D. A. R. SPONSORS

IMMIGRANTS' MANUAL

"A cordial smile and a helping hand go a long way toward making the immigrant a good American citizen. Follow this by teaching him what is expected of him here. If he is of desirable caliber he will not only want to learn, but will soon rival the native born in patriotism and loyalty to his country." This is the opinion of the Daughters of the American Revolution who sponsor the Immigrants' Manual as one of their projects. It is published in English and 17 foreign languages, and is distributed at the rate of 350,000 a year. This manual explains the customs and conditions of a strange country to the immigrant in his own language, and is distributed free to immigrants as soon as they enter the United States.

Other work is carried on by the D. A. R. at both Ellis and Angel Islands, gateways to America. The Ellis Island work is purely occupational, keeping the detained alien busy during the weeks and often months of detention. An average of between 100 and 150 pieces of work are supplied daily, and wool is in the greatest demand. Two social service workers, paid by the D. A. R. are in constant attendance showing these people how to make sweaters, scarfs, mats and clothing, distributing the material best suited to the individual. There are 500 people on the island all the time, often many more.

Boxes of materials are sent from D. A. R. chapters all over the United States for this work, and many sewing machines have been donated.

At Angel Island on the Pacific coast, the work is similar to that of Ellis Island in New York, and 39 different nationalities have been received here.
Richmond Bank President Retires After 46 Years

By LOIS SMITH

A. O. Sigler, a 66-year-old Richmond banker, retired Saturday evening from active duty as president of the Peoples State Bank in Richmond. His retirement marks the close of 46 years of employment with the institution.

Sigler began working for the bank Dec. 9, 1920, after graduating from business school in Topeka and working for the Farmers National Bank there.

A native of the Richmond area, he started his banking career in Richmond as a bookkeeper and assistant cashier for the First National Bank in a new building which he helped to construct. He was bookkeeper and assistant cashier, and even served as janitor part of the time because there were only two employees.

Around 1930, this bank and the Peoples State Bank, Richmond, consolidated into a business called the Peoples National Bank. The year 1950, marked the remodeling and enlarging of the building. In 1961, the bank became the Peoples State Bank, upon changing from a national to a state bank.

Sigler recalls that in 1920, the original bank opened with a capital of $27,500 and closed the first day's business with $1,490 in deposits.

In 1961, when the bank was converted to a state bank, it had over $200,000 in capital accounts, and paid over $50,000 in cash dividends. Today the bank has more than $175,000 in capital accounts. Deposits stay around the $2 million mark.

Sigler moved up to the position of cashier, and later president. New officers will be named at the annual stockholders meeting, Jan. 9. Mrs. Mary Hall is a new employee.

The banker has participated actively in community affairs serving long terms on the school board and 25 years continuously on the city council. During that time he served variously as city clerk, city treasurer and mayor.

He retains his position as chairman of the Richmond Community Methodist Church, a position he has held for 25 years and is chairman of the board. He has spent long hours making and keeping the lawn at the new church built in 1962. He is also active in the Chamber of Commerce and Lions Club.

Sigler and his wife, Naomi, have three children, one son and two daughters, all married. There are six grandchildren.

Sigler said he plans to devote his time to personal interests and work in his orchard of about 75 fruit trees. He also plans to be free to travel some. He often gets calls from a twin brother in Emporia to go on fishing trips. Now he will not need to put a time limit on these trips.

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Grave of Chief Campbelle
who bought his wife 7 Indians
from Canada—born in 1784

A chief's grave

A DAR picnic
Sep. 1906—Indian Cemetery

The fight where John McCulloch killed 10 Ind. at the 1st Battle of Ind., and where the mystery man was.
D. Welpepp to fill the vacancy. Mrs. Gibson's resignation is effective October 1. The board also named Mrs. W. S. Jenkins as new vice regent following the recent resignation of Mrs. E. L. Sharon, who gave up her office because of ill health.

Mrs. Gibson will preside at the dedication program. The markers will be placed later in the burying ground. One marker honors Meeker who was the first printer and publisher in the Indian Territory (Kansas), and the second tablet carries the names of Meeker, Chief Comechau and Notino, the medicine man, and John Tecumseh Jones. Jones was one of the founders of Ottawa University. Comechau, Notino and Jones were friends of Meeker. The bronze markers are to be placed on stone pillars at the entrance of the burying ground.

Miss Grace Meeker, who will speak on "A Brief History of the Ottawa Mission", points out the original Meeker press was first located at Shawnee Mission in 1833 by Jotham Meeker and was moved to Ottawa in 1849. A printing press found at Guymon, Okla., and said to be the Meeker press has been proved to be another press of a different make by Kirke Mechem, secretary of the Kansas Historical Society. Mechem traced the Meeker press to Prairie City (Baldwin) and no trace of it has been found from that point.

The program, open to the public, by O. U. students, will include: Musical numbers; flag salute; song, "Faith of Our Fathers"; by the group; ritual, Mrs. E. M. Sheldon, chaplain, in charge; talk, "A Brief History of the Ottawa Mission", Miss Meeker; "Development of Ottawa University", Dr. S. P. Foghale of the O. U. faculty; unveiling of tablets, Mrs. J. W. King of Ottawa, historian of the Kansas D. A. R.; benediction, Dr. W. A. Elliott, pastor First Baptist church; Alma Mater song of O. U.

Tauty Jones, the Founder of Ottawa University.

Members of faculty and students will visit his grave tomorrow on occasion of the forty-sixth anniversary of the chartering of the college.

TABLETS TO MARK INDIAN LEADERS

DEDICATION BY THE D. A. R.
NEXT TUESDAY.

Meeker, and Tauty Jones Buried in Cemetery East of Town To Be Honored.

The special program of the D. A. R. General Edward Hand Chapter, to have been held October 10 to dedicate historical markers to be set in the old Indian Mission burying ground east of Ottawa, has been changed to September 29, and will be held at Tauty Jones hall at 3 p.m.

The change in date is made because Mrs. C. A. Gibson, regent of the local chapter, is moving to Bartlesville, Okla., and has resigned. The directors of the chapter this week named Mrs. C.
Kenneth Dodd, of Dodd's Memorials, kneeling, works to level the new gravestone for John Tecumseh Jones, while Billy Proctor, an OU student (middle), and Brian Butler, OU student (right), stand ready to help right the stone.

—Photo By Ralph Young
Indian cemetery repaired by OU

By DIANE YEAMANS
Herald Staff Writer

Vandalism to gravestones that occurred sometime in the past year was partly repaired this week at the Ottawa Mission Cemetery by Ottawa University, the cemetery’s owner.

The action came after the vandalism was brought to the attention of university officials by The Herald. The newspaper received a complaint early this week about the vandalism, which included the toppling of a new gravestone for John Tecumseh Jones, a founder of Ottawa University, and that a barbed wire fence was over a grave. Jones’ original gravestone also is broken, as are several others, including the joint stone for Jotham and Eleanor Meeker, Baptist missionaries who founded the Ottawa mission.

Vandalism of any kind to a cemetery, including vandalism to fences or obliterating a grave, falls under a 1992 state law on desecrating a cemetery. Such vandalism is a class E felony if damage is valued at more than $500 or a class A misdemeanor if less than $500.

Stanley DeFries, director of development for OU, said he arranged for Dodd Memorials to repair the new Jones marker and for one gravestone to be moved slightly inside the fence for its safety.

DeFries also said he would follow up on earlier investigations by the university to find someone who specialized in the repair of limestone gravestones. Most of the markers are carved from limestone.

The cemetery, just northeast of here, was mowed previously, and DeFries said he picked up the trash that had accumulated in the area. The university has an agreement with a nearby farmer who bales the prairie grass neighboring the cemetery. The county maintains the roadway to Continued on page 2

Other sites well-maintained

Franklin County’s two other major Indian cemeteries currently are well maintained, despite past vandalism. Both are located about four miles west of Ottawa.

Chippewa Cemetery, which Chippewa Indian Bob Lantis of Ottawa said was a traditional Chippewa burial ground, is maintained with the help of Lincoln Township. The township levies property taxes for cemetery maintenance. Lantis said he and people who live near the burial grounds kept a constant vigil over the graves there.

Lantis said he always was fearful of potential vandalism at the burial ground. The gravesites are covered with limestone slabs more than a foot thick.

County treasurer and Muncie Indian, said area residents with family buried at the Muncie cemetery keep the grounds maintained.

Lucas said several gravestones were destroyed a few years ago by vandals, but that the cemetery grounds were well maintained. Also, burials continue to be conducted at the cemetery.

While the local descendants of the Muncie Indians, a branch of the Delaware tribe, maintain the cemetery, Lucas said she believed the cemetery was still owned by the Moravian church. The Moravian Missionary Society operated the Muncie mission and cemetery west of Ottawa.
JOHN BROWN'S CABIN, OSAWATOMIE

The John Brown Memorial State Park in the northwest part of Osawatomie was dedicated, August 31, 1910, with Colonel Theodore Roosevelt as the speaker. It was here that the battle of Osawatomie was fought in 1856 when Brown led the townspeople against Missouri slaveholders. Twenty-one years later, the site of John J. Ingalls spoke here in a ceremony commemorating those fallen in the battle.

A bronze statue of John Brown was unveiled in this park, May 9, 1895. Mounted on a pedestal of red, native Kansas stone, it represents the abolitionist bareheaded, in rough pioneer dress, with a musket strapped over his shoulder. The sculptor was George Fite Waters. It was erected through the efforts of the Women's Relief Corps of Kansas. Mrs. Anna L. January, who was in charge of the work, wrote a playlet that was given in various towns of the state to raise money for the statue.

Inscribed on the base are the following lines from Eugene F. Ware's poem on John Brown: John Brown of Kansas: He dared begin. He lost. But losing won.

In a little park on West Main street is located Captain John Brown's Memorial Monument, a simple white shaft of Vermont marble, erected in 1877, and marking the burial grounds of four men who gave their lives at the Battle of Osawatomie. The body of John Brown himself is buried at North Elba, New York.

The G. A. R. post of Baldwin erected a statue of John Brown near Baldwin on a granite monument to commemorate the defeat of the border ruffian forces by the free-state men under John Brown. Here Captain Henry Clay Parke, a deputy United States marshal, with a band of Missourians had intended to capture Brown, but instead were themselves taken prisoners.

The John Brown Cabin which stood originally about a mile and a half northwest of Osawatomie, has been moved to the State Park. This cabin belonged to Rev. S. L. Adair, brother-in-law of John Brown, but was Brown's home and headquarters during his stay in Kansas. It contains many historic relics and records pertaining to the colorful career of the abolitionist. In the parlor is a cherry table on which Captain Brown wrote his letters.

The original cabin was built in 1854 by Samuel Glenn, a squatter, and bought soon after by Samuel L. Adair for two hundred dollars. It is of native logs taken from the banks of the Marais des Cygnes. John Brown and his sons helped Adair build an addition to it. The logs of the north part were drawn together by Brown with two yoke of oxen; were scored by Frederick Brown, his son, and were hewn by Henry Thomas, a son-in-law. The cabin was always occupied up to 1904.

After the fighting and final retreat across Marais des Cygnes by Captain Brown's men following the Battle of Osawatomie, the ruffians pillaged and burned all there was in the town at that time. The reason the John Brown cabin was not destroyed was because of the fact that Adair had taken into his home a man, woman and three children, all of whom were sick with the fever. As they were too ill to leave their beds, the ruffians left saying they had no time to carry them out and they could not burn the cabin with them in it. The cabin is now housed in a modern building of stone, steel and glass, where its permanent protection is assured.

During Christmas day, 1858, eleven slaves taken out of Missouri by John Brown were concealed in the back room of the cabin. These slaves he escorted to Canada by way of the Underground Railroad about a month later. After this daring exploit Brown did not again return to Kansas.
Officers of the Kansas Daughters of the American Revolution, photographed yesterday at the Council of Clubs clubhouse.

Left to right, standing—Mrs. A. J. Berger, Arkansas City, registrar; Miss Marion Seeley, Abilene, treasurer; Mrs. Clarence Laird, Jetmore, recording secretary; Mrs. Paul A. Klayder, Neodesha, librarian; Mrs. John N. Ryan, Wichita, corresponding secretary; Mrs. John F. Eldon, Topeka, reporter; Mrs. Charles F. Adams, Topeka, auditor; Mrs. George T. Guernsey, Independence, honorary state regent.

Seated—Miss Adelaide Morse, Emporia, vice regent; Miss Kate B. Miles, Salina, chaplain; Miss Catherine Campbell, Ottawa, honorary state regent; Mrs. Loren E. Rex, Wichita, regent; Mrs. John Warren Kirkpatrick, El Dorado, vice president general; Miss Imogene Pollock, Hutchinson, historian; Mrs. Wayne F. Shaw, Kansas City, Kansas, regent.
I John Alden and Priscilla
II A Colonial Wedding
III Hanging of the Crane
II Betsy Ross
I Star Spangled Banner