The background of the title slide is a stylized American flag. It features a red top section with white stars, a white middle section with blue stars, and a blue bottom section with white stars. The stars are arranged in a pattern that suggests the original 13 stars of the flag.

# ALLREDS IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION PART III MILITIA, A MINUTEMAN & TOMBSTONE MISTAKES

Allred History Zoom  
January 18, 2022

Linda Allred Cooper  
[www.MyAllredFamily.com](http://www.MyAllredFamily.com)



**REVIEW:** The Allred History Zooms – The American Revolution is a 4 Part Series and Follow-Up to the presentation on the Battle of Alamance in which our Allred ancestors fought on May 16, 1771. Part I - The Home Front and discussed what our ancestors experienced during the War years and how some of them provided goods and services to the American Patriots. Part II featured 5 Allred men who served in North Carolina's Militia: 1 who

fought at the Battle of Kings Mountain (October 7, 1780) and 4 brothers who fought in the Skirmish at Trading Ford (February 3, 1781).

I originally thought some of our Allred ancestors served in the Continental Army, however additional research proved those ancestors also served in North Carolina's Militia and are featured in this presentation.

### Revolutionary War Pensions

Not every Revolutionary War soldier received a pension. Keep in mind the newly formed American Government did not immediately have money in the coffers or a budget for paying its military. Along with literally fighting a War for Independence, it had to figure out a way to pay for everything. During the war, the promise of pensions was used to encourage enlistment and acceptance of commissions and to prevent desertion and resignation. After the war, they became a form of reward for services rendered. Individual States as well as the Federal Government offered and awarded pensions based on participation in the Revolutionary War.

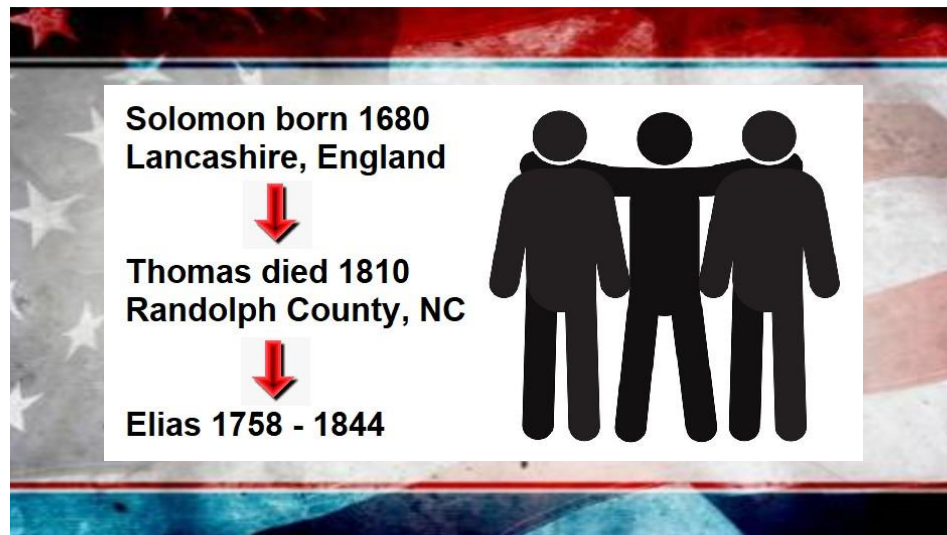
August 26, 1776	The First Pension Act - allowed pensions for soldiers and sailors who had been injured in the service of the colonies and were therefore incapable of earning a living. All others were excluded.
May 15, 1778	To encourage officers and enlisted men to serve for the duration of the conflict, the Continental Congress passed a resolution allowing half-pay for all officers and a set gratuity of \$80 to all enlisted men who remained in service to the end of the war.
August 24, 1780	The Continental Congress passed the first act offering pensions to widows and orphans of Revolutionary War soldiers.
1818	Congress passed a pension law granting pensions to Revolutionary War veterans who had not been disabled. These pensions, based on financial need, were granted for life. A larger-than-anticipated number of applicants led to financial difficulties for the young nation. Congress amended the 1818 law in 1820 and again in 1822 making it very confusing to determine who qualified and who did not.

June 7, 1832

The 1832 Pension Act gave full pay for life to officers and enlisted men who had served for two or more years and partial pay for service of six months to two years

Unfortunately, by 1832 many veterans who survived the War were no longer alive or able to prove their Military Service. Consider a 20-year-old in 1776 was 76 years old in 1832 during a time period when the average male lifespan was 60.<sup>1</sup> To add to our genealogical research problems today, a fire in the War Department on November 8, 1800, destroyed all Revolutionary War pension and bounty land warrant applications and related papers submitted before that date.<sup>2</sup> Thankfully two of our Allred ancestors filed Pension Applications that still exist today.

### Elias Allred



Lineage: Elias, Thomas, Solomon born 1680 England

First Lesson: Never totally trust what is written on a tombstone. Elias Allred was buried at Bethlehem Baptist Church, Lula, Hall County, Georgia. Per his tombstone, he was born 1758, died 1840, and served in the Georgia Cavalry during the Revolutionary War. Sadly, this is wrong.



<sup>1</sup> Mapping History <https://mappinghistory.uoregon.edu/english/US/US39-01.html>

<sup>2</sup> Information on the Revolutionary War Pensions is abstracted from *Using Revolutionary War Pension Files to Find Family Information*, by Jean Nudd; Summer 2015, Vol. 47, No. 2, Prologue Magazine online at <https://www.archives.gov/publications/prologue/2015/summer/rev-war-pensions.html>

David Allred (GA)  
Jackie Allred Cooley (GA)  
Adrian Allred (NC)  
Dot Allred Allen (NC)  
Sue Estep (NC)  
Lawrence Allen (NC)  
Larry Allred (UT)

Photo taken November 2000  
by Linda Allred Cooper in  
Bethlehem Baptist Church Cemetery,  
Lula, Hall County, GA



During an Allred Cousins trip to Hall County, GA in November 2000, I met Jackie Allred Cooley and her brother, David Allred, of Gainesville, GA who told me Elias' original grave had been unmarked, but the exact

location of the grave was noted in church cemetery records. Elias' descendant, (Jackie and David's Aunt) Martha Lucille Allred Pyatte placed a tombstone on the grave in the 1950's. No doubt Martha used the very best information available to her at the time, but Elias did not serve in the Georgia Cavalry and did not die in 1840.

As you saw in the previous Allred History Zoom: Part II - Allreds in the Militia, Elias fought during the Skirmish at Trading Ford near Salisbury, NC on February 3, 1781. He was a member of the Randolph County, NC Militia unit led by Captain John Hinds. Elias' name, along with the names of 3 of his brothers (John, James and William), appear on Captain Hinds' list. Elias detailed his service in his Revolutionary War Pension Application filed June 7, 1833.<sup>33</sup> As required by law, he described (to the best of his memory) his military service, adding as many details as possible. Transcription (spelling as written) follows:

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<sup>33</sup> Elias' Revolutionary War Pension Application is available online at [www.fold3.com](http://www.fold3.com) and <https://myallredfamily.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Elias-Allred-Pension-Application.pdf> A transcription of the application page is available at <https://myallredfamily.com/front-page/what-states/north-carolina/american-revolution/elias-rev-pension/>



State of Georgia 3<sup>rd</sup>

County of Hall 3

On this the <sup>10</sup> day of June  
eighteen hundred and thirty three personally  
appeared before John Bates John M. Waples  
Wiley C. Wood Justices of the Superior Court of said  
County Elias Allen Senr a resident of Hall County  
of State of Georgia aged seventy five years the 6<sup>th</sup>  
day of May last agreeable to a record of his  
age kept by his parents who being first  
duly sworn according to Law did on his  
Oath make the following declaration in  
order to obtain the benefit of the provision  
made by the act of Congress passed June  
7<sup>th</sup> 1832. That he entered the service of the  
United States under the following named  
officers and served as hereinafter stated.

That he was drafted into the service of the  
United States about the first of December in  
the year nineteen hundred and eighty for  
a three months tour of duty under Capt  
John Sims who commanded a company of  
Borde (depot) furnishing his own horse and  
was attached to Colo John Pettit's Regiment  
Major G. H. H. also belonged to said Regiment  
and was to <sup>major</sup> with Genl Grant's army near  
Stationed near the Cheraw Hills in the State  
of South Carolina. from there we marched  
up Pedee River to Salisbury in North  
Carolina leaving Genl Grant with his army  
to follow we made a rapid march to  
meet with and fight Colo Morgan <sup>who</sup> was  
retreating from Wallis after having defeated

Tafton at the Cowpens) When we reached  
Salisbury we found Col<sup>o</sup> Morgan with his army  
marching through town. Who placed the company  
of Cavalry to I belonged together with about  
eighty of his regiment to guard until the  
main army could be ferried across the  
Yadkin River. Just about the time  
the last baggage Wagon got on board the  
flat a party of Wallis men said to be  
about one thousand came upon <sup>us</sup> We fired  
two rounds and retreated and on the next  
day joined Col<sup>o</sup> Litten marched to the  
Barracks and in two or three days was discharged  
the time for which I was drafted having expired.

Just a few days after getting my discharge  
I substituted in place of a man by the name  
of John Litten for a three months tour of  
duty in the Cavalry again and under  
the same officers and was marched to York  
through the State of North Carolina Skipping  
down the Tories and was in our party Smart  
Merrish with the ~~the~~ <sup>which was</sup> Commanded by a Col<sup>o</sup>.  
Tanning a noted Tory. I think this tour of duty  
was commenced about the first April 1781. having  
served out this tour of duty. I with several  
others of the same Company agreed to stand as  
what was termed minute men subject to the  
call of the same Captain and was frequently  
called on and was out sometimes two or three  
days at a time. I have no documentary evidence  
and know of no person by whom I can prove any  
service except John Duncan whose affidavit is  
annexed. I hereby relinquish every claim to a

pension or annuity except the present and declare that  
his name is not on the pension <sup>roll</sup> of the agency of  
any State

1 I was born the State of North Carolina but am  
not present whether in Randolph or Orange  
County on the 6<sup>th</sup> day of May 1758

2 I have no record of <sup>my</sup> age though I have seen  
one made by in Book kept by my father  
which is worn out or lost.

3 I was living in Randolph County North  
Carolina when called into service. I remained  
in the State of North Carolina until the year  
1815. then removed to the State of South Carolina  
Pendleton District. remained there until the  
year 1827. then removed to Hall County  
State of Georgia where I now live.

4 I was drafted into the first tour of duty  
and the second I substituted.

5 I have seen Gen. a Capt Skinner and  
a Gen. Stephens from Virginia but  
cannot say whether Gen. Stephens was a  
regular officer or not

6 I received a discharge from Capt Skins  
for my first tour of duty. which is lost

7 John E. Brown James Rufus Esq. Simon  
Terrell & the Reverend

sworn to and subscribed the day and year  
of our said

John Bates

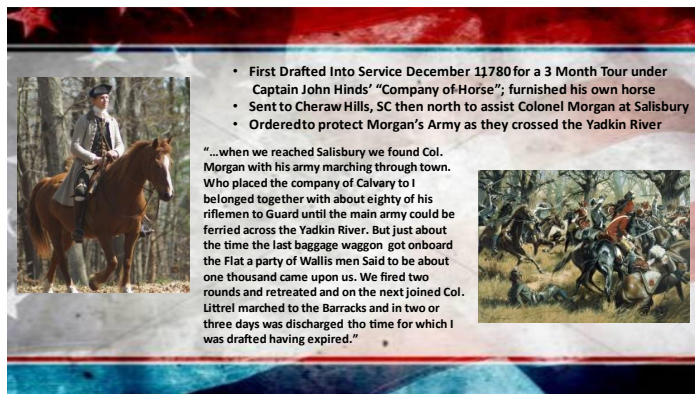
Elias & Alfred  
mark



State of Georgia  
County of Hall

On this the 7th day of June eighteen hundred and thirty three personally appeared before John Bates, John M McAfee, & Wiley E. Wood, Justices of the Inferior Court of Said County Elias Allred Senr. a resident of Hall County & State of Georgia and Seventy five years the 6th day of May last agreeable to a record of his age Kept by his parents who being first duly Sworn according to Law doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the provision made by the act of Congress passed June 7, 1832. That he entered the service of the United States under the following named officers and Served as herein stated:

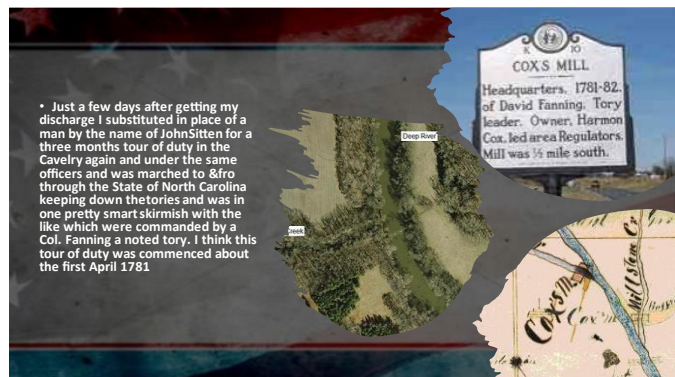
That he was drafted into the Service of the United States about the first of December in the year Seventeen hundred and eighty for a three months tour of duty under Capt John Hines who commanded a Company of Horse (deponent furnishing his own horses) and was attached to Col. John Littrells Regiment Major Ghotston (sp?) also belonged to the said regiment and also marched to where Gen'l Green's army was stationed near the Cheraw Hills in the State of South Carolina from thence we marched up Peedee River to Salisbury in North Carolina leaving Gen'l Green with his army to follow. We made a rapid march to meet with and assist Col. Morgan who was retreating from Wallis (after having defeated Tarlton at the Cowpens) when we reached Salisbury we found Col. Morgan with his army marching through town.



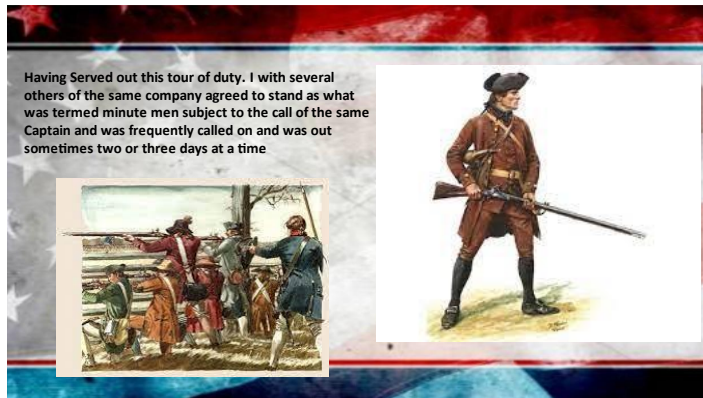
Who placed the company of Calvary to I belonged together with about eighty of his riflemen to Guard until the main army could be ferried across the Yadkin River. But just about the time the last baggage waggon got onboard the Flat a party of Wallis men Said to be about one thousand came upon us. We fired two rounds and retreated and on the next joined Col. Littrel marched to the Barracks and in two or three days was discharged tho time for which I was drafted

having expired.

Just a few days after getting my discharge I substituted in place of a man by the name of John Sitten for a three months tour of duty in the Cavelry again and under the same officers and was marched to & fro through the State of North Carolina keeping down the tories and was in one pretty smart skirmish with the like which were commanded by a Col. Fanning a noted tory. I think this tour of duty was commenced about the first April 1781. Having Served out this tour of duty. I with several others of the same company agreed to stand as what was termed minute men subject to the call of the same Captain and was frequently called on and was out







*sometimes two or three days at a time. I have no documentary evidence and know of no person by whom I can prove any service except John Duncan whose affidavit is annexed. I hereby relinquish my claim to a pension or annuity except the present and declare that his name is not on the pension roles of the agency of any State.*

*1st I was born the State of North Carolina but am not positive whether in Randolph or*

*Orange County on the 6th day of May 1758.*

*2nd I have no record of my age though have seen one made in Book Kept by my father which is worn out or lost*

*3 I was living in Randolph County, North Carolina when called into service. I remained in the State of North Carolina until the year 1815 then removed to the State of South Carolina Pendleton District remained there until the year 1827 then removed to Hall County State of Georgia where I now live.*

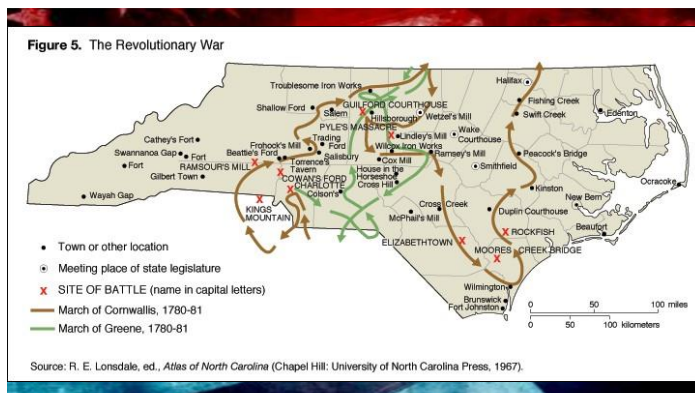
*4 I was drafted into the first tour of duty and the Second I substituted*

*5 I recollected to have seen Green a Capt Skinner a Gen'l Stephens from Virginia but cannot say whether Gen'l Stephens was a regular officer or not.*

*6 I received a discharge from Capt Hines for my first tour of duty which is lost*

*7 John E. Brown, James Russel, Esqr, Simon Lerrell & the Reverend sworn to and subscribed the day and year aforesaid*

*Elias (his EA mark) Allred  
John Bates JJC*



Thus we know Elias fought with Captain John Hinds and the Randolph County Militia at Trading Ford. But there were other several skirmishes and battles fought in Randolph County, NC between American forces and David Fanning's Tory Militia during the time period Elias served his second Tour of Duty in Randolph County's Militia (April – June 1781). It is very possible Elias was involved and fought in each one:

**April ??, 1781 at Hanging Tree, Randolph County, North Carolina** - Sometime in the Spring of 1781, probably April, and the location not clear, but probably in Randolph County, Capt. David Fanning and his men were surrounded at a house of a friend by 14 whig militia under a Capt. Hinds, with both sides losing a man killed. Fanning and most of his men apparently were forced to retreat and made their escape. One of the Fanning's men was captured by Hinds, and says Fanning in his Narrative, hanged "on the spot where we had killed the man [a whig] a few days before".<sup>4</sup>

**May 9, 1781, Deep River, Randolph County, North Carolina** - Capt. David Fanning and eight men were camped at a friend's house on Deep River. Capt. John Hinds of the local Patriot militia learned of this and they rode hard with eleven men to surprise Fanning and pin him down in the house. As Capt. Hinds moved closer to the house, Fanning and his men burst out, firing as they ran. They rushed past the Patriots, killed one, and fled into the nearby woods. The Loyalists were able to capture several horses and weapons. Patriots suffered 1 killed, unknown wounded, 0 captured. Loyalists suffered 2 killed, unknown wounded, 0 captured.<sup>5</sup>

**May 11-12, 1781, Buffalo Ford, Randolph County, North Carolina** - Loyalist Capt. David Fanning was bent on revenge after Capt. John Hinds had hanged two of his men at Deep River on May 9th. He focused his revenge on the regiment of Col. John Collier and Col. Andrew Balfour of the Randolph County Regiment of Militia since they were Capt. Hinds's superiors. Capt. Fanning gathered seventeen men and set up an ambush at Buffalo Ford on the Deep River. Two hours later his scouts reported that Col. Collier's militia had been delayed because they had plundered a Loyalist home along the way. Capt. Fanning and his men immediately rode to the house and attacked the Patriots. Within a half hour, the Loyalists had killed the Patriot captain and a private, wounded three others, and captured two more. They also seized eight horses and several swords. This group of Loyalists pursued another group of Patriots and caught up to them the next morning. Capt. Fanning also defeated them, killing four, wounding three, capturing one man and their horses. He continued to pursue the survivors, killing one and capturing two more. Patriots suffered 7 Killed, 6 wounded, 5 captured. Loyalists suffered unknown.<sup>6</sup>

**May 11-12, 1781, Cox's Mill, Randolph Co., North Carolina** - A small group of whigs were raided by Capt. David Fanning's and 17 Tories some three miles from Cox's Mill (below modern Franklinville.) The rebels lost 2 killed, 7 wounded, and had 18 horses taken. The following day (the 12th) a similar raid took place and 4 whigs were killed, 3 wounded, 1 captured, and a number of their horses taken. Fanning then

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<sup>4</sup> Revolutionary War Raids & Skirmishes in 1781 online at <https://www.myrevolutionarywar.com/battles/1781-skirmish/>

<sup>5</sup> The American Revolution in North Carolina, Deep River skirmish online at [https://www.carolana.com/NC/Revolution/revolution\\_deep\\_river\\_1.html](https://www.carolana.com/NC/Revolution/revolution_deep_river_1.html)

<sup>6</sup> The American Revolution in North Carolina, Deep River skirmish online at [https://www.carolana.com/NC/Revolution/revolution\\_deep\\_river\\_1.html](https://www.carolana.com/NC/Revolution/revolution_deep_river_1.html) *Note the dates for the skirmish at Buffalo Ford and Cox's Mill are the same. It is possible they took place on the same date, but more likely (this author's opinion) that the dates for one or both are slightly wrong and the skirmishes took place consecutively, one after the other; meaning one may have taken place the day before the other. Sadly, exact dates were not recorded for these events and the documentation we have today is based on the memories of veterans who filed Pension Applications 40-50 years after the events.*

returned to his base at Cox's Mill. Sometime later the same month, in a similar foray, Fanning captured 3 more men and 9 more horses. Patriots suffered 0 killed, unknown wounded, 0 captured. Loyalists suffered 2 killed, 6 wounded, 6 captured.<sup>7</sup>

Of these skirmishes, the one at Cox's Mill was the most violent and may be the one Elias described as *"one pretty smart skirmish"*. Regardless, as a member of Randolph County's Militia, there is no doubt Elias fought in most, if not all the battles/skirmishes listed above.

Elias also stated he served the rest of the War as a Minuteman, called out when needed and serving 2-3 days at a time. Randolph County's Militia was known to be involved in the following skirmishes and battles so Elias may also have fought at:<sup>8</sup>

Aug 4, 1781 **Beatti's Bridge** - Occurred where modern day Richmond, Moore, Cumberland and Scotland Counties meet just west of today's Ft. Bragg. Patriots suffered 1 killed, 4 wounded, and unknown captured. Loyalists suffered 12 Killed, 15 wounded, 0 captured.



Sept 1781 **Beck's Ford** on Deep River. Patriots suffered 0 killed, 0 wounded, 0 captured. Loyalists suffered 0 killed, 1 wounded, 0 captured

Sept 13, 1781 **Battle of Lindley's Mill**, Alamance County. Patriots suffered 25 killed, 90 wounded, 10 captured. Loyalists suffered 27 killed, 90 wounded, 0 captured

Sept 1781 **Brown Marsh**, Bladen County. Patriots suffered 20 killed, unknown wounded, 25 captured. Loyalists suffered 3 killed, 5 wounded, 0 captured

Oct 1781 **Brush Creek**, Randolph County. Patriots suffered 1 killed, several wounded, 0 captured. Loyalists suffered 3 killed, 3 wounded, 0 captured

Oct 15, 1781 **Raft Creek**, Robeson County. Patriots suffered 1 killed, 0 wounded, 0 captured. Loyalists suffered 16 killed, 50 wounded, 20 captured

**Oct 19, 1781 British General Charles Cornwallis surrendered his army of some 8,000 men to General George Washington.** Although this effectively ended the war – the British Army was defeated – it took time for word to spread throughout the colonies and some factions of Loyalists/Tories continued the fight, refusing to admit the Americans had won.

March 1782 **Forks of the Yadkin**, Davie County. Patriots suffered 1 killed, 0 wounded, 0 captured. Loyalists suffered 2 killed, 0 wounded, 0 captured

Mar 10, 1782 **Balfour's Plantation**, Randolph County. Patriots suffered 2 killed, 0 wounded, 0 captured. Loyalists suffered 0 killed, 0 wounded, 0 captured

<sup>7</sup> Revolutionary War Raids & Skirmishes in 1781 online at <https://www.myrevolutionarywar.com/battles/1781-skirmish/>

<sup>8</sup> [https://www.carolana.com/NC/Revolution/nc\\_randolph\\_county\\_regiment.html](https://www.carolana.com/NC/Revolution/nc_randolph_county_regiment.html)

Mar 13-14, 1782 **Randolph County Courthouse.** Patriots suffered 1 killed, 0 wounded, 0 captured.

Loyalists suffered 0 killed, 1 wounded, 0 captured

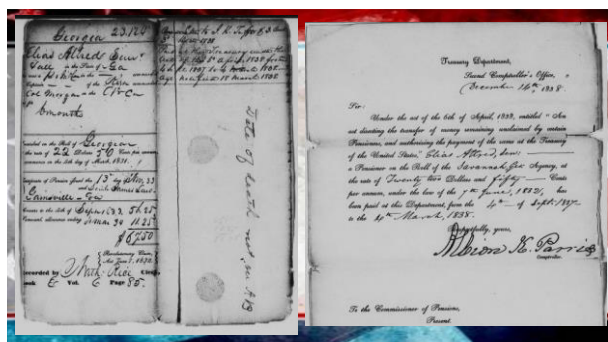
May 1782 **Andrew Hunter's Plantation,** Randolph County. Patriots suffered 0 killed, 1 wounded, all Hunter's slaves captured. Loyalists suffered 0 killed, 0 wounded, 0 captured

Sept 22, 1782 **Faith Rock,** Randolph County. Patriots suffered 0 killed, 1 wounded, 0 captured. Loyalists suffered 0 killed, 0 wounded, 0 captured.



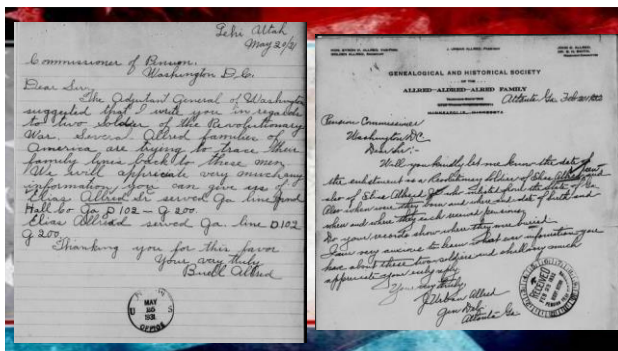
**Sept 3, 1783 the Treaty of Paris was signed, formally recognizing the United States as a free and independent nation after eight years of war.**

Elias stated: "I was living in Randolph County, North Carolina when called into service. I remained in the State of North Carolina until the year 1815 then removed to the State of South Carolina Pendleton District remained there until the year 1827 then removed to Hall County State of Georgia where I now live."



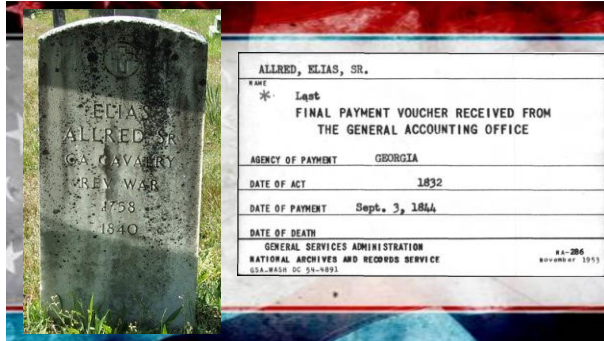
Thus we have proof that he spent his entire military service years in Randolph County, North Carolina's as part of the Militia, not the Georgia Cavalry as stated on his tombstone. The question becomes: why did Elias' descendant, Martha Lucille Allred Pyatte, think he served in Georgia? The answer is, possibly, because he applied for his Pension and received payments while he was living in Hall County, Georgia. Mrs. Pyatte certainly wasn't the

only researcher to make this mistake. In the 1930's, J. Urban Allred and Buell Allred, both of Utah, made the same mistake when requesting copies of Elias' Revolutionary War records. I've been told they did a lot of the research that went into the book *The Allred Family In America* written by Rulon C. Allred.<sup>9</sup>



<sup>9</sup> This book is available on my website at <https://myallredfamily.com/front-page/allred-family-in-america-by-rulon-allred-pdf/> Please read the disclaimer as, although it is a fabulous collection of Allred genealogy, there are a lot of mistakes. As always, I urge everyone to never trust anything without working to find documentation to prove it is accurate.





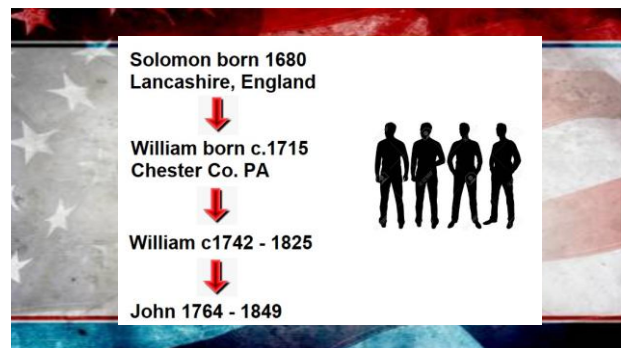
assumed he died at that time. That is my guess regarding why she put the 1840 death date on his tombstone.<sup>10</sup>

Thus, we have proof of when/where/how Elias served during the Revolutionary War, when he really died and an example of why tombstones cannot always be trusted to have accurate information.

### John Allred 1764 – 1849

Lineage: John, William, William, Solomon born 1680 England

Although the Revolutionary War Pension Act was passed into Law by Congress in 1832, John Allred waited until April 11, 1846 to file his Application for Pension. Why he waited so long remains a mystery that might be explained by his diminished memory problems. In 1825 when his father died, John as the oldest son, inherited 1/3 of the estate plus an additional 30 acres. John had already been living on the land, married and raising a family, so probably felt financially secure and, perhaps, felt no need to file for the additional revenue a Revolutionary War Pension would provide. However, based on court records filed in 1848, he had developed some sort of mental issue, perhaps Dementia or Alzheimer's. Per the court records, John's mental capacity had failed so much that his son, Elisha, and son-in-law, Solomon Free, petitioned the court to be appointed his guardians, equivalent to today's Power of Attorney. The court papers filed November 8, 1848 state that Elisha and Solomon had declared John "non compos mentis" and the Sheriff was ordered to summon 12 jurors to look into the matter. The sheriff acted quickly and court papers dated the next day (November 9, 1848) state that the 12 jurors agreed, John was mentally incapable of handling his affairs and they declared him a "lunatic".<sup>11</sup> Yet, two years earlier, John and his family felt he qualified as a Veteran and deserved to receive a Pension, thus he filed an Application. I



<sup>10</sup> Elias' Revolutionary War Pension Application and Pension Payment Record can be found online at [www.fold3.com](http://www.fold3.com)

<sup>11</sup> John's estate papers, original documents, are on file in the Research Room of the NC State Archives in Raleigh, microfilm # CR.081.801. More evidence of the court battle and "Lunatic" declaration can be found in John's land records on file in the Register of Deeds Office, Randolph County, NC. Transcription of some documents can be found on my website at <https://myallredfamily.com/front-page/what-states/north-carolina/originals-2/william-william-jr/william-2/john-son-of-william-2/>

wonder if John was in the beginning stages of "non compus mentis" in 1846, perhaps no longer able to farm or generate revenue to provide for himself and family, thus decided to apply for the Pension and receive the revenue it would provide. However, this is just a guess.

Transcription (as written) below:

### Declaration

In order to obtain the Benefit of the act of Congress  
of the 7<sup>th</sup> of June 1832

State of North Carolina Randolph County  
on this 11<sup>th</sup> day of April 1846. personally appeared  
before the undersigned one of the acting Justices of  
the peace and ~~the~~ member of the Court of pleas and  
quarter Sessions in and for said County of Randolph.  
John Mahala Resident of said County and State aged  
Eighty two years who being first duly sworn accord-  
ing to Law doth on his oath make the following  
Declaration in order to obtain the Benefit of the  
act of Congress part June 7<sup>th</sup> 1832

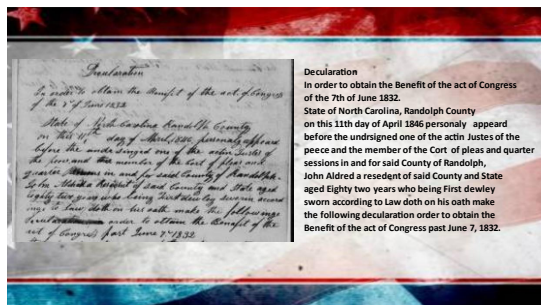
that he entered the service of the ~~republic~~ United States as  
private and volunteer of Cavalry, under Captain Thomas  
Coogan in the Spring of seventeen hundred and  
Eighty one, for the purpose of subduing and putting  
down one Col. Tanning, a Tory, and that he  
served until the next Spring which to the  
Best of his Recollection was the Rise of one year  
that when he entered the service as a fore said  
he was a Resident of Rowan County North Carolina  
and entered the service when he was about seventeen  
years ~~with~~ age, and received a discharge at the  
determination of his service, which he gave to  
his Father, and <sup>it is</sup> long since mislaid, he has  
by Relinquishes every ~~what~~ Claim what every  
to a pension or annuity except the present,  
and declares that his name is not on the  
pension Roll of the agency of any State,  
that from old age and infirmity of Body  
and consequent loss of memory he can not

he cannot state in detail his Revolutionary  
 services, as might be expected or required by the Rules  
 of the war department, and perhaps ought to present  
 his blame for pension long since, and should have  
 done so but for State of trouble and expense, and  
 has solicited the hand of a friend to indite this  
 declaration, that from old age and feebleness  
 of Body he is unable to attend court to make  
 his declaration

Sworn to and Subscribed before me on the 11th  
 day of April 1846

Thos. Branson

John Aldred  
 mark



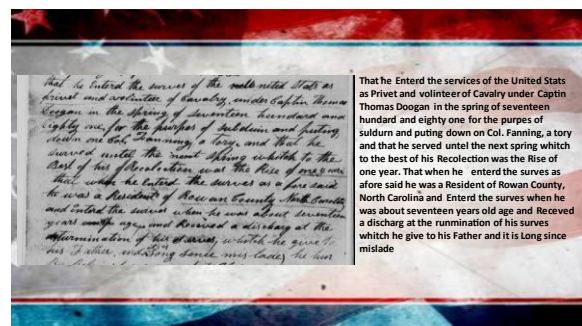
## Decularation

In order to obtain the Benefit of the act of Congress of  
 the 7th of June 1832.

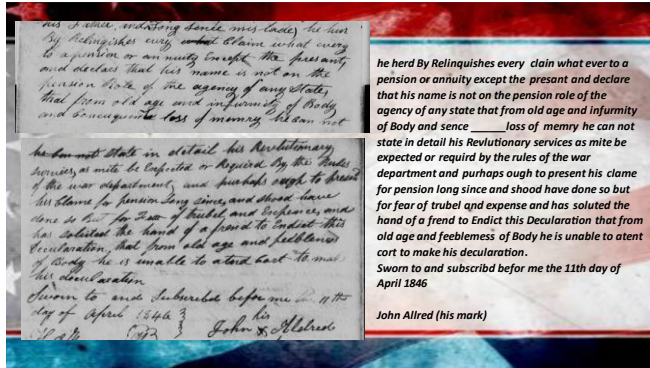
State of North Carolina, Randolph County

on this 11th day of April 1846 personally appeared  
 the undersigned one of the acting Justices of the peace and  
 the member of the Court of pleas and quarter sessions in  
 and for said County of Randolph, John Aldred a resident

of said County and State aged Eighty two years who being First duly sworn according to Law doth on  
 his oath make the following declaration order to obtain the Benefit of the act of Congress past June 7,  
 1832. That he Entered the services of the United States  
 as Private and volunteer of Cavalry under Captain Thomas  
 Doogan in the spring of seventeen hundred  
 and eighty one for the purpose of suldurn and putting  
 down on Col. Fanning, a tory and that he served until  
 the next spring which to the best of his Recollection  
 was the Rise of one year. That when he entered the  
 service as afore said he was a Resident of Rowan  
 County, North Carolina and Entered the service when he  
 was about seventeen years old age and Received a







discharg at the runmination of his surves whitch he give to his Father and it is Long since mislade he herd By Relinquishes every clain what ever to a pension or annuity except the presant and declare that his name is not on the pension role of the agency of any state that from old age and infurmity of Body and sence \_\_\_\_\_ loss of memry he can not state in detail his Revlutionary services as mite be expected or requird by the rules of the war department and

purhaps ough to present his clame for pension long since and shood have done so but for fear of trubel and expense and has soluted the hand of a frend to Endict this Decularation that from old age and feeblemess of Body he is unable to atent cort to make his decularation.

Sworn to and subscibd befor me the 11th day of April 1846

Thos. Branson, JP

John Allred (his mark)

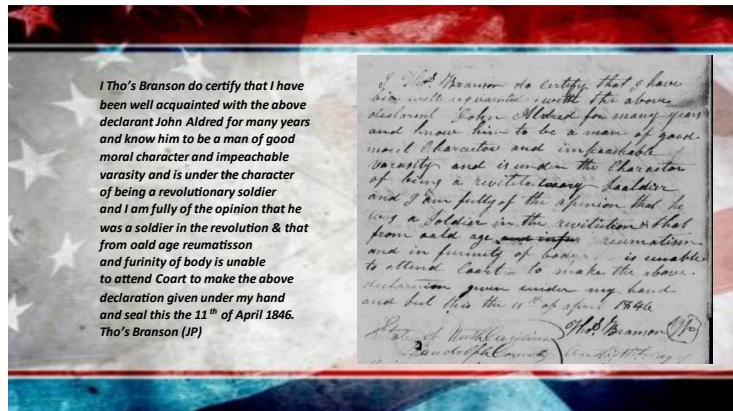
Perhaps knowing there may be questions as to the accuracy or honesty of the Pension claim, Thomas Branson, the same Justice of the Peace who accepted the Application, included his own statement of validity.

I Thos. Branson do certify that I have been well acquainted with the above declarant John Allred for many years and know him to be a man of good moral Character and impeachable veracity and is under the Character of being a revolutionary Soldier and I am fully of the opinion that he was a Soldier in the revolution & that from old age and infirmity of body and in feebleness of body he is unable to attend Court to make the above declaration given under my hand and seal this the 11<sup>th</sup> of April 1846

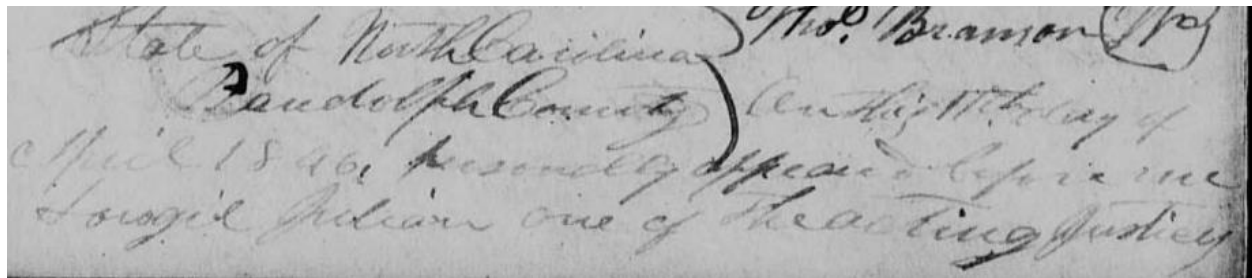
State of North Carolina  
Randolph County  
Thos. Branson  
Justice of the Peace



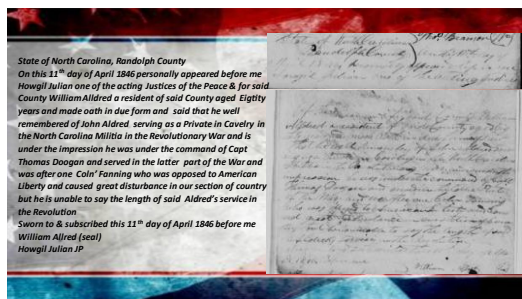
I Tho's Branson do certify that I have been well acquainted with the above declarant John Aldred for many years and know him to be a man of good moral character and impeachable varasity and is under the character of being a revolutionary soldier and I am fully of the opinion that he was a soldier in the revolution & that from oald age reumatisson and furinity of body is unable to attend Coart to make the above declaration given under my hand and seal this the 11<sup>th</sup> of April 1846.  
Tho's Branson (JP)



John's brother, William (1765-1849) also contributed an affidavit backing up John's claims of being a Revolutionary War veteran.



Of the Peace & for said County William  
 Allred a resident of said County aged Eighty  
 years and made oath in due form and said  
 that he well remembered of John Aldred serving  
 as a Private in Cavalry in the North Carolina  
 Militia in the Revolutionary War, and under the  
 impression he was under the command of Capt  
 Thomas Doogan and served in the latter part  
 of the War and was after one Coln' Fanning  
 who was opposed to American Liberty and caused  
 great disturbance in our section of country  
 but he is unable to say the length of said  
 Aldred's service in the Revolution  
 Sworn to & subscribed this 11<sup>th</sup> day of Apr  
 1846 Before me  
 William Allred



State of North Carolina

Randolph County

On this 11<sup>th</sup> day of

April 1846 personally appeared before me

Howgil Julian one of the acting Justices

of the Peace & for said County William

Allred a resident of said County aged Eighty

years and made oath in due form and said

that he well remembered of John Aldred serv

ing as a Private in Cavalry in the North Carolina  
 Militia in the Revolutionary War and is under the  
 impression he was under the command of Capt  
 Thomas Doogan and served in the latter part  
 of the War and was after one Coln' Fanning  
 who was opposed to American Liberty and caused  
 great disturbance in our section of country  
 but he is unable to say the length of said  
 Aldred's service in the Revolution  
 Sworn to & subscribed this 11<sup>th</sup> day of Apr  
 1846 before me

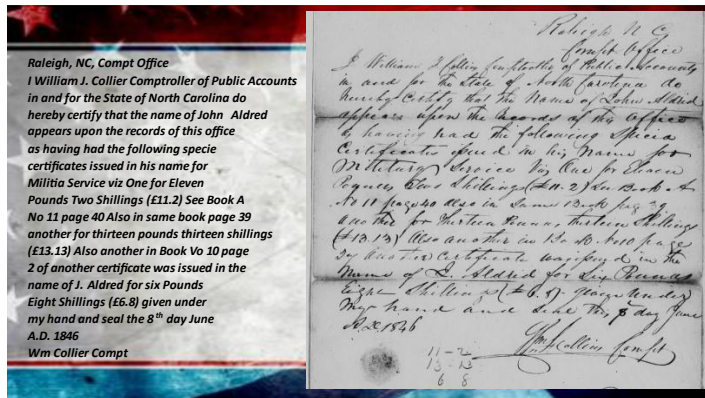
William Allred (seal)

Howgil Julian JP

John's friends and neighbors, Thomas York and Eli Burgess, also appeared in front of the Justice of the Peace to testify as to their knowledge/memories of John's Revolutionary War service. In addition, William Collier, Comptroller of Public Accounts in Raleigh, NC, sent in an affidavit stating there were records proving John Allred had received payment for his service in the Militia.

Raleigh N.C.  
Compt. Office  
I William J. Collier Comptroller of Public Accounts  
in and for the State of North Carolina do  
hereby Certify that the Name of John Allred  
appears upon the Records of this Office  
& having had the following Special  
Certificates issued in his Name for  
Military Service viz One for Eleven  
Pounds Six Shillings (£11.2) See Book A  
No 11 page 40 also in same Book page 39  
another for Thirteen Pounds, thirteen Shillings  
(&13.13) Also another in Book No 100 page  
24 another Certificate was issued in the  
Name of J. Allred for Six Pounds  
Eight Shillings (&6.8) given under  
my hand and seal this 8 day June  
A.D. 1846  
Wm J. Collier Compt

11-2  
13-13  
6 8



Raleigh, NC  
 Compt Office  
 I William J. Collier Comptroller of Public  
 Accounts  
 in and for the State of North Carolina do  
 hereby certify that the name of John Aldred  
 appears upon the records of this office  
 as having had the following specie  
 certificates issued in his name for  
 Militia Service viz One for Eleven  
 Pounds Two Shillings (£11.2) See Book A

No 11 page 40 Also in same book page 39  
 another for thirteen pounds thirteen shillings  
 (£13.13) Also another in Book Vo 10 page  
 2 of another certificate was issued in the  
 name of J. Aldred for six Pounds  
 Eight Shillings (£6.8) given under  
 my hand and seal the 8<sup>th</sup> day June  
 A.D. 1846  
 Wm Collier Compt

This affidavit detailing 3 payments for Militia duty (3 month terms of duty X 3 payments) proved John had served at least 3 terms of duty. However, the Congressional Commission in charge of approving Pension Applications had some doubts and questioned the accuracy of John's statement that he served a 12 month tour of duty:



June 29, 1846

The application of John  
Aldred for a pension  
made on 7 June 1832  
has been examined and filed.

This claim is asserted for a  
continuous service of 12 mos.  
from 1781. This  
could have been rendered  
only in the Continental  
Line evidence for which  
should be found in the  
Office of the Secretary of  
State at Raleigh.

The Certificate of the  
Comptroller of Public Accounts  
exhibits three payments  
made to John Aldred and  
J. Aldred amounting to  
£31.3 which would cover  
a service of nearly 12 mos.

The militia service in  
N.C. was rendered in  
June of 3 months ~~and~~

(2)

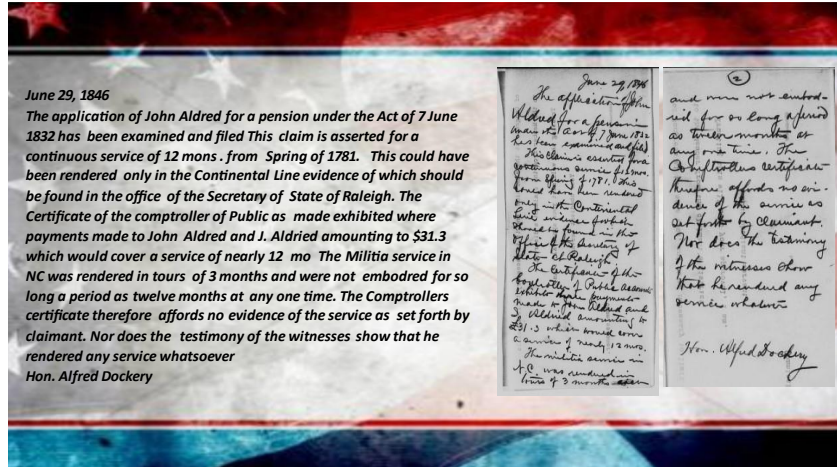
and were not intro-  
duced for so long a period  
as twelve months at  
any one time. The  
Comptroller's certificate  
therefore affords no evi-  
dence of the service as  
set forth by claimant.  
Nor does the testimony  
of the witnesses show  
that he rendered any  
service whatever.

Hon. Alfred Dockery

June 29, 1846

The application of John Aldred for a pension under the Act of 7 June 1832 has been examined and filed. This claim is asserted for a continuous service of 12 mons. from Spring of 1781. This could have been rendered only in the Continental Line evidence of which should be found in the office of the Secretary of State of Raleigh.

The Certificate of the comptroller of Public as made exhibited where payments made to John Aldred and J. Aldried amounting to \$31.3 which would cover a service of nearly 12 mo. The Militia service in NC was rendered in tours of 3 months and were not embodied for so long a period as twelve months at any one time. The Comptrollers certificate therefore affords no evidence of the service as set forth by claimant. Nor does the testimony of the witnesses show that he rendered any service whatsoever.  
Hon. Alfred Dockery



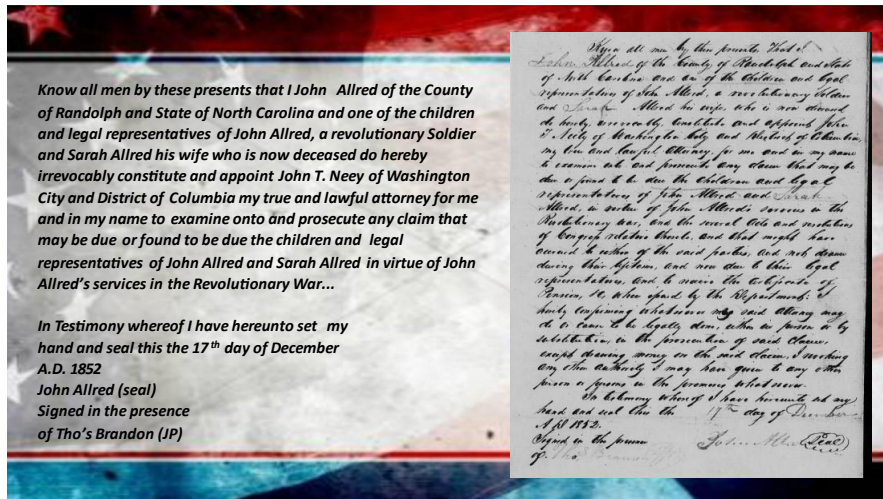
John died in August 1849 without ever receiving a Pension or seeing his Application approved. However, his son, also named John, continued the fight to win his father's recognition as a Revolutionary War Veteran and Pension recipient.

Know all men by these presents, That I  
John Alfred of the County of Randolph and State  
of North Carolina and one of the Children and legal  
representatives of John Alfred, a revolutionary Soldier  
and Sarah Alfred his wife, who is now deceased  
do hereby, erroneously, constitute and appoint John  
T. Neely of Washington City and District of Columbia,  
my true and lawful Attorney, for me and in my name  
to examine into and prosecute any claim that may be  
due or found to be due the Children and legal  
representatives of John Alfred and Sarah  
Alfred, in virtue of John Alfred's services in the  
Revolutionary war, and the several Acts and resolutions  
of Congress relative thereto, and that might have  
accrued to either of the said parties, and not drawn  
during their lifetime, and now due to their legal  
representatives, and to receive the Certificate of  
Pension, &c, when issued by the Department: I  
hereby confirming whatsoever my said Attorney may  
do or cause to be legally done, either in person or by  
substitution, in the prosecution of said claim,  
except drawing money on the said claim, I reserving  
any other authority I may have given to any other  
person or persons in the premises whatsoever.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my  
hand and seal this the 17<sup>th</sup> day of December  
A D 1852.

Signed in the presence  
of J. H. Brannon

John Alfred (Seal)



Know all men by these presents that I John Allred of the County of Randolph and State of North Carolina and one of the children and legal representatives of John Allred, a revolutionary Soldier and Sarah Allred his wife who is now deceased do hereby irrevocably constitute and appoint John T. Neely of Washington City and District of Columbia my true and lawful attorney for me and in my name to examine onto and prosecute any claim that may be due or found to be due the children and legal representatives of John Allred and Sarah Allred in virtue of John Allred's services in the Revolutionary War...

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this the 17<sup>th</sup> day of December A.D. 1852  
John Allred (seal)  
Signed in the presence  
of Tho's Brandon (JP)

Know all men by these presents that I John Allred of the County of Randolph and State of North Carolina and one of the children and legal representatives of John Allred, a revolutionary Soldier and Sarah Allred his wife who is now deceased do hereby irrevocably constitute and appoint John T. Neely of Washington City and District of Columbia my true and lawful attorney for me and in my name to examine onto and prosecute any claim that may be due or found to be due the children and legal representatives of John Allred and Sarah Allred in virtue of John Allred's services in the Revolutionary War, and the several Acts and resolutions of Congress relative thereto and that might have occurred to either of the said parties, and not drawn during their lifetimes, and now due to their legal representatives, and to name the certificate of Pension, IE, when pair by the Department: I hereby confirming whatsoever my said attorney may do or cause to be legally done, either in person or by substitution in the prosecution of said claim, except drawing money on the said claim, I revoking any other authority I may have given to any other person or persons in the premises whatsoever.  
In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this the 17<sup>th</sup> day of December A.D. 1852.  
Signed in the presence  
John Allred (seal)  
Tho's Brandon (JP)

Know all men by these presents that I John Allred of the County of Randolph and State of North Carolina and one of the children and legal representatives of John Allred, a revolutionary Soldier and Sarah Allred his wife who is now deceased do hereby irrevocably constitute and appoint John

T. Neely of Washington City and District of Columbia my true and lawful attorney for me and in my name to examine onto and prosecute any claim that may be due or found to be due the children and legal representatives of John Allred and Sarah Allred in virtue of John Allred's services in the Revolutionary War, and the several Acts and resolutions of Congress relative thereto and that might have occurred to either of the said parties, and not drawn during their lifetimes, and now due to their legal representatives, and to name the certificate of Pension, IE, when pair by the Department: I hereby confirming whatsoever my said attorney may do or cause to be legally done, either in person or by substitution in the prosecution of said claim, except drawing money on the said claim, I revoking any other authority I may have given to any other person or persons in the premises whatsoever.  
In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this the 17<sup>th</sup> day of December A.D. 1852  
John Allred (seal)  
Signed in the presence  
of Tho's Brandon (JP)

Sadly, in the end, John's Application for Pension was denied and he received no Revolutionary War Veteran recognition or pension.



Ex'r.

INVALID

REJECTED

~~NO~~

~~1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.~~

*John Albrecht*

P. O.

Service:

Enlisted: \_\_\_\_\_, 18

Discharged: \_\_\_\_\_, 18

Application filed: \_\_\_\_\_, 18

Alleges:

Re-enlisted:

Attorney:

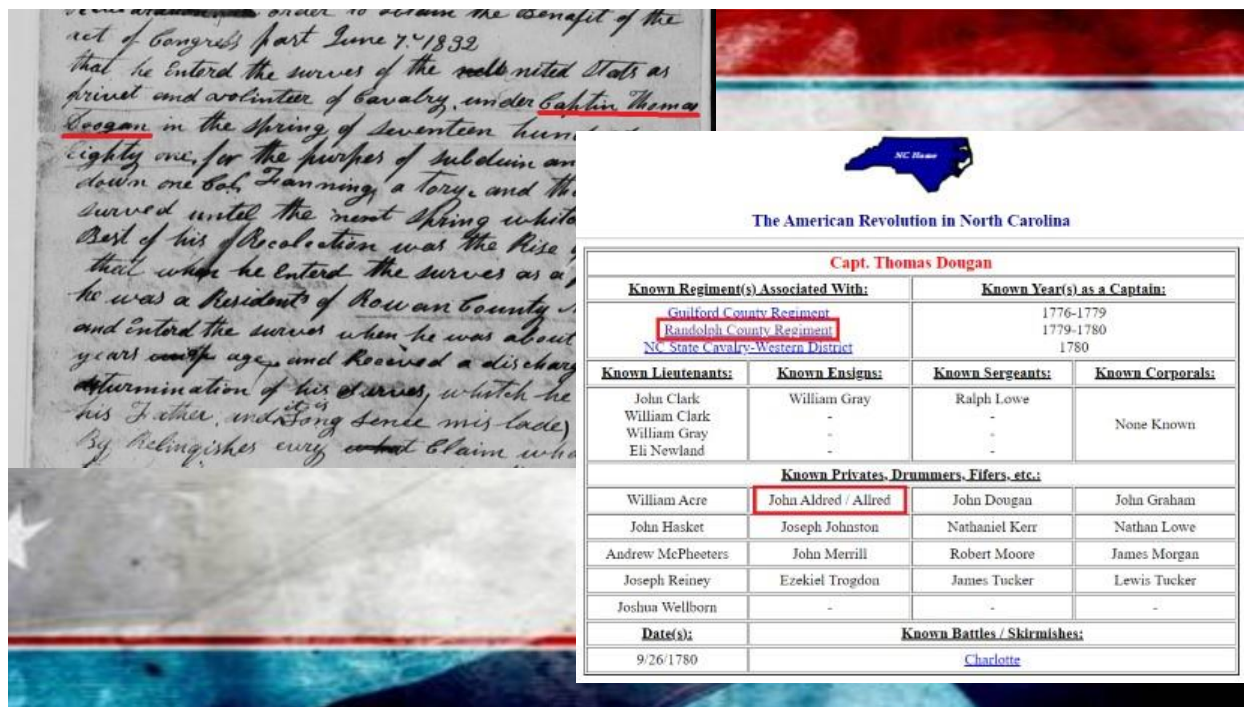
P. O.

We can only guess why his application was denied. Was this the case of an overly nit-picky Commissioner hung up on John's statement that he served for 12 month, knowing Militia Tours were typically 3 months? Hung up on the 12-month tour statement although the Comptroller clearly offered proof that at least 3 payments were issued to a man named John Allred? We have all had experiences with or heard of anal government officials getting stuck on one statement and wreaking havoc with paperwork and filings. We will never know....

However, based on the number of witness statements, given under oath in front of Justices of the Peace combined with the Comptroller's records proving a John Allred was paid, I believe he did serve and his Pension was wrongly denied. Sadly, John and his children died without receiving his official recognition as a Revolutionary War Veteran.

I will admit that, while doing this research, I questioned if two different men named John Allred really served in Randolph County's Militia during the war. However, further examination of the documents prove they were two different men.

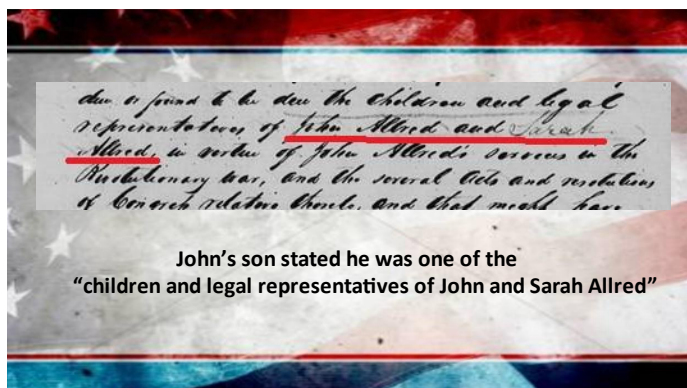
#1: In the previous Allred History Zoom you learned about John Allred who fought with his 3 brothers (William, Elias and James) at Trading Ford. Their names appear on the private military records of Randolph County Militia Captain John Hinds. However, this John Allred stated he fought under Captain Doogan. Randolph County's Militia had 5 Captains during the war, each in charge of his own unit of men and each charged with different tasks/duties. Two of those Captains were John Hinds and Thomas Dougan.<sup>12</sup>



The image shows a handwritten document on the left and a digital record table on the right. The handwritten text, dated June 7, 1832, describes a man's service in the militia under Captain Thomas Dougan. The digital record table, titled 'The American Revolution in North Carolina', provides a structured overview of Capt. Thomas Dougan's military service, including his associated regiments, years of service, and the names of his subordinates.

Capt. Thomas Dougan			
Known Regiment(s) Associated With:		Known Year(s) as a Captain:	
Guilford County Regiment		1776-1779	
Randolph County Regiment		1779-1780	
NC State Cavalry-Western District		1780	
Known Lieutenants:	Known Ensigns:	Known Sergeants:	Known Corporals:
John Clark William Clark William Gray Eli Newland	William Gray - - -	Ralph Lowe - - -	None Known
Known Privates, Drummers, Fifers, etc.:			
William Acre	John Aldred / Allred	John Dougan	John Graham
John Hasket	Joseph Johnston	Nathaniel Kerr	Nathan Lowe
Andrew McPheeters	John Merrill	Robert Moore	James Morgan
Joseph Reiney	Ezekiel Trogon	James Tucker	Lewis Tucker
Joshua Wellborn	-	-	-
Date(s):	Known Battles / Skirmishes:		
9/26/1780	Charlotte		

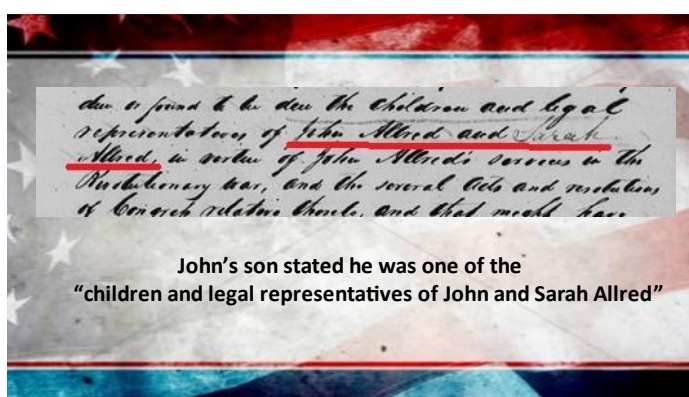
<sup>12</sup> [https://www.carolana.com/NC/Revolution/patriots\\_nc\\_capt\\_thomas\\_dougan.html](https://www.carolana.com/NC/Revolution/patriots_nc_capt_thomas_dougan.html)



#2: John Allred who served in Captain John Hinds' unit (brother of William, James and Elias) married Ruth Lane where they settled on land located along Solomon's Branch (of Deep River) near today's Ramseur. Per Dawnell Hatton Griffin's book "From England to America, Our Allred Family", John and Ruth raised 5 children.<sup>13</sup> John Allred who served under Captain Thomas Dougan was married to Sarah Spencer as stated in his son's petition while continuing the fight

to prove his father's service.

Also, John's grandson, Brazilla C. Allred, wrote in his 1922 memoirs: "My grandfather, John Allred, was born and reared in this same house. In the same home my father, Claiborne Allred, who was the youngest son of John Allred and Sarah Spencer, his wife..."<sup>14</sup>



Thus, we have proof that two different men, both named John Allred, served in Randolph County's Militia during the Revolutionary War. One served in Captain John Hinds' unit and the other served in Captain Thomas Dougan's unit.



The questions become: when did this John Allred die and where is he buried? The answer to that is another example of why you should never completely trust tombstones and Memorial Plaques. In Grays Chapel United Methodist Church cemetery<sup>15</sup> you will find the tombstones/graves of:

John Allred 1764-1850  
his brother William Allred 1765-1849 and his wife

Patience (Julian) 1772-1856  
and their father William Allred 1732-1836

<sup>13</sup> From England to America, Our Allred Family by Dawnell Hatton Griffin, pages 227-228

<sup>14</sup> <https://myallredfamily.com/front-page/what-states/north-carolina/nc-family-histories/brazilla-caswell-allred/>

<sup>15</sup> Grays Chapel UMC is located at the intersection of Hwy 22 and Old Liberty Road in northeast Randolph County, NC. Address: 5056 NC-22, Franklinville, NC 27248





There is also a very impressive monument honoring all Military Veterans buried at Grays Chapel UMC who served. Under the Revolutionary War are the names of William and John Allred.<sup>16</sup>

William Allred, the Revolutionary War Veteran/Patriot, was NOT buried in this cemetery and those are not his birth/death dates. Let me explain:

Note the tombstones of his son, William and his wife Patience. There is a large, modern, granite tombstone in the middle between their original tombstones. The new tombstone was placed there in

<sup>16</sup> Tombstone and Monument photos contributed by Jan Allred Best.



1957 by their descendants Governor James V Allred and Colon T. Redding. Governor Allred recorded this fact in his Family History written in 1961.<sup>17</sup>

The William Allred, with the flat memorial/tombstone marker, was the father of the younger William



(husband of Patience Julian) and his brother John who is featured in this presentation. William's exact birthdate has not been documented. Yes, I know there are dozens, maybe hundreds of family histories and family trees floating around the internet that claim this birthdate or that birthdate. In truth, there is no documentation to prove any of those dates. He was probably born 1735-1740 based on when he first appeared in land records (a man had to

be 21 years old to own land) and when his children were born (assuming he was 20 years old when he married and began having children).

With regard to his death date: William's will was written October 14, 1822 and proved during the May Term of Court 1825<sup>18</sup>. These dates correspond with the death date on his REAL tombstone: May 3, 1825. He is buried next to his wife, Elizabeth Diffie Allred in the Billy Trogdon Cemetery, Cedar Falls, Randolph County, NC.<sup>19</sup> Therefore we have proof that William Allred, father of John (husband of Sarah Spencer) and William (husband of Patience Julian) did not die in 1836 and is not buried in the cemetery at Grays Chapel UMC.

Sadly, John's grave/tombstone has not been found. However, per family stories including the memoir written by his grandson Brazilla C. Allred<sup>20</sup>, John was born and raised in his father's home. This agrees with the fact that John inherited 1/3 of his father's land plus an additional 30 acres when his father died.<sup>21</sup> Land records prove this home was located on the original land John's grandfather, also named William Allred, bought in 1762 "on Bush Creek of Deep River". This land was directly across the river from William Trogdon's land and where the Billy Trogdon Cemetery is located. Consider: There is no record that John or his wife, Sarah Spencer Allred, attended services or belonged to Grays Chapel UMC. With this in mind, why would John's family travel 6 miles north to bury him at Grays Chapel UMC when they could just go across the river and bury him in the Billy Trogdon Cemetery where other family

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<sup>17</sup> An Allred Family History Book *Allred 1553-1961* by Governor James V Allred (Texas), page 11, available online at <https://www.myallredfamily.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Gov-Allred-Book.pdf>; Colon's Lineage: Colon, Lucinda, Susan, William, William, William, Solomon born 1680 Lancashire, England

<sup>18</sup> The original will is on file in the North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh, NC. You can view photos of the will and read a transcript at <https://myallredfamily.com/front-page/what-states/north-carolina/originals-2/william-william-jr/william-2/>

<sup>19</sup> Photos of the tombstones and more from the Billy Trogdon Cemetery are available online at <https://myallredfamily.com/front-page/what-states/north-carolina/billy-trogdon-cemetery/>

<sup>20</sup> <https://myallredfamily.com/front-page/what-states/north-carolina/nc-family-histories/brazilla-caswell-allred/>

<sup>21</sup> John's father's original will is on file in the North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh, NC. You can view photos of the will and read a transcript at <https://myallredfamily.com/front-page/what-states/north-carolina/originals-2/william-william-jr/william-2/>

members, including John's parents, are buried? However, until John's grave is found, this is just a theory<sup>22</sup>.

We do know the approximate date of John's death. Per his estate papers, he died sometime between August 10 and August 30, 1849.<sup>23</sup> This is proof that death date 1850 on the tombstone at Grays Chapel UMC is wrong.

We now know William and most likely John are not buried at Grays Chapel UMC and their names on the Veterans Memorial Monument (honoring veterans buried there) are also wrong – HOWEVER it is still a wonderful tribute to our ancestors who were Revolutionary War Veterans.

Sadly, I do not know who placed those tombstones (memorial markers) at Grays Chapel UMC's cemetery. The church does not have any records for their placement. I wonder if Colon T. Redding and Governor James V Allred may have placed them when they placed the granite monument on William and Patience Julian Allred's graves. Maybe they searched but were unable to find the actual graves and figured they probably were buried at Grays Chapel UMC since the younger William Allred and his wife Patience Julian Allred were buried there. However, that is just a guess. Regardless, this is another excellent example of why tombstones and monuments are not always accurate.



Allred Veterans of the American Revolution

Some of you have expressed interest in joining the Sons of the American Revolution (SAR) and/or the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR). Using information and documentation cited in this Revolutionary War zoom series, you should be able to complete your lineage application.

The official Revolutionary War years are 1776 – 1783. Sadly, the Allreds who were Regulators and/or fought at the Battle of Alamance do not qualify for DAR or SAR. The War of the Regulation was 1761-1771 and the Battle of Alamance fought on May 16, 1771 but this time period and service is not officially recognized as part of the American Revolution. However, those same ancestors and more did serve in one capacity or another during the American Revolution.

At this time, the DAR recognizes 5 Allred men as Approved Patriots:

Elias Allred	Ancestor #A002010	1758-1844, son of Thomas who died 1810
John Allred	Ancestor #A002011	1764-1850, son of William (featured above)

<sup>22</sup> Researchers estimate there are 200+ graves in the Billy Trogon Cemetery but most are unmarked and many are marked with field stones that either never had writing on them or the writing/carving has faded away. If John is in one of these unmarked graves, we may never be able to prove it. You can view photos of the cemetery at <https://myallredfamily.com/front-page/what-states/north-carolina/billy-trogon-cemetery/>

<sup>23</sup> John's estate records are on file in the North Carolina State Archives. You can read about them online at <https://myallredfamily.com/front-page/what-states/north-carolina/originals-2/william-william-jr/william-2/john-son-of-william-2/>

John Allred	Ancestor #A002012	died 1792, grandson of Solomon born 1680 son of Solomon's daughter and Samuel Finley
Jonathan Allred	Ancestor #A002013	1758-1822, son of Solomon who died 1782
William Allred	Ancestor #A002014	died 1825, father of John 1764-1850

The SAR recognizes the same men. Neither organization has recognized ALL the Allreds who served and were/are discussed in these Allred History Zooms. If you decide to apply for membership in the DAR or SAR and need help with your documentation, especially if applying through a "new" Patriot, please let me know. "New" Patriot simply means no one has been approved for membership through that specific ancestor.

This is the complete list of Allred Ancestors who have been documented as Revolutionary War Patriots:

Thomas	died 1810	received 2 Pay Vouchers
William	died 1825	received Pay Vouchers (DAR Ancestor #A002014)
John	1764-1850	Militia (DAR Ancestor ##A002011)
John	died 1792	received Pay Vouchers (DAR Ancestor #A002012)
Jonathan	1758-1822	Militia (DAR Ancestor ##A002013)
Elias	died 1844	received a Pay Voucher AND served as Militia AND as a Minute Man (DAR Ancestor #A002010)
William	died 1824	Militia (son of Thomas died 1810)
James		Militia (son of Thomas died 1810)
John		Militia (son of Thomas died 1810)

To help you understand who these men were and how they were related to each other:



The black stars indicated men who have already been accepted/approved as Patriots by the DAR and SAR. William Allred, denoted by the red star, may have been one of the men who received a Pay Voucher and thus a Patriot. His death has not been documented so we don't know if he was alive during the Revolutionary War years or not. However, his son, also named William, has been accepted as a Patriot by the DAR and SAR using those same Pay Vouchers so I advise not "rocking the boat" by trying to claim the elder William was a Patriot – there are too many unanswered questions about his death to say definitely he participated.

Solomon Jr will be featured in my next Allred History Zoom: American Tory.

For more information about the Allreds in the American Revolution, visit my website at [www.MyAllredFamily.com](http://www.MyAllredFamily.com)

