

### 1: January to June - Edinburgh Dean of Guild Part 4

- before and after: A story of William Effingham Lawrence, Tasmanian pioneer, and his family [Effingham Frank Lawrence] on [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers.

The land of promise was long a land of wonders. The Hebrew nation there was, for many centuries, the cradle of the truth and only church of God on earth. There glorious things were wrought for her salvation. Patriarchs had there prayed, sacrificed and praised. There Prophets had prophesied; and the Almighty had often made bare his holy arm. There his people had too often apostatized; had been expelled from their Canaan; and again mercifully restored. There the ten tribes of Israel had renounced the house of David, and their God; and were hence banished to some unknown region of the world, to the present day; while the Jews were still retained in the covenant of God. There God, manifest in the flesh, made his appearance on earth; -- performed his publick ministry; -- atoned for the sins of the world; -- and ascended to glory. There the first heralds of the gospel dispensation commenced their ministry; and thence the wonderful scheme of grace was propagated through the nations. Glorious things were spoken of this city of our God. God said, alluding primarily to this city; "For the Lord hath chosen Zion to be an habitation for himself. Here will I dwell, for I have desired it. For lo, Kings were assembled; they passed by together. They saw it, and so they marvelled; they were troubled, and so they hasted away. There brake he the arrows of the bow, the shield and the sword of the battle. Long did the church, while they walked with God, there see and enjoy peace. But alas, we find recorded of this city, temple, and nation of the Jews, a fatal reverse. They found the sentiment in their sacred oracles fulfilled; "The Lord is with you while ye be with him; but if ye forsake him, he will cast you off. Their lawgiver Moses, and their prophets had long thundered against them, that when they should become of the character they finally assumed, the most tremendous judgements of God should cut them off. And the Messiah uttered against them, in 7 consequence of their rejecting him, a new edition of these fatal denunciations, which we find in Matt. These were to have a primary fulfilment in the desolation of Jerusalem, and of the Jewish commonwealth. The primary fulfilment Christ assured should take place on that generation. And the denunciation was fulfilled. This fulfilment, inasmuch as it demonstrated the truth and divinity of our Saviour; exhibited a type of the destruction of Antichrist, and of the wicked at the end of the world; and shows the danger of rejecting the Son of God; ought to be duly noted in the church, and frequently contemplated. It is a subject too much neglected, and forgotten in the present christian world. I design then, to give a concise description of the event, in which Jesus Christ came in awful judgement upon the infidel Jews, and vindicated his cause against his persecutors and murderers. But some preliminary remarks will first be made. This noted city was built on two mountains; and contained two parts, called the upper and the lower city. The former was built on Mount Sion; the latter on Mount Acra. The city is supposed to have been founded by Melchisedeck, and then called Salem, or Solyma. The warlike Jebusites possessed it when Israel entered Canaan. In the higher city they long defended themselves against the Hebrews. Here they remained, till David subdued them; and called their city The City of David. Herod the Great, when he repaired or rather rebuilt the temple, added vast strength and embellishments to this city; which accounts for its superb state and strength when it was destroyed. Most of this city was surrounded with three walls. In some places, where it was deemed inaccessible, it had only one. The wall, first built, was adorned and strengthened with sixty towers. Fourteen towers rested on the middle wall. The outside one, most remarkable for its workmanship was secured with ninety towers. The tower Psephinos was most celebrated. It was seventy cubits high; had eight angles; and commanded a most beautiful prospect. Here the visitor might in a clear atmosphere delight himself with a view of the Mediterranean, forty miles to the west; and of the most of the Jewish dominions. Some of these towers were nearly ninety cubits in height; and famous for their beauty, elegance and curiosities. They were built of white marble; and had the appearance of vast marble blocks. These huge piles gave to the city, in the view of the adjacent country, a most majestic appearance. Near the most lofty of these towers stood the royal palace, of the most commanding elegance. Incredible cost had furnished its pillars, porticoes, galleries, and apartments. Its gardens, groves, fountains, aqueducts, and walks, presented the richest and most delightful scenery. This was the beauty and

elegance of the north side of Jerusalem. On the east side stood the temple, and the fort of Antonio, over against Mount Olivet. This fort built on a rock of fifty feet in height, and of inaccessible steepness, overlaid with slabs of marble. The castle of Antonio stood in the centre of this fortress. The workmanship of this castle made it more resemble a palace than a 9 castle. A tower adorned each square of this fortress; one of which was seventy cubits high, and commanded a full view of the temple. The temple was in many respects, the most astonishing fabric ever beheld. Its site was partly on a solid rock, originally steep on every side. The lower temple had a foundation of vast dimensions, said to be three hundred cubits from its lowest base. This foundation was composed of stones sixty feet in length; and the lower part of the superstructure was composed of stones of solid white marble, more than sixty feet long; and seven by nine feet in bigness. Four furlongs compassed the whole pile of building; which was one hundred cubits high; with one hundred and sixty pillars, to afford both support and ornament. In the front were spacious and lofty galleries, with cedar wainscot, resting on uniform rows of white marble columns. Josephus asserts that nothing could exceed the exterior part of this house of God, for exquisite workmanship and elegance. Its solid plates of gold seemed to strive to out-dazzle the rising sun. The parts of the building not covered with gold, had, at a distance, the appearance of pillars of snow, or white marble mountains. And the grandeur of the internal workmanship of this magnificent dome did not fail of being fully equal to its external magnificence. Nothing superb, costly, or elegant, was spared. The different part of the world had seemed to vie with each other, to pour their most costly treasures into this wonderful treasury of Heaven. The lower story was decorated with sacred furniture, the table of shew bread, altar of incense, and the candlestick of pure beaten gold. The altar and the table were overlaid 10 with pure gold. Several doors of the sanctuary were fifty-five cubits in height, and sixteen in breadth, overlaid also with gold. The richest Babylonian tapestry, of purple, blue and scarlet, and of exquisite workmanship, waved within these doors. Golden vines, with leaves and clusters of grapes of gold, were suspended from the ceiling five or six feet, of curious workmanship. The temple had a huge eastern gate of pure Corinthian brass, -- a metal in the highest esteem. It would be a task to enumerate all the foldings of golden doors in the chambers; -- carved works, paintings and gildings; -- vessel of gold; scarlet, violet, and purple sacerdotal vestments; and all the incalculable piles of riches in this temple of Jehovah. The most precious stones, spices, and perfumes; -- every thing that nature, art, or riches could furnish, were stored within these stupendous and hallowed walls. Here were the city, and the temple to be destroyed, for the infidelity, malice, hypocrisy, and persecution of the Lord of glory, in himself, and his followers, which characterized its rulers and people. Here a measure of unprecedented atrociousness, was just filled up; which should bring down wrath upon them to the uttermost. This tremendous ruin our Lord foretold and fulfilled. The last noted entrance into Jerusalem of Him, who was God manifest in the flesh, took place on the Monday before the scene of his sufferings. Amidst the acclamation of multitudes he has hailed King of Zion, with every token of joy and praise. The air rang again with their praises, uttered for all the mighty works they had seen. Blessed be the King that cometh in the name of the Lord! Peace in heaven; 11 and glory in the highest. Our Lord superior to all their adulation, and knowing how soon the hosannas of some of them would turn, "Crucify him;" -- and being touched with sympathy and pity for a devoted city, now going to fill up their guilty measure of iniquity "beheld the city, and wept over it. For the days shall come when thine enemies shall cast a trench about thee, and compass thee round; and keep. And they shall not leave thee one stone upon another; because thou knewest not the time of thy visitation. While he was thus employed, the high priest, elders, Herodians, Sadducees, and Pharisees, gathered in turn around him, with a malicious view, to entangle him in his talk. Christ returned such answers, spake such parables, and set home such reproof and conviction to their souls, as not only to astonish and silence them; but to give them some awful prelibation of the final judgement, which awaited them at his bar. He thus, in a free and pungent address to the disciples, administered the most dignified and keen reproofs for the cruelty, hypocrisy and pride, of the Scribes and Pharisees. He foretold the malicious treatment the disciples would meet with at their hands; and then denounced the vengeance on that falling city, which for ages their crimes had been accumulating. He forewarned that this cup of divine indignation should be poured on that generation. His tender feelings 12 of soul then melted in a most moving apostrophe: How often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings; and ye would not!

Behold, your house is left unto you desolate. For I say unto you, ye shall not see me henceforth, till ye say, "Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord. The disciples took an occasion to speak to Christ of the magnificence of sacred edifice; -- how it was adorned with goodly stones and gifts. Verily, I say unto you, there shall not be left here one stone upon another, that shall not be thrown down. But it was indeed fulfilled upon that generation. Jesus and his disciples retired to the mount of Olives. Here the temple rose before them in all its majestick elegance.

## 2: Monroe Doctrine

*Patient # Ultrasonic Vaser Liposuction before and after patient photos from Scottsdale Plastic Surgery Specialist Dr. Jeffrey Ptak.*

The ideas are grounded in much earlier thinking, such as the "Farewell Address" of George Washington, in which he inveighed against close political association with European states, and in the first inaugural address of Thomas Jefferson. By 1800, only Bolivia remained as a Spanish colony in Latin America. All the others had declared independence. In the Caribbean, however, several islands remained under Spanish control, most notably Cuba and Puerto Rico. Such indeed are, between the interests of that island and of this country, the geographical, commercial, moral, and political relations, formed by nature, gathering in the process of time, and even now verging to maturity, that in looking forward to the probable course of events for the short period of half a century, it is scarcely possible to resist the conviction that the annexation of Cuba to our federal republic will be indispensable to the continuance and integrity of the Union itself. At the same time, American interests in the northwest part of North America were becoming of more concern. Both the United States and Britain had explored from the south, while Russia had explored the Alaska coast and was looking to the south. In July, 1802, Adams made his concerns known to Russian minister in Washington. When France crossed the Pyrenees to help put down a rebellion against the Spanish monarch, Britain worried that this might lead to a joint French-Spanish expedition to retake the Latin American colonies for Spain. The British foreign minister George Canning communicated with the American minister in London, Richard Rush, and suggested that a joint declaration opposing such a development would serve both their interests. Rush passed the word back to John Quincy Adams. The British put their ideas into a formal proposal which Canning presented to Rush in August, 1802. Rush sent it to President Monroe, who sought the advice of Jefferson and Madison. Jefferson responded that while America should avoid involving itself in strictly European matters, European non-intervention in this hemisphere was of sufficient importance that the United States would be well advised to accept the British offer. Not the pro-British Federalist his father was, John Quincy Adams was not persuaded by the British expressions of friendship. Monroe agreed, and put the declaration into his December 2 speech before Congress. One dealt with actions of the Russian government with respect to access to Alaska by ships of other nations. The United States objected to this. By the early 1800s, monarchical elements were in control in continental Europe and rumors about the restoration of the Spanish empire began to fly. This was not good news for the United States, which resented European involvement in its backyard, nor was it met with approval by Britain, which profited richly from Latin American trade. British foreign minister George Canning proposed to the American government that a joint warning be issued to continental Europe. In his message to Congress, Monroe set forth the following principles, which would later become known as the Monroe Doctrine: The Western Hemisphere was no longer open for colonization The political system of the Americas was different from Europe The United States would regard any interference in Western hemispheric affairs as a threat to its security The United States would refrain from participation in European wars and would not disturb existing colonies in the Western Hemisphere The immediate impact of the Monroe Doctrine was mixed. It was successful to the extent that the continental powers did not attempt to revive the Spanish empire, but this was on account of the strength of the British Navy, not American military might, which was relatively limited. In his annual message to Congress in 1823, Polk reiterated the statement in terms of the prevailing spirit of Manifest Destiny and applied it to British and Spanish ambitions in the Yucatan. Against this, John C. Well, would it not be better to wait for the emergency in which we would have sufficient interest to interfere, and sufficient power to make that interference influential? Why make any such declaration now? What good purpose can it serve? Only to show to the men that are to come after us that we were wiser and more patriotic than we feared they might be! I cannot, for my life, see a single good likely to result from this measure It was in this period that the word "doctrine" came to be applied to it. Again the United States declared a violation of the Monroe doctrine. The French eventually abandoned Maximilian, who was executed by the Mexicans. Gradually, the Monroe Doctrine was used for purposes that Monroe himself would not have

foreseen. It was cited as a reason that the European powers could not build a canal across Panama and, further, that if any such canal were ever built, it would necessarily be under the control of the United States. In 1895, Grover Cleveland attempted to invoke the Monroe Doctrine to compel the British to accept arbitration in a border dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana, and went to far as to threaten to create a commission for this purpose if the British did not agree. Eventually the arbitration took place by mutual consent, but the British, through their foreign secretary Lord Salisbury, made it clear that they rejected the idea that the Monroe Doctrine was a legitimate part of international law. In 1903, Roosevelt acknowledged that at times, chaos in a small country could necessarily lead to the intervention of a great power, and that in the Western Hemisphere, that great power would always be the United States. The first application of the Roosevelt Corollary was in the Dominican Republic, where the United States compelled that country to give the United States control over its customs, in order to stabilize its finances. This mild application was succeeded by military intervention in Nicaragua and Haiti, as well as the Dominican Republic. Over the years, the Monroe Doctrine became an object, not of deep appreciation, but of great dislike in Latin America. The countries of Latin America found that they had much more reason to fear intervention by the United States than by any European power. This was particularly evident in the Pan American Conference of 1901. In 1912, Secretary of State Cordell Hull signed a protocol that bound the United States not to intervene in the affairs of any other country in the hemisphere.

**3: The Brazilian Revolution () by Lauren Landry on Prezi**

*Venus Legacy tightens midface wrinkles, jowls and neck. After 8 treatments.*

Farmers Banco, covering Numerous parcels of land were transferred between the two countries during the construction period, " At the end, each nation had ceded an equal area of land 2, The Chamizal Treaty of , which ended a hundred-year dispute between the two countries near El Paso, Texas , transferred acres 2. In return, Mexico transferred acres 1. The Boundary Treaty of transferred acres 3. In exchange, the U. The last of these transfers occurred in On November 24, , the U. At the same time, Mexico ceded 3 islands and 2 cuts to the U. This transfer, which had been pending for 20 years, was the first application of Article III of the Boundary Treaty. Territory proclaimed its independency Territory claimed by the Republic of Texas Territory claimed by the Republic of the Rio Grande Rebellions By the law of October 3, , the centralist system was introduced in the country. The entities that formed the Republic lost their freedom, independence and sovereignty, becoming entirely subordinate to the central government. The Seven Constitutional Laws were enacted on December 30, The sixth discussed the territorial configuration in its first and second articles. The first article stipulated that the country would be composed of many departments, corresponding to the previously existing states, except that: Coahuila and Texas were separated into two different departments Tlaxcala Territory would be integrated into the Mexico Department The Federal District was eliminated Accordingly, the new territorial division was composed of 24 departments. That initial territorial composition was regarded as final until 30 June , by law of that date. This period created a great political instability that began in regional problems and conflicts between the central entity and the states of the country. Rebellions were raised in several places, among which the following were particularly distinguished: Zacatecas was the first state to declare itself against centralism in the so-called Revolt in Zacatecas, which was quickly extinguished. The Republic was never truly independent, since the rebels were quickly overthrown. The Basis for Administration of the Republic[ edit ] Map of Mexico between and during the Basis for the Administration of the Republic until the promulgation of the Constitution of A change in the governance of the country was determined by the Decree of 22 April , which from that moment recognized the Basis for the Administration of the Republic as the fundamental law for the reorganization of government. In this precept, in the first and second articles, the Section of Internal Governance, the independence and sovereignty of states were abolished, although the name "states" was retained. In the third article districts, cities, or towns that had been separated from the states and divisions to which they belonged were returned to their original conditions. This excluded Aguascalientes, which continued to be considered a district of Zacatecas. In a statement by the Ministry of War, on September 21, , it was decided that states would instead be called "departments". Changes in the territorial division, according to the code above, were established according to several decrees: May 29, , establishing the Tehuantepec Territory , its capital city at Minatitlan.

**4: Louisiana History Timeline: Louisiana Important Dates and Events**

*Question - Compare and contrast the role played by Abolitionists before and after Look for similarities and differences. Your answer must refer to both groups, or issues, or time periods to score well.*

May 1, , Lugo, diocese of Imola. Of a noble family. Studied at the University of Bologna, where he earned a doctorate in utroque iure, both canon and civil law; and a doctorate in theology on October 20, In Lugo, professor of theology in its seminary; canon of the collegiate church of Ss. Petronio e Propsero; pro-vicar foraneo; while performing these offices, he met Cardinal Gregorio Barnaba Chiaramonti, O. In , he tried to calm the insurrection of the citizens of Lugo against the French army and became a member of the council of regency of the city after the Austrian occupation in He lent the necessary sum of money to Cardinal Chiaramonti to be able to attend the conclave of in Venice, in which he was elected pope. The new pope offered him the see of Montalto but he declined. Called to Rome on April 10, , the day after the death of Msgr. Entered the service of the Roman Curia as apostolic chaplain before April 24, ; and named domestic prelate of His Holiness and canon of the chapter of the patriarchal Liberian basilica before May 1, Assistant at the Pontifical Throne, May 26, Member of the Academy of the Catholic Religion after May 13, ; elected its president before January 20, ; kept the post until his promotion to the cardinalate. Named again canon of the chapter of the patriarchal Liberian basilica before June 6, Named consultor of the Holy Office before July 23, Following the French occupation of Rome, he retired to Lugo. In , he was named bishop of Piacenza by the emperor but the appointment remained without effect. He accompanied the pope when he was transferred from Savone to Fontainebleau, June 9 to 19, ; he was the sole companion of the pontiff in captivity; it seems that by his advice he influenced the signature of the Concordat of Fontainebleau of January 25, After the retraction of the concordat by Pope Pius VII on March 24, , he remained at the side of the pontiff and accompanied him in the course of his journey from Fontainebleau to Savone, January 23 to February 16, ; and from Savone to Rome, March 19 to May 24, He entered Rome with the pope, resumed his functions as apostolic chaplain and actively worked in the restoration of the religious enterprise under the direction of Cardinal Bartolomeo Pacca beginning in the Spring of He was named a member of the congregation for the examination of bishops on May 28, ; assessor of the congregation for the examination of disturbances, May 31, ; member of the congregation for reform, June 4, ; secretary of the congregation for the reforms of studies, December 30, ; and again, when it became a cardinalial congregation, July 22, Because of strong suspicion on the part of the pope and severe judgement of the part of Cardinals Ercole Consalvi and Pacca, he was not promoted to the cardinalate in the great consistory of In the Spring of , he contributed the renaissance of the Academy for the Catholic Religion and was named consultor of the S. Created cardinal priest in the consistory of March 10, ; received the red hat, March 13, ; and the title of S. Maria sopra Minerva, May 16, Named examiner of bishops in theology, November 7, Member of the cardinalial commission for the reform of the pontifical universities, November 23, Prefect of the new S. Opted for the order of bishops and the suburbicarian see of Palestrina, December 15, April 7, , Rome, suddenly. Exposed in the church of S. Maria sopra Minerva where the funeral took place on April 14, , and buried in that same church. He named Cardinal Cappellari, O. A cura di Giovanni Baldini e Vittorio Tampieri. Hierarchia Catholica Medii et Recentioris Aevi. Antonio" apud Basilicam S. April 7, , Corneto. Member of an patrician family of landholders. Studied at the Seminary of Frascati; and at La Sapienza University, Rome, where he received a doctorate in utroque iure ad honorem. Pope Pius VI added him to the college of abbreviatori di parco maggiore of the Apostolic Chancery in and gave him the responsibility of assisting the French priests who had sought refuge in the Papal States. Ordained, October 27, Soon after the restoration of the papal government in Rome, Pope Pius VII named him, on July 9, , secretary of the particular congregation for the recuperation of the properties of the church confiscated during the French occupation of the Eternal City. Auditor of the general auditor of the Apostolic Chamber, October 30, Secretary of the S. Prelate of the S. He was one of the founding members of the Academy of the Catholic Religion, February 4, Canon of the chapter of the patriarchal Vatican basilica, August 10, Deported first to Parma, then to Alessandria and finally to the island of Capraia for his refusal to

take the oath of loyalty during the French occupation, After the restoration of the papal government, he was named by Agostino Rivarola extraordinary delegate member of the commission for hospitals of Rome on May 15, Elected titular archbishop of Atena, September 27, Created cardinal priest in the consistory of March 10, ; received the red hat, March 13, ; and the title of Ss. Nereo ed Achilleo, May 16, Transferred to the see of Ancona, with personal title of archbishop, March 10, Opted for the title of S. Maria in Trastevere, November 17, Resigned pastoral government of the diocese, May 23, Examiner of bishops in canon law, April 2, Opted for the order of cardinal bishops and the suburbicarian see of Albano, July 5, Prefect of the Office of the Census before July 11, Sub-dean of the Sacred College of Cardinals. November 18 or 19 , , Rome. Marcello, Rome, where the funeral took place, and buried in the Capuchin church of Santissima Concezione, Rome. Studi e Testi 55 , pp. February 23, , Caldarola, archbishopric of Ferrara. Of a patrician family from Ferrara. The other sons were Desiderio and Paride. Nephew of Cardinal Guglielmo Pallotta Other members of the family promoted to the cardinalate were Giovanni Evangelista Pallotta ; Giovanni Battista Maria Pallotta Received a benefice of the chapter of the patriarchal Vatican basilica, January 25, Made beneficiary of the patriarchal Vatican basilica before January 28, Canon of the chapter of the patriarchal Vatican basilica in , after the first restoration of the papal government in Rome. Named protonotary apostolic non participantum and relator of the S. Auditor of the Tribunal of the Apostolic Signature before May 1, Auditor general of the causes of the Apostolic Chamber, March 9, ; occupied the post until his promotion to the cardinalate. Silvestro in Capite, May 16, Legate a latere in the provinces of Maritima e Campania, May 4 to July 2, ; he had full powers to fight the brigands; he established himself in Ferentino and on May 15 emitted a very rigorous and totally ineffective edict; he was replaced two months later by Msgr. July 19, , Monte Cassiano, Macerata. Transferred to Rome in a lead coffin; after a funeral triduum in his title, S. Silvestro in Capite, he was buried in that church on July 26, Notizie su prefetti e referendari della Segnatura Apostolica desunte dai brevi di nomina. Biography by Yvon Beaudoin, o. October 26, , Rome. Grand-nephew of Cardinal Mario Millini Studied law in Rome no further educational information found. Privy chamberlain supernumerary, April Relator of the Congregation of Good Government, December Maria ad Martyres, Rome, March Voter of the Tribunal of the Apostolic Signature, January Named auditor of the Sacred Roman Rota before August 13, , after the first restoration of the papal government in Rome; he took over his functions on April 16, and took the oath on May 4, Ordained, May 4, Chosen by Cardinal Romoaldo Braschi as vicar of the patriarchal Vatican basilica before January 2, After the Napoleonic invasion of Rome and the successive arrests of Francesco Guidobono Cavalchini, governor of the city, and of Tommaso Arezzo, pro-governor, he was named pro-governor of Rome, September 24, ; he occupied the post until July 6, when Pope Pius VII was taken away; removed by the French; sent to Corsica and imprisoned for three years; fed only bread for 82 days. After the second restoration of the papal government in Rome, he returned to his post in the Sacred Roman Rota and on May 15, , he was named member of the congregation of ecclesiastical properties. Consultor of the S. Member of the congregation ad referendum for the indemnization of the buyers of ecclesiastical properties, July 22, Dean of the auditors of the Sacred Roman Rota, July 28, Prassede, May 16, Member of the S. Consistorial, April 21, February 6, , Rome.

**5: The Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church - Biographical Dictionary - Consistory of March 10,**

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Elevation of the entire tenement and plan of the ground floor. I A Inscriptions, recto: Dated 7 February Fronting the road to the Mound. To enclose an area of ground for a yard and build a workshop. Plan of the area and a section of the workshop. Alteration to doors and windows. Forth Street, north west end, corner house with Broughton Street. Convert ground floor to shops. The drawing at c. Elevation to Broughton Street. Plan of the ground floor. Elevation to Broughton Street and plan of front wall. To convert ground floor to shops. Elevation and plan of front wall. Alteration to storm windows. The property is possessed by Mr. Elevation of the roof. Antigua Street, westmost tenement. To convert first and ground floor to shops. Plan of ground floor. Sir William Arbuthnot, Bt. The Mound, north end. To erect a building for the accommodation of several societies. The petition refers to an Act of Parliament 56th George III to enable the Town Council to build a chapel at the west end and to build on the earthen mound. There is an extract here of an Act of the Council dated 17 July regarding a meeting on the previous day when plans were presented by W. Plus another extract regarding a charter dated 5 February Elevations to the south, north and west. Mary Irving, spouse of John Carruthers of Denbie. High Street, Hyndfords Close. To rebuild a collapsed arch and room above. The property is possessed by John Dempster, druggist. High Street, foot of Old Post office Close. Elevation of the entire house with outline plans of two floors. Charles Black, builder, London Street. The property belonged to the now deceased [Gavin] Beugo, painter. Elevation and ground floor plan of the shop. To convert lower two floors to shops. The property is bounded on the north by No. A warrant has been granted to Mr. Renton to convert his property into shops. The petitioner wishes to convert his property as a continuation of his previous warrant. Most of the papers with this petition are missing as the minute for William Renton refers to a process number 13 and the minute itself is numbered The minute includes a warrant to carry out alterations dated 13 February , countersigned by Mr. The drawing at b. Elevation of the shop front. Plan of the sunk area and front wall. West Bow, north side. Alteration to shop fronts. The petitioner owns two shops, presently possessed by [blank] White, basket maker and [blank] McIntosh, spirit dealer. Elevations and plan of the front wall. London Street, south side. To build two tenements. Robert Morris, boot and shoemaker. Enlargement of a window at the rear. Elevation of the window. Queen Street, north side. To build five tenements. The property previously belonged to James Erskine, advocate and the Earl of Moray. This warrant was subject to a reclaiming petition and a bill of Advocation in the Court of Session, 21 May , by the proprietors of the west division of Queen Street which, in effect, overturned the warrant. David Wardlaw instructed David Scott to dispose of the property on 2 April There are petitions here from Peter Lorimer for each of the tenements. Elevation of the entire block numbered 1 to Queen Street, north side, corner tenement on the west. Queen Street, north side, second house from the west, Lot 3. To build a tenement. Alteration to a shop front. The warrant was granted on condition that the shop front projected no more than that of Mr. This is probably Adam Luke, clothier, at 44 North Bridge in Pridie, hatters were at 45 North Bridge in Elevation and plan of the shop front. John Robb, wright and builder. Cumberland Street, south side. Cowgate, nearly opposite the back stairs. Complaint about deviation from a plan. The petitioner owns the top three floors in a tenement that is being rebuilt after a fire, to a plan by Thomas Brown, SPW. James Bishop is proprietor of the first flat and in the rebuilding, he has deviated from the plan, in relation to the staircase. George Minto, builder altered the stair, before 2 June Mentions a report by Thomas Brown, which is not here. Charlotte Street or Place. The property is to be built on the north of the tenement already erected by, and belonging to, the petitioner. The warrant was granted but not for the cellars shown on the plan, permission for which had to be sought from the Road Trustees. The plan shows cellars in front of both this and the tenement already built. Elevation of two tenements and plan of the cellars. Andrew Square, north side. To add storm windows. James Alison, merchant in Leith. To build a cellar and warehouse. This is a very long dispute about legal title with at least numbered papers, many of which are missing. On 21 December Mr. Fergusson, the assessor ordered the petitioner to produce the ground plan

produced in a former process or a certified copy, along with the whole interlocutor in that process to be lodged with the Court for information. This is the plan at a. This document points out that James Alison had a warrant from the Dean of Guild Court of 23 May to build granaries on the site but circumstances changed and he sought to enlarge the area. This led to a dispute with the Duries. James Alison won his Court of Session case on 14 August but the arguments rumbled on with many petitions being refused. There were numerous new petitions and decisions by the Dean of Guild Court, e. This is the plan at b. The difficulty apparently arose because there was no record of the area before it was offered for sale by the Leith Banking Company. The plan at c.

### 6: Cottage Bathroom: Before and after! - The Elliott Homestead

*Tasmania, - before and after: a story of William Effingham Lawrence, Tasmanian pioneer and his family / [by] E. Frank Lawrence. - Version details - Trove.*

Important Dates, Events, and Milestones in Louisiana History Offers a chronological timeline of important dates, events, and milestones in Louisiana history. Native Americans settle what is now Louisiana at least as long as 6,000 years ago. Tribes of the Muskogean language occupy the east-central and southeastern region. Tunican tribes live along the coast and in the northeast, and tribes of the Caddoan group inhabit the north and northwest. At the time of European arrival in the 16th century, there are more than 100 Native Americans in Louisiana. By about 1700, 150 from six different linguistic groups are likely present Louisiana sits above the Gulf of Mexico at the mouth of the Mississippi River, bordered by Arkansas to the north, Mississippi to the east and Texas to the west. Originally colonized by the French during the 18th century, it became U.S. territory. Denis finds Fort St. Jean Baptiste on the Red River at site of present-day Natchitoches - the first permanent settlement in Louisiana. Measuring three feet tall, the first levee is built on the Mississippi River to protect the below-sea-level New Orleans from flooding. The problem will plague residents and cause numerous disasters over the centuries. Louis Cathedral in New Orleans is built, the oldest in the United States - The first large importation of black slaves. German families arrive in Louisiana. Louisiana returns to royal administration. December 23 - St. Work begins on Cabildo and Presbytere. December 20 - United States Commissioner W. Claiborne is appointed governor of the Territory of Orleans. Baton Rouge becomes the capitol of the West Florida Republic. President James Madison orders Governor Claiborne to occupy. John the Baptist parishes suppressed. Pontchartrain Railroad begins operation with steam locomotive. Benjamin becomes Confederate Secretary of State. March 4 - Michael Hahn becomes Federal governor of Louisiana. April - Battles of Mansfield and Pleasant Hill. July 23 - New constitution Reunion abolishes slavery. Attack on rump constitutional convention defended by black Metropolitan police degenerated from battle into race riot resulting in the deaths of 38 persons and the wounding of 100 August 11 - The Louisiana State Lottery is established. Lee beats the Natchez in the most famous steamboat race in history. A pitched battle between whites and blacks that ended in a massacre that killed 25 blacks. In all - at least 63 and quite possibly more than 100 African-American men died violently during the riot. April 27 - The White League a paramilitary organization; its members wore no masks organized to combat the Kellogg racial policies. August 30 - Coushatta Massacre: The White League lynched five recalcitrant Republican officeholders. The Northern public expressed far more outrage of these five whites than over the deaths of many more blacks at Colfax a year earlier. Nicholls and Republican Stephen B. Packard claim victory in election for governor; both take oath of office. February - Packard relinquishes his claims to the governorship. April 20 - President Rutherford B. Hayes withdraws Federal troops from Louisiana - thus ending Reconstruction of the state. Eads completes the jetty system at the mouth of the Mississippi River. Corbett knocks out John I. Sullivan to become the new world heavyweight boxing champion. The name "Jazz" is given to music of New Orleans origin - A large natural gas field discovered near Monroe. Long becomes US Senator. Long briefly confined to mental asylums in Texas and Louisiana. Hale Boggs - is killed in a plane crash. Edwards wins landslide victory over incumbent David C. Treen for governor of Louisiana. December - Coldest December on record in Louisiana. November 11 - Louisiana World Exposition closes with financial loss. April - Tulane University discontinues basketball program because of point-shaving scandal. October 24 - Congressman Charles E. It changes, grows, becomes richer, and more complex when any individual interacts with it.

### 7: Spain accepts Mexican independence - HISTORY

*( ) was a common year starting on Wednesday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Monday of the Julian calendar, the rd year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the rd year of the 2nd millennium, the 23rd year of the 19th century, and the 4th year of the s decade.*

But the gain of the new bathroom was certainly worth even that high cost. Transforming these spaces has proven one of my greatest joys, and equally, one of my greatest challenges. My guess is the last time it was tended to was sometime in the 80s – gauging by the pink bathtub, linoleum, and vanity lights respectfully. We moved to our farmhouse in the middle of winter when all the animals and children needed warm, safe shelter long before bathroom remodels could enter our mind. So we sat – some of us more patiently than others – staring at the bathroom and longing for the day we could take a sledgehammer to the walls. So sledgehammer we did. Cottage bathroom here we come! A big thumbs down to the old bathroom. I did hate it. Does anyone else call portable toilets Honey Buckets? Stuart was confused by this terminology. Two, or three, or four, days of demo later, we were left with a gutted bathroom and slightly gutted spirits. The dust from the demo covered every inch of the dining room and kitchen and as we struggled to remove the five-foot pink cast iron bathtub from the five-foot bathroom, there were a few moments of pure frustration. As these things always go, the project resolved, and I began to piece together the design puzzle. Often the most puzzling part of the puzzle is finding the right pieces. Wanting to stay true to the cottage bathroom vibe, it was important for me that the bathroom felt like it fit accordingly. This was the precise reason I shipped a vintage clawfoot tub up from Louisiana as soon as I found one I loved and also the reason this particularly large puzzle piece had been sitting in our dining room for over three months. My friend Angela and I have a rule: So looking at the puzzle, and looking at the cottage bathroom style I wanted to mimic, I recognized a few pieces I could actually go old on and I went for it. The sink was an old French-made brass basin from the s. The chandelier, also French, and also old. Retexturing allows one to give it the gritty, crumbly wall feel that one loves. If one is like me and loves that type of thing. It gave it that delicious dimension so often missing from walls. Basically, now I have to repaint every wall in my house to match because I love it so much. That was a fun find. Well, we actually found an old, nasty window and we had to replace it with a nice, pretty one. Three hardware store trips later, we finally found the tool to do the job. The shower curtain I chose for the cottage bathroom is a traditional cottage pattern which kept the bathroom from feeling too regal. Six people use it daily. I was quite particular about picking the right tub for the cottage bathroom and this one did the trick. It has lion heads on the handles! I found this old metal door in our shop when we moved in and practically held Stu at knife-point it get him to incorporate it into the bathroom. We were able to build a small medicine cabinet into the wall here, behind the metal door, to hold toothbrushes, a few essential oils, and hair brushes. Lest we forget the floor. The fir flooring throughout the rest of the house is also in the bathroom and though it looks slightly blue in this photograph is really a deep brown that I loved so much, I decided not to refinish it to match the rest of the fir flooring. It stands on its own and is knicked up from decades of use. We had originally planned on a rock floor, but that plan fell through miserably, and frankly, I still have too much PTSD to talk about it. You know me and green. I had to sneak it in somewhere. A few months of planning, a solid month of hard work, and beautiful results. Now – to nap – And Amen. Download the FREE ebook:

### 8: Ethan Smith's "View of the Hebrews"

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### 9: Territorial evolution of Mexico - Wikipedia

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## 1823 BEFORE AND AFTER pdf

*of important dates, events, and milestones in Louisiana history.*

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