

# Allred Family Newsletter

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



## Mission Statement:

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

Spring 2007

Issue No. 70

## Yes – We Had Tory Ancestors

The American Revolution was really a Civil War dividing not just the newly formed America from England, but families and communities as each person was forced to choose a side. Some were eager to jump into the action, others were more cautious – perhaps hoping they could ride out the storm without ever really being drawn into the conflict. In the end, however, the American Revolution touched everyone in central North Carolina and everyone found themselves on one side or the other.

To understand why some chose to be Patriots and some chose to be Loyalists or Tory, we have to understand the political climate, religious beliefs and mindset of our Allred ancestors living in the mid and late 1700s. We need to walk a while in their shoes and see the world as they saw it.

### Origin of the terms Whig and Tory

Open any dictionary and you can find the definitions of these two words:

**Tory:** *An American who, during the period of the American Revolution, favored the British side. Also called Loyalist. Per Webster's dictionary, Tory means "robber".*

**Whig:** *a member of the political party that urged social reform in 18th and 19th century England; was the opposition party to the Tories. Per Webster's dictionary, Whig is a derived from Wiggamore which means "driver" – to lead or guide.*

The terms "Whig" and "Tory" were used in Great Britain to designate the political parties of opposite principles. The term Whig first originated with the House of Stuart, the royal house of the Kingdom of Scotland,

later of the Kingdom of England, and finally of the Kingdom of Great Britain. Whigs were the advocates for old English rights, civil and religious. They considered themselves the honorable, upright citizens of England. To describe their opponents, whom they considered inferior, the word Tory was used, a term used to describe the lowest class of people in Ireland. Thus, you can see how labeling one person a Whig meant he was upstanding and honorable – an advocate for human rights – while the person labeled Tory was downgraded.

Use of these terms continued as British subjects migrated to America. As our 18<sup>th</sup> Century ancestors became increasingly tired of paying outrageous taxes and being abused by court officials, the terms came into use more and more.

### War of the Regulation, 1768-1773

The American Revolution began in North Carolina in the late 1760s. Central North Carolina became populated with people who came to America looking for a better life. They were mainly a mixture of German, Scottish, English who were hard working but not very wealthy, farmers and a few craftsmen, whose education was mainly confined to what they learned in Church or from reading the Bible. The British Governors, first Hobbs, then Tryon, remained in New Bern and appointed their Sheriffs and Clerks to establish the laws and collect the taxes. Unfortunately, the majority of these office holders were dishonest and unscrupulous. For example, Colonel Edmund Fanning, Clerk of Court in Hillsboro, was allowed, by law, one dollar for recording a deed but he made the people pay a half johannes which was eight dollars. He was also in the habit of extorting unlawful fees for other court filings whenever possible. John Frohawk, Clerk of Court in Salisbury, was no

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better. Instead of charging a dollar, which was the legal fee for a marriage license, these Clerks charged five or six dollars. The vast majority of central North Carolina's colonists simply could not afford these fees. They quickly learned complaining to the Sheriff or other Court Officials was useless and often brought even more trouble. So land records often went unrecorded and couples married in the Quaker style, by simply promising, in the presence of witnesses or posting banns, to take each other as husband and wife.

The Sheriffs and Tax Collectors worked together to charge double or triple the legal fee for taxes. One story handed down over the generations is that the Sheriff of Orange County went to a citizen's home to collect the tax and found the wife at home by herself. She had no money so the Sheriff and his men ransacked the home looking for items to take to satisfy the tax. Finding nothing of value, the Sheriff stripped the dress off the poor woman and sold it to the gathering crowd. When the woman protested – the Sheriff slapped her and told her to go make another dress. Laughing, the Sheriff and his men rode off leaving the woman scandalized and naked – her only clothing stolen. Other stories tell of horses, cows and other farm animals being taken, crops taken or destroyed, children kidnapped and forced into bondage, all to satisfy the tax. The colonists had no one to complain to – after all, it was the representatives of the law who were abusing them.

By the mid 1760s the men of central North Carolina became more organized under the leadership of a devout Quaker named Herman Husband. He advocated peaceful communication and wrote many petitions to the Royal Governor protesting the high fees, high taxes, and general abuse – to “bring about a true and proper regulation.” These “Regulator” petitions were ignored and/or laughed at by the Royal Governor, William Tryon, who was much more interested in raising the taxes even higher so he would have the funds to build his palace – a palace fit for entertaining a King.

To make matters worse, the area where our ancestors lived (now Randolph County) was pretty much equally

divided between Rowan and Orange Counties. The courts were located in Salisbury and Hillsboro – some 75 or 80 miles from our ancestor's homes.

Eventually tempers began flaring and the colonists, now known as Regulators, realized the peaceful petitions and protests were not going to work. On May 16, 1771, the Regulators met Governor Tryon's army in battle – the first battle and shots fired of the American Revolution. The outcome was a disaster for the Regulators. The exact number of Regulators who were killed and/or wounded is not known – but it was many. Fifteen were taken prisoner and one, James Few, was hanged immediately. While the wounded and dying were lying on the battlefield, Tryon ordered his men to set the battlefield on fire, burning the men to death. The rest of the prisoners were taken to Hillsboro and a trial was held although its outcome was never in doubt. The men were found guilty. Eight were released upon an Oath of Allegiance. The other six were executed. Although today's history books claim the men were hanged, interviews with witnesses a few years after the battle reveal they were actually hanged until almost dead, cut down and revived, then drawn and quartered as their families, friends, neighbors and other members of the public watched in horror. The Chief Justice in pronouncing sentence upon each of the condemned Regulators used the form prescribed by the laws of England in cases of treason. He concluded as follows:

“That the prisoner should be carried to the place from whence he came; that he should be drawn from thence to the place of execution and hanged by the neck; that he should be cut down while yet alive; that his bowels should be taken out and burned before his face; that his head should be cut off, and that his body should be divided into four quarters, which were to be placed at the King's disposal, and may the Lord have mercy on your soul.” (Col. Rec. of N. C., Vol. 8, p. 643.)

Governor Tryon then led his army to the area he considered the “home” of the Regulators in search of Herman Husband and the other Regulator leaders. The army burned and destroyed everything in their path. Tryon wanted to make sure the colonists understood that defying the Royal Government would not be tolerated. [Powell, William S., and others, compilers and editors. *The Regulators in North Carolina: A Documentary History, 1759-1776*, (Raleigh, 1971).]

*During all his marches after leaving the battlefield at Alamance he passed through the country dragging his prisoners (30) in chains as “scare crows” to others; administering his new-coined oath of allegiance;*

## Allred Family Organization

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*disarming the inhabitants; burning houses; destroying all growing crops; levying contributions of beef and flour for his army; insulting the suspected; holding courts martial, which took cognizance of civil as well as military offenses, extending their jurisdiction even to ill-breeding and want of good manners. (From Some Neglected History of North Carolina by W.E. Fitch, 1905 pg. 239-256)*

The land Husband lived on was in today's northeast Randolph County and bordered several of our ancestor's property. John and Thomas Allred, Jeremiah and Seymore York, and many others would have been helpless to stop the total devastation of their homes and property. Others nearby were no doubt also tragically effected by Tryon's army as they marched through northeast Randolph County.

The Regulators who were captured were forced to swear an Oath of Allegiance to the King, an oath Tryon composed, which bound them to serve and protect the Crown take up arms for the King when required.

### **Religion and Tradition were Major Factors**

Our ancestors, as a whole, were God fearing, conscientious, honest, hard-working people. Having taken an oath, the majority would never have considered ever breaking it. They considered themselves indebted to the Bible and its institutions. To break an oath meant they were doomed to Hell. One author described their mindset as "they must not violate their oath, for that would be giving themselves to the devil at once."

In addition to their sacred regard for the obligation of an oath, they had been, for many generations, accustomed to a kingly government and most could not imagine life any other way. Many were Quaker, against violence of any kind. Others belonged to other religions – but all came from European backgrounds where they had been ruled for hundreds of years by Kings and Queens. For as long as they knew, there had always been a King and the Royal Government was the only one sanctioned in the Bible. Like the Jewish Kings of old, the current King

served God and was their rightful sovereign. He was "the Lord's anointed" and to rebel against him was the same thing as to rebel against the Lord Himself. Most could not imagine life without a King or Queen to rule them.

### **Political Atmosphere**

After the War of the Regulation in May 1771, life settled down and our ancestors returned to their families and farms. Governor Tryon was transferred to New York and Josiah Martin was appointed his successor. Martin's objective was to pacify and conciliate his subjects and his first act was to denounce the extortions and corrupt practices of the former government of North Carolina. He condemned the extravagance of Tryon and immediately set out to not only inform the citizens that the injustices would end but he worked quickly to prove it. By spring 1772, Governor Martin was crisscrossing the state, visiting with as many as possible and righting the wrongs. By doing such, he won the hearts and support of the colonists. Life in central North Carolina once again was peaceful.

But the political atmosphere in the northern colonies was heating up. Our ancestors would have heard reports of the Boston Tea Party. But, this had little effect on them. They didn't drink tea – probably didn't know anything about tea or the tax on it. Why should they care if the tax on tea was high? If the people in the northern colonies wanted to protest the high tea tax, let them. The news was treated as a passing story – interesting, but really didn't have any effect on our ancestor's lives.

Reports of the Battle of Lexington no doubt excited them, but again, had no real effect on the daily lives of the people of central North Carolina. After the Battle of Bunker Hill, our ancestors were probably growing more concerned, but again, it was all so far away. Most likely, very few ever thought a weapon of war would be fired in North Carolina.

However, along the Cape Fear, patriotic feelings were growing and talk of war was becoming more common. Overwhelmingly of Scottish ancestry, the people along the Cape Fear began choosing sides. Considering the peaceful rule of the Royal Governor Martin, their Oaths of Allegiance, their devotion to their religion, most of these Scots began to feel the need to protect the Royal Government and remain loyal to the King. Governor Martin did all he could to encourage these feelings and began his own campaign to enlist as many as possible into The Service of the King.

Our ancestors would have been paying attention to all of the reports of rebellion in the northern colonies and enlistments and loyalty being recruited by Governor Martin. With the exception of a few "hot heads" who are in every group and itching for a fight, the majority of our ancestors probably just continued with their daily chores, hoping they were far enough away from the fray to avoid

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having to choose sides. Memories of the results of the War of the Regulation, strong religious beliefs and a peaceful atmosphere created by Governor Martin would have made them very reluctant to get involved in any Revolution.

As dedicated as Governor Martin was to rallying loyalty to the Crown, Colonel McIntosh of Long Bluff (now Society Hill), South Carolina, was equally dedicated to advocating for American Independence. He traveled throughout south central North Carolina reminding the colonists of all the suffering of the past at the hands of the Royal Government. If they continued with this government, they could expect no better treatment in the future. For those who remained loyal to the Oath they had proclaimed to the King, McIntosh told them they had no attachment to the reigning family of Hanover. The true British Monarchs were the Stuarts whose Crown was stolen by the Hanovers during the British Civil War. The current King was of the House of Hanover, therefore, not anointed by God and not their true Ruler.

Bottom line, McIntosh advocated that if the people could not choose Patriotism, at least remain neutral. Just stay out of the fight. No doubt this was a popular choice for our ancestors and their neighbors. Maybe if they just minded their own business and ignored all the talk of War, maybe it would all just go away.

Then came the Battle of Moore's Creek on February 27, 1776. The Patriots soundly defeated the Loyalists and the War was brought to North Carolina. Several citizens of central North Carolina participated in the battle as Loyalists, as Tories. Among them, Semore York, a loyalist Tory, who served a British Captain. He led a company of 34 men from northeast Randolph County into the battle of Moore's Creek Bridge near Wilmington, North Carolina. Captain York survived the battle but was taken prisoner and held at Halifax, North Carolina, for most of the year. His wife, Sylvania, petitioned for his release in October 1776, requesting that he be allowed to return home so that he may provide for his family.

Also participating in the Battle was the Tory Unit commanded by General Donald McDonald of Anson County. Among this unit were Colonel John Pyle of Chatham County, North Carolina, and a Captain Alred. This Alred/Allred has not been identified yet, but it is very interesting that he is found in the same unit as men from Randolph and Chatham Counties, fighting on the same side in the same battle as Semore York. (Information taken from Brig. McDonald's Orderly Book, pg 16 of *The Old North State in 1776* by Eli W. Caruthers.)

## The War is Here!

Following the Battle of Moore's Creek, talk of Revolution reached fever pitch. Small skirmishes were breaking out all around the state forcing people to choose sides. On April 12, 1776, the North Carolina assembly was the first to empower its delegates in the Continental Congress to vote for independence from Britain. Although the War was still being fought mainly in the northern colonies, the British Commanders began looking more to the South for support. Governor Martin consistently informed them that the majority of North Carolinians were Loyalists and the British Army would find trusted support there. Fighting began in South Carolina with the Battle of Sullivan's Island and Lindley's Fort. The Continental Army began recruiting North Carolina's men to join the Patriot Cause. The local Tories, although scattered all over the state, began to congregate in northern Richmond County and southern Montgomery County along the Pee Dee River.

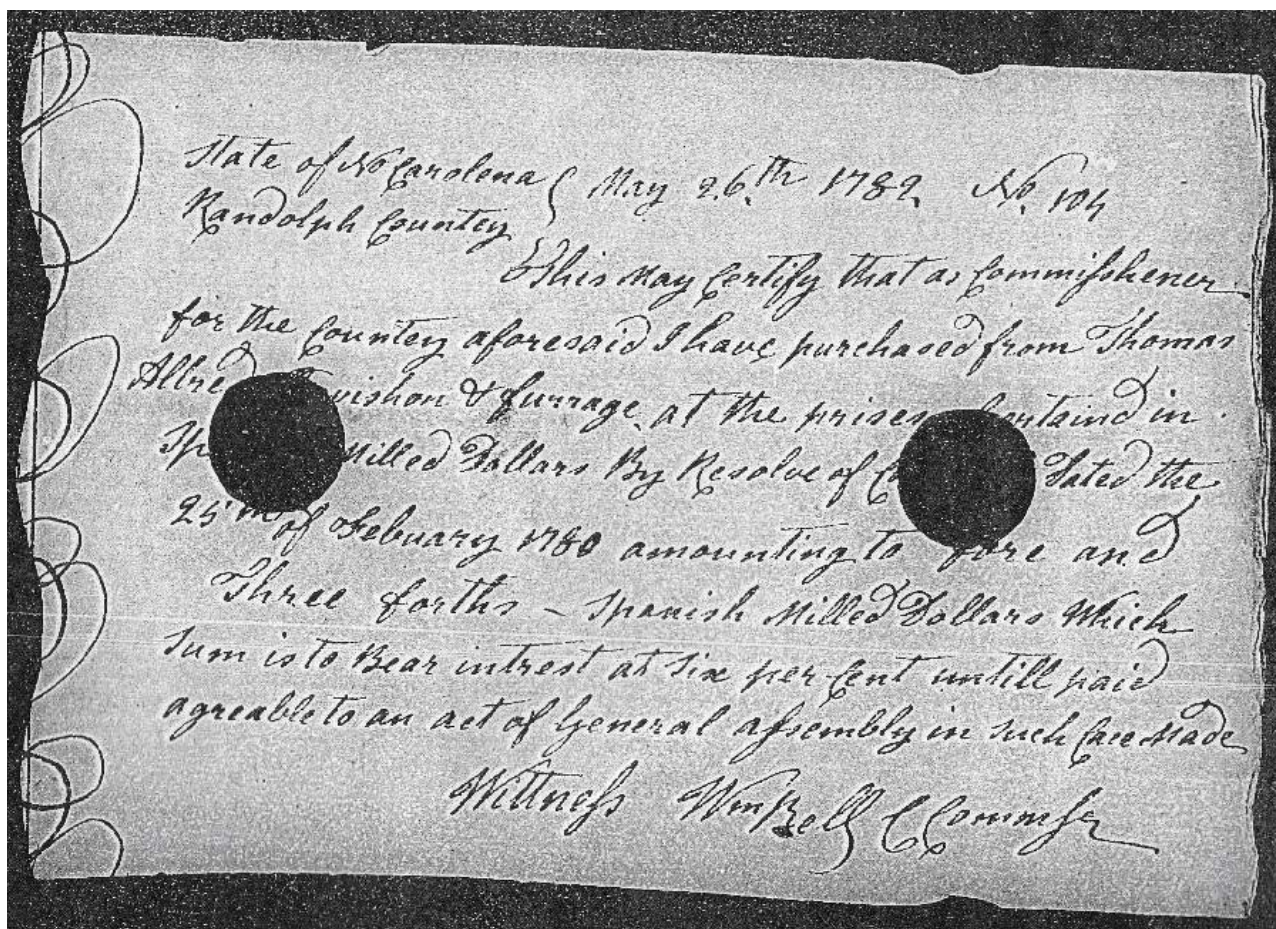
Solomon Allred had moved his family to northern Richmond County in 1771, shortly after the War of the Regulation. By 1776, Solomon would have found himself surrounded by Tories loyal to the King of England.

Minor skirmishes continued in central North Carolina but the major fighting remained far away until June 20, 1780, and the Battle of Ramseur's Mill. American forces learned a large unit of Tories had gathered in Tryon County, North Carolina, and attacked. Colonel Banastre Tarleton's forces were attacked at Wahab's Plantation on September 21, 1780. The Battle of King's Mountain took place October 7, 1780. The Revolutionary War had come to North Carolina. Although some of our Allred ancestors begin showing up in American Comptroller's records as supporting the Patriots with rations, four Allred men are documented as having served in a North Carolina Militia Units: James, William, Elias, sons of Thomas and John, son of William. It seems the most of the remaining Allreds in Randolph County stayed home, supporting the Patriot cause with supplies whenever possible. (*NC State Archives, Revolutionary War Pay Vouchers, Microfilm # S.115.64*)

## There Is Always an Exception

As the war heated up in North Carolina, neighbors began watching neighbors as everyone found him or herself forced to choose a side. Although many, especially the peaceful Quakers of Randolph County, desired to remain neutral, the War came to their own front door when traveling units of British soldiers, Tories and/or Patriots passed through their land. The majority of Randolph County residents found themselves cheering on the Patriots. Loyalists were hauled to Court and charged with Treason. During the September session of Court in Randolph County, 1782, seven men found themselves in Court charged with Treason – accused of being Loyalists.





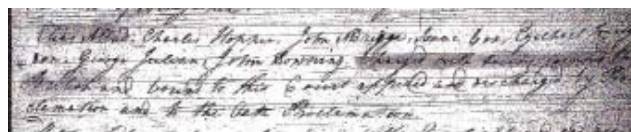
*Elias Allred, Charles Hoppes, John Aldridge, Isaac Cox, Ezekiel Troughton (Trodgon), George Julian and John Downing charged with having joined the British and bound to this Court appeared and discharged by Proclamation and to the Oath Proclamation.*

### Colonel David Fanning

Colonel David Fanning was to central North Carolina as Colonel Banastre Tarleton was to South Carolina. He was pure evil. Born in Wake County, North Carolina, to poor parents, Fanning was bound out to a Mr. Bryant as a small boy. Bryant was cruel and abusive and Fanning ran away around the age of 16 or 17. The O'Denniell family took pity on young Fanning and gave him the first real loving home he had ever known.

Fanning's tragic childhood was made even worse by a disfiguring skin condition on his scalp known then as Teeter Worm or Scald Cap. Today we know this condition as eczema. Left untreated for his entire childhood, the disease had caused most of his hair to fall out and resulted in a terrible stench. Mrs. O'Denniell nursed Fanning back to health, but the scars and hair loss remained. Fanning took to wearing a silk cap at all times and accounts say no one, not even his wife or closest friends, ever saw him without it.

Fanning's tragic childhood and diseased head combined with his naturally quick temper to create a potentially cruel man. At the start of the War, Fanning first sided with the Patriots and declared himself to be a Whig. But, one night while by himself on a lonely stretch of road, he was attacked by several armed men who declared themselves to be Whigs (although there is no proof that they actually were Whigs). They beat and robbed Fanning, leaving him wounded and angry. Fanning quickly declared he wanted nothing to do with the Whigs since these men had attacked him and he then joined the Loyalists. He vowed



to kill every Whig he came in contact with – and from his actions in North Carolina – he kept his word.

Fanning joined the Loyalists marching with General Cornwallis and was quickly promoted to Captain, then Colonel, and put in charge of destroying the Patriot Movement in Randolph County and central North Carolina. Fanning took great pleasure in exterminating his enemies, attacking in the guerilla mode of warfare when his enemies least expected danger, leaving death and

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devastation, and being gone before support could be rallied. His usual mode was to arrive at a homestead and kill any Whig he found. If no men could be found, he burned the house and destroyed the property. He enjoyed torturing the family members, raping the women and young girls, maiming or killing the men and young boys. The men who served with him were every bit as evil. He made it his mission to kill every active Whig he could find. To give you an example of the type of men who rode with Fanning, one of them is well known to Allred descendants as the rapist of Lydia Allred, youngest daughter of John. That man was named Stephen Lewis. (Randolph County Court Records, 1786 – 1787, NC Archives)

By 1780, our ancestors found themselves in the middle of War. Documentation shows most of the Allreds chose the side of freedom and democracy becoming Patriots. Some enlisted in the militia unit. I'm sure others tried to remain out of sight and out of mind, hoping to remain neutral, but were surrounded by the horrors of David Fanning and forced to join the Patriot cause to survive. Others still remained loyal to the British King, becoming Tories. Those Tory Allreds were living in northern Richmond County – the “hot bed” of Loyalists.

The Battle of Kings Mountain in October 1780, the Battle of Cowpens in January 1781 and the Battle of Guilford Courthouse in April 1781 signaled the beginning of the end for the British Battle to maintain control of the American Colonies. After the Battle of Guilford Courthouse, the War activity moved north to Virginia. On October 18, 1781, during the Battle of Yorktown, General Cornwallis was defeated. But, the War was far from over in northern Richmond County, North Carolina.

The Tories were as fierce as ever and continued a guerilla type of warfare, attacking Whig and Patriot families, businesses and troops whenever possible. If a family was suspected of being Whig, Tories would attack the home, killing all they could find, burning the house and destroying the homestead. The Tories were much better soldiers than the local Patriots. Their raids and guerilla tactics were very effective. Slowly, though, the Patriots began to rally back. The local Whig government began arresting Tories and confiscating their property. In 1780, American General Henry William Harrington was ordered back to his home county of Richmond to stop the Tory actions.

Upon his arrival, Harrington quickly saw how dangerous Richmond County was and urged his young wife Rose Anna (age 26) and two daughters, aged 2 years and 10 months, to quickly leave the county and stay with her father in Anson County. Harrington sent several slaves to protect and guide the young family to safety and

he returned to his duty of stopping the Tories. Tragically, Mrs. Harrington only traveled about six miles north to Mountain Creek (where Solomon Allred lived) where she was attacked by Tory Captain John Leggett and his “band of Marauders.” Most of the Harrington slaves immediately fled for cover. Captain Leggett and his men took the remaining slaves, all of the horses, most of the supplies – destroying everything they couldn't carry, and left the young mother and children terrorized and alone. Left with nothing, Rose Anna Harrington decided the safest thing to do was to continue to her father's home in Anson County. Somehow she swam across the Pee Dee River with her two young daughters. (*No Ordinary Lives: A History of Richmond County, NC, 1750-1900 by John Hutchinson*)

Tragically, Leggett's raid resulted in two deaths that no doubt solidified the resolve against the Tories in General Harrington. The first was a slave named McKoy who tried to escape Leggett's men by crossing the Pee Dee. He fell off of his horse and drowned. The second death came a few days later. The youngest daughter of General and Mrs. Harrington died on September 16, 1780, a victim of the cold and exposure from the swim across the Pee Dee. She was only 10 months old. Her death enraged General Harrington who immediately stepped up the pressure on the local Tories.

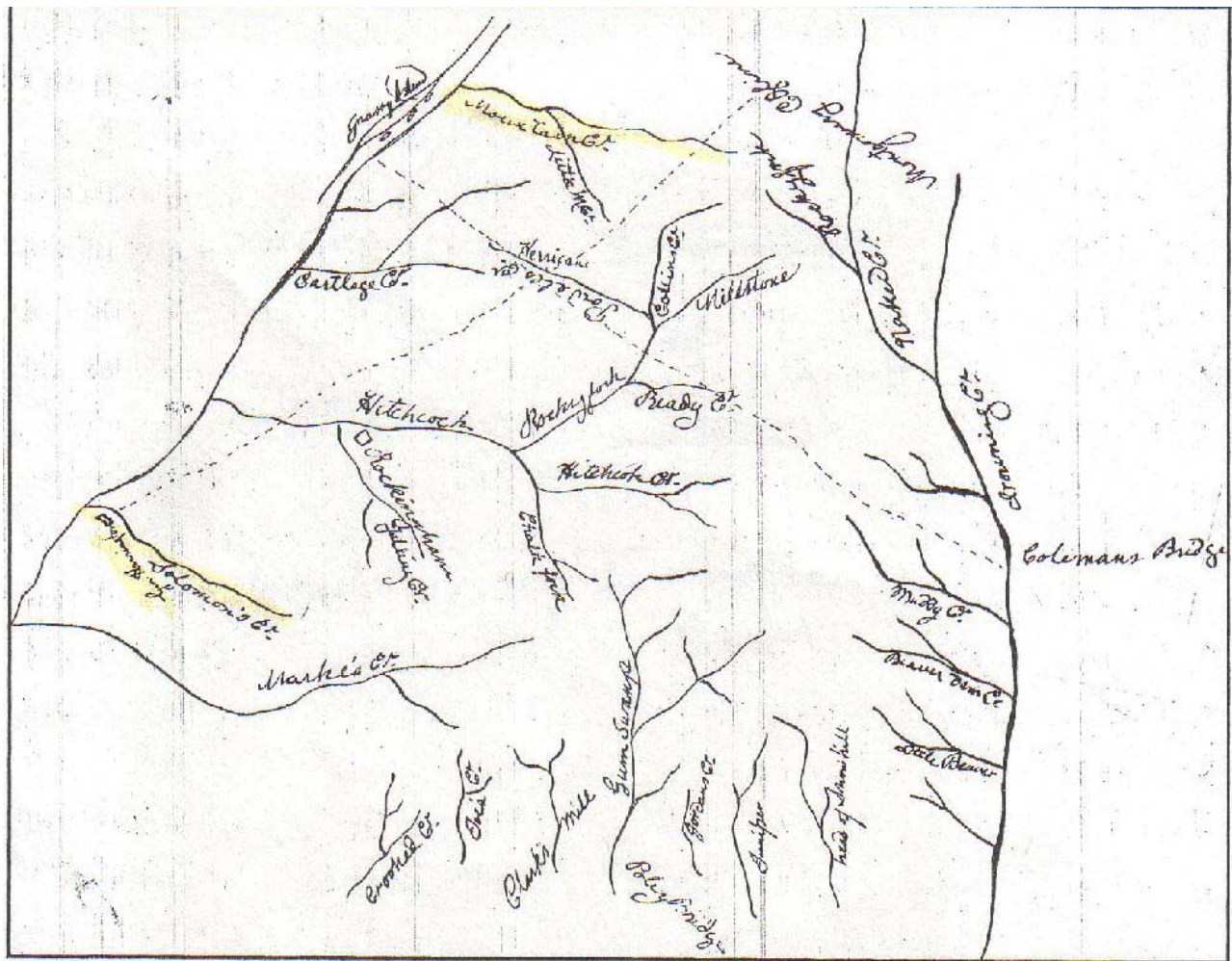
The guerilla warfare continued in Richmond County and in the summer of 1781 there was still a strong British presence in North Carolina. Richmond County became a focal point because of the Pee Dee River. Whoever controlled the Pee Dee controlled the trade routes on the river. Everything came to a peak in September 1781 and the Battle of Betty's Bridge. Betty's Bridge was strategic for two reasons. First, it was the only bridge over Drowning Creek which fed into the Pee Dee River. Second, it was the ideal headquarters for raiders, the local Tories who knew the swamp land very well.

Betty's Bridge was less than five miles from Solomon Allred's home on Mountain Creek. This was the same Mountain Creek where Mrs. Harrington and her two young children were attacked a year earlier. (*Map of Richmond County, NC, 1790, NC Archives*)

The battle lasted two hours. The Patriot troops outnumbered the Tories two to one but the Tories were better equipped, knew the swamp land, and better organized. The Patriots were defeated and the Tories, led by Colonel David Fanning, chased the Patriots taking 55 prisoners and around 250 horses. Although the Tories won the battle, the Tory raids slowed somewhat. Gradually, in the months that followed, the Patriots began to take back control of Richmond County. They began arresting Tories and in June 1782 a series of civil and criminal trials began.

The highlight came in September 1782 with 17 trials in which 39 Tories faced charges of treason. Of the 39, five were found guilty, among them Tory leader William Burt. Twenty five of the men were found guilty but allowed to





swear the Oath of Allegiance to the Continental Government. The rest were found not guilty. (*Richmond County, NC, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March, June and September Terms, 1782*)

### The Case of Solomon Allred

Although we may never prove beyond a shadow of a doubt that Solomon and his sons were Tories, all clues seem to point in that direction:

1. A thorough search of the Revolutionary War records on file in the North Carolina Archives and the National Archives has turned up documentation naming several Allred men as Patriots, among them Thomas, John, William and several of their sons. Solomon and his sons are not listed anywhere.
2. Colonel David Fanning wrote a detailed journal that he published in the 1790s. Per this journal, William Allred and his son, John, were active Whigs. Fanning himself tried on several occasions to capture and kill these two men, but, thankfully, was unsuccessful.
3. Solomon Allred sold his land in Randolph County on August 12, 1771, and moved his family to Richmond

County. He sold his Randolph County land to noted Tory John Lewis, father of Stephen Lewis who rode with David Fanning. Solomon's land in Richmond County was located on Mountain Creek as it entered the Pee Dee River. Northern Richmond County and southern Montgomery County were the focus of Tory activity in central North Carolina.

4. From the dates on Solomon's Estate records, we know he died sometime during the Fall of 1782. His Estate was probated during the December session of Court 1782. Although Solomon had several adult sons living in Richmond County at that time – and although tradition and State Law required the next of kin – an adult male – be appointed executor of an intestate estate, the Court appointed Benjamin Beard to administer the estate.
5. Per the Estate Papers, upon Solomon's death, one horse was taken away by General Harrington's men. Solomon's rifle was taken by Thomas Jennings, a Continental Soldier serving under General Harrington. Another horse was taken by an unnamed person. By law, all possessions of the deceased belonged to his

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Estate and/or became property of his next of kin. Although Solomon had living family, including several adult sons, American soldiers took his most valuable possessions, his horses and his gun.

6. During the Fall of 1782, Tories were being hunted, arrested and/or killed by General Harrington and his men. It was during this time that Solomon died and his property confiscated by Continental soldiers.

7. Several documented Tories attended Solomon's Estate Sale including Edward Williams and Ezra Bostick who bought items. Williams and Bostick were tried and convicted during the treason trials of September 1782.

8. Solomon's grandson, Jonathan, married Isabella, the daughter of Tory leader William Burt. William Burt was the only Tory convicted during the 1782 trials whose property was confiscated. Noted in the court documents, William's wife is listed as his widow. Was he executed as a result of the trial?

9. Shortly after the 1782 trials and Solomon's death, Solomon's family left Richmond County. Most went west to Tennessee. At least one son, Jonathan, went south to Georgia. Why the quick move to leave North Carolina? Dozens of first cousins and three uncles were living just a few miles north in Randolph County. Why not return to their homes and welcome? Was it because the Randolph County Allreds proved to be Patriots – while the Richmond County Allreds were Tories?

*An Inventory of the Estate of Solomon Allred, Deceased  
December 26, 1782*

*One horse taken away by \_\_\_\_\_  
One horse taken by General Harrelton's men  
A rifle gun taken by Thomas Jennins  
two head of cattle  
small stock of hogs  
two beds of furniture  
two iron tools  
one dutch oven some pewter  
some working tooles*

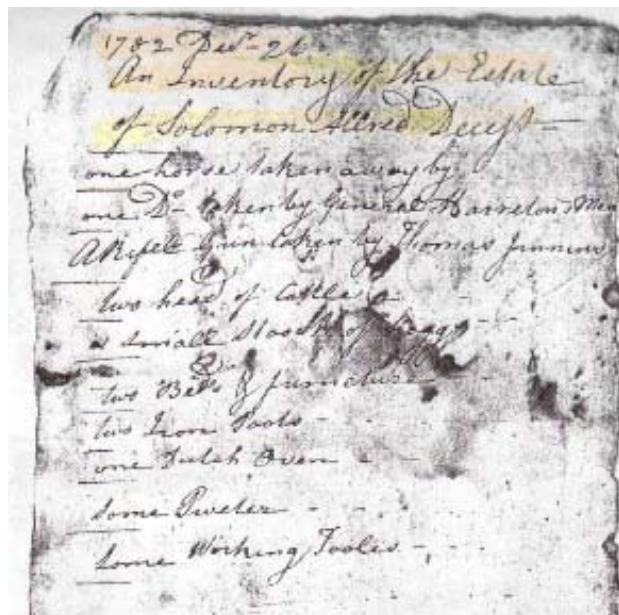
*(Richmond County, NC, Estate Papers, NC  
Archives)*

*An account of sale of Solomon Allred's estate  
January 17, 1783*

*To Edward Williams - 2 cows L 5-0-0*

*To Mary Allred - 2 beds of furniture 2-1-0*

*a tool of a dutch oven 1-12-0  
a grayent saw and a hog 3-3-0  
a bedstand and a linen wheel 0-3-0  
to Solomon \_\_\_\_\_ a water pale 0-3-0  
to Solomon Allred a broad ax 0-15-6  
and a whipsaw 3-2-0  
To Jonathan Haney 3 chears 0-6-0  
To Izra Boffick a chest 0-13-0  
17-8-6  
As Executed by Benjamin Beard, Adm.*



Try as I could, I could not find any solid evidence of Solomon or his sons having business or personal dealings with any noted Patriots. At every turn, in almost every document, names would pop up that could be documented as Tory.

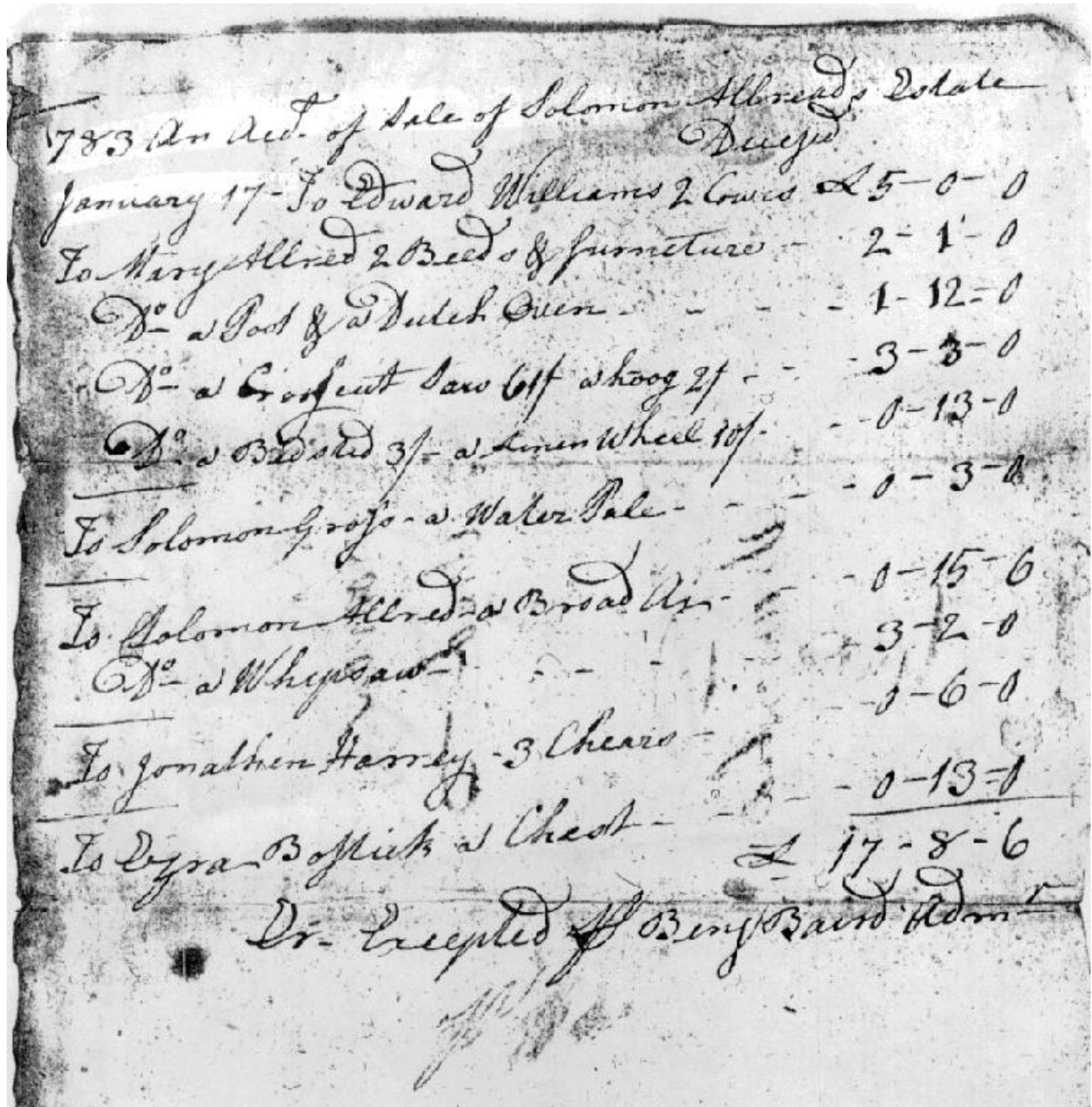
Solomon lived surrounded by Tories on Mountain Creek in Richmond County, North Carolina. He died during the time that Tories were hunted and killed by Patriots. His property was confiscated by American Soldiers even though it should have gone to his next of kin. His estate was settled by a court appointed executor even though Solomon had grown sons. Tories attended his estate sale and purchased items. His grandson married the daughter of the Tory leader, William Burt.

Yes, all clues point toward Solomon Allred and his sons being Tories. When the political atmosphere and religious climate of the 1770s and 1780s is taken into consideration, it is easy to understand why they chose the British side in the War.

What side would you have chosen?

*Linda Allred Cooper  
2006 Allred Reunion Presentation  
Randolph County, North Carolina*





## Allred Family Organization Newsletter Articles about Allreds and the American Revolution

*Revolutionary War Allreds.* Submitted by Dawnell Griffin, Issue No. 30, Page 17.

*John Allred's Revolutionary War Pension Application.* Submitted by Linda Allred Cooper, Issue No. 41, Page 3.

*Elias Allred, Sr.: Son of Thomas, Revolutionary War Soldier and Georgia Settler,* by Daniel Forbes-Forysthe. Issue No. 46, page 4-5.

*Clues from a Neighbor's Pension Application,* by Teri Cochran Allred, Issue No. 48, page 11.

*Allreds in the American Revolution,* by Linda Allred Cooper, Issue No. 59, pages 5-9.

*Allreds and the American Revolution,* by Alice Allred Pottmyer, Issue No. 69, pages 1-12

# The Allred Family in Iowa Territory

by LouAnn Allred Blakely

*LouAnn, Alvin Edson, Alvin Erin, Isaac Morley,  
Isaac, William, Thomas*

Among the Allreds who left the Carolinas and migrated west, were members of the William Allred and Elizabeth Thrasher family. After living in North and South Carolina, their travels took them to Georgia, Tennessee, on to Missouri and into Illinois. By the spring of 1846, they had arrived at the Middle Missouri River Valley in Iowa Territory. The trek from Nauvoo, Illinois, was difficult. It took over four months to cover the 327 miles from the Mississippi River into west central Iowa. This part of the journey westward was one of great tribulation and suffering, where members of our family were plagued by winter's cold weather, freezing winds and snow, and the almost impassable springtime mud that covered their trails.

By the time they arrived near the eastern shores of the Missouri River, they were exhausted, out of money and provisions, and many were ill. They lacked the food and supplies needed to go onto the Great Basin where they had hoped to establish viable communities. Subsequently, with permission from the Pottawattamie, Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, these religious refugees became the first permanent white settlers in the Missouri-Platte district, a place many would call home for a period of seven years.

When the Allred families arrived in Iowa in June of 1846, they lived in tents and wagon beds until they could construct dugouts in the nearby bluffs to shield them from the elements of nature. Timber was plentiful and soon they were able to build log cabins from the nearby cottonwood trees. Isaac Allred, his wife Mary Calvert and their family, established a settlement in the heart of the Luss Hills of Pottawattamie County, about five miles north of the town of Kaneshville, now known as Council Bluffs, Iowa. The fertile soil in the rolling hills was ideal for

raising crops, and a nearby creek furnished the water necessary for their personal needs, as well as for irrigation purposes. Crops were planted before their homes were completed, hoping that by late summer they would have fresh vegetables and grains for their consumption. Berry bushes in abundance were found nearby, and were a welcome addition to their sparse diets.

## **Allred's Camp**

This settlement became known as Allred's Camp and was one of over 90 settlements that were created along the Missouri River in the southwest section of Iowa Territory. The exact number of people who lived at Allred's Camp between 1846 and 1853, is not known. Many other families besides our progenitors made this their home prior to their further migration west to the Rocky Mountains. Isaac Allred served as an ecclesiastical leader at Little Pigdeon Hollow, which was a neighboring encampment just three miles north of Allred's Camp. James Allred, his wife Elizabeth Warren and their family ultimately settled at Council Point, a support town for the Middle Mormon Ferry, and the first pioneer town built in the Missouri River Valley. James was a prominent ecclesiastical leader in and around Kaneshville. Council Point was situated 10 miles south and west of Allred's Camp.

## **Rope Walk**

It was near Council Point that Reuben Warren Allred, son of James and Elizabeth Warren Allred, built his rope walk. Reuben built long sheds in which his workers turned native hemp into cord, rope and cable. They made long, heavy ropes from the hemp to guide the ferries across the Missouri River from Council Point, Iowa, to Winter Quarters, Nebraska. The rope walk was established for the manufacturing of weight ropes that would adequately control the ferry as it was pushed across by the flow of the river. The Middle Mormon Ferry was a well built boat capable of hauling two or three loaded wagons and teams across the river in one trip. It was here that Abraham Lincoln landed in 1859, a few





### **Directions to Allred's Camp**

Those descendants of Isaac Allred, brother of James, will enjoy visiting the site of Allred's Camp. This somewhat isolated area can be best accessed from Kanessville Tabernacle in Council Bluffs. From the Tabernacle, go east on Broadway to the Junction of Highway 191. Turn left on Highway 191, and follow the road to 205<sup>th</sup> Street. Follow 205<sup>th</sup> Street past Honeysuckle Road. Travel for three quarters of a mile and you will arrive at the secluded hollow and creek which was the location of Allred's Camp. This area is a working farm, and is today in the township of Garner, Iowa.

months before he was elected President of the United States. Of course, the Allred families were already in the Mountain West when Abraham Lincoln crossed at this spot.

Our pioneer ancestors in Iowa Territory developed successful farms, set up towns and local governments, built stores, churches, schools and small factories. Roads were marked, fences erected to separate property lines, wells were dug for drinking and irrigation purposes, and saw mills and grist mills were established. When the call came from their religious leaders to again move west, these faithful and industrious individuals sold their homes, farms, businesses, workshops and schools, and prepared for the final migration to the Great Basin. Many Gold Rush dropouts brought up real estate in Kanessville and the surrounding settlements. Later land speculators purchased property and buildings in the territory, thereby attracting more permanent settlers to move into these communities.

While serving as LDS missionaries and living in Florence, Nebraska, my husband and I were



### **Directions to Council Point**

Those who descend from James Allred can readily find the location of the settlement at Council Point where he resided. It was roughly halfway between present Lake Manawa and Twin City Plaza, south and southwest of Council Bluffs, just off South 24th Street west of Lake Manawa. The path of the river has changed. It is difficult to see just where the township and the original emigrant landing were. Today you will find a few farms and corn fields where the township and rope walk stood more than 150 years ago.

privileged to travel to many of the pioneer sites in Iowa and Nebraska. Gail G. Holmes, a noted local historian, author, past president of the Pioneer Heritage Society, and expert on the early settlement of the Middle Missouri Valley, guided us to the various locations written about in this article. He explained the significant part our ancestors played in the early history of Iowa Territory. On one occasion he said to us, with a great deal of emotion in his voice, "Did you know that the Allred family played a *very important role* in the settlement and development of this area?"

He stated that we should be very proud and feel extremely blessed to have these good people as our forebearers. We assured him that indeed we are grateful for their accomplishments, their hard work and the trials they overcome and the heritage they left us. Their courage and steadfastness, and the faith that carried them through their long and difficult journey have given us, as their posterity, an enduring and priceless legacy which we should always cherish.



# Allred Obituaries

**Nell G. Allred**, Rogersville, Alabama, died May 27, 2006. She was a Life Member of the Telecom Pioneers. She especially enjoyed playing the piano for singings they had at Birmingham area nursing homes. She was an accomplished musician and she also played the organ. From a young age she played for Sunday School and church and never asked for any salary. She was the daughter of Velma and Layton Green. She was preceded in death by her husband, Ralph Allred. She is survived by her daughter, Martha Jo, and a number of nieces and nephews. Funeral services were held May 31 in Rogersville. The service was conducted by Brother Wayne Campbell, Inglenook Baptist Church, Birmingham, assisted by Brother Carl Long, pastor, Rogersville United Methodist Church. Pallbearers were a nephew and five members of her Sunday class. Honorary pallbearers were the Hannah Sunday School class.

**Loren Dodge** died June 17, 2006, in Lancaster, California. He was the eighth child born to Delos Allred and Alice Ann Allred Dodge. He was born and raised in Central Arizona. He served in the Pacific Theater during World War II in the US Army. See Issue No. 65, page 12. Funeral services were held June 23 and Internment was in Joshua Memorial Park. *Delos Allred Dodge, Martha Rosabelle, Reuben Warren, Martin Carroll, James, William, Thomas and Alice Ann, Edsil Myron, Joseph Anderson, Isaac, William, Thomas*

**Michael Lloyd Allred** died August 7, 2006, in Salt Lake City. He was born March 9, 1945, to Kenneth and Anna Allred, in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. He is survived by four daughters, nine grandchildren, and a brother. His wife, Vicki Lou, died in 2001. Memorial services were held August 10, at Larkin Sunset Gardens Mortuary, Sandy, Utah. *Michael Lloyd, Kenneth Rulon, Isaac Willard, James Martin, Isaac, James, William, Thomas*

**DeMar Parkinson Allred** died September 17, 2006, at age 91. He was the first of five children born to Lothair and Charlotte Parkinson Allred. He spent his early childhood on his beloved ranch in Blackfoot, Idaho. He worked in Salt Lake City in the financial industry until his retirement in 1981. He was an avid golfer and made five holes-in-one after the age of 80.

He was a true cowboy at heart and he had many horses throughout his life. He married Betty Ruth Jenkinson in 1935. He is survived by two daughters, 12 grandchildren, 36 great-grandchildren and one sister. Funeral services were held September 19, 2006, in Holladay, Utah. *DeMar, Lothair, Byron Harvey, Jr., Byron Harvey, Sr., William Moore, Isaac, William, Thomas.*

**Hope Allred Poplin** died November 10, 2006, in West Jordan, Utah. She was the first of four daughters born to Thomas Lorenzo Allred and Amy Laura Stott. She was born July 14, 1916, in Mountain Home, Utah. She earned a degree in Nutrition and Home Economics at the University of Utah. She worked as a dietician in the San Francisco Bay area and later as a social worker for the Mendocino County, California. She married Robert Lee Poplin in 1941 and they had seven children. She was preceded in death by her husband, Robert in 1976, an infant son and three sisters. She is survived by six children, 13 grandchildren and 16 great-grandchildren. Funeral services were held November 15. Internment was in the East Lawn Memorial, Provo, Utah. *Hope, Thomas Lorenzo, Ephraim Lafayette, Reuben Warren, James, William, Thomas*

**Dale Ellis Allred** died November 12, 2006. He was born June 17, 1946 to Glade and Verna Allred in Logan, Utah. He served in the US Air Force for six years and was stationed at Hill Air Force Base. He worked in the automotive and trucking industry for over 30 years and retired in 1997. Dale cherished his family and loved the outdoors. He spent his time with his two children and his five grandchildren. He loved to go fishing as much as his failing health would allow. He is survived by his children and grandchildren. Graveside services were held November 16, 2006, at the Bountiful City Cemetery. *Dale Ellis, Glade, Isaac Pratt, Samuel, Isaac, James, William, Thomas*

**Rhea Allred James** died November 28, 2006, in Salt Lake City. She was born October 28, 1909, in Spring City, Utah, to Lester and Myrtha Beckstrom Allred. She married Dana James in 1933. He died in 1967. She worked as a salesperson for Sears. She is survived by two daughters, three grandchildren and a great-granddaughter. Graveside services were held at Mountain View Memorial Cemetery on December 2, 2006. *Rhea, Lester, Isaac Edgar, Isaac Morley, Isaac, William, Thomas*



*William Parley Allred*

William Parley Allred was born September 13, 1897, in Mount Pleasant, Sanpete, Utah. He married Zelma Winn, August 31, 1921, Manti, Utah. They had eight children. Two of their children died the same day they were born. William served in the First World War. He passed away January 16, 1935, of bronchial pneumonia and typhoid fever. He missed the birth of his youngest daughter who was born after his death. *William Parley, Parley Adelbert, Joseph Parley, William, William, Thomas*. Submitted by Harry Winn Allred.



Monument to Andrew Jackson Allred in Wayne County, Utah. *Andrew Jackson, James, William, Thomas*. Photo by Dean Allred, Jr. AFO Secretary Sandy Allred is saving in the background.

## New Allred Genealogy Web Site

In a response to fill the gap left by the now unavailable Allred Roster, the AFO Board of Directors is happy to announce a new partnership with SharedTree.com.

Designed and founded by computer programmer Trevor Allred, *Clyde, Cohn, Orville, Byron, William, Isaac, William, Thomas*, the SharedTree Web site enables Allreds worldwide to coordinate their genealogical research efforts, share their family trees, upload photos, document source material, write family histories, and print charts.

This free service allows members to access and edit their personal genealogy from anywhere in the world and efficiently monitor changes to their family tree made by close and distant relatives.

Although SharedTree does feature security features that allow you to securely add private information, the AFO does not advocate posting personal information on living individuals. Please use your own judgment before adding names, birth dates and places, and any other private data for living individuals.

As a graduate of Brigham Young University (1998) and University of California Irvine (2005), Trevor Allred is very excited about how this Web site can help Allreds worldwide. If you have any questions, comments, or comments, feel free to contact him directly at [trevor@allred.org](mailto:trevor@allred.org)

## Relatives

Taken from *Northeast Alabama Settlers, Volume 45, Number 4*.

The chart below will show you the maximum number of ancestors you have through 10 generations

- 2 parents
- 4 grandparents
- 8 great grandparents
- 16 great great grandparents
- 32 great great great grandparents
- 64 great great great great grandparents
- 128 great great great great great grandparents
- 268 great great great great great great grandparents
- 512 great great great great great great great grandparents
- 1024 great great great great great great great great grandparents

Your maximum number of ancestors through 10 generations is 2046

*Submitted by Joyce Kent, Rossville, Georgia*

# Financial Health of the AFO

by Joyce Allred, Treasurer

It's that time of year again when I present the annual financial report to the members of AFO prior to preparing the 2007 budget for approval by the Board of Directors.

Glancing at the Year End Financial Report for 2006 you can see that our income is primarily derived from memberships (383). We also received just over \$1000 in voluntary donations.

About three quarters of the way through 2006, AFO reached an agreement with Don Allred, who has so capably managed the Allred Roster Web site for many years, to no longer financially support it, accounting for the \$900 difference in income and expenses for 2006. We continue to financially support the AFO Web site ably managed by Linda Cooper (\$342). And, of course, our primary communication tool is the AFO Newsletter masterfully produced by Alice Pottmyer (\$820, printing & mailing).

The Board of Directors approved the purchase of a new computer, software and minor peripherals for Linda Cooper because of the heavy demand she put on her personal computer managing the Web site and memberships (\$1500). Linda mails membership reminders and packets to new members, accounting for most of the \$300 in postage.

Voluntary donations and the \$900 saved from the Allred Roster website were placed in escrow for the upcoming Allred Family Research Trip to England.

## AFO Year End Financial Report from Joyce Allred, Treasurer

### **Total Income for 2006 was \$9,048**

Memberships = \$7,660 (383 members)

Interest = \$81

Donations = \$1090 (if designated, passed to named recipient, if not to research)

Sales = \$217 (newsletter CDs, cookbooks)

### **Total Expenses for 2006 were \$8,148**

Archive Activities

\$2,150 for Allred Family Roster website (Don Allred/SCVNET)

\$50 membership in National Genealogical Society

Communications

\$2,634 to produce AFO Newsletter

\$646 for AFO Newsletter postage

\$342 AFO Web site (Linda Cooper/Earthlink)

Operations

\$1500 computer, software, peripherals

\$300 Postage

Other Expenses

\$500 travel funds for AFO President

\$26 miscellaneous bank fees

### **Net Savings of \$900**

Saved from Allred Family Roster Web site, put into Research



# ALLRED FAMILY ORGANIZATION

## 2007 Operating Budget

### INCOME

· Memberships (385 @ \$20)	\$7700.00
· Donations	500.00
· Fundraising	0.00
· Interest	80.00
· Sales	0.00
· Miscellaneous	<u>0.00</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 8,280.00</b>

### EXPENSE

· Archive Activities	
Contributions of documents to libraries	100.00
· Communications	
Newsletter (4 issues/year)	2,700.00
Newsletter Postage	680.00
Software upgrade for newsletter editor	300.00
AFO Web site – Earthlink	350.00
· Operations	
PO Box/Postage (membership & treasurer)	350.00
Printing/copying (new member pkts, etc)	100.00
Supplies (checks, paper, toner cartridges, etc)	100.00
Audit/Tax preparation	250.00
Set up corporation status	650.00
· Research – escrow fund for research trip to England	2,000.00
· Miscellaneous	500.00
travel funds for AFO President to attend reunions	
· Contingencies	<u>200.00</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 8,280.00</b>

## Vietnam Veteran Carl Owen Allred

I was drafted for a period of two years into the military service of the Army. In February 1966, I left for Fort Lewis, Washington. The trip was by train from Salt Lake City to Fort Lewis where I received basic training. Two months latter, in Fort Gordon Georgia, I received advance training for the Military Police. After graduating from Military Police School, I was sent to Fort Monroe, Virginia. Here I spent 10 months. I was then sent to Vietnam with only 10 months left of my two-year service. I arrived in Vietnam at Cam Rom Bay, which was on the Ocean. The next day troops were sent to Camp Enari, which was near Plieku. Here I spent the next ten months in the Military Police Company, the Fourth Infantry Division, with approximately 150 Military Police.

I was told that most of my time would be spent within the Military limits. This area was approximately one mile square in size and relatively secure. I spent half the time in what was called 'Forward Bases' which was like what you see in the movies; no protection except barbed wire coiled fencing, sand bags, and little bunkers.

However, when in Fort Monroe, I took a special typing class to be a Company Clerk. This work included dispatching cars, writing all the conversations heard on the radio, as well as carrying on conversations on the radio. When they sent me to Vietnam, they were looking for a Company Clerk in the motor pool where the jeeps are checked in and out and repairs are done on the jeeps for the Military Police. When I arrived in Camp Enari, I was asked if I was interested in being the company clerk, because I was trained for that position. I accepted the job, feeling that it was safer than being out on the road. The Military Policeman's main duty was to escort convoys. This

means that the police would have a jeep at the front of the convoy, one in the middle of the convoy, and one at the end of the convoy. The job was to protect the convoy, this meaning if there were a mine in the road, the jeep would be first to hit the mine.

In the familiar movie, *Rat Patrol*, you would see a jeep with a 50 caliber gun mounted on a post in the back of the jeep. This machine gun would rotate 360 degrees. When I first arrived, this was my job, to stand in the back of the jeep, next to the machine gun. Of course, this would be the main target for the enemy.

I was assigned to the motor pool, in charge of the radio, dispatching and the mechanical needs of jeeps. Four months into the service, we received new tanks called V 100s. These ran on tires and were totally enclosed and much safer to escort the convoys. There were gun ports, and the machine gun would pop up when needed. I was sent on several convoys. None of these convoys were ambushed. However while I was working on the motor pool, three or four of the convoys were ambushed. It was my job to take the calls of where the ambush took place, send out a rescue party and lead the rescue party to the ambush area. Every time there was an ambush, the fighting was over by the time the rescue party arrived because the ambush area was usually 10 to 15 miles from the main camp. During the time I was in the Motor Pool Camp, we lost five company policemen.

Camp Enari had never been attacked by the North Vietnamese before I came. After my arrival, Enari was attacked several times. Mortar rounds were shot into the camp, with rockets big enough to blow up a car. The rockets and mortar rounds were usually aimed at the airport and the helicopters and to break up the runway. The military police base was on the opposite side of the runway. Therefore, the closest rockets and mortars came from 800 to 1,000 feet. After I arrived, they continued to attack every month, between one and

two o'clock in the morning. We learned to expect an attack, and when the alarm went off we would run to the bunkers. Bunkers were places covered with sand bags. If one of the rockets were to hit the bunker it would have killed everyone inside. If the rocket hit outside the bunker, the sand bags offered better protection. A bunker was never hit.

I was promoted to the office of Sergeant two months before my term ended. I was assigned to be head Sergeant in charge of the main gate of the base. I was then sent home in February of 1968, and served in the National Guard on stand by for one year after that.

One funny incident you may be interested in: Whenever there was a riot in town the Military Police put on their riot gear and go stop the riot. A riot would happen about every two months. The infantry divisions were generally stationed out in the jungles, so when they came into base it would be like a two or three day vacation for them. Of course, they would go into the PX, recreational facilities and get drunk. Inevitably, someone would get into a fight and soon the whole place was in a fight. The first time it happened, the police couldn't break up the fight, so they shot tear gas into the group. It was supposed to stop them from fighting because the tears would come to their eyes and they couldn't see. But this time, the wind was blowing the wrong direction. The wind blew all the gas away from the guys it was shot into, and right back into the faces of the Military Police. They did not have tear gas masks on and started coughing and had lots of tears. When the riotous soldiers saw this, they started laughing, breaking up the fight with laughing instead of tears. They learned quickly not to make the same mistake twice.

"I feel that I was protected by God who kept me out of the places where problems occurred, and brought me home safe."

*Carl Owen Allred as told to his sister,  
Linda Allred Bronson*

# 2007 Rocky Mountain Allred Reunion

*Saturday, June 30, 2007*

*Old School*

*Spring City, Utah*

The Rocky Mountain Allreds plan a full day of fun, information sharing, history displays and presentations, opportunity to research, food and time to meet and greet cousins from across the country.

For those arriving on Friday, June 29, there will be a gathering around the fire pit at the end of the school property in the evening. This is an opportunity to meet and greet, roast hot dogs and toast marshmallows.

Registration begins at 8 am and goes until 3 pm on Saturday. Registration is free, but we want to know who attends. If you arrive early, you can view the various displays. The business/family meeting begins at 10 am.

Norma Allred has developed a chart of the Rocky Mountain Allred early families. If you don't know your line, Norma can assist you. Allred representatives will be in both the cemeteries in Spring City to tell you about our early ancestors. The Old Pioneer Cemetery is in town and is located about three blocks from the Old School. The larger Spring City Cemetery is outside. Between the two cemeteries there are approximately 450 Allreds buried in Spring City.

The Daughters of Utah Pioneers Museum on Main Street in Spring City has some Allred history information. It is open Saturdays from 10 am to 2 pm.

Lunch is available for \$5 for adults and \$3 for children. If you like, you can bring your own picnic.

In the afternoon, there is a raffle, a bargain table with Allred T-shirts, Allred Crest stationery, the Children's Genealogy-Getting-Started books, and other items.

Submit your ideas for a new Rocky Mountain Allred T-shirts for the 2008 Reunion. Do you want it red, white or another color? What would you like it to say? Submit your ideas to: Larry C.

Allred, larrycallred@aol.com or 447 North 200 East, Farmington, UT 84025.

You can also bring your ideas to the reunion. T-shirt voting is the last agenda item.

For information on hotels in the area, this Web site has information: <http://utahreach.org/Sanpete/visitor/tostay.htm>.

For those desiring to camp, there is RV space around the Old School property. Restrooms are available.

Wonderful children's activities are also planned. There is play equipment on the school grounds, but there will be a "bouncy house" and other fun things.

For further information, contact Dusty Smith (801) 635-6444 or Alice Allred Pottmyer, pottmyera@aol.com or (703) 536-2398.

## **Randolph County North Carolina, Allred Reunion**

Saturday, September 8, 2007, is the date for the Annual Randolph County Reunion. Most Allreds have ties to Randolph County. The first Allred land grant there was in 1752. Plan to attend and meet your cousins and see some of the Allred sites. For further information, Linda Allred Cooper, 919-642-0422 or [lacooper@mindspring.com](mailto:lacooper@mindspring.com) or Eddie Clay Allred, 336-672-1229 or [eallred@earthlink.net](mailto:eallred@earthlink.net).

## **Texas Reunion**

Texas has not held a reunion in two years. Plans are moving ahead for a 2007 reunion in the Fort Worth/Dallas area. If you are interested in assisting or attending, please contact Mirion Cloud, 817-444-4397 or [skipcloud@highstream.net](mailto:skipcloud@highstream.net).

## **Send Reunion Information**

If you are planning an Allred reunion in your area in 2007, please send the information to Alice Allred Pottmyer. Her contact information is on pages 2 and 19. Reunion information is printed in the newsletter and posted on the AFO Web site.



# Join the Allred Family Organization or Give an AFO Membership Gift



☐ Yes I want to join the AFO!

Membership in the AFO includes the following:

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

Please type or print clearly:

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Street \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail \_\_\_\_\_

If this is a gift, please give your name \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

Parent \_\_\_\_\_

Grandparent \_\_\_\_\_

Great Grandparent \_\_\_\_\_

Dues are \$20 per year

Method of payment

☐ Check      ☐ Money Order

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

**Allred Family Organization**

**P.O. Box 1044**

**Pittsboro, NC 27312**

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

# President's Message

Hello everyone. As we emerge from a winter season where some areas of the USA had a very rough time with Old Man Winter, while others experienced a very mild winter. It is time for new growth to abound all around us. Are You Ready? I also sense a growth in the AFO this year due to an abundant flow of information coming in World Wide. I continue to be encouraged with comments on renewal forms and letters to the editor. Keep them coming. YES we want to hear from you so we can better serve you. You as an AFO Member are the body of the AFO. I look forward to again meeting as many of you as I can this year at various Allred Family Reunions across the USA. I encourage you to get involved on whatever level you can. Encourage our youth! YES they are the one who will carry our great Allred Family Heritage into the future. Be proud of the Allred name because it is know World Wide as a Family of Love for One Another. Let this love spill over to others. What a proud heritage to hold and we must work hard to make sure we continue to respect our forefathers for their very hard work as they established themselves in a place called America. It took great courage and faith to get on a boat with their whole family and not know where there would land. With only what they could carry they established themselves as Americans with a will to go forward for the betterment of their families. Let us never forget what they endured. I look forward to hearing from you and YES I Will Listen. In a consolidated effort let us gather as much information as we can this year and share it with everyone. Have a great spring.



## AFO Leadership

### Board of Directors

#### Executive Board

##### **Eddie Clay Allred, President**

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##### **Teri Cochran Allred, Vice President**

##### **Central Midwest Representative**

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##### **Linda Allred Cooper, Executive Vice President**

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### Check Out the AFO on the Internet

Allred Family Organization

Allred Family Newsletter

<http://www.allredfamily.org>

[pottmyera@aol.com](mailto:pottmyera@aol.com)

## Send Your Allred Family Military Information

Names with service listings, plus any stories and photos should be sent to Alice Allred Pottmyer, 5540 North 32<sup>nd</sup> Street, Arlington, VA 22207 or email [PottmyerA@aol.com](mailto:PottmyerA@aol.com). The next issue will again feature Allreds in Viet Nam. Desert Storm and Operation Enduring Freedom are being accepted and will be used in chronological order.

### Allred Family Organization

**P.O. Box 1044**

**Pittsboro, NC 27312**

<p>Pre-sorted Standard U.S. Postage Paid Phoenix, Arizona Permit No. 5300</p>
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