

Allred Family Newsletter "AFN"

Official Publication of the "Allred Family Organization Inc."
SPRING 1998 Issue #34

OUR MISSION STATEMENT

"Identify and Unite the Allred Family Through Gathering, Storing and Sharing Information"

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Dear friends and family members:

It is with pride and excitement that I bring this message to you at the time of our Issue #34, of our newsletter. There are many things happening. Things are growing and research is happening. The clues that are coming to us are very exciting, but require continued research to prove, to verify and to be sure of the accuracy. What good is a clue, if it isn't correct, or accurate, or if it's flawed in any way. As these things are proven, you will hear about them. Research reports will be made to your understanding. But if there is any question about the information we get, it will not be put out, except as a question for further help.

Our Research committee, is working hard, researching our taproot and other Allred lines. We are working hard to put together a book of Allred marriages and another book of deaths. These two books, we feel, would be of great value to any person who would be researching their Allred family lines. So you will see in this issue, this and probably another request for help in these two areas. We need copies of obituaries, death certificates and marriages of all Allreds you are aware of. Please help us with this endeavor. Please dig into your records, your family bible or what ever you keep your records in, Ask your brothers and sisters, your aunts and uncles, even moms and dads, grandpas and grandmas. And get all this kind of information to us that you can find. Send this information to either myself or to Bob Olson and we will get it to the people putting it all together.

Many of you are wondering why we haven't made much change or update to our Web Page. The answer is simple. We need help. Jim is bottled up with so many things, and School is one of them, that it is hard to maintain family harmony and still do the voluntary work that he dose for our family. We desperately need help with maintaining our Web Page. It is a valuable asset to our Family organization. But, if it can't be maintained, as it should, it becomes a liability to us rather than an asset.

There are many of our Family members, who are deathly ill. I am personally asking for your faith and prayers in their behalf. Our Cousin, Eddie Clay Allreds wife, Carolyn, from North Carolina, has been in and out of the Hospital with Diabetes. She is nearly blind and is on dialysis, three times a week. Both kidneys are not working at all. She needs transplants.

Please lend them your faith and prayers. We have another Cousin, Joy Woods, of Hemmett, ID. Who was severely burned in a fire. Over much of her head, face and arms. Needless to say, she is in much pain, even through the healing process. She has had many skin grafts, which in them selves are very painful. In essence, a very long, healing process. Again, please lend your faith and prayers on her behalf.

If you know of others we should be aware of, who are sick or injured, please let us know. And so, until the next time, may the Good Lord always be with you.

Cousin, Larry C. Allred, AFO Pres.

CHAIRPERSONS & ASSISTANTS OF THE AFO

Genealogy Committee

Gary D. Allred (801) 253 1495
1593 W. Cornerstone Drive - South Jordan, UT 84095
thegarsyd@juno.com

Genealogy Assistants

Sharon A. Jessop (406) 961-3741
P.O. Box 37 Pinesdale, MT. 59841
marco@cybernet.com

Athlene M. Clark (406) 961-4104
1596 W. Center -Blackfoot, ID 83221
Asst. for Info. Input 1750 to Now (PAF)

Research Committee Chairman

Susan Bellon (801) 722 - 2797
Rt 2 Box 2412 - Roosevelt, UT 84066
sbellon@uwin.com

Research Committee Assistants

Dawnell Griffin (801) 427-9314
Rout #1 Box 168 Fairview, UT 84629
griffin@burgoyne.com

Historical Committee Chairman

Carla Smoot (801) 572-8288
404 E. Golden Pheasant Dr. - Draper, UT 84020

Reunion Committee

Bob Olson (801) 775 - 0540
2796 West 5300 South - Roy, UT 84067
bolson@utahlinx.com

Allred Family Roster

Donald C. Allred (818) 892-5817
-9532 Ruffner Ave.
Northridge, CA 91343
dcallred@pacbell.net

Roster <http://www.scvnet.net/~allred>

Allred Historian & Spring City Coordinator

Carl Pyper (801) 462-2891
Donna Pyper Assisting
GenPassion@aol.com

Photo Archive Chairman

Wayne E. Allred (801) 785-3598
1284 East Nathaniel Dr. - Pleasant Grove, UT 84062
waynea@ms.provo.k12.ut.us

Allred Family Newsletter

Pat Allred Burnell (435) 245-3823
375 East 300 South - Hyrum, UT 84319
pburnell@mtwest.net

Legal Advisor

Merrill Hermansen (801) 225-5903
734 South 590 East - Orem, UT 84058

(801)
786-
3304

HELPFUL HINTS FOR GENEALOGISTS

Submitted by Linda Cooper

Some very good research questions to ask yourself.

- Are all dates for events in proper order?
- Are all abbreviations correct?
- Is every fact documented?
- Have you found your ancestor in every census of his/her life?
- Have you looked for citizenship or naturalization papers?
- Was the father married more than one time?
- Do all the children belong to one wife?
- Is a pattern evident in the children's names?
- Did the father serve in the military? If yes, what war?
- Did the family own land?
- Have you found the father's will and probate records?
- Have you researched tax lists and church records?
- Figuring the dates, how many children could the mother have had?
- Do all her children belong to one husband?
- If widowed, did she live with her children in later years?
- Do you have the children listed in correct birth order?
- Do you have place of birth and marriage information for each child?
- Have you followed each child in the census to see if a parent or grandparent is living with them?
- Have you checked to see if a book was ever written about your family?
- Have you checked to see if your families are in the Family History Center?
- Have you entered your family in the Ancestral File?
- Have you considered that your ancestor may have kept a diary?
- Have you plotted your family's migration pattern?
- Have you placed queries on your families in all the genealogical periodicals?

Review documents acquired over time. New clues will surface that were missed the first time, or the information didn't fit with your data at that time. Those papers filed away should be REVIEWED OFTEN. You will be surprised how clues just seem to grow after being put away!

APOLOGIES

The AFN is of necessity limited to 20 pages. This was the most difficult issue I have ever done because we simply have too much! I have four excellent articles which will appear in issue #35: "Sylvania Allred" by Linda Allred Cooper, "Annie Eliza Robinson Allred" by Beulah Whiting, "Probate of Alexander Gray of Randolph Co. NC.", Transcribed by Dawnell Griffin and "Epidemics" submitted by Alison Franks.

You may have noticed that I have had to leave off most of the frills, which I love, such as: clip art, cartoons, photos, poems & sayings. I am certainly not complaining, this is the first time I have had too much. Keep it coming! Love Ya, Pat

PS I love to put in the histories but they must be abridged to no more than one page. I received a great on that was 8 pages long!

Our annual Allred Reunion in Spring City, Utah will be held on Saturday, June 27th this year. We will start things off with a get-together around the fire pit on Friday evening, with the official activities beginning Saturday morning. Our talented cousins are encouraged to stop by and show off their talents at the fire pit both Friday and Saturday evenings.

We have had several suggestions from family members we are going to try to incorporate into the Reunion this year. One of these suggestions was that we have available a map listing the locations of the historical Allred homes in Spring City. We are working on that and should be able to provide that information. Another was that we have a published agenda of the activities and have the agenda available at the Reunion. We will publish the agenda on the Internet at our official web site (<http://www.Bayside.net/users/af0>) and it will be available at the Reunion. There have also been suggestions we have better name tags available. We are looking into putting together some sort of color coded name tags which will help identify which branch (or branches) of the family you are from.

Currently we are planning on having a "Cemetery Scramble" where the kids take red flags (yes, they are all-red) and mark the Allred headstones in the Spring City cemetery. We will also have other activities for the children.

Food will be available for lunch at the Reunion, but at this time we are not sure how it will be handled. We may have a catered lunch available, as we have in past years, or we may even try tackling cooking burgers and hot dogs ourselves. Please let us know what you think.

Some of you had difficulty getting rooms last year because the nearby city of Manti changed the date that it holds its annual Pageant to the same week that we have our Reunion. The Pageant is attended by thousands of people who come to watch recreations of Mormon and pioneer history, it is quite a production. We were able to reserve some rooms at the Horseshoe Mountain Lodge, on the outskirts of Spring City, and still have a few left if you need accommodations. You may also park RV's and trailers around the perimeter of the Old School grounds. The Old School grounds is where we hold the Reunion.

We have had some discussion about having a raffle to raise funds for our research projects and the Allred Family Roster. We are going to try to have a few nice items (Quilts, free memberships to the AFO, etc.) to raffle off. We don't want this to get too big because we have had raffles in the past which took so much time that the raffle took away from people being able to visit and enjoy some of the other things going on.

We are really trying to make this the best Spring City Reunion ever. If you have any suggestions or would like to help in any way, please let me know.

Your Cousin,

Bob Olson 2796 w. 5300 s. Roy, Utah 84067
801.775.0540 bolson@utahlinx.com

Hi my name is Kay Squire and I am researching my family. My great-grandfather was Reuben Allred. He lived in TN. My grandmother was Martha Elizabeth Allred although she went by Bettie (Betty). She married an Elkins in TN. However, I believe that Reuben's parents came from NC. I am trying to find any information that will help me. Anything you can tell me would be greatly appreciated. SquireK@energy.wsu.edu

8th Annual "ALLRED FAMILY REUNION"

DON'T MISS IT!

- *Allred Souvenirs
- *Pioneer Homes
- *Hiking
- *Camping
- *Fishing
- *Golf
- *Bonfire
- *Rock Hounding
- *Games
- *Family Fun
- *Horseshoes

Saturday June 27, 1998

Spring City, Utah
(Originally "Allred Settlement")

You may come on Friday,
June 26, & enjoy the bonfire
party & stay until Sunday.



WE AIM TO SEE YA' THERE !

The Pioneer Cemetery Contains The Burial Sites of
James Allred, Isaac Allred and Hundreds of Allreds!

COME ALONE OR BRING YOUR
FAMILY ORGANIZATION & SET
UP A BOOTH FOR YOUR GROUP

ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN
MADE FOR SELF-CONTAINED
TRAILERS & MOTOR HOMES'

CHECK US OUT ON THE NET

- "Allred Family Organization" <http://www.bayside.net/users/ufo>
- "Allred Family Roster" <http://www.scvnet.net/~allred>
- "President Larry Allred" lcallred@sisna.com
- "Allred Family Newsletter" pburnell@xmission.com

The Reunion is Sponsored by the
"Allred Family Organization Inc."

The "AFO" is a non-profit organization. We
are growing every day and are now in all 50
states and 3 foreign countries. We have a
quarterly newsletter & there is an

"Allred Family Roster"
containing over 117,000 names. !!

Please Make Copies of This Flyer & Post it Around



NAME CHANGES IN EARLY AMERICA

Noel R. Barton

Names of people in the beginning of the world had meanings more so than they do now. Adam meant "man" and included both male and female. Abraham was "father of many nations." After Jacob wrestled with the Lord, his name was changed to Israel, "he strives with God." Rachel called her son Benoni, "son of my sorrow," but Israel changed it to Benjamin, which denoted "son of the right hand." Today, many people give their children names that sound good, or create one that is different from anyone else's, or they use the ones that are in vogue. Very few choose a name that describes a newborn or his characteristics, etc.

Normally, everyone at first only had one name. The Chinese were the first to acquire more than one in 2852 BC. The Romans changed from one name to three and then later added a fourth, finally going back to one at the Fall of the Roman Empire. About 900 AD, the Italians added a "family" name or surname. By 1200 AD this was a common practice among the nobility in Europe and they made it hereditary and set themselves apart from the commoners. Eventually, this practice was taken up by the merchants and artisans, then later by the peasant classes. Surnames in some areas were forced on the people by civil authority to make it easier for the governments to identify people so they could levy and collect taxes, regulate business, conscript people for military service, impose their will and control the movement of people.

The population began picking up surnames from places, occupations, ancestors, nicknames, characteristics, etc. They might take the name of Hill if they lived on or near a hill or mountain, such as Hill (English), Maki (Finnish), Dumont or Depew (French), Zola (Italian) or Jurek (Polish). If they used their occupation, their surname could be Baker, Carpenter, Cook, Miller, or Smith. Each village in Europe had a blacksmith, commonly called a smith. Such an individual would have used Schmidt (German), Lefevre (French), Ferraro (Italian), or Kuznetzvo (Russian). If they took the name of their ancestor, they would have used the term for "son of," such as O' [O'Neill] (Irish), Mc or Mac [McIntyre, MacIntosh] (Scottish), -s [Johns or Jones] (Welsh), -son or -sen [Jensen, Janssen, Johanson] (Scandinavian), Fitz or son [FitzRandolph, Johnson or Jackson] (English), -ovitch [Ivanovitch] (Russian or Serbian), or -sohn or -son [Mendelsohn] (German). They could have used nicknames, such as Gross or Groth (German) if they were fat; or used Reid, Reed, Read or Allred (English) if they had red hair; Bell (English) if they lived near the sign of the Bell (a public house, pub), or were a bellmaker or bellringer; or Bel (French) if they were the handsome one or beautiful.

The Jewish people were the last required to take surnames in the late 1700s. They would choose pleasant combinations, such as, gold, silver, rose (rosen), mountain (berg), stone (stein) and valley (thal). The names would come out as Goldberg, Silverstein, Rosenthal, Goldwater, etc.

Other naming customs were used in the Old World. The Catholics required that a first or middle name be given to each child from the calendar of Saints. Most of them received Maria, Jose, or another common name of a Saint until more people reached Sainthood, so now there are plenty of names to use. Patronymics were used throughout the Scandinavian countries,

so if Jens and Maren were the children of Lars, they became Jens Larsen and Maren Larsdatter and Jens' children would have the surname of Jensen. Kings and Popes would change their normal name to another, such as, Henry VII or John Paul IV. King George V changed the royal surname, Wettin of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, during the World Wars, to Windsor, out of respect for the country.

After the discovery of America, thousands of people from Europe and elsewhere emigrated to this country to start a new life. In the process, new governments were created and laws passed requiring records to be kept, similar to those maintained in the countries they had left. The records created helped to establish and maintain titles, law, order, statistics, and other necessary information. Names were recorded in virtually every record kept and because of this, these records have become the sources for genealogical research, though almost all of them were created for other purposes. Because of customs, languages, handwriting, and other reasons, names have gone through a lot of changes in this country. I will try to give some of the causes and reasons for these changes so that you will be aware of them as you do your research.

Phonetics

People who knew how to read and write were appointed or elected to positions as clerks, scribes, secretaries, etc. People would go to them as required to record documents, testify, give affidavits, report information and so forth. In doing so, if the clerk was English and a German gave him his name in his broken English or in German, the clerk would write it down as he heard it. It may not be spelled anywhere near the actual or correct spelling, but who was there that was going to correct him, as most of the people could not read or write. If the individual was from Wales and gave his name as Lloyd Llewellyn and the clerk wrote it phonetically, his name would appear as Floyd Fluallen or Fleweliën. The double L in Welsh sounds similar to the "fl" sound in English. Some documents have been found in court records where the individual's name has been spelled six or seven different ways on the same page because the clerk was not sure of the spelling. Thousands of names have been phonetically misspelled on incoming passenger manifests and port records. Some people who could read, but were bad spellers, would sign their name on their naturalization papers the same way the court clerk wrote it, though misspelled, on the upper part of the document, and would use that spelling the rest of their life.

Misspellings or Spelling Variations

As mentioned above, many people who had learned to read and write, but were not taught correct spelling of many words, especially names (many of which had no real correct spelling), they would spell them as they sounded them out. They would stick with their spellings and their posterity would follow suit. Many names had various spellings, some depending on dialects or pronunciations. The name Owsley could have been spelled Ousley, Ously, Owsly, Ouslie, Ausly, Ossley, Housley, etc. In England, the "h" was silent and could be added or left off a word. Joseph could be written Joshif or Josef Allred could have been spelled Aired, Alread, Allreade, Hallred, Halreed, etc. Helen would be Ellen.

Americanization

Many people who came to this new land disliked anything to do with the old country and wanted to start over, consequently, they did away with any and everything they could that reminded them

of their past. Many, after the American Revolution, did away with anything that reminded them of England. Lots of them just changed to get in step with their times. My ancestor, Henry Clark, born 1757 in Pennsylvania, was mentioned in one history as "a German with the rather unGerman name of Clark." Further research revealed that he was encouraged by his friend, William Whitley, to change his name from the German spelling to English. His name was originally Schreiber (scribe) which he had Americanized around 1776 by changing it to Shriver, and later at Whitley's suggestion in the 1790s Anglicized it to Clark (clerk, "er" is pronounced as "ar" in English). Apollos de Revoire, a silversmith, was a French Huguenot from the Isle of Guernsey who emigrated to Boston and had a famous son, Paul Revere, who took a midnight ride, and followed his father's trade. Other names were Americanized, such as, Roggenfelder became Rockefeller, Huber became Hoover, and Pfoersching was changed to Pershing. Four brothers from Poland with the name of Mikeloshansky ended up with four different surnames: Finberg, Friedman, Reddinov and Rubenstein.

Aliases

People sometimes used other names temporarily for various reasons, many times to dodge the law. Jesse James, with a \$5,000 reward on his head in Missouri for robbing trains, used the alias of Tom Howard in the 1880s and posed as a cattle buyer. Many who had criminal records and were released from prison or had escaped the law used aliases or changed their names permanently. Those who emigrated with a past criminal record would usually change their name when they left the old country or upon arrival in America. Some who went into new businesses would use an alias or change their name permanently.

Abbreviations

Lots of individuals would shorten their names to make it easier to write their signatures or speak their name. One man shortened his name from Hickenlooper to Hicken. Dickenson was changed to Dickens. Many signed their names with initials all of their lives and no one ever knew what the initials stood for. One girl in England whose surname was Pepper, was given 26 first names by her parents, one for each letter of the alphabet. She was known all of her life as Alphabet Pepper. Albert would be shortened to Al, Jonathan to Jon or Marietta to Mary.

Nicknames

The word "nickname" was derived a Middle English term, "an ekename," meaning an additional or supplementary name, sometimes called a pet or nursery name. Nicknames have a longer history than surnames. Physical characteristics may be the basis for many nicknames, such as, Red, Tough, Pink, Hairy, or Stinky. Andrew Jackson was called "Old Hickory," Zachary Taylor as "Old Rough and Ready" and Abraham Lincoln as "Honest Abe." Others would be diminutives or short forms (abbreviations) of names, i.e.: Richard could be Dick, Hick, or Rick (Hick from the Sticks originally was the name of Richard from the Woods or Forest, not the bad connotation we give it today), John could be known as Jack or Johnny; James as Jim or Jimmy; Deborah would become Debbie or Deb. Some nicknames were derived from the mouths of babies (babytalk). My brother, Jon, is still known by all of us as Brud or earlier as Bruddy, because our youngest brother would use those terms for "brother" when he was learning to speak. Some nicknames could be created from contrary situations or terms of endearment.

Others from surnames, such as: Smitty for Smith, or Barty for Barton. Some nicknames may have a meaning that we never are able to determine. My ancestor, William Henry Reneer, was always called "Uncle Buck" in any newspaper articles or anything written about him that was not official. Had I not known that was his nickname, it would have been hard to identify him in many records. During some periods of time, certain nicknames were the fad. For instance, during the 1880s to the early 1900s, all of the girls had to have a nickname ending in a "y" or "ie." Mary would be Polly, Molly, Mollie or Mamie; Margaret would be Maggie or Peggy; or Elizabeth became Betsy, Betty, Bettie, Bessie or Lizzie. During that period, many parents would christen their children with the nickname as their given name.

Marriage and Divorce

Women would always take on the surname of their husband at the time of their marriage, thus changing their name. Today, many retain their maiden name as part of their surname by hyphenating it or without. If they divorce, then the woman may continue to use her exhusband's surname or drop it and revert back to her maiden name.

Orphans and Adoptions

Many children who became orphans were placed in relatives' homes or in orphanages. They may have retained their original names if they were known or could be remembered. Others may have taken on new names of their own choosing or names given them by their new guardians who may be adoptive parents, grandparents, other relatives or court appointed guardians, such as and orphanage.

Pseudonyms

These are fictitious or invented names assumed for anonymity or some other effect. They would include those used as aliases (mentioned above). A pen name used by an author would fall in this category, such as, Samuel Langhorne Clemens who was known as Mark Twain, or Francois Marie Arouet who wrote under the name of Voltaire. It might be a temporary name assumed to avoid recognition (incognito). Entertainers use stage names, i.e.: Brenda Gall Webb is Crystal Gayle, Joseph Levitch is Jerry Lewis, Benjamin Kubelsky is Jack Benny, Shirley Schrift is Shelley Winters, Marion Morrison is John Wayne, Bernard Schwartz is Tony Curtis, and Issur Danielvitch is Kirk Douglas. Norma Jean Doherty nee Mortenson ended up with the name Marilyn Monroe, because she reminded Ben Lyon, her boss, of Marilyn Miller, an actress, and Monroe was her mother's maiden name. Some have even been able to go with single names like Cher, Madonna or Houdini.

Slaves

The first shipload of blacks arrived in Virginia in 1619. Since the 1200s they were called Africans by the English. In the 1500s they were being called Moors, Negroes, or Ethiopians, but by the 1700s in America they were being called Afficans. The owners gave their slaves the same names they gave to their mules. The most common were Jack, Will, Charles, Daniel, Prince, Ben, Cato, Hannah, Bet, Lucy, Dinah, Susan, Sarah, Grace and Dine. A black named Eliza could have gone by Liz, Liza, Lizar, Lize, Lizee, Lizy, Lizza, Lizzie or Lizzy. Blacks on the plantation would be known by the master by a name he gave them, but would be known among themselves by that name or their African name. Those who gained their freedom early or later at the end of the Civil War may have taken the surname of their master, if they liked him, or some other name of their own choosing. When

they were sold to a new owner, he may have given them another name, different from the one given them by the former.

American Indians

The American Indians gave names to their offspring that related to their characteristics or personality to a great extent. These names could change throughout the life of an individual as he changed or did something meaningful or important. Later, they were given English equivalents by the government agents, so they would have two names mentioned on the records kept by the government.

Naming Customs

In some areas or cultures there existed naming customs that may have been continued here in the Americas. The patronymic custom was generally discontinued at the time of arrival in this country. In some areas, the custom of naming children after their parents and grandparents in a given order of birth, was continued. Certain names are continued for several generations in families, many times being surnames used as given names. These customs will help the researcher sometimes in keeping families with common surnames in proper order. Sometimes there are peculiar situations, such as the man in Scotland who named all five of his daughters Margaret. When further research was completed, it was found that his mother, Margaret, had left five shillings to each of her grandchildren who were named after her. The boxer, George Foreman, was so in love with himself, he named all four of his sons George.

These are some of the reasons and causes that affected the changing of names in the United States. People can change their names in the United States without a court order, though it is advisable to do so. In the beginning of the country, name changes would be handled by the state legislatures and was eventually turned over to the courts.

Allred Family Organization Inc. *EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE*

President: Larry C. Allred (801) 451-2742
447 North 200 East - Farmington, UT 84025
lcallred@sisna.com

Vice President: Bob Olson (801) 775-0540
2796 West 5300 South - Roy, UT 84067
bolson@utahlinx.com

Vice President: Jim Beecroft (801) 731-8417
4376 South 2675 West - Roy, UT 84067
jobeecroft@sisna.com

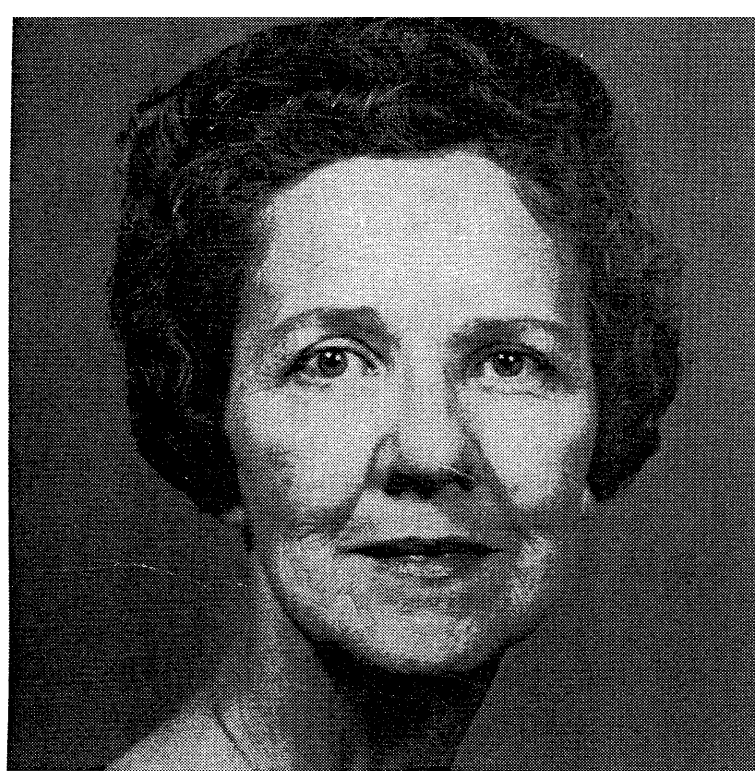
Secretary: Donna Pyper (801) 269-9256
6596 South 1460 West - Murray, UT 84123
GenPassion@aol.com

Treasurer: Rhoda C. Thompson (801) 255-5890
8560 South Shulsen Ln. , West Jordan, UT 84088
jthompo@slkc.uswest.net

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Bob Olson, Donna Pyper, Larry C. Allred, Randy & LouAnn Borgstrom, Wayne E. Allred, Susan Bellon, Rhoda C. Thompson, Pat Allred Burnell, Don C. Allred, Merrill Hermansen, Gary D. Allred, Sydney Allred, Sharon A. Jessop, Athelene Clark, Carl Pyper, Carla O. Smoot, Vern Allred

AFO WEB PAGE <http://www.Bayside.net/users/afo>



MELBA FINLAYSON ALLRED (1919 - 1998)

Birth date: January 11, 1919

Parents: Reginald Patrick Finlayson & Etta Josephine Hansen

Place: Seattle, Washington

Married: Rulon Clark Allred June 23, 1936

Children: Louis Rulon, Mary Diane, Melanie

Survivors: Mary Diane Jessop, Melanie Baker, and Melba's twin sister, Mabel, and a beloved posterity.

Compassionate and loving, Melba spent most of her life serving and caring for others. She epitomized the old-fashioned adage that anything worth doing is worth doing well, so every job, assignment, position received her diligent and undivided attention.

Her interest in genealogy spanned many years and she was one of the many "key" budding genealogists who helped research and compile "THE ALLRED FAMILY IN AMERICA". After the book was published Melba, ever alert, scanned local papers for deaths, births, marriages of Allred-related kinfolk. Then, on her old-fashioned IBM manual typewriter she carefully recorded details for an ever-expanding "Roster" even as her health continued to decline.

Melba's hobbies included things "good" -- movies, music, stories, poetry, books, concerts, and the beautiful things of life. Her riches were of an intrinsic nature -- family, friends, reunions, the scriptures, the gospel -- and an idealistic world above and beyond stark reality. Her tender, loving nature blessed everyone as she patiently and charitably became an example for those whose lives she touched.

To pay tribute is to recall happy memories of her friendliness, her delightful sense of humor, her bright laughter, the twinkle in her eyes. Melba "walked in beauty" and, filled with the gifts of love and discernment, this lovely lady graciously shared life with the world at large regardless of age. Those who knew her best understand that the world is somehow diminished by her departure. Bon Voyage!

Lovingly, Athlene M. Clark

**ALLRED FAMILY ROSTER
GUESTBOOK & QUERIES**

Compiled by Don Allred
dcallred@pacbell.net

My progenitors: (Clement TWIN, Ephraim Lafayette,
Reuben Warren, James, William, Thomas, Mr....)

Here are a few guestbook entries since the last newsletter.

To learn more about the Allred Family Roster
Please visit us at: <http://www.scvnet.net/~allred>

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I'm trying to find Family History on Tressa Love Wife of Louis Maneven Hansen. Tressa was birth= November 12, 1903 she is , descendant of Issac Allred he was born in 1788. Tressa father was Samual Ewing, Mother Druzilla Allred Love. Louis Meneran Hansen died 1971. His fanter Hans Hansen descendants of Denmark. If anyone has information I it would be grately appreciated. Thank You, Connie

Connie J. Hansen LLHANSEN@desertlinc.com
Winnemucca, Nv. USA -

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I am researching descendants of Mary Caroline Allred (Isaac, William, Thomas, John) and Joseph Tremble Egbert md 1840 Navoo, IL. I'm particularly interested in line of William Riley Egbert/Mary Elizabeth Reeves, Curtis Reeves Egbert/Elizabeth Wright Wrigby, James Lind Egbert/Alta Ford. I've been told that James Lind was born 15 May 1901 Bingham, Salt Lake, UT and that his parents died when he was young; adopted by Curtis/Elizabeth in Farmington, UT in 1923. Would particularly be interested in info re: Lind line. Donna J. Douglass
djd@oz.net Gig Harbor, Wa USA -

+++++

This is great. I am looking for my cousin Beverly Allred, Father George Allred. My Dad was Howard C. Allred. Hope to locate some long lost relatives most from Calif. E-Mail AOL Star 1701D Darleen Carol Allred AOL Star 1701D Las Vegas, NV

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I think you did a very fine job will let you know if I find anyone that I am lookin for thanks for the opportunity to recieve help!!

Toby Bolinger gunner@netusa1.net Kokomo, IN

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I am a descendant of Clarence Columbus Allred, James Monroe Allred, Solomon Brown Allred, Nathan Allred, Thomas Allred, Jr. Still trying to locate graves of Solomon, Nathan & Thomas Allred, Jr Have photo of Solomon's wife, Mary McAnally, and brother James L. but still looking for one of Solomon. BGAllred@aol.com Bill Allred BGAllred@aol.com Jay, Fl

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My father, Harvey, was born in Salt Lake City. He was the son of Seigfried and Elsie Kellersberger. His grandfather was Anton Josef Kellersberger. If anyone knows they are related to those individuals, I'd love to hear from you. Kurt Josef Kellersberger bassbone@sprynet.com Pleasant Hill, CA USA -

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I am descended from Nancy Allred, (1821-1860), buried in Franklin County, Ga. She was married to Asbury Whitfield, (1817-1903) I don't have any other info on Nancy. I wish someone could help me determine who her parents and siblings were. Gene Harrison DEHarris@Bellsouth.net Fayetteville, Ga

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I'm looking for any info on the Allred's in Fentress and Overton Co. Tn. John Allred who died in 1906 is my ggrandfather. Polly Lee phfran@webyv.net chattanooga, TN

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Looking for contacts with anyone who has Aldridge's still in UK, especially with connection to the Lancashire area. Possible connection to Ireland as well, possibly the county of Cork. (Maloney/Aldridge/McNicholas...) Thanks, Christine Christine Aldridge christine_aldrige@bc.sympatico.ca BC Canada -



Michael Wilson Cooper in Front of Mass Grave
at Point Lookout, Maryland - See Article

JOHN ALLRED, REVOLUTIONARY WAR VETERAN
Update Submitted by Bill Allred

In 1968, William Mendenhall of Signal Hill, California, a descendant of the Allreds of Randolph County, North Carolina, did some research on the Allred family. He found that William Allred, Sr. and his son, John Allred, were soldiers in the Revolutionary War. From the records, he found they were probably buried at the Gray's Chapel Cemetery.

He presented his findings to the Department of the Army which authorized the markers to be manufactured. The stones were brought to the cemetery at Gray's Chapel. Although the graves were never located, they were temporarily erected and still stand in the cemetery in memory of: John Allred -- Pvt. Cav. Militia -- 1764 - 1850; Row 9, Old Cemetery, William Allred, Sr. -- Pvt. N.C./Va. Milita -- 1732 1836; Row 9, Old Cemetery."

JOHN ALLRED OF RANDOLPH COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

Submitted by Dawnell H. Griffin.

In 1792, John Allred signed his will. In doing so, he named his children John, Joseph, Jonathan, Elizabeth Horner, Catherine Julian, Susannah Guren, Barbara York and unmarried daughters, Lidy, Rebecca, Margaret, Mary and Sarah.

Sarah Allred, daughter of John Allred was born about 1780 in Randolph Co. NC. In 1795, she gave birth to an illegitimate daughter whom she named Mahala. On the 1850 census for Randolph Co., NC, Mahala gave her age as 55. Sarah did not marry until 29 March 1824. Mahala would have been between 20 and 25 years old when her mother finally married.

Sarah was married to Jacob Routh, son of Zachariah Routh. Jacob's first wife, Mollie York, daughter of Henry York, was deceased by 1824. They were the parents of at least seven children. Jacob and Sarah had no children of their own, and Sarah's step-children would have been grown by the time her marriage took place in 1824. Sarah died about 1830.

Mahala Allred did not marry. When she died it was written in the court records that, "...the said Intestate Mahala Allred was an illegitimate daughter of one Sarah Allred and died without issue leaving neither brother or sister, father or mother." Her land was to be inherited by her maternal uncles and aunts and their representatives. Only two uncles were named, Joseph Allred, deceased, a brother of her mother and Jonathan Allred, deceased, another brother of her mother's. Her nieces and nephews, the sons and daughters of her two uncles, were then listed and even some great-nieces and nephews. The court action to divide the land was appointed to a probate judge in Randolph County in the year 1882. This record does not make mention of any of the other children listed in John Allred's will of 1792. One might conjecture that Joseph, Jonathan and Sarah were children of a second marriage.

Randolph County CR. 081.508.3: Superior Court of Randolph County Petition to Sell land for Assets is as follows:

G.S. Bradsaw as Public administrator of the estate of Mahala Allred deceased, to wit: ... To the clerk of the Superior Court for said County...would respectfully show that he was appointed administrator of the estate of the Intestate on the ___ day of ___ 1882 and at once entered upon the administration of the estate. That from the best information and knowledge which your petitioner has been able to obtain the outstanding debts of the estate amount to about ___ dollars That there is no personal estate or if any, a small amount of Rent, of but little value. That the intestate Mahala Allred was an illegitimate daughter of one Sarah Allred and died without issue leaving neither brother or sister, father or mother. That at the time of her death the said intestate was seized in fee simple of one tract of land on Sandy Creek in Randolph County containing one hundred and twenty acres more or less and conveyed to her by deed from Jacob Routh and recorded in Book 17 p. 432. Said lands worth about \$2.00 per acre and that said land ascended to her maternal uncles and aunts and their representatives.

Jacob Routh purchased 120 acres of land from William and Charity Fields in 1788. It was a portion of the land that had been granted to Seymore York in 1756. Jacob deeded his home in trust to Mahala ... "to care for him and his wife the remainder of their lives."

Mahala's heirs, as listed in the petition were as follows:

- 1 The heirs of Joseph Allred, deceased a brother of her mother:
 - 2 John Allred, a son of Richmond County, North Carolina
- 2 The heirs of Jonathan Allred, deceased, a son of Joseph to wit:
 - 3 James Allred
 - 3 Joseph Allred
 - 3 John Allred
 - 3 Elizabeth Routh, wife of Augusta Routh
 - 3 Martha Routh, wife of Manly Routh
 - 3 ___ McDaniel, wife of Dennis McDaniel all of Randolph County, NC.
- 2 James Allred, a son of Joseph Allred, of Sandy Creek, NC
- 2 The heirs of Polly Chism, deceased, a daughter of Joseph, to wit:
 - 3 Martha A. Henly
 - 3 Polly Vestal, wife of Riley Vestal, of Randolph Co., NC
 - 3 The heirs of Losada Williams, deceased, a daughter of Delilah Phillips
 - 3 Rachel Vestal, another daughter of Delilah
 - 3 John Phillips and Joseph Phillips, sons of Delilah Phillips
 - All non residents of this state
- 2 The heirs of Martha Patterson, deceased, a daughter of Joseph Allred, to wit:
 - 3 Joseph A. Patterson
 - 3 Mary Hedrick, wife of Phillip Hedrick
 - 3 Angeline Kirkman
- 2 Rachel Miller, a daughter of Joseph Allred and widow of Riley Miller, deceased

1 The Heirs of Jonathan Allred, deceased, another brother of intestate's mother, to wit:

- 2 Miriam Welborn, wife of Levi Welborn
- 2 Sarah Pugh, wife of William Pugh
- 2 Heirs of William Allred, deceased, a son of Jonathan, to wit:

- 3 Miriam Pugh, wife of Manly Pugh
- 3 Sarah Patterson, wife of Joseph Patterson
- 3 Elizabeth Allred
- 3 Milton Allred
- 3 Levi Allred
- 3 Heirs of Reuben Allred, deceased, to wit

- 4 Jack Allred
- 4 Snider Allred
- 4 William Allred
- 4 Nancy Allred, wife of Joseph Allred
- 4 Rachel Henson, wife of James Henson
- 4 Harriet York, wife of John York
- 4 Adaline Martin, wife of William Martin

2 Heirs of Samuel Allred, deceased, a son of Jonathan, to wit:

- 3 William Allred
- 3 The heirs of John Allred, deceased, a son of Samuel, to wit:

- 4 Reuben Allred
- 4 Samuel Allred

3 The heirs of Margaret Wilson, deceased, a daughter of Samuel Allred, to wit:

- 4 Manley Wilson
- 4 Betsey Rains
- 4 Peggy Wilson (of whom the said Reuben Allred, Samuel Allred, Manly Wilson, Betsy Rains, Peggy Wilson are non-residents of this state. The other defendants. Reside in Randolph Co. and all of full age. Joseph Allred & wife Nancy are also non-residents.)



DON THURBER ALLRED 1924
Submitted by Beulah A. Whiting

Your petitioner further showeth that a sale of said lands is necessary to enable him to pay the debts o his intestate and the charges of administration. To the end therefor that said land may be sold by your petitioner under a decree of this court on such terms as the court may direct and that the proceeds of the sale may constitute assets in his hands for the payment of said debts and charges your petitioner prays that a summons be issued to the said resident defendants and that publication of summons be made for the non-resident defendants, heirs at law, notifying them to appear and answer and show cause if any, they can why the prayer of your petitioner shall not be granted. J.A. Blair, attorney for petitioner.

Jeremiah, Aaron, Mary, Joshua and Jacob Routh, Jr., step-children of Sarah Allred Routh, were excluded from the probate. The value of this intestate document is obvious. Articles dealing with the children and grandchildren of both Jonathan and Joseph's families will be printed in following issues of the AFN.

Update on John Allred, Revolutionary War Veteran:

Note: In 1968, William Mendenhall of Signal Hill, California, a descendant of the Allreds of Randolph County, North Carolina, did some research on the Allred family. He found that William Allred, Sr. and his son, John Allred, were soldiers in the Rebolutionary War. From the records, he found they were probably buried at the Gray's Chapel Cemetery.

He presented his findings to the Department of the Army which authorized >the markers to be manufactured. >The stones were brought to the cemetery at Gray's Chapel. Although the graves were never located, they were temporarily erected and still stand in the cemtery in memory of: John Allred -- Pvt. Cav. Militia -- 1764 - 1850; Row 9, Old Cemetery William Allred, Sr. -- Pvt. N.C./Va. Milita -- 1732 1836; Row 9, Old Cemetery." Submitted to DHG by Bill Allred.

DID YOU KNOW?

On December 27, 1856, Reddin A. Allred was chosen as first counselor to Bishop James G. Willie in the Salt Lake City Seventh Ward. The Seventh Ward had a 65 by 37- foot building situated on Fifth South between West Temple and First West.

After the general move out of Salt Lake City in 1858 due to the approach of Johnson's Army, Reddin did not return to Salt Lake City.

Source: "The Historical Record," Vol. 6, page 314.

WRONG DIAGNOSIS?

Submitted by V. Con Osborne

This information is quoted from Redick N. Allred's Journal as found in Kate B. Carter's "Heart Throb's of the West," Volume V, page 363.

Sept. 20, 1900 - "Willis Allred's [Samuel, Isaac, James] wife died about noon. She died after a very pleasant confinement of child bed fever brought on by putting her on the same bed upon which his first wife was confined and died, so say the doctors."

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EAST COAST ALLREDS

Linda Allred Cooper
LACooper@compuserve.com

I want to let everyone know what the East Coast Allreds have been up to lately. Eddie and Carolyn have had many serious health problems complicating their lives since last Fall, but things are looking much better now. Many thanks to everyone for their many prayers and thoughtful well-wishes during all of this.

I've been in the Randolph Room and the NC State Archives every chance I've gotten and have found some interesting tidbits on occasion. Some of this info can be found in the articles included in this newsletter. The letter written by "Pore Lill" which ran in the last newsletter generated a lot of response! Teri Cochran Allred and I have been working on establishing exactly who "Lill" was and what her connection to the Allred family was. As of this writing we still haven't been able to find out what happened to her after she wrote the letter, but maybe one of our Virginia cousins will help us out with that.

With Dawnell's encouragement and help, I've been able to document who Sylvania Allred Marley really was. She has been attached to many of the Allred families over the years. When doing research so far back in time when there were many Sylvania Allreds, confusion is easy to understand.

I've met three very informative cousins recently: John Allred, Robert Bryan and Dot Allred Allen. All three descend from Jesse Allred (1783-1844 Randolph County) and still live in the area. Dot still lives on family land within sight of where Jesse's home place use to stand. All three have passed along family tree info and some great stories.

I'm averaging about 20 Allred related e-mail messages each week now. Some ask for help figuring out who they descend from, others ask very specific questions about events that took place in Randolph County. We've even had an 8th grader from Arlington, Texas contact us for help on a class project he was working on. His assignment was to track and report on the Allred migration from the East to the West Coast. I was able to put him in touch with Bob Olson, Larry Allred and Jim Beecroft and others who all sent him valuable info on the travels of Joseph Smith and Brigham Young and how many of the Allreds left the Randolph County, NC area to move to Utah, leaving family members scattered all along the way.

So, we've been very busy. We plan to continue contacting the Allreds still living in the Randolph County area this Spring. Hopefully we'll even come across that all important document that I'm sure is stuffed away in a drawer somewhere in Randolph County that will prove who the original four Allreds were and where they came from.

Eddie's new web page is up and running. East Coast Allred has it's own page attached to this with pictures and information that we will update every so often. The address is: www.eddieallred.com

In the meantime, stay in touch!!!! You can reach me at: LACooper@CompuServe.com or P.O. Box 415 Pittsboro, NC 23712 phone: (919) 542-3077 FAX: (919) 542-1950

You don't need to buy Internet access to use free Internet e-mail. Get completely free e-mail from Juno at <http://www.juno.com> Or call Juno at (800) 654-JUNO [654-5866]

The following is a question that has puzzled me for a long time,

QUERY

In the mid-1850's, Brigham Young called some 300-400 missionaries to different Indian missions in Idaho, Utah, and Nevada. Among those sent to the Salmon River Mission in Idaho in September 1857 was a James Allred. I'm trying to determine which James this was. It was not James son of William who was in Spring City at that time nor his son, James T. S., who had returned from his Indian mission in Las Vegas and was then living in Ephraim.

If any of you can help me determine exactly who this James was, please call at 801-375-1483, E-Mail to vcosborne@juno.com, or write to Con Osborne, 3330 N. 350 E., Provo, Utah, 84604.

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HELPFUL HINTS

I thought this would be great to pass on to our amateur Genealogists, and family members, Just another tid bit of information from Linda Smith for our readers. Larry

If your research in the pioneering period (before 1850) has "dead-ended", it's time for creative thinking. You may find these trends helpful in analyzing your problems.

1. There are approximately three generations per century.
 2. Average age for men to marry was 24. They rarely married before age 20.
 3. The average age for women to marry was 20. They rarely married before age 16.
 4. First marriages were usually between couples near the same age. Women generally outlived their husbands. But older widowers frequently married much younger women, who had never been married before.
 5. Births generally occurred at two-year intervals. Frequently the first child was born a year after marriage. As a woman aged, the interval between births grew slightly. Child bearing generally ended around 45.
 6. Families and neighbors usually migrated together from their old homes. Women rarely traveled alone.
 7. Men usually married women from their neighborhood, but if a seemingly "strange" woman turned up, check the man's former home. Often men returned to their proper residence to find a wife.
 8. If you can't find an old parent, chances are he/she "went West" with a son.
 9. If you have a male ancestor born around 1840, strongly consider Civil War service.
 10. Studies show that after 1850, Ohio pioneers frequently moved to counties in other states on the same latitude as their home county in Ohio.
 11. If your ancestor has a virtue name (e.g. Patience, Silence...), consider a New England heritage.
 12. Children were often named for grandparents, both male and female.
 13. Frequently middle name or even a first name was the mother's or grandmother's maiden name, especially if the name was repeated through several related families.
- (Taken from KERN-GEN, March 1994).

THOMAS M. ALLRED
AND
THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES

by: Linda Allred Cooper

Randolph County, North Carolina was and still is a beautiful place to be born and raised. Rolling hills and small mountains are covered with wooded forests and farms divided by winding creeks and narrow, curving country roads. The north-east corner of the county was populated by people that had lived and farmed the land for many generations in the mid 1800's. Names like Allred, Lineberry, Julian, Routh, and York were common. Truth be known, the families had intermarried so often that everyone seemed to be related to everyone else in some way or another. This tight-knit community celebrated, suffered and mourned deeply during the War Between The States.

My Great Great Uncle Thomas was born in 1840 on the family farm located about 6 miles north "as the crow flies" of Gray's Chapel Church. The oldest of five children, four of them boys, Thomas grew up helping his father plow the fields and tend to the animals.

When the War began, many of the young men in Randolph eagerly enlisted as Confederate Soldiers. Thomas, only 22 years old, remained at home to work the farm at first. Then, on March 19, 1862, a recruiter came through north-east Randolph County and Thomas enlisted for a 12 month term. He was assigned to Company L, 22nd Regiment, North Carolina Troops. They called themselves the "Uwharrie Rifles".

The Uwharrie Rifles traveled to Fredericksburg, Virginia to join the rest of their Division which was under the command of General James J. Pettigew. They remained there, seeing little if any action, until assigned to a reserve division in Yorktown commanded by General William H. C. Whiting. In mid April, General Joseph E. Johnson was placed in command of the division and they moved east to the Chickahominy River near Seven Pines, Virginia. There, on May 31 at 4:00 in the afternoon, Thomas fought in his first big battle of the War. The Federals had the advantage of lying behind the old bank of a ditch and firing on Thomas and his comrades as they moved closer and closer trying to force the enemy to retreat. Time and again the Uwharrie Rifles advanced only to be shot at and forced to hold back. Fighting remained fierce until nightfall. By morning, the Confederates were forced to completely withdraw from the battle after finding the Federals had reinforcements who joined them during the night. During this battle, 147 Confederate soldiers were killed and wounded.

General Johnson was among the wounded and was replaced by General Gustavus W. Smith who fell sick shortly afterwards. General Robert E. Lee was then placed in command of the Army of Northern Virginia which included Thomas and the Uwharrie Rifles.

Thomas and the rest of Company L were marched closer to Mechanicsville, Virginia where they were joined by several other divisions preparing for an attack. The battle of Mechanicsville began on the morning of June 26, 1862 and continued well into the night as the Rebels fought to maintain control of Meadow Bridge and the area surrounding it. As soon as the sun rose, the battle began again. The Uwharrie Rifles fought valiantly and are recorded as actually entering the enemy's camp but were forced back without taking any prisoners under violent fire. Night fell and the troops rested once more. The next day, June 28, was spent

bivouac on the battlefield. June 29th they recrossed the Chickahominy River at New Bridge and joined other Confederate troops. The following battle resulted in the Federals retreating their positions.

Thomas and his comrades continued fighting each day until the Federals withdrew to Harrison's Landing on July 7th. The Confederates followed but did not attack per orders from General Lee. On July 8th they marched to Richmond leaving behind 28 dead and 133 wounded.

While in Richmond, the Uwharrie Rifles were assigned to General Stonewall Jackson's command. On July 13, they were ordered to march to Gordonsville to meet the advancing Federal army. Thomas saw battle again as contact was made with the enemy at Cedar Mountain, Virginia on August 9, 1862. The Uwharrie Rifles are recorded as having forced away a "body of cavalry" as dusk fell, securing the battlefield for the night. In all, 2 were killed, 11 were wounded and 2 were missing at the end of the day.

Thomas and the rest of Jackson's men remained on the battlefield until the night of August 11 when they were withdrawn to the vicinity of Gordonsville. From there, they cut the Federal's communications link at Manassas Junction and then moved north to Groveton. On August 8, 1862, the Federals, led by General John Pope, attacked Stonewall Jackson's men, including Thomas and the Uwharrie Rifles. The battle raged throughout the day and resumed the next morning. The Confederate fought hard and succeeded in forcing the Federals to withdraw at the end of the day. The three day battle resulted in 6 Confederates killed and 57 wounded.

Thomas and company saw action again on September 1 as the enemy was encountered at Ox Hill. From there they moved through Leesburg and crossed the Potomac River on September 5th. On September 12th they entered Martinsburg. The next two days were spent securing the town and on September 14th the Federal garrison surrendered. At 7:30 the next morning, Thomas was quickly marching with the others towards Sharpsburg where a battle was raging. September 17th and the battle of Sharpsburg is recorded as being the single most bloody day of the War. Thankfully, Thomas was spared that scene by arriving too late to participate. But on September 20, Thomas saw action again as he joined the battle that forced the Federals back across the river near Shepherdstown.

The Uwharrie Rifles spent the next few days camped at Bunker Hill. On October 17, 1862, the Uwharrie Rifles were assigned to General William D. Pender's brigade, still part of the Army of Northern Virginia serving under General Stonewall Jackson. Throughout the remainder of October and into November, Thomas and the Uwharrie rifles moved with the Pender brigade towards Fredericksburg. Federal troops were everywhere trying to force the Confederates south, away from Washington. On December 13th, the Federals attacked Pender's brigade at Deep Run Creek. One man was killed, 44 were wounded.

Following this battle, the Confederates went into winter quarters at Camp Gregg, eight miles below Fredericksburg on the Rappahannock River. During the winter of 1862-63 the Uwharrie Rifles served on picket duty on the river. By April of 1863 the Federals were on the move again and Thomas saw quite a bit of fighting as the Confederates fought for control of northern Virginia. On May 2, 1863, Thomas participated in the battle of Chancellorsville. This battle lasted two days but the Federals were forced out of town at the cost of 30 men killed and 139 wounded

Thomas M. Allred: Continued

from Thomas' regiment.

On June 4th, General Lee began moving his troops toward the Shenandoah Valley to begin the campaign that would end at Gettysburg. By June 27th, Thomas and the Uwharrie Rifles were encamped near Chambersburg. Slowly the troops moved closer to Gettysburg. On June 30th the troops began fighting their way closer to Gettysburg, forcing the Federals to retire through the streets of Gettysburg where they began to fortify Cemetery Hill just south of town on July 1, 1863. The Battle of Gettysburg had begun.

Much has been written about the three day battle of Gettysburg. The fighting was fierce and bloody, continuing well into each night. By the third day the men were exhausted and ammunition supplies were low. Despite the planning of the Confederate Generals, the Federals had all but surrounded the Rebels and many were dead or wounded. The Uwharrie Rifles fought until the end under incredible fire from enemy artillery. At 1:00pm on July 3rd, the Confederates began a heavy cannonade which continued for two hours. The attack column then moved in front of the artillery and began advancing on the enemy's line. Men were shot and dying everywhere when finally the Confederates began retreating against orders, choosing to try to save themselves instead of continuing a hopeless fight. Many wounded and dying soldiers were left on the battlefield by the retreating troops. Thomas was one of those wounded men, shot in his left thigh.

Taken Prisoner of War, wounded, exhausted and hungry, Thomas was forced to march along with over 2,000 other POWs to Fort Delaware located on the Delaware River about 15 miles south of Wilmington, Delaware. He remained there for the next 2 1/2 months while the Federals constructed a new POW camp at Point Lookout, Maryland. Then, on October 15, 1863, Thomas traveled by boat to this new camp.

Point Lookout POW Camp was constructed when the Federals realized that they had more POWs than their prisons could hold. This POW camp was located ideally on the southernmost tip of the peninsula that formed Saint Mary's County, Maryland. With the Potomac River on one side and the Chesapeake Bay on the other and only a narrow strip of land joining the peninsula with the rest of St. Mary's County, the POW camp was easy to guard and next to impossible to escape from. Although the overwhelming majority of people living in St. Mary's County were Confederate sympathizers, the Federals had taken over the county early on in the war.

Point Lookout was built to be "Hell on Earth", the North's answer to Andersonville as witnessed by the Preamble to House Resolution #97 which was passed by both Houses:

"Rebel prisoners in our hands are to be subjected to a treatment finding its parallels only in the conduct of savage tribes and resulting in the death of multitudes by the slow but designed process of starvation and by mortal diseases occasioned by insufficient and unhealthy food and wanton exposure of their persons to the inclemency of the weather."

True, Andersonville was Hellish - no doubt about it!! But the entire South was starving. Supplies were cut-off by Yankee troops and no one was at home to tend the fields and crops. The Rebels had to choose between feeding their own families or feeding Yankee prisoners. They did what they could, but many, too many died horrible deaths. Yankee anger was unimaginable and revenge was their motivation in the running of Point Lookout.

Prison conditions were deplorable. Rations were below minimal causing scurvy and malnutrition. Prisoners ate rats and raw fish. It's recorded that one hungry Rebel devoured a raw seagull that had been washed ashore. Soap skim and trash peelings were often eaten when found. Lice, disease, and chronic diarrhea were common. Prisoners were deprived adequate clothing. Often no shoes in winter and one blanket might have to be shared among sixteen or more men housed in torn sibley tents. Because of it's location, Point Lookout was extremely cold in the winter with winds blowing in from all sides off the icy rivers. In the summer a smoldering sun reflecting off the barren sand was blinding. The undrained marshes bred mosquitoes. Malaria, typhoid fever and smallpox was common. The brackish water supply was contaminated by unsanitary camp conditions. There was a deadline approximately 10 feet from the wooden 14 foot high parapet wall. Anyone caught crossing this line, even to peek through the fence was shot.

To make matters worse, former slaves were put in charge of the Prisoners. Not all, but many were sadistic and took much delight in torturing the prisoners. During the two year span of operation, Point Lookout saw approximately 50,000 POWs pass through her gates. There were military and civilian POWs, men and women, black and white. At least one baby was born there, his mother captured at the battle of Spotsylvania.

Thomas survived all of this for over a year. In the Fall of 1864, he became ill and developed chronic diarrhea. Thomas died at Point Lookout on Saturday, November 12, 1864. Another prisoner recorded in his diary that the day was "clear and pleasant. We hear that Sherman has burnt Atlanta....."

POWs were buried in marked graves within the prison. Shortly after the War ended in the summer of 1865, the Federal Government ordered the prison buildings dismantled and everything destroyed. Within a few short months, nothing remained of the prison except the graveyards. The Chesapeake and Potomac began reclaiming the land and by the early 1900's the Government began moving the graves to higher ground. In 1910, the families of the dead were notified that they could reclaim their loved one if they so wished. Thomas' parents, still living in Randolph County, were financially unable to travel to Maryland and bring Thomas home. So Thomas was buried once more, in a Mass Grave along with approximately 3,400 other Confederate Soldiers.

The site of Point Lookout POW Camp is now a State Park. The Mass Grave marks the entrance to the Park and is topped by a massive 30 foot tall Monument. All around the base of the Monument is plaques that list the names of all the soldiers buried there. To the left of the Grave is another smaller monument erected by the State of Maryland in honor of the dead buried there. On this monument is an accounting of how many POWs died while at Point Lookout and which state they were from. The overwhelming majority, 962 of the approximate 3,400, were from North Carolina. Many researchers insist there were many more.

There is a saying carved into the other side of the monument that touched me when we visited Thomas's grave last summer. It sums up the spirit of the proud Confederate soldiers who gave their lives defending their homes and country:

"At the call of Patriotism and duty they encountered the perils of the field, endured the trials of a Prison, and were faithful, even unto death."

Thomas was just 24 years old when he died.

WHAT EVER HAPPENED TO 'PORE LIL'

Update

Submitted by Teri Cochran Allred, A.G. [AllredTC@aol.com]

In her article in the Winter, 1997, issue of the AFN, Linda Allred Cooper presented the case of "Pore Lil" and included a transcription of a letter Lil had written in 1845 to Clemmons and Silvana Allred and Father and Mother [not named]. Linda Cooper was consulted for this update. "Pore Lil", identified as Lilly Ann Cude, married 27 July 1831, Guilford County, North Carolina, to Isaac Routh, the son of Joshua and Elizabeth (Turner) Routh. (Lawrence W. Routh, Greensboro, NC; Guilford County, NC Marriage Records).

In her letter to Clemmons and Silvana Allred, "Pore Lil" addresses them as "Dear brother and Sister". Based upon the fact that Sylvania Cood married Clemmons Allred 7 Nov. 1827 (IGI), it appears that Sylvania (Cood or Cude) Allred is the sister of Lilly Ann. Neither Clemmons nor Clement Allred can be found in *Allred Family in America* nor on the Roster to fit the ages and composition of the family of Clement and Sylvania (Cude) Allred. Clement Allred sold 50 acres on the waters of Alamance (Guilford County, NC) on 30 Mar. 1839 to Robert Julian. I was unable to find Clement or Clemmons Allred on the 1840 census index for North Carolina, so he may have temporarily moved his family out of the state. In 1850, Clement Allred is 46 [born about 1803]. Others in the household: Sylvania [Cude], age 43; Mary, age 20; Letty, age 18; Lydia, age 16; Robert, age 13; Jane, age 11; P. Ruth [Routh], age 18. Living next door is the family of Robert Allred who is 55. Others in the household are: Nancy, age 45; Sylvania, age 20; Sarah, age 18; Clemmons, age 16; Reuben, age 13; William, age 9; Franklin, age 7. (1850 Census, Randolph County, North Carolina, page 218). Since Robert named two of his children Clemmons and Sylvania, we might assume Robert and Clemmons are brothers. Reuben Allred, age 59, and his family live in the same neighborhood (Ibid, page 221).

"Pore Lil" mentions Mahala Allred and Emberson Lineberry as close friends. It has been reported (a document search is underway) that in the Isaac Routh vs. Lilly Ann Routh divorce that Lilly Ann had an adulterous affair with Zimri Harding. Emberson Lineberry and a slave named Daniel were accused of trying to poison Isaac Routh and then stabbing him. The divorce was filed in 1845 and granted in 1846. Since Isaac Routh left the county [rumored to have joined the Mexican War], custody of the abandoned minor children was awarded to Zachariah Routh, Isaac's brother. We don't know if Emberson Lineberry was charged in criminal court, but these records are being searched. Zimri Hardin is found living near the Rouths in 1850 apparently with his wife and children. Hardin families are also living in the same neighborhood (1850 census, Guilford County, North Carolina, p. 327) as James Cude. In the 1850 household of Hannah Hardin in is ten-year-old Parthenia Allred (Ibid, p. 129). The family of William and Margaret Allred is shown on the previous page.

Mahala Allred, born in 1795, was the illegitimate daughter of Sarah Allred, who later married, as his second wife, Jacob Routh, apparently the grandfather of Lil's husband, Isaac. According to the Roster, Sarah Allred was the daughter of John Allred, though I feel an obligation to say that I strongly disagree

with the identification of Sarah's mother, based upon my own past research. In 1850, Mahala is 55 years old, living alone, near several Routh families.

Lilly Ann and Sylvania Cude are children of James Cude, who married Mary Findley 9 Aug. 1811 in NC (IGI), but this doesn't agree with what Lilly Ann said about adapting her mother's name, asking her family to call her "Lann Giles", which indicates that Lilly Ann's mother was a Giles. James Cude was the son of Timothy Cude and Lydia Horner (sister to William Horner who married Elizabeth Allred, John's daughter). James and Mary Cude are found in Guilford County, NC when the 1850 census was taken (page 327). He is 65 and she is 63. Next door is Hiram Alexander, a mulatto, whose white wife is named "Lilly Ann", aged 35. This may explain what happened to "Pore Lil". Since James Cude died 17 Nov. 1851 (World Family Tree #13), a search of the probate records of Guilford County may provide further information. In 1840, Will Cude [the son of James according to the IGI] is living in Guilford County, NC, next door to Hiram Alexander who is enumerated as a single black man. James Cude was not listed on the index for the 1840 census year so he may also have left the state temporarily.

Some of the children of Timothy and Lydia (Horner) Cude migrated to eastern Tennessee in the same area where other children of John Allred migrated (Jefferson and Knox Counties), which leads to another coincidence that turned up in this research. Tidence Lane, born 12 May 1763 Randolph County, North Carolina; died 25 Jan. 1841, Jefferson County, Tennessee, son of Rev. Tidence and Esther (Bibber) Lane, married Mary Cude, who may have been Timothy's sister or daughter, depending upon when they were married. William and Elizabeth (Allred) Horner also died and are buried in Jefferson County, Tennessee.

CALL FOR HELP FROM RESEARCH COMMITTEE

Susan Bellon

As the new research chairperson for the AFO, I feel a bit overwhelmed. I have surrounded myself with people far more experienced than myself in research and feel we are really going to accomplish good things this year.

One of our goals is to assemble an index for marriages and one for cemeteries. We would make these available for purchase to those who are interested.

We are calling on all of you within the reach of this newsletter to help us by sharing the information you have on any Allred marriages or burials. If you can access records of cemeteries in your area and copy any Allreds, it would be wonderful. We also ask for any marriage records you may be able to find in your area.

We have so many Allred families looking for connections that we felt this would be a great asset for all of us researching the Allred lines.

Another great help in finding clues comes from obituaries and family histories. If any of you have copies of obituaries or family histories you would be willing to share, we'd love to have them. Everything we receive will be catalogued and made available to members of the AFO.

We feel the best success in our research will be accomplished with the willing teamwork of our members. We have much to share already, and hope to increase what we have for the benefit of all you Allred researchers out there!

You can send information to : Susan Bellon Rt.2 Box 2412 Roosevelt, UT 84066 or email me at sbellon@uwin.com

ALLRED FAMILY ROSTER UPDATE

By Donald Clemont Allred

(Clement TWIN, Ephraim Lafayette, Reuben Warren, James, William, Thomas, Mr.)

Everyone that had a good time at the reunion, please raise your hands. If you don't know about our annual Spring City reunion, subscribe to this fine newsletter and find out.

At the Reunion there were several folks that stopped by and asked "What's the Roster?" I guess next year I'll come better prepared with handouts.

So for the benefit of those that are just joining us I'll briefly say that the original purpose of the Allred Family Roster was to compile addresses and phone numbers for future reunion organizers.

When I found out that I had a zillion cousins with surnames other than Allred, the genealogical component was added. After eight years and 112,000 names entered I see that my dad's comment that we have a big family was an understatement indeed!

If you have a computer, you can check out the Allred Family Roster web site at: <http://www.scvnet.net/~allred>

There is a "Surname Search" of the over 10,000 unique surnames in our family, guestbook & queries and (drum roll please) the "Every Name Index" where you can search for individual people in the Roster by given name and/or surname! Descendants, spouses and in-laws are included.

Selecting a descendant allows you to view their children. You can navigate up and down the family tree by selecting descendant or child.

So far we've had 2,300 visitors perform 16,000 searches. Check it out and let me know if the information you find is complete and accurate.

The 28th edition of the Allred Family Roster CD-ROM includes:

Over 62,000 linked descendants of the four supposed brother Thomas, William, Solomon and John.

8,500 + pages!

We have books too!

Textual versions of:

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by Byron David Stout (Mary Viola, Byron Harvey, William Moore, Isaac, William, Thomas, Mr.)

The Allred and Lineberry Families of Randolph County and The Clark and Henderson Families of Chatham County

by Linda Allred Cooper (Jack, Jesse Booker, George Scotton, Emsley, Jesse)

And What Did You Learn Today, Jackie

by Justin Leo "Jack" Fuell (Verda, Louis Ephraim, Ephraim Lafayette, Reuben Warren, James, William, Thomas, Mr.)

Justin and Zemonia Cloward Fuell

by Justin Leo "Jack" Fuell Thomas Justin "Jack" and Verda Allred Fuell by Justin Leo "Jack" Fuell

Reddin Alexander Allred's Mission to Sandwich Islands Journal June 1, 1854 to February 6, 1855

Submitted by Loni Gardner (Lloyd Douglas, Cora May, Reddin Redick, Reddin Alexander TWIN, Isaac, William, Thomas, Mr.)

Diary of Reddin Reddick Allred August 25, 1883 to July 15, 1884

Compiled By Deanne Gardner (Loni Gayle, Lloyd Douglas, Cora May, Reddin Redick, Reddin Alexander TWIN, Isaac, William, Thomas, Mr.)

The 28th edition of the Allred Family Roster is available on CD-ROM for \$19.95 plus \$5.00 shipping and handling. CA residents add \$1.65 for sales tax.

Don Allred 17144 Barneston St.
Granada Hills, CA 91344 (818) 366-5776

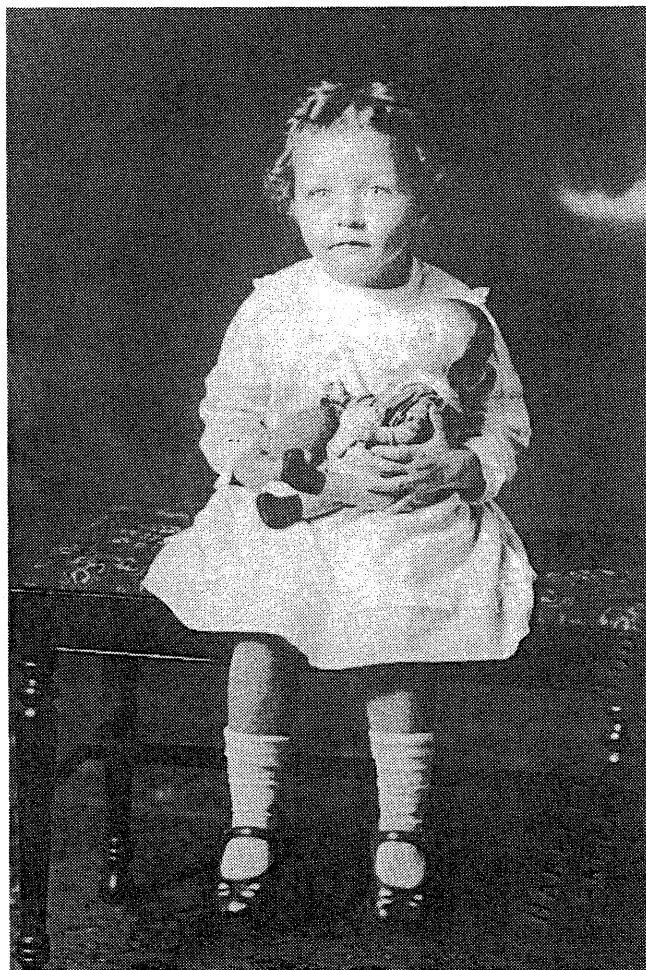
If you have diaries, family histories and stories send me a copy and I'll include them in a future edition of the Roster CD-ROM. Publishing your histories in the Roster CD-ROM allows more people to enjoy them and THEY BECOME A PERMANENT RECORD.

Donations are appreciated in any amount.

To learn more about the Allred Family Roster please visit us at: <http://www.scvnet.net/~allred>

Till next time I remain one of your zillion cousins,

Don



Dorothy Allred (Jessie, Jessie Jr., Melville, Charlie, Dorothy) submitted by Linda Allred Cooper

Glen E. Allred

Both the AFO and the Allred Family Roster receive many requests to provide family information. In many cases you could speed up the time it takes to respond to your requests by doing a few simple things.

1. If you have access to the Internet please check the web site for the Allred Family Roster out first. Don Allred, has done a magnificent job of making this site very user friendly. You can do searches very easily and determine just what information is already available. The address for the Allred Family Roster is <http://www.scvnet.net/~allred> . If you do not have access to the Internet, you can contact me at the address below.

2. When requesting family information PLEASE be specific. Our family is so large that there are many current family members and many ancestors with the same names. We need as much information as you can possibly give us. The farther back you can trace your family the easier it will be to make sure we are talking about the right people. If you know a spouse's name and if you can provide dates, it really helps. If you don't know exact dates but can give us a general idea when a progenitor lived, it helps. And, if you know where an individual lived it can be a big help as well.

So please help us help you when you are asking for family information. Be as specific as possible in answering the questions of WHO...WHEN... and WHERE... with the information you provide us. If you can do this, you will help us provide you with the most accurate information in the shortest amount of time.

Your cousin,

Bob Olson 2796 w. 5300 s. Roy, Utah 84067

801.775.0540 bolson@utahlinx.com

This excerpt is taken from a work written by a Dr. Marion Thrasher in 1895. Contributed by Wallace and Bonnie Allred and submitted by V. Con Osborne.

"Wherever we have heard of a Thrasher, from the epitaph of a tombstone in a lonely country village to a name found in a city directory of a great metropolitan center, we have followed him with a sleuth hound's perseverance, usually until our purpose was accomplished. We have not discovered a Thrasher, but that could be traced to one of the three original brothers that settled at Redstone, Maryland, in 1750.

We can carry for decades back the standard and thoroughbred horse, through annals carefully chronicled, and why should not a human family, however humble, deserve as much consideration? Though we trace our ancestral lineage to a king or peasant, to a philosopher or a fool, to a priest or a criminal, in any case we can secure much material for profitable study. Family pride is the common heritage of civilized man, and the perusal of our ancestral biography is the most fascinating of all literature."

NEW BOOK PUBLISHED

The Randolph Co. Genealogy Society has published Volume #3 of their Cemetery Records. This book covers all of the cemeteries in the north-eastern corner of Randolph Co. - Allred/Lineberry/York country!!!

This book costs \$28.00 (plus \$2.00 shipping) to order a copy, send a check or money order to: The Randolph County Genealogy Society P.O. Box 4394 Asheville, NC 27204

Vol 1 covers Southwestern Section of Randolph including Concord, New Hope and Union Townships. Vol 2 covers the Central Section of Randolph including Asheville Township.

The town of Roosevelt, Utah was named after Theodore "Teddy" Roosevelt. In the town a member of the town's founders owned a young, trim built, black Shetland pony. In 1925 my father, Vern H. Allred, bought this pony from the owner for twenty five dollars and took him to his farm east of town for his children to ride. The pony was given the name "Teddy", but was usually called "Ted". Ted was three years old when he joined the Allred family to be ridden and loved by the Allred children while they grew up.

Ted was not a typical Shetland pony. He did not kick nor bite. He had a trim, slender build and could run much faster than the typical Shetland pony. Many other children had the privilege of riding him besides the Allred children, sometimes without permission, But nobody minded much. Lola, the only girl In the Allred family recounted years later that when she would ride Ted to town and tie him to a post near the flour mill, just off main street, Ted would oftentimes be gone when she came back. But she knew who had him. It would be "Pink" Timothy, who lived nearby. It was no big problem. "Pink" Just liked to take a little ride while Lola was gone.

All the Allred kids grew up on "Teddy" until each got a bit too big and Graduated to larger horses of which we always had plenty. I was four years old when Ted joined Our family, just one year older than he. I probably rode him more than any other person, and believe me, we were really pals. I herded cows, sheep and horses and drove livestock to the pastures in Leeton and Bennett. I even got kicked in the head one time while driving some horses while on Ted's back.

We didn't have nor need a truck or trailer to transport Ted. He would readily Jump through the back doorway of the family sedan and stand behind the front seat to be transported. Dr. Saunders sometimes drove out to our farm, loaded Ted Into his nice car and took him to town for his little boy to ride.

Ted made a few trips to the High Uintah Mountains on fishing trips and was really good for such safaris as he was very sure footed, never had to be shod because he had such tough hooves, and his stamina was outstanding.

When Ted was about fifteen years old tragedy struck. When we went out one morning we found him with his left hind leg broken, having apparently been kicked by another horse. What to do? Normally a horse is destroyed when this happens, but Ted was not Just any horse. My father enlisted the aid of the Roosevelt High School's Toyack Chapter of he Future Farmers of America Ag. instructor, Walter Atwood, and they set to work building a sling for him to hang from, set the leg and put splints on it. We didn't have , plaster of Paris and other better methods of bracing broken bones in those days and the sling was very difficult for even a small horse, but Ted's life was preserved and he lived and served for many more years, though his leg was bent end didn't work so well. He was still a wonderful pony for small Children and many enjoyed him.

Well, all the Allred children, (Dee, Lola, Jack, Glen and J R) outgrew Ted and went on their way. World War II came along and some went to war and survived it. But, some other families were not so fortunate such as a young man from Tooele, Utah who lost his life and left a small boy whereupon, my father, Vern, gave this wonderful pony to this little boy's grandfather who would lead "Teddy" around the streets of Tooele and in and out of stores and businesses on Main Street. And this is where this, my, our precious pony spent has final days, making a child happy.

Submitted by Teri Cochran, A.G.

Helen House Loeb, National Number 549641, was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution (D.A.R.), through her ancestor, John Allred, Sr. Her application is on file at the D.A.R. Library in Washington, D.C. The application traces lineage beginning with the applicant so I will do the same.

Helen House Loeb¹, wife of Stanley Ernest Loeb, was born 22 June 1915 at Malvern, Arkansas. In 1975, when she applied for D.A.R. membership, she lived at 4932 St. Bernard Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana 70122. Stanley Ernest Loeb was born 7 June 1909. They were married 25 March 1946 at Gretna, Louisiana. Helen House Loeb was the daughter of John Sylvanus House and Sammie Colten.

John Sylvanus House was born 6 August 1888 at Hot Springs, Arkansas, and died 12 September 1971 at Klamath Falls, Oregon. He married Sammie Colten 3 December 1906 at Traskwood, Arkansas. She was born 17 Dec. 1890. John Sylvanus House was the son of John Harrison House and Frances Elizabeth Cooper.

Frances Elizabeth Cooper was born 1849-1850 at Hot Springs, Arkansas, the daughter of Alexander H. Cooper and Barbara Clift. Frances married John Harrison House 16 August 1876 (no place recorded in my notes, probably Hot Springs, Arkansas) and she died in 1914 at Malvern, Arkansas. John Harrison House was born August 1855 in Arkansas.

Barbara Clift was born in 1830 in Morgan County, Alabama and died in 1903 at Hot Springs, Arkansas. She married Alexander H. Cooper 31 October 1847. He was born in 1830 at Hardeman County, Tennessee. Barbara Clift was the daughter of William W. Clift and Mary Ann Winters.

William W. Clift was born in 1803 at Knox County, Tennessee and died 9 January 1876 at Hot Springs, Arkansas. He married Mary Ann Winters 24 April 1827. She was born in 1803 in Tennessee and died 10 January 1875 Hot Springs, Arkansas. William W. Clift was the son of Joseph Clift and Sarah Guerin (Geren).

Sarah Geren was born in 1785, Randolph County, North Carolina and died 1869, Hot Springs, Arkansas. She married Joseph Clift abt. 1802. Joseph Clift was born in 1770 in Dorchester County, Maryland. Sarah Geren was the daughter of Hiram Geren and Susannah Allred.

Susannah Allred was the daughter of John Allred, Sr. Hiram Geren was born about 1755, probably in Morris County, New Jersey.

The children of Hiram Geren and Susannah Allred are said to have been born in Brush Creek, Orange County, North Carolina, and listed as:

1. Sarah Geren, born 1785, married Joseph Clift.
2. Joseph Geren, born 1770-80, married Susannah.
3. John Geren, born 1785-1790, married 1) Mildred Preston; 2) Mary Elizabeth Brazeal.
4. Hannah Geren, born? Married John Gist
5. Thomas Geren (Gearing), born abt. 1792; married Elizabeth
6. Isaac Geren, b. about 1795, married Anna Hankins.
7. Hiram Geren, b. ?, married Caty Sumpter on 20 Feb. 1809.
8. Susanna Geren, b. ?, married James Sumter on 11 January 1819.

Additional information on this Geren family was found in Bradley County, Tennessee. Although I have temporarily lost track of this file, I thought I'd send along this now as it is all that was found in this one source (the D.A.R. application at the D.A.R. Library). Perhaps this will inspire further research on this line, which I did not find in the Roster.

* The underlined names are the direct Allred descendants.

ALLRED STORIES

Submitted by Linda Allred Cooper

Here's a couple of interesting stories I found in the Hackett file in the Randolph Room, Randolph County Public Library (Asheboro, NC). They were written by Ruth Ann Jones, Sarah "Sally" Allred Lineberry's Great Granddaughter.

"This is a story I was told about our great grandmother Sally Allred Lineberry. At the end of the Civil War, the carpet baggers came through the country taking everything people had of any value - even their food. This one soldier came into grandma's house, on the mantel they kept their money and deeds for the farm. Grandma grabbed the leather pouch and hid it behind her. He came after her and she ran out into the smoke house. They made homemade soap in those days and a tub of soap was where she stuck the pouch. While the soldier was fishing around in the soap tub, she reached for an ax that was nearby and killed him. (Daddy had the old leather pouch with the edges all brown from the lye in the soap.)

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Another story about the same great grandmother. It was during the period when there was no stock laws and everyone's livestock ran loose over everyone's property. A neighbor had a jersey bull that was mean and would charge anything and everyone. The bull had been at a neighbor's house and tore down the door. Grandma sent word to the owner that if the bull came to her house he was a goner. He came. She put the children in the loft. In each fireplace she always had kettles of water boiling. When the bull smashed the door in she threw the hot water into his face. She then sent word to the owner to come and get his bull."

Sarah "Sally" Allred was married to Horace Lineberry on July 24, 1851. She was the daughter of Robert and Nancy Allred (Solomon, Phineas, Robert, Sarah). Sarah "Sally" and Horace are buried at Gray's Chapel UMC, Randolph County, NC.

Linda Allred Cooper P.O. Box 415 Pittsboro, NC 27312
(919) 542-3077 LACooper@CompuServe.com

NOTES & QUERRIES

My wife and I are searching the Lindsay Leonard family (that married into the ALLRED FAMILY) of Cedar Falls, North Carolina and have been in contact with you before and are very grateful for your offers of help. However, I have changed E-MAIL CARRIERS and therefore a NEW E-MAIL ADDRESS - It is wehland@erols.com. Just before the change someone sent over 300k of info that the previous carrier deleted because it was too much and locked up the delivery. We would love to know who qand what info was sent. If any of you are the sender, please let us know and we will pay for other arrangements to get the data by conventional carriers. Thank you, Granville W. Wehland
3892 College Avenue Ellicott City, Maryland 21043-4609

WHAT'S IN A NAME

By Robert Vance Allred

In the Winter issue of the "Allred Family Newsletter", "AFN" #33, Pat was kind enough to run an article that I had written about an Anglo Saxon king who carried our family name and ruled in the Northumbrian area of England from 765 to 773. I indicated in that article that I would tell you about the family Saint, St AElred of Rievaulx, the next time I felt the urge to put computer to paper.

Abbot of Rievaulx, preacher and historian (1109-66). St. AElred, whose name is also written Ailred, A-Ethelred, and Ethelred, was the son of one of those married priests of whom many were found in England in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. He was born at Hexham. At an early age, he made the acquaintance of David, youngest son of St. Margaret, who would shortly afterwards become King of Scotland. At David's court, he apparently acted for some years as a sort of page, or companion to the young Prince Henry. King David loved the pious English youth, promoted him in his household, and wished to make him bishop, but AElred decided to become a Cistercian monk, in the recently founded abbey of Rievaulx in Yorkshire. Soon he was appointed master of novices, and was long remembered for his extraordinary kindness and patience towards those under his charge. In 1143 when William, Earl of Lincoln, founded a new Cistercian abbey upon his estates at Revesby in Lincolnshire, St. AElred was sent with twelve monks to take possession of the new foundation. His stay at Revesby, where he seems to have met St. Gilbert of Sempringham was not of long duration, for in 1146 he was elected abbot of Rievaulx. In this position the saint was not only superior of a community of 300 monks, but he was head of all the Cistercian abbots in England. Causes were referred to him, and often he had to undertake considerable journeys to visit the monasteries of his order. Such a journey in 1153 took him to Scotland, and there meeting King David, for the last time, he wrote on his return to Rievaulx, where the news of David's death reached him shortly afterwards, a sympathetic sketch of the character of the late king.

He seems to have exercised considerable influence over Henry II, in the early years of his reign, and to have persuaded him to join Louis VII of France in meeting Pope Alexander III, at Touci, in 1162. Although suffering from a complication of most painful maladies, he journeyed to France to attend the general chapter of his Order. He was present in Westminster Abbey, at the translation of St. Edward the Confessor, in 1163, and, in view of this event, he both wrote a life of the saintly king and preached a homily in his praise. The next year AElred undertook a mission to the barbarous Pictish tribes of Galloway, where their chief is said to have been so deeply moved by his exhortations that he became a monk. Throughout his last years AElred gave an extraordinary example of heroic patience under a succession of infirmities. He was, moreover, so withdrawn from earthly things, that he is described as being "more like a ghost than a man." His death is generally supposed to have occurred 12 January, 1166, although there are reasons for thinking that the true year may be 1167. St. AElred left a considerable collection of sermons, the remarkable eloquence of which has earned for him the title of the English St. Bernard.

I was told by someone that after you pass seven generations, there is little genetic relationship to our ancestors. This may be

true or not, but I do find the history of the people who carried our family name to be most fascinating. I have learned that if your name is Allred, there is a lot in your name. Look for more of the past in the future.

Robert V. Allred 3927 American Drive - Tampa, FL 33634
(813)882-3149 EMAIL invest4fun@AOL.COM

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Note from Pat: Thank you Robert, for the neat article. I am not sure about the seven generation thing either, but I had heard that from DNA it was possible to trace dozens of generations back. Does anyone out there know for sure?

QUERY

In the mid-1850's, Brigham Young called some 300-400 missionaries to different Indian missions in Idaho, Utah, and Nevada. Among those sent to the Salmon River Mission in Idaho in September 1857 was a James Allred. I'm trying to determine which James this was. It was not James son of William who was in Spring City at that time nor his son, James T. S., who had returned from his Indian mission in Las Vegas and was then living in Ephraim.

If any of you can help me determine exactly who this James was, please call at 801-375-1483, E-Mail to vcosborne@juno.com, or write to Con Osborne, 3330 N. 350 E., Provo, Utah, 84604.

CALENDAR CHANGE

Submitted by Clay Fulcher

A couple of people have asked for a more detailed explanation on the subject of "calendar change"...

Prior to 1752, all British colonies were still on the Julian Calendar. In 1752, all of Britain made the switch to the Gregorian Calendar, which is the one we use today. The Julian Calendar was an ecclesiastical calendar dating back to 325 AD. On this calendar, the first day of the year was March 25, the Feast of the Annunciation (which occurs 9 months before Christmas). Therefore, on this calendar, March is the first month of the year. When interpreting dates in the British Colonies, prior to 1752, you need to be aware that they were using a different calendar. (This problem does not occur in New Netherlands, however, because the Dutch did not use the Julian calendar. The Quakers didn't always use them either--they had to for business purposes, but their church records were usually not on the Julian calendar.)

Prior to 1752, if a date is written as 2/8/1750 or 2nd 8th mo 1750, it is the 2nd of October 1750. This is pretty simple. It becomes more complicated if the date is in the period between Jan 1 and Mar 25. Let's say the date is 2nd 11th mo 1750. This would be the 2nd of Jan 1750--but on the Gregorian calendar it would actually be in 1751. This date should be rendered as 2 Jan 1750/51. This indicates that the date in the original record was 1750, but that on the modern (Gregorian) calendar it was actually in 1751. ("Double dating" should not be used after 1752, but you may find that some early record keepers did it anyway--I guess they wanted to keep us on our toes!!) For a more detailed discussion of this matter, you can read the section "Calendars" in The Researcher's Guide to American Genealogy by Val D. Greenwood. It is in nearly every genealogical library.

I hope this will help those who still had questions on the matter!

GRAY'S CHAPEL
Submitted by Linda Cooper

As so many of you have found out, eventually all Allreds seem to trace their roots back to Randolph County, North Carolina. In your search, you may find that your ancestors are buried in one church cemetery or another somewhere in Randolph. The name of the church usually gives you a definition of what religion is/was practiced there, but generally the history of the church building itself is left to the imagination.

Those of us lucky enough to live nearby can just hop in the car and investigate ourselves. But the rest of you, living in far-away exotic places like Utah or California or Australia are just left guessing. So, I'll be writing a series of articles describing these churches, hopefully giving you a feeling for what kind of folks your ancestors were.

The first of these articles is about Gray's Chapel Methodist Protestant Church which I'm sure so many of you have already heard of. There are literally dozens and dozens of Allreds buried in this church cemetery, many of them I'm sure you hold near and dear to your hearts.

Gray's Chapel was named after a "Circuit Riding Preacher", Arrington (Arenton) Gray, who held a protracted meeting at York School House in 1831. During this meeting "God's Spirit descended on this old school house. Many people came to know the Lord Jesus Christ, and they saw a need for a Church in the area." Until this time, services were held by various folks in community whenever the need was felt, or whenever a "Circuit Ride" came through the area.

The newly formed church members held monthly classes in each other's homes for the next few years. In 1834, five acres were purchased from Jesse Walker for \$10.00 and the first church "House of Worship" was erected. This first building was made from logs, cut and hewn by the members. Unfortunately on the night before the building was to be "raised", someone set fire to the logs, and the process had to be started again. Undaunted, the members cut more trees and built their first Church building which measured 20 X 24 feet with three windows, one on each side and one behind the pulpit.

The building was covered with oak boards made by Gilbert Jones. The 12 benches (pews) were made of slabs with holes bored in them in which to put the legs. These seats must have been very uncomfortable and at this time preachers were said to be "long-winded" with the average sermon lasting about 2 hours. The doors of the Church were made from boards hung on the outside with wooden hinges and had a latch like a barn door. There is no record of how it was heated, but most buildings in this time period were heated by a wood burning fireplace.

Arrington Gray's brother, Reverend Alston Gray, was the first Preacher. Rev. Gray served many congregations, his route extending from his home in Jamestown to Chatham County, about a 55 mile radius. He would travel from point to point holding services for each congregation before moving onto the next. This area was known as Guilford Circuit. Rev. Gray was paid \$40.00 per year for all his hard work.

During the War Between The States, many of the Gray's Chapel congregation served as Confederate Soldiers and a listing of these brave men was posted in the Church building. Although many died, the congregation continued to grow and by 1868 the need for a newer, bigger building was apparent.

This new building measured 30 X 40 feet and was the first framed public building in the area. Among those helping to cut the logs for this building were: William Lineberry, J. S. Trogon,

Solomon Redding, Jack Allred, Gaston Julian, Isaac Julian, Tobias Julian, Jack Routh, and Alfred Routh. Bennoia and Ben Prichard sawed the lumber which was then hand dressed. The shingles for the roof came from Montgomery County and the women of the church stayed busy knitting stockings which they sold to buy the nails. Semore York took the contract to build the church for \$200.00. Most of the labor was donated.

The log church building was sold to James Wilkerson and moved off the church property some distance to the east and was used for a dwelling for many years. It was eventually torn down in the 1950's.

"Camp" or "Arbor Meetings" were held on the grounds of the church for many years. These meetings would draw folks from all over central North Carolina. Pine torches were used to furnish light at night. The campground became home for these folk during the Revivals. People camped out in the field nearby, sleeping in tents or covered wagons. A real "party" atmosphere thrived at these meetings and many enjoyed the fellowship and chance to "catch up" on family and friends that lived far away.

There was much shouting, praying and praising of the Spirit during these meetings and a trumpet was used to call the congregation together each day. Preaching would take place all day long with breaks for meals and short rest periods. At nightfall, the congregation would gather around the campfires for gospel singings.

In 1907, the members again realized that they had out-grown the church building and began construction on another, larger building. This 48 X 34 foot building had a recessed chancel and pulpit in the center. A 24 X 14 foot Sunday School room was added with folding doors which opened into the sanctuary. This room had a curtain hanging in the middle to separate the room into two class spaces.

Ednora Cates bought the old frame building and moved it a short distance off the church property to be used as a general store. This building, now abandoned, stands next door to the existing church property and is slowly being restored.

In 1959 a brick fellowship hall was added. Today, many community groups used the fellowship hall for their meetings and it's a popular place to hold bridal and baby showers or birthday parties.

By the late 1960's the congregation realized that the existing church building need many repairs and electrical work. After several consultations with local building inspectors, contractors, and knowledgeable people in the community, the congregation agreed to build a new modern church building. On June 24, 1973, a ground breaking ceremony was held following the Sunday morning service. This new brick building is the one that you will see today when you visit the Lineberry community of Randolph County.

Today there are about 400 members on the roll for Gray's Chapel United Methodist Church. There are about 1,700 graves in the cemetery located just behind the church building. This cemetery is beautifully kept, clean and manicured. A complete listing of those buried in the Gray's Chapel UMC cemetery can be found in Book #3 of the Randolph County Genealogy Society's Cemetery Reading. To order a copy of this book or others in the series of cemetery readings, send a check or money order for \$30.00 (\$28.00 plus \$2.00 shipping) to: Randolph County Genealogy Society P.O. Box 4394 Asheboro, NC 27204 (Ref.: Our Heritage: A History of Gray's Chapel UMC 1831-1988 written by Mary O. Jones)

BASIC GENEALOGY TIPS

Submitted by Teri Cochran Allred

Many researchers are aware of the Ancestral File and the International Genealogical Index (IGI) but may not be aware of the limitations of these two sources. First of all, the IGI has been available on microfiche at Family History Centers for several years and now on CD-Rom. When a new researcher first checks this source, they notice that some people have several entries when it is obviously for the same person. Each time someone submitted the name of an ancestor for temple work, an entry was made. Recently, data from old archive records, used by the Church for many years, was added to the IGI database. You can not change or make corrections to the IGI.

Not all of the information found in the IGI is correct, one source was all that was required for awhile and one source does not always prove family relationships.

The Ancestral File is relatively new and it is updated from time to time. Anyone can submit information to the Ancestral File and existing information can be corrected, although a correction requires a source of information. Temple data is not always included, but often is. The name and addresses of the submitters are included so that they can be contacted; however, they often do not respond or have moved. You can find all types of information in the Ancestral File, some of it estimated or assumed. If you know that someone has done genealogical research on your family, you should check the Ancestral File. When 20 or 30 submitters contributed information to the Ancestral File, you might find that your family with four children shows your family with twelve or sixteen children due to variations in the way the submitter spelled the name, approximated birth dates or different dates, creating duplicates or more of each individual. Mistakes of this kind can and should be corrected by descendants.

It is much harder to get rid of bad research habits than it is to begin with good habits. Before doing actual research, there a few books and periodicals that should be consulted. First of all, learn how to cite your sources. No matter how great the information you find, it means absolutely nothing without complete source citation, particularly if you plan to share the information with other researchers. Richard Lackey's *Cite Your Sources* (New Orleans: Polyanthos, Inc., 1980) is almost required reading. The most recommended textbook for genealogical research today is Val D. Greenwood's *The Researcher's Guide to American Genealogy*, 2nd Edition (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1990). This book covers a wide variety of topics which would benefit beginning and seasoned genealogists as well.

It should be the responsibility of each of us to prove each parent to child relationship on our own pedigree chart, beginning with the first four generations. Family group sheets should be completed as completely as possible since this can be used as a worksheet along with the pedigree chart. Since some families moved often, the family group sheet listing the birth dates and places of the children in the family will be a guide to determine where the family might have been during census years. *The Handy Book for Genealogists* (Logan, Utah: Everton Publishers, 1991) gives information about every state, including which states have state census records and the names of the counties and when they were formed. This reference is a must for any researcher so most Family History Centers have a copy.

My meeting today was FANTASTIC!!!!!! I met with Dorothy (Dot) Allred Allen and Robert Bryan who both descend from my Jesse. I was given lots of family tree info that I'll be sending to you shortly. I was also given some family photos that are being copied right now - including a portrait picture of Malloy Allred (born 1822) taken around 1855 (we're guessing).

Fabulous condition!!!!!! All copies will be sent to you within the next week or so.

Dot still lives on family land, right across the street from where we estimate Jesse Allred, Sr. (1783-1844) lived. All around where she lives is Allred family land once owned by/ or still owned by descendants of my Jesse. She has offered to show me around and introduce me to more cousins!!! So, of course, I said "YAHOO!!!" We spent about 7 hours talking!!

Here's the first story. Suttle was one of my Jesse's sons. Mamie Goley was my Jesse's grand daughter, Jesse Jr.'s daughter (Dot's grandmother).

SUTTLE ALLRED

"Suttle Allred was bewitched by Sally Dowdy. He was in bed for a good while about to die. He would get better and then worse. He had sinking spells, when he seemed to be dead. All during his sickness an old black cat walked the rail fence at night making a fuss. They made a silver bullet and shot at the cat and hit it on the left paw. The next morning old Sally Dowdy came up with her left hand tied up. They were sure that Sally had bewitched him. The Dowdys were known to be witches. There were three: Sally, Jode and their brother. A Witch or Wizard could be killed by a silver bullet. This was reported by Jesse Allred and Mellisse Hinshaw Field who were eye witnesses." as told by Mamie Allred Goley

+++++

Now, about my Jesse's parents - or apparent lack of parents since I never have been able to establish who they were: Dot said she always had the feeling that he was illegitimate. She bases this on the fact that the whole family always talked about who was related to who the whole time Dot was growing up. Dot's grandmother, Mamie Allred Goley, knew everything about everybody. But, whenever Dot asked about Jesse's parents, Mamie just said that he didn't have any parents. Mamie would just say that Jesse was just "found lying on a tree stump out in the woods one day". No matter how much Dot asked, that was the only answer she ever got. No one else in the family would ever mention Jesse's parentage either - it wasn't a topic allowed for discussion at all in the family, even though everyone else's parentage was constantly discussed.

So, there you go. Either he's the illegitimate son of one of the Allred girls - or my theory was true - that space aliens dropped him off.....it would explain him being found on that tree stump.....think about it.....

CONGRATULATIONS

Our Allred cousin, Joe Allred, from Arlington, Texas has just been named American History Teacher of the Year for the State of Texas!!!!!! Quite an honor!!

MEMBERSHIP ENROLLMENT FORM

I would like to become a member of the
Allred Family Organization Inc.
A non-profit Organization

Name _____ Phone _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

CAN YOU LIST YOUR ALLRED LINE FOR FAMILY DATA INPUT?

For Example: My Allred Line is Clement, Ephriam L., Reuben W., James etc.

Parent _____ G.P. _____ G.G.P. _____

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**CYRUS EDWARD ALLRED
& DON ALLRED**
Submitted by Beulah A. Whitin

Allred Family Organization Inc.
P.O. Box 559
Farmington, Utah 84025-0559

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