

# **Randolph County, North Carolina**

## **Tour of Historic and Family Sites**

**These sites are important to the Allred family in the  
United States of America**

Updated April 2018



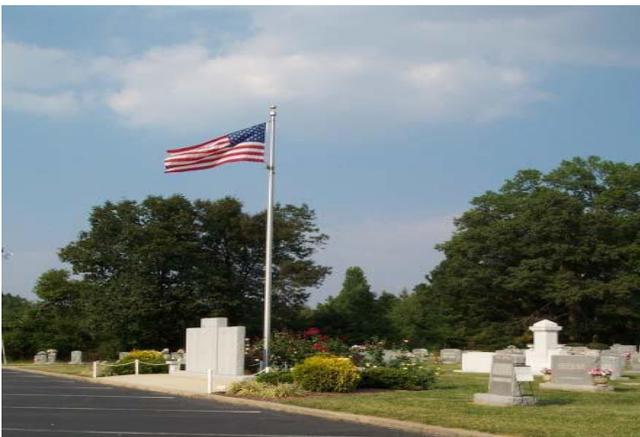
**Tour Information by: Linda Allred Cooper**  
**Photos by: Linda Allred Cooper and Alice Allred Pottmyer**

**Randolph County Reunion**  
**Tour of Historic and Family Sites**  
Bibliography located on pages 12-13  
Map on page 15

*Randolph County, North Carolina, is truly unique! On this tour you will learn about your ancestors and get history lessons on the founding of the county, Colonial North Carolina, the American Revolution and the War Between the States.*

*Where else can so much be combined in one place?*

**Grays Chapel United Methodist Church**  
**5056 NC Hwy 22 North**  
**Franklinville, NC**  
**Or the intersection of Liberty Road and Hwy 22**



*Memorial to members of Gray's Chapel from the American Revolution to present day.*

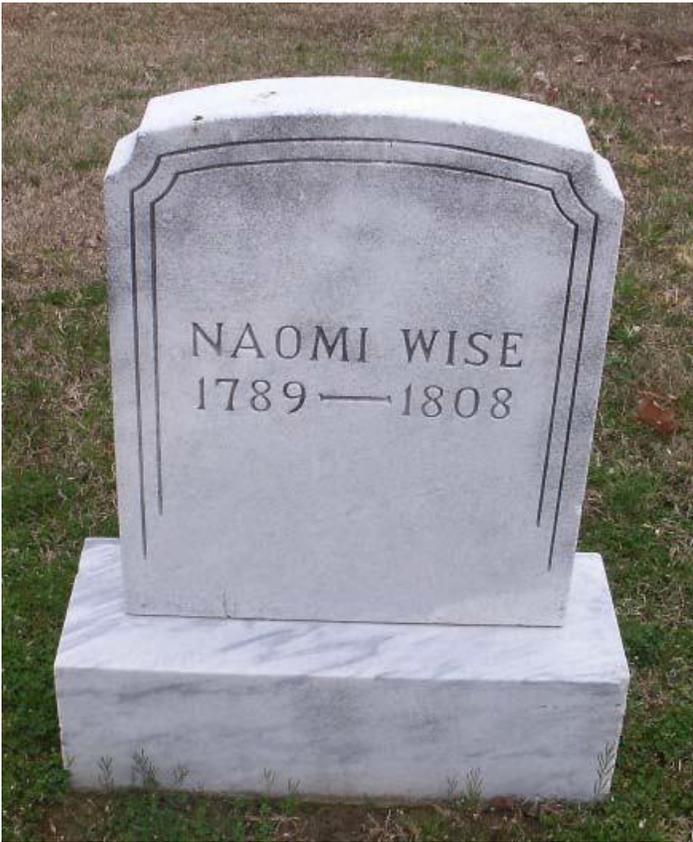
**1 Grays Chapel—the tour begins here:** Grays Chapel United Methodist Church, the oldest Methodist Church in the county, was founded 1831. This is one of the largest church cemeteries in the county with some of the oldest graves and family names such as Allred, Lineberry, Pugh, Ivey, Routh, York, Ward, Hackett, Julian, McMasters, and Trogdon. In the older section, you will find the graves of William Allred (1765 – 1849) and his wife Patience Julian Allred (1772 – 1856). Beside them are two flat memorial stones, one for William's father, William Allred, Sr., and his son John Allred. These two markers were placed here in the 1960s by cousins Governor James V. Allred (Texas) and William Mendenhall to honor their common ancestors. Per family records, Governor Allred and Bill Mendenhall searched for the actual burial site of William Sr. and John, but never found them, so they placed the memorial markers at Grays Chapel. In the winter of 2001, members of the East Coast Allred Family Organization found William Sr.'s grave in the Allred-Trogdon Cemetery (**#11 on this tour.**) **Clues** lead us to believe John's grave is there too.

**Providence Friends Meeting**  
**2054 Providence Church Rd.**  
**Pleasant Garden, North Carolina**



*Providence Friends Meeting House*

**2 Providence Friends Meeting, burial site of Naomi Wise (1789 – 1808).** Naomi was an orphan, taken in by the kind William Adams family. As she grew, she blossomed into a beautiful girl and attracted the attention of several young men, but her heart belonged to Jonathan Lewis. Jonathan was a member of the infamous Lewis family - a family known for domestic and neighborhood violence. Jonathan's uncle, Stephen Lewis, raped 16 year old Lydia Allred in 1789, and although there was ample evidence and a trial, he was found not-guilty. Stephen was later shot and killed by his own brother, Richard, during a long standing family "squabble." Naomi knew the family history, but fell in love with the handsome Jonathan who wooed her with sweet words and fed her dreams for a bright future as his wife. When Naomi became pregnant, this trusting orphan believed her handsome lover and agreed to run away with him one



*Grave of Naomi Wise at Providence Friends Cemetery.*

night. “We’ll marry,” he promised. She never saw the dark, evil side of Jonathan until it was too late. Jonathan picked up Naomi just after dark, and together they rode toward Deep River. Jonathan guided the horse carrying them into the middle of the river and drowned the trusting girl. The next morning, Naomi’s body was found with her heavy skirts holding her head under the water and finger marks around her neck telling of her life and death struggle. The puritan locals struggled with the question of where to bury Naomi. Where do you bury a murdered orphan, a young unmarried woman who was pregnant? Such a scandal! Some thought “We can’t bury her here – it’s so unseemly!” But, the gentle and loving Quakers of Providence Friends claimed Naomi’s abused body and gave her a final resting place within their cemetery. Over the generations, the story of Naomi Wise has been told and re-told, making this little orphan more well-known and beloved than she ever was during her short life. In the 1960s, she was immortalized by folk singer Doc Watson who sung of Naomi’s life and death in his ballad “Poor ‘Omi.” (Jonathan was arrested for the murder, but escaped jail. He remained on the run for many years, finally re-arrested, held for trial, but eventually found not guilty of Naomi’s murder. Legend says he finally confessed to the murder on his death bed.)

*The bridge over Lake Randleman on I-73-74 at approximately Mile Marker 84, is the location of Bell’s Mill. Today most of the location is under Lake Randleman.*

**4 Bell’s Mill, home of Martha McFarland McGee Bell:** Martha and her first husband, John McGee, ran this gristmill until John’s death in 1773. In 1779, this smart, beautiful and wealthy widow married William Bell who joined her in the operation of the mill. As Lord Cornwallis traveled through Randolph County in March of 1781 after the Battle of Guilford Courthouse during the Revolutionary War, he spent several nights at Bell’s Mill. When Martha first learned that Lord Cornwallis intended to make her home his sanctuary during his stay in the County, she confronted him, demanding to know if he intended to burn it down when he left. Lord Cornwallis answered “No. Why do you ask?” Martha answered, “If you had said yes, I was going to set fire to it myself to keep you from staying here.” This won Lord Cornwallis’ appreciation and respect. Apparently it also won his trust. Martha welcomed Lord Cornwallis into her home and listened carefully to conversations with his advisors and officers as she served them meals and tended to their needs. The information she learned was quickly passed along to the American Patriots hiding in the woods nearby – and they used it to their advantage. Martha is celebrated today as one of Randolph County’s Revolutionary Heroines. A marker honoring her was placed at the site



*A plaque on a stone pillar honors Martha McFarland McGee Bell at the Guilford Courthouse National Military Park in Greensboro, North Carolina.*

of the Battle of Guilford Courthouse in 1929. It reads “Loyal Whig, Enthusiastic Patriot, Revolutionary Heroine.” (The mill was demolished in 1967 to build the Randleman dam and reservoir. Nothing remains today of this historic site. In fact, most of the site is under water.)

The Guilford Courthouse battlefield is now in present-day Greensboro, North Carolina.

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**Bethel United Methodist Church**  
**3837 State Road 2116**  
**Climax NC**



*Civil War history is at Bethel United Methodist Church and the surrounding area.*



*Sign for Bethel United Methodist Church*

**5 Bethel United Methodist Church:** It may not look like much today, but in April 1865, thousands of Confederate Troops were camped all around this little country church, waiting for the end of the Civil War. Led by General Joseph Eggleston Johnston, these troops had been marching north from Georgia toward Virginia where they planned to join the Northern Virginia Army led by General Robert E. Lee. On April 9, 1865, General Robert E. Lee surrendered to General Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox, Virginia. Less than one week later, on April 14, 1865, President Abraham Lincoln was shot and killed while attending a play at Ford’s Theatre in Washington D. C. Three days later, on April 17, 1865, General Johnston received word that General William T. Sherman demanded surrender of the remaining Confederate troops. Recognizing defeat, General Johnston left his troops encamped at Bethel Church and rode toward Durham Station to meet with General William T. Sherman to negotiate the remaining Confederate surrender. The two Generals met under a flag of truce along the Hillsborough Road, about half way between their two lines. Needing a place where they could sit down for this historic meeting, General Johnston suggested a nearby farmhouse owned by James and Nancy Bennitt. The meeting lasted throughout the night and all the next day. While General Johnston returned to his troops at Bethel Church, General Sherman took the terms of surrender to his headquarters in Raleigh where, a few days later, he met with General Grant. Unfortunately, the liberal terms Sherman had so carefully worked out were not acceptable to Grant or the new President Johnson. On April 26, 1865, General Johnston once again rode to the Bennitt farm to meet with General Sherman. Final terms of capitulation for troops of Johnston’s command were signed. The War was over. After the Confederate troops disbanded and began the long march to their homes, many Randolph County residents flocked to Bethel Church to pick up the many souvenirs left behind by the battle weary soldiers. Among the items found were bullets, canteens, tin and metal cans, cups, plates, blankets and even a few weapons. On quiet afternoons, you can still find the occasional resident with a metal detector searching the grounds for those little

left-behind items. *(If you have time, plan a visit to that little farm where the surrender negotiations took place. Now known as Bennett Place, it is located just north of Durham, NC. Yes, the name of the family who owned the farm house was actually spelled Bennitt, but changed to Bennett by well meaning history buffs.)*

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## **6 Sandy Creek Baptist Church – the “Mother of all Southern Baptist Churches**

Founded in 1755 by Reverend Shubal Stearns, this church quickly became the gathering place and worship center of northeast Randolph County. The congregation quickly grew to over 400 parishioners by the early 1770s. The original log structure (now reconstructed) boasted a large sanctuary with a raised loft for the slaves so they could also worship The Lord. The War of the Regulation followed by the American Revolution combined with new land being offered in western territories caused most of Sandy Creek’s congregation to leave Randolph County by the 1780s. The parishioners who remained severely mourned their loss without ever knowing that as the flock spread out across the new United States and settled in the vast, open wilderness, they shared Rev. Stearn’s teachings and started new Baptist Churches. Today, at least one Southern Baptist Church can be found in almost every city and town across the nation.

*Reconstructed log church of Sandy Creek Primitive Baptist Church built in the early 1775.*

## **Sandy Creek Baptist Churches Corner of Sandy Creek Rd and Ramseur-Julian Rd. (SR-2442) Liberty, NC**

There are actually three churches very near to each other. The photo is a reconstruction of the original church. Next to it is a white frame Primitive Baptist Church. Nearer the intersection of Sandy Creek Rd. and Ramseur-Julian Rd. is a large Southern Baptist Church and a cemetery.

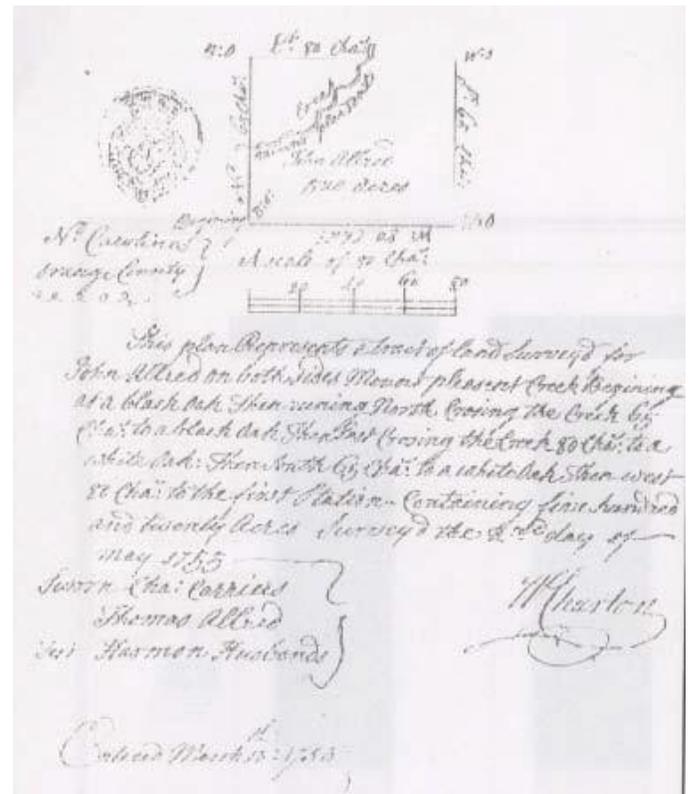


**7. Patterson Grove Christian Church**  
**Corner of Patterson Grove Road and Mulberry**  
**Academy Rd, SR 1113 or**  
**1921 Patterson Grove Rd., Ramseur, NC**



*Patterson Grove Christian Church*

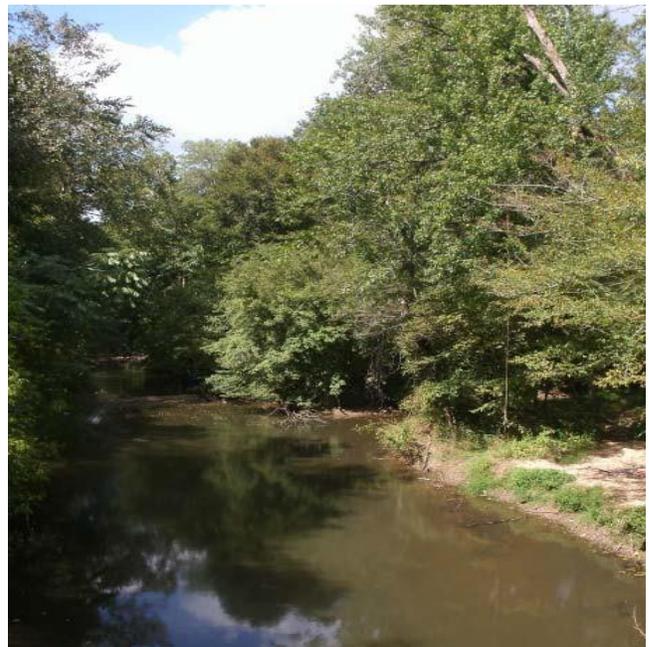
We chose this little country church for our tour because of the cemetery. Many of the older tombstones were made of flint and soapstone and are slowly leaving us. Each time it rains, every time there is a storm, little bits of these stones flake off or slowly dissolve. Today, many of the tombstones are just little mounds of rock, leaving no clue as to who is buried there. The East Coast Allred Family Association has replaced several aging tombstones with modern day ones that will stand the test of time. It's our way of preserving our heritage while honoring our ancestors. As you wander the cemetery, you'll see several new tombstones lovingly placed beside the aging ones.



*Original land deed of the land of John Allred, Thomas Allred, Jeremiah York and the leader of the Regulators, Herman Husband.*

**8 The original land owned by John Allred, Thomas Allred, Jeremiah York and the leader of the Regulators, Herman Husband:** Careful study of the original land grants with their description of where the land was located has allowed us to pin-point exactly where this land was located. John Allred's first land grant was registered March 15, 1755, and gave enough clues to tell us exactly where the land was located. Grants also tell us that Solomon Allred lived on this land long enough to build a house before receiving his land grant for a tract located about two miles south in 1752. Jeremiah York's first land grant, dated June 1, 1779, describes his land: *laying in the County aforesaid on both sides of Mount Pleasant Creek a branch of Sandy Creek.*

6.



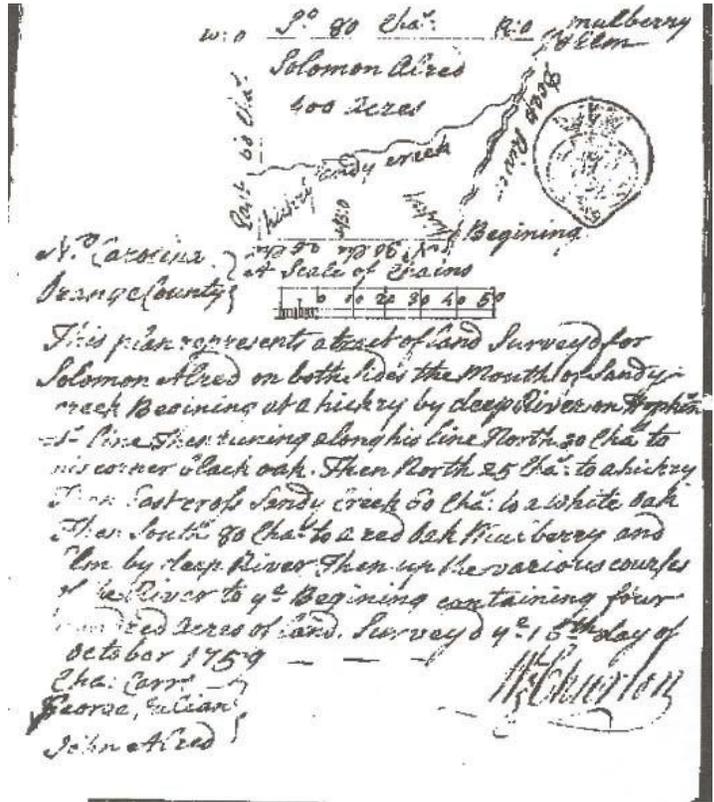
*The location at right where Mt Pleasant Creek forms off Sandy Creek can be seen from the bridge over Sandy Creek on Mulberry Academy Rd. This photo was taken in the summer and it is more difficult to see where the mouth of Mount Pleasant Creek forms from Sandy Creek. See page 7.*



**The original land owned by John Allred, Thomas Allred, Jeremiah York and the leader of the Regulators, Herman Husband with second photo:** Careful study of the original land grants with their description of where the land was located has allowed us to pin-point exactly where this land was located. John Allred's first land grant was registered March 15, 1755, with the description: *640 acres on the east side of Deep River on the mouth of Mount Pleasant Run of Sandy Run; includes his and Thomas Allred's improvements.* Standing on the bridge and looking toward the north you will see the mouth of Mt. Pleasant Creek. Herman Husband received his first land grant on the same day. The description was: *640 acres on the head of a branch of Sandy Creek called Mount Pleasant on the east side of Deep River, including a cabin built by Solomon Allred and claimed by Zachariah Martin.* This tells us that Solomon Allred lived on this land long enough to build a house before receiving his land grant for a tract located about two miles south in 1752. Jeremiah York's first land grant, dated June 1, 1779, describes his land: *laying in the County aforesaid on both sides of Mount Pleasant Creek a branch of Sandy Creek.* This photo was taken in late winter before the foliage appeared and makes it difficult to see where the mouth Mount Pleasant Creek forms from Sandy Creek.

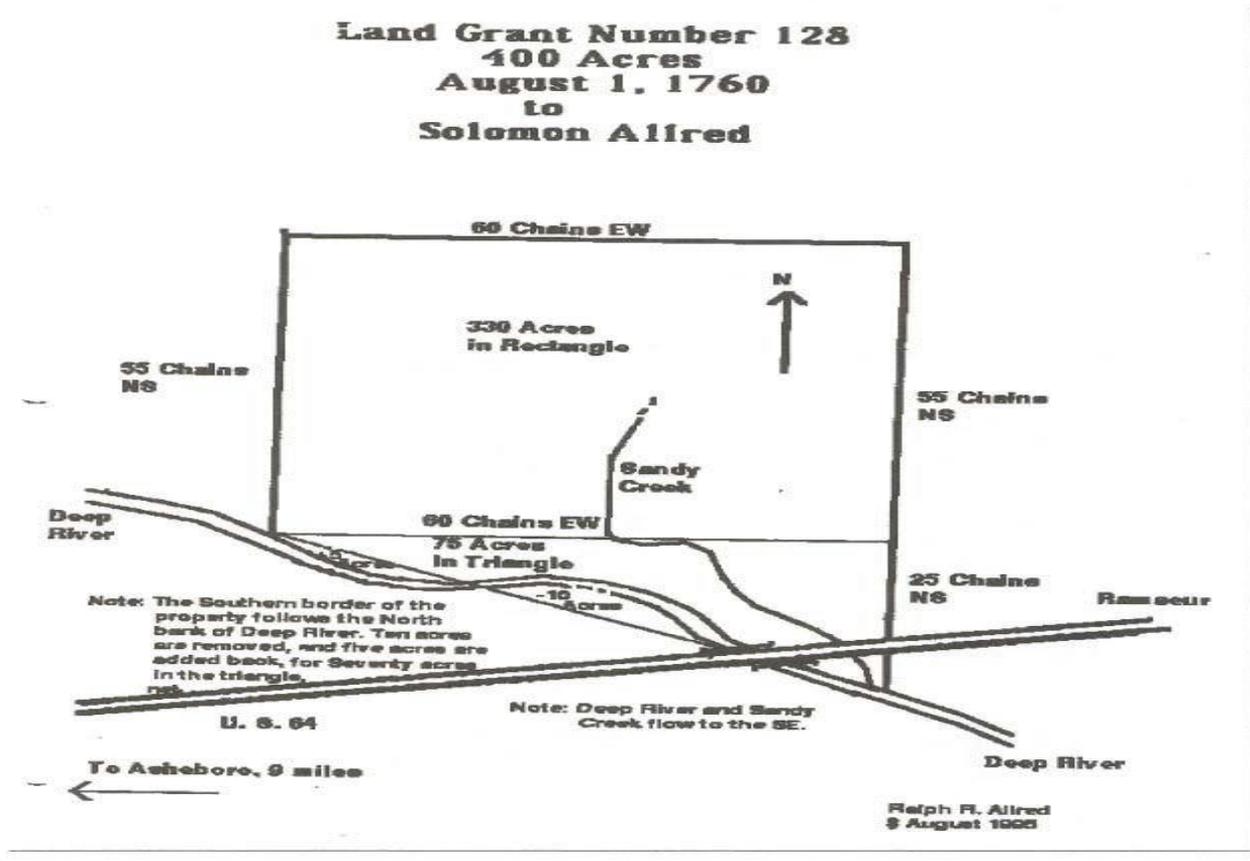
Thomas Allred, lived on this land and more than likely, his son, William Allred was born somewhere on this land. After his marriage to Elizabeth Thrasher, William and Elizabeth Thrasher Allred apparently lived there and their first four children, Sarah, Mary, James and Elizabeth were born there. No remains of the original log homes or graves have been discovered. The family moved from Randolph County, North Carolina, to Pendleton County, South Carolina, in the fall of 1787.

**9 Solomon Allred's original land.** This is the oldest known land grant for the Allred family. On March 10, 1752, Solomon registered a Granville Grant for 640 acres located in Bladen or Anson County. The county lines were changing so rapidly during the mid 1700s that the county clerk apparently wasn't sure where the land was located. But, the description tells us where it was situated: *at the mouth of Sandy Creek including Solomon's improvements.* This, combined with clues contained in Herman Husband's land grant (see #9) allow us to estimate the Allred family was living in North Carolina prior to 1752, perhaps as early as the mid 1740s. Most of the land grants mention improvements which could have been houses, out-buildings, barns, etc., all which take time to build. In 1771, Solomon sold his land to John Lewis, father of the infamous Stephen Lewis and grandfather of Naomi Wise's murdered, Jonathan (see #2). Solomon then moved to Richmond County, NC, where he died in 1782.



**10 William Allred's original land.** William's first documented land grant was dated 11 December 1762 for

Original Land Deed of Solomon Allred Land



Plat map drawn by the late Ralph Allred of the original land of Solomon Allred. Today most of the land that begins where Sandy Creek begins at Deep River is under the bridge over Highway 64 just west of Ramseur and approximately nine miles east to Asheboro, NC.

296 acres in Orange County on both sides of Bush Creek of Deep River. Witness: Watson, Thos Welborn, examined by Tho Blount and W. Churton, surveyed 29 July 1762, SCC Major Lea, Wm Alred Sr., W. Churton, Sur Plat reads "...Survey'd for William Alred, Jr. This land is located between today's Franklinville and Cedar Falls along the Deep River.

**William and John Allred and the Tories**

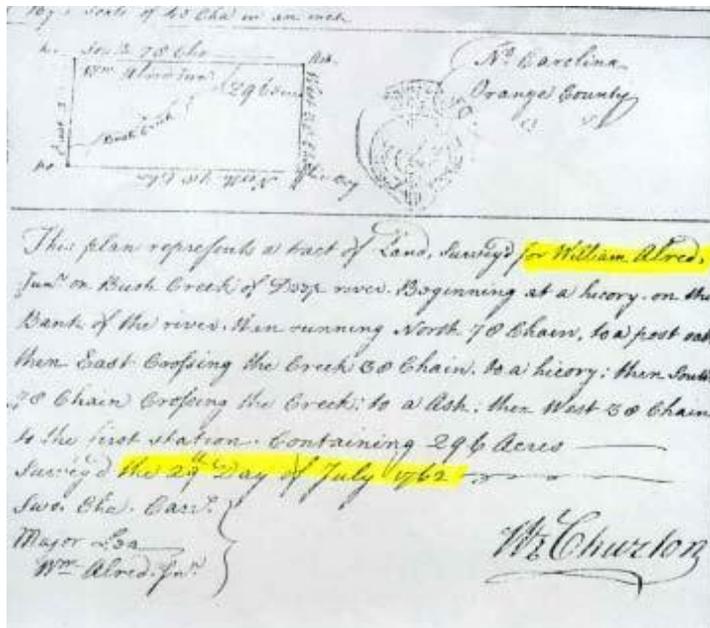
The following is an incident that William Allred and his son, John, had with Colonel David Fanning and some of his troops:

When the Revolutionary war came, John Allred shouldered his flintlock rifle and fought for the freedom of the American colonies to the end of the war. As a resident of Randolph County, he enlisted in the spring of 1781 as a private and volunteer in the cavalry under Capt. Thomas Doogan for the purpose of subduing and putting down one Colonel David Fanning, a Tory in the Royal Militia, who, with a band of outlaws, conducted a campaign of guerrilla warfare against the colonists in and around Randolph County, North Carolina, burning houses, pillaging and murdering, from 1775 to 1783. John Allred served for approximately 12 months until the spring of 1782. His fighting against the British aroused the anger of Col. David Fanning, the leader of the Tories or British sympathizers, and he and his band of men went to the homestead in search of John, who happened to be at home. He saw them coming, snatched his gun and secreted himself in the attic. It so happened

that they did not go up there to search for him., but William Allred also saw them approaching, took his gun and ran out northwest of the house and lay down behind a large rock. He could see Fanning and his men from his hiding place when they went out to his corn crib. They opened the crib door and let many barrels of corn run out and did the same at another log crib. The Tories then turned their horses loose in the lot to eat and trample the corn into the red mud. When they had eaten all they wanted them to have, they saddled their horses and rode towards the western part of the county. Fanning was eventually driven out of North Carolina. He fled to South Carolina and then to Florida. From there he fled with his family to New Brunswick, Canada. He died on the island of Nova Scotia in 1825. Fortunately, relatives of William and John Allred knew the story and recorded it. It is likely that similar incidents happened to the families of Thomas and John Allred because they and their families were active Patriots. Colonel Fanning and his troops often burned and pillaged homes of Patriots.

*Note:* The property of William Allred is still a farm. His original log home where his son, John, hid is gone. However, the large rock William hid behind is visible but worn down.

SOURCES: (1) Family history recollections, written by Rev. Brazilla Caswell Allred in 1922, and published in "The Searcher," Vol. VI, No. 2 (So. Calif. Genealogical Society, 1969). The Reverend was the brother of William Franklin Allred of Randolph County, North Carolina. (2) Certified Statement of Mary C. Allred Jones, dated 22 Apr 1929, found among the papers of Dora Belle Jones Cross on 16 Oct 1977.



Land Deed of William Allred for Orange County, North Carolina in 1762. This land is now in Randolph County.

**The land of William Allred was located at the mouth of Bush Creek as it leaves Deep River in today's Randolph County, North Carolina.**

**On today's map, locate Asheboro in Randolph County in the center of the state. Follow Highway 64 East to Ramseur. Take Hwy 22 North to Franklinville. On the northside of Franklinville, turn left onto the Cedar Falls Road. After about 1 1/2 mile, you will cross a small bridge over Bush Creek. Look to your left and you are looking at William's original land. The "mouth" of Bush Creek as it leaves Deep River is about 1/2 mile south of the bridge and road you are standing on.**

**11. The Billy Trogdon Cemetery, AKA The Allred-Trogdon Cemetery.** An estimated 230 graves are hidden away in this ancient cemetery located on top of the highest mountain in Cedar Falls. Some of Randolph County’s original settlers are buried in this cemetery. Names like Trogdon, Ferree, Julian, Diffie, Allred, Swafford, and Burrow. Overlooking the Deep River, the land belonged to William Trogdon who died in 1805 and is buried there. Clues lead us to believe the cemetery started out as a family cemetery, but over the years came to be used by the entire community. Abandoned around 150 years ago, most of the graves are now unmarked or just have rocks and stones on top. Some old tombstones remain although most only have initials and dates – our only clues as to who is buried here. By carefully matching wills, estate records, etc., some graves have been identified, but the majority remain mysteries. Ownership of the cemetery was handed down in the Trogdon family until summer 2002 when Trogdon descendant Alton Garner donated the land to the East Coast Allred Family Association. Our proudest asset, the cemetery is also our biggest project. Many hours were spent cutting down and removing trees and under-growth to restore the cemetery enough so grave identification could begin. The thick carpet of periwinkle helps to keep the undergrowth at bay, but also hides many of the gravestones.



*Stones mark the graves of the “Original William Allred” and his wife, Elizabeth Diffie Allred, in the cemetery.*



**The cemetery is located on private property off Pleasant Cross Rd . near Franklinville. If you are interested in visiting this cemetery, contact Jean Covington LaCoss at 336 301-2556 or [jc54lacoss@gmail.com](mailto:jc54lacoss@gmail.com)**

**12 Faith Rock.** Mention British Colonel David Fanning to someone who grew up in Randolph County and you will still see hair rise on the back of necks and see tempers flare. During the Revolutionary War, this Tory officer and his soldiers terrorized the area. Stories have been handed down telling of innocent women and children being beaten and raped, houses being burned while the residents were still inside, farm animals stolen and crops destroyed in an attempt to force down the American Patriot Movement. These aren’t just stories; Colonel Fanning kept a journal which detailed his exploits – from his viewpoint, of course. And, it’s in this journal that we learn about Andrew Hunter and how Faith Rock got its name. Fanning wrote that on May 1, 1782, he heard about a wagon carrying liquor being driven to market and he decided to hijack it so he could *“have a frolic with my old friends before we parted.”* The next day, Fanning was to go to Charleston to meet Lord Cornwallis. Fanning and his men stopped the wagon, took its driver, Andrew Hunter, hostage, and began their party. As they

drank, Hunter was tied up and beaten by the increasingly drunk soldiers. After dark, Hunter managed to get loose, jumped on the first horse available, and began his escape. He probably would have been forgotten except the horse he rode away on was Bay Doe, Colonel Fanning’s own beloved horse. Fanning wrote *“he ...sprung upon my*

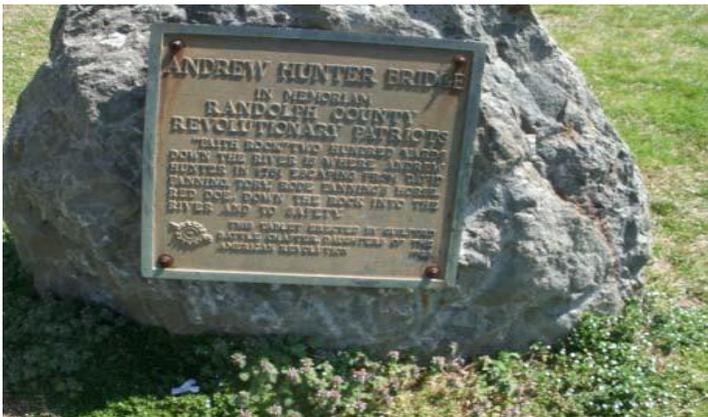


*Faith Rock on the right from State Road 2235 Bridge over Deep River in Randolph County.*

riding mare and went off with my saddle, holsters, pistols and all my papers of any consequence to me. We fired two guns at him, he received two balls through his body, but it did not prevent him from sitting the saddle and making his escape.” No doubt the papers in those saddlebags contained the report Fanning was to deliver to Cornwallis. Fanning and his men chased after Hunter who, although badly wounded, managed to stay in the saddle. Unfortunately, Hunter became disoriented and soon found his self at the top of a huge boulder looking straight down at Deep River. He couldn’t turn around – the angry Tories were directly behind him, shooting to kill. He couldn’t go forward – Deep River was directly below him and it was a straight drop to the water. What would you do? Stay and be killed – or jump? Hunter, still riding Bay Doe, jumped. Somehow horse and rider survived and swam to safety. From that day forward, the boulder was known as Faith Rock for the faith Hunter carried with him as he jumped off into the river.



*Signs in a small park along Deep River where Faith Rock is located across the river. When the leaves are on the trees, the rock is not visible from this sight.*



**13 Cedar Falls Cotton Mill.** The historical marker brags that this mill produced more cotton cloth for the Confederacy than any other mill in the state. The original brick building is now abandoned. The Cedar Falls Historical Society has tried several times to gain ownership, hoping to turn it into a museum and meeting place for the community, but so far the historical society has been unsuccessful.

**Cedar Falls Mill**  
**1108 State Rd 2144**  
**Cedar Falls NC**



# Bibliography

## 1. Grays Chapel Church/School:

*Our Heritage, A History of Grays Chapel United Methodist Church 1831 – 1988* written by Mary O. Jones. Copies of this book sold at Grays Chapel UMC.

*Randolph Guide* article titled: *Graves of Two Soldiers In Revolution Are Sought* written by Henry King (date unknown, but estimated written in the mid-1970s).

East Coast Allred Family Organization exploration of the Allred-Trogdon Cemetery.

Will of William Allred written October 14, 1822, probate May Term of Court 1825, original on file in the Research Room, NC State Archives, Raleigh, NC.

Will of Elizabeth Diffie Allred, written October 27, 1827, probate November Term of Court 1827.

Original on file in the Search Room, NC State Archives, Raleigh, NC.

John Allred's estate records, dated November Term 1848 – Fall Term 1850, originals on file in the Search Room, NC State Archives, Raleigh, NC. (Court of Pleas and Quarter Session loose papers).

## 2 & 3: Providence Friends and Naomi Wise Story:

Interview with Dot Allred Allen who first heard the Naomi Wise story while attending school at Providence Friends in the 1930s.

*The Story of Naomi Wise and The History of Randleman* published by The Rotary Club of Randleman, NC 1962.

## 4. Bell's Mill and Martha McFarland McGee Bell:

*Women Patriots of the American Revolution: a biographical dictionary* by Charles E. Claghorn, page 23 – 24, on file in the Genealogy Library, NC State Library, Raleigh, NC.

Web site: <http://www.southern-computer.com/gen/MarthaMcFarlane.htm>

*The Cornwallis Papers, Abstracts of Americana*, compiled by George H. Reese, on page 172:

*"postscripts to letters: Camp on Reedy Ford, His repulse of the enemy at Whitesel's Mill;*

*Greene has marched to the iron works on Troublesome Creek, Cornwallis will go to Bell's Mill*

*on Deep River."* Page 172: *Cornwallis wrote 19 March 1781: "Camp, Bell's Mill, Deep River. To*

*Craig, Wants reinforcements from Ireland sent to Cross Creek."* Genealogy Library, NC State Library, Raleigh, NC.

## 5. Bethel United Methodist Church:

Interview with Dot Allred Allen whose grandfather, Melviller "Mel" Allred observed the encampment and brought home some of the souvenirs left behind when the soldiers left.

Web Site: <http://www.innerx.net/personal/tsmith/April26.html>

State Library of North Carolina web site: [www.civilwarhome.com](http://www.civilwarhome.com) web site

## 6. Sandy Creek Baptist Church:

Interview with Rev. Travis Brock, pastor Sandy Creek Baptist

Historical Marker erected on the site of the original church building

Information taken from the tombstone of Reverend Shubal Stearns

Interview with historian Dennis York ([dryork2@airmail.net](mailto:dryork2@airmail.net))

**7. Patterson Grove Christian Church:**

Information gathered by members of the East Coast Allred Family Association.

**8. The original land owned by John Allred, Thomas Allred, Jeremiah York and the leader of the Regulators, Herman Husband:**

Granville Grants, alphabetical by name and county, originals on file in the Search Room, NC Archives, Raleigh, NC.

*Orange County Records, Vol. V, Granville Proprietary Land Office, Deeds & Surveys, 1752 – 1760*, page 50; NC Genealogy Library, NC State Library, Raleigh, NC.

*The Granville District of North Carolina 1748 – 1763, Abstracts of Land Grants, Volume Two* by Margaret M. Hofmann, pages 76, 243.

*Orange County Records, Volume I, Granville Proprietary Land Office, Abstracts of Loose Papers* edited by William D. Bennett, Randolph Room, Asheboro, Public Library, Asheboro, NC, page 102

*The War of the Regulation and The Battle of Alamance, May 16, 1771* by William S. Powell

**9. Solomon Allred's original land:**

Randolph County, NC land records

*Orange County Records, Volume I, Granville Proprietary Land Office, Abstracts of Loose Papers* edited by William D. Bennett, Randolph Room, Asheboro, Public Library, Asheboro, NC, page 131

Granville Grants, alphabetical by name and county, originals on file in the Search Room, NC Archives, Raleigh, NC.

*The Granville District of North Carolina 1748 – 1763, Abstracts of Land Grants, Volume Two* by Margaret M. Hofmann, page 241.

**10. William Allred's original land:**

*The Granville District of North Carolina 1748 – 1763, Abstracts of Land Grants, Volume Two*, by Margaret Hofmann on file in the North Carolina Genealogy Library, State Library System, Raleigh, NC

*William's original Granville Grant* alphabetical by name and county, originals on file in the Search Room, NC Archives, Raleigh, NC

**11. Allred-Trogon Cemetery:**

Interview with Historian/Librarian Marsha Haithcock, Randolph Room, Asheboro Public Library, Asheboro, NC

Visits and restoration work done by members of the East Coast Allred Family Association

Information found in the Trogon Family file, Randolph Room, Asheboro Public Library, Asheboro, NC

**12. Faith Rock:**

*The Narrative of Colonel David Fanning, A Tory in the Revolutionary War with Great Britain; Giving an account of his Adventures in North Carolina 1775 – 1783 as written by himself with an introduction and explanatory notes*, Private Collections, Search Room, NC State Archives, Raleigh, NC.

Interviews with several Randolph County residents including members of the East Coast Allred Family Association who grew up hearing the Andrew Hunter story.

**13. Cedar Falls Cotton Mill:**

Historical Marker erected at the Cedar Falls Cotton Mill



*Historical marker to Herman Husband, the Quaker who wanted to have taxes regulated in the North Carolina Colony.*

*Allred Street at the corner of Main Street in Franklinville in Randolph County, North Carolina. In addition to this street, there is an Allred Way, Carl Allred Road and other Allred road signs in Randolph County.*



*Graves of William Allred (1765-1849) and Patience Julian Allred (1772-1856) in the Gray's Chapel Cemetery. Besides the large stone are the two original stones for this couple.*

