A Term Paper
Presented To
Dr. Roger Warlick
Armstrong State College

In Partial Fulfillment
Of The Requirements For
History 300

By
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ABSTRACT

Julius Koox moved to Savannah from Cologne (Köln), Germany around the year 1856. His Bavarian wife, Madalena, accompanied him to America. Madalena gave birth to a daughter, Anita, and a son, Anton, during their marriage. Julius bought lots thirty-five and thirty-six of Brown Ward for $5000 on June 10, 1867. These two lots were bounded on the north by McDonough Street, on the east by Drayton Street, on the south by Perry Street and on the west facing Chippewa Square. From 1867 to 1877, Mr. Koox involved himself in both the grocery and liquor businesses. His grocery store and residence were located on 63 Drayton Street while his saloon, the "Theatre Shades", stood on McDonough Street across the street from the Savannah Theatre. His club memberships included the Democratic Party, Brown and Greeley Club of Georgia Committees and the Schnetzen Society. He served on the grand jury at the Chatham County Superior Court on several occasions. The Bavarian Brewery of St. Louis, Missouri, K. H. Bowers and Company, proprietors, appointed Mr. Koox as the Savannah agent from 1875-1877. Anton Koox died of yellow fever on October 1, 1876. Unfortunately, due to unpaid state and county taxes for 1876, the Chatham County Sheriff placed Mr. Koox’s property up for sale to be auctioned in August 1877. Not being able to face the fact of losing his grocery store and saloon, Julius Koox committed suicide on August 8, 1877 and was buried at Bonaventure Cemetery, Section E, Lot 107. Anita Koox married James J. Conner in 1878 and moved to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Madalena Koox died in Savannah on August 2, 1901.
Julius Koox and his family immigrated to America in the mid-nineteenth century from Cologne, Germany (Koln - German spelling). An exact date as to the arrival of the Koox family to America and to Savannah, Georgia cannot be established after careful research especially through the Salzburger and Assention Lutheran Church Immigration Records. Mr. Koox was born on April 12, 1834 in Germany, possibly in the city of Cologne. The death notice of Mr. Koox in the Savannah Morning News, dated August 9, 1877, states that he had resided in Savannah since 1856. However, all of the available sources including the Brown Ward Book, Savannah Morning News listings, City Directories and the Index to Deeds first record the name of Julius Koox in 1867.

The Salzburger exiles were German protestants seeking the freedom to worship. They settled in Effingham County in March 1734 at a place called Neweners. Many German-Americans in the early years of Savannah joined the Assention Lutheran Church.

In this writer's opinion, the Koox family lived in Savannah prior to 1867. A gravestone of five-year-old Julius Koox, born February 6, 1858 and died September 24, 1863, is situated in Bonaventure Cemetery with the Koox family lot. According to the Laurel Grove Cemetery Burial Records which list the identical birth and death dates, a Julius Koox is buried in lot 254. The Chatham County Public Health Department has no record of Julius Koox, age five, in the Death Register or filed in the 1863 index cards. Although being a native of New Orleans, Louisiana, he lived at Ferry and Drayton Streets at the time of death, the area whereby Julius,
The father, is associated. One could assume that this child was a son of Julius Koox; the tombstone possibly being removed and transferred to the Bonaventure Cemetery after 1863.

The Koox family first appear in the Chatham County Census of 1870. Julius’s wife, Madelena, originally from Bavaria in Germany, kept house for the family. According to this Census, Anita, their only daughter, was born in Mexico. However, all available sources consistently place Anita in Savannah until her marriage. Anton, their only other son, was born in Georgia and lived in Savannah for most if not all of his life. Anton Koox’s name is not listed in the Birth Register at the Chatham County Public Health Department or the Assumption Lutheran and Cathedral of St. John’s Records in relation to baptisms or confirmations.

Within the Brown Ward in Savannah, lots thirty-five and thirty-six were sold at public outcry in June 1867. A William G. Poote previously owned this property until his death. On June 6, 1867, Julius Koox, being the highest bidder, bought these two lots for the sum of $5000. These two lots in Brown Ward were bounded on the north by McDonough Street, on the east by Drayton Street, on the south by Perry Street and on the west facing Chippewa Square. The Savannah City Directories list the Julius Koox as living at the southeast corner of Perry, Drayton and McDonough Streets from 1867 to 1877. The deed for this property was recorded by Montgomery Cumming, Executor to the will of William G. Poote, on June 10, 1867.

After 1853: Brown Ward.
Julius Koox borrowed $1500 from a Mr. John Schwarz in 1867 in order to partially cover the initial payment for the two lots on Brown Ward.\textsuperscript{21} Mr. Schwarz worked as a carpet and furniture dealer in Savannah.\textsuperscript{22} Mr. Koox fulfilled his promissory note on February 3, 1868, having paid in full to Mr. Schwarz.\textsuperscript{23}

Julius began his grocery and liquor businesses in Savannah in 1867.\textsuperscript{24} Most sources including the City Directories indicate the exact location of his grocery store as being at 63 Drayton Street.\textsuperscript{25} The Koox family lived directly above the store.\textsuperscript{26} John Gorman, originally from Ireland, assisted Mr. Koox as a clerk in the grocery store.\textsuperscript{27} Fredericka Gehrkine, the housekeeper, and John Cole, the house servant, assisted Mrs. Koox in the household duties.\textsuperscript{28} On October 10, 1867, Julius opened a saloon called the "Theatre Shades" on McDonough Street opposite the Savannah Theatre and across the street from the grocery store.\textsuperscript{29} Establishing two businesses simultaneously can be considered either a shrewd business maneuver or an unnecessary risk.

Julius borrowed $2500 from the Blum and Meyer Stocks and Bonds Firm to further cover the cost of lot thirty-six.\textsuperscript{30} Mr. Koox fulfilled this financial obligation on April 19, 1869.\textsuperscript{31} He also borrowed $1500 from a William M. Rogers to complete the coverage for property costs.\textsuperscript{32} Mr. Rogers cancelled the promissory note with payments satisfied on October 17, 1870.\textsuperscript{33} People obviously recognized Julius as a reliable risk in the area of loaning money and rightly so because he paid all debts within the specified periods.

Personal involvement in community affairs for Julius began with the Savannah mayor appointing him as a board member for the Board of Health on April 2, 1868.\textsuperscript{34} Julius involved himself with the Conservative Party of
Savannah in 1869; the meetings being held in the third Magisterial District. From September 28, 1871 until his death, Julius actively participated in the activities of the Democratic Party of Chatham County. This organization held its meetings at the hall formerly occupied by the Georgia Historical Society over Freedman’s Savings Bank on 112 Bryan Street. Since one usually associates the Conservative Party with the Republican Party, such participation with the Democratic Party obviously indicates a complete political switch. Americans experienced in 1869 a presidential changeover from the Republican administration of Andrew Johnson to the Republican Ulysses S. Grant. One might assume that Mr. Knox became very dissatisfied with the Republican administrations of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson. Slaves were “formally” given their freedom in 1865 although, realistically, such freedom was not so easily attained. However, a precedent had been established with the era of Reconstruction beginning. Julius, along with most Southerners, probably despised having a new lifestyle thrust upon them.

Julius’s first designated duty as a member of the Democratic Party was that of a nominating delegate to the General Nominating Committee. The Party appointed him in June 13, 1872, along with four other members, to select delegates to the Atlanta Convention which met on the twentieth of that month. The Party stressed extensive campaigning in order to hopefully elect a new national administration. Seemingly impressed with Julius’ capabilities, the Party assigned him to serve on the Executive Committee.

Julius also joined the First Greeley and Brown Club of Georgia Committees in August 29, 1872. His membership associations included the Schmetzen Society. This organization adapted a secret and benevolent character. Julius served as a grand juror for the Chatham County Superior Court.
several occasions, including the selection dates of August 29, 1873, December 9, 1873 and February 7, 1874. 44

A Negro, in October 16, 1872, charged Mr. Koox and a Mr. M. M. Belisario with violating the Enforcement Act in depriving him of his suffrage. 45

The Negro testified before the U. S. Commissioner that he handed his ballot to Mr. Koox who asked for his tax receipt. Mr. Koox handed the ballot to Mr. Belisario who demanded the receipt and not receiving it, pushed the ticket back. Mr. Koox stated that the Negro gave him the ticket and said he would swear to his taxes being paid. While reaching for the book to swear the Negro, Mr. Belisario swore that his attention was distracted momentarily; afterwhich, the Negro disappeared. The Negro then testified that someone said, "Take that man out," and an officer did so. The U. S. Commissioner eventually dismissed the charges of the two accused men. Most people who witnessed this incident probably believed the Negro treated an issue in an attempt to exercise his new freedom. However, this episode possibly exemplified the trend of one-sided justice which existed at that time.

Instead of serving as a grand juror, Julius found himself as the plaintiff in a case against a Dr. John D. Fish in July 24, 1874 involving Hildebrand securities. 46 The court ruled in favor of Mr. Koox, awarding him $233.33 with interest and cost. 47

Mr. Koox became involved in another court case as the defendant with Dunford Chemical Works on April 17, 1875. 48 This company was more than likely either an out-of-town company or a relatively unknown one because no other listings appear in both the Savannah Newspaper Digests and the City Directories before or after 1875. As of November 12, 1875, the U. S.
Court Court continued this case. Since no other references to this court case appear in any readily available research material, the Rumford Chemical Works possibly settled with Mr. Koox out of court. These two cases must have been connected with his occupational affairs.

Business in the liquor and grocery trades boomed for Mr. Koox in 1875-76. Until that time, he probably managed his grocery store and saloon while earning modest incomes. However, in 1875, his business connections multiplied and his reputation as an active and profitable dealer spread. Steamships from several major Eastern cities frequently arrived in port with various supplies for Mr. Koox. The following steamships of interest to Julius arrived in the Savannah harbor on the following dates.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Steamship</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) AMERICA</td>
<td>Baltimore</td>
<td>February 18, 1875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) ASHLAND</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>March 15, 1875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) CLEOPATRA</td>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>March 30, 1875</td>
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<tr>
<td>4) SAN JACINTO</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>October 20, 1875</td>
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Freight from the Central Railroad of interest to Julius arrived on at least two occasions: August 14, 1875; and, January 7, 1877. Julius' responsibilities as a licensed liquor dealer prompted his appointment as the Savannah agent for the Bavarian Brewery of St. Louis, Missouri on August 11, 1875. The proprietors, E. Anheuser and Company of Rush Bavarian - Budweiser fame, regularly corresponded with Mr. Koox due to his new position. The first supply of the celebrated beverage, lager, reached Savannah to be distributed by Mr. Koox on August 28, 1875. Popularity for this beverage existed throughout the settled United States and especially on the entire eastern coast and the mid-west. In order to better
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An interesting financial transaction took place between Mr. Koox and Mrs. Helen A. Palligant on December 3, 1876. Mrs. Palligant sold a large collection of furniture to Julius for $1300. These furniture pieces included a walnut-marble top set of bedroom furniture, one green marble parlor set, two large walnut dining tables, two dozen dining room chairs and five carpet pieces. It seems that he planned to decorate several rooms for the purpose of renting an apartment to prospective individuals. In return, Mrs. Palligant agreed to pay $1300 annually to Julius during the time she would occupy the house owned by him. Both parties benefited from this arrangement.

Julius participated in yet another area of community affairs. After a meeting of the Savannah taxpayers and a subsequent conference in relation to increasing the number of the Committee on Enrollment, a resolution was adopted to select him as a member of this Committee on September 1, 1876. Evidently the Koox family were never active members of any church in Savannah. Careful research through the records of St. Patrick Cathedral, Cathedral of St. John and the Assencion Lutheran reveal no evident of close ties with a church.

Tragedy struck the Koox family on October 1, 1876. Anton Koox, the only son of Julius and Madelena, died of yellow fever at the age of eleven. The family buried Anton in the Catholic Cemetery. Savannah was experiencing numerous cases of yellow fever. "The mortality report published yesterday shows a large increase of mortality over the previous days. We cannot tell what the morrow will bring forth." In illustration, death notices for October 3, 1876 record the deaths of a Mrs. Rachael A. Collidge, age forty-six,
of yellow fever and a Maggie Winniford, age seven, of the "epidemic". 66

All sources recording Amton's death give Section M, Lot 53 as the grave location. However, neither a tombstone nor any grave marking now exist in Catholic Cemetery. Since no sources indicate or suggest a removal or transfer, weather or time factors negatively affected the marking. Wooden tombstones, often used during this time, are not durable.

A Mr. Abram Leffler involved Mr. Knox and Mrs. Helen Felligant, a boarder at his residence, in a May 3, 1877 court case. 67 The judge ruled in favor of Mr. Leffler, the plaintiff, and awarded him $117.34 in interest and costs. 68

Julius' financial troubles continued to multiply. According to the Tax Collector for Chatham County, James J. McGowan, Mr. Knox did not adequately pay his state and county taxes for the year 1876. 69 As a result, John Ronan, the sheriff of Chatham County, placed lot thirty-five of Brown Ward, half of Julius' property, up for sale to be auctioned before the Court House door on the first Tuesday in August 1877. 70

On July 18, 1877, the same day the property auction announcement in the Savannah Morning News, Julius bargained to sell his property on 63 Drayton Street for $1000 which included his grocery store and home to Mr. Charles M. Enzinger, his brother-in-law. 71 Before having his property auctioned to a probable stranger, Julius wisely attempted to maintain family ownership of the store. Just two days after the agreement to sell was established, Mr. Enzinger, in an unusual maneuver on July 20, 1877, sold this same property back to Julius for $1000. 72 The deeds and the newspapers offer no explanation as to the reason for this reversal.

Mr. Enzinger possibly discovered the store to be buried in debt due to
unpaid bills or bad credit or that the property was not worth the investment. For whatever the reason, Julius was now forced to face the realization of losing his grocery store and saloon to an auction.

(A more complete explanation of Mr. Enzinger's connection to the Koox family will be presented later in this paper.)

At 10:45 a.m. on Thursday, August 8, 1877, Julius Koox committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. Madalena first discovered his body in their dwelling above the store. The coroner, after some difficulty, secured a jury who listened to the testimonies of the only two witnesses called; Sheriff John A. Graef and a customer, John D. Myers. The jury ruled the cause of death to be mental depression.

This writer also believes the suicide stemmed from extreme depression. Anton, his only son, died a year before of yellow fever. Financial troubles constantly haunted him. For the past ten years, Julius actively engaged himself in the grocery and saloon business and various community affairs. In 1877 he was to experience his livelihood taken from him due to debts. When Mr. Enzinger refused to take over management of the store, Julius' only hope disappeared. In his mind, death seemed to be the only solution.

The funeral for Julius took place at his residence on 63 Drayton Street on August 9, 1877. The family buried Julius Koox, age forty-three, in Bonaventure Cemetery.

(The attached pages present the complete account of Julius Koox's suicide as given in the August 9, 1877 edition of the Savannah Morning News.)
The community was greatly shocked yesterday by the report that Mr. Koox, a well known grocer at the corner of Drayton and Perry Streets, had committed suicide by shooting himself through the head.

The report proved correct and attracted a large crowd to his residence. Mr. Koox was out on the street about 5:00 in the morning and returned to his store shortly afterwards when he was met by Sheriff Graef in his official capacity. After some conversation with the officer, Mr. Koox retired to an upper room, his dwelling being over the store. About half an hour afterwards two reports of a pistol shot were heard, and upon investigation it was found that Mr. Koox had shot himself in the head, the wound causing instant death. He was found half reclining on a chair near a window, with a pistol, a seven barrelled revolver of J. W. Marle's make, No. 32 standard, 1875. The deceased had been greatly depressed by financial troubles of late and it is supposed, in a temporary fit of despair, he was driven to the extremity of taking his own life.

Coroner Chisholm was notified and proceeding to the house, succeeded after some difficulty in securing a jury. The jury was composed of the following named gentlemen: C. Werner, foreman; W. M. Edwardy, George Titcomb, M. H. Ross, W. W. Fish, J. G. Carson and V. S. Studer.

Only two witnesses were examined, the following testimony being elicited:

John A. Graef, being duly sworn, deposes and saith: About a quarter to eleven I and a watchman were downstairs, and we heard two shots fired; deceased's wife came screaming in the store, saying "Julius, Julius". Mrs. Koox, John Myers and myself came upstairs, each one looking into different rooms to
Mrs. Koox was the first to find him. She came out of the room and said it was Julius; that he had shot and killed himself. Mr. Myers and myself rushed in the room and found the deceased sitting on the floor near the window, apparently dead, and sent for the Coroner. I saw him this morning and had a conversation with him. He left me down in the store and came upstairs.

John D. Myers, being duly sworn, deposes and saith: I first saw Mr. Koox this morning at the junction of the Skidaway Railroad, going to his brother-in-law's, Mr. C. M. Enzinger. I didn't see him again until I saw him here in his house. While I was talking with his wife he walked in and spoke to his wife. The deceased and I walked over to the "Theatre Shades" to see if there was anything left over there belonging to him. After we came back here he came upstairs and himself. I came up and found him shot apparently dead.

The following statements were made by Drs. Fish and Falligant:

On examination of the body of Julius Koox now lying dead at his residence, corner of Drayton and McDonough Streets in the city, I find a gunshot wound in the right temple, one inch from the edge of the orbit of the right eye. The wound penetrated through the scalp, and through the skull, into the substance of the brain. I find no other wound on the body. It is my opinion that the wound into the brain caused his death.

Signed: John D. Fish, M. D.

After examination of the body of Julius Koox, I fully concur in the above opinion as to the direct cause of his death.

Signed: Louis A. Falligant, M. D.
With the evidence before them, the jury rendered the following.

Verdict: "We, the jury, find that the deceased, Julius Knoz, came to his death at quarter to eleven o'clock on the morning of the 8th of August, at his residence, corner of McDonough and Drayton Streets, by a pistol shot wound inflicted by himself in the right temple. We think the cause to have been mental depression."

The deceased was a native of Cologne, Germany, but had been a resident of Savannah since 1856. He was about fifty years of age and, for the past ten years or more, had been engaged in the grocery and liquor business. He was a member of the Schnetzen Society which organization will attend his funeral this afternoon from his late residence at five o'clock.
Madalena and Anita Koox, the only two members of the immediate family, found themselves in a bind. Julius left them with both overwhelming debts and no will. Two women with no legal documents to depend on and no property in their names, especially in such a male dominated society, had cause to worry.

In October 1, 1877, the Ordinary of Chatham County, John Ferrill, summoned Henry Blum along with W. H. Meyer and John Mahon of a banking firm to be bound to $30,000. Since no will existed, the obligation instructed Henry Blum, as administrator, to personally furnish an accurate inventory and appraisement of the property and goods formerly possessed by Julius Koox.

Blum and Demere, brokers and auctioneers, advertised several pieces of property belonging to the late Mr. Koox for sale in front of the Court House on November 6, 1877. This perishable property included one horse valued at forty-one dollars, one buggy and harness valued at thirty-two dollars and another item; the three sold items totaling eighty-six dollars and fifty cents.

Julius Koox, on May 25, 1868, insured himself under the Aetna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut for $2011 in the term of death or twenty-seven years. The policy stated that this sum of $2011 would become void should the insured individual commit suicide. As a result, the Aetna Life Insurance Company eventually agreed to pay $914.26, the premiums paid up to June 1, 1877, to Henry Blum, administrator for the Koox's estate, on January 11, 1878.

Attempting to salvage her property, Madalena Koox filed a caveat to the Court of Ordinary so that a hearing might be held. The Court granted her re-applications from January to April 1878. However, on April 2, 1878,
The Chatham County Ordinary authorized Henry Blum to sell at public auction before the Court House lots thirty-five and thirty-six of Brown Ward for the purpose of debt payments.85 These property sales were subject, however, to the dower of Madalena Koox. This dower consisted of a life estate in lot thirty-five and a life estate in lot thirty-six to the value of $2000.86 Therefore, on April 7, 1878, both lots were auctioned and sold to the highest bidder, the Southern Bank of the State of Georgia for a total sum of $7000; lot thirty-five for $1000 and lot thirty-six for $6000.87 This Bank became known as the present Citizens and Southern Bank of Savannah.88

The Ordinary Clerk of Chatham County appointed five gentlemen on May 2, 1878 to bestow upon Madalena and Anita enough property or money for a twelve month support period and the use of a sufficient amount of furniture.89 Madalena was also legally designated the temporary guardian of Anita on October 1, 1878 and bound by $1450 with a Mr. Victor S. Studer as a security.90

Mr. Victor Studer moved with his family to 63 Drayton Street within lot thirty-five in 1879.91 He assumed ownership of Julius Koox's grocery store and "Theatre Shades" saloon.92 The 1880 Census of Savannah registers the Studer family as living on Drayton and Perry Streets with Victor, a native of Switzerland, working as a retail grocer.93

The 1880 Census also listed the following Studer family members and boarders.

1) Mary J. Studer - a native of West Phalia and the wife of Victor.
2) Clair Georgia Studer - a Georgia native and adopted daughter.
3) Amelia Studer - an Indiana native and a niece of the Studers.
4) Clerk Angino - an English native and disabled boarder.
5) Madalena Koox - a Bavarian native and a boarder.94

On March 14, 1879, Henry Blum, the administrator for the Koox estate, was issued the Letters Dismissory for faithfully discharging all the duties of his trust.95 Henry Blum, originally from Germany, came to Savannah in
and started an auction and commission business with a William Meyer which lasted until 1870. The Blum and Demere Banking Firm lasted from 1870 until 1878 at which time Mr. Blum established a private banking firm.

In 1890, his bank became the Germania Bank.

A detailed account of Mr. Blum's inventory of Mr. Koox's property and goods is attached. Also attached are sheets indicating both the property division of lot 36 and the individuals who occupied this area from 1879-1907 as well as to who occupied both lots prior to 1867.

Anita Koox married a James J. Connor of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on October 6, 1878. Mr. Connor was a native of New York City.

The Rev. J. B. Reimensnyder of the Lutheran Church of Savannah performed the ceremony at the home of Madalena Koox at 63 Drayton Street. The marriage announcement included the sentence: "No cards, no cakes, no wine, and nobody's business."

Anita and James applied for their marriage license on February 27, 1877, more than a year in advance. James had been considered the popular and efficient steward of the steamship, Juniata, from Philadelphia. Because of Julius', her father's, frequent business connections with the various steamships from the eastern cities, one could assume that James met Anita through or because of her father. James claimed membership to the Masonic Order, Clinton Lodge.

A few friends of the couple threw a party for them on October 10, 1878. Some people obviously ignored the rude remark in the newspaper article and considered the marriage to be their business. The friends hired an omnibus, secured a band and visited the Koox household, serenading the couple.

On October 12, 1878, James and Anita Connor boarded the ship, Juniata, and
1851 July 14 (2R,387), Mayor & Aldermen to Unitarian Society
35 § 36

1852 June 12 (2R,561); Unitarian Society to S. B. Parkman Lots

1859 Nov. 2 (2Y,061), Parkman to Elias Read

1852 Jan 28 (3I,259), Read to First Presbyterian Church

1854 Feb. 15 (3M,198), First Presbyterian Church to J. G. Howard

N.B. No improvements appear on either of these two lots on Vincent's Map.

1854 - 1863 - Dr. J. Gordon Howard
1863 July 7 Howard to Baldwin, Baldwin to Foote
1863 - 1867 Mr. W. J. Foote
35 § 36

1867 June 10 (3I,121), Ext. Foote to Julius Knox for $5000.
1867 Sept. 4 Building Permit Application to Theodore Meyers to erect a small building, said shed to be 12' in height and covered with tin and brick supports.

1867, 1869, 1871
1868 - T.U. Julius Knox 35 § 36 $7500 lot + imp.

1859 - T.U. 35 § 36 $5000 lot + $4500 imp.

1870 - T.A. 35 § 36 $2000 " + $5000 "

1871 - T.A. 35 § 36 $3000 "

1872 - T.D. 35 § 36 July '72 $1000 lot

1871 - T.D. 35 § 36 Jan. '72 Add imp. + $17,500

1872 - T.D. 35 § 36 $2000 lot + $5,000

1872 - T.D. 36 § 36 $3000 lot + $817,500

1878 - 1879 - T.A. Mrs. Knox & Southern Bank jointly $17,500

1878 - 1883 - T.A. Mrs. Knox 35 $800 lot + $3,000

1879 Southern Bank:

Perlinski 36 $4300 lot + imp.

1880 Cohen § 36 $4700 " + "

1888 - T.A. Mrs. Knox $1800 " + $3,500

1890 - 1894 - T.A. Mrs. Knox $4,000

1889 - 1895 T.D. Mrs. Knox 35

1905 - 1910 T.A. Julius Perlinski 36 $1725 " + $2,275

Jacob Cohen § 36 $1275 " + $1,225
left Savannah for Philadelphia.\textsuperscript{110}

While living in Philadelphia, Anita gave birth to a girl in 1881 whom she and James named Josephine.\textsuperscript{111}

Anita's marriage to James lasted for ten years. James J. Connor was brought dead to the city on March 12, 1888 with his deadly disease diagnosed as "phthisis phthomoulis" or tuberculosis of the lungs.\textsuperscript{112} For the last two years of his life James served as the steward for the steamship, \textit{City of Savannah}, of the Ocean Steamship Company.\textsuperscript{113} The funeral was held at the home of Madalena Kox and Victor Studer on March 13, 1888.\textsuperscript{114} The family buried James, age thirty-nine, in Bonaventure Cemetery.\textsuperscript{115}

Anita Kox Connor disappeared from all Savannah and Chatham County records after 1888. She probably returned to Philadelphia, her home since 1878, after the funeral. This writer has searched every available record including burial records of all cemeteries in Savannah and surrounding areas, City Directories from 1878-1930, Savannah Newspaper Digests from 1878-1926, birth, marriage and death certificates, deed and estate/will listings (File 119 at the Court House exists on her concerning events prior to her marriage), and church records of Assention Lutheran, Cathedral of St. John and St. Patrick's Cathedral. The Georgia Historical Society possess only the 1840 Census Records of Philadelphia. Anita must have died prior to 1911 in Pennsylvania. The obituary notice of her daughter, Josephine Connor, stated that Josephine lived in Savannah for most of her life. The notice also included the statement: "No immediate relatives survive her."\textsuperscript{116} Josephine could have been forced to move to Savannah due to Anita's death. At least this information gives this writer an idea as to an approximate death date.
Madalena Koox continued living as a boarder with the Studer family at 83 Drayton Street until 1896 at which time she moved to 106 Perry Street as a boarder. The Studer family moved to 1624 Jones Street with Victor assuming the new occupation of a steward at the Harmonic Club.

The Southern Bank of the State of Georgia issued a building permit application in 1907 to a Mr. Julius Peslinski for a portion of twenty-one and twenty-three McDonough Street where the "Theatre Shades" saloon once stood. A Mr. Jacob Cohen also received a permit application from the Bank for 232 Bull Street.

Madalena submitted her last will and testament on January 8, 1896. She contributed twenty-five dollars to both the Cathedral of St. John and St. Mary's Orphan Asylum in Savannah. The City incorporated the Orphan Asylum in 1801 as a benevolent institution. She requested that seventy-five dollars be set aside to purchase a tombstone for her grave.

Anita Connor, her daughter, received one hundred dollars. Madalena bestowed upon Josephine Connor, her granddaughter, all of her entitled real and personal estate and property. She appointed Charles F. Graham as both Executor of her will and as guardian and trustee of the estate should Josephine not be twenty-one years of age at the time of death.

Madalena moved to 22 Perry Street, East, in 1897 to live until her death in 1901.

Madalena died on August 2, 1901 due to hardening of the arteries or "softening of the brain." Josephine Connor arranged for the funeral to be held at the Cathedral of St. John on August 3, 1901. At the age of sixty-five, Madalena was buried at Bonaventure Cemetery. Her tombstone no longer exists at the Koox family lot. Bad weather or the time lapse might have caused erosion. No record of a grave removal was found.
since a fire caused destruction to many of St. John's records, any account that might have existed of Mrs. Koox's funeral no longer does.

Living at 129 West Jones Street in 1906, Victor Studor, age eighty-four, died on the twentieth of January due to hardening of the arteries. He was buried at Laurel Grove Cemetery. Mary Studor died at the age of sixty-five of "chronic brightes disease" on July 1, 1900 and was buried at Laurel Grove. Being a member of the Lutheran church, the Masonic Order and the German Friendly Society, a secret organization, Savannah considered Victor to be one of the oldest German citizens. No indication or suggestion of a kinship relationship between the Koox and Studor families ever appeared.

Josephine Connor, the granddaughter of Julius and Madalena, lived in Savannah for a greater portion of her life and worked as a trained nurse. After suffering with tuberculosis for four years, Josephine died at St. Joseph's Hospital on August 5, 1911. She never married and had no immediate relatives survive her at the age of thirty. The funeral took place at 5:00 p.m. at the Cathedral of St. John, the services being conducted by Rev. Father Mitchell. Her burial took place at Bonaventure Cemetery. She could have rented a dwelling near the hospital while working although no records of her exact residence were found. Josephine's grave also does not exist in the Koox's family lot. Similar circumstances as to her mother could have caused such an absence.

All records including the cemetery ones list the graves of Madalena Koox and Josephine Connor as being at Bonaventure Cemetery, Section E, Lot 107, and of Anton Koox at Catholic Cemetery, Section M, Lot 53. Grave removals are not indicated in any records.
PART III - THE ENZINGER FAMILY

Charles M. Enzinger was the brother of Madalena Koxx. He was born in Bavaria in 1833. The Savannah City Directories first listed his name in the one of 1870 as living at 9 Tatnall Street. While working as a carpenter, his only other places of business/residence were located at 12 West Broad Street from 1874 to 1878 and Whitaker at the northwest corner of Second Avenue.

Charles married a Katie (Catherine) Berghigger on May 1, 1878. Catherine, also from Germany, was born on June 21, 1851. She gave birth to a daughter whom they named Annie on May 8, 1880. All available records indicate Annie to be the only child.

The Koxx family lot at Bonaventure Cemetery includes the tombstone of a Anna M. Enzinger, born in Bavaria in 1796 and died of old age on November 19, 1862. One could assume that Anne was the mother of Charles and Madalena. Anna lived on Charlton Street in Jasper Ward at the time of death. The Laurel Grove Records register his burial at lot 254, the identical lot of the five-year-old Julius Koxx. This evidence further strengthens the assumption that both graves were moved for no tombstones exist for these two individuals on lot 254 at Laurel Grove.

Charles' health forced him to move to the Little Sisters of the Poor, a nursing home, from 1901 to 1917. This benevolent society was supported through the labor and means acquired by devoted Roman Catholic people of the community. Because of this situation, Catherine and Annie found it necessary to move to 218 Gaston Street. Catherine worked in the capacity of a housekeeper while Annie cooked and served.
Annie Enzinger married a Walter M. Robider, also of Savannah, on September 27, 1893. The Rev. William Meyer of Sacred Heart Church performed the ceremony.

Annie E. Robider gave birth to a daughter also named Annie in 1902 and a son, Alfred C., in 1904. However, in a period of three years, an abundance of tragedy struck the Enzinger family. In 1904, Annie Robider, the two-year-old daughter of Annie and Walter, died at St. Joseph's Hospital. Although Annie's death is indexed at the Health Department, no death certificate appears in any volume of 1904. Alfred C. Robider, the ten-month-old son, died in June 21, 1905. Pneumonia caused Alfred's sudden death at Telfair Hospital. Annie E. Robider, the mother, died on August 30, 1906 at the age of twenty-seven. Her cause of death was diagnosed as heart failure. All three Robider family members are buried at Catholic Cemetery within the Enzinger lot.

As previously stated, Charles M. Enzinger lived the remaining years of his life at the Little Sisters of the Poor. After a four week bout with enfluenza, Charles died on November 24, 1917 at the age of eighty-four. He was buried at Catholic Cemetery after a funeral at the Home.

Catherine Enzinger continued to live on Gaston Street in the capacity of a housekeeper until 1925 at which time she moved to 428 35th Street. She passed away on November 22, 1934 at the age of eighty-three. She died of senility or "chronic myocarditis" while living with a Catherine Robider on 206 East Gwinett Street. Catherine is buried next to her husband, Charles, in Catholic Cemetery.
Two buildings occupy these lots today on Drayton and Bull Streets. Within the two-story building, three separate businesses are located. (Phil's Snack Bar on 227 Drayton Street; Tri-An Photo Shop on 231 Drayton Street; and Ginespee's Pizza Groto on 18 East Perry Street). Only one business occupies the four-story building. The Golden Lion Antique Shop on 230 Bull Street is located on one-half of the first floor facing Chippewa Square. The other three and one-half stories are vacant.

The two buildings seem to have been connected at one time. A partial brick connection still exists. Having different styles and building materials, these buildings must have been built during different time periods.
1 Mildred Garrettman, Historian for Assumption Lutheran Church, Savannah, Ga.), conversation on 7/20/77.

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6 Ibid., p. 54.

7 Ibid., p. 494.

8 Bonaventure Cemetery, (Savannah, Ga.), Sec. E, Lot 107, (tombstone).


10 Ibid.

11 1870 Census of Chatham County, 21st sub-district, (Georgia Historical Society), p. 145.

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17 Ibid.


21 Ibid.

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42 Savannah Morning News (Microfilm), Aug. 9, 1877, (Georgia Historical Society), p. 3, col. 3.

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46 Savannah Morning News (Microfilm), July 24, 1874, (Georgia Historical Society), p. 3, col. 3.

47 Ibid.

48 Savannah Morning News (Microfilm), April 17, 1875, (Georgia Historical Society), p. 3, col. 5.

49 Savannah Morning News (Microfilm), Nov. 12, 1875, (Georgia Historical Society), p. 3, col. 4.

50 Savannah Morning News (Microfilm), Aug. 11, 1875, (Georgia Historical Society), p. 3, col. 7.

51 Savannah Morning News (Microfilm); Feb. 18, 1875 - p. 3, col. 6; March 15, 1875 - p. 3, col. 8; March 30, 1875 - p. 3, col. 8; Oct. 20, 1875 - p. 4, col. 3; Jan. 23, 1876 - p. 4, col. 6; April 2, 1876 - p. 4, col. 8; July 15, 1875 - p. 4, col. 2; and Feb. 2, 1876 - p. 4, col. 3; (Georgia Historical Society).

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