

Chapter 1 : Mary Elizabeth Carter Rowell () - Find A Grave Memorial

Her father was the Reverend Alexander Langford, in whose home Rowell had been a welcome visitor over some years. Their marriage in June was followed by a honeymoon in Britain, where they visited places of religious and literary interest.

America was an agrarian society. And it was a hard life that you had. You woke up early, and you worked through the day. And then all of a sudden, if you were so lucky, for one magical day, you were transported from your work-a-day world, into the spangles, into the spectacle that crisscrossed the country: Dominique Jando, Circus Historian: You saw extraordinary animals that you sometimes had never seen. Whether you were a child or an adult, seeing a giraffe was totally unheard of and seeing wild cats, zebras, African animals, Asian animals. It looked like an invasion because there would elephants, there would be cages of wild animals, there would be teams of horses, there would be a band, and there would be hundreds of people lining the streets. For generations, the story was familiar. The circus crashed in on everyday life, loud and brash, then vanished like an illusion, leaving some child dreaming of a different life. Roger Smith, Wild Animal Trainer: I was four years old. And the excitement was something that got into me. I first remember the circus when my father would take me to bed, and he would hum the elephant entry song from Hagenbeck-Wallace in , and it went, [mimics the song]. My father inspired me to the circus. He loved it himself, and I took it from him. But as the country grew, the circus would evolve with it into a gargantuan, industrialized entertainment, appealing to both the humble and the illustrious. It would stitch into one nation a patchwork of disconnected communities, and dazzle not just Americans but the entire world. For me, that is the essence of circus. A swell of humanity flocked to Brooklyn on April 10, to see the most elaborate entertainment ever mounted in the United Statesâ€”a dizzying array of human oddities and acrobats, museum exhibits and wildlife, jugglers, trapeze artists, and strongmen. Its largest tent, or big top, featuring sixty performers, could seat five thousand people. The museum tent boasted a slew of sideshow attractions including a so-called midget known as Admiral Dot. A third pavilion housed a zoo, or what was called a menagerie. It displayed thirty cages of animals, including twelve camels, four lions, two elephants, and a rhinoceros. Some thirty-five other circuses toured the country that summer. None was as spectacular. This is a village, a village of entertainment, a place that Peter Pan goes, the land of the Lost Boys. This looks like a place that a bad boy running away from home would love to go to because everywhere you turned there was a smell or a sight or a sound that was delectable. Though the attractions were without rival, many came hoping simply to catch a glimpse of the owner. Over the past three decades, Phineas Taylor Barnum had become one of the most famous men in America. Barnum was the most widely visible and widely known American of the 19th century. It was a showman. Like many circus impresarios, P. Barnum came from humble beginnings. His father, a Connecticut innkeeper and tailor, died when Barnum was fifteen, leaving the family destitute. Young Phineas tried just about everything to avoid a life of manual labor. He was a shop clerk, he sold lottery tickets, and he hawked bibles door-to-door. In the spring of , Barnum bought the rights to exhibit a frail enslaved African-American woman named Joice Heth. Though Heth had little choice in the matter, she played the part and the ruse worked. Barnum hoodwinked the press and thousands of others who paid twenty-five cents see her. Then he took Heth on tour through New England. In Boston, when his hoax finally stopped attracting paying customers, Barnum came up with another one. He does something remarkable. He decides to accuse himself of fraud by taking out anonymous notices and advertisements in the paper saying that in fact Joice Heth is not a year-old African-American woman who raised George Washington. In fact, she is an automaton made of India rubber and mechanical springs. This is a trademark Barnum strategy, to draw attention to the possibility of criminal fraud and to invite viewers to make up their own minds. With Heth, Barnum had made himself famous for humbuggery. This sounds like the coolest place. He had a theater. He would do melodramas. He invents the matinee. They played them during the day. And it was also, in essence, a zoo. Right there, he had animals in the museum. At one point, he got whales in a big aquarium. This is all in this one spectacular museum. In time his roster would include gymnasts and magicians, fortune-tellers and snake charmers. Barnum is really the

central figure in making freakery a dominant theme in 19th century mass entertainment. What Barnum really does is institutionalizes it, commercializes it. What he cares about is what the public cares about, and he cares about giving it to them in a package which is exciting and profitable and will generate buzz. Between and , some forty-two million people swarmed through the doors of his museum. Shortly after midnight on March 3, , while Barnum was asleep, a fire broke out in the museum building. It took firefighters more than an hour to arrive. When they did, it was so cold the water from their hoses froze. The next day, passersby came to stare at the ruined building encased in ice. Devastated, Barnum retired from the museum business. But he soon found retirement dull. In the fall of , two up-and-coming showmenâ€” Dan Castello and William Cameron Coupâ€”wrote to Barnum asking if he would invest in their circus. Fred Pfening Iii, Author: Coup and Castello had a show that they took around the Great Lakes and made a lot of money in And they were both ambitious, young show guys, particularly Coup, and they realized the value of the Barnum name. Here are two energetic young circus impresarios who will help him get out of the business of brick and mortar exhibition. So, this is a very attractive proposition. Tickled at the prospect of one more adventure, Barnum signed on. It took horses pulling one hundred wagons to move the show. To make sure audiences came, Coop had contracted with railroad lines to offer excursion tickets: Barnum plastered the area surrounding each stop with advance publicity. Barnum preps this for six months as he gets more and more excited about the whole operation. This is an enormous production on a scale unprecedented in the history of Western show business. In addition to circus posters, Barnum circulated a courierâ€”a self-published newspaper given away by the hundreds of thousands that exaggerated the many virtues of the show. He wrote a lot of the copy himself. The show was mobbed everywhere it went. Crowds In the village of Waterville, Maine, people came from seventy-five miles away, some in wagons, others on foot. For the show in Albany, folks in nearby Coxsackie chartered a steamboat. By the time the circus played its final stop, it had made an unheard of half a million dollars in profit. The success of the tour had shaken up the established wisdom in the show trade. By advertising many miles further from the circus lot than usual, Barnum had been able to draw audiences from greater distances than any showman ever had before. The show makes enormous amounts of money. So much so that Barnum and his partners realize that big can mean extremely profitable. It was clear to all who took note that P. Barnum had taken the circus a long way from its modest beginnings. The elements of the circus have been there forever. And there is a need for human beings to watch that. You need to go beyond your own possibilities. Though the urge to astound is ancient, the origin of the uniquely American circus dates back to the founding of the nation. The show took place in a circular wooden arena constructed by a British trick rider named John Bill Ricketts. Ricketts was by all accounts, even while he was still in England, quite an extraordinary equestrian. One of the things that was most remarked upon was a flying mercury act. This is when Ricketts would go around the ring holding a child with his hands on top of his head.

Chapter 2 : Private Eye - People search results for Alexander Powell

People search results for Alexander Powell. Login. People Search Alexander D Rowell. Chester A Rowell. Deborah Elaine Rowell. View Details. Alexander W Powell JR.

This year, these categories attracted 4, yearbook and digital media entries and 6, print news and magazines for a grand total of 11, entries submitted in categories. These entries come from publications produced by students at colleges, universities, and secondary schools through the United States and abroad who follow an American education plan. Entries for print newspaper and magazines published from June 13, to June 11, were eligible for consideration in the 51 newspaper and 35 magazine categories. Because CSPA dates its awards by the year in which they were given, the yearbook and digital media awards below are the awards, even though published in Individual entries from yearbooks and digital media from are still being judged and will be announced in January Entries were accepted from student yearbooks and digital media publications published from October 11, through October 10, , with winners previously announced in March Student journalists working on these print or electronic media chose from 39 yearbook categories and 41 digital media categories. In summary, judges cited a total of winners for yearbook and digital media and for print newspaper and magazine for either First, Second or Third Place or for Certificates of Merit for those deemed worthy of honorable mention in a category. Entry categories included those for yearbooks and for digital online media, in its annual competition for individual achievement by student writers, editors, designers and photographers. Congratulations to all of our winners! Magazines CSPA dates its awards by the year in which they are given, the entries that have been produced during the academic year. This includes entries that were published from June 13, through June 10, Open free form poetry 1. Closed traditional form poetry 1. Non-fiction column No winners were awarded in this category. Caption writing No winners were awarded in this category. Sidebar writing No winners were awarded in this category. Alternative Story Form 1. Cover design for General or Feature Magazine 1. Table of contents page 1. Xander Bowles, Mini-Marque, St. Use of typography on one page or spread 1. Agnes Academy, Memphis, TN. Use of a designed or art headline 1. Portfolio of work No winners were awarded in this category. Photograph - Single Artistic photograph 1. Photography - Single News feature photograph 1. Portfolio of work 1. Sophia McCarthy, Changing Perspectives: Informational graphics No winners were awarded in this category. Design of a single spread 1. Design Multi-page Presentation 1. Jonathan Yin, Mini Marque, St. Single Subject Feature Package, Double-truck two-facing pages 1. Single Subject Feature Package, 3 or more pages or special section 1. Newspapers CSPA dates its awards by the year in which they are given, the entries that have been produced during the academic year. Are Walkouts an Effective Form of Protest? General or Humor Commentary 1. First Person Experience 1. Staff, The ReMarker, St. Portfolio of Work 1. Cartoon Portfolio of Work 1. Melissa Nie, The Rubicon, St. Single Spot News Photograph 1. Single Feature Photograph 1. Single Sports Photograph 1. The Look of One Page or Spread 1. Louis Park, MN; 2. A Designed or Art Headline 1. Page One Design 1. News Page Design 1. Editorial Page Design 1. Feature Page Design 1. Sports Page Design 1. Alternative Story Presentation 1. Design Portfolio of Work 1. Single Subject News or Feature Package, 3 or more pages or special section 1. Yearbooks CSPA dates its awards by the year in which they are given, the entries that have been produced during the academic year. This includes entries that were published from October 11, through October 10, Sports feature writing 1. Theme and concept 1. Table of contents 1. Sports action photo 1. Sports feature photo 1. Opening and closing spread design 1. Andrew Lin, Marksmen, St. Division page design 1. People spread with mug photos 1. People spreads without mug photos one spread 1. Y36 People spreads without mug photos: Organization or Greeks spread: Digital Media CSPA dates its awards by the year in which they are given, the entries that have been produced during the academic year. News writing planned news 1. Paul Academy and Summit School, St. General or humor commentary 1. Need Answers to College Questions? First person experience 1.

Chapter 3 : Westmoreland Family

wife of Alexander Birth & death places and parent links added by: Susan Ayer Redfern, 21 Dec

That autumn Rowell, too poor to attend university, took the commonly followed route of joining a legal firm. Experience and study at Fraser and Fraser would prepare him to enter his chosen profession. Called to the bar, he joined the firm of Isidore Frederick Hellmuth, one of the most distinguished lawyers in the province. Initially, most of his work was in property and corporation law. Despite a rather thin, high-pitched voice and a reputation in some quarters for excessive seriousness and an addiction to statistics, he could command audiences in diverse settings. Her father was the Reverend Alexander Langford, in whose home Rowell had been a welcome visitor over some years. Faith was important in the home he built in the exclusive Rosedale district in . Appointed a kc in , he had become the senior partner in his own law firm, Rowell, Reid, and Wood, in the following year. Most of his cases concerned the interests of companies financed by American capital invested in northern Ontario, some of them closely related to the Liberal Party. The issue was whether George Jackson, a Methodist minister from Britain, was qualified to be professor of English Bible. At the General Conference of the church in Rowell, other Jackson supporters, and higher criticism carried the day. In the September election Rowell campaigned vigorously across Ontario for the agreement. The head of the provincial opposition, Alexander Grant MacKay, had abruptly resigned because of scandalous accusations, and the Liberals turned to Rowell, regarded as incorruptible. Now leader of the opposition, Rowell took on the task of party reorganization. Atkinson , Methodists all. The reason for the patriotic ban of liquor sales and the enfranchisement of women was not far to seek. There and in Paris he gained first-hand information about the war efforts of Britain and France and visited the front. However, Rowell made no public criticism. He was convinced that an effective war effort demanded the cooperation of all parties. Rowell had stipulated that leading Liberals from the west and the Maritimes must also join. Although some, dubious that principles and policy could be more important than party, questioned his motives, the Toronto Liberals who supported Rowell remained solidly behind him. They had believed that they were coaching a future prime minister, but they understood that his commitment to conscription, which had come into effect in August, might limit his political prospects. Rowell entered the Union government as president of the Privy Council, a position usually held by the prime minister, and as vice-chairman of the War Committee, with Borden as nominal chairman. He thus had primary responsibility for organizing the war effort, including enforcement of conscription. At first he relied heavily on the advice of his close friend Rundle, president of the National Trust Company. A most difficult problem was deciding who would run for the Unionists in Ontario: The sincere commitment of Borden and Rowell to equality of party representation was rarely shared at local levels, a fact Rowell was slow to realize. He eventually ran in Durham, east of Toronto, where the sitting Conservative member, Robert Alexander Mulholland, was persuaded to withdraw on a promise of appointment to the Senate. It is the struggle of the Pagan belief against the Christian A man in casting his ballot reveals to his God his own character. The Methodist Church, whose pulpits were widely used as recruiting platforms, strongly supported conscription of both men and wealth and cited Rowell as a patriotic Liberal and an example to be followed. The election results divided Canada between French and English as never before: Rowell, who won Durham with a substantial margin, declared that if French Canadians would now fight for their country, Canada would enjoy a unity previously unknown. Rowell decided not to waste precious energy on a reply. All that mattered was prosecution of the war. The most urgent requirement was the enforcement of the Military Service Act. Returning to his responsibilities for the War Committee, Rowell pushed for greater cooperation from organized labour. He received only a lukewarm response. The voluntary mobilization of industry proved no easier, although the appointment of a War Trade Board and a Canadian War Mission in Washington had potential. His vow to levy substantial taxes on business profits brought him into sharp conflict with some of his friends such as Gundy, an investment dealer recently appointed to the board. The increases in other taxes on business and in personal income tax were less than he had suggested; aware of growing unrest among labourers, he had hoped to equalize the financial sacrifices demanded by the war. Rowell departed for home at

the end of July after visiting Canadian forces in France and devoting weeks of strenuous effort to gathering useful information. He concluded that what Borden already believed was correct: British politicians, bureaucrats, and generals had little to teach their Canadian counterparts about running a war or an empire. The Canadian contribution to the war was a powerful argument for changing the imperial structure. The country to which Rowell returned was more restless than it had been before his departure. Travelling in western Canada, he found hostility to the government everywhere when he examined the work of the Royal North-West Mounted Police, which was under the jurisdiction of the Privy Council and had been charged with implementing a ban on organizations, selected in his absence, that advocated the overthrow of government or private property. It was not, he claimed, a social menace and it should not be banned. His viewpoint eventually prevailed. Borden was already on his way to Europe to ensure that Canada had a voice in the making of peace. Rowell told the quietly jubilant crowd: It is the coronation day of democracy. Methodist Conservatives were even more alarmed when pronouncements by their church began to sound as if it had become a socialist body. The report of the Committee on Evangelism and Social Service, for instance, had advocated a greater role for labour in managing industry, a national system of old-age insurance, and the nationalization of natural resources. Since joining the cabinet, he had revised his initially tepid opinion of Borden, with whom he had worked well. Rowell, well known to be sympathetic to labour, was in a decidedly awkward position. He praised the democratic and law-abiding intentions of the majority of workers and their leaders, yet he also expressed the fears of the Winnipeg business community that the Bolshevik ideas of the One Big Union had infiltrated the leadership of the strike and that a full-blown revolution was brewing in western Canada. Although the strike was remarkably peaceful, when violence erupted briefly he defended the use of the RNWMP to restore order. Quebec Liberals, especially Lucien Cannon and Ernest Lapointe, made sure that Rowell was vilified for both the temporary loss of order and the means used to deal with it. In the fall of 1918 Rowell had the opportunity to promise better relations between workers and employers on the international stage. It was a weak version of what he had wanted to call the Department of Social Welfare: His work as chairman of a cabinet committee on housing suffered a similar fate when the federal government was left with only the power to advise the provinces. A few days later he and Nell sailed for a holiday in England. Their plans were radically altered by the suggestion of Leopold Charles Maurice Stennett Amery, undersecretary of state for the colonies, that they enjoy a relaxed tour of South Africa and the British colonies in eastern Africa, all arrangements to be made by him. Fifty thousand Canadians under the soil of France and Flanders is what Canada has paid for European statesmanship. Rowell would become certain that the most important achievements of the league were the establishment of the Permanent Court of International Justice and the International Labour Organization. Early in 1919 he returned to his old law firm and strengthened his connections within the business community; in 1920 he would become president of the Toronto General Trusts Company. Still an mp, he privately advised Meighen, and reported to the house on the significance of the league. Lucien Cannon once more attacked Rowell, this time with the charge that he was encouraging Canada to meddle in affairs that were none of its business. One of his strongest interests was creating support for the League of Nations, which led him to organize and help finance the League of Nations Society in Canada; it eventually had branches from Halifax to Victoria. Primarily on the strength of his service to the league, the University of Toronto conferred on him an honorary doctorate in June 1920. As always, he aimed to inspire as well as instruct. His approach was historical, his primary theme the conviction that the success of the League of Nations would depend on widespread recognition that a transnational political organization was essential for a peaceful world and human survival. The Christian church had a particular responsibility to foster solutions to international problems, especially through missionary work in education and medicine. No honour could compensate him for the greatest personal sorrow of his life. In the spring of 1921 his son Langford, an arts student and athlete at Victoria University, died of blood poisoning. In 1922 he had been appointed to the first joint committee of the Methodist, Presbyterian, and Congregational churches, and in 1923 he was the leading layman in the creation of the United Church of Canada, which he saw as strengthening Protestantism at home and improving the effectiveness of missionary work overseas. Besides carrying out extensive legal work for the pro-union cause, he addressed rallies in several Ontario centres. He hastily withdrew the offer when Ontario Liberal advisers

registered their doubt that Rowell could be elected in any Ontario seat: That fall, while Rowell worked on this assignment, the prime minister was in London at the Imperial Conference, which turned the empire into a commonwealth of autonomous nations. Convinced that it now mattered more than ever that Canadians be well informed about the world, Rowell was one of the founding members of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs. His freedom from parliamentary duties meant that he had time for the travel he found so enjoyable and intellectually stimulating, with or without family members. He was often in London because of legal judgements referred to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. One that received general public attention was the persons case. His first grandchild, Henry Newton Rowell Jackman, a future lieutenant governor of Ontario, would be born three years later. In the spring of a group of clergy and laymen wished to nominate him as the first lay moderator of the United Church of Canada, an election he would stand an excellent chance of winning. The former president of Victoria University, Richard Pinch Bowles, who was a pacifist and a socialist, urged him to lead the church in the tumultuous times created by the Great Depression: Rowell declined to run, declaring that he had neither the energy nor the time to devote two years to the work. Rowell favoured reforms that would have regulated business procedures and improved working conditions, and he was disappointed when most of the legislation was judged to be out of federal jurisdiction. He was to argue the appeal before the judicial committee. In September, before he could leave for London, Rowell was offered the position of Chief Justice of Ontario, which he accepted after much deliberation. He was primarily engaged in cases of corporation law during his tenure, which had lasted for just under a year when King asked him to chair the royal commission on dominion-provincial relations. Its mandate was to examine the balance of powers and responsibilities between the federal and provincial governments. Rowell hesitated because he realized that he would have less time to give to his judiciary responsibilities and he had concerns about his health. As the commission moved through western Canada, the chairman displayed his vast knowledge and unflinching courtesy, winning the plaudits of critical journalists. In November his resignations from the commission and from his position as chief justice were accepted, and Sirois took over as chairman. Rowell died three years later. The Rowell-Sirois report, as it is generally known, was completed in His son, Frederick, wore the uniform of the Royal Canadian Air Force, a reminder that disarmament and the League of Nations had both failed.

Chapter 4 : Alexander Kreiser - Wikipedia

Name Spouse Marriage Date Alexander W. Atkinson Elizabeth H. Tims 2 Jan Wm W. Barwick Wineford Odum 17 Sep John Bedgood Phada Elis 18 Oct

Vertical Files; 2nd Vermont Infantry Regiment. Vertical Files; 12th Vermont Infantry Regiment. Vertical Files; 13th Vermont Infantry Regiment. Vertical Files; 14th Vermont Infantry Regiment. Vertical Files; 16th Vermont Infantry Regiment. Vertical Files; Participant Accounts: Vertical Files; Vermont Troops: New Hampshire Historical Society. March from Manchester, MD, to Gettysburg. The battle of Gettysburgh, and the part taken therein by Vermont troops. Burlington, Free Press Print, Oration of Charles J. Reprint of 1 ed. The Union Casualties at Gettysburg. Hightstown, NJ; Longstreet House, Vermont at Gettysburg, July and 50 Years Later. Marble City Press, July and Fifty Years Later. Reprint of ed. Nine Months to Gettysbury. Private collection of Linda M. Welch Dickson, Christopher C. Francis Voltaire Randall and the 13th Vermont Infantry. George Stannard and the Road to Gettysburg. Scott and Ann Marie Hartwig. The Complete Pictorial of Battlefield Monuments. Gettysburg Magazine, No. Hoffman] Gettysburg Magazine 14 Jan Ladd, David L and Audrey J. Gettysburg in Their Own Words. The Cavalry at Gettysburg. University of Nebraska Press, Brewster River Press, Peladeau, Marius, editor. Burnished rows of steel: Vermont Civil War Enterprises, Programme of the public exercises upon the occassion of the dedication of the Vermont monuments, at Gettysburg, Pa. Free Press Association, Gettysburg celebration bulletins, describing the arrangements for a special train from Vermont to Gettysburg, Pa. The Free Press Association, Commission for Erecting Monuments at Gettysburg. Vermont Monuments at Gettysburg: Service, to July 21, , Including the Battle of Gettysburg. Claremont Mfg Co,

Chapter 5 : Biography " ROWELL, NEWTON WESLEY " Volume XVII () " Dictionary of Canadian Biography

Research genealogy for Philander Wheeler Rowell of Montville, Maine, USA, as well as other members of the Rowell family, on Ancestry.

Chapter 6 : Vermont Civil War, Lest We Forget

The California Volunteers and the Civil War: 4th Regiment of Infantry This history was completed in by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) in conjunction with the.

Chapter 7 : Watch The Circus | American Experience | Official Site | PBS

Research genealogy for Alexander Wentworth, as well as other members of the Wentworth family, on Ancestry.

Chapter 8 : King University and NE State announce dual admission agreement " NORTHEAST NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

[Ed. by Elliott W. Hoffman] Gettysburg Magazine 14 (Jan): pp. Jackson, Horatio Nelson. Dedication of the statue to Brevet Major-General William Wells and the officers and men of the First Regiment Vermont Cavalry, on the battlefield of Gettysburg, July 3,