

PINTLALA



HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

C/O PINTLALA PUBLIC LIBRARY
255 FEDERAL ROAD
HOPE HULL, AL 36043

Founded in 1987

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APRIL 2005

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE: Pure Pintlala history. That's what is in store for us on April 17. Sam Manac and Pintlala are virtually synonymous. Most know that this Creek Indian leader operated the first licensed tavern in what would become known as the State of Alabama. This tavern on the old Federal Road right here in Pintlala was the lodging of many guests some of whom were quite notable. But there is so much more to Sam Manac (Moniac). From meeting President Washington when he joined others in signing the 1790 Treaty of New York, to his relationship with William Weatherford (Red Eagle), to his loyalty to the U.S. Government, to involvement in the Red Stick War, to his battle with alcoholism, to his ultimate displacement with other Creeks, and ultimately to his death in Pass Christian, Sam Manac embodies the pathos of cultural change and turbulent times for the Creek Nation.

No one has done more extensive research into the life and times of Sam Manac than Dr. Craig Mann who will be the speaker for the PHA meeting on April 17, 2:30 p.m. Much of Dr. Mann's scholarship is concentrated around Sam Manac's residence in Pintlala.

Invite a friend. Newcomers to our community will fall in love with the rich heritage of our area. April 17 will prove stimulating for local history lovers.

Gary Burton, President

APRIL PROGRAM: The Pintlala Historical Association will meet on Sunday, April 17, 2005 at 2:30 P.M. in the Fellowship Hall of the Pintlala Baptist Church. We will have as our speaker, Dr. Craig Mann, who is in the process of publishing a book on our very own, Sam Manac. Dr. Mann has done much research on Manac. *(THANKS, ALICE, FOR ARRANGING THIS!)*

SPECIAL THANKS TO SANDRA NORMAN LASSITER for her expertise, enthusiasm and outstanding effort in serving as PHA Newsletter Editor since 1997! And thanks to her "crew" (Frank, Grant, Kaycee, and Brady) who were always ready to pitch and help do whatever was needed to publish our PHA Newsletter.

JANUARY PROGRAM: Mr. Tyson Thompson inspired PHA members and friends enjoyed inspiring and informative January program on writing family stories. He encouraged each family member to record stories of their experiences.

HEARTFELT SYMPATHY: PHA extends heartfelt sympathy to the families of Billy Poage, Robert Sharpe, Sam Dawson, Mrs. Edna Barnes, Russell Kendrick, Jewett Talley, Mrs. Hazel Naomi Fox, and the loved ones of any other PHA members and friends.

WELL WISHES: Warmest get well wishes to Mrs. Hazel Norman, Mrs. Margery Henry, Britt Norman, Mrs. Frances Hinson, Crowell Davis, Felix Lassiter, and all our other members and friends who have not been feeling up to par.

WE ARE GRATEFUL to many others who work so faithfully to keep our organization on course: Alice Carter magically makes magnificent programs appear and Thomas Ray keeps track of our membership and finances. Mary Ann Venable manages the Ethel T. Todd Memorial Section in the Pintlala Public Library. (If you haven't visited recently, you will find many family stories and articles about early landmarks and organizations, plus books and periodicals pertaining to this area's history.) Lurline Hall and Mamie Sellers write excellent articles for our newsletter; Mamie also manages our mailing lists and prints all the labels. Jean Dean and others have worked on the enormous projects of recording articles of Miss Mildred Smith. And we owe a tremendous debt of gratitude to all our contributing writers! This month, we especially thank our president, Gary Burton, our guest speaker, Craig Mann, and Alan Davis for their newsletter contributions. Mr. Dave Brooks has provided PHA "The History of the Community of Hickory Grove, 1840 - 1976," written by Charles D. Powell (now deceased) from New Orleans, LA. We encourage all PHA members and friends to submit clippings, stories and articles about their families and/or organizations for our newsletter and PHA file.

PHA DUES: If you have not already done so, please mail or give your 2005 dues of \$10.00 to Thomas Ray, Treasurer.

Thanks to Gary Burton for the following article copied from this August 27, 1909 edition of the Montgomery Advertiser! L. T. Hataway often reminisces about fishing in Pintlala Creek near the old "race track". A copy of this article is being placed in the PHA Barnes Family file.

BARNES FAMILY HOLDS PICNIC

Review Pioneer Days at Butler's Mill
Elder J. M. Barnes Presides
Over Seven Hundred People Enjoy Day
Interesting Incidents of Early Settlers Along Pintlala Creek Recounted -
To Hold Picnic Next Year.

Picknicking on the picturesque site of the old Butler's Mill, the descendants of the pioneer families about Sprague Junction reviewed the history of the past, and enjoyed the day making acquaintance with relatives, examining original parchment land grants, and delving into the old time history of the section of the state.

The picnic was held on the banks of the Pintlala Creek, nineteen miles from Montgomery and two and a half miles from Sprague Junction. Heralded as a reunion of the Barnes family and of the descendants of pioneer settlers, fully 750 persons were present at the celebration over which Elder Justus M. Barnes presided. Included in the number were probably fifty Negroes, three of whom were between the ages of 80 and 90, and who were slaves of the pioneers.

Mr. Barnes presided at both the morning and afternoon sessions. The morning session was opened by singing "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," and followed by a short prayer. Mr. Barnes then explained the purpose of the meeting as being the bringing together of the descendants and friends of the early settlers on the ground first occupied during the early history of Alabama and to discuss their history.

Mr. Barnes then asked that all of the descendants of Walter Boyd, Thomas Boyd, Mrs. Anne Barnes, and Thomas Lumpkin to stand - apart in groups. The separating of the descendants of those settlers occasioned much merriment, but when finally completed, it was found that there were eighty-six descendants of Walter Boyd present, while the three other families had just thirty-six representatives present.

It was explained to the several groups that the purpose of the picnic was the collection of family records and histories, and to further this end the following committees were named: the Walter Boyd family, W. W. Sellers, William Sellers, Walter Boyd, George Boyd, and Miss Augusta Ekwurzel; the Thomas Boyd family, Hubbard Bell, Walter Bell, Billy Boyd, Colon Bedsole, Leon Anderson and Sadie Bell; the Barnes family, Ellie Barnes, William Luckey, Elkana Luckey, Elisha Talley, Mrs. F. M. Kirkpatrick, and Mrs. Paul Davidson; the Thomas Lumpkin family, Dr. M. B. Kirkpatrick, Dr. S. E. Jordan, Justus Jordan, Claude Mizell, Mrs. Ella Mizell, and Miss Mary Barnes.

A letter from S. L. Arrington of Rock Mountain, S. C., who is the present owner of the plantation upon which the picnic was held, was read to the assembly in which permission was given for the old mill rock, used for half a century, to be placed upon the grave of Thomas Butler.

founder of the mill, and whose remains lie upon the hill just south of the picnic grounds.

Mr. Barnes made a formal address during the afternoon, giving reminiscences about the old family and the relationships, exhibiting family trees, Bibles, and parchment deeds, and other souvenirs of pioneer days. He narrated many interesting incidents of the Pintlala settlement, telling of the old race course, the activity of the old mill, of the groggery shop and the fights (?) which were pulled off near the race track.

Reassembling after dinner it was voted to have a similar picnic on the last Thursday of next August, and to this end the following committee on arrangements was appointed; Squire Walter Boyd, chairman, Walter R. Watson, Fayette Duncan, Wm. Sellers, W. T. Norman, Colon Bedsole and Claude Mizell.

Dr. Thomas M. Owen followed with a talk on the value of historical research and the importance of studying the lives of the pioneers, closing with a compliment to Mr. Barnes. John Elmore also complimented Mr. Barnes, saying that if the old pioneers could look down upon the present generation they would be proud of the standing of their descendants.

The day was closed with a prayer by Dr. S. E. Jordan of Mountain Home.

Among the prominent families represented were: The Talleys, Kirkpatricks, Carneys, Tankersleys, Moores, Carrs, Sharps, Staceys, Pools, Robertsons, Shackelfords; Moseleys, Butlers, Lumpkins, Boyds, Barnes. The visitors included W. T. Seibels, Judge M. H. Screws, J. A. Elmore, Tom Peach, W. T. Norman, Dr. S. E. Jordan, Elisha Talley, W. J. Orum, Bob Taylor, Dr. Robert Shackelford, Dr. Thos. M. Owen.

Henry Holmes, A Pintlala Plantation Owner
By Gary Burton
April 2005

Not much is left of the plantation house owned by Henry Holmes. When Kerry Brown took me to the site of the antebellum structure, he recalled a three-storied house. But today only a few timbers and rubble remain. In similar disrepair is the cemetery a short distance away. In open, rolling pasture land, the vestiges of the Holmes plantation are a far cry from the prominence of the man who was quite influential in the early settlement of Pintlala.

Location of the Holmes House and Cemetery

The house site and graveyard are located on property recently purchased by Johnny Holleman. Holleman has acquired a huge tract of several hundred acres stretching from

Highway 31 on the west to Butler Mill Road on the east. The site is located east of Allen's Hill, not quite halfway in the direction of Butler Mill Road. So where is Allen's Hill? Traveling from the Pintlala intersection north on Highway 31 and crossing Pintlala Creek, the next rise in the road is Allen's Hill. How Allen's Hill got its name is another story for another day. The precise location for the Holmes site on a Montgomery County map is:

T14N, R17E, Sect. 11 (House site)

T14N, R17E, Sect. 14 (Cemetery)

GPS location N 32.11.747

W -86.20.065

Who Is Buried in the Holmes Plantation Burial Ground?

The remaining tombstones with the oldest grave dating 1908, many broken, reveal the following names:

Charles Wright, Johnie Poole Williams, Lucy Poole Sankey, Mattie Poole, Sarah Jones, Wash James, Ned James, James Grant, Beatrice m. Grant, Daisy Grant, W.C. Calloway.

A survey of the cemetery was made in September 6, 1936 by Miriam Brewer and Frank Richardson who observed "the grave of two slaves marked by a good stone with a tree growing out of it. Paul and his wife, Honey, servants of Henry Holmes. Paul was a faithful servant, esteemed by all who knew him. Died March 1862, aged 65 years." The stone marking the grave of the two slaves cannot be seen today.

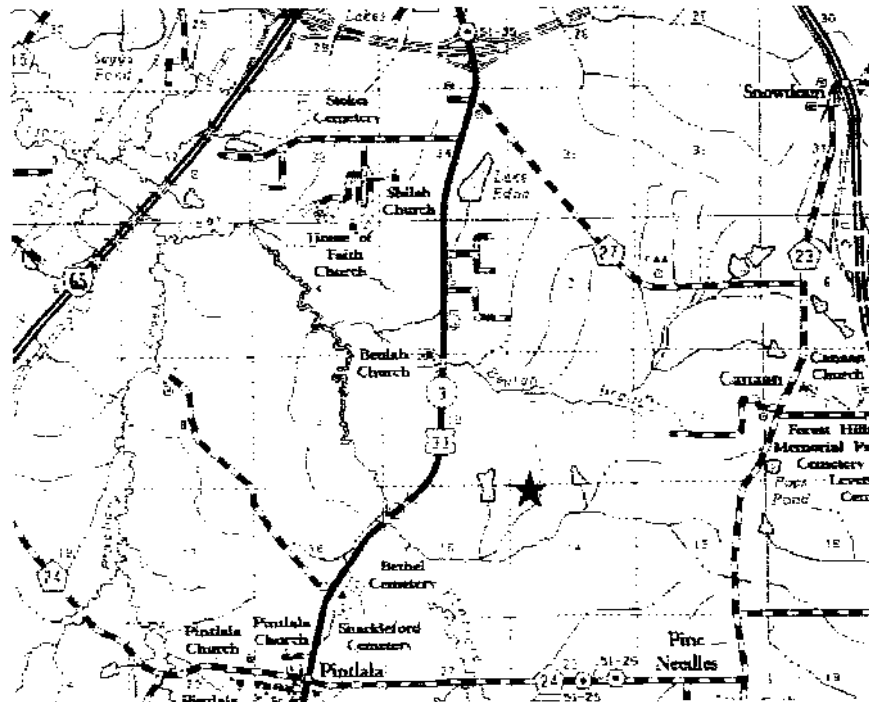
Henry Holmes is buried in Oakwood Cemetery in a well defined plot. His marker indicates that he was born in Edgefield District, S.C. on November 17, 1795 and died December 9, 1866.

An Early Settler

Henry Holmes, while still in South Carolina, married Ann H. Walker in 1815. They both arrived in Alabama in 1820. The Memorial Record of Alabama, in an article about Dr. George Rives who married the daughter to Henry and Ann Holmes, mentions the fact that Henry Holmes was an uneducated man but possessed "fine natural gifts."

W.G. Robertson remembered Henry Holmes when he wrote the following in 1892.

Henry Holmes was an early inhabitant. He was a good citizen in every respect and a member of the Baptist church. He was very rich and was a large money lender, but never charged above legal interest. These old citizens did not think it was right to charge over the legal rate for their money. Sixty thousand dollars was about the usual amount that he returned on his tax list. He had a beautiful plantation, well improved, and was a first-class farmer.



Land and Slaves

Early land records show that a total of 677.5 acres was issued to Henry Holmes throughout the 1830s. The slave census of 1850 indicates that Holmes owned 54 slaves and in 1860 he owned 95 slaves.

A Missionary Baptist

The Bethel Baptist Church, founded in 1819 and located on the old Federal Road, was very missionary in its outreach. Usually meeting once per month, the church recorded 185 members in 1836. The church was a founding member of the Alabama Baptist Association and was the spiritual home for Henry and Ann Holmes. Church records indicate that Henry joined the church in September 1833 “by experience” and Ann joined the following month. Both were probably baptized in the Pintlala Creek. Before 1837 Holmes was asked by the Bethel Church to serve on a committee charged with investigating the disorderly conduct of a member-slave. When a new church in Lowndes County sought the help of Bethel Baptist Church in writing bylaws, Henry Holmes, with two others, was assigned the task.

Turbulence in the Baptist Family

Tensions were fomenting between Baptists who assumed a missionary approach to their message and those who, known as Primitive Baptists, took a hyper-Calvinistic approach to the gospel. While the denominational turbulence was regional in scope, it became concentrated in the Bethel Baptist Church. In 1837 Primitive Baptists took control of the church which would eventually withdraw from the Alabama Baptist Association.

Fifty-five years later W.G. Robertson recalled the church split:

At an association held with Bethel church in the southwestern portion of the county (the old church building is still standing), on Monday after the first Sunday in October 1837, the separation took place. It was painful and distressing to see this old Baptist family part company. Sons leaving their fathers, daughters leaving their mothers. (It is supposed that the writer is the only person now living that witnessed this separation.) The separation was final and forever. From that day there were two separate and distinct Baptist churches, the original old Primitive and the Missionary churches. The Missionary church, from the day of the separation to the present day, have added member to member, church to church, mission to mission, and have spent millions of money in extending the cause of Christianity.

Henry Holmes would have nothing to do with the change in character which came to the Bethel Church. To his death he remained a missionary Baptist.

Less than a decade later, in 1846, Holmes joined forces with others to start a missionary Baptist Church near Allen's Hill. In Cooperation with the Alabama Baptist Association, the "first" Pintlala Baptist Church was begun. The work was small and fragile and would only last a few years. The failed church start was heroic nonetheless. J.H. Cogburn served as clerk of the church. A.B. McWhorter, a charter member of First Baptist Montgomery, wielded a strong influence. McWhorter's father, who fought in the Revolutionary War, owned property adjacent to the Holmes plantation. T.D. Armstrong and D.P.J. Murphy provided preaching for the fledgling church which, in 1848, recorded only 9 members, one black and eight white. By 1850 no mention is made of the church in associational minutes. Though many years removed from the early settlement of the Pintlala area, men like Henry Holmes provided a shaping influence in community affairs. He left quite a legacy for us.

Thanks to Mamie Sellers for sharing this obituary saved by Mrs. Emma Sellers Bedsole:

MRS. PARTHENIA A. BRADY (Died 6 Sep 1919) Mrs. Parthenia A. Brady died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. W. A. Guy, Mt. Carmel, Ala., Saturday morning at 1 o'clock following a lingering illness. Mrs. Brady was 87 years old and was a resident of Mt. Carmel all her life. She is survived by two daughters, Mrs. W. A. Guy and Mrs. L. E. Rowe, or Mt. Carmel. Mrs. Brady was for 60 years a devout member of Bethlehem Primitive Baptist Church, and her funeral services will take place there on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, Rev. J. A. Mills officiating. Interment will be in the churchyard.

Sam Moniac (Manac) His Pre-Pintlala Years By Dr. Craig Mann

In the late 1750's a band of Natchez migrating to the Tallassee area was accompanied by a trader: Jacob Moniac. James McQueen, already an active trader in the area, may have been Jacob's employer. Both may have been working for the McGillivrays, whose factories (including one at Tallassee) dominated trade in the region. McQueen set Jacob and the Natchez up in the Tallassee Old Fields below Tookaubache. If he was connected to the McGillivrays, as was likely, he probably spent a fair amount of time running packhorses between Tallassee and Little Tallassee. Little Tallassee was situated just north of the town of Taskigi.

In the 1760's Jacob took a mixed-blood Taskigi wife, Polly Colbert. In the late 1760's to around 1770, Polly gave birth to Jacob's first son, Samuel. He was probably the second child, preceded by a sister, Elise. The Moniacs had other children as well: John, Jessie, Mahagen, and Mary Polly. The last of these was likely born by the early 1780's. Along the way, Jacob had personal dealings with another Sehoy, this one a sister or half-sister of Alexander McGillivray. The short-lived relationship of Jacob and Sehoy (polygamy was accepted among the Creeks, and no-fault divorce was an accepted and simple procedure) resulted in yet another Moniac: Hannah. The Moniac children would make history themselves, and would marry into other families of interest and importance to historians.

Children of Jacob Moniac, and their spouses:

Elise – Alexander McGillivray, “Beloved Man” of the Creeks
Samuel – Elizabeth Weatherford, sister of Creek war chief William Weatherford
John – Mary Tyner, daughter of Georgia frontiersman Richard Tyner
Jessie – William Colbert, mixed-blood Chickasaw leader
Hannah – Josiah Francis, Creek Redstick prophet
Mahagen – early Alabama settler Jack Ward
Mary Polly – William Weatherford

In addition to producing a colorful band of offspring, Jacob had an adventurous career of his own. In 1772 British agent David Taitt traveled to the Creek country to rally support from the Creeks against the American colonists, who were beginning to push hard for independence. He did not speak Muskogean, though, and employed Jacob as his interpreter. Jacob relocated permanently to the Hickory Ground above old Ft. Toulouse, where he met the young Sehoy who gave him Hannah.

In the mid 1770's, whatever relationship had existed between Jacob and Sehoy came to an end. Maybe sensing a greater opportunity than she could hope for with a packhorseman and interpreter, Sehoy took up with David Taitt. She would soon produce a child for him, as she had for Jacob.

As war broke out in 1775, loyalists all through the colonies became the targets of rebel

hostility. Estates were confiscated as loyal British subjects fled to safer places. Alexander McGillivray, who held land in Georgia and had been working in Savannah, returned to the Creek country in 1775 or 1776. By 1779, Alexander had been promoted to the senior position of Commissary to the Creeks. He then governed the trade, with the authority to issue or revoke traders' licenses.

On February 2nd, 1779 David Taitt was ordered to take the Creek troops he had trained and move against colonists in Georgia. Jacob was still Taitt's interpreter, and was about to embark on one of the grandest adventures of his career. With McGillivray, Jacob accompanied Taitt and around seventy Creek warriors when they departed the Hickory Ground on March 4th.

In mid April the small group reached Savannah. There, Alexander was reunited with his father Lachlan; and the party was welcomed to Vale Royal, Lachlan's estate, where they spent over a year.

After the end of this adventure, David Taitt departed from the Creek country for good, his lofty goal of developing Creek military might having been proven erroneous. He left behind one souvenir for the Creeks: a mixed-blood son (also named David) born to him by the same Sehoy who bore Hannah to Jacob. Young Samuel had, not only a half-sister, but (according to the loose family definitions of the Indian frontier) also a step-brother. In the absence of Taitt, Jacob became interpreter for McGillivray, who spoke little or no Muskogean.

Also in the early 1780's, to complicate the family structure further, Alexander McGillivray married Elise Moniac, Sam's (older?) sister. Already Alexander's nephew (half-step-nephew, to be exact, which the Indian countrymen hardly ever were when defining social and familial relationships) through his stepmother Sehoy, Sam then became his brother-in-law. Jacob, Alexander's one-time brother-in-law, became his father-in-law.

After the end of the Revolution, the Creeks were left in a desperate situation by the withdrawal of the British. The Creeks had cast their lot with Britain and lost, and were then left to face the United States. Fortunately for them, Florida and a substantial southern portion of present Alabama lay within territory claimed by Spain. McGillivray began an impressive series of political moves as spokesman for the Creeks by turning to Spain for protection from the U.S.

He quickly gained favor with the Spanish authorities, and even got official permission for a British Indian trading company to continue operations in Spanish Pensacola. Panton, Leslie, & Co., who received an exclusive Creek trade monopoly from Spain (even excluding Spanish traders), had made McGillivray a silent partner in the company. During his many dealings with the company, McGillivray employed a number of letter couriers and packhorsemen, among them Jacob Moniac. Jacob carried correspondence to Alexander's partners in Pensacola and St. Marks, and brought goods back to Little Tallassee. After several years in Alexander's service, Jacob's story came to an end. On April 4th, 1787, Alexander's letter to Spanish Governor O'Neill noted "the sudden death of my Interpreter Moniac who died of a dry Belly Ache." What disorder actually killed Jacob was a mystery, but McGillivray mourned his loss.

The Moniacs did not disappear with Jacob, though. A year later, Alexander would once again scribble the name "Moniac" onto a letter. On August 12th, 1788, Alexander wrote to colonial Governor Arturo O'Neill. He stated that he would have written sooner, except that he had no paper "till young Moniac came home with his pack horses." While this could possibly be a reference to the younger brother John, this is most likely the earliest known extant documentary reference to the elder brother Samuel.

Samuel Moniac was a mixed-blood Muskogean, the second child of Jacob Moniac and Polly Colbert. He was most likely born near the Talisi Old Fields below Tookanbache, south of present Tallassee, or at Taskigi. His birth date is not known, nor is the year. Most internet genealogy sites agreed at the time of this writing (due to constant borrowing of information between sites, not to agreement in research findings) that Sam was born in 1781. This speculative date was probably based on the assumption that he was the same age or only slightly older than his wife, who was born in the early to mid 1780's. Sam's actual year of birth, though, was closer to ca. 1770 (or even the late 1760s); making him old enough to be a packhorseman by 1788, and still young enough to be "young Moniac" to the 38 year old McGillivray.

In 1786 the state of Georgia issued an ultimatum to the Creek Nation: to avoid invasion by the state militia, the Creeks were to hand over four prominent white agitators: Alexander McGillivray, Joseph Cornell, Richard Bailey, and Sam's father Jacob. The demand was ignored, and in the spring of 1787 white militia units from Georgia and the Cumberland region began conducting punitive expeditions into the Creek country. McGillivray responded to the attacks by sending Creek war parties into Georgia and the Cumberland district. Sam did not take kindly to the Georgians having threatening his father, for during this border war, between 1787 and 1790, the young man most likely earned his adult warrior's title "Totkes Hadjo" (a title which identified him as a man of what Dr. John Mahon termed "reckless courage" in battle). It was a fitting title; much of Sam's life would be marked by a courage both reckless and opportunistic. He would have a hard time ever turning down any opportunity, however risky, that afforded him the chance at adventure and profit. "Totkes," by the way, seems to have been derived from the Muskogean "totka," meaning "white" or "white person." Sam's full title would have translated roughly as "Crazy White Man." In addition to his exploits on the battlefield, Sam was also, during this time, taking on responsibilities which had been his father's, before his death. By 1788, Sam was carrying letters and driving packhorses for McGillivray.

In 1790, McGillivray and a delegation of around 30 chiefs, subchiefs, and warriors traveled to New York at the invitation of President Washington. The delegates, for the most part, hung around town as curiosities for the local residents; while McGillivray did most of the negotiating with Henry Knox, Washington's Secretary of War. At the conclusion of the negotiations, the delegates signed the treaty. None of the chiefs except McGillivray were literate, so they marked with X's. Beside the mark of the junior delegate from Little Tallassee (under Opay Micco) was the inscription "Totkeshadjou or Samoniac."

CHARLES GUNTER GUY (Died Sept 7, 1931) The funeral for Charles Gunter Guy was held from his home on the Mobile Road yesterday at 4 p.m. The Rev. George W. Jones, pastor of the Methodist Church of Banks, assisted by the Rev. O. H. Brown, of the Mt. Carmel Methodist Church, officiated. Burial was in the Hickory Grove Cemetery near Davenport. Pallbearers were, honorary, H. L. Norman, Will Norman, S. C. Norman, W. J. Sellers, Dr. W. A. Sellers, Sam White and W. L. Ellis; active, R. M. Guy, E. P. Guy, E. J. Guy, Jr., W. W. Guy, Jr. and Waverly Guy, all nephews, Diffly's Funeral Home in charge. (*Obituary saved by Mrs. Emma Sellers Bedsole and submitted by Mamie Sellers.*)

Members of Sandy Ridge, Mt. Carmel and Fleeta Lodge 1854 to 2005

In August 1997 Ramer Lodge NO. 243 Merged with Fleeta with the 50 Members listed below.

ATHEY, THOMAS WHITFIELD, JR.
ALFORD, CHARLES J.
BARFOOT, CECIL Dewayne
BOYD, KENNETH HAROLD
 **BRANNON, Rev. TERRELL L.
BROWN, DANNY R.
BROWN, Rev. JAKE BUFORD
CHANCEY, ROBERT E., JR.
 **COLLIER, CLAUDE W.
 **COSBY, Rev. JAMES HAYWOOD
DAVIS, ALAN M.
DAVIS, CHARLES CHILLION
DIXON, JOHN RICHARD
ELLISON, RAY RUSSELL
ESTES, FLOYD DALE
ESTES, NORMAN R.
FANNIN, JOSEPH BLACKMAN
FLEMING, EARL M. JR.
FLEMING, WILLIAM A.
GARDNER, Rev. WILLIAM C.
GREGORY, CHARLES LEON
GREGORY, ROBERT C
HAMILTON, ROBERT A.

HICKS, JAMES DONALD
 HOLYFIELD, JOHN H.
HUDGENS, JOE JACK
JOINER, ALVA THOMAS
MANSEL, HIRAM H.
 MENEFFEE, LARRY E.
 MILLS, WOMAC F. JR.
 McLENDON, ROBERT G.
 NORMAN, EDWARD H.
 NORMAN, JAMES W.
 **PAYNE, MARION T.
 ROYAL, DAVID E.
 SELLERS, WILLIAM GILBERT JR.
SELLERS, WILLIAM GILBERT, SR.
STACEY, CORRIE LAFATE
 STACEY, HOLLICE A.
STRICKLAND, OSCAR MARTIN
 TAYLOR, CHARLES V.
THOMAS, JOHN MORGAN
TROTTER, OMAR KNOX
 VARNER, FRED E.
 WOOD, CHARLIE W.

These are others who were once Ramer members:

DILMORE, WILLIAM B.
PETERSON, JESSE RAY
FRIESE, WINFRED PHILIP
SIKES, ROBERT STANLEY, Sr.
LEWIS, LARRY FERMAN
MOSELY, MICHAEL FRANK, Sr.

THANKS TO ALAN M. DAVIS
 FOR THIS INFORMATION

* The members above with an asterick are living members.

** 50 Year Members

The Members above whose names are underlined from Ramer Lodge are deceased members.

These are others who were once Fleeta members:

BLACKBURN, AMBROS CHESTER
BOZEMAN, ROBERT H.
BROCK, FREDERICK VAN, Dr.
CASEY, JOHN WILLIAM "MAC"
CAUSEY, JAMES HOWARD
CHERRY, GEORGE L.
CHESNUTT, ROBERT HARRIS
CLAYTON, JOHN HENRY
CROLEY, WILLIAM ALLEN
DAVIS, ALONZO CLAUDIUS
FURR, KEITH A.
HAND, ROBERT LEE
HAWKINS, JOHN ALBERT
JERNIGAN, JAMES WARREN
JOHNSON, BOBBY STOKES
JOHNSON, JOE DAVID
LATHAM, DAVID EARL
LAWSON, MATT L.
McKENZIE, STERLING PRICE
McQUEEN, JAMES RALPH
MADDOX, GERALD W.
MADDOX, JEFFREY HAMILTON
MERRITT, ERNEST GEORGE, Jr.
MUFFLEY, JOHN THOMAS
NEWTON, DONALD RAY
OWENS, JAMES PERRY
POPWELL, DONALD LEE
POUNCY, JAMES E.
REYNOLDS, WILLIAM TERRY
ROGERS, ELLIE J.
RUDDER, JAMES EDWARD
SANSOM, THOMAS, Jr.
SCHEUREMAN, CHARLES ANDREW
SHARP, ORVILLE EDWARD
SHARPE, SIDNEY C.
SPORT, OSA RAY
STINSON, LESTER PAUL
STOUGH, JOHN TYRE
SWEAT, EDDIE LAMAR
TAYLOR, DONNIE GLENN
VENABLE, CLEMENT MACK, Jr.
WALLS, CLARENCE WILLIS, Jr.
WILLIFORD, ERNEST JOHN, Jr.

Members of Sandy Ridge, Mt. Carmel and Fleeta Lodge 1854 to 2005

Albritton, Charles Dennis, Jr.
 *Allen, Wayne R.
 Ammons, Alonzo Wolfe
 Anderson, A. W.
 Anderson, Leon Manford
 Armstrong, John A.
 Armstrong, W. J.
 Barfield, Lorenzo Dow
 Barnett, Leonardins Dewitt
 Beach, William
 Beck, J. B. (Army Lodge)
 Bedsole, Colon Elihu
 Bedsole, John Travis
 Bedsole, Robert Alexander
 Bedsole, William Henry
 Blackburn, John Henry
 Blocker, Charles L.
 Booth, T. H.
Bonham, Rev. William F.
 Boutwell, Charles
 Boyd, William Cland
 Boyd, Walter James (Bud)
 Bozeman, J. B.
 Bozeman, Robert Henry
 Brady, J. Alfred
 Brady, Joseph Lee
 *Bridges, Sidney
 Brooks, Andrew Jackson
 Brooks, Charles Houston
 Browder, Clarence C.
 Browder, Waverly P.
 Brownlee, S. P.
Bullard, Rev. Andrew Hughes
 Burlingame, Melvin K.
 *Bush, Keith L.
 Bussey, William Pickens
 *Callis, Gaston W.
 Calloway, Frank
 Campbell, J. B.
 Carr, Robert Franklin
 *Casey, Duffy George
 *Cassady, James D.
 Champion, Alpha
 *Cheney, Bobby W.
 Cherry, George Lemuel
 Chestnutt, George Curtis
 Chestnutt, Niemiah Bishop
Clarke, Rev. Major Hayes +
 *Coleman, Thomas L.
 Colvin, Robert B.
 Cook, James Wesley
 Cook, Jefferson
 Cottingham, Charles W.
 Congers, J. D.
 Copeland, Ben S.
 Crowell, Frank M.
 Croxton, Thomas
 Daniel, W. A.
 *Dansby, Earl Landon
 **Dansby, George Earl
 Davis, Alonzo Claude
 *Davis, Gary Kevin
 Davis, Marvin T.
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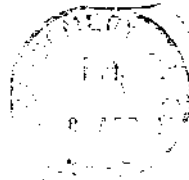
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