

Chapter 1 : John Neilson () | WikiTree FREE Family Tree

Samuel Neilson was born on September 17, in Ballyroney, Co. Down, Ireland to Alexander Neilson, a Presbyterian minister, and his wife, Anne Bryson. He was the second son in a family of eight sons and five daughters.

Was living in Amboy or Elizabethtown, New Jersey. They married in New Jersey. His father, and according to the legitimate line of ascend, my grandfather, Samuel Neilson, was an Englishman by birth. He was a man of great resolution and uncommon perseverance. Her name before she married was Mary Courtenay, cousin to Lord Courtenay, well known in revolutionary times, and was born in the city of Dublin, but at what period of the world I do not now recollect, if I ever knew. She was a woman of strong and retentive memory, and endowed with an unconquerable passion for reading, and would often, when I was a little boy call me and my little brothers and sister into her room for she lived with my father until she died and entertain us with long and numerous stories about the wars, Indians and how her second husband, my step grandfather was killed and scalped by them and about her own sufferings and deprivations; and when the "big tear" would roll down her cheek, I would cry too, and what is now, gentle reader, that is stealing from my eye as I am writing this. But all this does not answer the questions as I promised in the beginning; though as there is some Yankee block in me, as you may possibly find out hereafter, I must have my own way of coming at it. He was never rich especially in the things of this world, but in easy and comfortable circumstances, Until, my misfortune, he became reduced, and soon after died, leaving three children, two sons and a daughter of whom my father was the youngest, being then about ten years of age; and who, by his industry and perseverance, assisted my grandmother in obtaining a comfortable living, until she married to her second husband, about eight years after. When he was nineteen, being quite a robust, athletic youth, and the times growing hard where he lived, he took a notion, like many other resolute boys in those days, that he would migrate to some other part of the country, where wages were better, and land was cheap, and try to work himself into a small farm of his own, by the time he became marriageable, for boys often being to think about it at that age though many of them, especially in those times, with less forethought. On the twentythird day of March, being his birthday, a robust youth, with only a few shillings in his pocket, and an axe on his shoulder, which was all the property he then owned; his wardrobe consisting of one suit of common coarse cloth, made sailor fashion, and one spare shirt, was seen taking leave of his parents and friends, somewhere in the state of New Jersey. Coming across two young fellows, who were lounging upon a log by the side of the road, as it is very common even at this time, at that season of relaxation, one a warm sun shiny day, and being somewhat fatigued with his long travel, he took a seat with them in order to make some enquiries about the country, for he began to think by this time, that he had got nearly to the end of the world, and especially the inhabited part of it. On enquiring of these "youngsters" if they were seeking work, and they all answering in the affirmative, he soon made his selection, and the "lot" fell upon the "New Jersey boy" as possessing the greatest muscular strength, or at least, apparently so; and the axe too, that he brought so far on his shoulder, which in these times would have to be handled with gloves, was no small recommendation. After very kindly directing the other two in the most advisable course to take, his employer, whose name an odd one too was Quitterfield, escorted him to his house, which was in sight, and it being near night, he was not set at work on that day. The next morning he was up "bright and early" and there being no certain bargain made, unless on trial a few days, they should both be suited, his employer thought he would give him a fair one in the start. After breakfast, which was disposed of quite early, the old gentleman brought out his beetle and Wedges and having told John, for by this time as of the inquisitive creatures had found out his name, he might split rails that day, he shouldered his axe, and catching up the other tools, they both started for the woods or fallow, some eighty rods from his house. On their arrival, the old gentleman led him up to a number of rail cuts which had been hauled together, and among them there was one "great big black oak log" pretty considerable" winding, and told him he might commence on that. Having never split many rails, and eyeing the log sharply for a few moments examining both ends, he sprang upon the top of it, which raised him some tree feet from the ground and finding it very windling, he expressed some doubts whether it could be split, while there was a hard frost in it as appeared to be at that time. The

old gentleman, knowing from experience, that the task would be, at least a hard one, yet, as his principal object was to try the boys "spunk" as he termed it, he rather insisted upon his making a through trial; and having very doubtingly in his own mind, encouraged him in the undertaking, returned to the house. After Preparing two or three wooden wedges, or gluts as they are usually called, the youth pulled off his roundabout, or sailor coat, and commenced operations, with a full determination to try to perform any reasonable act that his employer might require of him. After hammering away for some time on the iron wedges which would offer fly back again, on account of the frost in the log, he at last, by constant friction, got them so heated, that they began to melt the frost, and consequently to stay put. By this time the sweat beginning to start freely, he pulled off his jacket and went at it again with more courage, or hopes of success and mauled away until he drove them, with much difficulty up to their heads, before the log began to crack, when it started some two or three feet with a sound like the bursting of a twelve pounder. The sweat now running down his face and into his eyes like streams of liquid fire, he threw off his old hat, and wiping away the sweat with his shirt sleeve, prepared himself with much resolution, for a further and desperate encounter. Having drove all the iron wedges up to their hilts heads ten came on the tug of war with the gluts upon which he mauled and mauled with a power not to be equalled by any son of Vulcan, until the sweat, in streams, ran off his face and his clothes became saturated with the briny fluid; but at last bang went the log and the fur flew or rather the bark like chips from a turning lathe, when it opened some three or four feet further. Now came on the closing scene or finis coronat opus. After taking breath a few moments and a faithful application of the shirt sleeve, already drenched to its fill and having placed the other gluts in the crevice or opening, he again went at it with renewed courage, and redoubled resolution, mauling away until their heads were mangled into brooms; but he still kept on tugging, panting, and mauling, and the silvers snapping and cracking, and bark flying, when all at once, just as the horn was blown for dinner. Again went the great and fell apart with a sound resembling some mighty explosion and much to the joy of the young probationer. He now, for the last time applied the shirt sleeve and having slipped on his hat and jacket went whistling down to dinner, much elated with his success. As he entered the house, the old gentleman, who had some of a jovial turn, rather laughing in his sleeve as the saying is inquires. Well John how many rails have you split. He replied, with an arch smile, he had not counted them, but would before he came in at night, when the subject was dropped. After he had taken dinner and a few sly winks had passed between him and some of the gals, for there were some two or three of them, he returned to his beetle and wedged and soon slivered the two halves into rails and with the other he split that afternoon, he counted two hundred at sight and made his report accordingly. The old gentleman was not only much gratified with, but even disappointed at the number; for he did not suppose that he could have opened the first log, but had put him on it by way of trying his grit as he termed it. The summer passed away very satisfactorily, and with much interchange of kind feelings, especially between some of the parties interesting. The time having arrived though with more or less reluctance, perhaps, to a certain portion of the family, when his terms of service was to expire, he left for some other place in the vicinity, though not without occasional calls for old acquaintance sake. Having cleared a small patch sufficient to raise his own turnips and cabbage and about the same time the eldest daughter of Mr Quitterfield becoming by mutual consent Mrs Neilson, the log cabin was acquired and the premises though much enlarged, has remained in the family ever since.

Chapter 2 : Brigitte Nielsen - IMDb

Samuel Neilson was born at Ballyrooney, Co Down, in September , the son of a Presbyterian minister. At the age of 16 he was apprenticed to his older brother, a woollen-draper in Belfast. Aged 24 and just married, he then established his own business, the Irish Woollen Warehouse. By , Neilson.

Came from Kirkcubrightshire, Scotland to Quebec. Maurice County, Quebec, Canada ; "On the sixth day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, in this Protestant church of Trois-Rivieres, by me the undersigned minister of the said church, John Neilson, of the city of Quebec, printer, whose of age, and Marie Hubert of this parish whose underage, with the consent of Jean Baptiste Rieutard , her grandfather In John Neilson joined his elder brother Samuel at Quebec to help him run the publishing firm of Brown and Gilmore, a legacy of their uncle William Brown who had died in His younger brother William came from Scotland to join him in September but went back home in or In , suddenly and without explanation, John had run off to New York, to the annoyance of Mr Spark, who reproved him. In it they agreed to have community of property, administered according to the Coutume de Paris. For her part, his mother regularly advised him to persevere himself and raise his children in the religion of his ancestors, Presbyterianism. The boys were brought up in the Presbyterian faith, the girls in the Catholic. From his earliest days in business, young John showed sure judgement, tact, and ability. He would use just enough threats or flattery to obtain payment of the numerous debts owed his firm or to gain customers. He had to be unusually zealous in his work: His account-books were detailed to an extent seldom seen. He even kept a note of time lost, in hours and minutes. The establishment of this near-monopoly was accompanied by efforts to expand his productive capacity. In he had purchased type in England for printing hymn-books. He took steps to procure a new press in the United States in and to bring in apprentices from Scotland or the United States " young Canadians apparently would not do. Aside from single copies sold, from the s and until about there were some subscribers a year. Around "10 there were nearly and in the period "20, more than 1,; half were French-speaking. From to the paper devoted about 54 per cent of its space to advertising, 21 to international news and travel accounts, 8 to military questions affecting the colony, 5 to social problems, 7 to politics, 3 to economic matters, 1 to cultural affairs, and less than 1 to religious concerns. The population proved too small and too ill informed to support publications of this kind. As well, Neilson exchanged newspapers with numerous English, American, and French publishers and acted as their subscription agent. Besides the printing-shop and the newspaper, Neilson owned the principal bookshop in the Canadas until the s. There, of course, he sold all kinds of office supplies, paper, and notebooks; on occasion he also bound books for his customers. He supplied other printers and booksellers in both Lower and Upper Canada with stock-in-trade that he imported or went in person to get from specialized firms in the United States or Great Britain. He acquired foreign books in the same way and even tried to get works from France, although he at times took advantage of auctions of private libraries. He supplied the major public libraries in the colony, including that of the House of Assembly. Having a large printing-shop, he was able to turn out a good number of volumes himself " basically religious works and textbooks that were not available otherwise in wartime, political pamphlets, and technical books for the local market. At regular intervals he published catalogues of books for sale and he advertised his list in the Quebec Gazette. His shops dominated publishing in Quebec and printed 50 to 60 per cent of the approximately works produced in Lower Canada between and As a printer and publisher specializing in religious works and school texts, Neilson sold catechisms, song-books, alphabet primers, and devotional volumes. Of some 42, books in French purchased at his bookshop between and , 70 per cent dealt with religion, 21 per cent with school subjects. As for books in English, which Neilson could import and consequently did not have to publish, 38 per cent were school texts, 20 per cent religious works. If religious and school books are deducted, the volume of annual sales drops by about 3, to titles in English and in French on average. These included writings of the Enlightenment and the thinkers who marked Western society at the time: There were also volumes dealing with the practice of law, medicine, surveying, and the notarial profession. Neilson sold more French titles, but carried a broader range of English ones. However, in ,

after the wars ended, the variety of works in French increased notably. The French-speaking customers, who formed half or a little more than half of his clientele, came from the ranks of the clergy, liberal professions, small businessmen, and seigneurs; the English-speaking purchasers were garrison officers, senior office holders, merchants, members of the liberal professions, and craftsmen. An educated man whose intellectual horizons were never narrow, Neilson was perfectly at ease in English and French, travelled extensively, and broadened his culture. Having entered the assembly in , Neilson decided on 29 April to hand his firm over to his eldest son, Samuel, who received a two-thirds interest, and a partner, William Cowan, who received one-third; under the government of Dalhousie [Ramsay] political tensions were increasing, and John did not want to find himself in any conflict of interest or to harm a business he had so firmly established. John continued to take an interest in the firm, but from a distance. In May Samuel, who was gravely ill, made the business over to his brother William and in July he gave his father power of attorney to settle his affairs. These seem to have been profitable despite the political difficulties. On occasion Neilson wrote poems, sometimes in French, one of them about death. He belonged to the Quebec Library from to and the Quebec Exchange and Reading Room in and , being its president in . In he was named an associate member of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec. He was keenly interested in educational matters. When he was in London the following year, he complained to the Foreign School Society of the difficulties that the House of Assembly was encountering in its efforts to develop a school system under the control of churchwardens or ministers and priests of the various churches. In he was a member of the committee to encourage and promote education in rural parishes. He also took an interest in education for the working classes, particularly with regard to agriculture. Over and above his chief business and his commitment to cultural concerns, Neilson was active in a variety of fields, some remunerative, others humanitarian in nature. For example, from he settled immigrants at Valcartier. By he reputedly had attracted people there and a similar number to the adjoining regions, in all some 1, Scots and Irish, as well as a number of English and Americans. He established immigrants on adjacent properties that he obtained mainly from the Jesuit estates, to the great displeasure of Herman Witsius Ryland, who served on the commission that managed the estates for the crown and who detested his political orientation. In and for example, Neilson and Andrew Stuart acquired 54 grants, each 3 arpents by . In the course of business he bought and sold a large number of holdings, which were mainly located in the Quebec region. He had also invested capital in a mill at Valcartier. In he was endeavouring to sell some holdings in Tingwick. This interest in agriculture and settlement was also attested by his participation in the Agriculture Society in the district of Quebec, of which he was vice-president beginning in , if not sooner, and president from till at least . He appeared before the assembly committee examining the state of agriculture in the province during the session and spoke about what he had observed, particularly during his rounds in a great many parishes in the summers of and . He himself experimented with new farming techniques. In he received several prizes for inventing a seeder, for ploughing the straightest furrow in a competition, and for having introduced a new plough. Neilson was a shareholder and client of the Bank of Quebec and a shareholder in the Quebec Baking Society. He also lent money at interest, to consolidate debts or supply cash to various people in need of it. He extended easy credit to his customers and buyers, while, however, setting fixed, regular payment dates. There was still considerable landed property in the estate even in . Gradually Neilson moved into politics, and his first steps in this direction were orthodox. His newspaper rarely published anything audacious. Even under Dalhousie, Neilson became a lieutenant in the Quebec militia in . Neilson has been called a moderate liberal or a moderate reformer. His even, patient temperament, untroubled by quick anger, his admiration for British institutions, which was accompanied by a certain attraction to American municipal institutions, his pursuit of a balance of powers: Neilson was convinced of the need to do away with the abuses that had crept into the application of the constitution. The fact was that Papineau himself proclaimed the benefits of monarchy and fought against the abuses of executive authority in the colony. Neilson was elected for Quebec in under the banner of the Canadian party. In a way he constituted a moral security essential to this party, which was too closely identified with the French Canadians. He complemented Papineau by exhorting him frequently to have patience and perseverance — qualities Papineau admitted he did not possess. It is not surprising, therefore, that the two were sent as delegates to London early in with the petitions from Lower

Canada against the union bill that had been laid before the House of Commons in . In his personal notes, which are not dated, Neilson argued that it would not be useful to increase the property qualification for voting and stressed that a change in land tenure, made possible under a statute passed in London in , could not come about unless the consent of the censitaires was secured and their right to take up land at no expense to themselves was assured. And around 1826 he advised the governor that application of the legislation permitting commutation of seigneurial tenure into freehold, which had been passed by the British parliament in and , should be accompanied by crown intervention to ensure that the right of the censitaires to land at no cost was upheld. In the assembly Neilson became involved in everything related to education, agriculture, and township development. Neilson appeared before a House of Commons committee early in June and laid out the matters on which he had strong views. He urged the necessity of handing over to the assembly control of all revenue collected by the province – a recommendation which the committee adopted in part, although it advised permanent appropriation of salaries for the governor, legislative councillors, and judges. As well, Neilson called for an annual vote of supply, item by item, and he denounced the making of expenditures not authorized by the assembly. He condemned the excessively close ties between the Legislative and Executive councils and the governor, which had resulted in the paralysis of the legislature. The behaviour of the Dalhousie administration he characterized as abusive and highhanded. In his view a reasonable agreement between the assembly and London on the question of supply could be reached if the rights of the house were recognized. Reform of that council was required, he stated, and might best be achieved if the crown appointed persons of means who were independent of the executive. He also defended the Catholic Church. On 29 March Papineau thanked Neilson publicly for his services – the report of the commons committee had recognized in part the legitimacy of the complaints of the Patriote party as the Canadian party had been called since . Neilson drew up a series of proposals conceived in a spirit of conciliation. But times had changed. Already a deep split was developing between him and Papineau, who would soon move from the cordial correspondence of the s to public insults. He also rejected the idea of an elected legislative council, which was incompatible with the British constitution. In his view the Patriote party stance threatened mercantile and industrial interests, which in turn ensured the prosperity of farmers. Until , he thought, the assembly had been on the defensive. Blinded by the ambition of a few individuals thirsting for power, who exploited national differences and jealousies, it had blocked supply, threatened rebellion, and neglected the wishes of the people. In March he stated in the Quebec Gazette that the constitution had first been betrayed by the governor and Legislative Council, and was now being betrayed by the assembly. Some historians are of the opinion that Neilson lacked flexibility and consequently was unable to gather allies and act as a counterbalance to Papineau. Be that as it may, the radical group called him a traitor, and in the elections he was defeated in the constituency he had represented for more than 15 years.

Chapter 3 : Will of Samuel Neilson

Neilson, Samuel, a distinguished United Irishman, was born in September , at Ballyroney, County of Down, of which place his father, Rev. Alexander Neilson, was Presbyterian minister.

In real life, everything was not so rosy for the offspring of Ozzie and Harriet. Rick and Kris had four children: According to Gunnar, right before his parents separated, "my mom started drinking really heavily. She began her acting career at a young age. Square Pegs only ran for 20 episodes, from to Moses, one of the stars of the prime time television series, Falcon Crest. The wedding took place on Catalina Island. A month after the marriage Tracy was diagnosed with Hodgkins disease, a form of cancer. She underwent surgery to remove parts of her liver and lymph nodes. After months of chemotherapy, her weight dropped drastically, but the cancer went into remission. Throughout the s and s, Tracy made guest appearances on such television series as Family Ties 2 episodes, , St. In , she performed on Broadway as Rizzo in Grease. Tracy and Billy Moses divorced in . They are the parents of a daughter named Remington Elizabeth Moses, born August 11, Tracy also has a son, Elijah Nelson Clark, born August 22, Always musically inclined, they recorded a demo at the age of . She had great affection for Matthew and Gunnar. In , she described them as her "pride and joy. On March 10, , he filed for divorce in Los Angeles, citing irreconcilable differences. Gunnar Nelson currently resides in Nashville, Tennessee. He is an actor and a musician. As a child, Sam was caught in the middle of the ugly custody battle between his parents. At the age of six, Sam was placed in the care of his maternal grandparents, former football star Tom Harmon and his wife Elyse, a movie actress of the s. Kris, Sam and Mark all agreed to participate in family therapy sessions. Sadly, the nasty custody battle tore the Harmon family apart. To watch a video of an interview with Sam Nelson, click on the link below.

Chapter 4 : Samuel Neilson | Revolv

Samuel Nielson Samuel Neilson, referred to as 'the Jacobin' in Wolfe Tone's journal, was one of the most important, most influential and most committed of the United Irishmen. Neilson, the third son of the Revd Alexander Neilson, minister of Ballyroney Presbyterian Church, near Rathfriland in Co. Down, was born on 17 September

He attended The Newman School in his early years. He took the name "Ghankay" later on, possibly to please and gain favor with indigenous Liberians. According to most reports, his father was an Americo-Liberian descended from African-American colonists who worked as a teacher, sharecropper, lawyer and judge. Taylor was appointed to the position of Director General of the General Services Agency GSA , a position that left him in charge of purchasing for the Liberian government. DeGiacomo stated that his alleged acts of lawbreaking in Liberia were political rather than criminal in nature and that the extradition treaty between the two republics had lapsed. Stearns argued that Liberia wished to charge Taylor with theft in office, rather than with political crimes, and that any international political decisions that could hold up the trial should be made only by the US State Department. Two days later, The Boston Globe reported that they sawed through a bar covering a window in a dormitory room, after which they lowered themselves 20 feet 6. The US Defence Intelligence Agency confirmed that Taylor first started working with US intelligence in the s but refused to give details of his role or US actions, citing national security. In September , Johnson captured Monrovia , depriving Taylor of outright victory. Johnson and his forces captured and tortured Doe to death, resulting in a violent political fragmentation of the country. These ambitions, held during the civil war period and his presidency, contributed not only to conflict in Liberia but also to regional instability in the form of the Sierra Leone Civil War and unrest in the forest region of Guinea. He gave Robertson the rights to mine for diamonds in Liberia. According to two Operation Blessing pilots who reported this incident in to the Commonwealth of Virginia for investigation, Robertson used his Operation Blessing aeroplanes to haul diamond-mining equipment to his new mines in Liberia. Attorney General of Virginia Mark Earley blocked any prosecution against Robertson, as the relief supplies were also sent. He campaigned on the notorious slogan "He killed my ma, he killed my pa, but I will vote for him. Although the election was widely reckoned as free and fair by international observers, Taylor had a huge advantage going into it. He had already taken over the former state radio station and took advantage of its access. Additionally, there was widespread fear in the country that Taylor would resume the war if he lost. During his time in office, Taylor cut the size of the Armed Forces of Liberia , dismissing 2,â€”2, former personnel, many of whom were ethnic Krahn brought in by former President Doe to give advantage to his people. During his presidency, Taylor was alleged to have been involved directly in the Sierra Leone Civil War. He was accused of aiding the rebel Revolutionary United Front RUF through weapon sales in exchange for blood diamonds. Due to a UN embargo against arms sales to Liberia at the time, these weapons were largely purchased on the black market through arms smugglers such as Viktor Bout. He was also accused of assisting the RUF in the recruitment of child soldiers. This group was frequently accused of atrocities, and is thought to have been backed by the government of neighboring Guinea. Monrovia and the central part of the country. More than one-third of the total population lived in this area. Some have claimed that Taylor ordered Bockarie killed in order to prevent the leader from testifying against him at the SCSL. The indictment asserted that Taylor created and backed the RUF rebels in Sierra Leone, who were accused of a range of atrocities, including the use of child soldiers. The pressure on Taylor increased as U. Bush twice that month stated that Taylor "must leave Liberia". Bush publicly called upon Taylor to resign and leave the country in order for any American involvement to be considered. Frick, from three U. Navy amphibious ships waiting off the Liberian coast. On 10 August, Taylor appeared on national television to announce that he would resign the following day and hand power to Vice President Blah. Taylor flew to Nigeria, where the Nigerian government provided houses for him and his entourage in Calabar. While the peace agreement had guaranteed Taylor safe exile in Nigeria, it also required that he refrain from influencing Liberian politics. His critics said he disregarded this prohibition. On 4 December, Interpol issued a red notice regarding Taylor, suggesting that countries had a duty to arrest him. Nigeria agreed only to release Taylor and

not to extradite him, as no extradition treaty existed between the two countries. Disappearance and arrest[edit] Three days after Nigeria announced its intent to transfer Taylor to Liberia, the leader disappeared from the seaside villa where he had been living in exile. Nigerian President Olusegun Obasanjo was scheduled to meet with President Bush less than 48 hours after Taylor was reported missing. Speculation ensued that Bush would refuse to meet with Obasanjo if Taylor were not apprehended. Less than 12 hours prior to the scheduled meeting between the two heads of state, Taylor was reported apprehended en route to Liberia. On 29 March, Taylor tried to cross the border into Cameroon through the border town of Gamboru in northeastern Nigeria. US State Department staff later reported that significant amounts of cash and heroin were found in the vehicle. Trial[edit] Newsboard documenting the Charles Taylor case The SCSL prosecutor originally indicted Taylor on 3 March on a counts for war crimes and crimes against humanity committed during the conflict in Sierra Leone. Under the amended indictment, Taylor was charged with 11 counts. This fulfilled a condition laid down by the Dutch government , who had stated they were willing to host the trial but would not jail him if convicted. British Foreign Minister Margaret Beckett stated that new legislation would be required to accommodate this arrangement. He was taken into custody and held in the detention centre of the International Criminal Court , located in the Scheveningen section of The Hague. Taylor was established in June to assist in his legal defence. Through a letter that was read by his attorney to the court, he justified his absence by alleging that at that moment he was not ensured a fair and impartial trial. In response, Taylor and his counsel boycotted the trial and refused an order by the court to begin closing arguments. This boycott came soon after the leak of American diplomatic cables by WikiLeaks , in which the United States discussed the possibility of extraditing Taylor for prosecution in the United States in the event of his acquittal by the SCSL. The appeals court ordered the trial court to accept the summary and set a date for the beginning of closing arguments. Taylor was convicted of the following 11 charges:

Chapter 5 : Connie Nielsen - IMDb

WILL OF SAMUEL NEILSON. In the name of God Amen: I Samuel Neilson of StMarks parish Craven, and State of South Carolina being weak in bodybut of Sound Memory blefsed be God. do this eighteenth Day ofDecember in the year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred andeighty two Do make this my last will and Testament in Mannerfollowing, that is to say, first it is my will and Desire that all.

He was educated locally. Samuel was the second son in a family of eight sons and five daughters. At 16 years of age, Samuel was apprenticed to his elder brother, John, in the business of woollen drapery in Belfast. At the age of 24 he established his own business. He helped establish the United Irishmen in Belfast. The following year he launched the newspaper of the United Irishmen, the Northern Star ,[1] which effectively threw away his fortune. As its editor he was a high-profile target for the authorities and was prosecuted for libel several times, being twice imprisoned between . When war broke out between Britain and France in The United Irishmen became an organization that was involved in military efforts in order to help liberate Ireland from the control of Britain while Britain was distracted due to the war with France. With the Assistance of France the United Irishmen began to wage a war on the home front against Britain in order to release Ireland from the control of Britain. Samuel Neilson was a driving force on the ground in Ireland helping organize groups of Irishmen as soldiers in the battle of gaining Independence from Britain. Plans for rebellion Along with several other "state prisoners" persons imprisoned indefinitely without charge Neilson was released in February following several petitions by influential friends, on grounds of bad health. Upon release he immediately involved himself in the United Irishmen aligning with the radicals among the leadership who were pressing for immediate rebellion and opposed to the moderates who wished to wait for French assistance before acting. The United Irishmen were however, severely penetrated by informers , among them one Thomas Reynolds,[2] who kept Dublin Castle abreast of their plans and discussions. In March , information of a meeting of the United Irish executive at the house of Oliver Bond led to the arrest of most of the leadership, leaving Neilson and Lord Edward Fitzgerald as the only figures of national importance still at liberty. They decided to press ahead as soon as possible and settled on 23 May as the date for the rebellion to begin. Arrests As the date loomed closer, the authorities went into overdrive to sweep up the rump leadership and on 18 May Lord Edward was betrayed in his hiding place and critically wounded while resisting capture. Neilson, now with responsibility for finalising plans for the looming rebellion, decided that Fitzgerald was too valuable to do without, and decided to try and rescue him from Newgate Prison in Dublin. Wary of confiding his plans too early for fear of betrayal, Neilson went on a reconnaissance of the prison but was spotted by chance by one of his former jailers and after a fierce struggle, he was overpowered and dragged into the prison. Following the suppression of the rebellion, he was transferred to Fort George in Inverness-shire , Scotland , and in he was deported to the Netherlands. From there he made his way to America, arriving in December Neilson was preparing to revive the Northern Star and bring his family over from Ireland, when an outbreak of yellow fever struck the city in August He died the next morning. Dictionary of Ulster Biography.

Chapter 6 : TV BANTER . . . with Joanne Madden: The children of Rick Nelson and Kristin Harmon

Samuel Neilson was born in Bal lryoney, Ireland Samuel was the second son in a family of eight sons and five daughters. At 16 years of age, Samuel was apprenticed to his elder brother, John, in the business of woollen drapery in Belfast.

Down, was born on 17 September Aged 16, he was apprenticed to his brother John, a woollen draper in Belfast. In due course he went into business on his own account with premises on the site of the present Northern Whig Building in Bridge Street. Like many Presbyterians who felt excluded from political power by the Protestant [i. Anglican] Ascendancy, Neilson developed a keen interest in radical politics. Down contest of Neilson was one of the original founders of the United Irishmen in October and a key figure in creation of the Northern Star which began publication on 4 January The committee, composed of Belfast Presbyterian businessmen who subscribed the necessary share capital for the radical paper, was established in September and thus actually predated the formation of the United Irishmen. Neilson became the editor and eventually sole proprietor. Printed on good quality paper, attractively produced and packed with a wide range of news stories and hard-hitting satires, the Northern Star proved extraordinarily successful. By it was selling 4, copies. After the outbreak of war with revolutionary France in an understandably fearful Government clamped down on those espousing the ideals of a country with which it was at war. In June that same year Dr William Drennan was put on trial for seditious libel but was acquitted. Neilson was not cowed by Government repression but was one of those ready to transform the United Irishmen into a clandestine revolutionary and military organisation. The Teelings, members of a respectable Lisburn Roman Catholic family, were supposedly the link with the Defenders, a secret Roman Catholic agrarian society. The Government, viewing the activities of the United Irishmen with alarm, rounded up a number of leading figures, including Neilson, who were imprisoned in Kilmainham gaol, in September At the end of May the Northern Star ceased publication. The NCOs and members of the Monaghan Militia had sought to place a loyal declaration in the paper but the Star refused to publish it unless a sentence, referring to Belfast as a town noted for its seditious practices, was removed. Ironically, McCracken was released on 6 December , before Neilson. Neilson was freed from prison on 17 February “ as the result of the intervention of the much-maligned Castlereagh “ subject to the condition that he did not join any treasonable committee. While he may have possibly observed the strict letter, he flagrantly disregarded the spirit of the terms of his release. Neilson and Lord Edward Fitzgerald, one of the few United Irish leaders with a military background, immersed themselves in planning an armed rebellion. Neilson was responsible for suggesting that the signal for the rebellion should be the stopping of mail coaches. On 18 May the authorities arrested Fitzgerald. Neilson has been accused of betraying Fitzgerald to the authorities and may have done so inadvertently by visiting him twice at his hiding place on the day of his arrest. If Neilson did betray Fitzgerald it was as the result of carelessness rather than treachery. Recognised by a gaoler, in the ensuing struggle Neilson was seriously injured. Neilson, complaining bitterly at the weight of his fetters, appeared in court on 26 June but refused to plead or name his counsel. Arguably, Neilson was striving to demonstrate that he and his colleagues were essentially political moderates, anxious for reform not revolution, and forced by repression into rebellion. However, for some United Irishmen this would have been a perfectly fair and reasonable explanation for the evolution of the Society of United Irishmen from an open and legitimate organisation with aims that were perfectly constitutional to a clandestine revolutionary and military organisation. In July Neilson welcomed the prospect of the Union: I am glad of it. Following the Peace of Amiens of March , which signalled no more than a brief respite in war against France, Neilson was released from prison on 30 June , subject to the condition that he go into exile in the United States. Before going to America, Neilson travelled in disguise from Hamburg where he was supposed to take ship to America to Dublin and then north, escorted by Jemmy Hope, to visit family and friends in Belfast. There was some reluctance on the part of the United States authorities to allow radicals to take up residence in their country. Neilson did not live long enough to become a model citizen, prosper or take delight in his new country. Already suffering from severe rheumatism, he contracted yellow fever and died at Poughkeepsie, New York,

on 29 August You and I, my dear friend, will pass away but the truth will remain.

Chapter 7 : Samuel Neilson () - Find A Grave Memorial

His father, and according to the legitimate line of ascend, my grandfather, Samuel Neilson, was an Englishman by birth. He was a man of great resolution and uncommon perseverance. My grandmother on my father's side.

Samuel was the second son in a family of eight sons and five daughters. At 16 years of age, Samuel was apprenticed to his elder brother, John, in the business of woolen drapery in Belfast. At the age of 24 he married wife Anne Bryson and established his own business, the Irish Woolen Warehouse. After making a small fortune he decided to neglect his business and indulge himself in politics. Almost immediately after the Society of United Irishmen was established the participants adopted following resolutions as their guiding principles: In January Neilson became editor of newspaper, the Northern Star, the organ of the Society of United Irishmen in the north whose saying was the radical reform of parliamentary representation and the abolishment of all penal laws against Catholics. He was one of its major backers, spending a good portion of his fortune to launch and publish the twice weekly newspaper. It was one of, if not, the most popular newspaper of its time. He remained its editor, despite enduring numerous prosecutions and actions for libel until his arrest in September when the newspapers offices were ransacked by the military, and he, Russell, and several others were arrested and imprisoned in Newgate prison in Dublin. From there they were transferred to Kilmainham jail. However, the newspaper remained in operation until its printing presses were destroyed by the Monaghan Militia in Along with other prisoners held without charge Neilson was released in February on grounds of bad health primarily resulting from the treatment he received during his imprisonment. Conditions of his release forbade him from joining any treasonable committee or engage in rebellious activities. Resentful of his treatment while imprisoned and scornful of the British imposed conditions he immediately joined Lord Edward Fitzgerald and other leaders of the Society of United Irishmen in preparing for a rising. Neilson and Lord Edward Fitzgerald were the only figures of national importance still at liberty. They decided to press ahead with the rebellion as soon as possible and settled on 23 May as the date for the rebellion to begin. On the night of May the 23rd, the eve of the planned Rising, Neilson was arrested outside Newgate prison whilst in preparation for an attack on the prison that would inaugurate the Rising and liberate Fitzgerald and the other imprisoned leaders. After a desperate attempt to avoid capture by an army patrol he was overpowered, taken prisoner and lodged in Newgate prison. On June the 26th, bills of indictment were sent up for high treason against Neilson and five other Society leaders. Another account in the Life of Grattan describes the scene in court to which Neilson was brought heavily ironed. Is it your law that I should be placed in irons, and in such irons? The Treaty of Amiens marked a lull in the war between the Britain and France. After an internment of three plus years Neilson and the other prisoners were released on condition that they never return to Ireland. On the last day of May in Neilson was deported to the Netherlands. You and I, my dear friend, will pass away, but truth will remain. Since his death, he has been moved to three different cemeteries before coming to rest in the Poughkeepsie Rural Cemetery in

Chapter 8 : Person:Samuel Neilson (1) - Genealogy

Biography. John Neilson is the son of Samuel Neilson and Mary Courtenay. He married Lydia Qwitterfield 29 Jan At the beginning of the Revolution.

Shortly after reporting aboard, Nelson was appointed a midshipman and began officer training. Early in his service, Nelson discovered that he suffered from seasickness , a chronic complaint that dogged him for the rest of his life. Nelson then learned of a planned expedition under the command of Constantine Phipps , intended to survey a passage in the Arctic by which it was hoped that India could be reached: The expedition reached within ten degrees of the North Pole , but, unable to find a way through the dense ice floes, was forced to turn back. By Lutwidge began to circulate a story that while the ship had been trapped in the ice, Nelson had seen and pursued a polar bear , before being ordered to return to the ship. In early Nelson contracted malaria and became seriously ill. His patron, Suckling, had risen to the post of Comptroller of the Navy in , and used his influence to help Nelson gain further promotion. After the outbreak of the American War of Independence Lowestoffe took several prizes, one of which was taken into Navy service as the tender Little Lucy. Nelson asked for and was given command of her, and took her on two cruises of his own. Parker hastily organized his defences and placed Nelson in command of Fort Charles, which covered the approaches to Kingston. Nelson duly took command of the Hinchinbrook on 1 September. After sailing up the mouth of the San Juan River, Nelson, with some one thousand men and four small four-pounder cannon, obtained the surrender of Castillo Viejo and its Spanish defenders after a two-week siege. During his time of convalescence he was nursed by a black "doctress" named Cubah Cornwallis , the mistress of a fellow captain, William Cornwallis. Nelson gradually recovered over several months, and soon began agitating for a command. He was instructed to collect an inbound convoy of the Russia Company at Elsinore , and escort them back to Britain. He then left the convoy to return to port, but severe storms hampered him. Nelson was generally unsuccessful; he succeeded only in retaking several captured British merchant ships and capturing a number of small fishing boats and assorted craft. Nelson and the Albemarle were ordered to scout the numerous passages for signs of the enemy, but it became clear by early that the French had eluded Hood. Commanding a small flotilla of frigates and smaller vessels, he landed a force of seamen and marines early on the morning of 8 March under a supporting bombardment. Several of the officers involved criticised Nelson, but Hood does not appear to have reprimanded him. A painting of the British school; circa , formerly attributed to Richard Cosway , from an earlier copy Nelson visited France in late , stayed with acquaintances at Saint-Omer , and briefly attempted to learn French. Because the merchants of the nearby island of Nevis supported the American claim, Nelson was in peril of imprisonment; he remained sequestered on Boreas for eight months, until the courts ruled in his favour. Once engaged, Herbert offered nowhere near the money he had promised. Breaking an engagement was dishonourable, [57] so Nelson and Nisbet were married at Montpelier Estate on the island of Nevis on 11 March , shortly before the end of his tour of duty in the Caribbean. Nelson returned to England in July, with Fanny following later. He was unsuccessful as there were too few ships in the peacetime navy and Hood did not intercede on his behalf. In the French revolutionary government annexed the Austrian Netherlands modern Belgium , which were traditionally preserved as a buffer state. On 1 February France declared war. Short of supplies and doubting their ability to defend themselves, the city authorities requested that Hood take it under his protection. Hood readily acquiesced and sent Nelson to carry dispatches to Sardinia and Naples requesting reinforcements. Nelson put to sea in pursuit of a French frigate, but on failing to catch her, sailed for Leghorn , and then to Corsica. Hood still hoped the city could be held if more reinforcements arrived, and sent Nelson to join a squadron operating off Cagliari.

Samuel Neilson could have lived a comfortable life with his wife and family. He clearly had an acute business sense and a talent for the written word. He chose instead to devote himself to the good of the people through the publication of the Northern Star.

He was the second son in a family of eight sons and five daughters. He received a liberal education locally, excelling in mathematics. In he married Anne Bryson with whom he had five children, four girls and a boy. The business was very successful and by , when he became involved in politics, he had amassed a considerable fortune. His first involvement in politics was a member of the reformist Volunteer movement set up to bring about parliamentary reform. The idea was adopted by McCracken and other Presbyterian minded reformers. In October of the nine Presbyterian reformers invited Wolfe Tone and Thomas Russell, both Anglicans, to a meeting in Belfast to discuss the idea of establishing such an organization. Emanating from that meeting the Society of United Irishmen was established with Tone as its titular head. The participants adopted following resolutions as their guiding principles: In January Neilson became editor of the Northern Star, the organ of the Society of United Irishmen in the north whose adage was the radical reform of parliamentary representation and the repeal of all penal laws against Catholics. He was one of its major backers, spending a good portion of his fortune to launch and publish the twice weekly newspaper. It was one of, if not, the most popular newspaper of its time. He remained its editor, despite enduring numerous prosecutions and actions for libel until his arrest in September when the newspapers offices were ransacked by the military, and he, Russell, and several others were arrested and imprisoned in Newgate prison in Dublin. From there they were transferred to Kilmainham jail. The newspaper remained in operation until its printing presses were destroyed by the Monaghan Militia in Along with other prisoners held without charge Neilson was released in February on grounds of bad health primarily resulting from the treatment he received during his imprisonment. Conditions of his release forbade him from joining any treasonable committee or engage in seditious activities. Resentful of his treatment while imprisoned and scornful of the British imposed conditions he immediately joined Lord Edward Fitzgerald and other leaders of the Society of United Irishmen in preparing for a rising. Neilson and Lord Edward Fitzgerald were the only figures of national importance still at liberty. They decided to press ahead with the rebellion as soon as possible and settled on 23 May as the date for the rebellion to begin. During the raid Fitzgerald was critically wounded while resisting capture. Neilson, the only top tier leader still at liberty decided to try and rescue Fitzgerald from Newgate Prison where he was held. On the night of May the 23rd, the eve of the planned Rising, Neilson was arrested outside Newgate prison, the Irish Bastille, while reconnoitering the surroundings in preparation for an attack on the prison that would inaugurate the Rising and liberate Fitzgerald and the other imprisoned leaders. After a desperate attempt to avoid capture by a army patrol he was overpowered, taken prisoner and lodged in Newgate prison. On June the 26th, bills of indictment were sent up for high treason against Neilson and five other Society leaders. Another account in the Life of Grattan describes the scene in court to which Neilson was brought heavily ironed. Is it your law that I should be placed in irons, and in such irons? To avoid execution the prisoners agreed to provide information to the English with respect to their involvement in the Rising with the understanding that the names of others would not be given. James during the John Adams Presidency. The Treaty of Amiens marked a lull in the war between the Britain and France. France included the names of the Irish prisoners held at Fort George in the list of prisoners to be exchanged. After an internment of three plus years Neilson the other prisoners were released on condition that they never return to Ireland. On the last day of May in Neilson was deported to the Netherlands. You and I, my dear friend, will pass away, but truth will remain. Since his death, he has been moved to three different cemeteries before coming to rest in the Poughkeepsie Rural Cemetery in