

DOWNLOAD PDF 9. (A INSPECTOR FITZGERALDS LAST DIARY ENTRY AND (B HIS WILL, FEBRUARY 5TH, 1911.

Chapter 1 : Glossary of Games, Full List - Protoball

(a) Inspector Fitzgerald's last diary entry and (b) his will, February 5th, (a) Inspector Fitzgerald's last diary entry and (b) his will, February 5th, --

Haller of the Regular Army of the U. Patterson, "A Patriotic Landscape: Reynolds" Letter of Charles H. Richard Sauers, various studies on the Wheatfield actions. Oates 15th Alabama , account of the battle. Matter, "Decision in Long Lane". Lists of casualties in 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 5th U. William Tolton to Brigadier General J. Letter of Colonel J. Sweitzer to General James Barnes, April 8, regarding the battle. Letter of Colonel William S. Tilton to General James Barnes, March 14, Alexander to --Bancroft, October 30, Letter of John S. Mosby to William H. Chapman, September 17, Letter of Captain Thomas J. Goree to James Longstreet, May 17, Youngblood to James Longstreet, no date. Letter of Colonel Charles S. Venable to James Longstreet, Johnston to George Petterkin, no date. Letter of General Longstreet to Major H. McClellan, January 30, Letter of Fitz Lee to Major H. McClellan, July 31, McClellan, July 28, Letter of General Early to Major H. McClellan, February 2, McClellan, February 11, McClellan, February 13, McClellan, February 26, McClellan, February 27, 8. Letter of Henry L. Hanover, Hunterstown, Gettysburg, after the battle. Letter of General R. Letter of George N. Liebig, July 30, regarding clean-up operations after the battle. Copies of Quartermaster Reports after the battle. References cited of newspaper accounts by participants in the battle on microfilm in the library articles by Sickles, Humphreys, Longstreet, O. Partially transcribed, especially Gettysburg action. Alexander to his father, July 14, Alexander to his father, July 17, Maury Klein, Edward Porter Alexander , excerpts. Excerpts from the papers of Jubal A. Early in the Library of Congress. Manuscript "The Battle of Gettysburg", by J. Follmer written in a lined composition book. Letter of General James L. Letter of General A. Webb to his father, June 21, Webb to his wife, August 2, Webb to his father, July 17, Webb to James --, August 2, Webb to his wife, August 1, Webb to his wife, August 22, Webb to James --, August 15, Webb to his wife, July 5, Webb to his wife, August 8, Manuscript notes and maps drafted by General Abner Doubleday. General Richard Garnett, last letters in June to Mrs. College to General Kemper, October 30, Letter of General Kemper to Colonel W. Taylor, February 14, General Lafayette McLaws manuscripts, letters and maps from post-war period. Pender", Memorial Day Address, Wharton Green, "General Robert Ransom" address. Porter, August 16, 14th Connecticut. Stevens, account of the participation of the 14th Connecticut at Gettysburg, June 10, Warren Diary, 17th Connecticut Gettysburg Campaign segment only. Clark, "The 27th Connecticut at Gettysburg". Adams, Captain John G. Reminiscences of the Nineteenth Massachusetts Regiment Boston, , excerpts through pp. Diary of Herbert C. Springfield and the Great Rebellion: Their part in the Battle of Gettysburg", the Tribune July 23, transcript regarding the 3rd and 5th Michigan. Letters of Alfred G. Way chaplain , Alfred Noble, John G. Ball, 5th Michigan Cavalry to parents, dated July 9, Letters of John R. Letter of Theodore Gates to J. Hardenburgh, dated December 18, Diary entry of Walter A. Van Rensselaer for July 3rd. Letter of William H. D, 44th New York to Father, dated July 7, Account of unidentified soldier of the 64th New York Infantry regarding the battle and campaign. Letters of Colonel John D. Musser, rd Pennsylvania, regarding Gettysburg. Diary of Charles Blinn, Co. A, 1st Vermont Cavalry for campaign. Account of Colonel William C. Oates, 15th Alabama, from Bowdoin College Library. A Military History, ", doctoral dissertation, excerpts. Travis Hudson, "Soldier Boys in Gray: XXII, , Letters of David W. Report for 7th Virginia Infantry at Gettysburg, July 5, Report for 11th Virginia Infantry at Gettysburg.

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Chapter 2 : Ludwig Wittgenstein - Wikipedia

This group consists largely of military records retained by Lieutenant John Deitrick from his service in Company B of the 7th Pennsylvania Reserve Infantry () and from his post-war service in the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

This series consists of the diaries, orderly books, and other volumes of Winthrop Sargent. Reel 1 Diary, volume 1 of 2, 18 June Oct. This volume and the next recount his survey of the 5th Range of the Northwest Territory and contain daily measurements of the weather and passages on the danger from Indians. Reel 1 Diary, volume 2 of 2, 27 Oct. Reel 1 Diary, 1 Sep. The diary discusses the creation of Hamilton and St. The volume contains a description of the Illinois River and of the Indian tribes and settlements in the area. Reel 1 Diary, 29 Apr. Reel 1 Orderly book, 16 June-8 Dec. Clair expedition against the Indians. Sargent copied the first part of the volume from an orderly book kept by a non-commissioned officer, but the entries beginning October 30 are his own. Reel 1 Orderly book, 31 Oct. Also included are several troop rosters. Reel 1 Diary of Col. Clair expedition was printed privately at Wormsloe, Ga. The printed edition is included in this microfilm edition because the original diary has been lost. This volume describes the organization and mustering of the expeditionary force, the weather, the route of the march, the difficulty in obtaining provisions, the encampment of November 3, and the attack and retreat. In an appendix beginning February , Sargent recounts his return to the scene of the battle with a party attempting to recover lost artillery. Reel 1 Diary, 1 Oct. Commencing at N York October the 1st and ending in Philadelphia the 1st. Also included are brief cipher notations about his mistress and the birth of a child, as well as references to his indictment by the Hamilton County Grand Jury on charges of usurpation. Reel 1 Logbook, 17 July Aug. Reel 1 Journal, 15 Nov. Reel 1 Diary, 1 Jan. Also included are daily notations of the weather, as well as an index by Sargent. Journal, This volume has not been microfilmed. Reel 2 Diary, 1 Jan. Also included are references to a series of earthquakes during the winter of , a number of brief domestic entries, and an index by Sargent. The diary describes an interesting dream about a visit with George Washington 28 Aug. Correspondence and other papers, Arranged chronologically. For correspondents between and , see the Correspondent Index, The reel also contains a number of letters on the formation of the Ohio Company, its negotiations for land, and its sales promotions. Scattered throughout the reel are papers related to the purchase of government land, as well as lists of Ohio Company receipts and shareholders. Also on this reel are maps and survey reports related to land holdings in Mississippi in the early s, as well as two orderly books 20 Feb. The reel includes letters from Jeremy Belknap 8 , one of which describes the purposes of the Massachusetts Historical Society 14 Feb. In his public capacity, Sargent received many reports on local military and administrative matters from magistrates and officers stationed in the territory. Included are letters from some of the shareholders whose affairs in Ohio were handled by Sargent. Clair, Symmes, and Wilkinson. The reel also contains a series of meteorological charts kept at Vincennes 1 Aug. Clair expedition in November Throughout this reel and the next are several letters to Thomas Fitzsimmons related to his Georgia land speculations, written by business associates in Georgia. Correspondence on this reel include letters written by Daniel Clark, Jr. The reel includes a number of letters and petitions related to the selection of a county seat for the proposed Adams County July Letters referring to the organization and government of Wayne County Detroit and to the conflict between British and American settlers include a long series from the county recorder Peter Audrain A letter from General Wilkinson 6 Mar. Matthew Ernest, documents the rivalry between civil and military officers at Detroit. Among the correspondence dealing with local administration and the military are letters from Judge Peter Bryan Bruin 3 ; Daniel Clark 16 ; William Dunbar 13 , who also wrote on history and natural science; Lyman Harding 5 , on Adams County court business; Henry Hunter 1 , on the first territorial legislature; Major Zebulon Pike 4 ; and General Wilkinson The reel also contains a series of letters from officials of the settlements on the Tombigbee River, including Sheriff Wilson Carman 8 and Captain Bartholomew Shaumburgh 5 ; letters from three Indian agents in the territory: The reel includes two printed broadsides: The reel also contains four printed pamphlets:

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Clair suit; Joseph Dennie 1 , inviting Sargent to serve as his correspondent on matters related to Spanish activity around the Mississippi; Dr. The reel also contains two pamphlets published in by Winthrop Sargent. Both pamphlets can be found on the reel under 1 Aug. Included are two letters from Sargent to Aaron Burr, asking his support, and two to Madison. Ludlow 1 , and William Stanley 2. The reel includes undated material and some papers of other members of the family. Among the correspondence are 23 business letters from Gilbert Aspinwall; letters from T. A letter from Winthrop Sargent, probably to T. The reel also contains copies of the wills of Winthrop Sargent 1 Oct. A letterbook kept by Lucius Manlius Sargent contains letters written in his capacity as executor of the estate Also on this reel are letters and papers of the Butler family of Providence, R. Correspondents are listed alphabetically, and each has been identified according to the period, locale, or subject matter of his or her letters. Petitions signed by one person have been included; longer petitions and extracts have not. Letters dated through are listed separately.

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Chapter 3 : Category Archive for "Updates" | The Philippine Diary Project

The Philippine Diary Project contains diary entries from a leading figure in the Leyte Landing: Major General Basilio J. Valdes. His diary, as encoded, edited, and provided to researchers by the Valdes family, provides an invaluable, first-person account of the entire Pacific War, from the outbreak of hostilities in to the restoration of.

This primal atom rapidly expanded for circa Ga scattering matter and energy in all directions , , , This theory is now known popularly as the Big Bang Theory, a phrase coined by Fred Hoyle GB in a moment of facetiousness, during a radio broadcast Alexander Friedmann RU proposed an expanding universe as early as On February 12, , Charles L. Burbidge US , William A. Lawrence Hugh Aller US concluded that nucleosyntheses in stellar interiors generates carbon, nitrogen, oxygen, phosphorus, and other biogenic elements In contrast to the nebular-gas-cloud theory this theory held that Earth formed by accretion of small, cold bodies dust and asteroids , Stevenson US , Takafumi Matsui JP , and Yutaka Abe JP reasoned that the Earth with its metallic core, highly convective mantle, molten surface, and massive steam atmosphere, formed as a direct result of accretion 13 , , Immanuel Kant DE had proposed much earlier that the Earth formed by condensation , Bowring US and Ian S. Their age was determined to be 4. The Isua Supracrustal rocks in West Greenland are a close second at 3. These rocks were dated using the uranium to lead method Valsecchi IT , and Kim E. These events occurred when Earth was about half its present size Alexander Ivanovich Oparin RU postulated that a long chemical evolution in the oceans preceded the appearance of life on Earth This is often called the heterotroph hypothesis of the origin of life. Preston Ercelle Cloud, Jr. Sylvester-Bradley GB , S. Hunten US , William M. Kaula US , Egon T. Degens DE , Kenneth M. Lange DE , and Thomas J. Ahrens US proposed that on the primitive Earth, impact accretions from extraterrestrial objects represented a significant source of atmospheric and biogenic elements 58 , 83 , , , , , Kasting US , James B. Pollack US , and David Crisp US concluded that to keep the oceans from freezing on the primitive Earth a global "greenhouse" was necessary. Climate models confirm that , times the present atmospheric level of carbon dioxide would have been necessary to produce the ancient "greenhouse" effect Thomsen DE , Claude J. This would have released significant amounts of nitrogen, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, methane, water, hydrogen, sulfur dioxide, and hydrogen sulfide. Walker US and Peter Brimblecombe GB found that abundant aqueous ferrous iron occurring in an oceanic hydrothermal system results in the precipitation of otherwise highly insoluble iron sulfides. This suggests that on the primitive Earth such a system would have served as a highly effective sink for hydrogen sulfide Kasting US , Donald R. Lowe US , and John P. Grotzinger US used greenhouse calculations and the sedimentary record to suggest that prior to 3. Kimball US synthesized adenine, thymine, amino acids, and other biochemical compounds from HCN in a primitive Earth environment , , Deamer US and Richard M. Pashley AU found membrane-forming non-polar molecules within the Murchison carbonaceous chondritic meteorite Kvenvolden US , James G. Cronin US examined the Murchison carbonaceous chondritic meteorite and found racemic mixtures of 74 different amino acids: Eight that are present in proteins, eleven with other biological roles including, quite surprisingly, some neurotransmitters , and fifty-five that have been found almost exclusively in extraterrestrial samples , , Epps US reported the synthesis of phospholipids under primitive Earth conditions Pinto US , G. Kasting US showed that photochemistry in an atmosphere containing carbon dioxide or a mixture of carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide yielded formaldehyde as a major product , , Brinigar US , David B. Knaff US , and Jui H. Exposure of the mixture to ultraviolet or visible light resulted in the direct synthesis of ATP They have also demonstrated the formation of ATP through the ultimate agency of solar energy Hargreaves US , Sean J. Mulvihill US , and David W. John Desmond Bernal GB proposed that one way in which organic subunits may spontaneously combine into larger molecules is by adsorption of the reacting molecules onto the highly ordered negatively charged aluminosilicates of clays. The clay surface performs a catalytic function , Ingram GB , and Gregory L. Walker GB also proposed that under primitive Earth conditions organic polymers could

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have condensed on extremely thin layers of negatively charged aluminosilicates separated by layers of water Sidney Walter Fox US , Kaoru Harada JP , and Allen Vegotsky US showed how amino acids can be heated under Earth conditions to form proteinoids or "thermal proteins," which when placed in water self-organize into microspheres or protocells, possible precursors of the contemporary living cell Noam Lahav IL , David White US , and Sherwood Chang US experimentally produced peptide bonds under conditions where clay, water, and amino acids were subjected to cyclic variations in temperature and water content Stephen-Sherwood US , A. Mar US , Jason P. Doudna US and Jack W. Szostak US found that the Tetrahymena ribozyme could splice together multiple oligonucleotides aligned on a template strand to yield a fully complementary product strand. Antonio Lazcano MX postulated that DNA evolved to replace RNA as the repository of hereditary information because, 1 DNA is much more resistant to harsh environmental conditions, 2 DNA is less prone to mutations which cannot be repaired, 3 cytosines in DNA are not as prone to spontaneously deaminate to uracil as they are in RNA, and 4 the duplex nature of DNA offered redundancy, which when coupled with repair mechanisms had a distinct advantage over simplex RNA without a repair mechanism Woese US originally described the progenote as the last common ancestor for archaebacteria Archaea , eubacteria Bacteria , and eukaryotes Eucarya. It contained informational polymers, could synthesize polypeptides, and was still evolving a link between genotype and phenotype , Hayes US , and Malcolm R. Walter US , speculated that life on Earth might have arisen as early as 3. Hubbard US proposed how complex sequential metabolic pathways may have arisen as the result of selective pressure. Suppose that a contemporary cellular pathway makes a required substance such as an amino acid through the sequence A to B to C to D to E, in which A is a simple inorganic substance and E is the final organic product. Initially E was plentiful in the environment and was absorbed directly by primitive aggregates. Later, as E became scarce because of use, chemical selection favored pre-cells that could make E from D, a slightly less complex organic substance still found in abundance in the environment. As D became exhausted, selection favored assemblies that developed the pathway C to D to E, in which the even simpler substance C could be absorbed and used as raw material to make D. This process continued until the entire synthetic pathway, based on an essentially inexhaustible inorganic substance, was established , Stetter DE concluded that the origin of life probably took place under conditions of high temperature because the hyperthermophiles are grouped around and occupy all the deepest branches of the three-kingdom phylogenetic scheme. He also concluded that an anaerobic hyperthermophilic autotroph was very likely the original cell type He argued that these life forms were coatings that adhered to the positively charged surfaces of pyrite, a mineral composed of iron and sulfur. The formation of pyrite from hydrogen sulfide provides a source of electrons as an energy source Barley AU , John S. Awramik US , J. Walter US , and Bonnie M. Packer US found rock bearing 3. The microfossils were interpreted to be prokaryotes and to represent the oldest fossils known They believe microorganisms etched these tiny holes, ca. Norman Richard Pace, Jr. US indicated that the Archaea and Bacteria diverged from one another near the time that life arose on Earth. This changed the notion of evolutionary unity among prokaryotes. The phylogenetic data support the very early appearance of the eukaryotic nuclear line of descent. The Eucarya is as old as the prokaryotic lines Archaea and Bacteria. The idea that eukaryotes resulted from the fusion of two prokaryotes and are late arrivals on the evolutionary stage Woese US proposed that the halophilic archaebacteria Archaea are a group of aerobic or microaerophilic organisms that evolved from a strictly anaerobic and nonhalophilic methanogen ancestor. Woese also constructed a trifurcated, unrooted, universal evolutionary tree in which all known organisms can be grouped in one of three major lineages: This is often referred to simply as the three-kingdom scheme Gunderson US , Hillie J. Elwood US , Rogelio A. Alonso US , and Debra A. Peattie US determined that the 16S-like rRNA of the diplomonad Giardia lamblia has retained many of the features that may have been present in the common ancestor of eukaryotes Eucarya and prokaryotes Archaea or Bacteria. They concluded that it represents the earliest-branching eukaryotic lineage Mitchell Lloyd Sogin US declared that some microbial lineages seem never to have had mitochondria and chloroplasts, so may have diverged from the eukaryotic Eucarya line of descent prior to the incorporation

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of the organelles From their mode of occurrence, the microorganisms were probably thermophilic chemotropic prokaryotes, which inhabited sub-sea-floor hydrothermal environments. They represent the first fossil evidence for microbial life in a Precambrian submarine thermal spring system and extend the known range of submarine hydrothermal biota by more than 2, million years. Such environments may have hosted the first living systems on Earth, consistent with proposals for a thermophilic origin of life. Summons AU , Linda L.

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Chapter 4 : Winthrop Sargent Papers,

His wife (Elaine Hudson) is preparing for the mourning. Her daughter (Madeline Withington) has the option of a bright future in research at a University but is caught up in a relationship with a wealthy distractor (Andrew Wang).

He was not the first serial killer, but he was probably the first to appear. The Ripper also appeared when there were tremendous political turmoil and both the liberals and social reformers, as well as the Irish Home rule partisans tried to use the crimes for their own ends. Every day the activities of the Ripper were chronicled in the newspapers as were the results of the inquiries and the actions taken by the police. Even the feelings of the people living in the East End, and the editorials that attacked the various establishments of Society appeared each day for both the people of London and the whole world to read. It was the press coverage that made this series of murders a "new thing", something that the world had never known before. The press was also partly responsible for creating many myths surrounding the Ripper and ended up turning a sad killer of women into a "bogey man", who has now become one of the most romantic figures in history. The rest of the responsibility lies with the Ripper. He may have been a sexual serial killer of a type all too common in the 1800s, but he was also bent on terrifying a city and making the whole world take notice of him by leaving his horribly mutilated victims in plain sight. Lastly, the Ripper was never caught and it is the mysteries surrounding this killer that both add to the romance of the story and creating an intellectual puzzle that people still want to solve. The Victims It is unclear just how many women the Ripper killed. It is generally accepted that he killed five, though some have written that he murdered only four while others say seven or more. The public, press, and even many junior police officers believed that the Ripper was responsible for nine slayings. The five that are generally accepted as the work of the Ripper are: Annie Chapman, murdered Saturday, September 8, Elizabeth Stride, murdered Sunday, September 30, Catharine Eddowes, also murdered that same date. Besides these five there are good reasons to believe that the first victim was really Martha Tabram who was murdered Tuesday, August 7, 1888, and there are important considerations for questioning whether Stride was a Ripper victim. As to the actual number of women that the Ripper killed, Philip Sugden wrote in his excellent book, *The Complete History of Jack the Ripper*, "There is no simple answer. All but Tabram and Kelly were killed outdoors and there is no evidence to suggest that any of them knew each other. They varied in both age and appearance. Most were drunk or thought to be drunk at the time they were killed. The Whitechapel murderer and his victim stood facing each other. The Ripper seized the women by their throats and strangled them until they were unconscious if not dead. The autopsies constantly revealed clear indications that the victims had been strangled. In the past some writers believed that the Ripper struck from behind when the victims were bent forward, their skirts hiked up their backsides while waiting to engage in anal sex. The Ripper then lowered his victims to the ground, their heads to his left. This has been proven by the position of the bodies in relation to walls and fences that show that there was virtually no room for the murderer to attack the body from the left side. No bruising on the back of the heads shows that he lowered the bodies to the ground rather than throwing or letting them fall. Given the inclement weather and filth in the streets it is unacceptable that the prostitutes or their client would have attempted intercourse on the ground. He cut the throats when the women were on the ground. Splatter stains show that the blood pooled beside or under the neck and head of the victim rather than the front which is where the blood would flow if they had been standing up. In one case blood was found on the fence some 14 inches or so from the ground and opposite the neck wound and this shows that the blood spurted from the body while in the prone position on the ground. This method also prevented the killer from being unduly blood stained. If the victim was already dead before their throats were cut, then the blood spilt would have not been very much. With the heart no longer beating the blood would not have been "pressurized," so only the blood in the immediate area of the wound would have evacuated gently from the cuts. In several cases the legs had been pushed up which would have shortened the distance between the abdomen and the feet. No sign of intercourse was ever detected nor did the Ripper masturbate over the

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bodies. The taking of a "trophy" is a common practice by modern sexual serial killers. In the opinion of most of the surgeons who examined the bodies, most believed that the killer had to have some degree of anatomical knowledge to do what he did. In one case he removed a kidney from the front rather than from the side, and did not damage any of the surrounding organs while doing so. In another case he removed the sexual organs with one clean stroke of the knife. Given the time circumstances of the crimes outside, often in near total darkness, keeping one eye out for the approach of others, and under extremely tight time constraints, the Ripper almost certainly would have had some experience in using his knife. The Ripper Letters It is commonly accepted by the experts on the case that none of the letters purported to have been written by the Ripper were in fact written by him. A letter dated September 25 and received on the twenty-seventh by the Central News agency was the first to be signed "Jack the Ripper". A postcard post marked October 1 followed. Because it referred to a "double event" the police thought it might be from the killer since it was posted the day after the Ripper killed two women. The post card also referred to the letter and must have come from the same source as the letter had not been released to the public yet. If the post card had been sent on September 30, the day of the "double event", instead of October 1, the likelihood that it was really written by the murderer would be significantly greater. A recently discovered document states that a journalist from the Central News agency, Tom Bulling, was the writer. One other letter may have been written by the killer. In mid-October a small parcel was sent to George Lusk, who was head of a vigilance committee in Whitechapel. Inside was half a human kidney and a letter from someone claiming to be the killer, and that it was part of the kidney he removed from the victim Eddowes. It is impossible to know for sure if the Ripper really did send it. Most of the arguments in favor of it being from Jack have been based on inaccurate information and the myths rather than the facts surrounding the case. Evidence In a time before forensic science and even finger printing, the only way to prove someone committed a murder was to catch either him or her in the act, or get the suspect to confess. The Whitechapel Murders unhappily fall into this period of time. One interesting feature of this case is that not one, but two police forces carried out investigations. The Metropolitan Police, known as Scotland Yard, was responsible for crimes committed in all the boroughs of London except the City of London proper. The single square mile in the heart of London known as the City of London had their own police force. When Eddowes was killed, it was in their territory and this brought them into the Ripper case. It is believed that the rank and file of the two forces got along and worked well together, but there is evidence that the seniors in each force did not. To what degree, if any, their failure to cooperate fully had on solving the case is not known. Other than autopsies and taking statements from everybody who might know something there was little else that the Metropolitan police force did. The attitude of the people at the time was that the police were incompetent and that the Commissioner, Sir Charles Warren, was only good for policing crowds and keeping order rather than detective work. He was especially criticized for not offering a reward in the hope that a confederate or accomplice would come forth and inform against the Ripper. In fact, Warren had no objections for a reward being offered and it was his superior, Henry Matthews, the Home Secretary who refused the sanction of a reward. The City of London Police seems to have done a better job although they did not apprehend the killer either. City police officers made crime scene drawings, took many photographs of the victim Eddowes, and even though she was not in their jurisdiction, they took photographs of the Kelly victim. She is the only victim who was photographed at the crime scene. One of the splits between the leadership of the two forces was over graffiti found in Goulston Street on the night of the "double event". This message, "The Juwes are the men That Will not be blamed for nothing", may have been written by the Ripper and the City police officers wanted to photograph it. Warren felt that leaving it until it was light enough to be photographed might cause riots against the Jews living in Whitechapel whom the bigoted English residents already believed were responsible for the murders. Warren did not even compromise by willing to erase or cover up the word "Juwes" only. In the end the police never charged any suspect with the murders committed by the Ripper which shows they did not have a sufficient amount of evidence that would gain a verdict of guilty in criminal court. Suspects In , Sir Melville Macnaghten, then Chief Constable, wrote a confidential

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Chapter 5 : Free Library of Philadelphia Collection of Literary Manuscripts - Free Library

On January 26, , after he was attacked by demonstrators after delivering his State of the Nation Address, Marcos wrote, "We must get the emergency plan polished up." in his diary entry for January 28, (just a few weeks after his second inaugural) he summarized his options as follows.

Posted on May 6, at 1: The map above gives an indication of the scope of the proposed railway system. The British, of course, were railway pioneers in the Philippines, and as this report on a US Congressional Hearing in shows, the Americans were wary of British commercial interests in this regard. The Philippine Diary Project gives a glimpse into the first glimmerings of a railway scheme for Mindanao. These glimpses are through the diary of Francis Burton Harrison , former Governor-General, and who served as an adviser to the Commonwealth of the Philippines from and again from and after independence, on foreign affairs. Aside from having been a chief executive, Harrison was a longtime resident of the United Kingdom and was thus attuned both to British psychology and their reliance on railways, in contrast to the American preference for highways. See Planes, trains, and automobiles from July 16, for some background: Courtesy of Augusto de Viana is The railways in Philippine history which, however, so compresses the most interesting years, the 20s to the 50s, as to render that section meaningless. Viviana overlooks the ambivalence and even hostility American officials felt towards railways, since it would affect the Philippine market for automobiles. When autonomy was achieved, railroad development accelerated. Paez agrees with him. Roces advocates moving Bilibid prison out of town and making the site a central market and the hub of motor buses thus cutting out the middleman. This has been tried in Spain and is a success. His interest is also shown by railways-related details he notices. Two days before the inauguration of the Commonwealth November 13, , Harrison visits Pasay and noticed, Called at Pasay. Harrison quite early on the idea was first broached in broad strokes on November 2, , thirteen days before the inauguration of the Commonwealth was engaged as an adviser on communications, and his first task was advising the Philippine government on how to handle the British owners of the Manila Railway Company. See his diary entry for November 26, We then discussed my appointment as Adviser on Communications and he asked me also to help him in the reorganization of the government. Harrison seems to have immediately set about getting himself up to speed on the railway situation. Talk with [James J. He said that the Iloilo line, is practically self-sustaining. Cebu is not suited to a railway. Two days later, he was actively taking up the task assigned him with the railways manager. If so, the Philippine Railway Co. No written word of this exists in the War Department today. Three days later, the government position was formally communicated to the new National Assembly. Williams] reported that it is now rumoured that I came out here this time to advance the interests of the English in the Manila RR. Exactly contrary to facts as usual. Says Paez insisted on resigning if the bonds are not redeemed. Then he said Confesor Assemblyman had told him of F. He said that he had authorized Confesor to state the true facts in the Legislature that this impugned his honor as well as my own that he would put Rogers in prison if he printed such a gross libel. He asked me to bring him the memorandum on these bonds which I had prepared for him on December 6, which I did. I then went to home of A. I asked him [Quezon] whether he wanted me to talk public business at luncheon, and he replied that he enjoyed it with people he liked. Said he would do so. Told him it was fortunate he could put the railroad and the busses under one control other countries could not now do so but he was catching the situation nearly as it began. I also expressed the hope that he would be able to get the Legislature to agree to permit the Manila Railroad to abandon those branches which were dead unprofitable. But this entry is about the proposed Mindanao Railway. Williams, the American adviser of the government on public works, makes an inquiry with Harrison: We agreed that roads were the modern solution, and that a railroad was only justified if leading to a mine or other heavy industry. Guingona is in favour of constructing roads rather than railroads in Mindanao. Busy morning at office. Miguel Unson has seen Quezon. We talked over the issue of railway vs. It seems that the issue continued to remain unresolved

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or that those opposed to railways were still lobbying to change the policy. Vargas, and they both looked pretty glum. But the policy remained. Evidently, he had important things to give out. The Maria Cristina Falls in Lanao are to be used for part of the power for the first project. It arose out of a project to build a wharf for the Cebu Portland Cement Co. Williams pointed out that this would reduce the revenues of the Cebu Railway. We will have to buy the road and move it. What he wants is to move it to Mindanao which Williams opposes since he believes that a railroad would be so much more expensive to maintain and operate than roads. The policy, however, still remained. His office work is greatly in arrears and is in confusion. Vargas handed me a memorandum prepared by Quezon dated April 14 in Iloilo, addressed to me, and unsigned asking me to prepare papers to carry out the recommendations of the annual report of the Manila Railroad Co. This I received May 18!! I hardly think it was meant for me, anyway, but probably for Paez who is away inspecting the line for the proposed railroad in Mindanao. Before making wharf at Iligan, Quezon addressed the Assemblymen, asking for funds for the development of Mindanao. He used maps, and said that an electric railway was to be built from Misamis, via Bukidnon to Davao, the water power for this project coming from the falls in Lanao. Only four or five of the Assemblymen had ever been in Mindanao before. The gathering seemed to be willing to vote the money, but wanted to know how they were to get the colonists? In accordance with the provisions of this Act, I directed the Insular Treasurer to loan to the Manila Railroad Company P9,, and authorized the Philippine National Bank to use P3,, of its funds in the purchase of said bonds. The successful culmination of this exceedingly important transaction resulted in great financial advantages to the direct benefit of the Manila Railroad Company and indirectly of the Commonwealth Government, which is the sole owner of the property. The following estimates indicate in round figures the savings that will be effected between now and the maturity of the bonds: Total face value of the bonds held by the Manila Railway Company , Ltd. Cost at 80 per cent of face value

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Chapter 6 : Selected Chronological Bibliography of Biology and Medicine: 1A

A complete listing of items on display during The Civil War in America exhibition at the Library of Congress. Items are listed in order by exhibition subject.

Autograph letter signed to Edward Garnett. Pent Farm, Stanford, near Hythe, Kent, 3 pages November 19
Autograph letter signed to Edward Garnett analyzing his faults as a writer; receives a favorable letter from Henry James. Pent Farm, Stanford, near Hythe, Kent, 8 pages September 3
Autograph manuscripts signed of "A Duel", with some typewritten pages, leaves First 71 leaves are typescript. Autograph note signed by Edward Garnett, concerning the text, laid in. Newspaper clipping, reporting sale of text, laid in. Capel House, Orlestone, Near Ashford, 2 pages with envelope January 28
Typescript incomplete, signed, of "Victory", leaves Complete to end of possible penultimate chapter. Signed at head of first page and at several other places in text. Bookplate of Jerome Kern attached to slip case, and bookplate of John Quinn laid in. Oswalds, Bishopsbourne, Kent, 4 leaves Signed at head of first page and at foot of fourth. Oswalds, Bishopsbourne, Kent, 4 pages with envelope November 2
Autograph letter signed to Edward Garnett about a dramatic production of his work. Concord, Massachusetts, 1 page April 22
Autograph manuscripts signed of the first thirteen lines of his poem, "Seashore", 1 page Bound as a volume. Sewall Lancaster, accepting an invitation to the Gloucester Lyceum. Concord, Massachusetts, 1 page February 14
Guilford, Nathan, Autograph letter signed to Isaac Jenks, Jr. Housed in Guilford box. Possibly Litchfield, Connecticut, 4 pages Postscript headed "Wednesday Morning" at foot of third page. Boston, 1 page November 30
Irving, Washington, Autograph letter signed to Mary Fairlie Cooper. New York, 4 pages Cf. Engraved portrait of Irving attached. Housed in case with another Irving letter; engraved portrait of Irving attached to case. Amsterdam, 8 leaves Leaves numbered 1, Possibly Chandos Street, London, 1 page Date from note by possible recipient on verso of integral address leaf. Autograph letter signed to Ferdinand Freiligrath, illustrated with a sketch. Cambridge, Massachusetts, 8 pages with illustrations Postscript dated Nov. Cambridge, Massachusetts, 4 pages Transcription laid in. Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1 page with envelope December 8
Autograph letter signed to Reverend Dr. Autograph letter signed from S. Tillston sic Wells, concerning the manuscript, laid in. Brunnenburg, Tirolo Merano, Italy, 1 card illustrated with envelope Date postmarked. Housed with Ezra Pound material. Pound, 1 page with 1 card Housed with Ezra Pound material. Ogontz, Pennsylvania, 6 photographs Subjects include two group photographs of students and teachers on the steps of Norwood Hall, showing Ezra Pound, and four other group photographs of school activities. Philadelphia, 1 page March 26
Autograph letter signed to Margaret Doolittle. Autograph note by Carl Gatter on verso of each photograph, identifying the subject. Wyncote, Pennsylvania, 9 color slides with 7 photos Autograph note by Carl Gatter on each slide, identifying subjects. Photographs are prints of the slides. Copy of linoleum block Christmas card by Carl Gatter, showing the "domestic seat", home of the Pounds and later the Gatters, laid in. Mimeo copy of typewritten letter from Pound to the Times Literary Supplement, December 6, laid in. Blank envelope for mailing laid in. Typewritten letter signed to Carl Gatter. Autograph note signed to Elsie Kugel Gatter. Ambrogio, Rapallo, Italy, 2 pages illustrated with envelope On stationery bearing a design by Gaudier-Brzeska. Published in the Atlantic Monthly, July Envelope, with seal, is addressed to Mr. Magazine photograph of Repplier laid in.

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Chapter 7 : James Callaghan - Wikipedia

In spring , the Union Army of the Potomac took the offensive on the Virginia Peninsula, where its ultimate target was Richmond, the Confederate capital. The Union army was hampered by Confederate forces, inclement weather, inferior roads, and overcautious leadership.

Practice firing pistols and submachine guns Advanced explosives and demolition Jiu Jitsu and close combat training without weapons Compass problems in field scouting Political studies of Nazi party, secret police and regular German police. Elementary photography Raid problem against guarding junior class Exercise once daily. At every camp, there was a building large enough to be used as a recreation center at least part of the time. Movies were shown there, not just training films and footage of devastation caused by German and Japanese armies and air forces but occasionally Hollywood movies as well. In winter, the men could shoot hoops and play basketball there. Some, like the one at C-4, included a ping-pong table. At the little PX, the men could buy candy, soda pop, snacks, toiletries, and perhaps a bottle of beer. Guay would purchase and eat crackers and sardines there. His diary in late indicated that he saw a movie, a training film, in the mess hall, and that in the recreation room, he watched other enlisted men on the staff playing darts and checkers, and gambling at poker. In the barracks, those enlisted men, he noted, wrote letters and did a lot of talking and joking. Some also took walks in the woods, and a few, like Guay, went hunting there. But many of the men got bored sitting around at night, and Guay wished they had some recreational equipment. He also encouraged a healthy competition between the men at Area B-2 and those down the hill at B-5, half a mile or so away. By the summer of , an inspector from headquarters reported that the practice had developed there of playing games, such as soccer, between the two Training Areas. There were about twenty of them with no recreational facilities. He saw us sitting around and asked: Another important point was the total ruthlessness and efficiency in dispatching guards and sentries in the target area. The overriding concern was silence and speed in execution. But he argued that they had a job to do to defeat an evil enemy and they had a duty to learn to survive to do that job effectively. He was a knife fighter and an alley fighter. It was said that he had killed dozens of people in hand to hand combat. Fairbairn had us throwing each other all over the place. Fortunately none of us killed any of our classmates. How to fight barehanded or with anything that came to hand , with all the dirty tricks of gutter fighting: How to kick, jab, punch not with a fist but with a rigid open hand. He showed them how to use knives, hatchets, and other cutting or striking instruments. He showed us the pressure points on crucial arteries and demonstrated the sensitive nerve areas where a single blow could immobilize an enemy. With every tactic we also learned the counter-measures to protect ourselves in a similar attack. They taught how to blow up railroad lines, bridges, and buildings and how to make booby traps. They would first lecture in class and then go outside, down the hill and have the students set small charges and explode them. At Area A in , Lieutenant William Dreux and his fellow French OGS, watched intrigued as their demolitions instructor, a tough, grizzled engineering sergeant named Bolinsky, who had attended a British commando school, showed them how it worked. Unlike dynamite, which is highly sensitive and volatile, plastic explosive is extraordinarily stable, and unlike rigid dynamite sticks, P. It was a highly effective explosive when a primer and detonator were inserted and a connecting fuse lit. The trainees practiced with various amounts of plastic explosive on different kinds of material used particularly in bridge construction, blowing up pieces of wood, concrete, and steel. In addition, in order to hamper enemy truck convoys, the students learned how to explode craters in roads. They would also take a line of fuse cord and wrap it around a tree and show us how fast it traveled [burned]. So we became familiar with that. They would airdrop it, but it would not explode. You had to put the fuses into it. We taught the [Greek] guerrillas how to do that. At Area B, Reginald Spear remembers that they blew up a mm. That gave you a few minutes to get away. But the enormous explosion could kill you. We were very respectful of those rounds. We wore steel helmets. Army small arms, the. They fired many different pistols including German Lugers and Walthers and Japanese

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weapons. It puts a man down. You might survive more easily with a. And it will take several of your buddies to carry you back. Fairbairn twirled around, pulling his pistol out of his belt, crouched and fired off three bursts of double shots, each pair right into the center of the paper targets. None of this fair fighting, Marquis of Queensbury rules nonsense. If you do not have a pistol, turn and run away. Do not attempt to fight him. If you cannot run, then and only then, here is what you do. Here is how you disarm a man and incapacitate him. He repeated, however, never enter a knife fight if you can avoid it. You can never predict how good the other guy is with the knife. We trained with the pistol. I did [in China], even into the shower. They required students to be able blindfolded, in simulated night conditions, to disassemble and reassemble not only American but German and Japanese weapons as well. To get a sense of what it felt like to be shot at, they actually shot at—or rather near—the students. When it came my time I was told that there was a Nazi soldier holed up in a building and that it was my job to go in and kill him. I was given a. The house I was sent into was a log house with long corridors and stairways. I kicked a door open with my gun at ready. Paper targets with photographs of uniformed German soldiers jumped out at me from every corner and every window and doorway. We had been taught to always fire two shots at the target. There must have been six targets because I got two bullets in each one. The last one was a dummy sitting in a chair with a lighted cigarette in his hand. Sometimes in the hot, summer field exercises, the trainees found themselves plagued by insects. I even walked past a snake hanging in a tree. We crawled through rain-soaked oak forests at night to plant live demolition charges on floodlit sheds. We were introduced to clandestine radio procedure and practiced typing out code and encrypting messages in our few spare moments. Many mornings began with a run, followed by a passage of an increasingly sophisticated and dangerous obstacle course. The explosive charges under the rope bridges and wire catwalks no longer exploded to one side as exciting stage effects. Now they blasted directly below, a moment before or after we had passed. In every camp, the grenade range was positioned some distance away and a trench was dug for the trainees who would pull the pin and hurl the grenade. We ducked back down fast. The grenades exploded, and you could hear the shrapnel whipping through the trees above your head. You learned to respect those little things, those grenades. We also fired 60 mm mortars. You had to make sure they were firmly anchored. Then you just dropped the shell down the tube. At Area A at least, exploding dynamite caps—not dynamite sticks—were used to simulate the sounds and dangers of battle. The traps were dynamite caps, and they are pretty noisy if they go off beside your ear. In either case, it was rigorous and intense. I remember keeping my head and the rest of my body down at snake level as we went through the exercise just as if live [and not blank] ammunition were being fired. Guay had never had Army basic training, so the field exercise he participated in at Area B in December was a new and sobering experience for the year-old graduate of American University. The winter had set in and it was cold and the ground was covered with ice and snow on Catocin Mountain. Probably be sore tomorrow. Enjoyed it very much, but it showed me how tough it would be to actually advance under fire. Casualties would be high. At Training Area B, he remembered, he underwent field exercises amidst live ammunition. Within six months, he was under similar fire, this time from the enemy, in northern Greece. Our horses stumbled, and we went down a cliff, and we ended up in the vines, grapevines, and the Germans shooting at us. We were lying on our backs. The bullets were flying over our heads. And there we were.

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Chapter 8 : Robert Baden-Powell, 1st Baron Baden-Powell - BoyWiki

Colburn's last entry is dated 17 February when he was in Southington, Ohio visiting his sister on his way, presumably, to Iowa. Robert A. Boyd One volume notebook, ca. 45 pages, containing miscellaneous personal notes (Dec. April) and brief diary entries (January 1; April ,).

About About William Ritchie About the author: Passed away in June of Oliver About the author: News from Manila, writes: Allen About the author: William Charles Allen March 9, â€” March 14, The University of Pennsylvania, which hold his papers, records the following: William Charles Allen was born at Westtown, Pa. Allen was often ill as a child, and received little [â€] Read more About Warren A. Wilson About the author: Hardee, Major Warren A. His obituary reads as follows: Son of the late Salvatore and Josephine Perrone. He was the husband of the late Rose Culotta Perrone. Victor Buencamino â€” Burdge About the author: Burge enlisted in the Army in , remaining in the service until his retirement in January, During this time he advanced through all the grades, [â€] Read more About Venancio Concepcion About the author: Surrendered to American forces under Gen. Canopus About the author: Tomas Confesor â€” Born in Cabatuan, Iloilo. Parents were Julian Confesor and Prospera Valenzuela. Educated at Iloilo High School, , finished with distinction. Some were previously published but are now out of print. Others have been published here for the first time. As much as possible, when already published, the editing of the published diaries has been retained. In some cases, annotations or footnotes have been retained. This was the clinical record kept by the doctors and nurses of President Manuel L. Quezon during the last months of his life, from April August 1, The clinical record, a small notebook, was in the possession of Mrs. Locsin About the author: Locsin was a well-respected journalist, novelist, short story writer and poet and the editor-in-chief of the Philippines Free Press. Kalaw About the author: Teodoro Manguiat Kalaw March 31, â€” December 5, National Historical Institute of the Philippines biography: Kalaw was a nationalist scholar, legislator, journalist, educator, and historian. Telesforo Carrasco y Perez. Afterwards, was for a time, Justice of the Peace in Nagcarlan. Personal physician of Emilio Aguinaldo. Had the rank of colonel in the Philippine Army. In , he was elected in the special elections of that year to represent the second district in the Municipal Board. The Online Archives of California summarizes his life as follows: Santiago Barcelona y de los Reyes May 23, â€” March 25, His great-grandson Gene Barcelona in a blog entry, reproduced the biographical information from which the following was gleaned: Laurel About the author: The diary entries of Salvador H. Used by permission of Mrs. Robert Bruce Payne â€” November 8, As written by John Hall in Nebraska History: He emigrated with his parents to Nebraska in and was an undergraduate at the University of Nebraska when war broke out between the United [â€] Read more About Reese F. As noted by son, also named Reese, My father, Reese F. Raymond Leyerly July 12, â€” February 12, His grand-nephew, Lou Gopal, wrote the following information published in the Raymond Leyerly section of Victims of Circumstance: Santo Tomas Internment Camp: Raymond was retired from the Marines after the Spanish American war and settled in Manila and got married. Alcaraz About the Author: Alcaraz August 15, â€” June 25, From the May issue of the Philippine Defense Newsletter: Rafael Palma October 24, â€” May 24, Born in Tondo, Manila, studied at the Ateneo de Manila. Worked in the Bureau of Lands in the Spanish colonial government until he lost his job with the capture of Manila by the Americans in August, Meier About the author: July 1, â€” July 11, Her life was summarized by Dr. Olivia Salamanca was one of the 37 Filipino students who were appointed scholars by the Philippine Government to study [â€] Read more About Natalie Crouter About the author: Held a prisoner with her family in Camp Holmes, Baguio, and Bilibid Prison, Manila an interesting overall account of the two camps is Spirits Unbroken: Marcial Primitivo Lichauco November 27, â€” March 4, Marcial was a precocious young lad. Unusual for his time, he received his early education at [â€] Read more About Manuel Rojo About the author: Acting Captain-General of the Philippines after he was installed as archbishop in ; the previous Governor-General, Pedro Manuel de Arandia, died in office in , and by virtue of the laws [â€] Read more

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About Manuel L. Quezon About the author: Found in the Quezon Family papers, these are notes dictated at various times and places, quite possibly for future autobiographical use. Read more About Lyndon B. Johnson About the author: See his biography in the Lyndon B. Johnson Presidential Library website. According to the Lyndon B. Gutierrez About the author: Here is the introductory note as published in the Manila Times: Married a Filipino doctor, Cornel Blancaflor. As the author herself wrote on September 1, Lester Knox Little March 20, " October 27, Guerrero y Francisco March 24, " June 24, Lawyer, journalist and diplomat, born in Manila. Wrote for the prewar Philippines Free Press Admitted to the Bar in , and became an assistant solicitor in the Department of Justice. Marcos in the Nalundasan case. Leocadio de Asis November 1, ". Tomas, where he obtained LLB in White About the author: He served with the unit from its formation in , until his discharge in " After the war, he returned to his ["] Read more About Juan Labrador, OP About the author: Secretary General of Santo Tomas University, Rector of Colegio de San Juan de Letran, Originally written in ["] Read more About Jorge B. Vargas About the author: Vargas August 24, " February 22, From his biography in website of the Department of National Defense of the Republic of the Philippines: Horan IV About the author:

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Chapter 9 : Baraga County An Historical Sketch

Diary entries for June 30th and July 1st for Lieutenant William Noble, Co. I, 2nd Wisconsin. Letters of Colonel Rufus Dawes, 6th Wisconsin, to wife, dated July 4th, 6th and 9th,

But because he persisted, Stephenson was arrested when preaching a service at the home in St. So was Pallais but only Stephenson remained behind bars. He continued to conduct services from his cell, during his six months of imprisonment in active defiance of the authorities until he was released by order of the Privy Council in London who thought his sentence was too severe. As a direct result, Methodism in Bermuda became legal and the first of what became a number of Methodist churches in Bermuda soon followed. The ship "Firefly" - formerly the "John Gordon" and likely a privateer, earlier built in Bermuda of cedar, was purchased by the Royal Navy. Burial in Bermuda, at St. At the age of 16, she married Senator William Bingham, possibly the wealthiest man in America, owning at one time more than a million acres of the state of Maine. She was said to be the most beautiful woman in the USA. They spent some years in Europe and it was there that Anne contracted an illness, for which Bermuda was prescribed as a place of cure. Unfortunately for her, a cure was not to be had and she died in Bermuda. Her headstone was restored in by her relative Edward Willing. The famous artist Gilbert Stuart is said to have made a portrait of Anne in , when she was 21 years old. From that sketch, the "Miss Liberty" of the Draped Bust coins was probably created. Her grave is visited periodically by the the Somers Isles chapter and other visiting members of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The Cox family of Bermuda built a house which they named Orange Valley from the fruit trees that then grew there, at the corner of Happy Valley and Parsons Roads, later reputed to be haunted. When completed in it was sent in 15 acres of glorious woodland gardens and citrus orchards. It was first owned by Bermudian sea captain William Cox, in an estate he had owned since Death in Bermuda of John Green, born about , he was a portrait painter who later became a judge. The source of his early training is unknown, though it is possible that he learned to paint miniatures in Philadelphia, as did West. In September he traveled to London for further study, and renewed his acquaintance with West at that time. He does not appear to have remained in England long, and was likely back in Bermuda within the year. Green seems to have given up painting when his Bermudian wife inherited a house from her stepmother. The couple called it Verdmont, as a play of words on his own name. He also turned to civic life; in he was appointed collector of customs, a position formerly occupied by his father-in-law, and in he was named a judge on the Court of Vice-Admiralty, serving in that position until his death. In the latter position he was responsible for the disposition of prizes of war seized by privateers, a frequent occurrence as Great Britain was at the time at war with France, and many American shipowners lost vessels through his decisions. Consequently, his tenure in this position was widely reviled in the United States, and he was frequently insulted in the mainland press. Some of his decisions were overturned in London as well, though he was respected for his fairness by colonial governor George Beckwith. Green was also a gentleman farmer at Verdmont, producing eighty bales of cotton one year there. Verdmont passed into the hands of another nephew, Samuel Trott. Fewer than a dozen paintings by Green survive, and most that are known are dated to between about and Two are portrait miniatures, including a self-portrait, and most are of members of his family. The portraits passed through the hands of descendents of Samuel Trott before being purchased by Hereward Trott Watlington, who donated them back to the Bermudian government. All are currently kept at Verdmont, which is owned by the Bermuda National Trust and is open to the public. Green is also said to have painted a depiction of Venus Instructing Cupid while in London, but the whereabouts of this painting have been unknown since the 19th century. This gave the Commander-in-Chief normally, the Governor who also held that title and Field Officers of the Militia the power to raise an alarm, whenever either deemed it necessary for the safety of the Colony. When such an alarm was raised, all males obliged to bear arms were to muster at their Parish rendezvous. Such vessels had been used in Bermuda since but the Royal Navy discovered them only after Their choice of wood was more resistant to rot than any other

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small vessel and their passage on the sea was faster than British oak. In rapid succession in that year, the British Admiralty issued draught no. The Bermuda cedar-built in brig, tons, then called "Morne Fortunee," named after a place in Castries, St. She was originally the brig "Glory. The ship "Ant", 75 tons, was built in Bermuda from cedar and sold to the Royal Navy. An inoculation against smallpox, perfected by Madame Curie in France and called the cowpox vaccination, arrived in Bermuda from South Carolina, much to the rejoicing of Bermudians. Until then, they and British Army regulars based in Bermuda had incurred many fatalities from smallpox. Irish Poet Tom Moore arrived in Bermuda. During his four month stay and work as an official with the Admiralty he met and had a love affair with Hester Tucker, whom he called "Nea" in his love poems. Otherwise, he was quite bored. Unfortunately for him, his Bermuda stay led to many financial problems for him, through no fault of his own but for which he was blamed for the cheating of another. Their navy had 4, dead, 1, wounded and lost 23 of their 33 ships in the battle. Thus it was chosen to cover the 1, mile journey from Cape Trafalgar to England with exclusive news of the battle. It was a 9-day journey, during which the ship ran into a gale. On arrival at Falmouth, the officer with the dispatch raced to Whitehall in London by horse and carriage. He arrived at 3 am. The Bermuda Sloop, developed on the island, was the fastest boat afloat in the s and became highly desirably to seaman, particularly those in illegal trades such as piracy, and for privateering and as advice vessels for the Royal Navy. Bermudians used their ships for commerce and travel between the island, the Caribbean, the continental Americas and wider afield and they were manned by men from all sectors of the community, free and slave, the latter until Emancipation in He went on to be Governor of Bermuda from to He was father of General Studholme John Hodgson. He worked to get rid of that domination. In trying to do so, he incurred the permanent wrath of the white Bermudians who had voting rights. He attempted to wrest financial control away from those Bermudian merchant families, by then mostly living in Hamilton or with business interests there. To try to change things he appointed his own favorite, William Smith, to the post of Treasurer. Governor Hodgson promptly dissolved Parliament but the ensuing election resulted in the same members being returned to Parliament. So the Governor dissolved Parliament again. In an effort to appease the Governor, Mr. Tucker resigned as Speaker and with others in agreement had his son-in-law John Harvey, also a Member of Parliament, appointed as Speaker. Harvey, however, refused to approve the appointment of Mr. So the Governor had the Speaker arrested and jailed and dissolved Parliament again. In all, the Governor dissolved Parliament four times before the dispute was laid before the King of England. Georges, noted the potential value of Bermuda if held by enemies of Britain or, if armed by the British, against the United States. As a direct result. James Gosling, the son of a wine and spirit merchant from England set out for America by chartered ship with a quantity of merchandise, ready to start a new life. After 91 days his charter ran out and he was forced to dock in the nearest port, which was Bermuda. First Bermuda-rigged sloop or schooner was built in Bermuda. She was designed to be way over-canvased, on a very low freeboard and with a huge mainsail on a 60 feet boom. She was a fast and maneuverable boat, much envied by foreign sailors. Construction of shore fortifications commenced at Ireland Island for the new Royal Navy dockyard. They were intended to monitor plantation owners and other masters to ensure they did not buy new slaves. The ship Merchant, bound for Bermuda from New London, Connecticut, was carrying beef and pork in barrels and half-barrels, hams, lard, cheese, superfine flour, bread, corn, peas, potatoes, nuts, candles, soap, tea, brandy, cider, and some dry goods, ended up on the Bermuda reefs. Ireland, but the land appears to be general or common. Captain Florentius Seymour owned the easternmost area at Ireland Point. Ten of the properties seem to have been owned outright by women. Methodist minister Joshua Marsden arrived in Bermuda and preached to slaves and encouraged them to learn to read and write, contrary to the opinions then existing. Marsden preaching to Bermuda slaves Three years after she achieved her claim to fame at the Battle of Trafalgar, the Bermuda-built cedar schooner HMS Pickle struck a shoal when entering the Spanish port of Cadiz and was lost. Death in Bermuda at the age of only 48 of Nathaniel Butterfield. He left a wife and six children, one of whom later founded a prominent Bermudian bank. The Royal Navy started moving in after Ireland Island was acquired. It has a separate history from the rest of Bermuda. It is named

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after an individual, not a country. Because there was a fear of leprosy, all on the island had to leave their jungle of cedar and swine and wooden houses thatched with palmetto. Until it became a major Royal Navy base there were no roads and only a few inhabitants. Then it was completely separate from Main and Somerset Islands. It became connected to other islands via several bridges first built in the late s. When work began here in , main weapons were light. Several wooden wharves were erected, also storehouses and more for supplies for two 74s, six frigates and two sloops. The Royal Navy had operated from the Town of St. George in Bermuda for a dozen years while an adequate channel was sought by which large naval vessels could reach the West End of Bermuda. Thus Bermuda became, first the winter location, and then the permanent location of the Admiralty for North America and the West Indies, as well as the base for a naval squadron. Its purpose was to serve as a replacement for all the ports on the eastern seaboard of the new United States that were, until , British possessions.