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Land and power in the West of France, By Donald Sutherland. Land and power in the West of France,

Bill Caddell - bcaddell charter. The current Nairnshire and Morayshire are situated just east of Inverness in the Highlands of Scotland. During the 11th and 12th centuries, Morayshire included Nairnshire and covered an area extending around the Moray Firth from Ross to Buchan and southwest to Atholl and Lochaber. Moray was a very ancient Pictish Kingdom, one of the seven Celtic earldoms, which was originally separate from the Kingdom of Scotland. Moray was ruled by its own line of Celtic Earls. The Moray men were known as "The Freemen of Moray. They held land on condition of giving the King military aid when needed. They were responsible for garrisoning the Royal castles. Their lands were called "Castle lands. By their uprising was quelled and further dependable newcomers settled in Moray. Malcolm drove out the troublemakers of the men of Moray. Many of those driven out took refuge in the south and west, while others moved northwards into what is now Caithness and Sutherland, still under Norse rule. Therefore, it appears that they stayed in good graces with the Crown and kept their lands, at least those of the main branch. There is a silence in the Chronicles between and concerning the family. This time period was generally under the rule of Alexander III r. He was the last to be crowned on the hallowed "Stone of Destiny," soon to be removed to England by Edward I, where the famed "stone" remained until returned by Queen Elizabeth in Scotland remained free of English control until the battle of Culloden in Since that time Scotland has been under English control and government. A surname supposed to be originally Welsh but has been found to be of French origin. The use of Surnames or descriptive names appears to have commenced in France about the year Such names were introduced into Scotland through the Normans during the next 50 years, and then only occasionally used until they became commonly used in the mid-twelfth century. According to William Stewart in a general council at Forfar, Scotland in AD during the reign of King Malcolm Ceanmor Canmore , he directed his chief subjects to adopt the use of Surnames from their territorial possessions after the custom of other nations. Thus were created "The first erlis that euir was in Scotland," and "Mony surname also les and moir, Wes maid that tyme quhilk wes nocht of befor. It is reported that he was a French Knight. It is also know that during the period, many Norman Knights acquired vast estates in Scotland through intermarriage with Celtic heiresses. The Normans were already part Celtic and readily fitted in with the Scottish Celts. Macbeth - , last of the Celtic Kings, usurped power in Scotland when he assassinated his cousin, King Duncan I. As early as the s the family owned considerable lands around Inverness. The population of Scotland was very sparse. The inhabitants of the country were mostly in the areas of Glasgow, Edinburgh and Aberdeen. The majority were Celts, mainly north of the Forth and Clyde and in the southwest. The country was wilder, having vast forests of the native Scottish pine in abundance which were dark and impenetrable, where wolves and wild boars roamed and wide wastes of moor and bog, mountain and water covered much of the land. Transport was mostly by pack horse along tracks which were sometimes impassable in winter. The Feudal system was introduced into the Celtic kingdom of Scotland by David I on assuming his throne in For the next years, the Feudal system was in constant conflict with the Clan system that had been developing in the Highlands. Under the Feudal system all land belonged to the King. He governed by leasing large provinces to his leading noblemen in return for their loyalty and, in time of war, armed knights to defend the Crown. These lands were further subdivided to smaller estates leased to knights and gentlemen for the same security and loyalty. These estates were further leased to others with husbandmen and serfs to tend the land and serve their masters and in times of war with shield and spear. The great Celtic landowners, who had previously held their land by tribal custom, had their possessions and privileges confirmed by charters from the Crown. There was orderly transitions - no landlords were deposed and land grants were from estates where native families had died out as well as other estates confiscated by the Crown. The central government was provided through agents of the King - chamberlain, justiciar, and sheriffs. The sheriffs, some 30 in number, were the Kings Royal agents in

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the local districts into which the kingdom was divided. They were the sinews of the administration, presiding over courts for free men to use, collecting and accounting for royal revenues, and supervising the Royal castles in their sheriffdoms. They were appointed by the King and usually were earls and barons who were already prominent landowners in their areas. The family had considerable wealth and influence, having at a very early date large tracts of land in and around Nairn, including Balmakeith, Millbank, Dunmaglas, the Gallowlands, the Skateraw, Auchindoune and Barevan. During the late 15th century the family estate was one of the most valuable and extensive in the north of Scotland. In about under the rule of King James II, the younger male family members appear to have sought public service in the south of Scotland. Various spellings of the name have been found during the period: The name appeared in Kilmadock parish in the 17th century and was common in Edinburgh in the 16th century. Little remains of the Z-plan tower house except one tower. In the Caldors acquired Aswanley House from the Gordons, a long low L-plan building of two stories and a garret with a round stair-tower projecting from the main block and enclosed by a courtyard. It is located about seven miles west of Huntly, on a minor road south of A, near the River Deveron 1. Andrew inherited the Sheriffship and Constabulary of Nairn and half of Dunmaglass. Upon his death, his son Donald inherited the Thanage. Died in , was appointed on 15 November , to the office of Sheriff and constable of Nairn. Hutcheon, too eager in the pursuit, was taken prisoner by the enemy, and brought to Finhaven, whither Crawford had retired. His second son, Robert, founded the family at Muirtoune in Moray, Scotland and infeft of the land of Aswanly, County of Banff, in He was provost of Elgin in , and in completed the building of the family mansion there. Son of Donald, succeeded in and d. In he went with William earl of Douglas, to the Jubilee at Rome. On 6 August , a Royal license was granted to Thane William by letters from King James to fortify the current CAWDOR castle "with walls, moats, and iron portcullis, to furnish it with turrets and other defensive armaments and apparatus, and to appoint constables, janitors and jailors to his castle, providing always that the King and his successors shall have free ingress and egress to and from the castle. Thane William was designated in a Charter, as "his beloved familiar squire dilectus familiaris scutifer ," by King James II. In Thane William attended parliament as proxy of the earl of Ross. A son William, heir to Thaneship, is mentioned among the barons present in parliament in and , and in he served upon the assize which convicted Alexander Boyd of high treason. The thanedom and other lands belonging to William were erected into a free barony in his favor in the year and declared to lie within the shire of Nairn, although they are situated in different shires. He was a leading Person in the district. John was a churchman but acquired considerable property in Nairn and elsewhere. On 6 November , he purchased the lands of Invermarkie, obtaining a charter from John, Earl of Ross. Thane William had frequent strife with his neighbor, the Baron of Kilravock, often at deadly feud. A Royal warrant was issued to command Thane William to set young Kilravock at liberty. Each time he was pardoned by the King. However, the most critical occurred on 26 April , when he and William Dallas of Cantray and William Dallas of Budgate were tried and found guilty in the circuit court at Aberdeen for certain acts of alleged criminal actions. They were sentenced to be beheaded. William died the next year. John Bayne, Burgess of Elgin, another daughter Janet m. Morrison, Burgess of Nairn. Hugh and his brother Alexander pursued the Campbells of Inverliver for kidnapping Muriel. A son Alexander of Clunas, youngest, m. Elizabeth Rose on 6 May at Auldearn. His descendants became tenants of the Hilltown of Raite. The eldest daughter Marjory m. They were "two-fourths kin" and also required Papal dispensation. A third daughter, Margaret m. William Dallas, a near neighbor and heir to Bathgate. John obtained A charter on 2 Nov for the Cawdor Thanedom. A daughter, Jonet was born and soon died. According to a Charter in , Muriel, then 79 years old, was born in Kilravock projected to marry her to his grandson and took her mother and her into his family. He soon found an opportunity of effecting the union. Argyll who was Justice General in Scotland got Kilravock assoilzied and discharged with a fine of merks. To obtain this favor Kilravock agreed to deliver Muriel to Argyll. Muriel was kept in the House of Kilravock, and Argyll gave a bond of maintenance and friendship to Kilravock on 1 February Upon being granted wardship and marriage from the Crown, as tradition has it, in the autumn of , the Earl of Argyll at the time the most influential man in Scotland sent an

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expedition of 60 Clansmen under Campbell of Inverliver to abduct the infant Muriel to Inveraray, Argyll under the pretense of educating her in the south. In tradition says at the age of 12 years old, however, if the dates are correct she would have been 16 years old she was married to Sir John Campbell, 3rd son of the 2d Earl of Argyll. They were hostile toward the Campbell intrusion. He next interceded on behalf of Hugh, the next eldest, whom he destined for his heir. He also gave him the west half of Easter Brackla. This gave the Campbell Clan a northern foothold.

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Chapter 2 : The Nation of Immigrants Myth | The American Conservative

Land and power in the west of France, / Donald Sutherland --Large landed property and its influence in nineteenth-century Burgundy / Pierre L'Abbe --The PÃ©rigord: landownership, power and illusion / Ralph Gibson --The social and political power of the Prussian Junkers / Hanna Schissler --The landed elite of Hesse-Cassel in the.

Unlike the French who travelled into the northern interior and traded with First Nations in their camps and villages, the English made bases at trading posts on Hudson Bay, inviting the indigenous people to trade. After the British conquest of New France in and defeat of France in Europe , management of the fur trading posts was taken over by English-speakers. These so-called "pedlars" began to merge because competition cost them money and because of the high costs of outfitting canoes to the far west. Beginnings[edit] There are historical references to a North West Company, as early as , involving the Montreal-based traders Benjamin Frobisher , Isaac Todd , Alexander Henry the elder and others, but the standard histories trace the Company to a share organization formed in . In the winter of , the North West Company was officially created on a long-term basis, with its corporate offices on Vaudreuil Street in Montreal. Simon McTavish dominated the company, until his death in . The Company consisted of twenty shares, some held by the agents at Montreal see below , and others by wintering partners, who spent the trading season in the fur country and oversaw the trade with the aboriginal peoples there. Also under the auspices of the Company, Alexander Mackenzie conducted two important expeditions of exploration. These men pushed into the wilderness territories of the Rocky Mountains and all the way to the Gulf of Georgia on the Pacific Coast. At the time the company consisted of 23 partners, but "its staff of Agents, factors, clerks, guides, interpreters, more commonly known today as voyageurs amounted to people. Further reorganizations of the partnership occurred in and , the shares being subdivided each time to provide for more and more wintering partners. Vertical integration of the business was completed in , when Simon McTavish and John Fraser formed a London house to supply trade goods and market the furs, McTavish, Fraser and Company. Numerous French Canadians played key roles in the operations both in the building, management, and shareholding of the various trading posts scattered throughout the country, as well numbering among the voyageurs involved in the actual trading with natives. In the northwest, the Company expanded its operations as far north as Great Bear Lake, [6] and westwards beyond the Rocky Mountains. In , to better position themselves in the increasingly global market, where politics played a major role, the North West Company briefly established an agency in New York City. The company tried to persuade the British Parliament to change arrangements, at least so the North West Company could obtain transit rights to ship goods to the west needed for trading for furs. They organized an overland expedition from Montreal to James Bay and a second expedition by sea. There, they lay claim to the region inhabited by the Inuit , in the name of the North West Company, and were able to capitalize on the rich furs of the area. In succeeding years it retaliated rather than reaching a compromise, which McTavish had hoped might be negotiated. Simon McTavish was an aggressive businessman who understood that powerful forces in the business world were always ready to pounce on any weakness. As such, his ambition and forceful positions caused disagreements between him and some of the shareholders, several of whom eventually left the North West Company during the s. Some of these dissidents formed their own company, known unofficially as the "XY Company", allegedly because of the mark they used on their bales of furs. There was intense competition between the rivals. McGillivray was successful in putting together an agreement with the XY Company in . It stipulated that the old North West Company partners held 75 per cent of the shares, and the former XY Company partners the remaining 25 per cent. Alexander Mackenzie was excluded from the new joint partnership. Cargo ships owned by the North West Company conveniently sailed under the American flag, and doing so meant continued collaboration with John Jacob Astor. However, Astor was as aggressive as Simon McTavish had been. An intense rivalry soon developed between him and William McGillivray over the Oriental market and westerly expansion to unclaimed territory in what is now the

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Columbia River basin , in the present-day states of Washington and Oregon. A collapse in the sea otter population and the imminent possibility of British seizure of Astoria during the War of led to its sale to the North West Company in When HMS Racoon and its Captain Black arrived, he went through a ceremony of possession, even though the fort was already ostensibly under British control. Due to treaty complications of the Treaty of Ghent requiring the return of seized assets, putative ownership of the site was returned to the United States in Britain was dependent for almost all of her timber on the Baltic countries and on the US states of New Hampshire and Massachusetts which at that time included the large territory of Maine. By then, however, tensions had also begun to escalate again between Britain and the United States. In the American Government passed the Non-Intercourse Act , which effectively brought about an almost complete cessation of trade between the two countries. Fur remained profitable, however, as it had a high value-to-bulk ratio. In an economy short of ready money, fur was routinely used by Canadian merchants to remit value to their London creditors. Forced merger[edit] By , another crisis hit the fur industry, brought on by the over-harvesting of animals, the beaver in particular. Marie by the Americans during the War of was a serious blow during an already difficult time. In addition, the company was hurt by the refusal after the war of the United States to let Canadian traders freely cross its northern border. All these events intensified competition between the companies. He ordered the seizure of their outpost property in Fort William and charged them in the deaths of 21 people at Seven Oaks. Although this matter was resolved by the authorities in Montreal, over the next few years some of the wealthiest and most capable partners began to leave the North West Company, fearful of its future viability. The form of nepotism within the company too had changed, from the strict values of Simon McTavish to something that was harming the business in both its costs and morale of others. By this the North West Company name disappeared after more than 40 years of operations. When the competition between both companies came to an end, new board of directors wanted two field governors to oversee the newly defined territory, and George Simpson was appointed to the Northern Department. The trading posts were soon reduced in number to avoid redundancy. Social and ethnic structure[edit] The masters or the bourgeois of the North West Company were most often of Scottish descent, whether born in Canada or Scotland , and brought capital to the enterprise. Over time, many were related, since sons and nephews were recruited. They were responsible for hiring staff, exporting furs, acquiring supplies, merchandise and provisions, and organizing their shipment to the inland trading posts. For this, they received commissions, in addition to the profits they made as shareholders. Trading goods were advanced to them on credit by the agents of Montreal. They wintered in the interior, managing a district with several trading posts, and were in charge of the actual trade with the Indians. During the summer, the agents and the associates met at Fort William. The wintering partners normally began their career path as clerks. They began their career as apprentices serving five to seven years, before advancing to clerks and bookkeepers. Each hoped to become a shareholding partner, although many remained clerks. The lowest level of the status pyramid was formed by the voyageurs , who paddled between Montreal and the posts around the Great Lakes. Seasonally employed, they were known by their diet and referred to as mangeurs du lard porkeaters. Hivernants , or wintering servants, who paddled canoes from the Great Lakes to the interior trading posts, and worked at them during the winter, formed the next higher band of employees. The milieu or middleman was the drudge of canoe travel, while the responsibilities of the bowsman or devant and the steersman or gouvernail were rewarded with up to five times as high pay as a common middleman, especially if serving as leader of a brigade of canoes. Interpreters and guides could earn up to three times as much as a middleman. The Company was formed by a closed network of persons of Scots descent related through blood or marriage. Of leading figures in the Company, 77 were of Scots descent.

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Le Goff and Donald Sutherland which would attach counterrevolutionary activity in the west, above all, to the specific forms of land tenure and to the rural distribution of wealth prevalent.

They carried on a long-distance relationship. She was living in Toronto with her mother and sister while William had moved to Montreal for an engineering job with Montreal Water and Power. Did Minnie not want her private thoughts around after they were married? Little Willie They are very sweet letters showing the developing love between two people and the preparations for a life together. This was the church both their families attended. William was immediately smitten but Minnie took coaxing. He was thrilled when Minnie finally agreed to marry him. His parents thought highly of her. Their September wedding was almost immediately called off, as Will went out to a tavern with his work colleagues. Minnie was part of the temperance movement and totally against alcohol. But you need have no worry on that score. My position is so well known among the boys here, that not one of them ever think of asking me to have a real drink. He sent his drawings to Minnie asking for her opinion. Some people think that it makes more work but Mrs Schwartz says, the bigger the better. He and Clare Dryden started a plumbing company. There was some talk about how soon they should be married. He wondered if she thought she should learn to cook and keep a house first or should they learn together. We are in the formative period of our lives now and I think we should be together. We have much to learn from each other and much to unlearn if we are to live smoothly and happily in each others company. Their wedding was postponed from the fall to the summer and then to the next year. Minnie was in hospital April of I should have been terribly anxious if I had known. He even waited to send flowers as she already had 12 bouquets! Exactly what, was never stated but Amy was upset that Minnie was to be married and move away. They both worked at Ryrie Bros. Jewellers but neither worked after the wedding. Will sometimes stayed away while they tried to bring Amy around. They had a honeymoon trip up the Saguenay River and then moved into an upper duplex on Chomedey Street in Montreal. From September 10, , to February 16, In the possession of the author.

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Chapter 4 : Scottish Clan and Families: History of your Scottish family roots - Scotweb Information Centre

Sunday's Long Read. The Sutherland Clearances. The Highland Clearances remain an evocative subject in Scotland to this day, with lurid stories of cruel tacksmen forcing the poor Highlanders from their land and the evictions being described as an early form of ethnic cleansing.

Marriage and Land[edit] Early in his life he was forced to marry a woman he did not love for a promise that was never kept. There was one important difference with the alliance of John and Elizabeth: Elizabeth was the daughter of Sir James Livingstone, a powerful politician during the minority of James II , but in a conservative, land-based society, a figure of no lasting significance. John, with a large and hungry following at his heels, rich as he was, always needed more land. It seems he was persuaded to marry her after certain unspecified promises from the king. After Livingstone fell from power in the early s James refused to honour these promises. Instead of growing to love or at least respect Elizabeth, John came to loathe her. John at once rose in revolt, taking the royal castles of Inverness , Urquhart and Ruthven , perhaps less to show his support for the Livingstones than to remind the king of his broken word. Treaties and Allies[edit] This revolt of the Lord of the Isles came at a dangerous time for the king, who was involved in a serious dispute with the eighth Earl of Douglas , the most powerful noble in southern Scotland. We can probably date to this time the famous bond between Ross and Douglas, men who were hardly natural allies. There is absolutely no evidence that Ross, Douglas or the Alexander Lindsay, 4th Earl of Crawford , the other party to the bond, planned to depose the king, though this has not prevented some historians from making such a claim. If this had been the intention James would presumably have taken much more direct action, rather than simply invite Douglas to Stirling in February to discuss the matter, and Douglas would hardly have put himself in the power of the king, even with a safe conduct. As it was James tried to persuade the earl to break the bond and, when he refused, murdered him in a fit of royal anger. If the bond had been so treasonable, the arrest and trial of Douglas would have served his ends much more effectively than this crude crime of passion. John showed little concern for the fate of his ally, especially as James effectively turned a blind eye to the occupation of the northern castles. His relations with the crown continued to improve and he did nothing to prevent the final destruction of the house of Douglas in , even obtaining title to some of their border estates. The sudden and unexpected death of James in brought an early change of direction. Soon after the accession of James III , John received a proposal that was to lead to his eventual ruin. He had defied the king and survived. He extended his power and influence from Inverness to the English border. Had he died at this point he might be well remembered in the annals of Clan Donald. But he now took a fatal step, the consequences of which were to betray the essential weakness of his character. Henry took refuge in Scotland, where he was well received. Edward at once sent the exiled earl of Douglas, the brother of the man murdered at Stirling, on a diplomatic mission to the Isles. At his court in the castle of Ardtornish John agreed to send his plenipotentiaries to London. Moreover, the English had never made any real attempt to assist the Lordship when it was in difficulties with the crown of Scotland. It should have been perfectly clear that Edward was trying to create a diversion. Sadly for the Lord of the Isles, it was not. John agreed to pay homage to Edward in return for his help in obtaining all of Scotland north of the Forth. The treaty is a remarkably vague document considering the risks John was prepared to take. It says absolutely nothing about the nature, scale and timing of English support. But for Edward it was a brilliant diplomatic coup. He achieved maximum results at minimum expense, laying out only as much bait as necessary to create a political disturbance in northern Scotland. Once again Inverness was captured and the people of the north instructed to deny the authority of James III. Beyond this we know nothing from the sparse contemporary sources, not even how this rebellion was brought under control. It most certainly had the effect Edward desired; for the Scottish government, faced with rebellion in the north, and fearful of attack in the south, dropped the politically embarrassing Lancastrian connection. John, presumably now aware how worthless the Westminster agreement truly was, backed down, declaring his

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seizure of the Inverness customs had been illegal. No further action was taken against him-for the present. Battle of Bloody Bay Bloody Bay In the mid s Edward, preparing for a war with France, and anxious for good relations with Scotland, finally revealed the full terms of the Westminster treaty. John was summoned before parliament to answer for his treasons, and when he failed to appear was declared forfeit. With no allies, either at home or abroad, John had little choice but to make his peace with the king in the summer of Considering the full extent of his treason, far greater than that which had destroyed the Border Douglases, he was treated with comparative leniency. He lost the earldom of Ross-outwith the Isle of Skye -as well as Knapdale and Kintyre , but retained control of the Hebrides. The designation of Lord of the Isles, moreover, was from this point forward to be granted by the crown, rather than self-assumed. But John had lost much more than land: Angus, according to Hugh Macdonald, ejected John both from the leadership of the clan and from his own home, forcing him to seek shelter under an old boat, and precipitating a bitter civil war. The Battle of Bloody Bay was a complete victory for Angus, [3] who continued to dominate the affairs of Clan Donald up to his murder in Twilight[edit] What happened to John after Bloody Bay is uncertain; but he seems to have slipped quietly into temporary and obscure retirement. With the death of Angus John re-emerged from the shadows, but by now he appears to have been firmly under the tutelage of his nephew, Alexander of Lochalsh[citation needed]. Alexander tried to re-establish control over the earldom of Ross, but was defeated by the Mackenzies, a leading local family, at the Battle of the Park. John was taken to the Lowlands,[citation needed] destined to live out what was left of his life as a pensioner of the king, finally drifting out of history, apparently unlamented even by his own kin[citation needed]. He died not in Paisley in but Dundee in [citation needed]. At his own request, he is said to have been laid to rest in the tomb of Robert II , his royal ancestor; however Robert was buried at Scone not Paisley, where the tomb of Robert III is located. In James V in suppressing further disorders in the west reserved the style Lord of the Isles to the Crown so far as he could do so , where it remains to the present day, if meaning nothing more than the destruction of the ancient Norse-Gaelic lordship. The office itself has been extinct since the 15th century. Legacy[edit] It is difficult to know what to make of John of the Isles, the man who was destined to preside over the ruin of a great inheritance. He appears to have had an odd assortment of qualities, sometimes assertive and arrogant, other times weak and submissive. Hugh Macdonald , the seventeenth century historian of Clan Donald, says that he was; "a meek, modest man He started his rule as a lion and ended as a sheep[citation needed], having in the process alienated almost everyone, including the closest members of his family. John Macdonald Margaret Macdonald. References[edit] Bannerman, J. Firthlands of Ross and Sutherland, Retrieved 18 Mar

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Chapter 5 : Watch Land of the Blind () Online On SolarMovieX | SoloarMoviez

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American schoolchildren are taught that the Statue of Liberty is a monument to immigration and that *e pluribus unum* on our currency celebrates the melting pot. Immigrants in the millions have come to the United States, most in waves beginning in the s. Many immigrants and their descendants have contributed mightily to America. Others have contributed to the crime statistics. Some tried America, then went home. Nevertheless, the NOI creed is literally false: Despite thirty-plus years of mass immigration set off by the Immigration Reform Act of , the vast majority of Americans are still American-born children of American-born parents. It is also historically false: Scores of millions of Americans are neither immigrants nor descendants of immigrants. As for the Statue of Liberty, it is a gift from France to honor the centennial of American independence. *E pluribus unum* explicitly commemorates the union of thirteen British colonies into one nation. The statue and the motto do not celebrate immigration; they salute the achievement of the settlers who founded those colonies and, in time, won independence from their Mother Country. To test the truth of the NOI creed, ask what a true nation of immigrants would be. Absent a founding group or majority, it would be no nation at all, but a random gathering of people of assorted races, religions, and nationalities, united only by their presence in the same land. That may be our multicultural future. It is not the American past. That American culture is British, largely English, in origin, traditions, and religion. At the time of the Declaration of Independence, they were long-settled: The diversity of their settlements reflected the variety of their British origins. Overwhelmingly Christian, 98 percent were Protestants. Not included in these percentages are American Indians, who had no part in the political life of the colonies, and African slaves and freemen, who were largely excluded from political and social life. These descendants of colonial settlers were American natives, if by America we mean the United States. Samuel Huntington makes a useful distinction between the settlers of a country and immigrants to it. It helps answer whether the United States is truly a nation of immigrants or an organic nation with an ethnic and cultural core: Immigrants are people who leave one country, one society, and move to another society. But there has to be a recipient society to which the immigrants move. In our case, the recipient society was created by the settlers who came here in the 17th and 18th centuries. The federal structure the Founding Fathers erected for the United States is firmly grounded in their British heritage and American experience. Those who signed the Declaration and the Constitution knew of Locke and Enlightenment philosophes but knew their native law best: The rights of Englishmen were the animating spirit of the Bill of Rights, meant to secure them more effectively in America than they often were in England. Despite the evidence of American history, the NOI creed is entrenched, as is its corollary: It is worth asking why. Acknowledging that America is a nation like others, with a native stock and traditions, does not deny the contributions of millions of immigrants and their descendants. Nor does it imply that Americans of immigrant descent are somehow lesser citizens. American success is the work of settler and immigrant alike. One has only to look at Mexico or Brazil to see how differently Spanish and Portuguese settler nations developed. An America that abandons its heritage and founding culture will be a different, and poorer, place. As Russell Kirk put it: One reason may be the attractiveness of the propositional nation idea to immigrant groups that do not want to feel second-class next to the natives. A benign motive but unnecessary: Another is that the NOI, dedicated to a democratic proposition, provides a pretext for foreign interventionism: In short, the creed has become a weapon for those who would dissolve America as it has evolved and replace it with something else. Those who would conserve this country need to know enough history to refute it. The American Conservative welcomes letters to the editor.

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Chapter 6 : Land of the Blind " Variety

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As a result, through the jus soli and the jus sanguinis, he holds both a Canadian passport and a British passport with certificate of Right to Abode. His family moved to Los Angeles, California shortly afterwards, but his parents eventually divorced in 1967. In 1970, Sutherland moved with his mother to Toronto, Ontario, Canada, where he attended high school at St. He also attended St. But since 1970, Sutherland is most widely associated with the role of Jack Bauer, on the critically acclaimed television series 24. In the opening skit of the Primetime Emmy Awards, Sutherland also made an appearance as his 24 character Jack Bauer. The actor was reportedly horrified to learn that the series 24 had influenced some U. Army personnel to think that torture is acceptable. Also regarding his famous father, Sutherland was the first Inside the Actors Studio guest to be the child of a former guest; his father, Donald, appeared on the show in 1970. Sutherland was featured on the cover of the April edition of Rolling Stone, in an article entitled "Alone in the Dark with Kiefer Sutherland". The article opened up with Sutherland revealing his interest to be killed off in 24. I love what I do. Sutherland also provided voiceovers for the current ad campaign for Ford Motor Company of Canada. These advertisements are thematically of the comedy genre. In mid-2000, he voiced the Apple Computer advertisement announcing the inclusion of Intel chips in their Macintosh computer line. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. This article has been tagged since February 2007. Sutherland was engaged to Julia Roberts in 1995, although their relationship ended just five days before their planned marriage. Several episodes of 24 have allegedly been rewritten to work around minor injuries Sutherland sustained when partying. In the episode "White Power", the main characters develop an addiction to teeth whitener, and eventually mug an old woman to facilitate their addiction. Sutherland, driving by at the time, believed the mugging was real and jumped out of his car to intervene. This anecdote was recounted by Andy Samberg. In 2001, Sutherland became a grandfather, despite his young age, when Michelle gave birth to a son, Hamish. Michelle, born in 1970, is just ten years younger than Sutherland. On June 29, 2001, he married Kelly Winn. They divorced in 2003. He has two stepsons from this marriage, named Timothy Daily and Julian Daily. Some of them are listed below. Critically acclaimed film revolving around a group of young boys search for a dead body. A story about a group of outcast cowboys trying to defend the land of a man who took them in and helped educate them. Kiefer Sutherland and Julia Roberts became engaged during filming, however shortly afterwards Julia Roberts broke off the engagement when she ran off with his co-star in The Lost Boys, Jason Patric. The Nutcracker Prince, as the Nutcracker Prince. Flashback as John Buckner. Article 99 as Dr. Peter Morgan Twin Peaks: Lieutenant Jonathan James Kendrick. The Vanishing as Jeff Harriman, a man who is searching for his kidnapped fiancée. He appears alongside his father. Poly-Matrix, a feature-length collation of the anime 4-parter Armitage III, as voice of lead male character; detective Ross Sylibus. Sutherland did not voice this part in the sequel, Armitage III: Truth or Consequences, N. Dark City, as Dr. He plays alongside his mother Shirley Douglas. The Wild as Samson the Lion, animated film, only voice provided 24 Kiefer Sutherland has been the main cast member since the first season; recently signed a 3 year deal with Fox to continue work on 24 and work on new projects within Fox. In 2005, he also did voice acting and motion capture design scans. Season 6 began airing in January of 2005. Dragons of Autumn Twilight, will provide voice for Raistlin Majere. The Simpsons, will do the voice of Jack Bauer in the episode 24 Minutes. He also voiced a hard-nosed colonel on November 12 in the episode G. Mirrors film, Remake of the film Into the Mirror will begin filming in Romania on his 24 hiatus. Woman Wanted as Wendell Goddard, Kiefer also starred in the movie.

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Chapter 7 : Crossing Lines | Netflix

Western "Forsaken" starring Donald Sutherland and Kiefer Sutherland has been acquired by Momentum Pictures, the company announced Monday. Demi Moore also stars with the father-son actors in.

However, at the time these events were thought of by many as "improvements" and the solution to an overpopulated and perpetually poor region. No event shows this polarisation of opinion and the spin regarding the Clearances more than the evictions on the land of the Countess of Sutherland in the remote north-western tip of Scotland. After the death of the 17th Earl of Sutherland in 1746, the title passed to his infant daughter, Elizabeth, who became the Countess of Sutherland. Her early life was normal for a girl of her position, spending time between Edinburgh and London rather than at her vast estates, before getting married in 1750. Despite being some of the largest landholders in the world, the Sutherlands were not unused to financial difficulties some of which were caused by the stay in France, and when the chance arose they were keen to improve the land they held and so increase their profit. William Young, James Loch and Patrick Sellar, were to prove the main protagonists in the events that followed. Their grand scheme involved the movement of people from the fertile land of the Straths ideal for sheep farming to the coastland, which had little or no farming potential. The first of the new breeds of sheep arrived in 1763, and a mere 12 years later there were 100,000, across Sutherland. With the arrival of the sheep the resident population had to move. Some left voluntarily, as New World emigrants, others, however, were forced off the land, with Sellar implicated directly in some of the evictions. The Sutherlands did not entirely abandon their tenants who moved to the coast, but whether they went to work in the brickworks at Brora, or become fishermen at the new village of Golspie, they were entering into new industries without training or any real choice. More unfortunate still were those who tried to continue farming on the new coastal strips with less land to work and much smaller houses for their families to live in. Most had to build new dwellings, the lucky ones with timber dragged from their old blackhouses; the less fortunate had to start completely from scratch. Some even ran off to the forests and attempted to eke out a living there. The brutality of these actions shocked the Scottish nation and led to Sellar being charged with culpable homicide, an exceptional event at that time. The trial was held in Inverness and with the weight of the establishment firmly behind him, and a jury of like-minded landowners, Sellar was acquitted. He returned to Sutherland to continue the clearances. However, one man was not prepared to let the matter end there, and took up the pen to tell the story of the Highlanders who had been forced from the land. His father was a stonemason and the young Donald followed him into this trade. MacLeod was about twenty when Rossal was cleared. He wrote that at about 11 pm that night he saw: Many of the owners were my relatives and all of whom I personally knew; but whose present condition, whether in or out of the flames, I could not tell. The fire lasted six days, till the whole of the dwellings were reduced to ashes or smoking ruins. During one of those days a boat lost her way in the dense smoke as she approached the shore; but at night she was enabled to reach a landing place by the light of the flames. In Donald MacLeod finally found a champion when the Edinburgh Weekly Chronicle published 21 of his letters, which helped to transform Lowland public opinion on the clearances. These letters were later published in expanded form as the "History of the Destitution of Sutherlandshire. However, it seems much more likely that Beecher Stowe fell for the spin from the Duchess, and evidence has emerged that after investigating Loch? As with most things in history, the truth lies not at the extremes but somewhere in the middle. Many Highlanders were prepared to leave of their own free will, often with their journeys paid for by the laird, as they saw the benefits of starting afresh in a new country. There had been gradual movement away from the Highlands from after Culloden, and the Clearances were an acceleration of this process. This positive outcome was more by accident than design however, and the distress caused by the forced evictions is something that few of us today in the West can imagine, and not something that should be glossed over by the history books. Perhaps the saddest outcome of the Sutherland Clearances was that everyone, save Loch, Young and Sellar, came out a loser. The Highlanders had lost their homes, and

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those who had not emigrated were forced into smaller, less fertile areas on the coast, and into industries at which they had no experience. The Duke and Duchess meanwhile, did not get the economic miracle they were expecting, and for all the money they spent on the improvements, they received little financial return and had forever lost the goodwill of their remaining tenants.

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Chapter 8 : Who is Kiefer Sutherland's current wife? | Yahoo Answers

The North West Company was a fur trading business headquartered in Montreal from to It competed with increasing success against the Hudson's Bay Company in what is present-day Western Canada.

Bergfeldt, Ula Sharon Robinson Papers, ca. Berman, Estelle Rose and Fred S. They include correspondence from family members in California, Missouri, and Tennessee, tax receipts, promissory notes, and land papers. Walker and Charles W. Betz Family Collection, , K 0. Includes photocopies of articles about Bever, his certificate from the State Board of Health, and photographs of the Bever family. References to friends, deaths, marriages, travel prices, estates and personal affairs of the Bingham family. Lykins, Lykins, and others. Louis, MO, from St. Louis, MO, June 12, Granting Schroeder a leave of absence. Endorsed by Charles A. Bird Family, Papers, , R 5 folders, photocopies This collection includes miscellaneous correspondence, estate papers, land papers, business records, and biographical material pertaining to the Bird, Byrd, Moore, and Hunter families of southeastern Missouri. Bisman, Roy Photograph Collection, , K 0. Blackburn Family Photographs, P 0. Includes Wengrover family photographs, prayer books in Hebrew and English, and other items relating to the Synagogue. Clair County, MO, Also included is research on the Bland family and a Mrs. Other materials concerning her work with the Red Cross and other organizations. Bledsoe, Fields Trammel Letter, , K 0. Rhodes of Harrisonville, Missouri. Blitt, Rita Copaken Papers, , K 0. Includes exhibits brochures, booklets, and portfolios; newspapers and magazines articles; books, CDs, and VHS tapes relating to her life and art. Louis County, Missouri, regarding the ownership of a slave in the estate of John Bacon. Both parties bonded themselves to abide by the ruling of arbitrators selected in the case. Blount papers consists of letters received and sent by Thompson F. Blount was an influential businessman in Washington County, Missouri. Blue Family, Papers, , R 2 folders, photocopies This collection consists of correspondence, legal papers, and miscellaneous papers of John W. Blue and his daughters, Minnie Blue and Anna B. Lloyd, of Farmington, St. Genealogical records trace family roots back to the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in England and eighteenth century settlement in America. However, the bulk of the material consists of letters written by the Lewis, Watts, Wallace and Woodson family members who migrated westward during the nineteenth century. The letters, along with legal papers , and a Gold Rush Diary document the work, social activities and travels of the Lewis, Watts and Wallace families who settled in the Missouri counties of Howard and Chariton in the s. The collection also reflects social and political conditions in Missouri and the United States during the nineteenth century, including westward expansion, slavery, and the Civil War. Entries in German and English. Bode Family, Papers, , C 7 linear feet, 1 audio cassette, 2 audio tapes The collection contains the personal and professional papers of four generations of the Bode family, many of whom were ministers in the Evangelical Church Society of the West Evangelischer Kirchen Verein des Westens , now the United Church of Christ. The collection includes correspondence, photographs, sermons, publications, and publicity clippings. Personal papers include class notebooks from Yale and Northwestern University, theatre and opera programs, and ephemera. Bohm, Jack and Liz Viscofsky Papers, s, K 7 folders Family papers including newspaper clippings, event programs, flyers, biographies, and photographs relating to Congregation Beth Shalom Sisterhood. Bolling, George Melville , Papers, C 1. Includes photographs, correspondence, certificates and diplomas, and some information regarding his involvement in the El Kahir Shriners in Iowa. Bongino, Angelo Louis Collection, , K 0.

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Chapter 9 : Scottish Clan History

Kiefer Sutherland was born in London, England, UK, to Canadian actors Shirley Douglas and Donald Sutherland, who moved to California shortly after his calendrierdelascience.com maternal grandfather, Tommy Douglas, was a Scottish-born Canadian politician who was a Premier of Saskatchewan for over 17 years and led the national NDP party for almost

From around the 10th to 13th centuries more and more names became recognized as Clan names with varied histories and genealogies drawn from the Oral tradition. Not all Clan names can be identified as being solely Celtic, many came into being with the arrival of the Normans and others have been drawn from the names of Saints. This in itself reflects the changes in power affecting the land at that time as the people allied themselves to leaders who, in their eyes, seemed to be the most influential. This also brings up the point that although Clan names are now representative of blood lines, this was not the case initially as the Clan system came into being. Brodie of Lethen, Brodie of Idvies in Angus. Once vassals to the Lord of the Isles and once formed a branch of Clan Chattan. Ancestral seat at Achnacarry. There were 17 tribes considered kin of Clan Chattan listed as follows: There was also nine tribes of the Clan MacKintosh mentioned above. Of these the three major ones were Farquharson, Shaw and Toshach. All the tribes together were known as the Cattenachs. This large group was once seen as a threat to both the Lordship of the Isles and to the King of the Scots. Norman in origin from De Chisolm. Seat is Erchless Castle, Strathglass. They received land from the Scottish King in Roxburghshire. Territory was the Ross-shire, Inverness area. A Malcolm Beg of Strathearn is the first of the line on record. His son used the name Drummond or De Drymen. Their seat is at Strathallan. Seats at Migvie and Kildrummy Castle in Mar. A branch of Erskines also inherited the Earldom of Buchan. Shaw being a branch of Clan Chattan. They took up residence in Aberdeenshire. Clann Fhearghuis of Strachur has been established as coming from an ancient line. Ochochiar settled in the territory won from the bear. They were first heard of as supporters of Kelso Abbey and settled in Tweeddale. Several other petty Clans adopted the name Fraser in the district of Aird. Their seat is Huntly Castle. Craigellachie is the Clan gathering place. Ancient seats at Hallburg and Kilearnan. Said to be a warlike Clan of Caithness and Sutherland. This Clan was founded by Ferchar about Ferchar had three sons, Murdoch, Malcolm and Duncan. Their Seat of Toward was destroyed by the Campbells. They claim origin from a Hungarian nobleman called Barthoff who married a Fifeshire heiress and in doing so obtained land in the area. Gilchrist, the 7th son of Alwin, founded the clan MacFarlane. Their territory is in the Braes of Angus. One of the chief branches of the royal clan Alpin. Their seat is said to have been at Dunstaffnage in Argyll though they are now landless and without a recognised Chief. Their name appears in the Ragman Roll of and paid tribute to the MacGregors. Of ancient origin belonging to the province of Moray. The founder was Somerled, son of Gillebride who expelled the Norwegians at the end of the 10th Century. There were three sons, Dugall, Ranald and Angus. Their Chief was designated Lord of the Isles. Their ancient lands and castle stand on the southern shore of Fife. The seat of the chief was at Inverglas, later at Tarbert and then at Arrochar. They derived their name from the Chief Parlan or Bartholomew. Also a sept of MacAllans or Allans. A branch of Clan Alpin and the most ancient inhabitants of Colonsay. Connections, through descent, with the MacGregors and MacKinnons. Seat at Dun-ma-Glas in Strathnairn. Glenurchy was the original seat of the MacGregors although they once held territories on Perthshire and Argyllshire. Unfortunately, the land was won by right of first occupation, they possessed no title deeds. The 1st chief of MacKintosh was Shaw, 2nd son to Duncan. Traditionally in possession of lands near Bunawe in Lorn. MacIntyre of Sorn in Ayrshire is said to be the only territorial branch of the Clan left in Scotland. The rise of the Clan took place around the beginning of the 13th Century. Original seat seems to have been in Lochaber. Loarn is said to have given his name to the district of Lorn. The MacLeans eventually divided into four branch Clans which are: Duart Castle became the seat of the Chiefs. A small Clan who were standard bearers to the MacKenzies. Descended from Logan a Scottish priest, who like many of his time,

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fathered several children. He was a devotee of St. The last chief died in France in The family burying place lies on the island of Innis Buie, River Dochart. The name Nectan is Pictish. Niall, 21st in descent, came to Barra in and founded the Clan Niall in Scotland. The seat of the chief is the island castle of Kismull, in Barra. The seat of the chief of the MacPhersons was at Cluny castle, near Kingussie. The oldest cadets are those of Pitmain and of Invereshie the Slioch Gillies. They form one of the branches of Clan Alpin. According to tradition they descended from Guarie, a brother of Fingon, who was the ancestor of the MacKinnons. The MacQueens of Garafad in Skye held lands for many centuries. Little is known of their early history. The MacRaes are said to have settled in Kintail in the fourteenth century. Malcolm of Poltalloch is the chief of Clan Malcolm. The country of the clan appears to have been in the district of Lochalsh. Some say originated from MacKenzies, others say they are of Norse origin. The clan appears to have settled in Atholl from early times. Tradition says their founder was the son of the king of Norway, who along with his wife and child was cast ashore on the island of Lewis. Morrison of Habost attained the position of hereditary brieve, or judge. The clan were also known as Chlann na Breitheamh. They held this hereditary position until The Morrisons formed colonies in the north of Scotland. Their chief seat is at Foulis. The first chief, Hugh, lived in the twelfth century. The Nicolsons held the lands of Scorrybreac, in Skye. MacNicol of Portree was one of the sixteen men of the Council of the Isles. Local tradition says that over one hundred chiefs of the clan were borne to their last resting place at Snizort Churchyard. The chief, who gave the clan the patronymic of Donnachie, appears to have been Donnchadh or Duncan Reamhar, who led the clan at the battle of Bannockburn. From a later chief, Robert, who lived in the reign of James I, the clan took its name. Duncan Reamhar left two sons, Robert, ancestor of the Robertsons of Struan, chiefs of the clan, and Patrick, of the Robertsons of Lude. Besides Struan, the chiefs had at one time wide possessions on the banks of Loch Tay and of Loch Rannoch. The family of Rose of Kilravock, chief of the clan, settled in the county of Nairn in the reign of David I, but their first designation was "of Geddes". Bonds of friendship and loyalty were given to their powerful neighbours the MacKintoshes. The seat of the chief is still the Castle of Kilravock their residence since Maelrubha in the seventh century. In they got granted from the Scottish crown the Earldom of Caithness.