

# Unchanged To 2 Points Up



## Through The Years

# 401

### Montgomery In 1887

By PETER A. BRANNON

KIRK Munroe, a Harper's Weekly correspondent, in the July 16, 1887 issue, gives a 52-year-ago picture of Montgomery which proves claims that have been advanced for us—out first electric railway, our enormous river transportation industry, and some other data not now generally acknowledged. Set out here below is just exactly what Mr. Munroe said and concluding this I have commented. Mr. Munroe had published previous articles on Petersburg, Danville, Atlanta, Augusta, Birmingham, Knoxville, Nashville, and a story of North Carolina. These were under a general title, "The Industrial South."

The statement for Montgomery is: "The pure air, the absence of din and clutter, and the evidences of a long-established prosperity that form distinctive features of Montgomery, the capital city of Alabama, are in refreshing contrast to the smoke, noise, and feverish bustle of the more recently founded coal and iron towns of the State. It is most beautifully situated on the high bluffs that slope gently back from the east side of the Alabama River, four hundred miles from its mouth in Mobile Bay, and forty below where it is formed by the junction of the Coosa and Tallapoosa. That this site was approved by the aborigines is shown by numerous pre-historic evidences of mound-builder occupancy, and the flourishing Muscogee Indian village that was founded by the first white settler, MR. ARTHUR MOORE, who moved here in 1814 from Georgia. At a sale of public land held three years later Mr. Andrew Dexter purchased the larger portion of the site now occupied by the city of Montgomery, for the purpose of founding a town upon it; and with an intuition born of implicit faith in its future he reserved his highest plot of land for the State Capitol, which he believed would ultimately be erected upon it. He also took measures to perpetuate his own memory by laying out a broad straight avenue from the market-place to the Capitol site, and calling it after himself. To this day Dexter Avenue is the finest and most important of all Montgomery's beautiful streets. The town was named after the hero of Quebec, and was incorporated as a city in 1837. In 1846 the expectation of its founder was fulfilled, and it, instead of Mobile, became the seat of government; while the Capitol, a massive domed building, with a many-columned Grecian portico, was erected in 1851 on the very spot reserved for it more than thirty years before. In this building, on Feb. 4, 1861, the Constitution of the Confederate States of America was adopted by delegates from six seceding States; and two weeks later, on the front steps of the portico, looking down the broad length of Dexter Avenue, Jefferson Davis took the oath of office, administered by Howell Cobb, of Georgia, and was inaugurated of the Confederacy.

"Before the war Montgomery was the wealthy and charmingly old-fashioned centre of one of the most productive cotton districts of the

handle all the cotton that is likely to come within their terrible clutches. The transportation facilities afforded to the business of Montgomery are unexcelled, for besides the six lines of railway centering in the city and extending in every direction from it, the great river flowing at its feet, navigable during every month of the year, and furnishing a direct outlet to the sea, also acts as a constant check upon the freight rates of land routes, and forces them all to a water level. The bulk of the river business between this point and Mobile is in the hands of the Montgomery Trade Company, who own or control the five steamboats that ply regularly between the two ports, and transport an immense amount of freight at all seasons.

"The manufacturing industries of the capital city comprise one cotton-mill, two car shops, two cotton-seed-oil mills, a soap-works, fertilizer factory, foundry, ice factory, three iron-works, five brick-yards, and other establishments to the number of forty in all, which pay \$550,000 annually to 1,500 men and women operatives, and produce \$2,500,000 worth of manufactured goods. In round numbers the total business of the city, commercial and manufacturing, amounts to \$30,000,000 annually, and is transacted upon an invested capital of \$13,530,000. In addition to those just mentioned, Montgomery is the headquarters for a number of industries that utilize the magnificent waterpower of the Tallapoosa River within forty or fifty miles of the city. The most important of these is the Tallassee Manufacturing Company, who own and operate the largest cotton-mills in Alabama. Their office is on Bibb Street, and the Capital City reaps great benefit from their extensive transactions, but the mills are located at Tallassee, thirty-five miles from Montgomery, besides the great falls of the Tallapoosa. Here, in commodious factories built of stone, equipped with machinery of the most recent invention, and comparing favorably with the best in the North, the company gives employment to 500 operatives, and consume 6,500 bales of cotton annually. Their products are sheetings, shirtings, Osnaburgs, duck, yarns, thread, and twine, for which they find a ready market throughout the entire South.

"Among the public buildings, and other objects of interest in Montgomery, the historic State Capitol, of course, ranks first. A few rods to the South of it is the foundation of what is to be a noble monument to the Confederate dead, the cornerstone of which was laid last year by Jefferson Davis. In the very heart of the city, ornamenting Court Square, from which the principal business streets radiate, stands a bronze fountain which costs \$7,000, and is a copy of one built for the wife of Flood, the bonanza millionaire. The United States Building, recently erected by the general government at a cost of \$130,000, stands at the corner of Dexter Avenue and Lawrence Street, and is a handsome structure admirably fitted to its uses.

there were fifteen miles of track on which electric cars run at the unvarying speed of six miles an hour. Each car was a twelve horsepower vehicle.

#### "Fifty Years Ago"

The writer's reference to the foundation of the Confederate Monument, the cornerstone of which was laid by Mr. Jefferson Davis, is like one which makes "fifty years ago" comments interesting. Note likewise what he says about the fountain. I do not know exactly how to identify a "bonanza millionaire," but Mr. Flood may have been a mine operator. I rather like the writer's reference to Montgomery as a "wealthy and charmingly old-fashioned center." I must insist, however, that according to present day records Col. Andrew Dexter did not name Dexter Avenue for himself. The date of the change from Market Street to Dexter Avenue proceeded by only a few months the visit of Mr. Munroe.

As an accompanying feature of the issue, a large two page group of illustrations show Montgomery of that time. The Pollard House and the Yost home are illustrated, a Dexter Avenue view, a steamboat scene and two other pictures make an interesting group for one who would clip them as old Montgomery prints.

## Paul Hoffman Pioneers In Traffic Safety

### Motor Car Manufacturer In Van Of Effort To Cut Auto Deaths

By DAVID J. WILKIE

DETROIT, April 15.—(AP)—Whenever the matter of traffic safety is discussed in the automobile industry the name of Paul G. Hoffman is brought quickly into the conversation.

For Paul Gray Hoffman, a quick-thinking and quick-moving motor car manufacturer, represents to the automobile industry just about everything having to do with safety movements—the highways or in the assembly plants.

Out of a philosophy that the safety of the 40,000,000 persons who drive the nation's automobiles and trucks is very much the concern of the motor-car industry, Hoffman has developed an ambition to see the day when an individual will be "as safe in his automobile as he is in his own home."

The youthful-appearing Hoffman—he will be 48 years old on April 26—was among the first of the automobile industry's leaders to foresee problems of the highway that must come as a result of mass production. He began studying traffic long before any producer envisioned the day when 30,000,000 vehicles would be registered in

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"Before the war Montgomery was the wealthy and charmingly old-fashioned centre of one of the most productive cotton districts of the South. She lost heavily by the war, and for many succeeding years made little perceptible progress toward recovering from its paralyzing shock. With firm faith in the resources of their State and their ultimate development, her business men invested what scanty capital remained to them in mineral lands, and founded Birmingham and several other places that have recently become important iron producing points. Montgomery suffered with them from the financial depression of 1873 and the six or seven subsequent years, and with them rejoices in and is profiting by the good fortune that since 1880 has swept over the State in constantly augmenting waves. Today money is flowing into Montgomery from all directions, and it is consequently one of the busiest and most cheerful cities of the South. Every dividend declared by the Elyton Land Company adds thousands of dollars to its wealth, and brings joy to hundreds of its citizens, while every ton of iron produced in a Birmingham, Anniston, or Sheffield furnace sends a throb of new life through its business arteries. The effect of this inflow of prosperity is apparent on all sides, for while in 1880 the population of the city was but 16,813, it is now nearly 30,000, and since that date over 2,500 new dwelling houses have been built and occupied within its limits.

"Montgomery has not been content with merely following the example of other progressive cities, but has already begun to take the initiative in certain directions. Thus one of the most interesting objects to a stranger visiting the city is its electric street railways, the first of the kind to go into practical operation in this country. Two years ago it had no street railways; now it contains fifteen miles of track, upon which cars are run regularly at an unvarying speed of six miles an hour, up grade as well as down or on a level by electricity, which is furnished in quantities of twelve horse power to each car. Two engines of 150-horsepower each supply the motive energy of the entire system, and it is transmitted through overhead cables suspended from poles, and connected with the several cars by flexible wires. One end of a wire is attached to the motor that occupies the front platform of a car, and the other is made fast to a small two-wheeled truck that runs along the cable above. When two cars meet on a runout, they do not attempt to pass their respective trucks on the single line of cable; but the drivers exchange wires, and each truck takes a back track. It is estimated that the saving effected by the substitution of electricity for mule-power is 33 1-3 per cent of the operating expenses, and that the earnings of the roads are largely increased by reason of the assured regularity of schedule, and the greater number of trips made per day.

"Although Montgomery contains a number of manufactories, and offers exceptional advantages for the establishment within its limits of as many more, it is emphatically a mercantile city, and the mainstay of its business is cotton, of which its merchants handle 130,000 bales annually. In passing through their hands from the producer to the consumer this is a source of wealth in the shape of commissions, drayage, compress, warehouse, and weighers' fees to the amount of \$1.85 per bale. When to this is added the profits of the same merchants upon the goods which they furnish to the planters in exchange for their crops, it can readily be seen that the commercial business of the city rests upon a very substantial basis. Its seven great storage warehouses have a capacity of 73,500 bales, and its two powerful compresses are well able to

"Among the public buildings, and other objects of interest in Montgomery, the historic State Capitol, of course, ranks first. A few rods to the South of it is the foundation of what is to be a noble monument to the Confederate dead, the cornerstone of which was laid last year by Jefferson Davis. In the very heart of the city, ornamenting Court Square, from which the principal business streets radiate, stands a bronze fountain which costs \$7,000, and is a copy of one built for the wife of Flood, the bonanza millionaire. The United States Building, recently erected by the general government at a cost of \$130,000, stands at the corner of Dexter Avenue and Lawrence Street, and is a handsome structure admirably fitted to its uses. The city buildings are spacious and substantial. A brick building standing at the corner of Bibb and Commerce Streets, and now occupied as a grocery store, was the first headquarters of the Confederacy, and contained all the government while Montgomery remained its capital.

"Montgomery is a city of homes, and surrounded by luxuriant gardens, these border miles of its broad, three-shaded streets, with pleasant suggestions of domestic comfort and prosperous contentment. Not the least interesting among them are the homes of the city's colored population, which in most cases are small but neat cottages, owned, with their adjoining bits of land, by their occupants. In this city, the colored people apparently form a contented, prosperous, self-respected portion of the community.

"The attractions of this place, to those seeking new homes in the South, may be summarized in a sentence. It is a city possessing all the advantages of long establishment, most healthfully located in a latitude of genial climate, offering all the inducements of a newly awakened and thoroughly progressive community, and so situated as to reap a rich harvest from the tide of prosperity that is sweeping over and revivifying the great State of which it is the capital."

Note Mr. Munroe's statement that

### Agriculture Department Receipts Up, Outgo Off

In a comparative statement made public yesterday at the State Department of Agriculture and Industries, of receipts and disbursements for the quarter ending March 31, this year, compared with the same period in 1938, it is shown that receipts this year over last increased by \$15,898.55, while disbursements were reduced by \$6,422.23.

The comparative figures, compiled by W. B. Griffin, chief clerk, and released by Commissioner Haygood Patterson, showed the following: Receipts for quarter ending March 31, 1938, \$144,912.57; for quarter ending March 31, 1939, \$160,811.12. Increase, 1939, \$15,898.55.

Disbursements for quarter ending March 31, 1938, \$127,116.54; for quarter ending March 31, 1939, \$120,694.31. Decrease, 1939, \$6,422.23. The increase in receipts was contributed to largely, it was said, by increased collections from the sale of fertilizer tags and feed stamps, and kerosene oil and gasoline inspection taxes.

Decrease in disbursements was attributed to the application of economy measures wherever savings could be effected without impairment to the efficiency of the department's operation.

### Revival Will Continue At Methodist Mission

The revival services at the North Montgomery Methodist Mission will be continued through this week with Dr. W. F. Calhoun, presiding elder of the Montgomery district, preaching each evening after today at 6:45. Last week services were directed by Dr. Middlebrooks, with F. T. Banks and J. C. Watson leading the congregational singing.

Dr. J. W. Reinhardt, pastor, said the first week of the revival was a "fine success" and the community is looking forward with much interest to the preaching this week by the presiding elder. Services are to be held this morning and tonight, the public in-

thing having to do with safety movements—on the highways or in the assembly plants.

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The youthful-appearing Hoffman—he will be 48 years old on April 26—was among the first of the automobile industry's leaders to foresee problems of the highway that must come as a result of mass production. He began studying traffic long before any producer envisioned the day when 30,000,000 vehicles would be registered in the United States.

So it was that when the automotive industry launched its traffic safety campaign on a gigantic scale three years ago it named Hoffman to head the automotive safety foundation. Most of the industry's chiefs, however, informally termed the drive the "Hoffman campaign."

### "Order" His Objective

"Orderly traffic" is the term Hoffman applies to the campaign's objective, but he makes it clear that its accomplishment can come only through the coordinated efforts of a multiplicity of forces. "Traffic safety," he asserts, "is as much a public responsibility as public health, fire protection and other safeguards for the public welfare."

Besides heading the far-reaching campaign to "adjust motorized America to safer and more efficient use of existing traffic facilities and improving these facilities," Hoffman is the driving force of the Studebaker Corporation, one of the nation's oldest vehicle manufacturers.

Out of high school at La Grange, Ill., in 1907, he was a University of Chicago student for two years, and began his business career as a Studebaker salesman in Los Angeles in 1911, advancing through various positions to become president of the corporation in 1935. His progress was interrupted during the World War, in which he served as a first lieutenant of field artillery.

Paul Hoffman, personification of an energetic business executive, never undertook anything more seriously than he did the assignment as chairman of the automotive safety foundation. He was not satisfied merely to administer a fund set aside for the work. For years he had been chairman of the safety traffic committee of the manufacturer's association; previously he had been active in the study of traffic problems in Los Angeles.

From these connections came many very definite ideas concerning the causes of traffic accidents, but Hoffman wanted to know more about what could be done to reduce them. He correlated the interest of numerous agencies having to do with car design, operation and vehicle administration; law enforcement, engineering and education; the training of traffic officers and engineers; research into factors leading to accidents and related subjects.

### Notes Accident Drop

Last year he had the satisfaction of noting a sharp drop in fatal highway accidents. The total was approximately 31,500, compared with 39,500 in 1937.

In each of the various phases of the foundation's work, Hoffman says, lies a vital part in the drive to save lives on the nation's highways, but he has a few "pet peeves" relating to safety efforts.

Particular anathema is the "ticket fixer." There can be no successful safety campaign, he asserts, if laws are to be violated with impunity. Another development of the motoring era that wins Hoffman's criticism is what he terms "the traffic rodeo," or seasonal "drives" against traffic violators.

"What we need," he holds, "is modern selective enforcement, the concentration in a given community against the type of accident which is causing the most fatalities."

Hoffman was born in Chicago. He was married to Dorothy Brown, of Brookline, Mass., Dec. 18, 1915. They had five sons and one daughter. He holds membership in a number of Los Angeles and Chicago clubs. He is the author of a book on the "Marketing of Used Cars," written in 1930 when the used car had become a major problem to the industry, but he would rather talk highway safety to an interested audience than anything else.

Sunday April 23, 1939

# Drop Under Active Liquidation



## Through The Years

### Paper Weights

By PETER A. BRANNON

MANY years ago when I was a little boy, my grandparent, who was a county official, had a flat iron board with a knob on it which he used as a paper weight. He also had one of the kind which had water in it, and when you turned it upside down the snow fell on the seated couple who seemed to be admiring some green scenery inside of the glass bowl. I recall that in another office was a blue cube of glass also used as a paper weight and there was too what I thought a small cannon ball, but which I imagine now was one of the governors off a steam engine, used likewise as weights to keep the papers from blowing off the table during the Summer afternoons when all the windows were raised high to let the breezes through. You should remember, dear reader, that about the only kind of fans in my boyhood except palmetto ones were the newly patented clock operating fly fans which were just coming in to supercede peacock feather brushes so common in the rural areas.

#### Candy Stripes

I must have seen some of the earlier pretty paper weights at that time for I recall that my brother and myself, as "little bitty" boys had a baseball size, twisted candy inside, glass marble and so I am convinced that there must have been the fancy paper weights of which I am now so desirous. Today very few of the colored insides glass paper weights are used to weight down papers. Most of them are ornaments, rather choice ones and while some of them sit around on drop leaf tables in libraries and in living rooms, most of them are in cases whose doors are locked.

The monthly magazines devoted to Hobbies, to antique collecting, to glass collecting, and similar phases of the cultural interests, generally have a section devoted to the discussion of paper weights. As a consequence there are today many paper weight collectors and most owners who have one or two have been led to the conclusion that they have a small fortune incased in that marble-sized bit of glass. I am willing to admit that most all paper weights are interesting and some are of value, but they do not by any means command a price which some holders set against them.

The highly colored "insides" ones, the finest and most world-known being those dating from the middle 40's, are made by an arrangement of beautiful patterns formed by the proper placing of bits of colored canes onto hot batches of glass metal, this pattern being displayed effectively, by the reshaping and polishing of the finished batch of glass. Saint Louis in Alsace-Lorraine, in old France, must be credited with the earliest of the most attractive ones, those known as the "millefleurs" type, though that French word is actually the expression to designate the Italian "mille-

fiores," both of which mean "many flowers." Baccarat in France has been the seat of the manufacture of these weights of the highest perfection, though many Venetians, Italian, German, and other East European varieties have come to this country and are now much sought.

Paper weights in Great Britain became popular about the time of the London Exhibit of 1851. Cameo enclosed bowls of glass, issued as ornamental weights, date early in the 1800's, being the production of the Falcon Works of London. Cane ends attached in ornamental designs and patterns, the French technique, are the results of the observation of the appearance of broken beads. Twisted strips of colored glass laid onto a different colored mass, were cut into beads and shaped probably by a centrifugally operated cylinder process, several hundred years before paper weights were conceived. Candy stripe beads are certainly much older than the paper weights which show the placing of these same candy stripe cane ends as the ornamental features of these later paper weights. Baccarat French weights of the better type show little figures set into the ends of these twisted cane cuts and likewise some show dates. English "many flowers" weights show birds, butterflies, flowers and fruits, and particularly do the Bristol ones illustrate natural history. Even snakes are sometimes used in ornamental ways. The very interesting white lines as the base lattice work foundation, onto which are laid or set ornamental designs, (that is what is known as the "latticino" background), are English-made items. Many of these also have flowers, butterflies, fruit, and such.

The American glass makers very early adopted the European techniques and New England glass companies products are quite similar to those from Bristol, England. At the same time there is a tendency to ascribe many glass pieces of the better type to Sandwich (the Boston and Sandwich Glass Company), but investigators have proven that the New England Glass Company at Cambridge made just as good, and sometimes better things, and fine imitations of the Sandwich products were made by the Western Pennsylvania and Ohio factories. There was, however, a technique of the Sandwich Company which has left for them a great reputation and the output of the concern will always be among the choicest things made by early American glass houses.

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By no means were all the attractive present day sort "paper weights" made as paper weights. Some were made as wig stands, some as door stops, and others were made as ink wells. The first and original weights were the end-of-the-day left overs of many characters of masses of metal which the blower utilized to make into something of an ornamental type which he could give away to some friend or make up as a souvenir for himself.

McCord might have had a novelty shop in Montgomery to bring out a small sized white faced black bodied cow as a souvenir for this Central Alabama livestock town.

In all seriousness, Clinchy, Baccarat and Saint Louis in France excelled the world in the production of the beautiful thing and Sandwich the New England Glass Company, Cambridge and Gillerland in Pennsylvania excelled the United States in the production of these multi-colored Millefiori Mosaic work class ornaments. I see no reason why even we at the present day cannot develop something of the beautiful and substantial to live that posterity may remember us. Art on canvas perishes, much of the art of the ancients in stone and bronze has perished. As strange as it may seem, as frail as we may think this fragile crystalline substance is, glass produced literally from the sands of time has been practically speaking, the most enduring of man's created things.

## Today's Radio Program

### Columbia-W.S.F.A

- 6:45—Dr. T. C. Casady.
- 7:00—The Serenader.
- 7:30—Sunday Song Service.
- 7:45—Church of Christ
- 8:00—From the Organ Loft (CBS).
- 8:25—Press Radio News (CBS).
- 8:30—Wings Over Jordan (CBS).
- 9:00—Church of the Air (CBS).
- 9:30—Aubade for Strings (CBS).
- 9:45—Peoples Bible Class.
- 10:30—Major Bowes' Capitol Family (CBS)
- 11:00—First Baptist Church Services.
- 12:00—Sons of the South.
- 12:30—England Salutes N. Y. World's Fair (CBS).
- 1:00—"Pop," Jr. and "Tut."
- 1:15—George Hall Dance-Hall.
- 1:30—John Todd.
- 1:45—Melody Time.
- 2:00—Flowers to the Ladies.
- 2:30—Church in The Wildwood.
- 2:45—To Be Announced.
- 3:00—Seibels' Little Symphony.
- 3:30—Geo. Grant Message.
- 3:45—Musical Workshop.
- 4:00—"Uncle Natchel."
- 4:30—Concert Hall.
- 5:00—The Southerners.
- 5:30—Random Thoughts.
- 5:45—Music from Paradise.
- 6:00—Preferred News with Dr. S. J. Hocking.
- 6:15—Dinner Music.
- 6:25—Sports Review.
- 6:30—"Screen Guild" (CBS).
- 7:00—Columbia Dance Hour (CBS).
- 8:00—Your Quarter-Hour Serenade.
- 8:15—World News Round-up.
- 7:45—Red Seal Concert.
- 9:15—Dr. A. B. Davidson, "Living Today."
- 9:30—Kaltenborn Edits The News (CBS).
- 9:45—Benny Wood (CBS)

#### FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, April 22.—Closing foreign exchange rates follow: Great Britain in dollars, others in cents: Great

ing those dating from the middle 40's, are made by an arrangement of beautiful patterns formed by the proper placing of bits of colored canes onto hot batches of glass metal, this pattern being displayed effectively, by the reshaping and polishing of the finished batch of glass. Saint Louis in Alsace-Lorraine, in old France, must be credited with the earliest of the most attractive ones, those known as the "millefleurs" type, though that French word is actually the expression to designate the Italian "mille-

#### FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, April 22.—Closing foreign exchange rates follow: Great Britain 4.87 1/2; 60-day bills 4.68 3/4; Canada, Montreal in New York 59.53 1/4; Canada, New York in Montreal 100.46 1/4; Belgium 16.81; Denmark 20.90; Finland 2.07; France 5.64 13-16; Germany 10.03; benevolent 20.55, travel 20.55; Greece .88; Hungary 19.80; Italy 5.26 1/4; Jugoslavia 2.33; Netherlands 53.98; Norway 22.52; Poland 18.90; Portugal 4.25 1/4; Rumania .72; Sweden 24.13; Switzerland 22.42; Argentine 31.20; Brazil 5.50; Mexico City 20.15; Japan 27.31; Hong-kong 25.59; Shanghai 16.18.

Rates in spot cables, unless otherwise indicated. n—Nominal.

#### SUGAR

NEW YORK, April 22.—Sugar futures tried to strike into new high price ground today without much success.

The world contract closed 1 1/2 points higher to 1/2 lower on turnover of 2,650 tons. Scattered demand based on firm London cables took care of hedging. May ended 1.33 1/2, July 1.31 1/2.

The domestic contract settled to a final range of 1 higher to 1 lower following early rallies of as much as 3 points. Trade selling provided main pressure.

No. 3 range follows:

	High	Low	Close
May	1.29	1.97	1.97
July	2.04	2.02	2.02
September	2.03	2.07	2.06 1/2

Raw sugar was quiet. Overnight sales were confirmed of spot Cubas at duty-paid equivalent of 3.94 cents. Refined held at 4.50@4.40.

#### CHICAGO BUTTER AND EGGS

CHICAGO, April 22.—Butter 1,071,470; casier; creamery, 93 score 22 1/4; 92, 22; 91, 21 1/4; 90, 21 1/4; 89, 21 1/4; 88, 21; 90 centralized carlots 21 1/4.

Eggs, 29,006; firm; storage packed firsts 17 1/4; other prices unchanged.

#### CHICAGO GRAIN TABLE

CHICAGO, April 22.—Grain and provisions ranged as follows today:

WHEAT—	Open	High	Low	Close
May	.69 1/4	.69 3/4	.68 1/4	.68 3/4
July	.67 1/4	.68 1/4	.67 1/4	.68 1/4
Sept.	.65 1/4	.66 1/4	.65 1/4	.66 1/4

CORN—	Open	High	Low	Close
May	.49 1/4	.49 3/4	.49	.49
July	.50 1/4	.50 1/2	.50 1/4	.50 1/4
Sept.	.51 1/4	.51 3/4	.50 1/4	.51

OATS—	Open	High	Low	Close
May	.28 1/4	.28 1/2	.28 1/4	.28 1/4
July	.27 1/4	.27 1/2	.27 1/4	.27 1/4

SOL. BRANS—	Open	High	Low	Close
May	—	—	—	.88 1/4
July	—	—	—	.86 1/4
Oct.	—	—	—	.74

RYE—	Open	High	Low	Close
May	.42	.42	.41 1/4	.41 1/4
July	.43 1/4	.43 1/2	.43 1/4	.43 1/4
Sept.	.44 1/4	.44 1/2	.44 1/4	.44 1/4

LARD—	Open	High	Low	Close
May	6.40	6.42	6.40	6.40
July	6.57	6.57	6.52	6.52
Sept.	6.70	6.70	6.67	6.70
Oct.	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.70

#### CASH GRAIN AND PROVISIONS

CHICAGO, ILL., April 22.—Cash wheat

No. 3 mixed tough	.71 1/4
No. 5 mixed tough	.69 1/4
Corn No. 2 mixed	.50 3/4
No. 1 yellow	.52
No. 2 white	.56 1/4
Oats, sample grade mixd	.31 1/2
No. 3 white	.33 @ .33 1/2
Barley, malting, nominal	.50 @ .50
feed, nominal	.35 @ .35
Timothy seed, nominal	2.85 @ 3.15
Red clover, nominal	13.00 @ 17.00
Red top, nominal	9.25 @ 9.75
Lard, Hercules	6.45
lumped	6.32
Bellies	8.37

#### ST. LOUIS CASH GRAIN

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 22.—Cash wheat,

No. 3 red	.72 1/4
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Corn and oats, no market.

#### COFFEE

NEW YORK, April 22.—Santos coffee futures recovered from an opening spill today when trade and local demand improved, and closed a shade higher. The market was uneasy early following a drop in Brazilian exchange, which later steadied.

Santos finished 1 to 2 up on sales of 8,750 bags: May 5.78, July 5.81 1/2, Sept. 5.88, Dec. 5.93, March 5.97. Old Rio was still one to four lower on turnover of 1,000 bags: May 4.11, July 4.09, Sept. 4.08, Dec. 4.15 1/2, March 4.15 1/2. New Rio was inactive and unchanged. b—Bid.

Spot coffee continued quiet; Santos is at 7@7 1/4; Rio 7 1/4 @ 5 1/4. Cost and freight offerings included Santos bourbon 3s and 5s at 5.90@6.70.

#### NEW YORK BUTTER AND CHEESE

NEW YORK, April 22.—Butter 483,330, casier, Creamery: Higher than extra 2 1/4 @ 2 1/2; extra (92 score) 2 1/4; firsts 2 1/4 @ 2 1/4; seconds (84-87) 2 1/4 @ 2 1/4.

Cheese 161,561, quiet. Prices unchanged.

has left for them a great reputation and the output of the concern will always be among the choicest things made by early American glass houses.

\* \* \*

By no means were all the attractive present day sort "paper weights" made as paper weights. Some were made as wig stands, some as door stops, and others were made as ink wells. The first and original weights were the end-of-the-day left overs of many characters of masses of metal which the blower utilized to make into something of an ornamental type which he could give away to some friend or make up as a souvenir for himself. Later and perhaps in the 80's they were begun as commercial pieces. Glass paper weights, the originals of an ornamental character were made as late as about 1910 and at Millville, New Jersey, they were produced even as late as 1920 in limited numbers. In recent years, since the collecting craze has become so evident, the reproduction and imitation of old ones has been vigorously carried on and now they are made in several places in the United States and as well, Czecho-Slovakia has turned them out by the millions. The connoisseur can easily tell the difference between one of these original cane-end weights and the modern 1930 variety, but to the casual observer they look very much alike.

Ohio glass factories made paper weights from about 1840 through to about 1900 and a factory at Fowlerton, Indiana, turned them out even that late. I have seen very interesting ones with the elongated bubble (which came nearly up to the top of the weight), which were accredited to these Midwest factories and it is not unlikely that many of those being found at the present day showing a central bubble or bubbles at four points in the mass springing from a collection of broken pieces of vari-colored scraps of glass, may be attributed to these Ohio and West Virginia glass makers. Frequently they assumed shapes of long leaved lily-like plants, sometimes they sprung from little fish pool-like sources, and other times they were out of vari-colored bases, ruffled to represent flower contours. These colored bits of glass resemble the things we saw as children when we turned the toy kaleidoscope and watched the pieces fall by the mirrored lens.

In addition to the many very interesting pretty weights, in the 80's and 90's the glass makers blew onto the mass, (or rather moulded onto it,) pictures of industrial plants and sundry scenes some of which have come down to us as collectable paper weights. The glass marble which enclosed cameos as well as the paper weights enclosing them are things today much sought by collectors, but those with small animals, birds and butterflies suspended in the mass are equally as valuable. The World's Fair of 1893 at Chicago was a productive source of those of flat oblong masses of glass with a picture at the base and this weight with and without the picture, is the generally used one even today. In late years iron frogs, turtles and such have taken the place of similar animals which were shaped from batches by the early glass blowers. Miniature trains, locomotives and the like now appear as advertising souvenirs. An Alabama angle is the replica-in-miniature, of Vulcan, the iron man at Birmingham. The perversity of this latter one is that there in the iron district they are making Vulcan-shaped weights of white metal and painting them a bronze color whereas they might use a little more Alabama iron ore and get a more typically representative item by casting them of Birmingham pig iron instead of babit metal. Such though is commerce. Not to be too brutally Chamber of Commerce-minded when the cultural things are thought about, I wonder why somebody in Mobile hasn't conceived a small souvenir of that town to be an attractive glass paper weight enclosing an Azalea, or a beautiful pink Camellia. Again it would seem that Tom

#### Volcano Resthouse Open

HONOLULU, TERRITORY OF HAWAII, April 22.—(A)—The Mauna Loa resthouse on the slopes of the volcano of that name is now open to travelers the National Park Service announced. Situated 10,000 feet above sea level, the structure commands a sweeping view of the Island of Hawaii.

4:30—Concert Hall  
5:00—The Southerners.  
5:30—Random Thoughts.  
5:45—Music from Paradise.  
6:00—Preferred News with Dr. S. J. Hocking.  
6:15—Dinner Music.  
6:25—Sports Review.  
6:30—"Screen Guild" (CBS).  
7:00—Columbia Dance Hour (CBS).  
8:00—Your Quarter-Hour Serenade.  
8:15—World News Round-up.  
7:45—Red Seal Concert.  
9:15—Dr. A. B. Davidson, "Living Today."  
9:30—Kaltenborn Edits The News (CBS).  
9:45—Barry Wood (CBS).  
10:00—Jack Teagarten's Orch. (CBS).  
10:30—Archie Bleyer's Orch. (CBS).  
11:00—Silent

#### National

7:00—Organ and Xylophone or Peerless Trio.  
7:15—Cloister Bells.  
7:30—Four Showmen or Tone Pictures.  
7:45—Animal News.  
8:00—Turn Back Clock or Coast to Coast on a Bus.  
8:15—Tom Terriss.  
8:30—Melody Moments.  
9:00—Radio Pulpit or American Art Quartette.  
9:30—Music and Youth or Russian Melodies.  
10:00—News.  
10:05—Julio Oyangueren or Alice Remsen.  
10:15—Chimney House or Neighbor Nell.  
10:30—Tapestry of Mel. or Southernaires.  
11:00—Music for Moderns or RC Music Hall.  
11:30—Round Table Discussion.  
12:00—Musical Plays or Great Plays.  
12:30—Salute to N. Y. World's Fair.  
1:00—Sunday at Aunt Fanny's or Magle Key.  
1:30—Barry McKinley.  
1:45—Kidoodlers.  
2:00—Sunday Drivers or To Announce.  
2:30—"Name the Place" or Festival of Music.  
2:45—Bob Becker Chat.  
3:00—Lillian Cornell or Vespers.  
3:15—"Deliberate Reflections"  
3:30—World is Yours or Crawford Caravan.  
4:00—To Announce or Woody Herman's Orch.  
4:30—Spelling Bee or "A Bookman's Notebook."  
4:45—Johnny Johnston.  
5:00—Catholic Hour or Watson, Flotsam and Jetsam.  
5:30—Grouch Club or Romance Melodies.  
6:00—Jack Benny or World's Fair Program.  
6:15—Eugene Conley.  
6:30—Bandwagon or Radio Guild  
7:00—Charlie McCarthy or Spitalny's Orch.  
7:30—Swing Soiree.  
8:00—Manhattan Merry-go-Round or Hollywood Music.  
8:30—Familiar Music or Walter Winchell.  
8:45—Irene Rich.  
9:00—The Circle or N. Y. Drama Critics' Circle Award.  
9:30—Cerio.  
10:00—News or Walter Winchell.  
10:05—Johnny Messner's Orch., or Nobel Sissel's Orch.  
10:15—Irene Rich  
10:30—Will Osborne's Orchestra or Russ Morgan's Orchestra.  
11:00—Blue Barron's Orch. or To Announce.  
11:30—Earl Hines' Orch. or Harry Owens' Orch.

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# Through The Years

## Bronze Tablets

By PETER A. BRANNON

SEVERAL days ago I was phoned that the Bronze Tablet from the marker at the old Indian town site at Tukabahchi had been stolen and that the Sandstone boulder now lacked the chance to tell the story of that once prominent point in the Creek Indian Nation. The theft of this tablet by some consummate scoundrel is just another malicious incident and another case of the desecration of these markers, by vandals who seek to sell the metal to those unscrupulous dealers who will pay perhaps three or four dollars for a patriotic marker, thus making themselves criminally liable. My feelings in the matter might not be so vigorously asserted but for the fact that the past week's incident brings to my mind the theft of the two large and expensive markers from Catoma Creek Bridge on the Snow-down Road, the one from off the United States Military Reservation at Maxwell Field, and the one from old Fort Decatur near Milstead, as well as numerous smaller ones, grave markers which I have known about in the last few years.

The Alabama Anthropological Society has placed several expensive bronze tablets on boulders which mark the site of aboriginal and historical points and in most of these cases they have been stolen. There might be some reason to fear of and to account for a tablet taken from a site remotely situated from the generally traveled way, but when thieves dare chisel bronze bolts out and carry away a piece of the brass from within an hundred feet of the gate of Maxwell Field, then either the need to raise money has reached an acute point or the criminal instinct has reached about the last development. The Colonial Dames of America placed the marker at Maxwell Field gate and on account of the theft, they have reached the conclusion that in future memorials of the kind these more ornamental and everlasting pieces should be left off.

### The Tukabahchi Marker

The marker at Tukabahchi was placed there in 1929 by the Alabama Anthropological Society with a most historic exercise, the chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology having come from Washington to Montgomery to participate. Since that time thousands of visitors have gone to the place to re-vision the part played by this Indian town, for many years the largest in the Nation. Tukabahchi was not an old town as those points go, for it was settled in 1735 opposite to the point known as Talist one of the three towns of that name in this middle Alabama country. For more than an hundred years Tukabahchi played an interesting and a vital part in the affairs of the Upper Creek Nation. The speaker of the Nation resided there through during most of that period the capital of the Nation was on the Chattahoochee. Tecumseh was at Tukabahchi in 1811, Big Warrior resided there at the time of his death in 1824 and Opothelyohola made his residence at this place at the time of the removal of the Indians in 1836. Most of the business of the Agent for Indian Affairs was transacted officially at the place even though Col. Hawkins's sub-agent, Alex Cornell, lived at the mouth of Euphauphe Creek, south of and across the river

chisels, tire irons and wrenches of the present day make too good tools for carving them off to serve to carry away as mementos of a visit to some historic site. That five thousand dollar piece of Italian marble which the Congress of the United States placed on the Horse Shoe Bend battle site has seen hard usage and those classical lines and square corners are now pretty much rounded. This very fact will perhaps prompt most memorials to be erected from now on along the more frequently beaten paths and the more protected places rather than at the historic points which it is desired to commemorate. The Colonial Dames of America recently placed a marker at Mount Meigs, in the town, to call attention to the site of Huith-le-walli, north of there, where De Soto stopped in August, 1540 primarily because the site was not on a main artery of travel and secondary because the marker would perhaps receive a kinder consideration if it was in a more public place. When a patriotic organization which is always hard put for money pays seventy-five to a hundred dollars for a tablet, and has it stolen in a few months they are not very sweet spirited in memory of the case of it being found missing. Tablets of marble cost less (but they are less attractive) so they must perhaps be our present selection.

### The Gorgas Portrait

I note from recent press dispatches that the Colonial Dames have ordered an oil portrait of Gen. William C. Gorgas to be placed as a memorial. This is one way of insuring the preservation of their efforts for at least we must surmise that it will be inside and protected from the desecration of those who would steal it to sell for profit.

The erection of bronze figures like the one of Doctor Sims unveiled a few days ago and the one of Doctor Wyeth, both of whom are on the grounds of the State Capitol, can of course be continued without that fear that they will be molested. We can

assume that there will always be a watchman at the Capitol and that the street lights will perhaps discourage a truck stopping in the small hours of the night to load on one of these metallic monuments through which a few dollars could be realized. I hope Doctor Jerome Cochrane will continue to hold his place in front of the Board of Health Building and Colonel Graves will be allowed to stay out in front of the Highway Building as long as do those who have the protection of four inside walls and a locked door between suns.

I have noticed Vermont and Georgia memorial stone advertisements which were claimed to be "enduring for the ages," or enduring over the ages. Alabama has some just as good, and we think better, and it is certainly white marble, so if our bronze tablets are to be re-melted and perhaps find a place in Oriental battleships, then the time is quite ripe that we discontinued these memorials and utilized our old sandstone and quartz rocks with an attractive slab of gray or white marble attached.

Rough old boulders which time may weather and bronze through the ages makes attractive markers. Perhaps we had better accept this way of labeling these sites. A friend a few days ago, in speaking of one shortly to be unveiled down on the Alabama River, said that he feared that rough old stone would in the course of five thousand years weather so much that a new one would be necessary. I rather think that if we can build now for five thousand years that we do it and leave the future generations something to anticipate in the restoration of our work.

### Found! ! !

After this got into type, I received, last evening, notice from Mrs. Hebson, wife of a druggist at Tallahassee, that the Tukabahchi, marker had been found, abandoned, some distance from the site. Hurrah, we have it back again.

# Roun 'N' Bout

By REBECCA ROSE KERN and CARTER OLIVE

Days may come and days may go  
But Sunday brings us here you know  
Yep, once again Sunday has rolled  
around and its time for our chat with  
you.

\* \* \*

April 26 not only celebrated Memorial Day, but also the 50th wedding anniversary of one of the Oak Park officials, Mr. Bray. After the parade a crowd went out to the Park and Mr. Bray tripped the rock-ola all afternoon. Everyone sure did have a rip-roaring good time. Some of the couples that were jookin' up a gentle storm were WHIT McSWAIN and TENNIE BLAIR; KENNETH RICHBOURG and TEETER GRAHAM; JIM SEAY and SUE GREEN; DAN HARRIS, BESS LAYFIELD; PEARSON BURKE, ANNE BUTT; and WILL LITTLE, JUANITA BEDGOOD. MR. BRAY has

affairs of the Upper Creek Nation. The speaker of the Nation resided there through during most of that period the capital of the Nation was on the Chattahoochee. Tecumseh was at Tukabahchi in 1811, Big Warrior resided there at the time of his death in 1824 and Opothelyohola made his residence at this place at the time of the removal of the Indians in 1836. Most of the business of the Agent for Indian Affairs was transacted officially at the place even though Col. Hawkins's sub-agent, Alex Cornell, lived at the mouth of Euchauphe Creek, south of and across the river from the Tukabahchi site.

The Alabama Anthropological Society, the late Doctor Herbert B. Battle then serving as president, commemorated the 20th anniversary of its organization (having been founded May 13, 1909), with the dedication of this commemorative marker superimposed by the recently stolen bronze tablet, on May 13, 1929.

The Griel Brothers Estate presented, as have other families graciously done on other occasions, a small acreage that the coming generations might note that we had appreciated the place of the Creek Indians in the history of Alabama and in what we thought an effective way, we marked the site of one of their old towns. Few of the old habitation sites are today settlement centers even though fortunately some of the names have survived.

#### The Norman Bridge Tablet

Two large bronze tablets carrying the names of, and to the memory of the Montgomery County men who served in the World War, were placed several years ago on the north end of the concrete bridge which now takes the place of the old wooden Norman Bridge over Catoma Creek. One morning an early traveler passed that way to find that during the night vandals had removed them and I suppose that these long since have found their way into the melting pot. It occurs to me that a junk dealer would have some question about buying from a scrap iron collector even a broken piece of bronze if it had lettering on it, but perhaps I have a different kind of conscience than some business men and cannot understand these matters. A burglar stole a pistol from my residence some few years ago and a pawn broker bought it, but I was told by the broker that I could do nothing about it. Such may be the case about the theft of the bronze tablets but I do wish we could "do something about the matter" for this type of memorial is too attractive to discontinue and if something can be done to prevent the continuing theft of them, we who are concerned in the placing of memorials would at least be happier.

#### My French Bell

Two or three years ago a couple of strangers appeared at my office with a small bronze bell. It was somewhat mutilated but showed three figures which I rather thought were intended to represent fleur-de-lis and between these was set a wreath-like figure. This ornamentation led me to theorize at least that the object might have been a product of the French traders among the Indians, particularly so since the parties claimed that they had found it on the head waters of Weoka Creek, in Coosa County. They wanted me to bid on the purchase of the bell. I tried to convince them that it was not worth much and told them that a junk dealer would probably offer fifty cents for it but because of its indicated historic ornamentations and possible connection with the French I might be disposed to give a dollar for it. They admitted that they had been to the junk dealers and that the highest bid was forty cents. I bought the bell.

#### The Use of Memorial Tablets

On recently erected markers along the De Soto route the Colonial Dames, who are doing quite much activity of that kind, have either used an inscribed stone or set onto these stones tablets of marble into which have been cut the appropriate inscription. Souvenir hunters have carried away so many letters off of memorials that it has long since been realized that the letters must be cut into the stone and not onto the stone. Raised letters would certainly never do, for auto-

ding anniversary of the Park officials, Mr. Bray. After the parade a crowd went out to the Park and Mr. Bray tripped the rock-ola all afternoon. Everyone sure did have a rip-roaring good time. Some of the couples that were jokin' up a gentle storm were WHIT McSWAIN and TENNIE BLAIR; KENNETH RICHBOURG and TEETER GRAHAM; JIM SEAY and SUE GREEN; DAN HARRIS, BESS LAYFIELD; PEARSON BURKE, ANNE BUTT; and WILL LITTLE. JUANITA BEDGOOD. MR. BRAY has won quite a few friends for himself.

\* \* \*

The Beta Phi Beta gave out with a swellegant affair last night. The crowd went out to Narrow Lane Inn in a big truck and had a wonderful chicken dinner. After the dinner everyone had fun jokin and trippin the light fantastic. The couples that enjoyed this function were ANNE ELLIS, JIMMY SABEL; WILMA SAVAGE, SAM PATTON; ANNE HELBURN, DAVID DUNN; CATHERINE UNDERWOOD, THERON PETREY; JEAN WALKER, DAN DAVIS; JEAN SEVERANCE, BILLY RHODES; LOUISE DeSHIELDS, DAN WILSON; PEGGY PENTON, LUKE JOHNSON; SARAH TOWNSEND, JAMES WORTHINGTON; IRENE UPCHURCH, JIM SEAY; MARIE CLAIRE WILSON, FRED GLOVER; CALLEY REATHS, WALLACE PITTS; JOYCE BORG, FRED COX; DOT STANALAND, BOBBY HARRIS; JEANELLE RAY, PETE ROCKITT; MARGARET McCRRARY, MILTON WOOD; EMILY ANDERSON, JIM BERCH; BETTY LOYD RICHARDSON, TANDY LITTLE; BETTY HELBURN, HAROLD BASCH; BETTY MEAD, ROY HARDWICK; ANN DAWSON, BILLY DONAHUE; IMOGENE SIMS, MERRIL GIRAUDEAU. We are still looking forward to a shindig to be given by this club, where everybody is invited.

\* \* \*

Nary a week goes by that we don't hear something about that topnotch, the Skitts Skatts. A very special meeting was held Thursday at the home of NELLIE RUTH LLOYD, for the purpose of electing new officers and planning another fun-function. The election came out swell with the following result: President, MARTHA JAMES; secretary, NELLIE RUTH LLOYD; treasurer, NELL WITT; and the recently publicity chairman, TENNIE BLAIR. We only hope, and full believe that the in-coming officers are as capable and efficient as the out-going ones who are: "President JOSEPHINE MARTIN; secretary, HAZEL McLAIN; and treasure ELIZABETH HARRISON. Congratulations and the best of luck to the new officers. The plans for the hayride seem to have come out very well also. The hayride was last night and a good time was had by all.

\* \* \*

The Alpha Kappa Dora Club really had a bang up time Friday night when they gave a party at MARGAR SCARBOROUGH'S. At a recent meeting they elected officers for the coming year, they are president, CHARL TRUM; secretary and treasurer FRANCES CARTER. Two new pledges are BOBBY EVANS and JAM HENSON. We hope to hear many things from this club in the very near future.

\* \* \*

More about the B2 and that they are planning a function which is to be a weiner roast to be held at MARY CHAPMAN'S home at Waugh, Ala. They also held the informal initiation for the pledges Thursday and boy what they didn't do to them isn't worth telling. ANNE ELLIS, JULIANNE YONGE, MARGORIE BERINGER, JOYCE BORG were helpless creatures who had to take the unduly medicine.

\* \* \*

News from the Capstone: Two Lanier girls we can all be proud of doing big things on that came CAREY EARL WILLIAMSON MARY CHERRY, after three collegiate debates have been admitted membership to the National Deb

Sunday, May 14, 1939



# Through The Years

#404

## Jew's Harps

By PETER A. BRANNON

A RECENT copy of The New York Sun carried a short story by Edward Wenham, an American now living in London (and who writes on antiques and other subjects) which might be of interest to cultured Americans concerned with affairs in the old country. He discusses the "Jew's Harp," and said:

"Time was when this uncomfortable musical instrument was fairly popular; in fact, it was the ukelele of past generations. I once tried to master it, but the raw metal against my teeth spoiled the musical inspiration. Yet many a performer on this tiny lyre-shaped instrument could produce quite good tunes, and when I heard one a few nights ago, it was a real echo from the past. Where it originated I haven't discovered, but it was in England in the sixteenth century, for writers of that time refer to it as the Jew-trompe; and there must have been men who could play it, because about a hundred years ago it was played at the Royal Institution. Although the lyre shape indicates that it is a development from the ancient instrument, there is no doubt that the name "Jew's harps" has no association with the early Jews, but that being held with the teeth, it is really a "jaw's-harp."—EDWARD WENHAM.

### British Trade Prices

The subject started a controversy and one Mr. Sanford contributed his opinion on the subject and now comes forth Percy Van Eppes, who writes

most interestingly and excerpts from the report of Sir William Johnson, the British superintendent for Indian affairs in America. I am most happy to read Mr. Van Eppes's contribution for I had never seen a copy of the Johnson Papers and inasmuch as Sir William had the supervision of trade relations from 1763-80 at Mobile, and he supervised the Scotch merchants in the Spanish colony at Pensacola who sold goods in the Tallapoosa country, I am going to find out some more about Jew's harps, pocket knives, beads and such things which will add to the material I have already published in my book on the "Southern Indian Trade." Jew's harps are not particularly uncommon objects in the Indian town sites along the middle Alabama rivers and when you read Superintendent Johnson's reports, we wonder why they are not very much more common. My British Indian trade goods prices for the Savannahs, in 1716, for the Cherokee country, the Creek country and the remote "settlements," back in the woods from the seacoast, show most everything else though Jew's harps are not included. The French mention cork-screws and Jew's harps as trade goods, but I now learn that the particular item under discussion at the present time was very popular in the upper British colonies, so I assume that it must have been equally so in the South. In 1755 the British superintendent was billed (on May 17) fourteen dozen Jew's

harps at eighteen shillings and on the 24th the same month he was billed 24 dozen at a price of three pounds, two shillings, six pence. Superintendent Johnson itemized his expenses incurred in taking care of the Indians under him and he charged the British government in 1756, eighteen shillings for 14 dozen Jew's harps which he had given away. Later he gave away 24 dozen and charged for that item three pounds, two shillings, six pence. That these musical instruments were valued at sundry figures, still other statements show six dozen charged out at an expense of one pound, four shillings. When they were given away in gross quantities, he charged his expense with about two shillings the dozen. A shilling was prior to the revaluation of gold worth about 20 cents and this value was probably the same in 1755 as 150 years later, so when the superintendent charged out 576 harps to 250 Mohawks, he was allowing over two apiece to his northern New York wards.

### Hair Pins Of Harps

British records show that these Jew's harps were not Jew's harps but were Irish harps. The superintendent for Indian Affairs was born in Ireland and he was probably showing his patriotism. Some of his orders were for ones with brass frames, not to be confused with those of cheap iron frames made on the Continent of Europe. I have a few from the Tallapoosa River country but mine are rusty iron ones so I apparently have none of the finer grade of Irish brass harps. Information is brought out that the American Indian either intentionally broke the tongues out of these harps or when the tongue was broken out, they used them as hairpins. The idea is rather an excellent one. They would serve quite as well as the shell objects, sometimes as much as eight inches in length, which we find here in the Gulf country. I am not unwilling to believe that these brass framed ones which could be polished and made to shine were much prized items. I have seen parts of them which I thought were pieces of bridle bits, but which I now recognize as being the half of a Jew's harp. This brings to mind that many of the small pieces of brass which we find in archaeological work may be these brass rims utilized by the Indians to make tubular beads, pendants, armlets, etc., by hammering it into shapes. Sir William Johnson wrote his agent, Hugh Wallace, and ordered "silver tongued, brass rimmed, Irish Jew's harps," but when Wallace ordered them from Dublin they replied that "there is no Jew's harp made with silver tongues." They explained that they did not sound so well if they were silver tongued as they did when they had a steel tongue.

### Other Trade Goods

My opportunity to examine some of the Johnson papers give me a further line on the things found here in the Tallapoosa country. Listed in 1769 in his own handwriting is "A memorandum of sundry articles for the Indians." He sets down: "Twenty groce of buckhorn clasp knives for men pritty large." It is not indicated

## Today's Radio Program

### Columbia-WSFA

- 6:45—Prayer Hour.
- 7:00—Sunday Song Service.
- 7:30—Aubade for Strings (CBS).
- 7:45—Church of Christ.
- 8:00—Church of the Air (CBS).
- 8:30—Wings Over Jordan (CBS).
- 9:00—Sons of the South
- 9:30—Peoples Bible Class.
- 10:30—Salt Lake Choir (CBS).
- 11:00—First Baptist Church Services.
- 12:00—"Democracy in Action" (CBS)
- 12:30—Luncheon Music.

- 1:00—"Pop," Jr. and "Tut"
- 1:30—John Todd.
- 1:45—Music From Paradise.
- 2:00—Flowers to the Ladies.
- 2:30—Swing Serenade.
- 3:00—Baseball Game—Montgomery vs. Pensacola.
- 5:00—People's Platform (CBS).
- 5:30—Screen Guild (CBS).
- 6:00—Columbia Dance-Hour (CBS).
- 6:15—Dinner Music.
- 6:25—Sports Review.
- 6:30—Columbia Dance Hour Continued (CBS).
- 7:00—The Southerners.
- 7:30—Red Seal Concert.
- 8:00—Quarter-Hour Serenade.
- 8:15—Dr. A. B. Davidson, "Living Today."
- 8:30—Kaltenborn Edits the News (CBS).
- 8:45—Capitol Opinion (CBS).
- 9:00—Studio.
- 9:15—International Exchange Pgm.—Brazil (CBS).
- 9:30—Studio.
- 10:00—Ted Weems' Orch. (CBS).
- 10:30—Dance Orch. (CBS).
- 11:00—Silent.

### National

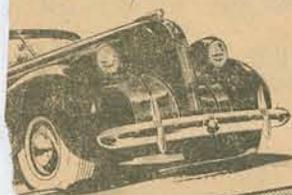
- 6:00—Organ and Xylophone or Peerless Trio.
- 6:15—Cloister Bells.
- 6:30—Animal News or Tone Pictures.
- 7:00—Turn Back Clock or Coast to Coast on a Bus.
- 7:15—Tom Terriss.

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AT GENERAL MOTORS'  
SECOND LOWEST-PRICED  
OFFERS THE BEST  
FOR THE LEAST

No car on earth is better  
engineered—none is so  
with value. Every feature  
finest money can buy—yet  
g new 1939 Pontiac is  
right next to the lowest.

You Ever Had—PHONE OR SEE—

OTOR CO.

Cedar 178

- 9:00—Studio.
- 9:15—International Exchange Pgm.  
—Brazil (CBS).
- 9:30—Studio.
- 10:00—Ted Weems' Orch. (CBS).
- 10:30—Dance Orch. (CBS).
- 11:00—Silent.

### National

- 6:00—Organ and Xylophone or  
Peerless Trio.
- 6:15—Cloister Bells.
- 6:30—Animal News or Tone Pictures.
- 7:00—Turn Back Clock or Coast to  
Coast on a Bus.
- 7:15—Tom Terriss.
- 7:30—Crawford Caravan.
- 8:00—Bible Highlights or to An-  
nounce.
- 8:30—Music and Youth or Russian  
Melodies.
- 9:00—News.
- 9:05—Julio Oyanguen or Alice Rem-  
sen.
- 9:15—Crane's Story Book or Neighbor  
Nell.
- 9:30—Romance Melodies or South-  
ernaires.
- 10:00—Logan's Musical or RC Music  
Hall.
- 10:30—Round Table Discussion.
- 11:00—Music for Moderns or To An-  
nounce.
- 11:30—American Art Quartet.
- 12:00—Sunday at Aunt Fanny's or  
Magic Key.
- 12:30—Golden Rule Foundation Pgm.
- 1:00—Sunday Drivers or Sacred Con-  
cert.
- 1:30—Name the Place or Festival of  
Music.
- 2:00—Rangers Serenade or Vespers.
- 2:30—World Is Yours or Tapestry  
Musical.
- 3:00—Music for Listening or American  
War Mothers' Pgm.
- 3:30—Spelling Bee or Bookman's  
Notebook.
- 3:45—Letters Home from New York  
World's Fair.
- 4:00—Catholic Hour or Watson, Flot-  
sam and Jetsam.
- 4:30—Grouch Club or To Announce.
- 5:00—Jack Benny or To Announce.
- 5:15—"News from Nation's Capitol."
- 5:30—Bandwagon or Radio Guild  
Dramas.
- 6:00—Charlie McCarthy or NBC Or.
- 7:00—Manhattan Merry-Go-Round  
or Hollywood Playhouse.
- 7:30—Familiar Music or Walter Win-  
chell.
- 7:45—Irene Rich.
- 8:00—The Circle or Jan Savitt's Or.
- 8:30—Cheerio.
- 9:00—News or Walter Winchell.
- 9:05—Messner's Orch.
- 9:15—Irene Rich.
- 9:30—Osborne's Or. or Russ Mor-  
gan's Or.
- 10:00—Blue Baron's Or. or to An-  
nounce.
- 10:30—Earl Hines' Or. or Harry  
Owens' Or.

but when Wallace ordered them from  
Dublin they replied that "there is no  
Jew's harp made with silver tongues."  
They explained that they did not  
sound so well if they were silver  
tongued as they did when they had  
a steel tongue.

### Other Trade Goods

My opportunity to examine some  
of the Johnson papers give me a  
further line on the things found here  
in the Tallapoosa country. Listed in  
1769 in his own handwriting is "A  
memorandum of sundry articles for  
the Indians." He sets down: "Twenty  
groce of buckhorn clasp knives for  
men pritty large." It is not indicated  
whether the men or the knives are to  
be large. I have in my collection  
buckhorn clasp knives, the handles  
of which are about eight inches long,  
therefore, it is presumed that the  
"pritty large" of the record applies to  
knives and not men. Most of the ra-  
zors found here on Indian town sites  
were likewise "pritty large." Those  
British Irish Jew's harps came in  
more sizes than the one for we see  
"twenty groce of the smaller brass  
Indian harps," and other times "Jew's  
harps" and "brass harps" at differ-  
ent prices, so they must have been of  
various sizes.

The Johnson papers account for  
other things unearthed here. One en-  
try of 1770 requisitioned from home  
44 gross of finger rings, in 11 sizes.  
I have seen hundreds of these rings  
and perhaps have seen most all of  
these 11 sizes. These British orders  
called for brass rings set with two,  
three, or four stones. They sometimes  
come, turned by the plow right here  
in the Alabama country, showing blue  
stones and green stones, as well as  
the red ones.

I saw recently a rather spectacul-  
ar statement attributed to a govern-  
ment agency at Washington City to  
the effect that the body of Ponce  
de Leon's seamstress had been un-  
earthed in Florida. They formed the  
conclusion from the fact that a burial  
washed out on one of the sites visited  
by the Spanish explorer showed the  
body accompanied by thimbles. A  
rather startling statement to be cir-  
culated from Washington for any one  
who has done any research work in  
the Southern States knows that the  
plow, hoe, spade, the rain and some-  
times the winds, unearth in this  
middle country, silver, brass, lead and  
copper thimbles. I do not know that  
I have seen 11 sizes of them, but I  
have seen a size that would fit ev-  
ery finger. Most of the evidence which  
I have come in contact with, sug-  
gests that they were used as beads. I  
rather doubt whether we have ever  
found any of De Soto's seamstress'  
remains and I further doubt whether  
these we have turned out, ever served  
for the purpose for which they were  
made. They were worn—around the  
neck—to be seen by their friends.

Such references as Mr. Van Eppes  
gives to the Johnson papers do not  
mention buckets, but these, too, must  
have been ordered for they are much  
more common than thimbles. But-  
tons, wire and other trinkets, in fact  
the "other trinkets" predominate, are  
here most numerous of all items.  
Coiled wire was perhaps used as the  
little girls of my day hair ribbon.  
Modern misses use bobby-pins and  
think they are getting away with  
something "modern," whereas such  
things were in use here before the  
American Revolution among those  
red people who we think of as being  
savages. They probably did not call  
them "bobby pins," but they were  
small squeezed pieces of wire which  
served the same purpose. Brooches  
were discovered, and came out as  
something new about 35 or 40 years  
ago, but the Indians were wearing  
brooches on the Tallapoosa River cer-  
tainly some time earlier than 1680.  
These small silver Indian brooches,  
most of which were buckle-shape,  
were not unattractive and the quality  
must have been rather good for those  
turned out today appear in almost as  
good condition as they seemingly  
were when buried. Scissors, looking  
glasses, flints (gun flints), beads,  
bottles, kettles (spelled in the British  
records kettels), bullets, hats, coats  
(but never trousers), rum, pipes, and  
such are not a part of this particular  
discussion. Neither are flowered cali-  
co, scarlet caddice (whatever that is),  
red girdles, petticoats (for Indian  
women seem to have avidly bought  
them), strouds, duffel blankets and  
the things made of cloth, discussed  
for they were more practical than  
those gegaws and Jew's harps.

# Health Clinic!

## DR. H. LESLIE BROOKS,

The head technician of the Hemovitamin Laboratories,  
of Denver, Colorado, will conduct a clinic in this office,  
using the new HEMOVITAMETER, a visual, scientific  
diagnostic instrument, on the following dates:

### May 15th to 20th inclusive

If you are ailing and do not know the source of your ill-  
ness, avail yourself of the opportunity to receive a com-  
plete examination and check up of your health problems.  
The HEMOVITAMETER is a great aid in diagnosing your  
condition, finding WHAT, WHERE and HOW BAD your  
illness is. Learn the truth. No clothing removed.  
This instrument also shows the FOOD you should eat.  
Learn the exact food element you lack to help maintain  
the normal mineral balance of your body. This one part  
alone is worth the price of the examination.

During this clinic you will be given the  
regular \$10.00 examination for \$1.00

Phone C-4638 for appointment, or  
come to office.

## DR. S. P. SMITH

CHIROPRACTOR

196-7 Vandiver Bldg. Hours 9 A.M. to 8 P.M.

### Trujillo Establishes \$50,000 Peace Prize

NEW YORK, May 20.—(AP)—Establishment of a \$50,000 annual peace prize in the name of Dr. Rafael L. Trujillo, former president of the Dominican Republic, was announced today at the opening of the Dominican Pavilion at the New York World's Fair.

Senor Don Andres Pastoriza, Dominican minister to the United States who announced the prize, said it would be known officially as the Trujillo Peace Prize. The award will be made to the individual or institution making the most outstanding contribution each year toward reestablishment and maintenance of peace among nations. The first award will be made Oct. 24.

A new gadget has been devised to water your plants while you are away. It is operated by the sun and will squirt ten ounces of water into a flower pot on sunny days.

### When Poisons Slow KIDNEYS and Irritate Bladder

Flush Them Out For 35 Cents

Go to your druggist today and get this safe, swift and harmless diuretic and stimulant—ask for Gold Medal Hearlem Oil Capsules and start at once to flush kidneys of waste matter saturated with acids and poisons.

That's a quick and effective way to help bring about more healthy kidney activity and relieve that bladder irritation with its scanty passage with smarting and burning as well as restless nights.

Remember the kidneys often need flushing as well as the bowels, and some symptoms of kidney weakness may be getting to often during the night—burning, smarting, stinging pains.

Get the safe and safe GOLD MEDAL HEARLEM OIL CAPSULES—the original and genuine—right from Hearlem in Holland—the price is small (35 cents) the good results will fulfill your expectations.—Adv.

**BAMA POINTS WINGS SLIDES**



# Through The Years

#405

## Squirrel Pies

By PETER A. BRANNON

A RECENT Sunday editorial page of The Atlanta Journal has a reference which has every indication of being furnished by my good old friend Colonel Jim Walton. I quote it:

"When the great Lafayette, on his American tour, visited Alabama in 1825 he was entertained at a luncheon at Claiborne, in Monroe County at which General Dale, a member of that State's first General Assembly, was the principal host. The menu, every item of which was produced in the neighboring countryside, was as follows: 'Gumbo soup, catfish chowder, baked lake trout stuffed with pork, venison stew, roast wild turkey, barbecued bear meat, squirrel pie, Brunswick stew, Indian hominy boiled with hog jowl, rhubarb pie, dried apple tart, peach cobbler, pear preserves, huckleberry jelly, honey in the comb, biscuit, Johnny cakes, apple brandy and scuppernon wine.

"There is no extant record of what the Marquis said of this astounding hospitality, but surely the menu speaks for itself. It is typical of the lusty times in which Samuel Dale lived and of his own abounding vitality."

I am truly surprised that this conservative old Journal which is claimed "covers Dixie like the dew," should so exaggerate Lafayette's "collation" at Claiborne on April 6, 1825. The bill-of-fare which was concocted for by J. S. Hoyer was:

Six omelets; eight roast turkeys; six roast pigs; 24 loaves; 12 chickens; six ducks; roast beef; dinner mutton and bird with the necessary trimmings; vegetables in proportion; pastry, &c.; breakfast if required and suitable number of servants."

You may ask how I know, well I have seen the original paper and copied it.

### The Colonel's Menu

Colonel Jim is a great publicity man, really an artist. Having had a long newspaper experience, he certainly knows how to write into his advance notices those lines which have an appeal and he has certainly lost no opportunity to appeal to the gastronomic instincts when he enumerates gumbo, chowder lake trout, and those other things includ-

ing squirrel pie. The Colonel may know pioneer traditions, but I am pretty well acquainted with the old Claiborne background and with what James Dellet, the chairman of the reception committee, was accustomed to, and I am quite willing to believe that even if there has been fish on the menu, Colonel Dellet would have never been willing for the word "catfish" to have been written there. Ponebread may have been served, but I will bet that those aristocratic South Alabama planters and statesmen—Arthur P. Bagby, Judge Charles Tait, General Sam Dale, Colonel Thomas Moore, Colonel Charles Foster, Colonel John Murphy, Colonel Will Henderson, Captain N. E. Chandler, and several others among them—would never have permitted bear meat, hog jowl, and Johnny cakes, to be named on any such dinner as they prepared for their distinguished guest.

Colonel Jim's "menu" brings to my mind still another question. I very much wonder if catfish chowder doesn't belong to the Coast of New England and Gumbo belong to the Gulf Coast. I am reminded by some "children" present as I write that they have eaten chowder and one of them quotes: "Mrs. Murphy's Chowder," a present day piece of music, to me, but I rather doubt whether Lafayette at Claiborne began that collation—which in the dictionary is a "small meal"—with as enticing a wedge as "gumbo soup" and "catfish chowder." I have eaten catfish at Claiborne and I have eaten baked trout at Claiborne, but I never see there any "lake trout stuffed with pork." Lake trout is too modern an expression, it just does not belong to an 1825 date in Alabama. Deer, wild turkey, bear and squirrels may be found even today no great distance from Claiborne, and Hals Lake is near the river junction, but I doubt that they went trout fishing, for there was much uncertainty of the hour of arrival. I ate my first hot chicken pie at a county picnic five miles from civilization in South Alabama, no great distance from Claiborne, but I have never eaten any squirrel pie at Claiborne, though I think it would be nice to visit there in the Winter when they are in good season and enjoy dumplings and baked squirrels. A steaming hot pie served with accompanying biscuit, huckleberry jelly and those other things mentioned by the Colonel would "go good" most any place.

Included in that most interesting list is rhubarb pie. Perhaps I am wrong and perhaps I belong to a generation too far removed from that visioned by Colonel Jim, but I cannot picture serving rhubarb pie at a dinner in honor of the Marquis Lafayette, when it is a well known fact that those South Alabamians had plenty of sweet potatoes and it certainly would have made better eating than would those sour stalks of rhubarb. We in my day used rhubarb as a medicine, not much as a food, though in Kentucky and Indiana they make very good pies of it. I note that the "so-called" menu

Murphy's chowder, New Orleans, or Cajan gumbo, or designated by the name of Brunswick, are always found at southern barbecues and are generally speaking, about as indigestible as can be concocted. New Yorkers who write about the epicurian delights of certain restaurants in the down town section often mention Irish stew. Whether it has the same content as our own less typically Irish mixture here, I am not advised.

### The Actual Menu

I would have loved to have been present on that occasion in the "hall" at Claiborne when James Dellet was chairman of the reception committee and Judge Charles Tait, that distinguished old Georgian, was toastmaster and to have enjoyed that ham, roast turkey, roast pig, roast chicken, roast duck, roast beef, roast mutton, and roast kid, "with the necessary trimmings." The contract with Mr. Hoyer called for "coffee at Knight," and I can imagine that even though it was before the days of percolators and dripolators and other kinds of "ators," the Mocc and Java served on that occasion gave off aroma which wafted up the valley of the Alabama and down toward the junction of the Tombigbee, and that the memorable occasion left an impress compared with any enjoyed by the traveler, on his visit through the Southland.

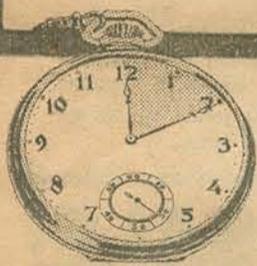
Claiborne traditions referable to the visit of Lafayette run riot in equally the same way that our Colonel Walton in his imaginary banquet menu, which lists of courses has been published far and wide as a new discovery by the Sam Dale Foundation. Newspapers of the day are in several hands in the State and Mons. Lefvasseur has left a stirring account of the occasion in his book, "Lafayette's Tour of America in 1824-25," so if we believe what has been written and what has been said about it, the entertainment of the visitor at Claiborne, even surpasses that at the Capitol of the State, Cahaba, where he was entertained the afternoon and evening before. At Claiborne they planned to serve the collation under a "bower" and they speak of it sometimes as an "arbour building" so the primary function must have been in this temporary pavilion-like structure. It is so generally reported that he was entertained in the "hall" a building doubtless erected as a town hall and Masonic lodge and now standing at Perdue Hill, that there can hardly be any doubt but that he was present at some function in that building though the dinner for an hundred persons must have been held in this shed-like structure rather than in the lower floor of the Masonic Hall. General Lafayette disappointed the committee at Claiborne as he did at other places, remaining on board the boat at night rather than occupying the quarters prepared for him. He did spend Sunday night (he arrived during the afternoon) at the home of Colonel Edmondson at Montgomery, but according to his biographer he did not sleep at Cahaba, Claiborne or Mobile except on board the boat on

**BE WISE!**



# BE WISE!

## BEFORE YOU BUY ANY CAR DRIVE A PONTIAC



GENERAL MOTORS TERMS TO SUIT YOUR PURSE

### EXPERIENCE PERFORMANCE NEW TO THE WORLD

Pontiac's price is near the lowest, but Pontiac's performance can't be topped. It's new, different, glorious—great in every way.

A 10-MINUTE RIDE  
AND YOU'LL DECIDE  
VISIT GENERAL MOTORS  
EXHIBITS AT THE NEW YORK  
AND SAN FRANCISCO  
WORLD'S FAIRS

For the Greatest Demonstration You Ever Had—PHONE OR SEE—  
**DAVIS MOTOR CO.**  
Corner Montgomery & Catoma Sts. Cedar 178

A steaming hot pie served with accompanying biscuit, huckleberry jelly and those other things mentioned by the Colonel would "go good" most any place.

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I note that the "so-called" menu called for apple brandy. This brings up another question. Why should a Claiborne host designate apple brandy when peach brandy is ten times more potent and palatable and could be had equally as cheap and would have been far more relished. Speaking of scuppernon wine, then that is different. Any southerner knows that the champagne of the Mediterranean, or any other of the world's areas, bears no comparison to Alabama made scuppernon wine. This present day cheap western grape concoction served in hotels and charged for at the rate of about three or four dollars a bottle is horrible to the taste—actually repulsive to the appetite—when compared with local home-made scuppernon wine. Even though Claiborne was not ten years old and the soldiers had only shortly left the fort there when the Frenchmen arrived, I am convinced that the character of home-made product produced by those Claibornians was equally comparable to that which the visitor had been accustomed from his cellars at the palace of LaGrange, in France.

"Indian hominy boiled with hog jowl" reminds me of that folk custom, eating "hoppin'-john," which an aristocrat relative of mine considers as "common." I think that it would have been a little out of place on such a "scrumptious" occasion, though if properly cooked and partaken of on the first day of January, hog jowl and peas are worthy of consideration. A day or two ago while prowling around in a country smoke house, I looked into the faces of several hog jowls suspended from the rafters of that very interesting structure.

Inasmuch as Colonel Walton was attempting to put over a Colonel Dale stunt, he has mentioned "Brunswick stew" assuming that the Georgians predominated on that occasion and they were remembering their own Brunswick on the coast. I still think that if he had called it camp stew, it would have had a more southern atmosphere. A Georgia by-product here in my presence has a tradition that camp stew of the South is to some Georgians "Castleberry hash." Most soup mixtures of corn, okra, peas, and other vegetables whether they are Mrs.

ported that he was entertained in the "hall" a building doubtless erected as a town hall and Masonic lodge and now standing at Perdue Hill, that there can hardly be any doubt but that he was present at some function in that building though the dinner for an hundred persons must have been held in this shed-like structure rather than in the lower floor of the Masonic Hall. General Lafayette disappointed the committee at Claiborne as he did at other places, remaining on board the boat at night rather than occupying the quarters prepared for him. He did spend Sunday night (he arrived during the afternoon) at the home of Colonel Edmondson at Montgomery, but according to his biographer he did not sleep at Cahaba, Claiborne or Mobile except on board the boat on which he traveled from Montgomery to New Orleans.

The Sam Dale Historical Association, fostered by Colonel Walton and with membership in Alabama and Mississippi principally, hopes to set aside the small plantation in Lauderdale County, Miss., where he spent the last years of his life as a memorial park and to name an improved highway for him. Colonel Walton is spending the evening of his life in a vigorous attempt at perpetuating his memory. His efforts are to be commended and that he may be successful is my sincere wish.

### Alcazar Planning For Silver Jubilee

Final plans have been laid for Alcazar Temple's Shrine silver jubilee ceremonial Friday night at the National Guard Armory on Madison Avenue, Col. W. P. Screws, committee chairman, announced yesterday. He said the class of more than 15 candidates was the largest the temple had initiated in several years.

A parade will open the festivities at 4:30 p.m., the line of march being down Dexter Avenue from the old Scottish Rite Temple. The traditional Shrine banquet will be served at the Armory from 5:30 to 6:30 p.m., after which a short business session of the temple will be held with Potentate Earl Andrews presiding.

At 7 p.m. a group of crippled children will present a playlet in the auditorium. Shriners of the United States have for years maintained several hospitals for crippled children of all races and creeds.

The ceremonial will get under way immediately after the performance. Alcazar's degree team, according to latest reports, has devised several clever stunts for the novices.

Chairman Screws's silver jubilee ceremonial committee is composed of William Lawrence, vice chairman; Jackson M. Hobbie, Frank MacPherson, W. A. Webber, Stanhope E. Elmore, F. G. Saiter, Marion Rushton, L. D. Rouse, Thomas H. Edwards, William B. Paterson, Robert S. Teague, S. B. Sightler, Fred J. Dreher, Jr., Burt Andrews, Stephen Reynolds, Meyer Greil, Arthur M. Mead, Sam Helburn, and Sidney Levy.

### Kindergarten Closing At Hamner Hall Soon

The Hamner Hall Kindergarten will close this week with special programs on Thursday and Friday. Miss Mary McQueen, principal, announced Saturday. At 10 a.m. each of the two days a review of the year's work will be given and at 11 a.m. the tiny boys clash in a baseball game. An exhibit of handwork made during the term will be shown. All patrons and friends of the kindergarten are cordially invited to attend the closing exercises.

### Alabama Optometrists Meeting Here In June

The 34th annual convention of the Alabama Optometric Association will be held in this city June 11, 12, and 13. Dr. T. D. Hopkins announced yesterday. Approximately 100 delegates are expected to attend the meeting to be held at the Whitley Hotel.

The three-day program includes lectures by a number of men of national reputation in the field of eye work. In addition to the lectures and the regular business sessions, the program includes an old-fashioned barbecue at Lake Haven Inn on Monday, a banquet and ball at the Whitley the night of June 13.

Dr. C. W. Hastings, of Anniston, is president of the association.

## HEALTH EXAMINATION HELD OVER

To Accommodate Those Who Were Unable to Get In Last Week . . . From Now Until Saturday, May 27th We Still Offer



The very special price of  
**Only \$1.00**

—for a complete check-up on this new diagnostic instrument.

### The HEMOVITAMETER

It built to identify and measure disease anywhere in the body. It shows if you are sick. . . WHAT your trouble is, WHERE and HOW BAD!

Dr. H. Leslie Brooks will be in our office to operate the instrument and make examinations for us. While he is with us we are offering this very special price of only \$1.00 for a complete Hemovitaminometer Health Examination. It is NOT necessary to remove clothing.

This instrument also shows the FOOD you should eat. Learn the exact food element you lack to help maintain the normal mineral balance of your body. This one part alone is worth the price of the examination.

During this clinic you will be given the regular \$10.00 examination for \$1.00

Phone C-4638 for appointment, or  
come to office.

## DR. S. P. SMITH

CHIROPRACTOR

706-7 Vandiver Bldg. Hours 9 A.M. to 8 P.M.

Of 7 To 13 Points, July Off



# Through The Years

The Southern Military Academy

By PETER A. BRANNON

HERE came to me several days ago from Virginia an inquiry about a lottery ticket "in aid of the Southern Military Academy", and as this brought to my mind an old Montgomerian, one S. Swann, I followed it up. The party had been referred to me by the editor of a Collector's magazine in the East, presuming that I would be interested in such things, and I assumed that the lottery ticket was for sale. In my reply I offered to purchase it. Closely following, the lady graciously made me a present of it. As I write I have it here before me.

This ticket, I feel sure, establishes a fact which has been a question for a number of years. I have seen references to the "Southern Military Journal" issued by Swann in Montgomery, and I have seen the statement that the Southern Military Academy issued the Southern Military "Journal" and it was naturally assumed that the Academy which fostered the journal was located at Montgomery. Such has not proven to be the case. The Alabama Legislature, by an Act approved February 7, 1854, provided aid for the Southern Military Academy of Chambers County, Alabama. That Act is:

"To aid the Southern Military Academy of Chambers County, Alabama.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened, That Gibson F. Hill of Chambers County, Alabama, be and he is herewith authorized and fully empowered to set up a lottery to raise funds to enable him to increase the staff of instructors in his Military Academy, enlarge the apparatus, reduce the tuition and to aid generally the said military academy.

Section 2. Be it further enacted that the said Gibson F. Hill is authorized to employ competent agent or agents to attend to and generally superintend the business connected with said lottery and the drawing of the same.

Section 3: Be it further enacted that a correct account of the net proceeds of the said lottery shall be kept and so soon as the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars is realized therefrom, then the authority to set up and carry on said lottery shall cease.

Section 4: Be it further enacted that this act shall continue in full force and during the term of three years from date of its passage."

Ticket 962, class "W", is a one-quarter dated Montgomery, November 8, 1855, and priced at two dollars and fifty cents. The lottery was to be drawn at Montgomery on that date and the ticket entitled the holder to one-fourth of the prize drawn to this number if applied for within twelve

months of the date. It was payable without deduction thirty days after the drawing. Endorsed on the back of it is "A. G. Graham." He must have been the purchaser and perhaps traded it on to the subsequent holder. An interesting connection with the ticket is that it shows Murphy and Company, printers in Baltimore, whereas it is quite a well known fact that Swann published literature in Montgomery and is said to have had a printing shop here.

**Mr. Swann, Himself**

I have never known anyone here who could tell me much about Mr. Swann. But his name is to be seen on a few old printed pieces, illustrations and such, and one may find his advertisements in newspapers of the period. That he was a gentleman of ambitions is proven by his old home at the corner of Adams Avenue and South Hull Street. What we today know as the Seibles-Ball Residence was erected by Mr. Swann and sold to Colonel J. J. Seibles about the latter part of 1851. His gardens formerly extended back to Washington Avenue and he must have owned some of the acres East of the residence.

**An Original Advertisement**

The Montgomery Advertiser and State Gazette of May 12, 1865, carried this notice:

"Southern Military Academy  
Fredonia! Chambers County, Ala.  
G. F. Hill, Esq. Principal and Proprietor.

Maj. N. W. Armstrong, graduate of the State Military Academy, South Carolina, Dr. Putnam and Col. J. S. Parker, A. B., assistants.

(picture of cannon and flag on each side).

The Fourth Scholastic Year of this Academy commenced on Monday, Jan. 15, 1855, and will continue in session during forty weeks.

As this Academy received very liberal assistance from the State at the last session of the Legislature, there will be no charge for tuition.

On entering the Institution an initiation fee of \$20.00 will be required of each cadet, except such as come under the following provisions, viz:

Each county in the State of Alabama is entitled to send one Cadet free of charge. Such Cadet to be selected by the Judge of Probate and County Commissioner from such men as are talented, deserving and of good moral character.

Orphans should receive the preference.

Course of Studies:  
Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, and History.

Algebra, geometry, plain, descriptive, and analytical trigonometry, calculus, shadows and perspective, natural and moral philosophy, chemistry, conveying, constitutional law, ancient languages, French, civil and military engineering, surveying, mechanics and astronomy.

Tactics will be taught at such times, as not to interfere with the regular studies.

Characters, Humorous Stories, and the like.

The Foreign and Domestic Comic Publications are culled to furnish the "Selected Department."

The last issue (April 2d.) among other articles of interest, contained a most graphic and life-like Sketch of W. T. Porter, Esq., editor of the Spirit of the Times, by his friend, Henry William Herbert, Esq., author of "Field Sports," etc.

The Gazette is now published once in every (20) twenty days; it will soon be issued at the rate of once in ten days. Price \$1.00.

(hand) Advertisements Solicited—They will go throughout the South. Address: Sam Swan, Montgomery, Ala. (Mch 29—M.)

**Old Days in Chambers**

Fredonia, Oak Bowery, Gold Hill, LaFayette, and Cusseta have many old educational traditions. The schools were rather good in that section of the State. Who knows but that the Southern Military Academy may not have stimulated the martial instinct which prompted subsequent training schools, one of which was destined to be the East Alabama Male College, subsequently the A. and M. College, to later be the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, our Auburn of today. The papers of the 40's and 50's made a rather nice sum by advertising lotteries. Many other businesses than schools raised money in that manner. Taking chances, punching boards, and modern schemes of gambling are by no means new.

## Army Orders

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27.—Army orders announced today include:

**AIR CORPS**

Lieut. David H. Baker, Bolling Field, D. C., to Harvard Univ., Boston, Mass.

Each of the following is assigned to sta. indicated at end foreign duty in Panama Canal Dp.: Maj. Leonidas L. Koontz and Maj. Peter E. Skanse, to Selfridge Field, Mich.; Capt. Franklin C. Wolfe, to Wright Field, Ohio; and Lieut. Thomas L. Bryan, Jr., to Chanute Field, Ill.

Maj. Ralph B. Walker, granted leave of absence June 15 for one month, 15 days.

Maj. Rowland C. W. Blessley, granted leave of absence June 3 for two months, five days.

Lieuts. Harry Davis Martin, Easley, S. C., and Thomas Estes Moore, Colletsville, N. C., Res., continued on active duty at Langley Field, Va.

Lieut. Arlen Evert McCarty, Res., Hawaiian Dp., to March Field, Calif.

Lieut. Homer Davenport Bernard, Res., continued on active duty at Duncan Field, Texas.

Col. Clarence L. Tinker, N. G. B., ofc. Chief, N. G. B., Washington, D. C. to ofc. A. C. Washington, D. C.

6.00; culls down to \$4.00. Fat ewes

a correct account of the net proceeds of the said lottery shall be kept and so soon as the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars is realized therefrom, then the authority to set up and carry on said lottery shall cease.

Section 4: Be it further enacted that this act shall continue in full force and during the term of three years from date of its passage."

Ticket 962, class "W", is a one-quarter dated Montgomery, November 8, 1855, and priced at two dollars and fifty cents. The lottery was to be drawn at Montgomery on that date and the ticket entitled the holder to one-fourth of the prize drawn to this number if applied for within twelve

5.00; only down to \$4.00. Eat eyes

tion fee of \$20.00 will be required of each cadet, except such as come under the following provisions, viz:

Each county in the State of Alabama is entitled to send one Cadet free of charge. Such Cadet to be selected by the Judge of Probate and County Commissioner from such men as are talented, deserving and of good moral character.

Orphans should receive the preference

Course of Studies:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, and History. Algebra, geometry, plain, descriptive, and analytical trigonometry, calculus, shadows and perspective, natural and moral philosophy, chemistry, conveying, constitutional law, ancient languages, French, civil and military engineering, surveying, mechanics and astronomy.

Tactics will be taught at such times, as not to interfere with the regular studies.

The discipline will be enforced.

**Uniform**

Dress coat of grey cadet cloth, standing collar, trimmed with convex metallic buttons and sixteenth-inch black cloth, according to the usual style; pants of grey cloth, with black stripe on the outer seam one and one-eighth inches in width to be worn till the first of May.

White pants from the first of May till September.

The uniform is not to be worn except on general parades and such special occasions as the military instructor may direct.

The academy buildings are large and well arranged, and the location is eminently healthful.

Board can be procured from eight to ten dollars a month.

The principal will so direct the education of his pupils as, if possible, to make them practical and useful men.

The experience and qualifications of the instructors will entitle this institution, in a high degree, to public confidence.

(Signed) A. F. ZACHARY,  
Secretary of Board of Visitors.

**The Lottery Plan**

Another Advertiser advertisement is: SOUTHERN MILITARY ACADEMY Lottery!!

(By authority of the State of Alabama). (Picture of cannon with flag on each side).

Conducted on the Havanna Plan. CLASS P.

To be drawn	The Second of June	Prize
1....	Prize of .....	\$15,000.00
1....	Prize of .....	5,000.00
1....	Prize of .....	4,000.00
1....	Prize of .....	3,000.00
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1....	Prize of .....	1,100.00
5....	Prize of .....	\$ 1,000.00
10....	Prize of .....	500.00
10....	Prize of .....	200.00
10....	Prize of .....	129.00
25....	Prize of .....	100.00

In all, 501 prizes, amounting \$60,000.00

(hand) Every prize drawn at each drawing, and paid when due, Without Deduction!

Tickets \$10—Halves and Quarters in proportion.

Bills on all solvent banks at par. All communications strictly confidential.

Sam Swan, Agent and Manager. Sign of the Bronze Lion. Montgomery, May 15, 1855.

**The Gazette**

Everybody Read This! The only illustrated Southern Paper Circulation now Ten thousand copies! and rapidly increasing. From Montgomery, Ala.

Radiating through The Whole South!! Advertisers have never had so good an opportunity to scatter broadcast, before the Great Southern Public, their business announcements, as is now offered by

Swan's Southern Military Gazette, which, in type of circulation, beauty of typographical execution and elegance of illustration, challenges not only the South, but the whole country!

The reason why it is so currently read by every person is, because its chief design is to furnish information to the public concerning the operations for the fund of Southern Military Academy, (of which Swan is manager), and that interest everybody; but this requiring small space, ample room is left for a large amount of original Literary matter, such as Sketches of Distinguished

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Col. Clarence L. Tinker, N. G. B., ofc. Chief, N. G. B., Washington, D. C. to ofc. A. C. Washington, D. C.

Lieut. Col. Harrison W. Flickinger, temporary appointment to rank indicated is vacated and he will proceed to his home to await retirement.

Lieut. Col. Robert C. Candee, at end foreign tour, Hawaiian Dp., to ofc. Chief A. C., Washington, D. C.

Maj. Oliver P. Gothlin, Jr., at end foreign tour, Hawaiian Dp., to Boeing Aircraft Co., Seattle, Wash., as A. C. representative.

Each of the following is assigned to sta. indicated at end foreign tour in Hawaiian Dp.: Maj. John I. Moore and Capt. Robert W. Douglass, Jr., to Mitchel Field, L. I., N. Y.; Maj. Bernard J. Toohet, to Langley Field, Va.; Capt. Frank F. Everest, Jr., to Lowry Field, Colo.; Lieuts. Edward S. Allee and Sory Smith, to Chanute Field, Ill.

Capt. Clarence D. Wheeler, at end foreign tour, Panama Canal Dp., to Brooks Field, Texas.

Each of the following is assigned to sta. indicated at end foreign tour in Panama Canal Dp.: Lieut. Col. Willis H. Hale and Lieut. William T. Hudnell, to Langley Field, Va.; Capt. Howard H. Couch and Lieut. Roy H. Lynn, to Wright Field, Ohio; Lieut. Millard Lewis to Mitchel Field, N. Y.; and Burrell Walsh, to March Field, Calif.

Lieut. George D. Campbell, Jr., Panama Canal Dp., to Fort Sill, Okla. Lieut. Kenneth R. Crosher, Panama Canal Dp., to Fort Lewis, Wash.

Maj. George W. Polk, Jr., Panama Canal Dp., to Western Procurement Dist., Inglewood, Calif., as A. C. dist. representative.

Maj. William M. Langgan, ofc. Chief A. C., Washington, D. C., to Bolling Field, D. C.

**OTHER BRANCHES**

**Colonels**

Morrison C. Stayer, M. C., Fort Riley, Kan., to Balboa Heights, Panama Canal Zone.

Robert G. Kirkwood, F. A., Fort Lewis, Wash., to Champaign, Ill.

**Lieut. Colonels**

Edward B. Dennis, C. A. C., Sche-

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**G. W. BARN**  
DIST

110 Coosa St.

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# Through The Years



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## Old Postoffices In Covington

By PETER A. BRANNON

COVINGTON COUNTY, Alabama, named for a Marylander, Brig-Gen. Leonard Wallis Covington, was created by a legislative act of 1821 and while the territory seems to have been sufficiently settled at that time to warrant the forming of a separate county, it never had any large towns until recent years and had but few postoffices until 1880.

I do not just exactly analyze why but some Spanish influence must have been prevalent in the early days of the settlement for Montezuma was the first county seat, Andalusia the second one and Vera Cruz was a relatively late (1891) settlement. A local Covingtonian tells me that there is a tradition in the county to the effect that Judge Lockhart selected the name of the site which subsequently became Montezuma and that because the original settlers had come into the Indian country, the memory of those great settlements in Mexico (which Montezuma dominated), gave him the idea. Perhaps when the site of Montezuma was rendered dangerous on account of the overflow of the Conecuh River and the new site whose name was first New Site, must be called by a regular name, they again thought of Spain, remembering those natives of the Andalusia Mountains.

### Montezuma Postoffice

The postoffice at Montezuma was created June 9, 1829, and John Devereaux was named as postmaster, the local pronunciation of this name is "Debro." Debro Hill perpetuates the name, if it does not perpetuate the man. The Bee Line Highway of the present day, from River Falls to Andalusia, in grading for a relocation has obliterated this local landmark. Debro Hill is no more. Mr. Devereaux served from June 9, 1829, to July 1, 1835. He was succeeded as postmaster by Charles G. Lynch who served through the year 1838 to be succeeded by James M. Thompson who seems to have been succeeded on Oct. 1, 1840, by David Dunn. J. J. Donnelly succeeded Dunn and served to Sept. 30, 1842, Charles A. Stanley was serving on Sept. 30, 1843. The postoffice at Montezuma was apparently never a lucrative business, the largest year's income except one, in the history of the town being \$23.39, not quite \$2 a month for the postmaster. It must be assumed that he had a store or some other income than merely being postmaster.

Historical records say that the county seat was moved during the year 1844 because of overflow of the Conecuh River which washed the town of Montezuma away. The new settlement moved southeast, really more generally east and for the first year the place was known as New Site to subsequently become Andalusia.

### Early Settlers In The County

Federal land grants were made in 1823 and 1824 to William Holly who got the west half of the northwest quarter of section 13, township 4, range 16; to Wylie Williams who got the west half of the northeast quarter of section 15, township 4, range 16; to Elias Spencer who got the west half of the southwest quarter of section 2, township 4, range 15; to Hiram Carter who got the east half of the south-

on Tuesday at 5 a.m., and arrived at Williams's Mill at 12 noon, left there at 1 o'clock the same day and arrived at Andalusia at 8 p.m., the same day. No. 6776 was from Andalusia by Lewis's Station and McLellanville, Fla., 64 miles, and back once a week. The mail rider left Andalusia on Wednesday, at 6 a.m., and arrived at Milton, Fla., on Thursday at 6 p.m. Left the next day, Friday, at 6 a.m., and reached Andalusia Saturday at 6 p.m. Route No. 6753 was from Greenville by Pigeon Creek, Oaky Streak and Red Level to Andalusia, 45 1-2 miles, and back once a week. The rider left Greenville Thursday at 7 a.m., and arrived at Andalusia next day at 11 a.m., left the same day at 1 p.m., and arrived at Greenville on Saturday at 6 p.m. No. 6790 was from Henderson by Bullock and Rose Hill to Andalusia, 39 miles, and back once a week. The mail rider left Henderson on Wednesday at 9 a.m., and arrived at Andalusia next day by 10 a.m. He was to leave Andalusia the next Monday at 5 p.m., and reach Henderson on Tuesday by 6 p.m. No. 6791 was from Millville by Mount Ida and Leon to Andalusia, 39 1-2 miles, and back once a week. The rider left Millville on Tuesday at 6 a.m., and arrived at Andalusia at 7 p.m., the same day. He left Andalusia on Monday at 6 a.m., and reached Millville by 7 p.m., the same day.

### Other Covington County Towns

There was a postoffice created in 1841 called Cauleyville. The office during one year earned \$5.76, \$2.44 being set aside for the postmaster, J. Parker. Green Land had a postoffice in 1854, and during a part of 1855. W. W. Williams served three-quarters of a year and Jesse Gainer one-quarter. Their combined salary was \$9.46. That office was discontinued May 4, 1865. The county in 1875 had six offices. J. W. Smith was at Andalusia, Susan B. Hunter was at Cottles Mills, R. H. Gafford was at Fair Field, G. W. Kierce was at Read Level (Our Red Level is always spelled in the early records "Read" not Red), Rose Hill had J. K. Thomas and at Williams's Mill, W. S. Watkins was postmaster. The latter office paid only \$2 during the year and was ordered discontinued.

In 1891 the place-names in the county were Vera Cruz, Shirley, Red Level, Hamptonville, Loango, Fair Field, Beda, Cameron, Andalusia, Williams's Mill, Rose Hill, Hilton, Wiggins, Sanford, Lakeview, Dannelly,

Opine, Hailton and Green Bay. Lakeview is now Florida. Several of these names are not shown on reasonably good modern maps and perhaps many of them named were then not post-offices. Adalusia, Falco, Florida, Gantt, Green Bay, Lockhart, Opp, Red Level, River Falls, Sanford and Thad are shown as present postoffices.

The original five commissioners named to organize the county were William Carter, James R. Mobley, Aaron Lockhart, Henry Jones and Abel Polk. Apparently they did not select a county seat or carry out original plans indicated, so the Legislature in 1822 named John M. Chapman, William Arthur, Henry Jones, Abel Polk and John Cruse to carry the act into effect. Place names in the county do not indicate that many of these old pioneers have been remembered in a permanent way.

### Place Names

The soil survey map published in 1914 being the field operations of the Agriculture Department for 1912, sets out the churches, schools and cross roads settlements. These place names indicate more strongly that the pioneers have been forgotten. We do find, however, Johnson's, Elliott's, Chapman's quarters which probably suggests that these settlement sites were groups of houses in the vicinity of some man whose name is perpetuated in the present designation. Estohel, Babbie, Beck, Howells, Hart's Mill, Lewis's School, Bass's School, Thompson's School, Wing, Lockhart, and the few other modern places do prove that these families left an influence. New Sweet Home Church, Clear Creek Church, Pleasant Home Church, Mount Olive Church, Hickory Grove Church, Cold Springs Church, Zion Rock Church, are obviously fanciful conceptions of the original officers of those meeting places.

The study of place names is one of which appeals strongly to me. I have always associated a reason for many of our Alabama names which to many people from the outside is hard to determine. Florida certainly ought to have some association with Florida and Alabama. Annimanie in another country is obviously named for two sisters, Annie and Manie. Estohel might be "Ester and Ethel" though I certainly have not authority in thinking so. Carolina School in Covington County is a natural consequence for

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Charles A. Stanley is shown in the postal records as the successor to J. J. Donnelly, old postmaster of Montezuma, and as the official Andalusia postoffice is not recorded until the end of the current year, September, 1845, he must have been postmaster at New Site and probably the one who turned the office over to Charles G. Lynch on the creation of the Andalusia office. From 1845 down to 1911 (I do not have the record since that time), Charles G. Lynch, Alfred Holly, John P. Nicholas, William T. Acree, G. R. Salter, W. J. Riley, Mrs. M. Dixon, Lawrence Salter, Ephraim Dixon, J. W. Smith, A. B. May, J. A. Prestwood, Henry B. O'Neal, Sidney J. Harrell, Thomas E. Windham, William H. Woodruff and Cyrus R. O'Neal served as postmasters. William T. Acree was the Confederate postmaster and the United States Government paid him the salary up to May 31, 1861. The official United States entry shows that he made a report and kept out his salary of \$63.18. This is an unique record for not many Confederate postmasters are credited with having remitted their accounts up to the end of the fiscal year. The Andalusia postmaster in 1866-67 and 68 made no report of his expenses, rather the Postoffice Department did not have them. Mrs. Dixon was appointed to the office on April 1, 1869, and her salary for April, May, June, July, August and September, half a year, was \$7.50.

**Mail Routes To And From Andalusia**

Postmaster-Gen. William Dennison, at Washington, seeking to reestablish the carrying of the mail in the State of Alabama advertised at the beginning of the fiscal year 1865, inviting proposals for several routes. These routes fixed the carrying of the mails during the period between July 1, 1866 and June 30, 1867. The fiscal year then was different from that prior to the war when the old ones closed on Sept. 30. The mail routes in and out of Andalusia were Nos. 6753, 6773, 6776, 6777, 6790, 6791. No. 6773 was from Sparta, by Brooklyn and Logano, to Andalusia, 37 1-2 miles back, once a week. The mail rider left Sparta Wednesday at 6 a.m., and arrived at Andalusia at 6 p.m., the same day. He was to leave Andalusia on Tuesday of the next week at 6 a.m., and arrive at Sparta by 6 p.m., that day. The government asked proposals for a semi-weekly service. Other mail routes, 6777 was from Andalusia to Williams's Mill, 18 miles and back once a week. The mail left Andalusia

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**IT HAS THE SPEED**

Through all the speed ranges from lowest to highest, the Ford V-8 gives you the economical, well-balanced performance of a soundly engineered car. You can see what it does on the roads you know. Now read what happened in the three great competitive tests of this year!

**IT HAS THE ENDURANCE**

And remember that the things which made these Fords winners, all Fords have. The same fine materials, the same precision workmanship, the same economy!

**IT HAS THE ECONOMY**



# FORD V-8

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—“There Are Special Universal Credit Finan

# GRIMES MOTOR

Montgomery's Authorized Dealer for Ford, I  
Corner Bell & Goldthwaite Streets

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June 4 1939

# The Years

## In Covington

### BRANNON

Opine, Halton and Green Bay. Lake view is now Florida. Several of these names are not shown on reasonably good modern maps and perhaps many of them named were then not post-offices. Adalusia, Falco, Florida, Gantt, Green Bay, Lockhart, Opp, Red Level, River Falls, Sanford and Thad are shown as present postoffices.

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many settlers were originally from the Carolinas.

Maps do not always set out all the land marks. The oldest citizens of Covington County know quite well that Mobley Mill Creek and School has always been there even as have the Mobley family, since about 1820. Our present day map makers have forgotten to enter this land mark.

#### The M. & G.

The old Mobile and Girard Railroad has an interesting association to me with Covington County. The proposed route of the road which students may find entered on old maps made between 1848-90, shows a line from Union Springs in the general direction of Mobile, and to hit the present L. & N., the old Alabama and Florida, at Perdido Station. As constructed the Mobile and Girard went from Union Springs to Troy, thence to Searight and about 1901 the Central of Georgia, then having absorbed the Mobile and Girard, went into Andalusia. I plan to some day write a full story of the Mobile and Girard, one of the earliest railroads constructed in Alabama, and attempt to develop the early activities which are proven by the construction work yet visible on the west bank of the Conecuh River Southwest through River Falls. The road as eventually constructed out of Searight probably followed some of the early construction work down to Gantt when it crossed the Conecuh and went into Andalusia. The Federal Land Grants to the Mobile and Girard railroad date 1860. Surmising that the construction work evidenced by these embankments in the vicinity of River Falls and which are known as the "Old Grade" had to be constructed before the grant to the corporation was approved, then this old grade was thrown up at least two years before the War Between the States.

The real student of Alabama's local history can find far more enthusiasm in delving into the records of Alabama's less thickly populated sections than in going into the records of those counties into which came large numbers of rich Easterners who quickly settled and developed these regions. I remember with fascinating interest the original excursion run by the Central of Georgia Railroad upon the completion of the old Mobile and

Girard down to Andalusia when they brought a train load and I think I remember that it was a long train load of people up to Columbus, Georgia. The completion of that road opened a new avenue of trade and apparently the Central of Georgia at least for a time enjoyed a prosperous season.

#### Crimeless

SALISBURY, CONN., June 3.—(AP)—There's no crime problem in this little Berkshire Hill town. So the town council has voted to sell the Salisbury jail to the highest bidder.

## GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules

Fine for Sluggish Kidneys and Bladder Irritation

### STOP GETTING UP NIGHTS

One 35 cent box of these famous capsules should help put more healthy activity into your kidneys and bladder—flush out harmful excess waste poisons and acid and prove to you that at last you have a grand safe and harmless diuretic and stimulant that will start at once to relieve these troubles.

But be sure and get GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules—safe and harmless—the original and genuine—right from Haarlem in Holland Millions have kidney and bladder trouble never suspect it—some symptoms besides visits to bathroom at night may be backache, moist palms, puffy eyes and scanty passage that oftentimes smarts and burns.—Adv.



Entering Leaving  
Our Repair Department

The finest watch repairing at reasonable prices.  
A written guarantee for 1 year with all repairs.

CRYSTALS All shapes ..... 25c

MAIN SPRING For Any Watch ... \$1.00

Henry Hard, Watchmaker

Schaeffer Jewelry Co.

15 Commerce St.

### Adams Roach Killer

Will rid buildings of roaches and water bugs without danger to pets or children. Will not kill chickens. Sold by drug and grocery stores

**BAMA** POINTS WINGS SLIDES

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Sunday June 11, 1939

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## Through The Years

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### Old State Reports

By PETER A. BRANNON



COMING under my eye a few days ago was the Annual Report of the Adjutant General of the State dated March 12, 1838. James G. Carroll was "Adjutant and Inspector General A. M." At that time they called this official "Colonel." Colonel Carroll was making his report to Governor A. P. Bagby at Tuscaloosa. Below it is set-out:

"To His Excellency,

"The Governor of Alabama:

"Dear Sir: Enclosed you will find my annual abstract report of the Strength of the Militia of this State, for the year 1837 I should have made it before this, but still looked for further reports; as I had written to many of the General officers on the subject, but not the first one of said officers, have I heard from. I have also this day enclosed to the President of the U. S. a copy by which the apportionment to this State, will be made. The loss the State will sustain this year 1837 will exceed thirty thousand dollars—This, however, I hope will not ever be the case again, as I am very confident that the revised Code as adopted last year, will if strictly enforced obviate, any future occurrence of the like nature. I beg leave to suggest to your Excellency in making your requisition on the General Government for Arms, that perhaps you had better take all that is due in Sabers and Pistles, as there are more Cavalry Companies without arms than any other Volunteer Corps and more than two-thirds of the Companies now raising are of that description of Troop.

"I think I suggested to your Excellency that there was a necessity to order Elections for Major Generals in the 9th and 10th Divisions by the late regulation, there is no officer of that grade within their limits. I shall in a short time issue Orders to different officers to have filled all vacancies, within their respective commands; I shall also have printed blank Abstracts returns, for the different returning officers, and distribute them throughout the State so as to bring about an uniformity in their reports, to the Adgt. General's office, as there is at this time much difficulty in making out what they mean by their papers as reported.

"I have had conversations with many of the officers of this part of the State as to the new revised mill code, and they are much pleased so far as I was innabled to inform them of its provisions, particularly as to that part providing for Brd. Camp drill and review, I am confident that it is the only way in which the strength of the Militia can be obtained, as for writing to officers for their returns, they never obey the order, this course has been pursued for the last 12 years and you see the State of the Militia.

"The General officers in this part of the State are particularly anxious to see you here on review, I am of the opinion that nothing could have a more beneficial effect in the

er. I should be happy to hear from you on the subject.

"Your most Obt. Srvt.,  
"JAMES G. CARROLL,

"Agt. & Inspector General, A. M."  
"The order in which the Spring Brig. Encampments were ordered.

"3d. Division 14 Brig. April 17, Greensboro.

"3d. Division 6 Brig. April 22, Demopolis.

These two were postponed.

4 Division 9 Brig. April 30, Mobile.

4 Division 8 Brig. May 7, Thomp-sons.

5 Division 11 Brig. May 14, Skip-pers Store.

5 Division 13 Brig. May 21, Polecat Springs.

6 Division 15 Brig. May 27, Mont-gomery.

8 Division 17 Brig. June 3, Emuck-faw.

8 Division 16 Brig. June 10, Tal-ladega.

2 Division 20 Brig. June 13, Mont-evalva.

6 Division 7 Brig. June 19, Port-land.

The last Brig. as mentioned above was not attended by me, and I am not able to state whether the encampment took place or not.

Respectfully, JAS. C. CARROLL.

A memorandum showing the manner in which the Brig. encampments can take place in the northern grand Division of this State, supposing the services to commence on Monday the 2d. Sept. next. The encampment will be 12 miles west of Mallorys, say 60 miles from this place—Then in the 19th Brig. 10 Divi, thence to the 4 Brig. same Division convene at Tus-cumbia 9 Sept. thence to the 1st Div. 2 Brig. on the 16 Sept. to convene at Athens—thence to the 5 Brig. 7 Division on the 19th Sept. at Man-ings Springs thence to the first Brig. 1st Divi. on the 23d. Sept. at Hunts-ville—thence to the 9 Divi. 10 Brig. on the 30 Sept. at Jackson County thence to 18 Brig. 9 Divi. on the 7th Oct. at DeKalb Court House thence to the 7th Divi. 5 Brig. on the 14 Oct. at Springville.

Respectfully, JAS. C. CARROLL.

Rendezvieux Muster Points

The above list of encampments, or as they were in the olden days known, of "musters," interest me for I had often heard that Emuckfaw and Pole Cat Springs were celebrated places at which to rendezvieux the State militia. Portland in Dallas County, on the river north of our present Carlowville, was one time a place of some consequence, though a visitor there today would not think so.

Emuckfaw served as the rendez-veaux point on some occasions, Dud-leyville on some occasions, the Horse Shoe Bend battle ground on other occasions and Okfuski at times. These congregating places in the northern part of Tallapoosa County had a sentimental association with old Tohopeka Battle site, Certainly Andrew Jack-son's defeat of the Creek Indians was the spectacular incident in the early military affairs of this State and to

found in a state of considerable decay. The smaller ones were missing. The indication of a bullet hole through the skull proved them beyond question to be the remains of Montgomery. After depositing them in a box and replacing them the committee re-turned to the camp and made their report, which was received by the sol-diers and officers with as much eager joy as if the deceased had fought and fell in battle by their sides.

"On Thursday morning the general and field officers, with two volun-teeer companies of cavalry and a large concourse of citizens, started, in regu-lar military order, from the town of Dudleyville, and about 12 o'clock we reached the field of the Horseshoe Bend. We spent some time in exam-ining its situation (which I presume is well known to all of your read-ers) and in listening to the re-marks of the general officers, one of them who gave it as his opinion that had the Indians fortified the bluff to the south of the bend their po-sition would have been impregnable to General Jackson's force, and from the appearance of it I have but little doubt of the truth of the remark.

"About 2 o'clock the men were formed in a hollow square around Montgomery's grave. Major Likens of Benton, gave us a near and pathetic address, and the bones were finally removed from the mound which had covered them for nearly 25 years. We were then formed in procession to return (General Talbot bearing the remains before him on horseback) and arrived at Dudleyville as the declining sun illumined the horizon with variegated rays, and as if sympathiz-ing with the duty we had undertaken and the feeling it inspired, whilst it tinged the western skies with a halo like to that glory which pictured the last moments of the brave Montgom-ery, it spread forth in gloomy and melancholy shades the figures of the surrounding objects. A neat coffin had been made during our absence, and a grave dug within a few feet of the main street. The general and other officers acted as pallbearers, the band playing the dead march. The coffin was deposited in the grave, several pathetic addresses were spoken a salute was fired, and the scene closed.

"I have thus given you merely a sketch of the proceedings which took place. If I possessed descrip-tive powers I might make the rela-tion of it interesting and impressive, but in lieu of beauty and poetry you must take plainness and truth.

Yours, etc."

Polecat Springs

As early as 1806, the old Sub-Indian Agency site, Polecat Springs, on the main trail west from the Chattahoochee, was a place of con-siderable importance. It had a prom-inent place in Alabama history even until recently late years. Nimrod Doyle lived there and served as a local agent for the Creek Indians and some of Agent Benjamin Hawkins'

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# Cotton Country Nudges Prices Higher

Sunday  
June 18, 1939



## Through The Years

#1409

'Romancing'

By PETER A. BRANNON

BEFORE me is a newspaper clipping, a signed contribution by a very good East Alabama friend, who in tastily chosen phraseology has pictured in her beautiful words and expressions, the restoration of an old house in Russell County. Imagination with her has run riot. Sentimentally I have a great regard for the place, for that old house. I have many pictures, both actual photographs and mental impressions, and pleasant memories which go quite 50 years back, of that house and the surrounding grounds. So this talented woman's description has a rather charming viewpoint to me. It seems a sacrilege, it is actually a painful duty, when I realize the error of this romantic lady who in word pictures paints the past of this old house and makes of it "an old home transformed into a dream house of the old Southland." It was a dream of the old Southland (though it is not one hundred and ten years old). Modern restorations play havoc with pioneer mansions, so obviously I am interested.

### The First Mansion In the Creek Country

I wonder whether my friend has really overdone her "painting." I must acknowledge that facts sometime are sternly in contradiction to fanciful tradition. That old house is on the old Federal Road, 12 miles west of the Chattahoochee River. The lands were bought after the 1832 cession and it was in the allotment assigned to the family of Paddy Carr a Creek Indian half-breed. This house is a successor to the original one built one mile north and nearer to Uchee Creek. In 1840 was begun the erection of a substantial home on the main road and it was finally completed in 1844, with out-houses, stables, wood-shops, gardens, etc. It truly was a mansion though not as an expensive one as the old Americus Mitchell place at Glenville, which was erected by the same carpenter. The building on the Federal Road was substantially put up. Time has not dealt kindly with it, though when it was taken over by a man whose finances were not so modest as the members of the family who inherited it, the building was not in a very sadly run-down state. A paragraph in the newspaper clipping above mentioned is:

"For years this old home has been fairly tottering with old age, deserted and standing as a lonely sentinel on an eminence looking down a lonesome road." Verily! a picture of no mean value. I fear that the good lady wrote into that sentence a childhood impression as well as some facts of her maturer years. Fronting south the building is on an eminence which was much more one in the years that are gone, and north and east may be seen those rolling hills towards Columbus, Ga., and towards Opelika, Ala., which form the south slope of that pre-historic upheaval

kitchen porch which connected the dining room of the main house with the large kitchen and servants' room and the loom room, a three-roomed, projecting adjunct north of the main building. This smoke house was 50 feet square and was entered by only one door, a key of which is one of my proud possessions. Childhood memories "carry me back" to a great pear tree which though it had a reputation of being 100 feet spread, I am satisfied now that I have grown older and more serious in my interpretation of facts, was not that large, whence came those small sugar pears of a gastronomic perfection to which nothing has attained in the past 40 years. While we had many blue figs at home and the scuppernong vine produced just as good grapes at home and our mulberry tree was just as large or even larger, I can recall that the taste of the pears and the scuppernongs at "Aunt Libbett's" was one which I experienced as often as it was possible for me to go there.

In that white house with green blinds, which had as is pictured, "huge windows, with triple frames each flanking and enclosing the other," I saw my first trundle bed and slept in my first tester.

### The Front "Gallery"

The "upstairs balcony" which to me was a "porch" all the way across the house, and which I do not yet classify as a balcony, was a most interesting place of resort. It was always mysterious. The realization of my ambition to see what I would find there was never on a single occasion unpleasant. Peanuts as soon as they were pulled from the ground, were in the days of the "Perry boys", always carried there to dry. Many a time have I resorted there to "chew" chufas. Black walnuts and hickory nuts were gathered in the Fall and they were spread there to dry and "season". Those of the present day may not believe my statement but I have even seen a "mat" of hulled chestnuts three or four feet square spread out on that porch that they might sun and air and dry some little so that those who ate them might not be subject to stomachache. My own imagination may lead me astray but I am quite willing to believe that the wisteria which shadowed the East end of that porch was as beautiful as ever grew from the earth's surface.

### Restorations

I learned some months ago that a business man in Georgia had purchased the old place and intended to restore it. Ofttimes restorations to meet modern requirements are precariously overdone. I would be very happy to have the money to take some old place and restore the building, the fences, the outhouses, flora and fauna, as well as the environment to make it fit the period of its most interesting contribution, but I cannot believe that I could ever permit myself to take a fine old house which had black base-boards, beauti-

story that for 50 years you could find goose feathers there in the woods.

As they pave the highway in the near future they will probably eliminate the "eminence" and cut down what used to be a considerable hill but I can charge those memories of it to youthful exaggeration and still carry a pleasant picture of the past, for my mother was born in that house, my grandmother was born in that house. I was not born there, but some of my rearing was there, and I was raised in it's environment.

## Wild West Toughies Get Rattlesnake Meat

BUTTE, MONT., June 17.—(P)—To revive an old "wild and woolly" reputation of the city's 75th anniversary Butte restaurants are offering rattlesnake meat on their regular menus.

"It's meant particularly for wire-whiskered gents with fire-brick stomachs," one chef explained. "Just to show how tough they are."

## Son-In-Law 'Showers' Gifts On Wife's Mother

HOQUIAM, WASH., June 17.—(P) Mrs. Isabel B. Watson sometimes gets her gifts from the blue.

Visiting the Pacific Northwest on army maneuvers, her son-in-law, Ross Greening, Hamilton Field (Calif.) flier, swooped low over her house and dropped a small parachute to which was attached a gift.

"It really was airmail, special delivery," said Mrs. Watson.

## The Advertiser's Book Review

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substantially put up. Time has not dealt kindly with it, though when it was taken over by a man whose finances were not so modest as the members of the family who inherited it, the building was not in a very sadly run-down state. A paragraph in the newspaper clipping above mentioned is:

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#### The Federal Road

The Indian trail from the Atlantic Seaboard to the great "Southwest," (the Tombigbee, the Texas and the Natchez district), passed along a ridge through which no water course cut save one, from the Chattahoochee River for near forty miles west. The early settler, when he erected this house shortly after the Indians went out of this country in 1836, wanted to be on the main artery of travel, on that "lonesome road" which has been so vividly pictured. That road was in Indian days a well-beaten path. From 1805 a United States highway, that section of it was for many years a stage route which went from Montgomery to Milledgeville (the route as well from Montgomery to Fort Mitchell), and today it is Alabama State Highway No. 1. I have not passed that way within the several months recently gone, but I am told that they are preparing it to be a paved road from Columbus to Eu-faula. In my boyhood—and I grew to maturity on the adjoining plantation, my father's home being only half a mile away—when we reached this "eminence" and looked East and North, we saw those "vistas" which have been described. The view from every angle is, as she says, superb, with the "lines" of rolling hills and winding roads extending into the far distances. My impressions of younger years make it even more "superb" for I can remember that home when it was faced by a very attractive fence, whose cedar palings were of alternate heights, and one inch square. The posts were cut and ornamented according to the fashion of the time. A vegetable garden of some two acres was west and this was surrounded by sharpened flat board palings of that same cedar wood.

Old time shrubbery and flowering plants ornamented the front yard. Elizabeth Moreland was not as strong a lover of roses as was Elizabeth Fuller who fortune decreed should play host three miles west, but this Elizabeth decreed that there should be cape jasmine, which she did not call "gardenia," and legostromas which she did not call "crape myrtle," and cedars which she did not call "arbor vitae," and there were great magnolias and too, red oaks which bore acorns. A large oval bed in which there were a few roses and yard flowers (the only plants of this kind), was immediately in front of the steps. I recall with rare interest the home-made lift type iron gate-latch which had been made in the shop, a long, rambling building located some 150 yards to the east at the crest of the hill. There were scuppernong vines and fruit trees north and back of the house and a scuppernong vine east and front. A two-story smoke house built of logs was east of the

#### COTTONSEED OIL

NEW YORK, June 17.—Cottonseed oil futures kept their hands in pocket today and turnover dropped to only 10 lots. Closing prices were 1 to 2 points lower as market factors checked buyers and sellers. July closed 6.54b, Oct. 6.79b, Jan. 6.90b. b—Bid.

Crude oil was 5½ cents bid. In the southeast and valley and 5¼ to 5¢ nominal in Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, June 17.—Cottonseed oil closed steady; bleachable prime summer yellow 6.45, nominal; prime crude 5.37½ @ 5.50, nominal. July 6.96b; Sept. 6.24b, Oct. 6.29b, Dec. 5.80b, Jan. 6.41b. b—Bid.

MEMPHIS, TENN., June 17.—Prime cottonseed meal futures (41 per cent) closed steady; closing prices f. o. b. Memphis: June 23.00; July 23.05; Aug. 22.75; Sept. 22.85; Oct. 22.70; Nov. 22.55; Dec. 22.50; Jan. 22.50. Sales 400.

#### NEW YORK POULTRY

NEW YORK, June 17.—Live poultry, by freight and express nominal; no sales

three or four feet square spread out on that porch that they might sun and air and dry some little so that those who ate them might not be subject to stomachache. My own imagination may lead me astray but I am quite willing to believe that the wisteria which shadowed the East end of that porch was as beautiful as ever grew from the earth's surface.

#### Restorations

I learned some months ago that a business man in Georgia had purchased the old place and intended to restore it. Ofttimes restorations to meet modern requirements are precariously overdone. I would be very happy to have the money to take some old place and restore the building, the fences, the outhouses, flora and fauna, as well as the environment to make it fit the period of its most interesting contribution, but I cannot believe that I could ever permit myself to take a fine old house which had black base-boards, beautiful white walls, big fire places, brass andirons and wide porches and a kitchen out in the yard, and adapt it for modern habitation by papering those fine old plastered walls and putting steam heat and visible radiators into the old-time house. When I go to picture shows at the present time and see them using the wrong kind of firearms in plays that should have flint and steel guns, I am so disgusted that I lose all enthusiasm.

Today as I drive from Uchee Village, by Sand Fort and on to Fort Mitchell, some of which road is passible for a modern car, I vision the shadows of old man Hudgens and Tom Williams and old Colonel John Brannon and Mr. George Weaver and Mr. Tom Gallups and Richard Lindsey and Colonel Roland Jones and Captain William C. Clifton and Hartwell Bass, Patrick Perry, Turner Moreland, George Young, C. O. Brinson, Levings' Laney, the Crowells, the Pierces, the Newmans, and others, a more recent past, who left an influence that time does not blot from my memory. They all were part of that very interesting section of the old Creek Indian country of East Alabama. Sterling Bass's dust is at old Glen Chapel site near where was Peru Post Office. The staunch old Methodist, Hartwell Bass, is resting at the Ready Place, Turner Moreland, Benjamin Tarver and other Virginians who stopped awhile in Georgia and came in the 30's to take over the Hosapoliga Indians' lands, were all, at times, entertained in that old house—they did not call it a mansion—in its earliest days. Even in my childhood, when the court ordered the Bass Estate settled, Mrs. Patrick Perry having lately passed on, they auctioned the old carriage (as well as some other things), the one which had served to bring the preacher to the wedding of Stephen Clemens Greene and Martha Turner Bass there in April, 1860. East Alabama perhaps never saw a more brilliant affair. War clouds were not yet too thick, Mrs. Bass's youngest daughter had not long since returned from the Seminary at Glennville, they "spread" themselves, for "Miss Mat" was a good catch and Mr. Greene had good "prospects."

I hope that the old Hartwell Bass mansion (known in more recent years as the Perry home), in Russell County, in its restoration will meet with kindly consideration. I believe that I could visualize that 30 or 40 years hence, when I perchance may last pass that way, I might see at least two or three native cedars from the Uchee Creek Valley, a great sycamore, (one once stood there), one or two big black or red oaks with "spinning" acorns, (one of which I could stop to "dance"), and see a front gate out at the road-side which would have to be opened to permit entrance to the yard. I hope I can see a successor to that great bunch of asparagus which grew in the garden corner and that I may inhale the aroma of those white jasmine, if in their season, or the aroma of that trailing yellow gessamine in its season, or if perchance I pass there in the late Summer I may see the trailing arbutus climb the garden fence. Mayhaps there will be Columbine and Star Anise and "Carolina Cherry" trees. The joy of getting one more real "bait" of bronza-colored Scuppernongs would tempt me to go that way without any further asking. I am hardly hoping for a restoration of the wood-shop with its turning lathe, for the present owner does not need that and neither would he have use for the blacksmith shop where Tony sometimes presided, but I know where these two buildings sat and when I travel out East to the old family cemetery on the Read Hill, I can remember the incident and see the place where the Indians cut up the feather bed during the uprising of 1836. I could recite the oft-told mir

Sundays, June 25, 1939

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# Through The Years

#410

## The Route Of William Bartram

By PETER A. BRANNON

DOCTOR FRANCIS HARPER, of Philadelphia, a distinguished zoologist, brother of Alabama's distinguished botanist of the name, Dr. Roland M., was an interesting visitor to Montgomery during the past week. Dr. Harper is in Alabama to permanently map the route of William Bartram through this section of the Gulf country. Mr. Bartram traveled in the interest of Dr. Fothergill's Botanical Gardens of London, passing through what is now Alabama in July, 1777, and remained in the environs of Mobile until December of that year. He left the Indian town of Autossee, located in the present Macon County, two miles west of Shorter, on Jan. 1, 1778, on his return to Philadelphia. The American Philosophical Society and the John Bartram Association are sponsoring the work of Dr. Harper and it is for these two learned societies that the present effort of the establishment of the route is being made. They will publish the results.

The work of William Bartram in the South has long been of interest to me. I have visited most of the sites mentioned by him in his journal, with the exception of those points west of Mobile. He spent some time at Manchac, was on Lake Pontchartrain and along the south coast. To these points I have not been. I enjoyed the doctor's visit and enjoyed contributing my knowledge of Bartram's visit. I am happy that the data will be set on record that those who are interested may have the same opportunity that the doctor and myself have enjoyed in reliving with this earlier botanist his experiences of the middle 70's.

**Apalachukia on the Chatahoochee**  
If one reads Bartram's journal he finds that traveling with a pack horse company of traders, he reached the east bank of the Chatahoochee River opposite the mouth of Uchee Creek. He arrived there on July 6, 1777. This place was the site of the town of Yuchi from which our Uchee Creek derives its name. The writer describes the town as situated in a vast plain on the gradual ascent as one rises from a mass of low ground immediately bordering on the river. He said that it was a large town, the most compact and the best situated Indian town he saw in the Gulf country. The houses were large and neatly built. The walls were constructed on a wooden frame. They were plastered inside and out with a reddish clay or mortar. The appearance was that of red brick walls. Those houses were covered or roofed with cypress bark or shingles of that tree. At other places the writer speaks of the pitch of the roof and of the "hip" character of the roofs. These and the numerous other references to our Southern Indian culture ought to be enough to squelch the continued efforts of most of our teachers in Alabama (and all other teachers in the Southern schools) to instill in the minds of the young that constant fallacy that Indians lived in tepees. But that causes me to digress. Mr. Bartram was heading for Apalachukia town (which he spells with a C and not a K), "cia," and he entered that "after a little refreshment we set off for Apalachukia town, where we arrived after riding over a large plain consist-

gomerians as the Bachtel Lumber Mills site at the junction of the Ware's Ferry and Augusta Roads, and as the site of Augusta town, the first white settlement in Montgomery County) to pass by and on up the river west to reach Koasati (Coo-sada) on the Alabama and Taskigi in the junction of the Coosa and the Tallapoosa. The main trail diverged at a point between the present Jack McLemore and the original Ashurst settlement site (three miles west of Mount Meigs), to proceed southwest to cross Catoma Creek, some ten miles south of Montgomery west of Old Chambers postoffice, to Snowdown, south and west to cross the present Mobile Highway, U. S. 31, half a mile north of Moseley's store, having crossed Pintlala Creek as the road proceeded west, thence to cross Pinchona Creek as a great mound site half a mile up the stream from the junction of Pintlala (the place where Sam Manac later lived), thence southwest. The trail went by or along our present Sandy Ridge. It passed close to but not immediately through the Fort Deposit of today, passed by Fort Dale, a little east of Manningham by Fort Bibb, and down the present county line of Conecuh and Monroe. The Federal road of 1805 branched about Burnt Corn Springs and the main highway crossed the Alabama River at Fort Claiborne, but Mr. Bartram was on his way to Mobile, and followed the left fork to cross Little River at about the same place our present road does, that is Mount Pleasant, and on south by Tensaw. Bartram never went over land from here, going by boat down the Mobile River.

While in the Mobile country, he visited Pensacola, made trips up the Tombigbee for a short distance, and spent some time with Major Farmer, former British governor, at his plantation on an island near the head of the Delta country.

**Incidents of the Trip**  
The finding of a she wolf and her pack of cubs, mentioned in the journal, took place at a point in Montgomery County south of the city near where the present road which leads from the "Woodley Pond" west to Snowdown, crosses Catoma Creek. He describes one of the wolves which was caught and rather ingloriously killed—from a sportsman's standpoint—as half the size of a small cur dog and quite black. A present day resident in the central part of the State can very easily interpret Mr. Bartram's description of the route over which he traveled. Shortly after leaving Coolome he refers to the country as "extensive illumined and of grassy plains," he saw the upper stratum as perfectly black, soapy and rich, especially after rains, which rendered the road very slippery. He saw these rich lands "lying on a deep bed of white testaceous limestone rock which in some places resemble chalk and in other places are strata or subterrene banks of various kinds of sea shells, as ostrea, etc." These dissolving near the surface of the earth and mixing with the superficial mold, rendered it extremely productive. As the road left the prairie country it entered a

Grancy graybeard, were in their first development, but to us now the season seems rather late. The writer in every case mentions the cold, clear, salubrious water. What contrast that is to one who sees the Tallapoosa River at the present time, when it is never clear. Certainly Catoma Creek is not, and seldom is Pintlala, and generally speaking the Conecuh and Escambia are not.

### The Return Trip

Chapter Eight is dated November 27, 1777, "set off from Mobile." This journal begins his return to Philadelphia. He was accompanied from Mobile north into the Tallapoosa country by Mr. Tapley, the "chief trader." The reference probably is to the field representative, or what we know of at the present time as the commercial traveler, for Swanson and McGillivray who seem to have been partners of the firm of Pantan at Pensacola. The naturalist admits that he joined company with a caravan of traders "for the better convenience and security," having to pass the distance of near 200 miles to the first town of the Nation (meaning the Tallapoosa country), through a solitary, uninhabited wilderness, the bloody field Escambe (meaning the Escambia country) where those continuing bands of American braves, Creeks and Choctaws, often met in Indian conflict." The return north must have been overland, that is, over the old stage road by Blakeley, Blackshear of today and to hit the great trading path out of Pensacola somewhere about Little River. He approached the Tallapoosa River, crossed Pintlala Creek at a high bluff near its influx into the river, was forced to build a raft with which to transport the goods across the stream, this duty having been thrust on him by the trader and the packhorse driver, and according to his story, he reached the Tallapoosa River at the town of Muklasa. This village was some 10 miles east of Montgomery (as the crow flies), in the bend south of the creek which forms Montgomery Shooting Club Lake. He stayed in the Tallapoosa River Valley at Coolome, Muklasa, Autossee, Tuckabatchie and at Alabama town and the adjoining villages perhaps all the month of December, 1777.

An interesting connection with Mr. Bartram's visit in the South is the total absence in the journal of any reference whatever to the American

Revolution. True it is that there were few connections with the Revolution in the Gulf country, but Savannah, Augusta and Charleston experienced contacts during the most of the war and in 1778 when he passed through there on his way North, there were several interesting things transpiring. That period of American history at Philadelphia was a most exciting one. Mr. Bartram shipped his plants gathered on his way South, through the British merchants at Pensacola and those gathered west of Mobile through the merchants at Mobile, so this proves that these Gulf country traders were in touch with the Old Country while the revolting colonies in the East were in the throes of conflict.

The John Bartram Association of Philadelphia owns the old home site of John and his son William, in the Kensington section of the city, and the grounds and the old home are now devoted as a botanical memorial to these pioneers of American science.

## Brazilian General Visits Barksdale

BARKSDALE FIELD, LA., June 24.—(AP)—Gen. Pedro Aurelio de Goes Monterio, Brazilian army chief, arrived here today, completing the second stage of his nationwide airplane tour to inspect United States military and naval defenses.

Six Douglas army transports, carrying the Brazilian general, six aides and high American officials, landed here at 5:30 p.m., eight hours after taking off from Langley Field, Va.

The 1,400-mile flight from Virginia to Barksdale was intended to be a non-stop one. However, strong headwinds forced the party down at Nashville, Tenn., after four hours where they refueled. They took off an hour later.

The six planes flew in diamond formation all the way. While crossing the Mississippi River into Louisiana rain squalls were encountered.

Upon arrival at Barksdale Field, the visiting party was met by several pursuit planes, with 250 more planes on the flying field. The Brazilian general was greeted with a 17-gun salute.

### "Where's My Paper?"

MANHATTAN, KAN.—(AP)—A kingbird roosts on a wire outside The Manhattan Chronicle building and awakens every morning at 3:35 o'clock. Then he screams until he hears the presses rumble, a signal that the morning edition has "gone to bed."

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characters of the roofs. These and the numerous other references to our Southern Indian culture ought to be enough to squelch the continued efforts of most of our teachers in Alabama (and all other teachers in the Southern schools) to instill in the minds of the young that constant fallacy that Indians lived in teepees. But that causes me to digress. Mr. Bartram was heading for Apalachukla town (which he spells with a C and not a K), "cia," and he entered that "after a little refreshment we set off for Apalacnuca town, where we arrived after riding over a large plain consisting of Indian plantations, a beautiful landscape diversified with lawns."

The Apalachukla town of that day was located on the new site, the old site having been abandoned 20 years prior because it was unhealthy and because it was there that there had been a great massacre of the white traders. The location is down stream 12 miles from Coweta town. That this may not be confusing to the student, Coweta was on a plain two and a half miles northeast of the present Fort Mitchell. Apalachukla of 1777 was on the west bank of the Chattahoochee River in the present Russell County and southeast of the old community known as Oswichee. It was a little south from Yuchi town. Near Yuchi were the Indian towns of Osotchi (whence comes our Oswichee), and Chiaha (whence comes our Cheahaw), but the reader of Bartram's journal does not get quite the impression that the town was south, because of the fact that the main trail branched at Kasihla (whence comes our Cussetta) and one route led to Coweta, north-west and the other to Yuchi on the south bank of Yuchi Creek and the west bank of the Chattahoochee River. Apalachukla was in the what in more recent years was known as Hatcher's Bend in Russell County, west of the Chattahoochee River, at that point where you will observe on the map the State of Alabama projects furthest into Georgia. As the path went it was 12 miles, not by the meanders of the stream, from Apalachukla out to the great Coweta town which was south of the present Li-ikatsha Creek whereas Coweta, (Little Coweta) was at the mouth of Cochgalechke, north of Broken Arrow (Li-ikatsha Creek).

The Great Trail, coincident with the trading path, over which the botanist traveled led him west from Coweta, below the junction of Little Uchee and the Big Uchee Creeks and by what is now Knuckles' Bridge on to hit the present Columbus to Eufaula highway at the old Double Branches crossing. That is about a mile west of Big Uchee Creek bridge, thence by the Turner Moreland settlement site, the Hartwell Bass settlement site and old Peru postoffice, by Lexington postoffice, old Sand Fort, old Fort Bainbridge and Creek Stand, Warrior Stand, Fort Hull site of 1813, and to about where Thomas S. Woodward locates the "lettered Beech" on Persimmon Creek. It would appear in his narrative that he must have diverged to the right here to visit Tallassee. Perhaps the traders were headed thence. His journal indicates that on leaving this town which was on the north bank of Euphauee Creek at its junction with the Tallapoosa River, he proceeded down the east bank of the river to Autossee, which he spelled Ottise, by Coolome. The journal entry is that he left Apalachukla town on July 13, arrived in three days in Tallassee, and spent two days at Coolome. He had letters for James Germany, the principal trader in the employ of the British service and he meant to consult with him in matters relative to his affairs and future proceedings. Coolome town occupied during a long history, a site on the south side of the river in the old Lucas Bend, in late years owned by Mrs. Fanny Dreysspring, 12 miles east of Montgomery. During its last days, (the town was abandoned in 1814), it was on the plateau now owned by Seth Johnson, a little east of the old rifle range of 1918 days and north of the river. Mr. Germany lived on the south side of the stream at the great mound.

Bartram had arrived there over the trail which crossed Cubahatchee Creek close to the present U. S. Highway 80 bridge and crossed Okfuski Creek west of the present highway bridge, to pass the old Sawonogi town, on the one-time Walter Ross plantation (known to some Mont-

extensive illumined and of grassy plains," he saw the upper stratum as perfectly black, soapy and rich, especially after rains, which rendered the road very slippery. He saw these rich lands "lying on a deep bed of white testaceous limestone rock which in some places resemble chalk and in other places are strata or subterrene banks of various kinds of sea shells, as ostrea, etc." These dissolving near the surface of the earth and mixing with the superficial mold, rendered it extremely productive. As the road left the prairie country it entered a "grand high forest." These though were not the pine belt, but that hardwood country where we have our elms, walnuts, hickories, dogwoods, and trees of that nature. He mentions oak, ash, sour wood, sweet gum, beech, red maple, chestnut, as well as the pines. A little further on he found a great dogwood forest, between nine and 10 miles in width. This must have been as far south as Conecuh County. The magnolia grandiflora made a good impression on him. Dogwood, azalia, the bignonia, the illium, star anise and calicanthus,

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# Brief Spurt After Wavering Beginning

## Higher Dope Prices Show Ban Success

### U. S. Agents Find Much Encouragement In Situation

By IRVING PERLMETER

WASHINGTON, July 1.—(AP)—The peddler's price for narcotics is up; and Federal agents see signs that their tightening grip is cutting off the traffic in habit-forming drugs.

High prices for illicit drugs, said Narcotics Commissioner Henry J. Anslinger, indicate the effectiveness of agents in stopping up the supply.

Shortly after April raids in Kansas City resulted in 58 indictments, he related, narcotics became so scarce on the West coast that robberies of drug stores and forgery of doctors' prescriptions for narcotics increased. The price had gone up.

"Our prosecutions in Kansas City appear to have cut off an important source of supply for the distributors," he said. "The price of morphine in San Francisco has more than doubled. The dealers and their customers must be desperate if they are resorting to robbery and forgery."

Another sign of the tighter blockade on narcotics, he asserted, was the attempt of Oriental producers to ship narcotics into America on the East coast. Thus they sought to get around the thousands of guards watching the West coast.

An arrest in Norfolk, Va., disclosed an attempt to ship opium hidden in barrels of vegetable oil via Seattle to Norfolk. The Treasury's narcotics informants, scattered around the world, had tipped off the shipment, and when the barrels reached Norfolk, they were put under a fluoroscope. Like an X-ray, it showed the secret containers inside.

About 10,000 coast guardsmen and 750 customs agents work with the 250 narcotics agents in the Treasury's fight against the evil.

Meanwhile, a worldwide survey showed, Anslinger said, that while the law's effectiveness against the narcotics traffic had increased in most nations, widespread drug-addiction was reported among Japanese soldiers in conquered portions of China. Some experts, he said, called this a backfire from alleged Japanese promotion of narcotics there.

This was the information Anslinger brought back from a meeting of the opium advisory committee of the League of Nations.

For diplomatic reasons, the Federal men will not give their own opinions of Japan's part in the narcotics problem. But the League group, which Japan boycotted this year, has charged the Oriental nation with promoting narcotics distribution among the Chinese to weaken their resistance.

In the unconquered portions of China, the committee said, addiction has decreased satisfactorily as the result of a "death to addicts" decree of Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek.

In the United States, narcotics control is not limited to uncovering smuggled supplies but extends to rooting out new habit-forming drugs, such as marihuana, and to trying to cure addicts.

At the present rate of marihuana

# Through The Years

Woodward's Reminiscences

By PETER A. BRANNON



THE appearance of the reprint of the reminiscences of General Thomas S. Woodward will make an opportunity for collectors of Southern Americana and particularly of Alabamians to secure an item which has been practically non-existent in libraries for many years. The old firm of Barrett and Wimbish, the forefathers of Brown Printing Company of today, published in 1859 a series of letters which were turned over to them by Johnson J. Hooper, editor of the Montgomery Mail. This collection of letters was issued in paper binding, for sale at fifty cents, and they titled it "The Reminiscences of Thomas S. Woodward". The subtitle showed it to be a history of the Creek Indians. I have never been able to determine the exact number of copies issued but I have always been told that there were only a small number. Advertisements carried in the Southwestern Baptist and in a Tuscaloosa paper indicate that the publishers would send a copy of the book free to newspapers who would mention and bring it to the attention of the reading public. I know of two or three copies in Georgia, perhaps half a dozen in Alabama and one in Louisiana.

General Woodward came to Alabama as a settler about 1820 and the record of his marriage to a Dallas County woman can be found in the first Register in the Court House in that County. It is entered on the record that the prospective father-in-law gave his consent to the marriage. In an election for Brigadier General of Militia for the District which included Montgomery, Autauga, Lowndes and Dallas, and perhaps one or two other counties, the recent comer was a candidate and received the majority of votes. Election returns in the Military files of the Department of Archives and History show him certified August 16, 1822, as General of the Seventh Brigade. He seemed to have been a rather good mixer, had frequented the meetings of the Legislature at Cahawba, had formed acquaintances at Claiborne, was a good friend of Arthur P. Bagby, Sam Dale, Colonel John Murphy and others of this South Alabama political ring. How, why, and through what means he got the majority of the Militia votes over the Fitzpatricks, Elmores, and Jacksons, heavy political factors in Autauga County, I do not know.

Thomas Woodward was a Sergeant with Floyd's Georgia troops in the Indian Campaigns in 1813-1814, was personally acquainted with William Weatherford, Jim Boy the Indian, Sam Manac, most all of the so-called Indian countrymen, as well as the Indian leaders and as a Militia officer, he was much in the element having served in the campaigns practically since he was about 14 years old. References in the pioneer history of the period indicate that General Woodward during his early married life lived in Autauga County, and for

tainly knew public opinion concerning them. I get a certain charm from the volume because he tells the same story in more than one letter and he tells it in a different way and he tells a little more in one than he does in another and something different in another, and at the same time none of them contradicts each other. He is by no means a genealogist from the present day interpretations of such, but he was one of those writers of the old school who set down the kinships, intermarriages, and doings of people in such a fascinatingly confusing way that it is real fun to attempt to work out just who Polly Perryman was and just how many wives Alex Cornells had, and just where the old Federal Road crossing on Persimmon Creek was located by current present day surveys of the same.

Genealogical data concerning Gen. Woodward's family shows that his daughter of whom he was very fond, died here in Alabama, and that his wife and four sons all preceded him to the grave. His days in Arkansas and Northern Louisiana after they had all left him must have been rather lonesome ones. I imagine that the writing of these letters to his old friends at Montgomery, at Union Springs, at Columbus, Ga., must have been pleasant experiences, though they were interspersed with sadness.

for he relived them as he sat down these reminiscences. I can further imagine the joy which Johnson Hooper must have experienced when it was through his instrumentality that these letters were gotten together and formed into this shape which would make them be more enjoyed. I can imagine that Mr. Hooper, the North Carolinian, himself a pioneer in this Southwest, was happy to leave for posterity these expressions of that man who was so much a part of this pioneer section even though he was but twenty-five years a resident therein. Even so, those were the fruitful years of Alabama's developing period and the experiences of those who lived those incidents were rich and full. A perusal of these reminiscences will prove that things shifted about as fast and the world at that time lived on the jump about as much as do we of today. Certainly they were the developing years of the characters of many who have left their footprints on the sands of Alabama's time.

Not specifically as an advertisement, but for the benefit of those who want something as a reference book, as well as something to charm a mind not satisfied with current fiction, if one wishes to spend five dollars and get a real pleasure from it, Woodward's Reminiscences will give that opportunity.

## Stringfellow Auxiliary Of St. John's Bringing Concerts

Much interest is being taken in the announcement that the Stringfellow Woman's Auxiliary of St. John's Episcopal Church, will sponsor a concert course in Montgomery next season and many reservations have already been made according to Mrs. Churchill Marks, general chairman. "Contracts have been signed with outstanding artists," said Mrs. Marks, "and the women of St. John's feel that they will receive the hearty cooperation and appreciation from music-lovers throughout this vicinity who will have the opportunity to attend the concerts."

The series will open on Nov. 22 when Jeanette MacDonald will be presented. Miss MacDonald, the newly elected movie queen of 1939, holds a cherished place in the hearts of millions. This well known singing star made her first concert tour last Spring when she sang to overflowing houses throughout the country.

"On Dec. 14 Alexander Kipnis will be presented. Mr. Kipnis has long been well known as a superb opera artist, but as a concert recitalist he is heard and enjoyed to even greater advantage. His incomparable, rich basso is employed with such artistry as beggars description and must be heard to be understood. A star of the first rank at Bayreuth and Salzburg Festivals of

fey, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Garland, Dr. and Mrs. James Fitts Hill, Lowery Hall, William Hurter, Mr. and Mrs. D. Bert Holt, Mrs. Joseph Hudson, Miss Frances Hails, Mrs. H. M. Hobbie, Sr., Maurice Held, Mrs. Hibbert, Mrs. James Holt, Mrs. Allen Hopkins, Mrs. O. G. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Hrabowski, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Hodgson, Mrs. C. J. Henley, Miss Beulah Harrington.

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Also Mrs. A. M. McFall, Mrs. T. H. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Morgan, Mrs. Ruth Matthews, Mrs. White Matthews, Mrs. Henry Meador, Hugh

Thomas Woodward was a Sergeant with Floyd's Georgia troops in the Indian Campaigns in 1813-1814, was personally acquainted with William Weatherford, Jim Boy the Indian, Sam Manac, most all of the so-called Indian countrymen, as well as the Indian leaders and as a Militia officer, he was much in the element having served in the campaigns practically since he was about 14 years old. References in the pioneer history of the period indicate that, General Woodward during his early married life lived in Autauga County, and for a year or two resided on what is now the Wire Road, west of Montgomery near what older Montgomerians know as Canteleu Hill. He must have farmed a little and perhaps had other occupations for a livelihood for there is a record that he ran a dancing school at the house of Isaac Langsdale who was an early settler, about 1820, on the plantation of his brother-in-law John Bullard in Upper Montgomery County of that day, (now within the Southern limits of Elmore), just North of the Tallapoosa River, on the road between Wetumpka and Montgomery, and who lived later some miles west of Montgomery. Being in politics, being rather intimately acquainted with the Indian character and above all being a brother-in-law of General James C. Watson and other Georgians, land speculators and financiers, General Woodward had a prominent part in the "locating" of the Indians on their allotments under the Treaty of 1832. His name, certificates, depositions, complaints and other doings form an interesting part of the proceedings of the Government records published in the 30's and titled Indian Affairs. Perhaps on account of this Gen. and Mrs. Woodward moved about the time of the Land Session, perhaps a little before, to a point on the Federal Road near the present Union Methodist Church, East of old LaPlace, and in the latter part of 1838 General Woodward located himself on an allotment which he purchased from Elizabeth McGilvray and her mother, Mrs. Zack McGilvray and which is today the Eastern section of the town of Tuskegee.

Some of this data is brought out in the "Reminiscences," some of it I have gotten from the reminiscences of old Doctor Clanton and some comes from the Indian Affairs volumes published by the government. To the student of Southern Americana the recently published Reminiscences make possible a viewpoint of the history of that period, which is not possible to get through any other source than that of Gen. Woodward. The General disagreed with Col. Pickett vigorously sometimes, strenuously on other occasions, and modestly at times. He unhesitatingly asserted that Col. Pickett in his published History of Alabama, a copy of which was in Woodward's hands as he wrote, had been led astray through his (Col. Pickett's) failure to understand the wiles and tricks of Indian character. Woodward was without a doubt in a position to understand that character. His grandmother was part Catawba Indian. He himself was raised, hardly reared, on the frontiers of Georgia and had spent as much of his life with the Indians as with the whites. I am by no means willing to accept his beliefs as to the route of DeSoto through this Gulf Country, but I must admit that what he writes he got from the Indians and there may be something to it. History has long since proven that his analysis of the character of Sam Dale, William Weatherford, A. P. Bagby, and several others is quite in accord with facts. His volume of reminiscences must be studied for the casual reader will soon learn that to enjoy these recollections of an old man he must go rather deeply into Alabama history to more clearly interpret what he attempts. That feature to me is one of the charms of the volume. Sometimes a casual mention of an incident makes for the student an intriguing opportunity to develop further and deeper facts. Regardless of whether Gen. Woodward knew the characters he mentions as intimately as his reminiscences would indicate, he cer-

cherished place in the hearts of millions. This well known singing star made her first concert tour last Spring when she sang to overflowing houses throughout the country.

"On Dec. 14 Alexander Kipnis will be presented. Mr. Kipnis has long been well known as a superb opera artist, but as a concert recitalist he is heard and enjoyed to even greater advantage. His incomparable, rich basso is employed with such artistry as beggars description and must be heard to be understood. A star of the first rank at Bayreuth and Salzburg Festivals of other years, Kipnis was selected by Toscanini as soloist at the international festival in Lucerne last year.

**Third Attraction**

"The third concert will be presented on Jan. 15 at which time Rosalyn Tureck, brilliant young American pianist, and Orlando Barera, internationally famous violinist, will give a joint recital. Rosalyn Tureck was born in Chicago of Turkish and Russian ancestry and her rich racial heritage is reflected in her warm exotic musical temperament.

"She has frequently been referred to by eminent critics as one of America's outstanding musicians. Orlando Barera is the first Italian in recent years to come into international prominence as a violinist. He studied at the Conservatoire in Bologna, graduating at the age of 15 with diplomas for piano and composition, as well as winner of the grand prix in violin. After acclamation in many European cities, he made his highly successful debut in New York in February, 1936.

"The fourth and last concert will take place on Feb. 2 at which time two famous opera stars will be presented, Zinka Milanov, soprano, and Carin Carlsson, contralto. Carin Carlsson, heralded as the foremost contralto of Sweden with a brilliant record of triumphs in 34 leading operatic roles, sang at Bayreuth Festival, the State Opera of Berlin and the Zurich State Theater, comes to America for the first time in January, 1940, for a tour of concerts, radio and opera appearances. When Zinka Milanov sang the soprano role in a great rendering of Verdi's Requiem under Arturo Toscanini in New York last Winter it was called the most beautiful singing of that role heard in New York in many years. The same lovely voice, clear and bell-like, came over the air early in the past season in a great performance of Aida by the Metropolitan Opera Company. The joint recital by Carin Carlsson and Zinka Milanov will present an evening of operatic gems by two of the loveliest voices in the world today."

- List of Patrons**
- Patrons of St. John's Concert Course listed to date are:
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Also Miss Annie Seay Owen, Miss Mamie Offutt, Miss Louise Owens, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Persons, Miss Alberta Pickett, Chenoweth Poyntz, Miss Florence Pickett, Mrs. Thacker Pickett, Miss Marguerite Phelander, Miss Josie Patterson, Miss Kathryn Pettit, C. P. Pruitt, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Paulger, Mrs. Robert Parker, Miss Mary Purdue, Mrs. H. S. Persons, Miss Mary Elmore Persons, Miss Nada Potter, Miss Robbie Robinson, Mrs. Walter Ross, Mrs. J. W. Russell, Mrs. Lucy Riddle, Mrs. Zelma Rogers, M. J. Rothschild, Mrs. Ben Rosumny, Mrs. Railey, W. H. Rouse, Mrs. J. M. Powlings, Mr. and Mrs. John Stewart.

Also Miss Dora Sternfield, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bragg Smith, Joe Ben Summerford, Miss Bessie Savage, Mrs. Pickett Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Splawn, Mrs. Shores, Mrs. Strickland, Mrs. Cleve Stokes, Miss Kathryn Stern, Mr. and Mrs. John Syrbey, Mrs. Anna E. Sandwich, Mrs. Shinkle, Mrs. W. T. Sheehan, Mrs. Horace Stringfellow, Mrs. R. W. Taber, Miss Paula Taylor, Mrs. R. B. Tisdale, Mrs. Mortimer Tuttle, Mr. and Mrs. Brock Taber, Miss Dorothy Taylor, Miss Edythe Taylor, Mrs. J. P. Trotter, Miss Anna Thomas, Mrs. R. C. Taylor, Dr. Holland Thompson, Mrs. Frank Tennille, Sr., Mrs. Robert S. Teague.

Also Mr. and Mrs. J. Mills Thornton, Mrs. Henry Vandiver, Mrs. Ira Virgin, Mrs. Ben Walker, Mrs. E. H. E. Warren, Paul Ward, Mrs. Margaret Whetstone, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Wells, Miss Elizabeth Wilkerson, Mrs. Emil Wise, Ed Wise, Mrs. J. J. Warren, Mrs. Dorothy H. Edwards, Mrs. W. C. Younge, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Pete Syrbey, Maj. and Mrs. Joe Tate, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kenan, Mrs. Stanhope Elmore, Miss Patty Haynie, Auburn, Ala., Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Cantey, Mrs. W. B. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. Dan Holt, Mrs. R. T. Aldworth, Mrs. A. J. Jehle, Mrs. A. E. deMontmolin, Mrs. J. T. Darling, Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Scott, Mrs. A. B. McCoy, Mrs. Mildred E. Duncan. For reservations call Cedar 592.

### Young Dannelly Wins Commission In Navy

News has been received here of the promotion of Clarence M. Dannelly, Jr., from aviation cadet to ensign in the U. S. Navy. Young Dannelly has been stationed in the Panama Canal Zone since last Fall.

Ensign Dannelly is the oldest son of Dr. and Mrs. Clarence M. Dannelly of this city. He was graduated from the University of Alabama in 1937 and later won his "wings" in the Pensacola Naval Air School. Since his transfer to the Canal Zone, young Dannelly has been flying some of the navy's largest ships. It is understood his promotion in rank does not mean an immediate change in location for the Montgomery pilot.

His elevation to ensign came early in his aviation career as a result of the aptitudes the young flier exhibited from the beginning of his profession. The status of ensign, it was stated, usually follows a four-year term as aviation cadet.

The Salvation Army has approximately 35,000 officers and employees, operates in 90 different countries and speaks 74 different languages.

pan boycotted this year, has charged the Oriental nation with promoting narcotics distribution among the Chinese to weaken their resistance.

In the unconquered portions of China, the committee said, addiction has decreased satisfactorily as the result of a "death to addicts" decree of Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek.

In the United States, narcotics control is not limited to uncovering smuggled supplies but extends to rooting out new habit-forming drugs, such as marihuana, and to trying to cure addicts.

At the present rate of marihuana plant destruction, Anslinger estimated, domestic sources of this narcotic will be completely abolished in two or three years.

By sampling large groups of people, the narcotics bureau recently estimated that from an addiction ratio of one per 1,000 population 10 years ago, narcotics use has been diminished in this country to an average of two per 10,000 people in rural areas and three per 10,000 in urban districts.

What causes addiction?

The first answer, a recent survey at the Lexington Hospital showed, is curiosity about the effects of narcotics. The doctor who made the study wrote, "propaganda about the evils of drug addiction not only spreads knowledge of its existence but may develop curiosity in place of dread."

## Indians Stage Weird Dances In Big Rally

FLAGSTAFF, ARIZ., July 1.—(P)—Council fires blazed high tonight in the nearby wooded hills where thousands of Indians danced and chanted in tribal ceremonies seldom seen off their reservations.

Tribesmen from Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Utah, Nevada, and other States arrived by train, automobile, horseback and on foot for their 10th annual celebration. Officials estimated 40 tribes would be represented among the 10,000 visitors.

The enticing amusements of the white men vied with tribal dances and rites for attention of the visiting Indians.

Hundreds of Indians, from shy childhood to grizzled braves and squaws, walked the streets, munching ice cream cones and downing great volumes of soda pop. Old and young rode merry-go-rounds and ferris wheels.

Tonight the beating of tom-toms called the tribesmen back to their camps, where hideously costumed Apaches performed the weird devil dance; agile Hopis staged the intricate hoop dance; Navajo chanters, mounted on horseback, sang to their gods, and other tribes presented their traditional rites.

The squaws dance, a social affair, was to proceed throughout the night. Young Indian maidens and old squaws chose their partners in this dance and don't let them go until the men pay a forfeit. Especially amusing to the girls is the capture of a white man for a partner, for then the forfeit can be high and quickly collected.

In addition to the tribal ceremonies the Indians will entertain themselves with daily parades, rodeo competition, horse races, a beauty contest for girls and a better papoose contest.

### Divorced Wife Argues For Custody Of Dog

CHICAGO, July 1.—(P)—Most couples seeking a divorce disagree on who gets how much money. Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Macha had no trouble with that. They split over their mongrel dog.

"She can have a divorce," Macha, 67, said at a court hearing. "I've saved \$40,000. Give her half. But I want the dog."

Mrs. Macha, 62, said she needed the 10-year-old terrier more than ever if she were to live alone. The court agreed.

Radios and gramophones installed in cars have been banned in Calcutta, India.

**NEW YORK BUTTER AND CHEESE**

NEW YORK, July 1.—Butter 1.157-1.162; steady to firm. Creamery: higher than extra 23 1/2-24 1/2; extra (22 score) 23 1/2; firsts (23-24) 21 1/2-23; seconds (24-25) 20 1/2-21 1/2.

Cheese 214, 223, quiet. Prices unchanged.

Sunday July 9, 1939



# Through The Years

#412

Golden Arbacoochee

July 9, 1939

By PETER A. BRANNON

I WAS asked if Baron Munchausen ever lived in Alabama. On giving a negative answer, and wanting to know why the question, I was shown the statement in Bulletin Five, "A Preliminary Report on the Mineral Resources of the Upper Gold Belt of Alabama," by William M. Brewer, assistant to Dr. Eugene A. Smith, State geologist, published in 1896. The reference is to a tradition concerning the finding of gold "in the forties" in the West half of Section 6, Township 17, Range 11, East, of old Randolph County. In 1895 the Hilton brothers and R. E. Merrill got an option on two hundred acres of Section 7, and the Hilton brothers leased a small acreage of the Denson property in Section 6. The reason for the interest of these people in that particular spot was that the father of the Hiltons had marked the location of a rich find of gold by a man named Marable, who shortly before his death, had passed this knowledge of that find on to the boys showing them the spot. He told them that if they could not get an option on it they must work this mine for the benefit of the family. He then told them about the incident in the Forties.

There are lots of traditions in Randolph County. Incidentally, the location of this gold find, then it was not exactly a gold mine, is at Arbacoochee, in the present Cleburne County. The tradition with reference to Mr. Marable is that in placer ground, drained by Clear Creek, he dug a pit and in half a day, from that pit he took out eleven and three-fourths pounds of gold. Local gossip is to the effect that he celebrated his discovery in such a way that from the effects of it he died. Local tradition does not say whether this eleven and three-fourths pounds of gold was weighed according to the Troy weight system or the Avoirdupois system. Theoretically, minerals being measured by Troy weight, Mr. Marable got only twelve-ounce pounds, but even so, eleven and three-fourths pounds of gold would amount, according to 1939 valuations, to \$4,935.00. I would say that this was a rather good half a day's result. If Mr. Marable weighed his find when he came out of the pit at dinner-time on the crossroads general store scales, then add one-fourth more, and you will have the amount which prompted the question as to whether some large prevaricator was telling Alabama tales in the Eighteen Forties.

The "Abicoocha" Gold Mine

sons wishing to purchase would do well to examine the surrounding country. This sale will afford to those wishing to make investments, the handsomest basis for a fortune that can offer again in many years.

"The lots will be sold upon one, two and three years credit the purchaser giving bond and security.

"JOHN GOODIN AND COMPANY."

### Arbacoochee Town

The U. S. Postal Records show John Gooden as Postmaster of Arbacoochee. He served to September 30, 1845. I have no immediate means before me to give the date of establishment of the post office, but circumstances point to the indication that he was the first postmaster. James E. Alexander succeeded him September 30, 1845 and served through 1849. David Creamer served as postmaster for the year 1855, and possibly longer. The interesting phase of these services of postmasters is that sum of money earned by them over a period of ten years was that it averaged about forty-five dollars per year. A local tradition in Alabama, and one which all Northeast Alabamians will tell you about, is that the town of Arbacoochee had more than five thousand inhabitants about the years of 1847 and 1848. Most of these local traditions concern the gold rush from Arbacoochee to California. I have been told many stories about everyone of these five thousand prospectors leaving pellmell for California, and many of them being "Forty-Niners" across the plains. You may hear stories about the huts abandoned, the tools and picks left in Randolph County, and many staked claims which were never worked.

### Early Entries

The East half of Section 6 was entered on November 8, 1842 by Eli M. Driver and John M. Porter, the West half was entered by Trammel, Goodwin and Vann two years earlier on October 19, 1840. The East half of Section 7 went to Trammel, Goodwin and Vann on the same day. This Driver and Porter, Trammel, Goodwin and Vann property is the identical property which was worked in 1895. Gold bearing property immediately East of there was entered on July 20, 1842 by Samuel W. Mardis. The West half of Section 5, right in the fault line, that is in the direction of Trickem Valley, was entered by William P. Chilton on November 25, 1839.

These names are interesting to one who delves into Alabama records.

year or two previous to the date of his map.

Arbacoochee of the present Cleburne County is, like many other Indian placenames in the State, a perpetuation of the memory of these very interesting natives. It is quite like most of those instances of perpetuation, not at all in the vicinity of the original place which it perpetuated. The point at the present time is little more than a crossroads, and I for one am quite skeptical that it ever had the five thousand population in pre-California gold rush days, and I am likewise skeptical that Mr. Marable took \$4,935.00 worth of gold out of one crack in the gneiss at that point in the Forties. Mr. Goodin was mining gold there and wanted five hundred laborers to do the work as early as 1838. Marable, like most prospectors, handled his own pan, and when he struck it rich, was unable to withstand the temptation of a celebration. The Spaniards and DeSoto, about fifty years after the land fall of Columbus, were seeking gold in Alabama and may be that the stories told by the Indians had reference to those gold deposits of Tallapoosa, Randolph, Clay, and Talladega Counties, which even down to the present time, pan out some interesting results for those who work there.

## Today's Radio Program

### Columbia-WSFA

- 6:45—Prayer Hour.
- 7:00—Sunday Song Service.
- 7:30—Aubade for Strings (CBS).
- 7:45—Church of Christ.
- 8:00—Church of the Air (CBS).
- 8:30—Wings Over Jordan (CBS).
- 9:00—Singing Strings.
- 9:15—"Sons of the South."
- 9:30—Musical Workshop.
- 9:45—People's Bible Class.
- 10:30—Salt Lake Choir (CBS).
- 11:00—First Baptist Church Services.
- 12:00—"Democracy in Action" (CBS).
- 12:30—Christian Science Talk.
- 12:45—Viewpoints of Alabama Editors.
- 1:00—"Pop," Jr, and "Tut."
- 1:15—Don Barnes.
- 1:30—John Todd.
- 1:45—Music From Paradise.
- 2:00—"Hour of Musical Fun" (CBS).
- 2:30—St. Louis Blues.
- 3:00—The World Today (CBS).

avoided system. Theoretically, minerals being measured by Troy weight, Mr. Marable got only twelve-ounce pounds, but even so, eleven and three-fourths pounds of gold would amount, according to 1939 valuations, to \$4,935.00. I would say that this was a rather good half a day's result. If Mr. Marable weighed his find when he came out of the pit at dinner-time on the crossroads general store scales, then add one-fourth more, and you will have the amount which prompted the question as to whether some large prevaricator was telling Alabama tales in the Eighteen Forties.

#### The "Abicoocha" Gold Mine

On January 25, 1838, John Goodin ran an advertisement in the Jacksonville Republican in these words:

"500 LABORERS WANTED AT THE ABICOOCHA GOLD MINES, Randolph County, Ala., to whom liberal wages and constant employment will be given by JOHN GOODIN."

On March 2, following, the town of Arbacoocha must have come into being, for John Goodin and Company were advertising lots for sale. One of these said:

"ARBACOOCHA TOWN LOTS for sale.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men

If taken at the flood leads on to Fortune."

"On Monday, the 28th day of May, next, there will be offered for sale at the Gold Mines, in Randolph County, Ala., the lots in the town of Arbacoocha. This town is located about the center of the county in which Gold is found in the greatest abundance. The mines are of recent discovery, and so far, prove to be the most rich, of any heretofore discovered in the U. S.

"The village has been located with a view to its being the seat of justice eventually for Randolph County. Per-

win and Vann two years earlier on October 19, 1840. The East half of Section 7 went to Trammel, Goodwin and Vann on the same day. This Driver and Porter, Trammel, Goodwin and Vann property is the identical property which was worked in 1895. Gold bearing property immediately East of there was entered on July 20, 1842 by Samuel W. Mardis. The West half of Section 5, right in the fault line, that is in the direction of Tricketm Valley, was entered by William P. Chilton on November 25, 1839.

These names are interesting to one who delves into Alabama records. Samuel W. Mardis, that man who gave his name to Mardisville in Talladega County, was the U. S. Register in the Land Office, and entered on the register many of the old Creek Indian lands. This Arbacoochee gold land was in that ceded territory under the Treaty of 1832.

William P. Chilton, born in Adair County, Ky., came South to Mardisville, and presumably it was here that he made the acquaintance of his business partner, Samuel W. Mardis. Judge Chilton was subsequently a resident of Tuskegee and later we find him connected with Montgomery affairs. John T. Morgan read law in the Talladega office of Mr. Chilton and was sometimes his associate in practice. The Drivers and Porters are connected with Chambers County history.

#### The Origin of the Indian Name

Abihkuchi, sometimes Abikuchi, was a Creek Indian town located in Talladega County, and the original one of the name must have been no great distance from the town of Talladega, probably near the headwaters of Talladega Creek. The word is the Indian manner of saying "little Abihka," pronounced Abeeka. The Abihkas were an ancient Muskogean people who long ante-dated the coming of DeSoto in 1540. Some of the chronicles speak of the Abihkas including Cosa or Kusa, in a group of villages scattered along the Talladega and Tallaschatchee Creeks, and refer to them under the general name of Abihkas. The Kymulgas belonged to this group. Ethnologically speaking, the word Abihka means "pile at the base, a heap at the root." The term has reference to the Muskogean custom of heaping up piles of scalps at the foot of a war pole. Abihka was one of the war towns of the Upper Creeks. The French had a contact with the village as early as 1718, and d'Isle, on his map of the date, refers to them as "Les Abihkas." This Frenchman, who has left us such an excellent map of this Gulf country, got part of his knowledge through contacts of the French at Fort Toulouse, a military outpost which had been established a

- 9:00—Singing Strings.
- 9:15—"Sons of the South."
- 9:30—Musical Workshop.
- 9:45—People's Bible Class.
- 10:30—Salt Lake Choir (CBS).
- 11:00—First Baptist Church Services.
- 12:00—"Democracy in Action" (CBS).
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- 1:00—"Pop," Jr. and "Tut."
- 1:15—Don Barnes.
- 1:30—John Todd.
- 1:45—Music From Paradise.
- 2:00—"Hour of Musical Fun" (CBS).
- 2:30—St. Louis Blues.
- 3:00—The World Today (CBS).
- 3:30—World's Fair Choral Program (CBS).
- 4:00—The Gay Nineties (CBS).
- 4:30—The Troubadours.
- 4:45—Studio.
- 5:00—Alibi Club (CBS).
- 5:30—Musical Playhouse (CBS).
- 6:00—Baseball Scores.
- 6:05—Dinner Music.
- 6:25—Sports Review.
- 6:30—Swing Serenade.
- 7:00—Day by Day with Denny Sullivan.
- 7:05—Old Refrains.
- 7:15—Flowers to The Ladies.
- 7:45—Concert Hall.
- 8:15—Dr. A. B. Davidson, "Living Today."
- 8:30—Kaltenborn Edits the News (CBS).
- 8:45—Capitol Opinion (CBS).
- 9:00—Evening News.
- 9:15—"Memories that Endure".
- 9:30—Henry King's Orch. (CBS).
- 10:00—Tomorrow's Advertiser.
- 10:10—Benny Goodman's Or. (CBS).
- 10:30—Sammy Kaye's Or. (CBS).
- 11:00—Silent.

#### National

- 6:00—Organ and Xylophone or Peerless Trio.
- 6:15—Cloister Bells.
- 6:30—Four Showmen or Tone Pictures.
- 6:45—Animal News.
- 7:00—Turn Back Clock or Coast to Coast on a Bus.
- 7:15—Tom Terriss.
- 7:30—Crawford Caravan.
- 8:00—Bible Highlights or Diversion without Exertion.
- 8:30—Barry McKintley or Russian Melody.
- 8:45—Kidoodlers.
- 9:00—News.
- 9:05—Romance Melodies or Alice Remsen.
- 9:15—Neighbor Nell.
- 9:30—Julio Oyaguren or Southernaires.
- 9:45—Crane's Story Book.
- 10:00—Logan's Musical or RC Music Hall.
- 10:30—On The Job.
- 11:00—Music for Moderns or Waterloo Junction.

## OUR COMMAND

includes more than just MONEY. It is available to people who can use it to do anything that takes extra money—payment purchase—see us about the

reality, not a phrase

## an & Savings Co.

RIAL LOANS  
 meet Cedar 2648-9  
 to do anything that takes extra money



# Through The Years

#413

Old Cherokee County

By PETER A. BRANNON

NINETY-NINE years ago there were points in Cherokee County about which one hears little today. They figured rather prominently in the records of that time. Ball Play, Cedar Bluff, Culista Creek, Deep Springs, Double Springs, Turkey Town, Gaylesville, Leesburg, Spring Creek, and Childersville were postoffices in 1814. Note will you every postoffice in the county was a two-syllable word.

Childersville had John H. Garrett as postmaster. This man had a rather interesting association with our early Northeastern Alabama history. He was born in 1798 in Edgefield District, South Carolina. The legislative records show that he represented Cherokee in the sessions of 1840 and 1841-42. Biographical records show that he died while a member of the Legislature at Tuscaloosa. It is further reported that he was buried with military honors, minute guns being fired during the entire day. Alabama military records show that he was commissioned Major General of the Seventh Division on June 4, 1832. The General addressed the Governor, Honorable Hugh McVay at Tuscaloosa, in September, 1837, on the subject of the Cherokee Indians. The letter is rather plain-spoken and I here quote it:

"Garrettsville, Ala.  
Sept. 20th, 1837.

Dear Sir:

I am under the necessity of addressing you on the subject of the Cherokee Indians within the limits of this (Cherokee) County.

The State of Georgia, has placed in that portion of the Cherokee Nation within her limits a large body of Troops to hold in check the disaffected portion of the tribe and to keep them in strict Subordination to the laws not only of the State of Georgia but those of the General Government. The State of Tennessee has done the same; the latter State has placed under its own officers troops to effect the same object. The United States has also stationed a company at Calhoun T. also 1 or 2 at Valley River, North Carolina, having in view the Sole subjects of protection to the Whites as well as the more civilized population of the Cherokee Nation.

The consequences resulting from the large quantities of troops stationed in these Three States has been to drive all the thieves or other disaffected Cherokees from those regions into this portion of their Nation, and from information derived from Genl. Nathaniel Smith Chief Agent of the Govt. for Cherokee emigration as well as from the large body of this county a company of mounted infantry is necessary to be raised in this county as a company of observation.

The necessity of this cause is suggested to your Excellency from the foregoing facts, and as I am the Major Genl. of this Division the Citizens of this portion of the County have deputed me to make to you this address on this subject. In fact I have

I am assuming that William was from that section of the country.

## Land Owners In Section Eleven

Gaylesville, where John Wilkinson was postmaster then, having succeeded J. T. Sorrie of 1838 records, has always interested me for I have wondered just why the name John Gayle was Governor of Alabama in 1836 when the Creek Indians were removed West, so I think the settlers in the newly opened Cherokee lands must have remembered it. The place is in section eleven, Township nine, Range ten, East of Huntsville meridian. It had a postoffice and the postmaster earned thirty-five dollars and fifty-nine cents during the year 1841, but at that time there was not a foot of land owned in the section. Hugh M. Elder entered the first parcel in May, 1842. William Gray, Wiley Wear, Robert Patterson and Lorenzo Griffith entered parcels in April and May, 1843 and James Still bought the remaining parcel from the Government in May, 1845. A Volunteer military company was organized in Gaylesville in 1853. The people in that section had, however, had brushes with the Cherokee Indians years prior to that time.

## Old Turkey Town

Turkey Town, one of the oldest settlements in the Northeastern part of the State, was founded as an Indian village in 1770 and was on the opposite side of the Coosa River from what subsequently became Centre, the county seat. After the removal of the Indians, it continued to be a point of some influence. At one time Col. William Garrett, one of Alabama's picturesque characters, resided there. Col. Garrett who was born in Tennessee, came in early life and settled in Calhoun County. He was an officer in the Indian War of 1836 and got into Alabama politics in 1837. He was clerk of the House and during a long political career, served in various capacities. He was best known as Secretary of State and he contributed his Reminiscences of Public Men in Alabama by which most students of Alabama history know him.

Turkey Town has an association with Confederate history quite memorable in the annals of Alabama. Col. Willis Brewer wrote that it was not far from that place that Col. Streight the Federal officer on his way to capture Rome, Ga., surrendered to Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest after Emma Sansom had shown him the ford of Black Creek near Gadsden. The reader must remember, however, that Turkey Town of the old Cherokee nation is in the present Etowah County, this later county having been carved out, partly of the Cherokee section of those two counties created from the land ceded by the Cherokee Indians under the New Echota Treaty. In early days, after its founding by the Indians, the Turkey, a Cherokee Chief, operated from this place against the white settlements in North Georgia.

Cedar Bluff lost and this center point received the name of Centre. The court house has since been there. If I mistake not Centre was never an incorporated place until very recent months. The court house at Centre was provided under the Legislative Act of February, 1848. The post office was created Feb. 13, 1845 with Patrick J. Chisholm as first postmaster.

The grave of John Pratt, who Alabamians claim invented the first machine from which was evolved a practical typewriter, is near Centre. Mr. Pratt who originally patented his typewriter in England, was a South Carolinian, who came originally to the middle section of Alabama, Butler County, and went later to live among other South Carolinians in the Cherokee country.

## Early Bells

Civil records show Robert Bell as first sheriff of the county. Military records show these Bells in many outfits. Thomas Montgomery Bell was a captain in the 74th Regiment of Militia, which was a Cherokee County command, commissioned April 4, 1839. He was subsequently colonel of the 74th. Incidentally he was the father of Robert Neely Lee Bell, born Nov. 17, 1862, at Gaylesville. This member of the family was sometimes law partner of Solomon Palmer, the educator, sometime editor of The Gunter'sville Democratic, sometime law partner of John A. Lusk, Senior, and once U. S. district attorney for the Northern Division of Alabama under President Wilson. Jesse R. Bell, who might be the Robert Bell of 1827, though I only guess this to be the case, was a captain in the 74th Regiment Militia, commissioned April 16, 1841. He resided in Beat Three, of the county. James H. Bell, first lieutenant in the 79th Regiment, was elected May 26, 1840. He then lived in Beat One. The certificate of his election was signed by John M. Hendrix, colonel commanding, and it was mailed to Mount Chattooga, then a postoffice in the county. George Washington R. Bell was made second lieutenant of the 74th Regiment of Alabama Militia in 1862, and on March 28th of the same year was made first lieutenant, to succeed W. F. Henderson, who in the record had "gone to war."

The Round Mountain Iron Furnace which "rolled steel" (the statement not to be taken seriously), for the Confederacy, was built on the site of the original forge of William Miller, in 1849. It began operation in April, 1852. The output of this plant is said to have gone into car wheels in the days prior to the time these were made of steel. Doctor Michael Toumey, Alabama's old State geologist, reporting in March, 1855, said the furnace was 32 feet high, eight feet in the bouses and driven by steam power, the steam generated by the waste heat of the furnace blown by a cool blast. At that

from information derived from Genl. Nathaniel Smith Chief Agent of the Govt. for Cherokee emigration as well as from the large body of this county a company of mounted infantry is necessary to be raised in this county as a company of observation.

The necessity of this cause is suggested to your Excellency from the foregoing facts, and as I am the Majr. Genl. of this Division the Citizens of this portion of the County have deputed me to make to you this address, on this subject, in fact I have long seen the necessity of the measure, & I here respectfully suggest, that in the event of your Excellency compliance with this request that the company to be raised should be placed under the Command Exclusively of Our own officers, & not under the command of any other officer of the Genl. Govt. be his rank or office what it may. I under stand that resolutions passed the legislature of this State prohibiting the command of our militia from officers of the Govt. Those resolutions I also think correct & entertain no doubt of their enforcement of your excellency.

I am anxious that your excellency will immediately address me on this subject. Direct your communication to me at Childressville Cherokee Co. Ala. Any orders which you may think proper to direct to me will be executed according to their command.

I am Sir respectfully  
Your Servt.

John H. Garrett.

Hugh McVay, Govr. of the State of Alabama.  
Tuscaloosa."

Serving with General Garrett as a member of the Legislature was William Henslee. The Postmaster at Leesburg at that time was C. P. Henslee.



Entering Leaving  
Our Repair Department

The finest watch repairing at reasonable prices.

A written guarantee for 1 year with all repairs.

CRYSTALS All shapes ..... 25c

MAIN SPRING For Any Watch ... \$1.00

Henry Hard, Watchmaker

Schaeffer Jewelry Co.

15 Commerce St.

Sanson had shown him the road of Black Creek near Gadsden. The reader must remember, however, that Turkey Town of the old Cherokee nation is in the present Etowah County, this later county having been carved out, partly of the Cherokee section of those two counties created from the land ceded by the Cherokee Indians under the New Echota Treaty. In early days, after its founding by the Indians, the Turkey, a Cherokee Chief, operated from this place against the white settlements in North Georgia and in the Cumberland Region and it was the center of much hostility. During the American Revolution the British used the site for their operations against the Western settlers in the colonies of Georgia and South Carolina. Col. Campbell, a British agent, had bases both at Big Wills Town and Turkey Town, Cherokee settlements at that time. Gen. Forrest with five hundred Confederate troops captured the Indiana Federal commander, Col. Streight in command of about two thousand cavalrymen by using some strategy as well as vigorous persuasion. Forrest maneuvered his artillery to pass in sight of the two commanders during the truce period of conference and passed the same artillerymen in view several different times in a manner to make it appear that they were one large body of men.

Present day local tradition says that Brewer's account of the surrender of Streight is not correct, and Col. Brewer himself says that the incident took place about twenty miles west of Rome. Local historians fix the point near Lawrence, at the old Lawrence homestead.

Cedar Bluff where James Hogg was postmaster in 1841, seems to have been the center of a considerable settlement for the net income of the postoffice for that year was \$198.17, after paying the postmaster \$110.42. The Legislature located the county seat of Cherokee County at Cedar Bluff which was William Woodley's Ferry on the Coosa River, on June 24, 1837, and nominated Z. McKraiken, J. J. Humphries, B. B. Thompson, A. S. Coleman, John C. Rhea, Henry L. Smith and John E. Hendricks as commissioners to lay off the town into lots and to provide the public buildings. Mr. Humphries of that commission appointed in 1837 is in the records as having lived later in the section of the old Cherokee land session territory which became DeKalb County. He was sometimes after this appointed U. S. Indian agent and accompanied the Indians when they removed West. He died while serving as agent. The governor of the State appointed the original county officials. George Bridewell was made judge of the county court; Robert Bell was selected sheriff; Henry L. Smith, clerk of the Circuit Court; and John S. Wilson, clerk of the county court. The designation of Cedar Bluff to be the county seat was not a happy one and under a new commission, appointed in January, 1844, a more central point in the county was nominated and an election held to determine the site of a permanent court house.

federacy, was built on the site of the original forge of William Miller, in 1849. It began operation in April, 1852. The output of this plant is said to have gone into car wheels in the days prior to the time these were made of steel. Doctor Michael Toumey, Alabama's old State geologist, reporting in March, 1855, said the furnace was 32 feet high, eight feet in the bushes and driven by steam power, the steam generated by the waste heat of the furnace blown by a cool blast. At that time the furnace employed 45 men. It was located a half mile from the Coosa River, but they shipped pig iron by river to Rome, Ga.

A present day map shows "Old Coloma." Old postoffice records show Culista Creek. I am rather curious to know whence the name. I had thought that Culista might be a Cherokee name. Coloma suggests Creek Indian ethnology. The present day map shows Ballflat 620 feet above sea level. Postal records in the 40's showed an office at Ball Play. These places undoubtedly indicate the congregating point where Indians played ball.

Through many sections of Alabama I have at time plodded on foot. I am not acquainted intimately with Cherokee County except through the car windows. Some day I plan to tramp down Coosa River. Hugh M. Cardon, the local historian, or rather the native who knows most about its local history, and the local patriarch of the Alabama newspaper world, T. H. Shropshire, have written and published much of Cherokee of which there is much in the romance of Alabama history.

## Hot Spot

MANAMA, BAHREIN, July 15.—(P)—After working in the 120-degree heat of this Persian Gulf island, oil company employes describe the weather of European cities as "freezing" in ordinary Summer temperatures.

## Old Stuff

LONDON, July 15.—(P)—To economize on electric power, light signals which automatically wink on at the approach of a train and fade out when it has passed are being tried out by the London and North Eastern Railway.

## Baxter With Seawell



# Unchanged To 1 Point Off



## Through The Years

# 414

### Camp Defiance

By PETER A. BRANNON

ON June 27, 1814; and with the date line bearing the words "Camp Defiance" as the place of origin, John Floyd, a Georgia General of Militia operating in the Creek Indian country, addressed his superior officer, General Thomas Pinckney, as follows:

"SIR—I have the honor to acquaint your excellency that this morning at 20 minutes past 5 o'clock, a very large body of hostile Indians made a desperate attack upon the army under my command. They stole upon the sentinels, fired on them, and with great impetuosity rushed upon our line; in 20 minutes the action became general and our front, right and left flanks were closely pressed, but the brave and gallant conduct of the field and line officers, and the firmness of the men repelled them at every point.

The steady firmness, and incessant fire of Capt. Thomas' artillery, and Capt. Adams' riflemen, preserved our front lines. The enemy rushed within 30 yards of the artillery, and Capt. Broadnax, who commanded one of the picket guards, maintained his post with great bravery, until the enemy gained his rear, and then cut his way through them to the army. As soon as it became light enough to distinguish objects, I ordered Maj. Watson's and Freeman's battalions to wheel up at right angles with Majors Booth's and Cleveland's battalions, who formed the right wing, to prepare for the charge. The order for the charge was promptly obeyed, and the enemy fled in every direction before the bayonets. From the affusion of blood, and the number of head dresses and war clubs found in various directions, their loss must have been considerable independent of their wounded.

I have the honor to be, etc.,  
JOHN FLOYD."

While I presume these official reports may be had from sundry sources, I have looked far and wide and over a long period of years for them and have found that they must be "stumbled on" when they are to be had. The above one is from the series of historical sketches of Macon County contributed by H. M. King to the Macon Mail, a paper published at Tuskegee, Feb. 9, 1881. The report is the Official Account of the Battle of Caleb, an engagement fought Jan. 27, 1814, between Floyd's Georgia Troops and the Upper Creek Indians under the leadership of Savannah Jack. Echoes of that engagement still reverberate. Only a few days ago the Alabama Department of Archives and History received a request from a member of his family to assist in the location of the grave of Captain Samuel Butts, killed on that occasion. Captain Butts' memory is perpetuated in the name of a county in Georgia. We have in Alabama quite a few connections with the engagement, and descendants of men who participated there reside today in Montgomery.

#### The Battlefield Site

Mr. King, writing in 1881, says the site of the battlefield of Caleb is a half a mile from Union Church on what was then the plantation of Mrs. M. K. Wheat. Captain Butts, so he says, was buried at the root of a large pine tree into which they drove a nail, on the East side, at a height of five feet above the ground. The Captain's family interested themselves many years ago (as well as during the last two weeks) for Mr. King says that years before he wrote, they sought to have his remains moved to his old home in Hancock County, Georgia. His place of interment could not then be found. Mr. John B. Collins, sometime a resident of Macon County and who later lived in Columbus, Georgia, was authority that the place could be located as late as 1848 by one who helped to bury him on the occasion in 1814.

Union Church is a Methodist Meeting House a few miles East of Shorter, beyond the Birmingham and Southeast Railroad crossing and just beyond the road which leads to Big Hungry. The battle field site was obviously then North of the creek. Floyd had not yet crossed. Mr. King writing of the occasion says that the Georgia Troops halted for the night, (that is the night before the battle) in an open pine forest on a little elevated table land between the headwaters of the Little Caleb and another small stream. The point is twelve miles East of Antossee Indian town site. He had just left Big Trail, after crossing Persimmon Creek, and diverged to the right.

Colonel Albert Pickett and many others have left us accounts of the engagement, though there is not much detail. The Georgians sought to close in on the Indians from the East. Andrew Jackson and his Tennesseans were closing in from the North and Claiborne and his Mississippians had some weeks before advanced as far North from their rendezvous point at Fort Claiborne on the Lower Alabama, to the Holy Ground in our Lowndes County. Claiborne had dropped back to his base at Fort Deposit, most of Jackson's troops were inactive. The Indians under Jim Boy, Savannah Jack, and Weatherford thought it a propitious occasion to attack, but Weatherford and Jim Boy disagreed with Savannah Jack and retired from the scene, though they were in gunshot hearing, that morning at daybreak when the fight began.

#### The Caleb Campaign

The 1814 campaign of the Georgia troops into the Indian country resulted in the erection of the two Military Posts along the old Federal Road which subsequently figured much in Gulf Country history, Fort Bainbridge in the extreme Western corner of Russell County and Fort Hull four miles Southeast of Tuskegee, erected before there were any white towns in the

Indian Country, were points used by Georgia troops as bases of supplies, and were in later years stage coach stops. Quite a few of the men who volunteered for Indian War service under General Floyd came in after years, to live in Alabama. Captain William Butler, whose name our Butler County, Alabama, bears, was an early settler on the Federal Road Southwest of the later site of Fort Dale, but he lived only a short time for he was murdered by the Indians in 1818 just before Savannah Jack and his renegades went to Florida. Captain Broadnax, one of Floyd's line officers, came subsequently to Tallapoosa County, Alabama and rendered a long service there. Captain Jett Thomas came subsequently to Montgomery County and descendants live yet there. Sergeant James Tait came subsequently to Wilcox County and many of his descendants are yet on the Alabama River there. The Howards who were with Floyd and subsequently at LaPlace, are today at Tuskegee. General John P. Booth of the Indian War of 1836 was the major who commanded the Georgia troops on the right wing at Caleb. He was out of Elbert County, Georgia, and in late years was of Conecuh County, Alabama. Those two Doctors Clopton and Williamson have relatives in Alabama. The Watson relatives of the Major were later in Butler County. Captain Irwin was sometimes afterwards in our Barbour. Major Crawford gave his name to the village which subsequently became the County Seat of Russell.

Floyd's march into the Indian Country, the subsequent defeat of the Indians at Horseshoe Bend and the Treaty of Fort Jackson opened the Federal Road to the Tombigbee for safe passage and practically all settlers in middle Alabama came that route, at least for part of the way, though there were some who came out of Northwest Georgia into the Covington and Conecuh Counties who came by Fort Gaines and over what subsequently was the road to cross the Conecuh at River Falls west to Fort Crawford on Murder Creek.

William McIntosh, the Coweta Indian ally of the Georgians, Benjamin Marshall, who with his brothers was left a reserve in the Indian Country which included part of the present Russell and Lee Counties of today, and Timpochee Barnard the distinguished Uchee, were natives of the Creek Nation whose names are yet prominent in the annals of this Southern country.

Should there be any who read these lines who could tell me more of Mr. King who wrote so interestingly sixty-eight years ago of these happenings, I would be happy to hear from them. Like most of the engagements during the Indian War of 1813-14 the loss of life on the part of the whites was not great, but the psychological effect on the eventual outcome was marked.

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# Through The Years

# 415

## Rocky Head In Dale

By PETER A. BRANNON

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IN Township 17, Range 23, in the extreme northern part of Dale County, in what I think is the north-west quarter of Section 20, is a point which on January 1, 1845, was known as Scroggin's Mill. Edmund Black was the first postmaster of record. As of September 30, of that year he had earned \$6.10 for being postmaster there. Such an office existed there until July 1, 1855, when the place received the designation of Rocky Head. Willis Lawrence went into office at that time and in three months he earned \$6.11, even though Mr. Black's salary had averaged, most of the years of his service, some less than \$5.00.

#### Early Land Owners In the Vicinity

Even though there was a postoffice at that point on some road, the United States land records do not indicate that there were any land entries thereabout until some years later than the coming in of those settlers. Nathan Bush entered the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 17, on November 17, 1851, and William G. Bush entered the northeast quarter of Section 30 of that Township 7, Range 23, on May 10, 1853. Peter Hough and Joseph Hough had land in the township, the former entering his claim on July 29, 1852, and the latter on July 22, 1853. Other original land owners were Gregory Anderson, O. C. Doster, Thomas J. Logan, Simeon Sasser, John Merrick and Thomas J. Frazier. Inasmuch as the place was Scroggin's Mill in 1845, we must logically assume that one Mr. Scroggin lived there.

#### Some Early Correspondence

Three most interesting letters have just come under my eye. Joseph Hough, obviously the one mentioned as an early land owner at Rocky Head, on the 17th March, 1865, addressed a letter to Governor Watts which he dated at Newton, the county seat, in these words:

"Newton Ala 17th March 1865.

His Excellency Gov Watts

I have to report to your Excellency that on Monday morning last about one hour before day this place was attacked by a Company of 34 Deserters, who came near the public square with a demoniac yell, but were met by eight of our militia who poured a volley into them killing one and mortally wounding two others. A small portion of Capt. Brears Co who had been stationed on the opposite side of the Square came up to the assistance of the little Squad & thereupon the cowardly devils took to their heels & made their escape. We have two Cos. of Cavalry (Brears & Brown) now in pursuit, but I have not heard from them, we captured one Enfield Rifle one breech loading Carbine and one Sise Shorter Derringer pistol The Scoundrels did no damage to the place, but stole much property in the country before they reached here The repulse was effected wholly by the little Squad of Militia Brears men not having had a chance to fire a gun. A few nights before the attack here, those devils attacked the house of Mr Jas Gilley who barely escaped with his life, but he killed one of their number. They then burnt his corn crib with 500 bush corn, and much

other damage the extent of which we do not know. I have called out a portion of the militia and have the principal avenues, ferries and bridges guarded. Being a very busy teme with the farmers I shall of course keep them no longer than I think is indispensably necessary.

Very truly yours

JOSEPH HOUGH,  
Col. Comg.

Wm. H. Houghton, Adj't."

On the 20th he was back home at Rocky Head and he addressed this letter to the Governor:

Rocky Head Dale Ct. Ala.

"March The 20, 1865,

His Excellency Thomas H. Watts

Sir: Since I have commenced my Reports of the 17th The Tories made a dash in my county from another Direction, Robe the House of Mr. Wilkerson tacen money and money and clothing and Ran off the Same night in to Coffy County and I cant Get on tier Rout the Malisha cild one Dezerter on last Friday the 18th, in the neighborhood of Newton.

The Report is up to last night 3 cild 2 mortally wounded and 2 tacen off on horses 7 in all none hurt on our side the Cavalry is Still Pursuing I Received your letter Date the 8th March came to hand Saturday night last Informing me of your Exceptance of my Resignation of which I am very thankful my health is very bad at this Time and has been for some time I have Rote this morning to the Probate Judge to order an Election Amediatley and forward the Returnes to your office

I am obliged to Bost of the Malisha of This County I never have ordered them at any time but they obeyed promptly and with great Determination to Defend the County at All hazerdes this the 4th time I will inform your Excellency that the Amunition I drew is Running Down Low

I do not now whether it is Rite for me to Serve as an officer or Comandet of Class No. 1 Til another is Alected or not. I am willing to Do all that is in my Power to Defend my County I have Been vary perticler in asertengen the number of Guns neede-ei 267 men without guns

If this county can Get 250 will Do vary well I Dont now how to make out a Requisition In form my health is so bad I cant come to see you my self If you have The armes Sent to me and 40 Rounds of Amunition Direct theme to Eufaula Direct a letter to me at Rocky Head Ala I ortherize John B. Taylor Esqr or Gen H. P. Watson Eather to sign my name to the Requisition and Rect.

JOSEPH HOUGH

Acten as Commandet Class N 1 Dale Ala.

NB Send us as Good Guns as you can spar"

On the 22nd, he addressed the letter which follows:

"Rocky Head Ala

His Excellency, Thos H. Watts

Still father nuse from the Toris The Cavalry persuade them to their Brest works in or about The line off Florida The Torris was So worn

the Toris made no Resistance but fled to the Swamp

Cild Captured and lost 11 no hurt on our side

Now change Reported in the Malisha Roles this month

Believing it my Duty I still Comd till ther is another alected according to law

Paroles is Reported Executed according to law

JOHN HOUGH

Acting Commandt. Dale County"

Those three communications are to me as interesting contributions to the closing days of the Confederacy as I ever saw. Col. Hough apparently wrote none of them and I suspect that they are the work of his Adjutant, W. H. Houghton. The adjutant was by no means a good speller but he expressed the thoughts of the colonel and he told the story in no ineffective way and his descriptive powers you must admit, are most interesting. I am thoroughly stimulated by the way in which the words in this communication are spelled. I only wish that we had more of this type, for this period of the history of 1865 is sadly not of record.

#### Yankee Raids Into Dale County

The Federal operations in West Florida encouraged deserters, slackers and Union sympathizers in the South-eastern part of the State to harass that section of the Home Guard units in those counties from the Summer of 1864 until the surrender, sometimes had their hands full. The reference to this may be seen in Brewer's Alabama History which reports an incident as follows:

"During the progress of the War Between the States, Dale was harassed by the incursions of a band of deserters, headed by Joseph Sanders. This man was a millwright who served very creditably during the first part of the war as lieutenant, and afterwards captain of the company which became part of a Georgia regiment. Having resigned, the exactions of the conscript officers was his excuse for allying himself with a band of deserters, who sought shelter near the line of Florida, and he became their leader. Organizing a band of fifteen or twenty of these outlaws, he obtained supplies from the Federal troops on the coast, and made frequent and daring forays into the county. At one time, he captured a company of militia on parade. At another, towards the close of the war, he dashed into Newton at night, at the head of about twenty men; but the citizens shot down three of them and the others fled. In those raids, Sanders took mules, horses and other valuables. At the close of hostilities he asked and obtained permission to return, and settled down quietly; but he was suspected of complicity in the horse stealing which some members of his old gang were carrying on; and in a difficulty about it, he killed a son of Judge Abel Echols. He removed to Georgia just after; and, in 1866 was shot dead in his house by an unknown hand."

The Brewer reference to the attack on Newton at night is of course the one referred to in Col. Hough's

(P)—Six profane films—couched father, come style—are being companies to prohibition. a two-reel short (The Drunkard), ed. d-thunder melo-an Indian clerk y on drink, whips beats up his wife own her ornaments clerk strangles his y then realizes the

square came up to the assistance of the little Squad & thereupon the cowardly devils took to their heels & made their escape. We have two Cos. of Cavalry (Brears & Brown) now in pursuit, but I have not heard from them, we captured one Enfield Rifle one breech loading Carbine and one Sise Shorter Derringer pistol The Scoundrels did no damage to the place, but stole much property in the country before they reached here The repulse was effected wholly by the little Squad of Militia Brears men not having had a chance to fire a gun. A few nights before the attack here, those devils attacked the house of Mr Jas Gilley who barely escaped with his life, but he killed one of their number. They then burnt his corn crib with 500 bush corn, and much

sell if you have The Armes Sent to me and 40 Rounds of Ammunition Direct theme to Eufaula Direct a letter to me at Rocky Head Ala I authorize John B. Taylor Esqr or Gen H. P. Watson Eather to sign my name to the Requisition and Rect. JOSEPH HOUGH Acten as Commandet Class N 1 Dale Ala. NB Send us as Good Guns as you can spar" On the 22nd, he addressed the letter which follows: "Rocky Head Ala His Excellency, Thos H. Watts Still father nuse from the Toris The Cavalry persuade them to their Brest works in or about The line off Florida The Torris was So worn

time, he captured a company of militia on parade. At another, towards the close of the war, he dashed into Newton at night, at the head of about twenty men; but the citizens shot down three of them and the others fled. In those raids, Sanders took mules, horses and other valuables. At the close of hostilities he asked and obtained permission to return, and settled down quietly; but he was suspected of complicity in the horse stealing which some members of his old gang were carrying on; and in a difficulty about it, he killed a son of Judge Abel Echols. He removed to Georgia just after; and, in 1866 was shot dead in his house by an unknown hand." The Brewer reference to the attack on Newton at night is of course the one referred to in Col. Hough's letter. The John C. Brown Cavalry Company mentioned in the letter of the 17th, was one of the local outfits of which there is very little extant, but to which there are many references. Quite a number of old soldiers of the Southeastern part of the State served with the command at times during the last two or three years of the war.



**Leaving Department**  
Repairing at for 1 year  
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\$1.00  
Shoemaker  
Shoery Co.  
St.

## State's Best Foot Put Forward In Twenty-Page Picture Booklet

Alabama's industrial, agricultural and recreational opportunities are presented in attractive pictorial form in a 20-page booklet just published by the Alabama State Chamber of Commerce for circulation to individuals and organizations seeking information concerning the State. More than 75 illustrations, selected to provide a comprehensive picture of the State's attractions, are contained in the booklet, which is captioned "Look Over Alabama." The cover page is in color, a brilliant red matching the color of the State flag, and bears a picture of two men overlooking a valley from one of Alabama's mountain-tops. A sub-caption on the cover is "Opportunities for Successful and Happy Living." The booklet will be used primarily to supply information in answer to many requests from out of the State but will also be placed in public libraries and travel agencies in states from which Alabama may attract tourists. A brief historical sketch of the State, illustrated with drawings in

red, is on the inside of the front cover. Text and pictures in the remaining pages cover the entire State. A double-page spread is devoted to agriculture and similar space is given to livestock. Featured in the booklet also are the State's mines, power developments, transportation, quarries, forest resources and educational facilities. Recreational facilities, including the State parks, Bellingrath Gardens, the Azalea Trail and the attractions on the Gulf coast, are given generous space. Public health work and the growing importance of Alabama as an industrial State also are presented in the booklet. The back cover carries a map of the State, a small map of principal national highways and an invitation to the reader to visit Alabama. The booklet is printed on heavy hand-made book paper and the illustrations are reproduced by the photolith process. Information contained in the booklet is the most complete ever assembled for general distribution to other sections of the country.

Newton

The seat of justice for the County of Dale was fixed at Newton, by the Act of Feb. 9, 1843. The selection of Newton as the county seat was prompted by Section 12 of the Act of Dec. 29, 1841, which created the County of Coffee, necessitating a new county seat for Dale. This new county seat located by Barney Wadford, James Arthur, Thomas Andrews, James C. Ward and Capt. Hendrix. I presume because the new location was a new site they called it New town or Newton and that the name does not have reference to any surname of that designation. The first postmaster of which I find record of that place was Darling Pittman who served there during the year 1845.

**The Houghs in The Confederate Army**  
Official Confederate States records show Lieut.-Col. Joseph Hough commanding a unit of Home Guards in Dale County on the first of November, 1864. The citizens of Southeast Alabama were having contact with deserters who camped in the swamps south of Newton, presumably the Choctawhatchee River Valley, and there were squads operating against them, commanded by Capt. Barnes, Lieut. Shiver, and Capt. Brears's cavalry troops. William D. Hough, sergeant in Co. F, 15th Alabama Infantry, a son of Col. Joseph Hough, was killed in the Confederate service. This man was 24 years old, was single, enlisted in Rocky Head, July 3, 1861, and was killed at Manassas Plains, Virginia, Aug. 28, 1862. John B. Hough of the same company, was a private enlisted Aug. 19, 1862, at Newton. He was with Co. F, at the end. Confederate records show Joseph R. Breare one time private, Co. E, 15th Alabama Infantry, a man 28 years old, married, who was a lawyer and resided at Newton. He was subsequently called third lieutenant of the command. This man was born in England. He enlisted July 3, 1861, at Westville, and was captured at Gettysburg. The record shows that he was absent on furlough from Wilderness, in 1864, and so he must have been exchanged. I am constrained to believe that he was Capt. Brears of the Home Guard outfit mentioned in Col. Hough's letter.

# CURSION

TO  
**NEW ORLEANS**  
Saturday, Aug. 5th  
**ROUND \$3.00 TRIP**

All leave Montgomery 10:15 p.m. Aug. 5th, return 7:00 a.m. Aug. 6th. Returning, special New Orleans 7:30 p.m. Aug. 6th, arrive Montgomery, Aug. 7th.

For Further Information  
Phone Cedar 891-710

## Smuggling Loses Ancient Romance

EL PASO, TEXAS, July 29.—(P)—Fashions in smuggling have changed, too. Time was when the smuggler prided himself on his wares and he dealt in rare old wines, gems, spices and fine cloths. Now, border patrolmen report, some of the fellows will risk their necks to get a cargo of red beans across the Rio Grande duty free. These particular beans are frijoles, a delicacy that makes the mouths of American bean lovers water. Epicures say there is as much difference between the American red bean and the Mexican frijole as between gold and brass. To escape a three-cents a pound duty and perhaps for the thrill of outwitting the law there are individuals who shoulder a sack of beans and swim the Rio Grande at night. Not all of them get across. It is always open season on smugglers.

**Scattered Confederate Records**  
Would that such records as those mentioned above could get into the files of the Alabama Department of Archives and History. This type of material is of great value not only on account of its peculiar and specific association with the military history of the State but because it serves to establish references to contacts with families who are apparently little in the public eye but who rendered their contribution to the history of the period and who should be given just credit. Col. Hough's letters are most charmingly written, even though we must stop twice to surmise that when he says "cild captured and lost 11, no hurt on our side," he means that the Federal troops of sympathizers, deserters lost 11 killed and captured, and none of the Dale County Home Guards were hurt. I particularly hope that should these lines be seen by those who have material of the character shown above they will make them more valuable for future generations by placing them where they may have permanent preservation not only with the military records of the State, but go into those files of that central agency, the Department of Archives and History, to which the people of the State have ready access.

# GULF COAST Military Academy

Right on the Mississippi Gulf Coast, Genial sunshine, salt breezes, Healthful and invigorating climate. Up-to-date equipment, high-class faculty of college graduates. Every boy recites every lesson every day. Graduates accredited Eastern colleges. Athletics, water sports, outdoor activities every day. Military discipline. Two departments: Junior 5 to 13 years; Senior department 14 years and over. Non-sectarian. Junior Unit R. O. T. C. Open year 'round. Member Association Military Colleges and Schools of United States.

Next Regular Session Begins  
September 13th

Write for Catalog, Stating Age of Boy

## Gulf Coast Military Academy

DEPT. A, GULFPORT, MISS.  
Summer Camp Now in Session



**WE WILL RETURN YOU THE MAN**

## Airship Graf Zeppelin Now Practices Flying

BERLIN, July 20.—(P)—The airship Graf Zeppelin has become Germany's biggest mail carrier. Weekly trips are being made this Summer from Frankfort-on-the-Main to specified cities. The zeppelin carries no passengers—only the crew and mail. The voyages are made to keep the crew in practice now that regular trans-Atlantic air service has been stopped since the Hindenburg catastrophe at Lakehurst, N. J.

**Fishy Situation**  
OKLAHOMA, CITY, OKLA., July 29.—(P)—While it was operating properly a sign in a downtown window attracted hardly a sightseer. It showed a cardboard fisherman yanking a fishing pole with heavy line attached. With each jerk the line pulled a giant fish from an imitation lake. The line broke up the fish still continued to jump out of the lake each time the man yanked the pole. And that drew a crowd.

**Scattered Confederate Records**  
Would that such records as those mentioned above could get into the files of the Alabama Department of Archives and History. This type of material is of great value not only on account of its peculiar and specific association with the military history of the State but because it serves to establish references to contacts with families who are apparently little in the public eye but who rendered their contribution to the history of the period and who should be given just credit. Col. Hough's letters are most charmingly written, even though we must stop twice to surmise that when he says "cild captured and lost 11, no hurt on our side," he means that the Federal troops of sympathizers, deserters lost 11 killed and captured, and none of the Dale County Home Guards were hurt. I particularly hope that should these lines be seen by those who have material of the character shown above they will make them more valuable for future generations by placing them where they may have permanent preservation not only with the military records of the State, but go into those files of that central agency, the Department of Archives and History, to which the people of the State have ready access.

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# Through The Years

Sunday August 6, 1939

#416

Seals

By PETER A. BRANNON

I NOTICED a few days ago that the Governor had issued an order authorizing the use of the newly adopted State Seal. This reminds me that in the days agone I have seen many and varied emblems recognized as seals of office. The old original Alabama Seal brought over from the Territorial days showing the rivers imprinted on the scroll-like parchment which leaned against an oak tree, was attractive, though the students of Heraldry argued that it had no artistic significance. That early seal was used prior to 1860 in numerous ways, and these come under the eyes of us who delve into old documents and go through manuscripts. You may find adaptations of it frequently imprinted on letterheads, on mastheads of magazines and newspapers, on handbills and such, and even though it is claimed that it had no artistic concept, it is certainly emblematic of the topography of that section of the lower South which it was intended to signify. The newly designed Alabama official seal is more purposely a map. This is more generally a picture whereas the former was a typically created concept.

### The Old Scroll Seal

That use of the old seal showing the scroll against the tree as a centerpiece and the steamboat piled high with commodities on one side, with the locomotive and accompanying cars on the other, made a very attractive picture of commerce and industry in Alabama, especially when the old long-armed cotton press and the gin house were set in that broad field at the riverside.

A design by Alexander to illustrate "agriculture" is the masthead of the American Cotton Planter, a Journal started in Montgomery in January 1853. This shows the gin house with the wooden screw press in the center, the train on the left and the river on the right, the cars pulled by a locomotive, as well as the decks of the steamboat, both being piled high with cotton bales. Quite a few of the several bank papers, that is bills, currency and such of the period, carried the same thought in similar emblems. The slogan of the Alabama Chamber of Commerce at the present time is to coordinate agriculture and industry. I hear Ben Russell, Captain Ward and others of them speak of the necessity of the one to the other. Literally, nothing is new under the sun, for agriculture, industry, and commerce were running hand in hand and dependent on one another quite four or five generations back

The seal of Georgia is today as originally adopted. It is a representation of three columns superimposed by a crescent-like design, the whole forming an arch divided at the center. "Agriculture and Commerce" in an emblematic design is the reverse, with the obverse capstone crescent bar boldly titles "Constitution." Even today they tie a piece of ribbon through the document. The two ends are fixed between wax wafers and on the officially adopted disks of paper placed next there is impressed, on the two sides, these "pictures."

### Montgomery City Seal

I am willing to venture a wager that few Montgerians have ever seen an impression of the old seal of the city. This was a small big stack locomotive enclosed by two circular lines, between which was the legally required wording. I have a very interesting one printed on a green serrated edged disk affixed to an old agreement between the city of Montgomery, and the South Plank Road of the 50's.

### Red Wax Stickers

Frequently the old price lists quoted wax tapers and wafers, the latter, undoubtedly that small piece of wax which you find on many old stampless letters which held the manuscripts together after folding backwards. These were heated, or partly melted by use of the tapers and then pressed to hold the sheet of paper together. The common ordinary letter seems to have been waxed by being weighted, but frequently there is found one whereon is an initial. These were probably impressed with a similar machine as we see at the present time made use of as a handstamp for imprinting Notary Seals. The old Alabama State Seal in use at the time the Capitol was burned in 1849, and which is preserved by the Department of Archives and History, is an enormous one said to weigh about four hundred pounds. It required a good strong man to revolve it and by the revolutions imprint the seal onto the documents. There is a local story to the effect that the Seal was saved at the time of the destruction of the Capitol, by being carried out by a servant of the then secretary of State. If that story is fact, then it was the servant of that interesting public official, William Garrett, for he served as secretary of State from 1840 to 1852.

### Lead Seals

One of my fondest memories carried over from childhood is hunting along side the railroad track at the depot for discarded car seals which the

who must provide them, in this case the auditor of the State, who strangely enough adopted the old discarded State Seal as the emblem for the stamp. This tax was a revenue producing incident of our State business until it was abrogated Dec. 3, 1884.

Alabama county seals, old ones, showed torches, balances, and conventional emblems suggestive of authority. The old swinging balances, hand scales, is an emblem of great antiquity. The alchemist of the East sometimes represented as using lanterns, or lamps of the kind that Aladdin rubbed, seem to have been remembered in the making of early emblems for they certainly had no particular local meaning.

The first seal of which we have many impressions connected with what is now the territory of Alabama is the British Colonial Seal of West Florida. They used it on documents, and they impressed variations of it on many trade objects going to the Indians. The Lion and the Unicorn, and the motto "Dieu Et Mondroit" in their several presentations, guarding the quartered shield superimposed with a crown made an interesting picture, and combined on the shield the several ownerships of this gulf country. French fleur-de-lis, the castles of Spain, the Lions of Great Britain, are there in heraldic order. Another interesting picture and one used on the British medals and as well apparently so common that it was used later as an emblem on the blown glass bottles is the figure of the Indian kneeling and shooting with a bow and arrow at a deer standing by a pine tree on which the sun brilliantly shines.

But, I must seal this story.

## Scotchman Played Irish Quite Often

HOLLYWOOD, Aug. 5.—(P)—J. Farrell MacDonald's ancestors were Scotch and he's never set foot on the sod of Erin, but, begorra, except for Charlie Murray, he's the Irish-est actor in the movies.

"I guess maybe Charlie has played more Irish roles than I have," said MacDonald. "But for a Scotchman I do right well."

Currently he is an Irish-American

steamboat, both being piled high with cotton bales. Quite a few of the several bank papers, that is bills, currency and such of the period, carried the same thought in similar emblems. The slogan of the Alabama Chamber of Commerce at the present time is to coordinate agriculture and industry. I hear Ben Russell, Captain Ward and others of them speak of the necessity of the one to the other. Literally, nothing is new under the sun, for agriculture, industry, and commerce were running hand in hand and dependent on one another quite four or five generations back.

#### The Georgia Seal of 1799

The seal of the State of Georgia adopted in 1799 has always been one which interested me. I am frequently visited by old book dealers, manuscript and map peddlers, merchants of that type who want me to buy something, and I had an experience the other day which was accidentally a real pleasure. The party came in with an old Georgia land warrant which entitled the holder to 20 1-2 acres in District 23, being that tract or lot of land drawn by Tillman Moore of Brown's District of Monroe County, situated in the 12th District, 3rd Section in the County of Troup in Georgia. The document was in fine condition and because of the fact that the surveyor who ran the lines on the 15th of November 1826 was my relative, James W. Greene, I purchased it even though I have absolutely no use under the shining sun for such a document. These old Georgia land grants are interesting to autograph collectors. Mine is signed by G. M. Troup, by James Bozeman, by William Triplett, by Carlton Welborn, by Aaron Harding, by William Musgrove, by E. H. Pierce, and by Daniel Newman. The secretary of State registered the grant in the Troup County book on page 9.

This particular document has a particular interest to all Alabamians for it relates to the distribution of land acquired of the Creek Indian Nation by a treaty concluded at Indian Springs on the 12th day of February 1825. It was the conclusion of this treaty by William McIntosh, the Coweta born Indian first cousin of Gov. George M. Troup, that caused his (McIntosh's) death. The Creek nation at a council held at Pole Cat Springs (in the present Macon County Ala.) about a year prior to this time had formulated a treaty which forbid the cession of any more Indian lands without the unanimous agreement of the headchiefs. Some dozen under-ranking chiefs, and McIntosh of Coweta, signed the Indian Springs treaty, but the signatures were by no means those of the majority of the ranking chiefs in the nation. For this act of agreement the Creek council decreed death for McIntosh and he was executed at his home in Carroll County, Georgia, within the territory of this Indian Springs Cession, a little over a month after this date. McIntosh had been dead more than a year and a half when the document which carried the above mentioned Georgia seal was signed.

revolutions imprint the seal onto the documents. There is a local story to the effect that the Seal was saved at the time of the destruction of the Capitol, by being carried out by a servant of the then secretary of State. If that story is fact, then it was the servant of that interesting public official, William Garrett, for he served as secretary of State from 1840 to 1852.

#### Lead Seals

One of my fondest memories carried over from childhood is hunting along side the railroad track at the depot for discarded car seals which the freight conductor threw away when he opened the doors of the car at the station. This pure lead disk was imprinted, I presume, with the initial or name of the railroad and something else, but the one thing which I remember most about them is that they were sought by us of which to mould bullets. From the very earliest days that my parents would permit me to do so, I always had a long handled iron spoon and a pair of bullet moulds with which I manufactured my own lead bullets. These car seals served as the most productive sources of raw material for we boys had no cash to buy lead. We had no opportunity to buy for we lived too far away from the city to get it at any hardware store or plumbing shop. In later years in the course of my archaeological researches, I have found many bullets and occasionally we find a crude mould in which they were cast. I am not unwilling to believe that these moulds were homemade by the Indian himself as they are mere bits of bibbit-metal, or similar substance, apparently made quite like the old style moulds were formed into which was poured melted pig iron.

#### Tax-On-Seal Stamps

The subject is a dangerous one to bring up because it might suggest something, but in times of emergency in the olden days there were certain taxes assessed against the use of the seal on a document. I remember that when I was more of a stamp collector than at the present time, there were documentary revenue stamps placed on certain papers and the impression of the seal served to cancel the stamps. That type of seal is actually a handstamping, giving date, address, or similar information.

The Alabama Tax-on Seals Stamp imposed on us during reconstruction days was more actually a revenue producing measure and these red and blue stamps are unique in the philatelic history of America. They are interesting from one viewpoint in that they have as the prominent feature of the design, an old concept of the Alabama State Seal of 1819, that is the scroll leaning against the tree. Most of these originated at the Capitol, being sent away from here, few stayed in Montgomery, though county officials and others of like rank were required to use them. The official act was passed by the Reconstruction Legislature Dec. 31, 1868. This same Legislature abolished the old scroll seal of the State. The act providing for the stamp left the design to the discretion of the officer

## Quite Often

HOLLYWOOD, Aug. 5.—(P)—J.

Farrell MacDonald's ancestors were Scotch and he's never set foot on the sod of Erin, but, begorra, except for Charlie Murray, he's the Irish-est actor in the movies.

"I guess maybe Charlie has played more Irish roles than I have," said MacDonald. "But for a Scotchman I do right well."

Currently he is an Irish-American sea captain in RKO Radio's "Conspiracy."

"It's my 350th Irish character," MacDonald beamed. He's played 500 roles in all.

Not that it had anything to do with his career as a synthetic son of Erin, but MacDonald made his screen debut by playing nine different characters in one film.

"It was back in Denver, in 1906," he recalled.

"Gilbert Anderson, a director for the Selig-Polyscope, had a featured comedian ride a bicycle around corners, running into a different man at each corner. There were nine corners, and I played all nine characters—for \$3 a day."

MacDonald is one of the few players still featured after 33 consecutive years in the film business. Starting as a concert singer, he became successively a stage actor, motion picture director and screen player. Between times he earned collegiate Bachelor's and Master's degrees.

He directed Hal Roach when the latter was an actor instead of a producer. He had Harold Lloyd as a make-up man. And, he says, he is the only player on the screen today who worked in "The Violin Maker of Cremona," Mary Pickford's first picture.

MacDonald was directing "Samson" when he needed some one to make up 500 extras as Israelites. Harold Lloyd, a young actor, offered to do the job.

"I gave him yards of crepe hair and stickum," said MacDonald.

"He did a swell job."

## Membership In AFL Nears Four Millions

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—(P)—The American Federation of Labor reported today it had 3,902,979 paid up memberships as of Aug. 1.

Frank Morrison, secretary-treasurer, said this was an increase of 1,462,929 since September, 1936.

## For Sentimental Reason, Surveyor Holds His Job

SOMERSET, PENN., Aug. 6.—(P)—It costs 86-year-old Caldwell Younk in \$25 to run for county surveyor.

He has held the job for 16 years, and hasn't been paid a cent because the job carries no salary.

But he's out for reelection because: "It's worth the \$25 just for sentimental reasons."



# Through The Years

# 417

South Bainbridge At Adams

By PETER A. BRANNON

FOR MORE than 20 years the division of the Department of Archives and History under my supervision was housed at 601 Adams Avenue and on Sept. 11, 1938, I published the 370th number of this Through The Years series which I called 601 Adams Avenue. As I pen this they have begun dismantling "601" and perhaps by the time these lines reach publication it will be well on the way "out," maybe there will be no 601 Adams. As the last loads of material left the building, George A. Thomas, son of "old Prof. George Thomas," who built the original house on that lot, called by for sentiment's sake and looked through the old place again before it was a thing of the past. When I wrote my original story William Blakey, Sr., wrote me a long letter telling of his memories and that of his parents of the people connected with the old site. His recollections added much to what I had written and to the material which I had gathered. Because several people have commented on the passing of this landmark, I am going to use some of Mr. Blakey's references together with my transcripts of the several transfers of the property and build perhaps a little different story than the former.

The corner plat, is the south 103.8 feet of lot 39 and the west 27.9 lot 40 on the north side of Adams Street in that part of the city of Montgomery formerly known as New Philadelphia. The original plat of the town of Philadelphia was formerly in the office of the "town clerk," that is in the office of the clerk in the town of Montgomery. New Philadelphia and Alabama town were combined by an act of the Legislature and on Dec. 3, 1819, these two settlements began Montgomery. A reproduction of the plat of it is said to be embodied in Barker's map of Montgomery dated 1869. Andrew Dexter, born in Massachusetts, sometime a resident of New York, sometime living in Canada, entered the southwest quarter, Section 7, Township 16, Range 19, on Aug. 13, 1817. John Falcomer, as assignee for Andrew Dexter, was deeded the property on Aug. 29, 1820. Lots 39 and 40 on the north side of what we know as Adams Avenue at the present time, was sold on May 2, 1823, for \$200 to Thomas Parkin. This record is in Deed Book C, old series in the probate office of Montgomery County. Edward Hanrick, the "Horseshoe Ned" of Col. Thomas Woodward's Reminiscences, was the agent in Montgomery for Thomas Parkin, of New York, and on Nov. 29, 1852, was given power of attorney to dispose of any or all real estate owned by him in the city of Montgomery.

the rear of the residence, when the Professor taught in that building, not using his home, have told me their experiences. Of the younger generation of boys, Gaston Scott, Bob Ashley, Wiley Hill, Col. Noble J. Wiley, the Rev. E. L. Hill and others might be mentioned.

The corner house of 20 years ago was one of just a line of buildings facing Adams Avenue and that block south of the Capitol is today far different from what it was even in the memory of the present generation. The old Baptist Church in which Thomas Dixon, Gov. Frank's uncle, was married, next door to the corner and itself a landmark, was started about the beginning of the War Between the States. The date stone, they never seemed to have a cornerstone, shows "1862." A picturesque little cottage just east of the church was one in which lived Bob Thorington, Junius Riggs's assistant librarian, in the Supreme Court. The younger generation may remember the Graves Fitzpatricks who lived there during the last years of his life. The big house in the center of the block, for a long time the quarters of the Child Welfare Department, was known to Montgomerians as the McManus house. Further east were residences, in late years cut into small apartments. Between the vacant lot on the corner of Washington and the Prof. Thomas house were two small ones. At one time the Professor used one as a school room.

George Thomas tells me that few of these houses looked in his childhood like they did a few years ago when torn down. The majority of them had been rehabilitated. Roemer's store, south of the steel flag pole, in the center of the Washington Avenue side of the block, was to many of the Capitol workers of 25 years ago an interesting place. The universal consumption of soft drinks, chewing gum, candy bars and other things designed to make the poor working man spend his money, were not so much a part of Capitol life, and when I first went to the Capitol to work in 1910 those who could slip off ran over to Roemer's to get a package of cakes, or chewing gum and generally did the shopping for half a dozen others. I do remember that far back in connection with the store, but I am satisfied we can associate six pop bottles with that institution. I suspect that he even sold striped coconut bars.

The plans for the Memorial Building, the Alabama Department of Archives and History's quarters, provided for the landscaping of the entire square. Some nine feet of earth is to be scraped off the old 601 corner and when a crescent shape driveway, fronted by an artistic planting, is arranged on Adams Avenue the back door of the building will be just as attractive as the front door. The wide open air front porch, enclosed with a low wall, projecting from the large columns on the Washington Avenue side, fronting

the south wing of the Capitol, will make the new building a great successor to those former residences south of the present site.

## First Alabama Man In Flight Across The Atlantic Ocean

Last night (Saturday night, August 12th) at 6 o'clock Nelson L. Brackin, Alabama jewelry and optical merchant, left Newfoundland and is due to land in Foyness, Ireland, this Sunday morning at 8 o'clock on way to Southampton, London, and Amsterdam. Mr. Brackin operates a store at

contact is made with land in Ireland, a cablegram will be sent to his local store, at 24 North Perry Street, telephone Walnut-491.

Mr. Brackin is the first person from this section to be a passenger on the famous Pan-American trans-Atlantic Yankee Clipper ships. Mr. Brackin is from Crovdon, London,

**SEARS AUGUST**

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...ception was formerly in the office of the "town clerk," that is in the office of the clerk in the town of Montgomery. New Philadelphia and Alabama town were combined by an act of the Legislature and on Dec. 3, 1819, these two settlements began Montgomery. A reproduction of the plat of it is said to be embodied in Barker's map of Montgomery dated 1869. Andrew Dexter, born in Massachusetts, sometime a resident of New York, sometime living in Canada, entered the southwest quarter, Section 7, Township 16, Range 19, on Aug. 13, 1817. John Falcomer, as assignee for Andrew Dexter, was decided the property on Aug. 29, 1820. Lots 39 and 40 on the north side of what we know as Adams Avenue at the present time, was sold on May 2, 1823, for \$200 to Thomas Parkin. This record is in Deed Book C, old series in the probate office of Montgomery County. Edward Hanrick, the "Horseshoe Ned" of Col. Thomas Woodward's Reminiscences, was the agent in Montgomery for Thomas Parkin, of New York, and on Nov. 29, 1852, was given power of attorney to dispose of any or all real estate owned by him in the city of Montgomery. Mr. Hanrick sold this property on Jan. 12, 1863, for \$900 to George W. Thomas. Prof. Thomas's will was probated March 10, 1905, and in a division of the property on July 16, 1907, George A. Thomas got possession by purchase from the other heirs. George Thomas the son, sold it to C. P. Woodall on Nov. 1, 1919. Woodall sold to Mary Kigin in 1922 and the State of Alabama bought it Jan. 19, 1924. Several months later the old house became my office and I, even as the Thomas family, have somewhat of a sentimental feeling for the locality.

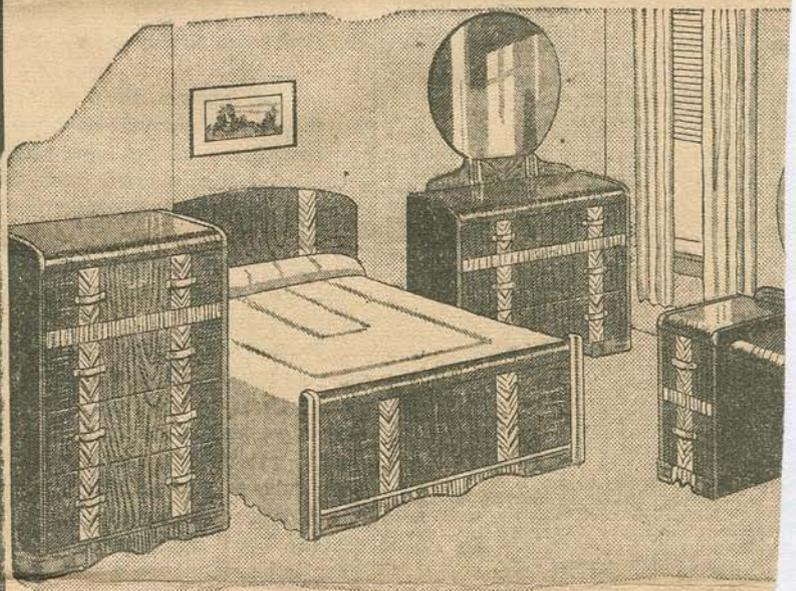
Prof. Thomas, at the time he purchased the property, was teaching in East Alabama Female College. Two other celebrated Montgomery educators were connected with the same school and all three moved to Montgomery about the same time. Miss Charlotte Follansbee, who afterwards married Capt. H. M. Bush, and her sister, Miss Sade Follansbee, on coming to Montgomery, established a home school for girls on South McDonough Street in that section not far from the residence of Miss Laura Elmore of today.

During the course of my association with the house someone frequently stopped to say a word about the building. One of the senior John D. Roquemore's daughters and her mother called on one occasion and she pointed out where she was born. George Thomas told me how the house was constructed and where this and that room was located when he was born, and my dear old friend, William Jackson "used" to point out the place where he got the most of his "rulings" for Prof. Thomas is credited with using the ruler some times to make it more effective than perhaps the switch would be. Numbers of others who attended the small schoolhouse just in

**London Signs Up  
Its Blood Donors**

# SEARS AUGUST Furniture and K

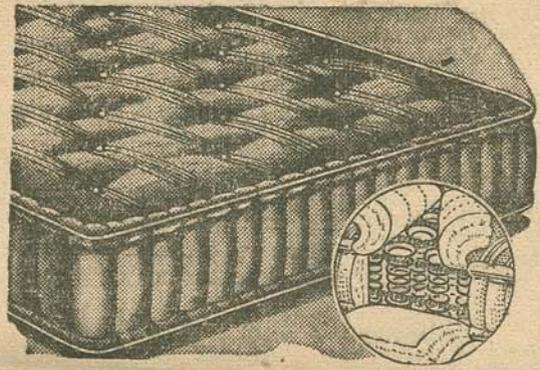
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# As Selling Gains Momentum

## Through The Years

Mr. McEwen's Rocks

By PETER A. BRANNON



THOUSANDS of Alabamians who have traveled through Rockford in Coosa County, during the past twenty-five years have stopped and spent a curious fifteen minutes examining the many strings of dusty beads, numerous celts, and most interesting stone pipes, as well as various and the sundry archaeological specimen. These relics of the Indians who lived in Coosa, Tallapoosa and Talladega Counties in prehistoric periods were brought together by John K. McEwen of Coosa," for he is literally a citizen of the county. They form a most valuable example of what can be done through persistence and studious effort to not only perpetuate the memory of a race of people now gone from those fields, but to preserve for posterity a highly valuable period of the county's history.

Mr. McEwen began collecting his material more than forty years ago. Some of it was collected by Coosa County people after the flood of 1886 had washed the surface of the county and started erosion. This material picked up casually in the late 80's and 90's, attracted the attention of Mr. McEwen and about 1896 he began to give it serious attention, starting that now celebrated collection which we students of the American Indian classify the McEwen collection of Alabama Archeology. It is rather more primarily a collection of material which should be credited to the Upper Creek Indians and their forefathers. Much of it long antedates the dawn of Alabama history. Many of the specimen belonged to an earlier stone age, than do those things found on sites occupied well within the historic period by a group of Red men who lived among us as late as 1833-34. Fortunately particularly for the people of Alabama, and equally as well for the world at large, (for it will be made available to them), is the fact that the McEwen collection has been given to the State and has come within the recent days into the possession of the Department of Archives and History. As soon as the material can be analyzed, classified, labeled, indexed, and catalogued it will be made available both for the use of the student of American history and for the scientist who wishes to go into pre-history. From these rocks the student may establish the little known evidences, those cultural traits which we know indicate not a savage people, not even a primitive people, but a people who had a distinct art, who had a characteristic cultural development, and who ranked comparable with us today in most of life's customs.

### Contents of the Collection

The McEwen relics include many fine examples of stone pipes. Some are effigies representing birds, snake heads, imitations in miniature of boat-like figures, such objects which came prominently before that earlier citizen of this State who took life more casually and perhaps more seriously than we do. He made these things with no machines, but with tools

ing Company was a Canadian Institution and sold goods on out toward the North Pole, large quantities of their things got into the hands of the Indians in Coosa County, Alabama.

### Silver Objects

Mr. McEwen had particularly interested himself in the acquisition of silver objects. These were intended as trade ornaments to rather more forcibly impress the head-men than to be generally distributed among the common ordinary Indian purchaser. The collection contains the largest number of such pieces in any individual group in America. Crescent-shaped gorgets, breast ornaments, inscribed with the Seal of the British Colony of West Florida, are found in quite a few places in the Gulf Country. Particularly have these been found along the Alabama, Tallapoosa, and Coosa Rivers. They came through Charleston and Savannah and in late years in quantities through Pensacola. Illustrations of animal life, the dog and the fox as well as conventional designs were inscribed on these pieces. Crowns not technically exactly as the name indicates, but stripes of ornamented silver intended to be worn around the head somewhat as a band of ribbon would be, form pieces in this collection. Many pendants and small objects for suspension are included. In most cases the name of the original maker is yet to be proven, we can identify many of these original silversmiths for the British registry mark helps to establish it by those four little imprints which jewelers know as Hall-Marks. When we find one with a rampant lion and a crowned Leopard, the old English "L," "M," "P," or whatever it may be, by a very easy process we can determine whether Peter Arno at the sign of the leopards' head cast the piece in 1767, or whether some other maker inscribed it 10 years before, or 10 years later. When these silver pieces are displayed in the new building of the Alabama Department of Archives and History, the student of Southern American history is going to have a fine opportunity to visualize the trader of 1750-60, and down to 1800,

seeking with these rather good silver things, to establish himself into the graces of those native people with whom he came into contact. Judging from the great number of small pieces of silver cut into various shapes and which are found around an old Indian site many of these silver gorgets were taken by the native and cut into bits, that he might have several rather than one.

### John K. McEwen

Mr. McEwen who passed a birthday beyond the four score years just a few weeks back, is of Coosa County. He was born there. His forbears came out of Georgia when there were few white people there and when the white people who were there had Indian neighbors, and established themselves on a creek not far from Rockford. Mr. McEwen's life has been spent as a merchant. McEwen's store in Rockford was nationally known as the place where those dusty spider-web covered strings of beads hung in the window, where there were carved cow horns, elephant's tusks, cocoanut hulls and shells galore, and where among all of those things there was ever and at all times a most cordial welcome. A talkative, happy, country gentleman, he was far more interested in talking about his things and in making his callers happy in the experience of the visit, than he was in selling them something, contrary to this, Mr. McEwen enjoyed prosperity. Several years ago he acquired a competency. Since he retired he has had a greater opportunity to tell the story of those finds, to repeat the "mystery" of those prisms and to all the more enjoy the possession of them. It was his great joy that he could give them to the Department of Archives and History, that by the opportunity which the display of them would give to the people at large to study his collection, he might establish a memorial to those Coosa County natives who came before his forbears, whose ashes in some cases are there yet, and through the grant of this fine collection to the State his collection might be more appreciated.

## Trotting Races Are Staged In Nice, Homely Atmosphere

By MAX HILL

GOSHEN, N. Y., Aug. 19—(P)—They have a habit around the horse parks of making the customers feel uncomfortable, such as insisting on coats in the clubhouse no matter how hot it is, but you won't come across any nonsense like that if you go out with the country folk to watch the harness horses.

Just a yokel from the city, who knows a little about running horses but nothing about the standard bred trotters and pacers, your reporter

Parker she didn't need any more meat on her.

She was the favorite, and it was that way all afternoon, 1 to 10 and 3 to 20 shots winning as if that was a fair price. Only once in eleven heats did the choice fail, and that was because she broke at the very start.

There was a lull before the Hambletonian, and someone said the great gelding, Greyhound was over in the Baker barn. There are many who will tell you he is the best trotter ever to face a starter.

Be that as it may, for there are

people who had a distinct art, who had a characteristic cultural development, and who ranked comparable with us today in most of life's customs.

#### Contents of the Collection

The McEwen relics include many fine examples of stone pipes. Some are effigies representing birds, snake heads, imitations in miniature of boat-like figures, such objects which came prominently before that earlier citizen of this State who took life more casually and perhaps more seriously than we do. He made these things with no machines, but with tools which he fashioned in a characteristic manner. Among the McEwen pipes are those of Catlinite, a stone not native to Alabama which was obtained by trade from those regions not far south of the Canadian border. The Coosans who shaped these pipes got the raw material in exchange for quartzite, or shell from this southland. Greenstone which came from the Lookout Mountain areas, and sandstone and material of that type from the Talladega County have likewise been utilized with which to grind into shape these choice items.

The collection is particularly rich in celts. These tools for those who may not know, are wedge-like objects made of sandstone, greenstone, quartzite, and other hard substances and shaped as chisels, gouges, axes, and such and were primarily cutting tools, though obviously the edge is not knife sharp. Aboriginal man used sand and a semi-blunt instrument and accomplished much. There may be those who read these lines who know what we term a fro, these celts could be used in a similar manner. Small celts, for the term is general, were actually war axes. A four-inch beveled bladed stone object pointed at the top, when fixed onto the end of a flexible handle could do considerable damage if planted with force down on the top of the ordinary skull. There were notched axes and clubs, or rather circular rocks notched in the middle, and you will find too, in the McEwen Collection, the notched celt-like object the generally used one.

This Coosa County collection contained a few small earthenware vessels, but urn burials did not extend as far north as the area whence came most of Mr. McEwen's items, so the pots, pans, and clay vessels are in the main small and of a type different from those accredited to the Lower Tallapoosa River. The ornamentation of these vessels indicates that their makers were of what we term the Woodland culture, that is of a period a few generations prior to the coming of the Spanish Expedition of DeSoto in 1540.

#### Trade Material

The collection of glass trade beads brought together by Mr. McEwen is particularly interesting. Included are types of French, Italian and British makes and the coloring of these glass things makes them of interest to the scientist as well as the historian. Because of exposure to the soil the evidences of the effect of this exposure on the glass, gives an opportunity to the present day scientific investigator to develop a rare field of study. The McEwen collection affords to the investigator an opportunity to study the effects of the washings of that geologically formed area, the middle Coosa Valley and the Limestone regions of the State which is not possible on glass exposed in the prairie regions and the more typically loose sandy sections. Obviously different soils have different affects. The collection of beads includes the technically known Cornalin d' Aleppos, the Morano blues and ambers, the turquoise drops, the spiral twist, Chinese stripes and numerous of the popularly termed varieties which the trader called barley corn, rats, and such. Why, I don't just exactly know, but students have designated the small tubular overlay, red and black which showed sort of a brown color, as "fire crackers." They look like the old time pioneer fire crackers, but they were not made for our pioneers for the records show that the late ones, that is those made during the last days of the seventeen hundreds, were manufactured in Syria and sold to the Hudson's Bay Trading Company. In passing I would remind my readers that even though they were taught that the Hudson's Bay Trad-

BY MAX HILL

GOSHEN, N. Y., Aug. 19.—(P)—They have a habit around the horse parks of making the customers feel uncomfortable, such as insisting on coats in the clubhouse no matter how hot it is, but you won't come across any nonsense like that if you go out with the country folk to watch the harness horses.

Just a yokel from the city, who knows a little about running horses but nothing about the standard bred trotters and pacers, your reporter turned up in this quiet village to do just that at William H. Cane's triangular good time track.

It was Hambletonian Day and the bay colt, Peter Astra, driven by match-chewing Dr. Hugh Parshall and owned by Dr. Lowry Miller Gulliger, a shy little country physician from Ohio, was an overwhelming favorite. He won like the odds-on choice that he was, something the thoroughbreds don't always do. But more of that later, for the crowd and the country fair atmosphere were the thing, and you have read about the race long ere now.

#### A Place of Repose

Goshen's wide, tree-shaded streets bulged that day with wind-bit, shirt-sleeved farmers and their plump wives and daughters in store-bought clothes that had Sunday best stamped all over them. They rubbed shoulders willingly with the swank polo-playing set from Long Island and didn't give an inch, either.

This village, tucked away in the fields of a rolling, fertile country only a whistle stop from Manhattan's sophisticated millions, rarely disappoints the city-wise traveller.

Its ancient inns with fried chicken and corn on the cob and cider are a delight to be sure after the aloof hotels of a metropolis, and its spacious homes banish thoughts of the every-day turmoil that goes with urban life.

So on the track, with its bench-filled green and white striped tents where busy women from the Methodist Church serve chicken dinners to perspiring, hungry hundreds.

"A dollar and a quarter," said one flushed lady.

That smacked of the city. Then she added:

"It's for the church, mister."

That made it all right.

#### Well Water Lemonade

Over in a corner an old man dipped lemonade from a washtub, chanting as he worked:

"How's that brother, made right out of pure well water."

There wasn't a trace of circus pink about it, just good lemonade.

The crowd milled around aimlessly, in suspenders of the garden variety, not the fancy kind you buy in the city. Cigars and pipes, a good many of them corncob, and hard-handed farm hands chewing tobacco outnumbered the cigaret smokers by far.

Within shouting distance of the church women were auctioneers who pleaded and wheedled and then barked roughly at their listeners trying to sell horses in the Hambletonian pool, but they bothered them not one whit.

"How much for Peter Astra," one shouted, tipping back his straw hat to dab a sweat-beaded brow and loosening an already unbuttoned collar.

That was easy. Two hundred dollars was the bid. He had to beg a bit for some of the rest, but finally a man who identified himself as "Double X" took Gauntlet, the second choice, for \$70. Bagpiper went for \$20 and so did Cherry Hanover, a filly for whom some reckless souls had a sentimental liking. The rest were lumped together for \$25, which was more than they were worth the way it turned out.

#### Competitors Gibe

Down under the grandstand those who like to see their horses first hand were pushing their way here and there with good-natured insistence, looking over the traiters in the first event.

Rup Parker, a trainer who wasn't driving in that heat, saw Hank Thomas come along in the gaudy orange and blue silks of the Hanover Shoe Farms, watching every move of his mare, Apple Hanover.

"If you'd get a little meat on that old mare she might do some good, Hank," he chided. But Hank only smiled and went on out to win the heat handily—perhaps just to show

Parker she didn't need any more meat on her.

She was the favorite, and it was that way all afternoon, 1 to 10 and 3 to 20 shots winning as if that was a fair price. Only once in eleven heats did the choice fail, and that was because she broke at the very start.

There was a lull before the Hambletonian, and someone said the great gelding, Greyhound was over in the Baker barn. There are many who will tell you he is the best trotter ever to face a starter.

Be that as it may, for there are other greats in the harness world, such as Hambletonian and Lee Axworthy and Peter Manning, whose world record Greyhound broke, among the trotters, and Dan Patch and Prince Alert among the pacers, he undoubtedly is the best of his time.

#### Trotters Can Travel

The groom who tends Greyhound has a way of making even a running horse man understand just how fleet this grey ghost really is.

"Lawrin (Herbert Woolf's 1938 Kentucky Derby winner) ran the last quarter of his derby in 26 and three-fifths seconds. Well, Greyhound has trotted a last quarter in 26 and three-partner seconds pulling a sulky and a man, not a boy, understand."

There wasn't much to the Hambletonian this year except for the pleasure of watching a fine colt take the measure of his field twice in a row, and for our party we got more fun out of watching that grand pacer, Billy Direct, do his stuff.

But for Dr. Gulliger, now 70, it must have been a splendid thing to see his colt come away from the rest, for it's only his spare money that he can spend on trotters. They are his diversion, and to hear the quiet, bespectacled doctor tell it Peter Astra was the tonic that kept him alive a year or so ago when he was ill.

After the fanfare of the formal ceremonies on the track, there was a minor celebration for Peter at his stable, just beyond the stretch turn. Doc Parshall was there chewing his inevitable kitchen match and rubbing his sandy-red hair, well pleased, you could see, with his colt.

"I had him in my lap most of the time," he said, tilting back his chair. "He's a cheating sucker, though, for he's got to have a horse at him to do his best. Up there in the grandstand they thought he was stopping in the stretch. He just didn't have to do any better."

That was why, he pointed out, the time wasn't any faster. Peter wasn't pushed.

"If you talk about time, and I'll admit it was slow, you'll at least have to grant me that he's much the best of a cheap lot."

They were cooling Peter Astra out now, and an old negro biting on a corncob with the few teeth he has left, was walking him in slow circles.

"How long does it take to cool him out?"

"You walk him two hours, then it takes you 'bout an hour to put him away."

Doc Parshall was leaving to drive another heat.

"Yep," he said, dusting his trousers. "I'll sleep better tonight."

He should, for his colt is just as much a champion among the trotters as any winner of the Derby, Preakness or Belmont.

## Maybe They Should Pay Them To Strike

MIAMI, FLA., Aug. 19.—A seaman's strike on steamers plying between Florida points and Havana, Cuba, cut off the company's revenues, the employees' paychecks and the business of merchants who supply the vessels.

But—

The Florida avocado industry enjoyed rush business, because it was relieved of competition from Cuban growers who were shut off from United States' markets when the ships quit running.

Pan-American Airways broke all records for passenger travel, carrying travelers who would have used the steamers.

Mexico has opened 400 miles of new pavement intended to form part of a highway from Alaska to South America.

# And College, Ready For Fall Term



## Through The Years

# 419

Local Lore

By PETER A. BRANNON

I HAD a visit the other day from the editor of a forthcoming volume, an Encyclopedia of Americanisms, who sought local expressions, the local use of certain terms, in fact most anything of a colloquial character which might be embodied as of a typical American origin, rather than something which could be traced to the Greek or Latin. From the day of my birth I have been cautioned with fear and trembling about eating fish and drinking milk. I have been told just dozens of just such local beliefs, the foundation of which I can find nothing to substantiate. None of my home folk even today would dare have fish for a meal and serve ice cream afterwards. I have been a member of a dinner club for years, and I think during that time we have for nearly every meal either shrimp, crabmeat, or something that was taboo, and the desert was ice cream; I am still alive. One of my earliest recollections was seeing a country gentleman, who came to town almost every afternoon, most of the time in an inebriated condition, who on this particular condition was laid out, and they were pouring paregoric by the bottle full down his throat. It was said that he ate watermelon and took a drink of liquor. It was proven to my satisfaction then (I was only about five or six years of age), that the meat of the melon had been "cooked" inside the stomach by the liquor, and the man was going to die on that account. My relatives were prohibitionists.

Up-country people have always been told that eating oysters and serving pre-meal cocktails was dangerous. I was in New Orleans two or three years ago, during prohibition days, when my host sent hurriedly out for a bottle from which to serve cocktails, and when we were seated at dinner, the first course being oysters on the half shell, his daughter presiding, suggested that the oysters be served as a later course to offset the effect of the pre-dinner appetizers. Such an incident prompts me to think that this folk-belief is perhaps more of a reality than a mere local tradition. Likewise is the belief that eating bananas and "taking a drink" is not good for the health.

### Making It Rain

Rain makers or rather remedies to cause it to rain, are quite prevalent and the different customs may have local application. The recent story carried in newspapers throughout the Nation of the efforts of a certain local Chamber of Commerce in Florida to produce much needed rain, bringing a certain Arkansas lady down to Florida to sit by the side of the lake, reads like an exaggerated case though it may have happened. The most common folk custom of that character which ever came to my attention was the almost universal Southern habit of killing a snake and hanging him up by his tail. Caution should by all means be taken though that

fourth one in as many weeks. She doubtless did not think so seriously as do many others that the breaking of a mirror will bring seven years bad luck. I frequently have someone mention to me the probability of "taking the spell off" these superstitious traditions, but whether it is "disbelief" or whether intellectual laziness. I have never been able to get very excited over the deep attribution of two deep significant superstitions. Having a trend to mental exercise, I presume you might say toward trying to interpret the reason, I got much more fun out of the effort to learn why such is the belief than I do from just accepting it as a pre-designed fact. Throwing butter-bean hulls in the road, or street, in front of a house has long since ceased to be a superstition, it is a positively universal custom. The superstition has to do with productivity, progeneration, but few today know why they perpetuate the custom.

Most readers of Carl Carmer's "Stars Fell on Alabama" was highly critical, and I am proud to say I was one of them for his desire to perpetuate in a manner, or at least to more forcibly bring out the common things about us, than to record those things which might exemplify more of that celebrated southern culture, be it traditional or not. That young person who records these thoughts as I express them reminds me that when I write of collards or peas and rice over which is poured syrup, she thinks of "poor white trash," and she overlooked any suggestion of folklore or colloquial customs. That same youngster is quite positive in her opposition to "dunking" and any other local custom which savors of something not just exactly genteel.

### "Saying"

Most of our southern language colloquialisms are local customs rather than sayings. We have a "saying" which is differently applied in different places, though when you trace the etymology of the custom from which arises this saying, it can be proven that most of these things are merely handed down folk customs. Carrying luck pieces, generally a good luck coin, toting the left hind foot of the rabbit in your left pocket, refusing to allow a tree to come between you and your walking partner, certainly without saying "bread and butter" are purely fanciful superstitions though the refusal to walk under a ladder may have more foundation for concern. The paint bucket might fall off on you, the carpenter's hammer might drop on your head, or some accident might befall you. I cannot just exactly see why you should turn your hat all the way around to the left when a rabbit runs across the road from the left side, is at all necessary for the rabbit is out of the way and no accident is reasonably to be anticipated.

### Some Unusual Old References

You sometimes hear the word

curiosity, but I heard the statement made some two or three years ago that one of our largest income tax payers was a country fortune teller who had a big city business. Some people believe in "concentration" and others believe that a conjurer can remove a wart. Perhaps so.

Taken as a whole I am not willing to believe that we here in Alabama are unenlightened because we have local folklore. Many are disposed to criticize the religious sects who have convulsions in their expressions of fervent emotions, or who roll on the floor to demonstrate their intensive belief. There have been those who were critical of the belief of foot washing, and I once knew a very genteel lady who was so modest she always turned the pictures of any gentleman which might be displayed in the room, to the wall when she undressed at night. There are among us highly enlightened, just as "curious" customs. No study of local culture is more interesting than that in the effort to establish folk customs. The Englishman criticizes our local names, our slang expressions and our "curious" customs. When we go to his home we find his customs, habits and traditions just as subject to question as he found ours. I rather think that this very "tradition" makes the world one better to live in. I am rather glad that we are perhaps a little different. I am glad that we

Southerners do have a drawl, of course I am sorry that a few of our people go away from home and make a studied effort to rid themselves of that very tradition that makes for them an inspiring association. I am not convinced that some of the Easterners who have never been west of the Hudson River can properly "digest" our conditions. As an example, I saw two days ago a long write-up of the physique of American women. That man's conception of the physical build of Southern women was so positively contradictory to those pretty girls who I see every day right here in Montgomery that it was positively absurd.

Even so, we do things our way and in Oregon and Maine they do theirs perhaps another way, but when we get together and understand each other we are pretty much alike. About all the world needs today is to know one another better and we could get along with each other more happily.

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...is perhaps more of a reality than a mere local tradition. Likewise is the belief that eating bananas and "taking a drink" is not good for the health.

#### Making It Rain

Rain makers or rather remedies to cause it to rain, are quite prevalent and the different customs may have local application. The recent story carried in newspapers throughout the Nation of the efforts of a certain local Chamber of Commerce in Florida to produce much needed rain, bringing a certain Arkansas lady down to Florida to sit by the side of the lake, reads like an exaggerated case though it may have happened. The most common folk custom of that character which ever came to my attention was the almost universal Southern habit of killing a snake and hanging him up by his tail. Caution should by all means be taken though that frogs should not be killed for it would invariably make the cows go dry. The local tradition that to stop a katydid from singing one walks to the tree and lays his hand thereon, or that "saying" that when the screech owl screeches under the eaves of the house there will be bad luck, may be attributed more generally to the unenlightened but practically all highly educated, highly enlightened people have some minor superstitious trait. Of course it is in Alabama, and I presume in other sections of the South, rather a dire calamity for a hen to crow, and there are other just as serious consequences thought to follow many things of the sort, but generally speaking, I myself, am more willing to believe that when a picture falls off the wall it is caused by a loose nail, a defective wire, or cord, or a jar of the house by a passing vehicle on the street, than from the specific warning that there will be a death in the family. I have, in the olden days, seen local street cars rumble along the street with a flat wheel and shake the picture from the wall. Many such warnings are, I think, honestly accepted though some of these are held as premonitions and should not be rightfully attributed as superstitions.

I was present in a local business office a short time back when the stenographer preparing to leave, was retouching her face, and dropped her vanity mirror, when she made the comment that she hoped there would be no serious ill as that made the

social value... it means seeing past and beyond music to the real focal point which is youth—every boy and girl in this broad land of ours—something moving and more awe-inspiring in potential creative effort than all the subjects, arts and sciences that we can create... Our schools are overflowing with boys and girls in the creative process of learning to live. How eagerly they want to take life unto themselves to the uttermost—they are so sure it is good. Their emotional intensity makes them readily suggestible to all experiences for good or ill.

"Music engages the emotions and imaginations far beyond most school experiences," he continues, "therefore, it induces moods and states very susceptible to esthetic impressions. These may be transferred from the realm of tonal beauty to almost any other relevant relation. This impressional phase of musical experience when guided rightly enables pupils to express themselves more ideally not only through musical but through other artistic channels as well... Furthermore," she emphasizes, "there is no reason why the experience through music should not transfer thought impression into the expression of high ideals in social behavior also... Thus music integrated into the school program makes for personality progress—not subject progress."

#### Good Investment

Parents rarely need feel that they are not repaid for money expended in musical training. Any amount of music study yields vast returns in enjoyment of living and carries over into later life furnishing inner satisfaction that no other heritage affords. These benefits are not limited to parent and child but the same attitudes may be established between community and schools. A community can make no finer investment than subsidizing in substantial measure its musical institutions, its orchestras, bands and music in its public schools.

There is a fine spirit of cooperation, optimism and eager anticipation as the Autumn season opens. There is a mellowing of thought. Parents, pupils and teachers are beginning to grasp the heart of music, realizing that it is a spiritual experience—an experience that reaches down even into the very soul of man.

merely handed down folk customs. Carrying luck pieces, generally a good luck coin, toting the left hind foot of the rabbit in your left pocket, refusing to allow a tree to come between you and your walking partner, certainly without saying "bread and butter" are purely fanciful superstitions though the refusal to walk under a ladder may have more foundation for concern. The paint bucket might fall off on you, the carpenter's hammer might drop on your head, or some accident might befall you. I cannot just exactly see why you should turn your hat all the way around to the left when a rabbit runs across the road from the left side, is at all necessary for the rabbit is out of the way and no accident is reasonably to be anticipated.

#### Some Unusual Old References

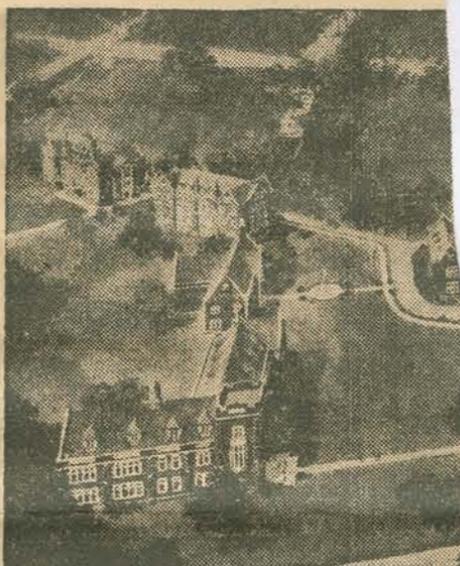
You sometimes hear the word "chunk" in place of "throw," used to express the act of casting, or pitching forward. Particularly did we small boys chunk the small rubber ball in the days of "town ball" when baseball was not a regular game. All small boys "chunked rocks" at birds and they have to be educated into "slinging" them. Unless the etymology of the word is to be found in the name of a stone used in playing a game by the Indians, I cannot trace it. The Choctaws and the Creeks played the Chunky Game with a chunk stone and this round discoidal was rolled along a track and shot at with spears, the place of falling making the "point," or count in the game. Chunk yards and chunk stones had a big part in the cultural life of those primitive people and I am satisfied the word has influenced our Southern folklore.

While we in the South are no more guilty than in most other sections, the belief in fortune tellers, conjurers and other local means of elevating our troubles, seems to be more prevalent in some sections than others. I would not say that it is more so in unenlightened communities than in the most cultured ones. Of course large plantation populations where there are many of the less intelligent they are subject to the influence of the conjurer more than is the case in cities, but it seems to me that where ever I turn I find numbers who I thought had more sense than to do so, who rush off and pay hard earned money to the "fortune teller" to advise them in affairs of business, love, and anything else which comes up in their everyday life. It might be an indication of our mentality, but I hope it is an evidence of our intense

## HUNTING

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For Catalogue & PRESIDENT

## Marine Band Born In Haste Jan. 1, 1801

The famous U. S. Marine Band, engaged by the Junior League to make two appearances at Lanier Auditorium Oct. 1, was not always a top flight musical organization.

On New Year's Day, 1801, President John Adams, out of a clear sky, suddenly demanded a performance on the White House lawn by the Marine band.

Administration officials choked. Did not the President know that the name "band," when applied to that organization, was a gross exaggeration? The Marine band was little more than a fife-and-drum corps.

Nevertheless, a presidential command was not to be taken lightly, so every man in the Marines who would coax a note from an instrument was pressed into extraordinary service.

The audience must have been a tolerant one, for since that occasion, the Marine band has played for every official function at the White House.

Today, the Marine band is a select group of musicians whose personnel has gone through long years of training and waiting before being awarded chairs.

So, as Montgomerians hear this organization being brought here to benefit the charity clinics of the Junior League, they will listen to the best musicians to be found in the Marine Corps.

The matinee performance will be at 3:30 p.m. and the evening concert will be at 8:30. Tickets may be purchased from members of the League.

## V. F. W. Post Meeting To Launch Campaign

A special rally of members of Smith-Wynn Post No. 96, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, will be held Monday night in the club rooms on Dexter Avenue. Officers said yesterday several matters of importance would be given consideration at this time.

Plans will also be discussed for the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the V. F. W. This event is scheduled for Sept. 23 and similar meetings are to be held throughout the country.

Commander A. J. Lankford indicated the meeting tomorrow night would signalize the opening of the Fall and Winter membership campaign. A chairman to direct the drive for members is expected to be named at this time. The social events for the coming season are also expected to be planned. The commander said he was counting on a full attendance of the membership.

## Madison Avenue Baptist To Continue Its Revival

The revival at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church will continue through this week with the Rev. Steve Cloud, Tampa, Fla., preaching at each evening service. There will be no morning worship after today, it was announced.

Officials of the church said the attendance at last week's services was very gratifying. "We have had the largest crowds during this campaign seen at the church in more than five years," said Pastor Bynum. A number of persons have joined the church on a profession of faith in Christ, he added.

Preceding the sermon each night this week will be gospel singing and special music.

### Meow!

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Sept. 2.—(P)—Some Albuquerque children have a new "kitty," but their parents won't promise to let them keep it. It was a baby mountain lion the children found in a residential district.



# Through The Years

# 420

Silk Worms

By PETER A. BRANNON

THE present interest in the cultivation of silkworms, a revival of enthusiasm of more than 100 years ago, has prompted several of my readers to ask that I make a contribution to the history of the subject. The reference by "Old Timer" from Wilcox County which appeared a few days ago in The Advertiser has some pertinent information. The Selma Free Press in December, 1839, carried notices to "silk growers," those advertisements signed by D. Cooper, Agent, and G. N. Langdon, Agent for the Proprietors. Apparently these advertisements had been running for a period of six months. Two of them are:

### MORUS MULTICAULIS

By immediate application to D. Cooper, Selma, Ala., 500,000 very choice Buds of the Morus Multicaulis may be had at 1 Cent an eye.

D COOPER, Agent.  
Selma, Oct. 24, 1839. tf13.

TO SILK GROWERS—The subscriber has at his disposal, and offers for Sale FIVE MILLIONS of the Buds of the Morus Multicaulis, or Chinese Mulberry. These Buds will be delivered at the proper time for planting them. Any person wishing to supply themselves with this valuable article will please apply immediately to the subscriber in Marion, or his agent, Mr. D. C. Russell, in Selma, as no more of the Trees will be brought to these places than are previously contracted for.

G. N. LANGDON,  
Agent for the Proprietors.

Though I seriously doubt whether I could identify a Chinese mulberry of the particular Multicaulis variety, I have all of my life been interested in Mulberry trees. Particularly have I noticed the little plantings of these trees, one of which is called attention to by the Wilcox County correspondent. I have noticed them in several sections through the middle part of the State from the Chattahoochee to the Tombigbee River. In my lifetime they were more generally referred to as hog pasture trees. Pigs fatten on the ripe berries of one variety. While this variety is eatable and relished by some people, not many get very enthusiastic over the ripe fruit.

### Early Historical References

Chroniclers of the early expeditions to America from Europe refer to the use of the innerbark of the White Mulberry by the Indians for the forming of woven cloth. This innerbark has threads, or a fiber which can be made into a thread, from which by careful manipulation a type of fabric can be made. This White Mulberry I have always seen growing on loose sandy soil and rarely ever in the sticky tough prairie soil. Those with which I am acquainted do not bear the juicy purple fruit. The white variety has large white undersided leaves and the worms might eat these.

Contradicting this, Dr. Charles Mohr would have us think that the White Mulberry as well as the Red is of foreign introduction and therefore was not in America at the original coming of the European. These early references may be to the plant which we know as the "French Mulberry," or Callicarpa. The latter plant, however, grows hardly more than 25 feet tall, so it is more of a shrub than a tree.

Dr. Charles Mohr, the celebrated botanist, not many years deceased, in his most interesting volume, Plant Life of Alabama, lists the Morus Multicaulis

as a variety of the Morus Alba. He fixes the habitat of the Multicaulis as China, but states that those specimen found in Alabama were introduced into the Gulf country from Europe. A notice in The Jacksonville Republican of April 26, 1838, and copied from The Nashville Banner, is:

### Mulberry Trees

"It appears by letters from France, that the great and increasing demand for Morus Multicaulis from the United States has produced a scarcity in France—the supply having been chiefly drawn, hitherto, from that kingdom. The cultivation of the mulberry and the raising of the silk worm seem to be extending in the United States to a degree which promises to make silk one of the most important products of this country.

"The cultivation of the silk worm is said to yield as great profit in the Northern States to those engaged in it, as the culture of cotton in the South. The Genessee Silk Company in the State of New York, have recently made a purchase of \$20,000 worth of the Chinese mulberry trees, for the purpose of going more extensively into business."

### Cocoons

Technically speaking a cocoon is any silken enclosure formed by an insect to serve during the incubation period. Most people, certainly those out of the larger cities have observed moths and butterflies emerging from these capsule-like enclosures. The Wilcox County reference, to the fact that certain citizens of that county fed to the silk worms, with which they experimented many years ago, the leaves of the Osage orange, is not necessarily out of order for the Osage orange, as strange as the statement may seem, is of the Mulberry family. Botanically speaking it is Toxylon pomiferum, one

time known as Maclura aurantiaca. The plant was originally identified in 1817. It is a native of the Southwestern United States. Silk worms no doubt eat the leaves of the original Morus papyrifera, paper mulberry, a plant originally identified in 1753, a native of Japan, which in 1799 was placed in the genus Broussonetia of the Mulberry. The Red Mulberry is the common tree throughout the State, which produces the large purple berries. This plant is most specifically a North American variety.

### The Langdons

Levi Langdon, the elder brother of Charles, was a drygoods merchant in Perry County in 1825. I am venturing to claim that these Langdons were relatives of the "G. N." who was advertising on Aug. 15, 1839, that he had 500,000 buds of the Chinese Mulberry which he would retail at the proper time for planting them. Daniel Webster Langdon, born in 1864, at Marion, was a grandson of this Levi, and was a landscape architect. Charles C. was a Whig politician, editor of The Mobile Advertiser, mayor of Mobile, member of the Legislature of Mobile County, member of two constitutional conventions, unsuccessful candidate for governor, greatly interested in agriculture, and was a trustee of the Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College. He had that very interesting Horticultural Experiment Station out northwest of Mobile and his gardens were well known. The old agricultural journals of the 50's bear witness of Mr. Langdon's attention to the cultivation of fruit trees and shrubbery. He sold The Mobile Advertiser in 1853, and devoted the remaining years of his life to his interest in a subject which must have been prompted by the family's 1839 enthusiasm for the culture of Mulberry trees that silkworms might have food.

## Today's Radio Program

### Columbia-WSFA

- 6:00—To be announced.
- 6:45—Prayer Hour.
- 7:00—Sunday Song Service.
- 7:30—Aubade for Strings (CBS).
- 7:45—Church of Christ.
- 8:00—Church of the Air (CBS).
- 8:30—Wings Over Jordan (CBS).
- 9:00—Singing Strings.
- 9:15—Studio.
- 9:30—Musical Workshop.
- 9:45—People's Bible Class.
- 10:30—Salt Lake Choir (CBS).
- 11:00—First Baptist Church Services.
- 12:00—"Democracy in Action" (CBS).
- 12:30—Going South (CBS).
- 1:00—"Pop," Jr. and "Tut."
- 1:15—Four Notes.
- 1:30—Harry Baxter.
- 1:45—Music From Paradise.
- 2:00—Baseball Doubleheader—Montgomery vs. Selma.
- 5:00—People's Platform (CBS).
- 5:30—Musical Playhouse (CBS)
- 6:00—Baseball Scores
- 6:05—Melody Time
- 6:25—Sports Review.
- 6:30—Swing Serenade.
- 7:00—Day by Day with Denny Sullivan.
- 7:05—News.
- 7:15—Concert Hall of the Air.
- 8:00—President Roosevelt's Fireside Chat.
- 8:30—H. V. Kaltenborn Edits the News (CBS)
- 8:45—Armchair Adventures (CBS).
- 9:00—Evening News.
- 9:15—Jack Jenny's Orch. (CBS).
- 9:30—Phil Harris's Orch. (CBS).
- 10:00—Tomorrow's Advertiser.

- 10:10—Sterling Young's Orch. (CBS).
- 10:30—Van Alexander's Orch. (CBS).
- 11:00—To be announced.
- 12:00—Silent.

### National

- 6:00—Organ and Xylophone or Peerless Trio.
- 6:15—Cloister Bells.
- 6:30—Four Showmen or Tone Pictures.
- 6:45—Animal News.
- 7:00—Turn Back Clock or Coast to Coast on a Bus.
- 7:15—Tom Terriss.
- 7:30—Sunday Drivers.
- 8:00—Bible Highlights or Diversion without Exertion.
- 8:30—Barry McKinley or Russian Melody.
- 8:45—Kidoodlers.
- 9:00—News.
- 9:05—Romance Melodies or Alice Remsen.
- 9:15—Neighbor Nell.
- 9:30—Julio Oyanguen or Southernaires.
- 9:45—Crane's Story Book.
- 10:00—Logan's Musical or RC Music Hall.
- 10:30—On The Job.
- 11:00—Music for Moderns or Waterloo Junction.
- 11:30—Sun. Symphonette or Romanelli's Orch.
- 12:00—Sun. at Aunt Fanny's or Continental Varieties.
- 12:30—Round Table Discussion or Treasure Trails.
- 1:00—Electronic Orch. or Melodies for Milady.
- 1:15—Bookman's Notebook.
- 1:30—Concert Orchestra or Al Roth Presents.
- 2:00—Hall of Fun or Sunday Vespers.
- 2:30—World Is Yours or Tapestry Musicale.
- 3:00—Melodies with Jimmy Shield or Paul Martin's Music.

## ABC Board Takes Up Beer Licenses

Driving ahead with its campaign to

Before SCHOOL STARTS