Nathan Aldridge was a Regulator from a part of Orange County which later became Randolph County. He was born about 1739 (birth place unknown) and died in 1826 in Knox County, Tennessee. His father, William Aldridge, first appeared in North Carolina land records when he received a Grant in 1756 for land located on Mt. Pleasant Creek of Sandy Creek of Deep River, making him a neighbor of John and Thomas Allred, Semore York and Herman Husband. Nathan signed Regulator Petition No. 9 along with two of his brothers, Nicholas and James. Their sister, Sylvania, was married to Semore York. Nathan moved to Knox County, Tennessee in the late 1790's. Some of his descendants living in Alabama spell his surname Alldredge but it is not known why or when the name spelling changed.

Sponsor

Linda Allred Cooper
Terry Routh
Brandon Wright
John Allred was a Regulator from Orange County which later became Randolph County. He was born about 1725 in Chester County, Pennsylvania. His grandfather Solomon Allred was born in England and his father Samuel Finley was born in Ireland. He lived in Prince George’s County, Maryland and Frederick County, Virginia before arriving in North Carolina around 1745. Land records prove he lived on the mouth of Mount Pleasant Creek of Sandy Creek of Deep River near Herman Husband’s mill. John was one of 19 men who petitioned Orange County Court for the release of fellow Regulator Thomas Wellborn on August 25, 1771. John died in 1792 leaving behind nine children. His grave has not been found.

Sponsor
Jean Allred Taylor
Thomas Allred (c1725-1810) was a Regulator from a part of Orange County which later became Randolph County. He was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania. He lived with his nephew, John Allred. Thomas and John (who was also a Regulator), were among the very first settlers to arrive in central North Carolina in the mid-1940’s. John’s land records show that he and Thomas lived on the mouth of the Mount Pleasant Creek of Sandy Creek and Deep River, near the modern-day town of Franklinville. Thomas and John were very tight-knit, living together (or at least on the same land) until their deaths. During the American Revolution, Thomas received a pay voucher for selling goods to Patriots. Thomas married twice and with his first wife had 9 children. Most of his children and grandchildren left North Carolina after the American Revolution.

Sponsor
Kay Allred
In Memoriam

William Allred, Jr.  
Regulator

William Allred, Jr. (c1740-1825) was a Regulator from a part of Orange County which later became Randolph County. He was born in Prince George’s County Maryland where his father, William Allred, Sr., owned land along the Potomac River near Antietam National Battlefield. The family moved to North Carolina in the 1750’s. Land records prove they settled on land located at the mouth of Bush Creek of Deep River in Randolph County near the modern-day towns of Cedar Falls and Franklinville. William Jr. and Sr. were both active Regulators; both signed Regulator Petition No. 9 in May 1768. Later, during the American Revolution, both received pay vouchers for providing provisions to Patriots and were mentioned in Loyalist Colonel David Fanning’s journal. William Jr.’s first wife is unknown. His second wife was Elizabeth Diffee (died 1827) and they are buried side by side in the Billy Trogdon Cemetery.

Sponsor
Brandon Wright
William Allred Sr. was a Regulator from part of Orange County that later became Randolph County. He was born c. 1715 in Chester County, Pennsylvania, son of Solomon Allred born in 1680 in Lancashire, England. William purchased 3 tracts of land along the Potomac River in Prince George's County, Maryland in 1746, sold that land in 1752 and moved to Orange County, NC. The land he lived on was "on Bush Creek of Deep River." He and his son, William Jr., signed Regulator Petition No. 9. He also appears in Orange County Court Records when he attempted to help Job Self recover property taken by the Sheriff and pay Self's taxes. Later, during the Revolutionary War, he received a Pay Voucher for selling beef to Patriots on January 12, 1781. The date of his death and burial place is unknown.

Sponsor
Linda Allred Cooper
John Butler was a lieutenant in the Orange County Militia during the 1771 campaign. His brother William Butler was one of the key leaders of the Regulators. John also served as Sheriff in Orange County in the late 1760s. He was a Brigadier General of the Hillsborough District Militia during the American Revolution. In that capacity, he fought in the battles of King’s Mountain, Camden, Guilford Courthouse and Lindley’s Mill. He was a delegate from Orange County to the fourth Provincial Congress. He would later serve in the General Assembly.

Sponsor
Dr. Ted Henson
William Butler was a Regulator from Orange County. He was born in Virginia in 1740. Butler became a leader in the War of Regulation. Arrested in 1768 for inciting riots, he was given a six month jail term and fined. He signed Regulator Petition Number 9 in 1768. Butler was a ring leader in mob action in 1768 and again in the Hillsborough Courthouse Riots in September 1770. He was declared an outlaw by Governor Tryon in June 1771 and exempted from pardon. Tryon stated he was “outlawed and liable to be shot.” A reward of 100 British Pounds or 1,000 acres of land was offered for his capture dead or alive. His brother, John Butler, who fought for the Militia at the Battle of Alamance, entered a plea on his behalf for a pardon. When this failed, he urged William to leave North Carolina. John Butler tried for several years to obtain a pardon for his brother, but never succeeded. William Butler died in 1790 in Edgefield County, South Carolina.

Sponsor
Children of Barbara Ellen Allred
Randolph Cheek was a Regulator from Orange County. He was born between 1730 and 1735, in either Virginia or North Carolina. He signed Regulator Petition No. 9 in 1768.

He died on February 1, 1816 in Chatham County, NC. He was the son of Richard Cheek who died in Beaufort County NC in 1745.

Sponsor
Donald Somers
Harmon Cox was a Regulator from a part of Orange County which later became Randolph County. He signed the minutes of a Regulator Meeting in May 1768 and a letter after a meeting at his brother’s mill. Harmon was a signer of Regulator Petition No. 9 in May 1768 and the Regulator Address to Governor Tryon in July/August 1768. After the Battle of Alamance, the Orange County militia detachment under Edmund Fanning was ordered to his home to retrieve supplies for the militia. It is presumed that Harmon Cox was sentenced to death on June 15, 1771 but was recommended to be pardoned.

Sponsor
Roger W. Stout
Martha Jane Embree
Solomon Cox was a Regulator from Orange County which later became Randolph County. In 1766 he was disowned by the Cane Creek Quaker Meeting for attending the wedding of Herman and Amy Husband and for his deep involvement in the Sandy Creek Association. He was one of the signers of the Regulator Petition No. 9 in May 1768.

Sponsor
Richard Cox
Thomas Cox was a Regulator from a part of Orange County that later became Randolph County. He was born in 1735 in New Castle County, Delaware. He was the son of William and Catherine Kinky Cox. The family moved to Orange County in 1753. They were among the first Quaker Settlers in the area. Thomas married Sarah Davis and they had 7 children. Thomas inherited Cox’s Mill from his father in 1767. On May 30, 1768, a committee of men including Thomas and his brothers William and Harmon met at Cox’s mill to draft a document to the Governor about the injustices being done to the people of the area. Thomas signed Regulator Petition No. 9 in May 1768. He went on to provide provisions during the American Revolution. Thomas left North Carolina with his wife in 1807 for Clinton County, Ohio where he died in 1809. He is buried in Hightop Cemetery in Highland County Ohio.

**Sponsor**

Cathy M. Thomas
Peter Craven was a Regulator from a part of Orange County which later became Randolph County. He is believed to have been a potter. He signed Regulator Petition No. 9 in May of 1768 and a letter from the Regulator to Governor Tryon in August 1768. He is considered one of the leaders in the action taken in 1768 when a horse was taken from a Regulator for failure to pay taxes. He was denied pardon by Tryon in a Proclamation for his participation in this incident. He was on the Crown Prosecution list of March 11, 1771.

Sponsor
Larry Thomas Brown
John Graves was a Regulator from Orange County. He signed Regulator Petition No. 9 in 1768. He is listed on the 1779 census and voter list for Orange County.

**Sponsor**

Wanda Coble Somers
Joseph Henson was a Regulator from a part of Orange County which later became Randolph County. He was born in 1721 in Stafford, Virginia, the child of Edmund and Elizabeth Henson. The family moved to North Carolina around 1760 settling along Deep River just south of Sandy Creek. In May, 1768, Joseph signed Regulator Petition No. 9. According to pension statements collected in March 1838, the home of Joseph Henson became a place of rendezvous for a company of Patriot militia raised in Randolph County in September 1780. He died in 1786 in Randolph County, North Carolina. His burial place is unknown.

Sponsor
Dr. Ted Scott Henson
William Henson was a Regulator from Orange County which later became Randolph County. He was born in Stafford, Virginia but moved to North Carolina when he was about 18 years old. He signed Regulator Petition No. 9 in May 1768. During the American Revolution, according to his pension statement, he joined a company of Patriot militia raised in Randolph County in 1780. They made incursions into the counties of Chatham, Moore and Montgomery County in pursuit of Loyalists. William then moved from North Carolina to the Territory of Indiana. It is believed he died around 1843. The exact location of his grave is not known, but a memorial stone has been placed in his honor by the Indiana Sons of the American Revolution at Hancock Chapel United Methodist Church Cemetery near Palmyra, Indiana.

Sponsor
Dr. Ted Scott Henson
John Hornaday was a Regulator from Orange County. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1730. He signed Regulator Petition No. 9 in May 1768. He married in 1750 in North Carolina. He died in South Carolina in 1807.

Sponsor
Wanda Coble Somers
Rednap Howell was a Regulator from a part of Orange County which later became Randolph County. He was born in New Jersey and later moved to Orange County. A school teacher by trade, Rednap became a key leader of the War of Regulation. He was called the “Poet of the Regulation” because of poems and songs he wrote to inspire the Regulators. He and James Hunter hand-delivered Regulator Advertisement No. 9 to Governor Tryon in 1768. His signature appears on numerous minutes and documents from Regulator meetings. In 1771, while in Halifax, he wrote a letter to James Hunter about moving the Regulator movement to eastern counties. This letter was intercepted and used by the Governor as evidence of a rebellion and to begin organizing the march to Alamance. Rednap was declared an outlaw and never pardoned. He died in 1787 in New Jersey near where he was born.

Sponsor
Dr. Ted Scott Henson
In Memoriam

Peter Julian, Sr.
Regulator

Peter Julian, Sr. was a Regulator from Orange County. He signed Regulator Petition Number 9 in 1768. On September 29, 1768 the Superior Court in Hillsborough issued two indictments for a Peter Julian for rioting. No distinction was made but this could have been father and son. Later in 1768, he was one of three signers of a letter to Governor Tryon asking that a herd of cattle not be driven through Orange County because of a possible disease. The letter also assured the Governor that the Regulators were loyal to the King but needed relief from misdeeds by local officials. Julian was also present when the Rowan County Officials attempted to settle issues with the Regulators in March 1771.

Sponsor
John Wesley Martin
William Marley was a Regulator from a part of Orange County which later became Randolph County. He was born in 1745 in Newport, New Castle County, Delaware to Richard and Maria Gray Marley. He married Catherine Elizabeth Campbell in August 1771, had five children, and lived near Sandy Creek. He signed Regulator Petition No. 9 in May 1768. During the Revolutionary War, William enlisted under Captain William Lytle as a private. He died around 1794 and is buried in an unmarked grave at the old McMasters Cemetery in Randolph County, North Carolina.

Sponsor
Ruth Ann Marley Jones
Cathy M. Thomas
Benjamin Merrill was a Regulator from Rowan County. He was brought into camp as a prisoner by Edmund Fanning in June after the Battle of Alamance. The militia used his plantation as a camp ground on their way to Bethabara. He was tried in Hillsborough and sentenced to death for Regulator activities. Prior to being hanged, Benjamin expressed regret for all that he had done and asked for mercy for his wife Jemima and their children. Governor Tryon would request that his plantation be granted back to his family.

Sponsor

B.J. Arp
Thomas Bellok
Russell Merrell Sharp & Donna Sharp
John J. Sullivan, Jr.
William Moffitt was a Regulator from Orange County that later became Randolph County. He was born about 1740 in Donegal, Ireland to Robert and Martha Steward Moffitt. William and his siblings came to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania sometime before 1750. He moved to North Carolina in the early 1760’s. After marrying Mary Davis, the couple settled around Deep River on Richland Creek where Moffitt’s Mill was developed. William was named as a representative of Deep River to investigate alleged abuses of power by public officials in 1766. He signed Regulator Petition No. 9 and signed a Regulator letter to Governor Tryon and Council in 1768. In a proclamation by Governor Tryon in October of 1768, he was declared exempt from pardons. Later during the American Revolution, William provided provisions to Patriots from Moffitt’s Mill. He died in 1799 and is buried in Richland Creek Cemetery in Randolph County.

Sponsor

Cathy M. Thomas
Enoch Pugh is a Regulator from a part of Orange County which later became Chatham County. He signed Regulator Petition No. 9 in May 1768. Enoch wrote a will in early 1771 and it was probated in Chatham County in 1772. It is assumed he either died at the Battle of Alamance or was executed in Hillsborough on June 19, 1771.

**Sponsor**

Terry J. Wiederholt
William Searcy was a Regulator from a part of Orange County which later became Randolph County. He was born around 1723 in Nottingham, England. His family including his parents, John Searcy and Phebe Hargrave, and his siblings came over to the colonies and eventually settled in Granville County, North Carolina. His brother Rueben wrote a petition in 1759 complaining about exorbitant fees that is now known as the Searcy Petition. William married Keziah (last name unknown) and they had three children, Mary, Keron, and William, Jr. They moved to Orange County around 1761 where he operated a ferry on Deep River known as Searcy’s Ford. In May 1768, William signed Regulator Petition No. 9. He passed away between February and May 1776 based on his will and the date approved in court.

Sponsor
Paige Elizabeth Licklider
John Smith lived in Dobbs County, now modern day Lenior County. On April 1, 1771 he enlisted in the Dobbs County militia to serve in Governor Tryon’s expedition against the Regulators. He was mortally wounded at the Battle of Alamance and died the next day on May 17, 1771. John’s wife, Faithy Smith, petitioned the NC Assembly for support, stating she was “a very poor and distressed Widow with an Infant at her Breast and no kind of support except the pay of her Deceased husband allowed by his Commanding Officer to the Time of his Death only which is now exhausted.” The assembly granted Faithy £100, with the stipulation that the money only be used to purchase enslaved people. No other information is known about John or Faithy Smith at this time.

**Sponsor**

Jeremiah DeGennaro
Robert Thompson was a Regulator from a part of Orange County that later became Guilford County. He was born around 1723, possibly in Lewes, Delaware. In 1750, he married Ann Ferguson in Amelia, Virginia. Robert received a land grant from Lord Granville in 1755. He spoke out against local officials especially Maurice Moore, a district judge, who he accused of showing partiality that made him lose a land case in court. Thompson stated that he was in possession of the land, stood in defiance, and would see who would take it from him. At the Battle of Alamance he was one of three men that went to Governor Tryon’s camp to try to avert military action; however he was taken prisoner by Tryon. He was shot in view of the Regulators just prior to the start of the battle. Governor Tryon insisted that he was trying to escape.

Sponsor

Ophelia Thompson Paine
Samuel Waggoner was a Regulator from a part of Surry County which later became Stokes County. He was born on September 20, 1720 in Essex County, Virginia to Samuel Waggoner, Sr. and Christina Price Waggoner. He was a planter, tanner and millwright on Oldfield Creek. Samuel was a member of a committee of Regulators who met with public officials of Rowan County in Salisbury on March 7, 1771 to forge an Agreement Between Rowan County Public Officials and the Regulators Concerning Fees for Public Officials. In proclamations released by Governor Tryon in May and June of 1771, Samuel Waggoner and eight other men were named as outlaws and not eligible for any pardon. In 1790, he was one of five commissioners chosen for the new county of Stokes. He died on February 10, 1805 and is buried on his home property.

Sponsor
Tom & Virginia Southern
Phyllis Roberson
In Memoriam

Semore York
Regulator

Semore York was a Regulator from a part of Orange County which later became Randolph County. He was born around 1727 in Chester County, Pennsylvania. By 1750 the family had moved into Orange County. In 1756, he donated the land on which Sandy Creek Baptist Church was built. Semore York is referred to as a “weak” Regulator in a 1768 letter. During the American Revolution, Governor Josiah Martin ordered Semore York to raise a company of fifty loyalists to support the British. He led 34 men into the battle of Moore’s Creek Bridge in February 1776. York was captured, taken to Halifax, NC, and imprisoned. On October 12, his wife petitioned the Council of Safety for his release to support his family; this was done after he pledged not to fight again. Semore York died on February 5, 1783 and is buried at Sandy Creek Baptist Church.

Sponsor

Linda Allred Cooper
Dr. Ted Scott Henson
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Brandon Wright
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Without your assistance we would not have been able to do this project. Thank you for your support and generosity.

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A Special Thank You

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Because of your generosity we were able to complete the Memorial Trail and to renew all of the Regulator Moment signs on our original walking trail. Thank you for your support of Alamance Battleground.
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Your work helped make this dream a reality. Thank you for your willingness to help bring the Memorial Trail of Alamance Battleground to life.

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Note if we left a name off this list please notify us and forgive us for the oversight.