

Chapter 1 : Sports Fiction from W. Fraser Sandercombe - Browse recent arrivals

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May God comfort you during this time. Today, I just learned of the passing of this dynamic man. I grew up listening to and singing many of his songs as a child in Newbern, Alabama. I pray we all be ready to see our loved ones again when Jesus comes. Many blessings to you and the family. May reflection on his goodness comfort you. Ligon inspired me at a young age about Christ through the ministry of his music. His singing always came from the heart, and it was real gospel singing. The path he laid for so many that came after him was a great example of a true pioneer in gospel music. Joe was dynamic but down to earth, A humble Christian and one who loved people. Praying for the entire family and the group that God will Bless in a mighty way. You won the race. To the family you have my heartfelt condolences. He will never be forgotten by so many fans. He will be greatly missed. I just found out today of his death, and truly I was bewildered. I grew up listening to you and the Mighty Clouds of Joy. I shouted with you and prayed with you. Joe, was down to earth and very nice. I am going to miss him especially singing "I been in the storm to Long". I will continue to keep all of the family in my prayers. God will never put no more on you than you can bare. RIP Joe Ligon, even though you have finished the race on this side, your legacy will continue to live in all of us. It always inspired me. He will be missed. My prayers go out to his family. I Would like to have seen him perform one more time. I miss him already. We submit our prayers, and encouraging words to his family, loved ones, and fans. His music will live on through me and to all of his many fans and the lives his music touched. Joe Ligon, you will always be, my 1, lead singer of any Gospel Group. He has promised to go and prepare a place for us and than return to receive us unto Himself. He has also promised to be with us always. Allow Him to be your Shepherd; He will take care of His sheep. Joe Ligon for the many memories and such Beautiful Words of Wisdom. You were love for the work you done for our Savior. You will be greatly missed. Ligon and his family may God continue to wrap His arms around his family at this time durning his loss. We loved him but God loved him more he is no longer in the Storm. Rest in peace our friend and brother. We loved him but God loved him more he is no longer in the Storm rest in peace our friend and brother. He was indeed a Staple in The Gospel Community! May you all find comfort in every memory! It will not be the same. But I have all your tapes. Your legend will live on forever. You touched so many souls. To God be the glory. Why no news of his death, no one will no. But we all no God makes no mistakes. God Bless you all. H Joe, gone from our homes but never from my Heart. Was the Gospel promoter and assistant pastor of Israelite Spiritual church. He was a very nice person and we were both young. Nolan Washington of the Zion Harmonizers.. I am so glad that i got to see you for the first in Tupelo, Miss, Mr. Now i know you are walking around Heaven all day. Me and my family are sadden about the news of your passing. To the family we say we love you and we love Mr. Forever in our hearts. My now deceased mother would always get us ready to see all the professional groups I continued as I grew older. Ligon and the Mighty Clouds of Joy has had in my life. I grew up listening to the Mighty Clouds of Joy. Still Shock Of The News! My condolence to his family and friends. When I was a child growing in South Carolinain the late seventies, my grandmother and other relatives would listen for the gospel stations to play a selection by the Mighty Clouds of Joy. It seems like through all of our ups and downs, we would rely on their ministry to help us through. Ligon like no other singer could always sing with such an anointment and conviction in Christ. Regardless of the size or location or make up of the audience, Mr. Ligion was never ashamed to proclaim and praise the Lord in song and in action. I would dare say that his boldness in the proclamation of the gospel music brought about what we know today as comtemporary gospel music. As I reflect back, I ,realize that in some of my darker moments and challenges in life or when I was at my deepest temptations I would play such selections as "Pray For Me", "Heavy Load. When he sang you felt as though he was talking directly to you and he sang with a full conviction of the Greatest of God. We give thanks to the Almighty God for his service. Posted by Leroy Gadsden - St. Posted by Marcella M. We will truly miss you. I remember the live shows at the famous Sportatorium in Dallas. Too many memories but all filled with love and sincere respect. Every time I would

see him I would say hey Uncle Joe and he would smile. One thing he said has always stuck with me "God is able to do all things". My prayers for all his family and friends and fans. There will never be another like Brother Joe Ligon. This is a tremendous loss to the gospel community. Brother Ligon is our inspiration and always will be. We are encouraged to continue singing, performing and recording until our journeys end. Ligon, you will be missed. Truly anointed in his own right God has a plan for everyone as in Jeremiah I want to express my condolences to the family, may God bless you and Heaven Smile upon you all. Earth has no sorrow that heaven cannot heal. Some 40 years later, that song still moves my feet and takes me back to that memory. Ligon for your legacy and the library of timeless music to cherish. I will miss you but never will forget you. May God continue to bless his legacy. I turned my life around and can be certain in knowing I've been changed and can help my husband witness that we are both truly living testimonies. May God bless your entire family abundantly as He did us through His blessing of Mr. Ligon and his ability to use his talents to bless so very many. To the family, stay strong in the Lord and Power of His might because his is to wise to make a mistake and to just to do wrong.

Chapter 2 : Whittemore Incorporated as a City in - losco County Historical Museum

Baseball stories by Owen, Frank, , Pocket Books edition, in English.

Larchmont hotel, Chatsworth and Myrtle blvd, c. She served as the Supervisor of the Town of Mamaroneck from until , after having served on the Town Council for six years. She explained that she first moved to the Town of Mamaroneck with her parents in to a house on the corner of Orchard Rd. She also remembered that the school had originally been constructed with separate entrances for boys and girls, but those restrictions were not in effect while she was there. However, an informal dress code for students was enforced, as was typical of the era. Both Whittemore and Coughlin became involved in local civic affairs and went on to establish successful businesses here. Coughlin told the audience that he moved to the Town in , when he was 10 years old, and his family rented a house on Rockingstone Ave. The company, still in business today, maintains its offices on Myrtle Blvd. Coughlin has been involved in many aspects of community life, but especially the Boy Scouts, the American Legion and the Lions Club. It is located in the Larchmont Gardens section of the Town, an area developed by Clifford Harmon, thus the local road there is named Harmon Drive. Whittemore reported that he was one of the first kindergarten students at Sts. At the time he attended SJP, there were 56 students in each class. John and Paul Church is the only house of worship in the unincorporated area of the Town of Mamaroneck. Thereafter, he attended the University of Maryland. He remains active in the local real estate business. The speakers discussed the many changes they have seen in the Town during their lifetimes as it evolved from a rural to a true suburban commuter community. Whittemore said the housing that was there for the immigrants was inadequate and was later torn down. The Larchmont Hills Development Corp subsequently developed the area. The speakers agreed that one of the most significant events for the development of the Town was the construction of the New England Thruway I in approximately New England Thruway construction occurred from 1953 to 1957. According to Coughlin, before the Thruway was built, Myrtle Blvd. Coughlin recalled that most of the large homes burned down over a period of time. A police booth was also located on Myrtle. The thruway separated the Town at Myrtle Blvd. As residents of the Town know, there is no southbound exit and no northbound I entrance in Larchmont. According to Coughlin, the original Thruway plans included an exit behind Chatsworth Gardens, but some residents, including Owen Mandeville, an early business associate of Coughlin who served as Town Supervisor from 1911 to 1917, did not want the Thruway near their property. Coughlin claimed that Mandeville and others vigorously and successfully opposed this proposed construction, but the result was the elimination of the southbound exit and northbound entrance. He told the story of how, in 1953, after the draft was implemented, troops were housed in the Clock Tower Building because the Army had run out of space at Fort Slocum. On a daily basis, the troops could be seen marching up and down Myrtle Blvd. He was the youngest member of the committee and was instrumental in having the memorial placed at the park on Myrtle Blvd, instead of at Constitution Park opposite St. Today many local runners and walkers enjoy the trail. In recalling his childhood, Whittemore described how residents used the Duck Pond during the winter for ice-skating. He added that this tradition largely ended after the Thruway was constructed, probably from the noise and smell of the traffic running next to the pond. He also described how the Mott family owned a cotton mill at the top of the falls leading to the pond East Hickory Grove Drive. That structure later became a clubhouse for the Gardens area and today it is a private residence. Drawing on his many years in the real estate business, Whittemore revealed a bit about the history of the Elkan Park section of the Town. He said that after WWII, forty-four returning vets pooled their money to buy the parcel currently known as Elkan Park from the Elkan family in order to build housing for returning vets. The returning vets wanted the section to be called Foxhole Estates. In exchange, however, the section was to be named Elkan Park. In recalling another development in the Town, Whittemore explained that Rouken Glen was developed by C. The development itself, Rouken Glen, was named for a train stop in Scotland that Moody observed while on a trip through Scotland, according to Meighan. In addition to remembrances of the way the town appeared years ago, the participants also recalled famous residents of the Town. Coughlin reported that Lou Gehrig lived in the Stonecrest Apartments for a while. This breakfast forum

DOWNLOAD PDF ONE MIGHTY CLOUT C.W. WHITTEMORE

was hosted by The Larchmont-Mamaroneck Local Summit , an informal community council. The next breakfast meeting will take place on June

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

History[edit] As of , there have been six separate generations of the Polo, usually identified by a "Series" or "Mark" number. Some press and enthusiasts consider the facelifts to be separate models and hence have used the unofficial designations Polo Mk1 to Mk7 for previous generations. Volkswagen vehicles built off different platforms have carried the Polo nameplate. Starting in , Volkswagen sold the Polo in Japan initially through an agreement with Japanese dealership Yanase that specializes in European and North American vehicles. Of all Volkswagens imported into Japan, only the Polo and the Golf, until , complied with Japanese Government dimension regulations until the introduction of the VW Up! Performance versions and motorsport[edit] Volkswagen helped consolidate the preeminence of the so-called hot hatch genre of high-performance hatchbacks with their Golf GTI in , and has produced a number of performance versions of the Polo. The GT G40 with its 1. It was used by Volkswagen to set a number of world endurance speed records, such as the 1. The fastest version of the Polo Mk3 on the United Kingdom market was the 1. Available only in Germany, this was based on the one make racing series Polo Cup Racer hatchback. The Club Sport came with a roll cage inside the vehicle and Recaro racing seats as standard. Available with the same 1. Related models[edit] The first Polo was effectively a rebadged version of the Audi 50 hatchback launched in August The Mk1 and Mk2 versions of the Polo were then standalone models in the Volkswagen range. With the expansion of the Volkswagen Group: The Ibiza was actually launched before the Polo Mk3 and shared essentially all its mechanicals, the dashboard and other interior components, although there were no body panels shared between the two cars. This latter version, also known as the squareback in the original German brochures, "steilheck", literally "steep tail" amongst other nicknames was the most popular in virtually every country where the Polo was sold. Despite the differences in silhouette and target market segment, all body types were 2- or 3-door only. Mk1 Polos only came with four cylinder petrol engines, but for the Mk2, a diesel engine was offered for the first time, although only in certain markets, others having to wait until the launch of the Mk3. The current range includes a variety of three and four cylinder petrol and diesel engines. Early versions used a four-speed manual transmission , whilst the current car is available with either six speed manual or five speed automatic transmission. The suspension system on all models uses a fully independent MacPherson strut front suspension, and a Twist-beam rear suspension. Most models use disc brakes at the front and rear drum brakes , although some recent models have all round disc brakes. First generation Typ 86; â€” [edit].

Chapter 4 : Hand of God (art) - Wikipedia

[The Boxcar Children Special #14] Those intrepid rolling-stock orphans solve another case, this one dealing with urban renewal in a decayed Hudson Valley factory town. Oh there's baseball too. Weaver, Robert G. Nice Guy, Go Home.

For example, when Stephen is filled with the "holy spirit" he looks to heaven and sees Jesus standing by the right hand of God Acts 7: There are three occasions in the Gospels when the voice of God is heard, and the hand of God often represents this in visual art. Clothed hand clutching wreath, San Clemente, Rome , " In Christian art, the hand of God has traditionally been understood as an artistic metaphor that is not intended to indicate that the deity was physically present or seen in any subject depicted. In the late antique and early medieval periods, the representation of the full-bodied figure of God the Father would have been considered a grave violation of the Second Commandment. Gertrud Schiller distinguishes three functions of the hand in Christian art: A cloud is mentioned as the source of the voice of God in the gospel accounts of the Transfiguration of Jesus see below. Several of the examples in the Dura Europos synagogue see below show a good part of the forearm as well as the hand, which is not found in surviving Christian examples, and most show an open palm, sometimes with the fingers spread out. Later examples in Jewish art are closer in form to Christian styles. In Christian art, the hand of God usually occupies the form of a blessing gesture, if they are not performing an action, though some just show an open hand. The normal blessing gesture is to point with the index and next finger, with the other fingers curled back and thumb relaxed. This is formed by crossing the thumb and little finger inside the palm, with only the forefinger and next one extended, [15] or a variant of this. Especially in Roman mosaics, but also in some German imperial commissions, for example on the Lothair Cross , the hand is clenched around a wreath that goes upwards, and behind which the arm then disappears, forming a tidy circular motif. Especially in these examples, the hand may show the sleeve of a garment, sometimes of two layers, as at San Clemente, Rome. In blessing forms the hand often has a halo , which also may provide a convenient termination point. This may or may not be a cruciform halo, indicating the divinity, and specifically the Logos , or Pre-existing Christ see below. Visigothic capital with the Sacrifice of Isaac. The hand is regularly seen in depictions of certain scenes, though it may occur on occasion in a much wider range. In Christian art the hand will often actually represent the hand of God the Son , or the Logos; this is demonstrated when later depictions start to substitute for the Hand a small half-length portrait of Christ as Logos in a similar circular frame. It is nearly always Christ in the East, but in the West God the Father will sometimes be shown in this way. However, in many contexts the person of the Trinity intended cannot be confirmed from the image alone, except in those images, like the Baptism of Christ , where Jesus the Incarnate Christ is also present, where the hand is clearly that of God the Father. Later Eastern Orthodox images often identify Hands as the Logos with the usual monogram used in icons. More often, God was shown in this story using the conventional depiction of Jesus representing the pre-existent Christ or Logos , who was seen as the Creator by Early Christian writers, [18] The story of Adam and Eve was the Old Testament subject most frequently seen in Christian art that needed a pictorial representation of God. A well known modern variant of the traditional hand motif is a sculpture of by Auguste Rodin called the Hand of God, which shows a gigantic hand creating Adam and Eve. The Sacrifice of Isaac first appears in Christian art in 4th century depictions from the Roman catacombs and sarcophagi, as well as pieces like a fragment from a marble table from Cyprus. Some depictions have the hand passing Moses the Tablets of the Law , found in the Roman catacombs, various Bibles see gallery , the Paris Psalter , and in mosaic in the Basilica of San Vitale , Ravenna. In it was a scroll, which he unrolled before me. On both sides of it were written words of lament and mourning and woe" [22] and this and other moments from Ezekiel sometimes include the hand. In the Paris Psalter , Moses, Jonah and Isaiah are all shown blessed by hands, from which rays of light come. Other prophets are sometimes also shown with the hand. The hand can appear in other contexts; the Carolingian Utrecht Psalter atypically illustrates nearly all the Psalms , probably following an Antique model, and shows the hand in at least 27 of these images, despite also using a figure of Christ-as-God in the heavens even more frequently. The story in Daniel 5: Moses receives the Tablets, c. Ascension of Christ and Noli me tangere , c.

See below for a similar Ascension years later. New Testament imagery[edit] In depictions of the Life of Christ , the hand often appears at the Baptism of Christ representing the voice of God, above the dove representing the Holy Spirit , which is much more common, thus showing the whole Trinity as present and active. At that moment heaven was opened, and he saw the Spirit of God descending like a dove and lighting on him. And a voice from heaven said, "This is my Son, whom I love; with him I am well pleased. The hand is mostly found in Baptisms between the 6th e. Rabbula Gospels and 11th centuries. The hand is found in some Western and later Armenian scenes of the Transfiguration of Jesus , [26] where again the Synoptic Gospels have the voice of God speaking, this time from a cloud. This is the third and final occasion when the voice of God is mentioned in the gospels, this time only in the Gospel of John The earliest known example is in the St Augustine Gospels of c. The hand represents divine approval, and specifically acceptance of his sacrifice, [29] and possibly also the storm mentioned in the gospels. The hand may be seen in the Ascension of Christ , sometimes, as in the Drogo Sacramentary , reaching down and clasping that of Christ, as though to pull him up into the clouds. The ivory plaque now in Munich left with such a depiction is possibly the earliest representation of the Ascension to survive. In Eastern Orthodox icons of the Last Judgement , the hand often holds the scales in which souls are weighed in the West Saint Michael typically does this. The hand may emerge from the Hetoimasia usually present, and is typically huge in size compared to the full figures nearby in the composition. The upper part of the semi-dome depicts the Transfiguration. Ascension from the Drogo Sacramentary , c. The hand often blesses rulers from above, especially in Carolingian and Ottonian works, and coins. A posthumous coin of Constantine the Great the "deification issue" had shown the hand reaching down to pull up a veiled figure of Constantine in a quadriga , in a famously mixed message that combined pagan conventions, where an eagle drew deified emperors up to the heavens, with Christian iconography. From the late 4th century coins of Late Antique rulers such as Arcadius and his empress , Galla Placidia and others show them being crowned by it " it was in fact mostly used for empresses, and often only appears on issues from the Eastern Empire. The object now in the Louvre is a recreation, made for Napoleon or a restored Bourbon king, of the original, which was destroyed in the French Revolution , although the original ivory hand has survived now displayed separately. Engraved gems are used for an authentic medieval feel. Here the hand represents the justice-dispensing power of God as being literally in the hands of the king. Charlemagne , flanked by two popes, is crowned, manuscript of c. The emperor is crowned by the hand.

Chapter 5 : Guide to Juvenile Baseball Books: W

Browse all Sports Fiction from W. Fraser Sandercombe All new arrivals from W. Fraser Sandercombe Want to know when W. Fraser Sandercombe adds new books to this category?

The Acropolis of Athens by Leo von Klenze. Athens is often regarded [i] as the birthplace of democracy and remains an important reference-point for democracy. Athens emerged in the 7th century BCE, like many other poleis , with a dominating powerful aristocracy. These problems exacerbated early in the 6th century; and, as "the many were enslaved to few, the people rose against the notables". This included Sparta in the second half of the 7th century BCE. The constitutional reforms implemented by Lycurgus in Sparta introduced a hoplite state that showed, in turn, how inherited governments can be changed and lead to military victory. As the Rhetra did in Lycurgian Sparta, Solon formalized the composition and functions of the governmental bodies. All citizens gained the right to attend the Ecclesia Assembly and to vote. The Ecclesia became, in principle, the sovereign body, entitled to pass laws and decrees, elect officials, and hear appeals from the most important decisions of the courts. The higher governmental posts, those of the archons magistrates , were reserved for citizens of the top two income groups. The retired archons became members of the Areopagus Council of the Hill of Ares , which like the Gerousia in Sparta, was able to check improper actions of the newly powerful Ecclesia. Solon created a mixed timocratic and democratic system of institutions. The constitutional reforms eliminated enslavement of Athenians by Athenians, established rules for legal redress against over-reaching aristocratic archons, and assigned political privileges on the basis of productive wealth rather than of noble birth. His sons Hippias and Hipparchus succeeded him. In the late s, Ephialtes and Pericles presided over a radicalization of power that shifted the balance decisively to the poorest sections of society, by passing laws which severely limited the powers of the Council of the Areopagus and allowed thetes Athenians without wealth to occupy public office. If we look to the laws, they afford equal justice to all in their private differences; if no social standing, advancement in public life falls to reputation for capacity, class considerations not being allowed to interfere with merit; nor again does poverty bar the way, if a man is able to serve the state, he is not hindered by the obscurity of his condition. The freedom which we enjoy in our government extends also to our ordinary life. Marble, Roman copy after a Greek original from ca. The Athenian democracy of Cleisthenes and Pericles was based on freedom of citizens through the reforms of Solon and on equality of citizens isonomia - introduced by Cleisthenes and later expanded by Ephialtes and Pericles. To preserve these principles, the Athenians used lot for selecting officials. Casting lots aimed to ensure that all citizens were "equally" qualified for office, and to avoid any corruption allotment machines were used. The courts had unlimited power to control the other bodies of the government and its political leaders. Debate was open to all present and decisions in all matters of policy were taken by majority vote in the Ecclesia compare direct democracy , in which all male citizens could participate in some cases with a quorum of The decisions taken in the Ecclesia were executed by the Boule of , which had already approved the agenda for the Ecclesia. The Athenian Boule was elected by lot every year [58] and no citizen could serve more than twice. Socrates , Plato , and Aristotle Within the Athenian democratic environment, many philosophers from all over the Greek world gathered to develop their theories. Aristotle â€” BCE continued the work of his teacher, Plato, and laid the foundations of political philosophy. The political philosophy developed in Athens was, in the words of Peter Hall, "in a form so complete that hardly added anyone of moment to it for over a millennium". For Aristotle, the underlying principles of democracy are reflected in his work Politics: But one factor of liberty is to govern and be governed in turn; for the popular principle of justice is to have equality according to number, not worth, and if this is the principle of justice prevailing, the multitude must of necessity be sovereign and the decision of the majority must be final and must constitute justice, for they say that each of the citizens ought to have an equal share; so that it results that in democracies the poor are more powerful than the rich, because there are more of them and whatever is decided by the majority is sovereign. This then is one mark of liberty which all democrats set down as a principle of the constitution. And one is for a man to live as he likes; for they say that this is the function of liberty, inasmuch

as to live not as one likes is the life of a man that is a slave. This is the second principle of democracy, and from it has come the claim not to be governed, preferably not by anybody, or failing that, to govern and be governed in turns; and this is the way in which the second principle contributes to equalitarian liberty. Both votes took place under manipulation and pressure, but democracy was recovered in less than a year in both cases. Reforms following the restoration of democracy after the overthrow of the Thirty Tyrants removed most law-making authority from the Assembly and placed it in randomly selected law-making juries known as "nomothetai". Finally, after the Roman conquest of Greece in BC, Athens was restricted to matters of local administration. However, democracy in Athens declined not only due to external powers, but due to its citizens, such as Plato and his student Aristotle. Roman Republic Even though Rome is classified as a Republic and not a democracy, its history has helped preserve the concept of democracy over the centuries. The Romans invented the concept of classics and many works from Ancient Greece were preserved. Cicero attacks Catilina, from a 19th-century fresco. Rome was a city-state in Italy next to powerful neighbors; Etruscans had built city-states throughout central Italy since the 13th century BCE and in the south were Greek colonies. Similar to other city-states, Rome was ruled by a king. However, social unrest and the pressure of external threats led in BCE the last king to be deposed by a group of aristocrats led by Lucius Junius Brutus. The plebs were demanding for definite, written, and secular laws. The patrician priests, who were the recorders and interpreters of the statutes, by keeping their records secret used their monopoly against social change. After a long resistance to the new demands, the Senate in BCE sent a commission of three patricians to Greece to study and report on the legislation of Solon and other lawmakers. This commission, under the supervision of a resolute reactionary, Appius Claudius, transformed the old customary law of Rome into Twelve Tables and submitted them to the Assembly which passed them with some changes and they were displayed in the Forum for all who would and could read. The Twelve Tables recognised certain rights and by the 4th century BCE, the plebs were given the right to stand for consulship and other major offices of the state. The political structure as outlined in the Roman constitution resembled a mixed constitution [73] and its constituent parts were comparable to those of the Spartan constitution: While in the city of Rome, the consuls were the head of the Roman government and they would preside over the Senate and the assemblies. While abroad, each consul would command an army. The Senate passed decrees, which were called *senatus consultum* and were official advices to a magistrate. Though it technically had no official role in the management of military conflict, the Senate ultimately was the force that oversaw such affairs. The requirements for becoming a senator included having at least, *denarii* worth of land, being born of the patrician noble aristocrats class, and having held public office at least once before. New Senators had to be approved by the sitting members. Despite the obvious power the assemblies had, in practice, the assemblies were the least powerful of the other bodies of government. An assembly was legal only if summoned by a magistrate [75] and it was restricted from any legislative initiative or the ability to debate. And even the candidates for public office as Livy writes "levels were designed so that no one appeared to be excluded from an election and yet all of the clout resided with the leading men". This was not to say that the balance was in every way even: These values were enforced with laws regulating the private life of an individual. The laws were applied in particular to the upper classes, since the upper classes were the source of Roman moral examples. Rome became the ruler of a great Mediterranean empire. The new provinces brought wealth to Italy, and fortunes were made through mineral concessions and enormous slave run estates. Slaves were imported to Italy and wealthy landowners soon began to buy up and displace the original peasant farmers. By the late 2nd century this led to renewed conflict between the rich and poor and demands from the latter for reform of the constitution. The background of social unease and the inability of the traditional republican constitutions to adapt to the needs of the growing empire led to the rise of a series of over-mighty generals, championing the cause of either the rich or the poor, in the last century BCE. Transition to empire[edit] A fragment of a bronze equestrian order statue of Augustus, Roman Emperor, 1st century AD. Over the next few hundred years, various generals would bypass or overthrow the Senate for various reasons, mostly to address perceived injustices, either against themselves or against poorer citizens or soldiers. One of those generals was Julius Caesar, where he marched on Rome and took supreme power over the republic. Their

combined strength gave the triumvirs absolute power. However, in 31 BC war between the two broke out. Thereafter, there was no one left in the Roman Republic who wanted to, or could stand against Octavian, and the adopted son of Caesar moved to take absolute control. Octavian left the majority of Republican institutions intact, though he influenced everything using personal authority and ultimately controlled the final decisions, having the military might to back up his rule if necessary. By 27 BCE the transition, though subtle, disguised, and relying on personal power over the power of offices, was complete. In that year, Octavian offered back all his powers to the Senate, and in a carefully staged way, the Senate refused and titled Octavian Augustus "the revered one". He was always careful to avoid the title of rex "king", and instead took on the titles of princeps "first citizen" and imperator, a title given by Roman troops to their victorious commanders. Once Octavian named Tiberius as his heir, it was clear to everyone that even the hope of a restored Republic was dead. Most likely, by the time Augustus died, no one was old enough to know a time before an Emperor ruled Rome. The Germanic tribal thing assemblies described by Tacitus in his Germania. The Christian Church well into the 6th century AD had its bishops elected by popular acclaim. The collegia of the Roman period: Institutions in the medieval era[edit] Further information: Most of the procedures used by modern democracies are very old. Almost all cultures have at some time had their new leaders approved, or at least accepted, by the people; and have changed the laws only after consultation with the assembly of the people or their leaders. Such institutions existed since before the times of the Iliad or of the Odyssey, and modern democracies are often derived from or inspired by them, or what remained of them. Nevertheless, the direct result of these institutions was not always a democracy. It was often a narrow oligarchy, as in Venice, or even an absolute monarchy, as in Florence, in the Renaissance period; but during the medieval period guild democracies did evolve. The continuations of the early Germanic thing: The Witenagemot folkmoot of Early Medieval England, councils of advisors to the kings of the petty kingdoms and then that of a unified England before the Norman Conquest. Tynwald, on the Isle of Man, claims to be one of the oldest continuous parliaments in the world, with roots back to the late 9th or 10th century. The Althing, the parliament of the Icelandic Commonwealth, founded in 930. The Althing was preceded by less elaborate "things" assemblies all over Northern Europe. As in Iceland, the lawspeaker presided over the assemblies, but the Swedish king functioned as a judge. Adam of Bremen wrote that the people used to obey the king only when they thought his suggestions seemed better, although in war his power was absolute. The election of Uthman in the Rashidun Caliphate 7th century. The election of Gopala in the Pala Empire 8th century. The new king had to be descended within four generations from a previous king, so this usually became, in practice, a hereditary kingship; although some kingships alternated between lines of cousins. The Ibadites of Oman, a minority sect distinct from both Sunni and Shia Muslims, have traditionally chosen their leaders via community-wide elections of qualified candidates starting in the 8th century.

Chapter 6 : German addresses are blocked - calendrierdelascience.com

By O.H.W. Owen. Condition very good, few signs of previous use. This book explains a "new" method of house division and instructions for the preparations of horoscopes with this method, accompanies by tables for use in this method's calculation.

House of Representatives, the first African American to preside over the House, and the longest-serving African American during the tumultuous Reconstruction period. Rainey in Georgetown, South Carolina, a seaside town consisting mainly of rice plantations. The Raineys raised at least one other child, Edward, Jr. Grace Rainey was of French descent. Edward Rainey was a barber, and his master permitted him to work independently if he shared some of his profits, as required by law. By the s, Edward Rainey could afford to buy two male slaves for his family. Rainey continued to work as a barber, and the couple had three children: Joseph II, Herbert, and Olivia. At first, he dug trenches to fortify the outskirts of Charleston. In , he and his wife escaped to Bermuda. The self-governed British colony had abolished slavery in , and proved a hospitable home for the Raineys, who took advantage of the thriving economy and growing population that resulted from the lucrative blockade-running business. George and Hamilton, Bermuda, where Joseph set up a successful barbershop and Susan Rainey opened a dress store. The wealth Joseph Rainey acquired in Bermuda elevated his status in the community, and looked upon as a leader, he soon became active in the Republican Party. When a state constitutional convention was called in , Rainey traveled to Charleston to represent Georgetown. In the late s, he worked as an agent for the state land commission and was a brigadier general in the state militia. Joseph Rainey was elected to his first public office in when he won a seat in the state senate, where he immediately became chairman of the finance committee. In February , Representative Benjamin F. Whittemore resigned his northeastern South Carolina seat, having been charged with selling appointments to U. On October 19, , Rainey won the full term, topping Democrat C. Dudley by a substantial majority 63 percent. On November 8, he defeated Dudley once again, garnering more than 86 percent of the vote, in a special election to fill the seat for the remainder of the 41st Congress. Rainey advocated for his constituents—both black and white. He used his growing political clout to influence the South Carolina state legislature to retain the customs duty on rice, the chief export of the district and the state. He also submitted a petition to improve Charleston Harbor and fought against an appropriations cut for Fort Moultrie and Fort Sumter in Charleston. Rainey received seats on three standing committees: Grant on April 20, , but the bill failed to stop Klan terrorism. In March of , Rainey found himself arguing for the federal appropriations needed to enforce the act. Sumner believed a law passed in granting amnesty to former Confederates should be conditioned by the passage of his civil rights bill. Although Rainey favored the Amnesty Act, which allowed most former Confederates to regain their political rights, he agreed with Sumner because of personal experience with discrimination in both Washington and South Carolina, ranging from exorbitant charges for drinks at a pub, to more serious violations of his civil rights. Rainey also described widespread segregation on public transportation, including trains and streetcars. Other Republicans successfully argued this would disfranchise most freed slaves. Nonetheless, Rainey continued to advocate education, later arguing that money from the sale of public land should be used to fund public education. Though the Civil Rights Bill passed the House on February 5, , with the Senate quickly concurring, its diluted provisions failed to address desegregation or equality in public schools. Blaine, becoming the first black American to preside over the House of Representatives. Rainey also generally opposed legislation restricting the influx of Asian immigrants to the United States. Throughout his career, Rainey involved himself in the economic issues that affected his race. Recognizing the instability of such an investment, Rainey opposed the amendment and stood behind congressional control over the institution: I want no one man to handle the assets of the bank. In , Rainey faced Independent Republican Samuel Lee, another African American and a former speaker of the state house of representatives, in a dangerous and close campaign. Accompanied by a large posse of friends and met by U. That same year, Rainey defeated Democrat John S. Noting the presence of federal troops during the election, Richardson also claimed that armed black political clubs and black militia were scaring voters at the polls.

Rainey took his seat, but in May the Committee on Elections declared the seat vacant, citing irregularities. The House failed to act on the committee report, and Rainey kept his seat for the remainder of his term. On the American centennial on July 4, 1876, black militia celebrated by parading through a street in Hamburg, South Carolina. When a group of white men attempted to cross the street, the black soldiers refused to stop. The white men subsequently fired upon and killed several militiamen. Richardson defeated Rainey in the election for the 46th Congress by more than 8,000 votes. When Republicans regained control of Congress in 1877, Rainey spent time in Washington trying to secure the appointment, but he lost the nomination. Treasury Department in South Carolina. After being endorsed by 84 Representatives, including future President James A. Garfield of Ohio, Rainey served two years. In 1879, he started a brokerage and banking business in Washington, but the firm collapsed five years later. For one year, he managed a coal mining operation and a wood yard before returning to Georgetown in ill health. Joseph and Susan Rainey opened a millinery shop shortly before Joseph died of congestive fever on August 1, 1880. Footnotes 1Congressional Record, House, 43rd Cong. Oxford University Press, George, Bermuda, is named for Rainey. Congressional Elections, by Jefferson, NC: Bicentennial Edition Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, Most sources claim Representative Rainey presided over the House during an Indian appropriations debate in May 1877. Most subsequent sources cite Smith. Congressional Record, House, 43rd Cong.

Chapter 7 : Full text of "Notes on the history of Argentine independence"

In , when Whittemore became a city, the white pine lumbering era had passed and the hemlock and hardwood harvest, along with the mighty railroad days, were in full swing. Agriculture became the area's predominant livelihood, as fertile, reasonably-priced farmland held promise for those desiring to own a farm.

Many motives directed Whittemore residents to seek incorporation as a city. Firsthand, as the population of the settlement increased by leaps and bounds, citizens desired for some type of formal organization to insure control over their domain. Officially, Whittemore had never been legally organized as a village, and had been operating under the auspices of Burleigh Township. The building of roads and bridges became the second reason for incorporating. Supposedly, as sources have dictated, the city residents felt that Burleigh Township should pay for the costly construction of the several bridges that surrounded Whittemore in all directions within the township. Thus, if Whittemore was incorporated as a city, consequently the township taxpayers would provide the city residents with the means to leave town. Thirdly, because the population was declining in the major settlements on the Lake Huron shoreline of Iosco County, the county Board of Supervisors was weakening due to lack of representation. Meanwhile, Burleigh Township was growing faster than any other area of the county, according to population surveys. The incorporation of Whittemore as a city would provide the southwest corner of the county with additional political clout at the county level. Ward 1, constituting the southern part of the city, met at the old meat market opposite the railroad depot, and was predominantly Democratic. Legend reports that the political party interests of a person could be determined at election time, especially if one moved into or relocated into a particular ward of the city. In , when Whittemore became a city, the white pine lumbering era had passed and the hemlock and hardwood harvest, along with the mighty railroad days, were in full swing. After clearing away stumps and remnants of the white pine harvest, those with the desire to farm took to the soil without hesitation. Lumbermen and land barons were now anxious to part with the property that once nourished their lumber endeavors. This 40 by 70 feet, two-story building became a famous landmark in the city, and was eventually labeled as the Roll-Inn. Over the years, until a fire claimed the building in , this structure had served as a livery stable, roller skating rink, dance hall, basketball court, restaurant, tavern, gathering place, and the primary community building in the city. Within days, ground was broken for a new building, 60 by 40 feet structure became known as the Whittemore Elevator Company. In its early days, local people sorted beans and other small grains. This business provided employment for many area residents. Part of the original elevator remains today across Bullock Street from the current post office. This 20 by 40 foot brick building was handsomely finished and promised to be among the most complete and artistic banking offices in the state. The foundation of this building still is evident in the parking lot on the south side of the Whittemore Hotel. In the fall of , local men constructed a new school. The doors of this educational facility opened to students on the Tuesday after Labor Day in Lisle served as principal, with Miss Florence Schroyer as assistant and Miss Maud Green in charge of the primary room. The population in Whittemore and Burleigh Township began to feverishly boom in the mids. By , Burleigh Township had residents, an increase of nearly people from just four years earlier. Whittemore boasted residents, not much different from the population of , when the city celebrated its centennial year.

Chapter 8 : Bananas Records - Official Site

Special Education: A Biblical Approach by John C. Vaughn; John J. McCormick; Ross A. Fichter and a great selection of similar Used, New and Collectible Books available now at calendrierdelascience.com

IN a former paper read before this Club, effort was made to show how settlements in the Argentine came east and south from Peru, step by step, until Buenos Aires was eventually founded by Juan de Garay in 1536. In the present paper, we will trace the history of Argentine Independence as it extended west and north, step by step, reversing the march of early settlement, until the final battles were fought and won in Peru, the stronghold of Spanish power in South America. The Fathers of Argentine Independence took it for granted that the new nation would embrace all the territory included in the Viceroyship of the River Plate, which was created in 1763. The population in 1536, including slaves and tame Indians, was probably less than five hundred thousand people, of which fully one-half lived in Upper Peru. A noteworthy feature, the only one in all Spanish America, of the primary Argentine colonization was that it absorbed the Indian population. In Peru as in Mexico and elsewhere, the conquerors implanted a feudalism which had as its principal basis the distribution of the natives as laborers among the mine and ranch owners. The Indian races crossed with the Spaniards but were not assimilated. In the Argentine, on the contrary, the Indians were assimilated, there was a minimum of oppression, a limitation to human exploitation, a rudimentary recognition of equality, with the result that at an early day the native sons were the backbone of the settlements, assumed positions of authority, led exploring expeditions and founded other colonies. Seeds of eventual freedom were planted from the very beginning. Spain settled America for the benefit of Spain, the welfare of the colonies was never considered, and one of the fundamental manifestations of this erroneous policy was the creation of arbitrary trade routes in opposition to natural laws. Buenos Aires was located at the junction of a system of rivers and was readily accessible from Transatlantic ports, yet all legitimate commerce had to come via Panama and Peru, pay heavy sea and land freight charges, multiplied internal customs dues and much unnecessary handling, to the extent that by the time merchandise reached Buenos Aires, its cost had been increased to 100 percent. Contraband flourished, ably and actively assisted by the British and Portuguese from the headquarters at Colonia, just across the river. The trade-route policy of Spain provoked in the Argentine a spirit of steadily growing hostility which smouldered for many years before the outbreak came. As an item of passing interest, Buenos Aires because of geographical position became a port of relative importance in spite of the restrictions. During the five years from 1536 to 1541, some 1,000,000 native hides, and gold, silver, copper, tin, cocoa, vicuna wool and quinine from Peru and Chile to the value of 6,000,000 " pesos fuertes " were exported, while in the following ten years from 1542 to 1552 these same countries sent out through Buenos Aires 36,000,000 " pesos " worth of gold and silver. The establishment of the Viceroyship in 1763 and the consequent formation in Buenos Aires of a locally semi-autonomous Government, facilitated and stimulated commercial activity. Wine came from Mendoza, rum and dried fruits from San Juan, textiles and laces from Tucuman and Salta where the Inca arts and industries persisted and flourished, hides and skins from the plains, "yerba", tobacco and fine woods from Paraguay. This internal commerce varied in value from 10,000,000 to 20,000,000 " pesos " annually. Paraguay sold 60,000 mules to Peru every year, and sent tons of "yerba" to Chile. Argentine exports to Spain included crude and tanned bull and horse-hides; sheep-wool, jerked beef, wax, feathers and skins. Freedom of trade with Africa was obtained and other fields of activity were developed. A Spanish traveller who visited Buenos Aires during the Viceroyship said: Incoherent and crude though they were, handicapped by ignorance and superstition, especially in the rural regions, democratic tendencies accompanied the Argentine as it emerged from its two hundred years of isolation and prepared it for its mission of self-emancipation and for the salvation of South American independence. Mitre, the most careful of Argentine historians, says: The deserts, the solitude, the sloth, the sparse population, the lack of moral cohesion, the corrupt customs among the general mass, the absence of ideals, and above all, the profound ignorance of the people were causes and effects, which producing a semi-barbarity alongside of a weak and sickly civilization, concurred at an early age to viciate the organism". He goes on to say: Because of this, the Argentine clergy was revolutionary and republican when

the Colony revolted, quite the reverse of what happened in the rest of Spanish America". A brief reference to the history of printing in the Argentine will be illustrative of the intellectual development of the period. The first book printed in South America was finished in in the Guarany language on a press made in the Jesuit Missions of the Upper Parana. As a matter of coincidence, one of the first books published in North America was the translation of the New Testament into the language of the Massachusetts Indians in , or forty-four years earlier, by John Elliot. In , under permission granted by the authorities in Peru, presses and type were brought from Spain at an expense of 2, "pesos" and were set up in Cordoba, the University city of the Argentine. The first book printed was also a Jesuit production, this time in Latin, and it was the only book there produced, for the Jesuits were soon after expelled. Vertiz, a native of Mexico and the most progressive of the Argentine Viceroy, wanted to introduce printing in Buenos Aires, and in , after considerable correspondence, bought this Cordoba press at its estimated value of 1, " pesos ", which, history says, was promptly paid. This was the only press in the Argentine until when two other small and incomplete outfits were acquired. The first publications were Governmental decrees, many of which can still be seen in the Historical Museum. A book was produced in , called "Representation of the Corporation and Citizens of Montevideo", that city having no press of its own. The first newspaper appeared in , also printed on this Cordoba press, being "The Agricultural, Industrial and Commercial Weekly". The backwardness of printing in the Argentine at the time of the Revolution is a clear indication of the illiteracy of the people. As a matter of incidental interest, a printing press was brought to Boston in and in a weekly called "The Boston News Letter" was founded. The English invasions of and were not so much the causes of the Argentine revolution as they were vehicles for the expression of Argentine readiness for revolution. At that time, Spain was an ally of France ; in the two countries had together fought and together had been defeated by the English under Nelson at Trafalgar. It is worth remembering that English attempts to take Buenos Aires were efforts to capture enemy territory. General Berresford landed at Quilmes in June of , marched against Buenos Aires with troops, overcame the disorganized opposition encountered enroute, and entered the city in triumphal procession. Buenos Aires with its environments then had some 70, inhabitants, and the intrepidity of the exploit has won the admiration of all reputable Argentine historians. Berresford made his headquarters in the Fortress, where Government House now stands, seized some 1,, " pesos ", and issued a proclamation saying in effect that he would act with unbounded magnanimity provided the city recognized his authority. He shipped 1,, "pesos" to London; the money arrived safely and was conveyed from the wharf to the Bank of England under strong and impressive guard amid much popular enthusiasm. Before the date of this spectacular event, however, Berresford had been attacked and had surrendered on August 12, , after a brave defense in which he lost about one-third of his scanty forces. This is known as the " Reconquista ". The British occupied Buenos Aires somewhat more than six weeks. The Reconquest was a turning point in Argentine history. The then Viceroy Sobremonte and other Spanish authorities, having ran away upon the first appearance of the British, leading citizens met and appointed General Liniers to command the native forces, and after the Reconquest, a Congress was elected by popular vote and conferred on Liniers all the powers of the Viceroy. It was a revolution in fact if not in name. The second British invasion occurred in and was made by a larger and more thoroughly organized expedition, being able to disembark some 12, men. Buenos Aires had had ample news of the threatened danger; troops were drilled and trained; cannon were cast; and powder was hurried from Chile, carried over the mountains on willing shoulders. Viceroy Sobremonte had returned and after abortive attempts to reassume power, had been by popular vote formally deposed and imprisoned. The man of the hour was Liniers. As a precautionary measure, the British captured Montevideo in February. The Commander-in-chief, Sir Samuel Auchmuty, a native-born North American who had sided with England at the opening of our Revolution, reported from there to his Government: Another North American named William White, who had lived several years in Buenos Aires, tried to bring about an agreement between the Argentines and the British by which Argentine independence under British protection would be secured. Nothing came of the suggestion, but the attention it attracted shows that even when armed invasion was threatened, any chance to escape Spanish oppression had adherents. General Auchmuty had been succeeded by General Whitelock, a Court favorite of limited military capacity. The British marched against Buenos Aires, and in places had

partial success, but the result of the attacks which lasted from July 2 to July 6 was complete success for the Argentine defenders. This is known in history as the "Defensa". The British retired to Montevideo, and some months later returned home. During their stay in Montevideo, they published a newspaper which had considerable circulation both there and in Buenos Aires; and that organ and contact with British prisoners who had generally friendly treatment from their Argentine captors, confirmed the public opinion that Spain was decadent and that unrestricted commerce with the whole world, as practiced by England, was the one thing most to be desired. Mention should be made of Francisco Miranda, the earliest and greatest of all the 11 apostles of South American freedom, and today practically forgotten. He was born in Venezuela, fought under Washington, a friend of Hamilton and of Lafayette, a participant in the French Revolution, a confidant of the younger Pitt, distinguished by Catherine II of Russia, and known personally to Napoleon who considered him a lunatic inspired by a spark of sacred flame. He was an extraordinary man, a champion of liberty in both the Old and the New World. He tried to induce England to invade Spanish America to bring about its independence, but the untimely death of Pitt, the champion of American Colonial freedom, frustrated his hopes. He centralized the revolutionary tendencies of the Spanish Americans resident in Europe, organized systematic relations with the dissatisfied in Spanish America, and founded in London towards the close of the XVIII century, a great secret society with which affiliated all those who strove for American emancipation. The London lodge was named the "Great American Reunion", and under its auspices during the early years of the XIX century, a chain of subsidiary lodges called the "Lautaro Society" was organized throughout Spain. Further reference to this powerful society will be made. At this point, a brief glance at conditions in Europe is necessary. The alliance between Spain and France, made in 1796, lasted until 1807, when Spain joined England in the effort to crush Napoleon. Napoleon thereupon took his armies into Spain and completely conquered it with the single exception of the city of Cadiz which held out under the protection of the guns of the British fleet. Napoleon made his brother Joseph, King of Spain, and this improvised monarch sent a messenger to the River Plate inviting submission. The legitimate King being captive, a Council was established in Cadiz to govern in his name, but in 1808, the people of Cadiz revolted against the Council, assassinated the Governor, and a Regency composed of reactionaries assumed power to act for Ferdinand VII. Advice reached Buenos Aires about the middle of May, 1809, that the first act of the Regency had been to revoke the decree of the new Viceroy, Cisneros, which had made Buenos Aires a free port, and had further ordered that the former laws covering monopoly by Spain of all Colonial commerce should be enforced more strictly than ever. The news created a profound sensation. The Argentine leaders replied that the Government of Spain had lapsed, that orders emanating from the self-appointed Regency in Cadiz were without legal value, that as there was no King there could be no Viceroy, and that therefore it was right and necessary that steps should be taken to arrange for self-government. These ideas were proclaimed throughout the city and were received with general applause. A committee headed by Castelli called on the Viceroy and on the City Council, asking that an expression of public opinion be secured, but met with resistance. The leaders threatened that if the authorities did not convoke the people, they would, and would employ force if necessary. The Viceroy and Council reluctantly consented, and the most influential citizens were summoned to a public meeting to be held on May 22nd. The session was adjourned to meet on the following day, when it was again adjourned until the 24th. There were intrigues by the Viceroy and his friends, and there were dissensions among the patriot leaders. The meeting on the 24th. Nothing was decided even after the protracted discussions and on the next morning, May 25, 1809, the sun shining brightly, the Plaza filled with people who went in procession to the Town Hall and presented a written demand signed by numerous citizens, requiring that full governing powers be placed provisionally in the hands of a Committee whose names were given. Refusal was impossible, and the Argentine then and there definitely assumed the rights of self-government. The population of the entire Viceroyship in 1809, including negroes and tame Indians, is calculated at 1,000,000, of which 200,000 lived in Buenos Aires, Santa Fe, Entre Rios, Corrientes and Uruguay, principally close to the rivers. In the same year, the population of the United States was 7,000,000, most of which lived close to the Atlantic seaboard. These figures give an idea of the limited number of people who undertook the foundation of a new State in South America. Differing local impulses but the same contributory provocation from the Regency in Cadiz caused all the Spanish American Colonies to revolt in the

year of In , a Spanish writer said: As far back as , the famous Count Aranda had told the King: The opportunity had come, and from Mexico to Patagonia, all Spanish America threw off the yoke of the Mother Country and assumed the prerogatives of free and independent nations. The population all told was about 2,, the Royal forces were numerous and efficient, and what was more important, the Viceroy, Abascal by name, was a very able and loyal Governor. If the revolution in Lima in had prospered, South America would have obtained its independence at once, but the movement was there suppressed within a few weeks, and South America had to endure disastrous and fratricidal wars for fourteen weary years. The revolution in Buenos Aires was the most coherent and solidly founded of all similar Spanish American efforts.

Chapter 9 : History of democracy - Wikipedia

This is a guest view by one of the reporters at the Precision [Bronfman] v Plyam trial in Since I publish articles critical of me, I see no reason not to publish one that praises. Hats off to Frank for exposing this attempted fraud against the justice system! It's apparent Frank may have.

This despite several top 20 forays in the Modern Rock chart. Muse and Incubus are two other extremely popular artists on the Billboard Modern Rock chart, with several Top 40 hits there. Though the Flaming Lips have had success in the U. For Squirrels was one of the few examples of this trope brought about by Author Existence Failure. Around the time they released their album and the single "Mighty K. Mishra has been a musician since , but nothing he never made before or since "Your Woman" has had any mainstream success. Bubblegum Pop Edit "Sugar, Sugar" was a massive hit in the UK in ; it spent eight weeks at number one and a further 23 weeks in the Top 40, going on to be the biggest selling single of that year. The Archies never troubled the British charts again. Christian alt-folk band Jars of Clay had a massive crossover hit with "Flood" in , reaching 37 on the pop charts and 12 on the Modern Rock chart, with their appearance on the latter chart being the first time the Modern Rock and Christian charts ever housed the same song at the same time the effect of Not Christian Rock has made such crossovers much more common in later years. Although, "Gassenhauer" is also pretty well-known. He was also a talented classical guitarist, and he showcased those skills on his lone hit in , "Classical Gas". Though some of his organ works are popular with organists, the overwhelming majority of the general population, if they know him at all, only know the Canon. The Adagio therefore probably qualifies Giazotto as a one-hit wonder rather than Albinoni whose works are mostly known only by Baroque music enthusiasts. Pietro Mascagni is really only well-known for his one-act opera Cavalleria Rusticana Rustic Chivalry , which was also one of his first major works. Though Orff is perhaps the most striking example of a composer who is most well known not even for an entire work, but for a single movement from the work often performed on its own, classical music is full of many composers similarly afflicted. The French composer Jules Massenet is mostly known for "Meditation", a passage for solo violin and orchestra from his opera Thais, often used in film and television scores for emotional scenes. Although the works of French composer Charles-Marie Widor are popular with organists, most listeners probably only know the concluding Toccata from his Organ Symphony No. Composer Julius Fucik is remembered only for one work: The only one that sniffed the country music top 40 was "Redneck 12 Days of Christmas", a half-song, half-recitation that he performed as a Solo Duet. What makes them a one-hit wonder is the fact that their first single, Do, Do, Do The Funky Gibbon, a parody of disco dance crazes, was initially taken as a straight song in the USA and made it into the lower reaches of the Dance and Disco charts In his book One Hit Wonderland, former member Tony Hawks explains that the first record sold to kids who wanted to wind up older siblings who listened to the Beastie Boys. The second record made fun of the music that said kids actually listened to, so it flopped. Most impressive in that he promoted and distributed the single by himself and managed to get it all the way to 1 after failing to even chart on three different major labels beforehand. Garth Brooks is probably the most bizarre case of this phenomenon. The song that he hit the Top 40 with -- the only time the best selling solo artist in American history ever did -- was "Lost in You" from his failed Chris Gaines project. Bob Carlisle and the Raybon Brothers were both one-hit wonders with the same song, in the same year, released at the same time. Marty Raybon, one of said Raybon brothers, had several hits in the country music band Shenandoah first. Interestingly, this song was reprised in French as "Achy Breaky Dance" by Quebecer Stef Carse, and he was also a one hit wonder with that song. Oddly enough, he now sings Shot to 1, fell like a rock, nothing else afterward. Amazingly, this song was the first top 40 hit for their entire label, and it made them only the second country music band ever to send a debut single to 1. McCall -- in real life, an advertising executive by the name of William Fries -- recorded a series of spoken-word songs about trucking and life on the road. None were more famous than "Convoy. Although it was his only huge pop hit, and even though he did have one other top 5 country hit the sentimental "Roses for Mama" a year later , Mc Call is forever known for "Convoy. Also taking advantage of the C. Asked one day to incorporate C. Nothing

else he put out afterward made top 40 in either chart. Ned Miller, "From a Jack to a King". He was never too big on having a singing career, and often had stage fright. Famously covered by Ricky Van Shelton, who had many other hits. Big 1 hit, yet nothing else afterward made it even halfway up the country charts. Curb Records picked up the song after a small indie label managed to get it into the top It managed a decent crossover 4 country, 56 pop , but the band never even hit the country top 40 again. Rock artist Leon Russell is yet another artist who can claim a 1 country hit but nothing else that came even close on that chart, either as himself or as "Hank Wilson", the pseudonym under which he releases most of his country music work. Russell has had two top 40 pop hits, neither of which was Heartbreak Hotel. This is the most-played Christmas song in the entire genre, and it was popular enough to make the country chart six times although its peak of 31 was not achieved until the sixth time around; furthermore, due to so many Christmas songs clogging the charts, Billboard changed the rules in so that Christmas songs could not re-enter. Stevenson also recorded a similar-sounding song called "Shambayla," but so did another, better-known act known as Three Dog Night. And it was Three Dog Night that first released the song and took it into the top 10; Stevenson never had a shot with that record. Back home, meanwhile, their Welcome to the Pleasuredome became the fastest selling debut album in British chart history and remained such from , and they become only the second act in British music history to have their first three singles - "Relax", "Two Tribes" and "The Power of Love" - reach number one for five, nine and one week s , respectively. Reina - "Find Another Woman". She later had the minor hits "If I Close My Eyes" and "Forgive", but those failed to reach the heights of her first hit, and are less well remembered. That, and having a white singer who sounded incredibly black. Can you name a single song made by Carl Douglas? Other than "Kung Fu Fighting"? He invited people to "Dance the Kung Fu," but nobody accepted. Dees was a popular radio DJ in Memphis who wrote a parodic novelty song about the disco fad. The song remained at 1 in the US for one week. Patrick Hernandez is now only remembered for his worldwide hit "Born to Be Alive". There it Is " and a few other songs. They had a second single, "Deja Vu", and a full-length album, but never achieved a second hit. Josefina Garline - "The Young Generation", her only single from her sole album of the same name. They were a one shot collaboration between two bands on the successful British indie label 4AD: The song was a massive hit and a major influence on electronic music and sampling in pop music for years to come. The group was only active for about six months in , and aside from the B-side to "Pump Up the Volume", never released another track. Neither Colourbox or AR Kane bothered to capitalize on the fame either: Extreme Metal Edit Meshuggah fans will name many better songs, but the one song of theirs everyone with an interest in metal knows is "Bleed". It has over 4 million views on YouTube - a number near-unprecedented for metal in general, doubly so for such a deliberately exclusive band - and iTunes lists it as their most popular song, significantly more so than any on the album it promoted and dramatically more than other songs. Gangsta Rap The Geto Boys are also victims of the top 40 chart structure. The Kingsmen actually had three top follow-ups: Glam Rock Edit T. Even then, it ended up charting higher fourteen years later when it was covered by the Duran Duran spin-off group Power Station. Rex did better in their UK home though, where four of their songs peaked at number one.