

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

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No. 104

DNA Mystery Solved!

by John Allred
Dublin, Ohio

The 1990s was a watershed decade for Allred Genealogy. Twenty-five years ago, our family was getting organized. In 1990, the Allred Family Organization grew out of the coalescing of a number of regional groups who had been holding reunions for some time. By then, an inspired and capable computer programmer by the name of Don Allred had started the Allred Family Roster which is still a very valuable on-line resource

that many of us are using. And there was an amazing, professional genealogist by the name of Dawnell Griffin who used her talents to establish the Allred roots. Before her work, it was widely believed that the Allreds was a variation of the original name of Aldredge or Aldrich and that they emigrated from England, first to Virginia and then to North Carolina. By 1991, Dawnell was able to place the following announcement in the Allred Family Newsletter:

The Genealogical Record Emerges

“With the firm, established fact that our family name was Allred (with a few variations over time of Aldred, Allread, etc.), the search was on for our roots. By the beginning of the twentieth century, it had been established that almost all of the Allreds in America descended from an Allred family who lived in the small village of Pendleton, in the Parish of Eccles, in the County of Lancaster (Lancashire, as the British say), in England. The Parish Church, *Saint Mary the Virgin* still stands in the city of Salford, near Manchester, England, and the church records from as far back as the sixteenth century, now digitized, are available for searching.

“Those and other records provided strong circumstantial evidence that our ancestors were Ellen Pemberton Allred and John Allred. They had a son named Solomon Allred, born in 1680. It was discovered that there was a Solomon Allred on the 1724 and 1730 tax rolls in Chester County, Pennsylvania. But was it the same Solomon

NOTICE

PLEASE ATTACH THIS INFORMATION TO YOUR COPY
OF

“THE ALLRED FAMILY IN AMERICA”

by
Dr. Rulon C. Allred

This notice, dated October 1991, is made with the knowledge, consent, approval, and appreciation of the family of Dr. Rulon Clark Allred.

Recent on-going research furnishes documented proof that the ALLRED name remains ALLRED and does not inter-change with the Aldredge/Aldrich names as previously suggested by Brother Archibald F. Bennett and Dr. R. C. Allred.

When the noted book “THE ALLRED FAMILY IN AMERICA” was published in 1965 by Dr. Rulon C. Allred, the only information then available indicated that the Allred name may have been an offshoot of the Aldredge-Aldrich name.

However, the 1990-91 research report, “JOHN ALLRED of Orange County, North Carolina”, by Dawnell Griffin, qualified researcher, proves that the ALLRED name remains unchanged.

Allred Family Newsletter No. 9, page 5. October 1991.

Allred? It was subsequently established unequivocally that it was the same person when evidence of a letter was found written on January 19, 1720, by Solomon Allred from Chester County, Pennsylvania, to his cousin, Israel Pemberton, in Philadelphia. There was the direct connection of Solomon Allred in the Colonies with Ellen and John Allred in Lancashire, England!

“By the beginning of the new century, many Allreds had traced their roots back to North Carolina. With the meticulous, excellent work of several genealogists, including Dawnell Griffin, Linda Allred Cooper, Alice Allred Pottmyer, Michael Marshall, and many others, it was established that the Allreds moved from Pennsylvania to North Carolina in the mid-1700s. Very strong evidence was collected showing that Solomon’s sons who settled in North Carolina were named John, Thomas, William and Solomon. The Allred family history was beginning to look like a neat, little package, with a few details of our individual branches for family members to fill in.”

DNA Analysis Provided Some Answers

While the Allred roots were becoming clearer in the 1990s, another tool for genealogists was being developed: DNA analysis. Early in the new millennium, several Allred men took the Y-chromosome DNA test. Remember, the Y-chromosome is passed only from father to son, unaffected by the mother’s DNA, and is unchanged except for rare mistakes in copying (mutations) during the reproductive process. Results of the Y-chromosome DNA tests began to pay off immediately. It was quickly shown that DNA from men who descended from the Aldridge

family of Virginia did not match the DNA of descendants of the North Carolina Allreds. And neither were we related to the Elrod family who at one time was thought to be another variant of the Allred name. And the Y-chromosome DNA of an Allred from Lancashire did match the DNA of the Allred men, an observation that has now been confirmed many times with several of our English cousins! DNA seemed to be a boon to the Allred genealogy and confirmed what our family genealogists had said!

But DNA Analysis Raised Some Questions

DNA patterns would be the same in all members of a male line if no mistakes (mutations) occurred during the reproductive process. That is, the Y-chromosome pattern for descendants of one of the four Allred men from North Carolina should match the DNA patterns of any of the other four men with the caveat that a few differences in the pattern would be expected because mutations would have occurred since the 1700s. But when the patterns of Allred men were closely examined, there was a small group of men whose DNA matched each other but did not match that of the other Allred men. To state it another way, there is strong circumstantial evidence that the Allred men in America have John Allred of England and his son, Solomon Allred, as a common ancestor but the DNA analysis indicates that some of the Allred men have a different common ancestor! That is the making of a mystery and we called these men, for purposes of discussion, “mystery Allreds.”

Mystery Solved

We have known about this small group of Allred men with a different DNA pattern for over a decade with no satisfactory explanation for the differences. While the Allred brothers in North Carolina acted as brothers in helping each other with settling on the land and getting land grants, the DNA evidence indicated that they may not have been biological brothers. From a variety of subtle clues over the years, Linda Allred Cooper hypothesized that, of the four North Carolina Allreds, it may have been John who carried the aberrant DNA. Consistent with that hypothesis,

Allred Family Organization

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

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Randolph County Allred Reunion 2015

by Gina Morton Smith

The 2015 Randolph County, North Carolina Allred Reunion is Saturday, September 12 at Central Falls Baptist Church beginning at 11:00 AM. **(Please note the change of venue this year.)** The church is located at 1332 Old Liberty Rd., Asheboro, NC 27203.

Activities for the day have been finalized. We will begin at 11:00 a.m. giving attendees time to register, visit the sales table, look over auction items and socialize. At 11:45 a.m., we will have the welcome and announcements followed by our covered dish lunch at Noon. We hold an auction this year to raise money for our fence fund for the historic Billy Trogdon Cemetery. At this time, we have two items to auction. The first item is a collectable plate featuring the Allred Crest. The second item is one of Harlan Sexton's beautiful handmade birdhouses. The auction will begin immediately after lunch. Once the auction is over, we will end the reunion with a gospel singing. We are happy to have The Pioneers performing for us this year. We will be taking a love offering for the Pioneers. When the reunion is over, Alice Allred Pottmyer will conduct the Historical



Allred Street at the corner of Main Street in Franklinville, North Carolina

Allred Tour for those who are interested. If you have questions about the tour prior to the reunion, please contact Alice at (703)536-2398 or pottmyera@aol.com.

Please mark your calendars and plan to join us this year. For information on where to stay in Randolph County, please visit www.chamber.asheboro.com, then choose Membership Directory. There are listings for camp grounds, restaurants, and hotels, etc. If you have questions, contact Gina Morton Smith at (336)879-0408 or ginamortonsmith@yahoo.com. At this time, we are not able to update our website with information about the reunion due to a problem with the software so please do not refer to our website for this information. It is not correct on the site.

DNA Mystery Solved, continued

though not proof, was the fact that we found several Allred men who had the DNA test and who had a definitive paper trail back to either Thomas, William or Solomon. But we could find no one who had the DNA analysis who had a paper trail to John. We therefore devised an experiment wherein we would use the Allred Family Roster coupled with the usual genealogical techniques to find a descendant of John and ask them to take the DNA test. The idea was that if the DNA matched that of the "mystery Allreds" it would mean that John was indeed the person with a different biological ancestor. On the other hand, if the DNA matched that of the other Allreds, it would mean that John was not the source of the aberrant DNA. We did find a few Allred men who had a paper trail to John but they,

for one reason or another, would not take the DNA test.

More recently, Amy Allred called our attention to the paper trail of her father, Gary Austin Allred, and to our delight, his definitive paper trail was to John! Gary readily agreed to take the DNA test. **Gary Austin Allred's DNA matched that of the Mystery Allreds, with as many as 67 markers! That result leads to only one conclusion: John behaved as a brother in his relationship with the other North Carolina Allred boys but he was not a biological brother.**

Another Mystery Continues!

If John is not a biological brother, what happened? We don't yet know but that is the subject of intense, on-going research. And when *that* mystery is solved, you will soon know as a subscriber to the Allred Family Newsletter!

Report on Spring City, Utah Allred 2015 Reunion

Rocky Mountain Allreds from the West as well as other parts of the country gathered in Spring City, Utah, June 27, 2015, to learn more about their family, the status of Allreds books in progress and to select new leadership for the Allred Reunion.

Larry C. Allred conducted the business meeting. After the opening ceremonies, Larry Allred presented a \$150 check to Cynthia Allred DeGrey, board member of the Friends of Historic Spring City, to assist with the restoration of the old Spring City Elementary School.

Dawnell Griffin, gave an update on her book, *Beginnings, the Allred Family from England to North Carolina*. The book is anticipated in late 2015.

Larry Allred introduced other Allreds who are working on books on the Allred family. Lawrence G. Lewis, discussed the book on Isaac and Mary Calvert Allred. The other authors are William Hackley Allred, Alice Allred Pottmyer; Hannah

Caroline Allred Whitlock, Don Christensen; Martin Carroll Allred, Wendy Rennert and Alex J. Gifford; Reuben Warren Allred, Dawnell Griffin; and Andrew Jackson Allred, Paul Sampson.

Also, Susan Jensen Weeks was there with her book about James Tillman Sanford Allred, *How Desolate Our Home Bereft of Thee*; and the sisters and mother of Teresa Burrell, who was out of the country, attended with her book, *The Writings of Reddick Newton Allred*.

Larry Allred opened a discussion about the future of the reunion. Four people, Larry C. Allred, Bob and Bill Olson, and Alice Allred Pottmyer, have been involved for many years need assistance and replacement.

Mary Ellen West, a descendant of Isaac Allred and resident of Las Vegas, agreed to chair a new reunion committee.

Those assisting her are: Joe West, Bountiful, UT; Don Mortensen, West Jordan, UT; Beckie



Dawnell Griffin tell the audience about the forthcoming book on the early Allreds from England to North Carolina.

Cynthia Allred DeGrey accepts a check from Larry Allred on behalf of the Rocky Mountain Allreds, to help with finishing work on the school. If any families would like to purchase a commemorative plaque for the Wall of Honor that will be placed in the Old School, they learn more about this project at the Web site: www.friendsofhistoricspringcity.org. After the reunion, the school was open for Allreds to visit with board members and tour the building.

Grimshaw, Salt Lake City; Jyll Okelberry, Spring City; Patricia Allred Bowser, Lehi, UT; Nancy LaMunyon, Richmond, UT, Julie Watson, Salt Lake City; Josh Allred, West Point, UT; Sharlene A. Liechty, Provo; Carol Allred Bean, Frederick, MD; and Casey Allred, Ogden.

Larry Allred, Bob Olson and Alice Allred Pottmyer will continue with the Reunion Committee in an advisory capacity.

If you are interested in the book, *James and Elizabeth Allred*, by Linda Allred Steele, or other Allred books or items, contact: Larry C. Allred, 447 North 200 East Farmington, UT 84025 801-558-6753 or larrycallred@msn.com.



Don Christensen, Magna, UT, updated the group on the book he is writing on Hannah Caroline Allred Whitlock, oldest daughter of James and Elizabeth Warren Allred.



Left to right, Josh Allred, West Point, UT; Beverly Allred Royer, Orem, UT; Carol Allred Bean and Vern Bean, Frederick, MD, visited the grave of their ancestor, Isaac Allred (1788-1870), in the Spring City, Utah, Pioneer Cemetery, at the conclusion of the reunion.

Many other reunion attendees toured the historic homes and buildings after the reunion or did some Allred research at the Daughters of Utah Pioneers on Main Street in Spring City.

Old Town Hall, now the Daughters of Utah Pioneers Museum in Spring City.



Maloy Allred – Just A Good Ole Boy...

by Linda Allred Cooper

I love researching the Bad Boys. They are so much more interesting than the Good Boys. Great stories! One of the “bad boys” in my branch of the family tree was my Great Great Great Uncle Maloy Allred. His older brother, Emsley, was my Great Great Grandfather.

Maloy Allred was born in 1822, the youngest son of Jesse and Alosey York Allred. No doubt the spoiled baby of the family, he grew up on a small farm in northeast Randolph County. He was 22 years old and still living at home when his father died in 1844.

Maloy married his first wife, Barbara Underwood, April 20, 1848. One year later their son, Warren, was born. Barbara became pregnant again, but died from complications of the pregnancy in 1851. Maloy, left alone with a baby to support and care for, moved back in with his mother and sisters for awhile so they could help care for the baby.

The young widower did not stay lonely for long. Randolph County Bastardy Bonds document that Lucinda Swift took Maloy to court, naming him as the father of her illegitimate child in December 1853. Maloy appeared in court February 13, 1854, to answer the charges and admit he was the father of Lucinda’s child. November 8, 1854, Maloy and Lucinda were back in court. This time, with the help of Henry Wheeler and James Hinshaw, Maloy posted a \$500 bond to guarantee that Lucinda’s child would be cared for.

Maloy must have been a “smooth talking devil” because the Bastardy drama in court did not slow down his love life any. In between appearances in court to answer for fathering Lucinda’s illegitimate child, Maloy courted and sweet-talked Rachel Marley into marrying him. The wedding took place August 10, 1854, and life for the newlyweds was challenging. They spent their first few years living with Maloy’s widowed



Maloy Allred

mother, Alosey, and his two sisters, Cynthia Ann and Elizabeth in a small two-room log house surrounded by extended family. Rachel also became an instant mother to Maloy’s little 6-year-old son, Warren.

She settled into her new life quickly and in 1856 she gave birth to their first child, Denny. Maloy and Rachel had eight children who survived to adulthood, nine if you include Warren, Maloy’s child from his first marriage. The 1860 Federal Census for Randolph County shows Maloy and Rachel with Warren (10), Denney (4), Matthew (3) and Murphy (6 months). Maloy was working as a carpenter, living next door to his mother Alosey (70) and sisters Cynthia Ann (50) and Elizabeth (40).

Everything appears to still be o.k. when the 1870 census was taken. Maloy had moved a short distance away and was living in Liberty Township, Randolph County next door to his older brother, Emsley. Maloy and Rachel had six children living with them: Denny (14) Murphy (10), Joseph (5), Peter (6), John (4) and Nancy J. (3). Oldest son Warren was living nearby and working on the farm of Peter Freeman as a laborer. Maloy was working as a shoe and boot maker. Well...officially that was how he was making a living. Maloy had never been a “hard worker”, preferring to make money any easy way possible, his preference being operating a moonshine still. A little gambling on the side brought in some money occasionally, and when all else failed, he could fall back on his skill as a carpenter or shoe maker.

Moonshine was big business in those days in North Carolina. Everyone had at least one family member operating a still. Maloy’s brother, Emsley, and nephew, George Scotton Allred, had several stills along the creek that ran behind their property. The “liquor joints” in Greensboro and Fayetteville were always in the market for good moonshine and the Allreds and others were eager to keep them supplied. Whenever they had a “full batch” of moonshine ready to sell, the Allreds would flag down a train and load it up with their home-brew. The federal government didn’t get involved as long as the liquor tax was being paid. The moonshiners paid the tax by purchasing stamps that were supposed to be put on each jug of moon-shine. Family stories tell how my Great Grandfather George Scotton Allred (Maloy’s brother) would keep the tax stamps in his pocket when he flagged down the train. If the Revenuers were on the train and paying attention, he would put the stamps on each gallon of moonshine. If no Revenuers were onboard, the stamps stayed in his pocket until next time.

Maloy, of course, grew up knowing how this “game” worked and, let’s face it, tending a still is much easier than having a “real job”. Paid better

too. However, if caught, the consequences were dire. Maloy’s brother-in-law, Haywood Marley, found this out in 1868 when his still was raided and destroyed. Fifty acres of Haywood’s property were confiscated and sold at public auction as part of his penalty for “running” moonshine.

A few years later, sadly, Rachel died January 10, 1877, and Maloy’s life began to spin out of control. Just six short months after Rachel’s death, Maloy appears in a short article on page 2 of the newspaper *The Alamance Gleaner* from June 19, 1877:

Maloy Allred shot Deputy Sheriff Lamb on last Friday. The sheriff was attempting to serve some process on him. Allred concealed himself in his house and refused to come out. After he had been called to three times to come out, he fired and hit Mr. Lamb in the face and breast with several shot. Allred is still at large.

Although Maloy’s brother-in-law, Haywood Marley, apparently straightened up and behaved after his arrest – or at least never got caught again – Maloy had watched the whole arrest and trial process and figured out the informants and witnesses testifying against the moonshiners were getting paid. Easy Money! Maloy began guiding the revenuers around the area, pointing out the moonshine stills and naming names – and some of the people named were upstanding members of the community. True – some of them were actual moonshiners, but most were not and didn’t appreciate being arrested and hauled into court accused of various crimes. Maloy, at least, didn’t discriminate. He even accused his own nephew of burning down a barn per page 2 of the *Greensboro North State* on January 23, 1879.

By the way, a very interesting trial came off last night in the Court-house before Col. Moore and two other justices of the peace. It was the State vs Bethel Allred,

Maloy Allred, continued

charged with burning a stable or barn, the property of one Maloy Allred. I reckon most of the solicitors of Randolph, for some years back, have heard something of Maloy – have either heard of his virtues or his vices. The defendant, Bethel Allred, was discharged – it appearing very clearly that he was not guilty of the charge and Maloy was ordered to pay the costs which he very reluctantly did.

After being caught telling a few more lies like this while under Oath, Maloy's new career came to a screeching halt. Maloy's next endeavor put his artistic skills to "good" use. He began to make and distribute counterfeit money – coins! An article on page 4 of *The Observer*, Raleigh, North Carolina's daily newspaper from Dec 12, 1879, tells the story:

On last Saturday the notorious Maloy Allred was arrested by Deputies Dougan Brower and Jasper Frazier for counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money. For five years he has been the terror of all true law abiding citizens of the Sandy Creek community. Suspicion has been resting upon him as a heavy dealer in spurious money, for some time, but he successfully evaded detection until within the last few days when it was positively known that he had been passing counterfeit money in large quantities to several of his neighbors. He was taken before Prestly Fox, Esq., and bound over to court, and in default of bail was brought to this place Sunday and lodged in jail to await the action of the law. For years he was a notorious blockader, finding that did not pay him well enough, he acted as guide for the

revenue officers, and never hesitated to have the most respectable citizens in that section arrested if he could get to be a witness in the Federal courts and receive his per diem. After his arrest Saturday the officers found a large quantity of spurious money, three sets of moulds for making three, five and ten cent pieces – a large amount of ammunition and fourteen loaded guns and pistols. He was well prepared to defend himself and doubtless would have done so had not the officers slipped upon him unexpectedly while he was cleaning his gun.

Maloy wasn't opposed to having help and luring his own children down the sordid path. Page 3 of the newspaper *Alamance Gleaner* from December 24, 1879, tells us Maloy's sons Peter and Norman were with him when he was arrested.

Maloy Allred and his two sons, Peter and Norman, have been arrested and lodged in Randolph jail charged with making and passing counterfeit hard money.

Maloy's arrest became state-wide news in North Carolina. *The Weekly Star*, Wilmington, NC's newspaper, gives more information about the arrest. (Page 3, December 12, 1879)

Maloy Allred was arrested in Sandy Creek neighborhood of Randolph County on the 29th of November last by Deputy Sheriff W. D. Brower, for counterfeiting hard money. When arrested they found three sets of moulds, of the denominations of tens, twenty-fives and fifties. He gave his pocket book to his little son and told him to run with it, but he was captured and the pocket-book with it, together with some of his counterfeit money. He fought like a tiger but was overcome by the Sheriff.

Maloy wasn't content to remain in jail waiting for his trial. Page 3 of *The Alamance Gleaner* from July 14, 1880 tells us:

Maloy Allred, a noted counterfeiter, made his escape from Randolph jail a few days ago. He was captured in Greensboro last Thursday and lodged in Guilford jail.

Finally, he stood trial and the outcome was predictable. Page 3 of the *Greensboro North State* from October 21, 1880, tells us:

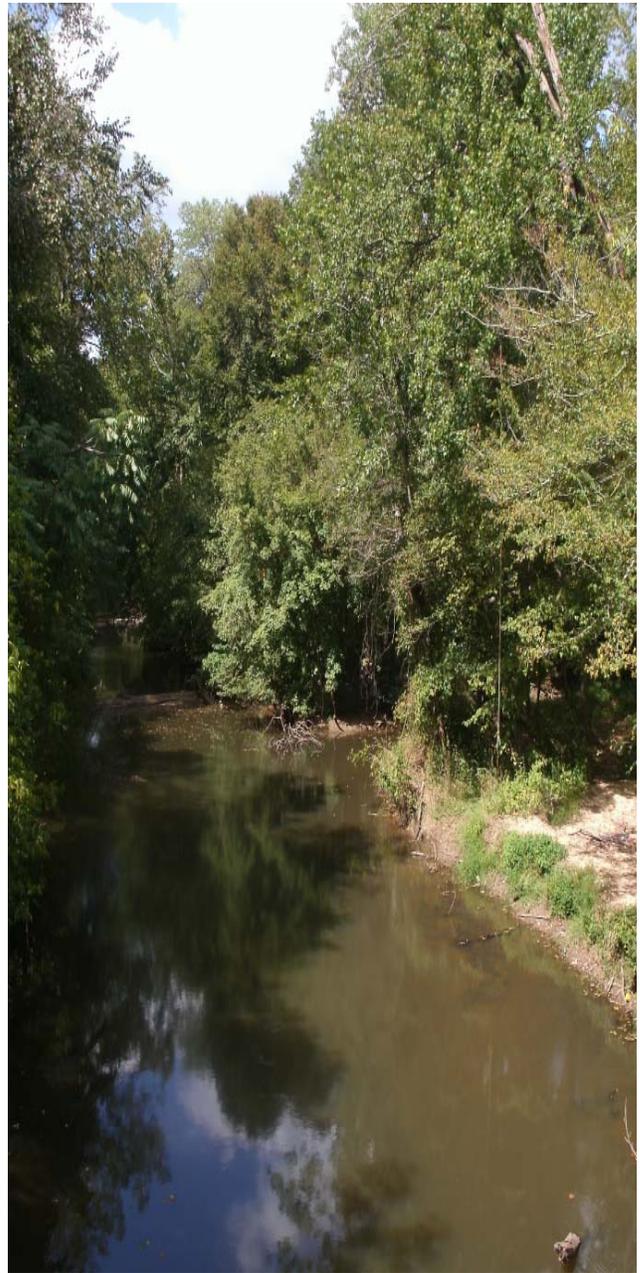
The United States Court, which had been in session for the past two weeks, adjourned on Saturday last. Maloy Allred of Randolph County, who was convicted of counterfeiting United States nickels and dimes, was on Friday sentenced to two years imprisonment in the Albany penitentiary by Judge Dick.

As you can guess, the 1880 census shows Maloy as a prisoner in the Randolph County jail. Maloy's youngest children were living in their grandparent's house (Maloy's parents Jesse and Alsey Allred both deceased in 1880) near the home of close family friends Peter and Letitia Freeman who were, no doubt, helping to raise them. Maloy returned to Randolph County after serving his time in prison. The 1900 census shows him living in Clay Township, Guilford County, NC where he was working as a shoemaker. Page 3 of *The Randolph Bulletin* from February 14, 1907, tells us he remained in touch with at least some of his children:

Maloy Allred passed here last Saturday on his way to Franklinville to visit his son Pete.

Maloy disappears from all records after 1907. His grave has not been found but he most likely is buried at Shiloh United Methodist Church in northeast Randolph County. His parents, Jesse and Alsey Allred, and other family members are buried there along with both of his wives.

Although there are no church or other records to prove it, there is an unmarked grave between Barbara and Rachel's graves where Maloy is most likely buried. I wonder if he is causing as much mischief in "the Great Beyond" as he did on Earth.



Sandy Creek forms from Deep River near Ramseur, North Carolina. The creek flows through the Northeast section of Randolph County. This photo shows the point where Mt. Pleasant Creek forms at the right. The Northeast section of Randolph County around Sandy Creek is where most of the Allreds lived, including Maloy Allred.

Mountain Meadows Massacre: A Story of Allred Descendants Who Survived

by Linda Allred Cooper

Allred Lineage for Emberson and William Tackitt, Armilda Miller, Sarah Allred, John Allred, Solomon Allred, Solomon Allred

About 35 miles southwest of Cedar City, Utah, is a quiet meadow, peaceful and serene today. It was not so on the morning of September 11, 1857.

Note: the reasons for the Mountain Meadows Massacre and who did the killings has been discussed, debated, analyzed and argued about ever since it happened. I am not going to get into that discussion with this article – but, instead, focus on the story of what happened and two little boys, Allred descendants, who survived the violence.

Armilda Miller was born in Overton County, Tennessee, about 1835, the daughter of Emberson Miller and his wife Sarah Allred. The family moved to Johnson County, Arkansas, when Armilda was a young girl. It was there she met and married a young Methodist minister, Pleasant Tackitt, about 1852. By the summer of 1857, Pleasant and Armilda had two sons, Emberson Milum born May 29, 1853, and William Henry born January 20, 1856.

The 1849 discovery of gold in California had lured many to travel west. Tales of wealth fanned by stories told by travelers passing through grew grander and grander with each telling; luring many to join a wagon train heading west. Documentation of the day tells us there were at least four wagon trains (also called Companies) organized in Arkansas by Alexander Fancher and John T. Baker in April 1857. One of these Companies consisted of the interrelated Cameron, Jones, Tackitt and Miller families of Johnson County.

Unlike the romantic movie version of wagon train travel with singing cowboys and happy, smiling pioneers, the reality was harsh and grueling. The wagon train leader, in this case Fancher, pushed to keep the wagons moving every day. Depending on the weather and terrain, the wagons would travel 10 to 20 miles each day. No meal or bathroom breaks – everyone just kept walking, riding only when they had to in an attempt to keep the wagons as light as possible for the pack animals. In the evenings, fires would be built and meals cooked and consumed, then everyone was up and prepared to travel again by the break of dawn.

Indian attacks were common. There was no time for bad health or illness. Wolves, bears, coyotes and other animals stalked the livestock (and any small children who wandered too far from their parents).

Pleasant and Armilda Tackitt were traveling with two small boys: Emberson who was four years old and William who was 16 months old.

September 1, 1857, found the Fancher wagon train some seventy miles north of Mountain Meadows. Supplies were low and the train members tried buying and trading with the local residents, both white and Indian but few would agree to sell to them. The wagon train arrived in Cedar City on Friday, September 4, and inquiries were made about a place where they could stop to rest for a few days, a place where they could find water and grazing land for their animals. Two days later, the wagon train entered Mountain Meadows.

Survivor testimony and stories tell us the last of the wagons entered the Meadows after dark and the travelers were so weary they failed to organize a corral. The Meadows was bordered by ravines on the east and south, low hills on the west and volcanic ridges on the north. The travelers probably felt these natural formations would keep the cattle, horses and other animals from wandering too far and they settled in for the night. As the last wagons pulled into the campsite just before dawn the next morning, the wagon train came under attack.

A child who survived the attack later wrote “Our party was just sitting down to a breakfast of quail and cottontail rabbits when a shot rang out from a nearby gully and one of the children toppled over, hit by the bullet. The deadly barrage struck down between ten and fifteen victims killing seven of them. Three of the wounded men were taken out of the fight and died within days.”

Another witness stated “the firing kept up until after daylight, all of half an hour, when it ceased.” In government testimony later, then four-year-old Emberson Tackitt told of the heroism of his aunt Eloah Angeline Tackitt Jones as she fought alongside the men, using the gun of one of the fallen emigrants.

The wagon train’s livestock were rounded up by the attackers and taken away. Guards were posted by the attackers to prevent the emigrants from getting water. The victims were trapped and left to dig pits to shelter the women, children, and wounded while wagons were circled to provide what little protection they could.

Monday and again Tuesday, the wagon train came under attack but fought back bravely. The few details of the five-day siege recalled by the surviving children only began to capture the horror of life inside the wagon fort. Huddled in the newly dug pits, the terrorized women and children were relatively safe.

The smell of dead animals and unburied corpses filled the air. Victims suffered from fear, hunger and thirst.

The victims did their best, but the defenses had their limits. Wagon wheels were chained together and trenches were dug surrounding them. Pits were dug deeper inside the wagon circle so survivors could hide but survivor Sarah Baker, three years old at the time, recalled sitting on her father's lap as a bullet tore through the lower part of her left ear, marking her for life and wounding her father. Another attack came Tuesday night and again Wednesday.

Attacks followed on Thursday morning. While bullets were flying, two of the men from the wagon train left the encircled wagons to run to the nearby spring to fill buckets. "The bullets flew around them thick and fast but they got into their corral in safety."

On Friday, September 11, two men from a local settlement appeared on the horizon and were allowed to enter the wagon fort. The wagon train survivors endured five days under siege and finally heard they were going to be rescued. They were told if they would lay down their arms, the local militia would escort them to safety. They were then separated into three groups: the wounded and youngest children led the way in two wagons, the women and older children walked behind, and the men, each escorted by an armed guard brought up the rear. They were walked more than a mile to the rim of The Great Basin when a single shot was fired which was the signal to all of the armed guards. Each escort turned and shot his man. More attackers jumped out of the brush lining the trail and murdered the women and older children. The wounded in the wagons were killed. The children survivors said that within five minutes it was all over. All of the wagon train members were dead except for 17 small children, all under the age of 7, whom the attackers apparently felt were too young to tell the story.

Emberson and William Tackitt were among those 17 children who survived the massacre. They were taken to Cedar City and given to the family of John M. Higbee, although the brothers were soon separated when William was taken away to live with the family of Elias Morris. In 1859 the U.S. Government finally sent investigators to Utah and the surviving children were gathered up and returned to their families. Emberson and William were claimed and taken back to Arkansas to be raised by their maternal grandparents, Emberson and Sarah Allred Miller.

Per the *Deseret News*, stories handed down by Emberson's descendants tell us he remembered "one of the Indians had him and were threatening to kill him but he offered them his pants and his boots if they would spare his life. He was surprised when they went down to the river and washed off the war paint and he discovered they were white men". Emberson also "remembered seeing people wearing

his mother's clothing and using family items taken after the massacre".

Two newspaper articles tell us Emberson and William grew up to have long and fruitful lives. From the *Prescott Journal Miner* of June 15, 1912: *Popular Pioneer is Laid to Rest. The funeral yesterday of E. M. Tackitt, one of the best known deputy Sheriffs in the Southwest, took place from Ruffner's Chapel in this city, and was attended by many friends. Religious services were conducted by Rev. Marshall of the Baptist church and the occasion was a sad one to many friends of the deceased. As a tribute to the memory of Mr. Tackitt, the pall bearers were selected from the exempts list Tough Hose Co., of which he had been a member a last quarter century ago, and were J. W. Wilson, R. N. Fredericks, Thomas Scholey, Adolph Moser, B. H. Smith, and Roland Mosher. Interment was in the Citizens' cemetery.*

Prescott Journal Miner of June 13, 1912, Page 52 – however, as you read this article, you will see the reporter did not do a good job researching and made mistakes with a couple of the facts. Emberson was not the sole survivor of the massacre. He was not raised by a farmer in Utah but, instead, was raised by his maternal grandparents in Arkansas. *Historic Pioneer Claimed by Reaper. Sole Survivor of Mountain Meadow Massacre Cut Down By Deadly White Plague. E. M. Tackitt, one of the best known pioneer residents of Arizona, passed away in Prescott yesterday morning after an illness of many months due to tuberculosis. His death will be learned of with expressions of sorrow, as one of the most capable officers in criminal duty has been summoned, as well as an exemplary citizen. He was known from one end to the other of Northern Arizona, as a fearless officer, and yet kind in manner and just in his official duties. In another respect, he was historical man, being the only survivor of the Mountain Meadows Massacre which occurred in Utah in 1857, when his father, mother and other near and dear relatives were ambushed with other emigrants to the number of over 160 (actually 121), and for which crime John D. Lee was afterward executed.*

Mr. Tackitt at that time was an infant of not over three and one-half years old, and to the contingency his life was spared. He was adopted by a farmer and his wife later, residing nearby, and under their care he grew to manhood. The deceased was born in Johnson Co., Ark., on May 29, 1853. Early in 1857, his parents started for California, across the plains, reaching Mountain Meadows, where the party desired to camp to recuperate for a few days from the long journey they had made. At dawn of the morning they were to leave that place, they were attacked, and all but the deceased gave up their innocent lives.

Mr. Tackitt came to Prescott in 1876, and followed various vocations. In 1884 he was appointed by W. J. Malvenon, then sheriff, as a deputy, which hazardous

Mountain Meadows Survivors, continued

position he creditably filled, serving four years under Sheriff Malvenon. Later the deceased filled a like office under Sheriff Francis of Coconino County, after his return from the east. His health failing, he resigned on January 1, 1912, of this year and went to Williamson Valley to reside with a son. He is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Ida Bryant, of Toledo, Ore. his sons, T. P. Tackitt of Williamson Valley, and Edward Tackitt of Flagstaff, all of whom were at his bedside when the end came.

William Henry Tackett (yes, he changed the spelling of his last name) died February 15, 1933, in Fayetteville, Arkansas. His obituary reads: *Funeral services for W. H. Tackett, who died at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon were held this afternoon at 2 o'clock at the residence in the south part of town. Rev. Floyd Webb and Rev. Arthur Smith conducted the service and interment was in Combs cemetery.*

Mr. Tackett was born March 10, 1864 [wrong date] and came to Arkansas as a young man from Kentucky. He was married in 1887 to Miss Frances R. Deanie Beard of Mulberry, Arkansas and for a number of years they made their home in Madison County.

He is survived by his wife and six children, all here for the funeral.

Allred Obituaries

Boyd R. Ivie 1932—2015

Boyd R. Ivie, died June 18, 2015, at his home in Providence, Utah. He was the son of Don and Dorothy Ivie. He was born February 14, 1932, in Provo. He grew up in Orem, assisting on the family farm. He graduated Lincoln High School in 1950 as an avid athlete and student body president. He served in the U.S. Navy as a flight engineer. He was a BYU graduate. He married Merlene Skinner in the Salt Lake Temple November 22, 1965. He worked for 35 years with the Boy Scouts of America. He was an active member of the LDS Church. He served in several leadership positions including bishop. His community service included, Kiwanis, The Rotary Club and United Way. Survivors are his wife, Merlene; his sister, Vicky Hudson; his children, Randy Ivie (Sherri); LaDawn Painter (Tom); Anna Marie Stephenson (Jim); Karen Davis (Sid); Cindy Ivie; his 19 grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren. He was preceded in death by his parents and his son, Maylon Russell Ivie. Funeral services were June 27, 2015, at the Fox Ridge Ward Chapel in Providence. Burial was in the Providence City Cemetery. *Boyd, Don Lanea, Wilford Boyd, Wilford, William Franklin, James Russell, Sarah, William, Thomas.*

Robert Allred 1918—2015

Robert H. "Red" Allred, 97, died July 6, 2015, in Crestline, Ohio. He was born in Columbia, Tennessee, April 12, 1918, to the late John R. and Rachel Johnson Allred. He married Gracie L. Carney, August 2, 1941, and she survives him. They celebrated 74 years of marriage together. After the death of his

father, Robert left school in the 6th grade to go to work. Robert lived in Crestline since 1939. He was a member of the First Baptist Church of Crestline. He worked on the Pennsylvania Railroad for 19 years and retired from General Motors in Ontario after 32 years of employment. He owned and operated Allred Sanitation for 30 years. He was a Thirty-Third Degree member of the Pride of Ohio, Prince Hall Lodge #80, Free and Accepted Masons, Mansfield, and Alla Baba Temple #53, Columbus. He loved to spend time with his family on his boat in Lake Erie. In addition to his wife, Robert is survived by his two sons and his four daughters: Robbie Taylor, Kansas City, MO, Robert H. "Jimmy" Allred, Crestline, Shirley Hayes, Akron, Gloria Hairston, Crestline, Jerry Allred, Crestline, Caroline Slaughter, Columbus; 18 grandchildren, 41 great-grandchildren, seven great-great grandchildren, nine grandchildren through marriage; his two sisters, Gladys Campbell, Columbia, TN, and Sally Reed, Hampton, GA. Funeral services were July 10 at the First Baptist Church of Crestline with Rev James Banks officiating. Burial followed in Greenlawn Cemetery, Crestline.

Laron K. Allred 1937—2015

Laron K. Allred, 78, Rigby, Idaho, died July 15, 2015, at Eastern Idaho Regional Medical Center in Idaho Falls. Laron is survived by his wife, Buff Allred, Rigby; daughter, Lona (Dennis) Haman, Aberdeen; Laron Kirk Allred, Redding, CA; sister, Velma Wren, Nampa; Ilene Allred, Idaho Falls; six grandchildren and eight great grandchildren. He was preceded in death by his daughter, Dena, and brothers, Jay and Leland. *Laron K, Joseph Owen, Joseph Secart, Isaac Harvey, Isaac, William, Thomas.*

New AFO T-Shirt is Research Fund Raiser

The Allred Family Organization has a newly designed T-shirt, thanks to the talent and effort of Robert Allen, son of Dot Allred Allen. Linda Allred Cooper and Robert worked on perfecting the design, seeking the best printer and the highest quality shirt.



The shirts will be available at the Randolph County Reunion in Randolph County, North Carolina, September 12, 2015, for a special reunion price of a \$15 donation to the AFO Research Fund. Each person purchasing a shirt will receive a fact sheet about the early Allred history.

If you won't be attending this reunion you may order a shirt by completing the Request Form below and mailing it with your \$20 donation, (the extra \$5 will help defray cost of packaging and mailing).

Make your check payable to Allred Family Organization and mail to Joyce Allred, 11707 Indian Ridge Rd, Reston, VA 20191. Your request will be fulfilled according to earliest postmark.

We only had 100 shirts printed on this initial run so act quickly. If we are out of the size requested we will send the next larger size. If we are out of the color requested, we will send the alternate color.

Allred Family Organization T-Shirt Request Form

	White	Light Grey	Total
SMALL	_____	_____	_____
MEDIUM	_____	_____	_____
LARGE	_____	_____	_____
X LARGE	_____	_____	_____
XX LARGE	_____	_____	_____
XXX LARGE	_____	_____	_____
TOTAL SHIRTS	_____	X \$20	= \$ _____

Make check payable to Allred Family Organization

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PHONE(S) _____

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

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:

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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

We are moving into the final months of 2015. Gift giving time is coming. More than likely your family members would appreciate photos and stories of your family as a gift. Look at your photo collection that you can scan and share with your immediate family as well as your cousins. Gather information from letters, scrapbooks, etc., and see what you can also share. A written book would be great, but if you don't consider yourself a writer, you can photocopy materials to share and either scan photos yourself or have someone else do this.

Computers have made this type of project much easier. Gather your materials and get going!



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