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Chapter 1 : Business Yellow Pages USA by El Periodico U.S.A. - Issuu

Volume Reel - New York Federal Population Census Schedules - City of Brooklyn, wards (cont'd: ED 72, sheet ED 88, sheet 28).

After the vehicle sped away from the officer, who had activated his siren, the suspected drunken driver of Tamiami Trail and Zemel Road, according to the report. The officer ordered the driver out of the car at gunpoint, and backup arrived on the scene, the report shows. Stevens was uncooperative, so he was reportedly stunned in his right shoulder. Mario Alberto Esquivel, 21, block of Albritton Ave. DUI and leaving the scene of a crash involving property damage. Morgan Frances Carle, 30, block of Boundary Blvd. Christopher Ryan Dunn Jr. Kayla Ann Congdon, 21, block of Harbor Blvd. Jeremy Sean Wichman, 39, block of Gamewell Ave. James Dennis Hurst, 63, block of Midway Blvd. John Charles Potter, 41, block of Atwater St. William Mac Reinert, 23, block of Gastin St. Thomas Edward Freidel, 35, block of Garden Ave. Donna Kelly Boor, 54, block of Westchester Blvd. Jasaundra Arnee Roundtree, 27, of Gulfport, Fla. Mark Allen Zepf, 41, of Grove City. James Alan Kurkowski Jr. Arthur Morrell Richardson, 52, block of Truman St. DUI and driving with a suspended license. Compiled by Adam Kreger.

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Chapter 2 : Field Agricultural Runoff Monitoring (Farm) Manual

Reel - New York - Oneida County (excluding the city of Utica) (cont'd: ED , sheet ED , sheet 26) and city of Utica, wards (part: ED , sheet 1-ED , sheet 14) Reel - New York - City of Utica, ward 9 (cont'd: ED , sheet ED , sheet 34) and Onondaga County (excluding City of Syracuse) (part: EDs 1.

Mention of trade names or commercial products does not constitute endorsement or recommendation for use by the U. Because of the toxicity and persistence of many pesticides and their extensive use in modern agriculture, the runoff losses of these chemicals from agricultural fields and the resulting concentrations in surface water bodies is an environmental concern. During the s, several research studies of pesticide runoff from fields were conducted by the U. EPA to provide data for developing and testing nonpoint source runoff models. The manual is intended to assist in the development of consistent data bases for exposure assessment modeling thus producing a cost-effective procedure for both EPA and the registrant. Director Environmental Research Laboratory Athens, Georgia ABSTRACT A field monitoring protocol was developed to provide comprehensive guidelines for developing pesticide runoff data bases for use in conducting environmental exposure assessments as part of the registration process conducted by the office of Pesticide Programs OPP. These data bases must be carefully planned to insure that important measurements are made and that both the appropriate quality and quantity of data are obtained for a representative agronomic location and management scenario. Detailed guidance is provided, therefore, on site selection, experimental design, data requirements, sampling procedures, equipment, quality assurance planning, data base management, data analysis, and exposure assessment modeling. This report was developed in part Sections 2, 5 and 6 by contract to Anderson Nichols Co. The report covers a period from September to April , and work was completed as of May Useful conversion factors for environmental data bases. Random unit tables C. Soil names and hydrologic classifications Surface soil sampler design with transfer funnel specifications Usual starting dates of cotton planting in United States. Usual starting dates of soybean planting in United States. Atrazine persistence in top 2. Flat sections of plots represent data gaps Baker, Iowa State University; Dr. Environmental Protection Agency; Dr. Department of Agriculture; M. Environmental Protection Agency; Dr. Oliver, Dow Chemical Company; and Dr. A similar thanks is extended to Bob Ryans for his very able editorial and photographic assistance. Acknowledgement is extended to T. Jfoon of the Computer Sciences Corporation for drafting many of the figures. Chesness, University of Georgia, for supplying photographs of the electrostatic sprayer and chemigation system. Environmental Protection Agency is required to register and approve pesticide compounds before they are released for widespread use in the United States. FIFRA requires that data on toxicity, health effects, etc. As part of the registration process, an exposure assessment is performed to estimate environmental exposures of chemicals to humans and other organisms -resulting from the applications of pesticides for agricultural, silvicultural, and other uses. Because of the toxicity and persistence of many pesticides and their extensive use in modern agriculture, the runoff losses of pesticides from agricultural fields and the resulting concentrations in surface water bodies is a major environmental concern. Pesticide runoff problems are associated with nonpoint source pollution because agricultural chemicals are of widespread use in our modern society and management of soil and water resources from agricultural systems influences the use, fate, and transport of chemicals. Evaluation of pesticide risk probability of damage to the environment by agricultural runoff requires an understanding of pesticide properties and agronomic practices, and a detailed description of the hydrologic cycle. The system to be examined can consist of a single field, a watershed, or a river basin. Each type of system has definite physical boundaries and its response to pesticide runoff is determined by the combination of physical characteristics of soils, topography, geology, vegetation and drainage networks Bailey and Swank, ,, Inputs to the system Figure 1. In general, the field or watershed produces pesticide runoff loadings to water bodies depending on the relative timing of applications and storm events, soil and chemical characteristics, topographic and geologic characteristics, and agronomic

and engineering practices Donigian et al. After pesticide application, the chemical is subjected to numerous physical, chemical, and biological processes that transform, and transport the compound as the hydrologic cycle interacts with the soil-plant-pesticide system. A standard data collection procedure is of greater importance today because of the wide-spread use of modeling to evaluate the environmental exposure and risks of a specific pesticide. Environmental exposure models require certain essential data and the observed data base must address this need. The suggested field and laboratory measurements discussed in this manual are intended to provide guidance for conducting either detailed research investigations or information for use in model calibration and application. Specific monitoring requirements e. Field studies involve tradeoff between costs and relative values of information obtained. Some models predict hydrograph dynamics? The research studies conducted jointly by EPA, USDA, and several universities were designed to develop and test pesticide runoff loading models. These studies provided data to develop the first EPA simulation model designed to mathematically describe nonpoint source pollution Crawford and Donigian, This modeling effort was extended with the development and testing of the Agricultural Runoff Model Donigian and Crawford, ; Donigian et al. The information presented in this manual is designed to provide the user with a detailed information framework for developing and designing components of a pesticide runoff study based on current understanding. Specific recommendations for sampling, instrumenta- tion needs, sample processing, and data analysis are provided. Select a site from cropping, land, and chemical use characteristics. Develop experimental and quality assurance design network. Analyze and format collected data into a systematic data set. Calibrate model to observed pesticide runoff data. Section II contains an overview of the overall design and performance procedures. Section III describes specific design considera- tions including: Section IV provides essential elements for quality assurance planning. Section V contains information on the development of a data base management system including record keeping, data entry, storing data on computer, data manipulation, archiv- ing, and data base documentation. This is followed by several appendices. Appendix A provides conversion factors for environmental data bases. Appendix B consists of random unit tables. Appendix D is a list of soil series names and hydrologic classifications. Appendix E contains the design specifications for a surface soil sampler. Modeling Agricultural Nonpoint Source Pollution: A Research Perspective, In: Agricultural Manage- ment and water Quality, F. Modeling Pesticides and Nutrients on Agricultural Lands. Environmental protection Agency, Athens, GA. Users Manual for Release 8. Data Base for Model Testing Southern Weed Science Society. Research Methods in Weed Science. Second Edition, Auburn, Ala. Field Manual for Research in Agricultural Hydrology. Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC. Conservation Research Report No. In; Research Methods in Weed Science. Southern Weed Science Society, In preparation. It is comprised of four major subsections: It encompasses two subordinate concepts: The last section is included to briefly highlight some of the cause and effect relationships in the pesticide runoff process. An understanding of these relationships is helpful in evaluating the impact of alternative designs on the goals of the program. The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language defines design as "the invention and disposition of the forms, parts or details of something according to a plan. The design, then, consists of two distinct phases. The first is a concise and well defined statement of the program goals or objectives. The soundness of the design will depend heavily upon how well the objec- tives are defined. The objectives should be as specific as possible. When properly defined, they form a set of design criteria that can be used to evaluate the appropriateness of the various alternatives used to achieve them. If, at any time during the design process, the question "Why are we doing this? The selected alternatives will be the "details" of the design. The alterna- tives should always be compared and selected based upon their anticipated impact on the design objectives. This implies that a cause and effect relationship between an alternative and the resulting outcome is understood. If such a relationship is unknown, it may be necessary to experiment to determine it. Obviously, the designer benefits greatly by being familiar with literature on the subject and ongoing research, if, at any time, the question "Why are we doing this this way? To reiterate, we are primar- ily interested in collecting data through field studies that can be used to perform

exposure assessments with computer simulation models. Questions that come to mind after establishing this objective are: The model produces a time series of toxicant concentrations in a specific medium e . The time series can be compared to a critical value of the concentration y this might be, for instance, the LC50 value, i . This type of analysis easily shows whether the criterion is exceeded and gives a qualitative feel for the severity of the exceedence state. If we determine how often it is at a particular level or within a specified range, we can create a frequency distribution of the values of " y " Figure 2. If, in addition, we choose any value of y in Figure 2,2 and determine the area under the curve to the right of that value we can plot Figure 2.

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Chapter 3 : Abolitionists and Anti-Slavery Activists

Volume Reel - New York Federal Population Census Schedules - Erie County, City of Buffalo (cont'd: EDs , , and ED 97, sheets).

The NAIDC is a two-day competition that enables students to apply theory and learning in a real-world situation. It also facilitates an exchange of ideas among students and dairy producers to help maintain and develop the industry. Tech, Nathan Harrington, of Mexico, dairy management B. The industry and can lead to the sale of cattle. It also offers dairy management B. Tech youth were often asked to change animals to show a cow great camaraderie. Showing is our marketing awards banquet. Schwab was referring to how balancing dairy rations with amino acids, instead of adding crude proteins would increase milk production, milk protein and milk fat percentages- and make dairy farmers more money. His research in amino acids in dairy cattle and the way cows digest protein in their feed has led to improved nutritional models. Schwab has been leading the field worldwide, contributing to reduced nitrogen in animal waste and improved efficiency in conversion of feed protein to milk protein. These findings have been widely adopted by nutrition consultants and feed companies. Proteins, which contain much of the nitrogen consumed by dairy cattle, are comprised of chains of 50 or more individual amino acids. These individual amino acids are absorbed and used by the cow. Research shows the cow has a different requirement for each of the 10 essential these are not made in the body and must be absorbed from the intestine amino acids, which include arginine, histidine, isoleucine, leucine, lysine, methionine, phenylalanine, threonine, tryptophane, and valine. Protein production is limited by any amino acid that is the shortest in supply. Benefits are not only seen in the milk composition and milk yield, but are also observed in the longevity of the cows. Fax ; E-mail cfeditor leepub. Letters to the Editor must be limited to words or less. The continuation of this doctrine is precisely what has now brought Deputy Merrigan to the extreme of mounting her nationwide college tour. They were the most financially leveraged and they were routinely bankrupted by the downside of the markets, while the older more financially secure operators muddled through. Methionine and lysine are commercially available in a rumen-protected supplements, which are coated to physically protect them from being broken down by the microbes in the rumen, thus allowing them to be absorbed in the intestine and utilized by the animal. Results in feeding a diet of increased Lys and Met are quickly seen by the second milking with maximum response taking place within 4 to 5 weeks. Feeding a lower crude protein diet will result in reduced urinary nitrogen excretion providing environmental benefits and economic to the dairy farmer with reduced costs in crude protein. The Secretary of Agriculture, Thomas Vilsack, is urban born and raised, trained in the law and vetted in politics. She chooses to ignore the fact the blog came to this conclusion based on its practical assessment of the abysmal salary projections for agricultural graduates. USDA reports most farm families are currently earning the majority of their family living expenses from off-farm employment. Deputy Merrigan needs to explain honestly to these young college people why they should risk condemning their families to poverty by choosing to pursue a career in agriculture unless these glaring economic deficiencies are corrected. So long in the tooth, in fact, USDA Deputy Secretary Kathleen Merrigan has mounted a nationwide tour of college campuses encouraging undergraduates to consider careers in farming and ranching. However, rather than rendering an honest assessment of the aging farm population and admitting the obvious, Merrigan fades behind the inevitable Washington, D. It is economic, with an appalling dose of political stupidity thrown in. Schwab informs attendees about amino acid deficiency in dairy cows. Photo by Elizabeth A. The Good Agricultural Practices GAP program helps farmers decrease the risk of contamination and spread of food-borne disease to consumers. As health awareness increases, Americans are increasing their fruit and vegetable consumption. According to the Centers of Disease Control CDC in , there were 48 million cases of food-borne illness with , hospitalizations and 3, deaths. The most common pathogens are Salmonella, E. H7, Shigella and Campylobacter. Many of the pathogens can survive for extended periods in dry or refrigerated produce so

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prevention is the best strategy to reduce contamination risk. The Rhode Island GAP training helps farmers to improve their growing and handling practices to minimize potential microbial food contamination. Farms can become GAP certified after attending training and passing a farm audit. Annual audits ensure continued GAP compliance and recertification. The passage of the new Food Safety Modernization Act will result in the FDA introducing new regulations that focus on insuring the safety of produce. Wholesale and retail buyers are starting to require GAP certification. Institutional and grocery store buyers are increasingly cautious as more food safety issues are identified. Restaurants, institutional chefs and retailers are concerned with the safety of their patrons and customers as well as their potential legal liability. GAP program guidelines A GAP certified grower uses common sense, food safety practices for food production and processing. Country Folks Western Edition U. Send address change to Country Folks West, P. Box , St. Corn Growers Association and the N. Harry DeLong Palatine Bridge, Front desk Publisher not responsible for typographical errors. Size, style of type and locations of advertisements are left to the discretion of the publisher. The opinions expressed in this publication are not necessarily those of the publisher. We will not knowingly accept or publish advertising which is fraudulent or misleading in nature. The publisher reserves the sole right to edit, revise or reject any and all advertising with or without cause being assigned which in his judgement is unwholesome or contrary to the interest of this publication. We assume no financial responsibility for typographical errors in advertisement, but if at fault, will reprint that portion of the ad in which the error appears. Fields workers should be trained in and practice good personal hygiene. Growing Irrigation, drinking and wash water sources like ponds and wells must be protected from potential fecal matter contamination by farm animals, wild animals or birds and have their quality verified by annual tests, before harvesting. Storage and treatment of manure should be as far as practical from growing and handling areas and should have a physical barrier to prevent leakage, run-off or wind spread. Manure should be incorporated into the soil immediately after application. Minimize recontamination of composted manure. Fresh manure should be kept away from edible plant parts during the growing season. Equipment that contacts manure should be cleaned prior to and during harvest. Field workers and supervisors should be trained in and practice good personal hygiene by wearing clean clothing and shoes, not smoking or eating in the work area, always keeping their hair covered, washing hands and limiting bare hand contact with fresh produce, covering open wounds with a clean bandage and wearing single-use gloves. Sick employees should be reassigned away from direct produce contact. Field workers must have easy access to port-a-john or toilet and hand washing stations which must be regularly cleaned and serviced. Portable toilets must be maintained and transported to prevent wastewater contaminating of fields. Multilingual signs reminding workers of hygienic practices should be posted as needed. Harvest Harvest storage containers must be cleaned and sanitized prior to use. Clean containers should be kept covered until used in the field. Harvesting equipment should be clean and in good working order. Pick when produce is dry and cool. Prevent farm livestock, poultry and pets from access to crop fields or orchards during the growing or harvest season. Birds should not be allowed in storage areas and any nests should be removed promptly. In general, there needs to be a worker food safety training program in place similar to that for field workers. Workers should practice good personal hygiene. Restrooms must be accessible, cleaned regularly and always supplied with warm water, soap and paper towels. If the decontamination kit might be used by a pesticide handler, there must be enough water for washing of the entire body in case of emergency, at least 3 gallons per handler. Portable kits might be a good option. The emergency eyewash water one pint must be carried on the tractor. However, if the applicator gets off the tractor, the eyewash must be carried on their person. Check your central posting area. This has been a source of violations in years past. Make sure emergency contact information is accurate. If the WPS safety poster is in poor condition, get a new one. Have your blank pesticide application forms together " they need to have location and description of area to be treated, product name, EPA registration number, active ingredients , date and time pesticide is scheduled to be applied, and the restricted-entry interval REI. You are required to post this information before each application begins. Note that the 30 day posting requirement for all applications starts after the REI expires. A farm map

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is suggested for the central posting area so that workers can easily ID the location of all farm fields. Train new workers within five days. Handlers and early-entry workers must be trained before they do work. Remember that handlers and workers must be trained at least once every five years – check your records on long-term employees. Training must be done by a licensed applicator. Make sure PPE is adequately stocked – chemical resistant suits, gloves, aprons, protective eye-wear, boots, and respirators. Check respirator cartridges for expiration date. Start accumulating copies of pesticide labels. All applicators must have a copy of the label immediately accessible. Some growers deal with individual labels, some put together a notebook to be carried with the tractor.

Chapter 4 : Charlotte sun herald

Census (reels) These microfilm records from the National Archives were placed on the Internet Archive by the Allen County Library Genealogy Center.

His great-grandfather, Henry Adams, received a grant of about 40 acres of land in Braintree in , and soon afterward emigrated from Devonshire, England, with his eight sons. It was the custom of the family to send the eldest son to college, and accordingly John was graduated at Harvard in . Previous to the graduates of Harvard were arranged in lists, not alphabetically or in order of merit, but according to the social standing of their parents. In a class of twenty-four members John thus stood fourteenth. After taking his degree and while waiting to make his choice of a profession, Adams took charge of the grammar school at Worcester. In sending him to college his family seem to have hoped that he would become a clergyman; but he soon found himself too much of a free thinker to feel at home in the pulpit of that day. When accused of Arminianism, he cheerfully admitted the charge. Later in life he was sometimes called a Unitarian, but of dogmatic Christianity he seems to have had as little as Franklin or Jefferson. There was then a strong prejudice against lawyers in New England, but the profession thrived lustily nevertheless, so litigious were the people. In Adams began the practice of his profession in Suffolk co. In he was married to Abigail Smith, of Weymouth, a lady of social position higher than his own and endowed with most rare and admirable qualities of head and heart. In this same year the agitation over the proposed stamp act was begun, and on the burning questions raised by this ill-considered measure Adams had already taken sides. When James Otis in delivered his memorable argument against writs of assistance, John Adams was present in the court-room, and the fiery eloquence of Otis wrought a wonderful effect upon him. Then and there was the first scene of the first act of opposition to the arbitrary claims of Great Britain. Then and there the child Independence was born. The people refused to make use of stamps, and the business of the inferior courts was carried on without them, judges and lawyers agreeing to connive at the absence of the stamps. In the supreme court, however, where Thomas Hutchinson was chief justice, the judges refused to transact any business without stamps. This threatened serious interruption to business, and the town of Boston addressed a memorial to the governor and council, praying that the supreme court might overlook the absence of stamps. John Adams was unexpectedly chosen, along with Jeremiah Gridley and James Otis, as counsel for the town, to argue the case in favor of the memorial. Adams delivered the opening argument, and took the decisive ground that the stamp act was ipso facto null and void, since it was a measure of taxation which the people of the colony had taken no share in passing. No such measure, he declared, could be held as binding in America, and parliament had no right to tax the colonies. The governor and council refused to act in the matter, put presently the repeal of the stamp act put an end to the disturbance for a while. About this time Mr. The attorney-general of Massachusetts, Jonathan Sewall, now offered him the lucrative office of advocate-general in the court of admiralty. This was intended to operate as an indirect bribe by putting Mr. Adams into a position in which he could not feel free to oppose the policy of the crown; such insidious methods were systematically pursued by Gov. Bernard, and after him by Hutchinson. Adams was too wary to swallow the bait, and he stubbornly refused the pressing offer. In came the first in the series of great acts that made Mr. Preston and his seven soldiers when they were tried for murder. His friend and kinsman, Josiah Quincy, assisted him in this invidious task. The trial was judiciously postponed for seven months until the popular fury had abated. Preston and five soldiers were acquitted; the other two soldiers were found guilty of manslaughter, and were barbarously branded on the hand with a hot iron. The verdict seems to have been strictly just according to the evidence presented. For his services to his eight clients Mr. Adams received a fee of nineteen guineas, but never got so much as a word of thanks from the churlish Preston. An ordinary American politician would have shrunk from the task of defending these men, for fear of losing favor with the people. The course pursued by Mr. Adams showed great moral courage; and the people of Boston proved themselves able to appreciate true manliness by electing him as

representative to the legislature. This was in June, , after he had undertaken the case of the soldiers, but before the trial. Adams now speedily became the principal legal adviser of the patriot party, and among its foremost leaders was only less conspicuous than Samuel Adams, Hancock, and Warren. In all matters of legal controversy between these leaders and Gov. Hutchinson his advice proved invaluable. During the next two years there was something of a lull in the political excitement; Mr. Adams resigned his place in the legislature and moved his residence to Braintree, still keeping his office in Boston. In the summer of the British government ventured upon an act that went further than anything which had yet occurred toward driving the colonies into rebellion. This act, which aimed directly at the independence of the judiciary, aroused intense indignation, not only in Massachusetts, but in the other colonies, which felt their liberties threatened by such a measure. It called forth from Mr. Adams a series of powerful articles, which have been republished in the 3d volume of his collected works. About this time he was chosen a member of the council, but the choice was negatived by Gov. The five acts of parliament in April, , including the regulating act and the Boston port bill, led to the calling of the first continental congress, to which Mr. Adams was chosen as one of the five delegates from Massachusetts. The resolutions passed by this congress on the subject of colonial rights were drafted by him, and his diary and letters contain a vivid account of some of the proceedings. On his return to Braintree he was chosen a member of the revolutionary provincial congress of Massachusetts, then assembled at Concord. This revolutionary body had already seized the revenues of the colony, appointed a committee of safety, and begun to organize an army and collect arms and ammunition. The last of these articles, which was actually in type in that wild week, was not published. The series, which has been reprinted in the 4th volume of Mr. In the second continental congress, which assembled on May 10, Mr. Adams played a very important part. Of all the delegates present he was probably the only one, except his cousin, Samuel Adams, who was convinced that matters had gone too far for any reconciliation with the mother country, and that there was no use in sending any more petitions to the king. As there was a strong prejudice against Massachusetts on the part of the middle and southern colonies, it was desirable that her delegates should avoid all appearance of undue haste in precipitating an armed conflict. Nevertheless, the circumstances under which an army of 16, New England men had been gathered to besiege the British in Boston were such as to make it seem advisable for the congress to adopt it as a continental army; and here John Adams did the second notable deed of his career. He proposed Washington for the chief command of this army, and thus, by putting Virginia in the foreground, succeeded in committing that great colony to a course of action calculated to end in independence. This move not only put the army in charge of the only commander capable of winning independence for the American people in the field, but its political importance was great and obvious. Afterward in some dark moments of the revolutionary war, Mr. Adams seems almost to have regretted his part in this selection of a commander. The results of the war, however, justified in every respect his action in the second continental congress. During the summer recess taken by congress Mr. Adams sat as a member of the Massachusetts council, which declared the office of governor vacant and assumed executive authority. Under the new provisional government of Massachusetts, Mr. Adams was made chief justice, but never took his seat, as continental affairs more pressingly demanded his attention. He was always loquacious, often too ready to express his opinions, whether with tongue or pen, and this trait got him more than once into trouble, especially as he was inclined to be sharp and censorious. For John Dickinson, the leader of the moderate and temporizing party in congress, who had just prevailed upon that body to send another petition to the king, he seems to have entertained at this time no very high regard, and he gave vent to some contemptuous expressions in a confidential letter, which was captured by the British and published. This led to a quarrel with Dickinson, and made Mr. Adams very unpopular in Philadelphia. When congress reassembled in the autumn, Mr. Adams, as member of a committee for fitting out cruisers, drew up a body of regulations, which came to form the basis of the American naval code. The royal governor, Sir John Wentworth, fled from New Hampshire about this time, and the people sought the advice of congress as to the form of government which it should seem most advisable to adopt. Similar applications presently came from South Carolina and Virginia. Adams was able to carry through

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congress a resolution that all the colonies should be invited to form independent governments. In the preamble to this resolution it was declared that the American people could no longer conscientiously take oath to support any government deriving its authority from the crown; all such governments must now be suppressed, since the king had withdrawn his protection from the inhabitants of the united colonies. To adopt it was to cross the Rubicon, and it gave rise to a hot debate in congress. The motion was allowed to lie on the table for three weeks, in order to hear from the colonies of Connecticut, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and New York, which had not yet declared their position with regard to independence. Meanwhile three committees were appointed, one on a declaration of independence, a second on confederation, and a third on foreign relations; and Mr. Adams was a member of the first and third of these committees. On the 1st of July Mr. Lee was absent, the task of defending it devolved upon Mr. Adams, who, as usual, was opposed by Dickinson. On the 12th of June congress established a board of war and ordnance, with Mr. Adams for its chairman, and he discharged the arduous duties of this office until after the surrender of Burgoyne. Sullivan to Philadelphia, soliciting a conference with some of the members of the congress. Adams opposed the conference, and with characteristic petulance alluded to the unfortunate Sullivan as a decoy duck who had much better have been shot in the battle than sent on such a business. Congress, however, consented to the conference, and Adams was chosen as a commissioner, along with Franklin and Rutledge. Toward the end of the year Mr. Adams was appointed to supersede Silas Deane as commissioner to France. He sailed 12 Feb. Long before his arrival the alliance with France had been consummated. He found a wretched state of things in Paris, our three commissioners there at loggerheads, one of them dabbling in the British funds and making a fortune by privateering, while the public accounts were kept in the laxest manner. All sorts of agents were drawing bills upon the United States, and commanders of war vessels were setting up their claims for expenses and supplies that had never been ordered.

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Chapter 5 : Country Folks West by Lee Publications - Issuu

The census schedules are arranged by state or territory and thereunder by county. In some instances the names of large cities also appear. The entries may not be in strict alphabetical order. Be sure to review the listings for the entire state or territory before placing your order. Entries.

City of Albany, wards part: EDs , sheet 46 -- reel ED 19, sheet 1-ED 34, sheet 48 -- reel ED 34, sheet end , Albany County excluding the city of Albany part: EDs , sheet 26 -- reel ED 52, sheet end -- reel EDs , sheet 36 -- reel ED 26, sheet end , Broome part: EDs , sheet 14 Counties -- reel ED 47, sheet end , Cattaraugus part: EDs , sheet 18 Counties -- reel ED 10, sheet ED 35, sheet 14 -- reel ED 35, sheet end , Cayuga part: EDs , sheet 10 Counties -- reel ED 19, sheet 11 -end -- reel EDs , sheet 12 -- reel ED 58, sheet end , Chemung part: ED 67, sheet end -- reel EDs , sheet 30 -- reel ED , sheet end , Clinton part: EDs , sheet 37 Counties -- reel ED 24, sheet 1-end , Columbia part: EDs , sheet 12 Counties -- reel ED 8, sheet end -- reel EDs , sheet 21 Counties -- reel ED 49, sheet I-ED , sheet 20 -- reel ED , sheet 2 1-end , Erie excluding the city of Buffalo part: EDs , sheet 27 -- reel ED 90, sheet end , city of Buffalo, ward 1 part: EDs 1- , sheet 14 -- reel ED i 12, sheet ED , sheet 2 -- reel ED , sheet 3-ED , sheet 4 -- reel ED , sheet 5-ED , sheet 51 -- reel ED , sheet I-ED , sheet 44 -- reel ED , sheet end , Essex County part: EDs , sheet 37 -- reel ED 52, sheet 1-end , Franklin part: EDs , sheet 6 Counties -- reel ED 82, sheet 7-end , Fulton part: EDs , sheet 4 Counties -- reel ED 14, sheet 5-end , Genesee Counties -- reel ED 89, sheet end , Hamilton, Herkimer part: EDs , sheet 28 Counties -- reel ED 33, sheet end , Jefferson part: EDs 1 , sheet 2 Counties -- reel ED , sheet 3-end , St. EDs , sheet 46 Counties -- reel ED , sheet end , city of Brooklyn, wards 1, 2 part: EDs , sheet 42 -- reel ED 12, sheet ED 26, sheet 27 -- reel ED 27, sheet 1-ED 40, sheet 48 -- reel ED 40, sheet ED 54, sheet 42 -- reel ED 54, sheet ED 72, sheet 44 -- reel ED 72, sheet ED 88, sheet 28 -- reel ED 88, sheet ED , sheet 14 -- reel ED , sheet ED , sheet 2 -- reel ED , sheet 3-ED , sheet 46 -- reel ED , sheet 1-ED , sheet 40 -- reel ED , sheet ED , sheet 32 -- reel ED , sheet ED , sheet 42 -- reel ED , sheet 1-ED , sheet 30 -- reel ED , sheet ED , sheet 22 -- reel ED , sheet ED , sheet 46 -- reel ED , sheet 1-ED , sheet 4 -- reel ED , sheet 5-end , Kings County excluding the city of Brooklyn part: EDs , sheet 45 -- reel ED , sheet end , Lewis part: EDs , sheet 20 -- reel ED , sheet 21 -end , Livingston part: EDs , sheet 32 Counties -- reel ED 25, sheet end , Madison part: ED 51, sheet 7-end -- reel EDs , sheet 2 -- reel ED 60, sheet 3-ED 79, sheet 38 -- reel ED 79, sheet 3-ED 95, sheet 32 -- reel ED 95, sheet end -- reel Montgomery County -- reel New York City, ward 1 part: ED 1, sheet 1-ED 6, sheet 41 -- reel ED 6, sheet ED 30, sheet 30 -- reel ED 30, sheet ED 50, sheet 30 -- reel ED 50, sheet ED 68, sheet 24 -- reel ED 69, sheet 1-ED 88, sheet 9 -- reel ED , sheet 1-ED , sheet 34 -- reel ED , sheet I-ED , sheet 2 -- reel ED , sheet 3-ED , sheet 14 -- reel ED , sheet ED , sheet 33 -- reel ED , sheet ED , sheet 4 -- reel ED , sheet 5-ED , sheet 32 -- reel ED , sheet 5-ED , sheet 30 -- reel ED , sheet 5-ED , sheet 34 -- reel ED , sheet ED , sheet 47 -- reel ED , sheet 1-ED , sheet 32 -- reel ED , sheet ED , sheet 14 -- reel ED , sheet ED , sheet 20 -- reel ED , sheet 2l-ED , sheet 26 -- reel ED , sheet ED , sheet 26 -- reel ED , sheet I-ED , sheet 24 -- reel ED , sheet ED , sheet 10 -- reel