

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**

Fall 2009

Issue No. 80

South Carolina Allred Time Line Prior to 1850

(Names are spelled as they are in the records)

Beginning in the 1780s, Allreds began leaving their homes in North Carolina and moving for new lands and opportunity. The bordering state of South Carolina was the first state that an Allred family moved to. After roads were cut through the Allegheny Mountains, people from central North Carolina ventured to Georgia, Tennessee, Missouri, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas and Utah. Today there are Allred descendants in all states and many countries.

1790: William Alred was on the 1790 Federal Census in Pendleton County in western South Carolina. He and his family, Elizabeth Thrasher Allred, and children, Sarah, Mary, James and Elizabeth moved there about 1787 from Randolph County, North Carolina. While they were there, Isaac and William were born. The daughter, Elizabeth, died prior to the census because she is not in the female count and there are no further records for her. Below is the actual handwritten listing for William Alred. The first column denotes free white males of 16 years and up; second column is free white males under the age of 16; third column is free white females; fourth column is All Other Race Persons; and the fifth column is "Slaves." Thus, this census listing shows us William and Elizabeth with three sons (James, Isaac and William) and two daughters (Sarah and Mary).

A handwritten entry from a 1790 Federal Census. The name "William Alred" is written in cursive on the left. To the right, there are five vertical columns of numbers: "1", "3", "3", and two empty columns.

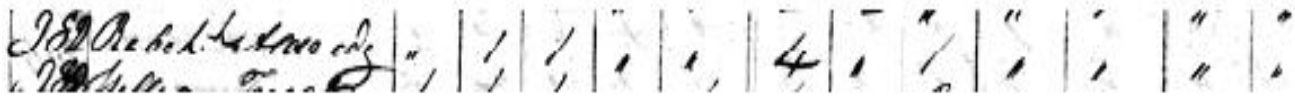
1800: Per the 1800 Federal Census, only one Allred was living in South Carolina. Her name was Rebekha Aldred and she was living in the Pendleton District. The columns denote:

continued on page 2

South Carolina Allred Time Line

continued from page 1

- 1st: males age 10 and under 6th: females age 10 and under
- 2nd: males 11-16 7th: females 11-16
- 3rd: males 17-26 8th: females 15-26
- 4th: males 27-45 9th: females 27-45
- 5th: males 46 and older 10th: females 46 and older
- 11th: free colored persons
- 12th: Slaves

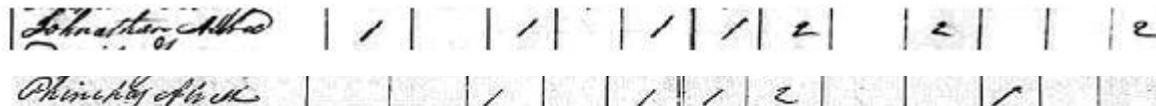


April 12, 1809: Israel Allred filed a plat for 414 acres on “branch of Tinkers Creek waters of Savannah River” Barnwell District, SC. (SC Archives # S213192, Vol. 41, page 451)

April 12, 1809: Jonathan Allred filed a plat for 74 acres on “waters of Tinker Creek”, Barnwell District, SC. (SC Archives # S213192, Vol. 41, page 449)

1810: Jonathan Allred and Phineas Allred are the only Allreds living in South Carolina per the 1810 Federal Census. Both were living in Barnwell County. The columns denote:

- 1st: males under age 10 6th: females under age 10
- 2nd: males 10-15 7th: females 10-15
- 3rd: males 16-25 8th: females 16-25
- 4th: males 26-44 9th: females 26-44
- 5th: males 45 and older 10th: females 45 and older
- 11th: free colored persons
- 12th: Slaves



March 18, 1814: Jonathan Allred is named Co-Executor in William Stringfellow’s Will. Stringfellow’s family: wife Rebecka, slaves David, Fillis, Esau, Rody, Peg and Ralph; sons William, Richard, Robert; daughters Betty Baldwin, Marian Wiliamson, Dorothy Jenkins, Lusina Elkins; Grand daughters Linna Smith, Aseana Stringfellow and Charlot Stringfellow; witnesses: Stephen Roberts, James Stringen, Samuel Sprawls. (Will Book A, Page 177, SC Archives # S108093, Reel 0005, Frame 184)

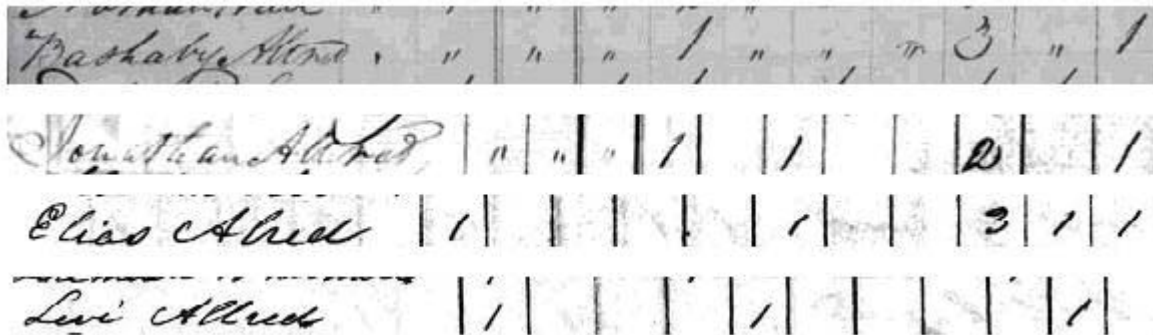
Allred Family Organization

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

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- July 21, 1815:** John Allred filed a plat for 152 acres on “Buck Creek waters of Great Salkehatchie”. (SC Archives, #S213192, Vol. 44, page 63)
- 1818:** Aaron Aldrid is listed on the Warren County Tax List for Captain Neal’s District: 1 Poll, 3 Slaves, 100 Acres, Quality P, Warren County, Grantee was Averitt, water course: Stamp Branch, Adjoiner: English, Worth: 1 Dollar, 46 Cents, 00 Mills. (*Some Early Tax Digests of Georgia*, page 234, collected and Edited by Ruth Blair, SC Archives.)
- Nov 25, 1818:** Jonathan Allred filed a plat for 33 acres on Tinker Creek, Barnwell District, SC. (SC Archives, #S213192, Vol. 45, page 363)
- Nov 25, 1818:** John Armstrong filed a plat for 317 acres on “Wolf Branch waters of Tinkers Creek” bordered by Ezra Allred. (SC Archives, #S213192, Vol. 45, page 358)
- 1820:** Per the 1820 Federal Census for South Carolina, four Allreds were living in the state. Bashaby Allred and Jonathan Allred were living in the Barnwell District. Elias Allred and Levi Allred were living in Pendleton District. The columns denote:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1 st : males 10 and under | 7 th : females 10 and under |
| 2 nd : males 11-15 | 8 th : females 10-16 |
| 3 rd : males 16-18 | 9 th : females 17-26 |
| 4 th : males 19-26 | 10 th : females 27-45 |
| 5 th : males 27-45 | 11 th : females 45 and older |
| 6 th : males 46 and older | |



- Dec 15, 1820:** Jacob Bates filed a plat for 609 acres on Pond Branch waters of the Upper Three (Creek) bounded by “lands granted to Azery Allred”. (SC Archives, #S213192, Vol. 46, page 234)
- Dec 19, 1820:** Edmund Brown filed a plat for 44 acres on Tinkers Creek, Barnwell District, SC, bordered by Jonathan Allred. (SC Archives, #S213192, Vol. 46, Page 249)
- June 20, 1821:** Owen McDaniel filed a plat for 137 acres located in Barnwell District on Aaron’s Branch waters of Tinker Creek, land bordered by the “Estate of Ezra Allred”. (SC Archives, #S213192, Vol. 46, Page 479)

continued on page 4

South Carolina Allred Time Line

continued from page 3

1827: William Aldred received land in the Land Lottery of Georgia, Captain Kinseys' District, No. 193, District 5, Section 5 (*Reprint of the Official Register of Land Lottery of Georgia 1827*, page 58, Compiled and Published by Miss Martha Lou Houston.)

1830: Levi Alred is the only Allred listed on the 1830 Federal Census for South Carolina. He was living in Pickens County. This census had 23 columns making it too wide to include here, but Levi's family is listed as:

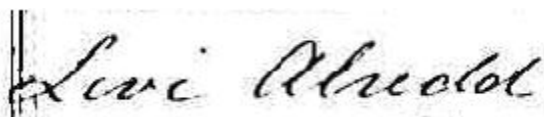


1 male under age 5
1 male of 40 and under 50
1 female of 40 and under 50
1 female of 70 and under 80

Oct. Term 1837: Levi Alred signed a Presentment (petition) concerning the division of Pendleton District into two Election Districts, the inequities in the road laws, the license law for spirituous liquor, and the executors and administrators of estates not required to give security for the management of the estates intrusted to them. (SC Archives, #S165010, Year 1837, Item 00035)

1838: William B. Allred received land in the 6th District, 4th Section, Cherokee Land Lottery. (*Cherokee Land Lottery, containing a Numerical List of the Names of the Fortunate Drawers in said Lottery*, page 344, by James F. Smith, SC Archives.)

1840: Levi Alredd was the only Allred listed on the Federal Census for South Carolina. He was living in Pickens District, Pickens County, SC. His family was listed as:



1 male of 15 and under 20
1 male of 50 and under 60
1 female of 15 and under 20
1 female of 50 and under 60

- Oct. 18, 1842** Levi Allred witnessed the Will of Elijah Barnett of Pickens County, SC. Other witnesses were Moses Hendricks and J. Trotter. Barnett's family listed are: wife Rosannah, son James J., daughter Lurana. (Will Book 1, page 83, SC Archives #S108093, Reel 0021, Frame 00134)
- May 17, 1842:** Levi Allred witnessed the Will of John Field of Pickens District, SC. Other witnesses were B. J. Williams, Joel M. Walker, Eli Watson. Field's family: wife Rahab, slaves Isaac, Joanna "and her two children Dick and Ben," "old negro woman Rose." (Will Book 1, page 97, SC Archives #S108093, Reel 0021, Frame 00132)
- 1850:** The 1850 Federal Census is the first US Census to give us some real details about the people listed. Whereas the earlier census only gave us the names of the Head of Household, in 1850 we learn the names of all members of the household along with their ages, occupation, value of real estate, if they were married within the year, the state where they were born, and more. Ira Allred is the only Allred listed on the 1850 census for South Carolina, living in Prince George Winyaw, Georgetown County, South Carolina. He was 63 years old, a school master and born in New Hampshire.



Researched by Linda Allred Cooper

In Memory of Mary Jettie and Edward Clay Allred Randolph County, North Carolina

Mary was born to Nattie and Edgar Duggins of Guilford County November 19, 1908. She spent most of her life in Worthville where she met Edward Clay Allred born to Youtha Maudia and Burgess Sherman Allred of Randolph County on September 18, 1902. Mary moved to the Whites Memorial Community when they were married July 3, 1934. They lived their remaining lives there together. They had one son, Eddie Clay Allred on March 18, 1943. He married Carolyn Ann Smith of Franklinville.

Mary enjoyed being a housewife and working with community and church projects while Clay was a dog trader and textile worker. He was employed 34 years with the cotton mills in Worthville and Cedar Falls. He was active in all aspects of his church. Mary's pastime was growing roses that still grow in her memory. Clay's pastime was singing. He was founder of the Deep River Quartet and Deep River Duet that aired on WGWR Radio for 22 years. Both were lifetime members of Whites Memorial Baptist Church. With God first, family was the next most important factor in their lives.

They have two grandsons, Eric Todd Allred (deceased) and Steven Clay Allred who married Melissa Zeringue of Hahnville, Louisiana. They now have three great grandsons: Shawn Patrick Allred, Nathan James Allred and Lucas Steven Allred.

Mary was laid to rest July 16, 1986, and Clay was laid to rest March 4, 1990, along side Mary. Mary and Clay celebrated 52 years of marriage. Thank God for loving parents who are willing to give of themselves for the betterment of their family.

*Eddie Clay Allred
Franklinville, North Carolina*

Spring City, Utah, Allred Reunion



Larry Allred, left, holds a copy of the recently printed missionary diary of Isaac Allred. Ruel Allred, right, holds the original diary. The Rocky Mountain Allreds published the diary. The original diary pages are shown along with a transcription because some of the writing is difficult to read. There are also maps and a brief history of Isaac Allred, son of James and Elizabeth Warren Allred. For ordering information see page 17.

Rocky Mountain Allreds gathered in Spring City, Utah, June 27, for a day of greeting and family updates.

Bill Olson, dressed as Reddick N. Allred, member of the Iowa Volunteers during the Mexican War (more commonly referred to as the Mormon Battalion) gave the audience information on life as the battalion marched across the country from Iowa to California. He also led the opening ceremony in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Each of the coordinator/authors of the biographies the Rocky Mountain Allreds are publishing on the early Allreds in the Intermountain West, gave brief status report. See page 17 for more information.

Linda Isom, a descendant of Isaac Allred, son of James and Elizabeth Warren Allred, played the violin that was played by Isaac and his uncle, Isaac Allred. She told the story of the violin and entertained the audience with several violin selections including *A Poor Wayfaring Man of Grief*.

The children attending gave a program on the trek of the Allred family from Randolph County, North Carolina, to Spring City, Utah. Dusty Smith and Carol Allred Jessop coordinated the program.

The Olson brothers and their families prepared the barbecue lunch.

There was an auction, raffle and sales table with Allred information and memorabilia.

Bob Olson was elected president of the 2010 reunion scheduled for June 27, 2010, in Spring City.

Reunion photos by AFO member Bill Olson

**Mark your calendar for
Saturday
June 27, 2010
Spring City, Utah**



Bob Olson as Reddick Newton Allred.



House built for Reddick N. Allred, in Spring City, Utah., The home was authentically restored in 1996 by a great niece of Reddick Allred, Sara Allred Jense Watson.

2009 Allred Family Reunion in Randolph County, North Carolina

September 11 & 12, 2009

Theme This Year is the Civil War 1861-1865

Friday, September 11

Pre-reunion activity: Spend the day at the North Carolina Archives & North Carolina Genealogy Library, Raleigh North Carolina

Reservations Required!

The North Carolina Archives and North Carolina Genealogy Library are located in the same building. Experienced Allred genealogy researchers will be on hand to help guide your search.

Bringing a spouse or cousin who is not interested in research but loves to see the sights is not a problem. They have a choice of visiting the North Carolina History Museum, North Carolina Museum of Natural Science, touring the North Carolina Capitol building, North Carolina General Assembly and/or the Governor's Mansion.

Reservations for Friday's trip to the North Carolina Archives and/or Saturday evening's tour of Allred sites must be made before August 20, 2009.

There is time to enjoy visiting with cousins, sitting, talking, and enjoying the exhibits. For more information or reservations, contact: Linda Allred Cooper: lacooper@mindspring.com or (919) 548-7099, or Alice Allred Pottmyer: pottmyera@aol.com, (703) 536-2398.

Main Reunion Day

Saturday, September 12

Grays Chapel Church Fellowship Hall
Intersection of Old Liberty and Hwy 222
Randolph County, North Carolina

9:00 a.m. Doors Open - Registration Begins

Allred family genealogy presentations and displays will intermingle with Civil War Reenactors all day. The day's agenda includes morning and afternoon presentations delivered by General Stonewall Jackson, General Robert E. Lee, a true Southern Lady will school us in Southern manners and culture of the mid-1800s, and a lesson on conscription and how it impacted one of the Allred families living in Randolph County.

4:00 p.m. Tour of Allred sites. Reservations must be made.



Sandy Creek in northeast Randolph County, North Carolina, at the mouth of Mt. Pleasant Creek begins on the right. John Allred's first land grant was registered March 15, 1755, with this description: 640 acres on the east side of Deep River on the mouth of Mount Pleasant Run of Sandy Run; the land included his and Thomas Allred's improvements. Both men and their families lived on this land. This is one of the stops on the Allred Reunion Tour of Randolph County.

Laban Allred and Family: Chickasaw Indians?

by Linda Allred Cooper

Laban was an Allred via two lines:

Laban, William, William

Laban, Patience, Catherine, John

It seems to be very popular these days to claim Native American ancestry. My own father insists his grandmother or great grandmother or he isn't really sure who she was but she WAS Indian. He swears there is a photo of her somewhere but he just can't find it. I have traced the various branches of our tree and she just isn't there. Sorry, Dad! Of course, his response is that I obviously have no idea what I'm doing or I would have found her. Every now and then we have that discussion all over again – with the same ending. Oh well...

Admittedly, an exotic ancestor with jet black hair and wonderful cheek bones or the promise of a check coming from the various Tribal Casinos is very intriguing – yep, I could find a use for that money! But, despite all the stories about the Cherokee Indian Princess who married into the family, there are very few records to document actual Allred claims to Native American ancestry.

A great place to start Native American research is by referring to the Dawes Records. The **Dawes Act** was enacted on February 8, 1887. The Dawes Act had two primary purposes. The first was to “civilize” the Native peoples. Those sympathetic to the Indians, mainly philanthropists from the East, believed that the reservation system, in which most tribes held their lands communally, was preventing the economic and cultural development of the Native peoples. By the late nineteenth century most tribal economies were in dire straits, with indigenous people living in abject poverty. The Friends of the Indians, an influential group of philanthropists and reformers in the Northeast, believed that if

individual Indians were given plots of land to farm, they would flourish and become integrated into the American economy and culture as middle-class farmers. In the *Report of the Secretary of the Interior* of 1886, Senator Dawes said he wanted the government to:

“put [the Indian] on his own land, furnish him with a little habitation, with a plow, and a rake, and show him how to go to work to use them The only way [to civilize the Indian] is to lead him out into the sunshine, and tell him what the sunshine is for, and what the rain comes for, and when to put his seed in the ground.”

The second major purpose of the Dawes Act was to gain use of Native-American lands for non-Natives. The act called for breaking up large tribal landholdings to enable settlement of the West by non-Natives. The act secured only a part of the tribes' lands for the Indians, opening the remainder to settlers.

An Act passed August 9, 1888, regulated the marriages between white men and Indian women and their rights to the land. White men were prohibited from marrying Indian women. If a white man did marry an Indian woman, he would not be entitled to any of her property. However, white men did marry Indian women and most were looked down on by both races. There is a report from one Indian Agent who stated:

“They as a rule marry the squaws for the advantages and opportunities such a relation affords and proceed to make the most of the situation. They gobble up what the Indians make, advise them to their hurt generally against Government Agencies, deal liquor to them and debauch their morals...”

One Indian Relations annual report included the following comments about a particular “well to do white man...married to a member of the

Sioux Tribe, who possesses a fine home, large stock interest worth many thousands of dollars” and was receiving payment from the Indian Labor Fund. Of course, not all white men married Indian women just to take advantage of the situation – but enough did so that it became a big concern. This resulted in the Indian Appropriation Act of 1897 that prevented all children of mixed race marriages from inheriting Indian owned land. This act was intended

“to prevent a self-seeking white man from marrying an Indian woman for the purpose of raising a brood of mixed-blood children, living on the reservation with their tribe, enjoying the product of their land and drawing annuities in their name.”

In the midst of all of this controversy, we find the Laban Allred family living in Carroll County, Arkansas, who in 1896, were filing applications with the Dawes Commission to be recognized as members of the Chickasaw Nation. The question is Why?

Laban Allred (1813-1903) was born in Randolph County, the son of William Allred and wife Patience Julian. He left home as a young man and per the 1840 Federal Census, Laban was living alone in Upper Osage, Carroll County, Arkansas.

Per the 1850 Federal Census, Laban (38) had married and he and wife Sarah (20) were living in Osage Township, Carroll County, Arkansas with children Sarah Ann (5), William (3) and Polly J. (2 months). Laban listed himself as born in North Carolina, wife Sarah born in Tennessee and all three children born in Arkansas. In the “race” column, all are listed as White.

Per the 1860 Federal Census, the family is still living in Osage, Carroll County, Arkansas. Listed are Laban (47), wife Sarah (31), Sarah Ann (12), William (11), Patience J. (10), James M. (8), Caledonia (5), Amanda C. (4) and Alfred (2). Once again, in the race column all are listed as white and Sarah was listed being born in Tennessee.

Per the 1870 Federal Census, the growing family was living in Liberty Township, Carroll County, Arkansas. Laban (58), wife Sarah (41), Sarah Ann (22), Patrice J. (20), James M. (18), Caledonia (15), Amanda (13), Alfred (12), Alson G. (9), Davis (7), Laban (4) and Robert Lee (2) and all are listed as white again. Sarah was listed being born in Tennessee.

Per the 1880 Federal Census, the family was still living in Liberty, Carroll County, Arkansas. Laban (67), Sarah (52), Caledonia (26), Amanda (23), Alfred (22), Alson (19), Albin (14), Robert Lee (13) and Thomas J. (9). All listed as white and Sarah as being born in Tennessee along with her mother and father.

So – where were the Chickasaw living in the early 1800s? Was it possible that Sarah Colbert Allred was truly a Chickasaw? How and where did Laban Allred meet her?

Unfortunately, Indians were not included on the Federal Census Records. After all, they were not considered citizens of the United States. There is an 1837-1839 Chickasaw Muster Roll and 1847 Chickasaw Census, microfilm in the National Archives, but I was unable to access those records for this report. So, I tried other avenues to learn more about the Chickasaw and Sarah Colbert.

Indian Agent John L. Allen wrote a letter to the U.S. Department of War on February 7, 1830, in which he described the state of the Chickasaw Nation. (*National Archives M-234, Roll #136 / http://www.chickasawhistory.com/Chicl_30.htm*) He wrote:

“I presume that the situation of the Chickasaw will be better understood, were I to give a brief, but, correct description of the Country that they have inhabited ever since they have been known to the whites as a Nation...The Chickasaw Nation is bounded as follows (to wit) on the east by Tennessee river; on the North by the State of Tennessee until the line strikes the Mississippi, thence down Said River until it strikes the Choctaw Line in the State of Mississippi for

continued on page 10

Laban Allred and Family: Chickasaw Indians?

continued from page 9

compliment, So as to include a Small portion of North Alabama.”

By this description we know that Sarah Colbert Allred could have been born in Tennessee as a member of the Chickasaw Nation. Below we find that she could have been living in Arkansas in the early 1840s where she met and married Laban Allred.

1830 was spent in negotiations between the U.S. Government and the Chickasaw Nation to move the Chickasaws west as documented in a letter written by the Chickasaw Chiefs to Treaty Commissioner on August 25, 1830. (*National Archives M-234 Roll#136 / http://www.chickasawhistory.com/Chicl_30.htm*)

“...Our Father the President have communicated to us through you, Major Eaton & Genl. Coffee his earnest desire to make us a prosperous and happy people and to accomplish this great object that is so desirable to us he proposes to give us a country west of the Mississippi in exchange for the country we now possess in fee simple (or to use his own words) as long as the grass grows and water runs....”

Throughout 1838, smaller groups of Chickasaws traveled through Arkansas. They landed at various places, like Helena, Fort Smith and Little Rock. (*Department of Arkansas Heritage*)

However, when Sarah and her family applied for official membership in the Chickasaw Nation in 1896, they were rejected. Sarah, Laban and five of their children (Alfred, Alson, Caledonia, Lee and Malen) each filed an application with the Dawes Commission in 1896. Each contained similar information, but Sarah's application contained the most details so I have included it here.

Sarah's application, U.S. Native American Applications for Enrollment in Five Civilized Tribes, 1896, Roll 1, #182 Chickasaw, reads:

To the Honorable the Dawes Commission on Citizenship in the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory:

Your petitioner, Sally or Sarah Alred the undersigned respectfully states that She is a Chickasaw Indian by blood and asks to be enrolled as a member of the Chickasaw Nation of Indians in the Indian Territory. That she derives her said Indian blood from Pleasant Colbert, her father, who was a Chickasaw Indian by blood, and was a Sister to William, Davis and John Colbert who were Chickasaw Indians by blood.

Your petitioner states the above facts as the lawful grounds of her application for Citizenship in the Chickasaw Nation and prays that her claim may be fully investigated by your Honorable Commissioners and that she adjudged to be a citizen of said Nation of Indians and entitled to all the rights and privileges pertaining to such citizenship in accordances with the laws and treaties with said Nation of Indians. My age is 67 years, my Post Office address is Rule, Arkansas.

My family consists of the following named Persons: My husband and children as follows:

Laben Alred, husband of age 83 years

Sarah Ann Alred Wilson, age 49

Jane Alred Hettson, 46

Malen Alred, 44

Alfred Alred, 29

Mandy Allred Reynolds, 39

Alson Alred, 35

Lee Alred, 29

Caledonia Alred, 49

Laben Alred, 30

Witness my hand this 20th day of August 1896

Sally or Sarah (her mark) Alred

Included in the application record are testimonial statements of five men who all state that they have known Sarah and/or her Colbert family for many years (some say all their life) and that they are Chickasaw and/or speak the Chickasaw language.

However, also included is a statement from C. A. Burriss who states:

“I am 67 years of age, and a Chickasaw Indian by blood. I came to this country with the Chickasaw Tribe of Indians from the State of Mississippi in the year 1837 and have resided here over time. I have been a member of the House of Representatives of the Legislature of the Chickasaw Nation, also Senator, District Judge, Supreme Judge and was a Delegate to Washington...I know, by tradition that there were as full blood Chickasaw Indians by the name of Colbert, the way the same originated in the Chickasaw tribe of Indiana, was that Levi and George Colbert, two white men, married into the Chickasaw tribe in the State of Mississippi, from them descended all the Chickasaw by the name of Colbert. I was and have been for many years, well acquainted with all their descendants, except the younger members of the family, born in very recent years...I never heard of any Colbert who belonged to the Chickasaw by the name of Pleasant Colbert nor by the name of

Davis Colbert nor his sister Sallie Colbert who claims to have married a man by the name of Alred.”

Based on this testimony, all of the applications filed by Laban Allred, his wife Sarah Colbert Allred and their children were rejected.

Per the 1900 Federal Census for Liberty, Carroll County, Arkansas, Laban (87), Sarah (71) and daughter Caledonia (46) were still listed as white. None of the members of this family were found on the 1898 Dawes Index or in any other databases for Native Americans that I accessed. It looks as though that one attempt in 1896 which was rejected was the only attempt made to be recognized as official members of the Chickasaw Nation.

Why they tried remains a mystery. Was it a sincere quest because Sarah was truly Chickasaw by blood? When the 1896 Dawes Applications were declared invalid, the Dawes Commission started taking applications all over again in 1898. However, the Allred family was not listed on the official 1898 Roll. Why didn't they try again in 1898? Was this family simply hoping to benefit by owning land and receiving benefits provided to the Chickasaw – and once rejected, decided not to try again? We may never know, but it does make a very interesting story.

Old English Volunteers Needed

The Allred Family Organization purchased the first two volumes of the Pemberton Collection 1641 to the early 1700s. The volumes are on microfilm and consist of correspondence between members of the Pemberton family, their business associates and other family members. This is the collection where the 1695 letter from John Allred, Manchester, England, to Phineas Pemberton, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, was discovered.

John Allred was married to Ellen Pemberton. These letters and other documents are in Old English. Also because of age they are difficult to read.

To make reading easier, the two volumes have been digitized and placed in .jpeg format. The first volume, 1641 to 1683, is available on CD for anyone with a background in Old English that is interested in transcribing.

“We know there are more Allred clues in these two volumes,” said Linda Allred Cooper, AFO vice president. Anyone interested in transcribing, please contact Linda at lacooper@mindspring.com or 919/548-7099.

The 1726 Marriage of Elizabeth York

by James Earl York III

Besides the 1718-1729 tax lists of West Nottingham in Pennsylvania that include Jeremiah York (progenitor of the York's of Randolph County, North Carolina, and the neighbor of Solomon Allred in 1724), the only known record of a York around that time and region is the 1726 marriage of Elizabeth York. The men's minutes of 11 June 1726 of the New Garden (PA) Monthly Meeting (MM) stated:

“This meeting being informed that Elizabeth York hath gon to a priest and married a man who was not of our persuasion notwithstanding shee was cautioned against it beforehand therefore this meeting agrees that there be a testimony against her and appoints James King and Richard Beeson to write it and bring it to the next monthly meeting.”

The women's minutes added that Isabel King and Charity Beeson (their wives, based on other genealogical research) would also prepare testimony. At the following MM, the minutes recorded that the testimony was approved, signed, and ordered to be read at Nottingham before the next MM. At the next MM, it was reported that the testimony had been read at Nottingham.

We can understand more about this situation from examining Quaker practices and other records of that time. Firstly, Elizabeth York was a Quaker marrying a non-Quaker, which was a ground for being disowned from the Quaker faith. After the complaint is reported, testimony is written and she is given a chance to condemn her own behavior, which she did not do. The approval and signing of the testimony at the MM was the official disownment. The reading of the testimony at Nottingham gave official notice there about the disownment. Typically, she would

then be given the testimony. Whatever additional information it contained has not been preserved.

At that time, the New Garden MM represented several smaller preparative meetings at various locations, including Nottingham. Business related to membership was recorded at the MM. Having the testimony read at the Nottingham preparative meeting indicates that Elizabeth York was from there. Nottingham was further divided into east and west townships. The Beesons and Kings, who would have been close neighbors to know the facts to prepare testimony, were from West Nottingham, based on tax lists, suggesting that Elizabeth York was also from there.

According to the archivist at Swarthmore College, where the original records are maintained, for a woman in Elizabeth's situation, the Quaker report would use her married name and usually add (formerly ___) to give her maiden name. In this case, the minutes do not clarify whether York is her maiden name or married name, but the practice is to use the married name (i.e., her current husband's surname), since that would be her legal name at the time of the complaint.

Beyond these deductions that she lived in West Nottingham and may have married a York, one can make more speculative suggestions. Jeremiah is the only known York candidate as a husband. It was perhaps his second marriage, since land records from Frederick County, Virginia, indicate that several of his sons were born before 1726, and he was then 42 and had been a landowning farmer for some time, which typically meant being married with children. The record for Elizabeth may not have specified her maiden name if she had also been previously married (and hence had multiple former names).

The possibility that York was Elizabeth's maiden name cannot be entirely eliminated since standard naming practices may not have been followed. Jeremiah (b. 1683 in Olney, Buckinghamshire, England) had both a sister (b. 1693) and a distant cousin (b. 1695) in the Olney

area who were named Elizabeth. One of the Elizabeth's married in Olney in 1716 and raised a family there. The other may have emigrated with Jeremiah, became a Quaker, and married a non-Quaker in 1726 at age 31 or 33. However, the lack of a record of an Elizabeth joining the Quakers under the name York and the higher than average age for a female's first marriage argue against that scenario.

Regardless of Elizabeth York's roots, she provides perhaps the only direct Quaker link then for a York in that region. Quaker vital records and meeting records there from that time period are fairly extensive, and many have been indexed, with hers being the only known record.

In America and England, Jeremiah York appears in no records as a Quaker. However, his moves from Nottingham, Pennsylvania, to Pipe Creek, Maryland, to Frederick County Virginia, to Randolph County, North Carolina, mirrored those of neighboring Quakers. Although these moves were probably mainly related to shared economic conditions and farming opportunities, Elizabeth's Quaker connection, despite her being disowned, could provide another common link.

Jim York
fireball@comcast.net
May 2009

Editor's Note: Newly discovered documentation, found in the past few years, has led some AFO researchers to theorize that Jeremiah York may have married an Allred woman which could explain the apparent close connection between the York and Allred families in the early and mid-1700s. This research report elaborates on that documentation and theory, giving us more food for thought.

During the Allred Reunion in Spring City, Utah, June 27, long-time Allred researcher, Dawnell Griffin told the attendees, "I have been reluctant to put things on paper because there is still so much documenting to do, but there is a lot of pressure from folks to have something in their hands to look at. There is a 'possibility' that Solomon married an Elizabeth York. Having said that, there is a great deal of speculating going on as per the article by James York. I just don't know enough yet and have to study this carefully. Is there a 'York/Allred' connection? I've thought so for some time. . . also found something to that effect in Pennsylvania, but there is more work to be done. 'Elizabeth York' whoever she is, married 'out.' She could have married someone who had never been a Quaker, or she could have married someone who had been 'disowned.' There are lots of ways this could go. She could be an Allred marrying Jeremiah York. Or she could be a York marrying our Solomon Allred. Well, there you have it. Our work is never done. I don't know enough.

If you have any more documentation on the Elizabeth, Jeremiah or Solomon connections, please let the Allred Family Organization Newsletter editor newsletter know. Newsletter contact information is on pages 2 and 19.

Check Out the AFO on the Internet

Allred Family Organization
Allred Family Newsletter

<http://www.allredfamily.org>
pottmyera@aol.com

Allred Obituaries

Rev. O. D. Bailey

The **Rev O. D. Bailey** died December 18, 2008, in Rossville, Georgia. He was a well known Church of God minister for over 45 years. He was ordained in 1939 and pastored throughout Tennessee, Alabama, North Carolina and Georgia. He also evangelized in Tennessee, North Carolina, Illinois, Indiana and Texas. He was born to Ira and Bertha Samuel Bailey. He and Anita Pope Bailey, *Anita, Verda Mae, Lougany, Solomon Brown, Nathan*, were married for 75 years. Other survivors are sons, Johnny Lee Bailey, Punta Gorda, Florida, and David George Bailey, Monroe, Georgia; daughters, Patricia Anne Silcox, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, and Joyce Lynne Kent, Rossville, two sisters, and many grandchildren and great grandchildren. He was preceded in death by his two sons, Harold Dean Bailey and Robert Lesley Bailey. Funeral services were December 22, 2008, in the Heritage Funeral Home Chapel. Interment followed in Hamilton Memorial Gardens.

Ruth Roine Brown Allred

Ruth Roine Brown Allred died on Easter Sunday, April 12, 2009. She was born in Pocatello, Idaho, July 2, 1924, to William Frank Brown and Anna Roine Farnsworth. She married her sweetheart, Kenneth Thatcher Allred, *Lothair William, Byron Harvey Jr., Byron Harvey, William Moore, Isaac, William, Thomas*, April 3, 1942, in the Salt Lake LDS Temple. Six children were born to them. She was never afraid of hard work and was a great example to her children of the joy that comes from maintaining a beautiful home and garden and from preparing magnificent meals. She was an incomparable hostess who delighted in gathering family and friends together. Roine was a faithful member of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and served throughout her life. . . especially precious to her was the time she and Ken spent working in the Salt Lake Temple. She is survived by five of her children, Kenneth Thatcher Allred,

Jr, (Kit), Diane Van Vleet (Russell), Vicki Roine Alder (Bruce), Geoffrey DeMar Allred, (Karrie) and Cynthia Smith (Matthew), her sister Elma Odegard, her sister and brother in-law Marilyn and Larry Brown, 39 grandchildren, 86 great-grandchildren and numerous nieces, nephews and special friends. Funeral services were held April 20, 2009, at the Bonneville Ward. Interment was in the Larkin Sunset Lawn Cemetery.

Kenneth Dale Allred

Kenneth Dale “Ken” Allred, 46, Asheboro, North Carolina, died May 14, 2009. He was a native of Randolph County, North Carolina, a member of Oakhurst Baptist Church and was employed by Randolph Hospital as a physical therapist assistant. He is survived by daughter, Ashley Nicole Allred of Ramseur; son, Daniel Brown of Ramseur; parents, Nancy B. Allred of Ramseur and Bill Allred of Asheboro; grandson, Preston Hyatt Allred of Ramseur; sister, Lisa Allred Tucker and her husband, Jim, of Winston-Salem; fiancée, Chrissy King and her daughter, Courtney King, of Asheboro. The funeral was May 20, 2009, at the Pugh Funeral Home Chapel in Asheboro, with the Rev. Carl Ziegler officiating. Burial followed in Sunset Knoll Cemetery in Ramseur.

Elden Grant Hurst

Elden Grant Hurst died May 23, 2009. He was born May 17, 1922, in Lynndyl, Utah, to Albert LeRoy Hurst and Alice Lambert Romney. He was raised in Lynndyl and Payson, Utah. He graduated from Utah State Agricultural College. He served in the US. Navy in World War II. He was a devoted husband and family man. He and Josephine “Joy” Rollins were married June 23, 1945, in Detroit, Michigan. He was the father of 10 children, 35 grandchildren and 25 great-grandchildren. He taught at Hinckley High School, Delta, Jr., and Sr. High Schools and Olympus High School. He was honored as Outstanding Biology Teacher for Utah in 1971. He was a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. He served as bishop of the

Hinckley Ward and he and Joy served a mission to Coventry, England. He was an avid genealogical researcher. He wrote about his ancestors, Mary Allred, her husband, David Sanders, and his father Moses Sanders who helped organize three Baptist churches in Northeast Georgia in the late 1790s and early 1800s. Funeral services were May 27, 2009, at the Yale Ward in Salt Lake City. Interment was in the Mountain Green, Utah, Cemetery. *Elden, Albert Leoy, Rebecca Ann, Rebecca Ann, Moses Martin, Mary, William, Thomas*

Mary Lois Allred Moore

Mary Lois Allred Moore, 84, of Asheboro, died Monday, May 25, 2009, at Randolph Hospital, Asheboro, North Carolina. Funeral services were held May 29 at the Pugh Funeral Home Chapel, with Dr. Bruce Dickerson officiating. Burial was in Randolph Memorial Park. She was a native of Asheboro, a member of Sophia Baptist Church and attended Fayetteville Street Baptist Church. She was retired from Burlington Industries. She was preceded in death by her husband, Jesse Lloyd Moore. Surviving are daughters, Betty Martin of Randleman and Jo Ann Davis of Asheboro; son, J.D. Moore of Marietta, Georgia; sisters, Etta Mae Moore and Maxine Canipe, both of Asheboro; four grandchildren; one step-grandchild; 13 great-grandchildren; three step-great-grandchildren.

Winfred H. Allred Sr.

Winfred Harold Allred Sr., 79, Franklinville, North Carolina, died Friday, June 5, 2009. Funeral services were Sunday, June 7, at Whites Memorial Baptist Church, Franklinville. Officiating were the Rev. Jeff Joyce. Burial followed in the church cemetery. He was a native of Randolph County, retired from Jockey International and also of the Baptist Faith. Survivors are his wife, Margaret Millikan Allred; daughters, Lillie Benbow and husband, Max, Teresa Parrish and husband, James, all of Franklinville, Dianne Howell and husband, Randall, of Sophia, Deborah Morris of Asheboro; sons, Harold Allred and wife, Vickie, of Asheboro, Bobby

Allred and wife, Jackie, of Anderson, South Carolina; sisters, Doris Chriscoe of Central Falls, Joyce Maino of Thomasville; brothers, Simon Allred of Franklinville, Millard Allred of Asheboro; 18 grandchildren; 30 great-grandchildren; one great-great grandchild.

Ruth Hogge Allred

Ruth Hogge Allred died July 5, 2009. She was born May 9, 1919, in Salem, Idaho, to George and Laura Hogge. She died at home surrounded by her family. Happily married to her eternal soul mate, Kenneth Allred for 68 1/2 years, she is survived by her husband, four children: Kathy (James), Craig (Rachael), Steve (Pam) and Cindy (Clay), 10 grandchildren and 10.5 great-grandchildren. She loved genealogy and temple work. While she served in many capacities in her church and profession, her greatest joy was her family, who will proudly carry her example in their hearts. Funeral services were July 10, 2009, in South Jordan, Utah.

Submit Information for the Newsletter

Information, articles, and photographs are needed for the Allred Family Organization Newsletter. Information can be submitted online or via mail.

Please submit to:

Alice Allred Pottmyer, Editor

AFO Newsletter

5540 32nd Street North

Arlington VA 22207

or pottmyera@aol.com

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.

This is the address to send new memberships and membership renewals. Please check your membership expiration date on the mail label.



Wiley Allred (1866 Missouri-1918 Arkansas) and wife Marth Jane Vickers Allred (1876-1917). The cemetery where they are buried is now under an air force base in Blytheville, Mississippi County, Arkansas. The family thinks their graves are probably under the airport runway. Photo and information contributed by Sue Allred Martinez. Wiley, James, Ephraim, Lemuel, Thomas, Solomon

Honorable John M. Allred

From Biographical Register of the State of Georgia for 1871-2. By A. St. Clair-Abrams, Atlanta, GA, Plantation Publishing Company's Press. 1872.

The subject of this sketch was born in Hall County on the 21st of November 1831, received a private education and has been during the greater part of his business life, engaged in farming. He was a Democrat before the war and took an active part in politics. In 1860 he was a staunch opponent of succession, and during the struggle remained a Unionist and did not serve in the Confederate army. In 1863 he was elected Treasurer of Pickens county, where he has resided many years. He held that position until a short time previous to the close of the war, when he retired to private life. After the return of peace, Mr. Allred engaged in business as a

merchant and farmer, but, subsequently, ceased mercantile pursuits and has since devoted his entire time to agriculture. On the reorganization of parties, he joined the Republicans and supported the reconstruction laws of Congress. In 1870 he was the nominee of his party for the Legislature and was elected over Dr. Fowler, the Democratic candidate, by 112 majority. Since taking his seat Mr. Allred has avoided everything like partisanship and has voted independently on all questions. Politically, he is conservative, and personally, an agreeable, clever gentleman. He has been a member of the Baptist Church for the past four years, and is now a Deacon of the Church.

Great grandfather of Martha Allred Pyatte
Descendant of Elias Allred
Martha Lucille Allred Pyatte, William C. Allred, Elias J. Allred, John Marion Allred, Elias Allred, Thomas Allred

Future Rocky Mountain Allred Books

In addition to the just published Isaac Allred book, the Rocky Mountain Allreds are working on other books on sons and daughters of James and Elizabeth Warren Allred:

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

These books will contain histories, photographs, diaries when available, maps, and family group sheets. If you would like to be a committee member on any of these books, please contact Larry Allred. Also, if you would like to provide histories, photographs or genealogy information, please send to Larry Allred. More information on these books will be announced in future issues of the newsletter and on the AFO Web site.

In addition to the James and Elizabeth Warren Allred series, the RMA plans to produce books on the families of Sarah Allred and Anderson Ivie; Mary Allred and David Sanders; Isaac and Mary Calvert Allred; and William and Sarah Warren Allred.

Sarah, Mary, Isaac, and William Allred were also sons and daughters of William and Elizabeth Thrasher Allred. Their sons, James and Isaac, moved to Utah. Children of Sarah, Mary, and William also moved to Utah. This family is the basis today for the large Rocky Mountain Allred family.

If you are from any of these families and are interested in serving on a committee or contributing information, please contact:

Larry C. Allred
447 North 200 East,
Farmington, UT 84025
larrycallred@msn.com
801-558-6753
801-451-2742.

Isaac Allred Missionary Diary

The book on Isaac Allred, son of James and Elizabeth Warren Allred, highlighted some of his missionary diary. Isaac Allred served Mormon missions to Central Missouri: December 12, 1837, to March 18, 1838; Southern Illinois and Western Kentucky: June 11, 1838, to September 29, 1838, and Northeastern Missouri, October 26, 1842, to November 25, 1842. He served a fourth mission to England, but no diary has been found.

Each page of the diary was photographed and digitally enhanced. There is also a transcription of what he wrote. Period maps of Missouri and Kentucky are highlighted.

The book is \$21.40 plus \$5 shipping and handling. Please send checks made payable to the Rocky Mountain Allreds to Larry C. Allred, 447 North 200 East, Farmington, UT 84025

Isaac Allred Book is Sold Out Reprints Soon Available

The most comprehensive and up-to-date history on Isaac Allred, son of James and Elizabeth Warren Allred, and his descendants is sold out. A reprint is planned. In the next edition, the family group sheets will be removed and put on a CD. The CD will be in a pocket in the book's cover. This will reduce printing costs and make the book lighter in weight. The book is hard bound 8.5 X 11 with 400 plus pages of histories, photos and documents. The price of reprint will be determined with the printer when 50 orders are received. For more information, contact:

Larry C. Allred, 447 North 200 East, Farmington, UT 84025-2504 or 801-558-6753 or 801-451-2742 or larrycallred@msn.com.

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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

When doing family research, it's a good idea to always keep tools for recording events close at hand. Once while I was visiting my Aunt Anna Allred, she informed me that her granddaughter was coming to style her hair for her.

I rushed back to the truck to get my video camera and tripod which I carried with me for just such an occasion as this. As I was setting up the camera, she asked, "Are you going to take my picture now?" Knowing she had never seen a video camera before, I answered "No, I'm just getting it ready before Delane gets here." I focused the camera on Aunt Anna and turned it on without telling her and sat down and began to ask her questions.

We discussed everything from her childhood up to the present in detail. She told me about where she went to school, who she dated as a teenager, buggy rides, church socials, getting married, her children being born, and the death of her husband.

It was the best interview I have ever done.



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Index for Fall 2009 Issue

South Carolina Allred Time Line	Pages 1-5
In Memory of Mary Jettie and Edward Clay Allred	Page 5
Report on the 2009 Spring City, Utah, Allred Reunion	Page 6
Randolph County, North Carolina 2009 Allred Reunion	Page 7
Laban Allred and Family: Chickasaw Indians?	Pages 8-11
Old English Volunteers Needed.	Page 11
The 1726 Marriage of Elizabeth York.	Pages 12-13
Allred Obituaries: O.D. Bailey, Ruth Roine Brown Allred, Kenneth Dale Allred, Elden Grant Hurst, Mary Lois Allred Moore, Winfred H. Allred Sr., and Ruth Hogge Allred. . .	Pages 14-15
Submit Information for the Newsletter.	Page 15
Submit Change of Address, Phone and Email	Page 15
Photo of Wiley Allred and wife Martha Jane Vickers Allred.	Page 16
Honorable John M. Allred.	Page 16
Future Rocky Mountain Allred Books	Page 17
Isaac Allred Missionary Diary.	Page 17
Isaac Allred Book is Sold Out Reprints Soon Available.	Page 17
Allred Family Organization Membership Application.	Page 18
President's Message.	Page 19
AFO Leadership.	Page 19