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Cass County African American rural settlements documented: Federal population census data identifies the following numbers for blacks: The high census numbers are a result of a high concentration of African-Americans in the city of Logansport, which constitutes almost all of Eel Township. Benjamin Talbert first appears in the census, and remains in Logansport until when he moved to Michigan. There is a significant increase in the black population from the to census. The cause of this, as Thornbrough notes, may have been that after the Civil War many of the residents of the black rural settlements in Howard County moved to both Kokomo and Logansport. It is also interesting that the city of Logansport was the only place where blacks settled within the county. A railroad town founded on both the Eel and Wabash Rivers, Logansport had a thriving community, and the employment opportunities that existed there would have been a draw for migrating African American families. The African American community in Logansport established the Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church around , and finished building their church in . The church is still standing. Bibliography Helm, Thomas B. History of Cass County, Indiana. Lewis Publishing Company, David Rumsey Map Collection. Andreas, Map of Cass County, and A. Andreas Plan of Logansport, Cass County, The Negro in Indiana Before A Study of a Minority. Indiana University Press, At least two black rural settlements were established by One settlement, known as Africa, was associated with the village of Memphis in Union Township. The other rural settlement, name unknown, was associated with the village of Watson in Utica Township. As a whole, the 19th century African American population of Clark County was significant and rather widely distributed throughout the county. As in the case of Marion County, issues include trying to frame and define the standard of rural and urban settlement and the challenges of gathering scant bits of information on the African American presence from varied sources. Clark County, one of the earliest sites of European settlement in Indiana, presents a particular challenge in defining an independent rural settlement as opposed to a neighborhood, suburb, or community within a larger context. In these early days of the region, slave owners circumvented the prohibition against slavery by indentures. Emma Lou Thornbrough documents 32 such indentures involving 36 individuals, the majority of whom were from Kentucky. Although there was a strong practice of slave holding among white settlers in Clark County, there was also forceful opposition, including Underground Railroad activity. In the ensuing decades, Clark County continued to have one of the largest black populations in the state. With a count of African Americans in , Clark ranked second only to Knox County in black population. Growth slowed in the next decade rising to 2, In contrast to other counties with large African American populations, black residents of Clark County ranked relatively low in terms of land ownership. Herbert Heller examined black land holdings for the year Of the top nine counties, Clark ranked last with 24 African American property owners. The number of opportunities for employment in industrial enterprises may have been a factor in the lower numbers of black landowners. Data extracted from the census indicates that most African American men found employment as farm laborers or general laborers. There are far fewer black or mulatto farmers. Other occupations reported include barber, plasterer, painter, carpenter, teamster, stone mason, railroad worker, boat steward, boat porter, wood cutter, and butcher. Hannah Toliver, 44 years old in the census, is enumerated as a washerwoman. Her anti-slavery activities are commemorated with an historic marker in Jeffersonville. The majority of heads of black households give Kentucky as place of nativity with Indiana nativity as strong second. William Washington, a 25 year old mulatto farmer, gives Canada as his place of birth. Memphis was laid out in at the crossing of Blue Lick Road and the railroad tracks. A contemporary informant stated that historically major components of commerce in the town included mills, cooperages and the manufacture of staves. It was indicated that African Americans were not employed in those industries but worked instead as farm laborers. Unfortunately the microfilm for Union Township is almost illegible. The index to the census lists 20 households headed by

African Americans and 1 white household with African American members. Occupations are almost exclusively laborer or farm laborer. The nativity of black residents conforms to that of Clark County in general. Kentucky leads as place of birth with Indiana a close second. Of the approximately students, about a quarter of them were black. Black Methodists and black Baptists held joint services in their school-house. The village of Watson itself had its origins with the relocation of a cement mill to a spot near the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. Watson was formally platted in with the objective of providing housing for workers at the mill. While a number of small towns in Utica Township were hostile to African Americans e. Of the 33 black heads of households in the township, there was only a single black farmer: Lowry Straws, a 43 year old man from Kentucky. The index to the census lists 15 white heads of households whose households included black members. The County Historian related that a number of African Americans worked at the Fry settlement, a farm owned by white people about 2 miles from the village of Watson on the Utica-Sellersburg Road. One of the farm hands, Reuben Johnson, was arrested in the s for aiding people fleeing slavery and later served with the th Colored Infantry of Kentucky. About forty students attended the colored school. Briar Hill Cemetery has been identified as an African American burial place. The following township descriptions illustrate where else in Clark County African Americans settled. Many of these places appear to be neighborhoods in towns or cities prior to Jeffersonville Town The black population of Jeffersonville was large enough to result in the development of institutions such as the First Colored Baptist Church organized about by Philip Simcoe located on Illinois Street between Seventh and Eighth Streets. Wesleyan Methodists began worship in Jeffersonville following the Civil War eventually moving from a modest frame building to a new structure in south of the community of Claysburg on Watt Street. Educational aspirations were fulfilled at Jeffersonville Colored High School established as early as ; renamed Taylor High School in to honor a beloved principal. Jeanne Burke, Clark County Historian, is of the opinion that a strong case could be made for classifying Guinea Bottom as a rural settlement for a part of its existence. Clearly, this is an important subject that needs additional research. Claysburg Platted in by Dr. Named for Cassius M. Clay, a Kentucky abolitionist. Many of the African Americans residing in Claysburg found employment with the railroad company and other nearby industries. Other institutions were segregated as well including the Dixie Theater and a separate grocery store. Many restaurants and other public accommodations refused service to African Americans. Claysburg was eventually annexed to the city of Jeffersonville in The town attracted ship builders and others associated with maritime industries. Lick Skillet itself was prone to flooding. During the s Port Fulton was the subject of large scale urban renewal projects. Mentioned in Jeffersonville newspaper accounts as early as ; has news brief in on topic of church rally held by Pastor E. County historian locates the neighborhood east of the Colgate Palmolive building and considered the area racially mixed. Small farms with sandy soil. Family names from 20th century include James, Lee and Lindsay. Sand Hill was considered an integrated area. Sassiegamus also spelled Sassygamus: Many patrons of the springs were attracted by opportunities to gamble Kramer p It is assumed that this neighborhood housed the black employees of the resort. Clark County historian places it west of Jeffersonville and east of the Colgate Palmolive building. She indicated that it was a racially mixed neighborhood and the name Egypt derived from darker skin tones in the population. Further, Thornbrough notes that these figures represent 6 percent of the total population of the city. It is interesting to note that in New Albany ranked first both in black population and in percentage of total population with African American residents making up 7. Indianapolis, which had the 2nd largest black population persons , was only 2. It is also worth noting that in a decade where the black population of Clark County as a whole decreased, the population of the town of Charleston increased. By , the population of Charleston more than doubled to a count of In addition to labor, various censuses also inventory an interesting range of skilled trades among the black residents of Charlestown that included blacksmith, miller, plasterer, carpenter, cabinet maker, shoemaker, brick molder, tailor, teamster, river pilot, boatman, wagon maker, miniature painter and weaver. Kentucky and Indiana are the primary places of birth. The neighborhood is located on the southwest edge of Charlestown. Black students attended a segregated school. Mitchem was one of the first ministers to preach.

Chapter 2 : Sentence Family " Andrew Sentence

Conrad of Hohenzollern, appointed (c) burgrave (imperial representative) of Nuremberg by Holy Roman Emperor Frederick I, was succeeded () by Frederick of Hohenzollern (d. c), whose sons founded the Swabian and Franconian lines of the family.

Some of you have asked for it and I decided to post it here in case you want to get a jump start on the questions I must warn you though What philosophy of the Renaissance brought a new emphasis on the study of humankind and questioned many prior beliefs? Name the "father of Humanism", called the first man of the Renaissance? What invention caused the cost of warfare to rise greatly and brought a major weakening in the system of feudalism aiding monarchs in the centralization of governmental power? What war in Europe was the first to feature the widespread use of gunpowder and large armies of commoner foot soldiers? In what year did the city fall? In what country did the European Renaissance begin? Johann Gutenberg of Mainz, Germany is most frequently credited with what invention in 15th century? Name the family that dominated the politics of Florence during the Renaissance. The early Renaissance was characterized by classicism, the admiration and imitation of what? Name the Italian political writer who summarized his cynical recommendations for ruling in *The Prince*. Who wrote *The Courtier*, a Renaissance book of behavior and morals for gentlemen setting standards for years? In what western European country did the Muslims or Moors of North Africa leave their most lasting cultural impression? The marriage of what two sovereigns united Spain? What 2 kingdoms were united by their marriage? The Reconquista was the reconquest of Spain defeating what people? In what year was it finished? What three institutional barriers stood in the way of centralized monarchy in the 16th century? What two significant national areas of Europe were still unconsolidated at the end of the 17th century and would remain so until the 19th century. Name the Dutch Christian Humanist who wrote the satire *In Praise of Folly* and numerous letters and essays seeking religious reform. What event caused the Northern Renaissance to be more involved with religion than the Italian Renaissance? Name the German priest whose protests over indulgences and Papal authority began the Reformation. Name the man who, in the first half of the sixteenth century, reigned over Spain, Austria, the Netherlands, Naples, and Hungary the duchy of Milan, several German states and was also Holy Roman Emperor. Name the agreement of that allowed German princes to choose between Lutheranism and Catholicism. The Protestant Reformation began in and had its greatest immediate impact upon what national area? Name the Reformation leader who established theocratic rule in Geneva and wrote *Institutes of the Christian Religion*. England went through its worst period of the Reformation as what monarch attempted to bring back Catholicism? England was made permanently Protestant by what ruler? Which Protestant religious reformer is most associated with the belief of predestination. What were French Calvinist Protestants known as? What were English Calvinist Protestants known as? Who was the Calvinist reformer who took the Reformation to Scotland? In Scotland, Calvinists were what? Name the man who founded the Jesuit Order the Society of Jesus in What European nation took the early lead in the exploration of the world? Name the Genoese, sailing for Spain in , made the voyage that opened European contact with the Americas? What treaty divided the newly discovered unoccupied "heathen" lands outside Europe between Spain and Portugal. Who led the Portuguese expedition that was the first to reach India by an all water route, ? Who led the first expedition to sail around the world, ? Name the Spaniard who led the conquest of the Aztec Empire in Mexico, Name the Spaniard who led the conquest of the Inca Empire in modern Peru in What nation tried and failed in an attempted invasion of England in ? What was the invasion fleet of known as? What financial problem seriously damaged the economy of Spain due to the high influx of silver and gold? Who was defeated in the Battle of Lepanto in beginning the end of its dominance of the eastern Mediterranean? Where did England found its first permanent colony in the Americas in ? Where did France found its first permanent colony in the Americas in ? What was the first cash crop that brought profits to the English colonies of North America? What was the most important source of revenue for France in its North American colony of Quebec? Who gained the throne of France in and converted to Catholicism bringing the French religious wars to an end? What European nation won its independence in after an 80 year

revolution against Spanish rule? What European nation was recognized as independent of Habsburg rule in the Peace of Westphalia in ? What decree by King Henry IV granted French Protestants freedom to practice their religion and build fortifications? What family succeeded to the throne of England in joining together the monarchies of England and Scotland? Name the King of Scotland who became King of England in , joining the countries together. What two forces clashed over the right to rule England through most of the 17th century? What English king was executed in after the Civil War that began in ? What was the nickname given to the Royalists and their supporters in the English Civil War, ? What was the nickname given to the Puritan Parliamentarians and their supporters in the English Civil War, ? Identify nationality and religion What two countries were recognized as independent in the Peace of Westphalia in ? What 2 European nations became the chief rivals for the control of India and North America in the 17th century? Name the political economic theory used to justify the regulation of business, trade and commerce by government in the 17th and 18th centuries. What supposedly did Louis XIV say that expressed his belief in an absolute, autocratic monarchy so well? Where did Louis XIV build his fabulous palace to house the nobility? What monarch came to the throne of England in the Restoration of the monarchy in ? What monarch was removed from the throne of England in the Glorious Revolution of ? Who did the Glorious Revolution place on the throne of England? The Glorious Revolution actually insured the rule of what in England? What declaration by William and Mary in stated English constitutional principles including rule by Parliament? The only major uprising against William and Mary was at the Battle of the Boyne in in what country? Name the author of Leviathan, who favored strong governmental authority because of his pessimistic view of humans. Name the author of Of Civil Government: Two Treatises published What 3 natural rights did he note? The War of the League of Augsburg, , was fought to stop what nation from capturing the mouth of the Rhine? What nation became the leader of the anti-French coalition in the War of the League of Augsburg, ? The War of the Spanish Succession was caused in part by what nation upsetting the balance of power? In the Act of Settlement of , the English monarch was guaranteed to be of what religion? What 2 countries were joined together officially by the Act of Union of ? What war was ended by the Peace of Utrecht and the Peace of Rastatt in ? What family won the throne of Spain in the Peace of Utrecht? What restriction was place upon France and Spain by the Peace of Utrecht? What family ruled Austria, Hungary, and much of south central Europe from the 14th century until ? What family took the throne of Great Britain in after the death of Queen Anne according to the Act of Settlement? What European state was ruled by the Hohenzollern family dynasty from until ? The War of the Spanish Succession caused what small but significant economic power of Western Europe to go into decline? What geographic problem has affected Russian history encouraging expansion? The Great Northern War brought what nation into European affairs as a power for the first time? Name 6 great empires or powers of the sixteenth century that went into decline in the 17th century. The need for labor on plantations to grow what crop was greatly responsible for the increase in the African slave trade in the 17th and 18th centuries? How were they related? Identify the Polish astronomer whose works published in first championed the heliocentric theory. Identify the Danish astronomer whose accurate charts of the heavens before the invention of the telescope provided the data for the Laws of Planetary Motion. Name the European mathematician whose Laws of Planetary Motion put forward the theory that the orbits of the planets are elliptical. Identify the French mathematician and philosopher who promoted the "scientific method", believed that mathematics could describe all phenomena, and insisted on systematic doubt "I think, therefore, I am. Who made the mathematical proof? Whose work unified this work into a single unified theory?

Full text of "Genealogical history, with short sketches and family records, of the early settlers of West Simsbury, now Canton, Conn." See other formats.

It was a century and a half after the family arrived in Mantua that Luigi was elected captain general of the city. This was the beginning of almost years of Gonzaga rule there: Gianfrancesco ruled 1444 was the first marquis in the family under Emperor sigismund and was also the first ruler to bring an eminent personage to Mantua, namely the educator vittorino da feltre. Federigo II, who became the first Gonzaga duke in 1472, added Montferrat to the family domain. It was under his second son, Guglielmo 1487, that Mantua had its greatest prosperity. Competition in industry from other states and the extravagance of Vincenzo I precipitated the decline of the family. The Gonzaga-Nevers or French branch ruled from 1540 to 1708, when the last duke went into exile and Austria annexed Mantua. Rivalry between Ludovico and his brother Carlo just prior to 1607 resulted in the practice common in noble families of having the second son and sometimes other younger sons seek careers in the Church. Hence, in four of six consecutive reigns the second son became a cardinal; in the other two reigns there was a valid reason for the exceptions. In all, while the family ruled, there were ten cardinals the first date given being that of their cardinalate; Francesco 1585, d. He has been criticized for his worldly ways and for his friendship with Angelo Poliziano. His nephew Sigismondo 1590, d. He spent the next three years studying at the University of Bologna. After he held appointments in four minor cities and was legate to Emperor charles v when he came to Italy in 1596. When Duke Federigo died, the cardinal was the chief regent for his two nephews 1596. He governed the duchy well, improving the city, promoting industry, curbing extravagance, and systematizing weights and measures. His last appointment was as legate and president of the Council of trent 1621, but he died before it closed. Esteemed by his contemporaries and historians for his administration of diocese and duchy, he has also been praised for less public actions. He paid for the education of young men who were not his relatives. In his will he left money for the montes pietatis. Francesco was bishop of Mantua. Duke Guglielmo valued particularly the advice of Gianvincenzo. Well educated and generous with his time, Scipione advised several writers, among them Torquato Tasso. He supported the entrance of his nephew aloysius gonzaga into the jesuits. His brother Annibale Francesco was the minister general of the Franciscan Observants 1687; d.

Federal population census data identifies the following numbers for blacks: 23 in , 40 in , 61 in , 65 in , and in The high census numbers are a result of a high concentration of African-Americans in the city of Logansport, which constitutes almost all of Eel Township.

Do not use for dish storage. All public food service establishments must provide the division with proof of employee training upon request, including, but not limited to, at the time of any division inspection of the establishment. This violation must be corrected by: Critical - No chlorine test kit provided for measuring the concentration of the sanitizer solution used for wiping cloths. Critical - No proof of required employee training provided. Observed build-up of grease on hood filters above grill line. Critical - Observed interior of reach-in cooler soiled with accumulation of food residue. Critical - Observed interiors of microwaves soiled. Observed leaking pipe beneath 3 compartment sink. Critical - Observed potentially hazardous food cold held at greater than 41 degrees Fahrenheit. Critical - Observed rodent activity as evidenced by 2 rodent droppings found on storeroom storage shelves. Observed sleeves of styrofoam cups stored on storeroom floor. Observed styrofoam containers behind counter stored without protection from contamination. Critical - Observed uncovered food in kitchen cooler between use. Critical - Observed uncovered sugar in waitress station cabinet between use. Observed walls soiled with accumulated food debris. Observed walls soiled with accumulated grease. Critical - Waitress station handwash sink not accessible for employee use at all times. Wet mop not hung to dry. Critical - Working container of sugar removed from original container not identified by common name. Observed hole in dining room wall. Observed single-service articles stored without protection from contamination. Critical - Ready-to-eat, potentially hazardous food prepared on site and held more than 24 hours with not properly date marked. Post them here so others can see them and respond.

Chapter 5 : Anti-Masonic Party - Wikipedia

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Sentance Family My family background Andrew Sentance is the only son of Bill and Lillian Sentance, who were both born in Grantham in the early s and were married in They have returned to live in the town in their retirement. Bill is the youngest of five sons of George Sentance and Elizabeth Favell , who married in His wife Lillian was the only child of Lewis Bointon and Amy Bell , who married in Broughton was in turn the son of another Valentine d. Click on the links in this paragraph or the buttons above to find out more about these different chapters in our family history. In my family history research, I have drawn heavily on information supplied by other family members who have carried out research. Particular thanks are due to Jim Sentance, who lives in Canada, and other members of his network of family history researchers. Christopher Sentance and his family Christopher was born in Grantham in and married twice " first to Mary Flowers, with whom he had six children: Elizabeth; Richard born c. Both Rachel and Dinah died in , possibly of the plague which broke out in Grantham that year. Mary Flowers died in and Christopher married again " to Helen Elyot. They had three children " Thomas b. In other words, he was a busker! They may have had other children. Mary died in in Grantham. Roger Sentance, who first researched the family history in the late s, favoured this line of ancestry. John married Margaret Greene in Thomas and Ann are believed to have had two sons, Broughton and Valentine d. Whether brothers or father and son, the families are clearly linked. Both men brought up their families in Great Ponton, where Thomas and Ann were married. In addition, Valentine has a son and a grandson named Broughton. Broughton married twice and had ten children, at least two of whom died in infancy. The fact that Valentine named his first son Broughton provides a strong link back to Thomas and Ann and hence back to Christopher. He married twice, initially to Mary, and then " after she died in " to Anne Tooley. From the first marriage there were seven children " Catherine b. Valentine and Anne had a further daughter together " Mary, born in And he certainly led a busy life! He appears to have eight children, with six different mothers, not all of whom he was married to! We are descended from his eldest son " Valentine " who was the second child from his first and definitely legitimate! He and Rebecca then moved back to the Grantham area. It is not clear when Broughton died, but his youngest child, Luke Sentance, was born in in Spalding just three years after Broughton fathered a son Thomas in Boothby Pagnell! However, our family story continues with his son Valentine, who had a more stable marital life! He was baptised on 11 September, and grew up with his family in Boothby Pagnall. It was there that he married Mary Essington on 6 November Mary was the daughter of Seth Essington and Anne Glenn. Valentine and Mary had nine children, all born in Boothby Pagnell: Of the other children: Thomas died in , aged 60, but Susannah is still alive at the time of the census, living with her son Joseph b. Between and , Joseph and Sarah had nine children, all but one of whom survived infancy: He was born into a country which was undergoing radical social and economic change. In the midth century, the industrial revolution got underway, but perhaps more significantly for the area around Grantham there had already been significant changes in agriculture and farming in the preceding century. Farming land had been enclosed, creating larger plots which could be farmed more intensively. Machinery was beginning to be used in agriculture " such as seed drills, ploughs, and later threshing machines. These developments allowed food production to continue to increase to sustain a larger population and to feed an industrial workforce. In , Grantham had a population of just over 4, people. By , this had doubled to over 8, and by it had tripled to over 13, William made his full contribution to this process of population growth, as he had a total of eighteen children by his two marriages, all but one of whom survived infancy! The next two children, Mary b. The family eventually settled in Barrowby, just to the west of Grantham, and now a suburb of the town. It had a rapidly expanding population at the time " with the number of inhabitants growing from in to by In Barrowby, William and Mary had four more children " Joseph b. David died in infancy, less than a year after he was born. His mother Mary may have died from complications associated with the birth of David, as Willlliam married Ann Winter in Barrowby in October

Ann continued to live with her younger sons Charles and Robert and died in , aged Arthur was born in Aisby, Lincolnshire, and Sarah was born in Sleaford. John and Elizabeth lived briefly in Sleaford where their first child Mary was born. They then moved to Harlaxton where their remaining nine children were born. John was an agricultural labourer according to the and census records. After John died in buried " 24 August , Elizabeth continued to live in Harlaxton which is where we find her in the , and censuses, living with her son James and daughter Eliza in John and Elizabeth had 10 children: She had a son, William, who was born in father unknown. She had a very colourful married life. She subsequently married Charles Smith and lived in Sheffield until her death in Mary was christened 23 April , New Sleaford. No father is noted on the birth certificate. He subsequently used the names William and Samuel William throughout his life. Henry Fox seems to have died before the autumn of as on 13th September, Mary marries again " her third husband in less than six years! There is no record of Samuel William Sentance in the census, though his wife Eliza appears to be living with an Edward Taylor " a timber yard labourer " in the Brightside Bierlow district of Sheffield. Charles Smith died in the s and Mary is a widow again! Later in , just before Betsey dies in late , she marries Samuel William Sentance " perhaps so he could inherit her wealth. Ann Sentance Ann was born in and was christened in Harlaxton on 28th April She was living with John and Elizabeth at the time of the census. By the time of the census she had left home and was working as a domestic servant for John Love, a farmer in Thorpe Arnold, Leicestershire. Thorpe Arnold is just outside Melton Mowbray. Ann died on 21st February , most likely as a result of complications following the birth of her daughter Jane, who was born on 27th January Ann died in the Union Workhouse, Spittlegate where her daughter was born. Jane was taken to live with her grandparents John and Elizabeth in Harlaxton, but died on 28th April Jane was buried at Harlaxton on 1st May In both the and censuses she is living at home. At the time of the census she is working as a cook at a school in Sleaford. She married her brother-in-law John William Plummer in Emma and John William Plummer had one son, Robert, who was born in Emma died in death registered at Grantham, Jun-Sep. John William Plummer re-married in to Mary Chapman and had a large family. Mary Plummer married Samuel Wakefield and they had one son, Noel, born Noel married Jean Lunn. Arthur and Caroline had six children, but only two survived beyond their mids " Emily b. Arthur Sentance died in Grantham in , aged 81 death registered Jul-Sep. Eliza Sentance Eliza was born on 13th January at Harlaxton. She is living with her parents in the census, and in the census, Eliza and her younger brother James are the two children still at home with their mother Elizabeth in Harlaxton. Eliza died on 9th May of diphtheria and she was buried on 11th May She was just 21 years old. The census finds William living with his family in Harlaxton but by the time of the census he has left home and is working as a servant and agricultural labourer at Harlaxton Lodge. They were both illiterate, in that their marriage certificate has their mark rather than a signature. There was a big age gap between William and Eliza " he was in his mids and she was in her mids. However the ages on the marriage certificate exaggerate this difference. William gives his age as 28 when he is really 26 and Eliza gives her age as 48 when she is really about Instead, Eliza brought with her a ready-made family from her first marriage to James Marriott " who had died following an accident in the summer of

Chapter 6 : List of blackface minstrel songs - Wikipedia

61st St, Brooklyn, NY is a single family home that contains 2, sq ft and was built in This home last sold for \$, in September The Zestimate for this house is \$1,, which has increased by \$9, in the last 30 days.

The part of the house now occupied by the pub is mostly of early nineteenth-century date, with painted render walls and attractively shaped gables, one of them dated But a glance at the back from the lawn reveals timbers of the seventeenth century, to which the Victorians have added more timber framing. Seventeenth-century timber can also be seen inside the house at the rear, and on the older farmhouse that lies hidden behind the hall. Mock half-timbering as on the projecting bay was added to the house in the late nineteenth century. The ownership of the house can be traced from the s to the present day. Since it has changed hands only once! Clwyd makes no mention of it at all. Palmer printed a history of the house in his Thirteen Country Townships,⁵ but this was based mainly on the account printed by J. Lloyd in Powys Fadog. He failed to appreciate that, after the Cunliffes added to it in the early nineteenth century, it was two properties: But Palmer did include a pen and ink drawing of the house, by Philip Yorke of Erthig, which probably dates from the s, and is the earliest detailed illustration of the house known. Only in the s was the name Pant-yr-ochain invented, and adopted by the Ordnance Survey, but various spellings of the old form remained in use until recent times. The Almers In the s a house was built at Pant Iocyn by Edward Almer, a man active in east Denbighshire politics, who was sheriff of Denbighshire in and MP for the county in Soon afterwards, the Welsh from the Vale of Clwyd reconquered it, and the area again became Welsh-speaking, as it was to remain for many centuries. His surname came from the place where he lived, at Almer now Almere on the Welsh bank of the river Dee, two miles downstream of Holt. It was Edward Almer who established the family at Pant Iocyn. This was in a much more convenient and attractive position than his house at Almere, which was low-lying and prone to flooding. He took the materials from the house at Almere to build his new house. Pant Iocyn was said to have once belonged to a family called Carrat, but Almer certainly added considerably to it, if he did not completely rebuild it. Fragment of a stone sepulchral slab found in the foundations of an old barn at Pant-yr-ochain Farm. In it was given to Gresford church, where it may still be seen. It has been suggested that Griffri ab Ynyr was an early owner of a house on this site, but it is possible that the stone came from Valle Crucis abbey. Grotesque carved stone head, found at Pant- yr-Ochain Farm: In the mid- s Almer was accused of removing from the castle windows, glass and lead for his house, and of embezzling rents and other monies. His defence was that the glass, lead, etc, came from the dissolved monasteries of Valle Crucis and Combermere. Chief among these items is a fragment of a sepulchral slab, now preserved in Gresford church, which was found in the nineteenth century in the foundations of an old barn at Pant Iocyn. Once the move to Pant Iocyn had taken place, the Almers sold their lands beside the Dee. Their main seat was Emral, at Worthenbury in the detached Maelor hundred of Flintshire, but they had minor branches in the Wrexham area. In east Denbighshire, the lack of great families of major influence resulted in the dominance of smaller ones, descended from the old Welsh aristocracy, and still Welsh-speaking, such as the Trevors of Trevalyn and the Lloyds of Bodidris. The Almers were one of these families, having won preferment at court under the Tudors and built a new house at Pant Iocyn to emphasize their newly-won status. Another was the Breretons of Borras, a branch of an old-established Cheshire family, who had acquired the Borras estate after it was forfeited by the original owners when they supported Glyndwr. Unlike west Denbighshire, with its important borough towns of Denbigh and Ruthin, the east had no borough other than Holt, right on the border, and inhabited by imported English burgesses. Wrexham was the biggest town. It did not become a borough until , but it was an important market town, in which the local gentry kept up town houses. The great Denbighshire families accepted the religious changes brought in after the Reformation. In politics the Almers were allied with the Salusburys and Pulestons, but William Almer appears to have been a litigious man, who quarrelled with his influential neighbours. One of these priests, Richard Gwyn, the Catholic martyr, tried to convert Breretons, Lloyds and Pulestons, but without any success. He was persecuted by Pulestons and a Thelwall, imprisoned in Wrexham, and hanged, drawn and quartered in the town in William Almer was the foreman of

the jury that condemned him. Almer challenged the return in the Signatures of Edward and William Almer, Jones] court of Star Chamber, and the documents resulting were used by the historian of the reign of Elizabeth, Sir John Neale, in a detailed study of three Welsh county elections. His enemies on that day were to be his opponents in the election – Breretons, Pulestons and Trevors, he complained, had long envied him and sought his blood. In the election case it was said that men boasted: They walked to the house of one William Edwards, on the outskirts of town, and held the election there. The election was held, and Edwards was declared the winner. His subsequent legal challenge to these proceedings came to nothing. He was the son of Sir William Gerard d. Our main source for the ownership of the house in the seventeenth century is a manuscript family history, compiled by Sir Foster Cunliffe, who bought the Acton Hall estate in This appears to have drawn on deeds and documents relating to the estate that have since disappeared. Palmer in his section on the house in his History of the Thirteen Country Townships in The house is dated , the same year in which he bought Pant Iocyn. He did not own either house for long, for he died in August of that year. In fact, the association of the Chester house with the bishop rests on the Lloyd arms carved on it, together with the Legs of Man, for Lloyd had previously been bishop of Sodor and Man. She tried to sell a piece of land called Cae Hillock, adjoining the Chester to Wrexham road near the bottom of the present Hillock Lane, which presumably takes its name from it. Apart from the house itself, the property included a stable, a brick kiln, brewhouse, a malthouse of three bays, a brick dove house, and two barns, one of four and the other of two bays. There was also a hop yard. Many of the fields had Welsh names, evidence that the Welsh language was still familiar to those living in Gresford. This was clearly a wet period. In the Lloyds sold it to a man called Thomas Manley, who made considerable improvements. In , when he renewed the old floors in the house, Sir Foster Cunliffe found coins of the reign of Charles I. William Jones was still the owner in , when the tenant was a John Davies, who was also there in After his death, in , his widow married Thomas Powell of Horsley, Gresford. She died in ,38 but her husband continued to live at Pant Iocyn until at least Some idea of the size of the house is given by the hearth tax returns in , when Thomas Powell had fifteen hearths in Pant Iocyn, while at Acton Hall there were only eleven. As a result of this marriage, Pant Iocyn passed to the Robinson family. As such, it would have remained unimproved and occupied by tenants for the rest of the century. Since the Acton estate had no male heir, but three heiresses, a private Act of Parliament was obtained in ;42 this appointed commissioners one of them being Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn to sell the Jeffreys and Robinson estates. He lived at Acton Hall, which was by then the grander house, and Pant Iocyn continued to be occupied by a tenant. A Daniel Thomas of Pantyockin, yeoman, is mentioned in She confessed her crime, and was sentenced to be publicly whipped in Wrexham High Street. Pant-yr-Ochain beside the Old Wrexham Road , 2. Acton Hall and 3. His grandfather, the first Foster Cunliffe – , was descended from a Lancashire family, and had made a considerable fortune in the slave trade in Liverpool. During the eighteenth century Liverpool rose from being little more than a fishing village to become the biggest port in Britain after London, and in this rise the slave trade played a major part. Liverpool was further north than Bristol, which was briefly the main slave port, and was therefore less vulnerable in time of war. In addition, Liverpool was close to the Isle of Man, where captains could land their returning cargoes and evade duty on them. Sugar was brought back, and in addition the Liverpool merchants supplied the plantation owners with luxury goods. Colossal fortunes could be made. By the early s Foster Cunliffe was the chief slave trader in Liverpool, with between twenty and thirty ships. In his family history, in , he described the contents of his new will. His daughters were approaching marriageable age, and he recorded his concern over the fate of those who remained unmarried: Having frequently had occasion to see and lament the deplorable situation of young unmarried women who upon the death of their parents were often obliged to quit the family house, without knowing where to live, and perhaps obliged to seek a home at a distance from their former connections and early attachments; and reflecting that my own daughters might soon be in this predicament, I determined to adopt some plan, which should remedy this inconvenience, and by making them more independent, render their lives happier. This annuity was to commence on the death of their mother, and the capital sum was to revert to the estate on the death or marriage of the surviving daughter. He looked around for a comfortable residence in the neighbourhood for his daughters. This, he decided, he could do: If hereafter they sh[oul]d not chuse to live there, an accommodation

may take place, and the house may be pulled down. The architect is unknown – he was probably a local man. A porch and bay windows were later added. One wing of the old L-shaped farmhouse was enlarged by building a new front onto it in a Jacobean style. This is now the entrance to the pub; the bar at the rear is in one wing of the farmhouse, whose roof was raised to match that of the new extension. The enlarged house was approached by a new, winding drive from the Old Wrexham Road. This narrow lane had by then been replaced as the main road from Chester to Wrexham by a new road to the west. This removed the traffic from the old road, adding to the attraction of the house as a quiet country residence, within easy reach of Acton Hall. By this time, the example of the Ladies of Llangollen at Plas Newydd had made it respectable for unmarried women to set up house together. The style of the new house at Pant Iocyn may have been influenced by the picturesque cottages on the Trevalyn estate in Marford, nearby. They extended the house by adding on the large, pleasant room overlooking the lake, now known as the Library. Their arms with the date may be seen on the gable of this new extension. At some stage in their occupation of the house they added the porch and bay windows to the front of the house, giving it its present appearance. The new name appeared on the Ordnance Survey one-inch map of , and has always been so given on its later maps, but the name seems to have been pronounced and spelt the old way even by the sisters until recently.

Chapter 7 : Early Black Settlements by County

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He studied theology in the Collegium Germanicum at Rome , and was ordained priest in Sept. After some service in the Diocese of Cracow, he was made a canon of Wloclawek by the Bishop of Cujavia, in canon of Gnesen, in chancellor of its cathedral chapter, in canon of Posen and counsellor to the Government in matters of education. On the death of Archbishop Theophilus von Wolicki Von Dunin became administrator of the Archdiocese of Gnesen and Posen, was appointed archbishop in , and consecrated 10 July of the same year. He endeavoured at once to reorganize his vast diocese, a work rendered necessary by the vicissitudes of Poland in the eighteenth century, the consequent reunion of the Dioceses of Gnesen and Posen, and the secularization or suppression of the monasteries. He reconstructed on a new plan the ecclesiastical seminaries of Gnesen and Posen, travelled throughout the two dioceses administering the Sacrament of Confirmation and dedicating new churches, and discharged faithfully the other duties of his pastoral ministry. In the exercise of these duties he came into conflict with the Prussian Government on the question of mixed marriages. But in a treaty concluded in with various European powers the Prussian Government undertook to enforce another order of things. Mixed marriages were no longer forbidden; male children born of such marriages were to be brought up in the religion of their father, the female offspring in that of the mother. The marriage was to be blessed by the ecclesiastical minister, under whose jurisdiction the bride was; if a Catholic priest should refuse to solemnize the marriage, the minister of the other party was to officiate. Similar provisions were contained in the code of Prussian law extended to Prussian Poland in Such legislation was unquestionably hostile to Catholic interests. It often happened, therefore, that Catholic priests blessed mixed marriages without first requiring the usual promise concerning the free exercise of religion for the Catholic party and the education of all offspring in the Catholic Faith. The bishops were silent ; both priests and bishops seemed to believe that they must endure what they could not prevent. Penalties were inflicted by the Government on all priests who refused to bless mixed marriages contracted without any of the above conditions. The Catholic conscience was finally aroused by the Brief "Litteris altero abhinc" of Pius VIII , 25 March, , forbidding priests to bless a mixed marriage if no promise were given relating to the education of the children in the Catholic Faith. In case of such refusal Pius VIII agreed to tolerate a passive assistance assistentia passiva on the part of the priest. Realizing the harm done to the Catholic religion by the lax practice observed so far, Archbishop Von Dunin resolved to break with it. His request was refused. Determined not to betray his high office he sent an instruction to his priests, 30 Jan. The king was notified of these acts, 10 March, While the instructions of the archbishop were well received throughout his diocese, the Government was highly indignant and sought by all means to render them ineffectual. They were declared null and void; the archbishop was asked to recall them, and finally in July, a regular trial was commenced against him in the Court of Posen, to which, however, he always objected as conducted by a non-competent authority. In the midst of this struggle he received much consolation from the unanimous support of his clergy, and from an Allocution in his favour by Gregory XVI, 13 Sept. At the conclusion of his trial in he was summoned to Berlin where he arrived 5 April. A last ineffectual attempt was made to have him recant; finally the sentence of the court proclaiming his deposition from office, inability ever to hold one, and a confinement of six months in a fortress, was read to him. He appealed directly to the king for clemency, but nothing was changed except that he was detained in Berlin instead of being sent to a fortress. Meanwhile the archbishop began to think of the needs of his diocese, and being unable to obtain permission to return, he departed secretly from Berlin and arrived in Posen, 4 October. In less than two days, during the night of Oct. After his departure the diocese put on public mourning; the bells and the organs remained silent during the celebration of the Holy Mysteries; on all Sundays and feast days public prayers were said for the speedy return of the archbishop ; and both the clergy and the nobility of Posen made several fruitless attempts to obtain his release. With the accession of the peaceful king, Frederick William IV , matters changed. According to an agreement reached with the Government he issued a pastoral

letter, 25 Aug. He recommended his clergy not to insist absolutely on the fulfilment of the usual conditions required for mixed marriages, but at the same time to abstain from all active participation in such marriages, if the usual promises were not given. No mention was made of any punishment in the case of contravention. Later on 21 Feb. The priests were directed to be indulgent towards those who tried their best to influence their children in favour of the Catholic Faith, and to distinguish them from those who were altogether careless in the discharge of this sacred duty. With this the whole controversy ceased. Archbishop Von Dunin did not long survive these conflicts. His memory is held in respect for his unswerving loyalty to Catholic principles, and for his courage, frankness, and prudent moderation displayed in their defence.

With the accession of the peaceful king, Frederick William IV (), matters changed. On 3 Aug., , Von Dunin was set free, and on the 5th of the same month he arrived in Posen amid the rejoicing of his faithful flock.

On the first day of the Battle of Gettysburg , after a bruising fight north of town sent portions of the Union Army of the Potomac into retreat, Confederate General Robert E. The position then served as the linchpin for the entire Union line. But Ewell, who had taken command after Jackson was killed only a month and a half earlier, had several good reasons for not attacking the Union position—reasons frequently ignored or overlooked because of postwar scapegoating. As a result, modern students of the battle get only part of the story. They see Ewell as someone who failed to live up to his predecessor rather than a newly minted corps commander who made a sound decision. Jackson earned a reputation for aggressiveness and independence; if ordered to do something, Jackson did it. There are two major flaws behind that assumption, however. In fact, it was in the midst of one such attempt at gathering information that Jackson was accidentally shot by his own men at Chancellorsville. In fact, Ewell biographer Donald Pfanz carefully avoids offering any direct quotes from Lee concerning his specific orders because no written record seems to exist. He urged Ewell to attack if his corps commander thought it advantageous to do so. General Ewell was, therefore, instructed to carry the hill occupied by the enemy, if he found it practicable, but to avoid a general engagement until the arrival of the other divisions of the army, which were to hasten forward. But he evidently did not feel that he should take so responsible a step without orders from General Lee. What really happened on the northern end of the battlefield late on the afternoon of July 1? As a result, his divisions entered the fray in a sequence that put increasing pressure on the beleaguered XI Corps, trying to hold the Union right. Harry Hays and Colonel Isaac Avery. In particular, Early ordered Smith to keep an eye on the York Road, in case any Union cavalry appeared there. How easy it might have been, critics argue, for Ewell to sweep up the Federals in their confusion. Rodes had lost some 2, men since first appearing on the field that morning. Only four brigades from the XI Corps had engaged in the fighting thus far; some 1, of them had remained behind on Cemetery Hill to fortify the position as a fallback line for the army. They would eventually have 43 cannons to support them. As the Federals fell back to that strong position, they had strong leadership. The remnants of the I and XI corps also had plenty of fresh reinforcements: Just to the southwest, Maj. On the way in, he had run into Gordon, who urged Ewell to press the attack forward to Cemetery Hill. In town he received similar advice from Hays. Ewell sent for Early and Rodes and began to size up the situation. He sent Smith back to Lee with his request, then he ordered Early and Rodes to get into position. It did not take long for Smith to return with word from Lee that Hill had no men to lend in support of the attack. He chose to rest his weary men rather than continue to press them—and he left his third division, under Maj. Richard Anderson, out of the fight entirely. Ewell was to carry Cemetery Hill alone, if possible—but Lee also reiterated his earlier admonition not to bring on a general engagement if at all possible. Ewell, it seems, was stuck. Then came another wrinkle. They saw a line of skirmishers they first mistook for Federals who, as it turned out, were men sent out earlier by Smith. The coast was clear, it seemed. This, he said, was between 5: Early always insisted that Smith had been seeing things along the York Pike—although with no Confederate cavalry to reconnoiter for them, no one knew for sure. But it seems likely that Smith did see something—elements of the XII Corps coming onto the field at precisely the right moment to serve as a much-needed distraction. The chance to take the ground without a fight slipped away. Obviously, Early had a vested interest in blaming Ewell for the lack of action on the afternoon and evening of July 1. If his men were in no condition to move unopposed to an empty hilltop, how could they have led an attack against a heavily fortified enemy position? Trimble, cavalryman Fitzhugh Lee and others joined in. But tactically Ewell did the right thing on the evening of July 1. His decision not to assault Cemetery Hill was a sound military judgment based on the evidence he had at the time weighed against discretionary orders from his commander. White is a licensed battlefield guide at Gettysburg. More Richard Ewell Articles.

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The family is still remembered by a Cunliffe Street, off Tithe Barn Street in Liverpool. There is good reason to believe that Foster Cunliffe's grandson, Sir Foster Cunliffe, was anxious to conceal the origin of the family fortune, for although he left a detailed history of his family, the word slavery is never once mentioned in it.

March 28, at He married Elizabeth Keating who was born in Ireland. They had a son born in Dec in Ontario Canada named John I would like to know more about Samuel and Elizabeth if someone can help me. Mitchell to-day offering her any help I can give her and the E-mail addresses of the three ladies whom I was in contact with. They were all enumerated in Denver, Arapahoe Ccounty, Colorado. I like this census because it gives the Name Rel. Race Sex Birth Age Mar. Place Father Mother Immig. John Mayberry Author: Rocky Mountain News Friday Oct. Saturday in the Olinger Mortuary, Boulder st. Burial will be in Riverside Cemetery. Mayberry, a member of the Methodist Church, died Thursday in Mercy Hospital after an illness of seven months. Mayberry came to Colorado as a boy of eight and received his education in Denver, graduating from the Twenty-fourth Street School. His wife, Viola, whom he married when he was 20, died in November Mayberry was active in farming and the dairy business until his retirement 25 years ago. Surviving are four sons: Vassa sic Anger and Mrs. Marie Mills of Denver, Mrs. Agnes Mercer and Mrs. Mary Weeks of Boston. Homer Mayberry - Author: Members of the American Legion will act as pallbearers, and interment will be a Riverside Cemetery. Mayberry served Adams County as a sic enforcement officer longer than any other one person in county history. This includes his election as sheriff three times and his appointment as undersheriff several times, with his last active service as dispatcher with his successor, Ira Bashor, for a total of 20 years. It was in that Homer terminated other jobs and decided to go into politics. He first started under Sheriff Ballard as chief deputy, then undersheriff with Herman Farney, and in , he ran for sheriff, and was elected for the three terms. The Colorado Law Enforcement Officers association sic gave him a year plaque two years ago. The Golden Sheaf certificate came from the National officers groups in April of Mayberry, the best known person in the county for a long stretch of time, was and has been active in many organizations, he served his country in the th engineers during World War 1. He held a 50 year membership in the American Legion Philip Wade no. He joined the Masonic Lodge in and the Elks in Thus, this Brighton native-born citizen distinguished himself through the years. Presbyterian - 1shown as male on record Source Information: They had a family of ten children. He immediately built a log house beside the creek running through the front of the farm. Later he built a stone house on C3L The farm was sold to his son George Jr in Eliza Margaret was the next child, And then another Ann came to abide. George, Isabel, Alexander and John Happened to be the youngest four. By this time George Mayburry owned. About three hundred acres or more. Tom Preston followed the Mayburrys, And squatted beside them at night. George Mayburry paid them a visit, To make sure they were all right. These families built a given road, And called it Mayburry Blind Line. The south half of lot sixty-seven, In Elma Township, concession one, In the year eighteen seventy-nine. George, Mayburry bought for his son. Roy Mayburry, his grandson recalls, The many stones in the front field. They covered the ground completely, Consequently there was no yield. They moved from their jog shanty, Into the new home across the way. It was an accomplishment to erect A house such as theirs in that day. When they lived in the log shanty, They made butter with a dog tread. Their big Newfoundland dog Bandy, Seemed to know whatever was said. Covering his land were pine trees, Cut off five feet from the ground. The diameter of them was six feet, And the wood throughout was sound. To pull out a stump of this size, Took at least two team of horses. Animals bad to be used to upset it, Because they had no other forces. They had only seven years together; Mary had but this long to survive. Melville, the younger worked away, While Roy liked the old home best. With his wife and three children, Marlene, Gerald and Norman, Roy Mayburry still lives on lot 67, concession one. Reveries of a Pioneer: Most of the settlers came from Carleton County and entered Elma through the adjoining township of Mornington, where settlement was begun a year or two earlier. Several families from the Ottawa district made the trip in mid-winter by sleigh and the trek took eleven days. This was in the early winter of They had the following children: