

Chapter 1 : The Biltmore Estate | North Carolina History

The St. George, Utah area is very family oriented, and there are many activities that entire families can participate in together. These activities vary from recreation, sports, and family targeted fun park options.

Not exactly an easy feat. However, George Washington Vanderbilt completed this gigantic task in just five years. After years of hard work, Cornelius created a vast system of shipping and railroads and left the family with about million dollars when he died. After his death, the Vanderbilt family was worth about million dollars. They were one of the richest families in the country Rickman George Vanderbilt at eleven years old Biltmore Estate by Ellen Rickman print George Washington Vanderbilt was born in and grew up with tutors and a well-rounded education. He was one of eight children in his family. Because of family money, he was able to travel to different parts of the United States and Europe and experience historic sites, museums, and theaters Rickman 9. He was known for his love of travel and different cultures. Vanderbilt even knew eight different languages. This young appreciation for the arts developed further as he grew older. At the age of sixteen, he attended the Columbia University and graduated with high honors Covington Vanderbilt came to North Carolina to investigate the well-known beautiful scenery and climate in the beginning of and returned with his friend Charles McNamee on May 1st. They rode their horses around the mountains of Asheville and it was during this visit that Vanderbilt first told anyone of his wish to build a home in these mountainous surroundings. Vanderbilt was not the first to consider this land as a place for a vacation home because as the railroad was built through these mountains in , the popularity of the place increased significantly Rickman 7. Another factor that added to the attractiveness of these Asheville mountains was their healthy healing climate. What many do not know is that Vanderbilt was considering this land to build a home as a place for his mother to stay since she was often ill with chronic malaria. In addition, he faced the fear of tuberculosis throughout his whole life, so this kind of climate would be very beneficial to him as well Covington After a short time, Vanderbilt actually hired McNamee, an attorney, to begin buying tracts of land for his new home. A first, about 2, acres were purchased by this attorney, but by the time Vanderbilt died in , he owned about , acres. His original piece of land overlooked the summit of Mount Pisgah and the ridgeline around this magnificent peak. This land covered about four counties in North Carolina. There was no way that Vanderbilt could design his getaway home on his own so he hired Richard Morris Hunt as his building architect and Frederick Law Olmsted as his landscape architect. Both of these men were well known at the time for their works and would gain even more popularity due to their great work on the Biltmore Estate. One of these was a manor in Buckinghamshire, England called the Waddesdon Manor. This magnificent house was also a place of escape and rest for its owner, Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild. Furthermore, Vanderbilt wanted to make his home a place where he could display many works of art and many styles of furniture just like in this famous European manor. Interestingly enough, the architects of the two houses were friends and discussed their plans for each house with each other. This is why there are many similarities between the structures of the two houses, such as the spiraling staircases Covington x. The Waddesdon Manor was a model for the great estate that Vanderbilt aspired to build, but the Chateau de Blois in the Loire Valley in France was also an inspiration for him and his designer. This is almost ironic because George was always the most humble out of his brothers and sisters, yet he is the most remembered. Also, a three- mile railroad track was specifically built to connect the main line to the location of the house in order to ship in needed materials, such as limestone. Vanderbilt did not only supply jobs in the construction of his house but in the construction of the track as well. This project also helped pour money into the local economy. After the building process was completed, the people of Asheville still used the track to import goods into the town. Building the Biltmore Estate in Bryan print Vanderbilt desired his house to be something unique and different than the rest of the vacation homes of the rich at the time. It is for this reason that Vanderbilt wanted his home to follow the traditional agrarian model, which included a main manor house with tenant farms, a small town, a church, and a school. He put so much work into the building process because he wanted the estate to be self-sustaining and produce its own income. In order for the Biltmore Estate to be independent, it had its own herds of sheep, swine, poultry, gardens, and

nurseries. These forests were designed by Olmsted, but taken care of by Gifford Pinchot Covington. It is important to note that at first Vanderbilt did not intend on his house being a museum and open to the public. This was going to be his home in which he would entertain private guests. Covington, Vanderbilt had the comfort of guests in mind when designing his home. For example, although he could not swim, he built a swimming pool in his house for the enjoyment of his guests anyways. Also, he built a gym and bowling alley. There was central heating that circulated throughout the house through boilers and cool air moved through the chimneys during the summer time. Elevators and electricity allowed life in the house to be easy and carefree as well. Olmsted worked just as hard on the outside of the house as Hunt worked on the designing the inside of the house. However, during this drive, visitors can see many different kinds of plants, herbs, and trees. It is a true masterpiece. Covington. The estate was finally finished and was open to family and friends on Christmas Eve of 1892. However, three years after the opening of the Biltmore, Vanderbilt married Edith Stuyvesant Dresser in 1895. Edith came from a very prominent background and was quite wealthy herself. They were both part of the same prim and proper society and they both liked to travel between America and Europe quite often. They began their courtship on a boat ride from New York to England in 1893. Vanderbilt and his wife had a little girl, Cornelia, in at the Biltmore Estate. At this time, George had attracted national attention and it was a big event when his child was born. Rickman. Throughout the years, the guests were always plentiful at the house and the grounds always kept beautiful. Covington. This still holds true today because even though the Biltmore Estate has recently celebrated its 100th anniversary, it is still open to the public for tours. His home is almost like a museum today in that tourists are able to walk through and experience these lives and the building process that were so extraordinary. Lady on the Hill. Jon Wiley and Sons Inc, The Most Distinguished Place. Rizzoli International Publications Inc, Morris Book Publishing, I am currently undecided in my major but I am really interested in Anthropology. I chose to research and write about the Biltmore Estate because ever since I visited the home when I was younger, I have been fascinated by it. I think that the story behind the house is so unique and needs to be shared with others. My grandfather was born on the Biltmore Estate in 1850. My mother was also born on the Biltmore estate in a line house. I believe there are only two line houses left that are used as storage sheds. My mother said she occasionally spent the night in the Biltmore house with my Aunt Della, who was a cook in the house. My grandfather grew up on the estate and also worked in the dairy. We used to have our family reunions on the dairy farm. My grandmother just passed away Nov 15, 2018. She was 99 years old. My mother is still living and resides in Florence SC. I have many relatives who lived and worked on the Biltmore estate.

Chapter 2 : All Inclusive Family Resort | Rocking Horse Ranch | Highland New York

The Adirondacks and Lake George Area The Adirondacks are a mountain range running through northeastern New York, and includes the Lake George Area. Families in search of an outdoor adventure in the Northeast will find it in The Adirondacks, no matter what the season.

History[edit] 18th and 19th century[edit] The town of George was established as a result of the growing demand for timber and the wood used in building, transport and furniture. In the Dutch East India Company established an outpost for the provision of timber; its location is thought to be near the western end of York Street. The Timber Post had its own Poshouer manager , some 12 woodcutters, a blacksmith, wagon maker and oxen plus families. After and the British occupation of the Cape , a caretaker of the forests in the area was appointed. After the second British occupation in , it was decided that the Swellendam magistracy was too large and needed to be sub-divided. George was chosen because of the availability of good water. An map shows the original furrows and storage dam where they remain to this day in the Garden Route Botanical Gardens. The first Furrow originated from the Rooirivier Red river and later a diversionary weir was built at the Camphersdrift River. George gained municipal status in From there was a gradual influx of settlers intent on making a living from the forests. These were mostly descendants of the Dutch settlers. In early days the lives and livelihood of the people revolved around the timber industry and the rich forests in the vicinity and it remained a quiet outpost. It was the dramatic improvement of communications – the roads, rail and air links eclipsing the ox-wagons and coastal steamers of the 19th century - that exposed other charms and resources of the region and resulted in unprecedented growth for the town. Rather than stay in an arid region they crossed the mountains to find a livelihood in the forests. Forest settlements, such as Karatara and Bergplaas were started and many of the "dangerous" working-class people from the Gauteng were moved to these settlements. They were, however, a minority group, as most of the woodcutters lived outside these settlements. A small number were descendants of British immigrants who could find no other means of livelihood. There were also a small number of Italian immigrants who had been brought to the area from Turin in , as part of a scheme to start a silk industry in the Knysna area. It turned out to be a complete failure due to the lack of mulberry leaves. Finding themselves without work some of these Italians drifted into the forests and joined the woodcutting community. Sons were considered to be an economic asset as, at the age of around 14 or 15, after very little schooling, they could assist their fathers in the forest. The majority of these sons eventually became woodcutters themselves. The Forest Act of required all woodcutters to be registered. In all remaining woodcutters were removed from the forests and given a government pension. Timber industry[edit] From the beginning of European colonisation in South Africa in , timber and the provision of various woods was of paramount importance for the survival of the settlers. Once forest areas near the present Cape Town were exhausted, the search for more timber continued along the coast. The great forests of the Southern Cape were discovered as early as , but because of their inaccessibility it was only in that the Dutch East India Company established a timber post where George is today. Early woodcutters and their families lived in forest clearings where they evolved into a closely knit community where intermarriage was common. The men were thin and wiry, but they were also tough and strong with an incredible skill in felling, sawing and handling timber. The utilization of the forest trees led to such industries as furniture and wagon making. By several large sawmills had been established in the district. Timber for export was transported to coastal ports by ox wagon. Today you will find sawmills with the ultimate in modern wood technology and innovative furniture factories in the Southern Cape. Unique to this area is the age-old technique and skill of manufacturing wood furniture by hand. Historic background of the George Museum[edit] Main article: George Museum What the visitor sees in the George museum today has grown from the private collections of one man, Charles Sayers. The people loved it and much encouraged by local authorities he moved to the original George Town House – the administrative building next to the market square which dated back to By now the Sayers Museum had attracted the attention of officialdom and barely six months after the move it attained provincial museum status as a fully-fledged cultural history museum for the region, with indigenous timber and its allied

industries as its main theme. The original "Mini Museum" has been re-created within the present George Museum. George is also the home town of the famous Adre Le Roux, who drove out the Portuguese and lay claim to the land that was rightfully hers. Outeniqua Mountain[edit] In the first European explorer, Hieronymous Cruse , penetrated Outeniqualand with its dense indigenous forest. The highest peak in the Outeniquas is Cradock Peak m and the prominent George Peak is metres high. The name Outeniqua is derived from the Khoi word meaning "man laden with honey". The slopes of the emerald-green mountains were covered with heather and swarming with bees, according to the reports left by early travellers. A great deal of that enchantment and delicate beauty still captivates the modern traveller. For instance, there is the rare George lily *Cyrtanthus elatus* , found near water in the deep ravines of the mountain, and a variety of ericas and proteas thrive on the fern-clothed slopes. Carpets of pink watsonias are a common sight during summer. The world traveller Anthony Trollope visited George in about and his comment on the Montagu Pass was: Emma Murray was so enthralled by the Montagu Pass that she wrote in a letter to a relative in "It was to me exquisite enjoyment". A traveller will notice that some parts of the stone wall along one side of the road are slightly protruding. The purpose of this was to prevent the axles of the wagons from scraping against the walls and thus becoming damaged. Then came John Montagu , the new dynamic Colonial Secretary , who cleared the public debt, recognised the importance of good roads and set the wheels rolling. Work on the pass commenced in and H. Farrel was appointed superintendent of the project, but the task was beyond his ability. On average, convicts were employed at any given time on the construction of the pass. They were housed in two camps: South Station, remnants of the old brick chimneys can be seen on your right whilst going up the Outeniqua pass just before the 2nd Montagu Pass turn off, and North Station near the summit of the pass. The headquarters for the construction was sited where Blanco is situated today. Five and a half miles of the pass had to be blasted out of solid rock. Railway over the mountains[edit] The building of the railway line over the Outeniqua Mountains, between George and Oudtshoorn began in December from the George side and in from the Oudtshoorn side. The track was blasted out of the rock, and seven tunnels were excavated. At one stage some 2 workers were employed. During April this most scenic railway line was completed. Sir David de Villiers Graaff performed the official opening on 6 August Toll House[edit] During the construction of the Montagu Pass, in about , a stone toll house , with a thatched roof, was erected on the George side of the mountain. According to a proclamation in the Government Gazette of 24 February , a toll gate was set up, and a tariff of tolls publicised. Upon payment of the prescribed fee the toll keeper would raise the bar across the road to enable the vehicle or animal to pass. His son William Kirk Smith was appointed toll-keeper in William and his son made "veldt schoens" simple leather shoes at the toll-house for sale to travellers and transport riders. Soon they had a thriving business and J. Smith, grandson of the first toll-keeper, expanded this concern to Market Street in George. From this humble beginning grew the large and flourishing shoe industry J. Smith and Company, which was the forerunner of Modern Shoes Ltd. Other early toll-keepers were James Scott and Charles Searle The toll-house caught fire on 23 July and the entire roof was destroyed, later being replaced with corrugated iron. In the Government Gazette dated 16 July , the toll-tariffs were: Each wheel of a vehicle " two pence; Animal drawing a vehicle " one penny; Animal not drawing a vehicle " two pence; Sheep, goat or pig " one halfpenny. All tolls were abolished on 31 December , but thanks to the fact that it was declared a National Monument in , this interesting relic of the last century has been saved for posterity. He sold a portion to Frances Cook, who named his farm Oaklands, and subdivided the rest into erven. The little village was called "Whitesville" in honour of Henry Fancourt White, but at his suggestion the name was changed to Blanco, the Spanish term for white. In Henry White built a beautiful double storey thatched mansion, which he named Blanco House. In his son Ernest Montagu White renamed the house Fancourt " in honour of his father. Today Fancourt is a National Monument and a well-known hotel. The main route from Mossel Bay to the Langkloof passed through Blanco, where a settlement of merchants was soon established. The village was also the main postal centre. This caused dissatisfaction among the businessmen of George, and so a direct link from George to the toll-house was built in about The Lake System[edit] The lakes originated about 20 years ago during the Late Pleistocene at the end of the last era of ice ages which was largely centred in the northern hemisphere. Consequently, these lakes can be regarded as

geologically relatively young. During that last glacial period, the sea-level dropped to about m lower than at present as a result of the accumulation of ice in the northern hemisphere. Rivers then extended into the newly exposed coastal areas, cutting deep valleys into them. At the end of the last glacial period the sea-level rose again, drowning these newly formed valleys until, after a last slight rise and fall of sea-level, a level of about one to three metres above the present level was reached some 6 years ago. The sea level then slowly receded to reach the present level about 4 years ago. The partial draining of these valleys exposed part of the coastal area, thereby forming all the present Wilderness Lakes except for Langvlei and Rondevlei. Martin postulates the Langvlei could have been formed by wave erosion preceding the last rise in sea level while Rondevlei, during the same time, probably originated as a wind-deflating basin. Ruigtevlei, to the east of Swartvlei , was a lake that disappeared, leaving a large area that is only inundated after floods Martin, a. Climate[edit] George has an oceanic climate , with warm summers, and mild to chilly winters. It is one of the highest rainfall regions in South Africa. Most rain falls in the winter and spring months, brought by the humid sea winds from the Indian Ocean.

Chapter 3 : Lake George Vacation Itinerary For Younger Children

Explore the best places to raise a family based on public schools, crime rates, cost of living, and family-friendly amenities. Ranking based on data from the U.S. Census, FBI, BLS, CDC, and other data sources.

They left behind rock art and ruins of their dwellings. The reason for their departure is unknown to this day. The Pauite tribe arrived between and A. The Pauites also grew crops along the riverbeds, including corn, wheat and melons. In , the Dominguez-Escalante Party became the first recorded European-Americans to visit the area. Fur trappers and government survey parties followed. The church set up experimental farms in the St. George Valley in In October , church leaders called families to establish the Cotton Mission. Many of these families assigned to settle the area hailed from the South and possessed the necessary skills to grow cotton and establish a community. George, Utah was named in honor of Mormon apostle George A. The first years in St. George proved difficult for early residents due to challenges such as flooding, lack of culinary water and scorching summer heat. Other early pioneer endeavors included the production of molasses, dried fruit and even wine. George became the county seat of Washington County in That same year, construction began on the St. George LDS Tabernacle, which was finished in In , work began on the St. Mormon Apostle Daniel H. Wells dedicated the temple on April 6, It was the first temple constructed west of the Mississippi River. Undergoing significant renovations in the late s and mid s, the structure is the longest continuously operated Mormon Temple in the world. In , to commemorate the 50th anniversary of St. The new Dixie College campus opened in the southeastern corner of the city in the s. Today, Dixie State College boasts an enrollment of approximately 5, and features several four-year programs, including Business Administration and Computer and Information Technology. George is the largest city in Washington County and the eighth-largest city in Utah. Its metropolitan area is home to nearly , residents. It has consistently ranked as one of the fastest growing areas in the nation for the last two decades, even surpassing Las Vegas in per capita growth. George has become a popular retirement destination as well a respite for those seeking a second home in a more moderate climate. New residents are attracted to St.

Chapter 4 : Family Friendly Adirondack Camping Village only Two Miles from Lake George Village

George is a city in Grant County, Washington, United calendrierdelascience.com population was at the calendrierdelascience.com takes its name from George calendrierdelascience.com, Washington has frequently been noted on lists of unusual place names.

Chapter 5 : George Family Enterprises NorCal - San Francisco Bay Area General Contractor

Looking for things to do in St. George? With a thriving arts scene, a temperate climate, ribbons of emerald green fairways, and the incredible scenery surrounding the area, St. George is a haven you will wish you had discovered long ago.

Chapter 6 : George, Western Cape - Wikipedia

In the New York City area, there are five LCN Families, namely, the Bonanno Family, the Genovese Family, the Luchese Family, the Colombo Family, and the Gambino Family. Members and associates of one La Cosa Nostra family at times work together with other La Cosa Nostra families in jointly undertaken criminal ventures.

Chapter 7 : The History of St George, Utah

7-Day Summer Vacation Itinerary For Children Ages 8 & Under. Treat your kids to a week of fun in Lake George! This area is the ideal vacation spot nestled in the southern Adirondacks.

Chapter 8 : Did the Obama Administration Separate Families? - calendrierdelascience.com

George's father, Augustine Washington, was a leading planter in the area and also served as a justice of the county court. Augustine Washington's first wife, Jane Butler, died in , leaving him with two sons, Lawrence and Augustine, Jr., and a daughter, Jane.

Chapter 9 : George, Washington - Wikipedia

George Family Enterprises NorCal Is The San Francisco Bay Area Leader In Acoustical And Decorative Treatments On Walls And Ceilings.