

**Chapter 1 : U-M Library - U.S. Government Information**

*A Short History of the Crescent Machine Company Part I: to by Keith S. Rucker My personal interest in the Crescent Machine Introduction.*

Kaiser Aluminum News xeroxed pp. This is Ethyl Corporation Baton Rouge 14 xerox pages 3. Supreme Court of Louisiana, No. American Petroleum Industry, pp. History of the Lower Mississippi, by Floyd M. Carleton, , scattered pp. Port of Baton Rouge, Tariff No. III, xeroxed pp. Coal and Towing xeroxed pp. James Seaman], Our Town, November 19, New Orleans Port Publications: The Port of New Orleans xeroxed pp. Waterborne Commerce of the United States, xeroxed pp. Hobson, New Orleans Port Record, n. Copies from Miscellaneous Publications: Waterborne Foreign Trade, October 2, , U. Becomes The Pride of All Louisiana in ! Julius Prinz Contract with Pilots, September 18, xerox copy 8. Land e Photograph of W. Information on the tugboat Jenny Wilson Army, Corps of Engineers Annual Reports, , , , xerox copies Army, Corps of Engineers Annual Reports, xerox copies Articles from Annual Reports: Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc. Biographical Sketches from Miscellaneous Publications: Valsin Guillotte, , pp. I, xerox copy f Robert C. Davey, Who Was Who in America, , p. Louisiana, pp xerox copy m Biography of Miss Bessie Behan, unidentified publication, p. Morris, National Cyclopedia of American Biography, p. Monroe, unidentified publication, n. Times-Democrat, October 19, 20, 22, 24, 26, and 31, xerox copy 3. Plays Anything, Ah, Ye Gods! Newspaper and Magazine Clippings,

*And further the "White Special" driven by Bennett Hill was owned by John White, and was a Delage chassis with a Duesenberg engine installed in it, Source: LOS ANGELES TIMES, Feb. 22, , part 1, page 8!!!*

Diana Jeater No Place for a Woman: To get published version, go to [http: U21K7leKwTA](http://U21K7leKwTA) This paper asks why it is so difficult to research the lives and experiences of urban women in Gwelo, an industrial town in Southern Rhodesia. The evidence from the first few decades of white occupation supported this interpretation. However, historians today acknowledge the presence of women in towns and on mine compounds from an early stage of white occupation and urbanization. Given the paucity of evidence, is this simply a reflection of feminist political correctness? Were women only present in such insignificant numbers as to have left little trace? Or is it rather something about towns which makes it harder to see women in the historical record? This paper demonstrates that there is evidence that women played an active role in the development of the new town. African women appear in court records and in the memories of old people. White women appear occasionally in newspapers, in old photographs and reminiscences, and again, in court records. They were there and probably reasonably visible to the eye; but they have a very low profile in the archival record. The paper draws two conclusions: Although women were there, they were not acknowledged as part of the urban environment and so we find it hard to see them now. The place was initially used by whites as a posting-stop, since it lay at the crossroads of several routes across the territory. The site for the town itself was selected by none other than Dr Leander Starr Jameson, in A hotel, a store and a concessions office attracted mine prospectors to the place; gradually whites began to settle there to trade and then to farm. With the development of the rail network, it became a major junction, the Crewe of Southern Rhodesia. To describe the town in this way is to describe it as the product of white activities. It is hard to describe the growth of towns in Southern Rhodesia in any other way. Towns in Southern Rhodesia were white places. They were also, however, male places. All archival references in the paper are from the National Archives of Zimbabwe. Gendered perspectives have found their way into research on urban areas in Southern Rhodesia over the past decade. However, insofar as they discuss gender, most such studies concentrate predominantly on African communities. Tsuneo Yoshikuni has demonstrated that local African women were resident in Salisbury from a very early stage, significantly preceding local men, who only came to Salisbury for limited stays as migrant workers. Both men and women from local communities were present in Bulawayo as long-term residents from the s. However, we cannot assume from this that African women were present in significant numbers; only that they were likely to be local women. Moreover, most urban historical research concentrates on the middle years of the century, by which time the basic geography of Rhodesian towns was already established. The archival record seems to suggest that African women were a part, and yet not a part, of Rhodesian towns. As workers, landladies and providers of leisure services, they were members of urban society. As consumers and parents, they pressed for better pay and conditions for African workers. Yet, at the same time, they do not seem to have been part of urban culture. Schmidt, Peasants, Traders, and Wives: Jeater, Marriage, Perversion and Power: To describe the place of women in towns, we need to trace the roots of the gendered city back to the inception of those towns at the end of the nineteenth century. In the early years of white settlement in Gwelo, this was true for both white and African women. The white settlers were predominantly male, of American origin, attracted to the town by the hope of a gold rush-fed expansion. These men lived in wood and dagga huts. Even the main hotel, the Horseshoe, which became the Midlands Hotel that dominates the town centre today, was no more than a collection of such huts. Mrs Williams arrived in the town in , when it was badly affected by the South Africa war and by cattle fever restrictions: Meat, of course, was very scarce - all you could get was goat, at ls a lb - and my goodness, you could smell it a mile off. The only butter you could get was tinned, from Australia, and it was usually rancid oil by the time it got to us. Stagnant water used to lie about for months. We all got malaria regularly, and many people went down with blackwater fever. This was reflected in white settlement patterns across the territory as a whole. The number of white females per thousand white males in Southern Rhodesia rose from in , up to in , reaching in The hotels began to close as

there were fewer single men needing a place to stay. Little accommodation was provided for Africans of either gender within the town itself, although this did not deter them from constructing their own huts and occupying suitable plots, albeit without official sanction. Many African dwellings were constructed along Livingstone Avenue and Third Street in the early s. It is hard to tell from this whether women were involved. African women, however, were less likely to find a place to stay in town than African men. This was partly because of the overall accommodation shortage, but had as much, or more, to do with white employment practices. Whites were significantly more likely to employ a man than a woman, whether in their businesses or in their homes. It is arguable that the gender bias in white employment patterns was more a product of African gender relations than of white preference for male workers; but in any event, the result was that African women were not employed by the settlers, and so were removed from access to rooms provided by them. Moreover, employers could dictate who stayed with an employee in a room that was linked to the job, unlike a landlord to whom rent was paid. Sheldon ed , Courtyards, Markets, City Streets: Urban Women in Africa Oxford, , pp. There was a market gardening community of Indians in the town, although it has left little archival trace. The Indian location was, in fact, never built, while the fact that the final warning was ignored is testified to by another report of persistent squatting on the Commonage at the Sanitary Board meeting covered in Gwelo Times, 7 October She was acquitted on the testimony of the man who denied that he was her lover. He asserted that he paid rent on the room. Unfortunately, he was lying, and was found guilty of perjury at a court hearing sixteen days later. His employer, a store owner, testified: None of my servants have ever paid for their sleeping rooms. I advised him to get a room in the native location. I could not have objected to Jenkings being there if accused was paying rent for his room. The space occupied by a bed for a worker was likely to be defined as a male space, and African women had real difficulties laying claim to somewhere to rest their heads and store their possessions. However, the fact that it was difficult does not mean that women were not there in the town, and there in growing numbers. There is evidence, if one looks hard enough and in the right places, that women played an active role in the development of the new town. African women appear in the court records and in the memories of old people. White women appear occasionally in the newspapers, in old photographs and reminiscences, and again, in the court records. They were there, and probably reasonably visible to the eye; but they have a very low profile in the archival record. Far more than the rural environment, the urban environment was a male environment. This does not mean that women were absent, but that were not seen as belonging. One of the most successful of the early white women settlers was the local madam, French Marie, who ran a highly popular whorehouse. She belonged; but she dressed and acted as a man, with a pistol ever ready, carried in a holster round her capacious hips. Nonetheless, as we have seen, Gwelo contained a reasonable number of more conventional white female settlers, and from an earlier stage than many other towns in Southern Rhodesia, no doubt aided by the good rail links. Maria Jenkings, 13 October ; R v. Verapdam Rahan Packaree Pandethar, case no. Ramphele, A Bed Called Home. The iconographic role that white women played in this discourse was clearly reflected in the Gwelo Times. To the commonsense point of view the state of the native races in Rhodesia is one of barbaric freedom under civilised protection. Evidently [Sir Marshall Clark] desires greater laxity for the natives than they at present enjoy. Give them this and it will be impossible for the white to remain here. Already the position is invidious In the image that the white society produced of itself, for itself, white women were fragile and constantly under threat of being overpowered by Africans. Kennedy, Islands of White: See his New Nineveh: Studies in the Social and Economic History of the Witwatersrand, , vol. Meanwhile, the real white female inhabitants of the town were almost invisible in the paper. The social columns of the Gwelo Times take up few inches and are as likely to report on the doings of the male head of the household as on the experiences of his wife and daughters. The white settlers themselves did not represent or experience? This tells us a good deal about the white settler community, but it tells us very little about white women and their real, rather than symbolic, place in the town. White women and girls appear in these records quite often, sometimes as employers or wives of employers; more frequently as victims. Significantly, and ironically, given the vulnerable and protected image of white women in the newspapers, the court records demonstrate that white women were actually not well protected by the white state. For African women, the sense that they did not belong in town was even more prevalent

than for white women. A local African husband stated categorically during a court case that the fact that his wife wanted to stay in town was proof that she must be a prostitute. This attitude towards urban women raises the central question of why urban spaces were gendered in this way, by both whites and Africans.

### Chapter 3 : U-M Library - Archives and Manuscripts

*Records of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, Pt. 1, reports of the Director, annual summaries, major conferences, speeches, and articles. 23 reels. University Publications of America,*

Immortalized in religion, myth, and folklore, peacocks from both species of the peafowl—the blue-bodied Indian and green-bodied Burmese—have proven to be sources of design inspiration in cultures the world over. Image via The Bridgeman Art Library. Fashioning the Peacock The peacock motif flourished in design during the end of the nineteenth-century, a time of heightened artistic expression in both Europe and America. After , when Japan opened its doors to trade after years of isolation, images of the green peacock, depicted on various goods, came pouring into Europe. Responding to a lack of creativity in a growingly industrialized world, artists looked to sources, old and new, for inspiration. They embraced the green peacock found in Japanese imports but also the blue-bodied Indian peacock, and its white-bodied subspecies, as some one of their favorite subjects. Profile with Peacock by Edgar Maxence, cir. In the image at left, the Symbolist painter Edgar Maxine employed the peacock in both a literal and a figurative sense. As the displaying peacock in the background demonstrates, the bird struts and shows off in an effort to find a mate. The peacock provided adornment to feminine beauty that naturally translated into dress. Couturiers used the peacock motif in some of their most spectacular designs. As the Buffalo Tribune noted in Tea gown by Worth, Dress in, and photograph via, the Metropolitan Museum of Art. A signifier of royalty in India, the peacock feather proved a fitting motif for this elaborately embroidered dress worn in by Lady Curzon, the American-born wife of the British Viceroy to India. In the collection of, and image via, The Kyoto Costume Institute. The Marquise often employed the peacock as an accessory to her avant-garde fashions as well as to the dramatic costumes she wore to her many famous masquerade balls. At one ball, she wore a diadem of peacock feathers dripping with fresh chicken blood. At another, she appeared as a golden goddess leading a peacock on a leash. Evening gown by Weeks, Gown in the collection of, and image via, the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The Paris-based American designer Weeks makes the peacock itself—and not just its feathers—the center of attention on this dress. Embroidered on the bodice and screen-printed on the skirt, the peacock motif is highlighted against the streamlined silhouette of In the collection of, and image via, the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The company eventually expanded to selling fabrics and fashions of its own design. The peacock was an intimate friend of the Greek goddess, who placed the many eyes of her faithful servant Argus on its tail. Look for Part II next week!

*THE ARMENIAN REVOLT DadaÅŸ Erzurum. Loading Unsubscribe from DadaÅŸ Erzurum? Pure Traditional Armenian Music and Songs part 2 - Duration: unknown 20, views.*

So, in no particular order, here we go! 1. By , she had started a career in silent films, and would go on to appear in over 20 features in a short 4-year span. But in late it seemed her fortunes would change, when she met and married the younger brother of silent film star, Mary Pickford; Jack Pickford. The marriage was a passionate but tumultuous one. After a night on the town, the couple returned to their hotel suite, and Jack either fell asleep or passed out drunk, with Olive in another room. She was taken to hospital where she died of poisoning 5 days later. Others pointed the finger at her husband, speculating that he had tricked her into drinking the concoction so that he could collect on her insurance money. By he was making only a single film a year, and during his brief life he married 2 more times, both to other Ziegfeld girls. Both marriages ended in divorce, apparently due to his abusive behaviour. Carl Switzer You may not know the name, Carl Switzer, but you almost certainly know the face. While he had a number of bit-roles in films and on television in his later years, he found it difficult to find sustaining work due to typecasting. In , a series of unfortunate and frankly, petty arguments built up and eventually lead to his death. Essentially, Switzer had offered to train a hunting dog for a man named Moses Samuel Stiltz. What happened next has been a subject for debate for years. Originally, the story went that the pair entered the home and Switzer and Stiltz got into an argument which escalated violently when Switzer struck Stiltz with a glass clock. Stiltz then retreated to his bedroom to fetch a gun, which Switzer tried to wrestle away from him, causing it to shoot at the ceiling. Fearing for his life, Stiltz shot Switzer in the groin, causing massive internal bleeding. He was pronounced dead at the hospital. At the time, the death was ruled justifiable, as it was self-defence, however, in a new witness stepped forward with evidence that has since changed the popular view of the case. He claims that a drunk Switzer appeared at the door complaining of a month-old debt, and threatened to beat up Stiltz. Stiltz confronted him with a. Corrigan followed out the front door and heard a shot come from behind him. When he turned, he saw Switzer sliding down the wall, shot and surprised. A closed penknife lay at his side, presumably having fallen out of his pocket. Stiltz shoved Piott against a counter and threatened to kill him too, while a the terrified man begged for his life. At this point, they heard sirens approaching, and the man was let go. Moses Stiltz died in at the age of 62 3. Rappe had more than her fair share of tragedy in her short life. She was born to an unwed mother who died when Virginia was only She started a modeling career in Chicago at age 14, and by had relocated to San Francisco to pursue her career. There she met dress designer Robert Moscovitz, and the pair became engaged. However, shortly afterward, Moscovitz was killed in a streetcar accident; this prompted Rappe to make the move to LA. Her personal life continued to be troubled, and in she gave birth to a child that was promptly put into foster care. At some point during the party, Rappe allegedly suffered a trauma that caused her ruptured bladder and secondary peritonitis; her cause of death. It was alleged at the time that this was caused by a violent sexual assault by Arbuckle. The accuser was Maude Delmont, a new friend of Rappe who attended the party with her. While Delmont was quick to point the finger at Arbuckle, she was not present for any of the events she described, and was barred from testimony at the following three trials due to her own extensive criminal background that included extortion. Various witnesses also testified that she suffered from venereal disease, and so it is more likely her death was a result of poor health, rather than assault. Fatty Arbuckle, circa After 3 manslaughter trials, Arbuckle was acquitted, but that did nothing to save his career. Another case of media frenzy having a greater impact than truth and justice. Despite his acquittal, his films were banned for a year after the trials, and he was publicly ostracized. He worked only sparingly through the s, but made a brief return to acting in when he made short two-reel comedies for Warner Bros. Moses and Samuel, better known by their stage names, Moe and Shemp, had moderate success in burlesque shows before getting their break in , when they met up with old friend, and current Vaudeville hit, Ted Healy. While their style of comedy may be dismissed by many today, they essentially invented the form of brutal slapstick that made them popular, and comedy greats such as Bob Hope and Milton Berle credited them with inspiring their careers. Incensed, Healy

tried to demand that the Stooges not use any of their old routines, and even went so far as to threaten to bomb the theatres where the group performed. With one man down, Moe suggested his young brother, Jerry, but Healy dismissed him as untalented. Drunk, he ran into DiCicco again, as well as character actor Wallace Beery. The three got into a fight, and Beery and DiCicco beat Healy so badly that he fell into a coma, and died a day later. Officially, the death was ruled accidental, with the cause being acute alcoholism. Of course, this was performed after the embalming, when the organs would have been soaked in alcohol. While they made the company enormous amounts of money, and took them from Poverty Row to being a major player, they saw very little of this financial success. By , the physical strain of playing a human punching bag was getting to Curly. He was back to work in a month, despite clearly not being up to it. They attempted to hide this by using old footage, and focusing more on Moe and Larry, but eventually even this was too much of a strain, and at the age of 45 he suffered a paralyzing stroke. It was later found that, from enduring blows to the head, he had suffered several brain haemorrhages. He died in . Sadly, he was dead a few years later, from a heart attack at age . Moe returned to the studio lot after a couple weeks to say goodbye to old friends, and was refused entry by the security guard. On the verge of a comeback, Larry suffered a stroke and died in , at the age of . Around the same time, Moe was diagnosed with terminal lung cancer, and died in , making him the oldest Stooge at age . She was found dead in her car, in a garage, having asphyxiated from carbon monoxide poisoning; it was speculated this was either a suicide, or an accident, and that she had been locked out overnight and was seeking refuge in the warm car. However, earlier in the evening she had had a brief, but unpleasant exchange with her ex-husband, mobster Pat DiCicco. The autopsy ruled that it was an accident with suicidal tendencies, however there was no suicide note, and nothing to suggest that she had been planning to end her life. Were the suspicious aspects pointing not to suicide, but to a hit? We may never know. Stay tuned for part 2!

Chapter 5 : Olive Thomas () | Literary Fictions

*From The Strike Files of the U.S. Department of Justice, Part 1, Second Corps Area weekly summaries on Puerto Rico politics From U.S. Military Intelligence Reports: Surveillance of Radicals in the United States,*

The climax came at 9: Spectators, who made the discovery, reported the incident to officials immediately and the track was cleared within a few minutes. If the tacks had not been discovered before the race started, it is probable that the tires of every racing car would have been cut to pieces. Plans are being made to drag the entire course with a 3, pound magnet. Race start was Saturday at Wood was giving the boys the red flag. Whalen and Percy Ford Haynes did not get their cars ready in time for the race, they were unable to start. Mulford went into the lead, going at a merciless speed. Comer, his mechanic, had a narrow escape from death when his car rammed through a fence and turned over three times. He was rushed to Sherman Hospital, where his hurts were quickly dressed and his injuries were not believed to be dangerous. The accident occurred on the road adjoining the George Patchen farm on the north leg. Durant lost control of his machine and jumped the track. Neither of the men were seriously injured and appeared in the grand stand shortly after the accident. His car tore through the fence and broke the telephone poles for a distance of sixty feet. His escape from serious injury is considered remarkable. Traveling at a mile an hour rate, Durant failed to slow down as he pounded his mount over the "Airplane Hill", one of the steepest on the course. When the machine crossed the brow of the hill, the entire four wheels were in the air. Durant lost control of the car and it left the road, smashing into the fence. It did not hit the telephone poles. Durant was compelled to quit when his car turned over [see above], Cotey broke a connecting rod and Joe Thomas was compelled to quit when a bearing burned out. Mulford had finished his 20th lap when Ira Vail pulled up to the pit of his 16th. Vail was in bad physical condition and was replaced by Ernie Langshan. Barney Oldfield came down out of a box and revived Vail by giving him a drink. Announcements, lap by lap, up to the 22nd, gave Mulford as the leader. Then, when Mulford drew up at the pit for engine repairs, timers said he really had not been leading for a number of laps, owing to his start of several minutes ahead of Klein and Milton, his two close competitors. The time given out by the officials at the end of the twenty-second lap was: When Milton stopped at a pit, he lost a half lap and continued to drop further behind. With Klein burning out a bearing, while leading the field in the thirtieth lap, Tom Milton in a Duesenberg forged to the front again and barring accident was conceded the race. Vail, whose car was turned over to Mulford [sic] was given fourth place, with Harvey fifth. The winners, their time and cash prizes follow:

**Chapter 6 : No Place for a Woman: Gwelo Town, Southern Rhodesia, | Diana Jeater - calendrierdelascien**

*Get this from a library! The strike files of the U.S. Department of Justice, part 1, (inclusive). [United States. Department of Justice.] -- The strike files provide a record of the Department of Justice's evolving policies of intervention in labor disputes as well as documentation on the circumstances surrounding major strikes, beginning.*

Largely unsettled by whites before , the territory was opened by land lottery. In the s and s the family spread into newly formed Habersham, Hall, and Lumpkin counties, just east of the Chestatee River. From to his death in Alsaph B. Barker left a trail of documents through northeast Georgia counties. Evidence shows, indirectly, he was the eldest child of Isham Barker who settled in Jackson County and left his last known record in Lumpkin County. On 28 September A. Alsaph lived in eastern Lumpkin County for at least twenty years. No Barkers lived in Jackson County before about The land was surveyed on 12 November , and Lewis received a grant on 19 November After two major land scandals in the s Georgia began distributing new public lands by lottery. Four years later Isham attested to his presence at the transaction. Three of the sons can be eliminated: Eldridge Barker, born about , and Lewis Jr. Jesse Barker, claiming eligibility as a Revolutionary War veteran, won two lots in the Georgia land lottery. Despite their geographic proximity, neither Jesse nor Ephraim appears on a known record with a member of Lewis Barker Sr. Further evidence strengthens that conclusion. Barker witnessed the transaction. These early deeds show connections among A. Hubbard had at least one further link to Jackson Countyâ€”he was elected ensign of the Jackson Volunteers militia company and commissioned on 8 April Obadiah, Rufus, and Hubbard Barker served in the Georgia militia during the second of three military campaigns to remove Seminole Indians from Florida. Hubbard led a company of mounted militia in Charles H. Obadiah died in Floyd County on 21 March Saye wrote a history of his family. They also lived near each other in He recovered his health and in the fall of made a company of which he was to take command as Captain. Barker has links to four other Barkers slightly younger than himself: Miriam, Hubbard, Rufus, and Obadiah. Without specifying relationships, the family record identifies at least nine siblings of Alsaph. Their listing together, their birth pattern, and the documented associations among five of them make the relationship clear. Nothing in the pension file, however, implies a relationship to Isham Barker. A year later he won two lots by lottery. In Alsaph bought one thousand acres, which he sold in , obtaining a quitclaim from Moses Smith for a half-acre cemetery. Alsaph had ties to children of Lewis Barker Sr. An deed connects Alsaph and Isham, who lived near each other. Patsy Barker, living ; married by [â€™? Isham Barker, born about , living in Sally Barker, died between and likely Gray Barker, born about in North Carolina. Elizabeth Barker, living ; married by [â€™? Polly Barker, living ; married by [â€™? Eldridge Barker, born about , living in in Lafayette County, Mississippi. Julian in Forsyth County. Isham Barker had at least ten children: Alsaph Briggs Barker, born 13 May Patsey Barker, born 25 March Miriam Barker, born 10 December Hubbard Barker, born 11 October ; living in Betsey Barker, born 2 November Eldridge Barker, born 1 July Julian Barker, born 2 July The research this article reports was commissioned by Robert Barker, Virginia Beach, Virginia, who gives permission for its publication. Map drawn by the author. The lettered squares identify the following tracts:

**Chapter 7 : Top 10 Tragic Stories & Scandals of Early Hollywood â€“ Part 1 | Bygone Theatre**

*RARE Mint Copy found in Warehouse of the Scarce U.S. Military Automatic Pistols By Scott Meadows. These are still in the plastic wrap. Huge Reference Gun Book.*

**Chapter 8 : A Blue Ridge Family for Alsaph Briggs Barker â€” Paul K. Graham, AG, CG, CGL**

*Olive Thomas was a rising Hollywood star in silent films. She died in Paris in , age 25, when she accidentally ingested mercury. The story goes that, after a night of drinking and nightclubbing, she went back to her hotel and, looking for something to help her sleep, misread the label on a.*

Chapter 9 : U.S. Military Auto Pistols RARE Meadows Book Vol 1 Scarce Gunbook | #

*This database includes the digital archives of two organizations, which can be searched individually or simultaneously. The archives include administrative records, correspondence, data, gray literature, manuscripts, pamphlets, photographs, proceedings, reports, and more.*