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### Chapter 1 : Murray | Open Library

*ENGWOMAN REV (Englishwoman's Review, Nineteen Hundred Six) by Murray 1 edition - first published in ENGWOMAN REV (Englishwoman's Review, ).*

Federal Reserve Bank of St. The probability of reaching an agreement is much greater in a case affecting a weak union or a small number of employees than it is in one backed by a strong organization and reaching a large body of workers. Between these classes come the metal and coal miners, who are well organized, but not sufficiently skilled to be protected from the competition of the unspecialized labor market. In Canada the two principal coal-mining districts are Nova Scotia in the east, and in the west a region in southern Alberta and British Columbia close to the American boundary. The Cape Breton collieries, which are the most important of the three, employ from 7, to Some of the mines have been in operation for threequarters of a century, supplying the markets of the St. Lawrence and the maritime provinces, accessible by water, and of recent years the neighboring steel works. They also ship some coal to New England. The Alberta and British Columbia field normally gives work to about 4. Its lodges are incorporated under a special provincial act. In a factional fight in this organization, said to have been caused partly by party politics, partly by personal differences among leaders, and in no small degree by a feeling among the rank and file of the members that the organization officially was too closely allied with employing and government interests, caused disaffection among a large element, who invited organizers of the United Mine Workers of America to enter the district and form branches. Consequently, while in the west the United Mine Workers of America has a monopoly as a labors organization, in the east it meets strong competition. Meantime, in these two fields the condition of employers is almost the reverse of this, the control of mining property in the eastâ€” especially at Spring Hill and in Cape Bretonâ€”being centralized, while in the west it is dispersed. Out of these general conditions of organization of both workers and employers have followed crises at these two extremities of the Dominion in which the Disputes Act has failed to prevent a stoppage of work at the mines. Consequently what was probably a majority of the workers in these mines came to be employed under an agreement which did not receive their support and which had been made with a rival union. The members of the international union also claimed that they were discriminated against in receiving work and in the assignment of places in the mines. As a result, early in July, , some 3, or more employees of the company struck and at the present writing, two months later, have not returned to work. The outbreak of the strike was accompanied by some violence, the troops were called out, and the conditions that usually attend a severe and protracted labor disturbance prevailed in the district. This in turn reacted upon the status of the law itself, which in July, , was decidedly less popular in Cape Breton than it was when the same district was visited sixteen months previously. In the Alberta coal district the regular agreement between the operators and the United Mine Workers of America terminated last March, when it was subject to modifications and renewal. As a result the United Mine Workers of America stood out for similar concessions from the companies remaining in the association and brought the matter to an issue by suddenly declaring a strike at the expiration of the old agreement. Between 2, and 2, miners immediately ceased work in the mines affected. No board had been applied for by either side and the strike was directly in violation of the disputes act. This important violation of the law passed officially unnoticed, and up to the time the district was visited August, no proceedings had been instituted or were reported in contemplation against the strikers. The application of the law to railway disputes covers what would be the chief field of jurisdiction of a similar federal statute, should one ever be enacted, in the United States. The Canadian boards have investigated seventeen such disputes, and in only one instance has their decision been followed by a strike. These disputes have been the most important, in respect to the number of employees affected, the seriousness of the points at issue, and the prospective disturbance of business that have arisen in Canada since the law was passed. The settlements have applied not only to railways in that country, but also to considerable sections of railway in the United States, and they have covered every

organized branch of the railway and railway telegraph service. There seems to be little question that the boards averted these strikes, with one exception to be mentioned, and in so doing they performed a service of greatest value not only to the disputants but also to the general public, and saved money losses far exceeding the cost of administering the law. The only railway strike that has occurred in Canada since the act went into operation was called by the machinists and other mechanics employed on the Canadian Pacific, after a board had investigated their grievances and reported. The men struck early in August, , and two months later went back to work on the terms that had been recommended by the board. The dispute originated in a thirty-day notice, posted by the company in accordance with the law, abrogating its old agreements with the complainant unions and reducing wages. The employees invoked the act, and two reports were presented as a result of the investigation that followed. In several instances a strike already under way has been terminated by the appointment of a board of conciliation and investigation under the terms of the act, or such a board after appointment has succeeded in bringing the parties to an agreement. Most of the strikers, many of whom were foreigners, probably knew nothing of the law. In all these cases a board has ultimately been appointed. The one at Fort William has not yet reported, but the others succeeded in bringing the parties to an agreement. A strike at the Valleyfield cotton mills was ended by both sides agreeing to refer the dispute to a board. The attitude of public opinion in Canada toward the disputes act can not be determined precisely, because it has not been a dominant political issue at any election, and any estimate of general sentiment regarding it needs qualification. Approval or disapproval is often conditioned by some pet theory or demand for amendment made by the speaker. Many people know nothing definite about the act, or too little to form an intelligent judgment of its merits. A mere poll of opinions, giving each equal weight, has no value under such conditions except to persons interested in votes. In the class not identified either with organized labor or with the industries to which the act applies, the law has generally been viewed with favor. Newspaper readers regard it as a measure intended to protect them from the inconvenience of arbitrary strikes. Sober business men welcome any attempt to keep the railways running and to prevent a coal famine. Little men of capitalistic bias speak of it as a wholesome device to curb the power of irresponsible labor agitators. Broad-minded men with enlightened social sympathies believe that the hardships of labor, as well as of capital, will be lessened by its mediation. A popular belief prevails that the law reaches out in the logical line of development toward the coming better way of adjusting the relations of capital and labor. Some Canadians appeared to regard the law with added complacency as an evidence of superior governmental and industrial conditions in the Dominion, as compared with similar conditions in the United States. Thus it happened that, though some were lukewarm, hardly a person belonging to this neutral class was met who seriously opposed the law or who advocated its repeal. But such criticism was entirely of details, not of the central principle or of the general provisions of the statute. Employers showed almost equal unanimity in favor of the law. The Railway officers without an exception supported it, as did nearly every employer not directly affected by the act. It has many warm friends among mine managers, especially in the east. A year and a half ago this distrust had a marked influence on the attitude of many large employers, while in the summer of it was hardly observable. Here the trend of sentiment is more difficult to detect. The views of different unions differ, and in each union there is an official opinion and an opinion of the rank and file, which do not always correspond. In both congresses the law has evoked vigorous debate and a strong minority opposition. A movement exists, which is watched with significant sympathy by some employing and political interests, ; ward organizing exclusively Canadian unions. The importance of this issue in the Nova Scotia coal fields has been mentioned. A national union has also been discussed and may have been the object of some factional scheming among the leaders, in the western district,. The first of these arises from a possible difference of policy with regard to such legislation between the branches of an international union within a particular country and the larger organization of which they are a part. But this is a matter affecting chiefly the internal affairs of the union. A practically more important point is that some international unions are "No.

Chapter 2 : Donald and Suellyn Garner Sheet Music Collection | University Archives

*Full text of "In memoriam, Edgar Williams Stanton, eighteen hundred and fifty, nineteen hundred and twenty" See other formats.*

Laws, Act , relating to the efforts of native Hawaiians to be governed by an indigenous sovereign nation of their own choosing, was amended by Haw. Laws, Act , effective July 1, , and repealed effective December 31, Sections 2 through 5 of Act , as amended, provide: The purpose of this Act is to acknowledge and recognize the unique status that the native Hawaiian people bear to the State of Hawaii and to the United States and to facilitate the efforts of native Hawaiians to determine their will to be governed by an indigenous sovereign nation of their own choosing. In the spirit of self-determination and by this Act, a Hawaiian sovereignty elections council is established to: As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires: The council shall consist of twenty members appointed by the governor without regard for section , Hawaii Revised Statutes. At least twelve of the twenty members shall be appointed from nominations submitted by Hawaiian organizations. Among the twelve, the governor shall appoint one member so designated from each of the following organizations: The council shall consist of at least one member from each of the islands of: Appointments shall be made before August 1, , and shall not be subject to confirmation by the senate. Any appointment not made by that date shall be filled by the council during its first meeting which shall be held before August 15, . After August 31, , no member of the council shall be eligible to run in any special election under this Act. The members shall elect a chairperson and vice-chairperson. Any vacancy on the council after July 1, , shall be filled by the governor from a list of nominees submitted by the council. If the governor fails to make an appointment within thirty days of receiving the list, the council shall make an appointment from the list of nominees. Members shall serve without compensation but shall be reimbursed for expenses, including travel and subsistence expenses, necessary for the performance of their duties. Expenses shall be paid by the office of state planning. In carrying out the purposes of this Act, the council shall establish policies that do not discriminate on the basis of citizenship, place of residence, or civil status. Members shall be appointed without regard for section , Hawaii Revised Statutes. Members of the kupuna council shall serve without compensation but shall be reimbursed for expenses, including travel and subsistence expenses, necessary for the performance of their duties. Laws, Act , and are serving as members of the Hawaiian sovereignty advisory commission on July 1, , shall serve as members of the Hawaiian sovereignty elections council under this Act. That the phrase "the laws of Hawaii," as used in this Act without qualifying words, shall mean the constitution and laws of the Republic of Hawaii, in force on the twelfth day of August, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, at the time of the transfer of the sovereignty of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States of America. The constitution and statute laws of the Republic of Hawaii then in force, set forth in a compilation made by Sidney M. Ballou under the authority of the legislature, and published in two volumes entitled "Civil Laws" and "Penal Laws," respectively, and in the Session Laws of the Legislature for the session of eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, are referred to in this Act as "Civil Laws," "Penal Laws," and "Session Laws. The formal transfer of sovereignty under that resolution took place Aug. See Joint Resolution RLH , page 13, with notes thereto, for application of Federal Constitution and laws to Hawaii between annexation and establishment of territorial government. For decisions under this Organic Act, see notes to sections thereof. For note relating to act of Congress, presidential proclamations, and executive orders, see the Chronological Note, RLH , page 9. The volumes mentioned in the second paragraph of this section did not contain all the laws then in force referred to in the first paragraph, nor were all the laws therein contained then in force. The Civil Laws and Penal Laws were compilations, not enacted by the legislature. These laws were in general continued in force by Congress with certain exceptions and modifications. United States, U. That the islands acquired by the United States of America under an Act of Congress entitled "Joint resolution to provide for annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States," approved July seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, shall be

known as the Territory of Hawaii. The first nineteen were listed in the Commission report transmitted to Congress by the message of the President, Senate Doc. It has been a question whether Midway was acquired by Hawaii on July 5, , and so is a part of the Territory, or was acquired by the United States independently on August 28, ; the latter was assumed in U. See the report of the Hawaiian Historical Society, paper read by P. Territorial jurisdiction includes the military and naval reservations within the exterior boundaries of the Territory. By the Act of April 19, , the Hawaii National Park was removed from territorial jurisdiction except for certain purposes therein stated. Cited in *In re Loucks*, 13 Haw. *Island Airlines, F. Government of the Territory of Hawaii*. That a Territorial government is hereby established over the said Territory, with its capital at Honolulu, on the island of Oahu. On the status of Hawaii between annexation and the establishment of territorial government, see note to Joint Resolution of Annexation, RLH , page That all persons who were citizens of the Republic of Hawaii on August twelfth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States and citizens of the Territory of Hawaii. And all citizens of the United States resident in the Hawaiian Islands who were resident there on or since August twelfth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight and all the citizens of the United States who shall hereafter reside in the Territory of Hawaii for one year shall be citizens of the Territory of Hawaii. But the Act of Sept. Between and , Chinese persons and three Japanese persons were naturalized in Hawaii. The secretary of Hawaii may issue to persons born in Hawaii certificates of Hawaiian birth, which are prima facie evidence. In *re Macfarlane*, 11 Haw. The framers of the Act of Congress providing a government for the Territory of Hawaii approved April 30, , intended to refer to the geographical limits of the Hawaiian Islands rather than to any political conditions existing therein; and that the Hawaiian and American citizenship was to be extended to all persons born in the Islands, excepting only those born of persons engaged in the diplomatic service of foreign governments, such as ministers and ambassadors, whose residence by a fiction of public law is regarded as the place of their own country. The fact that two Chinese persons were born in the Hawaiian Islands while the same was a monarchy known as the Kingdom of Hawaii did not deprive them of their status as American citizens, it being proven that they were born in the Hawaiian Islands, sons of a domiciled Chinese laborer, in view of the provisions of Art. Hawaiian citizenship by naturalization did not extend to the nonresident minor children of the persons so naturalized, nor were such children, while still nonresident, made citizens of the United States by the provision contained in this section. *Dang Mew Wan Lum*, 88 F. That the Constitution, and, except as otherwise provided, all the laws of the United States, including laws carrying general appropriations, which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory as elsewhere in the United States; Provided, That sections to , inclusive, and, of the Revised Statutes, and the amendments thereto, and an act entitled "An act to prohibit the passage of local or special laws in the Territories of the United States, to limit Territorial indebtedness, and for other purposes," approved July 30, , and the amendments thereto, shall not apply to Hawaii. This section makes effective in the Territory all the laws of the United States which are not locally applicable, saving only certain specified statutes. The special exceptions strengthen the general application of this statutory rule. A territory must be considered in the same category as a state, and the Commerce Clause of the federal Constitution is applicable to such territory. Where a territory is incorporated into the United States as in the case of the Territory of Hawaii the federal Constitution applies and becomes operative in such territory. This section guarantees the fundamental rights of the Constitution to territorial citizens; it involves a national policy, the benefits of which the United States has accorded Hawaii. The equal protection of the law is guaranteed by the Organic Act of Hawaii. It is thus unnecessary to decide whether the Fourteenth Amendment applies directly to a territory; its protection to individual citizens does apply. Fundamental law of territory. A Brief Survey, 1 Haw. March , at 1. That the laws of Hawaii not inconsistent with the Constitution or laws of the United States or the provisions of this Act shall continue in force, subject to repeal or amendment by the legislature of Hawaii or the Congress of the United States. Unanimity of verdicts is essential under provisions of the Organic Act, but it may be waived, and it is waived by a request for an instruction, which is given, that a verdict may be rendered by nine jurors. Hawaiian laws not inconsistent with U. Constitution or Act

remain in effect until changed. Former statute relating to fornication held not inconsistent with any of the provisions of the Organic Act or the United States Constitution. Corporation chartered by Hawaiian monarchy not same as corporation organized by Congress and not forbidden from making contribution to political offices. District Court for District of Hawaii had jurisdiction of an assault committed upon military reservation in the Territory of Hawaii. The district court had jurisdiction of an assault and battery committed by a commander of the United States Navy on the naval reservation in Honolulu. *In re Marteles*, 38 Haw. Cited in *Coffield v. Tin Yan*, 44 Haw. That the constitution of the Republic of Hawaii and of the laws of Hawaii, as set forth in the following acts, chapters, and sections of the civil laws, penal laws, and session laws, and relating to the following subjects, are hereby repealed: Act fifteen, Elections; Act twenty-six, Duties; Act twenty-seven, Exemptions from duties; Act thirty-two, Registry of vessels; section four of Act thirty-eight, Importation of livestock; Act forty-eight, Pacific cable; Act sixty-five, Consolidation of public debt; Act sixty-six, Ports of entry; and Act sixty-eight, Chinese immigration. Writ of ne exeat was not available, in an action of assumpsit, to prevent a defendant from going away from the Territory or to compel him to give security for the payment of the judgment that might be recovered. The execution of the writ would subject the defendant to imprisonment for debt, contrary to the provisions of the Organic Act. *Ding Sing*, 15 Haw. *Ng Kow*, 15 Haw. That the offices of President, minister of foreign affairs, minister of the interior, minister of finance, minister of public instruction, auditor-general, deputy auditor-general, surveyor-general, marshal, and deputy marshal of the Republic of Hawaii are hereby abolished. Amendment of official titles. That wherever the words "President of the Republic of Hawaii," or "Republic of Hawaii," or "Government of the Republic of Hawaii," or their equivalents, occur in the laws of Hawaii not repealed by this Act, they are hereby amended to read "Governor of the Territory of Hawaii," or "Territory of Hawaii," or "Government of the Territory of Hawaii," or their equivalents, as the context requires. Construction of existing statutes. That all rights of action, suits at law and in equity, prosecutions, and judgments existing prior to the taking effect of this Act shall continue to be as effectual as if this Act had not been passed; and those in favor of or against the Republic of Hawaii, and not assumed by or transferred to the United States, shall be equally valid in favor of or against the government of the Territory of Hawaii. All offenses which by statute then in force were punishable as offenses against the Republic of Hawaii shall be punishable as offenses against the government of the Territory of Hawaii, unless such statute is inconsistent with this Act, or shall be repealed or changed by law. No person shall be subject to imprisonment for nonpayment of taxes nor for debt. All criminal and penal proceedings then pending in the courts of the Republic of Hawaii shall be prosecuted to final judgment and execution in the name of the Territory of Hawaii; all such proceedings, all actions at law, suits in equity, and other proceedings then pending in the courts of the Republic of Hawaii shall be carried on to final judgment and execution in the corresponding courts of the Territory of Hawaii; and all process issued and sentences imposed before this Act takes effect shall be as valid as if issued or imposed in the name of the Territory of Hawaii: Provided, That no suitor proceedings shall be maintained for the specific performance of any contract heretofore or hereafter entered into for personal labor or service, nor shall any remedy exist or be enforced for breach of any such contract, except in a civil suit or proceeding instituted solely to recover damages for such breach: Provided further, That the provisions of this section shall not modify or change the laws of the United States applicable to merchant seamen. That all contracts made since August twelfth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, by which persons are held for service for a definite term, are hereby declared null and void and terminated, and no law shall be passed to enforce said contracts in any way; and it shall be the duty of the United States marshal to at once notify such persons so held of the termination of their contracts. CASE NOTES Writ of ne exeat was available, in an action of assumpsit, to prevent a defendant from going away from the Territory or to compel him to give security for the payment of the judgment that might be recovered. *In re Estate of Ahi*, 19 Haw. Pending admiralty case heard in Hawaiian court. This section had no application to stipulation in contract wherein defendant agreed not to exhibit ordeal in motion picture films in Hawaii. Cited in *Hind v. Izumo Taisha Kyo Mission*, 36 Haw.

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### Chapter 3 : Full text of "The Iowa journal of history and politics"

*There are more than , living alumni of the University of [blog.quintoapp.com](http://blog.quintoapp.com) alumni include computer scientist and entrepreneur Larry Page, actor James Earl Jones, and President of the United States Gerald Ford.*

Simcoe in the J. Simcoe From the original at Wulford, Devon. From a drawing in College of Arms, London, England. Pearce, ex-Reeve of Portland. Delamotte, in the Broadley collection, Bridport. Simcoe on board H. Wallet des Barres From a portrait in possession of Rev. Simcoe at Wulford, Devon. Wandesforde, in possession of Mrs. George Macbeth, London, Ontario. Hertel la Rocque, Montreal. Felix de Berey From a portrait in possession of L. Paul Rocque de St. Ours From an engraving in the Dominion Archives, Ottawa. Lawrence, From a drawing by Mrs. Rushton Fairclough, her great-great-granddaughter, Stanford University, Cal. Arklay Fergusson, her great-granddaughter, Ethiebeaton, Scotland. James Macaulay From an oil painting from life, in possession of his granddaughters, the Misses Macaulay, Exmouth, Devon. Ross Robertson Masonic collection. From a drawing in the J. Porter, of Niagara Falls, N. Pilkington, copied by Mrs. Pilkington, and copied by Mrs. From a drawing made in , copied by Mrs. Simcoe in Camp near Queenstown, From a drawing by Mrs. From an oil painting from life in possession of his grandnephew, Dr. Henry Scadding at Twenty-eight From a portrait in possession of his daughter, Mrs. Simcoe, at Wulford, Devon. Smith, Niagara, From a drawing by Mrs. Ross Robertson collection, Public Library, Toronto. From an engraving in the Dominion Archives, Ottawa. Lawrence From a drawing by Mrs. Simcoe, Third Son of Governor and Mrs. Simcoe From a photograph at Wulford, Devon.

#### Chapter 4 : Library of Leonard and Virginia Woolf

*On March 12th nineteen hundred and six () Mark Twain, celebrated american writer made a work called comments of the Moro massacre. This work concerned the engagement of i~ve hundred and forty () U.S Army men with auxiliaries and the Moro of the Philippines which where six hundred in number.*

Sepulchri 1, x cent. Greek Editio Princeps, from V, by M. Haupt, in Abhandlungen Berl. Contains also the text of P and M. Lipomanus, de Vitis Sanctorum , i, pp. Surlus, Vitae Sanctorum , Feb. Bollandius et Henschenius, Seta Sanctorum , Feb. Gallandius, Bibliotheca Veterum Patrum , t. Migne, Patrologia Graeca, t. English Translation of cc. Bury in his Later Roman Empire, i, pp. Usener in Legenden der heiligen Pelagia The same in Zeitschrift fur kirchliche Wissenschaft und kirchliches Leben , pp. The same in his Gesammelte patristische Untersuchungen , pp. Ehrhard in Byzantinische Zeitschrift, , pp. Nuth, de Marci Diaconi vita Porphyrii episcopi Gazensis , quaestiones historicae et grammaticae. Review of the same by K. Dieterich in Byzantinische Zeitschrift, , pp. Stark, Gaza und die philistaische Kuste, Jena, Drexler, art. It is first heard of some nineteen hundred years before that time, when we learn that it opened its gates to the Pharaoh Thothmes III on his way to the conquest of Syria. He made it his base of operations on this campaign. Whenever the city is mentioned during the next three centuries, it is as a possession of the Egyptians. And even to the present day, lying as it does on the borders of Palestine towards Egypt, it retains a strong Egyptian element in its character. After the Egyptians, however, about B. To most of us, whose only authority for the history of Palestine is the Bible, Gaza is essentially the city of the Philistines; and not without reason, although we must remember that it was of earlier origin, and that the earliest stratum, Canaanitish or Syrian or Arabian, or whatever it may have been, always underlay the Egyptian and the Philistine. To understand the history of the place it is even more important to realize that the Jewish element did not enter into its making. In fact Gaza, much more than her sister Ascalon, showed herself consistently hostile to the Jews whenever she came into contact with them. We need not go back, for our present purposes, earlier than to Hellenistic times. From whence he went to Gaza, but they of Gaza shut him out; wherefore he laid siege unto it, and burned the suburbs thereof with fire, and spoiled them. He destroyed it utterly: Whether the new city which arose about a generation afterwards was founded on the same site, or, as is more probable, at some distance off, is a moot point. But, however that may be, it flourished not a little. It reckoned its years from the autumn of 61 B. Gaza had not only an era, but like Ascalon a calendar of its own, which continued in use at least down to the sixth century after Christ, and probably until the Arab conquest in The place remained proud of its independence. Under the Roman government, Philistine and Jew perforce controlled their hatred of each other; but it is characteristic of their relations that when an opportunity occurred in the First Revolt against Rome, in 66, the Jews attacked and plundered and at least partly burned the hated city. Hadrian, who took a great interest in this, as in all the cities of the provinces, visited it more than once; the most important occasion was in For a short time the coins of the city bear a double date, one reckoned by the ordinary era, the other from the year of this visit. It is true that the Paschal Chronicle attributes the foundation of the panegyris to an earlier visit of the Emperor in X I9, but the commencement of the new era in is against it. For the temple is first represented on the coins of Hadrian himself. It is said that after the suppression of a revolt of the Jews in A. For centuries the city continued to prosper exceedingly. It was officially recognized by the imperial government as a sacred and autonomous city, enjoying the right of asylum. Antoninus Martyr, about a century and a half later, calls it civitas splendida deliciosa. In the fifth and sixth centuries it was the home of a school of rhetoric in which Procopius and Choricus are the most important names. It is, perhaps, not altogether unfortunate that Mark the Deacon lived too early to come under the influence of this school. We can easily understand that in a place with a history of this kind Christianity had a harder struggle than was usual to gain a footing. It was only natural that in all towns where interests, not merely religious or sentimental, but also financial, were involved in the pagan worships, the conditions affecting the establishment of the new religion, even though recognized

by the imperial government, should have been more arduous than in country places. But when the town had the peculiar individuality of Gaza, the fight must have been especially hard. So it came about that Gaza was one of the last strongholds of Paganism to fall before the advance of Christianity. The history of that fall is told by Mark. Unable at first to make much impression on Gaza itself for even if Philip entered there, his mission hardly had any permanent result, the Christians, so to speak, drew their lines around it. Little Christian communities sprang up in the surrounding villages. It may be that, as Duchesne thinks, the persecution under Diocletian was not so severe in Palestine as elsewhere. But of what persecution there was, Gaza and its district had a respectable share. Of the seven Gazaeans mentioned by the Bollandists, August 31 who were put to the sword, we know no details, not even whether they suffered in the great persecution or at another time. But we have the story of a Christian maiden from the neighbourhood of Gaza, who, threatened with the stews, protested against the tyrant who allowed such monsters to represent him in the government of his dominions. She was put to the torture and burned, together with another poor woman, Valentina, who had protested on her behalf. Other martyrs connected with Gaza who figure in the calendar are Major, apparently a soldier of the Mauretanian legion martyred about , and commemorated on February 15, Agapius, Thecla, and Timotheus all commemorated on August 19; and Thee and Maiour December 19. Thecla was apparently a native of Bizya in Thrace, but probably suffered at Gaza under Diocletian, being thrown to wild beasts. As to Timotheus, Eusebius definitely assigns his martyrdom to Gaza in the second year of the persecution, that is to say, It is he whose shrine the Christians of Gaza visited on the occasion of their prayers for rain, as described by Mark in c. Thee and Maiour also mentioned in the same passage as sharing a shrine with Timotheus belong to the later stage of the persecution, having suffered in 308, under Maximin II. It is probably a mere coincidence that another Timotheus, a deacon who was martyred far away in Mauretania, is also commemorated on the same day with them; the idea that it is this martyr whose shrine is mentioned by Mark in c. Mention is due also to Alexander, as one of the six misguided enthusiasts who, with hands tied, thrust themselves on the notice of Urbanus, the governor of the province, protesting that they were ready to fight with beasts. It is to be hoped that they were satisfied when he beheaded them at Caesarea. In the fifth year of the persecution he was sent to the mines at Phaeno, to the south of the Dead Sea; for such transportation had by this time begun to replace more violent measures of repression. At Phaeno he seems to have been ordained bishop. Duchesne suggests that this may have been one of the irregular ordinations due to Meletius. When the colony at Phaeno was broken up in 310, the military commandant got rid of Silvanus by beheading him. The Christians doubtless regarded him as a martyr, but Duchesne notes that his execution differs in kind from the ordinary martyrdom. Throughout the Great Persecution the Christians in Gaza itself doubtless continued to meet secretly for worship, and we hear of a meeting being raided by the police, and the prisoners subjected to torture and mutilation. Of all the places in the neighbourhood of Gaza, its port, Maiumas, was the most fruitful field for the work of the Christians. Gaza, it must be remembered, lay some two and a half miles inland. Mark, indeed, lets fall a significant observation when he says c. The Christianizing influence doubtless came rather from Alexandria than from Caesarea or any other place in Palestine, Maiumas was so far out of sympathy with Gaza in matters of religion, that-doubtless in response to an appeal on the part of the inhabitants, and at any rate on the ground that it was predominantly Christian-Constantine made it an independent city with its own bishop, and named it after his sister Constantia according to Eusebius or his son Constantius according to Sozomen. But if he called it Constantia, Mark and other writers such as Sozomen himself very familiar with the neighbourhood continue to use the old name. In such matters most Syrian cities were extraordinarily conservative, and with rare exceptions the original Semitic name has survived the Greek or Roman into modern times; and the name of the port is still preserved in the form Maimas. Besides ordinary communities in the towns and villages, we hear also of settlements of hermits and monasteries all round Gaza, especially at Bethelia. These seem to have first sprung up in Palestine under the influence of Saint Hilarion, a native of Thabatha, a few miles south of Gaza, and the chief figure in the history of Christianity in this region during the middle of the fourth century. Born about or , the son of

heathen parents, he was educated in Egypt. There he became a Christian. But, finding the hermit life, as represented in Egypt by Saint Antony and his disciples, to be far from solitary, he returned at a comparatively early age to Palestine. But even here solitude was not to be found. His hermitage was greatly frequented; his disciples, hermits like himself, are said to have been many thousands in number. His remains were translated to Maiumas Saint Jerome wrote his life, on the strength of information supplied by Epiphanius of Salamis, who had known him both in Palestine and in Cyprus. Of the official history, so to speak, of the Church during this period, we can only glean a little information from a few incidental references. At the Council of Nicaea in , Gaza-or at any rate the district round it- was represented by Bishop Asclepas, who was on the side of Athanasius. He had been bishop in the time of the great persecution; whether he was actually able to live as such in Gaza itself is uncertain, although it seems clear that even then there must have been a small community of Christians in the city. But now, probably soon after , arose the first church, which Mark in c. As regards Asclepas, his orthodoxy exposed him to the attacks of the Arianizing Eastern bishops, who actually deposed him on the ground of having overthrown an altar , perhaps as early as , appointing in his place one Quintianus. Nevertheless, he appeared at the Council of Tyre in ; and, from the encyclical letters afterwards written by the Eastern bishops when they retired from the Council of Sardica, it would appear that he had returned to his see, and violent scenes had ensued. Like Athanasius and many other objects of Arian persecution, he betook himself to Pope Julius at Rome. The Roman Council of quashed the judgement against him, and again in if that is the date of the Council of Sardica-he was once more declared innocent, and returned to Gaza. That description is used by Mark, sometimes alone, once with the explanation that it is the same as Maiumas. Both places were under the same civil governors and officials. But ecclesiastically they remained distinct; for of course Julian simply ignored the Christian Church in any reconstitution of affairs. An attempt by a later Bishop of Gaza some time in the last quarter of the fourth century to absorb Maiumas into his diocese was met by the declaration of the provincial synod that Maiumas, as the elder of the two places in the Christian faith, should not be deprived of its independence. So Maiumas continued to be governed by its own bishops until the fifth century, and perhaps later.

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### Chapter 5 : Earnings and Hours of Labor in British Clothing Industries | FRASER | St. Louis Fed

*A working conference on the union of American Methodism, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday February fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen, nineteen hundred and sixteen. (Harris Hall, Northwestern university, Evanston, Illinois.*

Adoration Waltz Song, Music: Jenkins Sons Music Co. Ted Browne Music Co. Cover photo of Verne, Lea and Mary Cover artist: Forster Music Publisher, Inc. Nugent Music and Lyrics: Jack Yellen, Milton Ager Publisher: Egan, Gus Kahn Publisher: Whiting, Gus Kahn and Raymond B. Alabama Moon, Music: Egbert Van Alstyne, Lyrics: Alamo Rag Song, Music: Albert Von Tilzer, Lyrics: All for a Girl, Music and Lyrics: All Night Long, Music and Lyrics: Will Rossiter, Chicago Item Alma Band Two Step, Music: The Temply Music Co. Along the Way to Waikiki, Music: Milton Weil Music Co. America for Americans, Music: Jessie Cannon Hurd Publisher: The American Beauty, Music: Amo Song, Music and Lyrics: Joe Young, Johnny Burke Publisher: Forster Music Publisher, Chicago, Ill. Forster Music Publisher Inc. And the Angels Sing, Music: Bregman, Vocco and Conn, Inc. Answer of Mollie Darling, Music: Around the World, Music: Arizona Stars Song, Music: Carlos Meiers Cover artist: Jimmy Van Heusen, Lyrics: Arabian Moon, Music and Lyrics: Harrison and Fred R. Apple Blossoms, Music: Ask the Rose, Music: As the Sunflower Turns to the Sun, Music: Will Marion Cook, Lyrics: The Gotham Music Company, Inc. Asleep in the Deep, Music: At the Rag Time Ball, Music: Dan Russo and Johnny Burke Publisher: At the Yiddish Cabaret, Music: Autumn Nocturne, Music: Ted Koehler and Frank Magine Publisher: Music Publishers, New York Cover artist: Baby Shoes, Music: Joe Goodwin and Ed. Shapiro, Bernstein, and Co. Baby Song, Music: Egbert Van Alstyne Publisher: Sequel to "Kingdom Coming" , Music and Lyrics:

## Chapter 6 : Internet History Sourcebooks Project

*Strike out the preliminary proclamation and sections one to twenty-six, inclusive, sections thirty and thirty-nine, the second and third paragraphs of section forty-eight, the second paragraph of section fifty, and sections sixty-two, sixty-three, and sixty-six, second paragraph of section one hundred.*

What follows constitutes largely the beginning of events that led up to the Revolutionary war or conflict against the British empire and its tyrannical policies, as chronicled by various historians. We omit the early settlement of our section, and begin with the year 1733, which was in reality the starting of a Parliamentary Government. The first settlement in New Hanover County was called Charlestown, but it existed only about six years—then was abandoned—the colonists returning to Charleston, South Carolina, from whence they came. The second attempt to establish a settlement was in 1736, a site being selected fifteen miles below the present city of Wilmington, upon the west bank of the Cape Fear River. In that year Maurice Moore, a grandson of Sir John Yeamans, received from the Lords Proprietors a grant of fifteen hundred acres of land, upon which a town site was laid off upon three hundred and fifty acres and was named Brunswick, in honor of the reigning family of Great Britain. Many obstacles prevented Old Brunswick from assuming great proportions, hence the hopes of the founder were never realized, yet it became a place of stirring events which spread throughout the Nation. It became the chief seaport of North Carolina, and for a while its Capital. Too much cannot be said of the many distinguished men Old Brunswick gave to our country at large; men who were in the councils of State and Nation: Its citizens figured largely in the affairs of the American Colonies. In the year 1741 a fearful hurricane visited the Lower Cape Fear, resulting in great damage and creating a new inlet. This inlet remained for one hundred years until after the War Between the States, 1862, when it was closed by a great engineering feat of the United States Government. It was the chief entrance for ships to and from Wilmington. At this entrance stood the celebrated Fort Fisher. A few years after Brunswick was settled and then abandoned, a little settlement was begun on the East side of the Cape Fear River, opposite the junction of the two rivers, and which was called New Liverpool. In its name was changed to Newtown or Newton. Governor Gabriel Johnston and other high officials located in Wilmington in 1741. In May the Colonial Council and Courts were held here. The town was incorporated in 1742 and given a representative in the General Assembly. In this connection we must credit these pioneers with wisdom and far-sighted vision for future growth. The streets are of a uniform width, sixty feet wide, excepting Market, Third and Fifth Streets which are ninety-nine feet wide. Streets running East and West are designated by names, those running North and South by numbers beginning at Front as First, and continuing to corporate limits. In October of the same year, because of the continual complaints against the irritable old Governor, the British Ministry sent over Lieut. Tryon took the oath of office at Wilmington. March Governor Dobbs retired with Governor Tryon as his successor. He qualified April 3rd. For him it was an unfortunate time to take charge of the government as many serious troubles were brewing in the Province. The upheaval of the Stamp Act, resulting in the Regulators War, had its beginning at this period. The stamp Act was passed by the British Parliament in March. The event had been anticipated by Tryon who knew the popular sentiment. We have his traditional reply through his interview with the Speaker of the Assembly, Col. Resolutions were passed denouncing the Act with expressions of determination to resist it. Again Tryon endeavored to have the Assembly meet in March, but he failed in his efforts in the election of delegates by the Assembly to the Stamp Act Congress, as it was called. Then the pot began to boil. Meetings were held and again resolutions denouncing the Act with expressions to resist were adopted. At this junction Dr. Tryon then requested Col. Ashe to come and talk with Houston, which he did. Houston realized his danger and agreed to accompany Ashe to the street. Then escorted by a large crowd, they went to the court house, situated at the intersection of Front and Market Streets, and there in the presence of the Mayor Moses John deRosset, the Public Officer, took and subscribed an oath that he would never apply for, or receive any stamp paper or exercise the duties of the office. On November 20th, four days after this

affair about fifty merchants of New Hanover and Brunswick Counties, upon invitation from Governor Tryon, dined with him. He strenuously urged them to permit the circulation of the stamps, but received very little comfort. On the 20th Tryon opened and proclaimed his commission at Wilmington, and consulted the Council if any means could be proposed to induce the people to receive the Stamps. They were unanimously of the opinion that nothing could be done. They remained aboard the warship. They were immediately seized, regardless of the assurance of their captains that in the absence of Stamps being issued at the ports of clearance, it was impossible to obtain them. Tryon realized the situation was serious when he was confronted with five hundred and eighty men with arms and one hundred without, led by that gallant Patriot of their choice, Col. Hugh Waddell, as their commander. On the 16th February Col. William Dry, Collector of the Port of Brunswick received a letter dated as of the 15th from Wilmington, demanding his presence there. He answered, promising to be there but the weather prevented his going. George Moore and Mr. They assured the Governor of protection from insult to his person and property, in that a guard of gentlemen would be immediately detached for such purpose if agreeable to him. Tryon, who was a fearless soldier declined the guard, stating the gentlemen need not come as it was not necessary, and that he would answer them in writing next morning. Armed men continued to come into Brunswick from different counties as the whole Cape Fear section was aroused. On the 20th Pennington, the Comptroller, was next sought. The morning of the 21st Col. A detachment of men advanced down the avenue headed by Harnett who sent a message that he wished to speak to Pennington. Harnett told him the people were determined to take him out, although they did not intend to harm him. Thereupon Pennington concluded to go with him, but resigned his office to Tryon first. They, and the armed citizens returned to town where Pennington was required to take an oath similar to the one administered to Houston in Wilmington. Waddell were on their march to Fort Johnston under orders to take possession of it. The people of Wilmington seized the boat of the contractor for supplies to the men of war at Brunswick and were put in jail. The source of supply being thus cut off, Tryon had to yield, and the vessels which had been seized for want of stamps on their clearances were released. The facts developed by the indisputable records prove beyond the shadow of a doubt that the only people in America who resisted with arms the landing of the stamps on their soil, and the first who defied British power with guns in their hands more than ten years before the Declaration of Independence, were the people of the Lower Cape Fear. Lord Cornwallis himself on May 12th led a body of about men to ransack the town of Brunswick, many of the plantations, including Orton plantation and others, to gather supplies for his soldiers. The guns of the ships fired several shots at old St. Indentations from the shells can be seen today. Craig with several hundred men and a small naval force under Capt. Barkley with instructions to take possession of Wilmington. At least they made their appearance before the town Jany. Cornwallis arrived in Wilmington April 7, , with the intent of establishing a source of supplies. His headquarters was the best residence to be found in Wilmington. It was the home of Mr. So determined was Cornwallis and Craig to capture that zealous leader and statesman, Cornelius Harnett, that every effort was exercised to this end by treacherous enemies of the Cause of Liberty. Thus ended this gallant episode of the early history of the Lower Cape Fear and the signal defeat of the British contingents. They vacated Wilmington, marched on to Virginia where at Yorktown, Cornwallis and his army met their final defeat. To honor his heroic actions, his unselfish characteristics, his magnanimity as a leader, we present a few of his exploits. Cornelius Harnett was born in Chowan County in This condition was fulfilled, thus the younger Harnett became a resident of the Cape Fear. In August he was chosen a Commissioner of the town of Wilmington, serving for eleven years. In he became a member of the General Assembly as the representative of the town of Wilmington. Twelve other assemblies were chosen in North Carolina under authority of the British Crown, in all of which Harnett represented Wilmington. He did not possess the oratorical powers such as Hooper, nor the genius to influence the imagination by brilliant military feats, yet he was a careful and scholarly student. Historians proclaim his the mightiest single force in North Carolina history during the entire Revolutionary period. The resistance was made with no effort at disguise, it was a moral if not a legal right, with no attempt of concealment, only a duty as they believed in their minds.

The records show that Cornelius Harnett was a most prominent leader, the head of the Sons of Liberty, and shared in the early movements against the Stamp Act. At its climax he and Tryon stand face to face the acknowledged leaders of their respective causes. After his defiance of Tryon in an act performed ten years before the Declaration of Independence and seven years before the Boston Tea Party Harnett was the leader of his people and the target of British malevolence and denunciation. North Carolina was the first colony to vote explicit sanction to independence. Harnett was ill and suffering great pain at the home of Col. Spicer about thirty miles from Wilmington, where he was compelled to stop on his way to the interior of the State. Craig having learned through a spy of which there were many where he was, sent a detachment to arrest him; although a citizen, and not a soldier he was the most obnoxious individual to the British in this country. This episode was followed by other outrageous acts of brutality and murder. Harnett was buried in the old graveyard of St. James Church where may be seen at this day his tomb. A more enduring memorial to his honor and other loyal Colonists now stands engraved in enduring granite a handsome shaft with beautiful epitaph of their virtues of loyalty to their country to be seen at the intersection of Market and Fourth Streets, and erected by the Colonial Dames of America. Upon consecrated grounds remains the ruins of St. Some twenty years passed before its final completion, after many trials and difficulties. Many of its promoters had by then passed to a Temple not made by man.

**Chapter 7 : Online Scholarly Catalogues at the Art Institute of Chicago**

*Virginia's bookplate appears, for instance, in the Complete Works of Geoffrey Chaucer, edited by Rev. Walter W. Skeat (), and Leonard Woolf has signed the Works of Geoffrey Chaucer, edited by Alfred W. Pollard, et. al. ().*

Zondervan Publishing House, Raised Immortal, Grand Rapids: Blumenthal and Conway P. Baker Book House, For The Temple - "In all history there is no drama of more terrible interest than that which terminated with the total destruction of Jerusalem. Hilgenfeld, Adolf , Einleitung in das Neun Testaments John Knox, Hitzig. Macmillan, ; and Judaistic Christianity London: Gould and Newman, Israel, Gerard and Lebar, Jacques. When Jerusalem Burned, New York: Jerome - Commentary on Daniel "And so there are many of our viewpoint who think that Domitius Nero was the Antichrist because of his outstanding savagery and depravity. Keim, Theodor , Rom und das Christenthum. Early Christian Doctrines, San Francisco: Harper Collins Publishers, A crucial text in this investigation is Jn 2. The overall conclusion is that the Johannine Jesus replaces and fulfils the Jerusalem Temple. William and Norgate, Kurtz, Johann Heinrich , Church History, 9th cd. John McPherson 3 vols. Funk and Wagnalls, pp. Erdmans Publishing Company, [] Their Diversity and Union Life and Doctrine 3rd cd. With an Appendix, giving a condensed History of the Jews, from the destruction of Jerusalem to the present day. Morgan, Charles Herbert , et. Eaton and Mains, pp. Newcombe, Jerry, Coming Again.. Colorado Springs, Chariot Victor, Evidences of Christianity "The general agreement of the description with the event, viz. This part of the case is perfectly free from doubt. Marvin and Haines, Calvin, Doomsday delusions: Signal Point Press, Hodder and Stoughton, A summary of millenarian doctrines - With an introd. Robinson, Edward , Bibliotheca Sacra, vol. The Gospels in the Second Century - "In the relation of the Gospels to the growth of the Christian society and the development of Christian doctrine, and especially to the great turning-point in the history, the taking of Jerusalem, there is very considerable internal evidence for determining the date within which they must have been composed. Schwegler, Albert, Da Nachapostol Zeitalter The Apocalypse, or Revelation of S. John the Divine London: A History of Judaism, Vol. Moody, "A Review of John A. The Apocalypse in the Ancient Church, This book presents evidence from Patristic sources of the first six centuries for the 70 AD application of Revelation. Available from Calvin College or Westminster College libraries. Also published in London: The Apocalypse of St. Thiersch, Die Kirche im apostolischm Zeitalter. Tillich, Introduction to the New Testament. In its pages can be found the fascinating history of the ancient world from the Genesis creation through the destruction of the Jerusalem temple. Volkmar, Gustav, Commentur zur Ofienbarung Zurich: Funk and Wagnalls, vol. In Thomas Robbins and Susan J. Jews and Christians C. The Interpretation of the Bible: An Historical Introduction, London: Wordsworth, Charles, The New Testament, vol.

**Chapter 8 : Project MUSE - The Singing Festivals of German Americans, â€œ**

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Securities and Exchange Commission. Legal Bibliography on Federal Securities Regulation. Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency. Office of the Administrator, Library. Housing and Planning References. Index to California Legal Periodicals and Documents. Law Library Paper No. Presidential Succession; a Bibliography. Myron, and Mersky, Roy M. Montreal, Institute of Air and Space Law, American Association of Law Libraries. Committee on Foreign Law. Bibliography of Medico-Legal Works in English. Pittsburgh, Legal Research Foundation. State Constitutional Studies Program. New York, National Municipal League, American Journal of Comparative Law. It is made to do service in describing everything from the violent overthrow of legal governments, its primal social meaning, to the action of a Paris fashion salon in raising hemlines three inches above the knee. Webster, however, decrees two other and more general meanings for the word: The characteristics, results and desirability of this revolution are matters of considerable controversy within the discipline. While some see the behavioral movement primarily as an effort to instill a more explicit and rigorous concern for scientific method into political science, others contend that it is more than just a synonym for what is virtuous in research and that there are important sub-. The effect of the behavioral revolution upon political science as a whole is not relevant here. It has had, however, one major implication for bibliographical and informational needs within the discipline which must be discussed briefly. This study distinguished two categories of social science literature: The second is the source data for social science: The change in emphasis is partially symbolized by the phrases used to describe the preliminary stages of research work. The political scientist of the previous generation, studying the politics of the Gold Coast, might have been content with the London Times and a few publications of the British Colonial Office. Today his successor wants to know the world market price of cocoa, the amount and content of U. It is, of necessity, a historical discipline, and, of equal necessity, a predictive science. It has not changed everything, and some things it has changed very little. Partly as a result of participation in these programs, political science broke out of its culture-bound focus. At first the resulting informational-bibliographic demands were more or less traditional, though no less difficult to meet for that reason. The line between the two is by no means self-evident. Guides to the Literature. The expansion of the literature of political science and the increasing specializationâ€”some would say fragmentationâ€”within the discipline, have made efforts at general coverage increasingly difficult. There is practically no empirical evidence as to the accessibility, in these terms, of political science literature in book form today. One analysis in one sub-field of political science, international relations, concluded that the best bibliography of books in the field, the Foreign Affairs Bibliography, published in New York for the Council on Foreign Relations, listed fewer than twenty percent of the books on international relations cataloged each year by the Library of Congress. There is no American counterpart to the Literatur-Verzeichnis der politischen Wissenschaften Munich, an annual annotated list of German works on political science. Access to book reviews in political science remains highly problematical. The great majority of professional journals in this field remain outside the scope of any centralized book review indexing service. Periodical Indexes and Abstracts. The Chicago study of concluded that one of the major bibliographical needs in political science was for improved indexing and abstracting services. The newly-formed International Committee for Social Science Documentation was reaching the same conclusion at about the same time. The quarterly International Political Science Abstracts, started in, each year carries about 1, abstracts, providing complete coverage of the articles in some fifteen leading political science journals and selective coverage of approximately ninety-five others. The annual International Bibliography of Political Science, both a periodical index and a book list, provides selective indexing of several hundred periodicals. A few new index and abstract services oriented toward specific sub-fields of political science have appeared since Public Administration Abstracts and Index of Articles, issued monthly by the Indian Institute

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of Public Administration in New Delhi, indexes thirty to forty English-language journals in each issue—though the coverage of specific journals is erratic—with ten to fifteen article abstracts. The Air University Library Index to Military Periodicals, initiated in at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama, has expanded to cover approximately seventy English-language military and aeronautical journals not indexed in commercial indexes.

**Chapter 9 : List of University of Michigan alumni - Wikipedia**

*Program of the Sixth Missionary Council of the Department of Sewanee: Comprising the Dioceses of Alabama, Atlanta, South Carolina, East Carolina, North Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Lexington, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee; Missionary Districts Asheville, Southern Florida (), by.*

Although true readers retain knowledge of the literary tradition, with maturity they move adventurously from past to contemporary writers, and thus from secondhand bookstores to shops that stock new publications E2. When Virginia Woolf considers reading in libraries, however, she adds gender to her distinction between types of readers. Institutional libraries, like those of the great English universities, are traditional, protected places designed mainly for the sedentary specialists of her description. She may need not only her own private space and sufficient income, but also her own library Miletic-Vejzovic Pursuing her research, she is thwarted not by library rules or officials, but by a paucity of information on women and literature. Women might read in the British Library, but its catalogue, available books, and architecture remind them constantly that they live in, and read about, a patriarchy. Virginia Woolf also worked at the London Library, a private subscription collection founded in by Thomas Carlyle. She continued to use it even after when she was infuriated by E. Woolf used the Fawcett library resources herself when she was doing research for Three Guineas. Both she and Leonard sent letters to a number of women asking for their support Snaith. Responding to some of the replies, Virginia Woolf continues the discussion of libraries suitable for women readers, especially curious and open-minded lovers of reading. These kinds of avid, unspecialized readers not only need a library, but they also need a comfortable one in which they feel welcome. It is a combined collection of many decades, with a wide variety of volumes added by numerous people at many different times. They define institutional, intellectual, and emotional networks of relationships among contemporaries as well as among people of different generations. Virginia Stephen was born in into a prominent intellectual family of evangelical philanthropists, imperialists, academics, and judges. Her father Leslie Stephen owned, before his daughter inherited them, books written and inscribed to him by his father, Sir James Stephen, among them Essays in Ecclesiastical Biography. Leslie, in turn, inscribed books to his young daughter Virginia, like J. Upon his death in , she inherited his books, more than 1, volumes of which remain in the library today Daugherty Through her father, Virginia Stephen also inherited books her mother Julia Stephen had owned. Although Julia also published Notes From Sick Rooms Smith Elder, , she exists among the books Virginia inherited primarily through the volumes she owned. After their marriage, Leslie and Julia Stephen had four more children, each of whom began receiving and then giving books. Early gifts to Virginia herself, inscribed to her not only by her father but also by other family members and friends like Vanessa and Thoby Stephen, Violet Dickinson, and Madge Vaughan, are also among the books remaining in the Leonard and Virginia Woolf Library. He died at age forty-seven, leaving his widow with nine children and a much-reduced income, which she managed with considerable common sense. Shilleto , is signed by Leonard. Because of his seven years as a colonial administrator in Ceylon now Sri Lanka , the combined library contains many books belonging both to Leonard and to his sister Bella Sidney Woolf on that country. The , seventy-volume edition of the complete works of Voltaire which Leonard had taken with him to Ceylon Woolf, L. According to his, her, and their joint interests and writing or research commitments, the Woolfs continued to add numerous books after their marriage. These included ones they authored, as they were published; review and signed copies of books published by their acquaintances and friends; as well as gift copies given to Leonard or Virginia by various people. Philosophical, psychoanalytical, and aesthetic studies are represented along with practical books on cooking and, predictably, on book printing and production Miletic-Vejzovic Some books came with fascinating inserts. Wherefore do I, Drawing a little near, prophetically, Send you a book. She explains, however, that the essay was printed in a basement by uninstructed amateurs for whom such activity is a hobby. WSU, however, founded in the late nineteenth century, is no 3,year-old Oxbridge. Since students in other

fields actually outnumbered those in agriculture, the college changed its name in to the State College of Washington, although it retained its agricultural research and teaching mission Stimson By the s, the Faculty Executive Committee persuaded state legislators that the institution deserved to be called a university. The combination of an egalitarian tradition and an identity as a research institution makes WSU an appropriate institutional venue for the Leonard and Virginia Woolf Library. Nor is the new addition to Holland Library like the British Museum Reading Room with the names of famous men ranged around the dome, or its U. The dome over the central atrium in the new addition added in to the Holland Library building is conical and made entirely of glass. Ian Trekkie Parsons, his executor, gave copies of books Virginia Woolf herself had written, including some translations into foreign languages from her room at Monks House, to Sussex University Library, along with copies of many books Leonard had written, manuscript materials belonging to both Woolfs, and considerable correspondence Spater Most of the first lot, largely signed presentation copies by twentieth-century writers, was bought by the Henry Ransom Humanities Research Center at the University of Texas, Austin. According to Elwood, however, this transaction followed a much larger initial purchase. A casual communication from Nancy Lucas to the Elwoods in indicated that Fred Lucas was looking for a buyer for the Monks House books 1. WSU bought these through a London bookseller, Wm. A conversation between John Elwood and G. Donald Smith, director of Libraries at the time, authorized WSU to bid on what may have been both lots of books owned, directly or through the Bow Windows subsidiary, by Wm. These include most of the actual Hogarth Press publications, only a few of which came with the initial library purchases. Although the books were noncirculating, scholars visiting the collection could get a sense of the Woolf library as a whole. In , however, when the Humanities and Special Collections division was combined with Manuscripts-Archives under one administration, the Woolf library was dispersed and catalogued, according to the Library of Congress system, among the other books in what is now Manuscripts, Archives and Special Collections. Meanwhile, the knowledgeable staff continues to be helpful in answering mail, e-mail, and telephone inquiries as well as pulling many books and other materials for on-site reader use. This short-title catalogue facilitates some of the preliminary browsing currently difficult to do on-site. The printed short-title catalogue in combination with the online version also makes the Woolf library more accessible to those reluctant to travel to this noncirculating collection without surveying, in a preliminary way, what they might find there. There is no substitute, however, for handling the books themselves. As the appreciative, published user accounts indicate, the Library of Leonard and Virginia Woolf is available not only to sedentary, specialized readers whom Virginia Woolf would have associated with Oxbridge academic institutions, but also to interested students and general lovers of reading. Although the Woolfs were book users rather than book collectors, their books meant a lot to them. Leonard, on the other hand, kept indices in the back or marked passages in many books he read Wilson 6, Miletic-Vajzovic The Woolf library also gives readers access to many difficult-to-find, out-of-print works Lee, L. Small press publishers and printers identify instantly with the production of Hogarth Press first editions Bissinger 8. There are some letters and papers of other writers and artists as well. MASC owns, in addition, a number of striking etchings, lithographs, and book illustrations by Duncan Grant and other Bloomsbury artists, as well as art exhibition catalogues ranging from the post-Impressionist exhibitions to more recent ones of Bloomsbury art. Most of us have books in our libraries that we have read only in part or not at all. The Woolfs were no exception. Gift books and review copies were, no doubt, sometimes unwelcome or uninteresting. Indeed, now and then one finds a volume with uncut pages. Other books are obviously well used, although one cannot always be certain by which generation of readers. Drawing conclusions from a list of books the Woolfs owned, therefore, requires caution and often a look at the book itself. On the other hand, as increasing numbers of lovers of learning and lovers of reading are discovering, the Woolf library is a rich resource, a legacy worth using and preserving from two of the most prolific and influential writers and thinkers of the twentieth century. Works Cited Barber, Emma-Rose. Selected Letters of Vanessa Bell. Tenth Annual Conference on Virginia Woolf. University of Maryland, Baltimore County. Of Leslie, Libraries, and Letters. Jeanette McVicker and Laura Davis. Pace University

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Press, Ohio University Press, Washington State University, Washington State University Press, Stories for Children, Essays for Adults. Gillespie and Elizabeth Steele. Syracuse University Press, Virginia Woolf, The Uncommon Bookbinder. The Library of Leonard and Virginia Woolf. Princeton University Press, Going to Washington State: A Century of Student Life. The Spectacle of Women: Imagery of the Suffrage Campaign University of Chicago Press, An Autobiography of the Years to Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, first published Letters of Leonard Woolf. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, The Diary of Virginia Woolf. The Essays of Virginia Woolf. The Letters of Virginia Woolf. Nigel Nicolson and Joanne Trautmann. Siniyam sahita jinarajamsaya Sacan Gotamabuda caritaya. Extra title page in English. Abbott, Evelyn, and Lewis Campbell. Life and Letters of Benjamin Jowett, M.