

The background of the title slide is a stylized American flag. It features a blue field with white stars on the left and red and white horizontal stripes on the right. The text is centered over this background.

ALLREDS IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION PART I THE HOME FRONT

**Allred History Zoom
September 14, 2021**

Linda Allred Cooper
www.MyAllredFamily.com

Most people think the American Revolution began July 6, 1776 but many events, frustrations, catalysts and several skirmishes and battles happened before that date:

- 1764 **The Sugar Act:** On April 5, 1764, Parliament passed a modified version of the Sugar and Molasses Act (1733), which was about to expire. Under the Molasses Act colonial merchants had been required to pay a tax of six pence per gallon on the importation of foreign molasses. This was an attempt to encourage Colonists to buy Sugar and Molasses from English importers instead of the cheaper Foreign importers (West Indies), thus raising the price of Sugar and Molasses for everyone.¹
- 1764 On September 1, Parliament passed **The Currency Act**, effectively assuming control of the colonial currency system. The colonies suffered a constant shortage of currency with which to conduct trade. There were no gold or silver mines and currency could only be obtained through trade as regulated by Great Britain. Many of the colonies felt no alternative to printing their own paper money in the form of Bills of Credit. The act prohibited the issue of any new bills and the reissue of existing currency. Parliament favored a "hard currency" system based on the pound sterling.²
- 1765 February 6th, 1765 - **The Stamp Act** was Parliament's first serious attempt to assert governmental authority over the colonies. Great Britain was faced with a massive national debt following the Seven Years War. 54 taxes were placed on all paper and parchment used by Colonists such as: 3 pence per each piece of paper that was embossed, written, or printed as a declaration or plea (ie: announcement of upcoming meeting or religious service) or 4 pence per each For every skin or piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, on which shall be engrossed, written, or printed, any note or bill of lading, which shall be signed for any kind of goods, wares, or merchandise.³
- 1765 March 24, 1765 Parliament passed **The Quartering Act** requiring all Colonists to billet and quarter the officers and soldiers, at their own expense, for whatever length of time demanded.⁴
- 1765 May 29, 1765 **Patrick Henry gave a fiery speech** in the Virginia House of Burgesses following a long debate between the politicians and leaders about the best way to cope with the increasing tax burdens imposed by the King and Parliament. His speech voiced his frustration with all of the seemingly never-ending talk and advocated it was time to act and if that meant war, so be it. The speech ended with: *"It is in vain, sir, to extenuate the matter. Gentlemen may cry, Peace, Peace — but there is no peace. The war is actually begun! The next gale that sweeps from the north will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms! Our brethren are already in the field! Why stand we here idle? What is it that gentlemen wish? What would they have? Is life so dear, or peace so sweet,*

¹ <https://www.ushistory.org/declaration/related/sugaract.html>

² <https://www.ushistory.org/declaration/related/currencyact.html>

³ <https://www.ushistory.org/declaration/related/stampact.html>

⁴ <https://www.ushistory.org/declaration/related/quartering.html>

*as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!*⁵

- 1765 In 1765 citizens in Boston began meeting to discuss ways of fighting the ever increasing taxation and burdens being imposed on Colonists by Parliament and the King. They called themselves **The Sons of Liberty**.⁶
- 1770 March 5, 1770 - **The Boston Massacre** was a street fight that occurred on March 5, 1770, between a "patriot" mob, throwing snowballs, stones, and sticks, and a squad of British soldiers. Several colonists were killed and this led to a campaign by speech-writers to rouse the ire of the citizenry.⁷
- 1771 May 16, 1771 – The **Battle of Alamance** North Carolina's Royal Governor William Tryon ordered his Militia and Army to fire on Colonists (The Regulators) who had tried for years to Petition for help against corrupt Court officials and Taxation in Orange County, North Carolina.⁸
- 1772 **The Gaspee Affair** - In June of 1772, one of His Majesty's Ship Gaspee, was charged with patrolling the waters of Narragansett Bay, off Rhode Island, boarding and detaining vessels, sometimes grounding the ships and confiscating cargoes, often without charge, and without recourse for merchants whose goods were impounded. Losses were mounting and it was widely believed that these harassments were directed specifically at members of the Sons of Liberty. After news of the latest grounding spread, party of fifty-five, planned an attack on the ship. The following evening they surrounded and boarded the Gaspee, wounding the Captain and capturing the entire crew. All were hauled ashore and abandoned, to watch as the Gaspee was looted and then burned.⁹
- 1773 **The Tea Act**, passed by Parliament on May 10, 1773, would launch the final spark to the revolutionary movement in Boston. The Tea Act required Colonists to only buy tea from the East India Company and all other suppliers/importers were heavily fined and ships turned away from ports, unable to unload or sell their cargo. Colonists in Philadelphia and New York turned the tea ships back to Britain. In Charleston the cargo was left to rot on the docks. In Boston the Royal Governor was stubborn and held the ships in port, where the colonists would not allow them to unload. Cargoes of tea filled the harbor, and the British ship's crews were stalled in Boston looking for work and often finding trouble.¹⁰
- 1773 December 16, 1773 – **The Boston Tea Party**: Boston's Governor allowed three ships carrying tea to enter Boston Harbor. Before the tax could be collected,

⁵ <https://www.ushistory.org/documents/libertydeath.htm>

⁶ <https://www.ushistory.org/declaration/related/sons.html>

⁷ <https://www.ushistory.org/declaration/related/massacre.html>

⁸ <https://www.ncpedia.org/alamance-battle> and Allred History Video on The Battle of Alamance available at Allred History Zoom: The Regulators and Battle of Alamance Part 1 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ww4pPlbvpgd>
Allred History Zoom: The Regulators and Battle of Alamance Part 2

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BcbdUThRz-U> Handout: <https://myallredfamily.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/Battle-of-Alamance-Zoom-Handout-8.17.2021-1.pdf>

⁹ <https://www.ushistory.org/declaration/related/gaspee.html>

¹⁰ <https://www.ushistory.org/declaration/related/teaact.html>

- Bostonians took action. On a cold December night, radical townspeople stormed the ships and tossed 342 chests of tea into the water. Disguised as Native Americans, the offenders could not be identified.¹¹
- 1774 **The Continental Congress was formed.** The first Continental Congress met in Carpenter's Hall in Philadelphia, from September 5 to October 26, 1774. All of the colonies except Georgia sent delegates elected by the people, by the colonial legislatures, or by the committees of correspondence of the respective colonies.
- 1774 **Articles of Association:** on the 5th day of September, 1774, still calling themselves "his majesty's most loyal subjects" the delegates of the several colonies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the three lower counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, deputed to represent them in a continental Congress, held in the city of Philadelphia. They instituted a universal prohibition of trade with Great Britain until all taxation and burdens upon the Colonists were ended.
- 1775 **Patrick Henry's "Give Me Liberty Or Give Me Death" speech** was given for a 2nd time on March 23, 1775 during the Second Virginia Convention met at St. John's Church in Richmond, Virginia.¹²
- 1775 **The Rides of Paul Revere and William Dawes** On the night of April 18, 1775, rumors of a planned British action to seize ammunition in the town of Concord raced through Boston. Word reached William Dawes, a tanner, who told Paul Revere who had heard about it from two others already. The two men received orders from Dr. Joseph Warren to ride to inform the leaders of the Provincial Congress of the developments.¹³
- 1775 **Lexington and Concord.** Ready to fight at a moment's notice, minutemen began fighting early in the American Revolution. Their efforts at Lexington and Concord inspired many patriots to take up arms against Britain. Warned by Revere and Dawes, the Minutemen were ready and waiting when British troops arrived in Lexington and Concord on April 19, 1775. The first battle of the war, Lexington marked the beginning of the American Revolution. Although Lexington and Concord were considered British military victories, they gave a moral boost to the American colonists.¹⁴
- May 10: The Second Continental Congress meets in Philadelphia
- June 15: George Washington named Commander-in-Chief
- June 17: Battle of Bunker Hill: The British drive the Americans from Breed's Hill
- July 3: Washington assumes command of the Continental Army
- Dec. 11: Virginia and **NC patriots** rout Loyalist troops and burn Norfolk
- 1776¹⁵ Jan. 1: Daniel Morgan is taken prisoner during his attempt to take Quebec City

¹¹ <https://www.ushistory.org/us/9f.asp>

¹² <https://www.ushistory.org/documents/libertydeath.htm>

¹³ <https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/patriotsday-william-dawes/>

¹⁴ <https://www.ushistory.org/us/11c.asp>

¹⁵ <https://www.ushistory.org/declaration/revwartimeline.html>

Jan. 15:	Paine's Common Sense published
Feb. 27:	Revolutionaries drive the loyalists from Moore's Creek Bridge, North Carolina
March 3:	The Continental fleet captures New Providence Island in the Bahamas
March 17:	The British evacuate Boston; British Navy moves to Halifax, Canada
June 8:	Revolutionaries fail to take Three Rivers, Quebec
June 12:	The Virginia Declaration of Rights
June 28:	Sullivan's Island, SC, failed British naval attack
June 29:	The First Virginia Constitution
June 28:	American forces decisively defeat the British Navy at Fort Moultrie, South Carolina
July 1:	At the instigation of British agents, the Cherokee attack along the entire southern frontier
July 1–4:	Congress debates and revises the Declaration of Independence. See Chronology of the Declaration
July 4:	Congress adopts the Declaration of Independence

On July 6, 1776 the American Revolution officially began, but as you can see, many events happened prior to that date including the War of the Regulation and Battle of Alamance in central North Carolina. That time period, 1761-1771 was discussed in my previous Allred History Zoom on August 17, 2021.¹⁶ This report focuses on our Allred ancestors and what they experienced on the Home Front during the American Revolution.



In the immediate aftermath of the Battle of Alamance (May 16, 1771), Governor Tryon's army marched throughout central North Carolina looking for Regulators and demanding all men take the Oath of Allegiance to the Crown. 6,400 men took this Oath, sworn before God, which guaranteed no man would ever rise up or bear arms against

the King or the Crown's representatives. The penalty for not taking the Oath was immediate arrest, trial and the most likely outcome was a traitor's death as proved by the Hangings of 6 Regulators in Hillsborough on June 19, 1771. Some Regulators left North Carolina to move into the western mountains, settling on land that later became the Independent State of Franklin (1784-1790) and even later Tennessee (1796). Our Allred ancestors took the Oath and remained in central North Carolina.

¹⁶ Allred History Video on The Battle of Alamance available at Allred History Zoom: The Regulators and Battle of Alamance Part 1 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ww4pPlbvpgd>
Allred History Zoom: The Regulators and Battle of Alamance Part 2
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BcbdUThRz-U> Handout: <https://myallredfamily.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/Battle-of-Alamance-Zoom-Handout-8.17.2021-1.pdf>

William Tryon left North Carolina on June 30, 1771 (to become Governor of New York) and a new Royal Governor, Josiah Martin, was sworn into office on August 12, 1771. His term initially showed promise and everything seemed to calm down and get back to normal for our ancestors.

Word of events happening in the northern states spread south, inspiring North Carolina's residents to get involved in protesting the unreasonable taxes and restrictions being imposed by the Crown. This included members of Governor Martin's Assembly and by 1773 he was losing control of North Carolina's government. In August 1774 he no longer felt safe living in the new Governor's residence, Tryon Palace (New Bern, NC). He sent his wife and children north to his Uncle's estate on Long Island and he moved to Fort Johnson near Wilmington. As North Carolinians became embolden and inspired by the Sons of Liberty in the northern states, Governor Martin retreated to His Majesty's Ship *Cruiser* anchored in the Cape Fear within sight of Wilmington. After consulting with advisors, including some Highland Scots living in North Carolina and loyal to the Crown, he called for the Militia to raise an army. One of those men called To Arms was Allred cousin Seymore York.¹⁷

Orders from Governor Martin and General McDonald for raising the King's Standard in North Carolina.

His Excellency Josiah Martin, &c., &c., &c.

*To Allen McDonald, Donald McDonald, Alexander McLeod, Donald McLeod, Alexander McLean, Allen Stewart, William Campbell, Alexander McDonald and Neal McArthur, Esquires, of the Counties of Cumberland and Anson; John Pile, Esquire, of the County of Catham; William Fields, James Hunter, Robert Fields, Jeremiah Fields and **Saymore York**, Esquires, of the County of Guilford; Michael Holt and James Munroe, Esquires, of the County of Orange; Paul Barringer of the County of Mecklenburgh; William Spurgian, William Bryan, Samuel Bryan and Matthias Sappingfield, Esquires, of the County of Rowan; Gideon Wright and James Glyn, Esquires, of the County of Surry; and Philemon Hawkins Sen., and Philemon Hawkins, Jun., Esquires, of the County of Bute, Greeting:*

I, reposing especial trust and confidence in your loyalty, courage, prudence and fidelity, do by virtue of the powers and authorities in me vested by His Majesty, hereby commissionate, authorize and empower you, whose names are above written, and each and every of you, to erect the King's standard, and to raise, levy, muster, and array in arms, all His Majesty's loyal and faithful subjects within your respective Counties, or in any part or parts of this Province, who are willing and ready to repair to the Royal banner, for the support of the laws and Constitution thereof, against the most horrid and unnatural rebellion that has been excited therein by traitorous, wicked and designing men, and now threatens the subversion of His Majesty's Government, and the utter destruction of the rights and liberties of His Majesty's people.

And I hereby give and grant to you power and authority to form the forces you shall so raise, into companies of fifty men each, and to appoint one Captain, one Lieutenant, and one Ensign, to every company so formed, whose appointment, as well as this commission, shall be good, valid

¹⁷ North Carolina Colonial and State Records, Vol 10, Page 441-443

and effectual, during my pleasure; and I do hereby give to you, and every of you, full power and authority to seize and take whatsoever may be necessary of arms, ammunition, provisions, horses and carriages, for the subsistence and accommodation

of His Majesty's faithful subjects, whom you shall assemble in arms for the purpose aforesaid, you giving receipts for the same, or keeping account thereof, that satisfaction may be made to the owner or owners, if they are not engaged in rebellion. And I do hereby give to each and every of you, all power and authority to resist and oppose all Rebels and traitors against His Majesty and his Government by force and arms, and to apprehend, seize and detain them, their accomplices and abettors; and you are hereby required immediately and with all possible secrecy, to concert a place of general rendezvous for your forces, thence to march in a body, by such route as you shall judge proper, to Brunswick, so ordering your movements that you may reach that town on the 15th of February next ensuing, making prisoners in your way all such persons as you know to be principals or active in rebellion,¹⁸

Thus, each man was commanded to enlist 50 men, equip them “*necessary of arms, ammunition, provisions, horses and carriages, for the subsistence and accommodation*” and march them southeast toward Brunswick Town¹⁹ and Wilmington to prepare for War against the Colonists. These men had no choice but obey. To refuse the Governor’s demands meant arrest, trial for being a traitor and possible death by hanging. Keep in mind they were ordered to equip the men, feed and find “subsistence and accommodation” which meant they could take whatever was needed from citizens per the 1765 Quartering Act which required all Colonists to billet and quarter the officers and soldiers at their own expense for whatever length of time demanded.²⁰



As this new Tory Militia marched toward Wilmington to meet up with Governor Martin, Colonists organized to protect Wilmington from British invasion and marched towards them. The two sides met in the early morning hours of February 27, 1776 as the Tories were attempting to cross the swampy area surrounding Moore’s Creek in today’s Pender County, just north of Wilmington. The Battle of Moore’s Creek lasted about 3 minutes as

the Tories were severely handicapped by the mud and muck of the swamp and slippery, narrow bridge

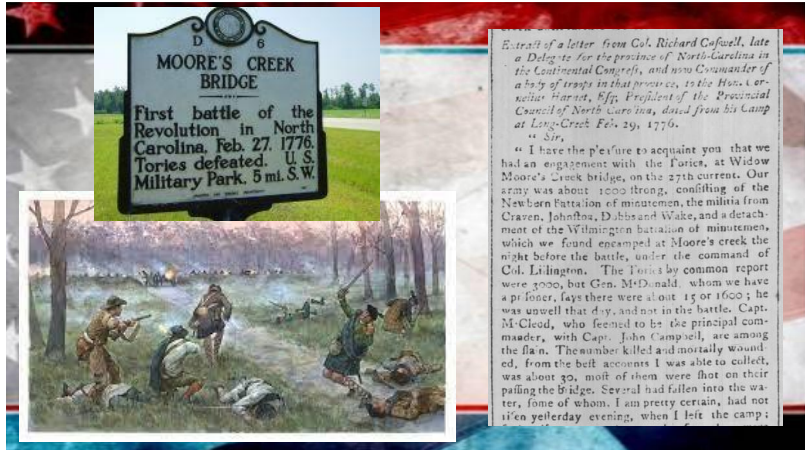
¹⁸ Ibid

¹⁹ Brunswick Town was the site of Fort Anderson, a major pre-Revolutionary port on North Carolina's Cape Fear River, Brunswick was razed by British troops in 1776 and never rebuilt. Today it is a North Carolina Historic Site and Park located south of Leland, NC; directly across the Cape Fear River from the Port of Wilmington.

<https://historicsites.nc.gov/all-sites/brunswick-town-fort-anderson>

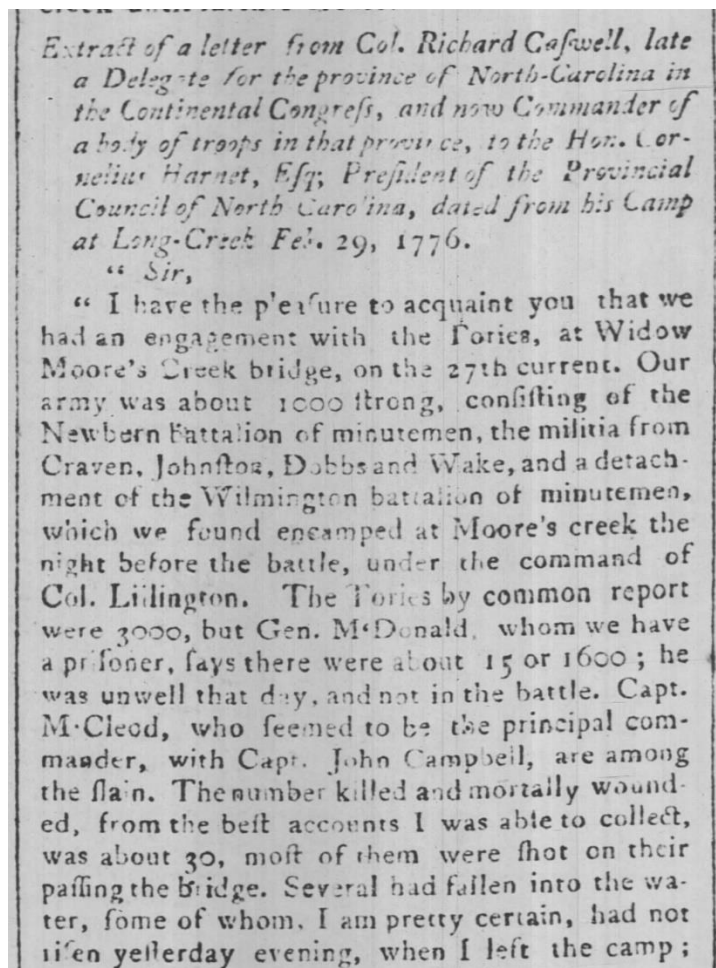
²⁰ <https://www.ushistory.org/declaration/related/quartering.html>

crossing the creek. This bridge had been partially disassembled by the Patriots and the pilings and rails that remained had been greased, making it almost impossible for anyone to cross without falling into the water. An estimated 70 Tories were killed or wounded, another 850 taken prisoner including Tory General MacDonald. One Patriot was killed. Seymore York was among the Tory Prisoners. He was marched to Halifax where he remained in Prison for many months awaiting trial.

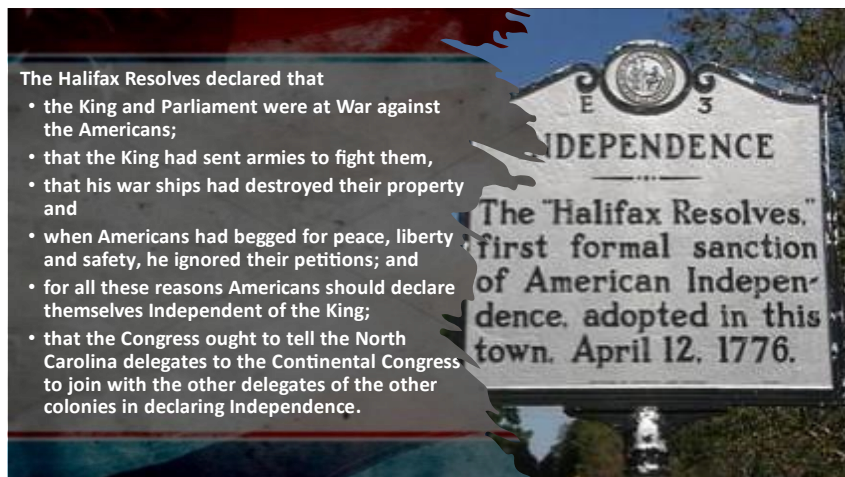


News of The Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge spread fast in North Carolina and to the Northern States. On March 25, 1776, a full report was published on page 2 of the Pennsylvania Packet, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania as you can see from an excerpt of that article on the left.

Called the "Lexington and Concord of the South," the Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge marked the permanent end of royal authority in North Carolina. It prompted the North Carolina Provincial Congress meeting at Halifax on



12 Apr. 1776 resulting in the Halifax Resolves.²¹



The vote was unanimous and on April 12, 1776 North Carolina became the first American Colony to declare Independence from England.²²

Thus, Allred Cousin Seymore York is the first documented ancestor to participate in the American Revolution.



While all of this was going on, our Allred ancestors were at home tending to their farms and families. Although it is not known who Semore York recruited to join his Tory Militia, muster rolls were not kept (or, at least, no longer exist today), there are no family stories or proof that any of the Allreds participated in the Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge.

Semore York's wife, Sylvania Aldridge York, along with the wives of several other prisoners, petitioned for her/their husbands' release from prison on October 12, 1776²³ which was granted shortly thereafter.

²¹ <https://www.ncpedia.org/moores-creek-bridge-battle>

²² *First in Victory: North Carolina's Role In The American Revolution*, YouTube Video produced by North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati, published December 21, 2013

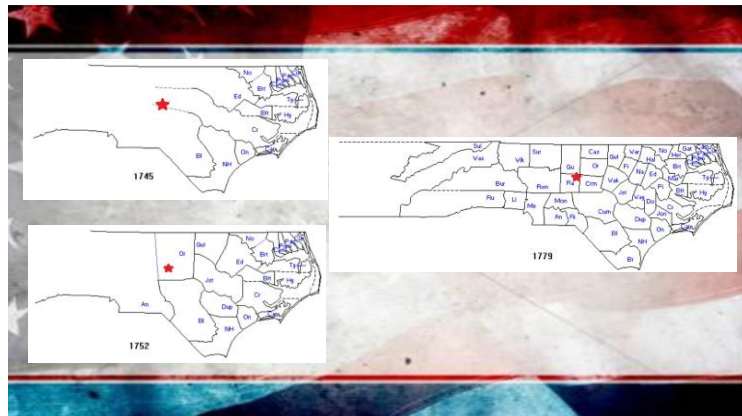
²³ North Carolina Colonial and State Records, Vol 10, Page 841

Although in the eyes of most American Patriots, Semore committed the worst possible act when he led the King's troops against the Patriots at Moore's Creek in 1776, he retained his property and received his citizenship. This indicates he was able to atone for his loyalty to the crown during the early months of the war. It also indicates he possessed that rare ability of being able to stand firm in his convictions without losing the respect of his opponents and his children, who were patriots.²⁴

Following the Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge, no battles and only a few skirmishes took place in North Carolina until 1780. Most of our Allred ancestors remained on their farms, tending to their crops and families. However, our Allred ancestors were not living in total safety and peace during this time period. They would have seen newspaper accounts and heard stories about the Battles happening in the other states. Patriot and Tory Militia patrolled central North Carolina attempting to recruit soldiers. No doubt the young men and teens were anxious to get involved, wanting to join the Fight For Independence and a few may have wanted to join the British. No doubt their parents and grandparents did their best to discourage them from this venture, remembering the violence and aftermath of the Battle of Alamance and the Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge. However, some of our Allred ancestors did serve in the Militia and at least 2 served in the Continental Army. At least one became a Tory. You will learn about them during the next Allred History Zooms: Parts 2 and 3 of this series on the American Revolution.

The land our Allred ancestors lived on was part of Orange County when they arrived in the mid 1700's. In 1779, Orange County was divided and the section where our Allreds lived became part of the newly formed Randolph County. The relative peace our Allred ancestors enjoyed was shattered when, in late October 1780, following the Patriot's Win at the Battle of Kings Mountain, Tory Colonel David Fanning focused his attentions on central North Carolina and Randolph County.

Fanning (no relation to Edmund Fanning of Hillsborough and Regulator fame) was born in 1755 in Virginia. Shortly after his birth, the family moved to what is now Wake County. By 1764, Fanning's mother was also dead and he and his sister were officially recognized as orphans by the Court, apprenticed and separated. Fanning was apprenticed to a loom mechanic in Chatham County where he lived until reaching his majority (age 18). He tried to claim his inheritance from his deceased father, an 1100 acre property in Virginia, but his suit was denied. Losing his parents, losing his inheritance, being separated from his only known relative (his sister) was just part of the trauma Fanning endured while growing up. Fanning also had some sort of skin and/or scalp condition (possibly eczema or psoriasis) that left him bald and with red, patchy skin. No doubt he was picked on and made fun of by the other children or even adults.



²⁴ About Captain Seymore York online at <https://www.geni.com/people/Captain-Semore-York-/6000000000045175064>

All of these experiences combined to make David Fanning a very angry, mean and evil man who took pleasure in the misfortunes of others. He was sadistic, cruel and delighted in the pain and suffering of everyone around him. His position as Tory Colonel in charge of Randolph, Chatham and Guilford Counties meant he was in total control. Fanning kept a Journal in which he proudly detailed his exploits, of course, twisting his evil actions so they appeared to have been done as acts of kindness. Some examples of his cruelty:

The Story of William Doudy:

*...I then set out for Chatham, when I learned a wedding was to be that day. On my way I took one prisoner, before I came to the house. There, being but five of us, we immediately surrounded the house in full charge. I ordered them, immediately out of the House; three of my men went into the house and drove them all out one by one; I caused them all to stand in a row to examine them, to see if I knew any of them that was bad men. I found one, by the name of William Doudy, concealed up stairs. One of my men fired at him; as he was running from one house to the other; he received the ball in his shoulder. I then having my pistols in my hands, discharged them both at his breast, with which he fell, and that night expired. I then paroled the rest...*²⁵

The Story of William Allred, Jr.:

Reverend Brazilla C. Allred (1849-1935) wrote about one of his Great Grandfather's experiences with David Fanning:

When the Revolutionary War came close, my grandfather, John Allred, shouldered his flintlock rifle and fought for the freedom of the American colonies to the end of the war. The fact of my grandfather's fighting against the British aroused the anger of Col. David Fannen, the leader of the Tories or British sympathizers, and he and his band of men went to my great-grandfather's in search of John, my grandfather, who happened to be at home, saw them coming, snatched up his gun and secreted himself in the attic, and it so happened that they did not go up there to search for him. My great grandfather also saw them approaching, took up his gun and ran out northwest of the house and lay down behind a large rock. I have seen the rock and played around it many times when I was a boy. He could see Fannen and his men from his hiding place when they went out to his crib, later opened the crib door and let many barrels of corn run out, did the same at another log crib, 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 them and started on towards the western part of the country.

My great grandfather had a sprightly negro by the name of Kiltyre whom Fannen took with him. The first night they spent at the widow Kindley's near the river, who had a good many slaves. Kiltyre seemed so delighted with his new friends that Fannen told him to go down to the negro cabins and spend the night; but Kiltyre never got to the cabins, and the next morning was at home where he remained until the old Master's death.

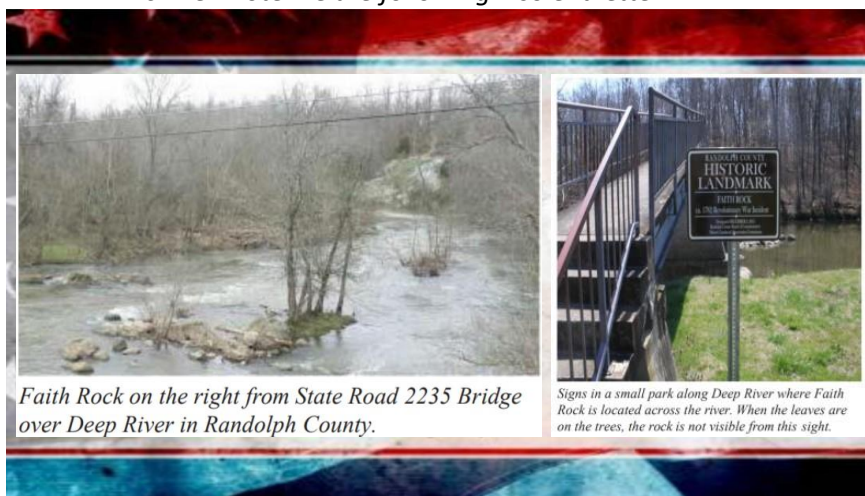
²⁵ North Carolina Colonial and State Records, Vol 22, Pages 180-239, Memoir "Narrative of Colonel David Fanning" concerning the Revolutionary War, Page 225 – April 1782.

Brazilla's Great Grandfather was William Allred (c1740-1825). Brazilla's lineage: Brazilla, Claiborne, John, William, William, Solomon born 1680 Lancashire, England²⁶

The Story of Andrew Hunter:

On the 1st of May 1782 I heard a wagon being in the road, I imagined she was going down to market, as I heard of a number of wagons which was to proceed down with liquor to the market. On the 2d I mounted and persued the wagon, which I heard of the day before; as I was about setting out for Charleston I concluded to have a frolic with my old friends, before we parted. After riding about ten miles, I overtook the said wagon, which belonged to a certain man who had been taken prisoner and paroled by the British; and had broken his parole. In the mean time, I was examining his papers I set a centinel over him. He knowing himself guilty, expected nothing but death. He took the opportunity, and sprung upon my 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 make his escape.

I took the other man, and caused him to take me to the man's plantation; when I took his wife, and three negro boys, and eight head of horses. I kept his wife for three days in the woods; and sent the man to see if he would deliver up my mare, and property, containing my papers; for which he wrote me the following insolent letter:



Sir, Col'o Fanning, I hope that you do not blame me for what I did. Hoping you will have mercy on me, as I am wounded, and let my wife come to me. Your mare shall be returned to you without fail. Your mare I don't crave, and I hope you don't covet mine. I beg that you will have pity on my wife

and children. The negroes and horses I am willing you shall keep until you get your mare. I have sent to a Doctor. But the mare will be back to night. No more, but you may depend on my word.

²⁶ The Reverend Reminisces by: Reverend Brazilla Caswell Allred online at <https://myallredfamily.com/front-page/what-states/north-carolina/nc-family-histories/brazilla-allred-memoir/> ; Other 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.

ANDREW HUNTER.

I also received the following letter from Edw'd Williams, on the subject of the Mare:

Sir,

These few lines comes, to let you know that I have this day seen Mr. Hunter; he is badly wounded and desires you would let his wife come to him immediately: As to the rest of his property, you are welcome to keep, until such time's you get your mare returned, which shall be as soon as possible, as she has gone at this time after the Doctor. But she shall be returned to you, with all speed, as soon as she returns. Mr. Hunter also is very ill.

I am your ob't humble servant,

EDWARD WILLIAMS.

To Col'o David Fanning.

On the 7th of May, finding I could see no opportunity of getting my mare, notwithstanding she was one of my principal creatures, and a mare I set great store by, and gave One Hundred and ten guineas for her. I was obliged to let loose all his horses, except one, as they were of no account to me, in the situation I was in; the negroes I kept...²⁷

The man driving the wagon was Andrew Hunter and the wagon was full of "spirits". Fanning and his men spent the rest of the day and late into the night drinking while beating and torturing Hunter. Late in the night, after Fanning and his men had gone to sleep – or more likely passed out – Hunter managed to get loose of his binds, jumped on the nearest horse which was saddled and ready to ride, and took off, running for his life. As he left, one of the Tories shouted and woke up Fanning's men who immediately took out after Hunter. Not only had Hunter managed to get away – but the horse he fled on was David Fanning's favorite horse named Bay Doe. Fanning described his feelings about the horse after Hunter's escape in his journal "*I could see no opportunity of getting my mare, notwithstanding she was one of my principal creatures, and a mare I set great store by.*" Bay Doe had been saddled and ready to ride because Fanning was planning to leave early the next morning to ride to Charleston to meet with General Cornwallis and give him a report on Tory/British progress in central North Carolina. That report and Fanning's papers were in Bay Doe's saddle bags.

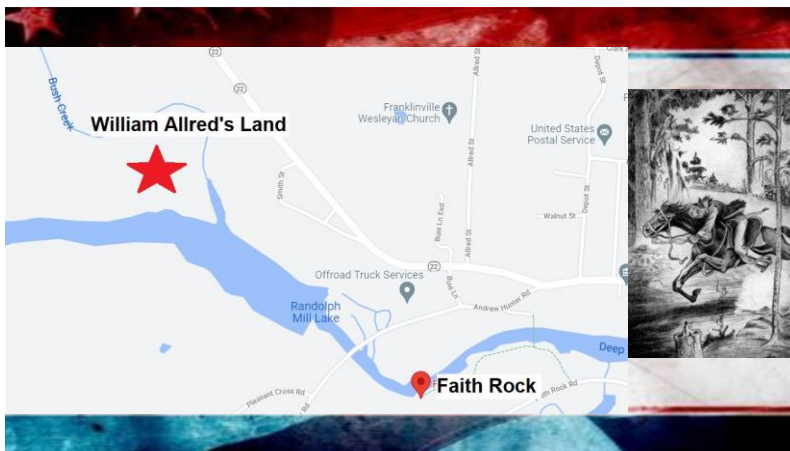
Fanning and his men chased after Hunter who, although badly wounded, managed to stay in the saddle. Unfortunately, Hunter became disoriented and soon found his self at the top of a huge boulder looking straight down at Deep River. He couldn't turn around – the angry Tories were directly behind him, shooting 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, 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.

²⁷ North Carolina Colonial and State Records, Vol 22, Pages 180-239, Memoir "Narrative of Colonel David Fanning" concerning the Revolutionary War, Pages 227-228 – May 1782.

Hunter's wife was "heavy with child" and no doubt scared beyond words to be taken prisoner by Fanning. Thankfully he turned her loose after 3 days, but by then she had been taken about 20 miles from her home and was just abandoned and left to find her own way home.

Patriots had heard of Hunter's plight and had gathered along the banks of Deep River where they were forming a rescue plan when Hunter jumped Bay Doe off the boulder and into the river. Hunter and the horse were rescued from the river and taken to the nearest Patriot owned farm about ½ mile upstream, the home of William Allred, Sr. 1715-1781. Patriots kept Hunter hidden while they nursed

his wounds. Fanning never did get his horse back. I think the Patriots showed a sense of humor when they transported Bay Doe to Charleston where they knew Fanning was expected to meet with General Cornwallis. The last mention of Bay Doe in Fanning's Journal states "I understood my mare was at a certain place, about 125 miles from Charlestown". Bay Doe was sold at auction and disappeared into history.



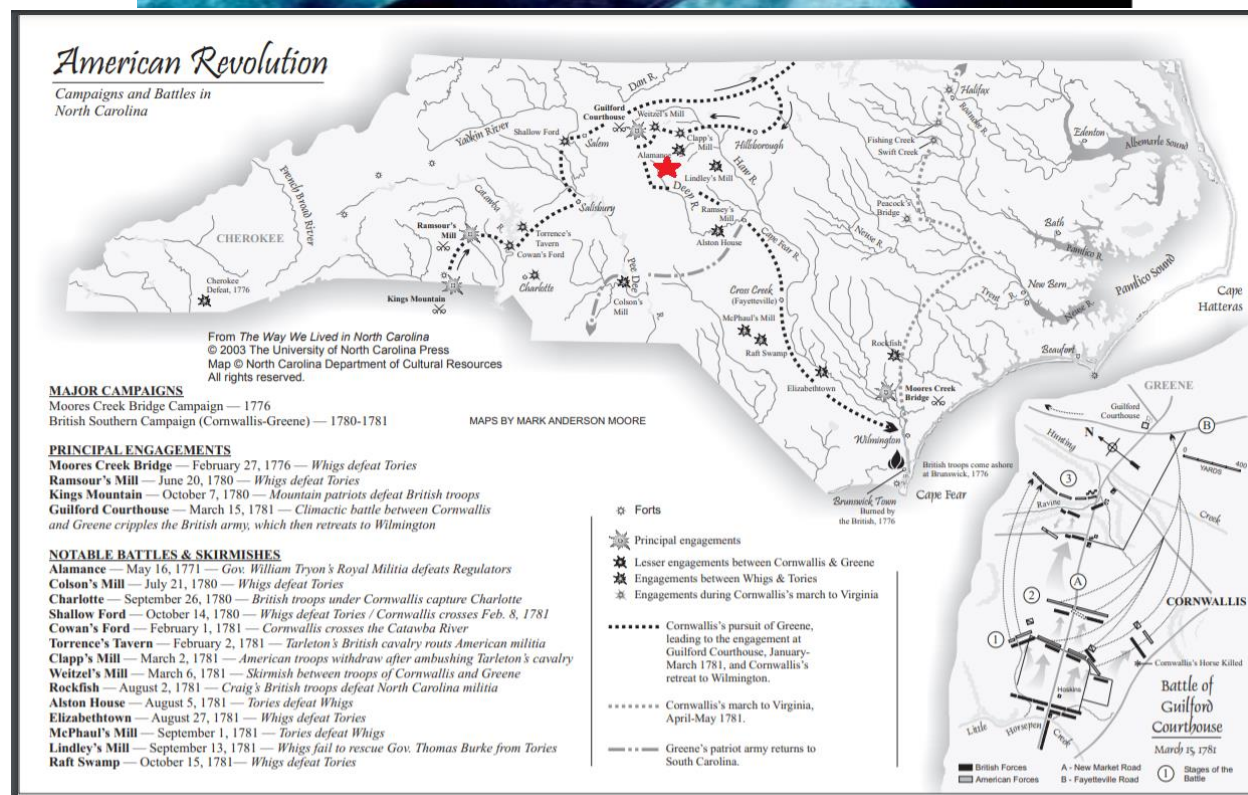
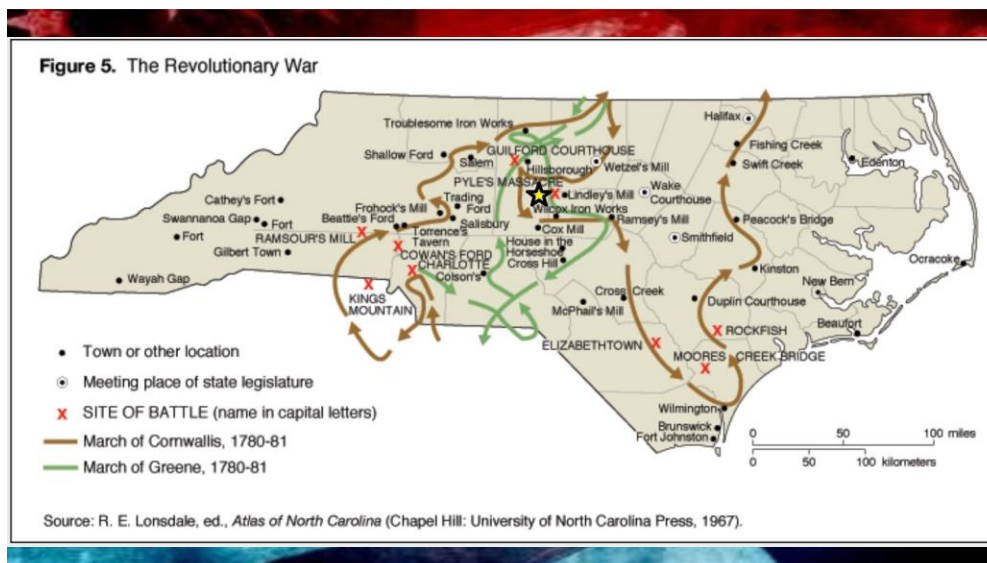
Faith Rock is featured as Stop #12 in the Randolph County, NC Tour of Historic and Family Sites guide on www.MyAllredFamily.com.



If you have not already seen the Mel Gibson movie The Patriot (2000), I recommend you watch it. I think the Tory Colonel in the movie was based on real life Tory Colonels Banestre Tarleton and David Fanning, each as evil as the other. Tarleton wreaked havoc and spread terror throughout South Carolina in the same way David Fanning attacked North

Carolina. One of the movie's story lines details a carriage that was over-taken by the movie's hero (Mel Gibson's character), Patriot Militia Colonel Benjamin Martin and his men. The carriage contained the evil Colonel's two Great Danes and his papers which he was delivering to General Cornwallis in Charleston. The evil Colonel never got his papers or dogs back again.....sound familiar? In real life, David Fanning never got his horse or papers back – papers Fanning had planned to deliver to General Cornwallis in Charleston. I could be wrong, but I like to think that movie story line was taken, with liberal creative license, from the real life story of Andrew Hunter, David Fanning and his horse Bay Doe.

Until the late 1780's, our Allred ancestors enjoyed a relatively safe and "war free" life. This all changed following the British Defeats at Kings Mountain on October 7, 1780 and Cowpens January 17, 1781, when British General Cornwallis was forced north and out of South Carolina. (The movie The Patriot ends with he Battle of Cowpens.) Suddenly, our ancestors were in the middle of Revolutionary War skirmishes and battles.



As the Patriots, led by General Nathanael Greene, chased and fought the British, they needed supplies, food and shelter. Our Allred ancestors participated and supported the Patriots by providing supplies/goods, proven by the Pay Vouchers that several of them received. Unlike the British who simply took what they needed, the new American Government authorized Pay Vouchers to be issued in return for any supplies and food used or taken by the Continental Soldiers or Patriot Militia. These Pay Vouchers were a form of IOU. The Army and Militia rarely carried money with them – they were busy fighting a war – so Pay Vouchers were given as a promise towards future payment once the war had ended. Several of our Allred ancestors received Pay Vouchers.

However, figuring out which ancestor received which Pay Voucher is complicated by the fact that many of our ancestors had the same name. There were several named Thomas, William and John. The vouchers do not give any identifying information other than the names, so, in most cases, we are left to ponder which one really received which Voucher.

Comparing the information on the 1779 Randolph County, NC, Tax List and other records, the following were some of the Allred men were "of age" to serve in the American Revolution:

Thomas Allred - born 1771. He was once thought to be the son of Thomas Allred and many still refer to him as Thomas Jr. but more recent research, including family letters, lead me to believe he was the son of Solomon Allred (died 1782 Richmond County, NC). Thomas would have been old enough to participate during the final years of the war. (Documentation shows some boys as young as 12 years participated in the American Revolution.)

Thomas Allred - (born about 1725 - died 1810) one of the "original" men who first came to North Carolina in the 1740's He was the son of Solomon Allred born 1680 England.

Elias Allred - (1757-about 1840) son of Thomas Allred (died 1810), estimated to be 21 years old in 1779

William Allred - (1755-1827) son of Thomas Allred, estimated to be 29 years old in 1779

James Allred - (1756-1847) son of Thomas Allred, estimated to be about 34 years old in 1779

John Allred - (born about 1725 - died 1792) son of Samuel Finley and an unnamed daughter of Solomon Allred (born 1680 England). He was one of the "original" men who first came to North Carolina in the mid 1740's

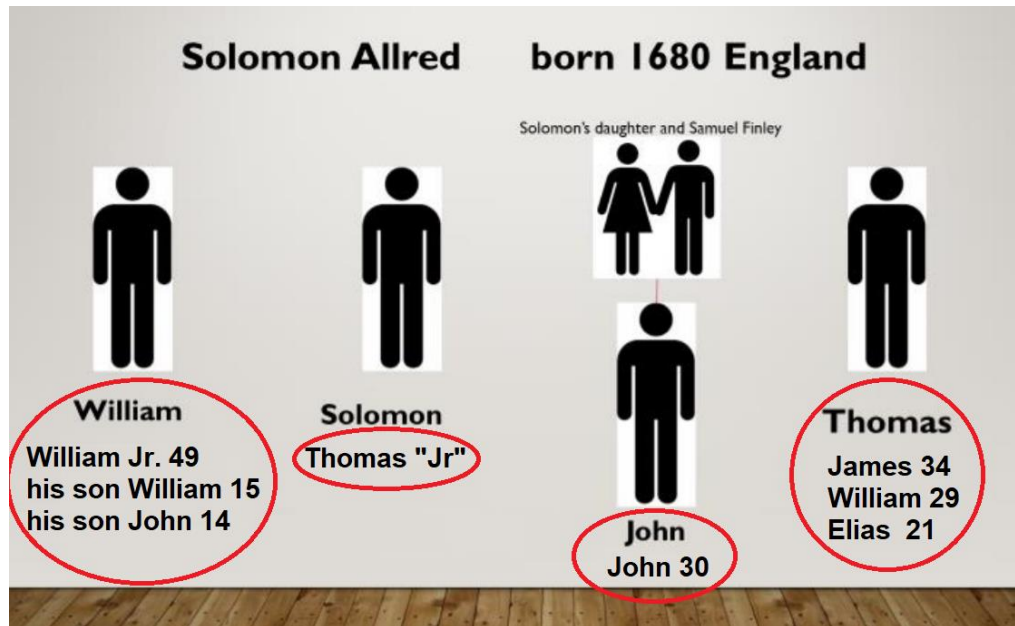
John Allred - (1759-about 1810) son of John, about 30 years old in 1779

William Allred (c1715-c1781) son of Solomon born 1680, owned land in Maryland before coming to North Carolina

William Allred - (c1730-1825) son of the elder William (c1715-c1771)

William Allred - (1765-1849) grandson of the elder William (c1715-1771), was 15 years old in 1779

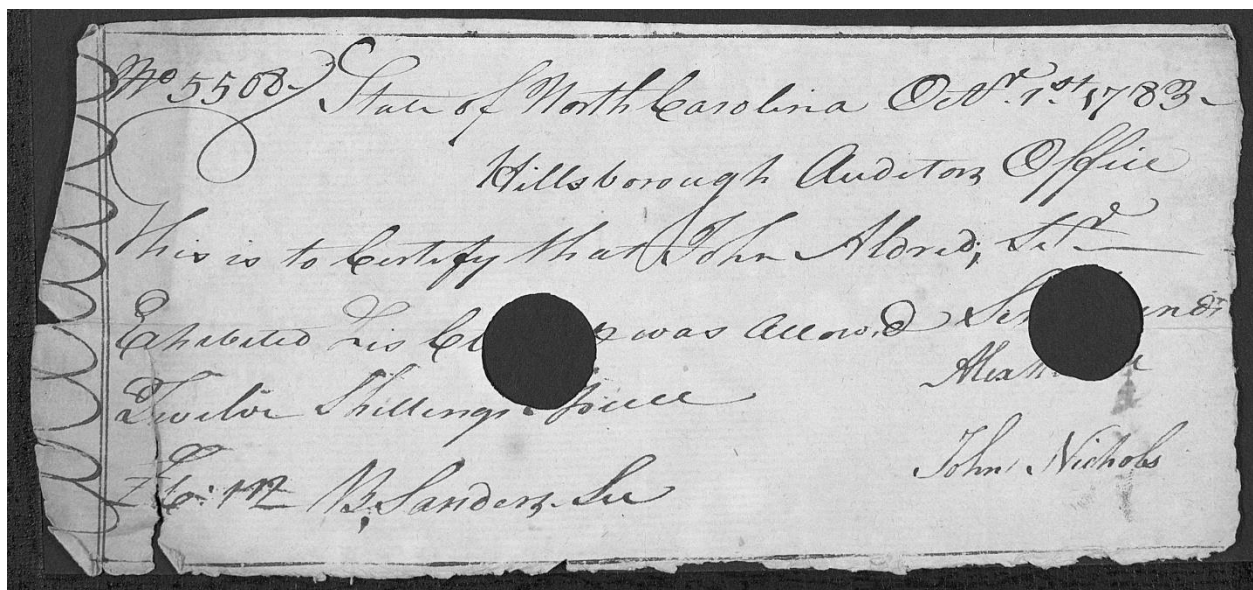
John Allred - (1764-1849) grandson of the elder William - 14 years old in 1779



Now you may be thinking Wait A Minute, there were additional Allred males and my ancestor was also old enough to have served. I singled out these particular males because those are the names found on Revolutionary War Pay

Vouchers: 2 for Thomas, 6 for John, 3 for William and 1 for Elias.

Note Solomon is not included. This is for two reasons, first being Solomon is not listed on any Pay Vouchers. Second, strong circumstantial evidence shows Solomon who died 1782 was a Tory. Part 3 of this Revolutionary War series focuses on Solomon and this evidence.



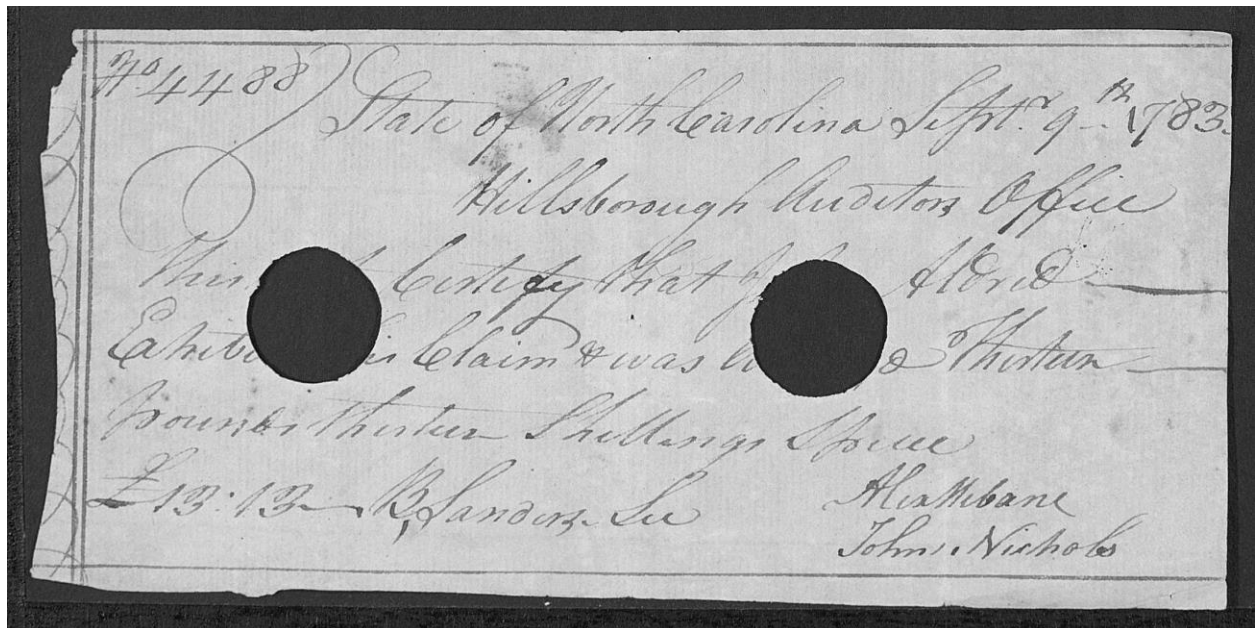
The very first Pay Vouchers were easily duplicated and forged. There was no set form for them, no required information included in each one but there were some successful attempts at stopping forgeries and duplications.

Each company clerk wrote the receipt out twice, side by side, then kept one side of the paper as he tore the other side of the paper off to give to the person who had just furnished the goods. Note the squiggly circles on the far-left side of the voucher and the way it was torn in a curved way. This exactly matched the left side of that entry which the clerk kept. Duplicating the exact squiggles and tear would have been possible but very hard to do.

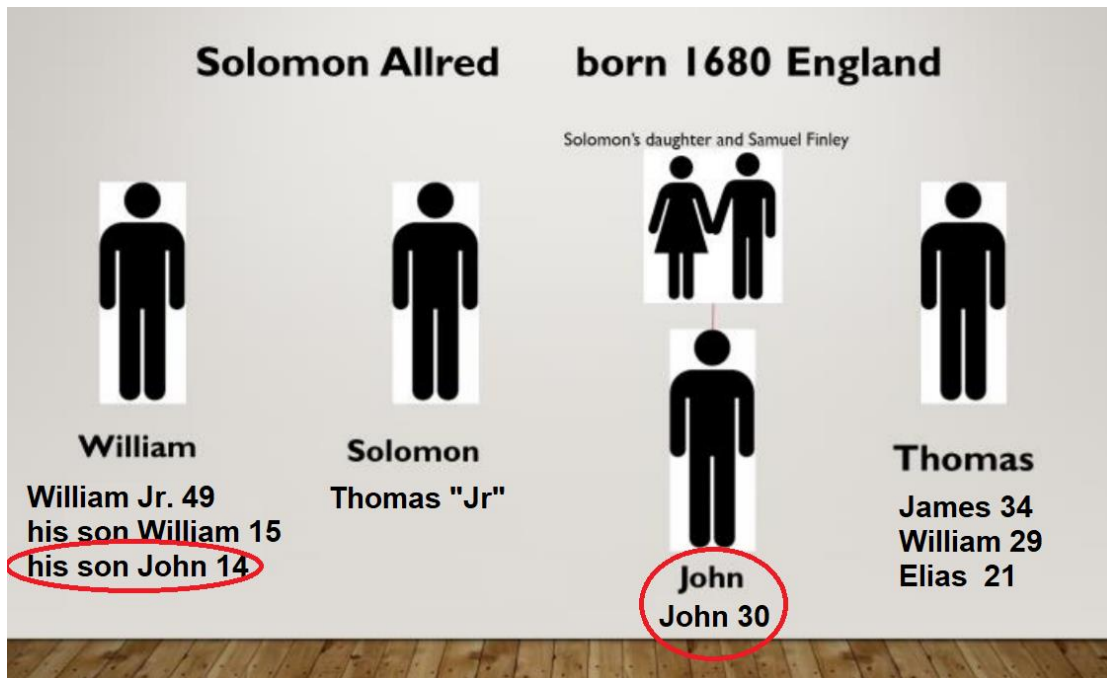
Note the two holes punched into the paper. One hole was punched into the paper the person who actually sold the goods received his Pay Voucher. The 2nd hole was punched when Pay Voucher was redeemed for payment after the end of the war. That redeemed voucher was filed away and referred to if anyone came up with a similar (but forged) Voucher asking to be paid twice.

Of course, this wasn't fool proof and crafty counterfeiters were able to extort quite a bit of money from the newly formed American Government, but it was the best system available at the time.

The receipt of the Pay Voucher above was easy to identify because it named John Allred Sr. This was John Allred who died 1792, identified by the SR signifying he was the oldest man named John Allred living in the area at that time. But, how can we identify the receipt of this next Pay Voucher?



Keep in mind there were 3 males named John Allred living in Randolph County at that time: John who died 1792, his son John and William's grandson also named John.



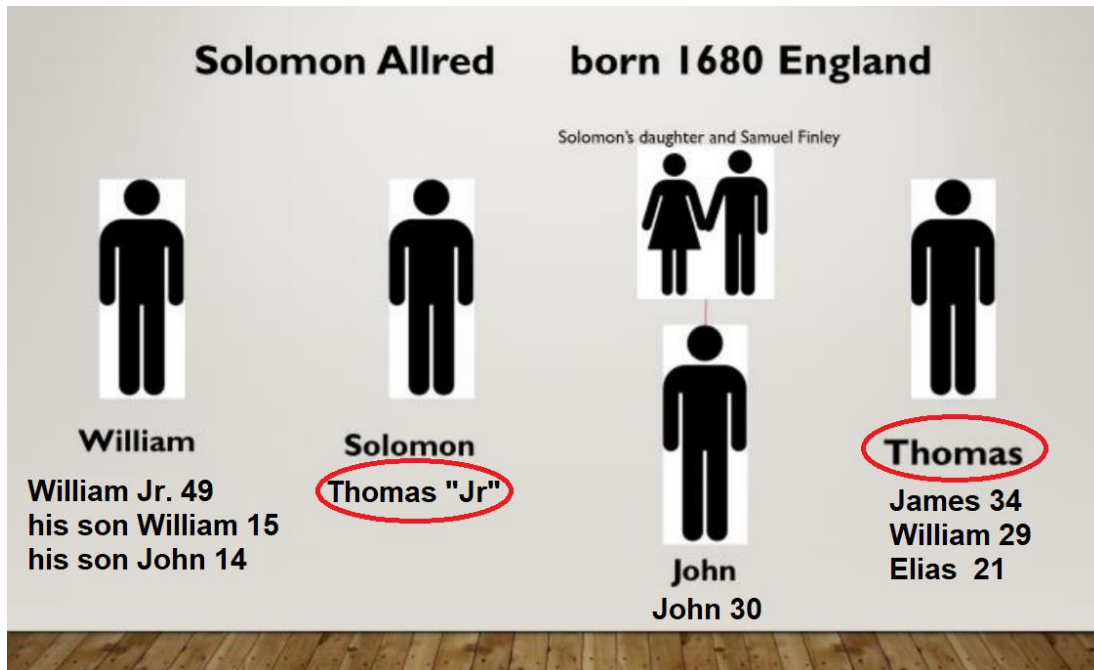
Another example: Thomas Allred's Pay Voucher

State of Carolina } May 26th 1782 No 104
 Randolph County

This may certify that as Commissioner
 for the County aforesaid I have purchased from Thomas
 Allred Provision & Furrage at the prices contained in
 the [redacted] Milled Dollars by Resolve of [redacted] Dated the
 25th of February 1780 amounting to four and
 Three fourths - Spanish Milled Dollars which
 sum is to bear intrest at six per cent untill paid
 agreeable to an act of General assembly in such case made

Witness Wm Bell Commr

How can we figure out which Thomas Allred this one belonged to? There were 2 males named Thomas living in the area at that time:



My guess would be this Pay Voucher was issued to the elder Thomas BUT there is no way to prove that. It seems reasonable to assume the younger Thomas would not have owned anything that he could sell or provide in service of the Patriots...but how can we know that for sure? The younger Thomas may have been acting on behalf or at the request of his father.

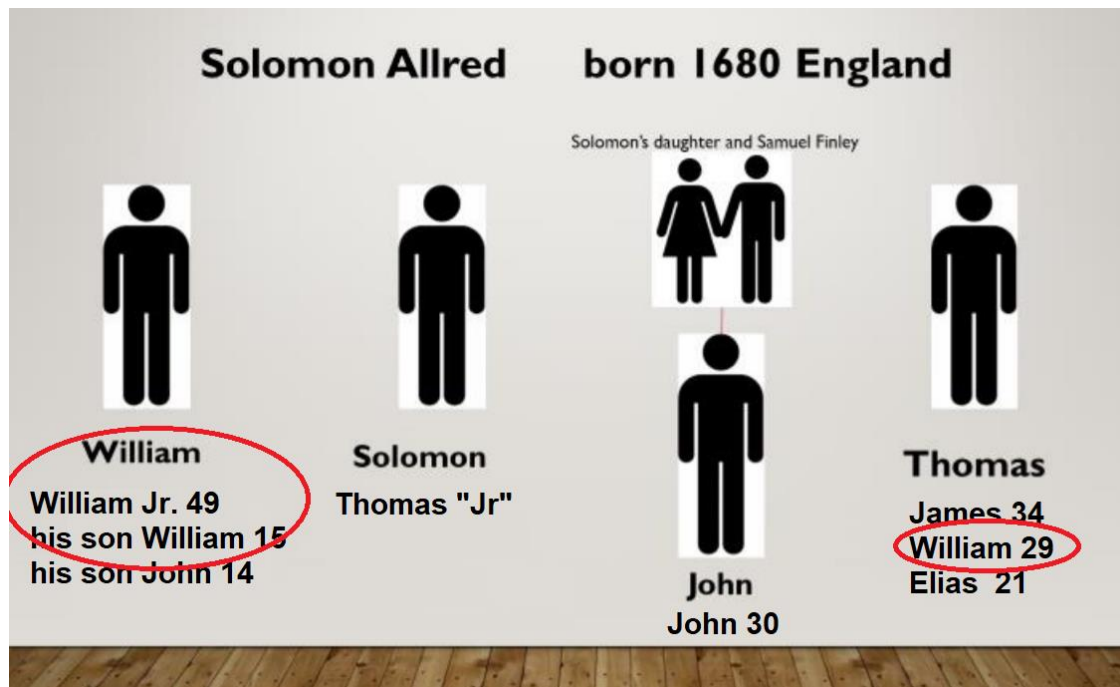
Another example:

State of North Carolina } January 12th 1784 - No. 168
Randolph County

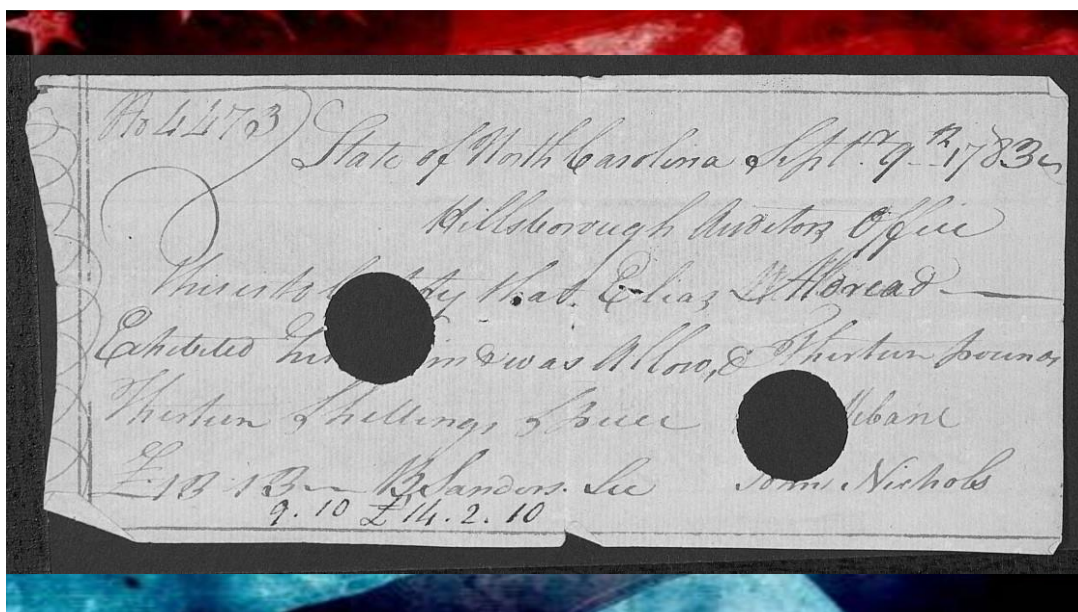
This May certify that as Commissioner for
The County aforesaid I have purchased from William
Allred Sr. 335th of Beef - at the prices ascertained in
Spanish Milled Dollars by the Congress dated the
25th of February 1780 amounting to Eighteen and
a Half - Spanish Milled Dollars Which sum is to
Bear interest at six per cent untill paid agreeable to
an act of General assembly in such case Made

Witness Wm Bell Commr

Which William Allred received this Pay Voucher? There were 4 males named William Allred living in Randolph County at this time.



One Pay Voucher leaves no doubt as to who it was issued to: Elias Allred (c1757-c1840), son of Thomas Allred who died 1810. He was the only male named Elias Allred living in central North Carolina at that time.



Thus, if you attempt to join the Sons of American Revolution or Daughters of the American Revolution using these Pay Vouchers as your documentation that your ancestor served, be prepared to explain why you think YOUR ancestor was the recipient and not one of the other males who had the same name. Yes, common sense seems to say the most likely recipients were the elder men, this argument will no longer work with Lineage Societies. In the past both societies were more lenient and willing to accept an argument like that, but no longer. However, I am always available to help with your lineage society application and help you plan your argument and/or find additional proof if it exists.

More information and copies of the Pay Vouchers are available on my website at www.MyAllredFamily.com. Look on the left side of the page and click on Allreds In The American Revolution. They are also available on www.FamilySearch.org and on microfilm in the North Carolina State Archives.

And so we come to the end Part 1 of the Allred History Zoom: Allreds In The American Revolution: The Home Front. Part 2: Allreds in the Continental Army and Militia will be held November 16th. Part 3: The Tory Allred will be held January 18, 2022. I look forward to seeing each of you then.

Plan To Attend Allred History Zooms

**Free, Fun and Easy way to meet Allred Cousins
while learning Allred History and Genealogy
Q&A after each presentation**

Nov 16	7pm EST (5pm MT) Allreds in the American Revolution - Part 2 Allreds who served: Continental Army and Militia
Jan 18	7pm EST (5pm MT) Allreds in the American Revolution - Part 3 Allred Tory

My Allred Family

Home Continental America Allred Allred Link Resources

Where Did Your Allred Ancestors Live?

What's New?

- Allred History Zooms
- Allreds in the American Revolution
- Research, Records, Values & Tools
- Allred Family Tree
- History of the Allred Name
- Collateral Families - Ties and Locations
- Famous Allreds
- How Do You Spell Allred?
- Allred Family Organization Newsletter
- Book: The Allred Family in America

Home Church of the Allred Family: St. Mary the Virgin Church, Ewton, Lancashire, England