

THOSE ORIGINAL NORTH CAROLINA ALLREDS

WHERE DID THEY COME FROM??

HOW DID THEY GET HERE??

2017 REUNION PRESENTATION

Linda Allred Cooper
lacooper@mindspring.com



Tracing back to the mid 1500s, the Allreds were from the little village of Pendleton (sometimes called Pendleton Pool). On today's map, Pendleton is part of the City of Manchester (also called Greater Manchester or Manchester Proper).

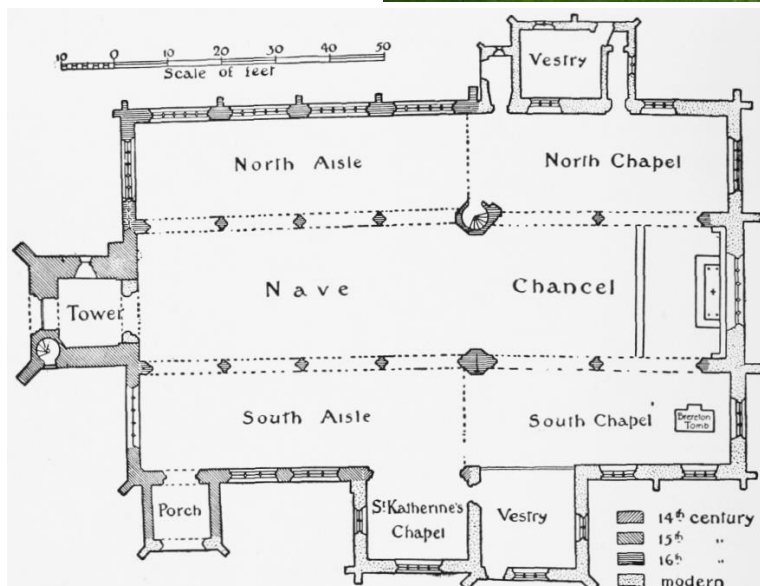




You may have heard the Allreds were from Eccles or Eccles Parish. That is partially true. They lived in the little village of Pendleton but attended church services and their births/baptisms, marriages,

deaths/burials are recorded in the Eccles Parish Records. Eccles Parish's church, St. Mary The Virgin, was built around 1100, around the time of William the Conqueror.

Prior to World War II, the church and church yard looked like this. Graves covered the church yard and flat tombstones or markers



were placed on top. Manchester was the main manufacturing hub for England and, therefore, one of the main targets of Hitler's bombs. Everyone has heard of the London Blitz but few realize Manchester was also bombed non-stop which caused tremendous damage. One of those bombs fell just behind the church damaging the church yard and graves. Some of the stained-glass panes were blown out and the rear of the church sustained damage. When repaired,

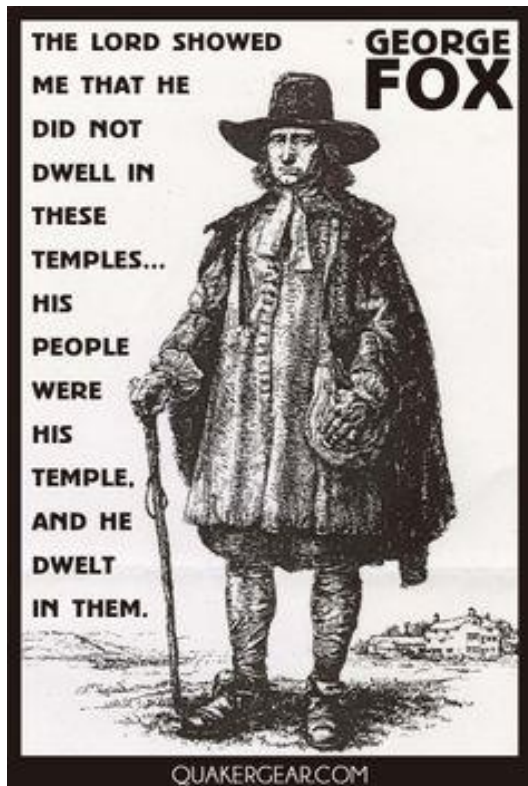
the church members decided to replace the damaged window panes with clear glass. If you visit, you will notice the beautiful stained-glass panels with clear glass in sections. This is to remind everyone of the damage done to the church during the Manchester Blitz. The graves, however, were beyond repair. The graveyard was turned into the grassy park you see today. Some of the tombstones, those not too badly damaged, were used as pavers for the sidewalks.

The church is beautiful! This is a photo of the Nave looking toward the Chancel and one of the stained-glass windows at the back of the church. In the foreground on the left you can see the



Baptismal Font. This is the original font, carved from one piece of stone. The artwork is very intricate. This font was made at the same time the church was built, around 1100 A. D. The wooded Cap was donated by a parishioner around 400 years ago. It is truly spectacular!!! Our ancestors were Baptized in this font!!

Back to our story: St. Mary the Virgin Church, the Parish Church for Eccles was (and still is) Anglican (Church of England). Our ancestors were Anglican.



However, around 1640, a man named George Fox received "Revelations from God" that caused him to found the Quaker Church. The Anglican Church (similar to the Catholic Church) required everyone to attend daily mass, go to Confession to ask forgiveness from sins, the Priest controlled pretty much everything and the Priests answered to the King of England. Of course, it is more complicated than that, but the point is: your life was to revolve around going to church, tithing and obeying the Priests and King. Per George Fox and the newly formed Quaker church, God dwells in everyone and, if you listen, you will hear Him. No need to go to church and tithe and obey the Priests or answer to the King. All men are equal – the lowest economic class of people are equal to the King in God's eye. This was a huge shock to Anglicans who believed the King was anointed by God to rule.



Yes, it was more complicated than that, but basically the result was newly converted Quakers quit going to the Anglican church. They quit tithing. They quit showing reverence to the Priests. They quit showing reverence to the King. The King and church responded by inflicting cruel persecution upon the Quakers. Quakers were hanged. Burned at the Stake. Beaten. Imprisoned.

John Allred was born about 1635 in Pendleton and he was raised Anglican. He met and married Ellen



Pemberton around 1660. Ellen had been raised in her first cousin's household (Ralph Pemberton). Ralph and his family

were

among the very first Quaker converts. They were personal friends of George Fox. Later they were personal friends of William Penn. They were very active in the newly formed Quaker church. Ellen was very much a Quaker. Quaker records and journals from that time period show she was arrested 3-4 times. At least one of these times, her husband, John Allred, was arrested with her. A study of the birth/baptismal records of their children show Ellen was probably pregnant during a couple of her arrests and most likely gave birth at least once while in prison.



John, Ellen and other Quakers were imprisoned in Lancaster Castle. This was NOT a fairy tale castle. Lancaster Castle dates back to the Roman Occupation and was built specifically to be a military fort and prison. It remained a prison until about 2011. Today it is a community center but tours of the dungeons and jail cells are given daily.



Although Ellen was a staunch Quaker, firm in her beliefs, John Allred remained Anglican. Yes, he attended at least one Quaker Meeting (church service)

but we know he remained a member of the Anglican Church because all their children were baptized at Eccles Parish Church. To be baptized, at least one parent had to be a member of the church.

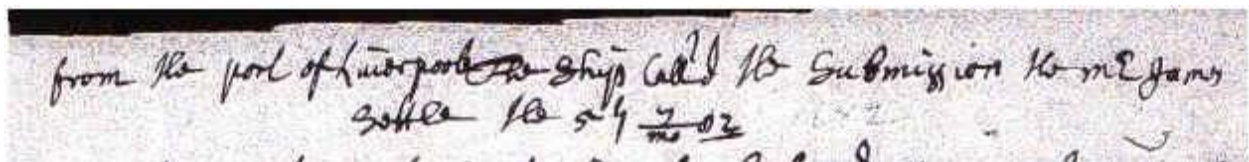


By 1681, King Charles II was fed up with the Quakers. The Quaker Church was growing, more converted every day which meant fewer were attending the Anglican Church – and maybe more importantly – fewer were tithing to the Anglican Church. Those tithes eventually wound up in the King’s bank account. Now an easy way to end this would be kill the Quaker church leaders. Off With Their Heads!! But, the most charismatic leader at the

time was William Penn. Penn was the son of Admiral Sir William Penn, one of the King’s closest friends and one of his biggest financial supporters. As you can imagine, you can’t just kill your best friend’s son. So, King Charles II came up with an ingenious idea. He had all this land in the New World – he would give some of it to Quaker leader William Penn if he would just leave England and take all those aggravating Quakers with him. On March 4, 1681, King Charles II gave the Charter for Pennsylvania to William Penn.

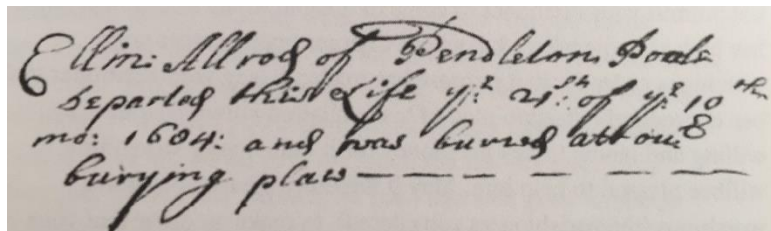


About a year later, Penn had arranged for 22 ships to carry Quakers to Pennsylvania. Aboard the 22nd ship, Submission, was the Pemberton family. This was Ellen Pemberton Allred’s entire immediate family. Her cousin Ralph, his son Phineas and his wife Phoebe and son Israel, Phoebe’s parents James and Anne Harrison and other extended family members and friends. Ellen’s entire family went to Pennsylvania. We know this because Phineas Pemberton kept a journal. This journal and other papers are now housed in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. Phineas wrote in his journal “from the port of Liverpool the ship called the Submission the Master James Settle (Captain) the 5th 7th month 82 (September 5, 1682). [The Quaker calendar was a little different from today’s calendar, thus the difference in date.]



Ellen and John Allred, however, remained in England. Why? We don’t know. John and Ellen were extremely poor. Maybe they couldn’t afford to pay for the passage. However, the Pemberton family was fairly wealthy so surely they could have paid for them. Maybe Ellen was reluctant to leave her

married daughter, Mary, and grandchildren. Maybe Ellen was pregnant. Solomon was born 1680 and babies tended to come every 2 years or so. Maybe Ellen was in poor health. We know John and Ellen remained in England because her death was recorded in the East Hardshaw Monthly Meeting records (Quaker records).

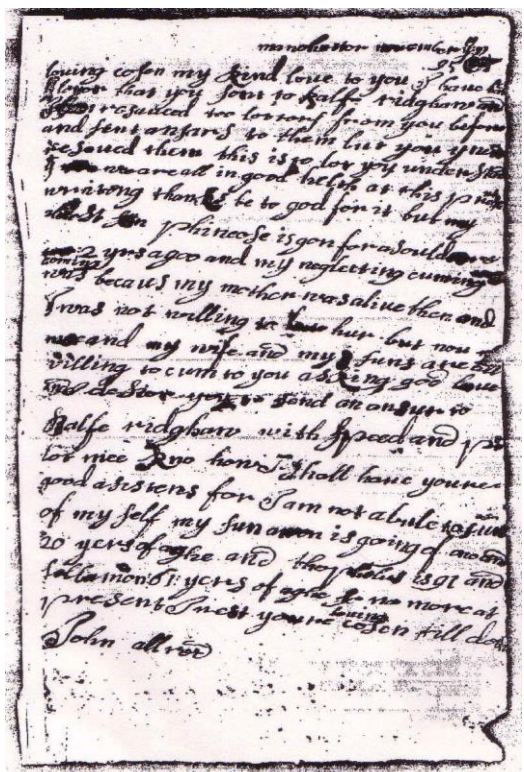


"Ellin Allrod of Pendleton Poole departed this life ye 21st of ye 10th month 1684 and was buried at our burying place."

She died December 21, 1684.

Following Ellen's death, John Allred began trying to figure out a way to bring his family to Pennsylvania. On January 16, 1686-7, William Penn wrote a letter to James Harrison. (Page 136, *The Papers of William Penn*, Vol 3, 1685 – 1700, Pennsbury Manor, Morrisville, PA) Remember, James Harrison was Phineas Pemberton's father-in-law.

"I have an eye to the man thou writ about with his family. But one John Aldred of Pendleton related to P. Pemberton that cam to me at Manchester to be helpt over on the terms I published for the poor. I may do what I can for him."



In other words, after meeting with John Allred in Manchester, William Penn had decided to help John Allred bring his family to Pennsylvania. The "terms I published for the poor" meant John and his family would become Indentured Servants. They would sail to Pennsylvania but, once there, become Indentured to pay for the ship's passage/cost. The term of Indenture was, on average, 4-7 years.

But, John Allred and his children remained in England. Why is explained in a 1695 letter John wrote from Manchester, England. He wrote:

"...my neglecting cuming was because my mother was alive then and I was not willing to leave her but now me and my wife and my suns are all willing to cum to you..."

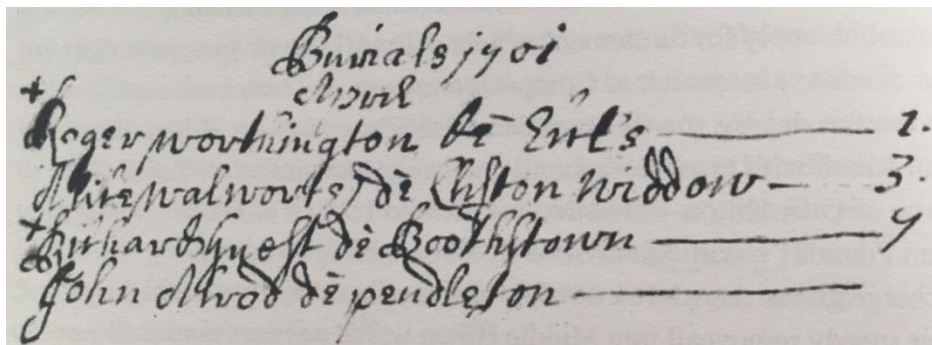
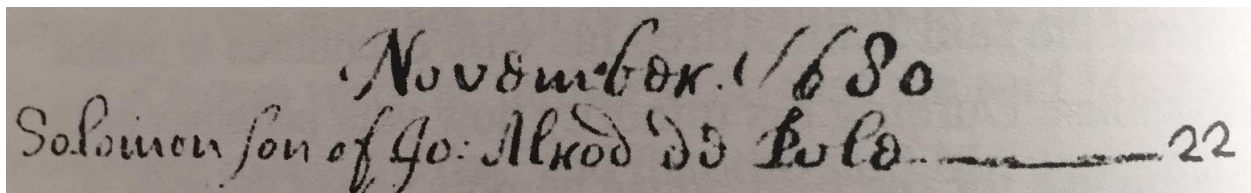
John had remained in England to care for his elderly mother. The letter goes on to say:

"...my son phineas is gon for a soulder....my son owen is going of one and 20 yers and theophilus is 19 and sollomon is 16 yers of age so no more..."

By this letter we know John had remarried and he wanted to bring his new wife and 3 sons, Owen, Theophilus and Solomon to America. His oldest son, Phineas, was in the military.

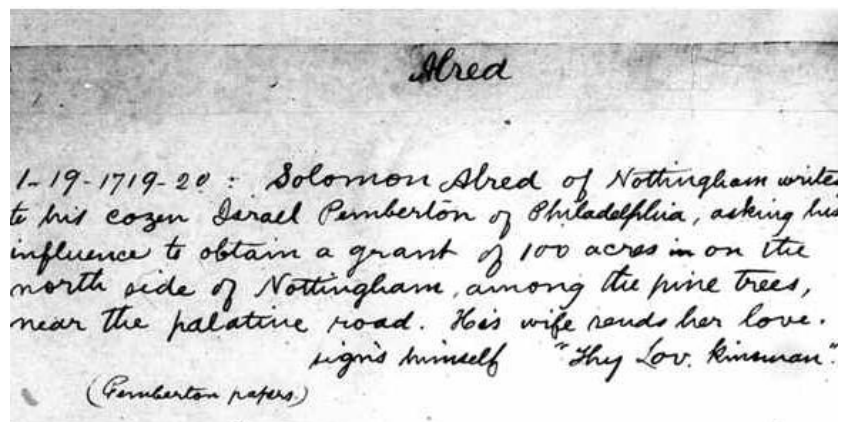
Let me stop here to explain John and Ellen had 8 children. Their baptisms (and marriages & deaths) were recorded in the Eccles Parish Register.

Mary	married 1677 and raised a family
William	died young
John	died young
Alice	died young
Phineas	"gon for a solder"
Owen	married 1701 and raised a family
Theophilus	married and raised a family
Solomon	baptized November 22, 1680



Although John Allred clearly wanted to bring his family to America, he remained in England. His burial was recorded on April 7, 1701 in the Eccles Parish Register.

Of the family mentioned in John's 1695 letter, only Solomon finally sailed to America. When he arrived in Pennsylvania remains a mystery, but we know he was living there in 1719 because he wrote a letter to Israel Pemberton. Israel was the son of Phineas Pemberton.



"Solomon Alred of Nottingham writes to his cozen Israel Pemberton of Philadelphia...his wife sends her love..."

A likely Time Frame is: Solomon had remained in England for a year or so following his father's death. He would have used this time to mourn and to make arrangements to sail to America, probably as an Indentured Servant. John Allred had been extremely poor so it is unlikely his son would have had enough money to pay ship's passage. This means Solomon probably arrived in Pennsylvania around 1702-1703. The average term of Indenture was 4-7 years, so Solomon would have been a Free Man by 1710. Free to marry and some researchers theorize he married Anne York (daughter or sister of Jeremiah York) around 1710. Solomon wrote to Israel in 1719 so he could have had 3-4 or more children at the time of the writing. (No birth control and no night time distractions meant babies usually arrived every 2 years on average.)

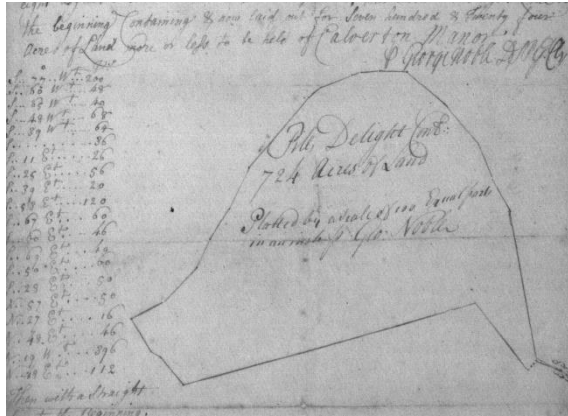
The 1724 Tax List for West Nottingham Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania shows Solomon Allred, Jeremiah York and Samuel Finley were living there. This is our first proof linking these 3 men together. This is important because the Allred family and York family both arrived in North Carolina about the same time and settled on land near each other. Documentation and DNA proves Samuel Finley was the father of John Allred who was among the first Allreds in North Carolina. John Allred was the illegitimate son of Samuel Finley and an unknown Allred woman. We know she was an Allred because illegitimate children were given their mother's surname.

1730's

<p>1730 Solomon Allred West Nottingham, Chester County, Pennsylvania Tax List</p>	<p>1732 Jeremiah York's son, Henry, born in Pipe's Creek, Maryland</p> <p>1736 Jeremiah York is living on land called Terrapin Neck in Frederick County, Virginia</p>	<p>1737 Samuel Finley dies in Prince George's County, Maryland Leaves entire estate to Johnny Alred</p>
--	---	--

So, in 1724 Solomon Allred, Jeremiah York and Samuel Finley were living in West Nottingham, Chester County, Pennsylvania. By 1730 (per the tax list) only Solomon Allred remained there. Jeremiah York had moved south to Pipes Creek, Virginia where his son, Henry, was born 1732 per Bible records. In 1736, Jeremiah York purchased land in Frederick County, Virginia which he called Terrapin Neck.

Samuel Finley died 1737 in Prince George's County, Maryland. Per estate, probate and court records, he left his entire estate to Johnny Allred. Part of the proof that John Allred was Samuel Finley's son is the Law of Primogeniture. By law, the estate is inherited by the oldest son of the deceased. If there is no son, the estate is inherited by the oldest male of the immediate family. In this case, Samuel Finley had a brother, Robert. When Robert learned his brother had died, he went to court to claim the estate. The court, however, ruled Johnny Allred would inherit. This means the court had proof that Johnny Allred was Samuel Finley's son.



In 1746, William Allred purchased 3 tracts of land in Prince George's County, Maryland. These 3 tracts had originally been part of a large tract called Piles Delight. William combined them and called them Allred's Purchase. A survey for Piles Delight allows us to see where Allred's Purchase was located. If you rotate the survey drawing so it is oriented North-South, you can see how it fits perfectly into a curve in the Potomac River in Prince George's County, Maryland.



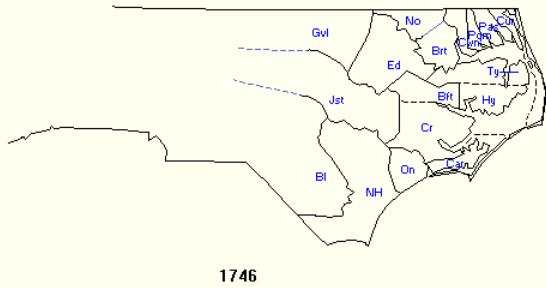
On today's map (Google Earth) you can see where Allred's Purchase was located – just across the Potomac River from Jeremiah York's land, Terrapin Neck. Note, the river was the state line. Jeremiah York's land was located in Frederick County, Virginia. William Allred's land

was in Prince George's County, Maryland. Today, this land is in Washington County, Maryland.

Review: Solomon Allred, Jeremiah York and Samuel Finley were living in Chester County, Pennsylvania in 1724. During the 1730's the 3 families started moving south.

1737	1746	1746
Johnny Aldred Inherited the Entire Estate from Samuel Finley	William Allred Alred's Purchase	Jeremiah York Terrapin Neck
Prince George's County, Maryland	Prince George's County Maryland	across the river from Prince George's County Maryland

In the 1740's most of North Carolina's population lived close to the coast. The King, with the help of Lord Granville and later, Henry McCullough, encouraged more colonists to settle in central North Carolina by giving away Free Land. Of course, there was a "catch". The land was free but the new owners had to live on it, farm it or "improve" it



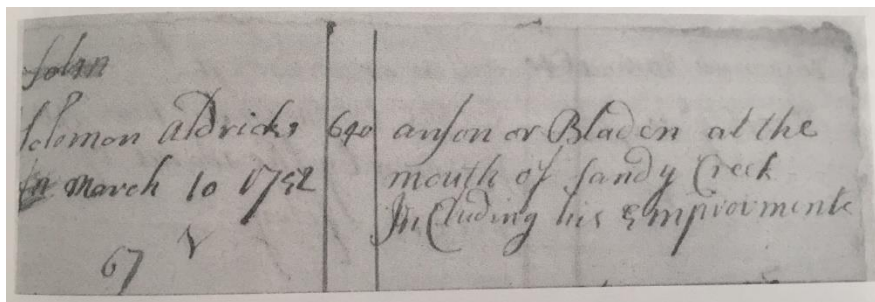
someway and, of course, pay taxes. This was very enticing, especially since land in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia had already been claimed and very little was available for sale to young men wanting

to start a family.

The first Allred to appear in North Carolina (that we know of) was John Allred. Per Horner family Bible records, John Allred's first child, Elizabeth (later married William Horner) was born in 1747 North Carolina. (Is that the family Bible she is holding in this portrait?)



The deed / grant process was much different in the 1700s. Laws and rules were much more lenient. Colonists could arrive in North Carolina, settle on a tract of land and live on it for several years before finally going to court and filing the paperwork. People were more honest. Neighbors knew where their land boundaries were and disputes could easily be settled by a discussion and handshake. No need to hurry off to the courthouse which, for the Allreds, meant traveling to Hillsboro which would take a good week or more round trip. That's a week when the man of the house was not hunting, farming, or protecting his family. Keep this in mind as we continue.



The next Allred to appear in North Carolina was Solomon Allred. He filed for a Land Grant (patent) on March 10, 1752. Note his name is spelled Aldricks but the land

description is the same as the land Solomon Allred sold in 1771, “at the mouth of Sandy Creek”. New counties were being formed so fast and county lines were changing so rapidly that the clerk was not sure if the land was located in Anson or Bladen County. Today that land is in Randolph County. Note the entry “including his improvements”. This tells us Solomon had been living on the land long enough to build a house, maybe some barns or out-buildings, clear and begin farming.

William Allred appears next. His land grant is dated October 2, 1752. The land was located at the mouth of Bush Creek of Deep River.

On July 4, 1753, Jeremiah York sold his land in Frederick County, Virginia (Terrapin Neck). His son, Semore, received his first land grant on August 5, 1758.

Semore’s land was located on “both sides of Sandy Creek”.

This plan represents a tract of land surveyed for John Allred on both sides Mount Pleasant Creek Beginning at a black oak tree running North along the Creek by 120 to a black oak tree then along the Creek 80 ch. to a white oak then South by 120 to a white oak then West 80 ch. to the first station containing four hundred and twenty acres surveyed the 2^d day of May 1755
Surveyed by: Thomas Allred
Wm. Allred
Witness: Harmon Anshelard
Conceded March 15: 1758

Although we know John Allred was living in North Carolina in 1747 when his first child was born, his first land grant survey was filed May 3, 1755. The land was located “on both sides of Mt Pleasant Creek”.

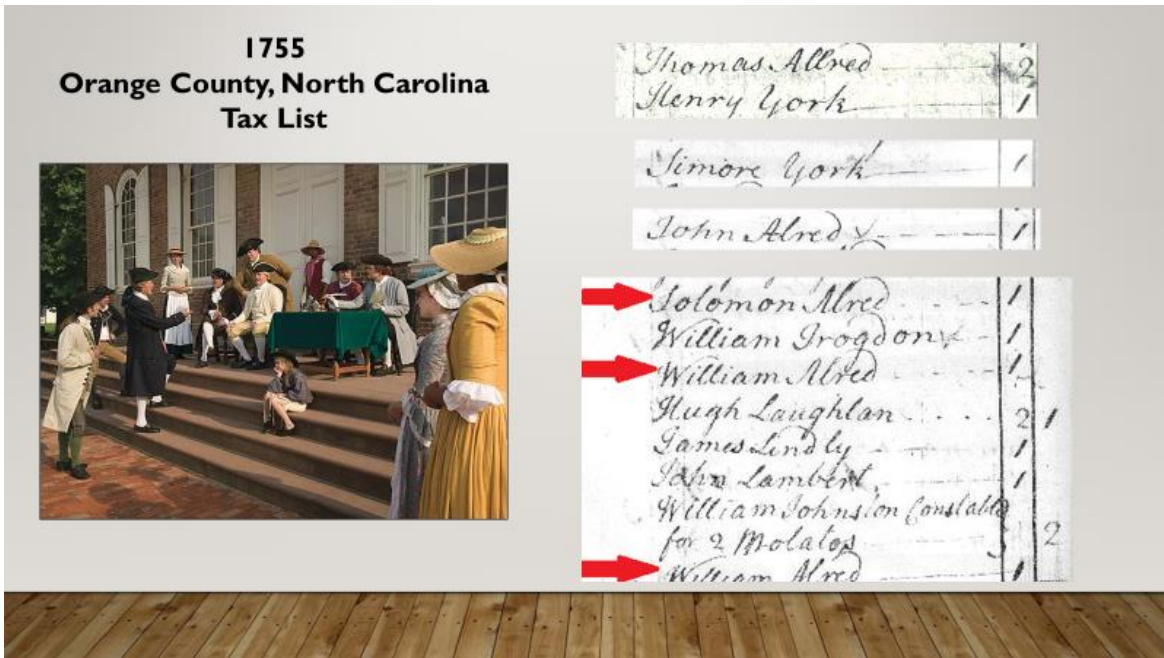
Note: one of the Chain Carriers was Thomas Allred. Chain Carriers were the Surveyor’s assistants. They were generally at least 14 years old and strong enough to trudge through thick forest and jungle while carrying the surveyor’s equipment which included the chains and poles

This plan represents a tract of land surveyed for William Allred, Junr on Bush Creek of Deep river Beginning at a herry on the bank of the river then running North 70 chains to a post oak then East crossing the Creek 50 chains to a herry then South 20 chains crossing the Creek to a oak then West 50 chains to the first station containing 296 acres Surveyed the 2^d day of July 1758
Surveyed by: Wm. Allred
Witness: Wm. Allred
Wm. Allred

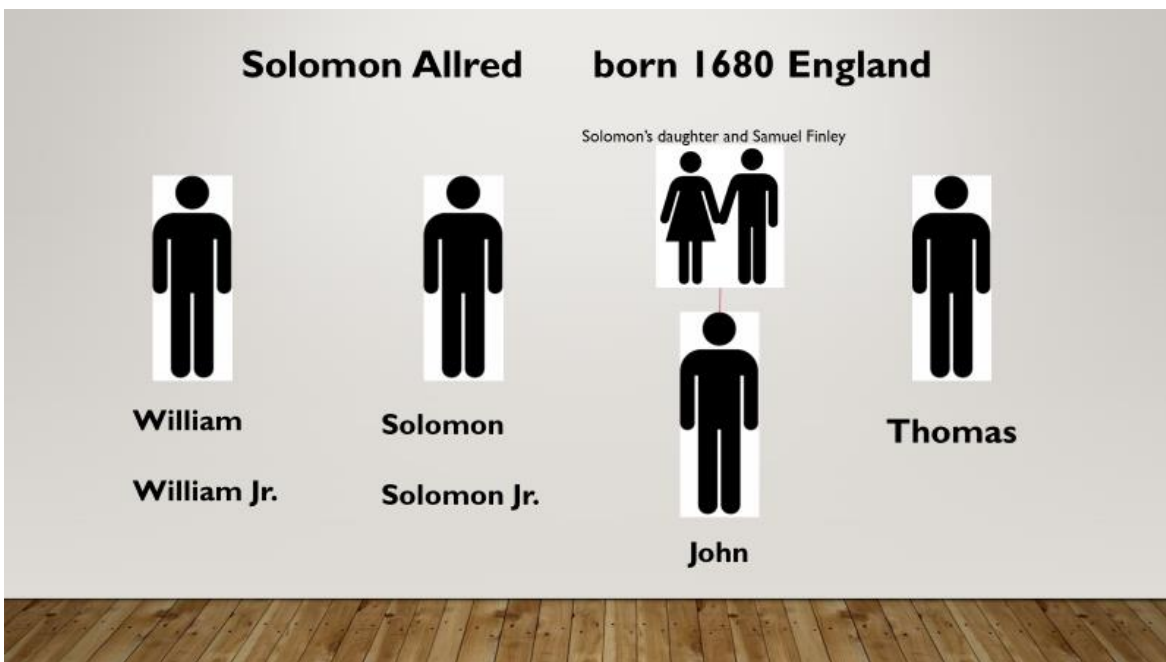
used for measuring.

One of William Allred's surveys was dated July 29, 1762 and his Chain Carriers was William Allred, Jr.

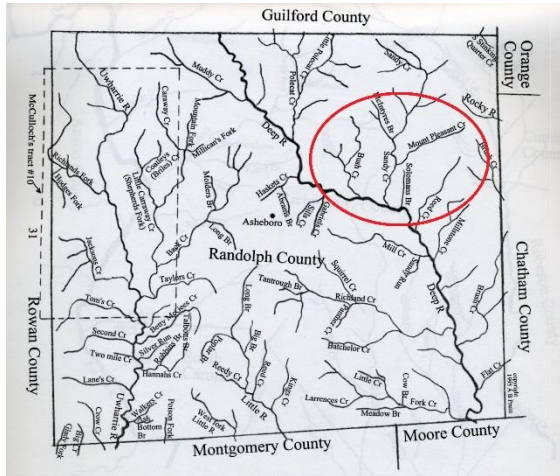
By the land records, we know members of the Allred family and York family were living in North Carolina by the mid 1700s. However, the 1755 Orange County, North Carolina Tax List is the first record showing all of them listed together in North Carolina. A 1762 deed lists a younger man, Solomon Jr., as chain carrier.



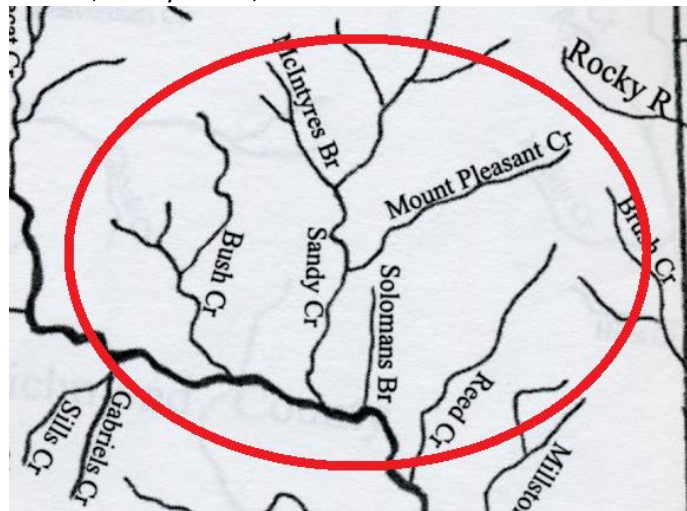
The Allred family was calling North Carolina home! Family members we have identified were:



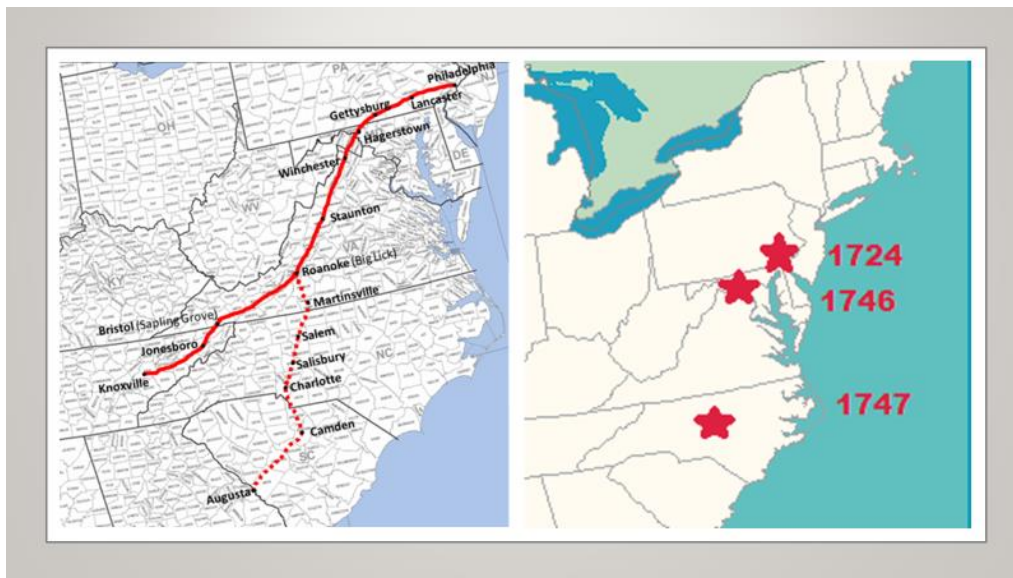
Were these men alone? No. We know they were married and having children. Women were rarely mentioned in court/land records so it is possible they had sisters traveling with them. Married sisters with their husbands. Only Heads of Household or owners of property were mentioned in records. Were there younger members of the family, brothers or cousins, also living in North Carolina. These men owned many acres of land – more than enough room for extended family to live on without ever being mentioned in land or court records. So many unanswered questions...



The land they lived on was located, on today's map, in northeast Randolph County. A close-up view shows all the waterways mentioned in their land records. Bush Creek, Sandy Creek, Mt. Pleasant Creek.



How did they travel from Pennsylvania and Maryland to North Carolina? There were no highways. There was, however, the Great Wagon Road. Originally an Indian Trading Path and Animal Migration Path, as colonists traveled down it, first on foot, then horse, then by wagon, the path way widened and became the choice



migration path for anyone traveling from Pennsylvania to the southern colonies. You can see how the Allred and York families lived along and would have easily traveled this route. (Today, Interstate 81 follows along the Great

Wagon Road route through the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia.

And now you know Where They Came From and How They Got Here.