



# John and Ellen

## 2014 Allred Reunion Presentation

Presented at the Allred Reunion in Spring City, Utah  
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## William Allred's Parents

### Thomas Allred and his 1<sup>st</sup> Wife

Thomas 2<sup>nd</sup> wife was Elizabeth White Julian  
Widow of John Julian  
Married about 1779

More About Thomas and His Wives:

<http://www.allredfamily.com/ThomasWife.htm>

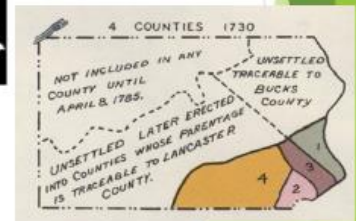
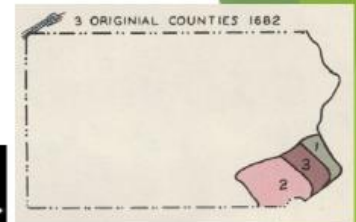
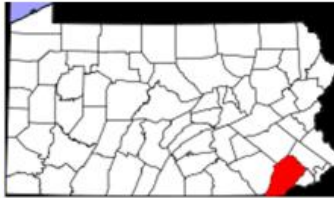
Or See

**AFO Newsletter # 88, Page 12**

Summer 2011

Most of the Utah Allreds descend from one or more of the children of William Allred and his wife Elizabeth Thrasher. Allreds were among the

Thomas was Born  
1720 -1725  
Chester County, PA



first Mormon Pioneers to enter the Salt Lake Valley. Spring City was originally named Allred

### Who Were Your Allred Ancestors?



Most of the Utah Allreds descend one or more of the Children of William Allred and his wife Elizabeth Thrasher

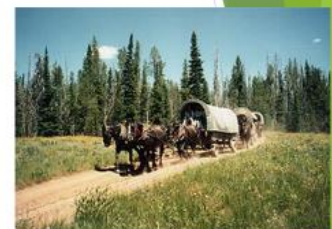


Settlement after its founder, James Allred.

William was born and raised in central North Carolina on land that is now known as

Randolph County. Like a lot of young men of that time period, William took his young family and left North Carolina looking for his slice of the American Pie.

William was born and raised  
in North Carolina



1787

Go West Young Man!!

Thomas' Father Was  
Solomon Allred  
Born 1680  
Lancashire, England



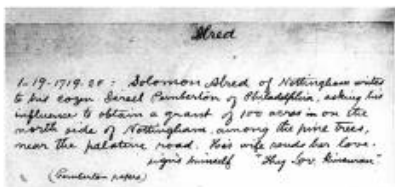
Moving further back in time, we know William's parents were Thomas Allred and his first wife whose name is unknown. Yes, a lot of folks believe her name was Elizabeth Twiggs, but to my knowledge, no one has documented that was her name. Yes, Thomas mentioned his wife Elizabeth in his 1809 will, but he was referring to his 2nd wife, Elizabeth White Julian, the widow of John Julian. Based on various documentation, we believe Thomas and Elizabeth married about 1779, which was most likely after the birth of Thomas' children. To learn more about Thomas

and his 2nd wife, Elizabeth, refer to AFO Newsletter # 88, page 12, which was published Summer 2011 or visit the AFO web site.

We know Thomas died 1809 Randolph County, NC documented by his will. No one has documented Thomas' birthday, but based on our best calculations, he was born sometime between 1720-1725 in Chester County, Pennsylvania. When Thomas was born, just a small section of Pennsylvania had been claimed and settled. The rest was still pristine wilderness. Not much had changed in the 1730's when we believe the Allreds left Pennsylvania and began their trek south.

How do we know Thomas was born in Pennsylvania? His birthplace is documented by the 1719 letter written by his father, Solomon, who stated he was "of Nottingham". We know Solomon remained in Chester County, PA, because he is listed on the 1724 and 1730 tax lists. Since Thomas was born 1720-1725 and we know his father was living in Chester County, PA between 1719 – 1730, we have the birthplace of Thomas.

## How Do We Know?



Thomas' father Solomon said he was  
"of Nottingham" in a 1719 Letter

Thomas was born  
1720-1725  
Nottingham, Chester County,  
Pennsylvania

1724 Tax List



1730 Tax List



Thomas' father, Solomon, was born in Lancashire, England – one of the most beautiful places on earth. A large portion of Lancashire looks much the same as it did 300 years ago when Solomon was born. If you ever get a chance to visit Lancashire – plan to spend time just driving around the countryside. You will be amazed!!

Besides the fact that it is the "Home" of the Allred family, Lancashire is famous for other reasons. Lancaster Castle was built in the first century on the foot stones of a Roman fort. It has served several

purposes over the centuries including:

1. Most recently, as one of Her Majesty's Prisons. The prison was closed in 2011 and the castle is now open as a tourist attraction.
2. I'm sure you are familiar with the Salem Witch Trials of 1692. Lancashire had its own Witch hunt and trials in 1612. The trials and executions took place in Lancaster Castle.
3. Manchester is the Industrial and Manufacturing Heart of England. This is where mechanized cotton and wool fabric production was introduced to the world.
4. Eccles was a small village when Solomon was born and is famous for Eccles Cakes, sweet bread with a fruit paste center.
5. And who can forget those Lads from Liverpool!!

We know Solomon was born in Lancashire because of several original documents discovered by our researchers which includes the 1695 letter, Solomon's father, John, wrote to his cousin Phineas Pemberton who was living in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. John was in Manchester, England when he wrote the letter. In the letter, John mentions his 16 year old son, Solomon, and talks about his desire to move to America. Later, in 1719, that same Solomon was in Pennsylvania and writing to Phineas son' Israel Pemberton.

### How Do We Know Solomon was Born in Lancashire?

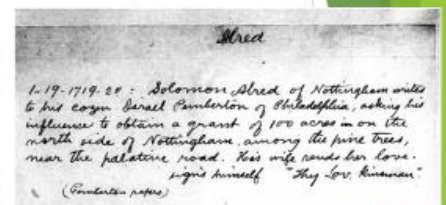
1695

Manchester, England



1719

Nottingham, Chester County, PA



Solomon sailed to America  
1695-1719



## Let's Review

Most of the Utah Allreds  
descend from one or more of the  
children of

William Allred and wife Elizabeth Thrasher

Son of  
Thomas Allred and 1<sup>st</sup> Wife

Son of  
Solomon Allred  
Born 1680 Lancashire, England

Who Were John and Ellen?

Where Did They Live?

What Was Their Lifestyle Like?

Why Did Their Son Come To America?

John was the son of William Allred and wife Alice Tongue. William and Alice's marriage was recorded in the Records of Eccles Parish Church, St. Mary the Virgin. You will see this church referenced throughout this presentation as this was the Home Church of the Allred Family. This church was founded in the year 1111 AD and served as a Catholic Parish until 1533 when King Henry VIII ordered a break from the Catholic Church and created the Church of England otherwise known as the Anglican Church.

## Let's Start With John

John's Parents were  
William Allred and wife Alice Tongue

*William Allred &  
Alice Tongue* } xxvii

Married October 27, 1625  
St. Mary the Virgin  
Eccles Parish  
Lancashire, England



Therefore our Allred ancestors were  
members of the Church of England.

William and Alice's son, John, was baptized  
in St. Mary the Virgin Church on March 26,  
1637, documented by the Parish Records.

Per doctrine, babies were baptized as soon  
as possible after their birth to prevent the  
Devil from claiming their souls if they died.  
For a variety of reasons, 12% of babies died  
before their 1st birthday and 40% of the  
children who did survive infancy never  
made it to their teen years.

John was Baptized  
March 26, 1637

*. 1637 .  
Emme, Ar of Thomas Tildesley  
de Millhouses .  
John, son of William Allred* } 26

St. Mary the Virgin  
Eccles Parish  
Lancashire, England



# Who Was Ellen?

Ellen's baptism was also recorded in the Parish Records of Eccles. She was baptized on March 25, 1638 in St. Mary the Virgin Church.

1 year after John was born  
Ellen was Baptized  
March 25, 1638

1638.  
Ellen, d. of John Pemberton & Margery Smith Illegit. {25.



St. Mary the Virgin  
Eccles Parish  
Lancashire, England

Let's take a closer look at Ellen's baptismal record. Note it says Ellen was the illegitimate daughter of John Pemberton and Margery Smith

Ellen's mother was Margery Smith  
Margery's mother Ann Smith  
died January 18, 1638

Anne, wife of Thomas Smith  
Pth Clarke

2 Months  
Before Ellen Was Born

Ellen's Grandfather  
Thomas Smith  
was Parish Clerk

To understand what happened to baby Ellen, we need to know who her mother was. Margery (Margaret) Smith was the daughter of Thomas Smith and his wife Anne. This is documented by the Eccles Parish Records which

Let's Take A Closer Look

1638.  
Ellen, d. of John Pemberton & Margery Smith Illegit. {25.



Not the First  
Not the Last

What happened to Baby Ellen?

recorded Anne's death just two months before Ellen was born. The records also tell us Thomas Smith was the Parish Clerk, a very prestigious position. Think about all of this for a moment...

Put yourself in his place: Parish Clerk, Thomas Smith, had just buried his wife barely two months before his

daughter gave birth to an illegitimate child. The entire family was in mourning and faced with the disgrace of an unmarried daughter giving birth. He was Parish Clerk – supposed to be an upstanding Pillar of the Community and representative of the church. Margery disappears from the records so I wonder if she died after childbirth or perhaps left home unable to bare her shame. How on earth is Thomas Smith going to raise this baby???



Just lost his wife  
Daughter gave birth to  
illegitimate child

How are we going to raise a baby?



William Pemberton and wife Ann  
parents of  
Ellen's father John

They were also the parents  
of Ralph Pemberton

Father of Phineas Pemberton  
Grandfather of Israel Pemberton



Thankfully, Ellen's paternal grandparents welcomed and raised her within their family. At least we think William and Ann Pemberton were Ellen's grandparents. They took Ellen to raise. Their son, Ralph, talked about Ellen as a sister in family letters. Ralph's son, Phineas, called Ellen his Aunt. In 1719, Solomon wrote that letter to his Cousin Israel. Israel was Phineas' son and Ralph's grandson. Taking all of this into consideration, it appears Ellen's father, John Pemberton, was the son of William and Ann Pemberton.

## How Did John & Ellen Meet?

Lancashire County Records Office (Preston, England), tells us John was a “woolen weaver”.

No doubt this is how the Pemberton family met John Allred. Perhaps John contracted with the Pembertons to



John  
was a  
Woolen Weaver

Pembertons, as successful merchants, were members of the Merchant or Upper Middle Class. John, as a Weaver, was a member of the Working Class which was lower on the social ladder. Could a Upper Middle

Could a Merchant Class Girl  
Marry a Working Class Boy?

Remember  
Ellen was illegitimate

John was a weaver  
good job, good provider

**Looks like a  
good match to us!**



50 linear feet of documents and family letters are held in the Pemberton Collection in the Pennsylvania Historical Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. They tell us the Pembertons were successful merchants who bought and sold a variety of items including imported fruits and nuts, clothing accessories and cloth.

One of the documents found in the



Cloth, Silk, Buttons, Lace



Pembertons were Merchants



Currants, Melons, Spices

purchase

his cloth. Maybe one day, while visiting the Pemberton home or store to discuss business, John spotted Ellen and they met and fell in love.

But – the British economy and lifestyle was ruled by a strict Class System.  
The

Merchants need Cloth



Weavers Need to  
Sell their Cloth



Class girl marry a Working Class boy? Yes. Although Ellen was raised within the Pemberton family, she was still an illegitimate child so, most likely, not treated exactly the same as the rest of the family. She may have been considered more of a privileged servant, perhaps nanny to Phineas or clerk in the family store. Other members of the Upper Middle Class would not have considered Ellen as suitable marriage material for their sons. The Pembertons would have seen John as a hard-

working man with a steady job and promising future, so a good candidate as husband for Ellen.

## Being a Quaker in 1660 England was very dangerous

Be Still and Hear God  
No need for Priests or Preachers

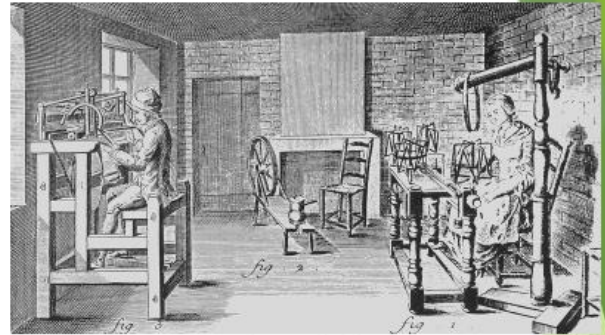
No Parishioners No Tithes  
sued whoever refused to pay tithes

In Court  
Quakers refused to swear oath  
refused to remove their hats

Men, Women, Children, Rich or Poor  
All are Equal

carding the wool while John operated the loom.  
Working together, they could increase their output  
and increase their income. Everything should have  
been calm and productive, but was it?

Ellen would have entered married life as an assistant to  
her husband. She probably started out washing and/or



John and Ellen  
Began Married Life  
Working side by side, waiting for babies to arrive  
All Was Well Or Was It?

The Pembertons  
were among the  
First Quakers



Founded by George Fox  
In 1647  
He had a Vision  
while visiting Pendle Hill  
Lancashire

Ellen had been raised a faithful Quaker as a member of  
one of the very first converted families. George Fox was  
in Lancashire when he had his vision and revelation  
causing him to found this new religion. Quakers  
believed each and every person could have their own  
personal relationship with God. Have you ever heard  
the phrase "When the Spirit Moves You"? If you are  
quiet and still, you can hear and converse with God  
without all of the ritual, pageantry, doctrine and  
intermediaries (Priests, Confessionals, etc.) of the  
Catholic Church and/or Church of England. New  
converts quit going to the Church services and

membership dropped. Less church members meant less tithes. Not only were the Priests and other  
religious staff in jeopardy of losing their jobs, the  
church was losing revenue. The Head of the Church  
was the King, so the King was also losing income.

It is a good bet that the weaving/cloth business is how  
George Fox and the Pembertons came to know each  
other.

The Pembertons quickly became very active in the  
Quaker Movement, opening their home to other  
converts and hosting Meetings (Quaker Church  
Services). Ellen would have been surrounded by the

George Fox  
Was the son of a Weaver



Did he know John Allred  
also a weaver?



Is This How He Met  
the  
Pembertons?

beliefs, new doctrine and politics of the Quaker movement. Quaker leaders were friends and business associates of the Pembertons. Ellen most likely grew up believing she would always be Quaker, her future husband would be Quaker and they would raise their children Quaker.

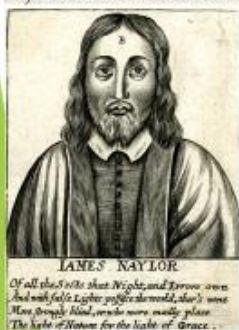
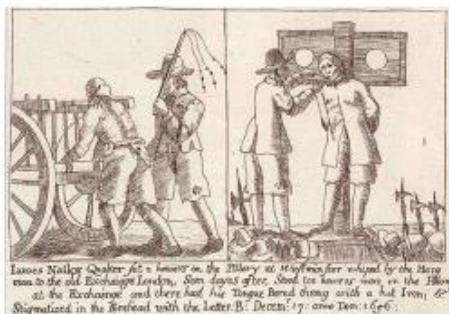
As the number of Quaker converts grew, the Church of England complained to the King who issued new laws designed at squashing the new religion. One new law required ALL citizens to tithe to the Church of England whether they attended services or not. When Quakers refused to tithe, the Church elders sued them and everyone wound up in Court. Quakers cited the 3rd, 4th and 9th Commandments and refused to remove their hats in deference to the Court/Crown/Priests and/or to Swear an Oath in Court, so they were fined or jailed.

### Ellen had grown up within a faithful Quaker Family

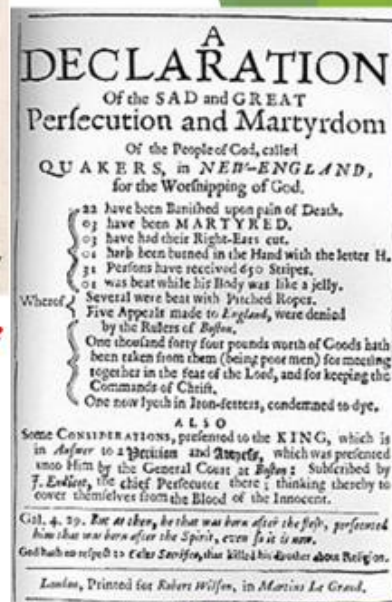
Meetings at her home  
Did George Fox visit?  
Expected Her Husband  
And Children to also  
Be Quaker



“Hat Honor” Quakers believed everyone was equal, therefore there is no need to defer to anyone for any reason, so they would not remove their hats and would not use or recognize titles such as Sir, Mr., Lord, etc. Such honors were reserved only for God. This insulted the Anglican Church and Court officials



**Quakers Were Persecuted**  
Flogged  
Stoned  
Pillared  
Prison  
Property Taken  
Shunned



Exodus 20:1-17

3. Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image (Consider how elaborately decorated the churches and cathedrals were/are.)  
4. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain (The oaths contain “so help me God” or other such wordings.)  
9. Thou shalt not bear false witness

(Since they followed this commandment all the time and never lied, why should they take an oath?)

Thus persecution at times was extreme and brutal. For example, James Naylor was a vocal and well-known Quaker and became very extreme and radical with his preaching. He so offended the non-Quakers that he was arrested, tried and convicted of Blasphemy; he was pilloried and whipped through the streets of London, was branded with the letter B on his forehead, had his tongue pierced with a hot iron, whipped and pilloried again before enduring two years imprisonment at hard labor.



Ellen  
was a  
Faithful Quaker

February 10, 1660  
Ellen  
was arrested for attending  
Quaker Meeting  
(Church Service)



In Lancashire, prisoners were taken to Lancaster Castle where their trial was held and where they were imprisoned. Unlike the fairy tales and Disney movies we grew up with, a stay in this Castle was a true horror. Lancaster was 52 miles from Manchester. The trip could have been on foot, by wagon or by boat.

The inside was a different story. Dungeons and tools of torture designed to make your stay as unpleasant as possible.

Lancaster Castle



We don't know how long Ellen was imprisoned, maybe just a few days, maybe a few months. The Parish Records

John & Ellen's 1st Child  
John was Baptized November 1, 1660  
10 months after her arrest

Was Ellen Pregnant  
While in Prison?



for Eccles (St. Mary the Virgin Church) records John's baptism just 10 months after Ellen's arrest. Was she pregnant while in prison?

## Was John a Quaker?

He Certainly Gave It A Try

We know Ellen was a faithful Quaker, but was John? He certainly attended at least one Quaker Meeting...

Besse's Sufferings documents John and Ellen were arrested for attending Meeting on June 16, 1661. Again, they were transported to Lancaster Castle Prison.

2 months after their arrest, John and Ellen's 2nd child,

Mary, was baptized at the Eccles Parish Church of St. Mary the Virgin. Their first child, John, was only 1 year old at the time. This tells us Ellen and John would have taken their first child, just a baby himself and possibly still nursing, with

2 Months Later

August 9, 1661  
John & Ellen's 2<sup>nd</sup> Child  
Mary  
Was Baptized

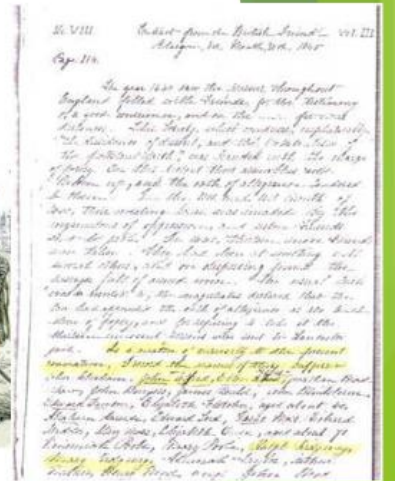
John was 1 year old



Did Ellen Give Birth In Prison?

Ellen was arrested; John was arrested at least once. Both times Ellen was pregnant and/or had a small baby nursing while she was in prison and she may have given birth in prison. No heat or air conditioning – actually no ventilation or fresh air at all in some of the cramped dungeon cells. No plumbing. No privacy. No furniture unless you were wealthy enough to bribe guards to allow you some. No medical care, no fresh water, nothing!!

John & Ellen  
were arrested for attending  
Quaker Meeting  
June 16, 1661



them to prison and Ellen very possibly gave birth in prison. As soon as they were released, the new baby was baptized.

Try to imagine what this young family had endured. Ellen was from a devout Quaker family and obviously devoted to this new religion. Most likely the reason we could find no marriage record for John and Ellen in the Church of England Parish Records was because they were married during a Quaker Meeting. Attending Quaker services often meant arrest and imprisonment. We know of at least 2 times when

Ellen had been Arrested Twice  
She was Pregnant and/or  
Gave Birth  
while in Prison



# Ellen remained Quaker John remained Anglican How Do We Know?

I feel that John's arrest and seeing his pregnant wife in prison with his babies was probably enough to explain why we do not find any other records of his Quaker Meeting attendance after 1661. Both of his babies were baptized in the Anglican Church which meant a church member had to bring the baby to church and stand with the baby during the ceremony. John is listed in the baptismal record but Ellen is not. Not

All of John & Ellen's Children  
Were Baptized

St. Mary the Virgin Church  
Eccles Parish, Lancashire



unusual for only the father to be named, but I feel another reason could explain what was happening. I think Ellen remained a fully committed Quaker while John remained Anglican. This would explain why the children were baptized in the Church of England.



The Original Stone Baptismal Fount  
dates back to the 1300's

By the way, the original stone Baptismal Fount, which dates back to about 1200, is still in the church and still being used. This is the fount used for our ancestors' baptisms. The wooden crest on top of the fount was donated by a parishioner about 300 years ago. The original wooden door is still hanging in the original doorway entrance to the church. That entrance is no longer in use, a new vestibule was built after

WWII bombs damaged the church. The door is still there and was built so well and hung so expertly so many years ago that you can move it back and forth with one finger. If you ever get a chance to visit this church, DO!!

John and Ellen finally settled into home life and more babies arrived every couple of years. As the children



grew older, each would have been given a job that would help increase John's weaving output and profit. It was normal for children as young as 3 or 4 years to go to work doing jobs such as washing the wool and/or carding.

The persecution of Quakers began to ease up some as the Quaker movement grew. Presbyterians and Baptists were also gaining converts so the Church of England and Crown officials became so overwhelmed that they could keep arresting large numbers of people and clogging up the court and prison system. But some forms of persecution did still exist and John and Ellen suffered dearly for it.



You know what happens when someone moves into your neighborhood who is from another culture, lifestyle, religion. Some of the neighbors will accept the new folks and some will not. Some may become downright hostile. This is what happened to John and Ellen. They would settle into a house, set up all of their weaving equipment, get the children settled into new surroundings, then the nosy neighbors realize HORRORS!!! She/they are Quaker!!! Not in my neighborhood!!

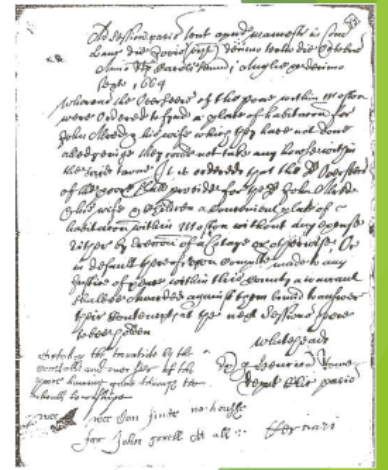


Eventually the neighbors and/or landlord refuse to put up with Quakers living in the neighborhood and have them evicted. This means not only is the entire family uprooted and forced to move, but John cannot work until he finds a suitable place to set up his weaving equipment. They were not only out of a house, but also out of an income.

This 1664 document proves the family was trying to find a suitable place to live. John wasn't trying to be difficult, but he needed a home big enough for his growing family and for his weaving equipment and business. The Parish Clerks and Overseers of the Poor acted like our Social Services Department does today. They were responsible for making sure everyone within their parish had proper housing and necessities (food, etc.). A portion of every church's tithes were set aside for this. Church of England tithes. I'm sure the Church officials did not like being forced to spend church tithes to support a Quaker family.

**October 1664**

Petition of the Overseer of the Poor in Moston complaining that he has tried to provide a house for John Alred and wife but they have refused to accept what was offered. The Court ordered the Overseer to find John Alred a suitable house or he will be found "in default" of his duties.



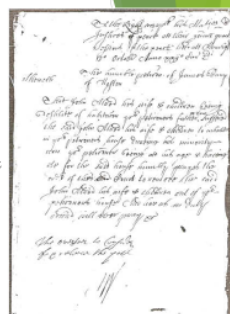
Try to

imagine finding a suitable house and moving all of this equipment and all of the children. No income at all until you could settle in, set up your business again and let your clients/contractors/suppliers know where you were. And how many of those clients/contractors and/or suppliers would continue to work with or patronize Quakers? Even if John was still a member of the Church of England, Ellen was a Quaker. Consider if a Muslim or other little known religious member moved into your neighborhood.

So the cycle continued. John and Ellen would find a house, move in, set up the weaving equipment and then neighbors would find out she was Quaker and insist they leave.

**October 13, 1670**

To The Right Worshipable his Majesties Justices of Peace at those general quarter sessions at the court held at Manchester 13 October Anno  
Showeth The Humble petition of James Busey of Moston That John Alred his wife & children being destitute of habitation the petitioner's father-in-law suffered the said John Alred his wife & children to inhabit in the petitioner's house during his minority now said petitioner being at his age & having use for the said house humbly pray of the order of the court to remove the said John Alred his wife & children out of said petitioners house and home as is duly ordered will ever pray  
The overseer to comply



**They would find a new house settle in**



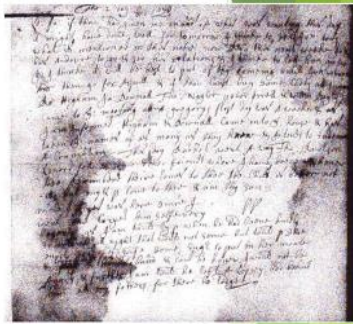
The cycle of persecution and being forced to move

continued. In October 1670 we find John and family "destitute of habitation" once again. In this case, the original landlord had "suffered the said John Alred his wife and children to inhabit" the house but the landlord had died and his son-in-law was now in charge and did not want this Quaker family living on his property.

And so it continued. As you can imagine, each forced move meant additional stress on the family and decreased income. John and Ellen were caught in a vicious downward spiral.

**November 2, 1678**

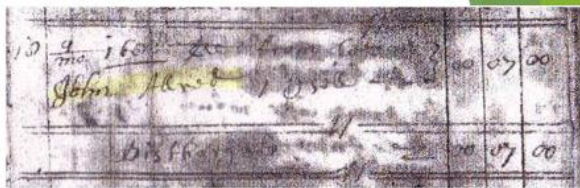
Phineas Pemberton writes a letter to his father, Ralph Pemberton "Uncle J. Alred was here .....him suffer very begerly ....."



conditions.

March found John once again begging for help finding a suitable home and money to provide for his wife and children.

Finally things started looking up for John and Ellen. Phineas recorded in his business journal that John had taken possession of a tract of land valued at £7. It is extremely doubtful John



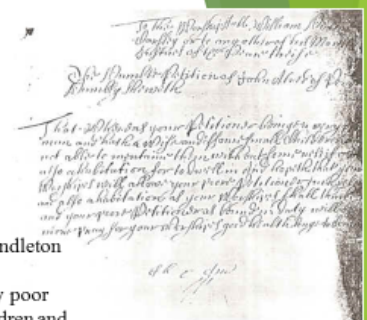
**September 18, 1680**

John Alled  
one parcel of land  
from Phineas Pemberton  
£7.00

To end the year on another positive note, the baptism of John and Ellen's youngest child, Solomon, was recorded in the Eccles Parish Records on November 2, 1680. Solomon was the 11th child born to John and Ellen.

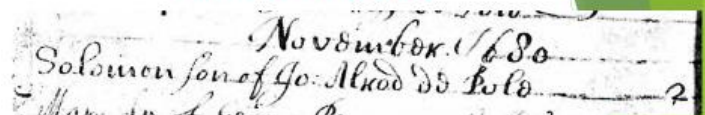
**March 1680**

To the Worshipfull William \_\_\_\_\_  
or to any other of his \_\_\_\_\_  
Sufficient of \_\_\_\_\_  
The Humble Petition of John Alred of Pendleton  
Humbly sheweth  
That whereas your Petitioner being a very poor man and hath a wife and some small children and not able to maintain them with out some money and also habitation for to mill in hopeth that your Worships will allow your poor Petitioner \_\_\_\_\_ and also a habitation as your worships shall think fit and your poor Petitioner as bound in duty will \_\_\_\_\_ pray for your Worships good health long to \_\_\_\_\_



had managed to save or raise that much money. It seems more likely that Phineas had given this land to John as a loan worth £7. Maybe the family could at last settle down and have a real home.

**November 2, 1680**



Solomon  
son of John Alrod  
was baptized



St. Mary the Virgin Church  
Eccles, Lancashire, England

Meanwhile, Back at the Palace

## King Charles II



Good Friend  
Admiral Sir William Penn

**\$\$ Very Wealthy \$\$**



Meanwhile, King Charles II was doing his best to solve the problem of those awful Quakers. After all, His Majesty loved to host lavish parties and enjoy all the rewards of being King and it is hard to do with all of the constant complaints. But, Charles had to be very careful in how he handled the Quakers. One of his closest confidants and friends was Admiral Sir William Penn, an extremely wealthy man who had both financially and politically supported Charles' efforts to regain the throne after Charles' father had suffered a coup and been executed by Cromwell. It is never wise to upset a wealthy supporter!!

Admiral Sir William Penn's son, William Jr., had been such a sweet child, full of promise, but had grown up to become a very influential Quaker leader. William Penn Jr. was such an influential leader that there was no way to punish or get rid of the Quakers without also punishing and/or getting rid of Penn Jr. – son of Charles' biggest supporter. But the Quakers have to Go!! What's a King to do????



Let's Make Them Go Far Far Away!!

far, far away.....for the land King Charles deeded to William Penn Jr. was located in America and is now known as Pennsylvania. BTW: Sylvania means "beautiful view" so Pennsylvania means "Penn's beautiful view".

Thus, in 1681 King Charles II with the approval of his good friend Admiral Sir William Penn Sr. gifted William Penn Jr. with land in America. Bon Voyage!!!

Ah Ha!! Solution!! King Charles owed a large sum of money to Penn Sr. so he decided to "make a gift of land" to Penn Jr. and, as the saying goes, "kill two birds with one stone". The loan from Penn Sr. was repaid and Penn Jr. and his awful Quakers would be



**1681**

## September 2, 1682

Phineas Pemberton and Family sailed to Pennsylvania

*from the port of Liverpool to ship called the Submission to Mr Penn  
sailed the 2<sup>d</sup> of Sept 1682*



Penn Jr. immediately began hiring/buying ships and making arrangements to take the Quakers to Pennsylvania.

On September 2, 1682, Phineas Pemberton wrote in his journal that he and his family were onboard Penn's ship "Submission" and sailing that day from the Port of Liverpool. But, Ellen was also his family! Were Ellen, John and the children included on this voyage?

No. John, Ellen and the children remained in England and, sadly,

Ellen's death was recorded in the Meeting Minutes of Hardshaw East, a Quaker congregation located in the Deans Gate area of Manchester, England. A faithful Quaker to the end, Ellen was buried in the Quaker

"burying place". This was an unmarked plot of land donated by Ralph Ridgway who lived in Deansgate and often hosted Quaker Meetings in his home.

Ridgway's brother, Richard, had sailed with his family to Pennsylvania in 1682 but Ralph remained in England working as an ombudsman for William Penn, George Fox and the Quakers both in England and Pennsylvania.

Note: this was an unmarked plot of land because the early Quakers did not believe in placing tombstones or any

type marker on graves. They considered tombstones a form of false idol. Therefore, Ellen's grave is now lost to time. To date I have not been able to find any maps or clues about where this land may have been located other than it was somewhere in the Deansgate area of Manchester. Today, Deansgate is a very busy cosmopolitan area with stores, business offices and residential buildings crammed close together. No

John, Ellen and Family remained in England

**Ellen Died December 2, 1684**

*Ellen Allrog of Pendleton Boats  
separating this life y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> 10<sup>th</sup>  
mo: 1684: and was buried at our  
burying place*

"buried at our burying place"  
Hardshaw East Monthly Meeting  
Manchester, England

September 29, 1686  
John asks for Relief (financial help)  
in Manchester, England

## William Penn wanted to Help

January 16, 1686/7

Letter to James Harrison:

"I have an eye to the man thou writt 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."



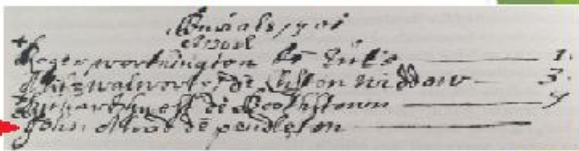
doubt one of these buildings is sitting on top of Ellen's grave. John was once again petitioning the Parish officials for financial help in September 1686.

Following Ellen's death, we found proof that John was trying to find financial help to bring his family to America. William Penn Jr. wrote a letter to James Harrison (Phineas Pemberton's father-in-law) in 1686 in which he mentioned John Allred and his plight. Penn knew a lot of Quakers would love to leave England and come to Pennsylvania but simply could not afford it so he set up an

Indentured Servant proposition. He would pay the ship's passage to Pennsylvania and the recipient would repay the passage by working as an Indentured Servant for a term of 3, 5, 7 or 9 years depending on the cost and details of the passage. Once the ship arrived in Pennsylvania, the indentured passengers would be "sold" to their new masters.

John Never Left England

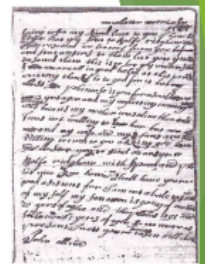
**Burial Record**  
**April 7, 1701**



St. Mary the Virgin  
Eccles Parish  
Lancashire, England

**November 11, 1695**

Manchester November 11th .95 [1695]  
loving cosen my kind love to you I have the  
leter that you sent to Ralf ridgeham and I reseaved  
too letters from you before and sent ansers to them  
but you [you] never reseaved them this is to let  
you understand we are all in good helth at this  
present writing thanks be to god for it but my eldest son phinease is gon  
for a soulder 2 yrs ago and my neglecting cuming was becaus my mother  
was alive then and I was not willing to leave her but now mee and my wife  
and my suns are all willing to cum to you asking god love and desire you  
to send an answer to Ralfe ridgeham with speed and please let mee kno  
how I shall have your good asistens for I am not able to fund of myself  
my sun Owen is going of around 20 yers of age and Theophiles is 19  
and Sollomon 16 yers of age soe no more at present I rest your  
loving cosen till deth John Allred



However, John never had the chance to leave England. This 1695 letter tells us he and Phineas had discussed the trip to Pennsylvania, but John had felt obligated to remain in England and tend to his ailing and aged mother. However, his mother had died, so once again, John was trying to find financial help to bring his wife and sons to America. Wife? Ellen had died in 1684 so

this documents John had remarried. A widower with very young children (Solomon was only 2 when his mother died) probably remarried very quickly so he had someone to take care of the children so he could work. Sons? John and Ellen had several sons and daughters, but the only ones John mentioned were Phineas who had "gone to be a soldier" two years prior; Owen who was 20 years old, Theophilus who was 19, and Solomon who was 16 years old.

Sadly, John never got the chance to leave England. Just one year after writing to Phineas, John's burial was recorded in the Eccles Parish Records for St. Mary the Virgin Church. The practice during that time period was to bury the dead, and after a set amount of time, dig the body up, and place the bones in the crypt beneath the church, so John's grave no longer exists.

### What happened to John and Ellen's children?

Solomon  
the youngest  
was  
16 Years Old  
in 1695



Per Eccles Parish Records, we learn a little about some of the children:

John married Lydia Berry and they had four children:  
Mary, John, William, Ann

Phineas had a daughter, Abigail, who was christened  
in 1703.

Theophilus had a son, Thomas, christened July 7, 1717  
and buried November 1717. Ten years later,  
Theophilus died and was buried March 11, 1727.

Owen (also listed as Aaron in some records) married Jane Leach and they had three children:

William, born 1709, died March 10, 1710

Un-named infant (male) born January 5, 1710, died February 28, 1710

Abigail, born 1711

What happened to John and Ellen's youngest child, Solomon? He was a young man, both parents deceased and older brothers marrying and beginning their lives. Should he stay in England? His entire life was marked by poverty and persecution because of his mother's Quaker beliefs. His Pemberton cousins were living in America and doing quite well, politically active, leaders in the church, financial well off.....didn't he hear the streets were paved with gold??? What do you think he did?



Solomon Sailed To America  
1696-1719