

Chapter 1 : Jackson County, TN Court Records

Passenger lists of vessels arriving at Philadelphia, [microform] Item Preview.

Sampson Flatt 1 share In obedience to decree July term , land was advertised and sold 7 September , G. Howell and John G. Land in 3rd Dist. If offer is accepted, A. Howell, Tobe Richardson and J. Howell agree to bind selves as security. Howell, Tobe Richardson, J. William Knight age 38, live in Highland, Tenn. My land joins land in the case. Know all the heirs and parties. Think there are 75 acres in the tract. William [his X mark] Knight G. Not suitable for partition among heirs. Ridley Sholders, live one-fourth mile, in Bagdad. I am a son of Alexander Flatt. He said he rented to Alex and Howard. Rented with Howard as partners on the thirds. Howell, age 32, occupation farmer, live near Highland, one-half mile. About 40 acres in cultivation. Howell Albert Howell age Live Highland, occupation farmer. Itemizes items, purchaser, cost. Married Jackson County, Tennessee, Summer Together but a few months, cruel and inhuman treatment, almost intolerable to cohabit. Because of this, she is forced to leave her home and children and seek protection. She is the mother of seven children: States he threatened to kill her. See Report of Isaac Flatt Jr. Executor, Wills book "C", page The landed estate of the deceased Isaac Flatt Sr. Lot 1, valued at One thousand dollars, and willed and bequeathed to John M. There were ten heirs named in the will of Isaac Flatt sr. See Will, recorded on wills book "E" page 45 Amounts paid heirs of Jones H. Flatt, one receipt from I. Flatt, decd, dated March the 28th One receipt from D. Flatt, dated Oct, 4 One receipt from A. Flatt, decd, dated April 15th One receipt from B. Flatt, dated March 26 One receipt from W. Flatt decd, interest in the estate of Isaac Flatt decd. Brown for their interest in the estate of Isaac Flatt sr. One receipt from T. One receipt from G. Flatt, in full of his interest in the estate of Isaac Flatt decd, dated Sept. Amount paid heirs of Elizabethh Dorrity: One receipt from Mariah Sneed her interest in full in the estate of Isaac Flatt decd. One receipt from J. By one receipt from J. McKinney for his interest in the estate of Isaac Flatt decd. Amount paid to the heirs of Mary Margaret Brown: Mary Margaret Browns part of the estate of Isaac Flatt decd. The said Mary Margaret Brown is now dead, and has now surviving her nine children, and the following named five have been paid their prorata part of said estate to-wit: Brown and Davy Lee Brown, leaving the four following named heirs to-wit: Ella Brown and Jennie Brown. The cost of this settlement was paid by Isaac Flatt Jr. The tract of land, or lot 1, above refered [sic] to, bequeathed to John M. Flatt, was deeded by him to Isaac C. Dated 1st Monday in November Martha and Lum Flatt, both of Jackson Co. Defendant never provided as he should have done, once left her with an infant child with nothing to subsist on and if her mother had not taken care of her Alleges cruel and inhuman treatment. When living in Clay Co. She is mother of one child five years old August next, the only issue of said marriage, whose name is Molie Florance, a female. Defendant not suitable to have custody Defendant accused her of adultery with Oliver Fakes, same is untrue. At the time of their marriage she owned a cow and calf, household furniture, mule, hogs, mare, and was living on a small farm of about 77 acres belonging to the heirs of her first husband, William Fakes, and it is unsafe for her and her children to live on said place with defendant. Asks he be restrained from interfering with her, her children and property. Complainant is the father of Reams F. Flatt and Sarah E. That about nine months ago, defendant, who is the legal wife of Complainant, without fault on his part, left Orator carrying his children above named to the home of defendant Johnson McCormack Orator as father is entitled to possession and custody She, the Defendant, and her father McCormick will make bond Johnson McCormack, respondent, to Bill of Complaint. It is true that Lucinda Flat came to his house at the time mentioned. Lucinda Flat, who is a daughter of Respondent had for a long time had desire to visit her parents She proposed to do so, and said Flatt told her never suffer to return to his house again. Lucinda did come, which caused them to disagree and seperate [sic]. Since filing said bill, Lucinda Flatt has departed this life and her youngest child Sarah E. Said Pleasant Flatt has got into his possession the above mentioned children Reamus F. Flatt and William B. When Lucinda came to his house she did not bring Reams and William with her as stated. Respondent denies he prevented Plaintiff from seeing his children, and states that as soon after the death of defendant Lucinda as he ascertained that Defendant Pleasant Flatt wanted the children, he let him have them. George Stout, age Went with Flatt at his request on Sunday morning to get the

children to come out and visit their father. McCormack said he did not allow Flatt to come about the house. George [his X mark] Stout Adam S. Was about the 1st of August Richmond age about Lucinda Flatt said Flatt and her father fell out, and Flatt would not allow her to see her folk and that it was hard not to see her parents, and that it was hard for her children to be taken away from her. I was at a trial between McComack and Pleasant Flatt on a warrant against him for his good behaviour. After Lucinda died, McCormack told me to tell Flatt he could come and get his children. Reams and Bur was the names of the two children he got. No relationships - mlj]. Heard a conversation between Pleas and Lucinda. Flatt said if she was to live with him, she could never speak to one of her folks again. She said she would go with him if he would treat her right.

Chapter 2 : Adams Family Papers,

Volume Reel - Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving at Philadelphia, - Jan. 3_Dec. 29, ;

Baebenroth, Laabs and F. The Lindwurm farm comprises acres and G. Plueschke, a real estate agent, offered it at 1, per acre. Forty acres of the remaining acres only seventy-three acres are immediately available for cemetery purposes. Another meeting will be held next Wednesday evening to take further steps in the matter of securing a suitable cemetery site. In another article it stated that 13 other properties were offered for purposes of the cemetery. At a meeting yesterday of the Lutheran Bethlehem congregation it was decided to purchase the Krause farm for cemetery purposes. The farm is three miles from the city. This will allow the burial of all their dead in the now cemetery on terms of equality. The association was organized January 11, , and for two years was managed by a board of trustees chosen by the two congregations of Grace and St. The grounds consist of forty-one acres, but on May 24 the Board of Trustees purchased ten acres from an incorporated body consisting of members of the Trinity congregation. The association is now managed by a board of nine trustees, consisting of three members each from each of the three congregations. The grounds were selected and purchased by Rev. Schoof, Charles Kieckhefer and Henry Dube. The original officers were: President, Charles Kieckhefer; Secretary, Nic. Shoof; Treasurer, John Inbusch. The present officers are: Richter, Secretary; John Inbusch, Treasurer. The cemetery is maintained by the proceeds from the sale of lots. The first person interred in the cemetery was Maria Heitz, June 11, , and the total number of interments from June, , to June, , 9, Select Burials and Interments Items in brackets [] were sent in by a researcher see contributors page or the information was obtained from an obituary Burial dates are from the Union cemetery records. If a surname is underlined, it means there is a tombstone photo available. July] [- - 4 16 58S] [Child of C. Pulmonary tuberculosis and silicosis] KOCH:

Chapter 3 : Edward Martin Company () - Pioneer Overland Travels

Passenger lists of vessels arriving at Philadelphia, by United States. Bureau of Customs, , National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration edition, Microform in English.

Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. NARA Publication M1 consists of 71 reels of microfilm, our collection is not all inclusive and consists of 23 1 duplicate reels. These reels are maintained in numerical order. The microfilm in this subgroup contains correspondence between the Michigan Superintendency and Agents at the Mackinac and Sault Ste. Marie Agencies written between and In with the establishment of the Green Bay and Mackinac Agencies the Michigan Superintendency gradually acquired jurisdiction over nine agencies and a number of subagencies. No specific tribes were assigned to the agency, but the principal Indians living in the area were Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi. In the Sault Ste. No specific tribes or geographic limits were assigned to the agency originally, but it assumed responsibility for Chippewa and Ottawa Indians living in the upper part of Michigan and in present day Wisconsin and Minnesota. In a jurisdictional conflict with the St. Additional historical information regarding the Office of Indian Affairs and the correspondence comprising this collection refer to: Roll 13 -- Letters Received by the Superintendent, " Roll 36 -- Letters Received by the Superintendent, " July 18, " June 26, August 20, May 2, May 7, April 14, July 22, May 2, Copy 1. July 22, May 2, Copy 2. Volume 1, April 7, November 23, Volume 2, January 21, December 29, Volume 3, January 1, April 30, May 31, July 1, Roll 70 -- Letters Received by the Agent at Mackinac, " May 7, November 1, Roll 71 -- Letters Received by the Agent at Mackinac, May 1, December 29, Roll 72 -- Letters Received by the Agent at Mackinac, January 3, June 29, NARA Publication M21 consists of reels of microfilm; our collection is not all inclusive and consists of 13 reels. The microfilm in this subgroup contains letters that included instructions to Superintendents, Agents, and other field officials of the OIA; reports to the Secretary of War; acknowledgments of and replies to incoming letters; appointment notices; and other correspondence relating to the operation of the OIA. Until the letters were transcribed in chronological order. In , the OIA began using multiple volumes simultaneously. Letters relating to certain broad subjects, such as land, civilization, and finance were copied into different volumes. Roll 2 -- May 4, May 31, Roll 3 -- June March 31, Roll 4 -- April 1, June 5, Roll 5 -- June 5, June 7, Roll 52 -- June October 27, Roll 53 -- October 28, March 19, Roll 56 -- January 1-May 25, Roll 58 -- November 1, April 30, Roll 59 -- May 1-October 23, Roll 60 -- October 25, April 29, Roll 61 -- April August 23, Roll 62 -- August 24, February 9, Our collection is not all-inclusive and consists of 22 reels. The Bureau employed other kinds of agents in addition to those in charge of field agencies: Purchasing agents were concerned with obtaining goods; Disbursement agents were responsible for distributing either goods or money to the Indians; Emigration agents assisted in the removal of Indians from one area to another; and Enrolling agents were appointed to prepare rolls of the Indians for annuity disbursements, land allotments, or other purposes. There were also treaty commissioners, inspectors, and special agents assigned to specific missions such as the investigation of the conduct of regular field employees or the settlement of claims. The correspondence recorded in this Subgroup, Publication M, represent communications received from superintendents, agents, and other field officials of the OIA. Contained in these materials are correspondence related to the general situation of the Indians, their population, education, health, and medical care, and their agriculture and subsistence. Matters of administrative concern such as emigration, land allotments, annuity payments, depredations, claims, complaints, traders, buildings, supplies, employees, and accounts are also covered. There are also instructions, requests, decisions, authorizations, and other communications from the Secretary of the Interior and from the Secretary of War. The Commissioner of the General Land Office often wrote concerning reservations and matters affecting the public domain. From the Second Auditor and other Treasury officials there is much correspondence concerning accounts and other financial matters. The President, Members of Congress, and other officials made inquiries and transmitted other letters. There are vouchers, accounts, and communications from merchants, manufacturers, shippers, bankers, and other persons and firms having commercial relations with the Bureau. There are complaints, claims, requests, inquiries, and other

communications from Indians, attorneys, and private citizens. There are applications for office and many other letters from persons with some interest in Indians or the activities of the Bureau. Roll 4 -- Arizona Superintendency, Roll 7 -- Arizona Superintendency, Roll -- Chippewa Agency, MN Roll -- LaPointe Agency, Roll -- Mackinac Agency, Roll -- Michigan Superintendency, The use of the Report Books to record letters to officials other than the supervising Secretary was gradually discontinued; and by they were being used only for copies of letters sent to the Secretary of the Interior. The reports contained within the Report Books range from extensive narratives to brief letters transmitting documents or recommending an appointment. Almost every aspect of the administration of Indian affairs is documented within these Report Books, including the negotiation and enforcement of treaties, estimates and appropriations, legislation, investigations, claims particularly for depredations, maintenance of order and military operations, liquor control, establishment of reservations, appraisements of land, sales of land, issuance of land scrip, allotments, leases, licenses, trust funds, annuity goods, schools, agriculture, the field organization of the Indian service, location of agencies, appointments and employees, buildings, purchase and transportation of supplies, and accounts. Our collection is not all inclusive and consists of 1 reel. August 10, December 31, The records relate principally to claims and investigations but include some other subjects. The claims are those of traders for goods furnished to Indians or the Government; of transportation contractors for shipping goods; of attorneys for legal fees; of other persons for services to Indians or the Government; of both Indians and whites for losses from depredations; of Indians for losses resulting from their removal from the East; and of persons claiming the right to share in tribal benefits. Many of the claims were submitted in conformance with provisions of treaties between Indian tribes and the United States. Our collection is not all inclusive and consists of 3 reels. Publication M contains Special Files, numbered in order some records are missing. The dates are those of the records in the files, usually the date of receipt in the Office or by a commission. The records within each file are arranged most often either by assigned claim numbers or in the usual order for incoming correspondence of the Office. Copies of letters sent were sometimes filed with pertinent letters received and at times at the end of files. Theophile Bruguier and others, claims for depredations committed "by Sisseton Sioux Indians in William McMurray, claim against the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians for losses suffered "by John Johnston, trader, during the years Samuel and Jeremiah Smith, claim for labor at Sauk and Pox mills in and Moses and Lab Falk, traders, claims against the Miami Indians. Roll 5 -- Files Charles Graham, claim for services as blacksmith for the Wyandot Indians in Abrams children, claim for indemnity as heirs of William McIntosh, a Creek Indian. Only one letter, dated , is now in the file. David Myerle, claim for expenses incurred introducing the culture of hemp among the Indians. Marsh, claim for depredations committed by Sioux Indians in Garry Hinant, claim for value of certain Creek property. Simeon Buckner, claim for demurrage, steamer Kentuckian, Records missing. Pleasant Williams, claim for "boats and lumber furnished in Cherokee emigration of John Johnston, claim of estate against the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians under the treaty of March 28, Rogers, claim for money advanced for Cherokee emigration. John Rogers, Cherokee, claim for improvements abandoned under the treaty of Catharine Myott, Winnebago half breed, claim under the treaty of Proposals for a treaty with the Ottawa Indians of Kansas. Benjamin and Nancy Merrill, Cherokee reservation claim under the treaties of and Reports of Henry R.

Chapter 4 : Office of Indian Affairs (OIA) microfilm MSS

Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving at Philadelphia, PA, ; M -- rolls These microfilm rolls are for passenger lists for the port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania from , arranged by date of arrival. Information about the indexes for the passengers for this time frame can be.

Library has the Southwest Edition, published in Dallas, from Mar. Continued by Alabama Independent. Prensa Hispana in Spanish. Voice of the City. Poston Official Daily Press Bulletin. Japanese relocation camp newspaper. May June 18, Poston Red Cross News. May July 23, Cuban refugee camp newspaper. La Vida Nueva in Spanish. Little Rock Arkansas Gazette. Rohwer Christian Church Weekly Bulletin. Brother - A Male Liberation Newspaper. La Cronica Latina in English and Spanish. May 26, May 15, many issues missing. July 9, 16, Sept. Canyon Vocations for Social Change. Continued by Work Force. Carmel Seventy-Nine Cent Spread. Carpinteria Voz Popular in English and Spanish. Chico North Valley Free Press. Published in San Bernardino until March Corona Semana in English and Spanish. Davis Third World News, Oct. La Verdad in Spanish. Hayward La Voz del Pueblo. May , plus 1 undated issue. Los Angeles About Face. El Aguacero in Spanish. El Amigo del Pueblo in Spanish. El Clamor Publico in Spanish. June 19, June 27, El Correo Mexicano in Spanish. El Demócrata in Spanish. East Los Angeles Tribune. El Eco de la Patria in Spanish. El Eco Mexicano in Spanish. La Fe en la Democracia in Spanish. El Grafico in Spanish. El Herald de Mexico in Spanish. El Joven in Spanish. Los Angeles Free Press. May , June , Aug. Los Angeles News Advocate. El Monitor in Spanish. El Monitor Mexicano in Spanish. Negocios y Finanzas in Spanish. Oracle of Southern California. La Prensa in Spanish. La Reforma in Spanish. La Union in Spanish. May 1-June 1, July 1-Dec. La Voz de la Justicia in Spanish. Manzanar Manzanar Free Press. Continued by Illustrated Paper. Menlo Park Free You. Mill Valley Marijuana Review. Monterey Park The Eggman. Oakland The Black Panther. June 19, July 17, many issues missing. El Mundo in Spanish. Published in Berkeley until Palo Alto Free You. Issues from different newspapers are filmed on this reel in order of publication date. Continued by Peninsula Observer. Two undated issues, ? Porteville La Verdad in Spanish. June July 11, Sept. El Progreso in English and Spanish. Semana en las Californias. San Diego The Door. Goodbye to All That. San Diego Door to Liberation. San Diego Free Door. San Diego Free Door to Liberation. San Diego Free Press. Teaspoon and the Door. San Francisco Basta Ya! La Cronica in Spanish. Diario de San Francisco in Spanish. May June 12, Continues San Francisco Express Times. Hispano America in Spanish. Lucha Obrera in Spanish. Progreso Latino in Spanish. San Francisco Dock of the Bay. San Francisco Express Times. Continued by Good Times. Tribuna News in Spanish. San Gabriel Grass Roots Forum. Santa Ana Indian Head. Santa Anita Santa Anita Pacemaker. Santa Cruz The Balloon. Santa Cruz Free Spaghetti Dinner. Twentynine Palms Observation Post. Reel 14 includes supplements titled: Antonito La Voz del Valle in Spanish. Boulder El Diario de la Gente in Spanish.

Chapter 5 : Newcastle upon Tyne - Wikipedia

passenger lists of vessels arriving at philadelphia, On the rolls of this microfilm publication are reproduced passenger lists of vessels arriving at the port of Philadelphia from foreign ports, I

Justices of the Peace. Link here for an index to these records, by name of bride and groom. The jurisdiction of justices of the peace was first defined by the Territorial legislature in . This act did not discuss their duties concerning marriage, but two years later, on February 24, , the legislature legalized all marriages that had been made in the Territory of Orleans by a county judge, justice of the peace, minister, or commandant, if these marriages had been "contracted agreeably to the laws and usages of the country. This act stipulated that no marriage was to be celebrated unless a license had first been obtained from a parish judge. It also established that marriage ceremonies were to be performed only by ordained priests or ministers who had themselves been issued a license by the parish judge. If there was an insufficient number of priests or ministers residing in the parish, however, the judge could issue licenses to perform marriages to justices of the peace. The act also set up several regulations which remained in effect throughout the period covered by these records. In order to obtain a marriage license, minors were required to obtain consent of their parents or closest family member , to be given in writing before the parish judge. Those over twenty-one were required to present proof that they were of age, in the form of "registers of their birth" or the "oath of two credible witnesses. In 1816, the legislature divided the city and suburbs of New Orleans into 8 districts and authorized the governor to appoint a justice of the peace for each district. The act defined their jurisdiction in civil matters but, again, failed to specify their duties in connection with marriage. In , however, the legislature passed another law legalizing marriages celebrated by parish judges and reiterating the authority of the parish judge to license justices of the peace to celebrate marriage. This law was enacted, the statute says, in order to put an end to doubts arising "as to the validity of certain marriages celebrated by the parish judges. Nine years later, on February 19, , the legislature repealed "all acts and parts of acts creating justices of the peace" in New Orleans and replaced the justice of the peace courts with the City Court of New Orleans, comprised of one presiding judge and four associate judges. The judges of the City Court assumed all powers and duties previously vested in the justices of the peace, including the authority to celebrate marriages in Orleans Parish. Licenses to celebrate marriages were issued to the City Court judges by the Parish judge. In , the legislature required all ministers or magistrates celebrating a marriage to make a duplicate of the act of celebration, to be "signed by himself, by the parties, and three witnesses"; one of the copies was then to be sent to the Clerk of the District Court. These records are not included in the City Archives collection; records of the early justices of the peace have not survived. In , the legislature once again changed the court system in Orleans Parish and established the system of issuing marriage licenses and certificates that governs the records described here. At this time, the legislature abolished the City Court and revived the justice of the peace court system, dividing Orleans Parish into 6 districts, each of which was to elect a justice "at every general election thereafter. The system established in continued in effect during the entire time period covered by these records. However, beginning in , changes in the system of registering marriages and further changes in the judicial system in Orleans Parish gradually lead to the end of the justice of the peace system. In , the Recorder of Births and Deaths for Orleans Parish became the Recorder of Births, Marriages and Deaths and was given "concurrent power with other officers now designated by law, in the Parish of Orleans, to issue marriage licenses. In , the Recorder of Births, Marriages and Deaths was placed under the aegis of the Board of Health, which was given the responsibility of registering all marriages and other vital statistics. Act 45 of established three City Courts for Orleans Parish a fourth was added later that year , which replaced the justice of the peace courts. All "archives, books, and papers" of the justices of the peace were transferred to the City Courts. Finally, in , the legislature amended Article 99 of the Civil Code, which had granted justices of the peace in Orleans and Jefferson Parishes the right to grant licenses. Changes in the boundaries of the justice of the peace districts outlined in and the adding or abolishing of districts at later dates complicate the task of researchers seeking records within a particular physical location in the city. With the exception of the 1st and 2nd Justice of the Peace districts which

remained stable throughout the period covered by the records and the 8th Justice of the Peace district stable after its creation in , all of the districts underwent boundary changes. Thus, the records of the 4th Municipal District formerly the city of Lafayette , for example, can be found, at different time periods, in the records of both the 6th and the 7th Justice of the Peace some pre records remained with the records of the City of Lafayette and are cataloged separately. Records for the right bank of the Mississippi River can be found among the records of both the 5th and the 6th Justice of the Peace. The 7th Justice of Peace district created in and abolished in covers a completely different physical area than the 7th Justice of the Peace district created in

A chart reflecting the boundary changes is appended to this finding aid. Researchers should be aware, however, that there was no requirement that residents obtain their licenses from the justice of the peace for the district in which they lived. The records are, for the most part, printed forms filled in by the justices of the peace; some are manuscript. Some volumes contain marriage certificates only; others contain both marriage licenses and certificates; the majority contain licenses only. Five volumes among the 4th Justice of the Peace marriage licenses contain receipts for licenses rather than the licenses themselves; a sixth volume contains both licenses and receipts. In addition to certificates, licenses, and receipts issued by the justices of the peace, the records also include 2 volumes containing licenses granted to and certificates issued by City Court judges; also included are four volumes of marriage licenses and certificates returned as proof of marriage to various justices of the peace by ministers or other celebrants. Volumes containing records other than justice of the peace certificates and licenses are indicated in the inventory. One volume of the 2nd Justice of the Peace licenses and several volumes among the 3rd Justice of the Peace records include indexes. Some volumes primarily from the First and Second Justices of the Peace are badly damaged and contain pages that are completely or nearly illegible. In a few instances, beginning and end dates of volumes are illegible; other volumes contain irregularities in dating. Notes or other documents are occasionally attached to the records. Indexes, damaged volumes, problems with dates, and attachments are all noted in the inventory. The marriage certificates are for marriages performed by the justices of the peace themselves. With the exception of a few volumes of certificates returned to justices of the peace as proof of marriage, certificates for ceremonies performed by priests, ministers or other celebrants are available only in church records or, after , in the records of the Board of Health. Although the actual wording of the certificates usually printed forms varies over time, all certificates give the following information: The licenses, generally, are printed forms in three parts: In the case of minors, age is recorded. Sometimes, the name of the minister or magistrate licensed to perform the ceremony is also recorded. The forms, of course, are dated. Receipts for licenses state simply that a license was granted on a certain date and give the name of the person performing the ceremony and the names of the bride and groom. Documents returned as proof of marriage include various types of marriage records licenses, receipts for licenses, certificates or handwritten statements returned by ministers or other celebrants of marriages to the justice of the peace who issued the license. Information included in these records varies according to the type of record returned. Some certificates used by churches or ministers contain more information than the certificates used by the justices of the peace e. A card index to the records, arranged by name of bride and groom, is located in the Louisiana Division. A database of the index is available online at neworleanspubliclibrary. The records are continued by the records of the Board of Health and the City Court. The records are available on 86 rolls of 35mm microfilm; 42 of these rolls are available for interlibrary loan. Louis 4th Justice of the Peace - St.

Chapter 6 : Passenger lists of vessels arriving at Philadelphia, | Open Library

Abstract. This collection consists of the correspondence, letterbooks, diaries, literary manuscripts, speeches, legal and business papers, and other papers of John Adams, John Quincy Adams, and Charles Francis Adams, as well as papers of many other Adams family members and incoming correspondence from hundreds of major and minor figures in America and Europe.

During the early years of the Madras Presidency, the English were repeatedly attacked by the Mughals, the Marathas and the Nawabs of Golkonda and the Carnatic region. The last quarter of the 18th century was a period of rapid expansion. Successful wars against Tipu Sultan 1799, Velu Thambi, Polygars and Ceylon added vast areas of land and contributed to the exponential growth of the Presidency. Newly conquered Ceylon formed part of the Madras Presidency between and Thanjavur was annexed in, following the death of Shivaji II 1707 who left no male heir. Sadagopacharlu 1763 was the first Indian to be appointed to the council. A number of roads, railways, dams and canals were constructed during this period. The first political organisation in the province, the Madras Native Association, was established by Gazulu Lakshminarasu Chetty on 26 February. Of the 72 delegates who participated in the first session of the Indian National Congress at Bombay in December, 22 hailed from the Madras Presidency. The third session of the Indian National Congress was held in Madras in December [44] and was a huge success attended by delegates from the province. Olcott moved the headquarters of the Theosophical Society to Adyar in. Nationalistic newspapers such as The Hindu, the Swadesamitran and the Mathrubhumi actively endorsed the campaign for independence. Ramaswamy right, who founded the Self-Respect Movement and took over the Justice party in. A dyarchy was created in Madras Presidency in as per the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms with provisions made for elections in the presidency. Following the first elections held in November, the Justice Party, an organisation established in to campaign for increased representation of non-Brahmins in the administration, came to power. Subbarayalu Reddiar became the first Chief Minister of the Madras Presidency but resigned soon after due to declining health and was replaced by P. Reddy resigned from primary membership and formed a splinter group allied with the opposition Swarajists. Ramarayananar remained in power until November. The enactment in August of the first communal Government Order G. In the following elections of the Justice Party lost. However, as no party was able to obtain a clear majority, the Governor, Lord Goschen, set up a cross-party government under the leadership of P. Subbarayan and nominated its supporting members. Munuswamy Naidu became Chief Minister. Fearing a no-confidence motion against him, Munuswamy Naidu resigned in November and the Raja of Bobbili was appointed Chief Minister in his place. It was launched by E. Ramaswamy Naicker who, unhappy with the principles and policies of the Brahmin leadership of the provincial Congress, left the party to form the Self-Respect Movement. Periyar, as he was alternatively known, criticised Brahmins, Hinduism, and Hindu superstitions in periodicals and newspapers such as Viduthalai and Justice. He also participated in the Vaikom satyagraha, which campaigned for the right of untouchables in Travancore to enter temples. He successfully enacted the Temple Entry Authorization and Indemnity Act [59] and introduced both prohibition [60] and sales taxes in the Madras Presidency. His rule is largely remembered for the use of Hindi being made compulsory in educational institutions, a measure which made him highly unpopular as a politician [61] [62] and sparked widespread Anti-Hindi agitations, which led to violence in some places. Over 1, men, women, and children were jailed for their participation in such Anti-Hindi agitations [63] while Thalamuthu and Natarasan died during the protests. The Governor of Madras, Sir Arthur Hope, took over the administration and the unpopular law was eventually repealed by him on 21 February. He was succeeded by O. Ramaswamy Reddiyar, who became the first Chief Minister of Madras state when India gained independence on 15 August.

Chapter 7 : Newspapers on Microfilm - Newspapers - Research Guides at Texas A&M University

The bulk of the Edward Everett papers was given to the Massachusetts Historical Society (MHS) in , and their arrangement was largely maintained for the present edition.

Charlie Haile Jennie Richmond. Defendant Mathew Jones states a writ of attachment was levied 25 Decr , issued without the proper affidavit. Upchurch, attorney for Matthew Jones, deft. Complainant recovered of defendant and J. Joshua Haile over a period of several years performed free legal services for G. Darwin sent Haile a bill for pasturing a mule, hauling rock to build Elizabeth Haile a fence, other items. Darwin was arrested and tried on a charge of assault with intent to kill Tom Jones with a gun. He was tried before Charles Hopkins, J. I cleared him and then got Jones not to prosecute him in Circuit Court. I filed a bill for Darwin in Chancery court against R. Brooks who was part owner of a tract of land, was in court six years, was finally compromised. Darwin jointly owned land with his brothers. I wrote the deed for him. Plaintiff [Joshua Haile] is my brother and Complainant [G. Darwin] is my husband. Jim Richmond, another brother in law. Father is William Darwin. I had contracted my land to R. Brooks and intended to move to Texas and defendant Haile persuaded me not to go. Was dismissed without anything being done and I paid the costs. I sent a mare to Kentucky by Geo G. Haile which he agreed to take for nothing. Joshua Haile and Thom Haile went [to Kentucky] with him. William Darwin concluded to go to Texas and land was not paid for. Wm Darwin agreed to give me a deed and I pay for land. Circuit Charge of Trespass filed against A. New survey was made by E. Jackson to determine true lines on 9 April Circuit Disagreement over amount of money due for sowing land in wheat and clover. Request for arbitration made. Margaret Darwin, widow of G. Jane Murray and her husband David J. Murray Adaline Hogg and her husband Jesse T. Hogg Leonora Cornwell and her husband? Darwin Fannie Darwin - heirs at law of George C. Dated 7 Jan Since purchase of negro boy Hall, heard nothing of you removing any property out of the state of Tennessee, no report of you going to Missouri. Burke went to Missouri last September. I am the brother of John G. Defendant told me last spring if he could settle his debts, he was going to Missouri. Negro was left in my possession when he was attached. John was living with me at the time and then he went over the river to live and took the negro with him. Burke to Bill of Complaint of Wm G. States he executed his note to R. Peuricity bought more than one item. Possibly an attempt to spell Priscilla? Married 29 Oct , two children issue of marriage, Winfield P. Spring in presence of Sarah Spivey, struck complainant in head with a stick of stove wood. Guilty of adultery with one Elizer Lee, left with her, she is informed they are living together as man and wife near Bowling Green, KY. She kept a bawdy house in Jackson Co. Lists personal property owned, stated he took some of it with him. Asks maiden name Dona Belle Spivey be restored, custody of children. Geo Dyer sold land to complainant in Jackson Co Afterwards purchased about 14 acres back from complainant. Begins with last part of deposition of Ansel Davidson]. They did not object to signing said deed on account of it being made to my son Thomas. Andrew Davidson, age 2[1 or 7? I purchased land in District 12 adjacent E. Carrington, my own land and others, supposed to be about 52 acres of defendant George Dyer, paid him, he made no deed. Davidson bind ourselves to J. Davidson, admrs of William Davidson, deceased, all heirs having been notified. Last settlement May 23, Jackson who were acquainted with him in his lifetime, state it is his signature. Davidson and Samuel M. Davidson state it was found at his late residence and it is the signature of their father William Davidson. Minerva Davidson is the widow of Wm Davidson. Settlement, Estate of William Davidson, deceased. McCoin and husband Nathan H. Davidsons Children Drawing their Farthers part Let it Bea much or little when the matter is entirely wound up Given under my hand and seal and don in goof faith as now I am of sound mind and Disposing memory I make this my last will and testament in the name of God amen March 8th Chancery Thomas M. Gailbreath, general guardian of E. Sprague, filed a petition against defendant J. Flatt, seeking to foreclose mortgage executed by said J. Flatt and wife [blank] May in the case of Fannie Sprague against E. Sprague, case still pending. Flatt and wife Barbrey L. Matt Dawes, south by J. On or about 1 December , married in Jackson Co. Deserted her, refused to provide Personal property includes colt and interest in a crop that he and one William Davidson made. Thomas Davidson states it is true he abandoned her, failed to

support. Left because he believed her guilt of adultery with one Tobe Anderson and others. She was delivered of a child in six months of marriage, seemed to have been born at maturity, no appearances of premature birth. He did not know of her pregnancy when they married, denies cruelty, adultery with Emma Reeves or anyone. Colt mentioned is encumbered. His brother is security. As to crop, respondent was working and living with his brother and family after he was forced to abandon complainant. In exchange for not charging for board, he is helping him make a crop. Denies he represented her as sound and health - if she was unsound and unhealthy, was not known to Respondent. Girl about age six. Erasmus Gaw of the State of [blank] but who is now temporarily in the county of Jackson. May , he bought a negro girl named Ellen from defendant, diseased condition, about age six. William Fox and James Draper 12 June States as administrator of Wm H. Billingsley, sold a gray mare to William Davidson 14 March I got the mare from Riley Midlin, no brands on shoulder. If she had any brands, do not recollect. If she had been in service of any army, do not know about it. Do not know when Col.

Chapter 8 : Union Cemetery, Burials, Interments Milwaukee County Wisconsin - Milwaukee County Wisconsin

*Dates: cubic feet and 23 microfilm reels. These records are housed in the Utah State Archives' permanent storage room.
Historical Note.*

This rare honour suggests Hadrian may have visited the site and instituted the bridge on his tour of Britain. The population of Pons Aelius then is estimated at 2, Anglo-Saxon and Norman[edit] After the Roman departure from Britain , completed in , Newcastle became part of the powerful Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Northumbria , and was known throughout this period as Monkchester. The town was henceforth known as Novum Castellum or New Castle. The wooden structure was replaced by a stone castle in Much of the keep which can be seen in the city today dates from this period. Incorporated first by Henry II , the city had a new charter granted by Elizabeth in Newcastle was successfully defended against the Scots three times during the 14th century, and was created a county corporate with its own sheriff by Henry IV in This monopoly, which lasted for a considerable time, helped Newcastle prosper and develop into a major town. The phrase taking coals to Newcastle was first recorded contextually in He was persuaded to sail a shipment of coal to Newcastle by merchants plotting to ruin him; however, his shipment arrived on the Tyne during a strike that had crippled local production, allowing him to turn a considerable profit. In after a government document requested its cities build air-raid shelters, part of the tunnel was converted. In the s, about 7, out of 20, inhabitants of Newcastle died of plague , more than one-third of the population. In , the Scots then captured the reinforced fortification on the Lawe in South Shields following a siege. The grateful King bestowed the motto "Fortiter Defendit Triumphans" "Triumphing by a brave defence" upon the town. Charles I was imprisoned in Newcastle by the Scots in 1647. In , Newcastle became the seat of an Anglican diocese , with St. Another art gallery, the Hatton Gallery now part of Newcastle University , opened in The raids caused deaths and injuries. The federal structure of the University of Durham was dissolved. The Military Vehicle museum closed in The exhibition began on 22 June with an opening ceremony on the river Tyne, and ended on 9 September with the Great North Run weekend. The exhibition describes the story of the north of England through its innovators, artists, designers and businesses. The city is located on the northwestern bank of the River Tyne. The ground beneath the city is formed from Carboniferous strata of the Middle Pennine Coal Measures Group—a suite of sandstones , mudstones and coal seams which generally dip moderately eastwards. To the west of the city are the Upper Pennine Coal Measures and further west again the sandstones and mudstones of the Stainmore Formation, the local equivalent of the Millstone Grit. Stairs from the riverside to higher parts of the city centre and the extant Castle Keep , originally recorded in the 14th century, remain intact in places. The city has an extensive neoclassical centre referred to as Tyneside Classical [73] largely developed in the s by Richard Grainger and John Dobson , and recently extensively restored. Immediately to the northwest of the city centre is Leazes Park , established in [80] after a petition by 3, working men of the city for "ready access to some open ground for the purpose of health and recreation". View of Newcastle City Centre from Gateshead. In the southeastern corner is Exhibition Park , which contains the only remaining pavilion from the North East Coast Exhibition of From s until this housed the Newcastle Military Vehicle Museum; which closed in The pavilion is now being used as a microbrewery and concert venue for Wylam Brewery. The spring time dawn chorus at 55 degrees latitude has been described as one of the best in the world. A new Chinese arch, or paifang , providing a landmark entrance, was handed over to the city with a ceremony in The Newcastle and Gateshead Quaysides are now a thriving, cosmopolitan area with bars, restaurants and public spaces. As a tourist promotion, Newcastle and Gateshead have linked together under the banner " NewcastleGateshead ", to spearhead the regeneration of the North-East. The River Tyne had the temporary Bambuco Bridge in for ten days; it was not made for walking, road or cycling, but was just a sculpture. The opening was celebrated with a grand dinner attended by guests, and the Laing Art Gallery has a painting of this event. Dan Smith , the leader of Newcastle City Council. A corruption scandal was uncovered involving Smith and John Poulson , a property developer from Pontefract , West Yorkshire, and both were imprisoned. Temperature extremes recorded at Newcastle Weather Centre include Newcastle upon Tyne

shares the same latitude as Copenhagen, Denmark and southern Sweden.

Chapter 9 : Guide to Early () Records: Legal and Judicial Matters

William Ahern per Castle Forbes 20 Jan forwarded to Airds Reel 4/ p 5. William Ahern Jan Feb returned transferred assigned to settlers Appin Reel 2/ p 51