

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 2009

Issue No. 78

Allreds in the 1790 Census: The First Census for a New Nation

One of the first matters of business of the new United States Congress was to order a census. We were a new country, but no one knew how many residents lived in what were the Thirteen Original States.

The 1790 Federal Census conducted in August of 1790 indicated there were 16 Allred heads of household in the United States. The only names listed were the head of family. The only women listed were widows.

Fifteen of those listed were from North Carolina. Ten men and one woman were listed in Randolph County, one woman in Montgomery County and three men in Richmond County. One man was listed in the Pendleton District of South Carolina.

The total for Allred family members in this census was 109 people. Two family members owned one slave each. This totals 111 people.

When the first census was completed and tallied, there were 3,929,326 people living in the new United States.

Randolph County, North Carolina

John Alred, Senr.
Elias Alred
John Alred
William Alred
John Alred of William
James Alred
William Alred
Margaret Alred
Ezekiel Alred
John Alred
Thomas Alred

Montgomery County, North Carolina

Mary Allred

Richmond County, North Carolina

Phineas Allred
Jonathan Allred
Solomon Allred

Pendleton District, South Carolina

William Alred

For more information on the 16 Allreds listed as the heads of families on the 1790 Federal Census, see page 3.

www.Allredfamily.org

2009 Allred Family Reunions

Saturday, June 27, 2009

*Rocky Mountain Allred Family Reunion
City Building and Park by the Old School
150 East Center Street
Spring City, Utah*

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

The focus of the reunion will again be the Iowa Volunteers more popularly known as the Mormon Battalion during the Mexican War. Re-enactors will be there with demonstrations, camp gear and explanations on the deseret skills battalion members acquired that later assisted them, their families and their communities when they settled in Utah.

Also, those working on books for the Rocky Mountain Allreds on the children of James and Elizabeth Warren Allred will be at tables to talk to those from the families of:

William Hackley Allred, Martin Carrol Allred, Hannah Caroline Allred Whitlock, Sally Allred, Reuben Warren Allred, Wiley Payne Allred, Nancy Chummy Allred, Eliza Maria Allred, James Tillman Sanford Allred, John Franklin Lafayette Allred and Andrew Jackson Allred.

The book *Isaac Allred, son of James and Elizabeth Warren Allred*, is available. Contact Larry Allred for more information.

For those arriving on Friday, June 26, 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, toast marshmallows and listen to music.

Registration begins Saturday at 8:30 a.m. and goes until 3 p.m. Registration is free, but we want to know who attends. Each family registering, will receive a packet of handouts with Allred materials. If you

arrive early, you can view the various displays. The business/family meeting begins at 9:30 a.m.

There will be a children's program.

For further information:

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Larrycallred@msn.com

Saturday, September 12, 2009

*Randolph County, North Carolina, Reunion
Gray's Chapel
Old Liberty Road and Hwy 22
Franklinville, North Carolina*

No matter where you are on the family tree.

No matter where you live. You can probably trace your Allred roots back to Randolph County. The Allred family arrived here in the late 1740s and around the 1780s began spreading out all over the country.

The 2009 Reunion is Saturday, September 12, at Grays Chapel Church. The focus is the Civil War.

A special tour of Bennett Place is scheduled for Friday, September 11. This simple farmhouse was located between Confederate General Johnston's headquarters in Greensboro and Union General Sherman's headquarters in Raleigh, North Carolina. In 1865 the two officers met at the Bennett Place, where they signed surrender papers for southern armies in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida. Today James Bennett's reconstructed farmhouse, kitchen, and smokehouse recall the lifestyle of an ordinary Southern farmer during this war.

For further information:

Linda Allred Cooper, lacooper@mindspring.com or 919-548-7099

Becky Allred Sexton, hsexton@triad.rr.com, or 336 625-6901.

Send Reunion Information

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

Allred Family Organization

The Allred Family Newsletter is a member benefit of the AFO.

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Allreds on the 1790 Federal Census

<i>Name of head of family</i>	<i>Free white males of 16 yeas & upwards including heads of families</i>	<i>Free white males under 16 yeas</i>	<i>Free white females, including heads of family</i>	<i>Other free persons</i>	<i>Slaves</i>
Montgmerly County, NC					
Mary Allred		2	1		
Richmond County, NC					
Phineas Allred	1	4	1		
Johnathan Allred	1	1	8		
Solomon Allred	3	2	4		
Randolph County					
John Alred, Senr	2	1	5		1
Elias Alred	1	5	1		
John Alred	1	1	3		
William Alred	2	1	4		1
John Alred of William	1		4		
James Alred	1	1	8		
William Alred	3	3	4		
Margaret Alred	2	1	1		
Ezekiel Alred	1	3	3		
John Alred	1	5	2		
Thomas Alred	2		1		
Pendleton District, SC					
William Alred	1	3	3		
Totals	23	33	53		2

Many of the men have the same first name and it is difficult to tell which is which. In Randolph County, it is believed that John Alred, Senr, is known as the “original John.” The “original William” is known to have owned one slave and he also had a son named John. The “original Thomas,” fits the description in 1790 for the family of the “original Thomas.”

It is known that William Allred, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Allred, left Randolph County in 1787 for the Pendleton District of South Carolina. Many years later, most but not all members of the family of William and Elizabeth Thrasher Allred became what is known today as the Rocky Mountain Allred family.

Solomon Allred left Randolph County for Richmond County. He was deceased prior to 1790. The Solomon Allred listed here is either his son or grandson and their families.

Census information prepared by Alice Allred Pottmyer

Julian-Hoge-Long Connections to the Allred Family

by Michael L. Marshall
Nettie, Thomas C. Settle, Jesse

Introduction

The Julian and Long families were closely associated with the Allreds of Randolph County, North Carolina. The Long family had connections to the Hoge family reaching back to the area along the border between Chester County, Pennsylvania, and Cecil County, Maryland. The Julians too had a Cecil County connection. In the early days, families often moved with one another from one geographic area to another. Studying these moves often provides clues helpful to the genealogist. This paper provides a discussion of these three families and the migration routes they took, and suggests the possibility that the Long and Hoge families may have known the Allred and York families at an early date in the Maryland/Pennsylvania border area

Julian (also Julien)

The earliest member of the Julian family in America was Rene Julian who first appears in a record of denizens of Charleston, South Carolina, dated March 11, 1700.¹ This would suggest Rene probably came to America some time before 1700. He later appears in Berkeley County, South Carolina, when he sold 462 acres of land on Wattboo Creek to Isaac Motte on April 12, 1712.² Wattboo Creek flows into the east side of the Cooper River, a few miles south of Monck's Corner, not far from present-day Charleston. A few months later, on June 26, 1712, Rene appears as a witness to an indenture between Isaac Motte of Charleston and Charles Hill of Berkeley County.³ The land involved was a 500 acre tract situated on the northwest side of Seawee Bay (now Bull's Bay) in Berkeley County.

It is not known how soon after selling his land in South Carolina that

Rene and his family left the state. However, he next appears in the records of Anne Arundel County, Maryland, on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake Bay, when the birth of his son Isaac is noted in the register of St. Anne's Parish there on December 30, 1716.⁴ It seems Rene did not reside in Anne Arundel for long before moving to Cecil County, Maryland, at the head of the Chesapeake Bay, where his name appears as an appraiser for the inventory of the estate of John Suttbarey of Cecil on December 15, 1718.⁵

The Cecil County records disclose a number of land transactions involving Rene Julian, including a deed of release made to him by Ephraim Augustine Herman dated May 1, 1720. According to the language in this deed, it was made for the "three natural lives of said Rene Julien and Stephen Julien, son of Rene Julien, and Peter Julien, the land being part of Bohemia Manor being a vacancy between Charles Mullins and Henry Dehoff's land, John Sidler's land and Newcastle Road."⁶

On May 15, 1737, Rene transferred the remainder of this lease to Henry McCoy for the sum of 40 pounds of current money of the Province of Pennsylvania.⁷ It was about this time that Rene, his wife Mary, and four of their sons—Peter, George, Isaac and John—left Maryland and moved to old Frederick County, Virginia, where they settled in the vicinity of Gainesboro, above a fork of Back Creek and Hoge's Creek. There, Rene died some time after October 12, 1744, when a petition appears in the records of old Frederick County asking that he be declared levy free, or waived from paying taxes because he is "Aged and Inform and an Object of Charity."⁸

On April 2, 1753, Rene's son George Julian received a 400 acre

Fairfax Grant, part of the 826 acre survey adjacent to Sarah Thomas and James Odell on both sides of Back Creek.⁹ George had moved to what is now Randolph County, North Carolina, when he sold this land to Thomas Pugh for 70 pounds, 10 shillings on September 5, 1758.¹⁰

Peter Julian obtained a Fairfax Grant of 389 acres on April 17, 1753, located on both sides of Hogg's [Hoge's] Creek, adjacent to Isaac Julian and Jesse Pugh, southwest of Evan Roger's land.¹¹ On March 3, 1761, Peter Julian and his wife Mary sold this land to Jonathan Parkins for 125 pounds.¹²

On September 20, 1750, Rene's son, Isaac Julian, received a warrant for a survey of 414 acres of land located in old Frederick County, Virginia. The survey of the tract, which shows the location of Isaac's house, is dated October 16, 1750, Figure 1. The house was situated on the banks of Hoge's Creek. Chain carriers shown on the survey were John Julian and Jeremiah Smith. Isaac received a Fairfax Grant on January 8, 1752, for this same tract of land.¹³

In 1741, Isaac Julian married Barbara White, daughter of Robert White and his wife Margaret Hoge. Margaret was, according to family history, born in 1688, the daughter of William Hoge and Barbara Hume.¹⁴ Foote, in his 1856 edition called *Sketches of Virginia*, has this to say about Robert White:¹⁵

"Dr. Robert White, [was] a graduate of Edinburgh, and many years a Surgeon in the British Navy. While in the service he visited his connexion, William Hoge, then living in Delaware, and in process of time became his son-in-law, taking for his wife the elder daughter Margaret. Having emigrated with his kin people to Virginia, he took his residence near

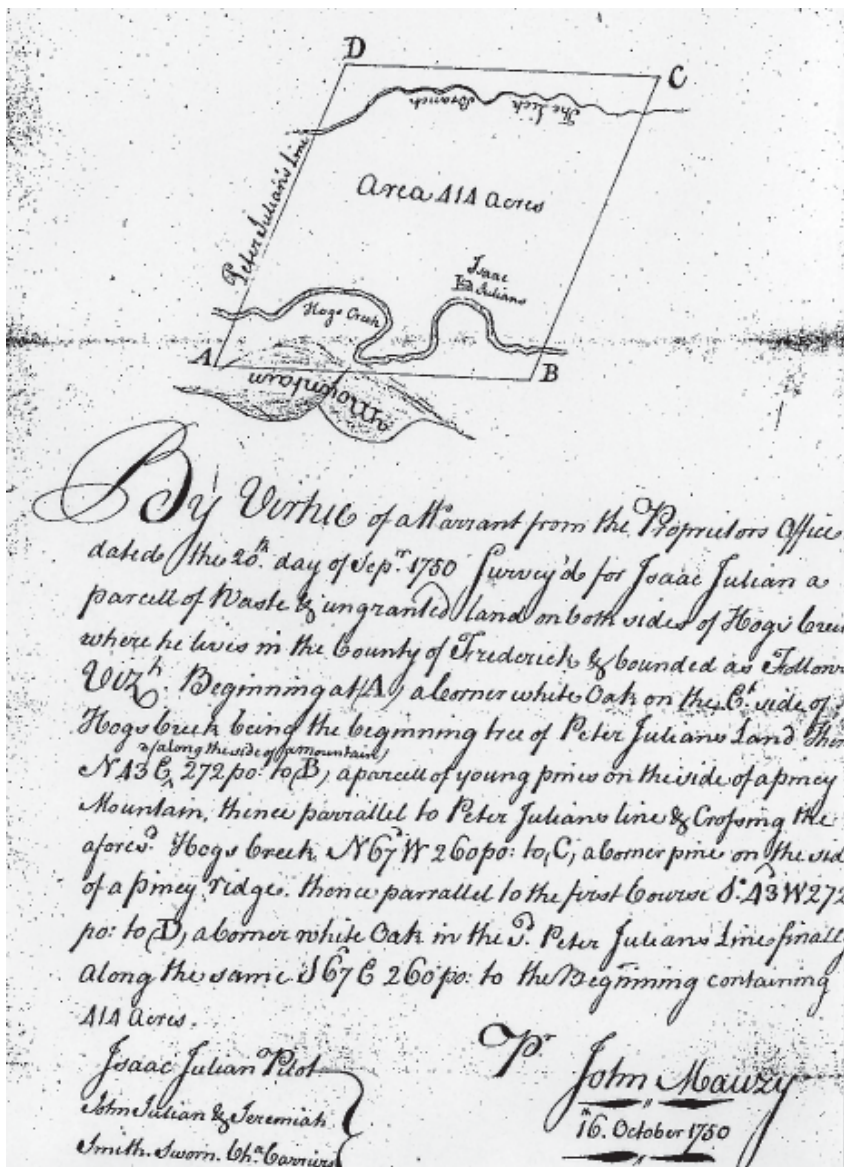


Figure 1.

the North Mountain, on a creek which bears his name. He was laid in this yard in the year 1752, in the 64th year of his age. He left three sons, John, Robert, and Alexander. Robert inherited the residence of his father, and it descended to his grand-child. Alexander became a lawyer of eminence, lived near Winchester, was a member of the first Congress of the United States, and of the Virginia Convention that adopted the Federal Constitution; and was a member of the Legislature at the time the Rev. J. B. Smith made his famous speech on the rights of conscience, against a general assessment. John was a

member of the first bench of Magistrates in Frederick County, and was father of Robert White, who, in his youth, signalized himself in the Revolutionary Army, and bore the marks of his courage in his slightly limping gait, while he adorned the bar, and then the bench of his native state, as President of the General Court".

In 1901, the *Evening Star*, a newspaper published in Winchester, Virginia, carried a history of the Julian family that appeared in that paper on November 7 and 8 of that year.¹⁶ The piece was written by Isaac Hoover Julian, a native of Wayne County, Indiana. His parents were

Isaac and Rebecca Hoover Julian of Randolph County, North Carolina, and his grandparents were Isaac and Sarah Long Julian.

In his history, Isaac Hoover Julian mentions copying several records from the old White family Bible. Among these is one documenting that Isaac Julian (son of Rene) married Barbara White on September 10, 1741, at North Mountain, Frederick County, Virginia.¹⁷ According to Julian, the White Bible also states that Isaac Julian died July 8, 1778 in the 64th year of his age. Elsewhere in the Bible, there were records of seven children of Isaac and Barbara, all born in the vicinity of Winchester, Virginia. The *Evening Star* article quotes Julian this way regarding the children:

"I give them in the order of birth as they stand in the old Bible, adding the names of the husbands of the daughters, who belong to North Carolina. Following is the list: Mary Odell, Margaret Alred, Catherine Long, Rebekah Frazier (her husband was a member of the constitutional convention of Tennessee), Rene, Abigail Trogdon, Isaac."

According to O'Dell, daughter Mary married Nehemiah Odell (a Regulator), Margaret married John A(l)lred and Abigail married Samuel Trogdon.¹⁸ Rebecca Downey White adds that Catherine may have married Solomon Long, while Rebecca married Samuel Frazier.¹⁹ Linda Allred Cooper, in an article called "Let's Take Another Look," that appeared in the Spring 2008 *Allred Family Newsletter*, asks whether this information gives us the name of the wife of John A(l)red who died in 1792, noting that if it does, "That would certainly explain one of the Allred/Julian connections and some of the close connections to the Odell and Trogdon families."²⁰

Isaac Julian and his family, like many others, were greatly afflicted by the commencement of the French and

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Julian-Hoge-Long Connections

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Indian War which raged along the Virginia frontier from 1757 to 1762. This was especially true following the defeat of British General Braddock and his troops on July 9, 1755. Following this defeat, much of the frontier was in a panic, often exacerbated by wildly-circulated rumors of Indian atrocities. One such case involved an incident that took place on Isaac Julian's plantation and is mentioned in a letter sent by the young George Washington to Virginia Governor Dinwiddie dated Winchester, Virginia, October 11, 1755. The letter can be found in Spark's *Writings of George Washington* and is reproduced in part as follows:²¹

"Last night arrived an express, just spent with fatigue and fear, reporting that a party of Indians were seen about twelve miles off, at the plantation of one Isaac Julian, and that the inhabitants were flying in the most promiscuous manner from their dwellings. I immediately ordered the town guards to be strengthened, Perkins's lieutenant to be in readiness with his companies, some recruits, who had only arrived about half an hour before, to be armed, and sent two men, well acquainted with the roads, to go up that road, and lie in wait, to see if they could discover the number and motion of the Indians, that we might have timely notice of their approach. This morning, before we could parade the men, arrived a second express, ten times more terrified than the former, with information, that the Indians had got within four miles of the town, and were killing and destroying all before them, and that he himself had heard constant firing, and shrieks of the unhappy murdered! Upon this, I immediately collected what force I could, which consisted of twenty-two men, recruited for the rangers, and nineteen of the militia, and marched directly to the place, where these horrid murders were said to be

committed. When we came there, whom should we find occasioning all this disturbance, but three drunken soldiers of the light-horse, carousing, firing their pistols, and uttering the most unheard of imprecations. These we took, and marched them as prisoners to town, where we met the men I sent out last night, and learned that the party of Indians, discovered by Isaac Julian, proved to be a mulatto and negro, seen hunting cattle by his child, who alarmed the father, and the father the neighbourhood."

Washington Irving's *Life of Washington* also mentions this same story.²² The man referred to as "Perkins" by Washington was probably Isaac Parkins who was captain of a company of foot in old Frederick in 1755. Interestingly, one of the soldiers in Parkins' company was a man named Thomas Eldridge about whom nothing else is known.²³

It seems that it was not long after Braddock's defeat that Isaac and his wife Barbara and family fled the frontier of Virginia and removed to what is now Randolph County, North Carolina where Isaac died July 8, 1788.

Hoge (also Hogg, Hogue)

As noted above, Isaac Julian married Barbara, daughter of Robert and Margaret Hoge White. Margaret was born about 1688, the daughter of William Hoge and Barbara Hume.

The Hoge family history cited earlier recites that William Hoge was born in Musselboro, Scotland, in 1660 and came to America in 1682, settling first in what is now Perth Amboy, New Jersey. The 1682 date for Hoge's arrival appears to come from Virkus.²⁴ However, David Dobson records that a William Hoge arrived in Perth Amboy in 1680.²⁵ Barbara Hume may be the lady of that name that appears in Donald Whyte's compilation of Scottish emigrants to America that came to Perth Amboy in 1687.²⁶ This is what Foote has to say about William Hoge:²⁷

"A pious man, he sought in America a home, in circumstances lie could not find in Scotland. A native of Paisley, he embarked while a youth with a company of emigrants, leaving their native shores on account of political and religious difficulties. Among these was a family by the name of Hume. The father and mother died, on the voyage and left an only child, a daughter. Young Hoge took charge of their effects, and on arriving at New York delivered them and the young lady to a connexion, a Dr. Johnston. Having chosen Amboy for his home, Mr. Hoge sought Miss Hume in marriage. In a few years he removed to the State of Delaware; and again, in a few years, removed and found a home on the Swetara, in Pennsylvania; and from that place in his old age removed, with his emigrating children, about the year 1735, to Opecquon. His oldest son, William, joined the Quakers, and took his residence with them in Loudon County; his second son, James, lived near Middletown, is mentioned by Dr. Alexander in his Autobiography, and was eminent for his clear understanding, devout fear of God, and love of the gospel of Christ; he attached himself to the Seceder Church; his son, Moses, was the professor of Theology, first regularly chosen as such by the Synod of Virginia. George, the third son of William Hoge, was one of the first bench of Magistrates in Frederick County, lived a short time on the south branch of Potomac, and removed to North Carolina. Robert Wilson had married the second daughter, and lived in that stone and wooden house."

William Hoge was in Monmouth County in east New Jersey by August 27, 1700, when his name appears on a list of grand jurors at a court held in Shrewsbury held on that date.²⁸ In 1708, Hoge, along with Patrick Imlay, Richard Clark and William Laing, witnessed the will of James Melven of Freehold, Monmouth County, New Jersey, which was dated

November 1, 1708, and proved May 31, 1709.²⁹ In 1715, Hoge sold a tract of land in Monmouth County to Peter Watson.³⁰ In the land purchase by Watson, Hoge was called a “Scotch covenanter.”³¹

In 1710, William Hoge of the County of Monmouth in the Eastern Division of New Jersey, tailor, purchased 1,000 acres of land from John Budd of the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania a brewer and Sarah Morrey of the same place a widow. The deed of lease/release, dated November 10/11, 1710, contains the following language: “Whereas original patent dated 3 & 4 July 1699 granted to John Wilmor of London, silkman, 3000 acres. John Wilmor by deed dated 1 & 2 Feb 1702 granted to Randle Janney 3000 acres & whereas Randle Janney by his deed dated 18 Nov 1708, re-recorded Philadelphia, Book E5, Vol 7, page 166, granted to John Budd & Sarah Morrey 3000 acres. Now John Budd & Sarah Morrey for £127.10 grant to William Hoge a tract in Nottingham bounded by land of James Johnson, Elk River, Robert Ashton & Andrew Jobs containing 1000 acres.”³² This 1,000 acre tract consisted of two 500 acres in Chester County, Pennsylvania, both of which were situated near the Elk River (probably Big Elk Creek) adjacent to Robert West and Andrew Job.³³ Fifteen years after the sale, the transaction was recorded on August 13, 1725.³⁴ Hoge obtained a release from Lord Baltimore which recorded the quit-rents.³⁵

The land where William Hoge lived was located on the western side of Big Elk Creek in East Nottingham Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, where he paid taxes from 1722 through 1730. His son, William Hoge Jr. was taxed in the same township from 1726 through 1732.³⁶ William Hoge Sr. was an adjacent landowner to Abraham Hollingsworth and Martin Cartmell in Cecil County, Maryland, on February 1, 1720/21, indicating that part of his land was in Maryland at that time.³⁷ A transcrip-

tion of the 1722 tax list for East Nottingham Township is shown in Figure 2.

The Robert White shown on the 1722 tax list is probably the husband of Margaret Hoge White. The name transcribed as “John Eldrick,” is actually a man named John Elswick of whom more will be said later.

Another name on the 1722 East Nottingham Township assessment worth mention is that of Samuel Robinett. The Robinett name is discussed in an article by the author called “Alred’s Purchase: Bedlam Green & Pile Delight,” that appeared in the Spring 2006 issue of the *Allred Family Newsletter*.³⁸ There, it is mentioned that Joseph Robinett received a deed dated August 4, 1746, from Richard Sprigg of Prince George’s County, Maryland for a tract called “Robinett’s Purchase,” that was part of two other tracts called Bedlam Green and Piles

Delight “situated in Prince George’s County, bounded by the river bank at the end of the River [courses] of a tract of land laid out for William Alred.”³⁹ That is, Joseph Robinett was an adjacent landowner to a William Alred who appears in the land records of old Frederick County, Maryland. Another adjacent landowner was Thomas Kelly.

Joseph Robinett was the son of Samuel who lived in East Nottingham Township with William Hoge and Robert White. In a deed of gift dated April 30, 1745, Samuel Robinett “of Nottingham husbandman” gave £31.5 to his eldest son Allen. He also gave 1 shilling to five other sons—Stephen, Samuel, Joseph, James and Nathan—and the same amount to John Bently and Thomas Kelly each of whom Samuel calls “son-in-law.”⁴⁰ Thus, the man Thomas Kelly who purchased land near William Alred was Joseph Robinett’s brother-in-law.

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EAST NOTTINGHAM TAX-RATE, ASSESSMENT OF 1722.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Samu ^l Robinett and } land in Sadbury	0	11	0	Alexander Martin.....	0	1	0
Robert White.....	0	3	6	James Ogilbo.....	0	4	0
John Hugg.....	0	6	3	John Ruddal.....	0	6	0
Eliz ^a Job.....	0	15	0	Thomas Job.....	0	4	0
Elisha Gitchel.....	0	16	3	John Read.....	0	2	6
Jacob Beals.....	0	10	0	Archelus Hamilton.....	0	3	0
John Beals.....	0	8	9	James Smith.....	0	2	6
Joseph Jones.....	0	4	0	George Harrison.....	0	4	0
Tho: Oldman.....	0	10	0	Phillip Taner.....	0	3	6
John Churchman.....	0	15	0	Thomas Read.....	0	5	9
Benjamin Chandlee.....	0	6	0	John Eldrick.....	0	4	6
Jacob Job.....	0	5	0	Stephen Stapler.....	0	7	6
Sam: Litter.....	0	12	6	William Hogg.....	0	15	0
John Whit.....	0	7	6				
Aaron Coppock.....	0	6	0	<i>Freemen.</i>			
Neser Brown.....	0	12	0	John Brabson.....	0	9	0
Hugh Morgan.....	0	6	3	Sam: Whiting.....	0	9	0
James Crosswell.....	0	1	0	Peter Hastings.....	0	9	0
Win. Beals.....	0	6	0	John Butterfield.....	0	9	0
Arthur Barret.....	0	7	6	Charles Goss.....	0	9	0
Morris Rees.....	0	5	0				
Sam ^l Calbrith.....	0	1	3	<i>Non-resident Land.</i>			
John Tomson.....	0	5	0	Abraham Bickley, 200 ^a ..	0	3	9
John Cook.....	0	6	0	Richard Jones, 200 ^a	0	3	9
Rob: Oldham.....	0	6	0	Sam ^l White, 100 ^a	0	1	10½
Wm. Francoe.....	0	1	0				

Figure 2.

Julian-Hoge-Long Connections

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It seems that the Samuel Robinett and William Hoge were well acquainted from their days in Chester County, a supposition reinforced by the following release found in the land records of Chester:⁴¹

“On 3 May 1731 Samuel Robinett of Nottingham in the county of Chester, yeoman, & Mary his wife, to Simon Acres of Upper Providence, flax dresser. Whereas the commissioners of William Penn by deed dated 25 June 1705 granted 500 acres to Robert Ashton, recorded in Philadelphia, Book A, Vol. 3, Page 84. Robert Ashton by deed dated 20 & 21 May 1719 granted 500 acres to Samuel Robinett. Samuel Robinett & Mary his wife for £40 granted to Simon Acres a tract in Nottingham bounded by land of William Hogg & land of Samuel Robinett containing 55 acres being part of the 500 acres. Signed Samuel Robinett & Mary Robinett. Delivered in the presence of John Crosby & Elizabeth Howell. Recorded 19 Oct 1749.”

There is also a deed in the Cecil County land records which mention both Hoge and Robinett and again demonstrates they were adjacent landowners in East Nottingham Township.⁴² Dated August 3, 1741, it notes that Robert Wilson of Orange County, Virginia, and his wife sold to William Irwin of Nottingham, Chester County, Pennsylvania, 122 acres, part of a tract called Providence “by William Hog’s line.” The deed further recites that Charles Lord Baltimore granted a warrant dated May 16, 1716, to Samuel Robinett of Nottingham, Chester County, Pennsylvania, for 350 acres. On June 19, 1716, the surveyor laid out the tract called Providence for Robinett and Robert sold 100 acres to Robert Wilson by deed dated June 23, 1733. This land was later resurveyed to 122 acres. Interestingly, this same Robert

Wilson left Chester and moved to Orange (later old Frederick) County, Virginia, by November 25, 1739 when he was a witness to a deed for Thomas Dawson.⁴³ His first land purchase took place on May 5, 1740, when he bought 205 acres of William Hoge’s 411 acre patent.⁴⁴ Also of interest in regard to the June 23, 1733, deed from Robinett to Wilson is the fact that one of the witnesses to the deed was Alexander Long, likely a member of the family of that name discussed in more detail below.

William Hoge Sr. left Chester County, Pennsylvania, and moved to a branch of Opequon Creek (named Hoge Run at present-day Kernstown, Virginia, on U. S. Highway 11).⁴⁵ Robert Brook surveyed the land where he was living on December 15, 1734, and listed it as 401 acres.⁴⁶ Hoge received a patent from the Colony of Virginia for the land (as 411 acres) on November 12, 1735.⁴⁷ Hoge sold 205 acres of this tract to Robert Willson for one pound, 12 shillings on May 5, 1740.⁴⁸ He sold the remaining 206 acres (where he lived) to his son William Jr. for 100 pounds on October 28, 1744. Before the sale, he appointed his son as his “Lawful Attorney to be in charge of any charges or disbursements on me or Barbara my wife . . . to supply us in all our Wants during our natural lives.”⁴⁹

While still residing in Pennsylvania, Hoge wrote his will. Dated April 17, 1729, it lists his wife Barbara and son John, William, Alexander, James and George. He also mentioned one daughter, Joreter, indicating the other daughter may have predeceased him. He also listed his sons-in-law Neal Thompson and Robert White.⁵⁰ Hoge died some time before November 15, 1749, since his will was admitted for probate in Frederick County, Virginia, on that date. The text of the will reads as follows:

“In the name of God Amen. This eighteenth day of April in the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and twenty nine. I, William Hoge, of Nottingham in ye County of

Chester and Provence of Pennsylvania lands, a farmer, being very sick and weak in body, but of perfect mind and memory, Thanks be given unto God therefore, calling unto mind ye mortality of my body and knowing yt it is appointed for all men once to do, do make and ordain this my Last Will and Testament, yt is to say principally and first of all I give and recommend it to ye earth be buried in a Christian like and decent manner, at the discretion of my Executors. Nothing doubting but at ye general Resurrection I shall receive ye same again by ye mighty power of God and as touching such worldly (goods) wherewith it has pleased God to bless me in this life, devise and dispose of ye same in ye following maner form—

Imprimus my will is yt all my just debts and funeral charges be paid as soon as conveniently they can after my decease.

Secondly my will is yt Barbara my will beloved wife shall have ye benefit of ye plantation whereon I now live during her life.

Thirdly my will is yt my son John Hoge shall fully be possessed of yt tract of land yt I made over to him by Deed of Gift.

Fourthly is yt my son William Hoge shall have yt 100 a. of land whereon he now lives which is secured to him by a bill of sale.

Fifthly is yt my will is yt my son-in-law Noal Thomson shall have 100 a. of land whereon he lives during his life and at his decease to be his wife and her heirs forever.

Sixthly that my son in law Robert White shall have 5 shillings.

Seventhly my will is yt my sons Allexander, James and George shall have ye remainder of my land to be equally divided amongst them by men of their own choosing yt there is no

difference between them nor go to law one with another about it.

Eighthly my will is yt my daughter Joroter Hoge will have 50 pounds in money or value thereof leveyed out of ye stock and what debts is due to me and if that will not be so yt ye remainder be raised of ye plantation.

Ninthly and lastly. I likewise constitute make and ordain George Galassbey of Newcastle County and Barbara my well beloved wife Executor and Executrix of this my last will and testament. And I do hereby utterly disallow revoke and disanull all other forms testaments wills and legacies bequests executors by me in any way before this time named willed and bequeathed, Ratifying and confirming this and no other to be my last will and testament, In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal ye day and year above written.

William Hoge [seal]

Signed sealed published pronounced and declared by ye William Hoge to be his last Will and Testament in ye presence of us subscribers, We: John Ruddoll, Enoch Job, William Rogers

Admitted for probate Wednesday Nov. 15, 1749, in Frederick County, VA.”

Hoge’s wife, Barbara, must have also predeceased him since it was his widow, a lady named Mary Hoge, who released all rights of dower in 203 acres of land to George Hoge, the administrator of the estate, for 40 shillings yearly.⁵¹ This release was recorded in Frederick County, Virginia on November 15, 1750.⁵²

Long (also Longe, Lang, Lange, Langue)

In a diary kept by the previously-mentioned Isaac Hoover Julian, there is note of a letter dated October 12, 1846, from Isaac Julian to his brother George W. Julian in which he states:

“I shall proceed to give you certain particulars concerning the early history of our family with which I imagine, but few people now alive except myself are acquainted . . . In December 1842 I made a trip to Henry County, Indiana to pay a visit to a venerable woman of this last century; a woman of remarkable powerful mind and memory; a kind and benevolent woman to whom her descendants owe everything they are, or by reason expect to be in this world . . . on my return home, I committed to writing as well as I remember, a copy of which manuscript follows.”⁵³

The lady referred to in this letter was Sarah Long Julian, wife of Isaac Julian (born ca. 1751) who died February 17, 1831, in Wayne County, Indiana. In the interview, Sarah Long Julian stated that she was born in Cecil County, Maryland, in 1757 and went with her parents to what is now Randolph County, North Carolina, where she married Isaac Julian about 1774, son of Isaac and Barbara White Julian. According to research by Rebecca Downey White, Sarah was the daughter of Tobias Long and the granddaughter of Edward Lange [Long] who was the first of his line to come to America.⁵⁴

Edward Long first appears in the records in a 1693 tax assessment of New Castle County, Delaware, for the area between Brandywine and Naamans Creeks. Other names on the list in the same district include Valentine Hollingsworth, Thomas Hollingsworth, George Robison, Joseph Cloud and Henry Hollingsworth.⁵⁵

His name also appears on a New Castle County, Delaware, deed of May 18, 1708, from John Brewster of the town of New Castle to David Miles of the same county. The land was a 300 acre tract bounded by White Clay Creek and the land of James Anderson and John Numers. The man called John Numers may be the same as a John Numbers whose name appears several times in the records of Cecil County. The deed

was delivered in the presence of Edward Long and Elston Wallis and acknowledged May 21, 1708.⁵⁶

Edward Lang is also mentioned in a power of attorney found in the land records of Cecil County, Maryland, by which Mary Grafton of Cecil, widow and executrix of John Grafton, deceased, “because she is moving” appoints John Williams of said county her attorney to recover debts and sums of money due her or the estate of John Granfton. The power of attorney is dated November 11, 1723, and was witnessed by Edward [Lang], John Mickell, and acknowledged November 13, 1723, by Edward Lang and recorded January 2, 1723.⁵⁷

Of more interest is a Maryland land commission office record that mentions a deposition of Edward Lang of “New Connaught,” Cecil County, Maryland. Dated November 4, 1722, it complains of the encroachment of several Pennsylvanians on his land.⁵⁸ The document from the Proceedings of the Council of Maryland reads as follows:

“Several Depositions of Samuel Brice of New Connaught Charles Alleyn of Talbots Mannor Edward Lang of New Connaught and Daniel Smith under Maryland Government were read at the Board Complaining of the Encroachments of the Pennsylvanians in particular that Isaac Taylor and Elisha Gatchel with William Brown John Churchman Richard Brown Roger Nerck and Isaac Taylors Son in Company did run out their Lands and threatened to take their plantations from them if they refus’d to come under the Pennsylvania . Government, which to save them they were Obliged to do ; The honble Philemon Lloyd at the same time informed the Board that the people afd in Consequence of their submission to the Pennsylvanians had rejected his Lordships Government and refused to pay the Sheriff And upon putting the Question where the said Taylor and Gatchell should be prosecuted for their Offence whether

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in Cecil County Court or in the provincial Court it is the opinion of the Board that they be prosecuted in the Provincial Court and that they be bound over to their Appearance therewith two sufficient sureties they in an hundred Pounds Sterling each and the Sureties in fifty pounds Sterling each and that the evidences be bound over likewise at the same time in ten pounds each

Upon putting the question how the Sheriff should proceed with Relation to the execution of his Office it is the Opinion of the Board that the Sheriff collect the Taxes of all persons who usually were deem'd Taxables and who formerly paid taxes to this Government in particular New Connaught and Talbots mannor but that he be Cautious with respect to New Munster that being a Case as yet Undecided."

George Johnston, in his monumental history of Cecil County, Maryland, describes in great detail the manor of New Connaught and much of the following discussion is derived from that source.⁵⁹

When Cecilius Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore, died on November 30, 1675, he was succeeded by his son, Charles Calvert, who had been governor of the Province of Maryland since 1661. In 1676, Charles returned to England, where he remained for four years. When he returned to Maryland in February 1680 to resume management of the government, he brought with him his cousin, an Irishman named George Talbot. It was not long before Talbot obtained his first patent, a large tract of land called Susquehanna Manor, described in the records as follows:

"... all that tract or dividend of land called Susquehanna, lying in Cecil County, in our said province of Maryland, butting and bounding as follows, viz.: Beginning at the

furthest northeast head of North East River, by a line drawn northwest till it intersects the Octoraro River, then by the said river till it falls into Susquehanna River, and by the said river to the mouth thereof, from thence by the head of the bay of Chesapeake to the mouth of North East River, and by the said river to the head thereof, containing, by estimation, 32,000 acres, be the same more or less."

Following other changes to the legal description of the extent of the manor of Susquehanna, the large territory came to include about one-half of the Fifth, all of the Sixth and Seventh, and nearly all of the Ninth districts of Cecil County and all of West Nottingham and about one-half of East Nottingham and the one-third of Lower Oxford township in Chester County, Pennsylvania.

Even though Talbot's manor was called Susquehanna in the original patent, the name was later changed to New Connaught, perhaps because the country lying to the east of it was called New Ireland. In the book, *A Hidden Phase of American History: Ireland's Part in America's Struggle for Liberty*, it is noted that as early as 1680 there was a tract of land one hundred miles long and eighty miles broad, called "New Ireland," and in April 1684, an official proclamation was issued by Lord Baltimore giving the name of "the County of New Ireland" to this large section of Maryland which was divided into three parts.⁶⁰ These parts were *New Connaught*, owned and patented by George Talbot, formerly of Castle Rooney, County Roscommon, Ireland, who was Surveyor-General of Maryland; *New Leinster*, a tract of unknown extent patented by Bryan O'Daly from County Wicklow, Ireland; and *New Munster*, patented by Edmund O'Dwyer from Tipperary and "other Irishmen." These tracts were subdivided and sold or leased to other settlers who came later.

Figure 3 is a map of this part of Maryland showing Susquehanna

Manor alias New Connaught and the New Munster tract to its east.

As mentioned earlier, Edward Lang lodged a complaint with Maryland authorities about the attempts by several men from Pennsylvania to force him to come under the jurisdiction of that province. They included Isaac Taylor, Elisha Gatchel or Gatchell, William Brown, John Churchman, Richard Brown, Roger Nerck and a son of Isaac Taylor. Of these, Gatchell and Churchman were residents of East Nottingham Township in 1722 as previously mentioned, while early settlers of the so-called "Nottingham Lots" included William Brown (lots 23, 28 and 33), who had a son named Richard Brown, and John Churchman (lots 16, 17).⁶¹

From this, it would appear that in 1722, Edward Lang resided on land close by or adjacent to property contained in the Nottingham townships, and quite possibly near the east end of the Nottingham Lot since lots 28 and 33 (William Brown) and 16 and 17 (John Churchman) were located in that vicinity. Recall too that Samuel Robinett and William Hoge also resided in this same area in 1722.

Edward Langué of Cecil County, Maryland, dated his will August 11, 1731, and it was proved June 10, 1735. The abstract reads as follows: "To wife Sisley, 4 pounds 10 shillings yearly during her life; to John Langué Jr., Edward son of John Upton, and Sarah wife of Thomas Emley, 1 pounds each. Son Tobias, executor and the residue of estate." Test Richard Beeson, John McAddow (McAdow), Wm. Howell.⁶² It is likely that the Richard Beeson who witnessed Langué's will is the same man who appears on the 1724 tax list of West Nottingham Township. His name appears on the list in the following order:

Solomon Alred

Jeremiah York
Joseph Rich
Richard Beeson

As will be seen below, Joseph Rich had a son Peter Rich who married



Figure 3.

Martha Robinson. After Peter died, Martha remarried to Tobias Long, son of Edward. This raises an interesting question: could Edward Languer or Long have also known Solomon Alred and Jeremiah York as well? It seems possible, but there is as yet no evidence to prove this.

The relation of the John Languer Jr. mentioned in Edward's will is unclear. Perhaps he is a son or grandson. If the latter, he may be a son of Tobias. He may be the John Lang of Cecil County mentioned in the records of the Prerogative Court of Maryland whose estate was valued at £374.16.16 on June 5, 1741, a considerable sum in that day. This same record also mentions William Husband, Thomas Shepard, Tobias Lange and Samuel Kelly. The administrator of his estate was Sarah Lang.⁶³ There is also an administration account for this John Lang of Cecil.⁶⁴ Sureties were Robert Williams and Abraham Watson. Repre-

sentatives included a widow (not named) and seven children: Mary, Sarah, John, Leah, David, Rachel and Ester. The accounts shows two sums, £374.16.16 and £11.4.2. Sarah Long was again named as administrator.

As noted above, Edward's son Tobias married Martha Robinson Rich, widow of Peter Rich, whose father was Joseph Rich. Maryland Quaker records from the Nottingham Monthly Meeting of Cecil County mention that Martha Long was reported January 16, 1747/48, by West Nottingham Preparative Meeting as "hath lately been mou [married out of unity] to a man named Long (nm)." Her acknowledgement, dated February 20, 1747/48, was "to be kept for some time before being acc as full satisfaction." Then on January 21, 1748/49, the Women's meeting "informed that Martha Long who offered a paper condemning her mou about a year ago, appears to have

been guilty of fornication when she offered the paper; she does not deny it." And then it appears Martha was dismissed February 18, 1748/49.⁶⁵ From this, it would appear that Tobias married Martha Robinson Rich not long before January 16, 1747/48.

These same Nottingham Quaker records also mention two other women named Long. The first was a Rachel Long mentioned in an East Nottingham Women's Meeting: "Att our monthly meeting of women friends held ye June 20, 1730 . . . The meeting being called the representatives all appeared excepting from Bush River . . . this being ye first meeting since our [Division] from new Garden, it is thought proper that a Preparative meeting be settled att West Nottingham ye weekly meeting there desiring the same; which therefore is done. This meeting appoints Ann Dutton clerk thereof till further orders. Rachel Long produced a certificate to this meeting, which being read was received as under care . . ." In another record, it appears that a Rachel Long was granted a certificate to a meeting thought to be Hopewell Monthly Meeting in Virginia under date December 19, 1741 but this is not proved.

The Nottingham Quaker records also mention a Rebecca Long who was a daughter of Thomas Brown. The record notes that Rebecca Long, formerly Brown, was reported November 21, 1741, as lately married out of unity and having been precautioned she was disowned December 19, 1741.

Whether, and if so, how, Rachel and Rebecca were related to Edward and Tobias Long is not known, but it seems a likely possibility.

As noted above, Tobias Long married Martha Robinson Rich. Martha was the daughter of John Robinson whose wife was Martha Coppock, daughter of Aaron Coppock who appears on the East Nottingham tax list for the years 1718-1725.

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In 1724, John Robinson bought 100 acres of land at the south end of Nottingham Lot #31 from John Elswick who had bought it from Robert Dutton who had it from William Penn in 1701.⁶⁶ Elswick has been previously identified as living in East Nottingham in 1722. Lot #31 was adjacent to the two lots belonging to John Churchman. John Robinson was a resident of East Nottingham when he drew his will April 15, 1744. His will, proved October 29, 1744, left to his wife Martha the full right of his land during her life. Children mentioned included John, Aaron, Mary, Ruth, Martha and Miriam.⁶⁷

Aaron Coppock of Nottingham made his will October 3, 1726, and it was proved December 17, 1726.⁶⁸ It left his son John the plantation where the testator lived "when he comes of age" subject to his wife's life interest. The will also mentions daughter Lydia and Miriam Coppock, daughter Sarah Frazer, daughter Martha Robinson, and daughter Mary Sinclair. He also mentioned three sons-in-law: Ralph Thomson, John White, and Samuel White. Also mentioned was daughter-in-law Elizabeth White.

Tobias Long's name appears in the records of Cecil County, Maryland, where he is listed as a corporal in a militia company of foot commanded by Captain Edward Jackson.⁶⁹ Tobias appears in a list of taxables of Cecil County taken in 1752.⁷⁰ The names Tobias Lang and Alexander Lang are included in a list of taxables taken in Cecil's Susquehanna Hundred in 1761.⁷¹ Tobias Long also appears in a list of taxables in north Susquehanna Hundred in 1766 along with that of his son Solomon Long. The names Israel and Alexander Long are also on this same tax list, and they too may be sons of Tobias.

Tobias Long sold the right to dig a water course through his land to James Evans of West Nottingham

Township in the Province of Pennsylvania on August 13, 1760.⁷²

In April 1771, part of the plantation belonging to Tobias Long was surveyed for John Borland, and it is believed that it was about this time that he left Cecil County and moved to North Carolina.⁷³

It seems Tobias was living in that part of Guilford County that later became Randolph by February 24, 1774, when his name, along with those of Edward, Israel, Solomon and John, appears on a list of accounts and estate sale of that date for the estate of John McGee.⁷⁴ The name is spelled Longe in this list.

Numerous references to the name Lang and Long can be found in the land records of Guilford (later Randolph), often in connection with the Julian and Trogdon names. For example, Isaac Alred and Tobias Lang were chain carriers in a survey of 200 acres on Bush Creek waters made March 12, 1796. Even (probably Evan) Harry and Solomon Long were chain carriers in a survey of 100 acres on Sandy Creek waters made January 24, 1787. Solomon Long and Solomon Trogdon were chain carriers in a survey of 160 acres for George Julian on the waters of Deep Creek made May 15, 1787, while Solomon Long and George Julian were chain carriers in a survey made May 15, 1787 for Solomon Trogdon.⁷⁵

No information has been found to fix the exact date of marriage between Isaac Julian and Sarah Long. However, according to Rebecca Downey White, they were married about 1774 and had six sons and six daughters, all but two sons going to Indiana from North Carolina in the early 1800s.

The two sons remaining behind were Bohan Julian, the eldest, born 1777, who inherited his father's land and home, and Tobias Julian, born 1779. There is an old Bible that notes that "Bohan Julian died March the 28th 1861 age 83 years 7 months and 6 days."⁷⁶ Whether this is the Bohan son of Isaac and Sarah Long Julian cannot be said, but the dates of birth seem to closely correlate suggesting

that possibility. Also, Duke University's Rare Book, Manuscript, and Special Collections Library contains the Tobias and Bohan Julian papers, 1833-1861, including letters which may shed more light on these men and their families.

The sons of Isaac and Sarah who moved from Randolph County, North Carolina, to the state of Indiana were Isaac, Jacob, Rene and Shubael Julian. Known daughters included Elizabeth who married William Cox, Ellen who married Absalom Harvey, Sarah who married Ezekiel Commons, Barbara who married Samuel Howard and Martha who married Uriah Bulla.⁷⁷ Another daughter may have remained behind in North Carolina.

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- ⁵⁴ *The Julian Family in Bohemia Manor Cecil County, Maryland, op. cit.*, p. 10.
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A chart of the ancestors of Margaret Julian, wife of John Allred, and a brief article on naming patterns is on page 14.

Naming Patterns

by Linda Allred Cooper
Linda, Jack, Thomas C. Settle,
Jesse

Naming Patterns are part of the proof used to show Margaret Julian was the wife of (“the original”) **John Allred**. Below are listed their children and the family members we feel they were named after.

The children are not necessarily in birth order. To my knowledge, no one has documented all of the birthdates of all of the children.

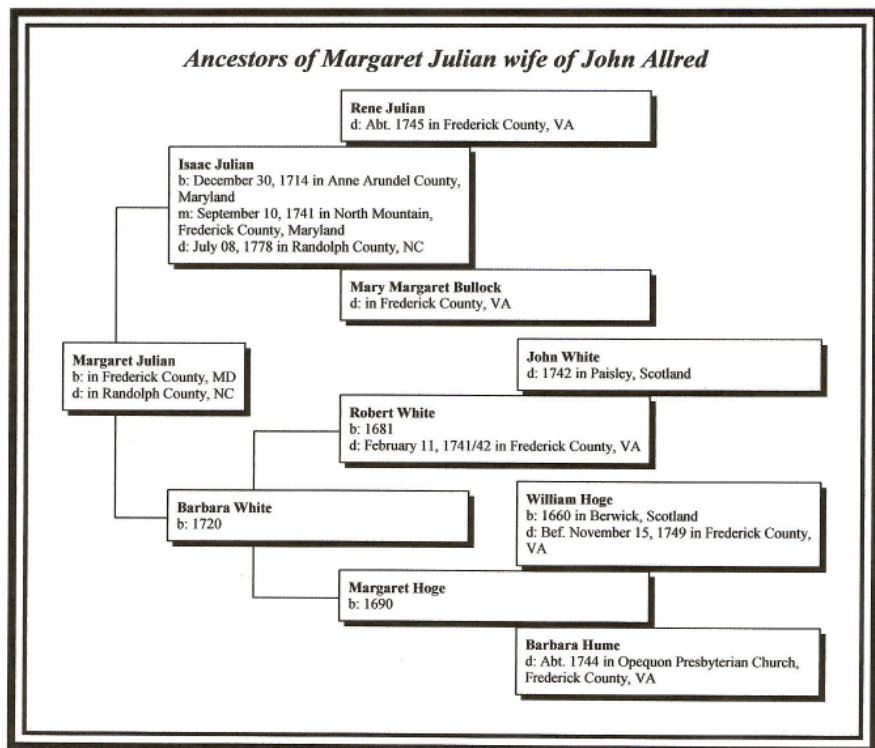
Catherine: There are several choices here. Margaret Julian’s sister was named Catherine. Margaret Julian’s father, Isaac Julian, also had a sister named Catherine. Plus, since we don’t know John Allred’s mother’s name, is this a clue that it may have been Catherine?

Elizabeth: Current research is leading us to wonder if Elizabeth York was the wife of the **Solomon Allred** who was listed on the 1724 and 1730 tax lists in Chester County, Pennsylvania. The records of the Quaker New Garden Monthly Meeting in Chester County show an Elizabeth York “married out of unity” in 1726, about the time we believe Solomon’s oldest child may have been born. This has not been fully documented yet and is just a theory for now, but is Elizabeth’s name another clue?

Change of Address, Phone or E-mail

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

Also, this is the address to send new memberships and membership renewals.



John: It is common to name the oldest son after his father.

Rebecca: Rebecca’s mother, Margaret Julian Allred, had a sister named Rebecca.

Margaret: Margaret could have been named for her mother, Margaret Julian Allred, but she could have also been named after her great grandmother, Margaret Hoge White.

Susannah: A mystery for now.

Mary: Mary could have been named after her great grandmother, Mary Bullock Julian.

Lydia: A mystery for now.

Barbara: Barbara could have been named after her grandmother, Barbara White Julian. Barbara’s great great grandmother is also a possibility, Barbara Hume Hoge.

Joseph: There is a lot of research being done right now on John Allred’s parents and if Linda is on the right track, Joseph could have been named after Joseph Chapline who was the administrator of the Estate of Samuel Finley. Samuel left his entire Estate to “Johnny Aldred” per his will dated 2 February 1737/38 in Prince George’s County, Maryland. More on this research in future newsletters.

Jonathan: Was this name another tribute to his father John Allred?

Sarah: A mystery for now but research seems to show Samuel Finley had a brother named Robert Finley who had a wife named Sarah. Also, Margaret’s brother Isaac Julian’s wife was named Sarah Long. Could Sarah have been named after one of this Sarahs?

Green Warren Allred

submitted by Floyd Allred

Green Warren Allred was born September 16, 1823, in Bedford County, Tennessee, the son of William and Sarah Ann Warren. According to family histories Green Warren's father, William, went to Missouri in 1835 to investigate the Mormon Church, which his two brothers, James and Isaac, had joined in 1832. Apparently finding the situation favorable, William returned to Tennessee, sold his property, and moved to Caldwell County, Missouri, where he purchased three parcels of land in 1836 about eight miles from Far West, Missouri.

In 1839 when the Mormons were driven from Missouri, William and Sarah Ann Allred took his family to Pike County, Illinois. William was appointed bishop of the Pleasant Vale Branch of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, a position he held until his death in 1841 as the result of a beating by a mob opposed to his faith.

Green Warren grew up in Tennessee and Missouri. His life was probably shaped by the injustices he saw perpetrated in Missouri. Although many of the Mormons in Illinois congregated in Nauvoo, Green and his family

remained in Pike County, where they escaped the mob violence vented on the Nauvoo residents which resulted in their abandoning the city in 1846.

Green Warren was married to Amy Howes June 20, 1850, and shortly after moved to Fremont, Iowa. He remained in Fremont until immigrating to Utah, probably in 1861 with his brothers. He settled his family at Spring City, Sanpete County. Records show Green owning Lot 3 in Block 47 and Lot 4 in Block 30 in 1870. He and his wife, Amy, and three children are listed on the 1880 U.S. Census as still residing in Spring City.

Eastern Utah was slow in being settled, probably because of the Indians and the remoteness of the location. However, in 1879 the area was settled near where Price is now located. Apparently Green Warren moved to Price some time in 1880. It is recorded that he and George Downard built a ditch leading from the Price River. This irrigation ditch was known as the Allred Ditch.²

Green Warren had nine children, eight of whom lived to maturity. It is assumed that he lived in the Price area until his death on November 24, 1897, in Price at the age of 74. Amy, his wife, died February 14, 1898, in Wellington, Carbon County, Utah.

Mr. and Mrs. Claus



On December 10, 2008, Mr. and Mrs. Claus, also known as Don and Linda Smith, made news on the front page of California's *InterMountain News*. They flew into Fall River and were taken by fire truck to the fair grounds to visit all the boys and girls at Santa's Workshop. They were only able to spend two hours of the workshops eight hour day. Everyone was delighted to see them and several mentioned that this truly is the real Mr. and Mrs. Claus. It was appreciated enough to make the news and they also made a short video.

For the past five years, Linda and Don have been Mr. and Mrs. Claus. They live in Richfield, Utah, but spend winters in California. *Linda Ollerton, Luella Sargent, Violet Jane Munson, Violet Luella, Sidney H. Little, Isaac, James, William, Thomas, John.*

AFO Year End Financial Report from Joyce Allred, Treasurer

Total Income for 2008 was \$7,863

Memberships = \$7530
Interest = \$53
Donations = \$175
Sales = \$105 (newsletter CDs)

Total Expenses for 2008 were \$10,752

Archive Activities
 \$50 membership in National Genealogical Society
Communications
 \$2391 to produce AFO Newsletter
 \$1203 for AFO Newsletter postage
 \$ 369 AFO Website (Linda Cooper/Earthlink)
Operations
 \$160 postage
 \$ 79 printing/copying
 \$185 supplies
Research
 \$1315 Linda Cooper to Salt Lake City
 \$5000 Dawnell Griffin's England Research Papers
Other Expenses
 \$0

Net Deficit of \$2889

The AFO was able to cover the \$2,889 deficit created by the unanticipated \$5,000 purchase of Dawnell Griffin's papers from the Research Funds held in reserve. It was felt by the AFO Board of Directors that these papers were of significant value to warrant the expenditure. It is hoped that from these papers AFO will gain relevant information positively linking the Allreds back to England and that reports and/or a book will be published during 2009 and made available to AFO members.

2008 Financial Health of the AFO

by Joyce Allred, Treasurer

The Allred Family Organization continues to operate in the black even though we had a couple unusual research expenditures during 2008. We did not have the expense of a research trip to England partly due to the world economic situation and partly because of the purchase of Dawnell Griffin's extensive research she personally gathered from several trips to England and various parts of the US where Allreds are known to have lived.

Glancing at the Year End Financial Report for 2008 you can see that our income is primarily derived from memberships (\$7,530). We also received \$175 in voluntary donations, \$105 from sales of newsletter CDs and \$53 interest.

Our primary expenses are in communication. We financially support the AFO website managed by Linda Cooper (\$369) and the AFO Newsletter produced by Alice Pottmyer (\$3,594, printing and mailing).

Linda Cooper made a research trip to Salt Lake City during 2008 and AFO reimbursed her \$1,315 in expenses. While there she met with Dawnell Griffin, did some additional research at the Family History Center, reviewed Dawnell's England research files and recommended that AFO purchase them for \$5,000. This purchase created a \$2,889 deficit in our operating budget but we were able to draw on our research escrow fund to cover the expense.

We can all help reduce printing, copying and mailing expenses by keeping our AFO membership current, eliminating the need for our Treasurer to send our renewal reminders. Follow the suggestion in the banner on the next page. Act today!

Allred Family Organization 2009 Operating Budget

Income

·	Memberships (380 @ \$20)	\$7,600.00
·	Donations (to research unless otherwise noted)	150.00
·	Fundraising	0.00
·	Interest	50.00
·	Sales	0.00
·	Miscellaneous	0.00
	TOTAL	\$ 7,800.00

Expenses

·	Archive Activities	
	Contributions of documents to libraries	200.00
·	Communications	
	Newsletter (4 issues/year)	2,550.00
	Newsletter Postage	1,225.00
	AFO Website – Earthlink	375.00
·	Operations -	
	Advertising	150.00
	Postage (membership kits & treasurer)	200.00
	Printing/copying (new member pkts, etc)	125.00
	Supplies (checks, paper, toner cartridges, etc)	175.00
	Audit/Tax preparation	250.00
	Set up corporation status	650.00
·	Research – escrow fund	1,800.00
·	Contingencies	100.00



Join the Allred Family Organization or Give an AFO Membership Gift



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

Membership in the AFO includes the following:

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

Please type or print clearly:

Name _____

Mailing Address _____

City _____ State _____ ZIP _____

Phone _____ E-mail _____

If this is a gift, please give your name _____

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

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

Parent _____

Grandparent _____

Great Grandparent _____

Dues are \$20 per year

Method of payment

- Check Money Order

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

Allred Family Organization
11707 Indian Ridge Road
Reston VA 20191

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

President's Column

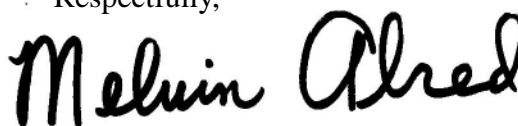
Looking at other family trees and other family Web sites, I am amazed at how fortunate the Allreds are to have such a vast amount of information concerning our ancestors. Also, the quarterly newsletter is a great tool in keeping an interest in the AFO.

All of this did not happen by chance. It happened because of the hard work and dedication of people who worked for years, months, days and hours gathering and sharing information about our ancestors.

I remember when Linda Allred Cooper, Jim and Joyce Allred, Larry Allred, Sue Estep and others came to Rome, Georgia, doing research and visiting many cemeteries in Georgia and Alabama. I remember when Jim and I spent a week going to almost every courthouse in North Georgia. That's when I realized how much hard work and how many people it takes to put this research in an informative order.

Keep up the good work, and thank you for letting me be a small part of this process.

Respectfully,



Cousin "One L"

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Check Out the AFO on the Internet

Allred Family Organization

<http://www.allredfamily.org>

Submit information for the Newsletter

Allred Family Newsletter

pottmyera@aol.com

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