. If the two plots are "forced" together, one or the other would be entirely forested hillsides, land that was referred to in 1810 as "waste land". Subsistence farmers needed at least 15-20 acres of flat land, preferably more. This would support a large garden, some corn for the livestock, and some grazing for a few cows. The hogs were allowed to roam the woods. Timber had no value at this time except for fuel and personal uses like home building.

How could a surveyor make a mistake this large? First, they were using a simple magnetic compass and a transit for directions in a heavily forested area where visibility was limited. Second, the distances were measured with polls or chains. The surveyors would typically spend several days in the field and return to camp to write up their surveys. There was a lot of opportunity for error. I have translated and plotted over 200 surveys. Some do not close (Using the headings and distances provided, they do not end up at the beginning.) Gaps and spaces between plots are common. Flexibility is important when trying to plot 200+ year old hand-written surveys.

Lydia Allred Cude died here and is almost certainly buried on the property somewhere.