

## OLD OAKWOOD CEMETERY



MARKER # 1

Mrs. Charlotte Morton Dexter

Born 1787 Died Aug. 17, 1819,

Montgomery, Alabama at age 32.

Located just to the right of the entrance gate. She was the daughter of the Governor of Massachusetts. The Reverend James King, officiated at her funeral, and she is believed to have been the first person officially buried in that portion of the cemetery donated by her husband. Other members of her family are buried here. Andrew Dexter, her husband, was a founder of Montgomery and donor of the first land for the cemetery. He died of yellow fever while visiting Mobile and was buried there in an unmarked grave.



MARKER # 2

Henry Washington Hilliard

Born in Fayetteville, North Carolina, August 4, 1808. He was educated in South Carolina and in Georgia, and became a practicing attorney in Georgia. He came to Alabama as professor of English at the University of Alabama in 1831. After some three years he resigned and moved to Montgomery to practice law. Becoming one of the most famous of Alabama Whigs, Hilliard served in the Legislature as a Whig, and was appointed by President John Tyler to a diplomatic mission to Belgium. In 1844, Hilliard was elected to the U. S. House of Representatives, and re-elected for two additional terms. While he was in the U. S. Congress, Hilliard served as a regent to the Smithsonian Institution. Hilliard opposed secession, and debated the issue with the

redoubtable William L. Yancy, with the result that Hilliard had the general reputation of being the only man in the state who could really stand up to Yancy in a debate. Following secession, Hilliard supported the Confederate Cause, raised Hilliard's Legion of some 3,000 men, and served for a short time as a brigadier general. After the war, he moved to Georgia, practicing law in Augusta and Atlanta. President Rutherford B. Hayes appointed Hilliard as U. S. minister to Brazil. While in Brazil, Hilliard supported the emancipation of slaves in that country. Hilliard was the author of a number of books, including " Politics and Pen Pictures". He died in Atlanta, December 17, 1892. Hilliard's grave is located in Lot 2, Square 1, Survey 1. Oakwood Cemetery, Montgomery, Alabama.

#### MARKER # 3

Mrs. William H. Jones

Died 1818. Daughter of Reverend Stephen Pouncey was the first white person officially buried in the old grave-yard, the location of this grave was handed down from caretaker to caretaker through the years. A corner of the headstone still exist near the northeast corner of the Banks Mausoleum in what is now Section 1, Scott's Free Burial Ground.

#### MARKER # 4



John Schockler

Located near the center of Scott's Section 1. He was drowned in the Alabama River. The stone is formed in the shaped of waves, and bears a stern warning to the reader:

" Stop as you pass by my grave here. I, John Schockler, was born in New Orleans the 22nd of Nov. 1811, was brought up by good friends, not taking their advice, was drowned in this city in the Alabama River the 27th of May, 1855. Now I warn all young and old to beware of the dangers of this river, and now I am fixed in this watery grave. I have got but two friends to mourn. "



MARKER # 5

### James Chastaine

The burglar, interred in an unmarked grave that is located near the southwest corner of Scott's Section 6. He was reputed to be a suave young man of good family from Eufaula, Alabama, who was a fashionable dresser always wearing white gloves, and was all excellent dancer. He was invited to most of the balls and parties in Montgomery. Following a rash of burglaries, he was suspected of burglarizing the houses at which he had recently attended social functions. Conjecture was that he was addicted to morphine and it was discovered that he was living in a rundown hotel on North Court Street. The traditional story holds that Adolphus Sanford Gerald, who had become suspicious of Chastaine and had been following him, surprised him in the act of burglary, and when Chastaine attempted his escape shot him to death. The story is handed down that the mayor made Gerald Chief of Police shortly after this event, an office he held for 27 years. Gerald is also buried in Oakwood.



MARKER # 6

### William Burr Howell

Born February 22, 1795 in Trenton, New Jersey. Died March 16, 1863 in Montgomery, Alabama. Mr. Howell was the father of Mrs. Jefferson Davis. At the age of his death he was 68 years of age. It was said by some that he was a Ne'ver do well who was operating a failing business in Montgomery at the time of his death. He is buried in Square 4 of the Scott's Free Burial Ground.



MARKER # 7 Jim

Slave of the Sebuessier Family

MARKER # 8

James Hale

Buried June 17, 1888 at age 59

He was a slave of the family of Dr. Williams O. Baldwin. After emancipation, he became a contractor and was reputed the wealthiest black in Montgomery in the 1880's. He built Hale's infirmary in the memory of his two children who died as young adults. His daughter married Dr. Cornelius Dorsett, who came here in 1883 as Montgomery's first black physician. He is buried in Square 7, Scott's Free Burial Ground.



MARKER # 9

Governor Benjamin J. Fitzpatrick

Born in Greene County, Georgia, June 30, 1800. When only seven years of age, Fitzpatrick became an orphan and was under the care of a sister and older brothers. He first came to Alabama to live in 1816, settling on lands belonging to his brothers located in the vicinity of

Montgomery. He read law in a private office in Montgomery and practiced there in partnership with Henry Goldthwaite. Fitzpatrick appears to have been the originator of the modern Alabama custom that those who succeed in an election to the governorship usually have had some previous experience in losing an earlier race for governor. In Fitzpatrick's case, he tried twice to win the governor's post against Arthur P. Bagby and twice Bagby defeated him. In 1841, however, Fitzpatrick defeated James W. McClung of Madison County and won the governorship. Fitzpatrick was the last governor of Alabama to serve his term completely while Tuscaloosa was the state capital. He was succeeded in the governorship by Joshua L. Martin. When Senator Dixon H. Lewis died, Governor Reuben Chapman appointed Fitzpatrick to represent Alabama in the U. S. Senate. In 1853, when Senator William R. King resigned to become vice president of the United States, Governor Henry W. Collier appointed Fitzpatrick for a second time to the U. S. Senate to complete King's term. Fitzpatrick then was re-elected to the U. S. Senate by the Alabama Legislature. The Senate elected him president pro tempore. In the controversial 1860 election, the supporters of Stephen A. Douglas invited Benjamin Fitzpatrick to serve as running mate on the Douglas ticket nominated by the Baltimore Democratic Convention, but Fitzpatrick declined the nomination. Fitzpatrick was an earnest supporter of the Confederacy, and when this movement for Southern independence failed, Fitzpatrick became president of the Alabama Constitutional Convention of 1865. This was the last official position held by the distinguished Alabamian because, like so many prominent Southern citizens of his generation, he was deprived of the privilege of voting and holding office. In retirement, he lived on his plantation in the vicinity of Wetumpka and died in Wetumpka on November 21, 1869. His grave is located in Oakwood Cemetery, Montgomery, Alabama in Section 6, Scott's Free Burial Ground. In spite of his many accomplishments, the simple inscription merely reads: Benjamin Fitzpatrick, Born June 30, 1800; died November 21, 1869.



MARKER # 10

John Gindrat

Born 1777, Died March 29, 1851

Born in Purrysburg, South Carolina, in 1817 he purchased on oft he original tracts of land that now lies within the city of Montgomery. He was a banker, a member of the first board of directors of the Montgomery and Chattahoochee Railroad Company. Intendant (mayor) of Montgomery in 1824 and 1834, and donor in 1832 of the land for the first house of worship of the First Baptist Church. He died at his home in Franklin, in Macon County, Alabama. He was 83 years old. Buried in Square 6, Scott's Free Burial Ground.

MARKER # 11

General John Scott

Born January 6, 1773 Died November 26, 1839

His granddaughter, Emily Semple, wrote in her memoirs in 1892 that when Scott died, a messenger was sent to have a coffin made by John Dickinson, the undertaker in Montgomery, he was told that it was ready. The General had called on Dickinson a few weeks before, had his measures taken and ordered his own coffin to be made. The exact location of his grave is not known however he died on his plantation at Pintlala Creek in Lowndes County and was buried here at his monument. This memorial faces north, while all the surrounding gravestones face east.



MARKER # 12

Vinnie Fitzpatrick

A wash woman, she lived in a shot-gun house, now located in Old Alabama Town.



MARKER 13



### Confederate Veterans of the Civil War

They are in great numbers, and even a few Union Veterans are buried throughout the private plots of old Oakwood. These soldiers had family or friends with plots in which to bury them. There is however a special Confederate Section where 724 Confederate Veterans were buried side by side beneath marble headstones in rows set askew of the steep hillside. As the years passed, many of the simple inscriptions became almost indistinguishable, and these weathered stones were replaced in 1980 by uniform marble crosses, at the expense of the Federal Government. Although some have names on the headstones, they were all buried by number, since so many of them died anonymous deaths. A number of Confederate soldiers died at the Remount Station, near the present Harrison Road, and were later re-interred in this section of Oakwood.



MARKER # 14

### Bishop Nicholas Hamner Cobbs

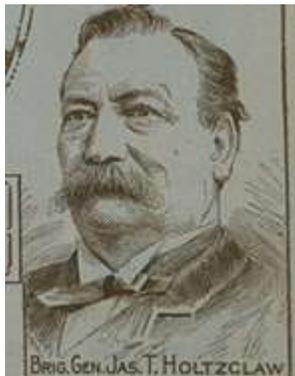
Born in Bedford County, Virginia, February 5, 1796. He died June 11, 1861. He attended "old field" school and, when he was only seventeen years old, became a teacher himself. In 1824 he became an ordained Episcopal minister and within a few years was serving as chaplain at the University of Virginia. When a meeting of the Alabama Episcopal Church was held in Greensboro in 1844, Cobbs was selected as first bishop of the diocese of Alabama. The bishop lived in Tuscaloosa while that city was the state capital and moved to Montgomery when the capital was moved. He was Rector of Saint John's Episcopal Church from 1854 to 1858. At that time the population of Montgomery was 12,000 and his church boasted 110 communicants. He died in Montgomery and was buried in Oakwood Cemetery Lot 10, Square 12, Survey 1.



MARKER # 15

### W. A. Bellingrath

He opened the Coca Cola Bottling Plant in 1902.



MARKER # 16

## James T. Holtzclaw

Born December 17, 1833 in Henry County, Georgia. He died in Montgomery, Alabama July 19, 1893. With his family, young Holtzclaw moved to Alabama, living first in Chambers County and later in Coosa County. He attended Presbyterian High School in Lafayette and then the East Alabama Institute. Holtzclaw studied law in the office of Elmore and Yancey, and practiced law in Montgomery, commencing in 1855. At the outbreak of the War Between the States, Holtzclaw was a lieutenant in the Montgomery True Blues and with them took part in the capture of the Pensacola Navy Yard in 1861. Promoted brigadier general on July 7, 1864, he was shot through the lungs at Shiloh, Tennessee and supposed mortally wounded, he returned to duty in ninety days. As the war progressed, he succeeded to the command of Clayton's brigade when Clayton was promoted to major general. Holtzclaw was paroled in Meridian, Mississippi. After the war, General Holtzclaw returned to his law practice in Montgomery. He died in Montgomery, Alabama and was buried in Oakwood Cemetery. Attending physician, R. F. Michel listed the cause of his death to be "softening of the brain." He is buried in Lot 3, Square 15, Survey 2.



MARKER # 17

Land of Peace

The Old Hebrew Cemetery



MARKER # 18

Mary Hill and her Lambs 1856

Scarlet fever epidemic ravaged the household of Luther Hill. Mary and their seven children died and are buried in this plot.



MARKER # 19

### Colonel Tennant Lomax

Died June 1, 1862 at forty-two years of age. He was Montgomery's War Between the States hero, and was killed in action in the battle of Seven Pines, Virginia on the same day that his commission as a brigadier general arrived on the battlefield. His grave is located in Lot 7, Square 8, Survey 1, Oakwood Cemetery, Montgomery, Alabama. Tennant Lomax was born in Abbeville District, South Carolina on the twentieth day of September in 1820. His father was Hon. William Lomax, a lawyer of distinction, who served in the legislature of South Carolina. His mother was a Miss Tennant, a lineal descendant of the celebrated family of Presbyterian preachers of that name, the founders of the famous Lay College in Pennsylvania. He grew to manhood in South Carolina, and was educated at Randolph-Macon College, graduating fourth of his class in which Mr. Justice Clopton, of the Alabama Supreme Court, was valedictorian, and the late Honorable Joseph F. Dowdell and R. H. Powell, of this state, and Bishop H. N. McTyeire, of the Southern Methodist Church, were members. After his graduation he moved to Alabama and began the study of law in the office of Honorable John A. Calhoun, who was practicing his profession at Eufaula, Alabama. Completing his studies, he was admitted to the bar, and practiced law until the breaking out of the Mexican War. Upon the President's call for troops, he raised a company in the county of Barbour, and was made its captain. The command was mustered into the service at Mobile in 1847, and became a part of the fifth Battalion, Alabama Infantry Volunteers, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel John J. Seibel. The battalion sailed for Vera Cruz and was in service at that place and also at San Juan, Cordova and Orizaba, being stationed at the latter place on garrison duty for seven months prior to the close of the war. The subject of this sketch was for a short period of this time Military-Governor of Orizaba. While stationed at the last named place, he, with a select party of companions, attempted the ascent of the famous Volcano of Orizaba, a feat in which Humboldt had failed. He, with one of his companions, reached the summit, being the first man who had ever climbed that dizzy height and looked down into the extinct crater of Orizaba, an honor which has since been claimed by other persons. This incident is vouched for by the survivors of the battalion, one of whom Colonel T. T. Tunstall, who resided in Baldwin County, Alabama and who was of the party that went with Captain Lomax, having related it to the writer. After the close of the Mexican War, Captain Lomax returned to Eufaula and, in 1849, was married to Miss Sophie Shorter, a member of the distinguished family of that name, so widely known in Alabama. His wife dying soon after his marriage, he moved from Eufaula to Columbus, Georgia, and, abandoning the practice of law, he entered journalism and was, for a number of years, one of the proprietors and the editor of the Columbus Times and Sentinel. While editor of this paper, he achieved a reputation as an able and brilliant writer, not only in Georgia, but throughout the Southern States, ranking as the peer of Forsyth and other

distinguished Southern journalists. While engaged in this profession, he held the position, by election of the legislature, of the State Printer of Georgia. While never a candidate for a political office, he took a conspicuous part in politics, and was president of the Democratic Convention which first nominated the present Senator Joseph E. Brown for Governor. He was at one time offered the position of Charge d'Affaires of the United States to Belgium but declined the appointment. In March 1857, he was married to Mrs. Carrie A. Shorter, nee Miss Billingslea, of Georgia and shortly after his marriage he sold out his paper and moved to Montgomery, Alabama. After coming to Alabama he devoted his time to planting until the beginning of the War Between the States. In the great political campaign of 1860, Colonel Lomax was an enthusiastic advocate of the election of Breckenridge and Lane, and by his brilliant pen and his eloquence as an orator, he used his best endeavors toward securing that result, contributing many articles to the newspapers of his party, and taking an active part on the stump, both in Alabama and Georgia. The natural inclination of his life seemed to be toward a military career. While a resident of Columbus he was captain of a military company for several years, and, shortly after his move to Montgomery, he became captain of the Montgomery True Blues, a position he held until the outbreak of the Civil War. Through his influence the Second Volunteer Regiment was organized soon after the Harper's Ferry raid. In 1861, as colonel regiment, he was ordered to Pensacola by Governor Moore, to assist the Florida authorities in taking possession of the forts and navy yard, and Fort Barnacas and McRae were surrendered to him by Lieutenant Slemmer of the United States Army, who withdrew, with a mere handful of men to Fort Pickens, on Santa Rosa Island. Colonel Lomax realized the fact that for the latter fort to remain in the hands of the Federals rendered the other forts useless, and placed the navy yard at the mercy of the Federals, desired, and insisted upon being allowed to take Fort Pickens, but the Florida authorities refused their assent to such a course. He urged upon the officer in command of the Florida forces the importance of taking Fort Pickens before it was reinforced, and insisted that the fort could easily be taken without a struggle, even if it was not surrendered upon a demonstration of force. But his prayers were unheeded, and instead of prompt action, a council of war was composed of militia officers gravely determined that the taking of Pickens was impractical at that time it was soon rendered impossible by its reinforcement, and thus the Federals were left in command of the approaches to Pensacola Harbor, and from this "coin of vantage" they battered down the other forts at their leisure and rendered the navy yard the second best in the Southern States useless to the Confederate cause. Finding himself thwarted in the main purpose of his mission, and recognizing the futility of his command remaining longer in their state of masterly inactivity, Colonel Lomax wrote to Governor Moore asking their recall, and shortly after its return to Montgomery, the regiment disbanded, the terms of service of the men having expired. In April, 1861, Colonel Lomax was elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the afterward famous Third Alabama Regiment. He soon became colonel by the promotion of Colonel Withers. The regiment was stationed at Norfolk until the spring of 1862, and was perfected in drill and discipline under his command and instruction, so that when it passed through Richmond on its way to the front, it was the subject of universal admiration. Former governor Watts, of Alabama, having declared to the writer that the praise bestowed upon it made him proud of his State. Colonel Lomax was commissioned a brigadier-general just before the battle of Seven Pines, but not having been assigned to a brigade, he remained in command of his regiment and led it in that battle. On the first day of June, 1862, while at the head of the regiment, leading it to its "baptism of fire", he was instantly killed, his body falling into the hands of the Federal troops, by reason of the necessary withdrawal of the command, so far in advance of the Confederate line had the

regiment been thrown by the blunder of some general officer. His remains were recovered and interred in the cemetery at Montgomery, where his widow has erected a marital shaft to mark his resting place." No event of that terrible war sent a deeper pang of regret to the public heart," says Mr. Brewer in his n Alabama, "than the death of Tennant Lomax," and his fame is cherished today throughout the State, as furnishing one of the brightest pages in the history of the commonwealth. General Lomax was six foot four inches in height, as straight as an Indian warrior, and in form and features was the most handsome of men." His bearing was knightly and his manner polished. "He was remarkable for his stern devotion to duty, his patient endurance and manly self-reliance.



MARKER # 20

### William Lowndes Yancey

Born August 10, 1814 at the Falls of Ogeechee, Georgia, he died July 27, 1863. Yancey was educated at Mount Zion Academy in Hancock County, Georgia, and thereafter in many Northern schools, including academies at Troy, New York, and Williams College in Massachusetts. He studied law in a lawyer's office in Georgia and also in the office of Governor B. F. Perry in Greenville, South Carolina, where he later edited a newspaper. In 1836, Yancey moved to Alabama where he lived at Cahawba in Dallas County and edited the Cahawba Democrat. Moving to Wetumpka, he then edited the Wetumpka Argus. Wetumpka was at that time a part of Coosa County, and Yancey was elected to represent Coosa County in the State House of Representative sand then in the State Senate. In 1844, he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives to the seat made distinguished by Dixon H. Lewis. After Completing Lewis' term, Yancey was elected to another term in the U. S. House of Representatives but did not seek re-election after that term. It was Yancey who wrote the Alabama Platform and Yancey who led the bolt from the Charleston convention in 1860 when the Northern wing of the Democratic Party refused to accept the Alabama Platform. After secession and the formation of the Confederate States government, President Jefferson Davis appointed Yancey a commissioner to England and France with the mission of representing the Confederacy in those countries and, if possible, of procuring recognition. This mission proved unsuccessful and Yancey returned to the Confederate States Senate and was occupying this position at the time of his death. He died without seeing the wreck of the Confederacy he had helped construct. Yancey is buried in Oakwood Cemetery, Montgomery, Alabama, Lot9, Square 8, Survey 1.



MARKER # 21 BRIG. GEN. JAS. H. CLANTON

Major General James Holt Clanton  
Born January, 1827, died September 27, 1871.

Born in Columbia County, Georgia. He died at Knoxville, Tennessee. His family moved to Alabama in 1835. He opened the battle of Shiloh. Promoted to brigadier general November 16, 1863, he was badly wounded at Bluff Springs, Florida in March 1865. Paroled at Mobile May 25, 1865, while recovering from his wounds. He was assassinated at Knoxville, Tennessee by a drunk, Colonel David M. Nelson, a former Union soldier and also was the son of a former Union congressman from East Tennessee who provoked a quarrel with him over a court proceeding involving the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad. After the assassination his body was returned to Montgomery and buried in Lot 3, Square 9, Survey 1.

MARKER # 22

Captain Abraham Calvin Caffey  
Died April 22, 1929 at age of 65. He was the commander of the Capital City Guards in 1890 and was a prominent black businessman of his time. He died of pneumonia. he is buried in Square 1 of Clay's Plat.

MARKER # 23

William Knox

He opened the first bank on Montgomery. He died with modest means.

Loaned money to C. S. A.

MARKER # 24

Samuel Phoppin Wreford

A large underground mausoleum built into the hillside near the railroad track, with only its entrance showing. This was built by Samuel Phippin Wreford, who operated a mercantile business in the Dexter Avenue building now known as the Hub Building, and was constructed to accommodate eight members of his family in above ground vaults. However, his is the only

burial which ever took place there. He died in 1866 at the age of 47, and was buried in a casket made of cast iron in the shape of a canoe. Located on Lot 3, Square, 33, in the second Plat.

#### MARKER # 25

William A. Ludecas

When " Billy " Ludecas, a well known dwarf around town, died by suicide in 1905 at the age of 41, it was said that at last Billy could have a man-size suit and a man-size casket. His father, Edward Ludecas, who died in 1879 after coming here from Germany, is also buried in Oakwood, Lot 9, Square 32,Section 3. Billy's grave is located in Lot 1, Square 41, Survey 3.

#### MARKER # 26

Brigadier General Birkett Davinport Fry

Born June 24, 1822-Died January 21, 1891

Born in Kanawah County, Virginia. He attended Washington College in Pennsylvania and Virginia Military Institute in Lexington, Virginia. He was then appointed as a cadet to the United States Military Academy at West Point, but did not attend long enough to graduate. Instead he read law in a private office, and was admitted to the bar. Fry served in the War with Mexico and there received his first military commission. He was in the army of General Winfield Scott and served in the regiment of which Joseph E. Johnston was lieutenant colonel. After the Mexican War, Fry moved to California in the gold mining movement of the "Forty Niners". The adventurous life attracted him to the famous filibustering expedition of William Walker to Nicaragua. Fry already had the title of general when he moved to Alabama in 1859, settling in Tallassee where he operated a cotton mill until the outbreak of the War Between the States. At the start of the war, Fry obtained a colonel's commission and commanded the Thirteenth Alabama Infantry Regiment. He was seriously wounded in the Battle of Seven Pines, but continued on a duty status. Fry was wounded again at the Battle of Sharpsburg (Antieam) and wounded for the third time at Gettysburg. It was at Gettysburg that he commanded a brigade. He was captured and imprisoned onJohnson's Island, but later exchanged, and continued his confederate service, fighting in the Battle of Drewry's Bluff. On May 24,1864, Fry was promoted to the rank of brigadier general and placed in command of the defenses of Augusta, Georgia. After the war, General Fry moved to Cuba for a few years before returning to Tallassee and to his work with the cotton mill. He later lived in Montgomery and then in Richmond, Virginia. General Fry died in Richmond, January 21, 1891. He is buried in Montgomery, Alabama Oakwood Cemetery in Lot 6, Square 32, Survey 3.



MARKER # 27

Governor William Calvin Oates

Born December 1, 1835-Died in 1910

Born in a portion of Pike County, which is now in Bullock County. Oates taught school in Henry County, studied law in a private law office in Eufaula, and was admitted to the bar. He commenced practicing law in Abbeville and also edited a newspaper. This was substantially the extent of his experience when he entered the Confederate States Army, serving at first as captain in the Fifteenth Alabama Infantry. He fought in twenty-seven engagements with this regiment before being transferred to the command of the Forty-Eighth Alabama Infantry. Oates lost his right arm while on duty near Petersburg, Virginia, August 16, 1864. After the war, he returned to his law practice in Abbeville. He served in the Alabama House of Representatives as chairman of the committee on ways and means, and also served in the State Constitutional Convention of 1875. Oates was elected to the U. S. House of Representatives in 1880 and there served seven consecutive terms. He was still in the U. S. Congress when he received the Democratic nomination for governor in the 1894 election. In this election, he ran against Reuben F. Kolb of Eufaula in a race that was one of the most heated in Alabama's political history. Oates won the election. While he was governor, improvements were made in the convict system and in state finances. During the Spanish-American War, Oates was appointed a brigadier general, being one of two Confederate officers in Alabama who became generals in the Spanish-American War. The other was General Joseph Wheeler. During the war, Oates was stationed at Camp Meade, Pennsylvania. Later he was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1901, which drafted Alabama's present Constitution. In the convention Oates was a member of the committee of suffrage and this committee opposed the restrictive suffrage provisions which were adopted. Governor Oates is buried in Montgomery, Alabama in Oakwood Cemetery, Lot 6, Square 49, Survey 3.



MARKER # 28

Justice Anthony D. Sayre

The father of Zelda Sayre, who married F. Scott Fitzgerald, died on November 20, 1931, at the age of 73 and is buried in Lot 7, Square 51, Survey 3.

MARKER # 29

Victor H. Tulane

Prominent black Montgomery businessman, was born in Elmore County and delivered groceries here before opening his own grocery store. In 1905 he built the Tulane Building, which stands today at the corner of High and Ripley Street. He was a cashier of the Penny Savings Bank, a druggist, and member of the Board of Trustees of Tuskegee Institute. He died at the age of 57 and was buried in Montgomery, Alabama, in Oakwood Cemetery Lot 2, Square 16, Survey 4.



MARKER # 30

Major Henry Churchill Semple

"The Pelham of the West," was a Confederate Artillerist from Montgomery, who led Semple's Battery through a great deal of fierce fighting during the Civil War. He died of heart disease on February 13, 1894 at the age of 72. A native of Virginia, he is buried in Square 6, Scott's Free Burial Ground.

MARKER # 31

Robert Tyler

Son of John Tyler, President of the United States, he was the Confederate Register of the Treasury, and a long time editor of the Montgomery Advertiser. He died here in 1877, and lies under a marker in Square 6, Scott's Free Burial Ground. His daughter, Letitia Tyler, raised the first Confederate Flag on the Capitol Building, after Alabama seceded from the Union and Montgomery became the first capitol of the Confederacy. She died in 1924 at the age of 82 and is buried in Lot 4, Square 27, Survey 3.

#### MARKER # 32

##### The Union Military Section

At the bottom of the hillside where the Confederate Veterans are buried, and across the railroad track from them, lies a small contingent of Union soldiers who died or were killed in this area toward the end of the Civil War. Some of them died as Prisoners of War here in the latter stages of the conflict. An attempt was made shortly after the war ended to re-inter these Northern soldiers in a Military Cemetery near Chamblee, Georgia. All the remains were not found for this interment, and consequently this area is not used since scattered, unmarked graves are known to still exist there.

Also, there are twenty-five Union soldiers buried together in an area of Survey 4. This area, over which flies the Union Flag, is memorialized by a large marker topped with a granite cannon ball, which was placed by the Federal Memorial Association of Montgomery on May 30, 1908. The marker honors all Union soldiers in the cemetery, whether buried at this location or not.

The inscription reads: G. A. R.

Dedicated to the Federal Soldiers buried at Montgomery, Alabama

Erected May 10, 1908, by the Federal Memorial Association of Montgomery, Alabama

This interesting marker not only lists the seven named and the eighteen unknown Union soldiers buried around it, but it also names nineteen other Federal Soldiers, on its other faces, buried at various places about the old cemetery. Six of these are in Scott's Free Burial Ground. The approximate location of each of these six graves is given by the number of feet that it is situated north and the number of feet west of the main entrance gate. Also, the names and locations are listed for nine Union soldiers in Plats 1 through 4, and four in the Catholic Cemetery.

#### MARKER # 33

##### Benajah Smith Bibb

He was for many years a prominent jurist and an ardent supporter of the Confederacy. He was the first office holder in Alabama to be removed by Federal authority at the close of the Civil War, a distinction of which he was extremely proud. He died at the age of 87 on February 2, 1884, and is buried in Lot 5 and 6, Square 9, Survey 1.



MARKER # 34

Sophia Lucy Ann Gilmer Bibb

Born March 11, 1801 and died January 9, 1887

She was born in Oglethorpe County, Georgia. Her maiden name was Gilmer, she was the sister of Governor Gilmer of Georgia. She married Judge Benajah S. Bibb, brother of the two governors, and, with Judge Bibb, made her home in Montgomery County, where she was distinguished as a leader in social, civic, and patriotic affairs. During the War Between the States, Mrs. Bibb rendered notable service as nurse. She organized other ladies in this activity, and later organized the Society for the Burial of the Dead. In time this organization became known as the Ladies Memorial Association. For twenty-one years Mrs. Bibb was president of this organization. Under her leadership the graves of over eight hundred of Confederate soldiers were marked and the Confederate Monument was erected on the grounds of the Alabama Capitol. Mrs. Bibb died in Montgomery, and is buried there in Oakwood Cemetery in Lots 5 and 6, Square 9, Survey 1.

MARKER # 35

Dr. Carnot Bellinger

Born March 7, 1806-Died July 25, 1886

At his death he was 71 years old. He established and donated the "First Soldiers' Home", a hospital for Confederate soldiers during the war, at his home on Bellinger Heights, at South Hull Street and Burton Lane. He is buried in Scott's Free Burial Ground.



MARKER # 36

### Judge David Clopton

Born September 29, 1820 and was buried February 7, 1892. Born in Putnam County, Georgia, he graduated from Randolph-Macon College in Virginia. Clopton studied in a private law office in Macon, Georgia and became a member of the bar. He moved to Alabama in 1844, settling in Tuskegee. In 1859, Clopton was elected to the U. S. House of Representatives, defeating Thomas J. Judge in the election. David Clopton was one of the Alabama members of the U. S. Congress who resigned and returned to the state after the passage of the ordinance of secession in 1861. He served in the Confederate States Army, and then in the Confederate States House of Representatives from 1861 to 1865. After the surrender, Clopton settled in Montgomery and practiced law in partnership with George W. Stone and General James H. Clanton. Years later Clopton was elected to the Alabama House of Representatives and became speaker. Governor O'Neal appointed Clopton Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. He was elected to the position and then re-elected, serving until the time of his death, February 5, 1892. Judge Clopton's second wife was quite famous. She was Virginia Clay Clopton and at the time of her marriage to Clopton, November 29, 1887, the widow of Clement Clairborne Clay. Judge Clopton is buried in Montgomery, Alabama in Oakwood Cemetery in Square 4 of Scott's Free Burial Ground.

MARKER # 37

### John Falconer

Came from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, was financially associated with the Andrew Dexter in the purchase of Dexter's land and the founding of New Philadelphia, which became part of Montgomery. Mr. Falconer was Montgomery's first Postmaster. He died on June 30, 1854 at the age of 77 and is buried in Lot 7, Square 1, Survey 1.

MARKER # 38

### George Goldthwaite

Born December 10, 1810-Died March 18, 1879. Born in Boston, Massachusetts, he attended the Boston Latin School. Goldthwaite became a cadet at West Point at the time when General Leonidas Polk, Jefferson Davis, Joseph E. Johnston and Robert E. Lee were also cadets at the academy. After three years Goldthwaite left West Point, moved to Montgomery and studied law in the office of his brother Henry Goldthwaite. On being admitted to the bar, George Goldthwaite moved to Monticello in Pike County where he practiced law. Later he moved to

Montgomery. He was elected judge of the circuit court of Montgomery and then elected an Associate Justice of the Alabama Supreme Court, and later Chief Justice. During the War Between the States, Goldthwaite was general of Alabama. He was elected to the U. S. Senate from Alabama, serving from January 15, 1872, to March 3, 1877. Senator Goldthwaite died in Alabama and is buried in Montgomery, Oakwood Cemetery in Lot4, Square 34, Survey 3.

MARKER # 39

Colonel Hilary Abner Herbert

Born March 12, 1834-Died March 6, 1919 Born in Laurens County, South Carolina. His early education was received in South Carolina. He enrolled in the University of Alabama, but left after a short stay because of an incident known as " Doby Rebellion" Herbert then attended the University of Virginia. After graduation at Virginia, Herbert returned to his family home in Greenville, Alabama. In Greenville he read law, was admitted to the bar and practiced during the War Between the States. Herbert served as an officer in the Greenville Guards, commencing as a second lieutenant. He was stationed in Pensacola at the outset of the war, and fought in numerous Virginia engagements, including those at Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Fredricksburg, Salem Heights, Antietam, and Gettysburg. At the battle of Fair Oaks he was captured by Union forces, but was exchanged and resumed his Confederate career. During the Wilderness Campaign, he was seriously wounded, losing the use of his left arm, and as a result retired from Confederate service. After the war, Colonel Herbert returned to Greenville, resuming his law practice. In 1872 he moved to Montgomery and established a law partnership with Colonel Virgil Murphy. In 1876 Colonel Herbert was elected to the U. S. House of Representatives and re-elected through 1892. In the House of Representatives he served on the powerful Ways and Means Committee, the Committee on the Judiciary, and on the Naval Affairs committee. As chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, Herbert had considerable influence on the policies which led to construction of the ships which were soon to fight the Spanish-American War. These ships were known as the Great White Fleet. His service in the U. S. House of Representatives did not end until President Grover Cleveland appointed Herbert Secretary of the Navy. It was during his period as secretary that the celebrated U. S. S. Maine and U. S. S. Oregon were placed in commission, along with other vessels, which had important histories during the Spanish-American War. Herbert exposed a price-fixing combine among manufacturers of armor plate, with resulting substantial reduction in cost of armor plate to the United States government. Herbert was author of numerous magazine articles and of two books, one of which was entitled " The Abolition Crusade and Its Consequences" Colonel Herbert's death occurred March 6, 1919, while he was on a visit to Tampa, Florida. His cemetery stone reads:

Colonel Hilary A. Herbert-Born Laurens District, South Carolina. March 12, 1834 Entered Into Life Eternal March 6, 1919. Soldier, Lawyer, Statesman, Author, Christian. Colonel of the Eighth Alabama C. S. A. Served in U. S. Congress 1876-1893 Secretary of the U. S. Navy 1893-1897. One of the founders of the re-organized Red Cross Society 1905, Vestryman of the Church of the Epiphany Washington, D. C. 1907-1916. Foremost in furthering the work of reconstruction in the Southern States. A leader in the movement of re-uniting the South and the North, which culminated in holding the convention of the U. C. V. 's in the National Capitol in 1917.

Chairman of the executive committee which erected the monument to the Confederate dead in the National Cemetery in Lot 2, Square 52, Survey 3. He was 85 years of age.

MARKER # 40

Sarah Parker Herron

Born 1826 Died 1899

She was born in London, England, and was one of the most faithful workers at the Ladies Hospital here during the Civil War. She died March 10, 1899 and is buried in Square 2, Scott's Free Burial Ground.

MARKER # 41

General Crawford H. Jackson

He was active in a number of military campaigns prior to the Civil War. He served in the Alabama Legislature as a member of the House of Representatives from Autauga County in 1843, 1845, 1855, and 1857, being elected Speaker of the House in 1857. He died in 1860 at the age of 37 and lies in Square 3 of Scott's Free Burial Ground.



MARKER # 42

Governor Thomas Goode Jones

Born November 26, 1844 died April 29, 1914.

Born in Macon, Georgia, he attended Virginia Military Institute where he studied under General "Stonewall" Jackson. With the coming of the War Between the States, Jones left V. M.I. to serve as a sergeant. He rose through the ranks to major in the Confederate States Army. In gallant service he was wounded four times during the war. After the war, his interest in military subjects continued and he was active in the Alabama National Guard. Jones commenced studying law while in the Confederate States Army and began practicing in 1866. For a time he was editor of the Montgomery Daily Picayune. Jones was an alderman of the city Government of Montgomery and a member of the Alabama House of Representatives during the 1880's serving as speaker during 1886-1888. In 1890 Jones received the Democratic nomination for governor of Alabama

after a heated convention fight with Reuben F. Kolb and other contenders for the nomination. Elected governor in 1890 and re-elected in 1892, after another hard fight with Reuben F. Kolb. In 1901 President Theodore Roosevelt appointed Jones as Federal Judge for the northern and middle districts of Alabama. Jones died in Montgomery, Alabama and is buried in Oakwood Cemetery, Lot 5, Square 2, Survey 3.

MARKER # 43

Colonel Robert Fulwood Ligon

Born December 15, 1823, in Watkinsville, Georgia, died October 11, 1901. He was a captain in the Mexican War. A member of the U. S. Congress, and a Confederate Captain in the War Between the States. He was the father of General Robert F. Ligon, who built the present Governor's Mansion. His grave is in Lots 7 and 8, Square 55, Survey 3.

MARKER #44

Dr. Samuel Clark Oliver

He came to Alabama in 1826 from Georgia, having begun the practice of medicine before he was twenty-one years old. He was a member of the Alabama Legislature for nineteen years, serving in both houses. He was instrumental in causing the removal of the State Capitol from Tuscaloosa to Montgomery, and died here at the age of 49. He was buried on April 14, 1848, in the Oliver plot in Lot 7, Square 7, Survey 1.

MARKER # 45

Charles Teed Pollard I

His remains lie in the Scott Family in Section 6, Scott's Free Burial Ground. He married General John Scott's daughter, Emily Virginia Pollard, a native of Virginia, became one of the South's greatest financiers. He was a founder of Saint John's Episcopal Church, and was its senior warden for forty-one years. He was a founder and trustee of the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, and builder and first president of the Montgomery Railroad. He was chairman of the building committee for the State Capitol Building. His total support of the Confederate Cause destroyed his health, he died in Montgomery on January 10, 1888, a man of modest means. Pollard, Alabama is named for him. Pollard was a devoted Christian and was one of the founders of the Alabama Bible Society.

MARKER # 46

Jack Thorington

Mayor of Montgomery 1839-1840, and director of the Montgomery branch of the State Bank, was a Confederate Colonel during the War Between the States. He built a house in the early 1850's at 532 South Perry Street known as "The House of Mayors". He died August 6, 1871, and is buried in Square 6, Scott's Free Burial Ground.



MARKER # 47

Governor Thomas Hill Watts

Died April 25, 1872 at the age of 73-Born January 3, 1819

Born in Butler County, he attended Airy Mount Academy in Dallas County and the University of Virginia. After graduating from the University of Virginia, he practiced law in Greenville and then in Montgomery and Autauga counties. He was a member of the American or "Know Nothing" Party. Watts opposed secession until the election of Lincoln. After which he attended the secession convention and voted for secession. Watts ran for governor in 1861, but was defeated by John Gill Shorter. When the war started, Watts became colonel of the Seventeenth Alabama Regiment. He served at Pensacola, Florida, and Corinth, Mississippi. He was in this position when President Jefferson Davis appointed him Attorney General in the Confederate Cabinet. Watts was the third of Alabama's three governors during the war. After the war, Watts was imprisoned by Union forces. When released, he resumed the practice of law in Montgomery. He was pardoned for his Confederate career by President Andrew Johnson, and in the years 1880-1881 served once more in the Alabama House of Representatives. Governor Watts died in Montgomery and is buried in Oakwood Cemetery, Lot 8, Square 7, Survey 1.

MARKER # 48

Joseph S. P. Winter

Born 1821-; Died 1895

He was president of the bank of St. Mary's and owner of the Winter Building at the southeast corner of Dexter Avenue and Court Street from which the telegram ordering the firing on Fort Sumter was sent. He was president of the Winter Iron Works, which manufactured a steam engine that won a silver medal at the 1852 New York World's Fair, and was an incorporator of the Montgomery Gas Light Company. He died July 3, 1895, at 75 years of age and is buried in Square 6, Scott's Free Burial Ground.

MARKER # 49

Samuel Doak Holt, M. D.- Laura Hall Holt

Ninth and youngest child of William Holt M. D. and Lucy Saunders, was born at Elberton, Georgia on October 14, 1803, he died in Montgomery, Alabama April 23, 1863. He graduated at the South Carolina Medical College at Charleston, and relocated in Montgomery in 1827 where he practiced medicine for nearly forty years. He was captain of the Montgomery Guards, and in 1836 he was major in the regiment that served in the Creek Indian War, First Battalion Light Infantry and Riflemen. He was Montgomery's first mayor in 1838. Again mayor in 1852. He was a Whig and a Methodist. On July 22, 1830, at "Ellerslie" in Autauga County (Now Elmore County) Samuel Doak Holt, M. D. was married to Laura Hall, daughter of Bolling Hall and Jane (Abercrombie) Hall. She was born May 26, 1815, died in Montgomery, Alabama June 9, 1889. She was an artist and left many oil paintings, which are treasured by her descendants. She painted miniatures on porcelain. Also painted beautifully on china and had her own oven and apparatus for burning and finishing it. She was noted for her executive ability and unbounded energy. She was part of the social and cultural life of her time, and she and her husband did much in the way of charity. She was one of the charter members of the Ladies Society for the burial of deceased Alabama Confederate soldiers, later changed to the Ladies Memorial Association. After the death of her husband, she moved to their plantation home on the Carter Hill Road three miles east of Montgomery, and corner of Lee and Tallapoosa Streets, where now stands the M & O Railroad Freight Office. There they had a famous garden. They are buried in Lot 7, Square 4, Survey 1.

MARKER # 50

Dozier Thornton

March 4, 1839-May 6, 1919

Dozier Thornton was twenty-one years old when he joined the Confederate Army. He was wounded at Cold Harbor, June 27, 1862, and was absent in consequence until the Battle of Sharpsburg and then he was absent on detail in command of the proudest guard of the brigade, but was returned to duty with his company in the summer of 1863. He was promoted first sergeant of his company November 16, 1861, elected third lieutenant July 1, 1862, promoted second lieutenant January 1863, and first lieutenant July 24, 1863. He was severely wounded on the Darbytown Road near Russell's Hills, August 16, 1864, but recovered, returned to duty and continued to serve until the surrender. He was an excellent soldier and a faithful officer. Everybody about Eufaula knew Dozier Thornton. He was a cotton buyer and businessman there for many years after the war. He got into some serious trouble growing out of his embarrassment in cotton speculation, but it was adjusted to his satisfactory adjusted, and ever since then, Mr. Thornton was trusted and honored about the same as he was before. He moved to Louisville, Kentucky, and engaged in business there. He was a Brigadier General in the United Confederate Veterans of Kentucky. He is buried in survivors Section Camp Lomax, to the right of Confederate Veterans Section.

We want to thank those descendants of Lieutenant Colonel John Henry Holt for this information and for their kindness in sharing so many of their memories. . . .

MARKER # 51

John Henry Holt was born March 7, 1821 and killed at the Battle of Chickamanga on September 20, 1863. He attended West Point as a young man but afterwards gave up the army and became a planter near Montgomery, Alabama, about nine miles northeast. The McLembies bought his place and said that his vegetable garden for the house had been laid out like a flower garden, with paths and hibiscuss bordering the paths. He married Louisa Benton in Columbia, Georgia on November 20, 1845. They had about fourteen children, many of whom died as infants. John Henry Holt managed the house as well as the plantation. Mrs. Holt had babies and brought up the children. When the Yankees marched through Montgomery, they burned the Holt family home and about \$100,000 worth of cotton, in the Battle of Chickamanga, in the fall of 1863 Colonel Holt of the 61st Alabama Regiment and his younger brother, Benjamin Holt of the Georgia regiment. Both were wounded, Colonel Holt in the leg, had it amputated and died from the operation, Benjamin Holt was shot in the temple and left for dead. He was found by the Yankees, and they found that he was still alive. They had him carried to a hospital and treated him until he was able to be sent to prison at Point Lookout, Maryland. He was so manly and courteous in his manners that he became a great favorite with the Federal soldiers, which in 1864, Colonel Mosby, a Confederate Colonel killed seven Federal soldiers, which the Federals claimed to be murder and against the customs. They decided to retaliate and made all the Confederate prisoners draw lots as to who should be executed in retaliation. It fell to Ben Holt's lot to be executed. He had become such a favorite with the officers at the prison, that they asked him if they paroled him to go to see his father, would he come back. His reply was " yes ". They paroled him for thirty days and put him across the lines. He went to Augusta, Georgia and told his father what had happened to him. He stayed two weeks at home, as it would take a week to get back to prison, as transportation was very slow, when the citizens of Augusta found that he was going back to be executed they rose in a mass and went to his father's home, who was Judge William W. Holt, and tried to dissuade him from going back to prison. His reply to them was, " I would rather be dead than break my parole of honor, even to an enemy". He was in a room with the most influential citizens of Augusta, begging him not to go back. He then said, " I will leave it to my father ". Judge Holt took him in his arms and with tears in his eyes, said, " Go back, my son, go back. I rather have you dead than break your parole, even to an enemy. He left next morning, and arrived at the prison the day before he was to be executed. The Federal officers met him and said, " Why did you come back Ben? Don't you know that were leased you to save you? " Ben said, " I did not, I took your parole in good faith and would rather be dead than break it." The Federal officers were awe-struck with the noble character that he was as he was to be executed the next day. They telegraphed the facts to President Lincoln, who at once telegraphed his reprieved and release from prison, and again sent him across the lines for home. He was an invalid from the wound in his temple, which caused frequent convulsions. Colonel John Henry Holt was brought back to Montgomery in a wagon driven by his manservant who had accompanied him into war. Colonel Holt died three weeks later. At the time he died, his youngest child was two years old and named Charles Nelson Holt. Colonel John Henry Holt is buried in Oakwood Cemetery, Montgomery, Alabama and he has descendants still living here. Lt. Col. John Henry Holt is buried in Lot 12, Square 20, Survey 2.

WAR RECORD OF W. R. HOUGHTON

WHILE SERVING IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES ARMY

NAME- W. R. Houghton

BIRTH PLACE- Franklin, Heard County, GA

RANK AT ENTRANCE- Private

RANK AT CLOSE- Orderly sergeant

Detached as scout for General Longstreet

AGE-18

OCCUPATION AT ENLISTMENT- School teacher

OCCUPATION AT END OF WAR- Lawyer

HEALTH- Never Robust

RESIDENCE- Smith's Station, Alabama

WHERE MUSTERED INTO SERVICE-Tybee Island

HOW LONG- One year, afterward for the war

COMPANY NAME- Columbus Guards, Co. G

Captains Roswell C. Ellis -

Thomas Chaffin, Jr.

REGIMENT- Second Georgia

BRIGADE- Bennings, afterward Toombs

DIVISION- Jones, afterward Hood's

COPRS- Longstreet's

ARMY- Northern Virginia

AT FURLOUGH- Twice for wounds,

Once for gallantry at Chickamauga, &

Out on one day's leave

IN SERVICE- Three years, eleven

Months, three weeks

WOUNDED WHERE- Seven times, once

at Malvern Hill, once at Second Manas

other wounds slight at Chickamauga,

Petersburg and below Richmond

P. O. W.- WHERE- In the evening on t

Ninth of April 1865, after General Lee

had surrendered at Appomattox. Discharged

from service April 12, 1865 at

Appomattox Court House, VA., paroled

as a prisoner of war. Engaged in battle

and skirmishes in Yorktown, Seven Pines,

Malvern Hill, Second Manassas, .

Thoroughfare Gap, Fredericksburg,

Saffolk, Gettysburg, Falling Waters, \_

Maryland, Chickamauga, Wills Valley, \_

Knoxville, Fort Saunders, Spottsylvania

Cold Harbor, Trenches after Petersburg

one month under incessant fire,

North James River, Tusell Mills,

Fort Harrison, Darbytown Road

(Three separate engagements), Petersburg

again April 1, 1865, Farmville

April 8, 1865, Appomattox April 9,

1865 and numerous skirmishes

outside the lines.

MARKER # 52

His wife was full of good deeds, kindness and helpfulness, but he asked for no inscription to be chiseled on his monument commemorating any of his virtues but requested this only:

W. R. Houghton

A Confederate Soldier

Birmingham Age-Herald of July 31st, 1906

Judge William R. Houghton died last night at the Hillman Hospital as the result of a stroke of paralysis suffered last Tuesday morning. Since stricken, he had been in a critical condition and there had been little hope of his recovery. On Tuesday, Judge Houghton was paralyzed while walking on 18 Street and in a few hours lapsed into unconsciousness. He was conveyed to the hospital where he had received the best medical attention. He remained in a deep stupor most of the time with only occasional returns to consciousness. His vocal organs were affected by the stroke and he had never been able to speak a word, but by the slight movements of the head he was able to indicate that he understood remarks addressed to him. Last evening about six-thirty o'clock, there was a sinking spell and relatives were hurriedly summoned. The end came about seven-thirty o'clock. At his bedside at the time were his son, Harry S. Houghton of Montgomery and the deceased's brother, M. B. Houghton. He leaves also a sister who resides in Austin, Texas. Judge Houghton's body will be carried to Montgomery this morning at eight-thirty o'clock. The funeral will take place there this afternoon. Judge W. R. Houghton was born May 22, 1842. He, along with his brother, wrote two books, "Two Boys in the Civil War and After" and "From the Beginning Until Now". Sergeant Houghton is buried in Oakwood Cemetery, Lot 6, Square 41, Survey 3.

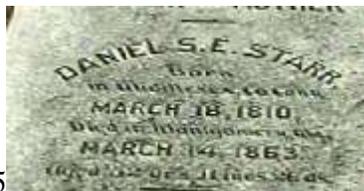
MARKER # 53

Christian Kreutner Born October 26, 1819-Died October 9, 1884. Born in Germany, he came to Montgomery, Alabama in 1847 at the age of 28, and soon thereafter established himself as a master gunsmith. Kreutner made exceptional fine percussion hunting rifles both before and after The War Between the States. His weapons are prized by collectors and are scarce. He also made quality percussion pistols, and example was a large affair, 15 inches in overall length, .58 caliber with a nine-inch octagon barrel, and featuring a silver fore-end cap and barrel escutcheon. His pistols bore the characteristics of his rifles. During the war, Christian Kreutner maintained a small gun factory at 14 North Court Street in Montgomery, where ten or twelve workers were

employed to manufacture firearms for the Confederacy. He had a contract with the State of Alabama for the production of Mississippi Rifles at thirty-five dollars each. The total number of rifles produced and delivered by Kreutner is unknown, but between October 1, 1863 and November 1, 1864, when his contract expired, the factory had delivered thirty-six Mississippi Rifles for which Kreutner was paid the sum of \$1,260.00. Christian Kreutner also served as Captain at the Montgomery Arsenal and supervised the repair and modification of arms in support of the Confederate Army and stamped "C. Kreutner of Montgomery, AL". It is not known if the rifles produced during the war displayed the stamping. After the war, Kreutner established a gunsmith business at No.5 North Perry Street (on the east side of Perry Street and between Dexter Avenue and Monroe Street). He continued his trade at this location until the time of his death at the age of 65. He is buried in Oakwood Cemetery, Lot 1, Square 13, Survey 1.

#### MARKER # 54

John Wesley Durr, Sr. Born June 23, 1835-Died June 30, 1909. Born near Warm Springs, Georgia and died in Montgomery, Alabama. Son of Rev. Michael and Elizabeth (Pinkard) Durr, of Loachapoka. Durr received a common school education, and moved to Montgomery when he was seventeen years old, starting in business first as a clerk in a grocery store, and afterwards as bookkeeper for a flouring mill. In 1855, he was employed as bookkeeper in the Central Bank of Alabama, remaining there five years, then formed a partnership with M. E. Vaughn and E. S. Johnson, and built what is now known as the Alabama Warehouse. He was in the warehouse and commission business under the firm name of M. E. Vaughn & Co. until 1863 when his partners sold out to Lehman Brothers under the firm name of Lehman, Durr and Co. which continued until 1891 when the firm was incorporated as the Lehman Durr Company, of which Mr. Durr was president. He held that office until his death in 1909. He was also president of the Tallasse Falls Manufacturing Company, and a director of the South and North Alabama Railroad Company, at one time, was the director of the First National Bank of Montgomery for about eighteen years, and was elected alderman of the city of Montgomery in 1863 and again in 1875. During the War Between the States, he served in the commissary department of the C. S. Army under Colonel Michael Wand's command with the rank of captain. He was a Democrat, had been a deacon in the Presbyterian Church for about forty-five years, and was a Mason. Married November 25, 1856 in Montgomery to Rebecca Hart Holt, daughter of Tournay and Elizabeth (Burke) Holt, who lived in Montgomery. Buried on July 1, 1909 in Lot 2, Square 2, Survey 1.



#### MARKER # 55

Daniel S. E. Starr

Daniel S. E. Starr came to Montgomery at some point before the War Between the States from Connecticut. He and his wife, Sophronia, had two boys, Daniel and Ebenezer. Starr supported them as a stonemason. Unlike the vast majority of Montgomerians, he opposed secession and then the war. A number of northern-born individuals shared his feelings, but Starr was the only

Montgomerian to lose his life because of his convictions. The circumstances date to early March 1863.

On Tuesday March 10, 1863, authorities arrested Starr at his house. There seems to have been some pistol shots but nobody was hurt. The Officials had reason to believe Starr was writing what the "Montgomery Mail" described as "Abolition manuscript ". The exact contents are not known, but that the material reflected unfavorably on the Confederacy can be assumed. Within several days Starr appeared before the local Vigilanty Committee. (That organization had formed when the war began to investigate those suspected of disloyalty). Mob justice prevented a verdict from ever being reached. Late Saturday night, March 14, a group of citizens removed Starr from jail. His body was found hanging from a tree the next morning on the edge of town. Why Starr was lynched is not hard to figure out. Who was responsible remains a total mystery. As the "Mail" speculated about the corpse, " How it got there will probably never be made public. " Daniel S. E. Starr is buried in section 2 1/2 Scott's Free Burial Ground.

#### MARKER # 56

#56 John Charles O'Connell

2<sup>nd</sup> Assistant Engineer Confederate States Navy

October 12<sup>th</sup> 1837- July 12<sup>th</sup> 1898

JOHN CHARLES O'CONNELL, was born in Mobile, Ala., October 12, 1837, and was educated at the Christian Brothers' school. At the age of seventeen he entered a foundry in Mobile, and remained about two years, and then went on a steamboat as engineer, eventually reaching the position of chief engineer. Subsequently he became an engineer in the Confederate service, serving about eighteen months at the beginning of the war in the Twenty-fourth Alabama regiment, and afterward in the navy until the war closed. He had obtained the rank of 2<sup>nd</sup> Assistant Engineer and was serving aboard the Confederate Iron Clad CSS Tennessee during the Battle of Mobile bay August 5<sup>th</sup> 1864. O'Connell was wounded in action , and imprisoned until March 2, 1865 when he and others were exchanged and returned to Mobile.

The following is his account of the Battle from his own diary.

On the morning of the fifth at about six o'clock the entire fleet were discovered to be under way heading in towards Fort Morgan in Main Channel. We discovered the fleet was reinforced by another iron clad monitor which we discovered this morning. The enemy moved in very cautiously, one of the monitor in the lead. The Fort Morgan opened fire on the enemy a few minutes before seven. We went to quarters as soon as the enemy was discovered coming in. The monitor which was in the lead was destroyed by a torpedo. There was only fifteen or twenty men saved including only two officers, the pilot and Ensign.

This did not stop them. Still they came, the shot and shell fell first on our shield without doing major damage. The enemy fleet succeeded in getting by us. We tried to ram in some of their wooden vessels but could not on account of our speed they would run by us as soon as they would see us heading for them. The wooden vessels were lashed together six or seven together. They started to run in with fifteen wood vessels and four iron clads, one of the wooden vessels was burned by a shell from Fort Morgan. After the enemy fleet passed us they steamed up the Bay about three miles. We followed them up. I was standing on the top of our shield. It looked to me that we were going into the jaws of death. Our Gun Boat Selma surrendered as we were nearing the enemy fleet again. The gun boats, Morgan and Gaines at this time were under the guns of Fort Morgan. The Selma fought gallantly. She had her First Lieut., Mr. McComstock and Master Mate, Mr. Murry, eight men Killed and four wounded.

When we arrived amongst the fleet the enemy surrounded us. It was the warmest place that I ever got into. The enemy fought gallantly . They run into us twice without doing any damage to us but much to themselves. I was the first officer that was carried below. I was standing by the port after port when I was wounded. I was wounded by a fragment of a shell and splinters of iron in the left shoulder and left leg slightly. It was a beautiful sight to see the enemy fleet steaming in towards Fort Morgan with all their colors flying. I never beheld such a sight since I was born. Directly after I was wounded. Our brave Admiral was seriously wounded in the right leg, the wound proved to be a compound fracture. There is hope his leg will be saved.

After the Admiral was wounded we commenced to lose men. At the time that the Admiral was wounded there was a poor man shot all to pieces. He was in the after port hole engaged in trying to get the cover of the port off on account of it being jammed and could not be used. The name of the unfortunate man was Silk, he was a first class Fireman. He was an excellent man on board ship. After our smokestack was shot away it was with much difficulty that we made steam. It was very warm in the engine room, the thermometer was at 140 to 145 degrees. It was almost impossible for the engineers or firemen to stay below. They deserve much praise for their conduct during the fight. No department on board suffered as the engineer's department. There was two engineers wounded and one fireman killed. And they also suffered much from the excessive heat. The Admiral had not been long below until Capt. Johnson came to him and reported that the ship was taking water and could not make steam, and also that the steering gear was carried away and purposed to give up the ship.

The Admiral did not like that proposition. At about half past ten o'clock we struck our proud flag to the overwhelming fleet under Admiral Farragut. Our loss was one killed and seven wounded.

He located in Montgomery in 1871, and was employed as engineer and then as shipping clerk, and in 1874 went into the cotton business. He was later president of the Standard Building & Loan association, and of the National Banking & Trust company..

\*\*\*Information on John Charles O'Connell was provided by Mr. Shannon Fontaine on July 28, 2014. Much of this information came from John Charles O'Connell's diary.

- **Note From Ray**

**This is the end of the material which has been accumulated and is available to anyone who visits the Old Oakwood Cemetery. The folks at Oakwood Cemetery have given us a treasure of "Montgomery Lore". The documentation is not very precise, but the stories are fascinating and "true". I have added the pictures of graves and of people when I have been able to find them.**