

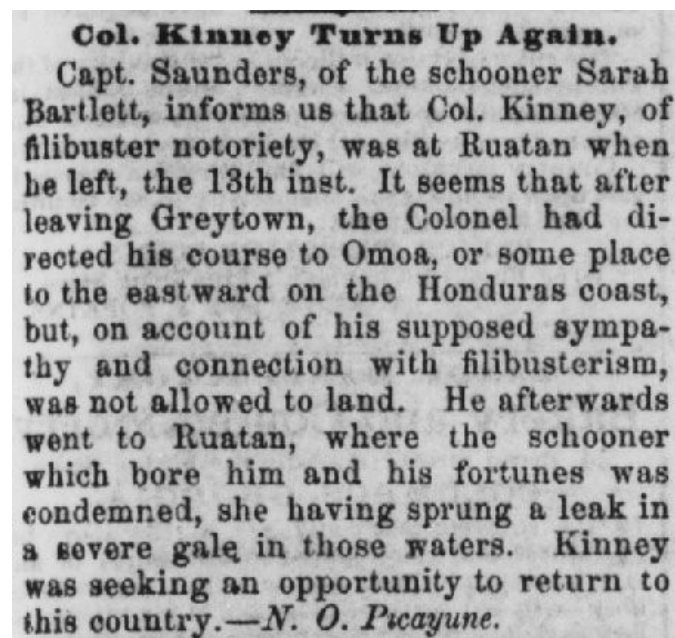
Today in Columbus History: On July 14, 1857, an article appeared in the *Daily Sun*, reporting on the escapades of one Henry L. Kinney, who 2 years earlier had engaged in filibustering in Nicaragua. The term "filibuster" usually refers to a long speech given by a member of a legislature to delay action on a vote. However, between 1830 and 1860 "filibustering" was an international movement involving young American adventurers (mainly Southerners) who attempted to take over countries in Latin America and the Caribbean – without the support of the U.S. government. Kinney was one such antebellum filibuster – a Pennsylvanian who had ended up in Texas in 1830. In 1855, Kinney tried to create his own country in Nicaragua. He was arrested while visiting New York and charged with violating the U.S. Neutrality Act. He skipped out, returning to Nicaragua, where he was unsuccessful in launching a revolt against the Nicaraguan government. In this article, his attempts to return to the U.S. are thwarted. However, he did make it back to Texas and was elected to the Legislature. Kinney opposed secession, and in 1861 he resigned and moved to Mexico, where he was killed in a gunfight in 1862.

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*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>



**Col. Kinney Turns Up Again.**  
Capt. Saunders, of the schooner Sarah Bartlett, informs us that Col. Kinney, of filibuster notoriety, was at Ruatan when he left, the 13th inst. It seems that after leaving Greytown, the Colonel had directed his course to Omoa, or some place to the eastward on the Honduras coast, but, on account of his supposed sympathy and connection with filibusterism, was not allowed to land. He afterwards went to Ruatan, where the schooner which bore him and his fortunes was condemned, she having sprung a leak in a severe gale in those waters. Kinney was seeking an opportunity to return to this country.—*N. O. Picayune.*



In 1852 he [Kinney] organized the Corpus Christi Fair in an effort to promote the region. But though the fair itself was a success, Kinney was less successful in luring settlers, and he began to lose a great deal of money. In order to recover some of his losses, he went to Washington in an attempt to persuade the government to invest in several schemes, including a camel corps to transport goods from Corpus Christi to San Francisco and an army hospital in Corpus Christi. None of the ideas ever materialized, and Kinney embarked on a new venture to establish a colony in Nicaragua. – from Texas State Historical Association.



This is Columbus's most famous filibusterer: Samuel Kookogey, Jr. (1828 – 1862), the first white child born in Columbus. He was one of the leaders of the failed 1851 Cuban filibuster expedition mustered in Georgia under General Narciso López to invade and take over the island. In 1855 he moved to Kansas, where he tried to act as a peacemaker during the "Bleeding Kansas" era. He did not participate in the Civil War, dying in Kansas in 1862. For a good read on Kookogey check of the article by Antonio Raphael de la Cova at [https://www.kshs.org/.../history/2012autumn\\_de\\_la\\_cova.pdf](https://www.kshs.org/.../history/2012autumn_de_la_cova.pdf)