

PINTLALA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Next Meeting:
January 22nd —2:30 p.m.
Pintlala Baptist Church



*c/o Pintlala Public Library
255 Federal Road
Hope Hull, Alabama 36043*

Volume XX, Number 1

January 2006



2006 OFFICERS

President.....	Gary Burton	(334)288-7414
Vice President.....	Lee Barnes	(334)288-4855
Secretary.....	Karon Bailey	(334)281-6239
Treasurer	Thomas Ray	(334)288-3368
Parliamentarian.....	Jack Hornady	(334)396-2130
Program Chairperson.....	Alice T. Carter	(334)281-3708
Members at Large		
Place 1	Jean Dean	(334)548-2167
Place 2.....	Mary Ann Venable....	(334)288-3234
Place 3.....	Rene Barnett	(334)288-0231
Place 4.....	Judy Burton	(334)288-3585

The above photograph is from the December 1926 "School Life" publication by the Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior, Washington D.C. Maypole dance, Pintlala Elementary School

President's Message

Preserving history and conserving our heritage is a sacred trust. A caring culture has a sense of stewardship with regard to the past. The PHA desires to have a catalytic influence in promoting our rich heritage in southwest Montgomery County. Please consider the following:

The front photograph depicts the 4-year old Pintlala School as it appeared on the cover of a national publication in 1926. The young girl in the foreground of the May dance was Ethel May Tankersley (Todd). Pintlala School's future has been an uncertain one in recent months. The Montgomery County Board of Education will vote this month to extend the life of the school or otherwise provide education in another setting. The PHA Board has communicated the hope to preserve the architectural integrity of the school building and to retain the facility as a viable community school. Thanks go to Alice Carter for her letter on behalf of the PHA Board.

Please note the **change of the meeting date** - not the third Sunday, but the fourth Sunday, January 22, 2:30 p.m.

Come prepared to **renew your annual dues**. A mediocre restaurant would charge much more. Buy membership in the PHA for a few friends.

Progress is being made on the Mildred Smith project. It is voluminous in size. Jean Dean and Butch Moseley have been real work horses and we owe them much gratitude.

We continue to gather information on Confederate soldiers buried in Pintlala and surrounding areas. Accumulating information for this database is a worthy project. Are there Union soldiers buried in our area? Send or give information to me.

Must people get older before they appreciate history? I hope not. To care about a culture's quality of life should not wait on the aging process. It is okay to be young and to care.

Gary Burton, President
garyburton1@charter.net

Christmas Open House at Ten Oaks Farm

Sunday afternoon, December 11, 2005, the Pintlala Historical Association was invited to tour the renovated house built by Ernest Garrett in 1916. The house, located on the immediate south side of Liberty Church of Christ, is now cared for by Gaines and Ina Slade. Ina is the granddaughter of Ernest Garrett.

Although the house has been completely renovated, it has retained much of its 1916 character. The beautiful house, tastefully appointed with family heirlooms, period furnishings, paintings and photographs, recaptures a sense of the era during which the house was first occupied. Gaines and Ina Slade were not only gracious and instructive in hosting the PHA, but they also have been faithful stewards in preserving one of the best of Pintlala's historic homes.

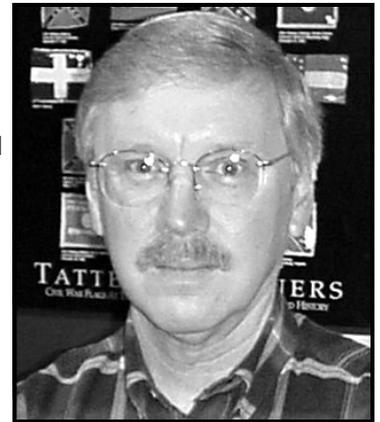


Ina Slade at Christmas Open House

PHA January Program

PHA will meet on Sunday, January 22, 2006 at 2:30 at the Pintlala Baptist Church. Please note the change in meeting date.

Our program will be presented by Bob Bradley, Chief Curator, Alabama Department of Archives and History. His topic will be ALABAMA- 1865. All interested in the Civil War in Alabama and the Montgomery area will find this program to be of particular interest. Come and invite a friend!



Bob Bradley

Progress Report....Craig Mann's New Book

RECKLESS COURAGE by Dr. Craig Mann is in the hands of the publisher, NewSouth Books. The book is about the life and times of Sam Manac (Moniac), the Creek Indian chief who operated a tavern on the Federal Road in Pintlala. Manac's story is a fascinating and heart-rending one. No one has researched the life of the now legendary Creek leader like Dr. Craig Mann.

Randall Williams of NewSouth Books projects Mann's book to be released in the fall of 2006 or the spring of 2007. Every person connected to the Pintlala community should make plans to purchase RECKLESS COURAGE. It will reflect a slice of Pintlala history in its finest form.

Teague Road Marker Program

Pintlala Historical Association met on October 16, 2005 to unveil historical markers on Teague Road/Hyundai Boulevard. These markers are intended to be reminders of the history of County Road 42/Teague Road prior to it becoming a four-lane boulevard. The Montgomery County Commission and the Montgomery Area Chamber of Commerce bore the expense of producing the markers. The Montgomery County Engineer's office handled the installation of the markers.

It was a beautiful fall day and PHA members were joined by longtime residents of Teague Road, Teague family relatives, Ellen McNair of the Chamber, Todd Strange, Demitri Polizos and Donnie Mims from the County Commission.

The markers were unveiled by Mrs. James P. Henry, Jr. (Jean) and Laslie Hall both residents of the road for many years. Other Teague Road residents attending were Mr. and Mrs. Andy Hitch, Mrs. Benny Hitch, Joe Hall and Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Henry, III.

After viewing the markers, guests adjourned to the Fellowship Hall of the Hope Hull Church of Christ for refreshments and remarks. Bill Joseph, who was Chair-

man of the County Commission when the marker project was organized, and Ellen McNair, Chamber of Commerce representative, shared their thoughts on remembering the past as prologue to the future of Montgomery County and its economic outlook.

Gary Burton, PHA president thanked the two groups for making the markers possible. He also recognized Jack Hornady, PHA member, for his leadership role in carrying out this project.

—Alice T. Carter



L to R: Laslie Hall and Jean Henry unveil the Teague Road marker



L to R: Joe Hall, longtime resident of Teague Road and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Imler, descendants of Robert Sterling Teague, pose beside marker.



L to R: Todd Strange, Ellen McNair, Demitri Polizos, Bill Joseph and Donnie Mims, representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and Montgomery County Commission were thanked for sponsoring the Teague Road historical markers.



Some of the approximately 75 attendees gather for the unveiling of the historical markers on Teague Road, October 16, 2005

Were Union Troops in Pintlala? - By Gary Burton

The short answer is yes. Identifying them and understanding the nature of their mission is a fascinating quest. Families of longstanding reputations have circulated stories about Yankee soldiers who menaced the area. It is important to analyze the anecdotes which have emerged from family lore and then to examine the historical record in order to understand what transpired in the closing days of the Civil War.

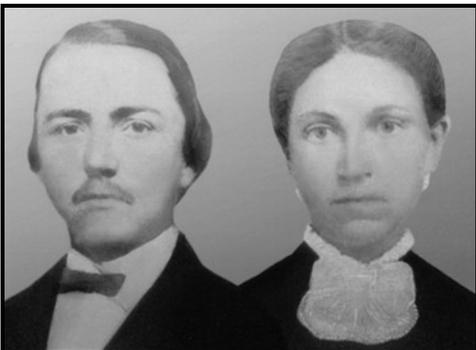
While anecdotal evidence is a far cry from historical fact, nonetheless, when such stories cluster around certain personalities and emerge from the same vicinity, it would be careless to dismiss them.

ANECDOTAL EVIDENCE

THE B. J. BONHAM INCIDENT

Bethel Jarrett Bonham confronted and engaged a small contingent of Union Troops. The event acquired such notoriety that W. G. Robertson recounted it in 1892 when *Early Settlers of Montgomery County* was published. B. J. Bonham was the son of John Bonham and Jane Archer who were among the first settlers in Pintlala. Not yet 32 years of age, Bonham enlisted in the Confederate cause on April 3, 1862 and mustered in at Camp Stone before the month was over. Almost three years later he had returned to his Pintlala home. The Robertson account unfolds when he describes the John Bonham family:

John Bonham, another of these old citizens, settled at what was known as Bonham's X Roads. He was a first-class citizen in every respect. He raised a large family of children. Two of his daughters married two brothers by the name of Killough. (Beat 10 is known by that name.) Capt. B. J. Bonham, a former citizen, now dead, was a son of John Bonham. Capt. Bonham was a bold Confederate soldier and he was at home on a furlough just at the close of the war. The Federal raid was passing through the country and Capt. Bonham got together a little squad of men and gave them considerable annoyance. On one occasion a Federal officer with a squad of men got separated from the main army and were scouting around, taking stock, cattle, etc. Capt. Bonham learned of his whereabouts and sent him word by a Negro to give him battle. The Yankee captain sent him word to meet him in the road at a certain place. They met in a lane and each squad charged the other, shooting and slashing with their sabers. Nobody was hurt, but the Yankees left the neighborhood. Mr. Bonham lived to a good old age, and died at the old homestead.



Bethel Jarrett Bonham & Maria Ann Hurst Bonham
(Photo courtesy of W. Clanton Moseley)

B. J. Bonham had been a husband for 13 years to Maria Ann Hurst before he volunteered for service in the Confederate army. While Camp Stone was the site where Bonham mustered in, it was at the Bethel Primitive Baptist Church in Pintlala that he enlisted.

The officers in Company F of the Second Alabama Cavalry Regiment read like the Who's Who of Pintlala: William Allen, Joseph Shackelford, Madison Shackelford, William J. Hilliard, Benjamin E. Lewis, and Bethel J. Bonham. Bonham served as second lieutenant and then captain. Others in Company F hailed from Pintlala too.

The Second Alabama Cavalry Regiment was organized in Montgomery on May 1, 1862. It operated out of Florida for about ten months and was involved in several confrontations with Federal troops. The regiment was placed under General Ruggles when it was ordered into Mississippi where eight men were killed at Mud Creek. Subsequently the regiment was placed in Ferguson's brigade and was engaged in numerous skirmishes throughout the Tennessee Valley. Seventy men were killed or wounded after fighting Grierson at Okalona; the regiment went on to harass Sherman on his march to and from Mississippi. Perhaps the most arduous experience of the war for the Second Alabama Cavalry Regiment was in the Atlanta-Dalton Campaign during which a number of men died on July 22. The Second fought with Sherman's men almost daily with some loss of life. The regiment tracked Sherman to Greensboro, North Carolina, then escorted President Davis to Georgia. At Forsyth four hundred and fifty men laid down their arms at the close of the war.

The Robertson account of Bethel Bonham's clash with Yankee soldiers is captivating. Local families recalled it for many years. Robertson says very little about John Bonham. Pen and ink are mainly devoted to the epic confrontation. If Robertson is accurate in summarizing the encounter, the "Federal raid" took place at the close of the war. The end of the war brought a succession of breath-taking events to southerners. The peaceful occupation of Montgomery on April 12, 1865, was book-ended by the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox on April 9 and the assassination of President Lincoln on April 14. The collapsing of the Confederate cause brought anxiety and uncertainty to the citizens of Montgomery County during the final days of the war. The aggressive resistance on the part of B. J. Bonham was lauded as heroic.

The motivation for Bonham's boldness is not fully known. Federal troops would take the city of Montgomery without a fight. In the early morning hours of April 12, nine townsmen carrying a flag of truce to a designated area near Catoma Creek, accompanied Mayor W. L. Coleman. The surrender was official. Perhaps Bonham's fearlessness was borne of a desire to preserve his beloved Pintlala.

Another motivation may have inflamed the furloughing Confederate captain. Genealogical and war records indicate that Nathaniel Bonham died during the national conflict. While it is quite difficult to identify the various Nathaniels in the Bonham family, it is clear that a Nathaniel W. Bonham, 26 years old, died in the same year he was married. Civil War records indicate that his father John Bonham of Montgomery County filed a death claim on August 11, 1863. At the time of enlistment Nathaniel Bonham was 5 feet 8 inches tall possessing dark eyes. He was issued one coat, one pair of pants, one shirt, one pair of drawers, and one cap. Nathaniel, obviously the brother to B. J. Bonham, had served in the Thirty-fourth Alabama. He enlisted in Montgomery County on June 26, 1862. Joining Company A of the Thirty-fourth Infantry (men from north Montgomery and south Coosa [now Elmore] counties), Nathaniel died of typhoid fever on March 30, 1863. Perhaps deep-seated frustration over the needless death of his brother in an unsuccessful cause was fanning the flame of encouragement when, two years later, B. J. Bonham engaged the Yankee soldiers.

Losing the war brought its own kind of grief. Yet a quick inventory of Pintlala's Bonham Cemetery reveals that Bethel J. Bonham and his wife, Maria Ann, would suffer the loss of three children: an infant, a toddler, and a teenager. All would die during the days of reconstruction and recovery from a brutal war.

THE SOPHRONIA SHACKELFORD INCIDENT

In 1927 Franklin Shackelford Moseley published a large booklet entitled, *FAMILY TREE*, in which the following incident is cited:

During the Civil War when the South had been crushed, the Yankees began to overrun the country. They took everything they could get their hands on. Many of the Southern people hid their goods, stock, etc. and even hid out themselves but not so Sophronia Jane (Ledbetter) Shackelford. When the soldiers arrived at her place and began to rip the boards off the smoke house to get the hams (which had been taken away and concealed) she said, "Go it old Devils; you're nothing but thieves anyway!" The Yankees, however, took what they wanted and moved on to the next plantation.

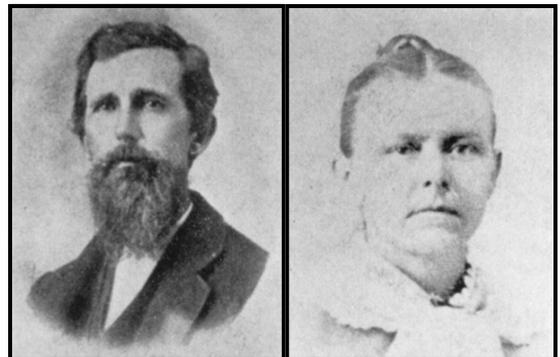
Sophronia Jane Ledbetter (1843-1895) married Madison Shackelford (1838-1905). The wedding took place on December 12, 1860 before the national conflict ensued. Madison, the son to George Shackelford and Annette Jeter, lived the entirety of his life on Shackelford lands and with his first wife, Sophronia, became the parents of eleven children.

Madison was active in the Bethel Primitive Baptist Church and the Pintlala Grange. The incident briefly noted by Franklin Moseley implies the absence of Madison Shackelford when Sophronia confronted the thievery of Union Troops. Madison, doubtless, had not returned from the war. He had enlisted March 12, 1862, as Third Lieutenant, Co. F, Second Alabama Cavalry (Ferguson's Brigade), was elevated to First Lieutenant, and then Captain, and served as one of Jefferson Davis' escorts.

Franklin Moseley gives insight into Madison's war experience:

Madison Shackelford during the Civil War lived through some trying experiences. On one occasion, three horses were killed from under him in a single day. On another day the bullets were flying so thick around him that he was tempted to run behind a certain tree nearby. He resolved, however, not to be a coward and a moment later saw the tree he thought of getting back of, shattered to pieces by gunfire. Food in the last days of the war was scarce and he says that lots of days they would feed their horses and then slip back to take the corn and eat it themselves. Everything was high and the Confederate money was fast losing its value. Shoes were as high as \$150.00 a pair and other things proportionately high.

If war correspondence existed between Madison and Sophronia Shackelford, then surely the fiery remark from Sophronia to marauding Yankee troops is understandable. Of the six officers in Co. F, two were sons of George and Annette Shackelford; another, William LaFayette Allen, was a son-in-law.



Madison Shackelford and Sophronia (Ledbetter) Shackelford
(Photo courtesy of W. Clanton Moseley)

THE ADKIN MCLEMORE MOSELEY INCIDENT

The Moseley family and Pintlala's history are intertwined. Adkin McLemore Moseley was one of eleven children born to Anderson Wade Moseley and Rebecca McLemore. As a common laborer and later landowner, Adkin Moseley (1828-1895) was a devoted member of Tabernacle Methodist Church. According to Franklin Moseley, land for the church was given by Adkin's father, a Baptist.



Adkin McLemore Moseley
(Photo courtesy of W. Clanton Moseley)

Again, it is Franklin Moseley who provides the following incident from family tradition:

Adkin McLemore Moseley, 1828-95, was an overseer in his younger days but later became a farmer on his own lands. After marrying Martha Jane Canady, he joined Tabernacle Methodist Church and was a valuable and faithful member all his life. He stayed at the farm and raised foodstuffs for the army during the War of Secession until the last year and then was captured on his way to enlist. The first years of the war he hired a substitute like many others did. When the "Yankees" were ravaging the countryside, they came to his house, went through closets, trunks and barn and took everything they wanted and were about to depart when the "Yankee" Captain discovered that Adkin was a Mason, whereupon he made the soldiers put back everything just like they found it. Adkin was a member of Andrew Jackson Lodge #173 of Montgomery and was a consistent Mason. He was a pioneer prohibitionist and with others was instrumental in getting a law passed in the county prohibiting the sale of liquors within three miles of Tabernacle Church. This was

the first prohibition law in the county and was passed by the State Legislature. Adkin also was married to Mrs. Piety Jane Smith but all his children were by his first wife.

If, indeed, Adkin Moseley was captured on his way to enlist, the capture must have taken place near the close of the war and surely indicates the presence of Union troops.

HISTORICAL EVIDENCE

GOVERNOR WATTS' PLANTATION HOME INCIDENT

Alabama's Civil War governor was Thomas H. Watts whose plantation home was located 2.5 miles west of the heart of the Pintlala community. The house still exists and for the last several decades has been known as the Boyd-Whigham home. Early land records indicate that the area was once in the hands of Wade Allen whose daughter, Eliza, married Thomas Watts on January 10, 1842.



Former Watts' Plantation Home
Current occupants Mike and Denise Henry

Watts served as attorney-general for the Confederacy spending most of his time in Richmond. Without campaigning, Watts soundly defeated John Gill Shorter in the 1863 election for governor. His administration was beleaguered from the beginning. Thomas Watts brought to the office personal debt and by 1864 Confederate money was practically worthless. The Alabama legislature was characterized by a small, but vocal faction desiring negotiations for peace. Economic hardships plagued the South. The cavalry was forced to forage for food. Civil order quickly evaporated and deserters multiplied.

As the war came to an end, the plantation house belonging to Governor Watts became easy plunder for Union soldiers. The house, sometimes rented and often occupied by others, was a financial burden before, during, and after the war as Governor Watts dealt with bankruptcy issues. *Alabama Governors, A Political History Of The State*, by Webb and Ambrester, 2001, contains an arresting paragraph by Henry M. McKiven:

When Union General James H. Wilson approached Montgomery in April 1865, Watts, carrying state documents, and other state officials abandoned the city and fled to Union Springs. The "Cradle of the Confederacy" offered no resistance and surrendered to Wilson's troops. In May 1865 federal troops arrested Governor Watts, Moore, and possibly Shorter, along with other state and Confederate officials. Watts was sent to a Union prison for a very brief period. By the time he returned to Alabama, Union soldiers had burned his plantation home, his slave houses, and his entire cotton crop. He lost much of the land he had owned prior to the war and was forced into bankruptcy.

Probably the Watts plantation home was not completely destroyed by the fiery assault of Yankee soldiers. Over the years the house has been enlarged and modified, but there are evidences remaining of the old original structure.

IDENTIFYING UNION TROOPS

Is it possible to identify the Union troops who were in Pintlala? It is unlikely that a contingent of General James H. Wil-

son's troops (Wilson's Raiders) would have been as far south as Pintlala. Rapidly advancing from Selma after capturing and seizing control of the city, Wilson's men approached Montgomery and occupied the former capital of the Confederacy without resistance.

Then whose federal troops were in Pintlala? *The Montgomery Daily Mail* on May 22, 1865 informs the question. F.M. Tankersley posted a notice warning others not to cash or trade on the bonds or notes which had been taken from his residence. Mr. Tankersley was a well known citizen of Pintlala serving as a Justice of the Peace. The newspaper notice then identifies those who plundered Tankersley's place. They were "General Smith's soldiers."

Upon the federal occupation of Montgomery, General Andrew Jackson Smith was ordered to bring the Sixteenth Army Corps to Montgomery following the siege of Spanish Fort, Fort Blakeley, and Mobile. A. J. "Whiskey" Smith arrived in the capital city on April 25.

Although the war had officially ended, hostilities had not ceased. Smith's Sixteenth Army Corps would have moved right through the center of Pintlala. Colton's 1866 map of Alabama indicates the major artery which the Sixteenth Corps would have traveled after breaking camp in Greenville. Soldiers would have marched through Sandy Ridge, Davenport, and on through Pintlala. The major route was paralleled by a railroad also giving access to the capital.

The Official Record of the War gives us an idea of the number involved in Smith's corps of men. The *Abstract from Return of the Military Division of West Mississippi, Maj. Gen. Edward R. Canby* reports that Smith's Sixteenth Army Corps occupying Montgomery in April 1865 was comprised of a total of 17,376 staff, artillery, and infantry combined. The total for May was 19,218. Moving an entire corps through Pintlala must be an incredible, heart-rending sight. It is conceivable that, as General Smith's Sixteenth Corps was approaching Pintlala, with Montgomery only a day's march ahead, military intelligence revealed that Governor Watts' plantation home was less than three miles to the west.



Colton's General Atlas 1866
Cartographic Research Laboratory
University of Alabama

Seventy-second Illinois Infantry, Second Brigade, Third Division "camped at Pintlala Creek near Montgomery, Alabama" on April 30 after arriving in the city five days previous.

More than likely, with the exception of the incident of burning the Watts' plantation house and his crops, other Pintlala skirmishes took place during the post-occupation period. Certainly the Tankersley article was dated May 19 and published on May 22. The war was over; a President had been assassinated and replaced. Union troops were in Montgomery and strategically camping throughout the countryside. Menacing citizens of the county was not only a further attempt to reinforce control and bring stability, but, soldiers, knowing that returning home was an immediate prospect for them, pillaged and plundered for souvenirs. Incidents of physical and verbal resistance on the part of Pintlala residents have lived on in family traditions.

Sources used but not cited in the text:

- Generals In Blue*, Ezra Warner, Louisiana State University Press, 1964
- Montgomery, The River City*, Wayne Greenhaw, River City Publishing, 2002

TAKE NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all persons from trading for or paying the following notes, receipts and bonds. They were taken from my premises by some of General Smith's soldiers, as follows:

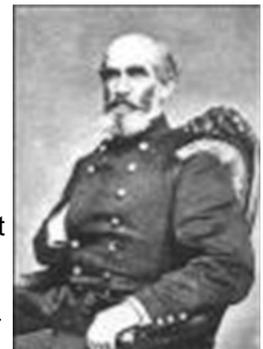
Bond No. 5223, due July 1, 1863, for \$100.
" " 3222, " " 1, 1863, for \$100.
" " 10835, due July 1, 1863, for \$100.
" " 10831, due July 1, 1863, for \$100.
" " 10833, due July 1, 1863, for \$100.
" " 248, due July 1, 1867, for \$500.
" " 1320, due July 1, 1871, for \$100.
" " 3756, due July 1, 1863, \$500
" " 10836, due July 1, 1863, for \$100.
" " 10837, due July 1, 1863, for \$100.

One note made by T. R. Carter for \$1100, with some credits on it, due 1st January, 1862; one made by E. Gregg and Wm. Farmer, for \$1080, dated July 7th, 1863, and due twelve months after date; one made by W. C. Beach and M. A. Pettis, due about the 1st Jan., 1861, for \$150.20; one note by W. C. Beach and M. A. Pettis, due about the 1st Jan., 1861, for \$145; one note made by K. W. Harrison and Jackson Harrison, dated 3d Jan., 1861, and due 1st Jan., 1862 for \$150.63; one made by Wm. Wheeler and Wm. Maslin, due 1st Oct., 1860, for \$20.25; one made by Jno. Pettis, due about the 1st Jan., 1863, or \$75; also, one receipt given by G. L. Cox to J. R. Sanderson, for a note on E. R. Donaldson, R. F. Taylor and A. W. Hurst, (the said note due the 1st Jan., 1-61 or '62,) for \$75.37; also, a number of other notes, receipts and receipts, in my favor, the amount and dates of which is not now collected; also, one bill on the Central Bank of Alabama, No. 3317, and letter A and date, Jan. 10, 1855; also, one note on S. A. R. L. Hancock, for \$900, dated the 28th Feb., 1865, and due 1st Jan., 1866; one note made by Wm. B. and John A. Stringer, payable to Sarah Stringer, due on first January, 1864, for \$236, or about that amount; one note made by R. O. Sankey, payable to George Tankersley, due 1st October, 1860, for \$100; also one receipt given to me by G. S. Cox for a note made by E. R. Donaldson and R. F. Taylor, for about \$107.50, said note payable to Sarah Stringer.

P. M. TANKERSLEY.
May 19, 1865

The same edition of the *Montgomery Daily Mail*, May 22, 1865, which posted the Tankersley warning, also gives front page coverage to a reprint from the *Macon Telegraph* describing the dramatic capture of Jefferson Davis. Also on the front page is the Military Directory for the federal occupation of Montgomery. It is the Sixteenth Army Corps which becomes organized to enforce the federally-imposed peace. Major General A.J. Smith and his corps would remain in Montgomery until the fall, phasing out their operations and relinquishing government positions to their appointees until elections were held. Col. James L. Geddes of the Third Brigade commanded the "Post of Montgomery."

General A. J. "Whiskey" Smith was a Pennsylvanian born on April 28, 1815. He was appointed to West Point on July 1, 1834 and graduated No. 36 in the 1838 class. He died in St. Louis on January 28, 1897. While in Montgomery, Smith sent detachments to the outlying countryside for weeks after the city was under federal control. For instance, the Official Record indicates that the



Major General A. J. Smith



**Pintlala Historical
Association**

c/o Pintlala Public Library
255 Federal Road
Hope Hull, AL 36043

NEXT MEETING

JANUARY 22, 2006

2:30 P.M.

PINTLALA BAPTIST CHURCH

Join the Pintlala Historical Association

Please mail completed form, fee & dues to :

**Pintlala Historical Association
c/o Thomas Ray
2995 Pettus Road
Hope Hull, AL 36043**

Name _____

Address _____

City, State Zip _____

Phone (Home & Office) _____

E-Mail Address _____

Areas of Interest _____

If you are interested in genealogy, please indicate family surnames _____

\$5.00 Registration Fee (One Time) - \$10.00 Annual Dues