

Historic

# Memory Hill Cemetery

## Self-Guided Walking Tour

300 W. Franklin St., Milledgeville, Georgia



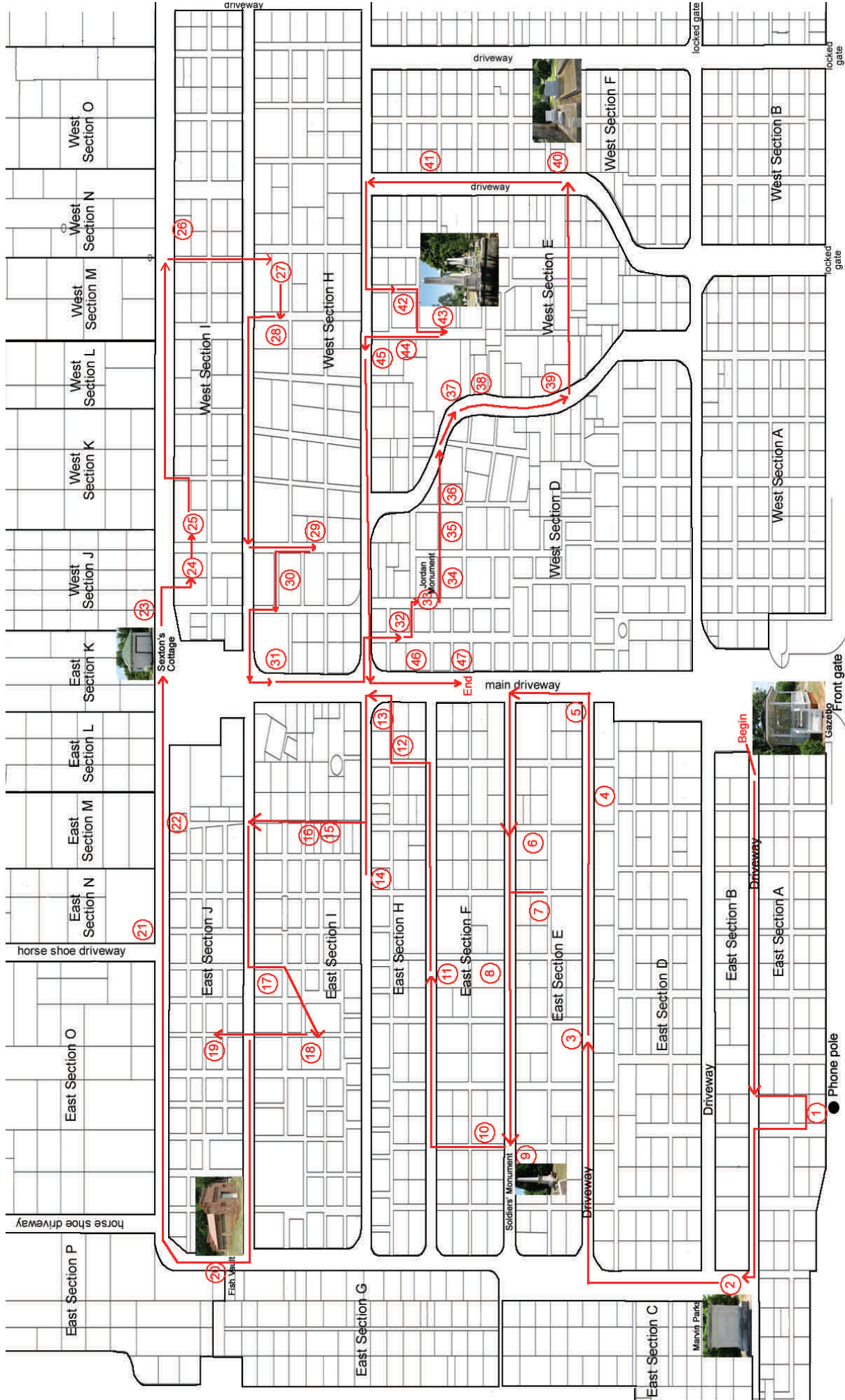
Milledgeville was Georgia's capital from 1807 until 1868. As part of the planning of Milledgeville, four public squares of 20 acres each were established, with one square (the South square) set aside for public use. In 1809, the Methodist church, with approximately 100 members, was built in the South square, and a cemetery was established in about 1810. Other churches began building in Statehouse square, rather than the South square. Eventually the Methodist church moved to Statehouse square also, and the South square became the Milledgeville City Cemetery. In the mid 19th century the cemetery expanded on its north side through various land acquisitions and now totals 30 acres. In about 1945, the Milledgeville City Cemetery was renamed Memory Hill but is still a city cemetery maintained



by the city of Milledgeville. The cemetery contains over 7700 identifiable graves and at least 1200 graves with no markers or names. **For a searchable index see the last page of this brochure.**

# Memory Hill Cemetery Walking Tour

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**Soldiers and Statesmen  
buried in Memory Hill Cemetery**

Total numbers of soldiers or statesmen known to be buried in Memory Hill or recognized with markers:	
Revolutionary War (1775-1783):	10
War of 1812 (1812-1815):	8
Seminole War (1835-1842):	2
Mexican War (1846-1848):	4
War Between the States (1861-1865) Confederate:	326
Federal:	4
Spanish American (1898):	12
Buffalo Soldiers (1866-1951):	3
World War I (1914-1918), World War II (1941-1945), Korean War (1950-1953), Vietnam War (1959 -1973):	Over 250
Statesmen:	48

**Please use caution when walking the cemetery. The ground is uneven and contains obstacles and fire ants. Travel at your own risk. Also please respect the monuments, fences and plants, as these represent memorials to those interred in Memory Hill.**

**For a smart phone version of this walking tour, please see last page of this brochure.**

- 1 **Flannery O'Connor** (Mar 25, 1925-Aug 3, 1964), Milledgeville's most famous daughter. She was an internationally famous fiction writer who wrote unusual stories mostly about the South.
- 2 **Marvin Parks** (Nov 29, 1872-Dec 29, 1926) A president of Georgia College, formerly Georgia State College for Women, for 22-1/2 years. His gravestone mimics Parks Hall, located on the college campus and named in his honor.
- 3 **John Sherrod Thomas** (1779-Jan. 9, 1881) lived to be 101. Note that his marker is zinc, often called "white bronze." It was made by Monumental Bronze Co. of Bridgeport, CT, which cast the markers 1877-1914. It was hoped that the zinc marker would last better than stone, but it turned out to be fragile, as can be seen by Thomas' wife's broken marker.
- 4 **Susan Myrick** (Feb 20, 1893-Sep 3, 1978) A reporter for the Macon Telegraph starting in 1928. Among her most memorable columns were those of 1939, when she became the technical adviser for the filming of *Gone With the Wind* upon the recommendation of Margaret Mitchell. Myrick advised on Southern manners and traditions during its filming.
- 5 **Lt. Col. John M. Brown** (2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Georgia State Troops) (April 12, 1839-July 26, 1864) was the brother of Georgia Governor Joseph Brown. He was wounded "while gallantly leading his regiment in a charge on a battery of Federal artillery" in Atlanta on July 22, 1864 and died in the Governor's Mansion in Milledgeville on July 26, 1864.
- 6 **General George Doles** (4<sup>th</sup> GA Vol. Infantry, Baldwin Blues) (May 14, 1830-June 2, 1864) This "diamond blue granite" monument was unveiled July 25, 1894 at the annual reunion of the 4<sup>th</sup> GA Regiment. Doles served gallantly in battles in Virginia. At Spotsylvania, in 1864, his brigade suffered very high casualties. Doles was criticized for his actions by some newspapers. At the battle of Cold Harbor, perhaps thinking of the criticism, he exposed himself excessively to enemy fire. He was shot through the chest and died the following day.
- 7 **Mary V. Little Adams** (Jun 20, 1847-Feb 2, 1867) This marker is carved by stone carver, J. Artopé of Macon, and shows an angel holding a quill and book, symbolizing the book of life, and a stump with ivy, symbolizing a life left unfinished when cut off by death.
- 8 **Edwin Jemison** (2<sup>nd</sup> LA Infantry) (Dec. 1, 1844-July 1, 1862) Pvt. Jemison was killed and is buried at Malvern Hill, Va. His famed photograph is widely recognized but was only associated with Jemison in recent years. (His monument has this photograph.)
- 9 **The Soldiers' Monument** was erected in 1868. It is one of the first such Confederate monuments in Georgia. It was erected to commemorate Confederate dead in general and, more specifically, to mark the graves of unknown Confederate soldiers buried here who had died in Brown Hospital in Milledgeville in 1864.
- 10 **William A. Choice**, (died August 15, 1879) was one of Atlanta's finest amateur actors of the 1850s. He also drank heavily. Unprovoked he shot and killed a man in Atlanta. His only defense was insanity. His performance during the trial won him an acquittal but confinement to the Asylum in Milledgeville.



- 11 **Central State Hospital (formerly the State Lunatic Asylum)** On December 28, 1837, the Georgia State Legislature passed a bill that created a "State Lunatic, Idiot, and Epileptic Asylum." In 1842, the first patient was admitted. By the 1960s the inpatient census was over 12,000, making the asylum in Milledgeville one of the largest mental hospitals in the world at the time, leading to the phrase "Gone to Milledgeville" to indicate insanity.
- 12 **Jesse Sanford Beall** (Co. K 51<sup>st</sup> GA) (October 18, 1840-Nov. 30, 1863) was Captain of the "Albany Greys" in Semms' Brigade. He fought through the Virginia campaigns under General Lee and was wounded at Chancellorsville. At Chickamauga, while leading his company in an assault, he fell mortally wounded. He was buried on the field. His remains were reburied here in March 1866. His monument is a broken column symbolizing his life was cut short and a wreath of oak leaves symbolizing his military strength.
- 13 **Patrick Kane** (died November 20, 1864) was not a Confederate soldier. However, he was killed by Federal troops advancing on Milledgeville, the only violent death during Sherman's capture and occupation of Milledgeville.
- 14 **Dr. John Ruggles Cotting** (1784-October 13, 1867) was born in Massachusetts and was a professor at Amherst and other colleges. After 1810 he helped establish St. Stephens church in Milledgeville. In the 1830s he was engaged as the Georgia State Geologist and began a statewide survey of Georgia.
- 15 **Legislators** These four men, members of the state legislature when it was in Milledgeville, died before the coming of the railroad and were unable to be shipped home for burial.
- 16 **Samuel Beckcom (Beckham)** (Nov. 21, 1760-Nov. 2, 1825) served in the Revolutionary War as a Lieutenant and later a Captain in Colonel William Thompson's Regiment of South Carolina Rangers. He also commanded a rifle company for the greater part of the war under Gen. Elijah Clarke. He was wounded at the Siege of Augusta. After the war in about 1802 he commanded militia at Fort Hawkins (in Macon).
- 17 **Elizabeth Taylor Jordan** (August 4, 1796- June 4, 1858) This beautiful monument was created by Robert E. Launitz of New York who is known as "the Father of Monumental Art in America." The marble is from Carrera, Italy.
- 18 **Amanda Barnett Thomas** (unmarked, 1842-April 6, 1871) First female map maker employed by any governmental agency in the United States. **Nathan C. Barnett** (June 28, 1801- February 2, 1890) was Georgia Secretary of State during the Civil War. When General Sherman's forces entered Milledgeville in November 1864, Barnett hid the Great Seal of the State of Georgia in a pig pen to keep it from falling into the Federal army's hands.
- 19 **Dr. Samuel Gore White** (1824-1877) served as Surgeon in Cobb's Legion, Georgia Volunteers, 64<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Georgia Infantry, C.S.A., Army of Northern Virginia. Dr. White served as Assistant Surgeon in the U.S. Navy during the Mexican War.
- 20 **Wm. Fish Family Vault** - This partially subterranean 1840s vault contains the remains of 6 people. The story is that if you knock on the door and ask Mr. Fish what he is doing in there, you will get an answer.
- 21 **Nancy Alston** (died 1878) was the trusted nurse and former slave of Dr. Tomlinson Fort's family. The family thought so highly of her that she was given Dr. Fort's old office building to live in upon the division of his estate.
- 22 **Bill Miner** (1843-Sep 2, 1914) was a notorious stagecoach and train robber. The books, *The Grey Fox* and *Bill Miner—Stagecoach and Train Robber*, describe his life. He died in the State Prison on state route 22 west of Milledgeville from which he had escaped several times.
- 23 **Dr. Benjamin Judson Simmons** (October 16, 1870-January 7, 1910) was the first black physician in Milledgeville. He graduated from Meharry Medical College in 1897. He was very successful and recognized as a fine diagnostician. He died of an unintentionally self-inflicted gunshot wound. **Chain Links** - An enduring, yet entirely false, legend lingers that the graves marked with 3 iron chain links represent burials of persons who were "born a slave, lived as a slave, died a slave." The truth is that the chain links are the symbol of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF), a charitable fraternal organization, and mark the graves of members of that organization.

- 24 **Dr. Joseph Hill White** (May 4, 1859-Feb 28, 1953) is credited with the first mosquito eradication experiment in the face of a major yellow fever epidemic. Working as part of an Army Yellow Fever Commission headed by Dr. Walter Reed, he proved in 1900 that yellow fever is transmitted by mosquito. Dr. White's management of the 1905 New Orleans yellow fever epidemic provided incontrovertible proof that yellow fever could be prevented.
- 25 **McMillan family lot** - James W. McMillan told people that they were living on a gold mine of red clay. He owned a well-known brick business in the late 1800s and created the famous brick rope which surrounds the lot.
- 26 **Buffalo Soldiers -James A. Gibson** (Sept. 13, 1880-May 5, 1945), along with **Sol Sanford** (died January 15, 1925, East N) and **Robert Lee** (died November 4, 1924 West I), were Buffalo Soldiers, the name given to black Americans fighting in the Indian Wars of the 1870s, 1880s and the Spanish American War. They fought in the Spanish American War, charging up San Juan Hill with Teddy Roosevelt. They later served in the Philippines.
- 27 **Lucius James Lamar** (Cadet, Co. B, GA. Military Institute) (May 10, 1847-June 11, 1924) enlisted in the GMI cadet corps June 15, 1864 at the age of 17. Five months later he was defending Milledgeville, with two companies of cadets and some prisoners released from the Milledgeville State Penitentiary, against the army of General Sherman. Because of overwhelming odds, the cadets retreated from Milledgeville without offering resistance.
- 28 **Kate L. Cline** (died Aug. 1, 1884) grave-stone consists of an anchor, cross, ferns and a wreath of flowers symbolizing well-grounded hope (anchor) and victory in death (wreath) with humility (ferns) and Christianity (cross).
- 29 **Jacob M. Caraker** (Co.. H, 4th GA, Baldwin Blues) (February 11, 1834-November 2, 1907) Elected Captain of the Baldwin Blues May 9, 1861. Before the war he was captain of the guard at the state penitentiary in Milledgeville. Severely wounded at the battle of Sharpsburg on September 17, 1862, he resigned February 3, 1863.
- 30 **Lewis Holmes Kenan** (Co. I., 1<sup>st</sup> GA Reg.) (Jan. 18, 1833-July 3, 1871) was wounded July 7, 1864 at John's Island, SC. He was State Senator and Secretary of the Georgia Senate. He was murdered on Hancock Street by John R. Strother, who had recently married Kenan's father's widow. Strother escaped justice by being shipped out of town, by train, concealed in a crate.
- 31 **Carl Vinson** (Nov 18, 1883-Jun 1, 1981) served in the US Congress for 50 years as a representative from the 6th District of Georgia. He is credited with being the father of the "two ocean Navy" because he urged the creation of the Pacific Fleet, and he created a 10-year plan to build a strong navy and construct ships starting in the early 1930s. It is his foresight that helped prepare the U.S. for World War II. An aircraft carrier, the U.S.S. Carl Vinson, was named for him: the first time a vessel was named for a living person.
- 32 **Charles Holmes Herty** (Dec 4, 1867-Jul 27, 1938) Charles Holmes Herty was a noted researcher and chemist. He also was University of Georgia's first football coach. He invented a device that allowed young pines to mature and reseed while allowing extraction of turpentine or other products. In the 1930s, he proved that high-quality newsprint and other paper products could be made from Southern pine, thereby greatly aiding the economy of the South. It is for this achievement that most Georgians hold him in highest esteem. **James W. Herty** (August 14, 1838-December 20, 1876 - gravestone is incorrect) After graduation from the University of New York, James Herty joined the United States Navy as an assistant surgeon. He was assigned to the *USS San Jacinto* patrolling off the African coast. Returning from African waters, the *San Jacinto* intercepted the British ship *HMS Trent* carrying Confederate diplomats to England. After returning to port in Boston in November 1861, Herty resigned from the US Navy and stated his desire to join the Confederacy. He was exchanged for a U.S. physician held by the Confederacy. Herty was assigned to the *CSS Richmond* and then the *Rappahannock*. He is the only veteran in Memory Hill who honorably served both the Confederacy and the United States during the Civil War.
- 33 **Benjamin Jordan** (ca. 1793-October 11, 1856) was a wealthy plantation owner. The monument was created by Robert E. Launitz of New York, who also designed the similar Pulaski Monument in Savannah. It was erected in March 1858 at a cost of \$20,000. It is 37 feet tall not including the figure at the top that represents Hope.

- 34 **Andrew J. Micklejohn** (Co B. 1<sup>st</sup>. GA. Batt.)(died Nov. 24, 1861) was the first local battle casualty of the Civil War, having been killed during the bombardment of Ft. Pickens, near Pensacola, FL. His body was returned to Milledgeville and buried in a ceremony that the entire city attended.
- 35 **Benjamin White** (1793-1866) Surgeon General of the Georgia State Troops. He did not want a gravestone and so his friends planted this oak as a headstone for his grave.
- 36 **Dr. Andrew J. Foard** (died March 18, 1868) This tombstone, erected in 1896, misspells the name. "Foard" is correct. Dr. Foard was the Medical Director of the Army of Tennessee. In February 1865 he was promoted to Medical Inspector of the armies and hospitals in the States of Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi. After the war he was a professor at the Washington Medical College in Baltimore.
- 37 **Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar** (Jul 15, 1797-Jul 4, 1834) Judge of the Ocmulgee Circuit. Lamar committed suicide. A false legend relates that he had hanged an innocent man and was remorseful; there was no question at the time of the man's innocence.  
His brother Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar was the second President of the Republic of Texas.
- 38 **Bonner Dogs: Nick and Bruno** (died 1926 and 1931), favorite dogs of Charles Bonner.
- 39 **Legislators** Despite the bronze plaque, only 9 of these box markers are for legislators who were serving when Milledgeville was the state capital. **Henry Denison** (May 31, 1796-October 31, 1819) was never a legislator or politician. Born in Vermont, Denison was a Milledgeville school teacher and poet. A sample of his poetry was published in 1828 in the book *The Columbian Lyre*. He also helped found the *Southern Recorder* newspaper. However, he died of fever before the first issue was printed.
- 40 **Dixie Haygood** also known as **Annie Abbott, "The Little Georgia Magnet"** (died Nov. 21, 1915 age 54) performed for large audiences and royalty throughout the world in the 1890s. She was known as an "electric" girl and spiritualist who, despite weighing only 96 pounds and being short in stature, had the power to resist attempts by strong men to lift her or push her backwards. Her act is still sometimes performed by magicians and is known as the "Annie Abbott" act. **Charles Haygood**, (November 10, 1855-February 27, 1886), husband of Dixie Haygood and a Deputy Sheriff, was shot twice at point blank range in the chest, by Elias N. "Sam" Ennis during a prohibition rally.
- 41 **Carlos Wilson** (1843-Oct 8,1906) was a bugler in Company F, 2nd Michigan Cavalry in the Union army. Like the other Union veterans buried here, he came to Milledgeville after the Civil War. Here he became an inventor, patenting a Cotton Seed Planter and Guano Distributing Machine.
- 42 **David Brydie Mitchell** (Oct. 22, 1760-Apr. 22, 1837) served as governor of Georgia from 1809-1813 and 1815-1817, during which time he passed an act to prevent dueling and set up a system at the state penitentiary in Milledgeville that was more than simple imprisonment — teaching prisoners to learn a trade. **Julia Force** (died May 30, 1916) (is in an unmarked grave next to the large tree) On February 25, 1893 Julia Force calmly shot her two sisters in the head. At trial she was acquitted by reason of insanity. She spent the rest of her life in the Georgia Lunatic Asylum. There she was befriended by a matron, a granddaughter of Governor Mitchell, Johnanna Mitchell Darnell. Mrs. Darnell arranged that Julia Force would be buried, as was she herself, in Governor Mitchell's lot.
- 43 **Tomlinson Fort** (Jul 14, 1787-May 11, 1859) This wounded War of 1812 veteran served in the US House of Representatives (1827-1829) and the Georgia state legislature (1818-1825). He was a prominent physician and was instrumental in creating the Georgia Lunatic Asylum in 1837 and a Board of Physicians which licensed doctors. His book, *A Dissertation on the Practice of Medicine*, published in 1849, contains some of the best-known medical treatments of the day. **Wilkes Flagg** (buried across the street at Flagg's Chapel) (about 1801-Nov 13, 1878) was a slave who, prior to the Civil War, bought his and his family's freedom from his owner, Dr. Tomlinson Fort, by working after hours as a blacksmith. Their freedom was kept secret, however, because of the attitude against free blacks. After the war, he built Flagg's Chapel, which he also used for instructing others in economic and social matters.

44 **John Marlor** (February 11, 1789- October 13, 1835) was the architect and builder of the Masonic Hall on Hancock Street, as well as several outstanding private homes. His marker includes symbols of masons' tools.

45 **Abner Hammond** (Jan. 25, 1762-Jul. 9, 1829) served as a Lieutenant and later a Captain in the South Carolina Troops during the Revolutionary War. He raised a volunteer company and joined his brother at the Siege of Augusta in 1781. He served as Georgia's Secretary of State from 1811 to 1823.

46 **Thomas Petters Carnes** (name on marker is misspelled) (1762-May 5, 1822) served as a colonel in the Maryland Line in the Revolutionary War. He held various of-

fices and judgeships, and from 1793-1795, he was a member of Congress. In 1806 he participated in determining the location of the 35 degree of latitude that separates Georgia from North Carolina and Tennessee. Errors crept into the calculations. As a result, the survey line runs about four miles south of the actual 35th degree line, thus making Georgia slightly smaller than it ought to have been. Consequently Chattanooga is in Tennessee rather than in Georgia. Carnesville, GA was named for him.

47 **Seth N. Boughton** (1801-March 29, 1877) was the fiery editor of the *Federal Union* newspaper from 1851 until his death in 1877. He was an outspoken champion of Southern rights, Georgia, and Milledgeville.

This brochure is supplied by the Friends of Baldwin County Cemeteries. Its web site:

<http://FriendsofCems.org/Baldwin/>

Memory Hill web site:

<http://FriendsofCems.org/MemoryHill/>

This website has an index to all identifiable graves that existed prior to 2012.

**To access a *Locate a Grave* function using your smart phone, go to:**

<http://walk.FriendsofCems.org>

(see more information on right)

For more info, email [info@FriendsofCems.org](mailto:info@FriendsofCems.org)

**Maintenance and Problem Reporting**

Please note that the City of Milledgeville owns the cemetery, and the City's Department of Public Works maintains it. For assistance call (478) 414-4037.

**Smart phone walking tour and grave location web site:**

<http://walk.friendsofcems.org>

Use your **smart phone's** web browser to access our **online walking tour** or **grave finder** web site. The online walking tour has more information than is possible in this brochure.

If your phone has GPS or geolocation capabilities, you can also see a map of your location in the cemetery along with the grave location that you are trying to find. Hint: hold top of phone toward direction you are walking for "full featured tour". If you have map problems, select the "Basic Tour" and hold top of phone toward north (gazebo/ Franklin St).

Scan this code with your cell phone to automatically load the walking tour and grave location web site:

