MUSCOGIANA
Journal of the Muscogee Genealogical Society

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On the cover: Sidney Goldberg Simons, Courtesy of the Simons Family
CONTENTS

Sidney Simons: The Man Behind the Boulevard
By Virginia Causey, Jean Simons Hyman, and Sydney Simons 1

Union Soldiers Buried in Linwood Cemetery
By Callie B. McGinnis with Transcription by Daniel B. Olds 16

List of Confederate Soldiers in Linwood Cemetery
Compiled by Dan Olds 31

Book Reviews 59

Index 62

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From the Editor

Muscogiana has always been a journal with multiple purposes; an outlet for narrative histories of important events in our community’s past, a research resource for genealogists, and a forum for discussion of scholarship concerning local history. In this issue of Muscogiana, we offer a selection of articles that well represent these multiple purposes and I think genuinely has something for everyone.

We lead off this edition with a contribution by esteemed authority on local history and frequent journal contributor Dr. Virginia Causey. Her article, written with the assistance of members of the Simons family, offers an insightful look at the life and times of Sidney Simons. Simons was a remarkable man descended from one of our most influential Jewish families, and this article provides both biography and context for his life and times. Most Colombusites recognize his name from the street honoring him, but few know much about the man—until now. Since this issue follows on the heels of a packed “Civil War Sesquicentennial” edition, we devoted most of the rest of this edition to including some information associated with the Civil War era that I think will be invaluable for researchers now and in the future. In the first, Callie McGinnis gives us her list of Union soldiers buried in Linwood Cemetery and later reinterred in Andersonville National Cemetery as determined through extensive research. Starting with the current listing available form Andersonville, she has identified several previously unknown soldiers and provides us with the most complete account of this subject to be published. Next, we feature an article compiled by Dan Olds listing all Confederate Soldiers buried in Linwood. The original listing is in the possession of the cemetery. It is admittedly a rather long listing, but we felt it was important to include it in this journal, especially as we wrap up our focus on Columbus’ Civil War years. Lastly, we continue our book review section with two thoughtful reviews. The first is of Billy Winn’s recent book, The Triumph of the Ecunnau-Nuxulgee: Land Speculators, George M. Troup, State Rights, and the Removal of the Creek Indians from Georgia and Alabama, 1825-38, by Dr. Gary Sprayberry. The book is an important study which is sure to become a landmark reference on one of this region’s most unfortunate but critically important sagas. The next is by talented Columbus State University student Abby Gibbons, who takes a look at Faith Serafin’s Haunted Columbus, Georgia.

I hope you will enjoy this issue of Muscogiana, and join me expressing appreciation of the hard work and talent of our contributors.

Mike Bunn, Editor
Sidney Simons: The Man Behind the Boulevard

By Virginia Causey, Jean Simons Hyman, and Sydney Simons

In 2004, the Woodruff Company developed the upscale shopping center, The Landings, in north Columbus. The street connecting Armour Road and Airport Throughway that passes through it is Sidney Simons Boulevard. Many people in Columbus today use that street but probably don't know the man behind the name. Sidney Goldberg Simons and his family provide the story not only of one remarkable man, but also a glimpse inside Columbus' Jewish community through the 19th and 20th centuries.¹

The Simons Family Background

Sidney Simons' story in the United States began with his grandfather Moses Simons. Moses was born October 21, 1840, at Hardenberg, Holland. Moses and his family in 1845 emigrated to the United States, arriving in Baltimore and settling in Williamsburg, New York. Moses married Sarah (last name unknown) who was born in Nassau, Germany, on January 8, 1830. Moses and Sarah had two children in New York: Max, born 1866, and Rachael, born 1868. The 1870 census finds them living in Columbus in a household that included two domestic servants, a young male boarder, and Louis Lowenthal, a clerk in his family's grocery store where Moses worked. Moses' personal estate was listed at $1000, indicating he was fairly well off at age 29.²

Moses Simon, Courtesy of the Simons family

² 1870 U.S. Census, Muscogee County, Georgia, population schedule.
Columbus' Jewish Community

Columbus' early Jewish citizens were mainly merchants. Jews faced almost insuperable barriers into professional occupations well into the 20th century, so they often turned instead to commerce. In 1854, twenty Jewish families formed Temple B’Nai Israel, the second oldest temple in Georgia. They rented a temporary place for worship at present 5th Avenue and 10th Street in 1856 and bought a wooden building for the temple at the corner of 4th Avenue and 10th in 1866. Most of Columbus' pre-Civil War Jewish merchants left the city by 1870, including the original twenty families that founded the temple. Anti-Semitism may have been a factor, but it appears making money was the stronger motive, especially as Atlanta became Georgia's economic engine. Thomasville and Talbotton had attempted to expel Jewish merchants during the Civil War. The Straus family of Talbotton, the only Jews in the county, moved to Columbus in 1863 as a result, even though every member of the Talbot County Grand Jury who had denounced Jews asked Lazarus Straus to stay. The family left for Philadelphia in 1865 and from there moved to New York where they eventually owned Macy's Department Store. Apparently financial opportunity was more the motive than escape from Columbus' discrimination. The Enquirer reprinted a Chicago article in December 1865 praising Jews as "the moral and intellectual and artistic teachers of the world," and there is no expression of overt anti-Semitism in the paper in the postwar years. When the Jewish ladies held a fair in 1886 to raise funds for building a new temple, the Enquirer-Sun urged citizens to attend. "Houses of worship belong not to creeds alone," the editor observed, "but also to the community at large. . . ." A week later when the fair opened, the mayor pointed out that the Jewish community was ever ready to extend a helping hand and urged the public to respond "with open-handed liberality" in supporting the Byzantine-style temple, "an ornament" to Columbus. The Reconstruction-era Ku Klux Klan, unlike its early 20th century reiteration, did not target Jewish merchants. As historian Stephen Whitfield asks, "Who else would have sold Klansmen their denim, their shoes, and even their sheets?" Howard Rabinowitz argues that the late 19th century South was among the least anti-Semitic regions in the nation, outwardly accepting all white Southern men as equals. Perhaps that explained the influx of Jewish peddlers and merchants, including Moses Simons, into Columbus by the 1880s.3

Most of the prewar merchants were Germanic Jews, like Moses Simons. German

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immigrants made up a good portion of postwar Columbus merchants, but the eastern European anti-Semitism that drove out thousands of Jews in the late 19th century pushed forty to fifty families of Russian and Polish Jews to Columbus by the 1880s. They settled on both sides of 4th Avenue between 8th and 9th Streets. Those without English or formal education often started as peddlers, carrying goods on their backs or in mule-drawn wagons into the countryside to sell to black and white farm families. Most were Orthodox and faced the difficulties of keeping Kosher in the rural Deep South. One peddler lived on hard-boiled eggs, homemade pumpernickel, and coffee on the road, refusing biscuits from farm wives because they contained lard. Many Christians in Columbus made fun of the peddlers. Young boys hollered epithets and threw rocks at them. The two Jewish factions stayed within their own communities until the 1930s.4

4 David Gerson interview, New South Miscellany, Emory University Manuscript, Archives, and Rare Book Library, MSS 49, Box 1, folder 9; Columbus: Her Trade, Commerce, and Industries, 1892-93, edited by J.E. Land (Columbus: J.E. Land Publishing Company, 1892), 75-135; Lynn Willoughby, Judge Aaron Cohn: Memoirs of a First Generation American (www.amazon.com: BookSurge Publishing, 2008), 15-16; Mary Margaret Byrne, interviewed by Becky Matthews, Feb. 19 and 26, 1975, transcript, General Oral History Collection, Columbus State University Archives.
At least fifteen Jewish merchants operated dry goods stores in town by the turn of the 20th century, with others in groceries, hardware, jewelry, and livestock. David Rothschild founded his wholesale dry goods company on Broad Street in 1886, sending his sales force out into the countryside in horse-drawn wagons. By the 1940s, the company specialized in custom upholstery and drapery fabrics. The company is still headquartered in downtown Columbus. Solomon Loeb arrived in Columbus from Bavaria in 1869 to join his brother-in-law in a dry goods store that evolved into a wholesale grocery and liquor business. After his partner died, it became the Sol Loeb Wholesale Grocery Company. Prohibition in 1907 forced a focus on the grocery side of the business, "marketing nationally known merchandise on a controlled basis." In 1944, the company moved into a large warehouse at the corner of 9th Street and Front Avenue, which his descendants operated until recently. It was renovated in 2001 and now houses the Columbus Visitors Bureau. Simon Schwob, a tailor from Alsace, came to Columbus in 1911 and the next year opened a shop selling suits he made. His "Standard Tailoring Company" sold 29 suits the first Saturday it was open. Schwob operated from several locations on Broadway until establishing his Schwobilt factory, home office, and retail store in the 900 block in what is now the Hardaway Building. By 1950, the company produced 4000 suits per week under the slogan "Schwobilt Suits the South." He and his wife Ruth contributed millions to build the Schwob Library and the Schwob School of Music at Columbus State University. Lithuanians Max and Frank Cohn landed in Columbus soon after the turn of
the century. Max opened a clothing store, and Frank started a scrap metal business. They brought their
mother, five sisters, and brother Sam to Columbus in 1906. Sam Cohn established a profitable horse and
mule trading business, eventually building a brick stable at Front Avenue and 11th Street. Cohn sold
livestock to elite plantation owners, but also to black and white sharecroppers, often carrying debts for
poor farmers for years. His son Aaron later served 46 years as a Muscogee County juvenile court
judge, well-known for that same soft spot for those in need.5

Sam Cohn near his downtown livery stable
From Judge Aaron Cohn: Memoirs of a First-Generation American,
by Lynn Willoughby

Judge Aaron Cohn
From Striffler-Hamby Mortuary
http://obits.dignitymemorial.com

5 J.A. Walker, The Industries of Georgia, her Advantages as a Business Centre, Manufacturing Locality, and Healthful
Habitation (Columbus: Thos. Gilbert, 1887), 41-80; Columbus, Georgia City Directory for 1898-1899, "Company
History--Spanning Three Centuries," David Rothschild Company, Inc.,
J.B. Karfunkle, "Sol Loeb Warehouse," 1977, Historic American Engineering Record Collection, MC 14, Box 2, Folder
5; Sol Loeb Scrapbook (microfilm), Columbus State University Archives; Mrs. W.M. Fambrough, "The Enquirer, Which
Chronicled Establishment of Columbus, Still Recording City’s Progress," Enquirer. March 25, 1950; Stuart Rockoff,
"The Jews of Columbus, Part II," The Jewish Georgian 24, no. 3 (2012), 29; Willoughby, Judge Aaron Cohn, 10-30;
Moses Simons became a prominent member of this community, respected by both Jews and Gentiles. He first worked as a grocer for L. Lowenthal & Co. on current 6th Avenue at 10th Street between a Jewish and an African American neighborhood. His family grew with Herman born in 1871 and Louis in 1873. By 1874 Moses was a partner with Lowenthal, and in 1886 owned his own general merchandise store at 522 8th Street in what is now the Liberty District, across from and just north of today's Ma Rainey House Museum. It was common for Jewish merchants to act as "middle-men," serving African American customers not welcome at other white-owned stores. Despite religious and cultural differences, Christian whites extended fundamental privileges and rights to Jews because of their skin color, but the merchants had to walk a fine line in obeying the rules of the Jim Crow system. Still, Jewish merchants often earned a reputation among African Americans for treating them with more respect than other white merchants, possibly because they shared the experience of discrimination. Jewish merchants were also often the only ones willing to extend credit to African Americans. In addition to following the strictures of the racial caste system, Jewish stores had to be open on Saturdays, though many closed for religious holidays. The Columbus newspaper observed that more than fifty Jewish stores closed for Yom Kippur in 1891.  

Moses' eldest son Max graduated from high school and in 1880 began clerking for his father. In 1889, Max went on his own to open "M. Simons & Co. Grocers" on Broad Street while Moses formed a partnership with Max Julius to carry on his store on 8th Street until his death in 1903 of "dropsy," an old term for edema probably related to heart failure. His wife Sarah had died in 1899, eulogized by the Enquirer-Sun as "a Beloved Hebrew Lady" who "did much practical good" as a member of the B'Nai Israel Ladies Aid Society. By 1894, Max moved into larger quarters on Broad at the northwest corner of 11th Street and added a saloon in his grocery. By then, the local chapter of the Women's Christian Temperance Union lobbied persistently to outlaw liquor in Muscogee County. Though 125 of Georgia's 145 counties outlawed liquor by 1907, Muscogee never followed suit. Liquor interests were important in the local economy, generating $20,000 in tax revenue and more than half a million dollars in sales. Most businessmen, led by Mayor L.H. Chappell, strongly supported a local option so they could continue to  

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block a liquor ban. The fight became uglier as the legislature moved toward state-wide prohibition. After Atlanta newspapers blamed Jewish saloons for contributing to the terrible race riot there in 1906, a local prohibitionist belittled the city council's support for local option "by spleening his venom on the Jew," citing a conspiracy among Jewish liquor interests. Max Simons responded in a letter to editor, pointing out that Jews owned only five of the city's 40 saloons. He admitted Jews generally were not prohibitionists, but were for temperance and moderation. Jews, he declared, followed the laws of the country and the laws of God. Despite local businessmen's opposition, Georgia passed prohibition in 1907. Max likely adapted by selling some liquor for its "medicinal" value and a lot of "temperance beverages," including Hires Root Beer and Coca-Cola.\(^7\)

Barred from membership in the Country Club, the Big Eddy Club, and the businessmen's Muscogee Club downtown, Columbus' Jews formed their own exclusive social clubs. The influx of Ashkenazi Jews in the late 19th century created a split within the local community. They founded the orthodox Chevra Sharis Israel Synagogue and in 1907 chartered the Standard Club, "an organization for recreation, pleasure, social, and literary entertainment of its members." The more assimilated Germanic Jews like Max Simons attended Temple B'Nai Israel and created the Harmony Club in 1909. It had originated in 1870 as Columbus Condordia, intended to ease the "monotonous evenings and Sundays in this city." In 1874, Jewish women founded the Daughters of Israel as a charitable organization. The group changed its name to the Jewish Ladies Aid Society in the late 1880s. Its members worked to benefit education. It donated furniture and equipment to the City Hospital and raised money for healthier babies. In 1924, the Ladies Aid Society began the "Milk Fund" to provide milk to students who could not afford it. The Century Club, a social and educational club founded in 1900 by Sophie Browne, mother-in-law of Max Simons' brother-in-law and the wife of the Temple Israel Rabbi E.B.M. Browne, accepted Christian and Germanic Jewish upper-class women and met often at the Harmony Club.\(^8\)


Max married Jennie Goldberg of Macon in 1892. She had been born in 1871 in Oswego, New York. Their family quickly grew, with Sidney born in 1893, Harry in 1895, Ruth in 1896, and Charles in 1898. Tragically, Max died at only 40 years old in 1907, an "esteemed citizen" of the city. Rhodes Brown, president of the First National Bank and the Georgia Home Insurance Company and elected mayor later that year, was an honorary pallbearer. Jennie kept the business going briefly, but in early 1908 sold the corner store to Abe Straus and Wood Howard who opened a grocery. Sidney at age 14 left school and became the provider for the family. He worked as first a clerk, then a drummer (a traveling salesman), for his uncle Ben Gerson's dry goods business at 1219 5th Avenue, located again between a white and an African American neighborhood. Ben Gerson and his wife, Jennie's sister Yetta, lived with the Simons family at 1339 3rd Avenue until after 1920. Sidney enlisted in the Navy in 1916 and was stationed at Norfolk until the end of World War I in 1918.

**Sidney Simons, Entrepreneur and Family Man**

Sidney made his first fortune with the Southland Pecan Company he organized just before World War I, selling two barrels of shelled pecans the first year. Initially located at 1113 4th Avenue, by 1921 the company shipped pecans all over the U.S. and Canada. The newspaper called him "The Nut King." The company's stationery proclaimed, "Where the Unusual Is the Usual." Sidney incorporated his business in 1926. He owned a trademark on the name "Gold Medal Pecans." Sold internationally to confectionaries, bakers, and grocers, pecan shipments that year topped 12 million pounds, making Southland the world's largest pecan factor. Sidney patented pecan shellers and processing equipment and housed them in his new factory at 701 10th Avenue constructed in 1926. Even in the depths of the Depression in 1933, Southland Pecan hired 500 workers. Its business was so brisk that it mailed more

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packages from Columbus than any other city institution. In 1937, Sidney bought land on Andrews Road adjacent to a railroad spur and built a larger plant.\textsuperscript{10}

While stationed at Norfolk in the Navy, Sidney was invited to dinner on several occasions at the home of Jennie and David Sommers. Perhaps something about their 6-year-old daughter Sara caught Sidney's eye. In 1931, he returned to Norfolk and reunited with the Sommers family. Sara, now 20, and Sidney, 37, fell in love and married on July 27, 1932. They returned to Columbus in August to live with his mother Jennie and sister Ruth at 1326 Wynnton Road. They moved to 1237 Peacock Avenue in 1934 after the birth of daughter Jean, and soon after to 1315 Eberhart Avenue. Sidney built a house at 1510 Eberhart in 1937 designed by Atlanta architect Isaac Moscowitz (who was married to a cousin, Fannie Waxelbaum). Daughter Sydney was born there two years later. He called the wooded property "Ah, Wilderness" because in the 1930s it seemed to be in the country. The Simons family lived there for the next fifty years. Sidney loved flowers and working in the big yard. His rose garden bloomed in the side yard. Crabapple trees dropped their blossoms along the street. Once a truck stopped and its driver cut large branches of crabapples, returning a few days later to share jars of jelly. His daffodils swept down the hill in front of the house. A neighbor boy, Rolfe Neal, once stole some for his mother. He became the editor of the \textit{Charlotte Observer}, and in a Mother's Day column years later, he apologized for the theft. Sara forgave him in a sweet letter. Sidney planted camellia bushes across the back yard that still live. On

Saturdays, he lined old dress boxes with waxed paper and cut camellias to take to local hospitals or to polio patients at the Warm Springs Institute. Sidney planted a field of gladiolus in front of his pecan plant on Andrews Road. Jennie lived in Los Angeles with her daughter Ruth from 1940 until she became ill, returning to Columbus about 1950. She died in 1955 and is buried in Riverdale Cemetery next to Max.\(^\text{11}\)

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In 1941, when Sidney could not find storage space for his pecans, he built a refrigerated warehouse next to Southland Pecan and started a new company, U.S. Security Warehouse. He was motivated to preserve a larger supply after several years of bad pecan crops. His daughter Jean remembered Sidney at the dinner table reading aloud about the discovery of meat preserved in ice in Alaska. He experimented with different temperatures to find the ideal for keeping pecans. This business eventually became even bigger than Southland Pecan. U.S. Security Warehouse also stored peanuts for Jimmy Carter's family, frozen vegetables from McKenzie and Company in Moultrie, and food for Fort Benning. Sydney's first husband Maury Klumok went to work for U.S. Security Warehouse in the 1960s, learned the business from Sidney, and eventually took control when Sidney became ill. A major step in its growth was buying out the local competition, the Atlantic Company, in 1966. After Sidney's death in 1968, Klumok bought additional warehouses in Georgia and Alabama. At that point, Sara, Jean, and Sydney were no longer involved in the ownership of the company, since Maury had different partners with the various new warehouses. On December 31, 1981, U.S. Security Warehouse merged with two other companies to form MRW with headquarters in Atlanta. It is now Americold, based in New York and the largest refrigerated warehouse company in the world.\footnote{Columbus City Directory, 1941; Americold, \url{http://www.americold.com}, accessed Mar. 18, 2015.}
Sidney and Sara were deeply involved in their community. Both were active members of Temple Israel, Sidney serving on the Board of Trustees for many years and Sara in the Ladies Aid Society. The Simons family had donated three stained glass windows to the old Temple downtown. The largest was dedicated to "Our Father Moses Simons and Our Mother Sarah Simons," so was probably given by Max and Jennie. Two windows over the entrance to the sanctuary were probably donated by Jennie and her family since they were in memory of her mother and of Max. Sidney and Sara Simons also established a trust fund for Temple Israel. Sara was a member of the Century Club. She volunteered at the Medical Center as a pink lady for thirty years and was in the Medical Center Auxiliary. During World War II she volunteered with the USO and Red Cross and raised funds for Bundles for Britain. Sidney was a director of the Rotary Club, a director of the Chamber of Commerce serving as chairman of the Highway Committee, and served on the YMCA and Medical Center boards. As a member of various county and municipal planning boards and commissions, Sidney worked to develop south and east Columbus, particularly the Andrews Road/Buena Vista Road/Martin Luther King Boulevard area and the Bull Creek watershed. He was also a devoted family man, putting his beloved Sara "on a pedestal way up there." In an old Rotary Club directory where other men listed golf or tennis as hobbies, Sidney's was "listening to the radio." He was a homebody. His friends called him "lawyer" because he liked to argue.

Sidney died on December 13, 1968. In an eulogy for his old friend, Enquirer columnist W.C. Woodall explained, "Some called him controversial. But you always knew where you stood." After Sidney's death, Sara commissioned sculptor Leon Gordon Miller to create a large bronze, The Tree of Life, which was installed on the exterior of Temple Israel in February 1974. Sara died August 1, 1991 at age 80. She and Sidney are buried together at Riverdale.13

Sidney's most lasting legacy grew from his real estate interests. As he prospered, Sidney was not interested in stock market investments; rather, he said he wanted to "stand on" his wealth. He bought property along Andrews Road where his pecan plant was, also along Buena Vista Road, Martin Luther King Boulevard, Brown Avenue, and west of Armour Road. He built houses in south and east Columbus that originally rented to army families. In 1940, Sidney founded Simons Realty to manage family properties. The city built roads, put in electricity, sewerage, and water in the tract of land he purchased off Buena Vista Road. Sidney employed a contractor and a crew of carpenters, painters, electricians, bricklayers, and plumbers to build the one- and two-family dwellings he furnished and rented to soldiers and their families. Many of these families remained in Columbus after the war. Sidney's workers also built and maintained U.S. Security Warehouse. His employee Douglas Powell was the first African American licensed plumber in Georgia. Most of the crew worked for him their entire working lives. In 1983, the
Simons family donated land along Martin Luther King Boulevard and Buena Vista Road to Temple Israel and Edgewood Baptist Church, and subsequently the Columbus Housing Authority bought the properties.¹⁴

On the more rural north Columbus land, Sidney in the 1940s built a picnic area in the woods and dug a lake fed by three springs where K-Mart and the southern portion of The Landings shopping center now stand. He called it "Lake Sommerset" after Sara’s maiden name. There, through the 1960s, he entertained his and Sara’s friends and hosted swimming parties for friends of Jean and Sydney. In 1952,

¹⁴ *Columbus City Directory*, 1940.
the Harmony Club had moved to north Columbus adjacent to Sidney's property. As Columbus expanded northward, the Simons' property and that of the Harmony Club were perfect for commercial development. After I-185 was completed, the Harmony Club property became Harmony Place in 1988. IBH Properties of Atlanta in 1978 first leased, then in the 1980s purchased the Simons tract for a shopping center on the north side of Airport Throughway that they named "Simons Plaza" to honor Sidney's long service to the community. The Ledger lauded the name, noting that Sidney "served on the Metro Planning Commission, the Medical Center board, the zoning board, the City Democratic Executive Committee, the Chattahoochee Valley Fair Association board, was a Mason and a Shriner, a member and trustee of Temple Israel." It was his son-in-law Maury Klumok's suggestion in the 1980s that led the city to name the access road Sidney Simons Boulevard. In 2004, the property became part of the Woodruff Company re-development retail center named The Landings.15 Our history is all around us in the place names that roll off our tongues. Maybe the next time you drive on Sidney Simons Boulevard, you'll remember this remarkable man and his family who enriched Columbus in so many ways.

Union Soldiers Buried in Linwood Cemetery

By Callie B. McGinnis

With Transcription by Daniel B. Olds

Tucked away in the files of the Historic Linwood Foundation Office, on the grounds of Historic Linwood Cemetery, Columbus, Georgia, is a photocopy of a list of 27 Union soldiers who were buried in the Columbus City Cemetery (now known as Historic Linwood Cemetery) in 1865 and 1866. The soldiers’ bodies were later disinterred in October of 1866 and moved to Andersonville National Cemetery near Americus, Georgia. Some of these soldiers had been killed in the Battle of Columbus (April 16, 1865); others had died later. The photocopy of a list of the disinterred was obtained from Andersonville Cemetery by local Civil War researcher Daniel Bellware, who shared it with the Linwood Foundation. It is also available on Ancestry.com.¹

Thinking this Andersonville list would make an interesting piece for *Muscogiana*, I contacted Dan Olds, a local inveterate indexer, and asked him if he would be willing to transcribe it. Dan said “yes.” He sent me the transcript a few days later.

Of the 27 soldiers on the list, 14 are named and 13 are "unknown." As I studied the list and Dan's transcript, I realized that some of the names on the list may have been spelled incorrectly, so I set about quickly verifying the 14 named soldiers on Findagrave (http://www.findagrave.com). To my surprise, I could not locate many of the names on the first try. I started playing around with the spellings, and, slowly, more entries began to appear. It turned out there were some major variations in the way the original list-maker had spelled many of their names.

As I went through Findagrave searching for the named Union soldiers, I found a listing for another soldier, one Private Richard Porter, from Iowa, who had accidentally shot and killed himself during the Battle of Columbus.\(^2\) Porter’s name was not on the Andersonville list. Perhaps, I thought, Richard Porter was one of the “unknowns.”

This discovery led me on a search to uncover the names of other Union soldiers who died in Columbus at the end of the Civil War – and who may have been buried in Linwood Cemetery. Using two secondary publications, Charles A. Misulia's *Columbus, Georgia 1865: The Last True Battle of the Civil War* (Tuscaloosa: The University of Alabama Press, 2010) and Mary Jane Galer’s *Columbus, Georgia Lists of People in the Town, 1828 – 1852 and Sexton’s Reports to 1866* (s.l.: Iberian Publishing Company, 2000), I immediately came up with more names of Union soldiers (including Porter) who died in Columbus, Georgia, but weren’t on the Andersonville list. Maybe these Union soldiers were some of the thirteen “unknowns.”

Further research was needed to verify the information I had thus far uncovered. After revisiting Misulia and Galer, I began an online search of Ancestry.com, state adjutant generals’ reports, and other resources. I also visited the Columbus State University Archives to examine their “Post Register of Sick and Wounded Soldiers in Hospitals in Columbus, Georgia,” a print-out of microfilm that had been made at the Columbus City Clerk’s Office decades ago.

At the end of my search, much to my surprise, I had verified the identities of 17 Union soldiers who died in Columbus and were not on the Andersonville list. That is 4 more than the number of “unknowns” on the list. Combined with the 14 “knowns” on the list, I now had the names of 31 Union soldiers who had died in Columbus, Georgia. Unfortunately, we do not know how many of these additional 17 soldiers were buried in Linwood Cemetery.

Below is Dan Olds’ transcription of the named Union soldiers on the Andersonville List. Following each entry in the transcription is additional information that I found about the named soldiers – primarily service record and burial information.

The second part of this article contains information on the additional 17 Union soldiers who are listed as having died in Columbus. The list is separated into three categories: (A.) Five individual soldiers named in the Columbus Sexton's Report, (B.) Eight soldiers not in the Sexton's report or the Andersonville list who died during or following the Battle of Columbus, and (C.) Other: Four soldiers not in the sexton's report nor the Andersonville list who died in Columbus before 1865 or whose death is uncertain.

Part 1: Union Soldiers Named on the Andersonville List (Dan Olds' transcription)

Andersonville Cemetery

List of Union Soldiers removed from Columbus, Ga. Oct. 23, 1866 to National Cemetery, Andersonville, Ga. And reburied on the North side of the cemetery (west of road running through cemetery from North to South) with heads to the west (the same as all the other graves). All buried in boxes or coffins and grave No. 12879 in red coffin.

1. Beezley, N. (Beezley, Nathan)

Rank unknown. Member of Company I, 4th Iowa Cav. Died Apr 16, 1865. Found N. side of Columbus Cemetery in coffin. National Cemetery grave designation 12864.3

Additional information: Private Nathan Beezley was "shot through the head during hand-to-hand fighting with cannoneers at the east end of the bridge during the night assault."4 "Beezley was 21, and living in Winterset, when he enlisted as a Private in Co. I of the 4th Iowa Cavalry on Nov. 5, 1861. He was mustered into federal service on Dec. 5, 1861. Beezley took part in the Battle of Columbus, GA, where he was killed in action."5 He was the son of Joseph and Cynthia Beezley.6


3 Andersonville List.
4 Misulia, 253.
6 FAG #27029259.
Miller, T. D. (Miller, Thomas Jey)

Captain. Member of Company D, 3d Iowa Cav. Death date unknown. No. 12, 13, 14 buried in adjoining graves North side of cemetery in coffins about 30 yards from No. 11 on left. National Cemetery grave designation 12865.\(^7\)

Additional information: "Captain Miller fell in the assault upon the first line of works, a shell passing through his side.\(^8\) He was killed during the assault on Fort 3, west of Summerville Road at the north end of the Confederate defenses...Millers' body was buried on April 17, 1865, on the battlefield in Girard. The next day his corpse was moved across the river and reburied in Columbus's Linwood Cemetery.\(^9\) His last words were, 'like a Christian and a soldier,'\(^10\) a possible reference to how he had wanted to die.

Miller, whose full name was actually Thomas Jey Miller, began his military career on September 26, 1861, when he enlisted and mustered out the same day. He was promoted to Fifth Sergeant March 8, 1862; Fourth Sergeant, July 10, 1862; Third Sergeant, Feb. 15, 1863; and Second Sergeant, March 28 1863. He re-enlisted and re-mustered February 1, 1864. He was then promoted to First Sergeant and to Second Lieutenant, April 19, 1864. He was wounded and taken prisoner June 11, 1864, Ripley, Mississippi. Later, he was promoted to First Lieutenant Aug. 25, 1864, and then to Captain Jan. 6, 1865. He was killed in action April 16 1865, Columbus, Ga., and was eventually buried in Andersonville National Cemetery, Grave 12865. However, his body was later disinterred and reburied in Troy Cemetery, in Troy Iowa (David County).\(^11\)


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\(^7\) Andersonville List.
\(^9\) Misulia, 253.
\(^11\) FAG #53884012.
3. **Deley, Wesley (Delay, John W.)**

1st Sgt. Member of Company I, 3d Iowa Cav. Date of death unknown. No. 12, 13, 14 buried in adjoining graves North side of cemetery in coffins about 30 yards from No. 11 on left. National Cemetery grave designation 12866.  


4. **Barlett, Charles**

Private. Member of Company G, 151st Illinois. Died Sep 30, 1865. Buried on East side of Columbus Cemetery in coffin w/head to the South. Not any of the graves were numbered and have been numbered as they were taken up. National Cemetery grave designation 12869.  

Additional information: Bartlett died of typhoid fever. He enlisted Feb. 20, 1865.

5. **Rittenboro, Thomas B. (Ritenour, Thomas R.)**

Private. Member of Company C, 151st Illinois. Died Sep. 16, 1865. Buried on East side of Columbus Cemetery in coffin w/head to the South. Not any of the graves were numbered and have been numbered as they were taken up. National Cemetery grave designation 12870.  

Additional information: In official army records, his name is given as Thomas R. Ritenour. He was from Macomb, Illinois, and enlisted on February 14, 1865 and mustered into Company C on that same date. He was a Corporal. He died at the age of 32 from a fever and was buried on September 17, 1865.

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27 Andersonville List.  
29 FAG #10212334.  
30 Andersonville List.  
33 Andersonville List.  
34 Ibid., 351.  
35 Galer, 253. Note: Name listed as “T. R. Rettenous.”
6. **Bouser, James L. (Bouncer, James L.)**

   Private. Member of Company K, 151st Illinois. Died Sep 12, 1865. Buried on East side of Columbus Cemetery in coffin w/head to the South. Not any of the graves were numbered and have been numbered as they were taken up. National Cemetery grave designation 12871.36

   Additional information: This soldier originally listed as "Bouser." In official army records, he is listed as James L. Bouncer, from Buena Vista, Illinois, enlisted February 7, 1865; died September 12, 1865.37 This person is listed in the sexton's records as James Brennen, age 19, who died of dropsy, and was buried September 13, 1865; member of Company K, 151st Illinois Cavalry.38

7. **Rover, Julius (Roever, Julius)**

   Private. Member of Company H, 151st Illinois. Died Aug. 27, 1865. Buried on East side of Columbus Cemetery in coffin w/head to the South. Not any of the graves were numbered and have been numbered as they were taken up. National Cemetery grave designation 12872.39

   Additional information: According to official army records, this soldier's name was Julius Roever, and he lived in Quincy, Illinois. He had enlisted on February 18, 1865.40

8. **Carle, John (Carroll, John W.)**

   Private. Member of Company E, 151st Illinois. Died Aug. 12, 1865. Buried on E. Side of Columbus Cemetery in coffin w/head to the S. Not any of the graves were numbered and have been numbered as they were taken up. National Cemetery grave designation 12873.

   Additional Information: In official army records, his name is given as John W. Carroll, Company E, 151st Illinois Cavalry;41 from Peoria; enlisted February 10, 1865; died August 12, 1865.42 In another source he is cited as "Jno. Carroll," age 50; buried August 12, 1865; died of congestion; member of Company B, 151st Illinois.43

9. **Cummings, J. R. (Cummings, John)**

   Rank unknown. Member of Company H, 151st Illinois. Died Dec. 19, 1865. Buried on East side of Columbus Cemetery in coffin w/head to the South. Not any of the graves were numbered and have been numbered as they were taken up. National Cemetery grave designation 12874.44

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36 Andersonville List.
37 Ill. A. G., 363.
38 Galer, 255.
39 Andersonville List.
40 Ill. A. G., 361.
41 Ill. A.G., 355; FAG #51152402.
43 Galer, 254.
44 Andersonville List.
10. **Spencer, Cornelius**

Private. Member of F Company, 151st Illinois. Died Dec 3, 1865. Buried on East side of Columbus Cemetery in coffin w/head to the South. Not any of the graves were numbered and have been numbered as they were taken up. National Cemetery grave designation 12875. Additional information: Spencer resided in Annawar, Illinois, and had enlisted on February 13, 1865.

11. **Prim, William (Primm, William)**

Private. Rank, Company and Regiment unknown. Buried on East Side of Columbus Cemetery in coffin w/head to the South. Not any of the graves were numbered and have been numbered as they were taken up. National Cemetery grave designation 12876. Additional information: A check with the staff at Andersonville Cemetery revealed that grave # 12876 is, indeed, the grave of William Prim. The staff member also offered that a William Primm was a member of Company C, 114th Illinois Infantry.

12. **Wilson, B. S. (Wilson, Benjamin)**

Rank unknown. Member of Company E, 17th Indiana. Death date unknown. Buried on East side of Columbus Cemetery in coffin w/head to the S. Not any of the graves were numbered and have been numbered as they were taken up. National Cemetery grave designation 12877. Additional information: This soldier was admitted to a Columbus Hospital as Benjamin Wilson, on June 20, 1865, but his ailment was not specified. According to official army records, his name was Benjamin S. Wilson, he resided in Indianapolis, and enlisted on January 11, 1865. He died on June 20, 1865 in Columbus, and was buried on June 21. He was a Private.

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46 Galer, 258
47 Andersonville List.
48 Ill. A. G., 357.
49 Andersonville List.
50 Evan Kutzler, email to the author, October 6, 2015. Kutzler obtained Primm's unit name from the Civil War Soldier and Sailor Database.
51 Andersonville List.
52 *Post Register of Sick and Wounded Soldiers in Hospitals in Columbus, Georgia*. Original housed in Columbus Clerk of Council’s Office, Columbus, Georgia. Photocopy of microfilm available at Columbus State University Archives. Listing for Wilson at end of "W" section.
13. Livingston, J. E. (Levingston, Joseph E.)

Rank unknown. Member of Company K, 7th Pennsylvania. Death date unk. Buried on East side of Columbus Cemetery in coffin w/head to the South. Not any of the graves were numbered and have been numbered as they were taken up. National Cemetery grave designation 12878.56

Additional information: In official army records he is listed as Joseph E. Levingston, Corporal, enlisted September 22, 1861 for 3 years, Co. K, 80th Regiment, 7th Cavalry; died at Columbus, Georgia, July 13, 1865.57 He is also listed as "Jasper E. Levingston," Private, Company K, 7th Pennsylvania; he was admitted to Columbus hospital July 11, 1865 with intermittent fever.58

14. Jones, J. H. (Jones, Joseph H.; listed as “Unknown” with remarks)

Name, rank, unit and date of death unknown. (These remains, National Cemetery grave designation 12879, were in a red coffin and are probably the remains of Sgt. J. H. Jones, Company L, 4th Iowa Cav.59

Additional information: Jones was killed in action, April 16, 1865, Columbus, GA.60 Joseph H. "Jones was 21, and living in Knoxville, Marion Co., Iowa, when he enlisted as a Private in Co. L of the 4th Iowa Cavalry on Sept 26, 1861. He was mustered into federal service on Nov. 25, 1861. He became a "Reenlisted Veteran" on Dec 12, 1863, when he, and most of his company, reenlisted. Jones was promoted to 6th Corporal on May 1, 1864; to 5th Corporal on July 1, 1864; to 5th Sergeant on Jan 1, 1865; and finally to 4th Sergeant on Feb 23, 1865. He was killed in action during the Battle of Columbus, GA, on April 16, 1865.61 "Wound described as shoulder severe. Killed during hand-to-hand fighting with cannoneers at east end of bridge during night assault."62

Part 2: Additional Union Soldiers Who Died in Columbus, Georgia

Part A: Five Individual Soldiers Named in the Columbus Sexton’s Report

It is interesting to note that only six of the fourteen names on the Andersonville list appear in the sexton’s reports, as transcribed by Galer. This is probably because most were buried as a group (although in separate graves). There is a note at the end of the June 1865 sexton’s report which says: "I buried 17 Federals who were killed and died of wounds rec’d. in the affair of 16 Apl. All of which is

54 Galer, 253.
55 FAG #51146290.
56 Andersonville List.
58 Post Register, at end of "L" section.
59 Andersonville List.
61 FAG #51138459.
62 Misulia, 253.
respectfully submitted R.T. Simmons, Sexton.  Though not named on the Andersonville list, these five soldiers were definitely buried in Linwood (since the sexton claims to have buried them).

1. Childs, Libbeus

Not on Andersonville List. Name given as “L. Childers;” age 19, died of congestion and chills, and was buried September 28, 1865. Another source gives his name as “Libbus Childs,” saying he was from Center, Illinois; enlisted February 13, 1865; member of Company F, 151st Illinois Cavalry; died at Columbus, GA, September 27, 1865. FAG has two entries for this soldier. Both spell his first name as “Libbeus.” One appears to be a standard Civil War memorial headstone; it is located in Forest Hill Cemetery, Wyantet, Illinois. A note on the entry says: “Was supposed to be buried in Triplett Cemetery.” The other is a more elaborate headstone located in the Triplett Cemetery, Wyantet. The tombstone does not say “In Memory Of,” therefore it is possible that Libbeus’s body was transported to Illinois for burial. This FAG entry says Libbeus was born August 23, 1846; also says “Civil War Soldier. Member of Co. F, 151st Illinois Volunteer Infantry. From Center, Bureau County, Illinois. Enlisted on Feb. 13, 1863, at Quincy, Illinois. Died in the hospital at Columbus, Georgia. At the time of his enlistment, he was 18 yrs. old, 5' 8" tall, with brown hair, hazel eyes, and fair complexion. He was a Pvt. and enlisted for one year. Inscription: Aged 19 yrs., 1 mo., 4 days. A Member of Co. F, 151 Reg't, ILLs.Vol's. Died in hospital at Columbus, GA.”

2. Gibson, William

Not on Andersonville List; not in Misulia; not on Findagrave. Listed a “William Gibson,” Co. I, 7th PA Vol., died August 9, 1865, of flux. Listed as member of Company K, 7th Pennsylvania Volunteers; says: “In hospital at the muster out of the Co.” Note: This company mustered out from Macon, Georgia, August 23, 1865. Gibson was in the hospital in Columbus and died there about a month later. Died August 7, 1865, Columbus, GA.

63 Galer, 253.
64 Galer, 256.
65 Ill. A. G., 357.
66 FAG # 54153914.
67 FAG # 101140458.
68 Galer, 254.
3. **Mangless, Albert**

Not on Andersonville list. Albert Mangless died at the age of 21 and was buried in Columbus, Georgia, March 15, 1866; he was a member of Co. G, 176 New York Regiment.\(^{71}\) Not in Misulia; not on Findagrave. Note: Mangless died almost a whole year after the Battle of Columbus.

4. **Soldin, W. S.**

This Union soldier is the most elusive. His only listing is in the Columbus sexton’s report for October 1865. The listing says only: He was buried “Oct. 12; Soldin, W.S.; 21\(^{st}\) Regt. Pen. Vols.”\(^{72}\) An extensive search of many records related to the 21\(^{st}\) Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers did not turn up any more information on W. S. Soldin.\(^{73}\)

5. **Welch, Patrick**

Patrick Welch died January 18, 1866 from wounds received in camp at Columbus, Georgia. He resided in Clarion, Illinois, had enlisted February 17, 1865 and was a private in Company K, Illinois 151 Regiment.\(^{74}\) He is listed in the Columbus sexton’s report for January 1866 as “Paten Welsh.” He died at the age of 41 and was buried on January 19, 1866.\(^{75}\)

**Part B: Eight soldiers not in the Sexton’s report nor the Andersonville list who died during or following the Battle of Columbus**

Here are eight soldiers whose place of death was listed as “Columbus, GA” in a variety of sources, including Misulia, adjutant generals’ reports from a handful of northern states and other miscellaneous sources. We know that they died in Columbus sometime after the Battle of Columbus, but were they buried here?

1. **Hagler, William**

Not on Andersonville list. Listed as being in Company A, 3\(^{rd}\) Iowa Cavalry; “killed during a night assault.”\(^{76}\) A member of the 3\(^{rd}\) Cavalry, Co. A, killed in action April 16, 1865, Columbus, GA.\(^{77}\) Not on Findagrave; not in Galer.

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\(^{72}\) Galer, 265.

\(^{73}\) One reason for the scant information on this soldier is that perhaps “Soldin” was really “Soldier” (i.e., a soldier with the initials W.S.). However, a search of 21\(^{st}\) Regiment members yielded no soldier named Soldin nor any soldier with the initials W.S. who died in Columbus, Georgia.

\(^{74}\) Ill. A.G., 364.

\(^{75}\) Galer, 258.

\(^{76}\) Misulia, 253.

\(^{77}\) Baker, v.1, 264.
2. Kennedy, Jonathan

Not on Andersonville list. Corporal Jonathan Kennedy, age 20, entered service September 30, 1862 for 3 years service; Company B, 7th Ohio Cavalry; appointed corporal February 1, 1865; died April 19, 1865 of wounds accidentally received at Columbus, GA.78 Listed as Private Company B, 7th Ohio Cavalry. "Possibly wounded by friendly fire." Died April 19, 1865 of his injuries.79 Not on Findagrave; not in Galer.

3. King, Miles

Not on Andersonville list. Listed as Corporal, Company B, 3rd Iowa Cavalry. "Wounded in breast/abdomen severely. Died April 20, 1865 at Walker Hospital, Columbus, Georgia."80 Patient in Columbus hospital, admitted April 19, 1865 with abdominal wound. Corporal, Company B, 3rd Iowa Cavalry.81 Miles King, Private, was wounded October 25, 1864 at Osage, Missouri, and died April 19, 1865 in Columbus, Georgia of gunshot wounds.82 Not in Galer; not on Findagrave.

4. Miller, James M. (Miller, John M.)

Not on Andersonville list. James M. Miller is listed as a Private, Co. K, 3rd Iowa Cavalry; wounded April 16, 1865, Girard, AL; died April 18, 1865 of wounds, Columbus, GA.83 Listed as John M. Miller, Private, Company D, 3rd Iowa Cavalry; admitted to a Columbus hospital on April 19, 1865; pelvis wound.84 Listed as John M. Miller, Company D, 3rd Iowa Cavalry; Wounded in pelvis. Died April 20, 1865, at Walker Hospital, Columbus, Georgia.85 Not in Galer; not on Findagrave.

5. Nelson, Samuel

Not on Andersonville list. Listed as Samuel Nelson, Private, Company I, 3rd Iowa Cavalry. Wounded during the night assault.86 Killed in action, April 16, 1865.87 He was 18 years old at the time of his death, and a resident of Appanoose County, Iowa. He enlisted Feb. 23, 1864 and mustered March 9, 1864.88

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79 Misulia, 254.
80 Ibid., 253.
81 Post Register: Listing for King at end of "K" section.
82 Baker, v.1, 266.
83 Ibid., 284.
84 Post Register, at end of "M" section.
85 Misulia, 253.
86 Misulia, 253.
87 Baker, v.1, 282.
88 FAG #58262764. Note: This entry incorrectly postulates that Nelson's body was eventually moved to Marietta National Cemetery.
6. **Porter, Richard**

Richard Porter was a Private in Company I, 5th Iowa Cavalry. "He was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun during a night assault." He was a member of "New" Company I, and was killed in Columbus, Georgia, on April 16, 1865, when "he accidentally shot himself." Richard Porter was born in England in 1842, according to his Findagrave entry, which contains additional information:

Enlisted as a 19 yr. old resident of Vinton, Benton Co., Ia. as a private in Co. G, 5th Iowa Infantry. Detailed Jan.1, 1863 to Pioneer Corps. Moved to near Memphis, Tn. with 11 other men of the 5th Iowa’s Pioneer Corp. on Jan.13, 1863. Re-enlisted and re-mustered Jan.5, 1864. Consolidated Aug.8, 1864 and transferred Sept.18, 1864 to Co. I, 5th Iowa Cavalry. Accidentally shot and killed himself April 16, 1865 during the assault at Columbus, Ga. and while under the enemy's artillery fire. All this occurred during Wilson's raid. Mentioned in a letter dated April 30, 1865 as "Died on the 16th from the effects of a wound received on the 15th". Listed on the 1897 Veteran Roster as "detailed Jan.1, 1863 to Pioneer Corps. and killed April 16, 1865 on a raid."

7. **Rattles, John**

John Rattles was a Private in Company I, 10th Missouri Cavalry. He was possibly killed by an exploding shell on Summerville Road, during the night assault. He died in battle on April 16, 1865 in Columbus, Georgia. This may be John B. Rattles, the son of William H. and Mary Polly Read Rattles, born around 1840 in Missouri. In 1860, William was a cabinet maker and Polly was a knitter, while John was a farmer. They lived in Jefferson Township, Osage county, Missouri. John and his parents had all been born in Missouri. He married Mary Jane Breeding on July 2, 1863. Both John and his father William were members of Company I. Not in Galer nor on Findagrave.

8. **Ritchey, John**

John Ritchey was a Sergeant in Company I, 10th Missouri Cavalry. "He was possibly wounded during Captain [Robert] McGlasson's escape from the [Franklin Street] bridge during the night assault. Listed as wounded in the left "libra"...Dies April 29, 1865 at Walker Hospital, Columbus, Georgia." Not in Galer nor on Findagrave.
Part C: Other: Four soldiers not in the Sexton’s report or the Andersonville list who died in Columbus before the Battle of Columbus or whose death is uncertain

This last group of four soldiers is problematic. The first one, Bierman, died in Columbus and may have been buried in Linwood Cemetery (his burial place is unknown). The second two, Fluehr and Goodenough, died in Columbus as prisoners of war. They were buried in Andersonville National Cemetery. The fourth soldier’s death has not been proven. His family thinks that he was taken prisoner at the Battle of Columbus (before the Union forces won the battle) and may have died in Columbus. His date and place of death and burial are unknown.

1. **Bierman, Alonzo**

   Not on Andersonville List, not in Galer, not in Misulia, not on Findagrave. This Union soldier was not killed at the Battle of Columbus, but he did die in Columbus, and he may have been buried in Linwood. He was a musician in Company D, 73rd Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and he died in Columbus GA, April 15, 1864. He may have been captured with some of his cohorts, who were placed in Andersonville Prison Camp, then moved to a hospital in Columbus, where he died. He had enlisted for 3 years service on September 17, 1861.\(^{100}\) One source says that he died while a P.O.W. at Columbus, GA.\(^{101}\) Bierman is also listed in *U.S. Civil War Soldiers Index*, but death info not given. His first name is given as “Alphons.”\(^{102}\)

2. **Fluehr, John**

   John Fluehr is not on the Andersonville list. He was mustered into Company D of the 73rd Pennsylvania Regiment on September 14, 1861 as a Private in Philadelphia. At the time he was 28. He died August 8, 1864 while a prisoner of war at Columbus, GA.\(^{103}\) He was a cohort of Alonzo Bierman, who also died before April 1865. Perhaps they had been at Andersonville, then moved to a Columbus hospital. John Fluehr is buried at Andersonville National Cemetery, grave number 200.\(^{104}\) Not in Misulia nor Galer

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\(^{100}\) Bates, 877.


\(^{102}\) U.S. Civil War Soldiers Index, 1861-1865, accessed October 3, 2105, [http://www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org).\(^{103}\) Bates, 877; Civil War Veterans’ Card File (PA). Note: this source erroneously states place of death as Columbus, SC.

\(^{104}\) FAG # 51154770. There is a discrepancy with Grave #200 at Andersonville. Doris Atwater’s *A List of the Union Soldiers Buried at Andersonville* (NY: Tribune Association, 1866), 53, accessed November 28, 2015, [https://archive.org](https://archive.org), says that the person buried in grave #200 is John Fluehr, Pennsylvania 73rd, Company D. Her book was written using the official records of the Andersonville surgeon. The discrepancy is that Atwater says Fluehr died March 28, 1864. According to Andersonville historian Kevin Frye (email to the author, November 27, 2015), he would have been buried on March 28. However, other records show that Fluehr died in Columbus on August 8, 1864. The person in grave #200 may not be John Fluehr who died in Columbus.
3. **Goodenough, George M.**

   Not on Andersonville List, not in Galer, and not in Misulia. Like Bierman, this soldier died in April 1864 in Columbus – but one day before Bierman, on April 14. He died of disease (unspecified) while he was a prisoner of war. He was from the town of Davison, Michigan, and was a Private in the 23rd Michigan Infantry, Company K. He is buried at Andersonville National Cemetery, grave number 145.

4. **George W. Jenks**

   Not on Andersonville list. His entry on Findagrave says:

   George W. Jenks of the 3rd Reg. Company H. Ohio Cavalry was captured 16 April 1865 at the Battle of Columbus GA. and never heard from again. His father collected a pension for George’s service until his own death in 1893. No record of what happened to him and the pension was granted on the assumption of death. Note this was the last major battle at the end of the Civil War,

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106 FAG #44472208. His middle initial “M,” stood for “Milton.” Sometimes he was known by that name.
in fact after Lee Surrendered. George was probably killed as there was no further record after being taken by Southern Forces.\textsuperscript{107}

Jenks was born September 27, 1849 in Belchertown, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, the son of William Clark Jenks and Sarah Ann Davis Jenks.\textsuperscript{108} He was 18 when he enlisted for three years’ service on January 4, 1864. He was a private.\textsuperscript{109} He was “captured April 16, 1865, at the Battle of Columbus; no further record found.”\textsuperscript{110} Not in Misulia or Galer.

**Conclusion**

The Andersonville list of Union soldiers buried in Linwood Cemetery and later removed to Andersonville Cemetery in October 1866 contains 14 named soldiers and 13 unknowns. Based on the research presented above, it is highly likely that the soldiers named in Parts A and B of the previous section are the “unknowns” on the list—especially the ones in Part A, who were definitely buried by the sexton in the cemetery. Parts A and B account for 13 soldiers: the exact number of “unknowns” on the Andersonville list. So, combining the names on the Andersonville list with those in section 2, parts A and B, we have the names of all 27 soldiers—all of whom were quite probably removed to Andersonville.

The 4 soldiers listed in Part C are problematic. Bierman, Fluehr and Goodenough apparently died in Columbus, but were they buried in Linwood Cemetery? Fluerh and Goodenough were not: they were buried at Andersonville. Bierman could have been buried in Linwood, but it is more likely that his remains were interred at Andersonville, like his colleagues. The information on Jenks is even more problematic. His descendants claim that he died at the Battle of Columbus, but that fact has not been ascertained. He may have escaped his captors and fled.

There is, then, a very slim possibility that one or possibly two Union soldiers (Bierman and Jenks) are buried in Linwood Cemetery. Unfortunately we will probably never be able to prove or disprove this. What we definitely know, from valid sources, is that during the Civil War, 30 Union soldiers died in the Confederate city of Columbus, Georgia—a long, long way from home.

\textsuperscript{107} FAG. #142981768.
\textsuperscript{108} Ibid.
LIST OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS IN LINWOOD CEMETERY

Compiled by Dan Olds

This list was compiled from a document on file at the Historic Linwood Foundation office on the grounds of Historic Linwood Cemetery in Columbus, Georgia. Entitled “List of Confederate Soldiers in Linwood Cemetery,” the document was created by members of the Lizzie Rutherford Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC), located in Columbus. The date of its creation is unknown.

The original list was arranged first by street name and then by location of the grave on the street. This arrangement, by street, made it easier for UDC members to locate Confederate graves in the cemetery and facilitated the chapter’s practice of laying flowers on the graves of all the soldiers in commemoration of Confederate Memorial Day.

For the reader’s convenience, the version of the list printed below has been rearranged—listing the soldiers alphabetically, with the street name and location of the grave on the street beside each name. The list is being published with permission from the Lizzie Rutherford Chapter, UDC.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>GRAVE LOCATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abbott, F.J.</td>
<td>Willow Street - West Side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbott, Hawkins J.</td>
<td>Mulberry Street - West Side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acee, Fielding Wallace</td>
<td>Hawthorne Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adams, David</td>
<td>Cedar Street - West Side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adams, James</td>
<td>Plum Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adams, R.M.</td>
<td>Chestnut Street - East Side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adams, T.D.</td>
<td>Maple Street - East Side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adkins, G.W.</td>
<td>City Light Guard - Southwest Corner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aenchbacher, L.M.</td>
<td>Oak Street - West Side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aenchbacher, Milton H., Cpl.</td>
<td>Section A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albrecht, John Columbus</td>
<td>Hawthorne Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albrecht, N.W.</td>
<td>Laurel Avenue - East Side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aldervean, B.H.</td>
<td>City Light Guard - Southwest Corner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander, Adam Leopold</td>
<td>Bay Street - West Side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander, P.W., Col.</td>
<td>Juniper Street - West Side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander, William Henry</td>
<td>Laurel Avenue - West Side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allen, A.M.</td>
<td>Ash Street</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Allen, Charles Henry
Allen, J.A.
Allen, Joe
Allen, John
Allen, Luther, Col.
Allen, W.F.
Allen, William H.
Allen, William
Amyett, W.D.
Anderson, Mike
Anderson, Peter
Andrews, Davis A.
Andrews, George E.
Armstrong, J.A.
Arnett, J.M.
Arnold, Jonathan Smith
Asheratt, L.B.
Ataway, L.
Averette, Eli Monroe
Bacon, Robert Alston
Bagley, Francis Marion
Bailey, Armstrong
Bailey, Lloyd
Baird, John
Baker, Unk
Banks, Edward Sims
Banks, Elbert Augustin
Banks, Eugene, Lt.
Banks, George Young
Banks, Gilmore Rockingham
Banks, John Troup
Banks, Watkins
Banks, William Kelly
Banks, Willis Dustin
Barber, J.W.
Barden, Fredonia V.
Ash Street
Holly Street - West Side
Hawthorne Street
Hawthorne Street
Holly Street - West Side
City Light Guard - Southwest Corner
Violet Street
Hawthorne Street
Cypress Street North
Jasmine Street - West Side
Maple Street - West Side
Chestnut Street - West Side
Chestnut Street - West Side
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
Evergreen Street - East Side
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
Old Cemetery Section
Laurel Avenue - West Side
Old Cemetery Section
Juniper Street - East Side
Old Cemetery Section
Old Cemetery Section
Walnut Street - East Side
City Light Guard - Southwest Corner
Hawthorne Street
Hawthorne Street
Hawthorne Street
Myrtle Street - East Side
Hawthorne Street
Hawthorne Street
Hawthorne Street
Hawthorne Street
Hawthorne Street
Juniper Street - West Side
Alder Street - West Side
Barden, T.W.
Barden, William, Col.
Barker, W.C.
Barnard, Thomas M.
Barnett, John N.
Barr, Hugh W., Cpl.
Barron, Unk, Capt.
Barschall, Michael Joseph
Bass, Maston Green, Maj.
Bates, A.V.
Bates, J.W.
Bates, Thomas Jefferson
Battle, Thomas W.
Bausch, John G.
Beard, Jesse Alec
Beasley, J.H.
Bedell, Albert C.
Bedell, John R.
Bedell, William Richard, Adj.
Beecher, Henry B.
Bell, J.
Bellah, Robert P.
Bennett, William Henry, Capt.
Benning, Henry L., Gen.
Benning, Seaborn Jones
Bercan, Martin T.
Berks, G.
Berry, Thomas B., Capt.
Berry, William W.
Bethune, Angua J.
Biggers, James W.
Biggers, Joseph Lawson
Binford, R.J.
Bize, Charles C.
Bize, Charles G.
Bize, Daniel R.

Poplar Street - West Side
Olive Street - East Side
City Light Guard - Southwest Corner
Cedar Street - East Side
Holly Street - West Side
Alder Street - East Side
Old Cemetery Section
Jasmine Street - West Side
Old Cemetery Section
Myrtle Street - West Side
City Light Guard - Southwest Corner
Alder Street - East Side
Jasmine Street - West Side
Ash Street
Maple Street - East Side
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
Elm Street - West Side
Elm Street - West Side
Elm Street - East Side
Hawthorne Street
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
Alder Street - East Side
Elm Street - West Side
Olive Street - West Side
Olive Street - West Side
Hawthorne Street
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
Myrtle Street - East Side
Bay Street - West Side
Magnolia Avenue - West Side
Willow Street - East Side
Maple Street - West Side
Laurel Avenue - East Side
Jasmine Street - East Side
Jasmine Street - East Side
Jasmine Street - East Side
Blackmar, Alfred Owen, II
Blair, Edward W.
Blanchard James H.
Blanchard, McDougald, Dr.
Blanchard, Mercer
Blanchard, Thomas E., Capt.
Blanford, Mark A., Col.
Blankenship, W.H.H.
Blow, Benjamin F., Rev.
Blue, J.C.
Boatrite, A.V.
Boland, J.A., Sgt.
Boulter, James
Bowen, John
Bowers, Lloyd Guyton
Boyd, A.N.
Bozeman, W.V.
Bradford, J.J., Maj.
Bradley, Forbes
Brannon, A.M.
Brannon, William H.
Brasch, Charles E.
Brigman, Isaac
Britt, William R.
Britton, William B.
Broadway, J.
Brodnax, James M.
Brooks, J.L.
Brown, John Reid
Brown, John W.
Brown, W.A.
Brown, William S.
Bryant, John William
Bryant, Thomas M., Capt.
Buchanan, C.H.
Buchanan, Hugh

Evergreen Street - East Side
Old Cemetery Section
Cypress Street North
Laurel Avenue - East Side
Cypress Street North
Cypress Street North
Hawthorne Street
Magnolia Avenue - East Side
Poplar Street - East Side
City Light Guard - Southwest Corner
Chestnut Street - East Side
Juniper Street - East Side
Hawthorne Street
Ivy Street - East Side

Ivy Street - East Side
Alder Street - West Side
Bay Street - East Side
Laurel Avenue - East Side
Elm Street - West Side
Elm Street - West Side
Cherry Street - West Side
Old Cemetery Section
Jasmine Street - West Side
Jasmine Street - East Side
City Light Guard - Southwest Corner
Oak Street - West Side
Walnut Street - West Side
Chestnut Street - East Side
Myrtle Street - East Side
Mulberry Street - West Side
Bay Street - East Side
Old Cemetery Section
Laurel Avenue - West Side
Holly Street - West Side
Alder Street - West Side
Bull, Orville A., Sr.
Burner, M.A.C.
Burnett, Eugene Paul
Burrus, George Joseph
Burrus, J.F.
Burrus, Jacob G.
Burrus, Lawrence M.
Burrus, William
Burts, Duncan H.
Bussey, B.W., D.D
Bussey, Hezekiah, Col.
Butler, W.
Butt, James
Butt, W.B.
Byard, T.A.
Bynum, E.
Camak, Thomas, Maj.
Cameron, Henry C.
Cameron, John William, Dr.
Camp. Leon Aaron
Campbell, Jesse H., D.D.
Campfield, Alexander
Cannant, M.A.
Careolls, J.C.
Cargill, James E., Sr.
Cargill, John Wesley
Carmack, William Jackson
Carnes, Patrick Henry
Carson, Albert A.
Carter, James D.
Carter, Robert Elliott
Carter, S.
Carter, T.S.
Carter, William Arthur
Carter, William Edwards
Carter, William Nelson
Ivy Street - West Side
City Light Guard - Southwest Corner
Hillside South - Section D
Holly Street - East Side
Jasmine Street - West Side
Myrtle Street - West Side
Hawthorne Street
Laurel Avenue - East Side
Maple Street - West Side
Evergreen Street - West Side
Ivy Street - West Side
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
Olive Street - East Side
Old Cemetery Section
Olive Street - East Side
Cedar Street - West Side
Plum Street
Old Cemetery Section
Olive Street - East Side
Hillside South - Section D
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
Chestnut Street - West Side
Maple Street - West Side
Hawthorne Street
Chestnut Street - West Side
Holly Street - East Side
Magnolia Avenue - West Side
Olive Street - East Side
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
Chestnut Street - East Side
Magnolia Avenue - West Side
Olive Street - East Side
Castile, R.A.
Castleman, Humphreys
Cates, H.
Catlet, William
Chaffin, Thomas
Chaffin, W.J.
Chalmers, William E., Lt.
Chambers, James H.
Chambers, James M., Jr.
Chambers, Robert Alexander
Chambers, W.H.
Chambler, J.C.
Chapman, Bradford Thompson
Chase, George W
Chatt, J.
Cheek, J.W.
Cheney, J.L., Dr.
Cheney, Judge Isaac
Chipley, Charles McGee
Chipley, William Dudley
Chowing, H.
Church, J.
Clancy, John M.
Clapp, Horace
Clark, C.
Clark, George R.
Clark, William Lawrence
Clary, Samuel M., Lt.
Cleghorn, Charles
Cleghorn, S.B.
Cleghorn, S.B.
Clements, Robert Nelson
Clifton, William Clairborne,
Coart, William C.
Coasoe, J.A.
Coffield, John M.
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
Cypress Street North
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
City Light Guard - Southwest Corner
Chestnut Street - West Side
Chestnut Street - West Side
Cedar Street - West Side
Laurel Avenue - West Side
Laurel Avenue - West Side
Laurel Avenue - West Side
Laurel Avenue - West Side
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
Bay Street - East Side
Maple Street - West Side
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
Evergreen Street - East Side
Walnut Street - East Side
Walnut Street - East Side
Section A
Section A
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
City Light Guard - Southwest Corner
Ivy Street - East Side
Old Cemetery Section
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
Alder Street - West Side
Magnolia Avenue - West Side
Olive Street - West Side
Oak Street - East Side
Holly Street - West Side
Oak Street - East Side
Hawthorne Street
Evergreen Street - West Side
Elm Street - East Side
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
Cypress Street North
Coffield, William J.
Colbert, John S.
Coleman, Charles
Coleman, Clifford
Coleman, John T.
Coleman, L.
Coleman, Thomas Goulding
Collins, Robert E.
Collum, J.R.M. (or J.R. McCollum)
Colquitt, Peyton H., Col.
Comer, James
Comer, John H.
Cone, B.
Connor, M.J.
Connor, Pat
Conoway, C.C.
Cook, J. Carter, Dr. (son)
Cook, James Carter (father)
Cook, James T.
Cooper, Alexander Hamilton
Cormute, Wiley
Coulter, Thomas
Cowdery, Lester L.
Cox, John J.
Cox, Sam
Crane, Robert S.
Crawford, Bennett H.
Crawford, Martin J.
Crawford, Reese
Critchton, Charles
Crocker, J.C.
Crook, John Martin, Dr.
Curran, Peter
Curry, James T.
Curso, J.
Curtis, Norris Newton

Section A
Cypress Street North
Walnut Street - East Side
Ivy Street - West Side
Ivy Street - West Side
Ash Street
Chestnut Street - West Side
Hillside South - Section D
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
Alder Street - West Side
Cypress Street North
Laurel Avenue - West Side
City Light Guard - Southwest Corner
Laurel Avenue - West Side
Laurel Avenue - West Side
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
Laurel Avenue - West Side
Laurel Avenue - West Side
City Light Guard - Southwest Corner
Plum Street
Holly Street - West Side
Laurel Avenue - West Side
City Light Guard - Southwest Corner
Laurel Avenue - West Side
Chestnut Street - East Side
Olive Street - West Side
Olive Street - West Side
Maple Street - West Side
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
Jasmine Street - West Side
Myrtle Street - West Side
Juniper Street - West Side
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
Hawthorne Street
Dickert, H.
Dillard, Frank W.
Dillingham, George W.
Dimon, Samuel
Dinkins, A.
Dismukes, Elisha Paul
Dixon, Henry Bacon
Dixon, Robert Emmet
Dixon, Stephen Marshall
Doles, George W., Sr.
Dorsey, Mortimer
Douglas, George C.
Douglas, Thomas J.
Dozier, Alonza, Capt.
Dozier, John Beall
Dubleson, W.H.
Dudley, Charles H.
Dudley, Thomas Jefferson
Duffy, C.
Duncan, D.D.
Duncan, John, Sr.
Duncan, Thomas Marion
Dunlop, John
Dunn, M.
Eason, WO.
Echols, J.H., Lt.
Edwards, H.W., Dr.
Ellinore, C.S.
Ellis, Lizzie Rutherford
Ellis, Rosewell, Capt.
Ellison, John
Ellison, Joseph F.
Elmore, B.
Embry, J.N.
Enderman, Robert
Ennis, Dave
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
Jasmine Street - East Side
Juniper Street - East Side
Hillside South - Section D
Section A
Evergreen Street - West Side
Oak Street - West Side
Elm Street - East Side
Evergreen Street - West Side
Old Cemetery Section
Plum Street
Cypress Street North
Myrtle Street - West Side
Section A
Willow Street - East Side
City Light Guard - Southwest Corner
Evergreen Street - East Side
Hawthorne Street
City Light Guard - Southwest Corner
Old Cemetery Section
Bay Street - East Side
Maple Street - East Side
City Light Guard - Southwest Corner
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
Poplar Street - West Side
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
Chestnut Street - West Side
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
Old Cemetery Section
Old Cemetery Section
Old Cemetery Section
Plum Street
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
Oak Street - West Side
Walnut Street - East Side
Maple Street - East Side

39
Ennis, Robert
Epping, H.H.
Estes, Charles Edward
Estes, Joel Marion
Etheridge, C.A.
Everett, Henry Francis
Everett, John S.
Everett, Thomas W. (Died 10/9/1891)
Faber, Edward Augustus
Fand, J.
Fanning, I.
Fanning, J.
Farr, J.H.C.
Faulkenberry, Unk
Fee, William
Ferguson, William
Ferguson, Thomas, Lt.
Ferrell, J.E.
Flannigan, A.
Fletched, James Monroe
Flewelling, Abner C.
Flournoy, Charles Gordon
Flournoy, George R.
Flournoy, Jno F.
Flournoy, Josiah
Flournoy, Robert
Fogle, J.A.
Fogle, John Jacob
Fogle, Theodore Turner, Lt.
Fogle, William Jacob, Dr.
Fontaine, Benjamin B.
Fontaine, Francis
Fontaine, John
Fontaine, Teophilus Stewart, Capt.
Foran, George W.
Foran, James

Laurel Avenue - West Side
Oak Street - East Side
Walnut Street - West Side
Walnut Street - West Side
Cypress Street North
Oak Street - West Side
Oak Street - West Side
Oak Street - West Side
Laurel Avenue - East Side
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
Mulberry Street - East Side
Bay Street - West Side
Plum Street
Willow Street - West Side
Willow Street - West Side
City Light Guard - Southwest Corner
Section A
Hillside South - Section D
Evergreen Street - East Side
Juniper Street - West Side
Laurel Avenue - East Side
Juniper Street - West Side
Juniper Street - West Side
Poplar Street - East Side
Holly Street - West Side
Oak Street - East Side
Holly Street - West Side
Old Cemetery Section
Old Cemetery Section
Old Cemetery Section
Old Cemetery Section
Old Cemetery Section
Old Cemetery Section
Old Cemetery Section
Old Cemetery Section
Old Cemetery Section
Old Cemetery Section
Old Cemetery Section
Foran, John
Fousle, J.W.
Frazer, J.A.
Frazer, John M.
Freeman W.S.
Fuller, Joseph Prior
Fuller, Sam L.
Fulmer, R.
Gafford, G.W.
Gammel, Abraham
Gann, Henry C.
Gann, Tayor
Gardner, Joseph M., Dr.
Garrard, Louis Ford
Garrett, B.P. (or Barrett, B.P.)
Garrett, DeWitt Clinton
Gaston, T.B.
Gibson, Hiram A.
Gibson, Wiley J.
Gilbert, Jasper Newton
Gilbert, Thomas
Gilmore, T.K.
Glasscock, C.
Glenn, Thomas W.
Glittinger, P.W., Capt.
Godwine, William
Goetchius, John Micajah
Goetchius, William Edward
Goforth, L.P.
Golden, George Jasper
Goodwin, William
Gordon, Augustus Manly
Gordy, L.F., Lt.
Gowin, R.
Grantham, W.
Gray, Marion Edgar

Old Cemetery Section
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
Oak Street - East Side
Holly Street - East Side
Laurel Avenue - East Side
Evergreen Street - West Side
City Light Guard - Southwest Corner
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
Juniper Street - West Side
Magnolia Avenue - West Side
Verbena Street
Ivy Street - West Side
Olive Street - East Side
Olive Street - East Side
City Light Guard - Southwest Corner
Jasmine Street - East Side
City Light Guard - Southwest Corner
Jasmine Street - East Side
Ash Street
Hawthorne Street
Old Cemetery Section
Ash Street
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
Poplar Street - East Side
Holly Street - East Side
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
Elm Street - West Side
Elm Street - West Side
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
Section A
Poplar Street - East Side
Cypress Street North
Myrtle Street - East Side
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
Verbena Street
Maple Street - West Side
Gray, William C.  
Gray, William H.  
Greentree, Julius  
Greer, Thomas J.  
Gregory, Robert Taylor  
Griggs, William Maxwell  
Grimes, Clifford Bowdre  
Grimes, George Joseph, Dr.  
Grimes, Thomas Wingfield, Dr.  
Gropp, W.E., Capt.  
Guillet, S. Isidore, Adj't.  
Gunby, Robert Beal  
Gunn, D.G. (or C.)  
Hagins, James S.  
Haile, Edward  
Hall, W. (T) or (H)  
Hamilton, J.H.  
Hampton, H.  
Hannifan, William  
Harmin or (Heiman), Lewis  
Hanserd, Joseph  
Hardaway, James Jarratt, Dr.  
Hardaway, Robert Archelaus, Col.  
Hardaway, Robert Stanfield, Maj.  
Harden, N.B.  
Hargett H.  
Harper, J.H. or (R).  
Harrell, Oscar C.  
Harris, Alexander S.  
Harris, Americus  
Harris, D.  
Harris, J.R.  
Harris, Jeptha Crawford  
Harris, Walton B.  
Harris, William T., Col.  
Harrison, Aaron L.  

Ash Street  
Section A  
Jews Lot  
Maple Street - East Side  
Oak Street - East Side  
Alder Street - West Side  
Cedar Street - West Side  
Ivy Street - West Side  
Olive Street - West Side  
Section A  
City Light Guard - Southwest Corner  
Hillside South - Section D  
Bay Street - East Side  
Alder Street - East Side  
Laurel Avenue - East Side  
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner  
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner  
Cypress Street North  
Cedar Street - East Side  
Magnolia Avenue - West Side  
Cedar Street - East Side  
Ash Street  
Hillside South - Section D  
Jews Lot  
Old Cemetery Section  
Bay Street - West Side  
Section A  
Old Cemetery Section  
Holly Street - East Side  
Old Cemetery Section  
Holly Street - West Side  
Walnut Street - East Side  
Laurel Avenue - West Side  
Cypress Street North
Harrison, William Pope, D.D., LL.D
Hartson, W.
Harvey, Unk
Harvy, William Thomas
Haston, A.P.
Hatcher, Benjamin T.
Hawes, Richard Randolph
Hays, George A.
Heard, George Philip
Heard, W.J.
Hennis, Henry
Henry, Beverly Marshall
Heyman, Charles
Higgs, F.
Hill, Joseph Booker
Hines, Bryan Randolph, Capt.
Hines, Thomas J.
Hines, Unk
Hochstrasser, Charles E.
Hodges, John W.
Hodges, Wesley C.
Hogan, G.P.
Hogan, Jacob L.
Hogan, James
Holland, James Thomas
Hollingshead, J.
Holmes, James G.
Holstead, Unk
Holstead, Willis S.
Holt, Bolling Hall, Col.
Homes, Joseph W.
Hooper, Charles Mallett, Col.
Hooper, George Deberniere
Horn, Owen Thomas
Horne, G.W.
Horne, R.M.
Horne, T.J.
Howard, Homer V. or U.
Howard, Homer W.
Howard, James W., Rev.
Howard, James W., Rev.
Howard, N.
Howard, Nicholas L.
Howard, S.J.
Hoyle, Dr. Wayne
Huckeba, G.A.
Hudson, Benjamin Hall
Hudson, W.F.
Huff, C.L.
Huff, Joseph
Hughes, J.D.
Hughes, William Henry
Humber, Lucius F.
Humphly, M.E.
Hundon, A.E.
Hungerford, George
Hunt, Thomas J.
Hunter, A.
Hunter, John A.
Hunter, Richard Josiah
Hunter, William C., Rev.
Hurt, C.W.
Hurt, William Barlow, Capt.
Hutchins, J.H.
Illges, Abraham
Ingle, B.F.
Ingmire, Dock
Irvin, John Y.
Iverson, John A., Col.
Jackson, William H
James, M.
James, W.C.
Old Cemetery Section
Old Cemetery Section
Jasmine Street - East Side
Laurel Avenue - West Side
Section A
Walnut Street - West Side
Walnut Street - West Side
Myrtle Street - West Side
Hillside South - Section D
Holly Street - East Side
Elm Street - West Side
Alder Street - West Side
Poplar Street - West Side
Hawthorne Street
Old Cemetery Section
Bay Street - West Side
Walnut Street - West Side
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
Maple Street - East Side
Hillside South - Section D
Elm Street - East Side
Elm Street - East Side
Myrtle Street - West Side
Myrtle Street - East Side
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
Magnolia Avenue - West Side
Plum Street
Jasmine Street - East Side
City Light Guard - Southwest Corner
Evergreen Street - East Side
Old Cemetery Section
Laurel Avenue - East Side
Hillside South - Section D.
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
Jefferson, Emory
Jefferson, J.
Jefferson, Rollin
Jenkins, E.
Jenkins, Felix J.
Johnson, Augustus
Johnson, Berry L.
Johnson, Ephraim M.
Johnson, Frank C.
Johnson, Joel T.
Johnson, Virgil Milton
Johnston, Calvin Evans
Johnston, Dr. David W.
Jones, James Randall
Jones, James
Jones, John A. Col.
Jones, Joseph J.
Jones, Richard
Jones, Robert C.
Jones, W.R.
Jones, William B.
Jordan, G. Gunby
Jordan, J.C.
Jordan, J.L.
Jordan, R.P.
Jordan, S.N.
Jordan, S.N.
Jordan, W.F.
Kaufman, Julius
Kelton, Robert
Kendall, C.A., Capt.
Kern, Emanuel
Kerniker, Edward
Kerniker, Jacob
Key, William M.
Keyes, Henry C.
Maple Street - West Side
Bay Street - West Side
Maple Street - West Side
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
Holly Street - East Side
Old Cemetery Section
Alder Street - West Side
Violet Street
Alder Street - East Side
Alder Street - East Side
Evergreen Street - West Side
Magnolia Avenue - West Side
Hillside South - Section D
Chestnut Street - West Side
Willow Street - East Side
Olive Street - East Side
Ash Street
Old Cemetery Section
Jasmine Street - West Side
China Street
Bay Street - West Side
Hawthorne Street
Walnut Street - West Side
Chestnut Street - West Side
Hillside South - Section D
Hillside South - Section D
Hillside South - Section D
Hillside South - Section D
Jews Lot
Old Cemetery Section
Alder Street - East Side
Jews Lot
Jews Lot
Jews Lot
Cedar Street - West Side
Magnolia Avenue - West Side
Kilcave, M.
Kimbrough, A.M., Lt.
Kimbrough, J.C.
Kimbrough, John Sanford
Kimbrough, O.S.
Kimbrough, O.S., Capt.
King, Harry, Lt.
King, John
King, Joseph
King, William T.
Kinsel, Charles M.
Kirksey, E.J., Dr.
Kirven, Alexander C.
Kite, F.M.
Klink, Charles A.
Knight, George S., Rev.
Knight, Rodolphus B.
Knowles, James C.C.
Lamb, Marshall
Langley, Samuel B.
Lapham, George L.
Layfield, Christopher Columbus
Ledbetter, J.D.
Ledsinger, Robert W
Lee, B.H.
Lee, Michael H.
Leitner, Charles Bruckner, Dr.
Leonard, Van Asbury, Capt.
Leonard, Van, Col. (born 1790)
Lewis, Artemis
Lewis, Thomas J.
Ligon, William
Lindsey, George
Lindsey, John B.
Little, William A.
Lloyd, Charles B.
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
Magnolia Avenue - West Side
Violet Street
Violet Street
Old Cemetery Section
Magnolia Avenue - West Side
Hawthorne Street
Hawthorne Street
Bay Street - West Side
Cypress Street North
Bay Street - East Side
Bay Street - West Side
Oak Street - West Side
Poplar Street - West Side
Cedar Street - West Side
Old Cemetery Section
Evergreen Street - East Side
Laurel Avenue - East Side
Old Cemetery Section
Bay Street - East Side
Jasmine Street - West Side
Oak Street - East Side
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
Hillside South - Section D
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
Jasmine Street - West Side
Jasmine Street - East Side
Olive Street - East Side
Olive Street - East Side
Hillside South - Section D
Cedar Street - West Side
Chestnut Street - East Side
Myrtle Street - West Side
Cedar Street - West Side
Laurel Avenue - East Side
Ash Street
Lloyd, Sid O.
Lockhart, Robert B.
Love, John
Lovelace, C.A.
Lowe, Andrew Jackson
Lowe, Emmett Ray
Lowther, A.A., Col.
Luckie, W.F.
Lynch, Louis May
Lynn, G.T.
Marchant, A.D., Lt.
Marcrum, Benjamin F.
Markham, Timothy
Marth, Duncan
Martin, J.W.
Martin, John Henry
Martin, Ulysses L.
Martin, William H.
Martiniere, William Ashe
Massey, J. Warren
Masters, Mark M.
Matheson, Alexander S.
Mathews, J.A.
Matthews, John Smith
Matthews, Thomas T.
Maull, Unk
Mayo, Z.N.
McArdle, Felix
McArdle, Francis J.
McArdle, Thomas
McArthur, Daniel
McCarty, John B., Capt.
McCaulley, H.
McCullister, Thomas
McCullister, William
McCrary, A.Y.
Willow Street - West Side
Jasmine Street - West Side
Olive Street - West Side
Holly Street - West Side
Myrtle Street - West Side
Myrtle Street - West Side
Oak Street - West Side
Willow Street - West Side
Bay Street - West Side
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
Poplar Street - East Side
Ivy Street - West Side
Chestnut Street - East Side
City Light Guard - Southwest Corner
Alder Street - West Side
Holly Street - West Side
Maple Street - West Side
Bay Street - East Side
Olive Street - West Side
Evergreen Street - East Side
Myrtle Street - East Side
Cherry Street - West Side
Walnut Street - East Side
Jasmine Street - West Side
Walnut Street - East Side
Section A
Myrtle Street - West Side
Cypress Street North
Hawthorne Street
Hawthorne Street
Laurel Avenue - West Side
Magnolia Avenue - East Side
Myrtle Street - East Side
Old Cemetery Section
Old Cemetery Section
Evergreen Street - West Side
McCrary, E.B.  
McCroan, H.M.  
McCroan, H.M.  
McCullock, R.  
McDaniel, John F.  
McDonald, A.D.  
McDonald, Hugh  
McDonald, Joseph Bibb  
McDougaul, William A.  
McDougald, Daniel, Gen.  
McDougald, Duncan, Col.  
McEachern, R.D.  
McGehee, Allen Clement  
McGehee, Christopher C.  
McGovern or (McGowan), Patrick  
McGovern, William  
McKee, Hockley Cloyd  
McKee, John J.  
McKenney, D.  
McLoughlin, Stephen  
McMichael, Alfred W.  
McMicheal, Seaborn W.  
McNeill, James M.  
Meadows, R.C.  
Mealing, John H.  
Mehaffey, William  
Meigs, Henry V.  
Middlebrooks, Hiram  
Milford, R.W.  
Miller, Charles W.  
Miller, F.E.  
Miller, George T.  
Mitchell, Edward  
Mitchell, Francis Hart  
Mitchell, Thomas S., Dr.  
Moffett, Charles Jackson  
Magnolia Avenue - West Side  
Maple Street - East Side  
Walnut Street - West Side  
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner  
Hillside South - Section D  
Magnolia Avenue - East Side  
Jasmine Street - East Side  
Old Cemetery Section  
Juniper Street - West Side  
Elm Street - East Side  
Elm Street - East Side  
Old Cemetery Section  
Hawthorne Street  
Bay Street - West Side  
Poplar Street - West Side  
Hawthorne Street  
Juniper Street - East Side  
Cypress Street North  
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner  
Mulberry Street - East Side  
Old Cemetery Section  
Walnut Street - West Side  
Myrtle Street - West Side  
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner  
Old Cemetery Section  
Cypress Street North  
Ash Street  
Cypress Street North  
Ivy Street - East Side  
Old Cemetery Section  
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner  
Poplar Street - West Side  
Laurel Avenue - West Side  
Evergreen Street - East Side  
Laurel Avenue - West Side  
Laurel Avenue - East Side
Moffett, Henry P.  
Monday, William  
Moore, H.B.  
Moore, J.R.  
Moore, J.W., Maj.  
Moore, James Franklin  
Moore, Montague M.  
Moore, Robert  
Moore, William Randolph  
Mooty, A.P., Col.  
Morris, Charles H.  
Moses, Isaac Isiah  
Mott, John R.  
Mullins, Unk  
Mullins, W.J.  
Munn, David G.  
Munn, John R.  
Munn, John  
Murdoch, Robert Bridges, Jr.  
Murphy, Joseph P., Cpl.  
Murphy, Matthew W., Sgt.  
Murphy, Samuel G.  
Murphy, Unk  
Murray, A.J.  
Mustian, John Lloyd  
Names, Thomas  
Neill, George Haile  
Nelsen, Thomas M., Col.  
Neuffer, C.F.  
Newsome, Aladdin T.  
Newsome, John B.  
Nichols, R.  
Nix, F.T.  
Nobbs, J.  
Noble, Charles E.  
Norman, Richard Marks  

Poplar Street - East Side  
Evergreen Street - East Side  
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner  
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner  
Bay Street - West Side  
Laurel Avenue - West Side  
Old Cemetery Section  
Violet Street  
Myrtle Street - West Side  
Elm Street - East Side  
Old Cemetery Section  
Jews Lot  
Olive Street - West Side  
Elm Street - East Side  
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner  
Myrtle Street - East Side  
Myrtle Street - East Side  
Myrtle Street - East Side  
Juniper Street - West Side  
Jasmine Street - East Side  
Jasmine Street - East Side  
Maple Street - West Side  
Alder Street - West Side  
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner  
Cedar Street - East Side  
Plum Street  
Bay Street - West Side  
Olive Street - East Side  
Section A  
Laurel Avenue - West Side  
Oak Street - East Side  
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner  
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner  
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner  
Oak Street - West Side  
Evergreen Street - West Side
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Norwood, John, Dr.</td>
<td>Willow Street - West Side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuckolls, James Thornton</td>
<td>Bay Street - East Side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuckolls, Nathaniel A.</td>
<td>Bay Street - East Side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuckolls, Thomas J.</td>
<td>Bay Street - West Side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuckolls, William Thomas, Lt.</td>
<td>Bay Street - East Side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O'Brien, L.F.</td>
<td>Cypress Street North</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odom, Abraham</td>
<td>Old Cemetery Section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ogletree, Clairborn</td>
<td>Poplar Street - West Side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ogletree, James T.</td>
<td>Bay Street - East Side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ogletree, Seaborn</td>
<td>Jasmine Street - West Side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oliver, J.M.</td>
<td>Old Cemetery Section</td>
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<tr>
<td>O'Neil, P.</td>
<td>City Light Guard - Southeast Corner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owen, Allen F.</td>
<td>Old Cemetery Section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacetty, Unk (1)</td>
<td>Walnut Street - West Side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacetty, Unk (2)</td>
<td>Walnut Street - West Side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pack, William</td>
<td>City Light Guard - Southeast Corner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page, Isaac</td>
<td>City Light Guard - Southeast Corner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palmer, John B.</td>
<td>Cypress Street North</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palmer, Samuel Bell</td>
<td>Old Cemetery Section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parham, Thomas</td>
<td>Plum Street</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parkyn, Hugh H.</td>
<td>Holly Street - West Side</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parramore, John Robert</td>
<td>Laurel Avenue - East Side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patrick, A.H.</td>
<td>Old Cemetery Section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patrick, Alford M.</td>
<td>Myrtle Street - West Side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patrick, J.W.</td>
<td>Hillside South - Section D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patrick, James Jack</td>
<td>Hillside South - Section D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patten, Martha Ann Hodges</td>
<td>Old Cemetery Section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patterson, Daniel G.</td>
<td>Evergreen Street - East Side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patterson, Madison Louis</td>
<td>Hawthorne Street</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peabdy, John</td>
<td>Hawthorne Street</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peacock, Gideon J.</td>
<td>Myrtle Street - East Side</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pearce, T.I.</td>
<td>Magnolia Avenue - East Side</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pease, David E.</td>
<td>Cedar Street - East Side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peddy, David</td>
<td>Old Cemetery Section</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peddy, George</td>
<td>Magnolia Avenue - West Side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perry, James</td>
<td>Laurel Avenue - West Side</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Perry, P.P.  
Perry, Richard, II  
Persons, I.  
Pfohl, William Lewis  
Pfohl, William Lewis  
Pfohl, William Henry Harrison, Capt.  
Phelps, Charles, Capt.  
Phelps, Charles, Capt.  
Phelps, George  
Phelps, William Henry Harrison, Capt.  
Philips, Charles  
Philips, Lovick W., M.D.  
Philips, P.J., Gen.  
Phillips, F.  
Phillips, J.W.  
Phipps, Joseph  
Pittman, Thomas Jasper  
Poe, Oliver P., Capt.  
Pomeroy, Frederick Alphonso  
Pond, George Y.  
Pond, William E.  
Pool, William Thompson, Dr.  
Pope, Robert C.  
Porter, Charles Thomas  
Porter, J.C.  
Potter, Richard  
Pou, Joseph Felder  
Prather, Anderson Clarke  
Preer, Peter  
Preston, Whitfield E.  
Preston, William E.  
Price, F.M.  
Price, T.M.  
Pride, M.T.  
Pride, R.T., Col.  
Profitt, Littlepage Ryan  
Profumo, Francis Xavier  
Pruett, A.H.  

Boxwood Street  
Cypress Street North  
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner  
Oak Street - East Side  
Old Cemetery Section  
Section A  
Laurel Avenue - East Side  
Elm Street - West Side  
Cedar Street - East Side  
Juniper Street - East Side  
Ivy Street - West Side  
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner  
Old Cemetery Section  
Jasmine Street - East Side  
Oak Street - West Side  
Ash Street  
Laurel Avenue - West Side  
Olive Street - West Side  
Olive Street - West Side  
Hawthorne Street  
Cedar Street - West Side  
Elm Street - West Side  
Alder Street - East Side  
Evergreen Street - East Side  
Elm Street - West Side  
Jasmine Street - West Side  
Laurel Avenue - West Side  
Elm Street - West Side  
Elm Street - West Side  
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner  
Old Cemetery Section  
Bay Street - West Side  
Poplar Street - East Side  
Maple Street - East Side  
Old Cemetery Section
Pryor, Hugh
Pursell, D. (P.) or (R.)
Radcliff, George W., Jr.
Ragland, Albert E.
Ragland, Gilmore, Capt.
Ragland, O.S., Capt.
Ragland, Thomas, Capt.
Raiford, Elijah G., Capt
Railey, Joseph M.
Rainey, R.E.
Ramsey, G.N., Col.
Ramsey, W.R.
Redd, Charles A., Capt.
Redd, James K., Jr.
Redd, N.L.
Redd, William
Redd, William, Jr.
Rees, John M.N., Lt.
Reid, B.
Reid, T.W.
Rembert, M.C.
Renfroe, Alfred James
Renfroe, George M.
Rentfrow, J.K.
Reynolds, M.
Reynolds, Robert S.
Richardson, B.H.
Richie, D.S.
Riley, John
Roach, F.A.
Robb, John
Roberts, R.J.
Robertson, George
Robinson, A.C.
Robinson, A.W.
Robinson, J.

Laurel Avenue - West Side
Boxwood Street
Bay Street - East Side
Olive Street - East Side
Olive Street - East Side
Olive Street - East Side
Olive Street - East Side
Bay Street - West Side
Old Cemetery Section
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
Myrtle Street - East Side
Myrtle Street - East Side
Hawthorne Street
Juniper Street - East Side
Cedar Street - West Side
Hawthorne Street
Evergreen Street - West Side
Old Cemetery Section
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
City Light Guard - Southwest Corner
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
Magnolia Avenue - East Side
Willow Street - East Side
Poplar Street - West Side
City Light Guard - Southwest Corner
Poplar Street - East Side
Cherry Street - East Side
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
Mulberry Street - East Side
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
Poplar Street - West Side
Cherry Street - West Side
Bay Street - West Side
City Light Guard - Southwest Corner
Robinson, S.E., Adj.
Robinson, T.C.
Robinson, W.L., Capt.
Robinson, William T.
Robison, Alexander Irwin
Rogers, Eugene W.
Rooney, C.W.
Roper, S.T.
Rowe, H.E., M.D.
Rumsey, Unk
Rumsey, Unk
Russ, M.M.
Russell, Charles R., Capt.
Russell, James M.
Ryckee, C. Edward
Ryckeley, John Emile
Saldin, V.K.
Salisbury, William Lewis
Sample, James Beard
Sanderford, W.E.
Sapp, W.P.
Sauls, J.B.
Sawyer, H.S.
Schackelford, J.F., Dr.
Scheltan, T.B.
Schenn, John
Schley, Thomas B., Capt.
Schley, Thomas F.
Schley, William
Schuessler, Lewis G.
Scott, J.J.
Scott, John Burgess
Scott, Thad B., Col
Sedbury, Unk
Semmes, Paul J. (Capt. Cols Guards)
Shackleford, William Capers
Bay Street - West Side
Myrtle Street - West Side
Jasmine Street - West Side
Oak Street - West Side
Laurel Avenue - East Side
Chestnut Street - East Side
City Light Guard - Southwest Corner
Maple Street - West Side
Verbena Street
Hillside South - Section D
Hillside South - Section D
Ash Street
Laurel Avenue - East Side
Laurel Avenue - East Side
Oak Street - East Side
Oak Street - East Side
Holly Street - West Side
Myrtle Street - West Side
Hillside South - Section D
Old Cemetery Section
Laurel Avenue - West Side
Hillside South - Section D
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
Hawthorne Street
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
Hillside South - Section D
Old Cemetery Section
Old Cem. Section (Memorial only. Body resting at Fort Benning)
Old Cemetery Section
Elm Street - East Side
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
Myrtle Street - West Side
Violet Street
Bay Street - East Side
Evergreen Street - East Side
Myrtle Street - West Side
Sharp, Francis Marion
Shaw, B.P.
Shaw, David J.
Shaw, William D.
Sheperd, William Smythe, Lt. Col.
Shepherd, A.H.
Shepherd, Edward T.
Sherclif, W.
Sheridan, L.M.
Sheridan, Robert S.
Shipp, George Franklin
Shivers, C.A.
Shorter, G.H.
Shorts, A.L.
Sikes, Jesse Hodges, Major
Silas, P.M.
Simons, Henry P.
Slade, James Jeremiah, Maj.
Slade, John Henry
Smith, C.S.
Smith, Hobson C.A.
Smith, I.C.
Smith, J.D.
Smith, J.J.
Smith, James, Capt.
Smith, Josiah H.
Smith, Unk
Smith, W.H.
Smith, W.S.
Smith, Whit
Smith, William T., Capt.
Smith, William
Snast, L.W.
Snyder, Jesse
Sommerkamp, Ferdinand Julius
Spear, Thomas S.

Juniper Street - West Side
Maple Street - West Side
Section A
Hillside South - Section D
Evergreen Street - East Side
Walnut Street - West Side
Laurel Avenue - East Side
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
Hawthorne Street
Poplar Street - East Side
Plum Street
Mulberry Street - East Side
Juniper Street - West Side
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
Evergreen Street - West Side
Hillside South - Section D
Jasmine Street - East Side
Cedar Street - West Side
Cedar Street - West Side
City Light Guard - Southwest Corner
Cherry Street - East Side
Myrtle Street - East Side
Plum Street
Holly Street - West Side
Oak Street - West Side
Jasmine Street - East Side
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
Plum Street
Alder Street - East Side
Holly Street - West Side
Chestnut Street - East Side
Ash Street
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
Hawthorne Street
Magnolia Avenue - East Side
Hawthorne Street
Spencer, Lambert W.
Spencer, Perry
Spencer, William Yonge
Spindell, Charles
Springer, Francis Joseph
Springer, Unk
St. Clair, John
Stanel, C.M.
Stausell, A.H.
Steadman, J.F.
Stephens, A.B.
Stephens, Benjamin
Stephens, F.M.
Stephens, F.M.
Stephens, R.E.
Stephens, Wade H.
Stephenson, John W.
Stern, Jacob
Stewart, Eugene G.
Stewart, F.C.
Stewart, Freeman Campbell
Stewart, H.S.
Stewart, John D.
Strong, J. Tom
Struppa, William I.
Subbs, J.
Sullivan, William
Summerlin, Giles
Sutherland, W.
Swift, Eudoxus
Taliaferro, Charles Francis
Taylor, Unk
Teasdale, Chappell
Thomas, Georgia A.
Thomas, Grigsby E.
Thomas, Grigsby E., Jr.

Elm Street - East Side
Laurel Avenue - West Side
Cypress Street North
City Light Guard - Southwest Corner
Holly Street - East Side
Oak Street - East Side
Plum Street
City Light Guard - Southwest Corner
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
City Light Guard - Southwest Corner
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
Holly Street - East Side
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
Holly Street - East Side
Holly Street - East Side
Hillside South - Section D
Jews Lot
Bay Street - East Side
Ivy Street - East Side
Evergreen Street - West Side
Jasmine Street - West Side
Olive Street - East Side
Old Cemetery Section
Holly Street - West Side
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
Section A
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
Jasmine Street - West Side
Cedar Street - East Side
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
Walnut Street - West Side
Elm Street - East Side
Myrtle Street - West Side
Chestnut Street - West Side
Thompson, Dexter Booth
Thompson, Henry Bradford, Maj.
Thompson, Robert, Col.
Thornton Cary Judson
Thornton, Charles W. Capt.
Thornton, Edward, Capt.
Thornton, Major Dozier
Thornton, N.M., Maj.
Threewits, Thomas Davis
Thrweat, W.W.
Thrweatt, O.T.
Thurman, W.M.
Thweatt, James Thomas
Ticknor, Francis Or ray
Tigner, Wesley Fletcher
Tigner, Young Fletcher
Tillman, Frederick C., Capt.
Tillman, James A., Dr.
Tillman, William Littlejon
Tomkins, Henry Mercer
Torbett, Frank
Truett, A.J.
Truitt, Alfred Shorter, Capt.
Truman, B.
Tuggle, Thomas S, M.D.
Turner, E.
Twilley, George W., Cpl.
Tyler, Henry Alonza, Adj't.
Tyler, John A.
Tyner, J.C.
Unknown, Unk
Waddell, James Fleming
Wade, D.E.
Walker, Joel A.
Walker, John Edward
Wall, Lawrence W.

Violet Street
Walnut Street - East Side
Old Cemetery Section
Laurel Avenue - West Side
Bay Street - East Side
Bay Street - East Side
Alder Street - West Side
Jasmine Street - West Side
Laurel Avenue - East Side
Evergreen Street - West Side
Cypress Street North
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
Laurel Avenue - East Side
Old Cemetery Section
Bay Street - West Side
Bay Street - West Side
Cypress Street North
Bay Street - West Side
Bay Street - West Side
Elm Street - West Side
Magnolia Avenue - West Side
Hillside South - Section D
Bay Street - East Side
City Light Guard - Southwest Corner
Violet Street
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
Oak Street - West Side
Maple Street - West Side
Maple Street - West Side
Poplar Street - West Side
Oak Street - West Side
Hawthorne Street
Ash Street
Jasmine Street - West Side
Olive Street - West Side
Jasmine Street - East Side
Walton, J.A. (Yankee?)
Ward, J.F.
Ware, Henry
Ware, James H., Adj't.
Ware, James L., Dr.
Warner, James H., Maj.
Warner, Lemuel P.
Watkins, S.C.
Watkins, W.
Watson, William T.
Watt, Benjamin Franklin
Watt, James, Rev.
Watt, William John
Weaver, A.
Weems, Edward Mortimer
Weems, Lock, Capt.
Weisiger, F.C.
Wells, Elbert L.
White, Unk
White, J.A.
White, James
White, Unk
White, William
Whitesides, Thomas J.
Whitesides, Thomas J.
Whitsitt, Jeremiah L.
Whittenger, M.
Wicks, Berry
Wildine, C.
Wilhelm, Fred G.
Wilkins, F.G., Col.
William, W.H.
Williams, Andrew E., Rev.
Williams, Benjamin Sherold, Rev.
Williams, Charles J., Col.
Williams, Charles L., M.D.
Oak Street - West Side
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
Holly Street - West Side
Walnut Street - West Side
Juniper Street - East Side
Laurel Avenue - West Side
Chestnut Street - East Side
Evergreen Street - East Side
City Light Guard - Southwest Corner
Boxwood Street
Bay Street - West Side
Bay Street - East Side
Jasmine Street - West Side
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
Walnut Street - West Side
Walnut Street - West Side
Maple Street - East Side
Cypress Street North
Hillside South - Section D
Verbena Street
Hillside South - Section D
Hillside South - Section D
City Light Guard - Southwest Corner
Cedar Street - East Side
Cedar Street - East Side
Walnut Street - East Side
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
Maple Street - West Side
Magnolia Avenue - West Side
Holly Street - West Side
Cypress Street North
Myrtle Street - West Side
Old Cemetery Section
Walnut Street - West Side
Williams, Daniel Edward
Williams, George M.
Williams, James H.
Williams, James S.
Williams, John
Williams, Milton R.
Williams, Wiley, Maj.
Williamson, William H.
Willis, O.H.
Wittich, Adolph
Woldhorn, G.
Wood, Joseph J.
Wood, W.H.
Wood, William Jennings
Woodall, William Harvey
Woodard, Unk
Woodruff, George Waldo
Woofolk, Joseph Washington
Worthy, James D.
Wright, Arminius, Rev.
Wright, Charles, Lt.
Wright, John Wesley
Wright, LeGrand S.
Wynn, Alexander McFarlane, Rev.
Yonge, Edward Ellis
Young, Alfred I.
Young, James E.
Young, Thomas Sherwood
Young, William H.
Youngblood, S.
Youngboys, S.

Oak Street - East Side
Jasmine Street - East Side
Ivy Street - East Side
Ivy Street - East Side
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
Old Cemetery Section
Maple Street - West Side
Plum Street
Hillside South - Section D
Hawthorne Street
City Light Guard - Southeast Corner
Hawthorne Street
Magnolia Avenue - East Side
Hillside South - Section D
Cypress Street North
City Light Guard - Southwest Corner
Jasmine Street - East Side
Olive Street - West Side
Willow Street - East Side
Juniper Street - East Side
Cherry Street - West Side
Magnolia Avenue - West Side
Willow Street - East Side
Hawthorne Street
Hawthorne Street
Section A
Oak Street - East Side
Jasmine Street - West Side
Section A
City Light Guard - Southwest Corner
City Light Guard - Southwest Corner
In the 1960s, author William W. Winn covered the civil rights movement for the Atlanta Journal-Constitution, writing countless stories about the struggles of African Americans to overcome hundreds of years of white supremacy and oppression. In many ways, The Triumph of the Ecunnau-Nuxulgee is a continuation of this work. “I identify the book with civil rights,” Winn told an interviewer in July 2015. “In fact, I realized after I’d written it, in addition to being about Indian removal and the details of the land speculation, it’s a book about how we got to be white supremacists. And how the ‘state rights’ argument developed under the necessity of defending slavery and defending Indian removal. They’re directly connected.”

Winn’s book, jointly published by Mercer University Press and the Historic Chattahoochee Commission, chronicles the removal of the Creek Indians from Georgia and Alabama in the 1820s and 1830s. It begins with the fabled journey of the Marquis de Lafayette through the southeast in 1825, when the Creek nation stood on the precipice of ruin and defeat, and ends with the Second Creek War and removal. In between, Winn skillfully weaves together a story of corruption, betrayal, avarice, and crushed hopes, when the United States failed to honor its commitments and provide protection to a desperate and broken people. It’s as much a warning as it is an indictment of the American system.

Built on a wide variety of primary and secondary sources, Winn’s narrative focuses on the efforts of the Ecunnau-Nuxulgee (a Creek or Muscogee term traditionally translated as “those greedily grasping after lands”) to gain control of the remaining Creek lands in west Georgia and east Alabama. The land speculators, farmers, and entrepreneurs who desired these lands were aided in their efforts by a cast of opportunistic politicians, state rights advocates, and Creek turncoats. In the first half of the book, we are introduced to Georgia Governor George M. Troup, the “Oracle of State Rights,” who brought his state dangerously close to an armed conflict with the U.S. government by demanding that President John Quincy Adams honor the Treaty of Indian Springs (1825) and begin removing the Creek Indians from Georgia. Many in the Creek nation, however, suspected that the treaty had been fraudulently conceived. They accused William McIntosh, Troup’s cousin and a mix-blood Lower Creek chieftain, of coaxing and bribing a handful of his peers into signing the treaty against the wishes of the majority. Chief McIntosh, a hero of the Creek War of 1813-14, would eventually pay for this betrayal with his life. As for Troup, the two-term governor would emerge triumphant in his clash with the federal government, as subsequent treaties would cede all of the remaining Creek lands in Georgia to the United States and thus pave the way for white settlement. Winn argues that Troup’s defiant stand against the federal government helped set the table for the sectional crisis of the late antebellum period. “Troup was not just seen by many of his contemporaries as a defender of state sovereignty but as the originator of a practical dialectic by which the South could simultaneously rid itself of its Indians and defend itself against the forces of

consolidation and abolition in the North," he writes. "Moreover, by virtue of the latter, he helped preserve slavery and the racial sovereignty of Southern whites for future generations...Whereas John C. Calhoun had shown Southerners how they might secede from the Union through nullification, George M. Troup showed them how, if they were willing to stand by their arms they might remain within the Union and keep their slaves" (p. 470).

In the second half of the book, Winn examines the Treaty of Washington (1832), the half-hearted efforts of the federal government to keep white intruders out of the remaining Creek lands in Alabama, the scheming designs of greedy land speculators, and the Second Creek War of 1836. In the Treaty of Washington (also known as the Treaty of Cussetta), the Creeks agreed to cede all of their lands east of the Mississippi River to the United States. In return, they would receive comparable lands in the West and financial compensation. Those Creeks who elected to remain in Alabama would be given land allotments and would have to abide by state and federal laws. Until the ceded lands could be properly surveyed and allotted, the federal government promised to keep white intruders out of the Creek territory. But before the ink could dry on the treaty, hundreds of rapacious whites descended upon Creek lands, seeking ways to defraud and cheat the inhabitants out of their lands. The federal government seemed powerless (or perhaps unwilling) to stop it. In Winn's estimate, the worst offenders came from the newly formed town of Columbus, Georgia. "They immediately sent agents and strikers with supplies of whiskey and cheap goods into the Creek Nation with orders to get the Indians into debt so as to force them to sign mortgages on their lands," he writes. The strikers "were instructed to hunt down the Indian recipients of allotments, using what means of persuasion necessary, convince them to sign away their lands for a pittance" (p. 324). Members of the Columbus Land Company, such as Seaborn Jones, Eli S. Shorter, James Wadsworth, and G.W. Dillingham, devised countless ways to separate the Creeks from their native lands. And they seemed to have no qualms about doing so. "Now is the time, or never!" wrote Eli Shorter. "Hurrrah boys! Here goes it! Let's steal all we can. I shall go for it, or get no lands! Now or never!" (p. 386). By 1836, the fraud, abuse, and perfidy had reached such a level that an untold number of Creeks, desperate and out of options, openly rebelled against the white community. In the aftermath of the brief but bloody Second Creek War, thousands of Creeks were removed to the Oklahoma territory, bringing the narrative to a bitter and tragic conclusion.

Winn's book, meticulously researched and artfully composed, should take its place alongside John Ellisor's The Second Creek War: Interethnic Conflict and Collusion on a Collapsing Frontier, as the definitive statement on Creek Indian removal and the Second Creek War. But the influence of The Triumph of the Ecunnau-Nuxulgee should extend beyond this, as it links Indian removal with state rights and the emerging conflict between the southern states and federal government. Governor George M. Troup, Winn writes, "was among the first of the long line of demagogues to discover the magic formula for successfully political campaigning in the South -- race baiting, state rights and demonization of the federal government. Few sectional political strategies have enjoyed greater longevity in this country or had a more pernicious effect" (p. 470). Hence, The Triumph of the Ecunnau-Nuxulgee provides more than just a history of Creek Indian removal. It helps explain why southerners continue to cling to a political doctrine -- state rights -- that has only invited pain, humiliation, and defeat to the region.

Dr. Gary S. Sprayberry, Columbus State University
In the book *Haunted Columbus, Georgia: Phantoms of the Fountain City*, the author Faith Serafin, compiles a collection of eerie local histories that each contribute to her larger argument that spirits remain in the Fountain City. The author uses a medley of historical locations, most of which are well-known by the local population. Her main argument centers around the secrets in the history of the Fountain City, stretching back to the Native American tribes that inhabited the area, and that those same secrets have lingered after their departure from the living.

The author uses interviews, histories, and experiences that the Alabama Paranormal team has experienced to support her claims. Beginning with the Springer Opera House and working her way through the area, stretching as far east as Talbotton County and across the Chattahoochee River to Phenix City, the author begins each chapter with a history of the specific area or character and proceeds to incorporate those interviews and experiences to further give credence to the spirits occupying the Fountain City. Throughout the chapters, some names are given while others are not. For example, the author names Blind Tom, but gives no name for the girl who supposedly fell to her death from a balcony of the Springer Opera House. The lack of evidence supporting the existence of some of the unnamed figures in the book casts a considerable shadow of doubt onto the legitimacy of those particular spirits. Regardless, the author does present several majors figures from local history that lived interesting and unsettling lives that perhaps lingered after death.

For those interested in exploring the local history of Columbus, Georgia, Serafin's book presents many different avenues that one could venture down. For skeptics and believers alike, the book draws attention to many historic landmarks throughout the city. Researchers specifically might find this book to be stepping stone into their own research endeavors. In some ways, looking at the histories alone, instead of the material of her arguments, act as a kind of reference source for other people who may want broad coverage of the different places with intriguing histories. Thus, the book gives way to an opportunity for local historians, whatever their interest, to find a used for the book based on the variety of histories explored, despite the controversial topic covered.

In keeping with her argument, Serafin continually places the reader in a historical context and presents evidence to convince the reader of the existence of spirits in the Fountain City. With the paranormal topic, the author continually reminds her readers that the information presented is only what some have said about the presence of certain otherworldly beings and leaves the decision to the reader. Those interested in local histories will find the text useful whether interested in the paranormal or not.

Abby Gibbons, Columbus State University
Index

Note: The names of the soldiers mentioned in "List of Confederate Soldiers in Linwood Cemetery" in this issue are not included as individual entries in the index since they are listed alphabetically in the article. They are instead referenced here under the entry "Linwood Cemetery, Confederate soldiers buried in."

Amercoid, 11
Andersonville National Cemetery, 16, 18, 30
Barlett, Charles, 20
Battle of Columbus, 16, 17
Beezley, Nathan, 18
Bellware, Daniel, 16
Bierman, Alonzo, 28, 30
Big Eddy Club, 7
Bouncer, James L., 21
Brown, Rhodes, 8
Browne, E.B.M., 7
Browne, Sophie, 7
Carroll, John, 21
Causey, Virginia, 1
Century Club, 7, 12
Chappell, L.H., 6
Chevra Sharis Israel Synagogue, 7
Childs, Libbeus, 24
Cohn, Frank, 4, 5
Cohn, Max, 4, 5
Cohn, Sam, 5
Columbus Concordia, 7
Cummings, John, 21
Daughters of Israel, 7
Delay, Wesley, 20
First National Bank, 8
Fluehr, John, 28, 30
Galer, Mary Jane, 17
Georgia Home Insurance Company, 8
Gerson, Ben, 8
Gerson, Yetta, 8
Gibbons, Abby, 61
Gibson, William, 24
Goldberg, Ruth, 8, 9, 10
Goodenough, George M., 29, 30
Hagler, William, 25
Harmony Club, 7, 15
Howard, Wood, 8
Hyman, Jean Simons, 1
Jenks, George W., 29, 30
Jones, J.H., 23
Kennedy, Jonathan, 26
King, Miles, 26
Klumok, Mary, 11, 15
Jewish Ladies Aid Society, 6, 7, 12
L. Lowenthal and Company, 6
Levingston, Joseph E., 23
Linwood Cemetery, Confederate soldiers buried in, 31-58
Linwood Cemetery, Union soldier buried in, 16-30
Linwood Foundation, 16
Lizzie Rutherford Chapter, U.D.C., 31
Loeb, Solomon, 4
M. Simons and Company, 6
Mangless, Albert, 25
McGinnis, Callie, 16
Miller, John M., 26
Miller, Leon Gordon, 12
Miller, Thomas, 19
Misulia, Charles, 17
Morowitz, Isaac, 9
Neal, Rolfe, 9
Nelson, Samuel, 26
Olds, Dan, 16, 17, 31
Porter, Richard, 17, 27
Powell, Douglas, 14
Primm, William, 22
Rabinowitz, Howard, 2
Rattles, John, 27
Ritchey, John, 27
Rittenboro, Thomas, 20
Riverdale Cemetery, 10
Rothschild, David, 4
Roever, Julius, 21
Schwob, Ruth, 4
Schwob, Simon, 4
Schwobilt Company, 4
Serafin, Faith, 61
Simons, Jean, 9, 11
Simons, Jennie Goldberg, 8, 9, 10, 12
Simons, Max, 1, 6-8, 12
Simons, Moses, 1, 6
Simons, Rachael, 1
Simons, Ruth, 8
Simons, Sara, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15
Simons, Sarah, 1, 6, 12
Simons, Sidney Goldberg, 1, 8, 9-14
Simons, Sydney, 1
Sol Loeb Wholesale Grocery Company, 4
Soldin, W.S., 25
Sommers, David, 9
Sommers, Jennie, 9
Sommers, Sara, 9
Southland Pecan Company, 8, 11
Spencer, Cornelius, 22
Sprayberry, Gary, 60
Straus, Abe, 8
Standard Club, 7
Straus, Lazarus, 2
Talbotton, GA 2
Temple B’Nai Israel, 2, 7, 12, 14, 15
The Landings, 14
U.S. Security Warehouse, 11
Warm Springs Institute, 10
Welch, Patrick, 25
Whitfield, Stephen, 2
Wilson, Benjamin, 22
Winn, William, 59-60
Women’s Christian Temperance Union, 6
Woodall, W.C., 12
Woodruff Company, The, 1
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Vol. 13, No. 2
Vol. 13, No. 2
Vol. 14, No. 1
Vol. 14, No. 2
Vol. 15, No. 1
Vol. 15, No. 2
Vol. 16, No. 1
Vol. 16, No. 2
Vol. 17, No. 1
Vol. 17, No. 2
Vol. 17, No. 2
Vol. 17, No. 2
Vol. 18, No. 1
Vol. 18, No. 2
Vol. 18, No. 2
Vol. 18, No. 2
Vol. 19, No. 1
Vol. 19, No. 2
Vol. 19, No. 2
Vol. 19, No. 2
Vol. 20, No. 1
Vol. 20, No. 2
Vol. 20, No. 2
Vol. 20, No. 2
Vol. 21, No. 1
Vol. 21, No. 2
Vol. 21, No. 2
Vol. 21, No. 2
Vol. 22, No. 1
Vol. 22, No. 2
Vol. 22, No. 2
Vol. 22, No. 2
Vol. 23, No. 1
Vol. 23, No. 2
Vol. 23, No. 2
Vol. 23, No. 2
Vol. 24, No. 1
Vol. 24, No. 2
Vol. 24, No. 2
Vol. 24, No. 2
Vol. 25, No. 1
Vol. 25, No. 2
Vol. 25, No. 2
Vol. 25, No. 2
Vol. 26, No. 1
Vol. 26, No. 1
Vol. 26, No. 1
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