



October 27, 2020

Host: Linda Allred Cooper

www.MyAllredFamily.com

This Zoom Meeting and Handout is a quick over-view of the History of the Allred Family starting with why Solomon Allred (born 1680 Lancashire), his parents' Religious Persecution and why left England to become the first immigrant Ancestor of most Allreds living in America. Research Reports containing more detailed information can be found on my website where more content and new research is added as quick as possible.

www.MyAllredFamily.com

My goal is to inspire more interest in our Allred Family History and Genealogy, to encourage everyone to share their own Allred family history and, hopefully, answer some questions about our ancestors.



1. Welcome and Introductions
2. Why did Ancestors of the American Allreds leave England?
3. Pennsylvania / Maryland
4. North Carolina
5. And they spread across America

Our American Allred story begins with John Allred and his wife Ellen Pemberton who were born and raised in Lancashire, England.¹

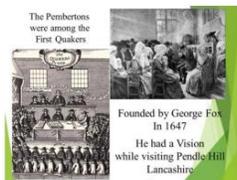


By tradition and church doctrine, babies were baptized as soon as possible, generally within a few days or weeks of birth. The baptism records give us a general idea of when John and Ellen were born and tells us their parents were members of the Church of England.

John grew up to become a “Woolen Weaver”². A talented weaver who could quickly incorporate intricate designs and/or colors into the cloth could make a very comfortable living. The Pembertons were prosperous Merchants.³ Although Class distinctions were the strictly followed in England and John Allred may not have



Being a Quaker in 1660 England was very dangerous
 He Still and Hear God
 No need for Priests or Preachers
 No Parishes No Tithes
 and whoever refused to pay tithes
 In Court
 Quakers refused to swear oaths
 refused to remove their hats
 Men, Women, Children, Rich or Poor
 All are Equal



been on the same financial level as the Pembertons, he was a hard working man and the Pembertons obviously approved of the marriage.

The Pembertons were among the very first converts to the new Quaker religion founded by George Fox in 1647. The Church of England was the only recognized and sanctioned church in

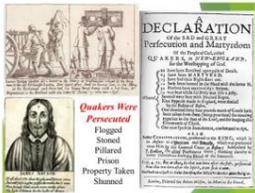
¹ John and Ellen’s Baptisms were recorded in the Parish Records of Eccles Parish Church (St. Mary the Virgin) recorded in Manchester, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1541-1812 online at ancestry.com

² John’s profession “Woolen Weaver” was mentioned in the 1664/5 Petition of the Overseer of the Poor in Moston, Lancashire Quarter Sessions, Petitions, QSP/258/15

³ Phineas and Ralph Pemberton discussed business in many of the letters they sent to each other, friends and associates. These letters are housed in the Pemberton Collection, Pennsylvania Historical Society, Philadelphia, PA

England and all English citizens were expected to attend church services, abide by church doctrine and, maybe most important, tithe. This money went into the church coffers (bank account) and a large portion eventually wound up in the hands of the King who was the supreme governor of the Church of England is the titular head of the Church of England.⁴ As the Quaker Church grew and more and more converts quit attending Church of England services and tithing, the Church of England and King grew more and more concerned. Some differences between the Church of England and Quakers that caused conflict:⁵

- Quakers believed God could speak to all people without the need to go to the local Priest or pray to Saints. If you are still and quiet, you can hear God talking to you.
- Quakers believed women and men were equal and both were capable and encouraged to be leaders in the faith. All Priests and leaders of the Church of England were men and women were regulated to minor roles and/or became Nuns.
- Quakers believed in tithing but all money went to help those in need, sometimes immediately distributed during church services (meetings). As stated above, tithes collected by the Church of England went into church coffers and into the hands of the King who might distribute it to the poor as they deemed appropriate.
- Quakers answered only to God and refused to swear a oath in court. They also refused to doff their hats or bow when officials or royalty were present as they considered all men equal.



As the Quaker conversions grew, persecution began and quickly intensified. Quakers were endanger of being arrested, stoned, property possessed, sentenced to jail and in some extreme cases maimed and killed. John and Ellen were arrested on June 16, 1661⁶ and jailed in Lancaster Castle. Being sent to a castle doesn't sound so bad until you realize Lancaster Castle was a prison – not a

fairly tale castle. It was originally built as a military fort and operated as Her Majesty's Prison until 2011. Cells were dark (no windows), damp, horrible hygiene and poor food supplies. Looking at the baptismal records for John and Ellen's children leads me to believe she may have been pregnant and possibly given birth at least once during several arrests and jail terms.

Let me clarify: Ellen was a devout Quaker. Letters sent to and from the Pembertons and Meeting Minutes recorded for East Hardshaw Monthly Meeting prove Ellen was devoted to her faith and active in the Quaker church. John attended some Quaker Meetings, evidenced by his arrest in 1661, but all of

⁴ Supreme Governor of the Church of England – Wikipedia.org

⁵ History of Quakers online at Wikipedia.org; *A Collection of the Sufferings of the People Called Quakers* by Joseph Besse online at Google Books

⁶ Vol 1, Page 309, *A Collection of the Sufferings of the People Called Quakers* by Joseph Besse online at Google Books

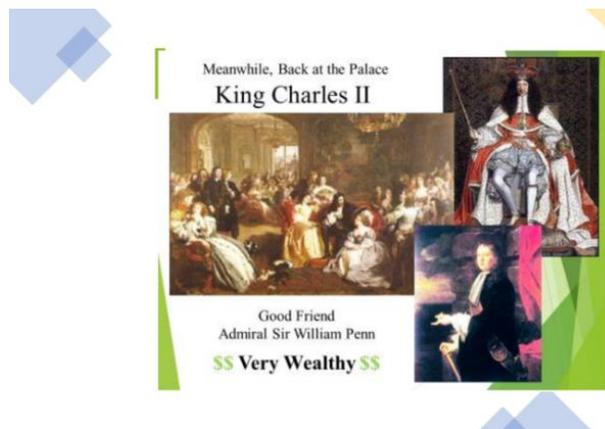
their children were baptised at St. Mary the Virgin, Eccles Parish Church proving John remained a member of the Church of England. At least one parent had to be a church member if the baby was to be baptised. John's death was recorded in Eccles Parish records. Ellen's death was recorded in East Hardshaw Monthly Meeting records. All of this tells us John remained Anglican while Ellen was a faithful Quaker.



As if being arrested and jailed was not bad enough, word spread that the John Allred family were Quakers. No one wanted those awful Quakers living near them. Few wanted to do business with a Quaker. Pemberton family records and letters along with British Poor House records document how John and Ellen were forced to leave their home, move all of the weaving equipment, household furniture and

children many times between 1661 – 1700.⁷

Each time the family was forced to move, John lost more business and quickly was forced to petition the Poor House (Church Relief) for financial help. They were impoverished. A letter written in 1678 by Phineas Pemberton to his father, Ralph, tells how “very begerly” John had come to Phineas home asking for help.⁸



By 1680, King Charles II was looking for a way to rid himself and England of the Quakers. His biggest problem was Quaker leader William Penn whose father, Admiral Sir William Penn, was one of the wealthiest men in England and a financial supporter of the King. Although I'm sure King Charles probably preferred to simply execute William Penn and the Quakers, he

⁷ Poor House Records *Lancashire Quarter Sessions, Petitions QSP/258/15, Lancashire Record Office, Petition, QSP/360/6, c. 1670; Lancashire Record Office, Petition, QSP/530/6; c. 1680/1 and more; A Collection of the Sufferings of the People Called Quakers* by Joseph Besse online at Google Books; Pemberton Collection, Pennsylvania Historical Society, Philadelphia, PA

⁸ Vol. 1, page 88a, Pemberton Collection, Pennsylvania Historical Society

September 2, 1682

Phineas Pemberton and Family sailed to Pennsylvania

from the port of Liverpool - ship called the Swallow - 16 - mt. guns
sailed the 29th of 1682



couldn't risk making his favorite and best supporter angry. Instead he came up with the ingenious idea to give William Penn a new Colony in America in exchange for leaving England. The paper work was signed January 5, 1681⁹, the colony named Pennsylvania, and Penn immediately started buying/building ships to carry his Quaker flock to America. The Pemberton family sailed in the fall of 1682.¹⁰

John, Ellen and Family remained in England

Ellen Died December 2, 1684

Ellen Allcock of Pendleton. Death
separating this life 1st at 10th
mo. 1684. and was buried at our
burying place

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

John's burial recorded
April 7, 1701

Burials 1701
+ Roger Worthington to Mrs
+ Elizabeth Worthington to Mrs

St. Mary the Virgin
Eccles Parish
Lancashire, England



John and Ellen remained in England where they died; Ellen in 1684 and John in 1701.¹¹

Their youngest son, Solomon, sailed to America.

⁹ <https://www.ushistory.org/pennsylvania/pennsylvania.html>

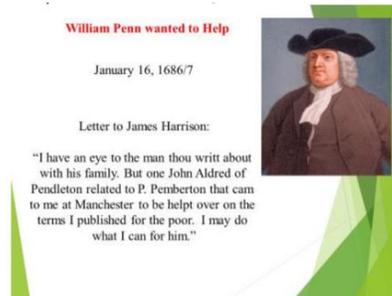
¹⁰ Personal letters and the Ship's Log kept by Phineas Pemberton, Pemberton Collection, Pennsylvania Historical Society

¹¹ John's death was recorded in *Manchester, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1541-1812* online at Ancestry.com; Ellen's death/burial is recorded in the Meeting Minutes of East Hardshaw Monthly Meeting Marriage / Death records of East Hardshaw MM, Manchester, England; Friends House Digest Register, Microfilm 128, Reel 16, FHS of Swarthmore College, PA



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How Do We
Know
Solomon
Allred went to
Pennsylvania?



You are probably asking How Do We Know Solomon Allred was John and Ellen's son and that he came to America? Documentation! Remember the Pembertons were among the first Quakers and their letters prove they were friends with William Penn, George Fox and other leaders of the Quaker church.¹² Ellen was an active member of the church and, as such, she and John would have also known these leaders.

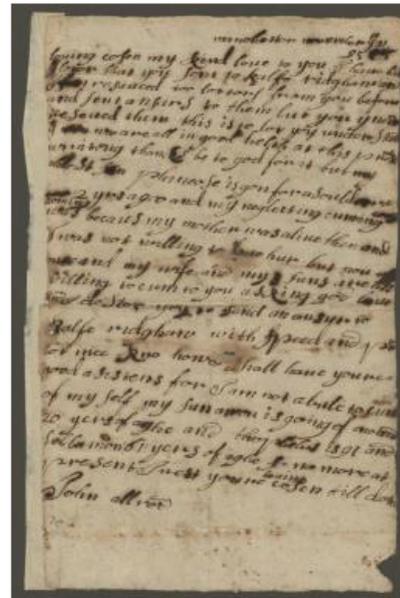
After the Pembertons sailed to America in 1682, John struggled to support his family especially after Ellen's death in 1684.¹³ When she died, John was left with a large family including youngest child Solomon who was only 4 years old. William Penn wrote a letter to James Harrison on January 16, 1686/7 in which he stated John Allred had come to see him and asked for help to pay ship's passage to America.¹⁴ Penn had previously published (advertised) an offer to help Quakers leave England and sail to America in exchange for them becoming Indentured Servants. By approaching Penn, John was offering to indenture himself and his family in exchange for ship's passage to America.

¹² Pemberton Collection, Pennsylvania Historical Society, Philadelphia, PA

¹³ Ellen's death/burial is recorded in the Meeting Minutes of East Hardshaw Monthly Meeting Marriage / Death records of East Hardshaw MM, Manchester, England and Friends House Digest Register, Microfilm 128, Reel 16, FHS of Swarthmore College, PA

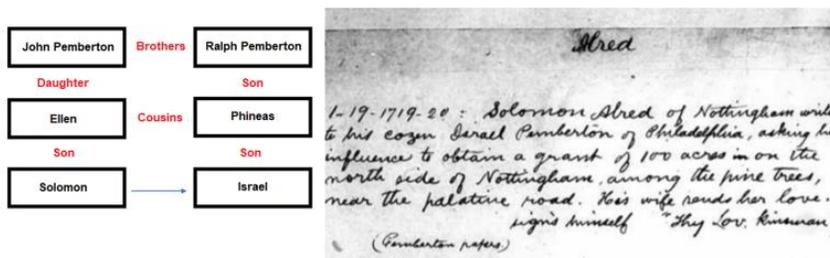
¹⁴ Page 136, *The Papers of William Penn*, Vol 3, 1685 – 1700, Pennsbury Manor, Morrisville, PA

Manchester November 11th .95 [1695]
 loving cosen my kind love to you I have the leter that you sent to Ralf
 ridgham and I reseaved too lettors 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

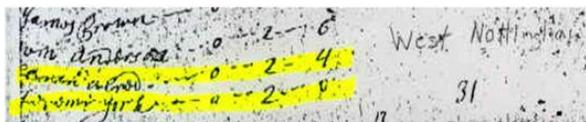


Despite approaching Penn for help, John and his family remained in England. Per a letter John wrote in 1695, he wanted to leave England earlier, but his mother was sick and he did not want to leave her. Instead of sailing to America, he chose to remain in England to care for his mother. However, now that his mother had died, he was once again ready to sail to America with his new wife and 3 sons, Owen, Theophilus and Solomon.

Sadly, John never left England. As you saw earlier, he died and was buried in the graveyard of St. Mary the Virgin, Eccles Parish Church, Lancashire. Additional parish records show John's sons, Owen and Theophilus, married and remained in England, but Solomon disappears from British records after his father's death.



Solomon reappears in Chester County, Pennsylvania in 1719/20 when he wrote to Israel Pemberton asking for help purchasing a tract of land.¹⁵

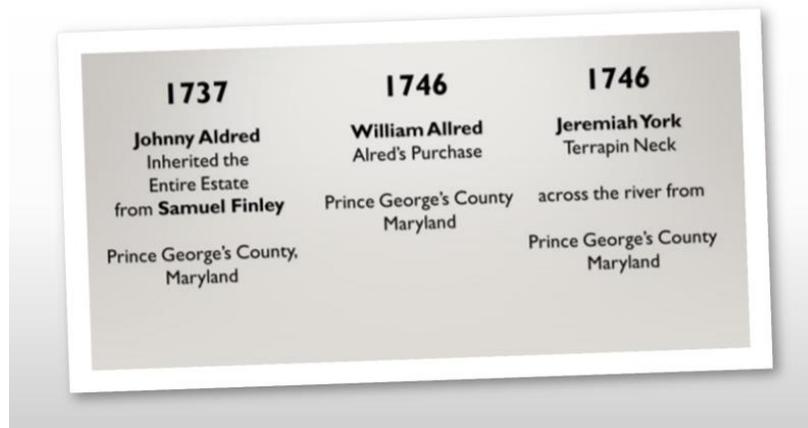


Solomon is listed next to Jeremiah York as a Land Owner On the 1724 and 1730 Tax Lists for West Nottingham Township Chester County, Pennsylvania

In 1724 and 1730 Solomon is listed as a land owner on tax lists for West Nottingham

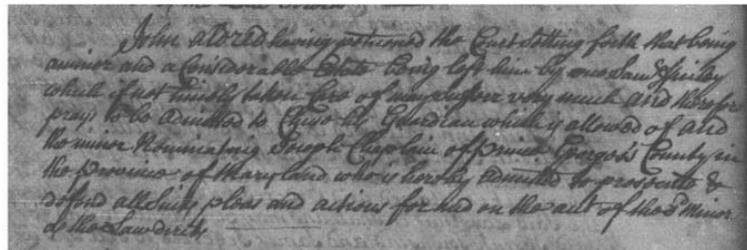
¹⁵ Found by Allred DNA Project Manager and Researcher John Allred with the help of his niece Beverly Allred Schroeder in a list of Quakers coming to America on a microfilm from the Mormon church (Cope Collection): Role 517003 of the LDS church.

Township, Chester County, PA. Note Jeremiah York is listed on these same tax lists.¹⁶



The family began moving south after 1730.

- Court records of Chester County, PA and Prince George's County, Maryland prove Samuel Finley died 1737 leaving his entire estate to Johnny Aldred (also listed as John Alred and John Allred).¹⁷ Johnny Aldred was a minor (under age 21) and no mother was mentioned although subsequent court records prove Samuel Finley was his father. Why did Johnny Aldred have a different surname – Allred instead of Finley? When an illegitimate child was born, that child was given the mother's surname even if the father was known. Y-Chromosome DNA test results of John Allred (died 1792 Randolph County, NC) prove he descended from a Finley man. More on this can be found on my website at <https://myallredfamily.com/front-page/what-states/north-carolina/john-1792/samuel-finley/>



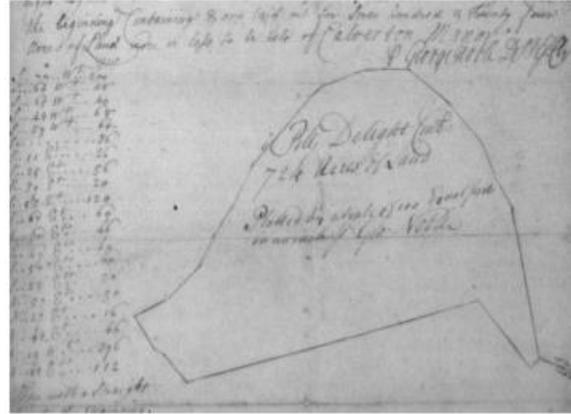
30 May 1738
Orphan's Court
Chester County, Pennsylvania

"JOHN ALDRED having petitioned the Court Setting forth that being a minor and a Considerable Estate being left him by SAM'L FFINLEY which if not timely taken care of may Suffer very much and therefore prays to be Admitted to Chuse his Guardian which is allowed of and the minor Nominating JOSEPH CHAPLAIN of Prince George's in the province of Maryland who is hereby Admitted to prosecute & defend all Suits pleas and actions for and In the acct of the S'd Minor as the Law directs."

¹⁶ Tax lists for West Nottingham Township, Chester County, PA were copied from microfilm during a 2001 research trip to Chester County History Center, 225 North High Street, West Chester, PA and Chester County Archives, 601 Westtown Road, Suite 080, West Chester, PA 19380

¹⁷ Prince George's County Register of Wills, Original Administration Bonds, Samuel Finley, MSA C1147-10, box 10, folder 5.

- 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.¹⁸



- Jeremiah York, who was listed with Solomon Allred in Chester County, PA Tax Lists, owned a tract of land called Terrapin Neck located just across the Potomac River from William Allred's land.¹⁹



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 located in Prince George's County, Maryland. Today, William's land is located in Washington County, Maryland.

¹⁸ Prince George's County, Maryland, Land Records 1746-1749; pg 24; published by TLC Genealogy, FHC SLC and Deed Recorded Dec 3, 1746 Prince George's County, Maryland, Land Records 1746-1749; pg 24; published by TLC Genealogy, FHC SLC and Frederick County, MD, Deed Book B, pg 627-628. Frederick County, MD, Land Records, Liber B Abstracts 1748-1752, by Patricia Abelard Anderson; pg 70

¹⁹ A detailed research report on Jeremiah York and his land, Terrapin Neck, is on my website at <https://myallredfamily.com/york/>



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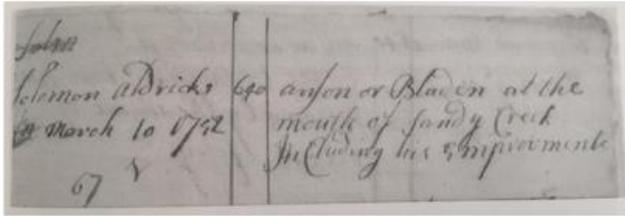
The Allreds moved south from Pennsylvania and Maryland into North Carolina following The Great Wagon Road. The heavily traveled Great Wagon Road was the primary route for the early settlement of the Southern Colonies. It began as an animal migration and Indian (Native American) Trading Path. Pioneers began using it because of the relative safety (friendly natives) and growing ease of travel. The trail widened and became easier to travel as more and more migrants moved south.²⁰

The Great Wagon Road



²⁰ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Wagon_Road

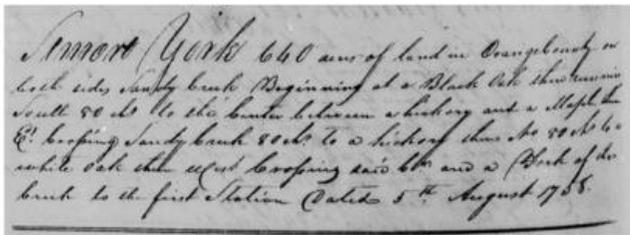
The red stars indicate where the Allreds lived. Comparing the maps it is easy to see how the Allreds traveled along the Great Wagon Road into North Carolina. They begin showing up in North Carolina records in 1752.²¹



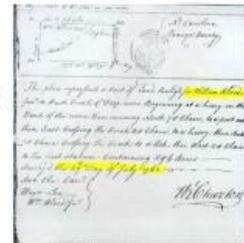
Solomon Aldricks 10 Nov 1752



John Allred with Thomas Allred
as Chain Carrier
2 May 1755



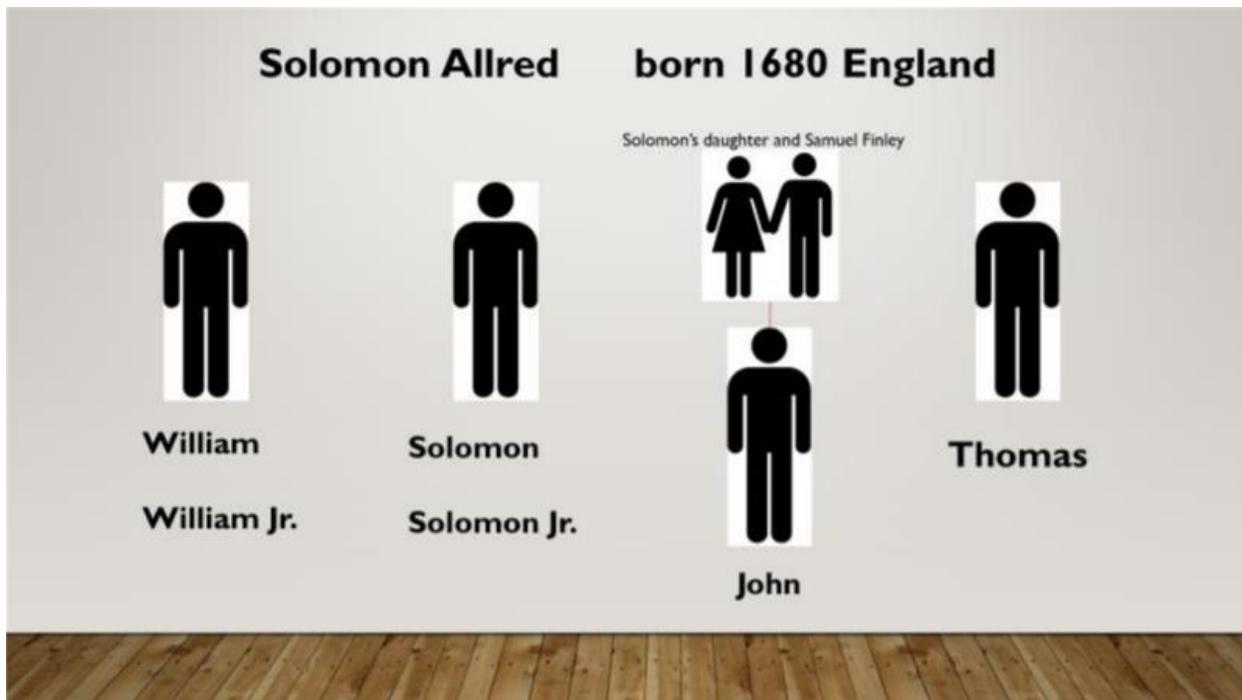
Jeremiah York's son Semore
5 August 1758



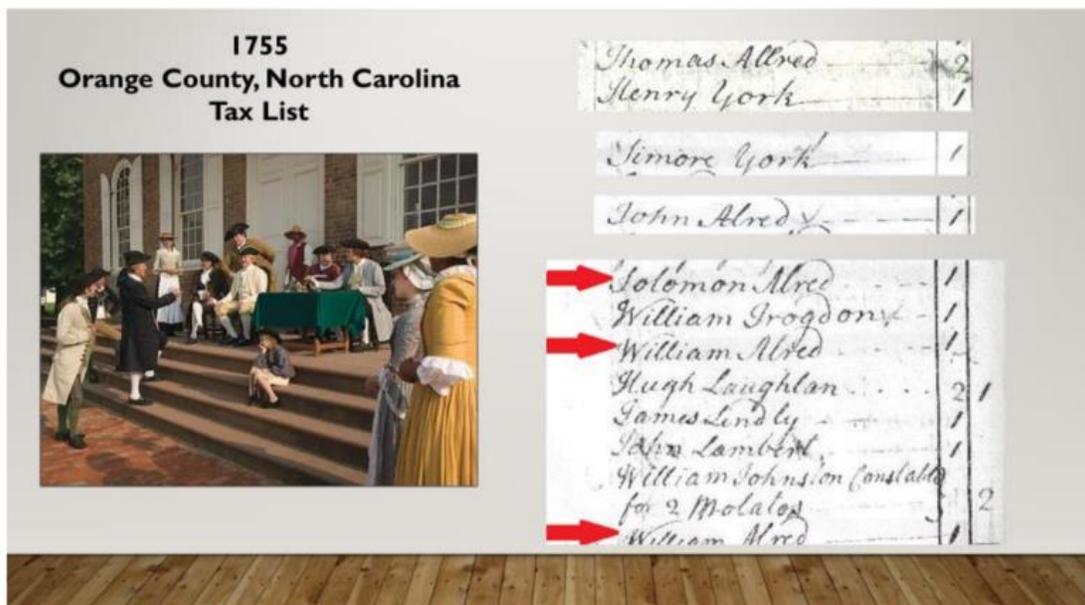
William Allred and
William Allred Jr.
29 July 1760

Pulling together all of the information, we were able to determine who the Allred men were and how they were related. Circumstantial evidence leads most researchers to believe Solomon Allred (born 1680 England) was married to Jeremiah York's sister, Anne, which could explain why the two families traveled together from Pennsylvania to North Carolina.

²¹ Solomon Allred's grant: *Anson/Bladen County land records [abstract]*, NC Genealogy Library, Raleigh, NC; John, Solomon, William Allred and Jeremiah York land is listed in *Orange County Records, Vol. V, Granville Proprietary Land Office, Deeds and Surveys, 1752-1760* edited by William D. Bennett, C. G., on file in the Genealogy Room of the NC State Archives, Raleigh, NC and *The Granville District of North Carolina 1748-1763, Abstracts of Land Grants, Volume Two* written by Margaret M. Hofmann; and NC Archives land grant records

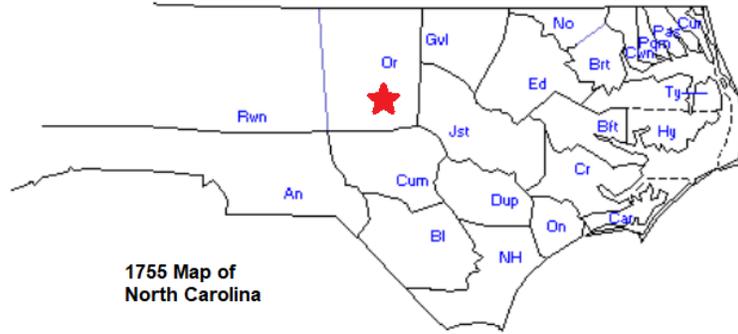


The land records agree with the men listed on the 1755 Tax List for Orange County, NC.

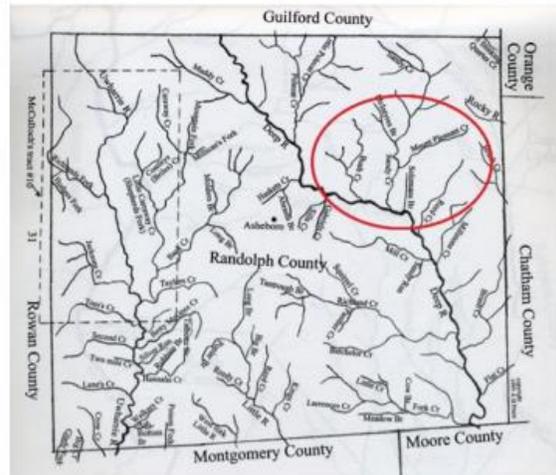
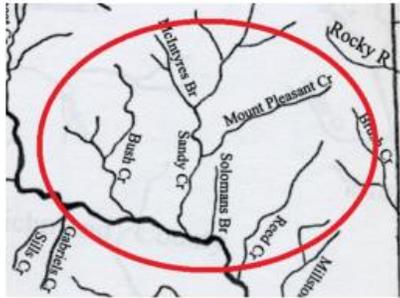


Why is their land listed in Orange County, NC instead of Randolph County where you've always heard they lived? Because Randolph County was not created until 1778. The maps below allow you to see how Orange County once covered a large section of central North Carolina but by 1778 it had been divided to form several small counties including Randolph.²²

²² <https://www.mapofus.org/northcarolina/>



The Allreds and Yorks settled on land located in what became northeast Randolph County, North Carolina.





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By the late 1700's, some of the Allreds were on the move again. The 1790 Federal Census shows although most Allreds still lived in Randolph County, NC, some had spread to other counties and states.

1790 Federal Census: 19 Allreds Listed

- 12 Randolph County, NC
- 3 Richmond County, NC
- 1 Montgomery County, NC
- 1 Pendleton District, South Carolina
- 1 Barnstable County, Massachusetts
- 1 Allegheny County, Pennsylvania

Name	Household	Age	Sex	Color
William Allred	1	2	M	W
William Allred	1	3	M	W
John Allred	1	2	M	W
John Allred	1	3	M	W
John Allred	1	4	M	W
John Allred	1	5	M	W
John Allred	1	6	M	W
John Allred	1	7	M	W
John Allred	1	8	M	W
John Allred	1	9	M	W
John Allred	1	10	M	W
John Allred	1	11	M	W
John Allred	1	12	M	W
John Allred	1	13	M	W
John Allred	1	14	M	W
John Allred	1	15	M	W
John Allred	1	16	M	W
John Allred	1	17	M	W
John Allred	1	18	M	W
John Allred	1	19	M	W
John Allred	1	20	M	W
John Allred	1	21	M	W
John Allred	1	22	M	W
John Allred	1	23	M	W
John Allred	1	24	M	W
John Allred	1	25	M	W
John Allred	1	26	M	W
John Allred	1	27	M	W
John Allred	1	28	M	W
John Allred	1	29	M	W
John Allred	1	30	M	W
John Allred	1	31	M	W
John Allred	1	32	M	W
John Allred	1	33	M	W
John Allred	1	34	M	W
John Allred	1	35	M	W
John Allred	1	36	M	W
John Allred	1	37	M	W
John Allred	1	38	M	W
John Allred	1	39	M	W
John Allred	1	40	M	W
John Allred	1	41	M	W
John Allred	1	42	M	W
John Allred	1	43	M	W
John Allred	1	44	M	W
John Allred	1	45	M	W
John Allred	1	46	M	W
John Allred	1	47	M	W
John Allred	1	48	M	W
John Allred	1	49	M	W
John Allred	1	50	M	W
John Allred	1	51	M	W
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John Allred	1	64	M	W
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John Allred	1	66	M	W
John Allred	1	67	M	W
John Allred	1	68	M	W
John Allred	1	69	M	W
John Allred	1	70	M	W
John Allred	1	71	M	W
John Allred	1	72	M	W
John Allred	1	73	M	W
John Allred	1	74	M	W
John Allred	1	75	M	W
John Allred	1	76	M	W
John Allred	1	77	M	W
John Allred	1	78	M	W
John Allred	1	79	M	W
John Allred	1	80	M	W
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John Allred	1	90	M	W
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John Allred	1	92	M	W
John Allred	1	93	M	W
John Allred	1	94	M	W
John Allred	1	95	M	W
John Allred	1	96	M	W
John Allred	1	97	M	W
John Allred	1	98	M	W
John Allred	1	99	M	W
John Allred	1	100	M	W

Note the men/families living in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. Who were they? Did they descend from unknown sons or grandsons of Solomon Allred who stayed behind when the family moved south? Or are they descended from other Allred families who traveled to America from England? More research is needed to determine these answers.



Why Did They Leave North Carolina?

1. Land
2. Wars
3. Adventure
4. Religious Freedom



Back to the North Carolina Allreds, why would some of them leave Randolph County? By tradition and the British Law of Primogeniture, the oldest son usually inherited the father's land leaving the rest of the family to find their own way in life. Land in what became Randolph County was already owned, no more land was available, meaning the only way to own your own tract was to buy it. Farmers needed those large tracts so they could grow

enough crops and livestock to feed their families and were reluctant to sell. When news of land becoming available south and west as Native Americans were being driven away, it was an enticing lure to leave home and start a new life somewhere else. This is where the saying "Go West Young Man" sprang from.

North Carolina also experienced the War of the Regulation and the American Revolutionary War which may have caused some Allreds to leave home to find calmer, more peaceful land.

Religious Freedom could have entered into the decision to leave home. When Sandy Creek Baptist Church, home church of the York family in Randolph County) split and many parishioners left,²³ it may be some Allreds traveled with them. Many of you already know some Allreds who had already left North Carolina converted to the Mormon faith and traveled west, enduring Religious Persecution, to settle Utah.²⁴

Today Allreds live all across the United States with some states containing large clusters depicted by the red stars on the map below.

²³ <https://northcarolinahistory.org/encyclopedia/sandy-creek-baptists/> and <https://randolphhistory.wordpress.com/2009/04/12/sandy-creek-baptist-church/>

²⁴ Many Family Histories telling of the LDS Allred's travels can be found on my website at <https://myallredfamily.com/front-page/what-states/utah/>



You can find information about the Allred families by visiting my website and clicking on the USA and/or England maps. More content and new research is being uploaded to the website as quick as possible. Remember your donations pay the costs of keeping the website online and help with the cost of ongoing research.

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