

**DOWNLOAD PDF 12TH UNITED STATES COLORED INFANTRY. REEL 78.
ABERNATHY, JOHN H.BENSON, ALBERT**

Chapter 1 : From Knights to Dreamers - Chapter 8: The History of John Dalton's Grandsons & Granddaugh

Ward, Asbury-Young, Peter -- reel 12th United States Colored Infantry, Miscellaneous Service Cards, Abernathy, Essic-Youngman, John th United States Colored Infantry. reel Abb, Peter-Batson, Edward -- reel

Letter, 9 April Letter, 20 April Letter, 20 April , from B. He wonders when fighting between the armies might commence. He asks about his children and adds that he has not received any letters from his wife. Letter, 2 January Letter, 2 January , from a soldier named Billie at Petersburg, Virginia, to his sister Maggie describing the wintery weather conditions around Petersburg during the siege of Billie also comments on his duties and other military matters. Letter, 8 July Letter, 8 July , from Charlie [], a Union soldier at Fort Scott, near Alexandria, Virginia, to Emma in Litchfield, Connecticut, discussing the celebration in camp during the 4th of July and for recent victories such as the capture of Vicksburg and Battle of Gettysburg. He also discusses the removal of secessionists from Alexandria; Baltimore, Maryland; and Washington, D. Letter, 26 March Letters, , from Fannie [] in Nottoway County, Virginia, to her relatives consisting of news of her family, information on her crops and livestock, and news of people in Nottoway County including deaths. Letter, 23 July , discusses the unveiling of the Confederate soldiers monument in Nottoway County, at which General Fitzhugh Lee spoke. Letter, 8 June Letter, 8 June , from Frank [], a Massachusetts soldier, to his brother, informing his brother that he is headed to the hospital in Washington D. Letter, 1 January Letter, 1 January , from George [] serving in Company B, 6th United States Cavalry to his parents stating that his regiment along with much of the Army of the Potomac is currently at Brandy Station, Virginia; and adding that little campaigning has been done because of the wet, cold weather and muddy conditions, but that some Union cavalry is operating in the Shenandoah Valley. There is also a transcript of the letter. Grant , attempts led by General Benjamin F. Letter, 16 October no year , from Henry [], a Union soldier possibly in a New York company, to Catharine thanking her for her letter and discussing picket duty, his attendance at religious meetings, arrest of a drunk provost guard, and other news. Letters, May Letters, May , from James [], a Union sharpshooter in Suffolk, Virginia, to Emeline, commenting on his broken rifle and the need to get it repaired, orders to destroy railroad tracks from Carrsville to Suffolk before Confederate forces can do the same, and the help that Chaplin Hyde has been to the morale of his camp. He also discusses harvesting of local fruits and berries and fishing. Letter, 11 July Letter, 11 July , from James [] of Fairfax County, Virginia, to his sister "Puss" announcing the arrival of a new son; help of a physician from the 6th Alabama Regiment; preparation of Confederate troops at Manassas, Virginia; military movements in Fairfax County; sharpshooters; and news of their father from Alexandria, Virginia. Letter, 26 February Accession Letter, 26 February , to James [] from Tait[? The writer notes that there is Unionist sentiment in Richmond and many would welcome the Union army. Letter, 9 November Letter, 9 November , from a woman named Josephine in Frederick County, Virginia, to her cousin in Shenandoah County, Virginia, discussing the recent presidential election results in the nation, the state; and in Frederick County and faulting the Democratic Party for running two candidates. She also comments on her efforts to continue her education; the weather; and social news of friends, family, and events in Frederick and Shenandoah Counties. Letter, 23 August Letter, 23 August , from Judson [] at the Mansion House Hospital, Alexandria, Virginia, to Sarah, writing about his health, taking care of the wounded at the hospital, amputations, and his weariness of the war. Letter, , from Lucen [] in Richmond, Virginia, to his father, regarding the high prices of clothing and shoes, and his work and pay as a clerk in the Medical Directors office in Richmond. Contains descriptions of the number of soldiers aboard ship, the James River and the shoreline along the James River, food and living conditions aboard ship, and participation in military operations south of the James River between Petersburg and Richmond. Sent to his wife? Nellie [] at an undetermined location. Letter, 9 June Letter, 6 November Letter, 19 December Letter, 12 January [? Robert comments that he is suffering from jaundice, but is getting better; notes that the guard arrested some cavalrymen for a disturbance in a barber shop; states that citizens seeking passes must take the oath of

allegiance; and asks for a pair of boots. He provides a list of prices for goods in Winchester. Letter, 15 December Letter, 15 December , from Samuel [] in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to his brother serving in the Union army, congratulating his brother on his promotion and requesting money to help settle an estate. Letter, 20 April , from Thomas W. The Navy had received information from runaway slaves, but the Navy was too late to prevent the burning, and that Confederate forces had burned other vessels and some bridges during a retreat. Thomas adds that the flotilla had captured other vessels on the Rappahannock River, and that Union troops, under General Irvin McDowell had arrived in Fredericksburg. He comments that the girls of Fredericksburg are very pretty and he regrets that the flotilla is returning to the Potomac River. Letter, 19 March Letter, 19 March , from Tom [], a Union soldier at Winchester, Virginia, to his mother, discussing a march to West Virginia to vote on the new state constitution, the illness of his father who is in the same company as the author, and the confiscation of a rebel wagon. Tom also requests socks, letter paper, envelopes, a necktie, and a knife. Letter, 6 December Letter, 6 December , from a Union soldier probably named Brooks to his uncle, stating that his company is stationed about 18 miles outside Baltimore, Maryland, protecting the railroad, commenting on the landscape, discussing the whereabouts of the Army of the Potomac under the command of Ambrose E. Burnside , and sending other news including information on the sick and dead. View the catalog record [Confederate States of America. Virginia Infantry Regiment, 17th. Accession , Miscellaneous reel Extracts from a history, December , of the 17th Virginia Infantry, detailing the movements of the unit during the period 14 February to 25 June Records of the Virginia Forces, Records of Virginia Forces, , consisting of fourteen volumes of letters sent, registers of letters received, general and special orders, morning reports of troops around Richmond, Virginia, and unbound letters and telegrams received. Tax returns, Accession Glimpses of army life in , Manuscript draft, , of article titled "Glimpses of Army Life, ," containing extracts of letters written between 5 February and 1 April by Brigadier General James Henry Lane Letters were written while he was commanding his brigade at Liberty Mills in Orange County, Virginia, and near Petersburg. Typescript roster containing the names of former Confederate soldiers from Petersburg, Virginia. View the catalog record [United States. Selected records of the War Department relating to Confederate prisoners of war, Information provided includes name, rank, regiment, company, where and when captured, date of death, cause, and location of grave. View the catalog record [Unknown]. A list of Confederate States officers who are prisoners, held by federal authority, on Morris Island, S. There are also sections on prisoners sent to the hospital, those sent from Hilton Head to Beaufort, South Carolina, those that died on Morris Island, and those who were exchanged. Poetry, , by obscure or unknown Virginia authors, including poetry about family, love, nature, and the Civil War. Thweatt, and William H. Virginia banks collection, Accession , Miscellaneous reels Business correspondence and documents, , from various Virginia regional banks, consisting of correspondence and documents related to the Clarksville branch of the Exchange Bank of Virginia; correspondence of Savings Institution of Richmond , Pittsylvania Savings Bank , William M. There are items relating to the Civil War, including financing of the Confederate army, civilian relief, and blockade-runners. Also contains William M. Sutton letters, including letter from William M. Read of the 1st Virginia Artillery describing earlier stages of the Gettysburg campaign. Clipping, undated, containing transcripts of letters, , between General Robert E. Wright, 21 June Wright served as an agent for the United States War Department for collecting Confederate military records. Papers, , of Caspar K. Abell found the muster roll at a house in Yorktown, Virginia, and the roster on the battlefield near Chickahominy, Virginia. Letters, , of E. He provides a list of names of men from the company wounded at the battle of Dranesville. Ague states that he thinks the war will be short and the Reserves will return home. Diary, , of George E. Also includes a pass, 22 January Also includes orders appointing agents to purchase supplies for the families. Reports record that funds were to be used for the purchase of corn and outline problems that the agents faced in procuring supplies and concerns about supplies getting to the the families in need rather than being used by the military. Military and Pension Records, Albemarle County, Virginia, Military and Pension Records, , containing military and pension records documenting the military service of African Americans in Albemarle

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County from to Many of the records include personal information about individuals who served in the military, such as date and place of birth and names of family members. Papers, , of the Albemarle Minute Men consisting of a letter, 28 June , from four Albemarle County, Virginia, residents to Captain William Dinwiddie requesting that he call out his local defense company to help defend the town of Gordonsville from a Union attack. Letter was written in response to a request from the Confederate Secretary of War.

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Chapter 2 : University of Houston Digital Library: Sitemap

Civil War Military Records Colored Troops. 12th United States Colored Infantry. Reel Abernathy, John H.-Benson, Albert Reel Benson.

Adams did indeed make the statement, but only to repudiate it. In a letter to Thomas Jefferson about religion on April 19, , he mentioned reading some polemical books that reminded him of the way his boyhood minister, Lemuel Bryant, and his Latin schoolmaster, Joseph Cleverly, used to argue ad nauseam about religion, and he told Jefferson: Without religion, this world would be something not fit to be mentioned in public companyâ€”I mean hell. But he did not record the exchange until four years later, and his memory seems to have been a bit faulty. Some of the men who were at the Fort with Allen later said the Vermonter had shouted, "Come out of here, you damned old Rat. His statement upon that historic occasion was transmitted to earth and heard around the world. But when he got back to earth he discov- Lavrenti Beria 5 ered he had been misunderstood. Leave a nation leaderless. And bring to Earth, through Communism, the greatest peace Man has ever known. A Synthesis of the Russian Textbook on Psychopolitics. In it they featured "An Address by Beria," which contained the psychopolitics statement once muchloved by the ultra-rightist John Birch Society , and made suggestions for waging psychological warfare against the Western democracies. What we need to put out is a manual of psych-military or something or other. Whatever the provenance, the Beria quote first attracted public attention when Congress was considering legislation to provide funds for mental hospitals in the Territory of Alaska. Radical rightist Kenneth Goff an ex-communist , joined by other far rightists, charged that the Alaskan Mental Health bill was a Communist plot to establish a concentration camp in Alaska for patriotic anti-communists; and to prove his point he distributed copies of the brain-washing manual, with its spurious Beria quote, to Congressmen and other interested parties. Goldwater of Arizona, but the Beria quote continued circulating. Sometimes it is attributed to Josef Stalin himself. Therefore we must continue propaganda abroad to undermine the loyalty of citizens in general and of teen-agers in particular. There is no record of any speech made by Beria in which either statement appears. In a sermon entitled "On Dress," based on a passage in the New Testament, Wesley told his congregation: In An Essay on Criticism , the British poet wrote: His fable "Hercules and the Wagoner" features the words, "Help when you pray or prayer is vain," or, in a more prolix translation: Who has seen the wind? Neither you nor I: But when the trees bow down their heads The wind is passing by. For years, however, people who got fun out of doing Boyerthe-great-lover imitations made constant use of the corybantic quote, even though Boyer insisted it was a fabrication of his press agent. The energy treasure house of the Persian Gulf and the mineral treasure house of Central and Southern Africa. But Brezhnev-quoters failed to explain how they happened to learn about a statement made at a vaguely dated secret meeting of Warsaw Pact nations. There are several versions of the statement, which has been traced to a Czechoslovakian defector named Jan Sejna, and the one cited here appeared in an extreme-rightist magazine, The American Sentinel, in But the letter to Smith was dated January 29, , and it said nothing about the triumph of evil. And what he really said, he insisted, was, "Merde," an excrementitious word that came to be called "le mot Cambronne" for a time in France. To the end of his life Cambronne denied having uttered the La-Guarde-meurt words, but they were put on a Cambronne statue in his hometown, Nantes, after his death and soon passed into English and other languages. He praised Frederick for working hard to put his finances and administration in order during the first ten years of his reign, and then observed: He added that he had traced it back to an anthology published in when Henley was two years old and that the English poet must himself have borrowed it as an adult. He liked the words so much, in fact, that he used them again on several crucial occasions during the war. But the public soon revised the Churchillian phrase, partly because the words, "toil" and "sweat" seemed redundant and partly because the word order sounded a bit awkward. Before long Churchill was being quoted as having said, "blood, sweat, and tears," and the words became famous throughout the world. Today, anyone quoting the original statement would be charged with

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garbling the quote. The Treasury should be filled. Public debt should be reduced. The arrogance of officials should be tempered and controlled, and assistance to foreign lands should be curtailed lest we ourselves should become bankrupt. The people should be forced to work and not depend on government subsistence. But the editor gave no source for his quotation and, when pressed to do so by skeptics, was unable to come up with any documentation. The Cicero statement sounds more like a disgruntled American critic of the welfare state than the Roman statesman. By pounding into the consciousness of the dark races that for centuries they have been oppressed by the whites, we can mold them to the program of the Communist Party. In America we will aim for subtle victory. While inflaming the Negro minority against Israel Cohen 15 the whites, we will endeavor to instill in the whites a guilt complex for their exploitation of the Negroes. We will aid the Negroes to rise in prominence in every walk of life, in the professions and in the world of sports and entertainment. With this prestige, the Negroes will be able to intermarry with the whites and begin a process which will deliver America to our cause. Abernathy read the above statement, taken from a book entitled A Racial Program for the Twentieth Century, allegedly written by Israel Cohen, a leading British Communist, and published in Multer challenged the authenticity of the quotation. After a thorough investigation, according to the article, the Star succeeded in tracing the phony quote to Eustace Mullins, Jr. But as Multer told Congress: Mullins has, appar- 16 They Never Said It ently, a marked propensity for phony claims and counterfeit creations. Some of his counterfeits include a speech by a nonexistent Hungarian rabbi, and a Lizzie Stover College Fundâ€” the fictitious Lizzie Stover being described as the Negro mother of President Eisenhower. But when the impression spread that he had made the grandmother remark himself, he strongly denied it. But the following year the grandmother quote got Colson into trouble. And it was mainly his own fault. In August , he returned to Washington from the Republican convention that renominated Nixon for President to find over half the people on his staff off on a long weekend. He was upset; he was eager to begin working at once on the campaign to re-elect the President. But instead of upbraiding his Communist Party Directive 17 people, he decided to circulate a memo reminding them of how hard he worked for the President and suggesting they do the same. And, for the fun of it, he added: His memo, soon leaked to the Washington Post, was picked up by the networks and newspapers across the country, and ended up touching off a torrent of criticism. One of them was a Milwaukee black. In the public mind constantly associate those who oppose us with those names which already have a bad smell. The association will, after enough repetition, become fact in the public mind. Members and front organizations must continually embarrass, discredit and degrade our critics. Accuse them of being traitors to the war effort, fascists, Redbaiters, peace-destroyers, Quislings, labor-baiters and antiSemites. After the war ended and the Cold War began, CP, USA, did indeed call its critics Red-baiters and warmongers, but it is highly unlikely that its leaders needed any kind of special directive to guide their action. Researchers in the Library of Congress have been unable to locate any such "directive"; nor do specialists in Soviet affairs regard it as authentic. Extreme rightists continued to make use of it in the s. Swaggart was not the first to make use of the Darwin deathbed recantation. Darwin, she said, announced that he wished he "had not expressed my theory of evolution as I have done," and he also asked her to get some people together so he could "speak to them of Christ Jesus and His salvation, being in a state where he was eagerly savouring the heavenly anticipation of bliss. He never recanted any of his scientific views, either then or earlier. The whole story has no foundation whatever. These seem to have been his last words. Devereux returned home after almost four years in a Japanese prisoner-of-war camp, he was astonished by the tremendous public reception he received wherever he went. None of us was that much of a damn fool. We already had more Japs than we could handle. So we Benjamin Disraeli 21 must practice the technique of withdrawal. Never appear in the foreground; let our friends do the work. We must always remember that one sympathizer is generally worth more than a dozen militant Communists. A university professor, who without being a party member lends himself to the interests of the Soviet Union, is worth more than a hundred men with party cards. Every man has his value, his merit. The writer who, without being a party member, defends the Soviet Union, the union leader who is outside our ranks but defends Soviet international policy, is worth more than a thousand party

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members. In *The Yenan Way*, published in 1948, Ravines reproduced these words from memory, along with a lot of other lengthy statements by Stalin, Manuilsky, and Zinoviev, without documentation of any kind. If you like, we shall divide the United States into two parts, one for you, James, and one for you, Lionel. Napoleon III will do exactly what and all that I shall advise him. Coughlin, a virulent anti-Semite, made use of this quote to bolster his claim that the American Civil War had been fought primarily to rid the United States of control by Jewish bankers. Far from saying anything about dividing the United States up between the two Rothschild brothers, Disraeli had added, after saying, "a name famous in And all this because they want to destroy. Furthermore, although he was baptized into the Church of England, his father was Jewish, and, according to biographer Robert Blake, 23 Thomas Alva Edison he was "intensely proud of the Jewish ancestry which his less worthy enemies flung in his face. President, but he denied ever having used the phrase at any of the press conferences of the two Presidents Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan he covered. He always insisted that he made the nice-guys comment about the New York Giants in these words: It appears on their stationery and in frames on the walls of their offices. But it appears nowhere in the writings of the great American inventor. Fields make the statement quoted in the advertisement during a TV appearance, but few non-Birchers were convinced. In his journal for 1948, however, Emerson did write something like it: If a man has good corn, or wood, or boards, or pigs, to sell, or can make better chairs or knives, crucibles or church organs, than anybody else, you will find a broad hard-beaten road to his house, though it be in the woods. The original line was:

Chapter 3 : Full text of "Catalog of Copyright Entries 3D Ser Vol 20 Pts A"

Twelfth Regiment Infantry, Thirteenth Regiment Infantry, Fourteenth Regiment Cavalry, Fifteenth Regiment Cavalry, Sixteenth Regiment Cavalry, Seventeenth Regiment Infantry, First Regiment Colored Infantry, Second Regiment Colored Infantry, First Light Battery, Second Light Battery, Third Light Battery, Independent Colored Battery, DATE OF.

His parents were James E. He also had 2 younger sisters, Gayle and Brenda. He was a boy scout, learning his skills and exploring at Camp Atkins, in the Greenwood Community. All his role models were college professors at the Institute, Tuskegee Airmen doctors at the Tuskegee Veterans Hospital and business men and women, in the Greenwood Community. He lived in the oasis of Greenwood, and played with friends, the likes of Lionel Richie future music superstar , Tom Joyner future media mogul , Robin Roberts future television personality , Kathleen Neal Cleaver, future activist and professor , and Myron Thompson future Judge. At 12, Chief Charles A. His childhood was steeped in history. After working in a variety of vocations, Jimmy returned to Tuskegee, and in he discovered the documents and records, collected by his Uncle Harold Webb. He began a journey into his local history and brought a wealth of information to the community and visitors to his beloved Tuskegee. He was diligent to keep the integrity and excellence, that defined Booker T. He inspired the multitudes and pulled back the curtain of time, to show the stories that made us who we are. Thank you Jimmy, you paved the way! They were civilized nations with leaders, economies, high cultures, morals, families, values, diplomacy, and love for life. Europe brought colonization which destroyed most of these civilizations, through war, disease and genocide. The people from Europe were the Spanish, the French and the British. The state of Alabama was formed from the Mississippi territory, conquered by the French and Spanish. The land now known as Macon County was first the area of the Creek Nation. He laid out the Tuskegee town square and built the first house in Tuskegee, on a near by ridge. The original Macon County, Alabama, encompassed a much larger land area. Bullock and Lee counties were formed from the original Macon County. Citizens in Auburn, Opelika and Union Springs came to Tuskegee to pay taxes and conduct their business. This changed in , when Bullock and Lee counties were formed from the land in Macon County. This took place just after the War Between the States ended. Macon County and its people have a rich and amazing story. These are things that have taken place in this southeast central area of Alabama, known as Macon County. This work is to provide the reader with days of stories that have taken place with Macon County and the people that have: This work was compiled by Guy Trammell, Jr. His parents were Giles and Mary. They were both slaves to Moses Carver, a German immigrant, and lived on his plantation. George had a sister and an older brother, named James. One night, in less than a week of his birth, George, his mother and some of the other Carver plantation slaves were kidnapped by some raiders from Arkansas. James was hidden away. They both attended school, however, James traded the 10 mile walk to school for a job as painter. George continued his education and eventually worked with Booker T. They traveled to the country of Togo to assist with cotton production. It immediately created alliances with medical schools. This improved patient care, medical education and research. After an argument, Segrest chased Younge and killed him by shooting him in the back of the head, as Younge was running to get in his car, which was parked next door at the bus station. As a result of Younge being the first black college student killed during the Black Liberation Movement, the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee SNCC made the first statement, by a civil rights group, criticizing the war in Vietnam. Charles Goode Gomillion and Mrs. Beulah Johnson worked to help establish the Alabama Democratic Conference. He was found in his room, located upstairs, in the Dorothy Hall guest house, when he did not respond to knocks on the door. He died from complications, he experienced, by a fall he had on the outside stairs leading up to his apartment. He was 78 years of age. Carver studied and conducted research in more areas of science than any other scientist. He made hundreds of inventions and authored a very large volume of publications. He was honored with his image on both a U. Also, a United States battle ship and a submarine were named after him. Rapp Brown, issued a statement, in protest, against

the Vietnam War. This took place as a result of the murder of U. This group would later, in February, enter into an agreement with E. Varner and Company, to reconstruct the railroad between Chehaw and Tuskegee, and equip it for operations by January. Once completed, the property was transferred to Varner, to be operated as a partnership by E. This new rail line was a inch gauge railroad laid on the right-of-way of the old Tuskegee Rail Road Company of. The gauge was broadened to meet the new standard in August. Zora was the fifth of eight Hurston children. He later moved the family to Eatonville, Florida, where Zora was raised. In, John Hurston was elected Mayor of Eatonville. Jan 08 - Dr. Booker Taliafero Washington and his family. She was a former track star at the annual Tuskegee Carnivals. Hurston was born in Notasulga, Alabama. When the 99th Pursuit Squadron was activated at Chanute Field, Illinois, and consisted of black Army troops, as well as other enlistees, it also included five black weather observers. One of them was Wallace Reed. Campbell was recommended, to become the first U. This name change took place as the school curriculum moved from industrial training to specific vocations. Some of the vocations included: Jan 13 - Dr. Myra Adele Logan, the first woman surgeon to perform open heart surgery, passed away, from lung cancer. She was born and raised in Tuskegee, Alabama. Betty went to New York and began studying, when an older Nurses Aide invited her to a dinner party, with the Nation of Islam. She was encouraged to meet the minister, who was not there that night, and she accepted a second invitation, because she said the food was so delicious. At the second visit she was this tall, slim man waking to the podium, as if he was going someplace beyond the stage. Then one day he called and asked her to marry him. This was something she had anticipated. They were married in Lansing, Michigan. It was also on this day that Betty became a licensed nurse. Members of the Redtails movie cast joined Tom Joyner and Lionel Richie, in the Tuskegee Chapel, to discuss the Tuskegee Airmen history and take questions from the audience. Jan 15 - Matthew Parham Sturdivant was the first minister sent from the Methodist Church, to the Alabama territory. During the Conference Bishop Francis Asbury called for a volunteer to go to the Tombigbee region of southwest Alabama and establish a circuit there. Matthew Parham Sturdivant of Virginia answered the call and became the first Methodist preacher assigned to serve the settlers in Alabama. Sturdivant started laying out the Tombigbee Circuit about fifty miles north of Mobile. He traveled in a northern direction on both sides of the river for about a hundred miles preaching anywhere he could find an audience. Sometimes he traveled for days without finding a cabin but he was able to lay out a circuit with preaching stations where future worship services could be held. He met with such success that an assistant was appointed to the circuit the next year. Johnson, University of North Alabama. This was the first medical treatment facility of its kind. Jan 16 - The U. War Department authorized the establishment of the 99th Pursuit Squadron. They were designated to be trained at Tuskegee, Alabama. Health Department Syphilis Study participant passed away. NAMI provides free education, support and advocacy for families of those with mental illness. Elder Gibson was also the first African American pastor, and first female pastor to lead serve in the Tuskegee First Methodist church. Gibson was a U. Air Force Thunderbirds Air Demonstration Team, in their 28 year history, involving public show aircraft. The pilots were practicing the four-plane line abreast loop, in which the aircraft climb in side-by-side formation several thousand feet, pull over in a slow, inside loop, and descend at more than mph. The planes were meant to level off at about feet, however, the formation struck the ground at high speed, killing all four pilots instantly. Melancon, slot, 31, of Dallas, Texas. The jets crashed almost simultaneously with what nearby Indian Springs residents described as an earthquakelike explosion that looked like a napalm bomb.

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Chapter 4 : Civil War Military Records Colored Troops – Ancestry Paths

Volume Reel - Compiled Military Service Records of Volunteer Union Soldiers Who Served with the United States Colored Troops: Infantry Organizations, 8th through 13th, including the 11th (new) - 12th United States Colored Infantry Eddington, James-Gardner, Dennis.

Automobile Row Tl. In inai group was a man who had been the hero of a grim drama overheard by secret microphones which led to the second set of. The word "hero" is not idly chosen, it is hereby hung on a chain by the name of William J. Brennan of Philadelphia, who flexed not a muscle and frayed not a nerve when, some months back, he heard those tape-recordings played back to him. Brennan heard some muscular characters: The stakes were big hundreds of thousands of dollars in dues and initiation fees and. What they did not know then was that the story they heard will push the main line of the Senate probe right through Philadelphia perhaps even before the Senators open their new Xerox Hearings. Senator strategists are so start start-lad lad start-lad by this second set of tap recordings and what has come out of six intense weeks of investigation investigation investigation by their man atari, that they believe the Philadelphia Philadelphia Philadelphia Philadelphia story is more vivid than what they have dug up in New York. There, the probe has pivoted up on a tough section of the Teamsters Union which runs a local controlling the delivery of hundreds of millions of dollars worth of, not only in Philadelphia but throughout the Delaware Valley area itself serving millions, of people. Strong man of the local, where wherein in wherein competitive muscle is not wanting, is one Shorty Teoman. He has an arrest and prison record long enough to give him solid standing in his social circle. And imagination, too. Couple this with an urge to cooperate, open new horizons and you will find in Mr. Its number is and its potential take runs into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. A wise, gracious and witty man, he quipped: All the brutal violence incited by bigots is not as. And that fact represents the hope of civilization. Ingrid Bergman, who won an Oscar, has also won the greatest prize The love of those you love It was all very merry until they discovered that Bill Brennan, over whose head they had gone, was flighted from this attitude of Brennanian vex vex-. Philadelphia District Attorney Blanc intercepted this with a w tap. The tape was played back to the Director of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare by President through a lot and she has shown a great deal of courage. To understand the course of events, it is essential to study the personalities of history makers. Nasser was a criminal long before his crimes had international repercussions Some years ago he shot a government government official in the back. Fortunately, ately, Fortunately, Nasser was a bum shot and his target recovered. Later, in an interview, Nasser boasted about Artistry is always gladly followed followed followed and pleasantly prolonged. The star, however, maintains her retreat retreat retreat from the spotlight. During the early days of her movie career she gave many Interviews or no Interviews. Car Car-bo bo Car-bo responded to the ultimatum with a non-interview edict. With wisdom, tact and infinite patience he is striving to settle the Middle East crisis. The immensity of the problem, can be measured by his experience a few years ago: It took him several weeks to merely arrange a meeting between Israeli and Arab leaders. Bunc6; gifted the Jdel gates with rare pieces of pottery purchased in advance and stored until the meetings ended. One delegate inquired: You cannot rattle the pages of a periodical without spotting her natural assets. The Italian star's dimensions are mighty impressive Recalling her development from a Girl into a Woman, she graphically explained: I stopped growing taller and began to grow in other ways, and men began to look at me when I walked down the street. Because you are a man you would not understand how wonderful it is for a girl to know she is becoming nice. A tyrant is a criminal with police powers. Consequently, justice becomes injustice and government is simply a racket. The following is a case history: He has a fortune estimated at \$100 million. Not many sounds exceed the musical quality of a bat hitting a ball. It is the sound of Spring. Just as the balmy season renews the meadows so does it renew interest in the national pastime. The sports pages are crammed with momentous bulletins from Dixie. The

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player collecting most space is Mickey Mantle, of course, Miguel has accomplished much and has the ability to achieve much more. Mantle to hit well during batting practice, he marched into the dugout muttering a string of epithets. A reporter inquired:

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Chapter 5 : Digital Collections » Text

Reminiscences of Civil War service by James C. Birdsong () of Petersburg, Virginia, and Raleigh, North Carolina, relating his enlistment in Company B, 12th Virginia Infantry, and his service in Norfolk, Virginia, where he witnessed the battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac, and in the battles of Malvern Hill, Second Manassas, Chancellorsville, Spotsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and the surrender at Appomattox Court House.

President Jenkins and Drew Pearson exchange greetings before Mr. Those who attend gain an insight into such topics as foreign countries, science, history, and literature. Threading the film projector is tedious work. Recitals and exhibitions enable the students to continue to develop culturally. Music majors and members of the faculty of the School of Music share their talents with the student body in a number of recitals throughout the year. Concerts by the band and symphony orchestra as well as other musical groups on campus are well received. Exhibitions of the work of both students and instructors are presented by the School of Art. These help to orient the students in the beauty and meaning of art. The Christmas season is depicted in this bulletin board scene at the College Union. Students and faculty members gather for the annual Christmas Assembly before leaving for the holidays. Students in the School of Art arrange paintings for a sale. Her writing a number of books about eastern North Carolina and her interest in this area prompted the decision to name the dormitory in her honor. The dedication ceremony and unveiling of Mrs. Fletcher Hall brought a number of "firsts" to the college. It was the tallest building both on the campus and in the city of Greenville. Elevators were installed for the first time in a dormitory here. The entire student body, especially the residents of the new dormitory, took great pride in claiming the lovely structure as a part of the campus. Fletcher Hall can enjoy the distinction of being "the most" for only a short while, however; for a ten-story dormitory to be built beside it is anticipated for the near future. Ovid Pierce, author in residence, speaks at the dedication of Fletcher Dormitory. Whenever students want refreshments, conversation, entertainment, or relaxation, the most popular place on campus is the Student Union. It is the site of unending activity, and around it, all the campus social life seems to revolve. Located in Wright Building, it can easily be spotted by the crowds of students standing outside and streaming in and out its doors. Facilities have become inadequate, however, with the expanding of the student body; and the area of the Student Union has been enlarged. Recreation facilities are moved temporarily to Wright Lobby as workmen tackle the task of renovation and construction. Students stand shoulder-to-shoulder for service at the soda fountain. Dismantled College Union will soon take on a new appearance. Wright Lobby provides temporary quarters for recreation facilities. At ping-pong tables the popping of the balls against the paddles is a familiar sound. A number of tables are provided for card games of which bridge is most popular. Frequent bridge tournaments are a chance for the card demons to match their wits. Bingo parties give the students an opportunity to get away from their work and enjoy being with friends. For those who want simply to relax, color television is always available. This foursome concentrates on a game of bridge during a spare hour. Bingo parties are enthusiastically attended.

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Chapter 6 : Civil War Records

Here the United States had been training artillery units for about one year up to the time of the arrival of the One Hundred and Thirteenth and the other units of the 55th Field Artillery Brigade. The school was turning out an average of one artillery brigade every thirty days and the average period of training was about sixty (60) days.

Genealogy and copies of wills and other family documents, compiled by Henry P. Alves of Guntersville, Ala. Also included is a typed transcription of a short diary of James William Fennell, surgeon, 9th Alabama Infantry Regiment, concerning military movements and camp life. The family emigrated to America in , settling in North Carolina. Alves, a staunch Federalist, served in the North Carolina General Assembly, ; was a trustee of the University of North Carolina, ; and speculated heavily in North Carolina and Tennessee lands. She weaves wall hangings using complex weave structures. Her textiles have been shown at more than exhibits throughout the United States. The collection consists of documentation of early weaving in the Southern Highlands in Gatlinburg, Tenn. Materials include audio cassettes, documents, and photographic slides, most developed by Alvic with grant support from the North Carolina Arts Council and the North Carolina Humanities Council. Audiocassettes contain oral history interviews with weavers, their friends and relatives, and other people connected with the early years of the Penland School. Documents include pamphlets on the history of weaving in the Southern Highlands and other materials. Photographic slides include images of interior and exterior shots of the Penland School, portraits of weavers, slides of crafts, and slides of historic Penland photographs. The collection also contains a copy of Sodom Laurel Album Ambrotype Collection, circa Abstract Ambrotypes were in production from the early s into the early s. This photographic format replaced earlier methods and quickly became extremely popular due to the lowered cost of processing, relative ease of development, and the superior images produced by the process. The resulting images were encased and had a reputation for being more durable than previous formats. Abstract The American Association later Alliance for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, a division of the National Education Association, was formed in to awaken a wide and intelligent interest in physical and health education; to acquire and disseminate knowledge concerning it; and to promote such universal physical and health education as will provide well-trained teachers and secure adequate programs throughout the South. The Association has been most active in the areas of academic freedom and tenure. American Association of University Women, Chapel Hill Branch Records, Abstract Intermittent records of the Chapel Hill branch of the Association, including correspondence, membership information, annual reports of activities filed with the national office in Washington, D. Volumes are chiefly minutes and scrapbooks, There are no papers for the years , , , or Abstract The American Cancer Society is a non-profit organization involved in cancer research, education, advocacy, and service. Headquartered in High Point, N. Among the topics covered are membership education, management training, government relations, furniture flammability, pollution, safety, consumer affairs, statistical information, and public relations. Abstract The collection contains bulletins and correspondence about American Legion Auxiliary activities in North Carolina, , and membership and officer lists, The regional divisions were established to promote the interests of the nurses in the territory comprising the division; for the interchange of ideas, and to bring the nurses of the division into closer fellowship American Party Scrapbook, circa Abstract Clippings and manuscript notes of an undesignated Tennessean about national politics, chiefly about the American party, to which he was opposed. American and English Playbills, Abstract The collection contains selected American and English playbills representing a larger collection of playbills for plays presented in the United States and England between approximately and Beginning in , Ames served separate roles as secretary and vice-president of the Texas Committee on Interracial Cooperation. During this time, Ames established the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, which functioned as a volunteer component within the Commission. Ragland in Colbert and Barton, Miss. Correspondence includes microfilm copies of two additional letters, one from Rufus

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to Bettie, , telling her about prospects for settling in Arkansas and its advantages over North Carolina, and one, , from John Barr Andrews, a student at the University of North Carolina.

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Chapter 7 : They Never Said It: A Book of Fake Quotes, Misquotes, and Misleading - PDF Free Download

Ahern, Joseph-James. "The United States Navy's Early Atomic Energy Research, ". *International Journal of Naval History* 1, no.1 (April): RG/RG/RG Aid, Matthew M. "The National Security Agency and the Cold War". *Intelligence and National Security* 16, no.1 (Spring):

Can you add one? Ackerson, David-Baker, Barney reel 2. Baker, George-Bogle, Harry reel 3. Bolden, Joseph-Brown, Edwin G. Brown, George-Carmack, Bachus reel 5. Carmack, Gilbert-Cleveland, Loudon reel 6. Clevenger, Charles-Cune, John C. Curd, George-Eblin, Richard reel 8. Eckles, Silas-Furbush, Lewis reel 9. Gaines, George-Greenleaf, Andrew reel Greenleaf, Julius-Hart, Benjamin reel Hartman, Henry-Hoff, David reel Holland, John-Jackson, Thomas J. Jackson, Washington-Jones, James reel Jones, John-Ledgewood, Clayborne reel Lee, Elhanon-Martin, Robert reel Mason, Henry-McKenney, Elijah reel McKinney, Lewis-Montcastle, Stewart reel Montgomery, Alfred-Owens, Benjamin reel Owens, Granville-Ragan, Nelson reel Ragan, Rome-Russell, Orlando A. Russell, Perry-Smith, Archie reel Smith, Bart-Suddles, Robert reel Turner, Henry-Weir, Richard reel Weir, Robert-Willis, Albert reel Abel, William-Armour, Lewis reel Armstaed, William-Beaufort, Thomas reel Beaumont, Henry-Bowler, Lafayette P. Bowman, Fleming-Brummer, John E. Bryan, Solon-Carter, William reel Cartman, John-Cook, Isham reel Cook, John-Davis, Doctor reel Davis, George-Easen, Samuel reel Easley, Wesley-Flinn, Clay reel Flint, James-Gilbreth, Eli reel Gilbreth, Guy-Griffin, Samuel reel Griffin, William-Harrison, James reel Higginbottom, Nimrod-Hunt, Rubin reel Hunt, William-Johnson, Charles reel Johnson, Crawford-Jones, Isaac reel Jones, Isam-Knight, Warren reel Knox, Overton-Mabin, Baker reel Mabin, James-McDonald, Manuel reel McDonald, Ruben-Mills, Robert reel Milroy, John-Nealy, Henry reel Ned, Lewis-Patterson, Pembroke J. Patton, Richmond-Powers, William reel Prewitt, Greene-Roberts, Lewis reel Robinette, Henry-Scott, Edmond reel Scott, Elijah-Smith, Peter reel Smith, Randall-Tapscott, Julius reel Tarwater, Jesse-Todd, William reel Todd, Willis-Wallace, Robert reel Wallace, Sandford-Wells, Duncan reel Wells, Joseph-Williams, Guyo reel Williams, George-Wolbrecht, Adolf reel Wood, Charles-Young, William H. Abbott, John-Barnes, Samuel reel Barnes, Thomas-Britt, Jackson reel Britten, Charles-Clark, Mitchell reel Clay, Henry-Daniel, Richard reel Daniels, William-Dyson, Jack reel Dyson, Paul-Gardner, Riley reel Gardner, Washington-Hall, Henry reel Hall, Jack-Horton, Mack reel Horton, William-Jones, Levi reel Jones, Louis-Lewis, Stephen reel McMurray, George-Need, Benjamin reel Nelson, John-Prior, Alfred reel Prior, Gabriel-Rutland, Isaac reel Ruttkay, Albert-Smith, Louis reel Smith, Samuel-Turner, Frank reel Turner, James-White, Henry reel Abbott, Richard-Armstrong, William reel Bentley, Isam-Brooks, Lawyer reel Brooks, Robert-Cabin, Henry reel Cabin, Shadrick-Coleman, Nathan reel Coleman, William-Davidson, Ellis reel Davis, Alfred-Dodd, Taylor reel Dodds, Peter-Feltis, Jackson reel Felton, Martin-Gilford, Charles reel Gillespie, Gilbert-Hagan, Alex reel Hagans, Joseph-Hayes, John S. Haythorn, Henry-Hood, John reel Hooker, William-James, Warren reel January, Nathan-Johnson, Wiley reel Johnson, William-Kindley, Edward reel King, Elijah-Lewis, Ely J. Manly, Elisha-McNeil, William reel McQuilley, Clayton-Mosley, Jacob reel Moss, Alfred-Parker, James reel Power, Henry-Roach, Watt reel Robb, Benjamin-Shaw, Barrow reel Shaw, James-Smith, Robert reel Smith, Samuel-Tate, John reel Taylor, Anderson-Trueman, Henry reel Truman, Nelson-Ward, George reel Ward, Jacob-West, Moses reel Westbrook, Ellick-Williams, John B.

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Chapter 8 : Dictionary of Louisiana Biography - B - Louisiana Historical Association

ponding'positions torresponding'positions 'lin United States Naval, Shipyard areas, was recommended, recently, b, the fanam Canal,Nage,Board and,approved by the Governor.,It will become ef7.

The privateer steamer Gordon ran into the inlet some time in the afternoon, and put David Ireland and two others of the crew on the shore. They reported in camp, the appearance of a fleet of United States steamers, seen off Hatteras, after they left that inlet. This news corresponded with a letter previously received by Captain W. Muse, of the navy, giving notice of the expedition. Captains Lamb and Clements were at Portsmouth from Hatteras attending a court-martial. These gentlemen expressed their desire to return to their commands at Hatteras that night. I detailed Privates Wm. Hanks and Woodley to take the steamer M. Downing to carry them. Von Eberstein to assist in the defence of the fort, and to act as Ordnance Officer. He went immediately to work preparing cartridges and putting things in order. On return from the drill, Major Gilliam called me to the front fence and stated that Colonel Martin had sent a dispatch, ordering all the forces at Ocracoke to Hatteras, and requesting me to go. Hardenburgh a lance Sergeant, and left him in charge of the camp, giving him written orders. Among these was one, that he should request Mr. Hanks to take certain of my command expected from Washington, on the steamer Col. Hill, to Hatteras in the afternoon. Another was on the approach of an enemy to take all the valuable baggage and the remaining men in camp to Fort Ocracoke, and if defeated in an attempt to do this, then to make the best of his way up the sound to Washington. I marched to the wharf, and embarked them for Hatteras, on the schooner Pantheon. The Morris Guards took a vessel at Beacon Island, and so had several hours advantage. The others were towed by the steamer Ellis. Captain Muse embarked on her. So they had an advantage. Wind and tide being against us, we took a longer route round Royal Shoals, and so were the last to arrive at Hatteras. The Ellis, with her tow, was only a half mile or so ahead of us when we arrived. When within ten or twelve miles from the inlet, we began to see the fleet off the fort, first from the rigging, then from the deck. As we drew nearer we began to count them- one, two, four, ten, thirteen! There is a large fellow-there three others-there the small ones! Occasionally a gun was heard, then another-then three or four in quick succession. The breeze freshened and favored us, and we began to make the fort and all about it very plainly. The decks and gunwales became crowded with men eager to see the bombardment, insomuch that the helmsman, a negro, could hardly see to steer the vessel. I had to order them constantly to trim the vessel. We soon had the fleet and both forts in full view. The Tar River Boys were just ahead of us, towed in by the steamer Ellis. The Morris Guards were in a schooner at anchor near the Swash. We followed hard after the Ellis. We had an uninterrupted view of the fight. It was beyond description. There lay the formidable fleet of large and small vessels off Forts Clark and Hatteras, and seemingly in the inlet, was a steamer of moderate dimensions, afterwards known to be the Monticello. Part of the fleet were firing upon Fort Clark, and part upon Fort Hatteras, but the principal engagement seemed to be between Hatteras and the Monticello. We could trace every shot fired at the latter, and see every gun fired by her. Some fell to the right of her, but a number we could see went into her. Eight struck her hull, and several penetrated through and through. We thought from our position that both forts returned the fire. This we afterwards learned to be a mistake. Fort Clark did not reply, being at that time in possession of the enemy. It was hard sometimes to distinguish between the bursting of a shell in the fort, and a gun fired from it. Almost every shot was remarked by the eager men on board. There goes the big fort-there goes the little fort-that shot was too high-that too far to the right- that one plugged her in the side, good for that, boys. There goes a broadside from the big steamer! How the shell burst over the fort! What beautiful white clouds of smoke they make! Such were some of the oft-repeated remarks made by the men around me. I had never before seen a shell explode. It was sometime before I got to understand the thing. I saw from time to time beautiful little puffs of white, silvery smoke hanging over the fort without at first being able to account for them. I soon learned to know that it was where a shell had burst in the air, leaving the smoke or gas behind it, while the fragments had descended on their

mission of destruction. As remarked before, there was such a continual roar of artillery, that we could not at our distance of one, two and three miles distinguish the bursting of a shell from the firing of a gun. At three-quarters of a mile from shore the Ellis grounded. The schooner in tow of her, containing the Tar River Boys. We had passed her. My pilot did not know the way through the channel to the fort. About this time the firing had almost ceased on both sides, and the Monticello had hauled off the inlet. What was to be done? I came to anchor, had the boat lowered, and went off to the Ellis. Captain Muse informed me by hail that Fort Clark had surrendered, and that two men had been killed. He offered me a pilot, Mr. Mayo, and put him in my boat. I returned immediately to the Pantheon, ordering the anchor to be weighed before I boarded. Just then two boats with Captain Muse, Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston, and others, pulled from the Ellis towards the shore. I was off in a few moments, beating up the channel, towards Fort Hatteras. When this was discovered by the enemy, they began to fire rifle shot and shell at us. The shells fell short, but the rifle shot flew by us in quick succession. I had to make great exertions to keep my men below decks, out of the way of the shots. I remained on deck near the galley. Soon we discovered crowds of men sitting on the outside of the fort. We knew not what to make of it. No flag was flying in the fort, and I began to think that all was over. I ordered two hands in the boat, and pulled for the shore. The shot continued to fly over and beyond us, but none took effect. Landing, I gave orders that the vessel should go close to the shore, and disembark the men as soon as possible. I then hastened to the fort, and entered through the sally-port. The soldiers sitting on the outside of the parapet, and on each side of the sally-port, looked fatigued and care-worn, but their faces lighted up as I saluted them, gave them a word of encouragement and passed into the fort. They openly expressed joy at this latter occurrence. Captain Lamb greeted me shortly after I entered. The Colonel seemed feeble and worn out. Estimated at about eight hundred. The Pantheon containing the Washington Grays, sailed close into the shore and soon landed the men. I ordered Jesse Liverman, one of the cooks, to be sent up to assist in preparing coffee and food for the soldiers. A Yankee cook, from one of the prize schooners the Samuel Chase, I ordered to be kept on board, fearing that he might desert, and communicate with the enemy. I also ordered E. Buckstarf to be kept on board to guard the vessel and prevent the hands from running her off. I did not allow the knapsacks of the company to be landed, fearing they might fall into the hands of the enemy. For the same reason I did not allow the tent flies to be landed. I anticipated the result before leaving Portsmouth, and wrote a letter to my wife preparing her for the worse. I knew the enemy could shell us from the ocean, and that the armament of the fort was not sufficient for a successful resistance. I told the Adjutant-General this in Raleigh the last time I was in that city. All the men in the fort were in want of nourishment, my own men and self included. We got a little bread and coffee, but this was not general. Andrews, Captain Muse and several of his midshipmen and sailors also came into the fort.

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Chapter 9 : David's In-Progress List. Created: 21 Sep

John Mack Allison Jr. of Brevard, N.C, served in the United States Army Air Corps during World War II. Allison flew many combat missions with the 8th Bomb Group in West Africa in He was discharged in and served in the Air Force Reserve,

It was ordered by the Presidency of the Church that Parley P. Pratt with a company of 50 men, should explore this area, which they called Dixie. Among these men were the following: Dalton, age 23, John Dalton Jr. Edward Dalton, age 22, son of John Jr. Pratt was leading an exploring expedition in Southern Utah. His company consisted of about fifty men. In December they had visited the new settlement in Manti and then made there way south, reaching the site of present-day Parowan by Christmas Day. At that point, because of worn-out oxen, they divided into two groups. Elder Pratt took nineteen men with him to explore further to the south, while the rest of the brethren stayed with the cattle. The weather seemed like early spring. Buds were on the trees and new grass was springing up. During the previous week they started their return journey to the north and passed through the valley, which would later be named "Mountain Meadows. On Tuesday the company raised up a forty-foot liberty pole, flew a flag, and held a public dinner. Later in the week the entire company began their long journey home. On Saturday they reached the present-day site of Beaver. Pratt and his exploring company continued their journey back home. During the week they traveled between the site of present-day Beaver to Chalk Creek, the site of present-day Fillmore. At this point they encountered much snow. It continued to fall hard and made it impossible to travel any further with wagons and teams. It was decided to leave David Fullmer and some young men in charge of the wagons and cattle. Elder Pratt and twenty-three others would continue home on horses and mules. The bulk of the provisions would remain with the stranded company. They would have enough to be comfortable until the weather improved. Pratt and his company struggled though deep snow, trying to make there way back to the Salt Lake Valley. At times the snow was waist-deep. Their horses became exhausted. They ended out the week camped three miles from Salt Creek. On Saturday Elder Pratt recorded: Some one rising, began shoveling the others out. This being found too tedious a business, I raised my voice like a trumpet, and commanded them to arise; when all at once there was a shaking among the snow piles, the graves were opened, and all came forth. Conditions became desperate for Elder Parley P. They were almost out of provisions and were hampered in their travel by deep snow. It was decided to send Elder Pratt, Chauncy W. West, and Dimick B. Huntington ahead to Provo. They would then send back provisions. The snow was so deep that Elder Pratt and Brother West had to pound down a trail with their feet to make passage easier for the animals. On Sunday night they arrived at Summit Creek with frozen feet. On Monday morning they ate their last biscuit, traveled all day, and finally reached Provo at dark. A rescue party was quickly organized and sent south for the rest of the company. They found them at the site of present-day Payson. Pratt, after resting two days, continued his journey to Great Salt Lake City. He wrote, "After riding thirty-six miles on a mule, I took supper with a friend in Cottonwood, and, leaving the mule, started at sundown and walked the other ten miles which brought me once more to my home. Charles Wakeman Dalton returned to his home in Salt Lake City after this very trying exploration trip. In early January of , Charles Wakeman Dalton again was in a group of men that was sent south to colonize Southern Utah. On Jan 17, an election was held and the following town officials were elected: Lee as a Magistrate among others. Dane, Edward Dalton and others laid out the town site, and then began surveying a location for a Fort. Later that summer, Brigham Young and a large company arrived at the little Fort on the first annual tour of the Southern settlements. He renamed the new town site at Center Creek, Parawon. Charles also married his last wife, number 5, Emma Roberta Lee in S. Sarah Jane Lee was the daughter of John D. Lee of the Mountain Meadows Massacre fame. In the spring of Brigham Young recognized the need of the Pioneers for clothing, food and iron ore for tools. Allen to the South. This company arrived in Pine Valley, about 35 miles Northeast of St. George, Utah, on the headwaters of the Santa Clara Creek in early spring. Dalton and

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family were in this company. In the spring of a body of converts from the southern states settled Washington Co. They were more or less familiar with the production of cotton in the south, but they were not familiar with irrigation and the alkaline soil which they were destined to encounter. The first group, under leadership of Samuel Adair, arrived on April 15, Conditions for developing agriculture in Washington Co. By the time Brigham Young decided to augment the southern mission in , nearly all of the original settlers of Washington Co. The Virgin River taxed to the utmost the strength and patience of those who stayed. Summer floods and the high waters of the melting snows made their efforts to get the water onto the fine land on the left bank of the stream a perpetual nightmare. The first dam was built in ; it was washed out twice that season. This misfortune was repeated in , and in the structure was destroyed three times. The process was repeated for about thirty years with monotonous regularity. There may have been seasons when the dam stayed in, but if such cases occurred, they were certainly the exception, not the rule. A report of expenditures on dams and main canals from to , compiled at the request of Wilford Woodruff, president of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, shows that Washington Co. This amount was nearly half the total amount expended by the entire county. The amount spent up to when the dam and canal were finally completed is problematical, but it was undoubtedly a huge amount for so small a community to bear. To make matters worse came the scourge of malaria. This dread affliction was present at Santa Clara, Heberville, and other settlements down the river, but at Washington it was most widespread and persistent. This sickness, coupled with the necessity for the hardest kind of labor, was enough to discourage the stoutest heart. Only the arrival of a new group of colonists in the year gave the people at Washington fresh courage to hang on. This undoubtedly prevented the abandonment of the place. This small colony was in the nature of an experiment in cotton culture. Some say it was the first agricultural experiment station in the United States. At any rate, in January Brigham Young and others fitted out a small expedition under the leadership of Joseph Home, which arrived in February and commenced a dam in the Virgin River about a mile below the junction of the Santa Clara with the Virgin. The dam was completed by March 19, and crops of peas, potatoes and other garden vegetables were planted. About four hundred peach trees were set, and on May 6 the colonists began to plant cotton from seed they had obtained from the settlers at Santa Clara and Washington. In this work the men were helped by the Indians in return for plowing land for the natives farther down the stream. There was the usual trouble with floods, and the river water made the men sick. Malaria added to their woes. However, in November , Joseph Home and others left Heberville and took with them pounds of ginned cotton and gallons of molasses, which they delivered to the tithing office in Salt Lake City. While these costs were high, still it had been demonstrated that a good grade of cotton could be produced in Dixie. Cannon and others began farming operations at Bloomington in Their ditch left the river at the site of the Heberville Dam. In later years the supply from this point was augmented by a small stream from the Santa Clara at a point where the Santa Clara joined the Virgin. Lars James Larsen successfully raised broom corn at Bloomington in , and eventually broom making became quite an industry at that locality. The cost of water was high because of the trouble with the river, and farming there was an uphill business. Wulffenstein, writing to the Deseret News in June , said that already the water tax for that season was ten or twelve dollars per acre. Farther up the river, Pocketville, or Virgin City as it came to be called, was settled, the town being laid out in April Smaller trees were then placed in the river with the butt ends resting on the log and the limbs pointing upstream. The dam and ditch at Virgin were destroyed by the great flood of , and much of the good farming land was washed away. In that same year the Upper Town Ditch, which tapped North Creek, was built at a cost of eighteen hundred dollars. Newspaper article in the Deseret News, May 31,