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Terence Vincent Powderly was born in Carbondale, Penn. A machinist by trade, Powderly became active in union organizing, eventually becoming the chief executive officer of the Order of the Knights of Labor, a post he held from to . He was also active in politics and served three terms as mayor of Scranton, Penn. After resigning as General Master Workman of the Knights, Powderly was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in and re-entered political life while practicing law. He served in several important posts in the Bureau of Immigration as well as as commissioner of conciliation with the Department of Labor, a post he held from until his death in . Life among seven brothers and four sisters was spartan, and young Powderly had little opportunity to obtain much more than a rudimentary education. At age thirteen, Powderly took his first job as switchman for the Delaware and Hudson Railroad. He had decided on a career as a machinist, and in August, , he was apprenticed for three years to master machinist, James Dickson. At the end of his apprenticeship in August, , Powderly found employment in the machine shops of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. At the time Powderly joined the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad the Long Strike was in progress among the anthracite coal miners in Pennsylvania. Determined to do what he could to relieve the plight of his fellow workers, he joined the International Union of Machinists and Blacksmiths in . He later became president of his local chapter. In , the United States experienced a severe economic depression. During the winter of , Powderly traveled through several Midwestern states and Canada in search of work. He finally found a job in Galion, Ohio, only to be fired because his name appeared on a blacklist of union agitators. Powderly frequently experienced blacklisting during the s. Soon he had organized an assembly of the machinists and became its Master Workman. Powderly advanced rapidly in power and influence in the Knights of Labor. In , he was elected corresponding secretary of District Assembly No. He was elected Grand Worthy Foreman in January, , and in September was elected to the top post of Grand later General Master Workman, a post to which he was re-elected annually until he resigned in . While steadily rising in the ranks of the Knights of Labor, Powderly became involved in Scranton politics. In , he became president of the Greenback-Labor Club. During his incumbency as mayor Powderly worked to make Scranton a progressive city. He established a board of health for the city and worked for legislation against adulterated foods, to obtain a meat inspector, and for funds to construct a municipal sewage system. He realized that the Order was in the midst of a divisive internal struggle. The trade unionist faction within the Order believed that higher wages and better working conditions could best be achieved by the strike and boycott. Powderly and his supporters believed that the strike should be used as a last resort, only after the Order had tried to educate and convince management to accept its position. The abortive Southwest Strike of caused greater division within the union and resentment against Powderly, who had called off the strike. The discontent within the Order continued to grow. Facing a hostile executive board, however, Powderly resigned in . He believed in the integration of blacks into the social and economic life of the nation, as well as the Order. He also felt that women should be paid the same as men for the same work and should have equal opportunity for employment advancement. He fought for the eight-hour workday and the abolition of the wage system. He supported Chinese exclusion and protective tariff legislation. After resigning as General Master Workman in , Powderly studied law. He was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in and later admitted to practice before the Supreme Courts of Pennsylvania and the United States. While practicing law, Powderly re-entered political life. In he became a member of the Central Republican Club of Scranton. During the presidential campaign of , Powderly was asked to campaign for William McKinley. Soon after his appointment to this post in March, , Powderly established a commission to investigate conditions at Ellis Island. As a result of this investigation, eleven employees were dismissed. After an investigation he was reinstated by President Roosevelt in as Special Immigration Inspector. Roosevelt sent him to Europe to study the causes of European immigration to the United States. As a result of this trip Powderly prepared a report in which he advocated that the Immigration Service, through its agents in Europe,

should select prospective immigrants while they still resided in their home country; that agents of the serviced should be on ships carrying immigrants; and that once here, immigrants should be more evenly distributed throughout the nation. From until his death on June 24, , Powderly also served as a Commissioner of Conciliation with the Department of Labor. Hayes remained in Philadelphia until about the age of seventeen. In he moved west to Illinois where he worked as a farm hand. Not long after he moved to Ohio where he was employed as a brakeman for the Dayton and Michigan Railroad. When the financial panic of struck, Hayes lost his job and returned to his family in New Brunswick, New Jersey. Hayes secured employments in as a brakeman with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Trenton, New Jersey, and later at Philadelphia. On May 28, , he was involved in a serious railroad accident and lost his right arm. His next position was with the American Union Telegraph Company, where he remained until He was fired because of his involvement in union activities. Soon after joining the Order, Uriah S. In , the General Assembly elected Hayes a member of the General Executive Board, and in , he was elected secretary of the board. As with Powderly, Hayes considered strikes as ineffective. He supported the principles of cooperation and education. While undertaking these duties, Hayes was involved in other activities. He was manager of the Atlantic Gas Construction Company in Philadelphia and had invented a coal gasification device. After the First World War, Hayes urged labor organizations to abjure any connections they might have with the "Red Menace. It was the first national labor organization to recruit extensively and as a matter of policy both women and blacks, to organize throughout the country, and to attempt to unify industrial and agrarian workers. Other papers concern his work as commissioner-general of immigration, the Black Diamond Anthracite Coal Company, and personal and family matters. The bulk of the materials on the Knights of Labor Series A consists of correspondence , both incoming and outgoing. The most valuable portion of this correspondence covers the period during which Powderly served as General Master Workman The letters reflect the growth of the Order and its position on such issues as education, the eight-hour workday, the use of the strike, trade unionism and blacklisting. The difficulties and power struggles which disrupted the Order are also evidenced. Also included in this series are constitutions of Local and District Assemblies as well as the General Assembly ; business records consisting of two volumes of minutes of Local Assembly of Scranton, Penn. Also included in this series are miscellaneous and legal files dealing with the deportation of immigrants as contract laborers; warrants for deportation; court cases relating to the Alien Contract Law; Memoranda, statistics and reports of the Immigration Bureau; reports on Chinese and Japanese immigration; and a transcript of the Luigi Graziano Case dealing with corruption in the Bureau of Immigration. Pamphlets on immigration include reports of the commissioner-general. Powderly served as president of the company from its founding in until , when he resigned, suspecting a swindle. Personal papers Series D include correspondence between Powderly and his friends and family, as well as with organizations to which he belonged. Also included are diaries , including some materials on Mother Jones, poems and speeches.

2: Various Artists - Traditional Music of Poland - Recorded in situ - WOMEX

Census: The enumeration of the Census occurred not in April as was usual, but upon request by the Dept. of Agriculture it began in Jan. of The reasoning was the more farmers would be home in January, and questions about their recent harvest would be fresh in their minds.

The project consists of 99 songs, several photos and a detailed booklet. Introduction From a European perspective, systematic and institutional phonographic documentation of traditional music in Poland began quite late. Although folk music phonogram archiving was underfinanced and therefore not actively being undertaken in Poland, professionals were well acquainted with current methods of recording and storing audio data. It was in the major European phonogram archives of Vienna and Berlin that Polish sound archivists acquired the necessary education and experience which enabled them to create and preserve a priceless audio collection belonging to the world music heritage. The researchers of RAF had been using the method of electro-acoustic audio recording since Their recording equipment consisted of carbon microphones, battery amplifiers and other audio devices produced by Sanders and Janzen in Berlin. The audio collection of RAF reached the number of phonograms of folk songs and instrumental music from Western and Central regions of Poland Wielkopolska, Pomorze, Kaszuby and Mazowsze which were recorded on wax-cylinders and gelatine plates. The researchers used Edison phonograph cylinders as sound carriers. The audio collection of CAF contained wax-cylinders with folk songs and instrumental music 20 items. Altogether, the audio recordings which were gathered in both Polish pre-war folk music archives included over 24 items. World War II caused irreparable losses in Polish culture, science and art. This was unfortunate for both Polish pre-war phonogram archives of folk music, as all sound recordings stored in RAF and CAF were completely destroyed. The new reality of the early post-war period e. Facing this problem, Marian Sobieski, at that time an assistant in the Institute of Musicology of the University of Poznan, together with Tadeusz Wrotkowski and Marek Kwiek PhD founded the first Polish post-war archive of folk music recordings in July For obvious reasons the goals and activities of ZAF did not correspond to the priorities for the Polish state, which was focused on post-war reconstruction. The archive received no support from the Ministry of Culture and Art, and thus researchers lacked any efficient sound recording device. Fortunately, Tadeusz Wrotkowski managed to save some parts of the recording equipment used in the s. So, the archive team made an attempt to construct an original sound recording device. In Marian Sobieski, in cooperation with experienced technicians, managed to construct a functioning audio recording device on spring-drive. The improvised recording studio was provided with set of different audio devices. The equipment of ZAF consisted of 5-valve amplifier 15 Watt Telefunken with 2-valve attachment on alternating current, condenser microphone Telefunken with 2-valve attachment, carbon microphone Dralowid type DR1, recording device on alternating current with simple and bow-shaped construction, mobile generator on Volts with patrol drive DKW, plates ready for recording. The first post-war recordings of Polish folk music were made on the Decelith high-speed soft plates and on the Presto varnish plates. These types of audio plates were recorded and played back at 78 rpm, which allowed minutes of music per disc. The first recording sessions were organised in Wielkopolska already in August One of the main goals of the research and documentation of folk music in Wielkopolska was to find a koziol - a local bagpipe - and to make recordings of the repertoire which had been performed on this archaic instrument. Marian and Jadwiga Sobieski travelled on bicycles with the recording equipment. Until they made recordings of folk melodies. In the ZAF there were collected phonograms which contained Polish vocal songs and instrumental folk music. This was recorded on 77 Decelith plates. Both Sobieskis were employed: Marian as the head and Jadwiga as an assistant. The Western Phonogram Archive was incorporated into the structure of the Institute in The Section finalised the construction of the spring-drive recording device which would be utilised for audio recordings during field trips. The synchronic devices for audio recording and audio copying were bought. In the domain of research and preparatory works the catalogue of folk performers, field informants, and localities which are interesting for the folk music investigators was conducted. The alphabetic catalogue of dudy and koziol players from Wielkopolska, the book of recordings and the alphabetic catalogue of recordings was

created. For the indicative goals the Section collects also the transcriptions of folk melodies which has already reached items. During the research work of the Section Decelith plates were recorded with folk vocal and instrumental pieces. As a result, the amount of the audio recordings of Polish folk music which were collected by the Section increased from to items. The electro-acoustic method of recording the Decelith plates was much better than the small and handy wax-cylinder Edison recorder but, due to its weight and fragile construction, it required transport. When the Music Section received finally a special car for music field-recordings, the geographic range of the research became wider. Researchers made recordings, including the audio material from Opoczynskie phonograms and Poznan district phonograms from Gostyn, Konin and Krotoszyn counties. A total amount of items were recorded by the Music Section until The audio quality of original recordings made on the Deceliths was often not satisfactory. The unstable speed of the machine resulted in poor sound quality. The main obstacle was the lack of electricity in villages, and the noise of the mobile generator often disturbed recordings. The ethnomusicological field-work of Polish researchers was not limited to audio recording only. During their field trips they found specimens of old and original musical instruments which were known only from evidence. Some folk musicians which were encouraged to play traditional instruments started to use sierszenki a kind of primary bagpipe , mazanki a miniature 3-string fiddle , maryna a bass string instrument and koziol slubny a type of bagpipe in their musical practice. The main goals of the field research were following: Jadwiga and Marian Sobieski believed in the revival of the authentic village music-making in Poland. They had an idea of publishing the best recordings on LP editions as the regional phonographic series which could be used in various forms of music education. The problem of multiple playback of the original audio material soon became evident. The lack of efficient audio playback device which would not destroy the carrier and the lack of special needles for playback resulted in a small quantity of music transcriptions. By the researchers had transcribed only 22 recordings, therefore the original plates recorded in the field were copied. The original field Deceliths were stored in the archive while the transcribers could use the duplicates for playback. The audio collection of Polish folk music increased to over recordings and the first step of the reconstruction of national phonographic heritage was thus completed. Playback, copying, restoration and digitisation In the s the reel tapes became a popular carrier for sound recordings. The content of the Decelith plates was copied onto reel tapes in As a result, the collection of reel tapes was created, each of them containing: The speech announcements recorded at the beginning of each tape gave information about the place, time, technical and sometimes the individuals involved in the original field recording. Due to the lack of documentation concerning the process of copying the Decelith contents, the technical specification of the phonic track which was used in remains unknown. The following issues had still to be resolved: The first attempt to reconstruct the Decelith content was carried out in This project took over reconstruction of the phonograms which were field-recorded on the Decelith plates and reel tapes. The main goal of the project was to publish the most valuable recordings on LP. The experiences of international sound archiving institutions became the starting point for the project concerning digitisation of the folk music audio collection of ISPAN. The process of digitisation was preceded by the second attempt of reconstruction of the Decelith plates in This attempt proved that the original Decelith records were still readable but most of them needed special treatment such as cleaning, washing, etc. At this moment, the most effective method of possible reproduction of recordings had not been yet elaborated. The main result of this project is an online pan-European database for several music archives. Almost four thousand songs and melodies recorded on the Decelith plates between the oldest and therefore the most valuable part of the collection were finally chosen for digitisation. The original paper documentation of this collection was incomplete and partly incorrect. While transferring the data to the electronic database, the repertoire was carefully revised and metadata were confronted with digitised recordings. Thus, for the first time, the full content of this repertoire is known and made available to users. In the meantime, the question arose regarding which sound carrier should be digitised - the original plate or its copy on reel tape. It was clear that the quality of the audio signal which had been recorded on the reel tapes was different than the one saved on the Deceliths. Although in the audio signal which had been copied onto the reel was a derivative product of worse quality than the original, in the quality of the copies was in many cases much better than that of respective original Deceliths. Moreover some of the Decelith

recordings became in course of time physically deformed, polluted or even destroyed. After discussion and analysis, the staff of the Sound Collection of ISPAN decided to digitise reel tapes which contained the copies of the Decelith content. The decision was caused by the obvious difference in sound quality obtained on the best audio devices available in the ISPAN in Thanks to DISMARC, this audio material, after more than half a century of being hidden in the archive, will be available for the broad public. Description of regional musical traditions presented on the CD Wielkopolska Wielkopolska Great Poland is a region situated in the western part of Poland, in the middle part of the Warta river-basin, with Poznan and Gniezno as historic cities being important centres of the early Polish statehood. The territory of Wielkopolska which was inhabited by wealthy people aware of its regional and cultural distinctiveness was administered by the Prussians between Wielkopolska is an exceptional region in terms of folk music traditions. Particular attention has always been paid to bagpipes. This instrument, which became the symbol of musical tradition of Wielkopolska, exists in different types and performs various functions e. The first recordings of performers presented on this CD, such as: After the war, Jadwiga and Marian Sobieski started the reconstruction of folk music documentation by re-recording those artists, among others. The bagpipe which already had been known in Europe in Middle Ages was documented in Poland in the 14th century. This musical instrument has survived in musical practice of Wielkopolska until present. The bagpipe existed in Wielkopolska in several types which differed in construction, timbre and style of decoration. The simplest form of bagpipe was siesienki or sierszenki which used to be played by shepherds. Later it became an exercise instrument for young boys. Jan Pajchrowski plays siesienki on the recording made in [11]. The koziol is another local type of bagpipe [1, 3, 5, 9, 13, 16, 19]. This instrument has a very characteristic timbre, lower in pitch than that of the dudy [6, 12]. Koziol was popular in the surroundings of Zbaszyn, Chrosnica and Wolsztyn. The wide interest in bagpipe among young people as well as existence of schools of traditional playing are a good example of cultivation of old regional musical traditions.

3: German addresses are blocked - www.enganchecubano.com

View thousands of films from the Prelinger Archives! Prelinger Archives was founded in by Rick Prelinger in New York City. Over the next twenty years, it grew into a collection of over 60, ephemeral (advertising, educational, industrial, and amateur) films.

Request access to this collection. Restrictions apply Anne Marx was a poet, lecturer and editor. She died April 16, 1972. The collection contains correspondence with friends and organizations, Poetry Society of America records, material about lectures and workshops, drafts of her poems and material pertaining to the nine volumes of published poetry. Also included are audio tapes. Additions donated in contain material concerning her early years living in Germany, including correspondence, diaries, school material and poems. Also included are materials concerning her first years in the United States. After the deaths of both of her parents during her early childhood, Marx and her younger sister were raised by a grandmother in the same region of Worms on the Rhine. Although Marx was introduced to poetry at the age of five when her mother encouraged her to fill scrapbooks with poems, her formal education at the Universities of Heidelberg and Berlin was in the field of medicine, the profession of her father and uncles. The choice of poetry over a career in medicine was made as part of her consciously chosen new life as an American that involved turning away from her German roots and language. Her poetry often uses images and themes from the tragedies that she escaped as a refugee from the Holocaust. She created for herself a place in American society and within the society of poets and artists through involvement in the Poetry Society of America and The League of American Pen Women from the 1920s through the 1950s. While growing up in Germany, Marx enjoyed the intricacies of language and excelled at English UK and French in school. In October 1933, she made her own longhand copy of his works, including his Letters to a Young Poet, which she was to keep with her always. Marx published her first small book of poems, *Ein Buchlein*, in 1934, and proudly gave copies to friends. At this time, Marx saw her writing as a form of personal expression more than a career. Marx, who was Jewish, realized that her future was not in Germany when her further matriculation into medical school was prohibited in 1935. They were welcomed to New York by uncles in an arrival that later became the poem "Port of Entry" in her second volume, *The Second Voice*. It was to be the only time she made use of her medical degree. She later credited her job with her ease in adopting American slang. She strove to become an American in all ways, and was especially eager to perfect the English that she had studied in Germany. She admitted later that she had blotted Germany from her mind to begin her life over again at the age of twenty-three. She met Frederick E. Marx, a vice-president for Helmsley Spear, Inc. Real Estate of New York during her first year in America. The following February they were married and they moved to Scarsdale, New York. In 1936, she became a naturalized American citizen. Her life in Scarsdale was centered on her family and her husband. She had two sons, Thomas and Steven, and she did not publish any poetry until her eldest son left for college in 1937. When Marx began to write poetry again, she made a conscious decision to make her poems an expression of her new life as an American. She did not practice medicine after marriage, nor did she write in German. She learned to express herself only in English and wrote continuously throughout her life, publishing over two thousand poems in periodicals and reviews as well as eleven books of her collected works. The appeal of her works led to their translation into German and other languages in the various literary reviews around the world. After her first book award in 1938, and the publication of *The Second Voice* in 1939, she became the president of NLAPW of Westchester in 1940 and the regional president from 1941 to 1942. The 1940s were the beginning of productive publication. She published books every three years, beginning in 1941 with *Into the Wind of Waking*, which won the American Weave Chapbook award. It was a decade when she developed ties to the community of poets. Her second volume of poetry, *The Second Voice*, a turning point in her development that illustrated her re-evaluation of her identity as a German. The reviews, often written by her fellow society members, stress her ability to express the feeling of an emigr and a refugee who has adopted a "second voice. Her poems were popular; her own documentation shows how chapbooks sold out. Her poetry is most often free verse, but also takes the forms of rondeaux, sonnets and sestinas. Her subject matter includes child- parent relationships, love poetry, narrative free verse, mood pieces, and social

consciousness. Her steady involvement since the s brought her a position on the executive board for eight years, and a co-vice-presidency in As a member of this and other societies, she organized lectures for a wide range of ages, from senior citizens to high school students, including a four-year New York Public Library program of poetry readings, "Bridging the Generation Gap," and many Annual Poetry Day events with the New York Poetry Forum. She also advised poets as editor for the publications of the Composers, Artists and Authors of America, Inc. The subject matter of her poems in the s became more reflective. Her visit to Israel resurrected feeling of leaving Germany, which she published in *Hear of Israel* and later in the s in *Hurts to Healings*, which was translated into German and printed in bilingual books for use of Professor Hermann Schlosser, who used it as a teaching aid in a course offered to inform the new generation of Germans about the Holocaust. In , she was diagnosed with cancer, the same disease that killed her father. Her painful recovery gave time to reflect and renewed her desire to write. In her autobiographical essay in the anthology *The Courage to Grow Old*, she discusses how cancer affected her poetry. She died on April 16, Scope and arrangement The Anne Marx Papers contain correspondence, manuscripts and related papers documenting the work of the poet and lecturer Anne Marx. Correspondence with poet friends, editors, and organizations, and "book files" for twelve volumes of her published poetry span the period from to Book files consist of marked reading copies of each of the volumes, along with related manuscripts, correspondence with editors and responses from friends and the general public. Additional material documents her poetry readings, workshops she helped to organize and her work for literary societies. The subject matter centers around three aspects of her life: The correspondence with fellow poets was initiated by Anne Marx, as a technique for further development as a poet. The files contain some interesting reactions to her poetry as well as works in progress. Most of the information concerning her participation in these organizations is in the newsclippings and letters found in the scrapbooks, and materials compiled in the chronology of activities files additions. The Anne Marx papers are arranged in eight series: These files consist of incoming letters only. Included in this series are files for poems read over the air on the radio station WEVD, brochures, introduction speeches, and organizational correspondence with the Donnell Branch of the New York Public Library, pertaining to the series of poetry readings, "Bridging the Generation Gap. Whenever additional correspondence with individuals and organizations can be found in the book files, it is noted. Most of the files end with the death of the correspondent. Poetry Society of America Marx became a member of The Poetry Society of America in , and served on the executive board for eight years in the s. Her uninterrupted involvement as a monthly contest judge, discussion leader, and speaker at meetings began in Approximately half of this series consists of copies of the quarterly publication, *The Bulletin*, from the years The remainder includes brochures, correspondence, and worksheets that document the monthly and yearly poetry contests and awards, including a file on the Joyce Award of , for which Marx served as a judge. Of note among the correspondence in Box 2 are two letters from Louis Ginsberg, the poet and father of Allen. Researchers interested in the history of the PSA will note the documentation of the vice-presidential election scandal in which Anne Marx and Alfred Dorn were elected and the incumbent, Charles Wagner, was criticized openly for administrative and financial incompetence. Book Files The book files consist of manuscripts, annotated reading copies with penciled comments in the margins, poem drafts alphabetized by title, correspondence with editors, publishers, fellow society members, and fan mail. This series also contains photos, newspaper clippings, and letters of congratulation from publishers, contest judges, and friends. About half of the earliest scrapbooks, and , are published poems.

4: Describing Archives: a Content Standard

Subject files, correspondence, photographs, movie films, audiotapes, ephemera, and other material pertaining to the personal life and professional career of Leslie Severinghaus and his family (particularly his wife Emmavail Luce Severinghaus).

Similarly, the Chinese language also came to be named the "Han language" simplified Chinese: The river, in turn, derives its name from expressions such as Tianhan Chinese: Prior to the Han dynasty, ancient Chinese scholars used the term Huaxia simplified Chinese: This gave rise to a term commonly used nowadays by overseas Chinese as an ethnic identity for the Chinese diaspora "Huaren simplified Chinese: The term is used in everyday conversation and is also an element in the Cantonese word for Chinatown: Hong Kong and Macau[edit] See also: Republic of China Taiwan [edit] Lungshan Temple of Manka in Taipei There are over 22 million Han Chinese in Taiwan; [84] They began migrating from the southeastern coastal provinces of mainland China especially from Fujian province to Taiwan during the 13th to 17th century. Hoklo immigrants from Quanzhou settled in coastal regions, and those from Zhangzhou tended to gather on inland plains, while the Hakka inhabited hilly areas. Clashes between these groups over land, water, and cultural differences led to the relocation of some communities, and, as time passed, varying degrees of intermarriage and assimilation took place. In Taiwan, Han Chinese including both the earlier Han Taiwanese settlers and the recent Mainland Chinese that arrived in Taiwan with Chiang Kai-shek constitute over 95 percent of the population. This position has since been taken by Thailand. History of China Because of the overwhelming numerical and cultural dominance of Han culture in China, most of the written history of China can be read as "a history of the Han Chinese", with only passing references to the ethnic minorities in China. Huaxia and Yanhuang The prehistory of the Han Chinese is closely intertwined with both archaeology, biology, historical textual records and mythology. The ethnic stock to which the Han Chinese originally trace their ancestry from were confederations of late neolithic and early bronze-age agricultural tribes known as the Huaxia that lived along the Guanzhong and Yellow River basins in Northern China. The newly merged Yanhuang Chinese: Although study of this period of history is complicated by the absence of contemporary records, the discovery of archaeological sites has enabled a succession of neolithic cultures to be identified along the Yellow River. Along the central reaches of the Yellow River were the Jiahu culture ca. Along the lower reaches of the river were the Qingliangang culture ca. Three Sovereigns and Five Emperors Early ancient Chinese history is largely legendary, consisting of mythical tales intertwined with sporadic annals written centuries to millennia later. This is a period for which scant reliable archaeological evidence exists"these sovereigns are largely regarded as cultural heroes. Xia dynasty The first dynasty to be described in Chinese historical records is the Xia dynasty c. The civilizational prosperity of the Xia dynasty at this time is thought to have given rise to the name "Huaxia" simplified Chinese: Recent efforts of the Xia"Shang"Zhou Chronology Project drew the connection between the Erlitou culture and the Xia dynasty, but scholars could not reach a consensus regarding the reliability of such history. The earliest archaeological examples of Chinese writing date back to this period " from characters inscribed on oracle bones used for divination " but the well-developed characters hint at a much earlier origin of writing in China. During the Shang dynasty, people of the Wu area in the Yangtze River Delta , were considered a different tribe, and described as being scantily dressed, tattooed and speaking a distinct language. Three generations later, King Wu of the Zhou dynasty defeated King Zhou the last Shang king , and enfeoffed the descendants of Taibo in Wu [] "mirroring the later history of Nanyue , where a Chinese king and his soldiers ruled a non-Han population and mixed with locals, who were sinicized over time. By the Tang dynasty, however, this area had become part of the Han Chinese heartland. It was a period of significant cultural and philosophical diversification known as the Hundred Schools of Thought and Confucianism , Taoism and Legalism are among the most important surviving philosophies from this era. Qin dynasty The chaotic Warring States period of the Eastern Zhou dynasty came to an end with the unification of China by the western state of Qin after its conquest of all other rival states [when? To consolidate administrative control over the newly conquered parts of the country, the First Emperor decreed a nationwide

standardization of currency, writing scripts, and measurement units, to unify the country economically and culturally. He also ordered large-scale infrastructure projects such as the Great Wall, the Lingqu Canal and the Qin road system to militarily fortify the frontiers. In effect, he established a centralized bureaucratic state to replace the old feudal confederation system of preceding dynasties, making Qin the first imperial dynasty in Chinese history. Han dynasty A female servant and male advisor dressed in silk robes, ceramic figurines from the Western Han era The reign of the first imperial dynasty was to be short-lived. Under the corrupt rule of his son and successor Huhai, the Qin dynasty collapsed a mere three years later. The Han dynasty BC– CE then emerged from the ensuing civil wars and succeeded in establishing a much longer-lasting dynasty. It continued many of the institutions created by the Qin dynasty, but adopted a more moderate rule. Under the Han dynasty, arts and culture flourished, while the Han Empire expanded militarily in all directions. Many Chinese scholars such as Ho Ping-ti believe that the concept ethnogenesis of Han ethnicity, though an ancient one, was formally entrenched in the Han dynasty. Three Kingdoms, Sixteen Kingdoms, Southern and Northern Dynasties, Sui dynasty, and Tang dynasty The fall of the Han dynasty was followed by an age of fragmentation and several centuries of disunity amid warfare among rival kingdoms. During this time, areas of northern China were overrun by various non-Han nomadic peoples, which came to establish kingdoms of their own, the most successful of which was Northern Wei established by the Xianbei. Starting from this period, the native population of China proper began to be referred to as Hanren, or the "People of Han", to distinguish them from the nomads from the steppe. Warfare and invasion led to one of the first great migrations of Han populations in history, as they fled south to the Yangtze and beyond, shifting the Chinese demographic center and speeding up sinicization of the far south. At the same time most of the nomads in northern China came to be sinicized as they ruled over large Chinese populations and adopted elements of their culture and administration. Of note, the Xianbei rulers of Northern Wei ordered a policy of systematic sinicization, adopting Han surnames, institutions, and culture. The Sui and Tang dynasties saw the continuation of the complete sinicization of the south coast of what is now China proper, including what are now the provinces of Fujian and Guangdong. The later part of the Tang era, as well as the Five Dynasties period that followed, saw continual warfare in north and central China; the relative stability of the south coast made it an attractive destination for refugees. Song dynasty, Yuan dynasty, Ming dynasty, and Qing dynasty Han Chinese man wears a queue in compliance with Manchu custom during the Qing dynasty The next few centuries saw successive invasions of Han and non-Han peoples from the north. In , the Mongols conquered all of China, becoming the first non-Han ethnic group to do so, and established the Yuan dynasty. The Mongols divided society into four classes, with themselves occupying the top class and Han Chinese into the bottom two classes. Emigration, seen as disloyal to ancestors and ancestral land, was banned by the Song and Yuan dynasties. Settlement of Han Chinese into peripheral regions continued during this period, with Yunnan in the southwest receiving a large number of migrants. Remnant Ming forces led by Koxinga fled to Taiwan and established the Kingdom of Tungning, which eventually capitulated to Qing forces in Taiwan, previously inhabited mostly by non-Han aborigines, was sinicized during this period via large-scale migration accompanied by assimilation, despite efforts by the Manchus to prevent this, as they found it difficult to maintain control over the island. In , the Kangxi Emperor ordered construction of the Willow Palisade to prevent Han Chinese migration to the three northeastern provinces, which nevertheless had harbored a significant Chinese population for centuries, especially in the southern Liaodong area. The Manchus designated Jilin and Heilongjiang as the Manchu homeland, to which the Manchus could hypothetically escape and regroup if the Qing dynasty fell. In the 19th century, Chinese migrants went in large numbers to other parts of the world, including South Asia, Southeast Asia, Australia, and North America. Overseas Han Chinese maintain cultural affinities to Chinese territories outside of their host locale through ancestor worship and clan.

5: Han Chinese - Wikipedia

The Anne Marx Papers contain correspondence, manuscripts and related papers documenting the work of the poet and lecturer Anne Marx. Correspondence with poet friends, editors, and organizations, and "book files" for twelve volumes of her published poetry span the period from to

Therefore, the first step in helping the patron is to ascertain whether we have a tract map for the county in which he suspects the tract lies. Tract maps are indexed in WordCruncher by county, and a list of the most helpful tract maps is provided below. There are several ways to help the patron who wishes to locate a tract which lies in a county for which no tract map exists. In the library there are many books which can aid tract researchers. Doug has enumerated some of these in Bulldog Vol. In explaining the process of locating a tract, an archivist might mention that until official tax maps, which indicate locations of parcels of land, were not required by law to be created. In his search the patron has to utilize probate records, equity records, and land transactions, and this can be an arduous search when the land passes from one generation to another unrecorded in probate. Emphasize to the patron that tracts have existed from the time that land was first patented. Therefore, many tracts are very old. Since the time of its initial patenting a tract may have escheated and later been repatented. Tracts are sometimes divided and resurveyed under a new tract name. Another problem in locating tracts is the significant change over centuries of magnetic north. A magnetic compass today points to a different north than did those three centuries ago, and so any tract map is merely an approximation of reality. To prove where land is exactly located today a surveyor must be employed. Allegany county west of Cumberland. Gives no libers or patentees. Military lots, tracts, and escheats west of Ft. Same as above for Allegany and Garrett counties. Same as above for Allegany west of Cumberland and Garrett counties. Original land grants on the south side of the Severn River, Maryland. Includes index to libers and patentees. Providence, Ye Towne at Severne, Seated Provides year and acreage of patent. G Moss Collection, Superoversize. Baltimore City and Jones Town. Some tracts are labeled with patentee and date. Carroll, Frederick, and Washington counties. Alphabetical list of tracts on microfilm M Each listing provides date, patentee, liber, folio, a description of the location, and a pair of coordinates keyed to the tract maps found in G Tracts along Patuxent River. Gives liber and folio. Military lots, tracts, and escheats. Original land grants superimposed on topographical map. Gives liber, folio, and patentee. Provides patentee, date of patenting, and acreage. Tracts along Potomac and Upper Marlboro. Provides year of survey and acreage for each tract.

6: Guide to the Severinghaus family papers,

58, ll.) This statement leads into a romantic epilogue where the story is revealed to have been shaped for its individual listener (p. 59, ll.). The poem seems to close down multiple interpretations in favour of the romance plot, doubled by its appearance in both the frame narrative and the fairy tale.

Leitomischl , east of Prague near the traditional border between Bohemia and Moravia , then provinces of the Habsburg Empire. He attended concerts, visited the opera, listened to military bands and joined an amateur string quartet for whom he composed simple pieces. Smetana was entirely captivated with her, writing in his journal: The works he composed in these years include songs, dances, bagatelles , impromptus and the G minor Piano Sonata. In June , on resigning his position in the Thun household, Smetana recommended her as his replacement. He then set out on a tour of Western Bohemia, hoping to establish a reputation as a concert pianist. Smetana was briefly a participant in the uprising. For a brief period in , Smetana was a revolutionary. As a member of Svornost, Smetana helped to man the barricades on the Charles Bridge. Liszt replied cordially, accepting the dedication and promising to help find a publisher, but he offered no financial assistance. Four daughters were born to the couple between and His works, mainly for the piano, included the three-part Wedding Scenes, some of the music of which was later used in The Bartered Bride. The work was coolly received, and the concert was a financial failure. In July his second daughter, Gabriela, died of tuberculosis. Writing to Liszt, he said that the people there were musically unsophisticated, but he saw this as an opportunity " In he completed the symphonic poem Richard III, his first major orchestral composition since the Triumphal Symphony. Smetana wrote that she had died "gently, without our knowing anything until the quiet drew my attention to her. He proposed marriage, and having secured her promise returned to Gothenburg for the "60 winter. This culminated in April with a piano performance in Stockholm , attended by the Swedish royal family. He was still hoping to secure a reputation as a pianist, but once again he experienced failure. Critics accused him of adhering too closely to the "New German" school represented primarily by Liszt; [50] Smetana responded that "a prophet is without honour in his own land. It is to this that I will sacrifice myself. In April he submitted the score, under the title of The Brandenburgers in Bohemia. His generation of Czechs was educated in German, [57] and he had difficulty expressing himself in what was supposedly his native tongue. He had become Chorus Master of the nationalistic Hlahol Choral Society soon after his return from Sweden, and as his fluency in the Czech language developed he composed patriotic choruses for the Society; The Three Riders and The Renegade were performed at concerts in early He had set high hopes on this appointment: Unsurprisingly the occasion was poorly attended, and receipts failed to cover costs. This caused prolonged hostility between the two men. The opposite camp, led by Pivoda, supported the principles of Italian opera , in which the voice rather than the orchestra was the predominant dramatic device. In January he was reappointed, with a bigger salary and increased responsibility as Artistic Director. Although the audience was enthusiastic, [74] press reports were hostile, one describing the work as "no better than that of a gifted fourteen-year-old boy.

7: Bedřich Smetana - Wikipedia

The Powderly papers are composed of correspondence, financial records, diaries, printed matter, legal files, photographs, and scrapbooks relating primarily to Terence Powderly's work with the Knights of Labor.

Visiting Professor of Linguistics, Columbia University. Szeftel on the oldest Russian epic published: Elected member of the Serbian Academy of Sciences. President of the Linguistic Society of America. He continued in his role at MIT until becoming emeritus in , a position held concurrently with his Harvard chair until he became emeritus at Harvard in Visited Hungary, with a cycle of lectures in Bucharest, Oct. Elected member of the Polish Academy of Sciences. Visiting Professor at Brandeis, winter semester, , with a course on Modern Poetics. Visiting Professor, Yale University, Nov. Lectured at the University of Zurich, June Elected Corresponding Fellow of the British Academy. Visited Scandinavia, with lectures at Lund University, Sept. Died on July 18 in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Because so much revolves around Czechoslovakia, a discussion of relevant material is first, followed by a description of materials on specific scholarly topics. There he continued his education, adopted Czechoslovakia as his cultural homeland, became a professor of linguistics, and established a reputation as one of the foremost linguistic scholars of pre-war Europe. In , when he fled to escape Nazi persecution, most of his personal and professional papers were lost. A few items, including correspondence with Count N. Trubetzkoy and some of his notebooks of lectures, were hidden by friends and later sent to him in the United States. However, as he continued his studies in Prague and later taught at Masaryk University in Brno, participating actively in the intellectual and artistic life of the country, his contributions won him the respect of his colleagues and new countrymen see writings about Jakobson between and Jakobson was one of the founders in of the famous Prague Linguistic Circle, and he served as vice-president for thirteen years. Originally an association of six linguists, it grew into the most advanced and influential linguistic school of thought in pre-war Europe. Also lacking is documentation on Devetsil, an avant-garde group of prominent young poets, writers, and artists who enthusiastically supported new socialist ideas. They chose for their name the Czech word for a healing herb. There are also some letters from another member, Jaroslav Seifert, winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature. These letters are from the s and are filed in Universities - Foreign Series 3, box 4, folders As his reputation grew, he received increasing support from the Czech scholarly community, which recognized his contribution to the development of Czech linguistics and literary analysis Series 7, box Jakobson argued that writers should be held morally responsible for what they publish. Under the liberal Dubcek regime, Jakobson was invited to attend the Slavic Congress held in Prague in His second visit followed the Soviet invasion in when Jakobson attended a symposium on Constantine the Philosopher. Jakobson sensed that it might be his last visit and delivered a moving address at the close of the symposium expressing his undiminished affection for the country and heritage in which he had spent his early manhood Unpublished Writings, box 35, folder Jakobson continued to correspond with friends in Czechoslovakia. Letters from friends such as linguist Bohuslav Havranek and Ladislav Novomesky, writer, poet, friend, and member of Devetsil, reveal the close ties Jakobson maintained with that country. The correspondence with Jan Mukarovsky, an eminent structuralist and close friend, ends in , when Mukarovsky recanted his former work and rejected his friends. The Published Writings section includes a large amount of notes and background material on the subjects Jakobson wrote about, filed with the appropriate articles. The material in Published Writings is not referred to in this description. See instead the Scope and Contents note for Series 6. Jakobson and the Prague Linguistic School developed the structuralist and functional approach to language and the concept of markedness, starting in the area of phonology, which was later extended to morphology and syntax. Jakobson continued to develop his particular method of structural analysis throughout his career. As an early example we have notes for a course called "Structural Linguistic Analysis" from the s box 32, folder The principles of structural analysis and the concept of a synchronic and diachronic view of language are summarized in transcripts of two lectures Jakobson gave in Prague in In Jakobson presented a number of lectures on the history of linguistics in which he gave an overview of the development of the field. This research is documented in materials related to his activities at Harvard and MIT. One of the richest

sources on linguistics in the unpublished material is the complete transcript of ten lectures presented at the International Seminar in Linguistic Theory in Tokyo in where Jakobson presented his linguistic theories in detail. It is likely that it was for these lectures that Jakobson drew together his notes on various areas of linguistics, now filed in Unpublished Writings, box 35, folders Slavic Studies During his career, Jakobson made major contributions to the study of Slavic antiquities, literature, mythology, and folklore, both oral and written, as well as poetics and comparative studies. As early as the s, Jakobson was captivated by the Cyrillo-Methodian mission. Course notes from classes taught at Masaryk University in show that his interest was not only from the linguistic perspective, i. Notes and drafts of courses and lectures on Slavic history and civilization illustrate the material he used to train a new generation of Slavists Unpublished Writings, box Jakobson worked tirelessly to organize Slavists in an international network. Correspondence, work plans, resolutions, minutes, and reports document his organizing efforts and his participation in Slavic conferences, congresses, and symposia. Additional material on Slavic congresses and publications is found in Universities - United States - Harvard University Dumbarton Oaks, box 2, folder Russian Studies Jakobson, a Russian native, taught Russian language and literature throughout his life. Notes from his earliest lectures from Brno deal with all aspects of the Russian language, especially Russian phonology box 31, folders Jakobson continued to develop his phonological investigation of the Russian language at Harvard in the early s. There are, in all, ten courses on Russian, including a comprehensive set of lecture notes from the Harvard years. Numerous notes and drafts illustrate his interest in Russian literature. In an interview with Swedish radio Jakobson remembered him as a friend as well as a poet box 36, folder As a major Russian scholar, Jakobson was asked to act as consultant on several projects with other scholars and institutions. Correspondence with Wayne State University, , documents his role as consultant on the publication of a new Russian dictionary box 4, folder 6 and a Russian textbook published by the Nature Method Center. Notes for this series summarize his work and views on Russian language and literature box 36, folders Semiotics According to Umberto Eco in "The Influence of Roman Jakobson on the Development of Semiotics," Jakobson was "the major catalyst in the contemporary semiotic reaction," and his entire work was a quest for semiotics. Jakobson himself did not publish extensively on the subject of semiotics. We have only notes contained in four folders in Unpublished Writings box 35, folders He gave important lectures on the subject, however, such as "Signatum a Designatum" delivered at the Colloque International de Semiologie in Krazmierz, Poland, in , of which we have a draft box 34, folder There are also notes for "Some Questions of Linguistic Semantics," given in Moscow in , and other lectures given in Chicago and France in and

8: Sam J. Ervin Papers, Subgroup B: Private Papers,

Honors a: 7 and an extensive file of writings by others on phonology and morphology. Also included is an anonymous draft of a paper on Jakobson's.

From early in life, Du Bois was recognized for his extraordinary intellectual talents. Educated in the local public schools, he graduated as valedictorian of his high school class in , and with the financial assistance of friends and family, entered Fisk University as a sophomore in . To earn additional money for his education, Du Bois taught in country schools in Tennessee during the summer months, where he saw firsthand the bitter influence of segregation and the harshest expressions of American racism. The more subtle discrimination he had faced in Massachusetts coupled with this more menacing aspect encouraged Du Bois to take a more aggressive stance against social injustice. Like most Americans at the time intent upon an academic career, Du Bois enhanced his scholarly credentials by studying abroad. At the University of Berlin between and , Du Bois was introduced to contemporary German social scientific theory and, more generally, he internalized the German scholarly tradition of a synthetic approach to social issues, blending history, philosophy, economics, and politics in the study of human social relations. Enamored of German culture, Du Bois also began to recognize the international dimensions of the struggle for racial justice and the connections between racial oppression and imperialist domination. Returning from Germany, Du Bois entered an extraordinarily busy and productive period of life. In , he accepted an appointment on faculty of Wilberforce University; in , he completed his dissertation; and in , he got married -- to Nina Gomer d. It behooves the United States, therefore, in the interest both of scientific truth and of future social reform, carefully to study such chapters of her history as that of the suppression of the slave-trade. The most obvious question which this study suggests is: How far in a State can a recognized moral wrong safely be compromised? And although this chapter of history can give us no definite answer suited to the ever-varying aspects of political life, yet it would seem to warn any nation from allowing, through carelessness and moral cowardice, any social evil to grow. No persons would have seen the Civil War with more surprise and horror than the Revolutionists of ; yet from the small and apparently dying institution of their day arose the walled and castled Slave-Power. From this we may conclude that it behooves nations as well as men to do things at the very moment when they ought to be done. In , Du Bois also moved to an appointment as assistant instructor in sociology at the University of Pennsylvania, undertaking an intensive analysis of the African American population of Philadelphia. The resulting publication, *The Philadelphia Negro* , is often considered his most original and compelling scholarly contribution, and it is a foundational work in the field of urban sociology. It is distinguished not only as an exhaustive study of one population, but as a sensitive portrait of a population responding actively to social stresses and to the demands of urban life, rather than seeing them either as passive victims or social cancer. Moving next to Atlanta University to teach history and economics, from to , Du Bois built a Department of Sociology with a national reputation. Perhaps the key to this reputation was the series of annual conferences Du Bois established in . Each year, he and his colleagues focused on a single issue confronting African Americans, publishing the results in the Atlanta University Publications series. They planned, too, to return to each subject at regular intervals to build the basis for the longitudinal study of social problems. Although the Atlanta studies were not of uniformly high quality and were hampered by insufficient funding, taken together they offer a significant empirical basis for social analysis of the African American community at the turn of the turn of the twentieth century. He wrote numerous articles for the popular press and his book *The Souls of Black Folk* brought him national attention. In retrospect, it may be his most enduring work, having become part of the canon of African American literature. Among other things, the book spotlights the growing tensions in the African American community between the accommodationism of Booker T. Washington apologizes for injustice, North or South," Du Bois wrote, "does not rightly value the privilege and duty of voting, belittles the emasculating effects of caste distinctions, and opposes the higher training and ambition of our brighter minds, -- so far as he, the South, or the Nation, does this, -- we must unceasingly and firmly oppose them. While the group never had a large membership, it did pave the way for the establishment in of the National Association

for the Advancement of Colored People NAACP , an interracial organization based upon similar, though somewhat less radical principles. His numerous articles and editorials in *Crisis* solidified his position as a major spokesman for African American rights. Freed of his purely academic commitments, he also continued to write for the popular press, publishing a number of highly regarded books, including *The Negro* , *Darkwater* , *The Gift of Black Folk* , and the novels *The Quest of the Silver Fleece* and *Dark Princess* . Among his most ambitious projects was a pageant of Black history and Black consciousness, *The Star of Ethiopia*, written both to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation and to provide a counterweight to the racist Hollywood cinematic epic, *Birth of a Nation*. A poet, novelist, and playwright himself, Du Bois had a deep interest in African American literature, from folk music to the writing of the Harlem Renaissance. Du Bois even helped established a theatre troupe in , the *Krigwa Players*, in which "Negro actors before Negro audiences interpret Negro life as depicted by Negro artists. First, he began increasingly to extend his analysis of the color bar beyond the borders of the United States to the world scene. A vice-president of the first Pan-African Conference in , Du Bois helped organize a series of Pan-African Congresses between and that recognized the solidarities of people of color around the world and the need to combat racial oppression and imperial domination of underdeveloped countries. Secondly, while the NAACP and Du Bois both insisted upon the full integration of Blacks into the mainstream of American life, the onset of the Great Depression in and the intransigence of whites on racial matters gradually led him toward a Black nationalist solution of the race problem, stressing Black control of businesses, cooperatives, and other similar institutions as the key to Black survival. Returning to Atlanta University, Du Bois resumed teaching duties and the scholarly life. His *Black Reconstruction* ran directly counter to the predominantly white historiography of the Reconstruction period by emphasizing the contributions of African Americans in the South during the years immediately after the Civil War. Although the book was criticized by Marxists and Non-Marxists alike, its basic interpretation was to become widely accepted by historians. He also wrote *Black Folk, Then and Now* and *Dusk of Dawn* , and in , he founded *Phylon*, a quarterly social science journal. With support from the Phelps-Stokes Fund, he also became involved in the preparation of an *Encyclopedia of the Negro*, a work that saw only a preparatory volume published. Still remarkably active and productive in his seventies, Du Bois retired from Atlanta University in . He soon returned to the NAACP, where his duties revolved around special research projects, especially relating to the place of the African colonies in the postwar world, and where he served as consultant for the NAACP to the United States delegation at the founding meeting of the United Nations. The old rifts, however, were not so easily healed. In , he made his first and only foray into formal politics, running for the U. Ironically, perhaps, this brush with formal politics was paired with a less congenial one. Although the charges were dismissed as groundless later that year, the attack by an arm of his own government was a bitter experience. Du Bois nevertheless continued his work in peace and international affairs, visiting Russia and China. That same year, at the age of ninety-three, he moved to Ghana at the invitation of President Kwame Nkrumah to serve as editor of an *Encyclopedia Africana*. Although poor health limited his work, Du Bois continued to study and write. He took Ghanaian citizenship and on August 27, , died in Accra at the age of ninety-five. Du Bois was survived by his second wife, the writer Shirley Graham Du Bois, whom he had married in . Over his lifetime Du Bois wrote or edited more than three dozen books and hundreds of articles. His accomplishments were many. As an activist and organizer, Du Bois helped usher in the modern civil rights movement by founding and building the *Niagara Movement* and NAACP, and he helped create periodicals that became important voices for Black identity. As a scholar and founder of American sociology, he contributed early and important works in the literature of demography, race sociology and research methodology, he helped define the continuous social survey and the fields of social stratification and race relations. As a writer, his work earned him election to the National Institute of Arts and Letters. A generation after his death, Du Bois remains a potent figure internationally, and a source of inspiration for millions. Scope of collection *The W. Du Bois Papers*, , document virtually every stage in his long career and show his involvement in many areas of twentieth century racial, literary, and social reform movements. The earliest letter in the collection, a note to his grandmother, dates from when Du Bois was just nine years old. Among the latest is the draft of a letter, written not long before his death in , appealing to the leaders of the Soviet

POETRY FILE, 1788-1873 (REELS 53-56) pdf

Union and China to heal the divisions that had arisen in the world communist movement. They are at their fullest during his period with the NAACP as editor of *The Crisis*, , and they remain nearly as abundant for the last thirty years of his life,

9: Guide to the Papers of Roman Jakobson MC

photocopies of newspaper clippings of poetry and obituary for George Mather Tureaud ().. Graphic materials include cartes de visite of Stella, Julian Trist, Louis Amedee, Jr., ABrowse@ Bringier and a photograph of former slaves.

Shifra Steins day trips from San Antonio and Austin The 2007-2012 World Outlook for Planetary, Cycloidal, Epicyclic, Chain, Cam, and Allied Concentric and Pa Famous political trials Chinese artists, texts and interviews Introduction to algorithms 3rd editions Electron microscopy and x-ray applications to environmental and occupational health analysis Glossary of botanic terms with their derivation and accent. Lord, Ive Felt Like a Worm for So Long, Its Hard to Think Like a Butterfly Thought adjustments for harmony: making of a new China Report on contribution among wrongdoers and contributory negligence Semisi Nau, the story of my life 4 Ecological field methods, edited by Mark M. Littler and Diane S. Littler. Troi Bretanica, or Great Britaines Troy V. 3. Chemistry, physics, biology Michael baye managerial economics 8th edition solution. Simply a great manager Diversity in health care The Great White Fleet Crime Prevention Strategies Actex study manual for the EA-1A examination of the Joint Board for the enrollment of actuaries Italian Renaissance painting Pt. I. 1620-1638. New Thinking for the New Millennium Teach me to talk therapy manual 6 Setting a Play: / V. 2. The United States Army in a global era, 1917-2003 Troubleshooting guide for writers Practical Essays on the Morning and Evening Services of the Church of England Basic engineering mechanics formulas filetype Healthy bones and muscles for life The Den of Thieves The Toronto School of Communication Theory Shadows Of My Soul Make you love me sheet music The Man Without Content (Meridian: Crossing Aesthetics) Details for pre engineered buildings Great Careers for People Interested in Working with Their Hands (Great Careers) Museum of modern art Ernest renan la vie de jesus How the Halakhah Unfolds