

Allred Family Newsletter

Official Publication of the "Allred Family Organization, Inc."



Mission Statement:

**Identify and Unite the Allred Family through Gathering,
Storing and Sharing Information**

Spring 2016

No. 106

Samuel Finley: The Father of John Allred

by Linda Allred Cooper

Our Allred Family Organization DNA Project Manager, John Allred, wrote a compelling article published in newsletter No. 88, pages 1 through 7 concerning DNA results proved a growing group of Allreds, who traced their roots back to Randolph County, North Carolina, had Y Chromosome DNA that matched each other but did not match the majority of Allreds. What does this mean?

As you know, land and court records proved John Allred, Thomas Allred, two men named Solomon Allred (one older, one younger) and two men named William Allred (one older, one younger) arrived in North Carolina in the mid 1700s. Everyone thought these men were related. At one time, everyone thought they were brothers, but additional information seemed to prove they were a combination of uncles, cousins and brothers.

When we first started the DNA project, we were amazed and puzzled by a group of Allreds who traced their roots back to Randolph County, North Carolina yet their DNA did not match the majority of Allreds. We knew we had a mystery on our hands. Was there an illegitimate Allred hiding in our family tree that all of these participants descended from? My father took the test and his DNA matched this growing group of mystery Allreds! What? I lived near the original family land that dated back to the 1700s. I did the documentation. How could his DNA not match

the Allreds, but instead, matched this growing group of Mystery Allreds?

Y Chromosome DNA tests only look for male paternity. In other words, it will prove lineage only for a male, his father, his father, his father, his father and so on. It does not cross gender lines. Descendants of those "original" Allreds, of Thomas (died 1810), Solomon (died 1782) and William (died 1825) took the DNA test and matched each other proving they were related and shared a common male ancestor.

Finding a male descendant of John Allred (died 1792) proved harder as his branch of the family seemed to be blessed with girls. We finally found a male descendant of John and convinced him to take the DNA Y Chromosome test. We were shocked to learn his results showed John was not related to the rest of those Allred men who arrived in North Carolina in the mid 1700s. Instead, he was related to a growing group of Allreds who shared his Y Chromosome results and, therefore, shared a common ancestor.

How could this be? Was John our mystery illegitimate baby hiding in the family tree? The answer is Yes.

I don't remember who first found the Chester County, Pennsylvania Orphan's Court records. I believe it was Dawnell Griffin so I'll give her credit. I know she guided me to study this record and to search for more information. This court proceeding was instituted by Joseph Chapline in an Orphan's Court held in Chester County,

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Pennsylvania 30 May 1738. In this proceeding, Chapline set forth a petition to the court which was worded as follows (transcribed as written):

“JOHN ALDRED having petitioned the Court Setting forth that being a minor and a Considerable Estate being left him by SAM’L FINLEY 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.”

Who was Samuel Finley and why did he leave his entire estate to an orphan named John Aldred? Samuel Finley was unmarried and had no children. What was his relationship to this orphan? Further research uncovered Samuel Finley’s original nuncupative (oral) will. Filed February 2, 1737 (Maryland Will Book DD1 21: 846):

Henry Enoch & Joseph Metcalf of Prince George’s County Planters being duly Sworn severlly depose & Swear tht they were at the late Dwelling house of Samuel Finnly late of the said County Merchant Dec’ed on the Sixteenth day of October last past & that the said Finnly then lay sick in bed & desired this Deponent Henry to mind what he the said Finnly was then going to say And afterwards said Henry afsd I leave all I have to Johny Aldridge or words to that effect Which words the Dep. Joseph heard

the said Finnly speak. That there was no other present when the said Finnly spoke the said words but these Deponents And that he the said Finnly died of that sickness with four or five days after speaking the said words And that the best of their judgement & Apprehension the said Finnly at the time of speaking the said words was perfectly in his Senses. Sworn to Feb 2 1737 [1737/8] before me D Dulany Commsr. Signed Henry Enoch, Joseph Metcalf (his mark) The above deposition was taken at the Instance of Joseph Chaplin to avail as much as in law & Justice it might, which to that end I hereby order to be Entered in the Proceedings of the Perogative office

So Samuel Finley, while on his death bed, told his friends Henry Enoch and Joseph Metcalf, that he wanted to leave everything he owned to “Johny Aldridge.” Although he was sick and dying, his friends testified that he “was perfectly in his Senses” and “The above deposition was taken at the Instance of Joseph Chaplin to avail as much as in law & Justice it might.” This was the same Joseph Chapline who acted as guardian/administrator for John Aldred in the Orphans Court proceeding held in Chester County, Pennsylvania.

During Colonial times, there were laws protecting minors (children under age 21) and orphans (no living parents), especially when an estate was involved. The Library of Virginia (Virginia State Archives) gives us a simple explanation of these laws:

“The protection of inherited property (both real and personal) was an important reason for the creation of court records. When minor children survived a parent, a guardian was often appointed to protect the estate for the children.

A guardian was appointed by the court only if there was an estate to protect. At age thirteen, an orphaned child was eligible to go into court and choose his own guardian. Poor orphaned children did not have guardians and were bound out to learn a trade.” (Library of Virginia http://www.lva.virginia.gov/public/guides/rn6_localrecs.htm)

Allred Family Organization

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By this we now know John Aldred was a true orphan and both of his parents were dead when he appeared in the 1738 Orphans Court in Chester County, Pennsylvania. He was at least 13 years old in 1738 because he petitioned the court to appoint Joseph Chapline to be the guardian/administrator of the inheritance/estate left to him by Samuel Finley. One year earlier, in 1737, Joseph Chapline appeared in Prince George's County, Maryland Court to make sure the oral will of Samuel Finley was made official, testified to and recorded. This will stated all of Samuel Finley's estate was to be inherited by Johny Aldridge. Thus we know John Aldred and Johny Aldridge were the same person and he lived in Chester County, Pennsylvania. Samuel Finley's oral will was filed in Prince George's County, Maryland so we know that is where he died. What we don't know at this point is why would Samuel Finley leave his entire estate to this child?

Colonial America followed the English Inheritance Laws (Primogeniture) in which the first born son always inherited all his father's estate. The widow and other children were at the mercy of this law and that first born son was the one who inherited. If there was no son, the court would follow the Law of Primogeniture and the first born son of the previous generation would inherit – they would look for the oldest living brother of the person who had just died. In Samuel Finley's case, he had a brother named Robert Finley.

On October 29, 1737 Robert filed a bond as administrator of Samuel's estate in Pennsylvania Chester County (Pennsylvania Archives, Probate File 614). As his brother, by law Robert was entitled to inherit Samuel's estate no matter what Samuel's will stated. Yet, the court ruled that John Aldred was to inherit the estate. The only way the Court could legally ensure John Aldred inherited Finley's estate is if it was proven he was Finley's son. Although a court document does

not exist that definitively states Finley was John Aldred's father, by law this was the only way he could have inherited the estate.

While all of these questions and documents found were being studied and analyzed, DNA Project Manager, John Allred's, research and comparison proved John Allred and the mystery Allred group's DNA matches Finley. Finally, we have an answer to our DNA mystery! No wonder the Y Chromosome DNA results for John Allred (who died 1792 Randolph County, North Carolina) did not match the other Allreds. He was not related via the male line. His father was not an Allred. Instead, his father was Samuel Finley.

Author's Note: As mentioned earlier, my father took the Y Chromosome DNA test and matched the group of Mystery Allreds. We now know this Mystery Group descends from John Allred, son of Samuel Finley. We still do not know what John's mother's first name was, but she was an Allred. By law, the illegitimate child of an unmarried woman took the mother's surname. John Allred, who died 1792 in Randolph County, North Carolina, was the son of Samuel Finley and an Allred woman. John was born in the mid-1720s and, assuming his mother was in her late teens or early 20s when he was born, she was born about 1700-1705. Solomon Allred, born 1680 Lancashire, England was the only Allred living in Chester County, Pennsylvania during that time period, so it is an easy conclusion to say John Allred's mother was the daughter of Solomon Allred.

John appeared in North Carolina at the same time (mid-1700s) as the other Allred men mentioned earlier in this report. He lived on land near their land. Thomas Allred who died 1809 in Randolph County, lived with John per land records. Thomas purchased his first land from John. These two were obviously very close and many, including me, thought they were brothers. With the Finley documents and DNA results, we now know Thomas was actually John's uncle. Thomas' sister was John's mother. More about this research and my lineage back to Samuel Finley will be in the next newsletter.

The Papers of the Late Governor James V. Allred of Texas are Available through the University of Houston Libraries

If you descend from James V. Allred, the late governor of Texas, or are interested in his history, his papers are now available through the University of Houston Libraries. The collection is divided into twelve series.

James V. Allred was born in Bowie, Texas, March 25, 1899 to Renne and Mary Magdalone Henson Allred, Sr. He graduated from Bowie High School in 1917 and enrolled at Rice Institute (now Rice University), but withdrew for financial reasons. He served with the U.S. Immigration Service until his enlistment in the U.S. Navy during World War I. After the war, he studied law as a clerk in a Wichita Falls law office. In 1921, he received an LL.B. from Cumberland University in Tennessee and returned to Texas and began practicing law in Wichita Falls. He married Joe Betsy Miller in 1927. They had three sons.

In 1923 Governor Pat M. Neff selected him to fill an unexpired term as district attorney for the Thirtieth Texas District, which included Wichita, Archer and Young Counties. In that office, Allred earned a reputation as "the fighting district attorney" for his forthright opposition to the Ku Klux Klan. He was a candidate for Texas attorney general in 1926 but was defeated in a close second primary vote. In 1930 Allred won the race for attorney general. In addition to attempting to legislate his campaign proposals, Governor Allred devoted this term to cooperating with federal government programs designed to combat the Great Depression.

In 1934, he was elected Texas governor. Terms for Texas governors were then two years. He was re-elected for a second term and served as governor from 1935 to 1939.

Near the end of his second term, President Franklin D. Roosevelt nominated him to a federal district judgeship and was confirmed upon the completion of his gubernatorial term. He resigned from the judgeship in 1942 to seek the Democratic nomination for the United States Senate.

After his defeat in that race, he practiced law in Houston. In 1949, President Harry S. Truman returned him to the federal bench where he remained until his death in 1959.

The collection in Houston consists of more than 200 boxes of materials dating from 1853 to 1970, with the bulk of the materials from 1921 to 1959. The papers consist in large part of letters received by Allred and of carbon copies of his responses.

In addition to the correspondence, there are numbers of documents, drafts, reports and other working papers relating to his activities as attorney, district attorney, attorney general, governor, judge, citizen, civic leader, churchman and interested observer and participant in the political scene in Texas.

For additional information:
[http://archon.lib.uh.edu/
index.php?p=collections/
controlcard&id=346&q=james+v+allred](http://archon.lib.uh.edu/index.php?p=collections/controlcard&id=346&q=james+v+allred)

AFO Member Major Wedding and Birthday Announcements

Significant wedding and birthday announcements will be published in the Allred Family Newsletter. This is limited to dues paying AFO members only. **Wedding anniversaries for AFO members celebrating a 25th, 50th, 75th only will be announced in the newsletter. Also birthday announcements for 80th, 85th, 90th, through 100th and more will be announced.**

Photos and information should be sent to the editor, Alice Allred Pottmyer, 5540 32nd St. North, Arlington VA 22207 or via e-mail: pottmyera@aol.com.

Rocky Mountain Allreds 2016 Reunion Spring City, Utah

A new reunion committee has voted to change the date of the annual Rocky Mountain Allred Reunion in Spring City, Utah, from the last Saturday in June to the evening of July 8 and Saturday, July 9, 2016.

This change means that Allred cousins traveling from a distance who require a hotel room will have less difficulty because there is not a conflict with the Manti Pageant. Also, in June there are many graduations and weddings that often conflict.

If you need hotel or camping information, check this website:

<http://sanpetecounty.org/pages/lodging>.

“Historic Spring City, Utah, has been home to Allreds since March 22, 1852, when it was founded by James Allred and many of his family members. Mark your calendars and join us July 8 and 9,” said Mary Ellen West, reunion committee chair. “There will be activities for all ages,” she also said.

The reunion theme is the Allreds who served with the Iowa Volunteers for the Mexican War. They became known as the Mormon Battalion. Bob Olson will chair this section of the reunion. The focus is on the long march from Council Bluffs, Iowa, to San Diego, California. Their hardships and successes will be featured. There will also be exhibits about their life along the march. In addition, Cow Camp Catering will furnish a Dutch Oven lunch. Menu and price in the next issue.

Watch for further details in the Allred Family Organization Newsletter, the Allred Family website and the Rocky Mountain Allred and Allred Facebook pages. The contact person for further information is Mary Ellen West, mewnv1@gmail.com or 702-271-6275.

See page 17 for information on the Allred Crest available for auction at the reunion.

(3-242.)
No. 5986
MEXICAN WAR
ACTS OF JANUARY 29, 1887,
AND JANUARY 5, 1893.
SURVIVOR.
Redick N. Allred
Rank Sergeant
Company A
Regiment Mormon Batt. Iowa Vol
Agency: San Francisco
Rate per month, \$12
Commencing October 21, 1894.
Certificate issued Nov 1 1897
Certificate mailed 8 1897
Fee, \$2

Part of the pension application for the Mexican War filed by Redick N. Allred, son of Isaac and Mary Calvert Allred.

Send Information for 2016 Allred Reunions

If you plan an Allred reunion in your area, please send the information to Alice Allred Pottmyer. Her contact information is on pages 2 and 19. Reunion information is printed in the newsletter and posted on the AFO web site: www.allredfamily.com.

Rachel Wansitz Allred: 1845-1894

by Keith Allred



Rachel Wansitz Allred

In 1852 or early 1853, a young Native American girl became part of the family of Reuben Warren Allred (1815-1896), (son of James Allred, whose father was William Allred). Her early history is unknown, and

her later life is sparsely

documented. A chapter on her life will be included in a book on Reuben Warren on which Dawnell Griffin and I are working. In trying to find out more about her life before she joined the Allreds, Dawnell and I have researched all of the known records that might document her life. Of particular interest are her early-life records, which include Native American records at the Utah State Archives and the federal national records archived in Denver and Washington D.C, Ute Indian records at the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, memoirs and records of early Utah settlers located in the special collections of Brigham Young University and the University of Utah, and local church records of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (the Mormons).

While her early life is a mystery, with virtually no documentation, there is enough general history that informed guesses can be made that are very likely correct. During her life in the Reuben Warren family, she was known as Rachel Wansitz. Wansitz is a Ute Nation word for antelope.¹ This tells us that she was a Ute and that she had the name of Wansitz. Whether the name Wansitz is significant to her history – was she related to someone named Wansitz – is unknown. A number of possibilities exist and have been investigated, but they remain, at best, speculative.

According to records coming down from the Allred family, she was born about 1845, which would have made her about seven to eight years old when she came to the Allred family. An oral history given by her granddaughter, Sarah Van Hackford, to an interviewer from the University of Utah, says that Rachel had a brother by the

name of Jim Pant, who lived in Indianola, Utah, and who visited Sarah Hackford's family.² Her brother's Ute name was Pa'ant, which means tall.³ He lived for years in Indianola, Sanpete County, Utah, within 20 miles of where Rachel lived much of her life. He was living in the Thistle District (which included Indianola) in the 1880 U.S. census.⁴ He was the owner of a homestead granted in 1891 which was located in Indianola,⁵ along with a number of other Utes who were granted homesteads in 1884. These Utes had been heavily influenced by the Mormon settlers (many having names taken from the Book of Mormon, including a Ute named Nephi who became part of the families of Reuben Warren's brother, James Tillman Sanford Allred, and James's son, Andrew Jackson Allred).⁶ Pa'ant and Nephi were among a number of Utes who legally renounced their tribal affiliation in 1877,⁷ a step necessary to qualify for the acquisition of a homestead. Only citizens of the United States could qualify for a homestead, and Native Americans affiliated with a tribe were not U.S. citizens prior to 1924. Pa'ant was named a defendant in a lawsuit in 1894 asserting improper diversion of water.⁸ Despite his tribal renunciation, Pa'ant moved to the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation located in northeast Utah where he was enrolled on the tribal rolls in 1909.⁹ There he became well known as a tribal signer¹⁰ where he died on October 14, 1921.¹¹

While we can document much of her brother's life, none of those documents indicate who were the parents of Pa'ant and Rachel. Her granddaughter states that Rachel's "mother and father were killed in the war" and that "Uncle Reuben Allred [Jr.] always said that her mother was killed."¹² If her parents did indeed die in a war, the only "war" that occurred between Rachel's birth in 1845 and her adoption by the Allred family in 1852-53 is what has been called the Battle of Provo River, a three-day engagement in February 1850 in which more than thirty Utes

of the Timpanogot Band were killed. This raises the possibility that Rachel was made an orphan by that skirmish, and it would have been within Ute custom to “sell” an orphaned child, particularly a girl child, because the child constituted an additional mouth to feed when food was always in short supply.

The Battle of Provo River is one of innumerable clashes between Europeans and Native Americans as the United States was settled by Europeans, which reflects the differing world views held by the participants. The Mormons first arrived in Utah in 1847, where they initially settled what is now Salt Lake City. By March 1849 the Mormon leadership had decided to send one hundred fifty persons to settle near what is present-day Provo, Utah, about forty-five miles south of Salt Lake City.¹³ This area, in which the Provo River fed Utah Lake, was prime Ute country. Unlike many other areas where the Utes located, it offered year around fodder for horses, wood for fuel, and more importantly, a year around supply of fish from the Provo River and Utah Lake. The Timpanogot Band of Utes lived in this area and were called the “fish eaters.”

When the Mormon’s first arrived with an intent to settle (they had earlier been in this area to trade with the Timpanogots), there was an immediate confrontation. Negotiations ensued, and the settlers built Fort Utah, a stockade near where the Provo River empties into Utah Lake. While relations between the settlers and the Timpanogots were often rocky, the differences came to a head in early 1850. The event which precipitated the conflict, which became known as the Battle of Provo River, involved an Allred descendant by the name of Richard Anderson Ivie (a grandson of Anderson Ivie and Sarah Allred, Reuben Warren’s aunt). In January 1850, Ivie and two friends confronted an old Indian who was wearing a shirt claimed to be owned by Ivie. Whether the shirt was Ivie’s is unknown - perhaps it was taken because the settlers were taking fish claimed by the Timpanogots. The taking of the shirt certainly could have been viewed by the old Indian as repayment for fish claimed by the Indians. The confrontation

escalated and ended when one of Ivie’s companions killed the Indian. They then tried to get rid of the body by filling the intestinal cavity with rocks and sinking the corpse in the Provo River. The corpse was discovered a few days later and, understandably, the Timpanogots were furious. They blockaded the Fort, shooting at any settlers or livestock outside of its borders. The settlers asked for help from Brigham Young, who sent a militia force of one hundred ten and a cannon south to deal with the Indians. Over the next several days, one settler and at least thirty-one Timpanogots were killed, including two women.¹⁴

Whether Rachel’s parents were among those killed is unprovable, but it is highly likely. What is clear is that this battle shattered the Timpanogots and left many Indian families without a “husband” on which the family depended for protection and care. This forced the survivors, particularly the children, to seek help where they could. I believe, but cannot prove, that the Ute settlers in Indianola were children survivors of this battle who were taken in by Mormons to be raised as were Rachel and Nephi. Rachel’s brother, Pa’ant, was older than Rachel and Nephi and many of the other Indianola settlers, and may not have been as influenced by Mormon culture in his earlier life.

The stories vary in insignificant details about how Rachel came to the Allred family. All agree that she was sold, some saying for a bag of flour and others for a horse. The story that comes through some of her descendants is that her brother was present when she was “sold.” Perhaps this was Pa’ant, who was probably five years her senior.¹⁵

From here, her story can be documented, although sparsely. When she came to the Allreds, it was during the lead up to what has been called the Walker War, named after Ute chief Walkara. The spark which lead to the war was the killing of a Walkara relative by James Ivie, another Allred descendant.¹⁶ The death was the result of Ivie trying to intervene to stop a Ute who was going to beat his wife for failure to make a good trade in negotiations with Ivie. When the dispute reached his cabin, the Walkara relative was

Rachel Wansitz Allred

killed.¹⁷ The war caused Brigham Young, the Mormon leader, to order the Mormon settlements in Sanpete County, Utah (central Utah), be consolidated into a few fortified villages, including Fort Manti (present-day Manti, Utah). In 1852, James Allred and his children and their families, including Reuben Warren, had settled “Allred Settlement,” now called Spring City, Utah. On July 29, 1853 the residents of Allred Settlement were forced to flee to the safety of Fort Manti after the Indians attacked and drove off most of their cattle. They fled, in part, because of a warning given by Rachel to her adoptive family, when she overheard some Indians talking about returning and killing the settlers. Her timely notice of their intent is credited in many later family histories with saving the Allreds. Shortly thereafter, the settlers returned to Spring City, only to be forced soon thereafter to again evacuate, this time to Fort Ephraim (present-day Ephraim, Utah).

Upon the end of the Walker War in 1854, Rachel and her family again settled in Spring City, where she grew to adulthood. She was fondly remembered by her adoptive siblings. Her younger brother, John Lowe Allred, remembers her padding his pants to lessen the effect of the spanking that four-year-old John Lowe was to receive. Her brother, Ephraim, called her his favorite sister.

Rachel married John Bates Murray on May 3, 1869 in the Endowment House in Salt Lake City. He was born on July 19, 1836 in Monroe, Monroe County, Michigan, the second child of John Murray and Sarah Bates. His father was from Scotland and his mother was from Ireland. The family joined the Mormon Church in 1844 and immigrated to Utah in 1852, settling near the south part of Utah Lake at what is now Spanish Fork, Utah, where he appears in the 1860 U.S. census working as a carpenter.¹⁸ When John married Rachel, he was already married to a wife twenty years his senior, Mary Ann Malley, with whom he had no children (they married probably when Mary Ann was past her child-bearing years).¹⁹

John and Rachel had at least six children, all but one were born in Spanish Fork. Their first child, Sarah Ellen Murray, was born on February 2, 1870.²⁰ A second child, Sophia Lucy Murray, was born two years later on February 12, 1872. Their third child and first son, John Bates Allred Murray, was born on February 24, 1874. A new daughter, Margaret Frances Cora Murray arrived on July 17, 1877.

In 1879, tragedy came twice to the family. On January 6, 1879 their seven-year-old second daughter, Sophia Lucy Murray, died and was buried in Spanish Fork. Three weeks later, on January 27, 1879 Sophia’s sister, nine-year-old Sarah Ellen Murray, also died. According to at least one biographical sketch, the cause of death was cholera or typhoid fever.²¹

In the midst of their grieving because of the death of their two oldest children, Rachel and John were blessed by the arrival of a new child, Rachel Christine Murray, on November 30, 1879.

Tecumseh Horatio Murray was born shortly thereafter, on September 4, 1880 in Thistle Valley, Utah County, Utah.²² Thistle Valley is up Spanish Fork Canyon, at the confluence of the primary tributaries of the Spanish Fork River, about fifteen miles southeast of Spanish Fork and only about fourteen miles from Indianola, where Pa’ant was living. At the time of Tecumseh’s birth, Thistle Valley was a primary place for the watering of the steam-driven railroad locomotives. John Bates Murray probably worked there as a carpenter.

Rachel and John may have had a seventh child, Elizabeth, who is noted in some family records as being born and dying in 1884 in Spanish Fork. Despite a thorough search for birth and burial records, nothing has been found to date that evidences her life.

In about 1889, John, Rachel and their family moved from Spanish Fork to the Uintah Ouray Indian Reservation in northeastern Utah. The reason for the move almost certainly was to obtain free land on the Reservation. In 1887, the Federal government enacted the General Allotment Act (sometimes called the Dawes Act) which offered what were essentially homesteads

on the Indian Reservations to Native Americans and their families. Rachel's family would have been entitled to 320 acres of land. Rachel and John never received an allotment of land, but their children eventually did.

This move would have dramatic consequences to Rachel and her family. According to her descendants, the family for a short period of time lived in Maeser, Uintah County, Utah, about two miles northwest of Vernal, Utah. Then they moved to the Reservation, to LaPoint, Utah, which is located near a southern spur of the Uintah Mountains in western Uintah County.

Margaret Frances Cora Murray was the first child to marry when she married Philip Van on December 15, 1892 in Ashley, Uintah County, Utah.²³ They were the parents of nine children. Margaret died on December 23, 1953 in Vernal, Uintah County, Utah.

Tragedy struck in 1894 when Rachel and John Bates Murray's lives were cut short. In May, 1894, Jeremiah Hatch Murray, John's brother, had gone to Diamond Mountain in Uintah County to cut wood. Someone notified him that his brother and Rachel were seriously ill with typhoid fever. Jeremiah rushed to their home near LaPoint, Utah.²⁴ John passed away on May 5, 1894 and Rachel passed away two days later. Jeremiah buried them on the banks of the Uintah River about 6 ½ miles southeast of LaPoint. Their graves were not marked, and efforts to find their precise burial location have been unsuccessful.

When they passed, they left one married child (Margaret, age seventeen) and three surviving unmarried children (John Bates, age twenty), Rachel Christine, (age fourteen) and Tecumseh (age thirteen). This must have been a great shock to the children, especially given their ages, and the fact that they were living on the Reservation. The culture on the Reservation was very different from what they had experienced earlier in their lives.

Rachel Christine married James Bekenneth Reed about 1896. They had eight children. She died young, on February 6, 1911 in Whiterocks, Uintah County, Utah.

The son, John Bates, first married Lucinda Montez in 1896, with whom he had no children.

He then married Margaret Jane McConnell on July 23, 1904. They were the parents of one child. John died December 26, 1949 in Whiterocks, Uintah County, Utah.

When his parents died, Tecumseh went to live with his married sister, Margaret. In 1901, he married Annie Louriel. Reed, sister of James Reed who married Tecumseh's sister Rachel Christine. Tecumseh and Annie had four children. Tecumseh died on July 15, 1964, in Lake Fork, Duchesne County, Utah.

Endnotes

¹ Virginia McConnell Simmons, *The Ute Indians of Utah, Colorado and New Mexico* (Boulder: University Press of Colorado, 2000), 77.

² Interview with Sarah Van Hackford, January 31, 1968, transcript, Doris Duke Number 297, Doris Duke Oral History Project, Western History Center, University of Utah, 2.

³ Francis Densmore, *Northern Ute Music* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1922), 19.

⁴ 1880 U.S. census, Thistle District, population schedule, enumeration district 68, p. 472B (stamped), p.22 (penned), dwelling 191, family 193, Pant; image, *Ancestry.com*

<http://www.ancestry.com>
: accessed 15 February 2016); citing National Archives microfilm publication T9, roll 1338.

⁵ Bureau of Land Management, "Land Patent Search," database, *General Land Office Records* www.glorerecords.blm.gov/search/default.aspx
: accessed 15 February 2016), Pant (Sanpete County, Utah), homestead patent no. 2631.

⁶ Ibid., (accessed 15 February 2016), Nephi (Sanpete County, Utah), homestead patent no. 2340. Nephi appears in the 1860 U.S. Census living in the household of Andrew Jackson Allred, nephew of Rachel's adoptive father, Reuben Warren Allred. 1860 U.S. census, Sanpete County, Utah, population schedule, Fort Ephraim, p. 43 (penned), dwelling 368, family 333, Nephi; image, *Ancestry.com*

<http://www.ancestry.com>
: accessed 15 February 2016; citing National Archives microfilm publication M653, roll 1314. During the Black Hawk War with Utes in Sanpete County, Utah, Nephi served as a private in the Captain James T.S. Allred

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Company from 1 May 1867 to 1 Nov 1867 and in another company from 1 April to 12 November 1866. Other's settling in Indianola and obtaining patents included Utes named Moroni, Mormon, Moronihah and Joseph, all names coming from the Book of Mormon.

⁷ Sanpete County, Utah, Probate Court Minutes, Vol. A (1866-1884), In the Matter of Renunciation of Indian Tribal Relations, 26 October, 1877, p 152, Pant and Nephi, Utah State Archives, Salt Lake City; digital image, FamilySearch, FamilySearch <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q57-L9MK-B4XZ?mode=g&i=74&owe=ok&cat=2F2001084%2Fwaypoint&we=M6HY-BWL%3A28465601%2C284662301%3Fcc%3D2001084&cc=2001084>; accessed 15 February, 2016).

⁸ Evening Dispatch (Provo), 8 June 1894, digital, archived <http://udn.lib.utah.edu/cdm/compoundobject/collection/evedspch/id/11275/show/11267/rec/15>; accessed 16 February 2016), p. 4, col. 2.

⁹ "Report of the Acting Indian Agent of the Uintah and Ouray Agency to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs," dated 13 July 1909; Jim Pan added to tribal roll.

¹⁰ Densmore, *Northern Ute Music*, 17.

¹¹ Utah Division of Archives and Records Service, "Utah Death Certificate Index," database with images <http://www.archives.state.ut.us/research/indexes/20842.htm>; accessed 16 February 2016), entry for James Pant; death certificate no. 2103867.

¹² Sarah Van Hackford Interview, p. 18.

¹³ Howard A. Christy, "Open Hand and Mailed Fist: Mormon-Indian Relations in Utah, 1847-1852," *Utah Historical Quarterly*, 46 (December 1977): 216-135, specifically 220.

¹⁴ Ibid., 224-26. The footnotes in this article are very informative. The author has read all journals and articles available on the battle, many of which are contained in the special collections department of the Harold B. Lee Library at Brigham Young University and all of the military dispatches housed at the Utah State Archives.

¹⁵ His death certificate says he was born in 1840.

¹⁶ Whether this was James Russell Ivie, son of Anderson Ivie and Sarah Allred, or James Russell's son, James

Anderson Ivie is unclear, since both of them were living in the area where the dispute occurred in the 1850 U.S. census. James Russell was the son Anderson Ivie and Sarah Allred.

¹⁷ Thomas G. Alexander, *Utah: The Right Place : The Official Centennial History*, 2nd Revise ed. (Salt Lake City: Gibbs Smith, Publisher, 2007), 113-14.

¹⁸ 1860 U.S. census, Utah County, Utah, population schedule, Spanish Fork, p. 227, dwelling 2015, family 1610, John Murray; image, Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com>; accessed 17 February 2016); citing National Archives microfilm publication M653, roll 1314.

¹⁹ At the time of this marriage, Mormons practiced polygamy. Its practice was officially ended in 1890. Mary Ann did not arrive in Utah until late 1856. They were married by the time the 1860 U.S. census was taken. In 1856, she was forty years old. In 1860 she was forty-four.

²⁰ John, Rachel, and Sarah Ellen Murray are listed on the 1870 U.S. census, as is John's first wife. 1870 U.S. census, Utah County, Utah, population schedule, Spanish Fork, p. 5 (penned), dwelling 33, family 30, John Murray household; image, Ancestry.com <http://www.ancestry.com>; accessed 18 February 2016); citing National Archives microfilm publication

²¹ Norma Mitchell, "Rachel Wanzitz Allred Murray." A copy is held by the author. Mitchell is a direct descendant of Rachel.

²² John and his family were living in Spanish Fork, Utah on June 15, 1880 when the 1880 U.S. census was taken. 1880 U.S. census, Utah County, Utah, population schedule, Spanish Fork, p 38 (penned), dwelling 330, family 330, John Murray household; image, Ancestry.com <http://www.ancestry.com>; accessed 18 February 2016); citing National Archives microfilm publication T9, roll 1338. Between that census date and the birth of Tecumseh in September, the family had apparently moved to Thistle from Spanish Fork.

²³ "Utah, County Marriages, 1887-1940," database, *Family Search* <https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/XL95-GHM>; accessed 18 February 2016), Mr. Philip Van and Miss Margaret F C Murray, 1892.

²⁴ Mitchell, "Rachel Wanzitz Allred Murray."

AFO T-SHIRTS

Are you looking for unusual gifts for yourself the kids and grandkids this year? Well, we have our own unique Allred Family Organization T-shirts available. For a \$20 dollar donation to the AFO research fund you or your loved one will receive a t-shirt designed just for AFO *and* help fund our research teams as they go out and search for our elusive ancestors.



Shirts are available in size S, M, L, XL, XXL & XXXL, either white or light grey (silver). Some sizes are limited so order early. For example, we only have 1 - XXXL, 2 - XXL and 2 - S in white; 1 - XXXL, 0 - XXL and 1 - S in grey available. But take heart, the shirts do run large and we have a good selection of M and L available. Each shirt comes with a paper tracing our family origins back to Eccles Parish, England, in 1625.

The Request Form is below. Mail it with your \$20 donation, (the extra \$5 will help defray cost of packaging and mailing). ***Make your check payable to Allred Family Organization and mail to Joyce Allred, 11707 Indian Ridge Rd, Reston, VA 20191.*** Your request will be fulfilled according to earliest postmark.

The shirts were designed by Robert Allen, son of Dot Allred Allen, and Linda Allred Cooper.

Allred Family Organization T-Shirt Request Form

	White	Light Grey	Total
SMALL	_____	_____	_____
MEDIUM	_____	_____	_____
LARGE	_____	_____	_____
XLARGE	_____	_____	_____
XXLARGE	_____	_____	_____
XXXLARGE	_____	_____	_____
TOTAL SHIRTS	_____		
	X \$20	=	\$ _____

Make check payable to Allred Family Organization

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY, STATE, ZIP _____

EMAIL _____

PHONE(S) _____

Mail to: Joyce Allred, 11707 Indian Ridge Rd., Reston, VA 20191

Visits with Allred Cousins

by Linda Allred Cooper

Time passes and lifestyles change. In my case, my husband died in October 2013. After several months of mourning, I looked around our house one day and thought to myself “Geez – I’ve seen these walls and this yard and those neighbors. I want to see something else!” So I sold the house and everything in it, bought an RV and I’m on the road. Not Homeless! I’m Yardless!

My big plan is to travel the country, seeing as many sights as possible. Along the way, I hope to also visit with many of our Allred cousins and, of course, Talk Allred! I want to learn about their Allred heritage/lineage. What are their Allred stories? And, hopefully, stir up interest in more participation in the AFO. I thought you might enjoy some of my adventures.

I hit the road in October 2015 and immediately headed south to avoid Winter’s cold, ice and snow. One of my stops was in Port Charlotte, Florida where I visited Larry and Pam Peck.



Larry and Pam Peck from Florida

Larry is an Allred descendant through Thomas who wrote his will in 1809 Randolph County, North Carolina (Solomon, Thomas, William, Sarah “Sally”, James Russell, Hyrum Lewis, Miriam “Mary”, Louis Alma Sr., Louis Alma Jr., Larry). Larry has done an incredible amount of work on all of the branches of his family and has collected enough documentation to join many genealogy and hereditary related societies including Sons of the Confederacy, The Society of the War of 1812, Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of First Families of several states and many more. He has an impressive 3-ring binder full of the certificates sent to him proving his lineages and memberships. His wife, Pam, has an equally impressive collection of homemade quilts. Pam is a true artist, designing many of the quilts herself – and they are truly works of art. I think the one that impressed me the most was “The Fish”. She had seen a calendar somewhere that had photos of water color paintings of fictional fish with long colorful tails with big eyes and happy expressions and she is taking pieces of fabric to replicate these fish to create an underwater vision of beauty. Larry is a long-time AFO member. He and Pam have attended reunions in Randolph County, North Carolina and Spring City, Utah.



Pam Peck with one of her quilts.

In December I was in Gainesville, Florida where I visited Allred descendant and AFO member Dottie Cruse and her husband, Jim. Jim, I discovered, is an amateur chef! He loves to cook and has dozens and dozens of cook books. My trip with him to the local Publix grocery store was a real education – especially since I hate to cook. He loves to cook and I love to eat! Dottie descends from one of the mystery Allred lines; she has traced her lineage back to David Miranda Allred born 1814. David was born in North Carolina and died in Pickens County, Georgia. Although she has worked on this for years, Dottie still has not been able to document who his parents were. If you have information about David Miranda Allred, please contact me and I will put you in touch with Dottie. I know she would love to hear from you!



Linda Allred Cooper and Dottie Allred Cruse in Florida, with the RV in the background.

January found me in San Antonio, Texas where I met with Allred cousin Stacey Jones Anderson. Stacey and I “met” via the AFO Facebook page – which, if you haven’t already joined, you really



Stacey Jones Anderson and Linda Allred Cooper in San Antonio, Texas.

should. There are several conversations going on all the time and some great networking and information happening on this Facebook page. To find it, visit <https://www.facebook.com/groups/251626831520359/> or just go to Facebook and search for Allred Family Organization. Stacey is a double Allred descending from both William (died 1825 Randolph County) and John (died 1792 Randolph County). Her ancestor was Stephen Allred born about 1796 Randolph County and died in Panola County, Texas in 1894. Stacey is a new member of the AFO and very enthusiastic about learning as much as possible about the family.

As my travels continue, you may find me in your neighborhood one day. This Spring I plan to be back in North Carolina for a few weeks, then I will be in the Salt Lake City area in June. I also plan to be at the Allred Reunion in Spring City, Utah on July 8 and 9. From there, who knows? I hope that I will get to meet each of you as I pass through your area.

Articles and Photographs are Welcome for the Newsletter

Information, articles, and photographs are needed for the Allred Family Organization Newsletter. Information may be submitted online or via mail. Alice Allred Pottmyer, Editor, AFO Newsletter 5540 32nd Street North, Arlington VA 22207 or pottmyera@aol.com.

2015 FINANCIAL HEALTH OF AFO

from Joyce Allred, Treasurer

The Allred Family Organization ended the year in the black despite another reduction in income from membership. Glancing at the 2015 Year End Financial Report below you can see that our income was primarily derived from memberships (\$3680). We received \$283 in voluntary donations (which automatically go to research), \$8 in interest and \$85 from sales of newsletter CDs.

Our primary expense is in communication. We financially support the AFO website managed by Linda Cooper (\$369) and the AFO Newsletter produced by Alice Pottmyer (\$2134; printing, mail prep, bulk shipping to officers, postage to members).

We all need to keep our AFO membership current, eliminating the need for our Treasurer to send out renewal reminders. Multiple year renewals also help eliminate the number of annual reminder mailings. It is important to keep your email and mailing address up to date allowing our Treasurer to accurately send reminders to you if/when necessary. Please, let Joyce know your new addresses (snail & email) at 11707 Indian Ridge Rd, Reston VA 20191 or jagentree@aol.com.



*How do I know if my AFO membership has expired or is about to expire? **Check the mailing label on this newsletter for your expiration date.** Don't miss a single issue of the AFO newsletter. New findings are reported in the newsletter that just might apply to you*

ALLRED FAMILY ORGANIZATION 2016 OPERATING BUDGET

INCOME

• Memberships (220 @ \$20)	\$4,400.00
• Donations (to research unless otherwise noted)	100.00
• Interest	10.00
• Sales (Newsletter CDs)	40.00
• Miscellaneous	<u>0.00</u>
TOTAL	\$ 4,550.00

EXPENSES

• Archive Activities	
Contributions of documents to libraries	50.00
• Communications	
Newsletter (4 issues/year)	2,500.00
Newsletter Postage	600.00
AFO Website – Earthlink	300.00
• Operations -	
Advertising	50.00
Postage (membership kits & treasurer)	100.00
Printing/copying (new member pkts, etc)	100.00
Supplies (checks, paper, toner cartridges, etc)	50.00
• Research – escrow fund	700.00
• Contingencies	<u>100.00</u>
TOTAL	\$ 4,550.00



Submit Address Change or New Phone and Email Address

If you are moving, please forward a Change of Address to the Allred Family Organization, 11707 Indian Ridge Road, Reston, VA 20191. Also, if you have a new phone or email, please let Joyce Allred know at the above address or via e-mail: jagentree@aol.com.

Definitive Book on Early Allred History is Selling Fast

From England to America: Our Allred Family by Dawnell Hatton Griffin, is selling fast.

Based on her more than 40 years of Allred research, the book traces our Allreds from early recorded events in England in the early 1500s to Solomon Allred's immigration to Pennsylvania and then the migration of the family to Maryland, Virginia and then North Carolina.

Today there are many Allreds in North Carolina. However, from North Carolina, Allreds have spread to other places in the southern states, the western states and now Allreds are in most states.

The book corrects much of the mis-information that is found in current genealogies on the Allred family. It identifies new and previously unknown relationships.

From *England to America* is intended to spur further research on the Allred family and heavily documented with sources that will enable researchers to continue research on the family.

It is a hard covered book on acid free paper. A photo of St. Mary the Virgin or the Eccles Parish Church in Salford, Lancashire, England is on the dust jacket. Early Allreds worshipped there and they are on records there. The book website site is www.familystages.com. The price is \$69 and includes shipping.

For further information, Dawnell Griffin, P.O. Box 335, Richmond, Utah 84333 or englandtoamerica@gmail.com.

Dawnell Griffin signs a book for Brady Allred at the December book signing at the home of Larry and Linda Allred in Farmington, Utah.



Dawnell signs a book for Norma Allred.



Joshua Allred and Dawnell.



Sharon Allred Johnson and her husband with Dawnell.



Allreds on Facebook

An All Allreds Page

There is an Allred Family Organization group on Facebook. Information on upcoming events, projects we are working on, photos, stories and much more. All those with Allred ties are welcome.

Currently there are 619 Allreds registered. If you have questions, contact group administrator, Karisa Walker at fourinohio@att.net. Almost daily there are Allred questions and comments. <https://facebook.com/groups/251626831520359/>

Rocky Mountain Allreds

by Elizabeth Saderup

There are now 119 members on the Rocky Mountain Allred Facebook page. We have had an increase of members since the last newsletter, so the word is spreading! I recently changed the statues of the group from open to private, now only members can view what is posted. This was changed to help with privacy issues and so that members can feel free to share information that they want. People may join by going to www.facebook.com/groups/rockymountainallreds

Allred Stained Glass Crest Again Available for Allred Family Members

Afton S. Kesler, Beaver, Utah was the previous owner of this beautiful stained glass crest. She indicated in her will that the overlay should be made available to other family members in event of her death. This family crest was produced by Jonathan Goodrich, a descendant of the original Thomas Allred. It again is being offered to the Rocky Mountain Allreds during the family reunion July 9, 2016, in Spring City, Utah.

The crest is approximately 30 X 40 inches. The overlay is lighter than glass and stronger. It will not chip, fade or peel over time. The method of acquiring the crest is through raffle. Tickets are \$10 each. Buy one for each of your family members.

The Rocky Mountain Allreds are responsible for preparing the crest for shipping, if the winner is not at the Spring City Reunion. The winner is responsible for shipping and insurance costs. You can purchase raffle tickets the day of the reunion or via mail. Tickets for \$10 per ticket should be made to the Rocky Mountain Allreds and mailed to Larry C. Allred, 447 North 200 East, Farmington, UT 84025. Ticket requests must be post-marked by June 30, 2016.



The Allred family crest is in brilliant color. It is printed in black and white.

Isaac Allred, Son of James and Elizabeth Allred, 1813-1859

The popular second edition biography of *Isaac Allred, Son of James and Elizabeth Allred, 1813-1859*, is reprinted. The price is \$57 plus \$5 shipping and handling.

This volume is basically the same as the first edition published in 2009 but contains fewer pages. The family group sheets have been eliminated from this printed version. However, the pocket in the cover of the second edition contains a CD with the family group sheets.

This saved printing costs as well as mailing for the book. The history of Isaac Allred and his family is told. There are photos of various family members. Isaac Allred played the violin. His violin has been passed to various family members over the years. It is played today by Linda Isom.

There is also a missionary diary of Isaac Allred's three missions in the United States. It is \$22.00 plus \$5 shipping and handling.

Biography of James and Elizabeth Allred

The story of the more than 60-year journey of James and Elizabeth Allred from the Carolinas to Spring City, Utah, is told in Linda Allred Steele's book. The focus is on James and Elizabeth Allred, but tells the story of his brothers, sisters and their families as they moved from the Carolinas to Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, Iowa and then to Utah. Price is \$30 and \$6 for shipping.

How to Order These Books

If you are interested in the Isaac Allred book, his missionary diary, or the biography of James and Elizabeth Allred, please send a check for the books or book made payable to the Rocky Mountain Allreds to Larry C. Allred, 447 North 200 East, Farmington, UT 84025. If you would like further information, please contact Larry Allred at larrycallred@msn.com, 801-558-6753 or 801-451-2742.

Join the Allred Family Organization or Give an AFO Membership Gift



- ☐ Yes, I want to join the AFO! ☐ Gift Membership
- ☐ Renewal (check expiration date on mailing label)

Membership in the AFO includes the following:

- ❖ One-year subscription to the Allred Family Newsletter
- ❖ A Membership Certificate suitable for framing
- ❖ A New Member Kit
- ❖ Voting privileges for the Board of Directors
- ❖ Special notice of letters and reports when they become available

Please type or print clearly:

Name _____

Mailing Address _____

City _____ State _____ ZIP _____

Phone _____ E-mail _____

If this is a gift, please give your name _____

Please list your Allred line for the family data input as far as you know it.

For example: My Allred line is Clement, Ephraim L., Reuben W., James, William, Thomas

Parent _____

Grandparent _____

Great Grandparent _____

Dues are \$20 per year

Method of payment

- ☐ Check ☐ Money Order

Send your check or money order made payable to the Allred Family Organization:

Allred Family Organization
11707 Indian Ridge Road
Reston VA 20191

The AFO publishes a quarterly newsletter containing the latest family research news, family stories, photos and reunion information. It is a great way to keep up with your Allred family.

President's Column

I told a friend about celebrating my birthday in February and he asked what was the year of my birth. "Oh," he said "you are an octogenarian." Before I punched him in the nose I decided to go to the dictionary and see what he had just called me. I couldn't believe it, I'm over eighty years old.

That's why we need your help. We need younger members to get more involved in the AFO to carry on the gathering of information about the Allred Family. Also, we need more people submitting stories and information to the newsletter.

Some could run for office in the AFO. 2017 is election year.

It is my desire that The Allred Family Organization expand and be much bigger than it is today. Any help you as members of the AFO can contribute is greatly appreciated.

Melvin Alred

AFO Leadership

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