

Today in Columbus History: On June 13, 1848, *The Columbus Enquirer* carried a funeral notice for Thomas Hoxey, Jr., son of local physician Dr. Thomas Hoxey. Young Hoxey had joined a group of Columbus men who had ventured to Mexico in 1842, before the U.S. had officially declared war on Mexico (April 25, 1846). The group of 38 men were inspired to fight for Texas independence after hearing a talk at the Oglethorpe House by former Columbus resident Mirabeau Lamar, who had just finished his term as President of the Republic of Texas and was visiting Columbus. The group left for Mexico, led by young Thomas's older brother, Dr. John B. Hoxey. The fate of these men is unknown – some returned to Columbus; some may have been killed; and others, like young Thomas, were injured. When war was officially declared in 1846, 3 Columbus companies were formed and joined with 7 others from across the state -- 893 men in all. This time James S. Calhoun led the Columbus forces. Young Thomas apparently did not return to Mexico to fight because of his health issues. His brother Dr. John (who served as surgeon) and another Hoxey brother, Brice Asa, did. Many of the Hoxeys are buried in Linwood Cemetery.

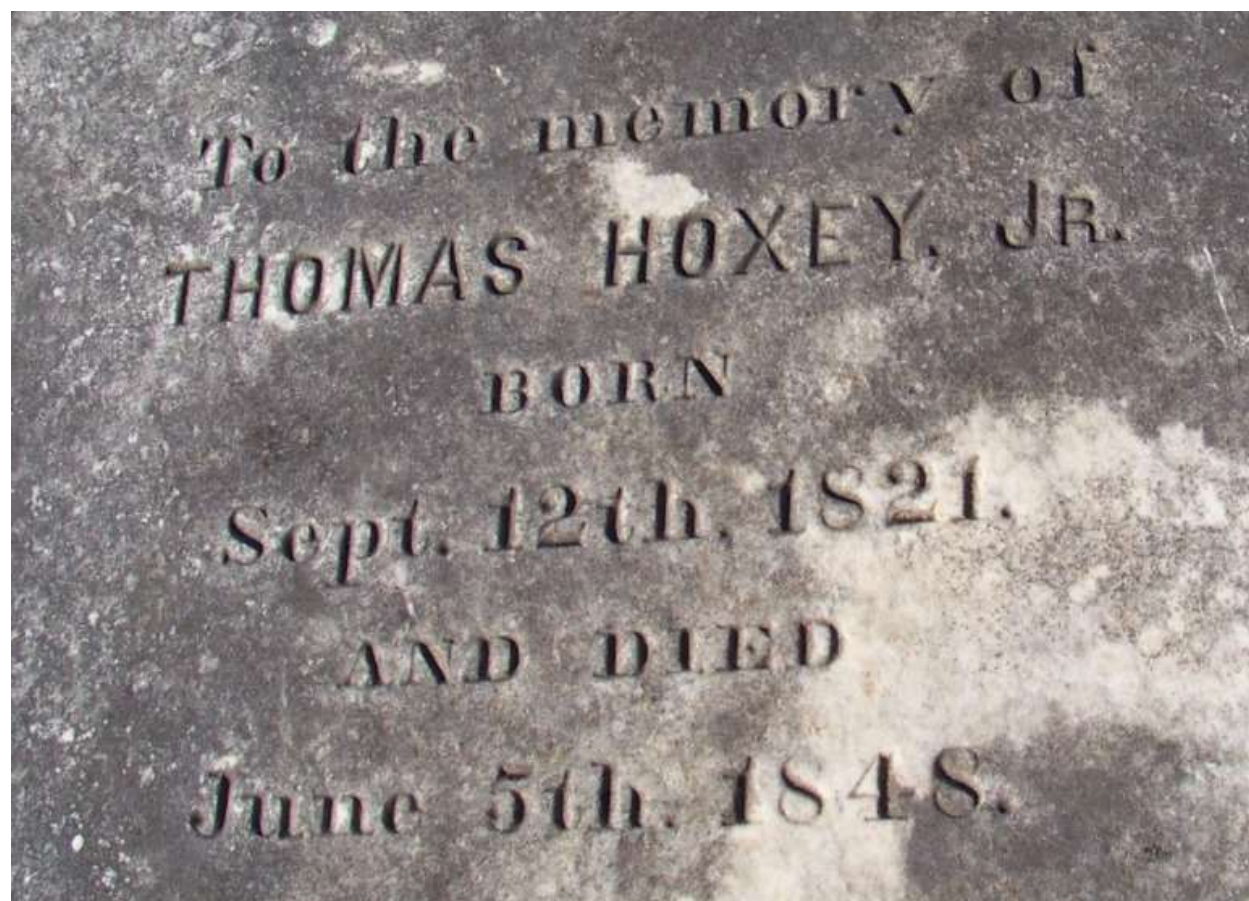
Compiled by Callie McGinnis, Muscogee Genealogical Society

Our snippets of Columbus history are usually based on a few days-worth of searching through the most popular sources for Muscogee County history. Meant to inspire readers to explore more about Columbus history, they are not exhaustive dissertations on the topic and may contain mistakes. If you have corrections or additional information, feel free to share them with the group.

Clipping from Georgia Historic Newspapers (GALILEO).

<https://gahistoricnewspapers.galileo.usg.edu>

DIED,
In this city, on the 2d instant, **THOMAS HOXEY, JR.,**
Aged 26 years. In 1842, when Texas was about to be
invaded by Mexico, at the Proclamation of President
Houston, calling for Volunteers from the United States,
to repel the invasion, he was among the first to offer his
services, and distinguished himself at the battle of
Lapaticlan by his intrepidity and coolness. Having suf-
fered incredible hardships in that campaign, he returned
home with a broken constitution, from which he never
recovered; his disease was an organic affection of the
heart. Death did not come unexpectedly upon him. He
was devoutly pious, and died without a murmur.



From Findagrave.com



Lion House, 1934 (Photo from Library of Congress, HABS)

Dr. Thomas Hoxey built the Lion House in the 1840s. It's called the Lion House because of the two Nubian lions on the front steps – one awake and one asleep.



Mirabeau Lamar -- from the New Georgia Encyclopedia.