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Please direct all correspondence regarding Memorials or sponsorship to the Editor at P. O. Box 761, Columbus, GA 31902-0761.

COVER: The drawing of the Muscogee County Courthouse appeared as an illustration in Works Progress Administration, *Inventory of County Archives of Georgia: No. 106 Muscogee County* (Atlanta: Georgia Historical Records Survey, 1941).
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From the editor’s desk

One of the familiar plaints of the family researcher is “what do I do with my roots now that I’ve dug them up?” A hoped-for answer is a family history or narrative. Naturally, the family historian must not be content with downloading untested information off the internet. Ideally, the family story should be documented with footnoted (or textual) references to carefully evaluated sources of information. If possible, the reproduction of legal, military, church, cemetery, census, business and Bible records, letters and other documents are included. The writer will cite any previously published work relating to the family and indicate its reliability. Of course, the familiar charts showing descent and collateral lines and good photographs are valuable parts of a finished product.

Sometimes a more informal approach is useful as a way of introducing family members to their previously unknown or little known family story. This may help them unscramble relationships to “first cousins twice removed” and introduce them to ancestors and relatives distant in time and place. Old family stories of origins and travels can be told to good effect. Our fellow Society member, Dr. Edwin L. Cliburn, of Thomaston, Georgia, has nicely written just such an informal family history and graced it with remarkably well preserved family portraits and snapshots. Since many branches of his family have strong Columbus and Muscogee County connections this Journal will print extracts of Dr. Cliburn’s narrative in this and a succeeding issue. A retired clergyman, Dr. Cliburn has recently been involved with the history of Thomaston and of Upson County. We are happy to present his contribution to the family and social history of Columbus and Muscogee County. Although he makes reference to many of his sources in the text of his narrative, Dr. Cliburn will welcome correspondence from Society members on the details of such matters. Non-members may address him in care of this Journal.

This issue is rounded out with the tenth installment of our Riverdale Cemetery series. Members with materials or suggestions about Muscogee County families and history are encouraged to submit them to the Editorial Board for consideration.

Hugh I. Rodgers
A FAMILY MEMOIR
(PETERS, LANGDON, ALLEN, PRICE, GRAVES AND RELATED LINES)

by

Edwin L. Cliburn

Of course, if records were available, we could all trace our ancestry to Adam and Eve; but the scarcity of written information makes it difficult to go back very far. Anyone who does much genealogical work quickly makes an awesome discovery: the number of parents or grandparents one has doubles each time you reach back another generation. For example, I had one father and one mother, two grandfathers and two grandmothers, four great grandfathers and four great grandmothers, eight great-great-grandfathers and eight great-great-grandmothers, \textit{ad infinitum}. If a person goes back ten generations (about three hundred years) he finds that his gene pool came down from 1,024 individuals.

In tracing the Langdon and Peters lines, I owe a great debt to Fran Thomas, a member of the Peters family, and to my uncle, Henry Graves Langdon, who worked on the Langdon line after he retired. I encountered Fran Thomas when I answered her query in a \textit{Georgia Genealogical Journal} during the 1970's. She was searching for information about Nathaniel Peters. When I gave her what little I had, she sent me a huge amount of information spanning back into the 1500's. I inherited Uncle Henry's information on the Langdons.

My own research has been very limited because following retirement I became involved in some wonderful interim pastorates, the City of Thomaston, and the Upson Historical Society. I have discovered a little information on the Graves and Sauls lines, and I have also shaken a few limbs of the Schnell and Brown family trees. They were Columbus relatives of my grandmother, Lizzie Graves Langdon. These families interested me because I remembered Grandma talking about them.

THE PETERS AND PRICE FAMILIES

Let me begin with my grandfather's maternal family. William Peters Langdon's roots were English and his forebears traveled routes that brought them from the North to the South. His mother was born Francis Bird Peters on January 4, 1824, in Putnam County, Georgia. Her parents were Nathaniel and Diana Price Peters.

The earliest records show that Thomas Duckworth Peters, born in 1565, married Martha Teffrey in Cornwall, England. From Cornwall, the line of migration then came to Devonshire in England, from there to Andover, Massachusetts, to Pennsylvania, first to the town of Indiana, then settling in Germantown, during the early 1700s. The Pennsylvania branch of the Peters family tree supported the American Revolution by supplying horses to George Washington's army. After the Revolutionary War, the next move came from Pennsylvania to Craven County, North Carolina, and from there to Wilkes County, Georgia. Our particular line of ancestors...
Descendants of Thomas Duckwood Peters

Thomas Duckwood Peters
b: 1565

Martha Treffley
b: in Cornwall County, England

Thomas Peters
b: 1600

Joan Algerine
b: 1615 in Devonshire County, England
m: Bef. 1635

Andrew Peters
b: 1637 in Devonshire County, England
d: 1713

Mercy Beamsley
m: 1660

William Peters
b: 1662 in Andover, Massachusetts
d: 1698 in Indiana

Margaret Rues

Jonathan Peters
b: 1685

Mary Marks
b: 1696
m: 1715 in Germantown, Pennsylvania
d: 1794

William Peters
b: 1716
d: 1757

Ruth Michael
m: 1737
Descendants of William Peters

William Peters
b: 1716
d: 1757

Ruth Michael
m: 1737

William Peters
b: 1746

Deborah Strong

William Peters
b: 1766

Laney Jordan
b: 1769

Nathaniel Peters
b: September 15, 1789
d: March 20, 1835 in Wilkes County, Georgia

Dianna Price
b: February 17, 1796 in Eatonton, Putnam County, Georgia
m: April 20, 1815 in Wilkes County, Georgia

d: October 25, 1856 in Columbus, Georgia

Graves of Nathaniel and Diana Peters in Linwood Cemetery in Columbus
Descendants of Williamson Bird, Sr.

Williamson Bird, Sr.
b: 1728 in Virginia
Possibly
d: July 23, 1806 in Crawfordville, Wilkes County, Georgia

Phoebe Price
b: 1732
m: 1750 in Virginia

Frances Bird
d: Abt. May 07, 1810 in Wilkes County, Georgia

Daniel Price
b: Abt. May 07, 1810 in Wilkes County, Georgia

Descendants of Daniel Price

Daniel Price
d: Abt. May 07, 1810 in Wilkes County, Georgia

Frances Bird

Dianna Price
b: February 17, 1796 in Wilkes County, Georgia probably
d: October 25, 1856 in Columbus, Georgia

Nathanial Peters
b: September 15, 1789
m: April 20, 1815 in Eatonton, Putnam County, Georgia
d: March 20, 1835 in Columbus, Georgia

Zemulia Price or Lemulla Price

Phebea Price

Catherine Price

Amelia Price

Bird Price
went next to Putnam County, Georgia and from there to the area of Muscogee County and the new city of Columbus in 1827.

The Price family also came into Wilkes County, Georgia, but from Virginia. Diana Price Peters’ grandfather, Williamson Bird, born in 1728, had been the Captain of a company of Virginia militia in 1779 and could well have taken part in the Battle of Yorktown in 1781. Williamson’s wife, Phoebe Price, was born in 1732. A January 26, 1785 record of a land purchase in Wilkes County, Georgia, puts them still in Prince Edward County, Virginia (near Hampden, Virginia, 60 to 80 miles west of Petersburg). Williamson Bird participated in a Georgia land lottery in 1803. Thus he came to Georgia between those dates.

Williamson and Phoebe, who married in 1750, had at least nine children: Frances, Price, Philemon, Betsy, Tabitha, Cathy, Dyce, John, and Williamson, Jr.

Daniel Price married Frances Bird, often called Fanny, before her father’s death in 1806 (some sources use 1809) and they had a number of children. We know the names of six: Dianna, Zemulia (or Lemulla), Amelia, Phebea, Bird, and Catherine.

The Bird and Price families had apparently followed parallel migrations, for Williamson Bird married a Price and their daughter Frances married a Price. In turn Diana’s sister Phila (Phebea) married George L. Bird.

A further migration from Wilkes County put both the Peters and the Price families into Eatonton, Putnam County, Georgia. Here Nathaniel Peters and Diana Price married on April 20, 1815.

I do not know what Nathaniel Peters did for a living. Putnam County records show his first land purchase of 3 ½ acres from a James Shackleford on December 10, 1818, for $350. At the time Nathaniel was 29 years old. He and Diana had two children: 2-year-old Daniel (probably named for Diana’s father, Daniel Price), born on March 6, 1816, and 4-month-old Laney, born on August 24, 1818. His land acquisition bordered on the city of Eatonton, indicating that he might have been some sort of tradesman. But on April 10, 1820, he purchased 45 acres of a 132-acre property from George L. Bird, a brother-in-law. The 1820 census, taken in April of that year, records him as being engaged in agriculture. By this time, Diana had conceived her third child, Catherine (no doubt named for Diana’s aunt, Catherine Bird Switcher). Nathaniel’s third land purchase surely points in the direction of farming. On November 29, 1821, when Catherine was nearly one year old, he paid $1,500 to L. & J. Boswell for a full lot of land, Lot 130, 202 ½ acres. If there were other recorded purchases, I did not find them. I did, however, find that Nathaniel won land in Walton and Floyd Counties in the lotteries of 1820 and 1832.

Nathaniel and Diana stayed in Putnam County until new land began to open up between the Flint and the Chattahoochee Rivers. In 1822 when Nathaniel declared for taxes, he had listed a total of 429 acres of land in Putnam County. But he defaulted on his taxes in 1826 and his name does not appear in the Putnam digest of 1827, a strong indication that the family had left for the Columbus area in early 1827. Apparently they just walked away from their holdings which were later sold by the county for taxes. By this time Nathaniel and Diana had their fourth child, Frances Byrd (Bird) (undoubtedly named for her grandmother, Frances Bird Price). Frances was born on January 4, 1824. Like others, this pioneering couple packed their
Descendants of Nathanial Peters

Nathanial Peters
b: September 15, 1789
d: March 20, 1835 in Columbus, Georgia

Dianna Price
b: February 17, 1796 in Wilkes County, Georgia probably
m: April 20, 1815 in Eatonton, Putnam County, Georgia
d: October 25, 1856 in Columbus, Georgia

Laney E Peters
b: August 24, 1818 in Eatonton, Putnam County, Georgia
d: July 17, 1876 in Columbus, Georgia

Daniel Price Peters
b: March 06, 1816
d: Abt. 1850 in At sea, going to the California gold rush

John S. Allen, Sr.
b: October 03, 1808
m: June 04, 1835 in Columbus, Georgia
d: June 07, 1873 in Columbus, Georgia

Catherine Peters
b: December 03, 1820
d: June 28, 1901 in Columbus, Georgia

Frances Byrd Peters
b: January 04, 1824 in Putnam County, Georgia
d: April 30, 1893 in Columbus, Georgia

Joseph L. Morton
b: April 15, 1815
m: September 07, 1836
d: October 07, 1871 in Savannah, Georgia

William Bronson Langdon
b: April 11, 1813 in Kensington, Connecticut
m: May 24, 1842 in Columbus, Georgia
d: December 29, 1883 in Columbus, Georgia
their children and belongings on a wagon or wagons and set out over wilderness trails and roads. They finally found their way to the site for the new city that the State of Georgia planned to create just below Coweta Falls on the banks of the racing Chattahoochee. Why did Nathaniel and Diana do this? Why head for some new “promised land”? Perhaps the opportunities of the ever-opening frontier beckoned to them. Perhaps some financial reversals made it necessary to get a new beginning in a new place. No one knows! Although the legislature did not act on the establishment of Columbus until December 1827, the desirability of the land and the location drew the attention of pioneer types long before the State of Georgia legally established the new city.

On arriving in the territory around the proposed site of Columbus—designated as Muscogee County on June 9, 1825—Nathaniel and Diana settled in an area now known to Columbustites as North Highlands, probably building a cabin. Because Diana feared the Indians, so prevalent in that area, they resolved to move into the new town as soon as possible.

It is interesting to note that Columbus was actually a planned city. Its location on the banks of the Chattahoochee, at the foot of Coweta Falls, promised tremendous waterpower resources. Since rivers were the major highways in that time and place, the fact that Columbus would be at the head of navigation for the Chattahoochee River also enhanced its location. Its founding and the auction for the city lots and land lots were widely advertised beforehand. No wonder a number of settlers moved into the territory ahead of time.

I heard this next part of the family story from both my mother, Helen Langdon Cliburn, and my aunt, Elizabeth Langdon Mooney, whom we called Ebbie. It seems that Nathaniel, Diana, and their children went “down on the commons” to the auction of the city lots. (Note that “commons” is a term used to refer to the land set aside at the north and south ends of the original Columbus as a common pasture for the city folks’ cows, horses, and other animals.) This sale of lots took place from July 10 to July 23, 1828. Mama remembered hearing Aunt Cath (Catherine Peters Morton) saying that they saw a man there and bought the lot that is now 716 Broad Street in Columbus.

The gentleman was a well-to-do planter from Harris County, named Virgil Walker. He and his father, Billy Walker, speculated by buying a great deal of the property in the new city, including Lot Number 138. The Peters and the Walker families had lived in the same militia district in Putnam County and surely knew one another. At the auction, Walker made the first of five required installments on the land.

What happened next is unclear since some records have been lost. The original lot certificate disappeared from State records; and the Muscogee County Court house burned on October 15, 1838, taking with it the record of the administration of the estate of Nathaniel Peters. Apparently, some arrangement was made, Walker holding the certificate and Peters free to build his little house. An examination of many of the existing auction certificates indicates that such a practice may have been common. Since Grandma Langdon, my grandfather’s mother, (Frances Bird Peters Langdon) always spoke of being five years old when they moved into the house, this places its construction in late 1828 and early 1829. Grandma Langdon’s obituary appeared in the Columbus Enquirer on May 2, 1893, and offered this information: “She moved to Columbus in 1828, and the next year moved into the house on Broad Street in which she has since resided.” Also, the 1830 census clearly places Nathaniel and his family in Columbus at that time.

Mama and Grandma always said that the Peters family moved into the little house before it was finished, hanging blankets over the windows. In the passage of nearly two hundred years, that little house became the city’s oldest structure. It is now a house museum named the Walker-Peters-Langdon House. The Historic Columbus Foundation now owns and operates it.
Several other Peters’ stories were told to me by Grandma (Lizzie Graves Langdon) and “Wawee” (Ellen Langdon Brown), my grandfather’s sister. One was about an Indian woman who, with a papoose on her back, would swim the Chattahoochee River and come begging for food at the houses on Broad Street. Another one recited how the Peters family would get frightened when the Indians would ride into town on horses. Martin’s *Columbus, Georgia, 1827-1865*, published in 1874, tells us, “During the day there would be hundreds, and sometimes thousands of Indians from the Alabama side in town, but they were not allowed to stay on the Georgia side at night. They were generally friendly and harmless while on this side of the river, but sometime annoying, as they would go to private houses, to the alarm of some of the ladies.” One also has to remember that Indian wars were fought along the Chattahoochee River until the mid 1830’s.

Returning to the subject of Nathaniel’s occupation, after moving into Columbus in late 1828 or early 1829, what did he do for a living? This much is known as matters of record and was found in the Council Minutes for the City of Columbus, Book I, 1832-1837. On February 2, 1833, he was “arraigned before the council for violating the wood law.” He pled ignorance of that law and was dismissed, obviously justifying his plea. Apparently in gathering wood for his fires, he had cut down a tree in a prohibited area. Also evident is the fact that he was not so well off that he could employ someone to cut his wood or to purchase it already cut. A year later, on June 30, 1834, he was paid for painting a “rate board” for the bridge. This means he might have engaged in odd jobs as a part of his living. Finally, on November 17, 1834, he received $30, not a small sum for that time and place, for doing “patrol duty” in the city. This last fact does not indicate that he had a business or regular employment. Moving from fact to conjecture, he might easily have been involved in a building trade. The fact that he had painted a sign for the city leans in this direction. More importantly, much construction occurred in Columbus in those early years; and two of his future sons-in-law, John S. Allen and Joseph L. Morton, are known to have been engaged in building. This could have been how these two young men met their wives.

What else do we know about Nathaniel Peters? He had hardly moved his family into their new home when he had to journey back to Eatonton during July 1829 to appear in court and defend the last will and testament of Diana’s sister, Zemula Price. It appears, in the difficult-to-read records of the court, that Zemula’s sister, Phila (Phebea), and Bird Price, a brother, contested the will which named only Diana Price Peters and another sister Emelia (Amelia) Price as heirs. The move to set the will aside had been brought by George L. Bird, Phila’s husband. Nathaniel served as the executor. In the end, on July 6, 1829, the judge ruled in favor of Nathaniel so that the will could be probated as written. This certainly speaks of some tension in Diana’s family circle. Since the will had been written on February 2 and was entered for probate on April 6, it appears that Zemula had died in that time period. In her will, Zemula gave her bed and furniture to Emily’s two daughters. The rest of her property, consisting of two female slaves named Phlis and Leath, a horse, some stock, and her interest in her father’s estate, she left to the children of Emelia and Diana when the youngest children came to their majority.

Whatever Nathaniel did for a living, providence cut his life short for he died on March 20, 1835, at the age of 45, leaving a widow who was only 39 and four children: Daniel, age 21, Laney, age 16, Catherine, age 15, and Frances, age 11. The *Enquirer* took note saying, “He left behind an affectionate family.” Apparently, he died without a will for according to the *Enquirer* his soon-to-be son-in-law, John Stephen Allen, was appointed as administrator. Unfortunately the records of this administration were burned in the Courthouse Fire.
JOHN STEPHEN ALLEN AND LANEY PETERS ALLEN

In quick order, the first two girls were married. Laney married John Stephen Allen on June 4, 1835, less than three months after her father’s death and while still only sixteen years old. Her husband was ten years her senior, not uncommon for that day and age. They had a large family. A number of their sons fought in the Civil War and died because of wounds or sickness either during the war or soon thereafter. While the Allens became good citizens of the new city, their lives were marked by much sorrow. Of their nine children, eight preceded their father in death. When he died during June 1873, his obituary, which appeared in the Enquirer on June 8, 1873, told much about him, indicating that he was indeed a well-known and respected citizen.

The editor claimed that “he was universally known and respected among all classes of people. For all of his life he engaged in the building of houses, always working skillfully as a carpenter or contractor.” In his spiritual life, the editor described him as “a Methodist of the strictest sect and a strict advocate for adherence to the ancient landmarks of Methodism.” We were further told that he was “a consistent member of St. Luke Methodist Church and adorned his confession by an upright walk and Godly conversation.”

John S. Allen, Sr. had died after a “lingering and painful illness” and was buried from his home on a Sunday at 5:00 p.m. I can well imagine how on that hot summer afternoon his widow Laney was much comforted by her sisters Catherine and Fannie. By this time Catherine Morton had already lost her husband Joseph less than two years earlier. Fannie was surely there with her husband William and the four children still living at home: Ellen, Willie, Henry, and John.

Laney Peters Allen lived on for three more years until July 17, 1876. Unfortunately, no obituary recounting her life could be found.

JOSEPH L. MORTON AND CATHERINE PETERS

To the left are photographs of Joseph L. Morton and Catherine Peters Morton. They helped in the development of Columbus. My grandparents spoke often and affectionately of this wonderful couple. Pictures of Grandpa Langdon and Uncle Morton, in identical frames, adorned the dining room wall when I grew up at 725 First Avenue.
Returning to 1837 in our account, Catherine married Joseph L. Morton on September 7, of that year, at the Trinity Episcopal Church in Columbus. This means that Catherine also was still 16 when she married; Joseph was 22. Their first child, Nathaniel Peters Morton, died 13 months later on October 21, 1838, at age 3 months. Catherine and Joseph had another son, Charles E. Morton, on December 31, 1839; but he lived only about 5 years, dying on November 1, 1844.

Uncle Morton, as I always heard him called, was born on April 15, 1815, in either New York or Connecticut (different census records list both states). He had an illustrious career in Columbus as a contractor. In 1849 he built the old Columbus Market which used to stand on Oglethorpe, now First Avenue. In 1859, in partnership with a Mr. M. Barringer, he constructed the now 140 year-old sanctuary of the First Baptist Church on Twelfth Street. During the Civil War he engaged in making swords for the Confederacy.

His other two loves were politics and the local fire department. The people annually elected him as an alderman from the 5th ward from 1840 to 1848. He then served as mayor from January 1852 through December 1853.

During Uncle Morton’s 1853 term as mayor, the first train to complete the full journey from Savannah, on the Atlantic seaboard, arrived in Columbus on May 19, 1853, having made the entire trip in the span of a single day, from 5:30 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. The local newspaper reported, “The (railway) cars arrived a half hour sooner than was anticipated, and consequently the crowd at the depot was not as large as it would have been, but what it lacked in numbers was amply made up in enthusiasm.” As a part of the reception at the depot, Major John H. Howard of the Muscogee Railroad made a speech. Among other things, he exclaimed, “That you should be transported across our great State in thirteen hours, bathing in the Atlantic in the morning…and drinking from the gushing fountains of our noble Chattahoochee in the twilight of the evening, a few years ago would have been considered the language of fiction; but oh! how gratifying now to behold such a triumph over time and distance, a delightful reality.” After the ceremony at the depot concluded, the local militia escorted the guests from Savannah and Macon to the Oglethorpe House.

On the next afternoon, Friday, May 20, more than 300 people sat down to a sumptuous dinner. All kinds of toasts and speeches were made by notable men. They called for free trade, unfettered navigation rights, direct trade with Europe and a host of other economic advancements. All kinds of songs were sung including the Star Spangled Banner and Rock A by Baby. Among many interesting statements were these: “...had harnessed steam and made the lightning our news carrier.” “Georgia has near 1,000 miles of Railroad.” “The Indian tribes which roamed over this spot upon which we stand thirty years ago, if they had been told that the ‘pale face’ would at this day convey hundreds of men from Savannah to the Chattahoochee between the rising and setting of the sun—his only motive power being fire and water—would have felt in his heart that his pale faced neighbors spoke with a ‘forked tongue.’” The toasts included light hearted banter and serious economic concerns.

Finally, the printed record stated: “J. L. Morton, Mayor of Columbus, then produced some water from the Atlantic Ocean and the Chattahoochee River, which were united in typical wedlock, with the announcement thereof by Mr. Tombs, who invoked the weal of the two cities which they represented.” With that the festivities closed.
Joseph L. Morton later poured the mingled waters into a bottle, sealed it with a glass stopper and beeswax. He dubbed it the *Wedding of the Waters* and preserved that bottle of water as a prized possession.

Uncle Morton also served as Chief of the Columbus Fire Department from 1858 through 1863, and perhaps longer. Thereafter, citizens referred to him as Captain Morton.

He died of an apparent heart attack in Savannah on October 7, 1871, just after arriving by steamer from New York. At the time of his death, he and Aunt Cath lived in a beautiful two-story home at 801 Broad Street, now the location of a hotel parking lot. For years a large drawing of their home was on display in the lobby of the Hilton Hotel. When the hotel was sold, the drawing disappeared.

After Uncle Morton’s death, Aunt Cath (Catherine Peters Morton) sold her home on Broad Street and lived in boarding houses or with her sisters. Her financial means at the moment probably governed where she lived. She also kept this relic of her husband’s moment of glory. During her widowhood, Catherine sometimes stayed with my grandparents. In one of these times of sojourn at 725 First Avenue, this bottled relic found its place on a top pantry shelf. Eventually, Aunt Cath gave the *Wedding of the Waters* to my Uncle Will (William Barker Langdon).

Uncle Will grew up, married and moved into his own home, but never took the *Wedding of the Waters* with him. There it stayed until one day my childhood eyes spied that bottle of water, dust covered and lonely in its high perch. I asked Mama, “What is that?” She responded, “*The Wedding of the Waters*,” and briefly told me its story. From that time on, the old bottle captured my imagination. Once or twice I talked to Uncle Will about his bottle. Finally, knowing of my fascination with *The Wedding of the Waters*, he told me that I could have it. I took it home with me to Thomaston. Fearing it would be broken; I made a special box for it with a foam-rubber lining, and kept it in a back corner of a closet.

Some time later, wondering if the story I had always heard about this unusual bottle of water was really true, I went down to Columbus, searched in a history of railroading in Georgia, several histories of the city of Columbus, and some old newspaper articles. These sources did indeed confirm that the event had happened and that Mayor Morton was involved in the process. All of the information that I shared above about the grand celebration was found in those old newspapers. Few can imagine how thrilled I was when I realized that the whole event happened just as it had been told to me as a little boy.

During 1989, the *Wedding of the Waters* was given to the Historic Columbus Foundation. As a great-great nephew of Joseph L. Morton, I determined such a gift to be appropriate as a display in the Walker-Peters-Langdon house in Columbus. Here Aunt Cath had grown up and eventually died.

Doubling back to the story of Aunt Cath, she died on June 28, 1901. The *Columbus Enquirer* said, “She grew up with Columbus.” This obituary also told the story of her moving into Columbus and living in the little house on Board Street, sharing much of the family heritage.

**MORE ABOUT THE PETERS HOME**

Having told what I know of Uncle Morton and Aunt Cath, let’s come back to the 1830’s. The next set of known events rotate around the Peters home. The court records on the property pick up again on November 25, 1836, when Walker, “for value received” transferred “the certificate (this would have been the auction certificate) to Lot 138 to Mrs. Dicey Peters of Columbus, Georgia, with all improvements thereon.” A few months later on January 12, 1837, Dicey made her mark—she could neither read nor write—and transferred the certificate to her son-in-law, John S. Allen, Sr., The *Enquirer* (*Clippings, Enquirer*, p. 147, Vol. 2,) reported that John S. Allen had been given letters of administration of Nathaniel Peters’ estate. In this
capacity, he apparently took care of the final payment or payments and, according to the policies in force at the time, submitted the certificate to the State. In return the State of Georgia issued to him a grant signed by Governor George K. Gilmer on November 24, 1837. He held title to the property until December 10, 1838, when he gave the property back to his mother-in-law through the instrument of a warranty deed. My supposition is that he held title to the property until the money that he had furnished to his mother-in-law was fully repaid.

That original land grant remained in the family's possession for over one hundred years. Apparently it stayed in the house on Broad Street until the death of Ellen Langdon Brown, whom we called Wawee. At that time someone apparently transferred it to the top drawer of Grandma's bedroom dresser at 725 First Avenue. When I came home from the Marines in 1946, Mama was doing some cleaning and asked me if the old paper had any value. Not knowing what it was and not recognizing the name of John S. Allen, I asked her who he was. When she explained that he was the grandfather of a cousin of hers, Sallie Allen, I commented, "Just throw it away." Back then I lacked the historical interest that I now have. You can imagine my chagrin years later when I discovered that the long-treasured and sought-for land grant had been issued in the name of John S. Allen and not Nathaniel Peters. Only then did I realize that it had been tossed out on my advice.

**DANIEL PETERS**

From what little is known, Daniel Peters remained unmarried. Sometime after 1849 or 1850 he decided to go to California, now growing rich because of the discovery of gold. Gold had been found at Sutters Mill in 1848 and by 1849 the rush was on. Instead of traveling overland, Daniel chose to book passage on a ship going by way of the Straits of Magellan. Somewhere in that area the vessel went down with no reports from passengers or crew.

Tradition has it that Dicey possessed a suspicious nature. She apparently did not trust her son-in-law, William Bronson Langdon, for on May 29, 1849, Dicey put her mark on a trustee deed for her property to Benjamin Wells, a Columbus merchant. The document stipulated that the property was "...for the use, benefit and advantage in trust for said Frances B. Langdon, the children she now has (Emma, 6 and Ellen, 2) those she may hereafter have (at the time Frances was pregnant with my grandfather) by her present, or a future husband, free from the control or disposition of her present, or future husband..." The records of the Presbyterian Church, from 1830 to 1930 indicate that both Diana and Louisa Wells, Benjamin's wife, were members of that congregation. Benjamin Wells also lived in Putnam County before coming to Columbus. Without question, they were well acquainted.
Daniel’s desire to depart may have also been the event that prompted the photographs of the Peters children. The four glass mounts, daguerreotypes, became scattered during the years that followed, but in the early 1970’s I managed to borrow and to rephotograph them all. I doubt now that these pictures could be located since the owners have all died.

WILLIAM BRONSON LANGDON AND FRANCES BIRD PETERS LANGDON

Back tracking once again, let’s go to 1842. Frances was the last of the Peters children to marry. When just 18, she married 29-year-old William Bronson Langdon on May 24, 1842. Since we know that William Bronson Langdon and Joseph L. Morton had either familial or friendly ties in Connecticut, they undoubtedly knew each other before coming to Columbus. It stands to reason that Catherine may have introduced her younger sister to her husband’s friend. By this time the older girls both had homes of their own, so this young couple moved in to live with Dicey.

Dicey died on October 25, 1856, at the age of 60. Her daughters buried her next to Nathaniel in the Morton lot in Linwood cemetery at Columbus.

MORE ABOUT THE LANGDONS

The Langdon name—meaning in old England, a long hill—proliferated in New England. The research done by my Uncle Henry Graves Langdon went back to England when George Langdon was born in 1599. He and his son John, born in 1624 both came to America before 1658. While George seems to have settled in Massachusetts, John began the long line of Langdons in the Farmington, Berlin, Kensington, Connecticut area. These communities are all within 15 miles of one another just southwest of Hartford.

My grandfather’s father, referred to as “Grandpa Langdon” by Mama when I was a child, was William Bronson Langdon, born on April 11, 1813, in Kensington, Connecticut. George Langdon was the great, great, great, great grandfather of William Bronson Langdon. William Bronson Langdon’s parents were Jabez and Amy Bronson Langdon. William Bronson Langdon was the fourth of six children born to Jabez and Amy. This wonderful couple lived their
Descendants of George Langdon

George Langdon
b: 1599 in England
d: December 29, 1676 in Springfield, Massachusetts

John Langdon
b: 1624 in England
d: July 22, 1689 in Farmington, Connecticut

Mary Seymore

Joseph Langdon
b: March 18, 1658/59 in Farmington, Connecticut
d: March 31, 1736 in Farmington, Connecticut

Susanna Root
m: October 1683
d: December 05, 1712

Samuel Langdon
b: December 1697 in Farmington, Connecticut
d: September 13, 1778 in Farmington, Connecticut

Elizabeth Lee
b: March 06, 1699/00
m: December 28, 1721 in Farmington, Connecticut
d: October 11, 1750

Jonathan Langdon
b: February 09, 1723/24 in Farmington, Connecticut
d: 1803 in Berlin, Connecticut

Elizabeth Edwards
b: 1736
m: December 17, 1761 in Farmington, Connecticut
d: July 23, 1777 in Farmington, Connecticut

Amy Bronson
b: March 31, 1785
m: February 24, 1803
d: April 02, 1858 in Berlin, Connecticut

Jabez Langdon
b: March 06, 1777 in Farmington, Connecticut
d: March 23, 1858 in Berlin, Connecticut
Two of Jabez Langdon's sons-in-law: Norris Peck and Walter Woodworth. Norris married Eliza and Walter married Amy Ann. Unfortunately their precise identification is confused in available records. William Bronson Langdon stayed close to these two men and their wives.

Probably, in the very early 1840's, my grandfather's father, William Bronson Langdon, decided to come south—he is not listed in the 1840 census for Georgia. Soon he found himself in the new city of Columbus. The story I always heard was that he got tired of milking cows in the cold New England winters. Here in Columbus, he courted and married Francis Byrd Peters, the third of the Peters' daughters. She was undoubtedly named Frances Bird when she was born. Her maternal grandmother had been a Bird, but somewhere along the line she changed the spelling to Byrd. They were probably wed in the little house on Broad Street.

William Bronson Langdon and Francis Byrd Peters had five children. They were Emma Elizabeth Langdon (1843-1913), who married Joseph Barker; Ellen Catherine Langdon "Wawee" (1846-1938), who married George W. Brown; William Peters Langdon "Papa" (1849-1933), who married Elizabeth Sauls "Lizzie" Graves; Henry Clay Langdon (1854-1918); and John Morton Langdon (1860-1882).

The first hint of an occupation for William Bronson Langdon came in the 1850 census when he was listed as bookkeeper. By the publication date of the 1859-1860 Columbus City Directory, he is listed as a clerk at 67 Broad. Directory listings, more precise by 1878, indicate that he was employed at Wittich and Kinsel Jewelers on Broad Street. His relationship with his employers must have been harmonious. At some point Mrs. Kinsel gave him her photograph which was labeled and placed in the family album.

The Langdons were town people. The closest they ever came to the farm was a garden, with chickens and a cow, in the backyard.

William Bronson Langdon came from a family with close ties and strong spiritual roots. He enjoyed going home to Connecticut. Evidence for this is found in three letters which survived and the emphasis the family always placed on the Langdon genealogy. Much of this information was handed to me, but much of the Peters material had to be dug out.

The three surviving letters are dated April 23, 1858, August 8, 1858, and February 10, 1861. The first of these is a long and sad description of the deaths of Jabez and Amy Bronson Langdon who died within ten days of each other, March 23, 1858 and April 2, 1858, respectively. William's older sister Elizabeth, commonly called Eliza, wrote this letter. When his parents died, William Bronson Langdon was almost 45 years old. Jabez and Amy were 81 and 73 respectively. I am reproducing the entire letter here because it says so much about the family and their faith. I have sought to be true to the original as I could read it.

My Dear Brother and Sister,

This is the third attempt I have made to write you. I am so overwhelmed with grief at the lost of our dear father and mother that I am unfit for anything. Oh, dear brother, I sometimes think it must be a dream. It seems like a dream [except] in our witness of their departure. But to give you some particulars and the course of their sickness.

Father's, I must first tell you, that the first of March, we had, some extreme cold weather, and with it a fall of snow, more than we had seen before, all winter. The weather suddenly moderated, snow melting and water running in driblets and at the same time
cloudy, misty, foggy heavy damp weather. On the, 16th day of March when our dear Father (sawed) posts for fencing from mourn until night, he would come in occasionally, sit down, figure on the slate. One side nearly covered, with the figures just as he left, yes, just as he made them. I said don't destroy one of them, for they are the works of his own hands. No one knows they're meaning, but what we know not now we shall know hereafter. This same Thursday night was called to supper, did not take his place (as readily as usual) at the table but at last sat down, Mary said she noticed that was unlike him. To take a piece of mince pie the first thing, he merely tasted of it. Then took a piece of bread without eating it. He then moved from the table, got up and went out doors, complained of a pain in his side, sickness at the stomach. They then bathed his feet, made an effort to get moisture on his skin, but to no purpose, he was so restless it was with difficulty, to keep his feet in bed. For two days and nights, he kept up a perpetual humming, making a great effort to clear his throat, but never could. He said he wanted to converse with us but could not. Friday thought him more comfortable, he sat up and had his bed made. Samuel watched with him that night and in the morning says to Emaline, “I have the idea that father is never going to get up.” At this time, our dear father was in the first stages of bloody dysentery; it gradually increased upon him. At this time, our mother sat in the room with him (the one they have always occupied and was able to do many things for him). Sunday in her anxiety, she felt loneliness and sent for Emaline to come and sit with her. Father says to Emaline, “Is it not communion today?” So she told him, “No, two weeks.” First, he says, “Have you been to church to day? She told him she had not. He then says, “Eliza, they won't get the news that I am sick, will they. Oh, poor father, how sick he was; and I did not know it. The reason why was the traveling was so bad, the mud so deep. I was afraid to ride far that very week. I had made my calculations to make them a visit. A sense of duty was so impressed upon my mind and my affection was drawn out to them to such a degree that the feeling of flying would often come over me, but this was no new thing and I felt no alarm. My brother, delays are dangerous, this putting off until a more convenient season is not the thing. How sorry I am that I did not see them much more while they were with us. Painfully sorry! Oh, bitter is the cup that we are called to drink. Monday morning I was sent for.

Dear mother had left the room. We met in tears, neither of us could speak. As soon as I could compose myself, I went in to see father. I said to him, “Do you know me?”

Father says, “Yes.” “I said do you think you will get well?” He said, “I don't know, can't tell what providence will do.” I said do you feel as if all were right. His reply was, “I've not set an open example of prayer in my family, but had prayer in my heart.” It was a great effort for him to say this, it took him some minutes, and I was so affected that I left the room with the intention of talking with him again, he failed so fast I did not think best to trouble him neither had I fortitude enough to do so. In the course of the afternoon he asked for the bedpan, and spoke of six thousand dollars and something about interest. At different times that we could not make out what he meant. Don't know as he was conscious of what he said. I wish now I had said more to him. About nine in the evening he had a poor turn like dying. But he recovered from that, but continually sinking. He was heard to say in the night, when the bedpan was put under him, for he was helpless and once he cried like a child, and said. “Oh dear.” These were his last words. His dear spirit took its flight at six o'clock on Thursday morning the 23rd of March [1858] without a struggle or even the moving of a muscle. It was like the going out of a candle. I looked upon him; oh yes, my dear brother, I closed his eyes forever, and oh what anguish of heart, such a gush of tears as flowed from my eyes. To see and know and feel that the tie was severed. We could no more speak of father as being present with us; and I cried out from the depth of my soul, “I have got no father; but he was beautiful in death, he looked pleasant and natural as life. Those that saw him would not have thought he was dead but sleeping.” It was a common remark that he looked like
a man not more than sixty. Father was buried on Thursday. Mr. Rockwell of New Britain officiated. We had some very sympathizing consoling and excellent remarks with prayer at the house.

Mr. Bobbins was able to speak at the grave and he said many good things concerning father. He was a man of sound judgement good sense, sturdy and enduring friendship. For he had strong proof of that. He was much affected.

The glee club composed five young men they sang a piece at the grave which helped to increase the solemnity. The lines were beautiful. I will send them. Dear brother, now our dear mother follows. What an affliction! Mother left father's room and hers also, never to see him again in this world. This was Monday morning. On Monday night, mother complained of a pain in her side that she had not been entirely free from sense she had the lung fever in January. We miss'd her as well as we knew, how not thinking, she was going to be sick. Amy Ann slept with her. She rested well. In the morning after father was no more, I went into mother's room to see how she was. Ann says, "Is father living? "No he was gone to the world of spirits." Mother said not a word; tears were her relief. Soon after, mother was taken with chills and shaking. But we soon got her warm and comfortable. Doctor Brondlayee came as usual to see father. We had him go in and see mother. He ordered diaclem plaster on her side and thought she would get along. I had news that Desire had something of a fit. Went home. Came back the next day, found mother no better. Sent for a doctor. He said she had lung fever, with typhoid symptoms. He would do the best he could for her, [he] said she can't get well, and we must not expect it. She had a cough and rais'd bloody matter the latter part of the time. It was shiny sticky like glue. I would ask her where the pain was, she'd answer no where. She once complained of a pain in feet and her head. She was distressed for breath from first to last. Mr. Bobbins called to see her asked her if the Saviour was precious to her. Mother look'd up to him and says, "Wonderful, wonderful!" When he had prayed with her and was about to leave, he says again to her, "I hope the Saviour will be precious to your soul." She raised her arm for several minutes; I took hold of it to lay it down. It seemed fixed, apparently stiff. I asked her if she would like to get well. She said she would if it was the choice of all, but I may be more trouble than comfort. I don't think she was anxious to get well. She said she was a poor widow and said, "Why I did not think your father was going to be so sick, if he had only said one word to me." I can't realize he is dead. She would imagine she heard him talking in the kitchen, Sunday, speaking to Wilbur. Is your grandpa going to church, and says isn't communion today? Somewhat singular that both father and mother should have that impression, two Sabbaths in succession, and the last day lived on earth. Our dear mother has been troubled with erysipelas for a longtime. I think it was in her stomach and on her lungs and worked into her throat and mouth and was like a bloody piece of meat. Her tongue was like a bull. The doc't said it was thrush. It was shocking to behold, her throat was so filled with it, and she did not swallow much for two nights and a day. She would frequently call for water and look so imploring on us, as if she thought we might do something to relieve her. As I was standing on the front of the foot of her bed she beckoned to me, and whispered in my ear, give me some water, but don't tell any one of it. Many times since the death of our poor mother I have thought of these things over and over, again fearing she might have thought we would not give her water, and she not conscious of her inability to swallow, but this we do not know. These thoughts and reflections and many more distress me and fill my eyes with tears. I think our dear mother didn't expect to get well for she says to Wilbur one day, "You must read a chapter in the Bible every day. Grandma is going away never to speak to you again. Mother said but very little during her sickness. She was perfectly conscious, but her bodily suffering was so great it exhausted all of her strength. She would say it is hard work to breath, nobody knows nobody even knows what I suffer. This panting for breath made our hearts bleed, and I cried out how long, "Oh Lord, how long has she got to suffer in this way?"
Mrs. Kellogg said it seemed to her that she couldn’t die and thought it was because her friends did not let her go. But she did go at 10:00 on Friday morning, the second day of April. She knew everyone she saw till the last, and it seemed to surprise her to ask if she knew this and that one, “why,” she would say, “what makes you think I don’t know? Her eyes were bright till she wanted to be raised up in bed and then her countenance was fallen and had an unnatural look. In half an hour her spirit took its flight to another world. The Lord gave the Lord hath taken away bless be the name of the Lord. We should be thankful that our dear parents were spared to us this long. I thought it could [not be] that both should be taken, for as I had such a strong desire that mother should stay a little while with us. But providence ordered it otherwise. We are orphans. Sunday the 4th did our last for poor mother. Mr. Bobbins unable to attend had Mr. Rockwell again. He was quiet lengthy in his remarks and reading portions of scripture appropriate to our use (For it is not a common one) he says when our father and mother forsake us the Lord will take us up. What a precious promise and many more we have to rely upon. The funeral was large had singing at the grave which made it very solemn. We went back to a lonesome house, such as I never experienced before. My eyes were a fountain of tears, my heart was sick, and this world was like a wilderness to me.

(signed) Sister Elizer

To the left are Jabez and Amy Bronson Langdon as senior adults. To the right is their daughter Elizabeth Langdon Peck who wrote the letter to her brother William B. Langdon describing the death of their parents.

Apparently the death of his parents gave him a yearning to go home. He did this a few months later in 1858. In a letter to his wife, William wrote of happy events. He had carried 15-year-old Emma with him. In the letter he spoke of Morton and Catherine spending some time with the family there—indicating kinship or friendship. Reference is also made to church, noting that he did not go but reporting on a relation who had joined that Sunday morning. He refers to “his dear wife” as “Fanny” saying, “I want to see you and press you to my bosom.” He sent kisses to Ellen, Willie, and Henry and “a dozen to you my dear.”

The third letter deals with a year’s board for Emma. Apparently her father left her in Connecticut in August 1858 to go to school. This epistle, dated February 10, 1861 comes in the tumultuous days before the Civil war. It deals with Emma’s board for the year past. The balance due was $55.35, but brother-in-law Walter Woodworth told William that he need not send the odd cents.” Some comments are made about conditions North and South with the hope that things will improve.

However, it must be said that this Connecticut Yankee became a true Southerner. John Martin’s Columbus, Georgia, 1827-1865, reported that in 1863, he became a Lieutenant in an
“Independent Home Guard Company in Columbus.” Brother-in-law John S. Allen served as a sergeant. The record indicates that all local defense forces were mustered for the defense of the city on Sunday, April 16, 1865; so William Bronson Langdon may well have fought in the last land battle fought east of the Mississippi River during the Civil War.

**WILLIAM BRONSON AND FRANCES PETERS LANGDON’S FAMILY**

Life in the post-war years held out both joys and sorrows for the Langdons. Emma, the oldest, was married on February 1, 1869, to Joseph Barker, the son of a Macon schoolmaster. At the time, she had passed her 25th birthday and her husband was 14 years her senior. They moved to Alabama where they spent the rest of their lives in Montgomery and Russellville. He died on August 23, 1897. She lived in widowhood until September 12, 1913, dying at age 70.

This couple had six children, one of whom died at age 3. Emma Langdon Barker was lovingly known as Coodler. She had been born on October 18, 1876, and she died on November 15, 1879.

As long as the children of William Peters Langdon and Emma Peters Langdon lived, they had some contact. I even remember meeting one of her daughters, Helen Barker who married William Common. They once came to visit us and he presented me a big box of caramel candies which gave me that “I must have died and gone to heaven feeling.” After the death of the first cousins, contact was lost until one of Emma’s granddaughters, Jane Barker Hughes (Mrs. Dr. James Gillian Hughes),
came to Columbus and Fort Benning with her Army-doctor husband during World War II. She knew enough family history to look up the Langdons, especially Charchie, Aunt Lizzie and Virginia who lived in the little house on Broad Street. Mama liked her and gave her an old album full of Barker pictures. During the 1970’s, I had correspondence with Jane and we shared genealogical information. My last contact came in a telephone call that I made to her in the 1990’s. She was then quite old and I could tell that her mind was slipping. I wish I could have known that branch of the family in a better way.

To the best of my knowledge, Emma had nine grandchildren, two of whom had Langdon middle names. With Jane Hughes’ help, I learned of eleven great grandchildren, but Emma never had the joy of knowing any of them.

Emma’s younger sister, Ellen Catherine, called either Aunt Ellen or Wawee, married George Brown, a widower, on October 26, 1875. His first wife, Janie Street had died on March 24, 1873. George, a very handsome man, died four years later during 1879 of tuberculosis. They had no children, so Ellen lived out her life on Broad Street.

John Morton, the youngest son, graduated from the Columbus Public Schools with the Class
of 1876-1877, but died on January 18, 1882, at the young age of 21. I never remember hearing about what caused his death. Perhaps it was John's death that prompted the taking of the treasured family photograph that hangs on my bedroom wall today. That picture, taken in February 1882, was posed on the front porch of their home. In it you find William Bronson Langdon, his wife Frances, their daughter Ellen, their sons Henry and Willie (my grandfather), along with Willie's wife Lizzie (my grandmother) and their first two children, Frank and Bessie.

William Bronson Langdon, a quiet man, completed his life's journey there on Broad Street, dying on December 29, 1883. He had well used his three score and ten years. The city directory for 1884 lists him as still employed by Wittich and Kinsel. Apparently, he worked until he died. Following his death, it is known that his wife Frances took in some boarders. One of them, a salesman, paid her with a glass case filled with beautiful birds, all preserved by the best of the taxidermist's skill. As a child I remember those colorful birds. They now belong to my first cousin Lorraine Renfroe. William and Frances must have also loved music because a fancy old foot-pumped organ embellished her parlor and stayed in place well into my childhood. William's flute also survived and now belongs to a great-great-granddaughter, Angela Elisabeth Hobbs Luke who lives in Clayton, Georgia.
The chaise longue, which also adorned her parlor, is the one now in our dining room; and one of her lamp stands holds a bedside lamp in our home today.

Henry, the fourth child of William Bronson and Frances Peters Langdon, graduated from the Columbus Public Schools with the class of 1869-1870, careered with the Columbus Iron Works, having been put to work by William Riley Brown, a brother of George W. Brown who had married his sister Ellen.

The Columbus city directories give a good summary of Henry’s working life. In 1878 his residence is listed at 236 Board Street—that is the old number for 716, the Langdon family home. It also describes his work as that of a clerk. For some reason that I cannot explain, Henry disappears from these city directories from 1880 to 1888. I am sure he did not move away from the home place. Finally, his name reappears in the 1891-92 directory. From then on Henry is successively listed as a plowmaker, a machinist, a clerk, a salesman, and shipping clerk for the Columbus Iron Works and/or the Southern Plow Company.

One of Henry’s special joys came every year on April 26, Confederate Memorial Day, in helping the ladies to decorate the monument which stood just a few yards from his front door. He had both the arm and the skill to throw a ball of twine over the top of the monument so that Confederate flags could be pulled up to the very peak of the marble shaft as part of the decorations. Beginning with my great-uncle, Henry Clay Langdon, our family always took part in the decorating of the monument every Confederate Memorial Day, including Helen’s generation and mine. Every year one of the problems was to find someone who could pitch that ball of string over the monument where it would catch on the carvings at the top. I tried a time or two, but I never had much of a pitching arm anyway.

Frances B. Langdon lived another 11 years after her husband’s death, expiring on April 30, 1893. When she died, the newspaper item headlined, “A Good Lady Gone.” The article continued,

After a lingering illness of several months, Mrs. Frances B. Langdon died at 10:30 o’clock at her residence, 716 Broad Street. This announcement will occasion much regret throughout the city, for the deceased lady was well known and greatly loved for her many excellent traits of character. The deceased was about 70 years of age, having been born in Eatonton, Ga., in 1824. She moved to Columbus in 1828, and the next year
moved into the house on Broad Street where she has since resided. In her early childhood she connected herself with the Presbyterian Church, and has ever been a sincere and faithful member.

The funeral was conducted by W. A. Carter, the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church and took place in her home. The pallbearers were stalwart citizens of Columbus in those years: John Peabody, M. M. Moore, N. N. Curtis, J. K. Orr, D. F. Wilcox and A. J. Bethune.

Please note, as previously stated, the 1893 obituary quoted above places the Peters family in the house on Broad Street in 1829, confirming the family story.

These are the last known photographs of William Bronson and Frances Byrd Peters Langdon.

The large framed copies which hang in the Walker-Peters-Langdon House used to hang in our dining room. It is good that they found their way back into their original home.

After their mother’s death, Ellen (now called Wawee) and Henry lived in the house on Board Street. Wawee took over her mother’s bedroom on the front of the house. Henry stayed on in his quarters on the south wing of the house. Ellen managed the house and Henry earned their living, tended to the garden and the chickens. Thus this brother and sister had a harmonious partnership.

When Uncle Henry, as Mama and Aunt Bess used to call him, passed away on September 20, 1918, the newspaper reported that he died in the City Hospital after having been there for ten days following an operation. Mama always said that he died of cancer. He was described as “well and favorably known.”

Of course, the third child of William Bronson and Frances Byrd Peters Langdon was my grandfather, William Peters Langdon. I’ll have much more to say about him, but first let me double back and tell you about the roots on my grandmother’s side of the family.
Ellen Langdon Brown and Henry Clay Langdon are seen here on the front porch of their home. By the
turn of the century they had torn off the old porch and added a new one, banisters, and some
gingerbread. They also put up a new picket fence of the type popular in the 1890’s. The picket fence
remained in place until about 1939.

THE GRAVES AND SAULS FAMILIES

My grandmother’s father was Benjamin F. Graves. I do not know where he came from or
when he arrived at Columbus, but the 1850 census listed his occupation as a tailor and recorded
that he had been born in Georgia. At the time he lived in the residence of one William Perry, a
hotel keeper. Frances Jeter, a family friend in later years, lived in the same place. Fortunately,
other records help with a few significant details. For example, I know that he was in Columbus
by the mid 1840’s. A series of books of clippings from the Columbus papers lists him several
times. In about 1844, he applied for a license in Columbus and the record listed his description
as being 5’ 7” tall, with florid complexion, hazel eyes and dark hair. He also completed a brief
enlistment in the army, serving during the Mexican War period in 1846. He went into the Army
as a private with the Columbus Guards, the Georgia Regiment of Volunteers. They left on July
1, 1846. His discharge came on December 1, 1846. He is also included in a listing of 1849
members of the Olive Lodge No. 10 in Talbot County, near Columbus.

A bit more information is available on the Sauls’s side of Grandma’s family equation.
My earliest discoveries in the 1820 census have Daniel Sauls living in Washington County,
Georgia. At that time Daniel and his wife, Saleta, are in the 26-45 year age group and they have
three boys and two girls, all less than ten years of age. He also has one male slave between the
ages of 25-40. I found him again in the 1830 census living in Jefferson County, Florida.
Descendants of Daniel Sauls

- Daniel Sauls
  - Sauls (last name unknown)
  - b: Abt. 1792
  - d: July 16, 1856

- Benjamin F. Graves
  - b: Abt. 1826 in Georgia
  - m: July 15, 1851 in Columbus, Georgia

- Sarah H. Sauls
  - b: August 20, 1832
  - m: July 15, 1851 in Columbus, Georgia
  - d: November 03, 1862 in Quincy, Florida

- Daniel Green Sauls
  - b: Abt. 1812

- Sarah Jane Brown, aka "Fafee"
  - b: November 29, 1833 in Forsyth, Monroe County, Georgia
  - m: September 28, 1850 in Columbus, Georgia
  - d: May 02, 1904 in Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia

Descendants of Benjamin F. Graves

- Benjamin F. Graves
  - b: Abt. 1826 in Georgia

- Sarah H. Sauls
  - b: August 20, 1832
  - m: July 15, 1851 in Columbus, Georgia
  - d: November 03, 1862 in Quincy, Florida

- Walter Graves
  - b: Abt. 1852

- Benjamin H. Graves
  - b: Abt. 1854

- Elizabeth Sauls Graves
  - b: December 23, 1856 in Columbus, Georgia
  - m: December 20, 1877 in Columbus, Georgia
  - d: May 16, 1861 in Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia

- Charles F. Graves
  - b: Abt. 1858

- Etie Graves
  - b: May 16, 1861 in Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia
  - d: May 20, 1877 in Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia

- William Peters Langdon
  - b: December 10, 1849 in Columbus, Georgia
  - m: December 20, 1877 in Columbus, Georgia
  - d: July 29, 1933 in Columbus, Georgia
At this time Daniel and Saleta are listed as having one son under 10, another between 11-15, and two boys between 15 and 20. Daniel is now listed as being under 50. His wife is between 30 and 40 and they have two girls under 5 and one between 10 and 15. At this point, I lost Daniel.

Daniel and Saleta’s son Daniel Green Sauls appears in Columbus, Georgia records in 1840. Martin’s history listed him as a carpenter. By 1850, when Daniel Green Sauls is about 38, he is shown in the census as living in Columbus. He and his wife Columbia, about 31, have six children: William D., Ann, Frances E., Columbia P., Saleta, and B. H. Their ages range from 11 to 1.

In this same 1850 census for Columbus, Daniel Green Sauls’s mother Saleta appears with one daughter. Saleta is now about 58 years old and her daughter Sarah H. Sauls is about to turn 18 years of age. Daniel Sauls, Saleta’s husband, is probably dead because she is listed as having about $1,300 in real estate, a sizeable sum for that time when women with husbands rarely owned property. Thus, 1850 finds Saleta Sauls and three of her children in Columbus. They are Daniel Green Sauls, 38; William H. Sauls, 26; and Sarah H. Sauls, 18. The rest of the Sauls children probably remained in Florida and not knowing their names makes it impossible to trace them.

Daniel Green, the oldest, is prosperous. He owns a quarter acre on the east side of Broad Street between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets. At some time in the 1850’s he acquires a home on Jackson between Fulton and Covington Streets (Second Avenue between Fourth and Fifth Streets). The 1860 census record reports him as a boat carpenter. Riverboats were often built and repaired in Columbus.

The next ten years directly impact our genealogical journey. On September 23, 1850, William H. Sauls married 17 year old Sarah Jane Brown. She had been born in Forsyth, but her father William Brown, a hatter, came to Columbus in 1839. Then ten months later, on July 15, 1851, 19-year-old Sarah Sauls married her red-faced tailor, Benjamin F. Graves. Finally, on July 17, 1856, Saleta Sauls died of typhoid fever.
Mrs. Sara Jane Brown Sauls, Fafee, saved these photographs of family members. To the left is her mother, Mrs. William (Janie Cook) Brown with Tinsey Whitesides, Fafee’s niece. In the center is Miss Betty Brown, another one of Fafee’s nieces. To the right is Fafee’s younger son, Charles “Charlie Boy” Sauls.
With their mother dead, Sarah H. Sauls and her brother William H. Sauls stayed close. Very soon Sarah and Benjamin started their family. It will be eight years before William H. and Sarah Jane have their firstborn. The 1860 Florida census for Quincy, Florida, helps us with the first part of this story. Benjamin and Sarah’s first was a boy, Walter, born about 1852. Since Walter is not listed in the 1870 census, I presumed that he died as a youth, for I find no other references to him. The next child, a second son, Benjamin H. Graves, came squalling into life probably in 1854. Then on December 23, 1856, Sarah gave birth to a grand baby girl, my grandmother. My sister Helen remembers a story that Grandma was first named Saleta, no doubt for her deceased grandmother; but this little girl did not like that name and so before she was four, they renamed her to Elizabeth Sauls Graves. This was the name proudly presented to the census taker in 1870 when Lizzie, as she was then called, had just turned four. Grandma was born in a little house at the corner of Third Avenue and Seventh Street in Columbus. I remember several times when we were walking to the drug store at Third Avenue and Seventh Street that Mama would point to the house and say, “That’s where my mother was born.” In a little less than two years, Grandma had a new baby brother, Charles. The Florida census in 1860 simply reports him as 2 years of age.

At some point after Charles Graves was born in early 1858 and before November 27, 1858, when William H. Sauls, “Uncle Billy,” and his wife Sarah Jane, “Fafee,” had their first son, Edward C. Sauls, the two couples migrated to Quincy, Florida. Grandma used to talk about making the trips between Quincy and Columbus on the big paddlewheel steamboats that plied the Chattahoochee River between Columbus and Appalachicola. Quincy was just about 15 miles from the dock at Chattahoochee, Florida, where they would disembark.

In Quincy, Uncle Billy had a sheet metal business. Benjamin continued in his occupation as a tailor. As stated above, here in Quincy Fafee gave birth to her son, Edward C. Sauls, always known as “Cousin Ed.”

One other child also joined the Graves’ household, Ettie. Born on May 16, 1861, just 34 days after the Confederates fired on Fort Sumpter, she became a little rebel.

Changes in their lives began immediately. As a starter, the Confederates took over Uncle Billy’s business and turned it into a canteen factory. Then, according to the book Navy Gray by Maxine Turner, the first blockading ship, the USS Montgomery, appeared off the mouth of the Apalachicola River on June 11, 1861. The Apalachicola River is formed at the Florida line where the Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers flow together. Later, the Yankees actually occupied the town of Apalachicola itself. As the war progressed, business came to a standstill and food became scarce. Thus, here in Quincy, they endured the rigors brought on by the Civil War. Grandma used to say that in one year, they only had two barrels of flour to last for the entire time.

I remember another of Grandma’s tales in which she told about smuggling food in a false bottom basket past the Yankee lines. For years, being ignorant of the many battle areas of the Civil War, I wondered how this could be since she lived in Florida. Then in 1989, I bought and read the book Navy Gray that dealt with the Confederate Navy, the Chattahoochee River, and the blockade at Apalachicola. Here I learned a great deal about that phase of the conflict. I had always wondered how Grandma, living in Florida, had contact with Yankee soldiers. This book told of the presence of these Yankee troops right there where she lived during those tumultuous years.

Then complicating life for everyone, Sarah Sauls Graves died on November 3, 1862. Only 30 years old, Sarah left possibly five children behind: Walter, 10; Ben, 8; Lizzie, almost 6; Charles 4; and Ettie, 1 ½ years old. Her obituary stated:
Mrs. Sarah H. Graves was removed by the hand of the father from her home in Quincy, Florida, to her home in the “House of many mansions” November 3d, 1862. The deceased was born August 20th, 1832 and was at the time of her death a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The death of this truly excellent and highly estimable lady will be deeply felt, not only by her own family and kindred, but by a host of admiring friends whose hearts had been won by her many virtues. Seldom, if ever, has the writer been called upon to record the death of one whose character was in every respect more amiable than that of Mrs. Graves. She was in disposition kind and gentle, energetic to a fault, and in the relations of wife, mother, friend and mistress, devoted and exemplary. The last hours of her whose death we deplore were characterized by, faith in God, and without a murmur her sun of life went down beneath the horizon, unclouded and undimmed in its setting splendor.

I always heard that Fafee and Uncle Billy Sauls took Grandma—and this included her sister—into their home. Their father knew these little girls, ages 5 years and 10 months, and 1 year and 5 months, needed a woman’s care. However the girls are both listed as living with their father in the 1870 census for Quincy, Florida. It could well have been that they lived with Uncle Billy and Fafee, but when the census was taken they agreed it would be best to list the girls with their own family.

About the time the hostilities between the North and the South began to close down—no exact date is known—Uncle Billy and Fafee had their second son, Charles Graves. All during his entire life, everyone called him “Charlie Boy.”

At some point, after early 1870, Uncle Billy and Fafee migrated back to Columbus bringing Ed, Charlie Boy, Lizzie and Effie with them. Fafee had a well-to-do brother, William Brown, also known as Uncle Riley. From 1853 to 1902, he served as president of a large foundry at the western end of Eighth Street near the Columbus City Dock, known as the Columbus Iron Works. During the Civil War period in June 1862 the Confederate government leased the facility, converting it into the Confederate States Naval Iron Works. They cast, bored, and fabricated boilers and steam engines for fourteen Confederate ships, including the ram ship *Jackson* or *Muscogee*, which was built there in Columbus. Union cavalry troopers under General Wilson captured Columbus and burned the Iron works and other local factories on April 17, 1865. Despite the destruction, like other Columbus industries, the Iron Works was rapidly rebuilt at the end of the war. In fact, it was already back in operation by August 31, 1865. Undoubtedly, Uncle Riley assisted Uncle Billy and Fafee in their return to Columbus; thus for some time in Grandma’s young girlhood, they lived with Uncle Riley and his family in Riley Brown’s big rambling house at 914 Broad St. They even enjoyed his house’s steam heat. Grandma also remembered and used to talk about the man who came to Columbus to assist the Iron Works in the manufacture of ice machines. The gentleman, identified in Riley Brown’s obituary, was a Mr. Muhl who came from San Antonio,
Texas, and who gave assistance, particularly with respect to some patents that he held. Since the Iron Works pioneered in the business of making ice machines, this ties in with Grandma’s return to Columbus in the very early 1870’s. In 1877, Uncle Riley organized the Southern Plow Company as a separate division of the Iron Works. It manufactured cultivators, planters, fertilizer spreaders, hay presses, cane mills, syrup kettles, all kinds of plows, and other farm-related machinery. Looking ahead of our story though, Uncle Riley died in March 1902, but the business continued to be profitable until well after the World War II era.

The photographs of William H. Sauls and Sarah Jane Brown Sauls always hung on the wall in Grandma’s room. They were obviously taken at different times during the adulthood of this very enterprising couple. Grandma talked about Fafee just about everyday. Sadly, the stories were never recorded.

After returning to Columbus, Uncle Billy (William Harris Sauls) apparently went into business as a cigar manufacturer. That is his listed occupation on an 1871 voters list. His place of business was located at 172 Broad, which later became 942 Broad. This is the city block, which in 2003, is the site of the River Center for the Performing Arts.

Grandma’s father and two brothers lived on in Quincy. At present I know practically nothing about their lives or deaths there. Ebbie once told me that Grandma’s brother Ben Graves died as a young man. I know that her brother Charlie Graves lived into senior adulthood, for I have a picture of him taken in 1930. At that time he lived in Mulberry Grove, Florida.

I never heard Grandma speak of her own mother, but she talked about Fafee all of the time. For a time after moving out of Uncle Riley’s house, they lived on Broad Street in a house on the west side of the 800 block. Here is where she was living at the time of her marriage in 1877. That property is now a part of the parking lot for a modern hotel.

Sometime after Grandma got married, between 1878-1880, the Saulses, Uncle Billy, Fafee, Cousin Ed, and Charlie Boy, moved to First Avenue, living at 730 just across from 725.

Cousin Ed married Mimi and they lived out their lives in the Sauls home on First Avenue. I know very little about his past except that he graduated from the Columbus Public Schools in the class of 1875-1876. I remember Cousin Ed; actually he was my third cousin or first cousin twice removed. He was small man with a little gray

Charles Graves in 1930 at his home in Mulberry Grove, FL.
mustache and a twinkle in his eye. He loved working in his machine shop. Whenever I went into the shop, he would caution me about not touching the machinery. I can remember his coming over to our house and sitting on the front porch talking with Grandma.

I have not been able to get much specific information on Charlie Boy Sauls. I do know that he married Aurelia Miller. There is a William H. Sauls buried in their lot with the dates August 27, 1888-June 25, 1942 on the slab. He was a son of Charlie Boy and Aurelia. I know that Charlie Boy also had a son named Edward who served for many years as the Director of Docks at the Port of Mobile, Alabama. He, in turn had a son Edward Tisdale Sauls with whom I used to play when I was very small. Edward and I had both been born in April 1927. When his mother and dad came to visit Mimi and Cousin Ed, I would go over and we would play together. During 2001, I located Edward living in Ocean Breeze, Florida. He was very sick. Finally, during 2002 the illness claimed his life. He instructed a lawyer friend to call me in the event of his death. Since Edward never married, he had promised me his Sauls’ papers and photographs, but they never arrived. Unfortunately, I misplaced the attorney’s name and could not call him.


THE SCHNELLS AND THE BROWNS

Before turning to a more detailed account of my maternal grandparents, let me touch on two other family groups, while not in our lineage, which were important parts of my grandmother’s family circle. I suppose the loss of her mother and sister, made her value everyone in her extended family.

First, let me tell you about the Brown family. The four key members of this clan were known as Uncle Riley Brown; his youngest brother, George W. Brown; Riley’s daughter, Mrs Carrie Eugenia Brown “Tinsey” Whitesides: and a Miss Ettie Brown, whose kinship I cannot establish. She was probably a niece or a cousin, who lived until 1939 with “Miss Tinsey.” Actually, Uncle Riley was not Grandma’s uncle at all. He was a brother to Fafee, Uncle Billy Saul’s wife, who raised Grandma after her mother died and who brought her back to Columbus to live out her life separated from her father and brothers. Since William Riley Brown was actually an uncle to Cousin Ed and Charlie Boy, naturally Grandma called him that, too. Many of her now forgotten stories were about Uncle Riley. One evidence of the esteem that the Browns held in our family circle is seen in the fact that the obituary for Uncle Riley’s mother, Mrs Janie Cook Brown, was found tucked away in one of the old Langdon family Bibles.

William Brown, the father of the Brown clan, worked as a hatter, one who made and cleaned hats. He came to Columbus by way of Monticello and Forsyth, arriving about 1839. He and his wife, Jannie Cook, had eleven children, all dutifully listed in Fafee’s family Bible. Riley, the third child, was about 17 years old when his family came to Columbus.

He learned molding and worked at the trade until 1851. He then became connected with Wildman and Craig, with whom he remained about four years. He then built the Columbus Iron
Works, of which he was superintendent until 1860 when he was elected president of the company, a position which he held until his death. He was a real pioneer in the Columbus industrial community. Taken over by the Confederate Government during the Civil War, his iron works became a critical supplier of the Confederacy, second only to Richmond.

After the war Uncle Riley became interested in the manufacture of ice-making machines. Two of his other major interests were the Southern Plow Company, at which he served as president, and a local power company. His employees loved him because of his generosity and care for them when injured or ill.

Uncle Riley married two times, fathered three children, but only one lived to maturity, Carrie Eugenia Brown, always known as “Tinsey.” She married Mr. George B. Whitesides, a riverboat captain who had worked for her father.

Uncle Riley’s home was a large rambling house at 914 Broad Street, always painted green. When I was small, and we walked to town, we generally passed that house. In good weather, Miss Tinsey and Miss Ettie were always sitting on the porch. One time, I remember going into the house when Grandma and Mama walked up for a visit. The Browns were always family for Grandma.

Our other connection with the Brown family came through Uncle Riley’s youngest brother, George W. Brown. This handsome man served in the Confederate Army. After the War, in 1867, he married his first wife, Miss Janie Street. She died in 1873, and he married Ellen Catherine Langdon “Wawee” two years later. Tragically, tuberculosis, commonly called consumption, literally consumed his life. He died in 1879. Wawee had a lot of pictures of him that I still have.

Next, let me turn to the Schnells, Fannie and Mamie. Grandma had a first cousin named Frances Sauls. Frances father, Daniel Green Sauls has already been mentioned. He was a brother to Grandma’s mother Sarah H. Graves and to her Uncle Billy Sauls. Frances Sauls married John Schnell on November 5, 1863, during the Civil War. They had six children, all of whom Grandma referred to as “Cousin,” but two in particular were close, Mammie and Fannie Schnell. They were a good bit younger than Grandma, but they lived for a number of years in the 700 block of Broad Street, so they were both kin and neighbors.

After my sister Helen finished high school she worked for a year or so for Miss Mamie and Miss Fannie in their Corridor Tearoom on Twelfth Street in Columbus.

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Editor’s Note: A second installment of this family memoir will appear in the next issue.
The following are some additional photographs which turned up in a second search of my collection.

The Allen Brother's Store on Broadway

James Bethun Allen, the last surviving member of the John Stephen Allen family. See page 9.

Catherine Peters Morton "Aunt Cath" in her senior years. See page 10.

Mrs. Kinsel: William Bronson Langdon worked for Mr. & Mrs. Kinsel for many years. See page 16.
NOTE: This extract, tenth of a series, is copied from a record made in 1945 by the LDS Church for its Genealogical Society, Salt Lake City, Utah (Catalog No. 8740143, Microfilm: GA c11b). One of four public cemeteries in Columbus, Riverdale Cemetery originated in 1890. This index included burials through 1943. No attempt to confirm name spelling or dates has been made by this journal. Researchers may wish to authenticate the information by viewing the records at the Sexton’s Office: call (706) 653-4579 for directions and hours.

REVELL
Floyce, b. 23 May 1921, s. of Herchell Revell and Hazel B. Revell, d. 25 May 1921.


Howell H., b. 17 Oct. 1874, d. 10 May 1908.

Lillie Parkman, b. 8 Feb. 1885, at Chattahoocho Co. Ga., dau. of G. W. Parkman and Lizzie Jones, d. 23 Jan. 1942.

Floyd, b. 27 Jan. 1911, d. 4 Mar. 1929.

Martha Chambless, (Mrs.), b. 7 Apr. 1845, d. 16 Feb. 1925.

Robert Howell, b. 11 May 1906, d. 21 Feb. 1937.

Robert W., b. 2 Apr. 1840, d. 13 Feb. 1920.

REYNOLDS

Martha Pat, b. 8 Dec. 1853, d. 13 July 1928.

R. H. (Judge), b. 24 Dec. 1841, at Pike County Ala., d. 11 Jan. 1922.
Confederate Soldier.

RHENEY
George A., b. 19 Sept. 1850, d. 4 Jan. 1937.

RHODES
Alma, b. 6 Apr. 1901, d. 7 Apr. 1935.

Bonnie Lee, Infant, b. 31 Mar. 1942, d. 6 Apr. 1942.

Bonnie Sue, b. 31 Mar. 1942, at Georgia, dau. of R. F. Rhodes and Margie Hilton, d. 6 Apr. 1942.
Carl, b. 14 June 1897, d. 7 Dec. 1936.

Catherine J., b. 21 June 1835, d. 4 Oct. 1938.

Ernest W., b. 25 July 1886, d. 1 Apr. 1915.

Joe D., d. 22 May 1930. Alabama Pvt. 162 Dept. O. T. Brig.

RICE
Charles F., d. 11 June 1930. Georgia Pvt. 2 Ga. Inf. N. C.

RICHARDS
Lois E., b. 22 May 1885, d. 9 Feb. 1936. Wife of Charles T. Orr.


RICHARDSON
Carem, b. 1891, d. 1940.

James Byron, b. 1 May 1899, at Harris Co., Ga., s. of John Richardson and Sallie Nunnelye, d. 6 May 1941, at Columbus, Ga.

Josephene, b. 9 Sept. 1862, d. 20 July 1925.

Sam, d. 20 Sept. 1917, age 27 yrs.


RIDDLE
Edwin N., b. 4 Aug. 1903, d. 7 Feb. 1930.

Eunice (Infant.), b. 18 Apr. 1925. (sic.).

James Ludy, b. 24 Jan. 1881, d. 24 Nov. 1928.

Katie Joyce, b. 11 June 1940, at Col. Ga., dau. of George Henry Riddle and Maggie Myrle Riddle, d. 11 June 1940, at Col. Ga.

Joyce (inf.), d. 11 June 1940.

RIDENHOUSE
Anna Maria, b. 27 Apr. 1873, d. 24 Aug. 1900. Wife of J. E. Leutje (sic.)

Guy Bruce, b. 8 Nov. 1886, at Cordile, La., s. of John Ridenhour, d. 24 Mar. 1940.

Thomas Franklin, b. 28 May 1837, s. of D. D. Ridenhour and Amelia Bennett, d. 28 May 1922.

William S., b. 29 Mar. 1863, s. of T. F. Ridenhour and Charlett Ridenhour, d. 21 Jan. 1891.

Willie O., b. 1894, d. 1923.

RIDGELEY
Henry L., b. 3 May 1868, d. 8 Sept. 1926.

RIED
Brenda Regina, b. 11 Sept. 1941, (Inf.). (sic.)

RIGBY

Walter, b. 5 July 1866, d. 6 Jan. 1940.

RIGSBY
Tesser Callie, b. 2 Dec. 1901, child of Robert B. Alexander and Kate Tidd, d. 13 Dec. 1942, at Columbus, Ga.

RILDERS
Bertie Belle C., b. 18 Oct. 1888, d. 7 Mar. 1935.

RILEY

Marie Lusie (Mrs.), b. 1847, d. 1925.

Ralph R., b. 4 Aug. 1886, d. 1 June 1937.


William R., b. 18 Sept. 1888, at Alabama, s. of Jim Riley and Mary Blackmon, d. 7 Sept. 1941.

RITCHARDSON
Carol M., d. 9 Sept. 1940, age 48 yrs.
James Byron, b. 1 May 1899, d. 6 May 1941.

RIVALS
Joseph Paul, b. 2 Dec. 1871, d. 28 Jan. 1936.

ROBERTS
Infant, s. of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Roberts.
Bettie Jane, b. 8 Nov. 1927, d. 21 Aug. 1929.
C. R., b. 15 May 1895, d. 23 Feb. 1920.
Eva (Mrs.), b. 13 Apr. 1892, d. 20 Aug. 1931.
George R., b. 21 Oct. 1852, d. 8 Nov. 1926.
George W., b. 1856, d. 1916.
Green R., b. 5 June 1868, d. 11 Jan. 1934.
J. T., b. 10 Apr. 1856, d. 25 Sept. 1927.
J. T. (Mrs.), b. 8 Jan. 1872, d. 25 Mar. 1915.
Mabel, b. 1908, d. 16 Mar. 1926.
Mary Ida, b. 26 May 1876, at Bainbridge Ga., s. of William Harrell and Amanda Dollas, d. 24 May 1940, at City Hosp. Columbus, Ga.
Stella (Mrs.), b. 24 Feb. 1869, d. 8 Sept. 1931.
Thelma Theresa, b. 2 Sept. 1910, d. 22 Apr. 1933.
William I., d. 18 Nov. 1936. Georgia Pvt. 122 9 Inf. 31 Div.

ROBERTSON
Mary Lee, b. 1866, d. 1929.

ROBINETT
Alice, b. 16 July 1865, d. 5 May 1942. Wife of J. B. Everidge.

ROBINS
Patacria Ann, b. 5 Sept. 1942, d. 5 Sept. 1942, d. 5 Sept. 1942.
ROBINSON

Arin (Bob.), b. 6 Oct. 1895, at Americus, Ga., s. of D. W. Robinson and Matilda Scott, d. 10 Mar. 1941, at Columbus, Ga.

Carolynn June, b. 4 Jan. 1924, d. 17 Nov. 1929.

Clifford, b. 29 Dec. 1913, d. 29 June 1914.

Emma (Mrs.), b. 12 May 1869, d. 26 Sept. 1932.

Harry Hix, b. 25 Nov. 1889, d. 6 Dec. 1935.


J. H., b. 5 Mar. 1865, d. 15 Dec. 1941.

J. N. W., b. 15 Dec. 1863, d. 16 Sept. 1929.

Joseph H., b. 25 Mar. 1865, s. of Wilburn Robinson and Bettie McBride, born at Alabama, d. 15 Dec. 1941.

Lucile, b. 1 Nov. 1898, d. 26 May 1909.

Mattie (Mrs.), b. 24 Feb. 1865, d. 4 May 1931.

Maud (Mrs.), b. 1891, d. 1934.

Robert Thompson, b. 5 Sept. 1884, d. 20 July 1936.

T. V. (Jr.), b. 29 July 1928, d. 31 July 1928.

Evans Boone, b. 3 Mar. 1885, d. 19 Mar. 1936.

ROCHER
C. E., b. 7 Feb. 1856, d. 26 Jan. 1935.

RODGERS
Belle, b. 25 Dec. 1861, d. 21 Apr. 1929.

David, b. 18 May 1856, d. 11 July 1934.

James Clyde, b. 19 Dec. 1888, d. 25 Apr. 1930.

Julius Willard, (Infant), s. of Rodgers and Mrs. B. K. Rodgers, (In J. L. Arrant Lot.)
Laban James, b. 16 June 1859, d. 20 Nov. 1934.
Nora Virginia, b. 2 June 1861, d. 14 June 1931. Wife of C. A. Gibson.

ROE
Infant, d. 4 Aug. 1940, child of T. H. Roe and Laura Tillis.
Hazel K., b. 16 Apr. 1892, d. 22 Apr. 1934. Wife of W. H. Raymond.

ROESEL
John Wheeler, b. 6 Apr. 1904, d. 18 June 1939.

ROGERS
George W., b. 10 July 1842 [?], d. 23 Sept. 1914.
Jim, b. 1885, d. 1937.
Liza, b. May 1832, near Columbus Muscogee Co. Ga., dau. of William Rogers and Mary Lee, d. Aug. 1913. Wife of Game Harvey Sr.
Marvin, b. 1877, d. 1924.
Mary E., b. 1 July 1847, d. 3 Sept. 1930.
Ophelia, b. 18 Aug. 1887, d. 2 Apr. 1940. Wife of William Collins.
Pearl Anna, b. 23 Mar. 1874, dau. of G. W. Rogers and M. E. Rogers, d. 22 Aug. 1921.
Shephard Cosby, b. 10 Mar. 1910, s. of S. F. Rogers and N. Rogers, d. 6 Apr. 1910. (Infant)
Shephard Franklin, b. 1889, d. 1914.
Williby, b. 1 Sept. 1880, d. 3 Jan. 1937.

ROMEO
J. J. (Mrs.), b. in Italy, dau. of Antonio Spano and Angeline Spano, d. 16 Aug. 1942.
Vincenza, d. 17 Aug. 1942, age 45 yrs.
RIVERDALE CEMETERY

ROPER
Ethel Gertrude, b. 21 July 1885, d. 16 June 1942.

ROQUEMORE
John C., b. 16 June 1920, d. 17 June 1920.
John Chaney (Mrs.), b. 1897, d. 1920.
M. E. (Mrs.), b. 26 June 1859, d. 31 Oct. 1924.

ROSIER
Annie Laurie, b. 25 Feb. 1907, d. 25 June 1940. Wife of Clarence N. Jones.
Chester, b. 25 Jan. 1874, d. 28 Dec. 1897.
Ella M. (Mrs.), b. 31 May 1869, d. 7 Mar. 1921. Wife of J. W. Rosier.
Emma (Mrs.), b. 21 Dec. 1855, d. 3 May 1931.
Ernest Clifton, b. 20 Oct. 1878, d. 28 Oct. 1915.
Herbert Leon, b. 6 June 1909, d. 25 Dec. 1910.
Homer R., b. 11 Oct. 1877, d. 28 July 1902.
Mattie J., b. 10 Dec. 1843, d. 10 Feb. 1904 or 1924.

ROSENBERG
Gunda, (In Rosenberg Lot.) Our Mother and Grandmother.

ROSENTHAL
(Rabbi) F. L., b. 7 May 1865, d. 13 Mar. 1940.
Frank L., b. 7 May 1865, at Warsn, Holland, S. of Reuben Rosenthal, d. 13 Mar. 1940.

ROSER
Herbert Leon Jr., b. 6 June 1909, d. 25 Dec. 1910.

ROTHSCHILD
Matilda Dorn, b. 16 Apr. 1866, d. 29 June 1936. Wife of David Rothschild.
Nathan, b. 7 July 1831, at Merchingen, Baden, d. 28 Apr. 1917, at Columbus, Ga.
Rerson, d. 6 July 1942.
ROWE
T. H. (Infant), d. 4 Aug. 1940.
ROWLAND
T. P., b. 22 Feb. 1878, d. 9 June 1933.
ROY
Willie, b. 28 Feb. 1895, at Prattville Ala., s. of J. E. Roy and I. M. Roy, d. 7 May 1908.
ROYALS
Sarah Lettie, b. 10 June 1873, d. 24 June 1931. Wife of T. J. Clark.
RUDISILL
Edna Gray, b. 19 July 1899, d. 29 Nov. 1932. Wife of Dr. C. D. Johnson.
RUFFIN
RUMPH
Mildred Flowrnoy, b. 17 Nov. 1922, d. 20 Nov. 1928.
RUMSEY
RUSH
Charles H., b. 1 Sept. 1898, d. 27 June 1942.
William Thomas, b. 6 July 1884, at Lagrange, Ga., s. of James A. Rush and Sarah Ledbetter, d. 27 Oct. 1942.
RUSS
Mollie, b. 6 Oct. 1867, d. 27 Nov. 1907.
Ophelia (Mrs.), d. 30 June 1938, about 67 yrs. old.
Sarah Elizabeth (Mrs.), b. 21 Jan. 1870, d. 18 June 1930.
T. D., b. 16 Dec. 1940, d. 1 Apr. 1912. (sic).

William D., b. 15 May 1863, d. 29 May 1917.

RUSSELL
Charles G., b. 24 Oct. 1891, s. of Andrew James Russell, d. 23 Aug. 1936., Mother; Maggie Moye.

Elizabeth, b. 10 July 1882, d. 8 Oct. 1939. Wife of Luellen Burton.


J. W., b. 2 Aug. 1867, d. 28 July 1922.


Mildred, b. 13 July 1873, d. 9 Aug. 1905. Wife of N. W. Russell.

Minnie Lee (Mrs.), b. 16 Nov. 1874, d. 22 May 1935.

Noah Will, b. 18 Mar. 1866, Jackson Co. Fla., s. of James Russell and Elizabeth Beeman, d. 25 May 1940, at 2606 Hamilton Rd. Col. Ga.


S. A. (Mrs.), b. 31 Jan. 1843, d. 9 May 1916.

William H., b. 21 Aug. 1892, d. 28 May 1931.


RUTHERFORD
Donnie (Mrs.), b. 17 Aug. 1892, d. 5 Aug. 1917.

RUTHLAND
Mary K., b. 21 July 1915, d. 9 Oct. 1935.

RUTLAND

RUTLEDGE
James Madison (Sr.), b. 4 Sept. 1877, d. 14 Mar. 1940.

Willie Frank, b. 1884, d. 1933.
RYAN
Infants, of B. J. Ryan and S. M. Ryan. (22 May 1907, 24 July 1908, 20 Sept. 1919.)
   probably death dates. (sic).
   Margie, b. 25 June 1893, at Trenton S. C., dau. of Elbert Ryan and Corrie Ryan,
   d. 28 Oct. 1933.

RYDER

ST JOHN
J. W., b. 1878, . 1926.

SABEL
   Carrie, b. 25 Jan. 1854, at Louisville Ky., d. 27 Nov. 1903. Wife of Sol Loeb. (Jewish).

SACRAMO
   Charles Nichols, b. 15 Feb. 1931, d. 13 Mar. 1938.
   Mary Lillie, d. 26 Jan. 1930.

SAINT
   Sallie, b. 15 Nov. 1862, d. 16 Jan. 1929.
   William Richard, b. 1886, at Madison Co. Ala., s. of John Saint and Sallie Payne,
   d. 1 Apr. 1940.

SALLAR
   George Lee, b. 28 Jan. 1858, d. 7 July 1927.

SALTER

SAMMONS
   Alto E., d. 21 Jan. 1943.

SAMPEY
   Everett Ramsey, b. 1845, d. 1918.
   M. Alice, b. 1846, d. 1932.
   Margarett E., b. 4 Nov. 1885, d. 12 May 1931.

SAMS
   Julius K., b. 14 June 1866, d. 8 Feb. 1921.
SANDERS

Archie B., b. 27 Sept. 1897, at Crawford Co. Ga., s. of J. L. Sanders and Georgia Knowl, d. 18 Apr. 1941 at 2968 13 Ave. Columbus Ga.

Billie R., b. 8 June 1923, d. 29 Jan. 1924.

Brady Mitchell, b. 27 or 14 Aug. 1911, s. of J. P. Sanders and Georgia Law, d. 24 or 29 Nov. 1941.

Claud Mitchell, b. 13 Apr. 1892, at Oswitchee Ala, s. of J. N. B. Sanders and Martha Stewart, d. 14 Mar. 1940.

Fred Oswald, (Jr.), b. 25 Jan. 1932, d. 2 Oct. 1932.

Henry Roscoe, b. 27 July 1920, d. 28 Aug. 1920. (Infant).


J. P., b. 11 June 1888, d. 22 Feb. 1937.

James O., b. 3 June 1888, d. 3 Mar. 1920.

John L., b. 4 Mar. 1864, d. 4 Jan. 1911.

Margarett Virginia, b. 9 Apr. 1, 18-, dau. of P. C. Sanders and B. W. Sanders, d. 2 Apr. 1919. (sic.)

Martha J., b. 2 Mar. 1849, d. 24 July , 1911.

Mary A., b. 23 June 1861, d. 15 May 1936.


O. T., b. 8 Jan. 1857, d. 30 June 1910.

Silvester, b. 10 Sept. 1871, at North Carolina, s. of Isam Sanders, d. 9 Nov. 1942.

William R., b. 25 July 1877, d. 27 July 1938.


SANES

Clarence, d. 24 Oct. 1942, at Columbus, Muscogee County, Ga.
SAPP
   H. C. (Mrs.), d. 17 Apr. 1940, at West Point Ga., age 74 yrs.

SAPPINGTON
   Maggie Brown, b. 1882, d. 1920.

SASSER
   Roy C., b. 30 Apr. 1892, d. 3 June 1938.

SATLOF
   Boris, b. 3 Apr. 1874, d. 19 Apr. 1927.
   Isadore, b. 23 Oct. 1909, d. 30 July 1915. (Jewish).

SATTERFIELD
   Willie Louise, b. 2 July 1909, at Ga., s. of Will Arnold and Emily? (J. W. Satterfield?),
   d. 14 Aug. 1942. (sic.)

SATTERWHITE
   Myrtle Harpp, b. 7 Apr. 1901, d. 24 Jan. 1938.

SAUL
   Susie Beatrice (Mrs.), d. 26 Feb. 1943.

SAULS
   Thomas, b. 14 Sept. 1870, d. 28 Nov. 1921.

SAVAGE
   Joel O., b. 11 June 1891, d. 26 Apr. 1933.

SEYMORE
   P. E., b. 1860, d. 1939.

SCARBROUGH
   Carroll Edward, b. 1875, d. 1929.
   Mary Ann, b. 1 Aug. 1866, d. 3 Feb. 1938. Wife of George Thomas Hobbs.

SCARBOROUGH
   Lula, b. 14 Apr. 1865, d. 16 Apr. 1931.

SCHAAP
   Joseph L., b. 31 Oct. 1882, d. 11 May 1939.
SCHAEFFER
Earl, b. 19 June 1920, d. 15 Dec. 1927.

SCHIELD
Beulah, b. 7 July 1863, at Mobile Alabama, d. 26 Nov. 1901, at Columbus Ga.
Wife of Mark Marcus.

Charles, b. 18 Feb. 1868, at Cleveland Ohio, d. 18 Sept. 1933, at Miami Fla.

Jacob M., b. 15 Apr. 1824, at Brilon Westphalia, d. 15 Nov. 1899, at Columbus Ga.

Rachael, b. 5 Jan. 1870, at Caliaba Ala, d. 20 Jan. 1941, at Miami Fla.

SCHIENBERG
Issaac, b. 5 Sept. 1852, d. 20 Oct. 1924. (Jewish).

SCHIMEK
Annie P., b. 1860, d. 1932.

SCHNELL
Leon J., b. 1875, d. 1924.

Lucious J., d. Apr. 1941, at Tampa Fla.

Lucius, b. 1898, d. 1941.

Ola Mae, b. 1896, d. 1926.

Sebie, b. 1874, d. 1937.

SCHOMBURG
Carl (Jr.), b. 2 Nov. 1905, s. of Carl Schomburg and Jessie Schomburg, d. 27 Feb. 1908.


Mamie, b. 20 May 1876, dau. of Carl Schomburg and Minnie Schomburg,
   d. 29 July 1877.

Mattie, b. 12 July 1877, dau. of Carl Schomburg and Minnie Schomburg, d. 3 July 1879.

Nell, b. 31 Jan. 1916, dau. of Carl Schomburg and Jessie Schomburg, d. 7 Mar. 1918.

Rosebud, b. 4 Oct. 1889, d. 11 Nov. 1889.

Tom, b. 28 Aug. 1911, s. of Carl Schomburg and Jessie Schomburg, d. 30 Nov. 1912.
SCHRIMPShIRE
J. S. (Mrs.), b. 5 June 1898, d. 19 Apr. 1928.

SCHUBMsky
Simon, b. 1824, at Witkowa Prussia, d. 11 Sept. 1900. (Jewish).

SCHWARTZ
Yella Laikowitz, b. 1873, d. 1932. Wife of Aaron Joseph Schwartz.

SCOTT
Infant, s. of James R. Scott and Lena R. Scott.
Blanchard Kellis, b. 12 Dec. 1863, d. 30 July 1930.
Dennis Brandon, b. 7 Feb. 1891, d. 24 Nov. 1937.
James R., b. 5 Feb. 1863, d. 13 Feb. 1928. (Judah.)
Lena R., b. 13 May 1870, d. 10 Mar. 1939.
Leola Story, b. 17 May 1870, d. 9 Dec. 1911.
Louis, b. 16 Aug. 1928. (Infant).
Margaret Annie, b. 4 Oct. 1942, d. 5 Oct. 1942.
Phroney R., b. 4 July 1880, d. 7 Apr. 1938.
William M., b. 1883, d. 1938.

SCREWS
Infant, b. 7 Oct. 1940, at Columbus Ga., s. of J. T. Screws and Virginia Wilson, d. 8 Nov. 1940.
Barbara Ann, Infant, b. 1 Apr. 1938.

SCROGGINS
Billie Joe, b. 31 July 1936, at Georgia, s. of R. J. Scroggins and Bertha Garner, d. 26 Dec. 1942.
RIVERDALE CEMETERY

SEALLEY
Mary E., b. 23 Nov. 1862, d. 29 Oct. 1926.

SEAY
Ester Irene, b. 8 June 1920, d. 23 Jan. 1935. Wife of Norman Herschel Cooke.
Mary Lou, b. 13 Jan. 1922, d. 9 Feb. 1932.

SEGAL
Morris, b. 20 July 1889, d. 22 Jan. 1913.

SEITZ
Mary E., b. 1833, d. 1914.

SELF
A. J., b. 11 Dec. 1866, d. 26 Mar. 1939.
Sarah Bell, b. 1 Apr. 1884, at Tennessee, dau. of Frank Kelburn and Susie Luke, d. 2 Nov. 1940.

SELLERS
Lula (Mrs.), b. 19 June 1890, d. 18 Dec. 1913.

SELSKY
Annett, b. 10 Oct. 1913, dau. of Dave Selsky and Sarah Selsky, d. 11 May 1915. (Jewish).

SENN
Wiley T., b. 15 Nov. 1937, at Columbus, Ga., s. of William T. Senn and Olah Lee, d. 26 Mar. 1940.

SESSIONS
Maggie (Mrs.), b. 2 Feb. 1891, at Georgia, dau. of Frank Henderson, d. 11 Jan. 1941.
William W., b. 2 Sept. 1854, d. 17 Nov. 1909.
William Walter, b. 28 Nov. 1883, d. 29 Aug. 1935.
Wilson Curtis, b. 21 July 1894, s. of William Sessions and Missouri Mann, d. 13 Feb. 1940.

SEWELL
Lucie, b. 2 Sept. 1866, d. 8 June 1923.
SEXTON
Sarah Elizabeth (Mrs.), b. 15 Dec. 1868, d. 17 Feb. 1930.

SEYMORE
Eugenia Bell, b. 1872, d. 1924. Wife of R. L. Seymore.

SHACKLEFORD
Mary Brannon, b. 23 Nov. 1900, d. 23 Dec. 1934.

SHADIX
Joe Frank, b. 20 Oct. 1930, d. 20 Apr. 1938.

SHAFFER
Infant, b. 1 Jan. 1942, at Columbus, Ga., child of Joe Shaffer and Thelma Jones,
   d. 1 Jan. 1942, at Columbus, Ga.

SHANDS
Otis Norman, b. 26 Mar. 1890, d. 22 July 1933.

SHANKS
Ada (Mrs.), b. 11 Feb. 1895, at Columbus, Ga., dau. of E. J. Allen and Mary Davenport,
   d. 12 Jan. 1941.

SHANNON
Joel Hurt, b. 1884, d. 1918. Husband of Runie Shannon.

SHARP
Emma Mozell, b. 5 Mar. 1870, d. 8 July 1932. Wife of David W. Dortch.
   William R., b. 27 July 1847, d. 20 May 1933. C. A. S.

SHAPRE
Mary E., d. 30 Sept. 1929, age 70 yrs.

SHAVER
W. M., b. 4 Nov. 1897, d. 8 Dec. 1929.

SHAW

SHEAPARD
Ruby Bell (Mrs.), b. 12 Mar. 1913, d. 13 Mar. 1939.

SHEETOY (?)
SHEFFIELD
John William, b. 9 Feb. 1865, at Ga., s. of Sheffield and Celia Brown, d. 4 Aug. 1941.

SHELFUT
Bruton, b. 30 May 1908, d. 8 Aug. 1916.
J. T. (Mrs.), b. 1 Apr. 1873, d. 3 Oct. 1931.
T. (Judge), b. 20 Feb. 1875, d. 16 July 1935.
Mervin, b. 24 Oct. 1897, d. 15 Nov. 1927.

SHELFIELD
Wylie William, b. 23 Apr. 1919 or 1923, at Columbus, Ga., s. of E. C. Shephard and Georgia McLeroy, d. 6 May 1942.

SHERAM
Edward P., b. 194, d. 1918. (Boy Scout)
George L., b. 1909, d. 1937.

SHERIDAN
Henry R., b. 31 Aug. 1877, d. 24 June 1931.
W. D. (Dr.), b. 17 July 1849, d. 2 Oct. 1916.

SHERROD
James, b. 19 Nov. 1867, at Kentucky, d. 5 Aug. 1940.

SHIERLING
Lina (Mrs.), b. 30 Jan. 1888, d. 23 May 1930.

SHILKY
Charles B., b. 10 Mar. 1933, d. 22 Dec. 1939?.

SHINE
Glennie, b. 25 Feb. 1895, d. 11 Dec. 1933.

SHIPP
Silas D., b. 11 July 1866, d. 19 Feb. 1934.

SHIRLEY
Alice Mae, b. 5 Mar. 1941, at Sanita Rose Co. Fla., dau. of William A. Pellam and
Ida Jean Simmons, d. 9 Sept. 1941.


V. M., b. 1 Apr. 1884, d. 14 Jan. 1930.

SHOLAR
Clifton, b. 18 Jan. 1894, d. 9 Feb. 1920.

SHORES
Bulah, b. 22 Jan. 1877, d. 7 Feb. 1935.

Cora P., b. 28 July 1883, d. 26 Nov. 1938. Wife of J. L. Brittingham.

Mary J., b. 20 Aug. 1841, d. 7 Dec. 1900. (?)


SHOUSE
Clara Bell, b. 12 Sept. 1900, d. 4 Feb. 1918.

SHUBINSKY
Rachael, b. 1827, at Witkowo, Prussia, d. 2 Aug. 1903. Wife of Simon Schubnski.

SIDALL
Charles Peabody, b. 11 Aug. 1865, d. 2 Feb. 1932.

SIMERLEY
Laura C., b. 3 Mar. 1861, d. 23 Nov. 1917. Wife of J. H. Simerley.

Nathalie (Infant), b. 30 Jan. 1908, d. 20 May 1908. (Inf.).

SIMERLY
J. H., b. 28 Apr. 1851, d. 26 Sept. 1930.

SIMMONS
Infant, s. of S. L. Simmons, d. 22 Mar. 1906.

Alex, b. 1881, at Greece, d. 1919.

Ethel Ainda, b. 26 Oct. 1918, d. 12 Nov. 1922.

Gussie, d. 2 Dec. 1941, at Miami, Fla., age 70 yrs.

Hillery, b. 19 May 1923, d. 5 July 1923, (Inf.).
Mary L., b. 25 Dec. 1894, d. 27 Mar. 1909.

Mary (Inf.), b. 21 Jan. 1921, d. 21 Jan. 1921.

Walter D., b. 15 Aug. 1866, d. 21 June, 1923.

William Ayers, b. 15 Mar. 1876, at South Carolina, s. of Thomas S. Simmons and Annie Woods, d. 19 June 1941.

SIMONS
Infant, b. 22 Feb. 1937, s. of Sidney G. Simons and Sarah S. Simons, d. 22 Feb. 1937.

SIMON
Annie M. (Mrs.), b. 28 Mar. 1872, d. 27 Feb. 1931.

Nicholas M., b. 21 Sept. 1863, d. 16 Oct. 1924.

SIMONS
Aaron, b. 26 June 1842, at Hatdenberg, Holland, d. 14 June 1897.

Alma Cornelia, b. 29 Dec. 1924, d. 12 Jan. 1925.

Charles D., b. 23 Nov. 1922, d. 21 Apr. 1924.

Charles F., b. 16 Apr. 1876, d. 14 Sept. 1937.

Louise, b. 1 June 1873, d. 20 Sept. 1932. (Jewish).

Max, b. 1 Dec. 1866, at Williamsburgh N. Y., d. 28 Aug. 1907. (Jewish).

Moses, b. 21 Oct. 1840, at Hardenberg, Holland, d. 22 Feb. 1903. (Jewish).

Sarah, b. 8 Jan. 1830, at Nassau Germany. Wife of Moses Simons.

SIMPLER
William, b. 27 Feb. 1916, d. 6 Nov. 1935.

SIMPSON


Charles (M.D.), b. 10 June 1851, d. 10 Apr. 1927.

Fletcher Page (Mrs.), d. 24 Apr. 1941, at R. F. D., Gablettville, Ga., age 72 yrs.
J. M., b. Apr. 1854, d. 7 Jan. 1913.

SIMS
India Catherine (Mrs.), b. 20 Jan. 1865, d. 10 Sept. 1931.

SINGLETON
Dewey E., b. 1923, d. 1926.

SINQUEFIELD [Spelling?]
Alex, b. 1860, d. 1934. Husband of Laura Lemmux.
Barnie E., b. 22 May 1887, d. 15 Nov. 1934.

SIZEMORE [Spelling?]
A. C., b. 27 Jan. 1880, d. 2 June 1915.
Joel E., b. 31 Mar. 1941, at Columbus Ga., s. of J. C. Sizemore and Effie Wragg, d. 28 June 1941.

SKINNER
Annie (Mrs.), b. 7 Oct. 1881, d. 28 Jan. 1916.
Annie Lou, b. 24 June 1894, ad. 25 Mar. 1925.
Camilla (Mrs.), b. 9 July 1859, at Ga., dau. of William Youngblood and Nancy Howe, d. 8 Feb. 1940.
E. S. (Mrs.), b. 9 Sept. 1878, d. 2 Jan. 1936.
Edna Massey (Mrs.), b. 7 Nov. 1879, d. 17 June 1936.
Effie I., b. 22 Nov. 1883, d. 16 July 1928. Wife of James R. Key.
Elbert, b. 31 July 1858, d. 17 Feb. 1921.
Emma E. (Mrs.), b. 31 May 1861, d. 22 Dec. 1918.
G. Asa, b. 25 Nov. 1876, d. 15 Mar. 1939.
Grover Hendrix, b. 4 Sept. 1908, d. 2 Sept. 1922.
Harry Reid, s. of Elbert Skinner and Ellen Skinner, d. 7 July 1920.

Mabel, b. 9 Jan. 1932, s. of Elbert Skinner and Ellen Skinner.

Nina L., b. 27 Nov. 1894, d. 16 Oct. 1929. Wife of J. C. McCraney.


Sims B., b. 31 Oct. 1891, d. 13 June 1927.

**SKIPPER**

James, b. 23 May 1904, d. 18 Sept. 1929.

Noah L., b. 11 Sept. 1909, at Ala., s. of P. M. Skipper and Nancy J., d. 28 Dec. 1941.

**SLAUGHTER**

Callie (Mrs.), b. 10 June 1859, d. 20 Dec. 1928. Wife of R. W. Slaughter.

Lewis Benton, b. 18 Dec. 1897, s. of Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Slaughter, d. 19 Aug. 1942.

Robert Wesley, b. 30 May 1856, d. 23 Jan. 1930.

Walter C., b. 2 May 1886, d. 28 May 1926.

**SLAYTON**

Ardella E., b. 24 July 1864, d. 6 Feb. 1934.


G. A., b. 9 May 1861, d. 4 Sept. 1925.


Maudie, b. 10 Apr. 1856, d. 4 Jan. 1930. Wife of W. L. Land.

Olan A., b. 5 Nov. 1881, d. 27 Jan. 1931.

Pallie W., b. 12 Feb. 1849, d. 15 Jan. 1911.

Roland M., b. 6 Nov. 1851, d. 12 Sept. 1912.

Sallie J. (Mrs.), b. 7 Jan. 1854, d. 8 Aug. 1932.

SLOAN
Infant, s. of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Sloan.

SLOCUMB
Eddie W., b. 30 Oct. 1906, d. 23 Oct. 1911.

SMALL
Caroline Limb., b. 7 July 1863, at Wooster, Ohio, dau. of Carl Martin Limb and Caroline Hartz, d. 3 Dec. 1942.


SMALSHAF
Albert Jacob, b. 26 Feb. 1891, at Potts Town Pennsylvania, s. of John Smalshaf and Harriet Livinggood, d. 1 Apr. 1942, Occupation, Civil Engineer, (Married).

SMENNER
John Edwin, b. 17 Sept. 1855, at Cumberland, Meriland, d. 15 June 1909. (sic.)

SMITH
Infant, b. 26 Nov. 1908, dau. of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Smith.

Infant Patersfield, b. about 1940, d. about 1940.

A. J., b. 17 Apr. 1852, d. 5 Aug. 1924.

Alice A., b. 6 Dec. 1874, d. 18 Apr. 1932.

Annie Efler, b. 1876, d. 1939.

Andrew M., b. 4 Feb. 1881, d. 15 June 1927.

B. M. (Mrs.), b. 1849, d. 1914.

Belle (Mrs.), b. 1861, d. 1924.


Bettie Jean, b. 16 Apr. 1925, d. 25 Aug. 1928.

Caroline Daphalene, b. 24 June 1941, at Columbus, Ga., dau. of James Prescott Smith and Doris Brown, d. 26 June, 1941.


Criff R., b. 30 Aug. 1899, d. 27 Jan. 1934.
Dan W., b. 21 Oct. 1874, d. 27 Sept. 1920.

Dessa Albright (Mrs.), b. 30 Sept. 1871, d. 9 June 1934.

Dollie Bell, b. 4 Mar. 1894, d. 1 May 1937.

E. O., b. 20 Aug. 1904, d. 26 Aug. 1907.

Edwin Nelson, b. 24 Feb. 1907, d. 9 Sept. 1929.

Earnest C., b. 8 June 1873, at Crawford, Russell County, Ala., d. 30 Oct. 1942. Husband of Essie Baker.

Ernest C., b. 1 Aug. 1898, d. 2 July 1927. (Ala. Pvt. 167 Inf. 42 Div.).

Eugene A., b. 27 May 1875, d. 11 Apr. 1938. Husband of Myrtle Matthews.

Eugene L., b. 1872, d. 1921.

Eva Catherine, b. 16 Nov. 1883, d. 11 Feb. 1934.

Fannie Caroline, b. 14 Jan. 1918, d. 22 July 1922.

Frances Elizabeth, b. 4 Mar. 1901, dau. of L. B. Smith and Dessa Smith, d. 27 July 1903.

Frances Louise, b. 9 Aug. 1915, d. 8 Apr. 1918.

George E., b. 17 Feb. 1877, d. 7 Mar. 1934.

George Hall (Sr.), b. 11 Dec. 1866, d. 26 Feb. 1931.

George W. (Mrs.), d. 5 Oct. 1942, age 70 yrs. Wife of George W. Smith.

Harriet Leona, b. 15 or 13 Dec. 1940, at Columbus Ga., dau. of J. T. Smith and Lorena Dowdy, d. 15 or 13 Dec. 1940.

Harrold, b. 23 Aug. 1920, d. 23 Aug. 1920.


Herbert, b. 4 Mar. 1905, s. of E. A. Smith and Myrtle Matthews, d. 6 Sept. 1941.

Herschel E., b. 3 Mar. 1876, d. 11 Dec. 1918.

J. E., b. 6 Sept. 1874, d. 8 Apr. 1907.

J. E., b. 1877, d. 1920.

J. O., b. - , d. 5 July 1918, age 32 yrs.

J. W., b. 1851, d. 1914.

J. W. (Mrs.), b. 1872, d. 1918.

Jane M. (Mrs.), b. 10 June 1855, d. 10 May 1839.

Jesse A. (Corp.), b. 11 Apr. 1885, d. 28 Oct. 1928.


John Wesley, b. 4 June 1877, d. 20 July 1921.

Joseph Kirby, b. 24 Oct. 1898, d. 27 Mar. 1919.

Joseph W., d. 3 May 1894, age 37 yrs.

Joshua T., b. 31 July 1845, d. 14 Feb. 1919. 60 “F” 6 Ala. Cav. C. S. A.

Julius Augustus, b. 17 Aug. 1901, d. 10 Aug. 1902.

L. P. (Mrs.), b. 26 Oct. 1844, d. 1 Sept. 1914.

L. S. (Mrs.), b. 29 Jan. 1884, d. 12 July 1932.

Lillian Annett Vickers, b. 4 July 1941, d. 19 Nov. 1941.

Mamie, b. 4 July 1861, d. 11 Sept. 1929.

Marion Ruth, b. 24 July 1915, d. 31 May 1937. Wife of James W. Lee.

Martha J. (Mrs.), b. 9 Dec. 1872, d. 30 Apr. 1936.

Mary Ann, b. 1 Sept. 1848, at South Carolina, dau. of Mike Gertry and Emely Mathews, d. 16 Dec. 1942.

Mary Elizabeth, b. 1924, d. 1925.

Mary Ella, b. 5 Dec. 1888, d. 2 July 1942. Wife of N. M. Bivens.
Mattie (Mrs.), b. 1876, d. 1934.

Mattie (Mrs.), b. Sept. 1902, d. 4 Aug. 1924.

Mattie Lee, b. 1899, d. 1939.

Minnie L., b. 28 Feb. 1871, d. 29 Feb. 1924. Wife of J. J. Dawson.

Minnie (Mrs.), b. 9 Feb. 1876, at Alabama, dau. of John Gossitt and Missouri Lipsey, d. 6 Mar. 1941 at Columbus Ga.

Mollie Dudley (Mrs.), b. 10 July 1872, at Russell Co. Ala., dau. of William F. Dudley and Elmira Lou Bickerstaff, d. 3 Oct. 1942.

Myra Hellen, b. 5 Feb. 1905, d. 21 Oct. 1935.

Nora, b. 1869, d. 1927.

Owen K., b. 5 Sept. 1871, d. 28 June 1936.

Pearle C., b. 1903, d. 1925.

Reuben A., b. 1880, d. 1916.

Richard P., b. 1857, d. 1928.

Robert L., b. 10 Nov. 1873, d. 24 Mar. 1928.

Robert Lee, b. 30 Sept. 1912, d. 18 Apr. 1918.

Sarah F., b. 27 Dec. 1847, d. 7 May 1907.

Shirley Ann, b. 4 Nov. 1942, at Columbus Ga., dau. of L. F. Raymond T. Smith and Gurtrude Davies, d. 5 Nov. 1942.

Susie Cox, b. 1880, d. 1924.

Uslysses Harris, b. 24 Oct. 1857, d. 11 Mar. 1919.

Velma Ann, b. 15 May 1940, at Columbus Ga., dau. of Sherwood M. Smith and Lillian Eula Hatcher, d. 6 Sept. 1941.

Virgie J., b. 19 Sept. 1885, d. 26 Aug. 1934.

W. B., b. 30 Jan. 1921, d. 5 Apr. 1922.
W. F. (Mrs.), b. 6 Mar. 1875, d. 23 Nov. 1929.

William, b. 1875, d. 1939.

William H., b. 3 Mar. 1868, d. 21 Oct. 1933.

William W., b. 5 Feb. 1869, d. 5 July 1937.

William W. (Jr.), b. 1 May 1939, s. of Claude Smith and Beatrice Stewart, d. 11 July 1941.

Willis Carey, b. 23 Aug. 1908, s. of Aurthur L. Smith and Sussie Smith, d. 15 Apr. 1916.

SNELLGROVE

Daisy B., b. 19 Dec. 1884, d. 8 June 1934. Wife of H. W. Bryant.

Eleanor B., b. 19 Mar. 1864, d. 18 Feb. 1936.

Laprell, b. 1904, d. 1938.

Max, b. 25 May 1920, d. 21 Feb. 1926.

SNELL

Charles W., b. 26 Aug. 1885, d. 13 Sept. 1935.

Edward Thad, b. 30 Apr. 1866, d. 25 Feb. 1934.

SNELLINGS


SNIDER

Frances D., b. 1886, d. 1920.

Henry Duncan, b. 2 Nov. 1861, at Barnsville Ga., s. of Charles M. Snider and Jennett McLaren, d. 21 Nov. 1941.

W. F., b. 1840, d. 1923.

SNIPES

Ophelia, b. 22 June 1854, d. 25 Dec. 1839.

Stephen Collins, b. 20 June 1878, at Schley County, Ga., s. of Zachary T. Snipes and Katie Raney, d. 11 Apr. 1942.

W. S., b. 2 Oct. 1870, d. 9 Feb. 1926.
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