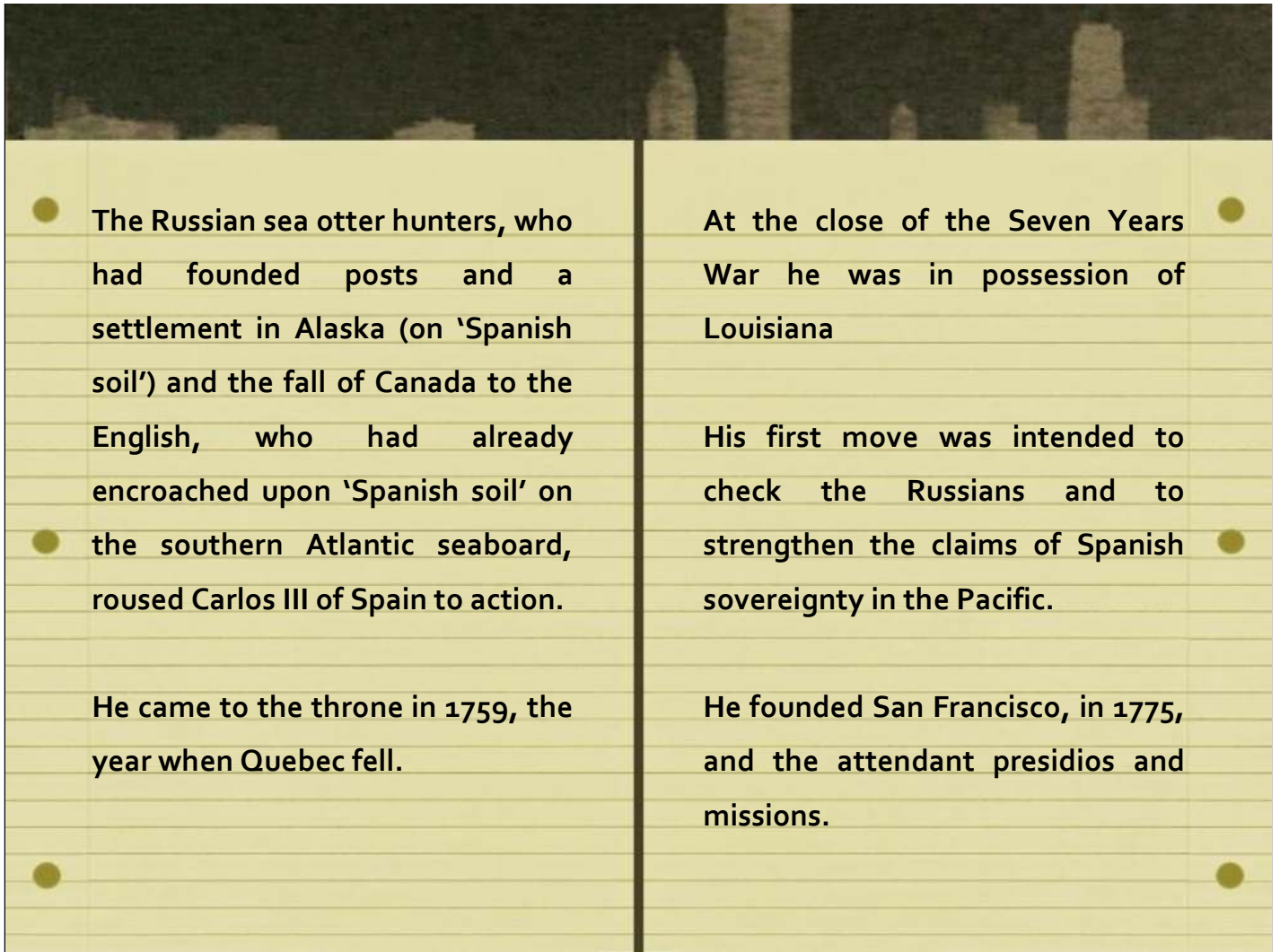


Background: Chicago skyline from Planetarium point.

Materials are presented for educational purposes only.

I'm not a licensed attorney and don't intend the materials presented here to replace the services of licensed attorneys. I work alone on a small, fixed personal income. If you appreciate my work, take advantage of it, and are able, please make a financial contribution. (US Postal Service money order only)

Laurel Lee  
Time For Democracy  
Chicago, IL 60647-1127



The Russian sea otter hunters, who had founded posts and a settlement in Alaska (on 'Spanish soil') and the fall of Canada to the English, who had already encroached upon 'Spanish soil' on the southern Atlantic seaboard, roused Carlos III of Spain to action.

He came to the throne in 1759, the year when Quebec fell.

At the close of the Seven Years War he was in possession of Louisiana

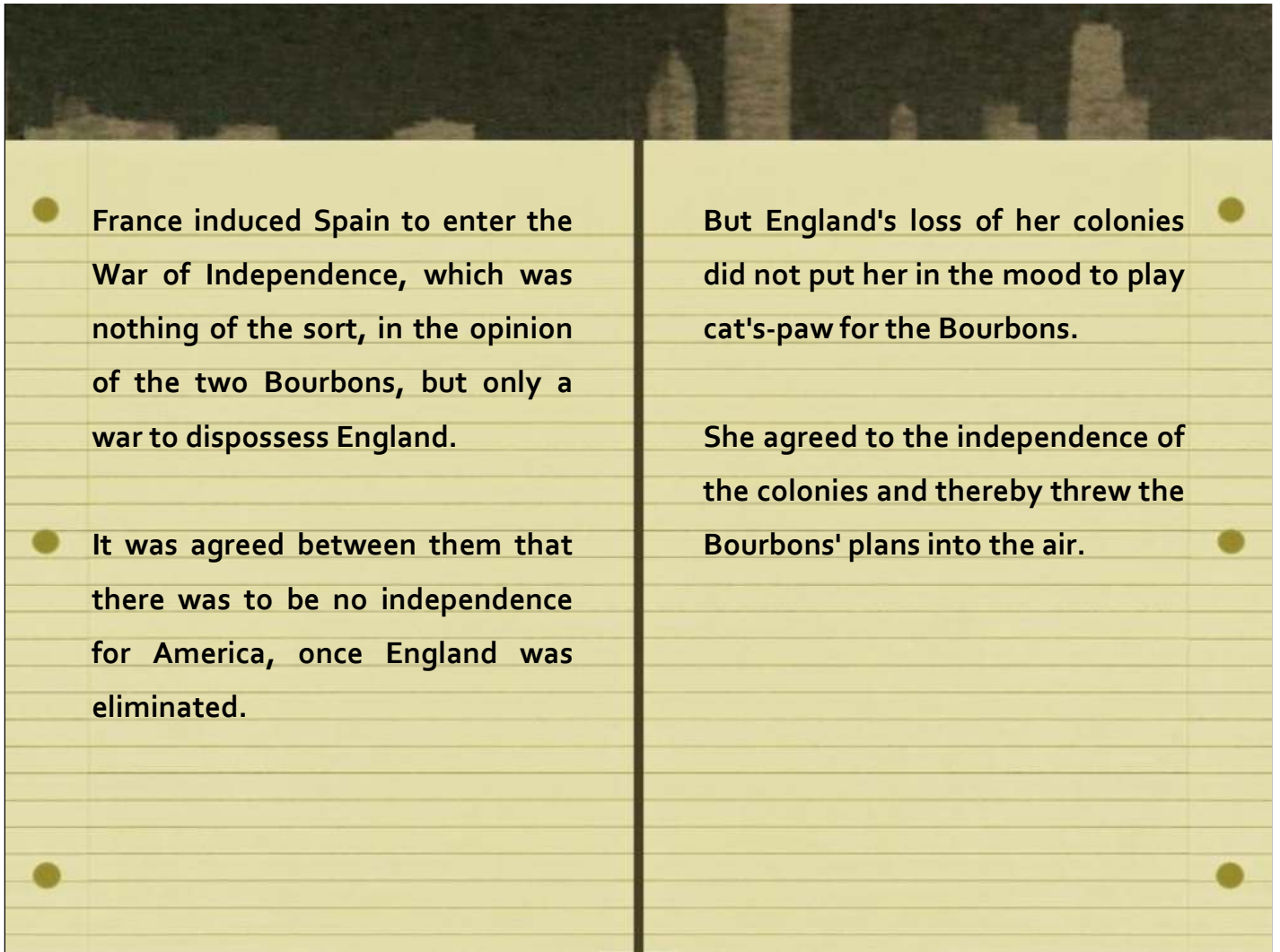
His first move was intended to check the Russians and to strengthen the claims of Spanish sovereignty in the Pacific.

He founded San Francisco, in 1775, and the attendant presidios and missions.

Chapter XVI, Looms a Forest of Horns, pages 246-247. Skinner, Constance Lindsay (author). Beaver Kings and Cabins. New York (NY): The MacMillan Company. (copyright 1933 by Constance Lindsay Skinner).

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- France induced Spain to enter the War of Independence, which was nothing of the sort, in the opinion of the two Bourbons, but only a war to dispossess England.

- It was agreed between them that there was to be no independence for America, once England was eliminated.

- But England's loss of her colonies did not put her in the mood to play cat's-paw for the Bourbons.

- She agreed to the independence of the colonies and thereby threw the Bourbons' plans into the air.

Chapter XVI, Looms a Forest of Horns, pages 246-247. Skinner, Constance Lindsay (author). Beaver Kings and Cabins. New York (NY): The MacMillan Company. (copyright 1933 by Constance Lindsay Skinner).

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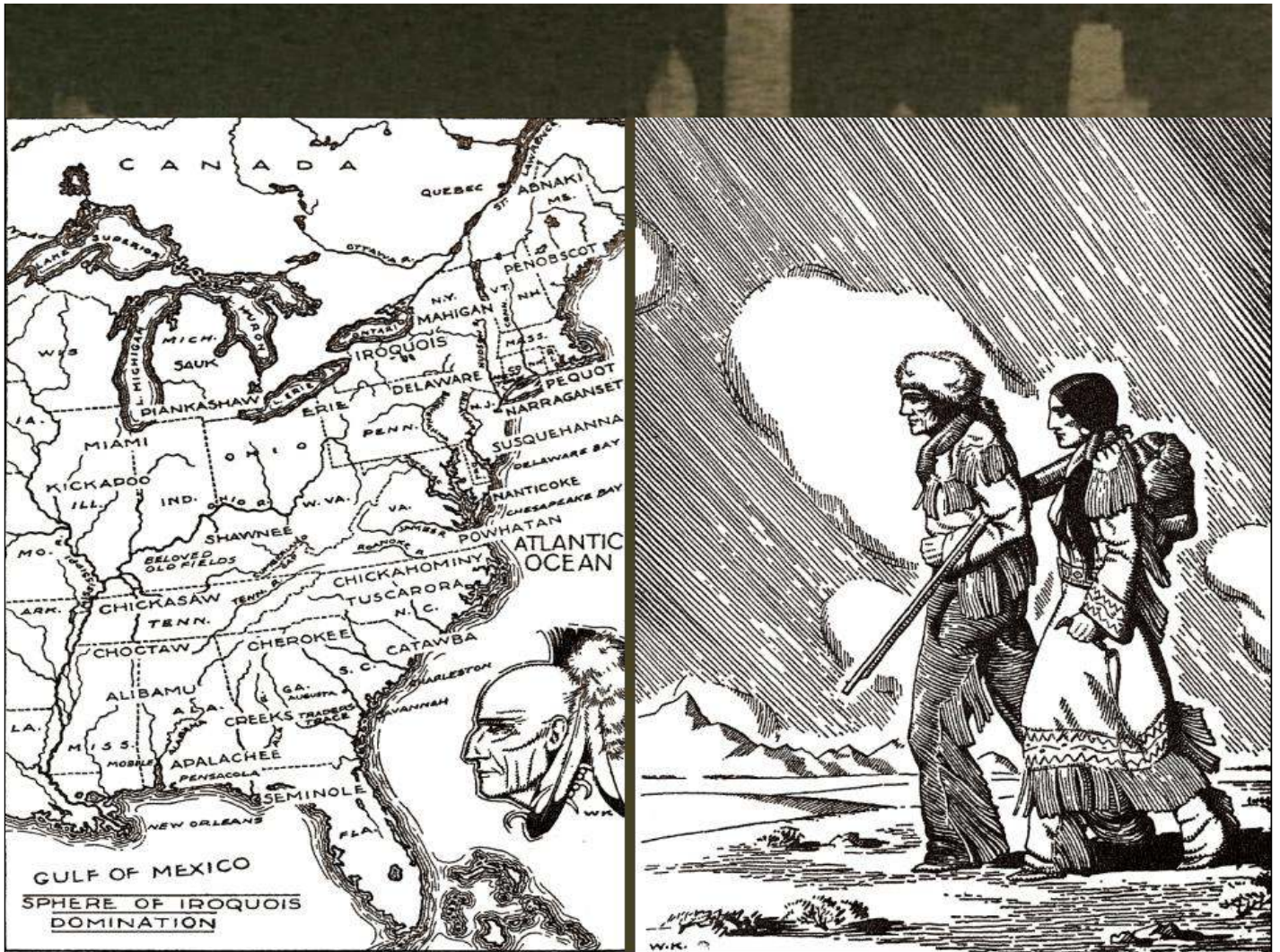


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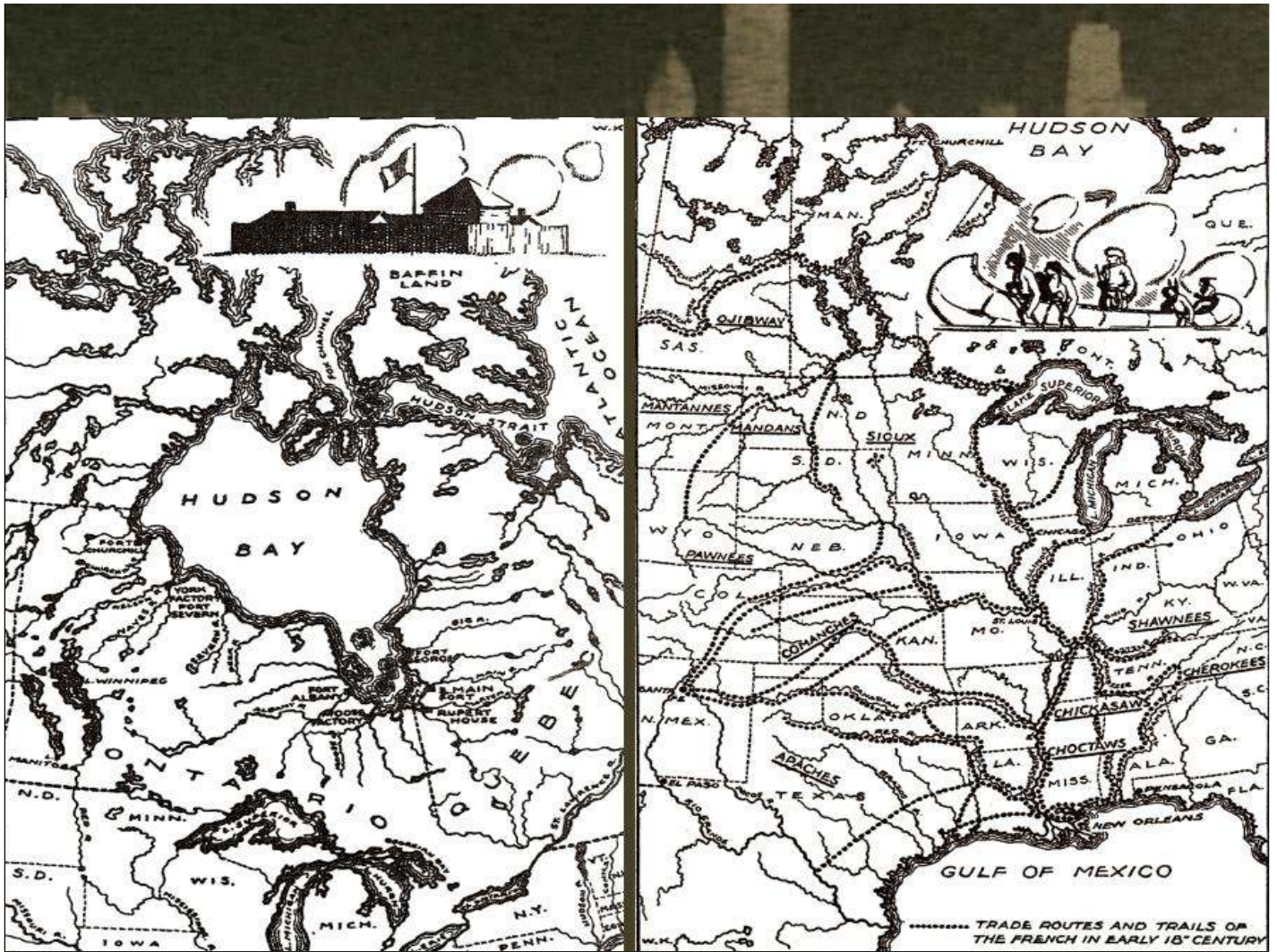


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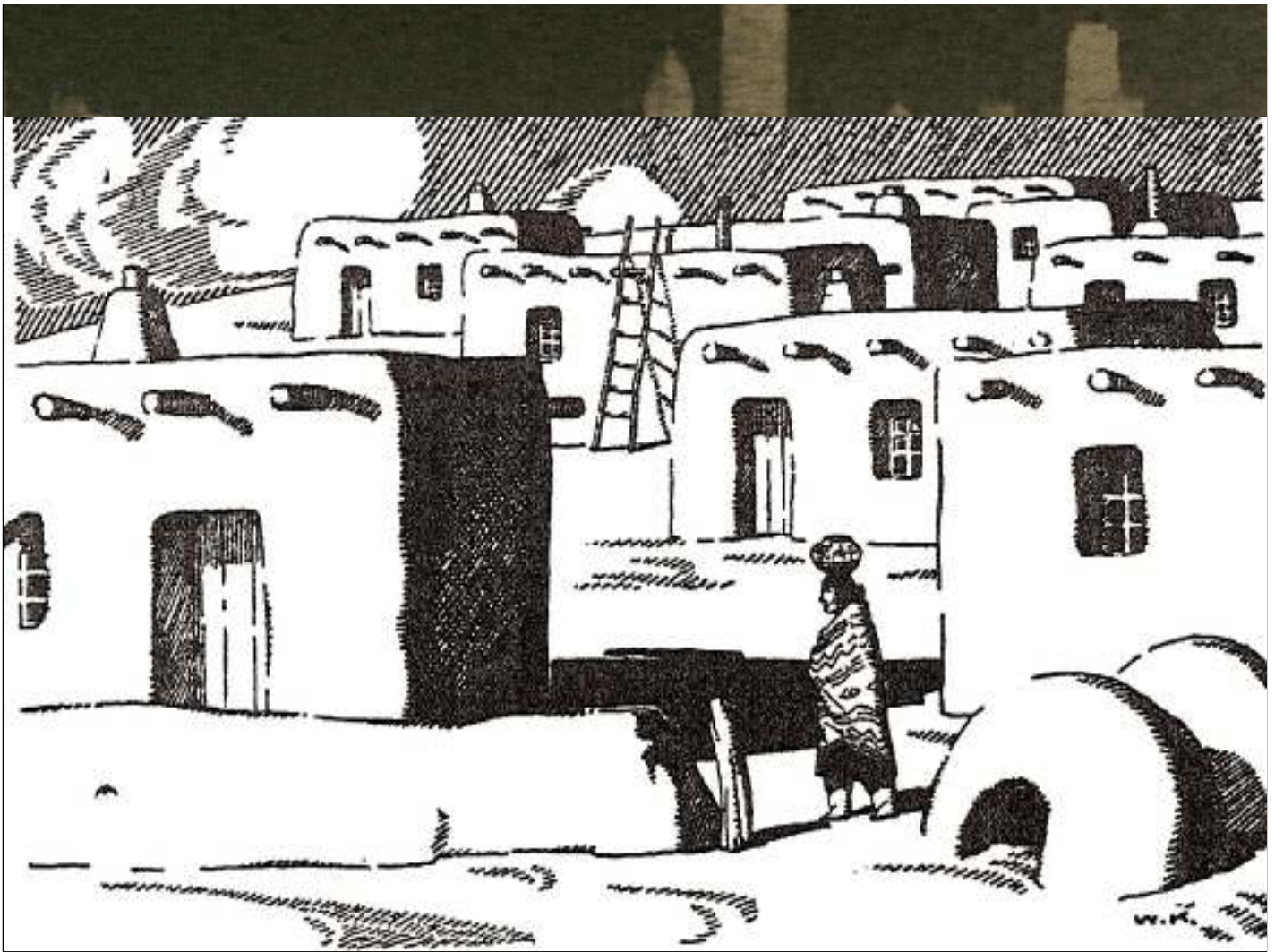




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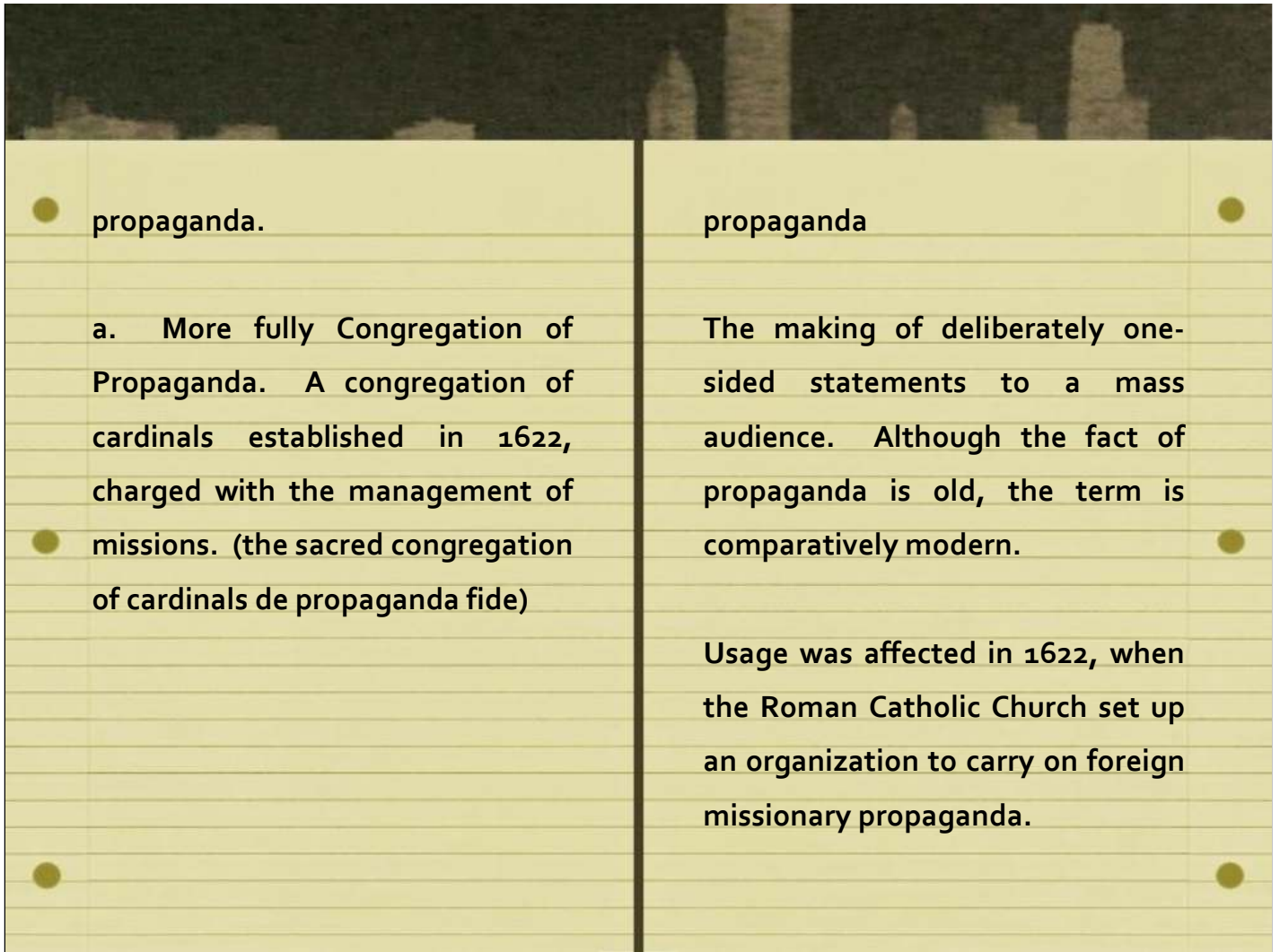


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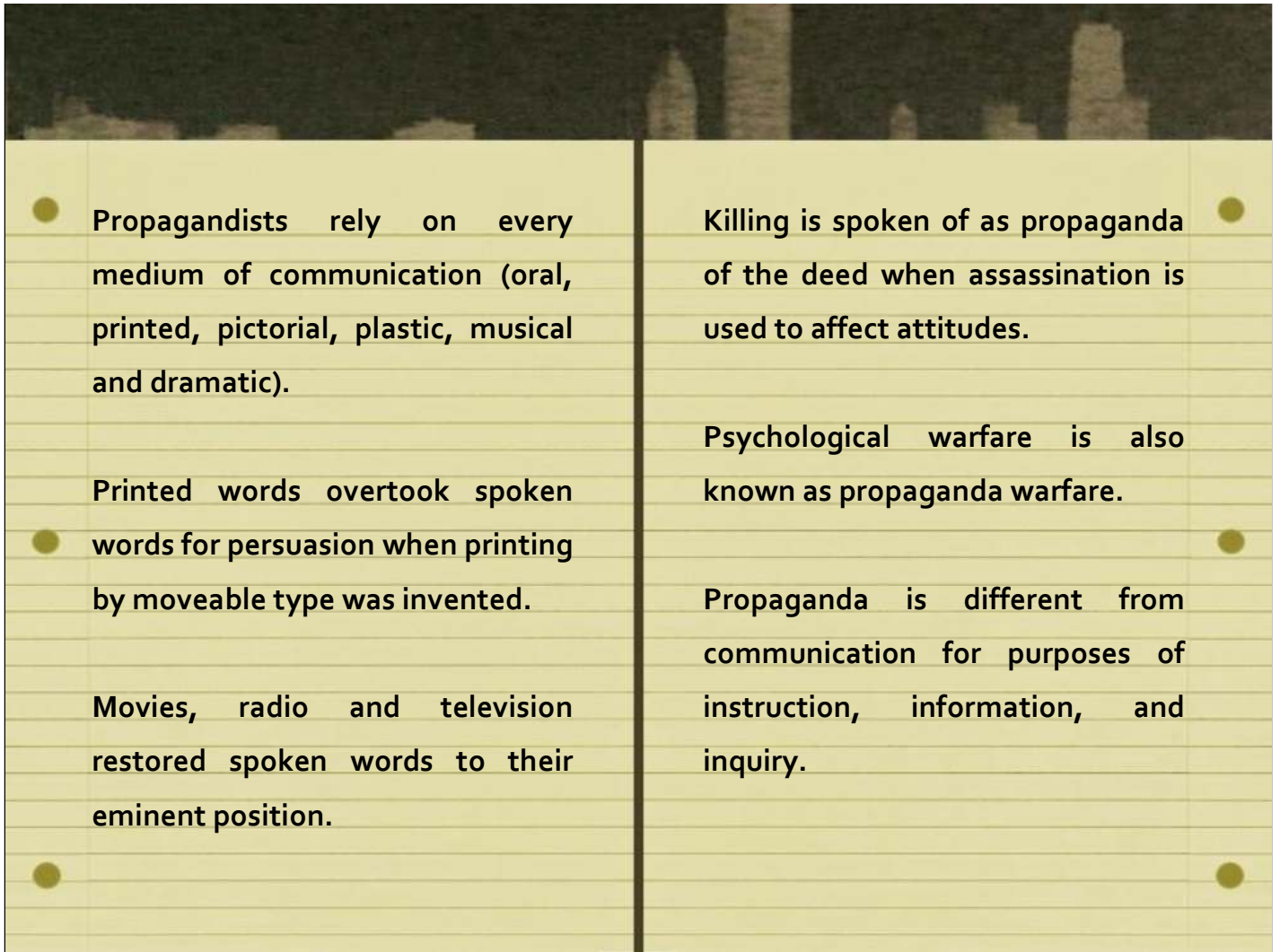
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(left) page 1717. Webster's Dictionary, 1927 edition. Springfield (MA): G&C Merriam Company.

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● Propagandists rely on every medium of communication (oral, printed, pictorial, plastic, musical and dramatic).

Printed words overtook spoken words for persuasion when printing by moveable type was invented.


Movies, radio and television restored spoken words to their eminent position.

● Killing is spoken of as propaganda of the deed when assassination is used to affect attitudes.

Psychological warfare is also known as propaganda warfare.

● Propaganda is different from communication for purposes of instruction, information, and inquiry.

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● When a government distributes a pamphlet about the care of babies, the printed words are usually informative and instructive.</li></ul> <p>The pamphlet is propagandistic if</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● the truthfulness of its contents or the desirability of having babies is questionable.</li></ul> <p>To analyze a controversial doctrine and share enlightenment is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● inquiry, not propaganda.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● More than 400 years before Jesus, in The Book of War, Sun-tzu described how to use communication for military purposes: confound the enemy by using beacons and drums at night, banners and flags during the day.</li></ul> <p>In an East Indian book about governing, Kautilya advised the king's astrologers and followers to declare his army impregnable to give his soldiers courage.</p>
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Faculties of The University of Chicago and universities of Oxford, Cambridge and London (editorial advisors). pages 580-582. Volume 18. Encyclopaedia Britannica. Chicago/ London/ Toronto: Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc. (William Benton, publisher) (copyright 1929-1960).



- Kautilya also advised kings to have agents spread rumors among the enemy of its certain defeat.


Greeks and Romans developed manuals on how to win arguments as well as elections.

- The literature of propaganda gives advice on how to convert heathen, indoctrinate children, instigate subversion, prevent subversion, make sales, and get presents.

Leaders of revolutions often see that they can induce obedience to their new regimes more cheaply by using symbols instead of soldiers.

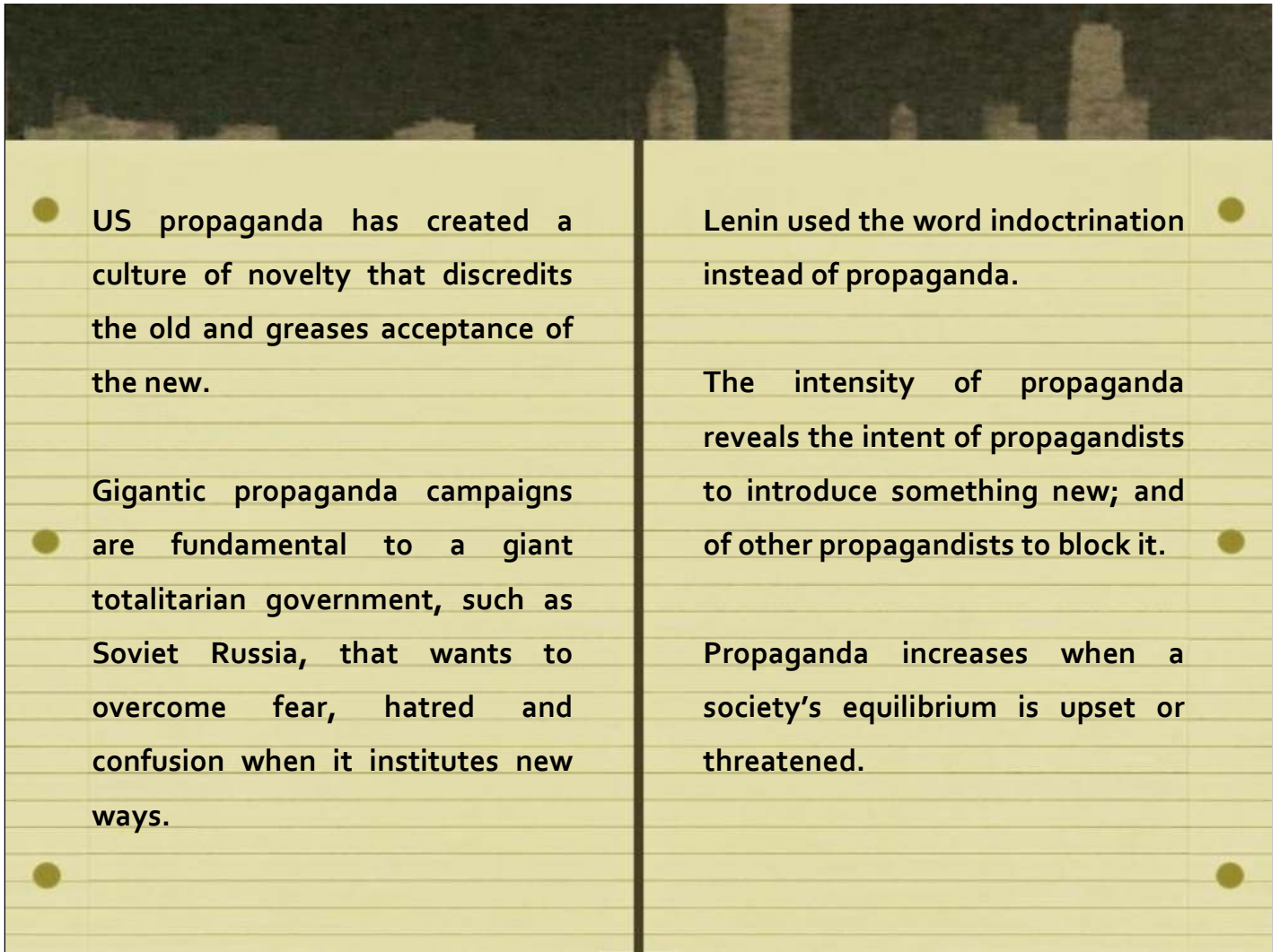
Conquerors were able to create bigger empires when they learned to convert rather than exterminate conquered populations. The conquerors learned from people who spread the religions of Buddha, Zoroaster, Christ, and Mohammed.

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Propaganda is cheap and elusive.</li></ul> <p>All national movements lead to changes in the balance of internal and external power, regardless of intent.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>●</li></ul> <p>A nonpolitical movement offers to cooperate with the conqueror's institutions and give Caesar that which is Caesar's in the hope that the conqueror won't interfere with</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● the movement.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● After the industrial revolution, organized labor eventually saw that it could use propaganda for its benefit.</li></ul> <p>Capitalist advertising encourages speculation, as well as retail sales.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>●</li></ul> <p>Controversies in communication media increase the number of customers for the media and the amount of advertising revenue.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>●</li></ul>
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Faculties of The University of Chicago and universities of Oxford, Cambridge and London (editorial advisors). pages 580-582. Volume 18. Encyclopaedia Britannica. Chicago/ London/ Toronto: Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc. (William Benton, publisher) (copyright 1929-1960).



● US propaganda has created a culture of novelty that discredits the old and greases acceptance of the new.

● Gigantic propaganda campaigns are fundamental to a giant totalitarian government, such as Soviet Russia, that wants to overcome fear, hatred and confusion when it institutes new ways.


● Lenin used the word indoctrination instead of propaganda.

The intensity of propaganda reveals the intent of propagandists to introduce something new; and of other propagandists to block it.

● Propaganda increases when a society's equilibrium is upset or threatened.

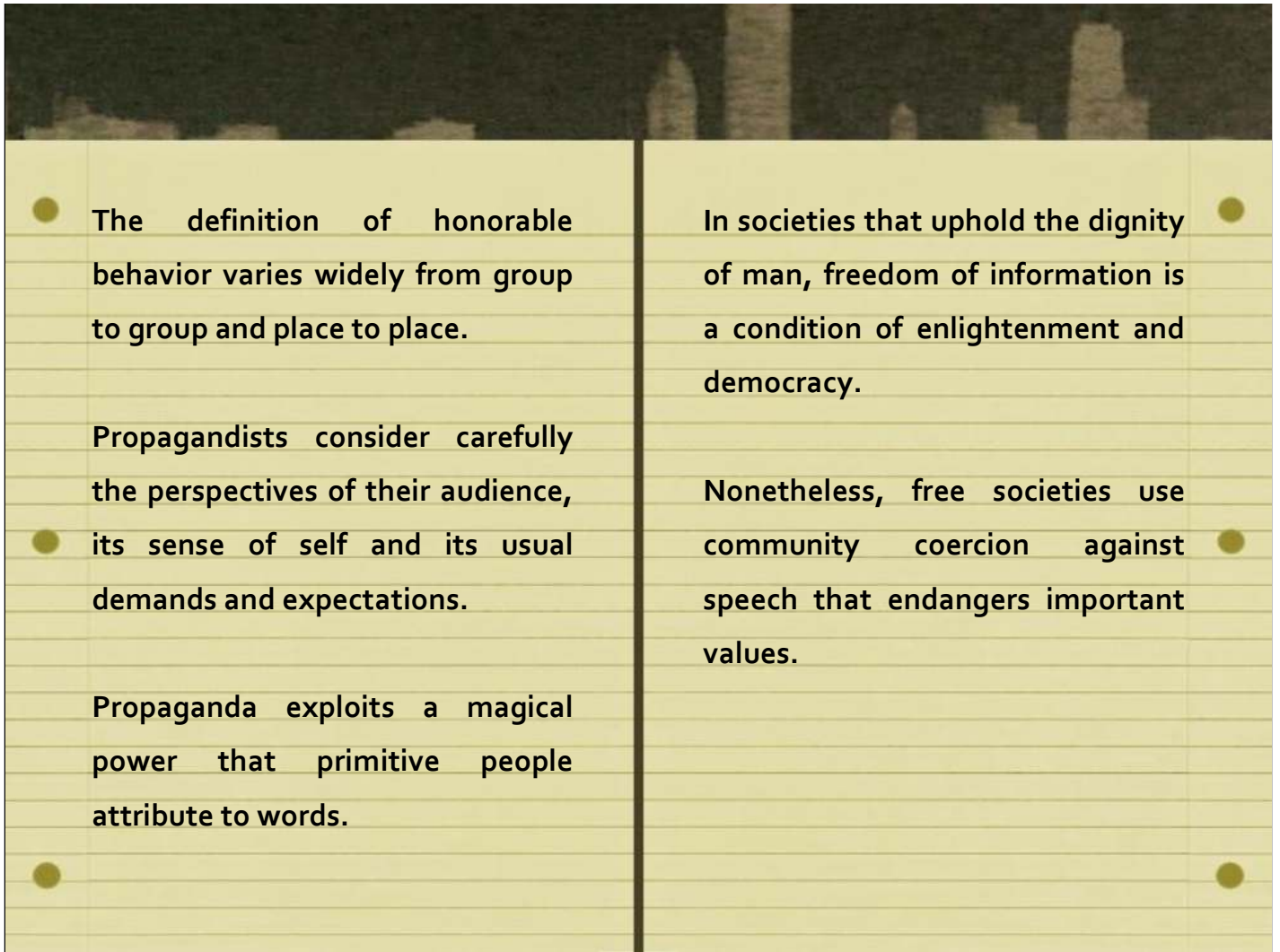
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● The developers of a totalitarian state use discussion and persuasion (propaganda) to establish rituals and ceremonies that will eliminate the need to persuade and the practice of discussion.</li><li>● Totalitarian propagandists repress criticism and healthy self-assertion.</li><li>●</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● A propaganda tactician decides whether to disseminate, withhold, or modify a statement; to use, omit or block a channel; and to select or reject a person.</li><li>● Totalitarians promote a pyramidal fantasy world with a superhero at the top who vanquishes evil forces swirling all around it.</li><li>● The news becomes sermons and fables with than current events.</li><li>●</li></ul>
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Faculties of The University of Chicago and universities of Oxford, Cambridge and London (editorial advisors). pages 580-582. Volume 18. Encyclopaedia Britannica. Chicago/ London/ Toronto: Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc. (William Benton, publisher) (copyright 1929-1960).



● The definition of honorable behavior varies widely from group to group and place to place.

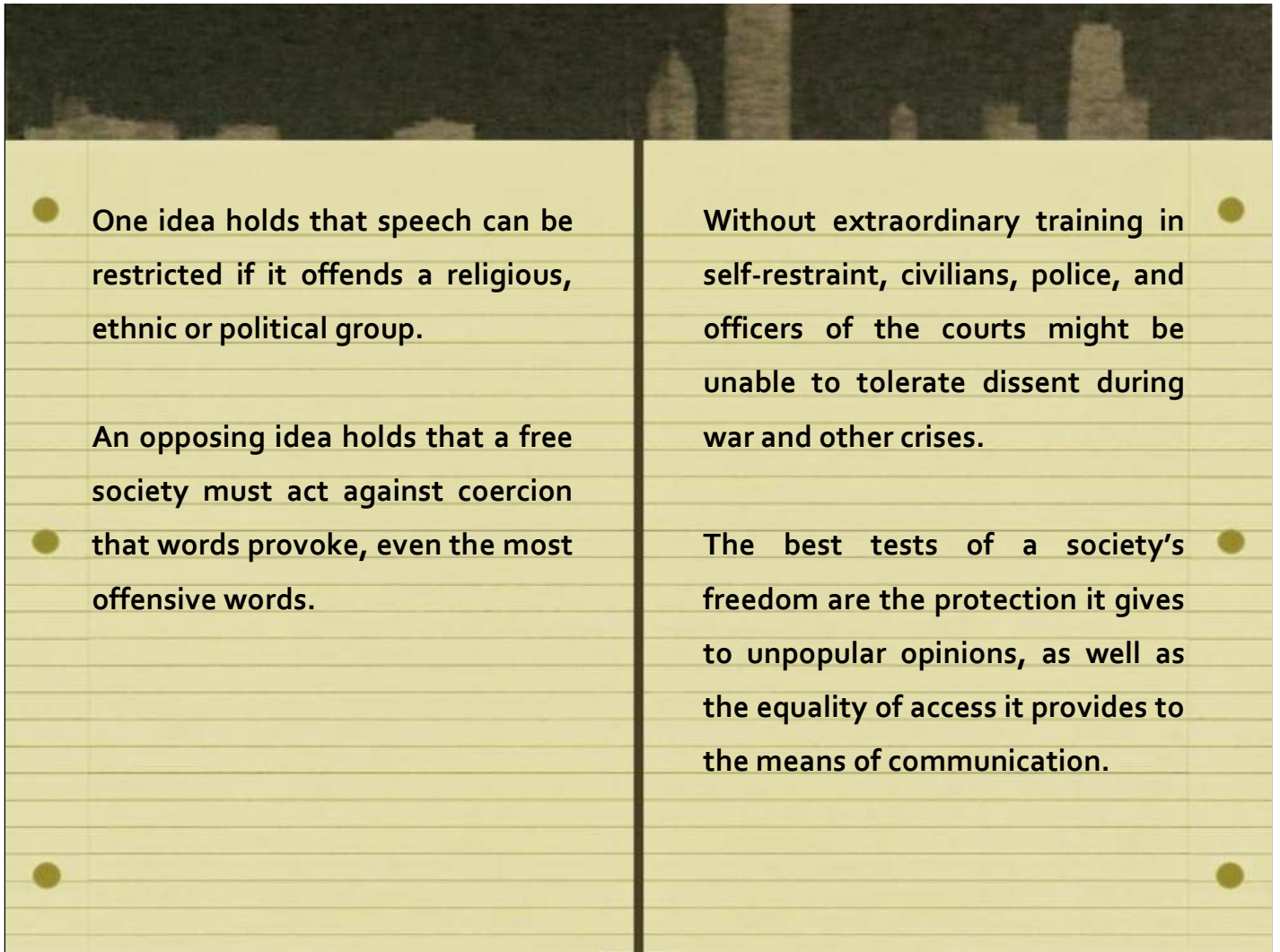
Propagandists consider carefully the perspectives of their audience, ● its sense of self and its usual demands and expectations.

Propaganda exploits a magical power that primitive people attribute to words. ●

● In societies that uphold the dignity of man, freedom of information is a condition of enlightenment and democracy.

Nonetheless, free societies use community coercion against ● speech that endangers important values. ●

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● One idea holds that speech can be restricted if it offends a religious, ethnic or political group.

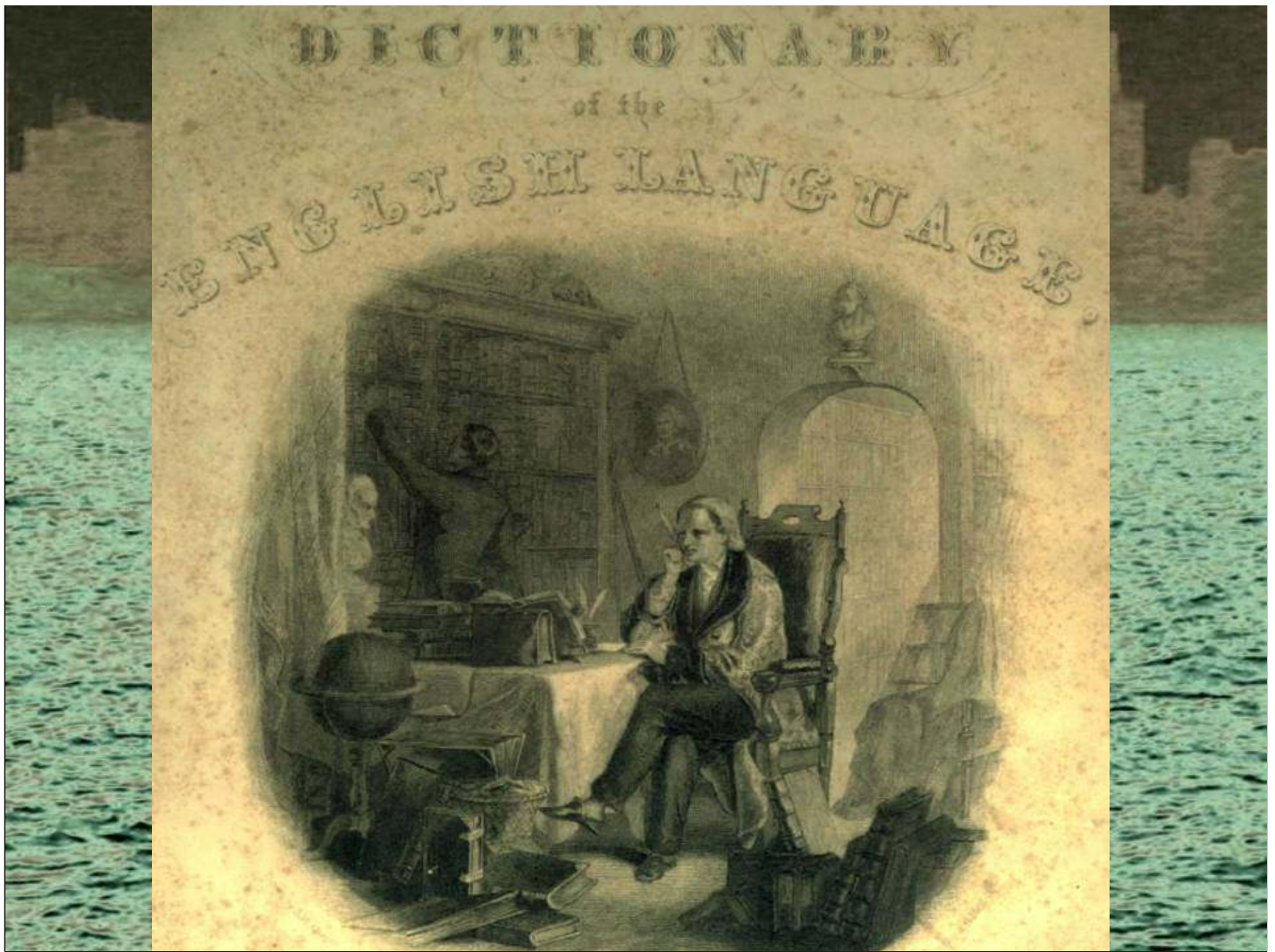
An opposing idea holds that a free society must act against coercion

● that words provoke, even the most offensive words.

Without extraordinary training in self-restraint, civilians, police, and officers of the courts might be unable to tolerate dissent during war and other crises.

● The best tests of a society's freedom are the protection it gives to unpopular opinions, as well as the equality of access it provides to the means of communication.

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● Received wisdom says winners write history.

If so, some winners might think they'll gain more if they play the loser than if they claim victory for themselves.

The potential exists on every page of history.

● For example, China developed the world's first bureaucracy.

Until Chairman Mao, China was off-by-and-for the bureaucracy for thousands of years; and Mao's conquest of China is as suspect as Hitler's conquest of Germany.

Chinese bureaucrats would benefit if China industrialized - and the sooner it industrialized, the sooner bureaucrats would profit.

- Mao industrialized China brutally and quickly.

Now, after a comparatively short interval (the minimum needed to buy off, squelch and bury

- suspicious people), China is more open than ever to foreign businessmen and dogs - and kickbacks for Chinese bureaucrats almost certainly exceed those for Chicago aldermen and department heads.

The Chairman and his wife threw the masses off the scent when they persecuted a few bureaucrats and professors.

Students will crowd into a public space on whatever excuse their leaders give them.

Chinese university students had the most to gain from industrialization and foreign trade.

● The great (most populous) religions have been imposed on people in thrall to an absolute monarch or totalitarian dictator.

● Intimidation and fear came first; propaganda came second.

● Jesus served Rome in a very practical way.

● Rome bit off more than it could chew because Roman generals were more skilled than Roman senators.

● The diversity of conquered tribes and religions would have torn the empire apart, if an emperor didn't realize that one religion with one God could hold it together.

● News of the empire's decline and fall was premature.



Mohammed did the same for a different set of potentates and profiteers 400 years later.

If history books compiled spread sheets instead of anecdotes, history would be easier to figure out.

For example, the lives of American people began to look rich after World War II, until you calculate (a) the loss of income to the aggregate of taxes and (b) the interest paid to foreign and domestic investors in public and private debt.

After Americans 'won' their War of Independence, they fulfilled a plan to build a nation that they'd worked on covertly for many years and discussed in part in Albany in the 1750s.

The plan had two components. Part A established various levels to acquire and administer more territory. Part B negotiated the acquisitions.

Spain treated Columbus's activities in the Americas as good cause to claim all the Americas for herself.

However, several European nations wrested a few parts of the Americas from Spain before and after the formation of the United States.

US officials dealt directly with them, as well as with Spain to acquire territory.

● The first of several Mexican revolutions created another independent American nation with which US leaders could negotiate for additional territory.

● The problem in negotiations for more land for US leaders is that nobody with whom they could negotiate had any reason to give up their land.

● If the land had financial value, the current monarchs and grantees would get more of the value if they kept the land than if they ceded it to the US.

● If the land strategic value, the current monarchs and grantees had more reason to keep the strategic value than give it up.



● US negotiators organized the United States on the idea that Rhode Island is an independent country.

The same idea says that Delaware can stand alone in the world of nations.

It's the idea that New Hampshire is an equal to countries like Russia, China, Argentina, Egypt and France.

● Lincoln debunked the idea in presidential speeches during the US Civil War.

He also destroyed the tranquility of the US and squandered American lives and money to promote the idea that states' rights is a fallacy.

He was assassinated within a few years; and common sense dictates that the public explanation is a lie.

● States' rights allow state legislatures to legislate variously regarding definitions and protections for fundamental rights.

● States' rights obviously violate equal rights in every area of life from pregnancy through marriage and unique visions of a dream house to old age and freedom of choice for seniors and the senile.

● The existence of a state with legislative powers violates equal rights and the principle of uniformity even more when a state grants itself the power to create municipalities.

● The legislative powers of local governments muddy the vision of equal rights with even more variations in definitions and protections of fundamental rights.

● Even worse, local governments almost always fall under the control of local bullies.

Local bullies grant themselves the powers of absolute monarchs and dare state legislators to call them out.

In their minds, the municipality is a serfdom, the mayor is lord, all property belongs to the lord, and all inhabitants are serfs.

● The lord himself hears most disputes and resolves them in his favor.

If some fool demands trial by jury, the trial occurs in the city council, where the word 'peer' in the term Jury of His Peers has the same meaning as it does in the English term, The Peerage.



● In 1787, US founders submitted a Constitution (or plan of government) to the states for approval.

They approved.

● The 1787 Constitution is a masterpiece of subterfuge.

● It says quite a bit about what states' can't do, and almost nothing about what they can do.

● Vagueness should but has not yet defeated constitutional provisions that seem to confirm that states are independent self-governing nations.

● The 1787 Constitution also includes several provisions that seem inappropriate though the language is specific.

- The Constitution bars the US government from creating titles of nobility.

It then goes on to bar, in cases of treason, the forfeiture by blood of

- the estate of the traitor.

The provision is based directly on the English law of primogeniture and regards the cases in which a nobleman got on the wrong side of

- an English king or his friends.

The Constitution bars Bills of Attainder, a device by which English nobles determined if any of them was a traitor.

The principles of the English monarchy make the monarch the nation; treason is an act that harms or threatens the king's person and interests; and nobles the only class with motives and means to commit treason.

● The 1787 US Constitution should have, but didn't, create a new definition of treason for the new conditions of the new American nation.

● Instead, the Constitution gives the US Congress discretionary power to define treason.

The Congress acted like it didn't know it was a new nation with new conditions at the time.

● The Constitutional ban on cruel and unusual punishment refers directly to the notorious Spanish Inquisitions and to the stereotypical Spaniard, a cruel and dissembling man.

● US founders would acquire land directly and indirectly from Spain.

When the US acquired land, it would also acquire the people who occupied and owned it.



CORB4684. Castle.  
Broderbund Click Art.





Heilman Villas, Bungalow, 1060 Seventh Street, Coronado, San Diego County  
Call number: HABS, CAL,37-CORO,3D

<http://memory.loc.gov/pnp/habshaer/ca/ca2000/ca2075/photos/047524pv.jpg>



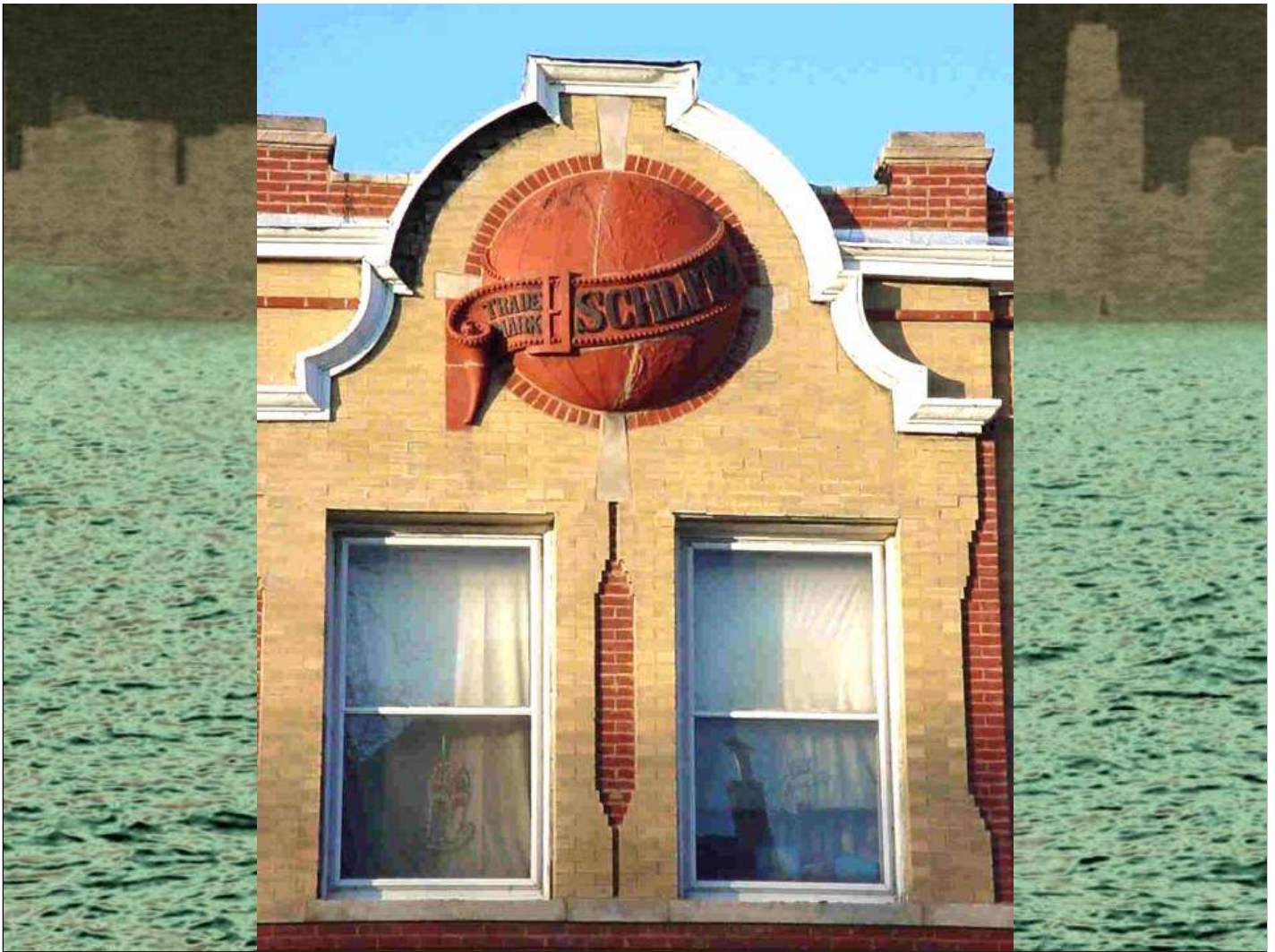
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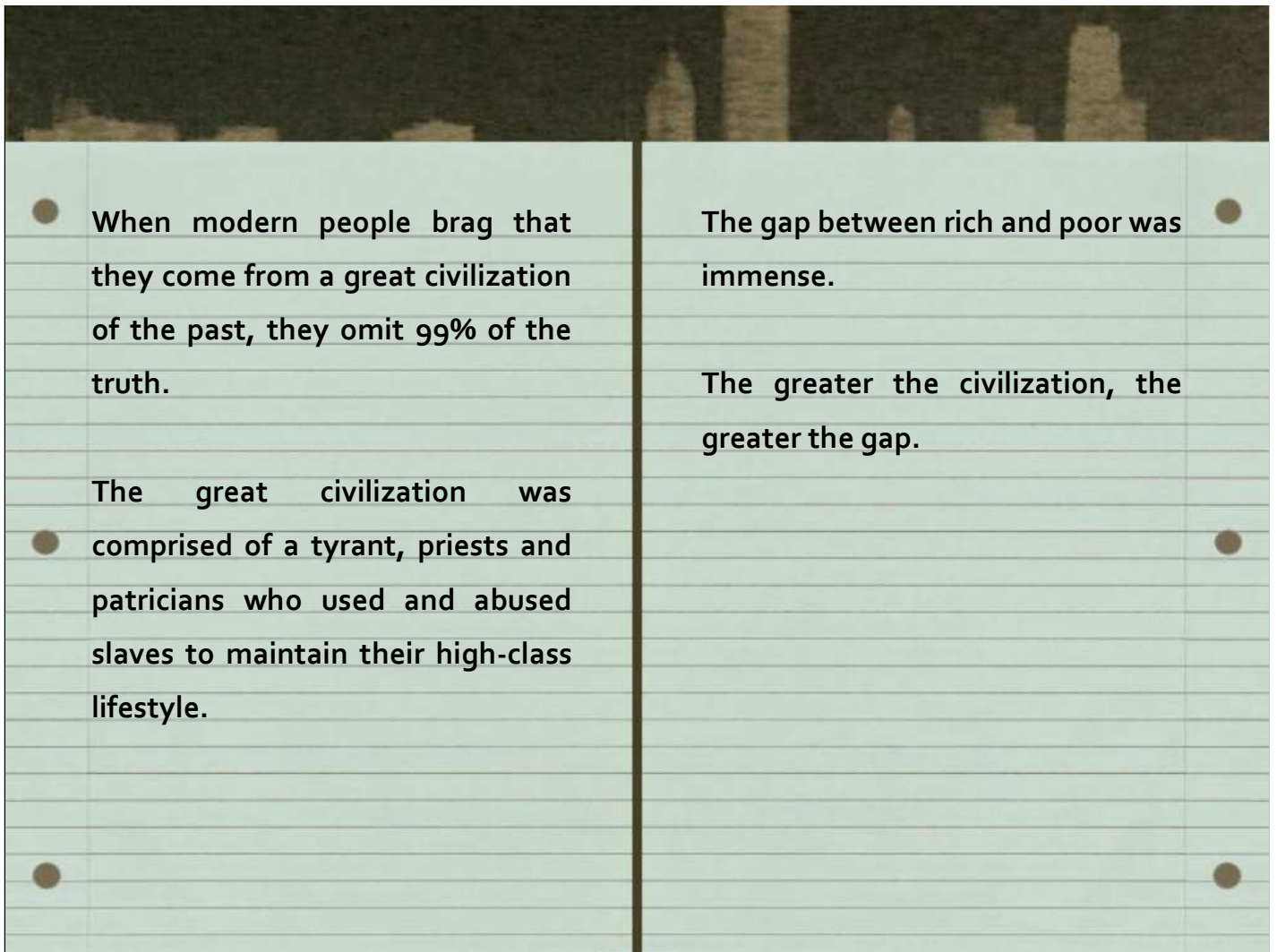


21st Street 2600W. Chicago, Illinois.





Lafayette Street 5756S. Chicago, Illinois.



When modern people brag that they come from a great civilization of the past, they omit 99% of the truth.

The great civilization was comprised of a tyrant, priests and patricians who used and abused slaves to maintain their high-class lifestyle.

The gap between rich and poor was immense.

The greater the civilization, the greater the gap.

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by Sheila Musaji

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Mistaken Identity? The Case of New Mexico's "Hidden Jews"  
Barbara Ferry and Debbie Nathan (Dec 1 2000)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Patricians saw no difference between the domesticated animals they exploited and the great mass of people.</li> </ul> <p>Democracy was patricians agreeing among themselves about affairs of state.</p> <p>Democracy wasn't a herd of sub-humans making decisions about anything.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The pre-Colombian history of the Americas isn't entirely clear.</li> </ul> <p>It is clear that Europeans colonized the Americas when Roman Catholics abused and slaughtered non-Catholics in Europe and on other continents.</p> <p>The war on Protestants was a genocide of white non-Hispanics.</p>
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Memories of "Reconquista": Disputes over Religiosity and Lineage in Colonial Spanish America

Karoline P. Cook , University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Providence, RI





<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● During the hundreds of years that Spain had American colonies, relatively few Spaniards migrated to the Americas.</li></ul> <p>European Protestants came to the Americas in greater numbers and more often as families.</p> <p>They sought refuge from Roman Catholic and Anglo-Catholic persecution.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● If they'd acquired wealth in Europe, they migrated to the Americas to keep it or replace what was confiscated.</li></ul> <p>They also came to the Americas to get new wealth to protect themselves against tyrannical state religions.</p>
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Latina/o Muslim Americans

From: Encyclopedia of Muslim-American History



● At the time of the Spanish Inquisitions, the birth rate of Spanish Catholics was low.

The Inquisitions targeted Semitic people who'd conquered Spain

● shortly after Mohammed and his followers conquered the Arab world.

● Semitic people are various.

Some authorities identify Semites as Asian. Other authorities say that they're Caucasian, or white.

● Semites have in common that they had deep roots in the Middle East from Turkey around the Mediterranean to the North African coastline opposite Gibraltar.

● Semites subscribe to a variety of religions; with a majority being Muslims and a smaller percentage being Jewish.

In 1492, 80-90% of the Jewish Diaspora lived in Spain; and the Inquisition that began in 1492 is known best as a persecution of Jews.

● However, Jews had migrated to Spain by the invitation of Muslims who ruled Spain and had a much larger number of people.

● An earlier Inquisition developed in the 1300s, when the high birth rate of Muslims alarmed Roman Catholic prelates and the Christian monarchs they validated.

- The majority of Jews and Muslims were common people and skilled laborers in farming and the crafts.

A significant number of Jews and Muslims were well-educated and wealthy.

- On the one hand, there should be no doubt that jealous white, non-Semitic, Roman Catholic Spaniards wanted the property and bragging rights that Jews and Muslims held.

- On the other hand, sensible white, non-Semitic, Roman Catholic Spaniards didn't want to lose the skills that Semites had brought from desert lands to their semi-barren rocky peninsula.

- The Inquisitions were probably not as vicious as they're portrayed, especially by Protestants and Jews.

● The Inquisitions dispersed wealthy Sephardic Jews to the capitals of north and central Europe.

They became 'tax farmers' for the princes of Poland and other Slavic and Germanic principalities and kingdoms.

They were factors and managed trade for many European lords.

● They were involved in founding the European banking system, including precursors of the big international banks of the Netherlands, Germany and France.

● It's more than probable that Iberian Jews served as investors for wealthy Iberian Muslims and for Muslims generally, when wealthy Muslims didn't position their own sons in banking.



● The Inquisitions deprived Jews of farmland, and reduced the number of Jewish farmers on the Iberian peninsula.

Royal decrees banned Semites

● from emigrating anywhere outside of Spain except the Semitic nations of North Africa and the Middle East.

● However, Iberian Semites had virtually every skill essential to colonizing the Americas for the benefit of the majority of Spaniards who preferred to stay in Spain.

● Spaniards who became notorious for anarchy in the 1900s, might have had the habit of sneering at laws hundreds of years before.

- The Inquisition itself was willing to compromise.

Iberian Semites could stay on the peninsula and keep their property if they renounced Mohammed and

- switched their allegiance to Jesus.

Muslim clerics offered the opinion that Mohammed wouldn't be offended if that's what Muslims must do to stay alive and keep their property.

It wasn't certain at the time that the majority of Muslims were devout to begin with.

When a religion is a state religion, hypocrisy is the norm.

There was a blessed time in Spain between the end of Muslim rule and the beginning of Inquisitions, when freedom from religion came close to being a fundamental human right.

- If somebody asks you how many current and former inhabitants of the former Spanish-American colonies have a Semitic Muslim heritage, you would be more right than wrong if you answered, 'A lot.'

The number of Latin-Americans of Semitic Jewish heritage is easy to over-estimate because most rituals and traits attributed to Jews are equally true of Muslims.

At present, more literature covers the topic of Latin-American Catholics who practice Jewish rituals than the topic of Latin-American Catholics who practice Muslim rituals.

Also at present, the number of supposedly Roman Catholic Latin-Americans who convert to Islam far exceeds those who convert to Judaism.

● Thus, when Spanish grantees scoured the Americas for gold, Iberian Semites may have gotten most of it; and with it, they got a tremendous and near-perpetual financial advantage.

● To the extent they held a grudge against Iberian Roman Catholics and against all white non-Hispanic Christians of every sect, they could and probably have used the wealth  
● to wage a vendetta.

● In my opinion, the Spanish Inquisitions served the interests of Iberian Semites.

The Inquisitions converted wealthy, comfortable and skilled Semites into 'refugees' and gave them what has become an airtight excuse to cross national borders in violation of the rights of the citizens of the nations.  
●



● A study of Semites in medieval and early Renaissance Spain indicates that internal conflicts are a cover story for foreign invasions.

To look backwards and forwards in history is to see the cover story develop many times.

When Pharaoh persecuted Jews, they went out of Egypt and waged war on the nations.

● They may have been Pharaoh's agents and soldiers, and not his victims.

Mexicans have repeatedly invaded the United States as economic refugees on the excuse that their Upper 1% refuse to close the huge gap between rich and poor.

Upon arrival, the refugees act more like an army than grateful refugees.

● Castro has been to Cuba what the Inquisitions were to Spain.

Currently, tribal altercations in Muslim North, East and West Africa launch more boats at Europe than the Normandy Invasion.

● They'd have less altercations if they used more condoms or got their tubes tied.

● When Russian archeologists read artifacts in Siberia, they discovered that tribes from the Middle East had pushed north, assimilated and vanished the original white non-Semitic inhabitants.

● A diligent independent scholar read everything about the Mongol horde in the stacks of the New York Public Library and compiled his findings ~

● Most books were the annals of monasteries compiled by monks who claimed that they interviewed the sole survivor of attacks that annihilated whole towns.

● The problem with these accounts is that they were all the same; and they all served to make European serfs think they shouldn't run away; they should suffer slavery; and they should support the church because their deaths were imminent.

● Several independent reports relieve the monotony:

An emperor of Turkey hired the Mongols to attack Europe from the east (while his pirates handled the Mediterranean coastline).

One less than impressive tribe of Mongols sent its women and children out to pace back and forth in a pathetic manner at the gate of the target town.

- The thinking was that bleeding hearts inside the walls of the town would open the gates, saving the Mongols the replacement costs for horses, bows & arrows, catapults, and other materials of war, as well as human casualties.

The Mongols called it right.

One informant revealed that Mongols were happy to cut a deal.

Screaming maniacs who attacked on thundering hooves were more 'Cecil B. DeMille' than reality.

In reality, the Mongols ran a protection racket, like the 'Black P. Stone Nation' on Chicago's 63rd Street in the 1960s.



● Sooner or later, every member of the white non-Semitic public should have gathered enough dots that, when connected, reveal the Big Picture.

● The thrust of aggression has always been by dark against light, by east against west until the chase circles the globe, and then aggression becomes west against east.

● At the time of the American Revolution, Germans were the second-largest European ethnic group in the future United States.

Germany wasn't a nation at the time.

● Before 1870, Germany was a group of principalities under the control of the Austrian Emperor.

● Several German princes made money by conscripting their serfs and selling the armies to emperors and kings.

A Roman emperor sent a German army to North Africa to mingle with the Muslims.

Austrian emperors used German armies to subdue the Huns when they invaded the empire.

● An Austrian emperor used German soldiers to sack Rome in the 1600s; indicating one of his predecessors had hired Germans to do the same 1400 years before.

● The Protestant Reformation was an excuse to slaughter German, French and other Europeans, leading to a question about the motives of the people who imposed the Roman Catholic church on Europe. ●

● Several German princes made money by conscripting their serfs and selling the armies to emperors and kings.

A Roman emperor sent a German army to North Africa to mingle with the Muslims, and gave a different meaning to 'Barbary Coast'.

Austrian emperors used German armies to subdue the Huns when this Central Asian tribe invaded Europe, and made the English look stupid when they called the Germans 'Huns' in World War I.

An English family inherited the English throne shortly after Elizabeth I died.

● It then made sense for English monarchs to use German Protestants to do the grunt work of colonizing English claims in the Americas.

● During the War of Independence, Germans were instrumental on the revolutionary side; German mercenaries fought for the English king; and German mercenaries fought for General Washington.

● Germans died like flies in the US Civil War, World War I and World War II.

● French people learned their lesson in World War I and minimized their casualties in World War II.



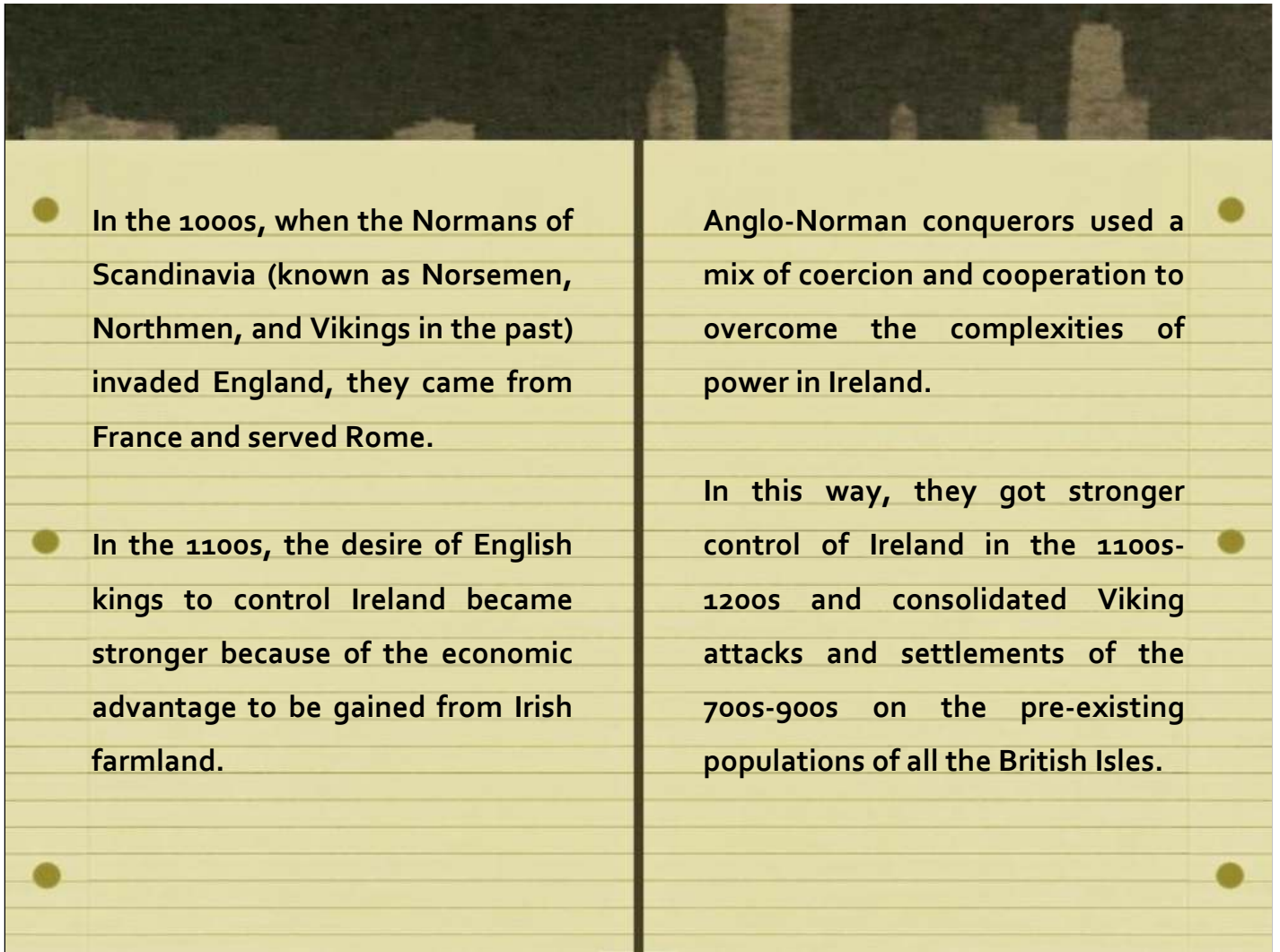
● The problem of war is people with a wish to watch genocide from premium seats in the theater ~ and disposable income sufficient to invest in wars, knowing that taxation that enslaves common people will pay back the investment with interest.

● A good definition of treason for the people of the United States would encompass the many acts of US officials at every level of government that deprive Americans of their lives, their peace, the produce of their labor, and their homes.

● Americans can't know how many treasonous official acts result from official greed and how much from intimidation by international gangbangers.



Restaurant (south wall). Hubbard at Union (northwest corner). Chicago, Illinois.



● In the 1000s, when the Normans of Scandinavia (known as Norsemen, Northmen, and Vikings in the past) invaded England, they came from France and served Rome.

● In the 1100s, the desire of English kings to control Ireland became stronger because of the economic advantage to be gained from Irish farmland.

● Anglo-Norman conquerors used a mix of coercion and cooperation to overcome the complexities of power in Ireland.

In this way, they got stronger control of Ireland in the 1100s-1200s and consolidated Viking attacks and settlements of the 700s-900s on the pre-existing populations of all the British Isles.

English, Richard. (pages 38-44). History of Ireland. Ireland: Gill and Macmillan Ltd, Goldenbridge, Dublin 8 (publishers). England: Colour Library Books Ltd., Godalming, Surrey (copyright 1991).

Anglo-Normans had introduced to Ireland a feudal system common in England and throughout the European mainland, and brought Ireland into conformity with European practices.

The feudal system was an economic pyramid founded on allegiances. It involved a king who owned all the land and granted it to nobles in exchange for their allegiance, services and payments.

The feudal system continued at lower levels, with greater nobles granting land to lesser nobles who, in their turn, leased the land to tenants.

By the late 1200s, local representatives were called to parliaments convened to consider taxation for the support of powerful national government machinery.

English, Richard. (pages 38-44). History of Ireland. Ireland: Gill and Macmillan Ltd, Goldenbridge, Dublin 8 (publishers). England: Colour Library Books Ltd., Godalming, Surrey (copyright 1991).



In the meantime, Irish Catholic priests had joined forces and created a hierarchical church with one titular head, four archbishops and 36 dioceses.

Henry II, an Anglo-Norman king (1154-1189), invaded Ireland on the invitation of one of three contemporary Irish kings who'd been defeated by the other two.

Henry II also had the consent of Adrian IV, a Roman Catholic pope who'd granted the right to rule Ireland to Henry and his heirs.

Nonetheless, independent English nobles raised the army that invaded Ireland and conquered a part of it.

Henry appointed one of the nobles his chief administrator for the island after the conquest.

English, Richard. (pages 38-44). History of Ireland. Ireland: Gill and Macmillan Ltd, Goldenbridge, Dublin 8 (publishers). England: Colour Library Books Ltd., Godalming, Surrey (copyright 1991).


Henry also broke the terms of his treaty and the promises he'd made to nobles who effected the takeover of Ireland.

In 1177, Henry II appointed his son, John, Lord of Ireland.

In 1184, John traveled to Ireland with his tutor, Gerald.

Gerald was a Welsh priest who received his higher education in France and was related by blood to several Anglo-Norman nobles who'd invaded Ireland.

Henry could have appointed Gerald a bishop of Wales, but balked at giving the Welsh people a Welsh leader, for they were another people the Anglo-Normans had conquered.



<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● The invasion of Ireland in the 1100s was not straightforward because Ireland had no solid central secular government of which the Anglo-Normans could take possession.</li><li>● Towns were a significant and lasting aspect of invader culture.</li></ul> <p>Invaders created new towns in direct subjugation to the English or Anglo-Irish crown.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Englishmen populated the new towns, spoke English, and promoted English culture.</li></ul>
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English, Richard. (pages 38-44). History of Ireland. Ireland: Gill and Macmillan Ltd, Goldenbridge, Dublin 8 (publishers). England: Colour Library Books Ltd., Godalming, Surrey (copyright 1991).



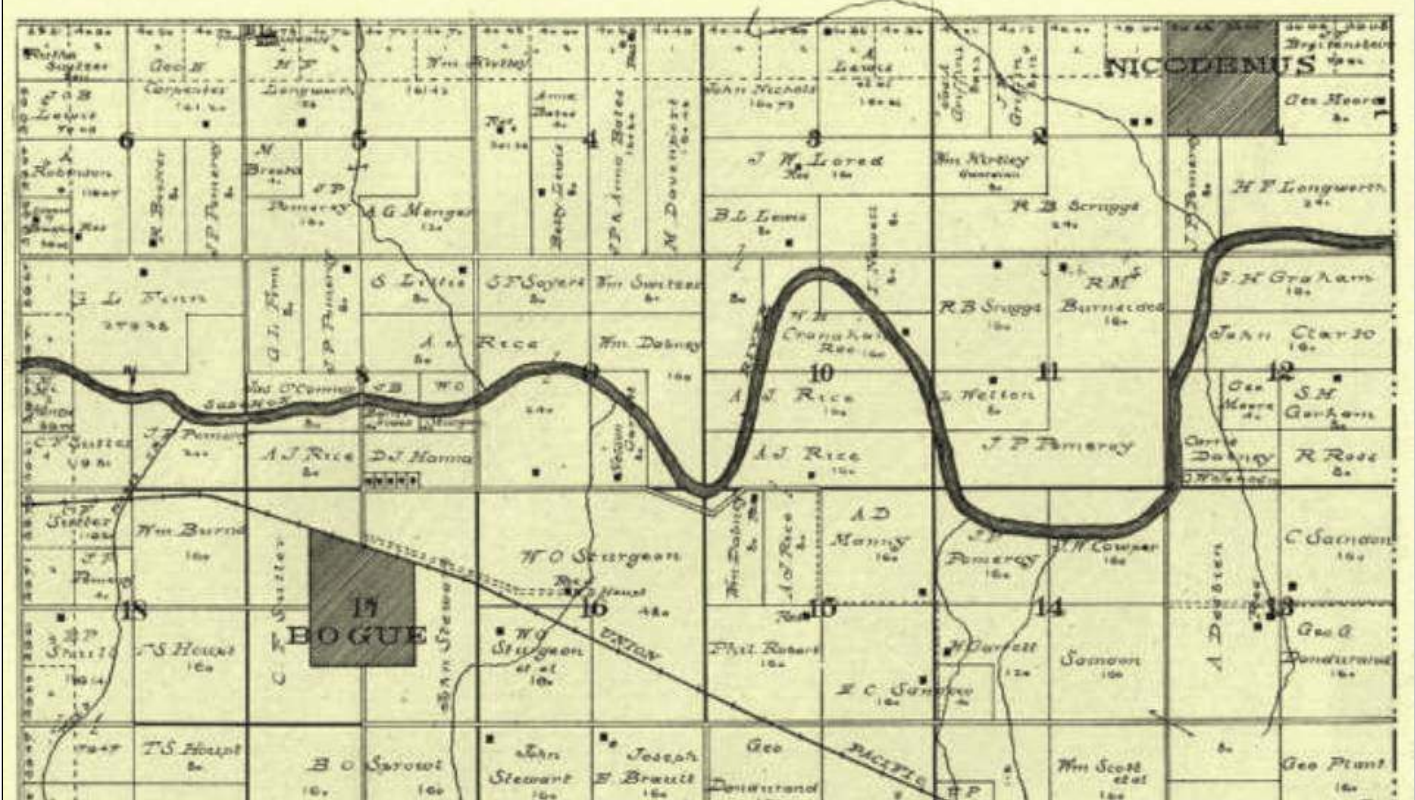
Nicodemus, Kansas Aerial View (1953).

African-Americans settled Nicodemus Township.

Found at [www.loc.gov/exhibits/african](http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/african).




  
**MAP OF**  
**TOWNSHIP 8 S. RANGE XXI W.**  
 OF THE 6<sup>TH</sup> P. M.



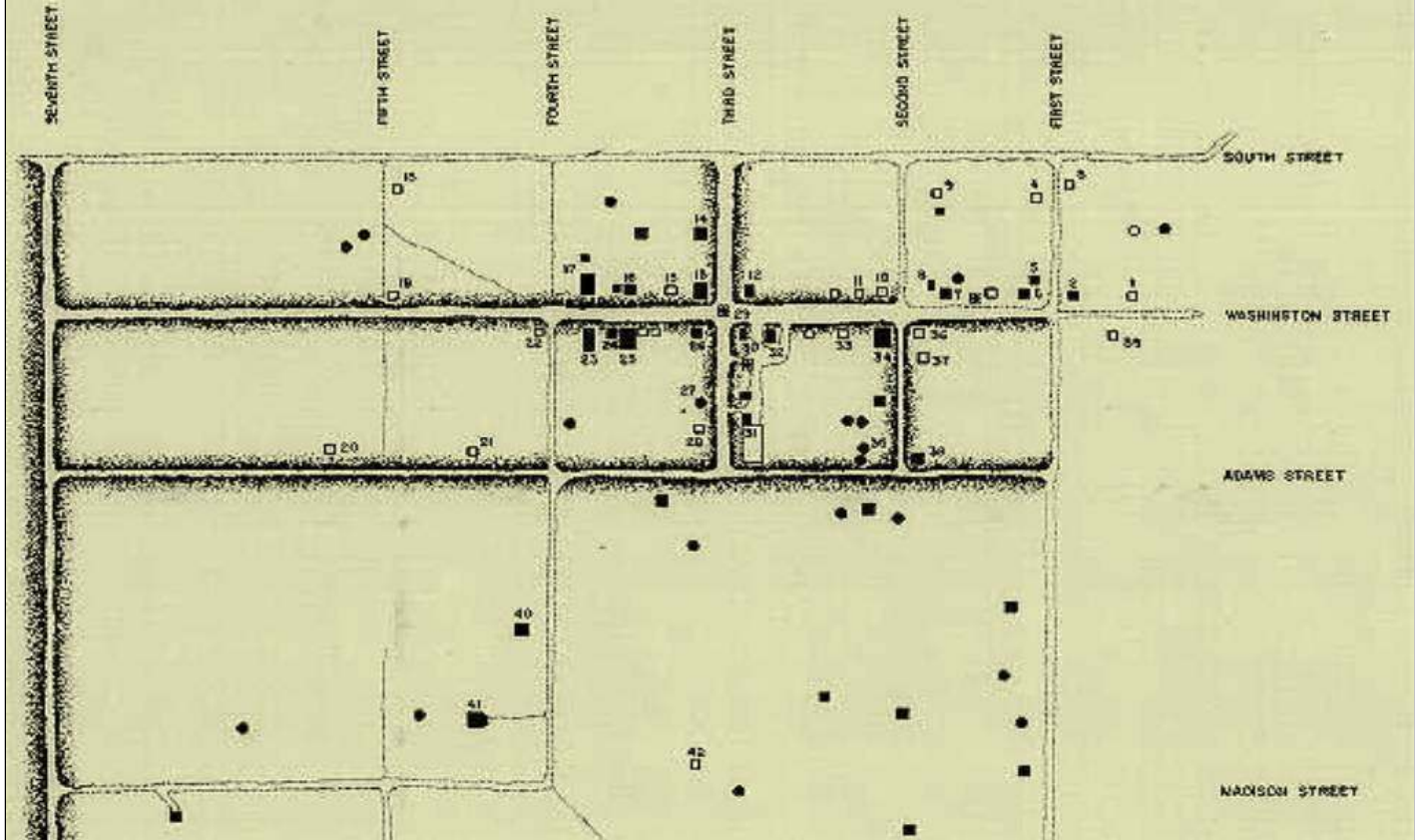
Nicodemus, Kansas Township 8S.

African-Americans settled Nicodemus Township.

Found at [www.loc.gov/exhibits/african](http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/african).

# NICODEMUS, KANSAS

## TOWNSITE PLAN - 1877-1890

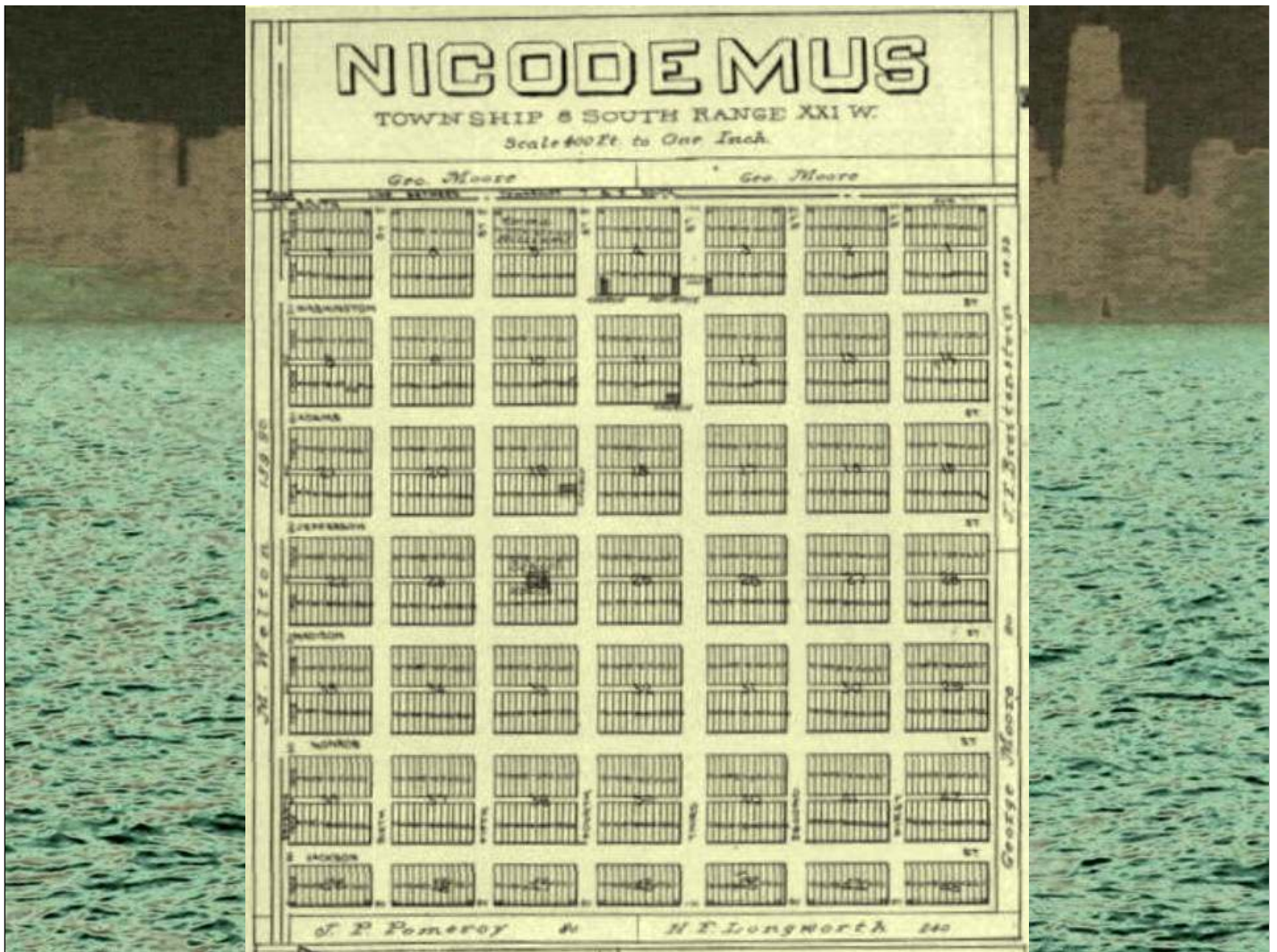


Nicodemus, Kansas Townsite (1877).

African-Americans settled Nicodemus Township.

Found at [www.loc.gov/exhibits/african](http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/african).

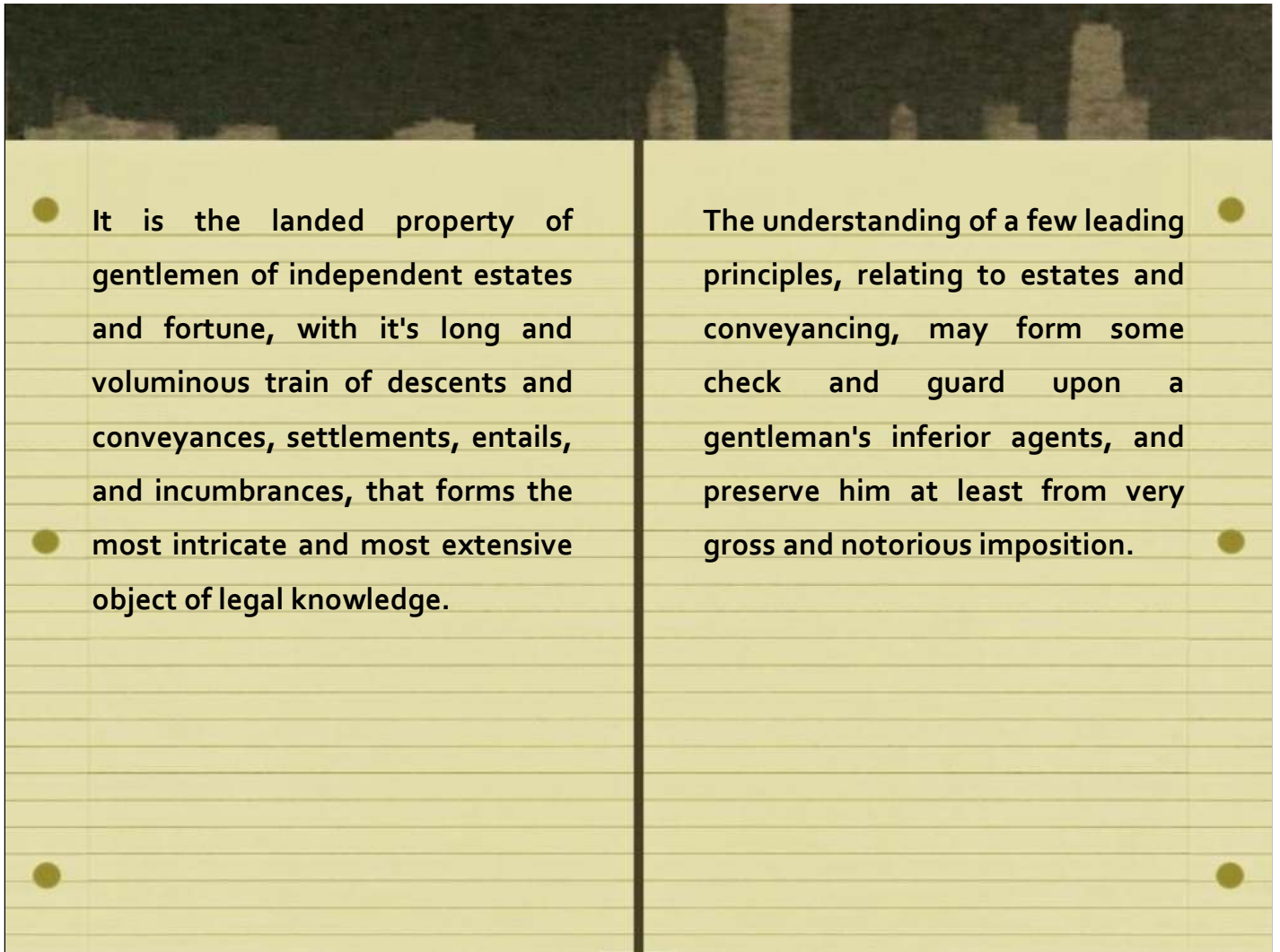




Nicodemus, Kansas Township Plat.

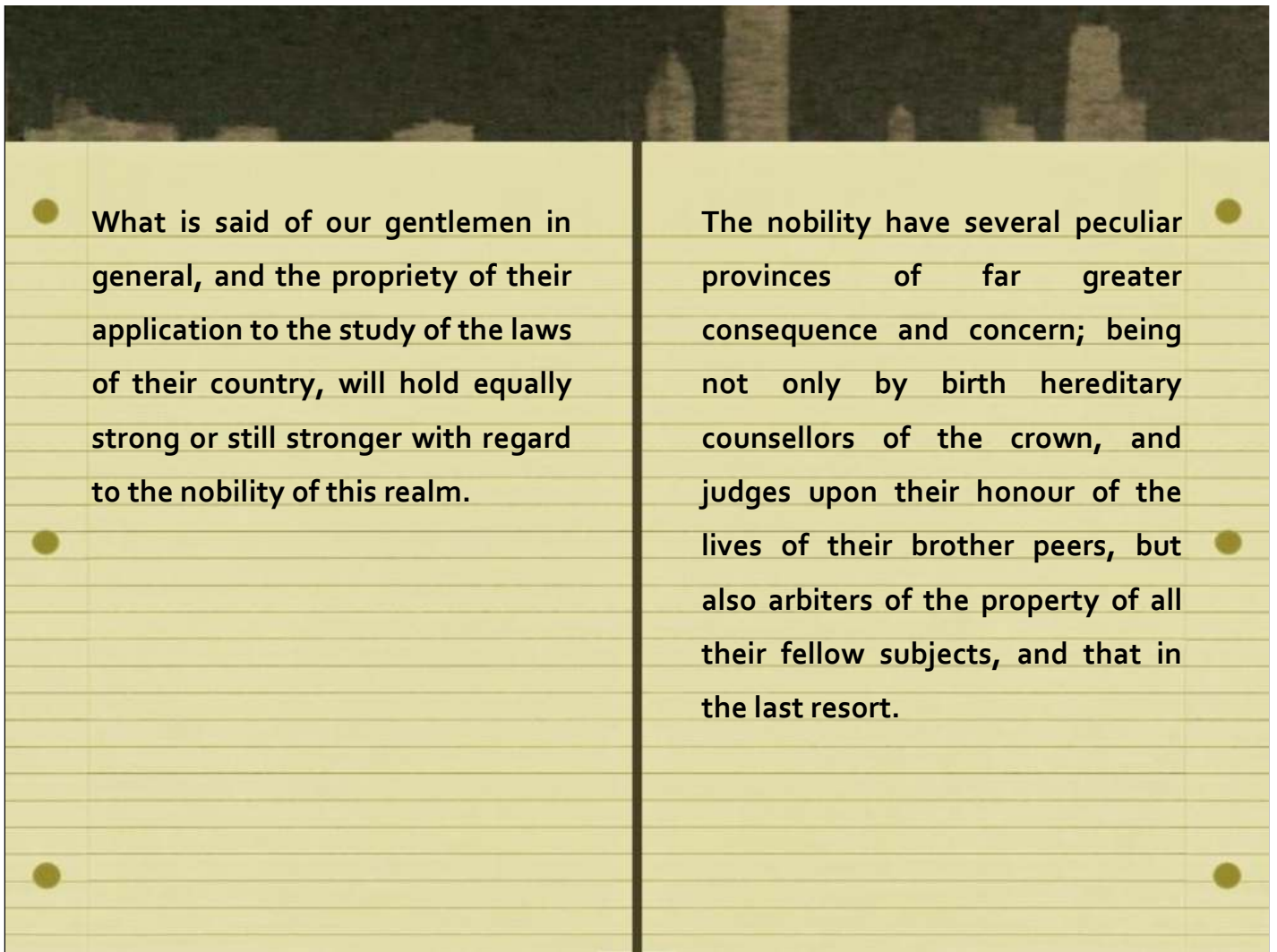
African-Americans settled Nicodemus Township.

Found at [www.loc.gov/exhibits/african](http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/african).



Blackstone, William (1765). *Of the Rights of Persons* (pages 7-12). *Commentaries on the Laws of England*, Volume 1. Chicago/London: The University of Chicago Press (facsimile with an introduction by Stanley N. Katz).

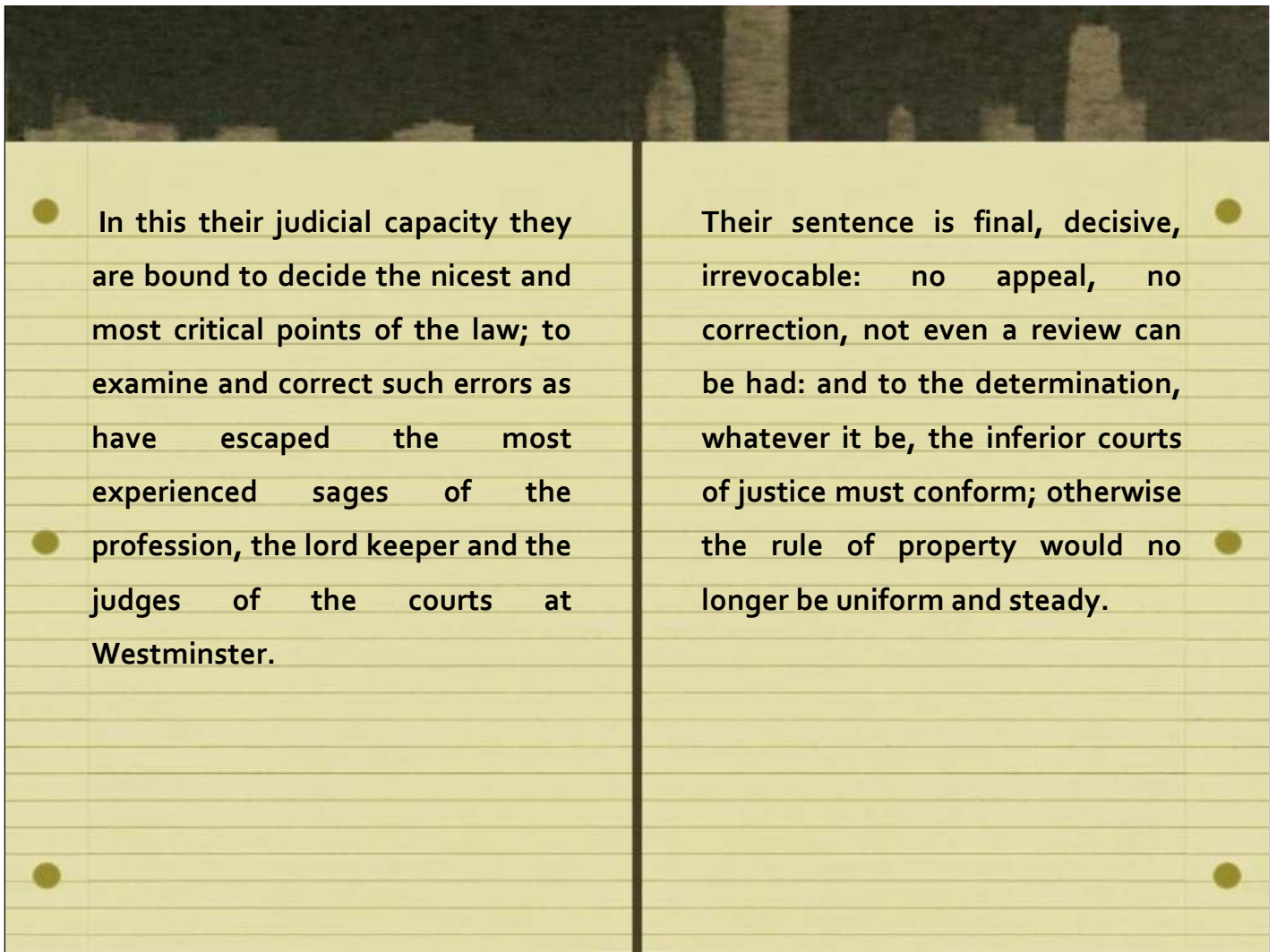




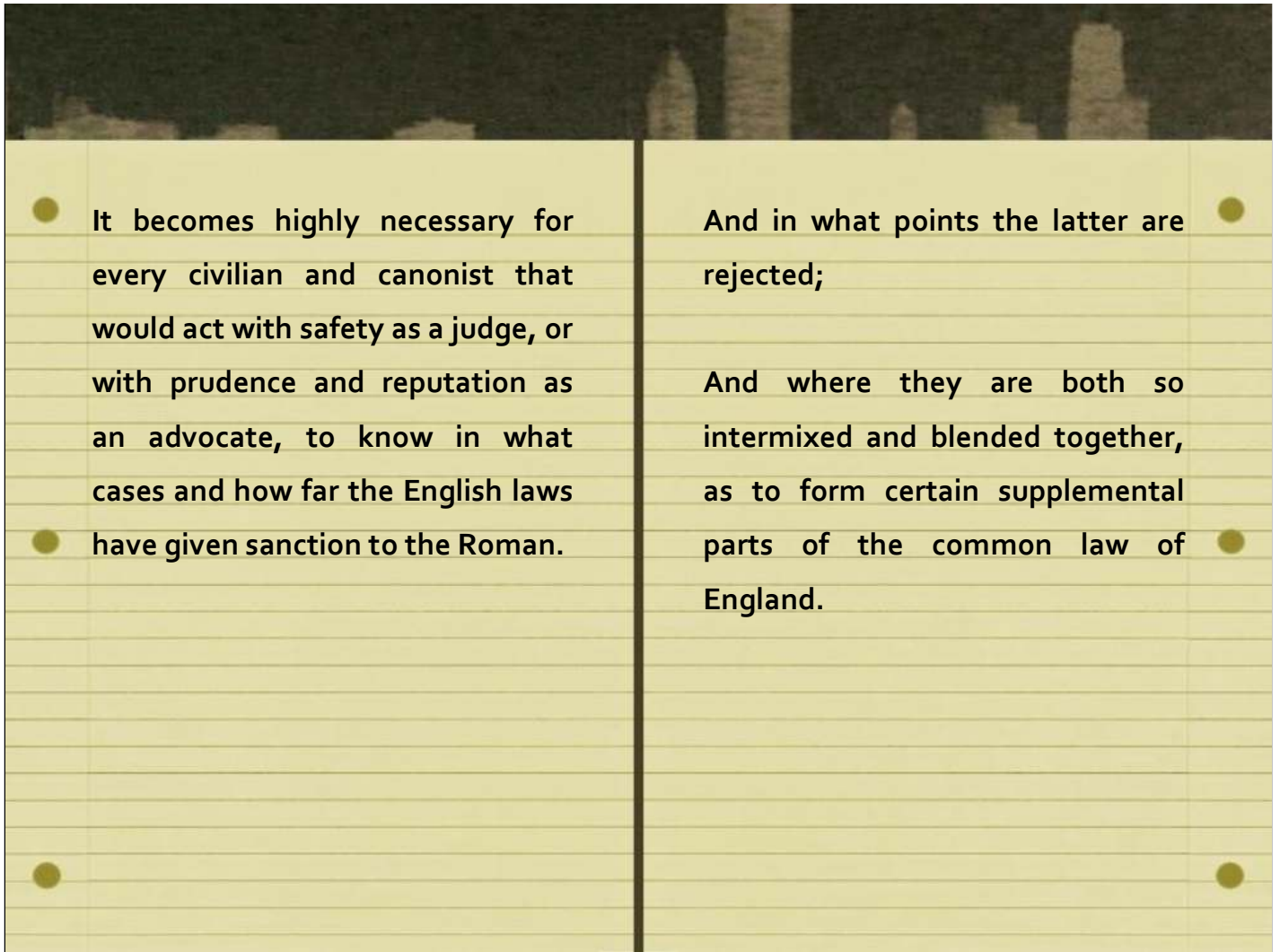
What is said of our gentlemen in general, and the propriety of their application to the study of the laws of their country, will hold equally strong or still stronger with regard to the nobility of this realm.

The nobility have several peculiar provinces of far greater consequence and concern; being not only by birth hereditary counsellors of the crown, and judges upon their honour of the lives of their brother peers, but also arbiters of the property of all their fellow subjects, and that in the last resort.

Blackstone, William (1765). *Of the Rights of Persons* (pages 7-12). *Commentaries on the Laws of England, Volume 1*. Chicago/London: The University of Chicago Press (facsimile with an introduction by Stanley N. Katz).



Blackstone, William (1765). Of the Rights of Persons (pages 7-12).  
Commentaries on the Laws of England, Volume 1.  
Chicago/London: The University of Chicago Press (facsimile with an introduction by Stanley N. Katz).



● It becomes highly necessary for every civilian and canonist that would act with safety as a judge, or with prudence and reputation as an advocate, to know in what cases and how far the English laws have given sanction to the Roman.

● And in what points the latter are rejected;

● And where they are both so intermixed and blended together, as to form certain supplemental parts of the common law of England. ●

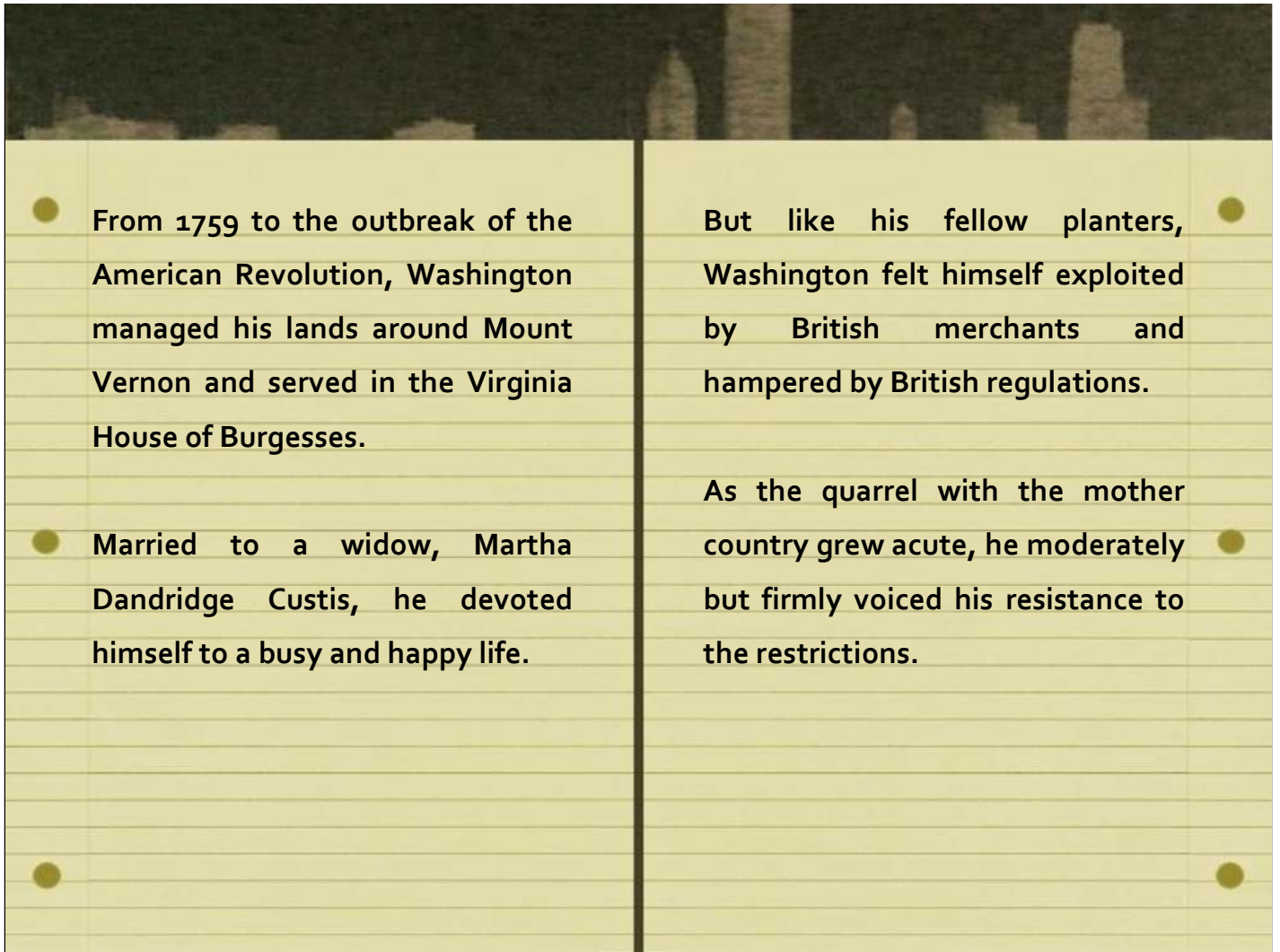
Blackstone, William (1765). *Of the Rights of Persons* (pages15). *Commentaries on the Laws of England*, Volume 1. Chicago/London: The University of Chicago Press (facsimile with an introduction by Stanley N. Katz).



Surveyor George Woolfolk Mural. Riverfront. Paducah, Kentucky. Sponsored by Charles Ferguson Hank and Hank Brothers Hardware.

William Clark, 1770-1838, a soldier, explorer, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and Governor of Missouri Territory, is best known for the Lewis and Clark voyage of discovery up the Missouri River in 1804. William got title to the 37,000 acre site at Paducah on October 13, 1827, from the Kentucky courts. Clark sent his agent, George Woolfolk, to displace squatters from the site of Paducah and to survey it. Previously, the contested site had been called Pekin. The Clark plat of the town was entered into McCracken County records on June 18, 1830. The Clark claim was not clear until 1844 when the Porterfield script case was heard before the U.S. Supreme Court. The rival claim was based on a military warrant, which usually superseded treasury warrants; however, the Clark claim was upheld. The first lots were sold in 1830.





● From 1759 to the outbreak of the American Revolution, Washington managed his lands around Mount Vernon and served in the Virginia House of Burgesses.

● Married to a widow, Martha Dandridge Custis, he devoted himself to a busy and happy life.

● But like his fellow planters, Washington felt himself exploited by British merchants and hampered by British regulations.

● As the quarrel with the mother country grew acute, he moderately but firmly voiced his resistance to the restrictions.

George Washington. in Presidents of the United States.  
[www.whitehouse.gov/history/presidents/index2.html](http://www.whitehouse.gov/history/presidents/index2.html)



● When the Second Continental Congress assembled in Philadelphia in May 1775, Washington, one of the Virginia delegates, was elected Commander in Chief of the Continental Army.

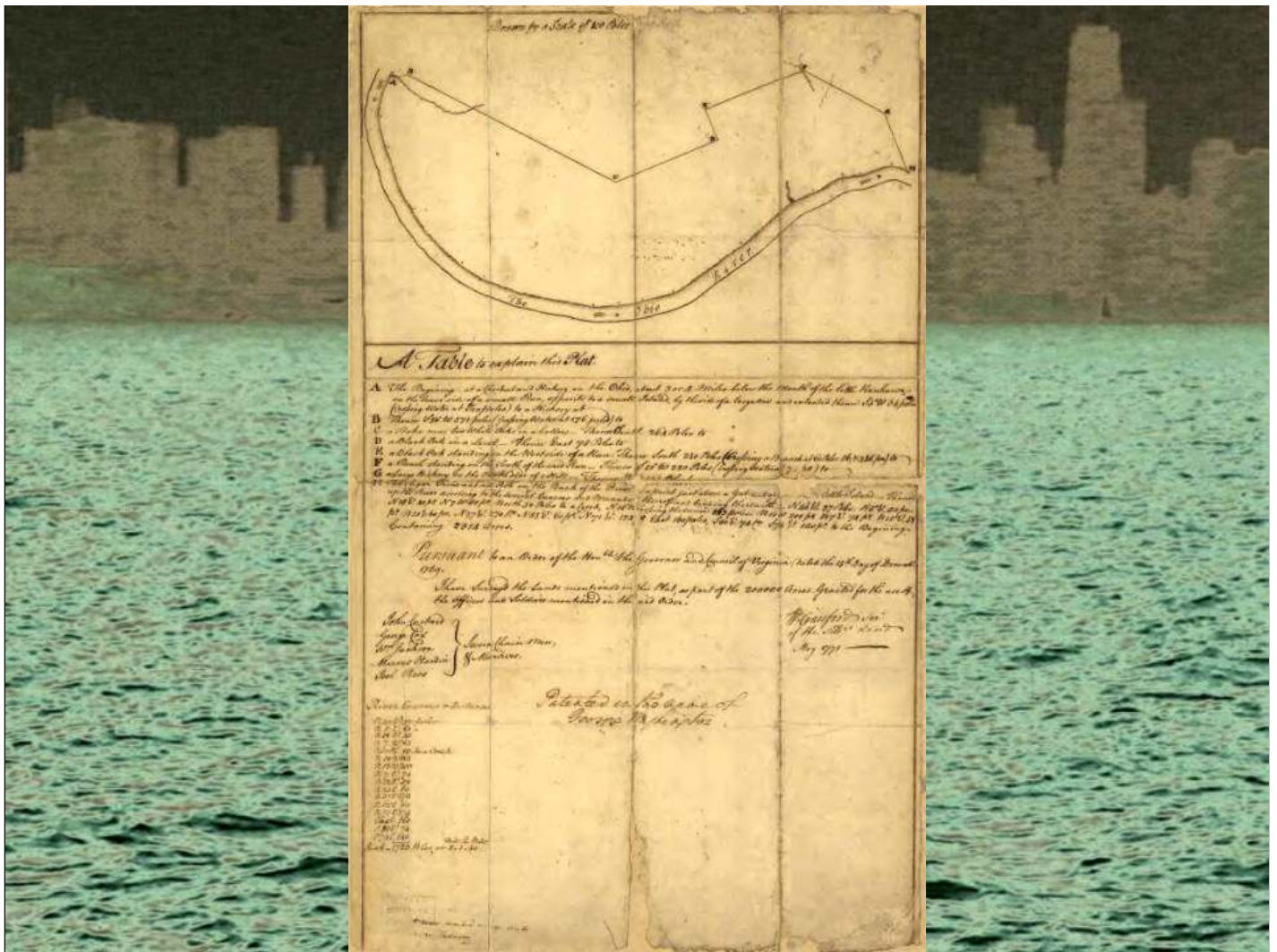
● On July 3, 1775, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, he took command of his ill-trained troops and embarked upon a war that was to last six grueling years.

● He realized early that the best strategy was to harass the British.

● He reported to Congress, "we should on all Occasions avoid a general Action, or put anything to the Risque, unless compelled by a necessity, into which we ought never to be drawn."

● Ensuing battles saw him fall back slowly, then strike unexpectedly.

George Washington. in Presidents of the United States.  
[www.whitehouse.gov/history/presidents/index2.html](http://www.whitehouse.gov/history/presidents/index2.html)



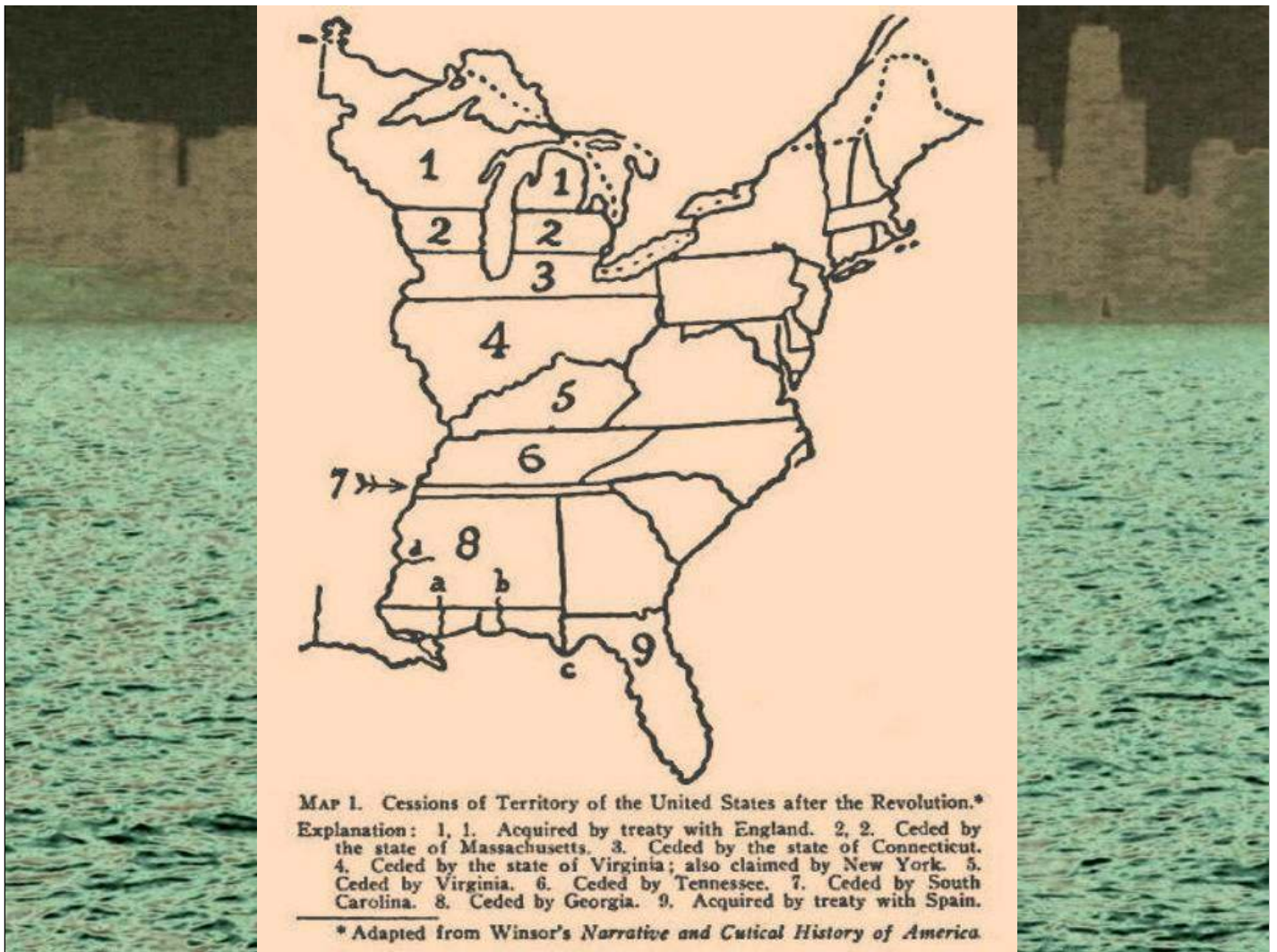
Crawford, William (1732-1782) (surveyor) (1771). Plat of a survey of 2,314 acres of land, being the first large bottom on the east side of the Ohio River, 3 or 4 miles below the mouth, a portion of which is divided into 17 lots.

in Martin, Lawrence (1932). The George Washington atlas: Washington; survey of land in Ohio, a grant from the Colony of Virginia to Washington for military services.

Annotated by George Washington: Patented in the name of George Washington. Includes table of "River courses & distances" annotated by George Washington and "A table to explain this plat." On verso: Survey for 2,314 acres, bottom-Ohio, made-in-1771. Accompanied by typewritten letter of Sept. 26, 1921, signed "Warren G. Harding," to David G. Joyce, Chicago.

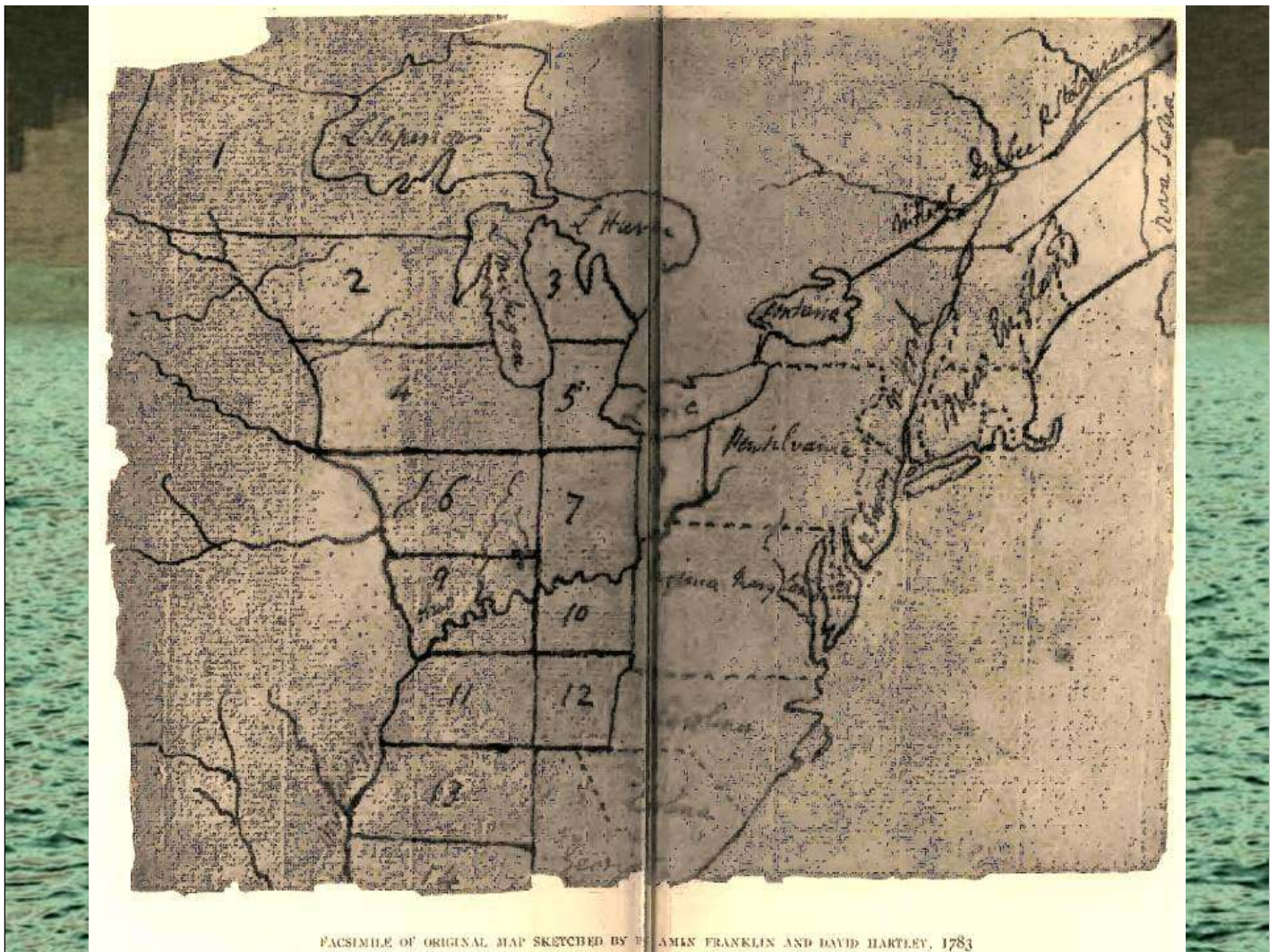
No. 785 LC Maps of North America 1750-1789, 785. Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washington, D.C. 20540-4650 USA. g3893w ct000358 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3893w.ct000358>. #G3893.W6G46 1771 .C7 Vault





Galbreath, C.B. (1998). The Ordinance of 1787, Its Origin and Authorship. *Ohio History: The Scholarly Journal of the Ohio Historical Society*. XXXIII:110-175. Columbus, Ohio Historical Society. Available at <http://publications.ohiohistory.org>.





FACSIMILE OF ORIGINAL MAP SKETCHED BY BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AND DAVID HARTLEY, 1783

Franklin, Benjamin and Hartley, David (1783). Map of original states and proposed new states northwest and southwest of the Ohio River.

Morrison, Hugh Alexander (born 1863) (cataloguer). The Leiter library. A catalogue of the books, manuscripts and maps relating principally to America, collected by the late Levi Ziegler Leiter. Washington: The Leiter family (1907). Levi Zeigler Leiter (1834-1904). University of California Libraries. Found at <http://www.archive.org/details/leiterlibrarycat00leitrich>.





Charles, William (1776-1820) (artist). A scene on the frontiers as practiced by the "humane" British and their "worthy" allies. No known restrictions on publication. Philadelphia (1812).

Charles denounces British and Indian depredations on the American frontier during the War of 1812, alluding specifically to the practice of offering bounties for American scalps. The cartoon may have been prompted by the August 1812 massacre at Chicago and the purchase of American scalps there by British Colonel Proctor. On the left a British officer receives a bloody scalp from an Indian, who has a purse with "Reward for Sixteen Scalps" hanging from his flintlock. The Indian's knife and tomahawk bear the initials "GR" (for Georgius Rex, i.e., King George). The officer says, "Bring me the Scalps and the King our master will reward you." From a button on the officer's coat hangs a tag or sack labeled "Secret Service Money." At right, another Indian is in the process of scalping a fallen soldier; another dead, scalped soldier lies nearby. In the background two Indians and two soldiers dance about a campfire. Below are eight lines of verse: "Arise Columbia's Sons and forward press, / Your Country's wrongs call loudly for redress; / The Savage Indian with his Scalping knife, / Or Tomahawk may seek to take your life; / By bravery aw'd they'll in a dreadful Fright, / Shrink back for Refuge to the Woods in Flight; / Their British leaders then will quickly shake, / And for those wrongs shall restitution make."

Lanmon, p. 92; Weitenkampf, p. 17

Published in: American political prints, 1766-1876 / Bernard F. Reilly. Boston : G.K. Hall, 1991, entry 1812-2.

Published in: Many nations: a Library of Congress resource guide for the study of Indian and Alaska native peoples of the United States / edited by Patrick Frazier and the Publishing Office. Washington : Library of Congress, 1996, p. 173.

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA. (color film copy transparency) cph 3g04820

<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3g04820> (color film copy transparency) cph 3b53091 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3b53091> (color film copy neg.) cph 3j00175

<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3j00175> (b&w film copy neg.) cph 3a09099 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3a09099> (color film copy slide) cph 3b48498

<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3b48498>

<http://memory.loc.gov/master/pnp/cph/3b40000/3b48000/3b48400/3b48498u.tif>





Yohn, Frederick Coffay (1875-1933) (artist). Andrew Jackson during the Battle of New Orleans. Illustration in *The Youth's Companion Historic Milestones* (copyright 1922).

The Battle of New Orleans not only raised Andrew Jackson, then a little known Southerner, to the highest rank of military and political importance, but ended forever the danger that a foreign power might dominate the Mississippi Valley.

Call # LOT 4413-G <item> [P&P]

Reproduction # LC-USZC4-6222 (color film copy transparency)

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

Digital ID: (color film copy transparency) cph 3g06222 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3g06222>



Boughton, George Henry (1834-1905) (artist). Too near the war path. Simmons, William Henry, 1822-1882, engraver. Copyright E12729 (1874). No known restrictions on publication.

Print shows a frontiersman in buckskins and coon-skin cap holding a rifle, and a woman holding a bonnet standing in the forest. In the background Indians can be seen.

Call # PGA - Simmons, W.H.--Too near the war... (D size) [P&P]  
Reproduction # LC-DIG-pga-02777 (digital file from original print)  
LC-USZ62-2611 (b&w film copy neg.)  
Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA  
(digital file from original print) pga 02777 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/pga.02777>  
(digital file from b&w film copy neg.) cph 3a52610 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3a52610>  
<http://memory.loc.gov/service/pnp/pga/02700/02777v.jpg>





Napoleon, surrounded by the most celebrated generals of his time. No known restrictions on publication.

Call # PGA - Chicago Lith. Co.--Napoleon, surrounded... (D size) [P&P]

Reproduction # LC-DIG-pga-00487 (digital file from original print)

LC-USZ62-10200 (b&w film copy neg.)

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(digital file from original print) pga 00487 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/pga.00487>

(b&w film copy neg.) cph 3a12629 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3a12629>



2007 August 22. Mural at northwest corner. Division at Hoyne. Chicago, Illinois.



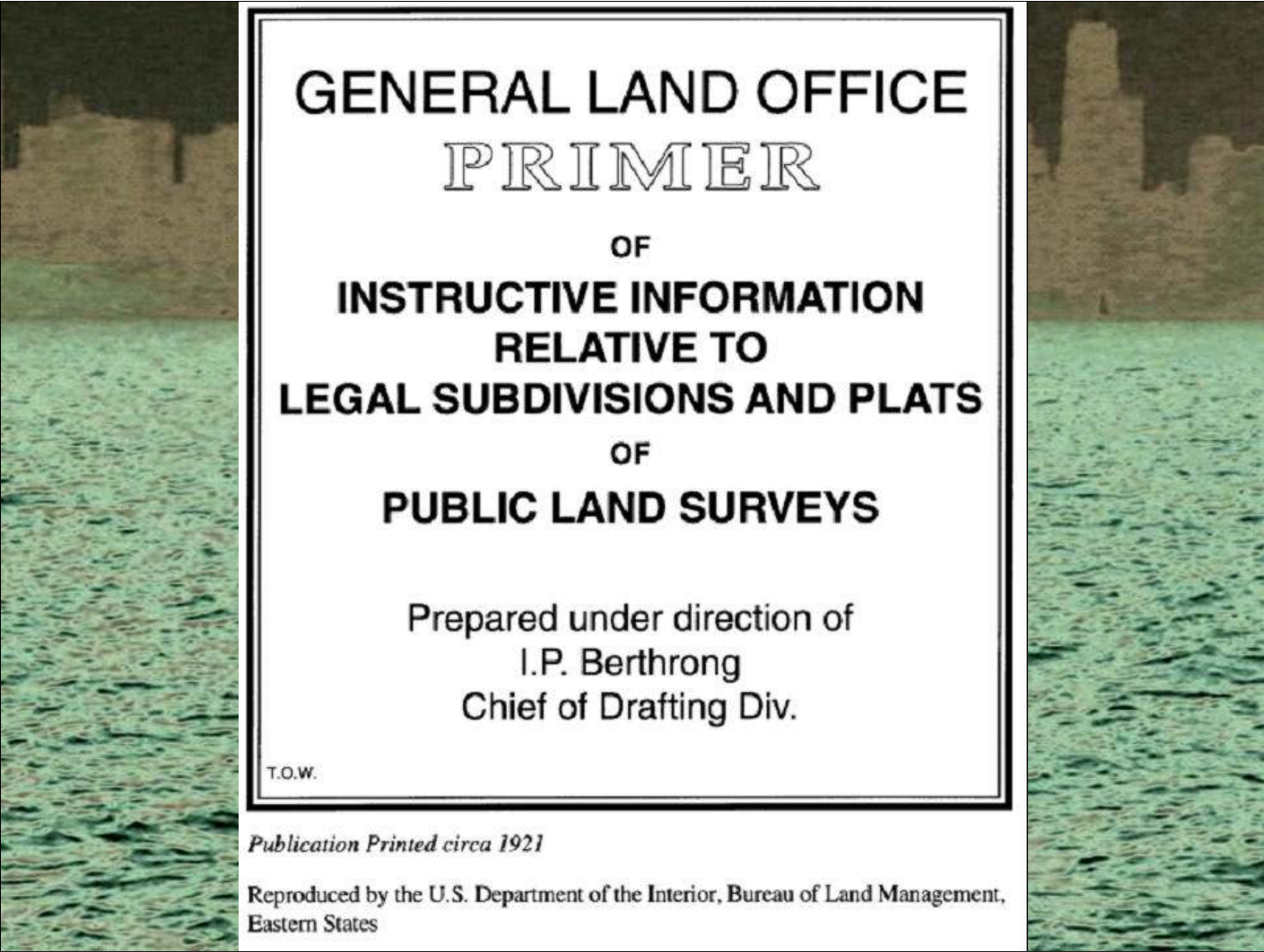


2007 August 22. Mural at northwest corner. Division at Hoyne. Chicago, Illinois.



Bas relief. Façade. Bank. Aurora, Illinois.





**GENERAL LAND OFFICE**  
**PRIMER**  
**OF**  
**INSTRUCTIVE INFORMATION**  
**RELATIVE TO**  
**LEGAL SUBDIVISIONS AND PLATS**  
**OF**  
**PUBLIC LAND SURVEYS**

Prepared under direction of  
I.P. Berthrong  
Chief of Drafting Div.

T.O.W.

*Publication Printed circa 1921*

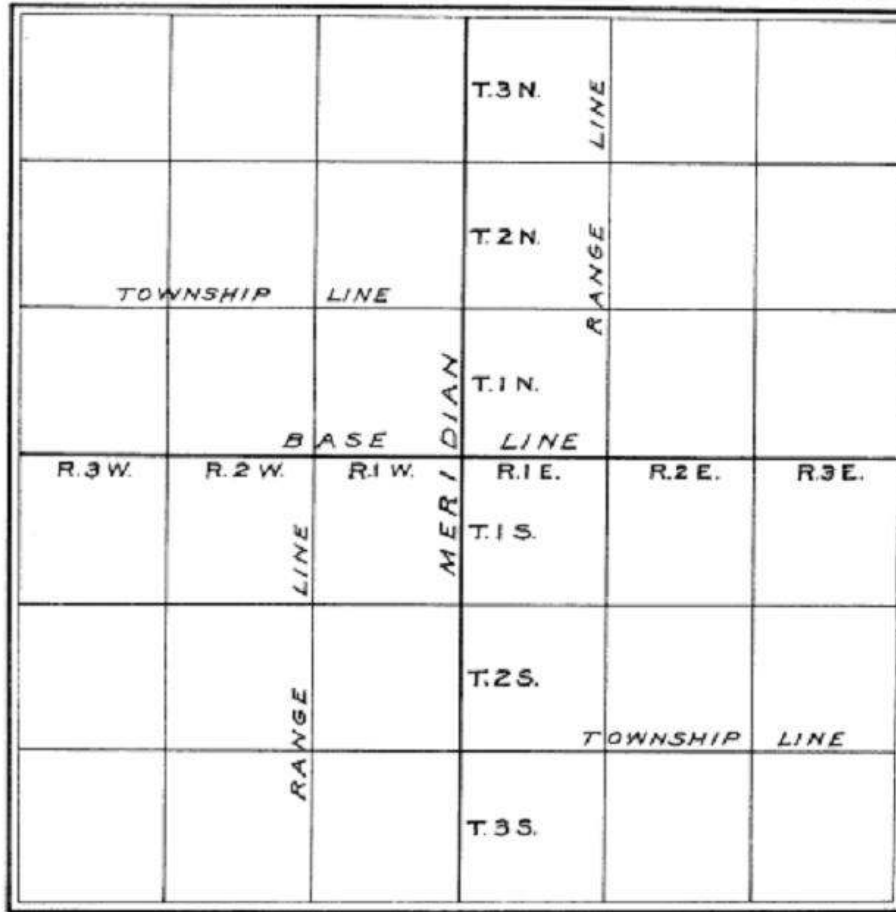
Reproduced by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management,  
Eastern States

Berthrong, I.P. (Chief of Drafting Division, USDI, BLM). General Land Office Primer of Instructive Information Relative to Legal Subdivisions and Plats of Public Land Surveys. US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management Eastern States (1921).

Background is 24K Welding. Ashland 2100S. Chicago, Illinois.

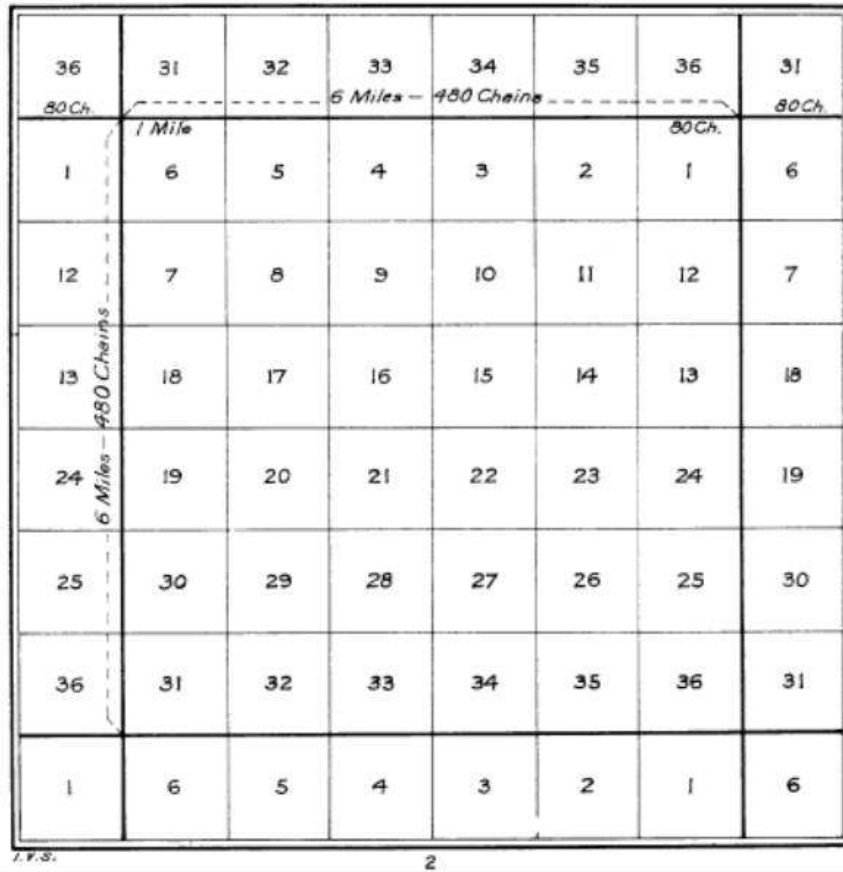
# METHOD OF NUMBERING TOWNSHIPS.

*North and South from Base Line and East and West from Meridian.*



Berthrong, I.P. (Chief of Drafting Division, USDI, BLM). General Land Office Primer of Instructive Information Relative to Legal Subdivisions and Plats of Public Land Surveys. US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management Eastern States (1921).

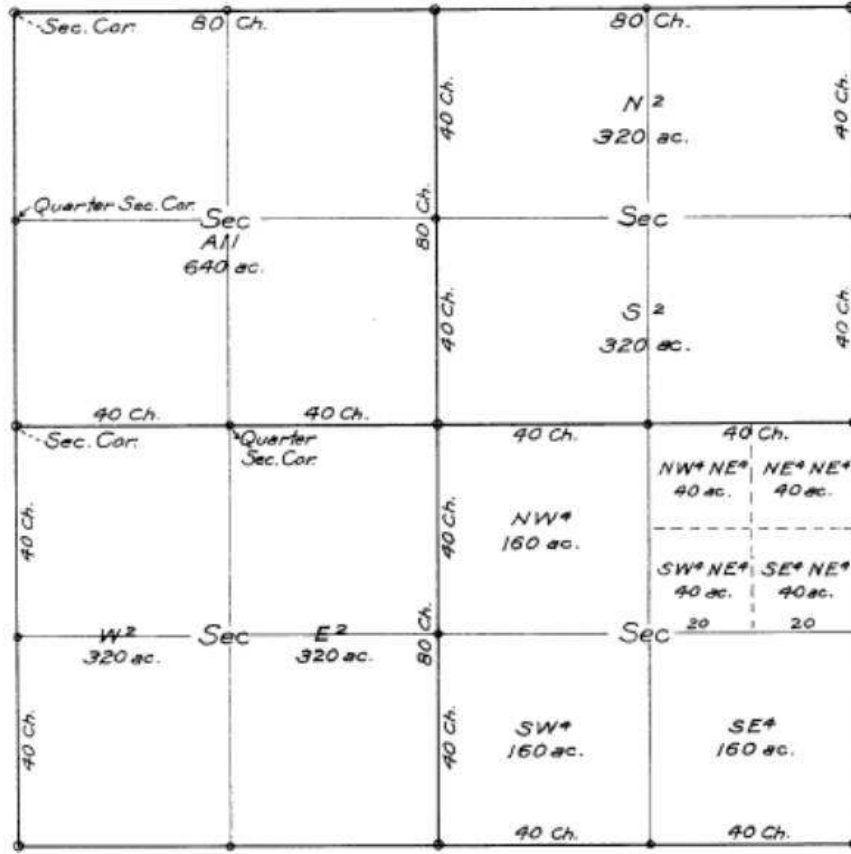
THEORETICAL  
TOWNSHIP DIAGRAM  
SHOWING  
METHOD OF NUMBERING SECTIONS  
WITH ADJOINING SECTIONS



Berthrong, I.P. (Chief of Drafting Division, USDI, BLM). General Land Office Primer of Instructive Information Relative to Legal Subdivisions and Plats of Public Land Surveys. US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management Eastern States (1921).

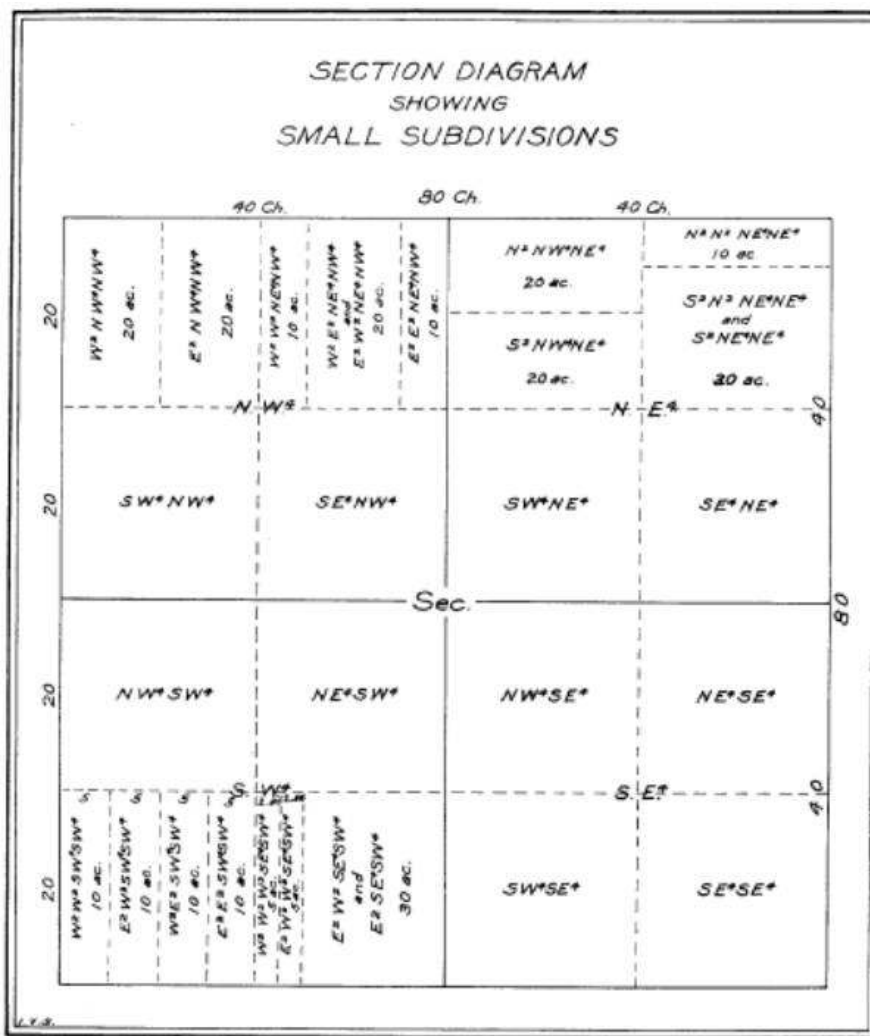


# LEGAL SUBDIVISIONS OF SECTION



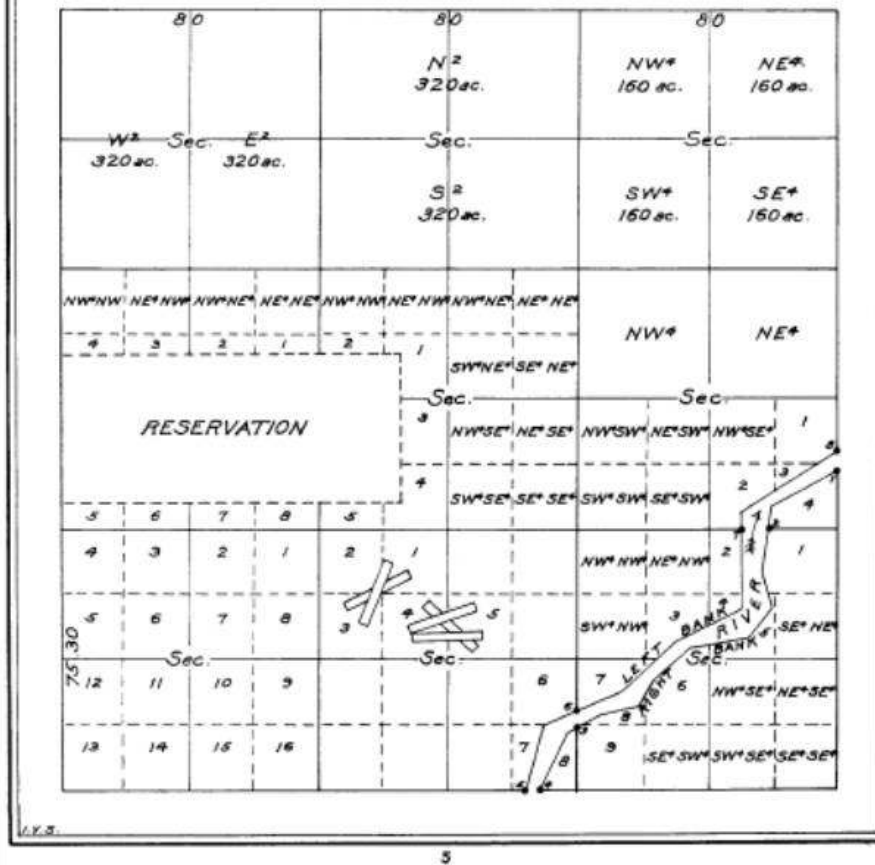
Berthrong, I.P. (Chief of Drafting Division, USDI, BLM). General Land Office Primer of Instructive Information Relative to Legal Subdivisions and Plats of Public Land Surveys. US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management Eastern States (1921).





Berthrong, I.P. (Chief of Drafting Division, USDI, BLM). General Land Office Primer of Instructive Information Relative to Legal Subdivisions and Plats of Public Land Surveys. US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management Eastern States (1921).

PART OF TOWNSHIP  
SHOWING  
LEGAL SUBDIVISIONS AND LOTTINGS



Berthrong, I.P. (Chief of Drafting Division, USDI, BLM). General Land Office Primer of Instructive Information Relative to Legal Subdivisions and Plats of Public Land Surveys. US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management Eastern States (1921).

## UNITS OF MEASURE

### UNITS OF LINEAR MEASURE

<i>1 Mile</i>	<i>equals</i>	<i>5280</i>	<i>feet</i>
<i>1 "</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>chains</i>
<i>1 Chain</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>links</i>
<i>1 "</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>feet</i>
<i>1 Link</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>7.92</i>	<i>inches</i>
<i>1 Rod, Pole or</i>			
<i>Perch</i>	<i>equals</i>	<i>16½</i>	<i>feet</i>

### UNITS OF AREA

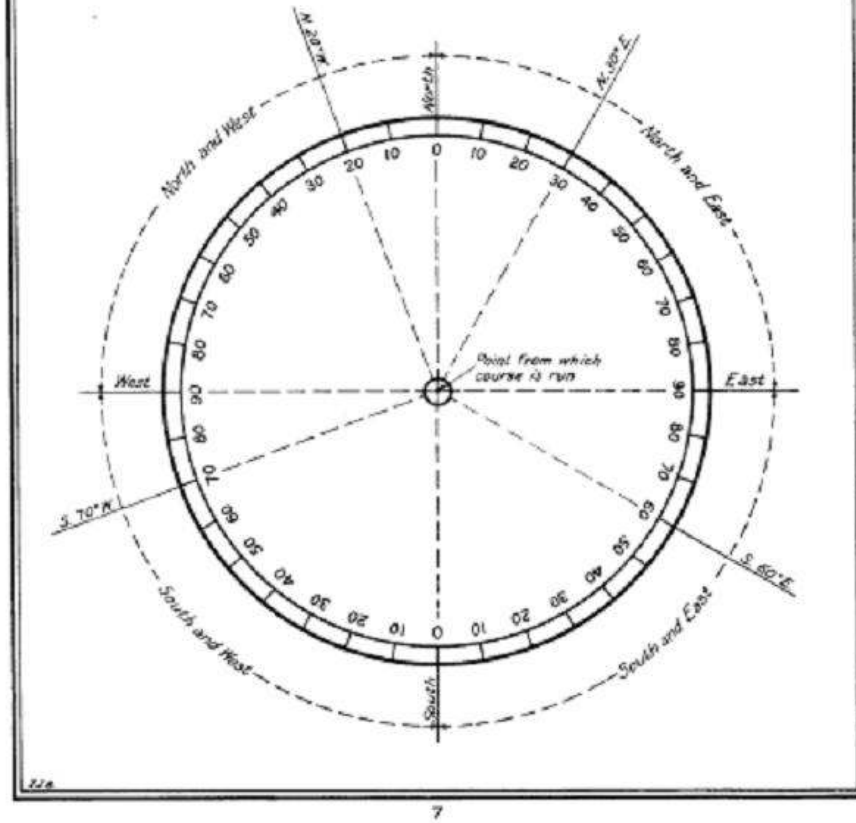
<i>1 Acre</i>	<i>equals</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>sq. chains</i>
<i>1 "</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>43560</i>	<i>feet</i>
<i>1 Sq. Mile</i>	<i>equals</i>	<i>640</i>	<i>acres</i>

*A theoretical Township is six miles square, containing thirty six sections, one mile square, of 640 acres each.*

*Area of a theoretical township 23040 acres.*



**DIAGRAM  
SHOWING  
USE OF PROTRACTOR**



Berthrong, I.P. (Chief of Drafting Division, USDI, BLM). General Land Office Primer of Instructive Information Relative to Legal Subdivisions and Plats of Public Land Surveys. US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management Eastern States (1921).



FOR CAREFUL CONSIDERATION AND OBSERVANCE.

The following must be observed in examining the records in the Drafting Division.

First, examine the card index for township plats and diagrams, so that you may be sure that the plat necessary for your case is in the files; it is possible that the plat desired has been withdrawn.

In withdrawing a plat or plat book, leave a receipt card for same, giving the township and range number or the number of volume, the number of your room, the date withdrawn, and sign your name.

Plats must not be retained for a longer period than is absolutely necessary for their use.

In returning plats to the files, it is absolutely necessary that the same be returned to their proper place—loose plats are filed in order, first by range number and then by township number.

Use the greatest care in handling of records—do not fold the plats; in many cases it would be impossible to restore or replace a plat if damaged, destroyed, or lost.

Do not make any notations on face of plat.

William Spry

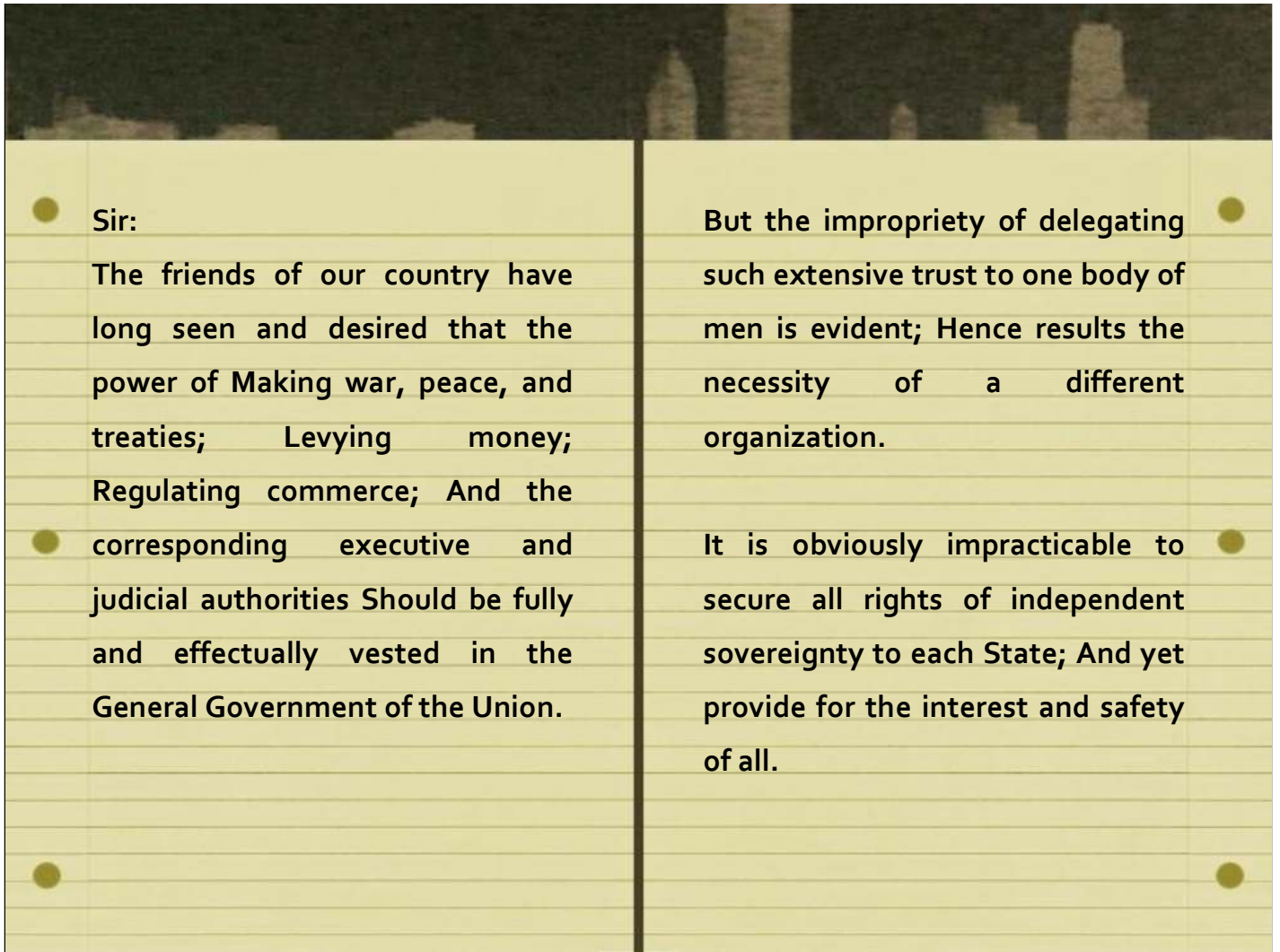
Commissioner.

173

a

(WILLIAM SPRY COMMISSIONER 03/22/1921)

Berthrong, I.P. (Chief of Drafting Division, USDI, BLM). General Land Office Primer of Instructive Information Relative to Legal Subdivisions and Plats of Public Land Surveys. US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management Eastern States (1921).




● Sir:  
The friends of our country have long seen and desired that the power of Making war, peace, and treaties; Levying money; Regulating commerce; And the corresponding executive and judicial authorities Should be fully and effectually vested in the General Government of the Union.

● But the impropriety of delegating such extensive trust to one body of men is evident; Hence results the necessity of a different organization.

● It is obviously impracticable to secure all rights of independent sovereignty to each State; And yet provide for the interest and safety of all.

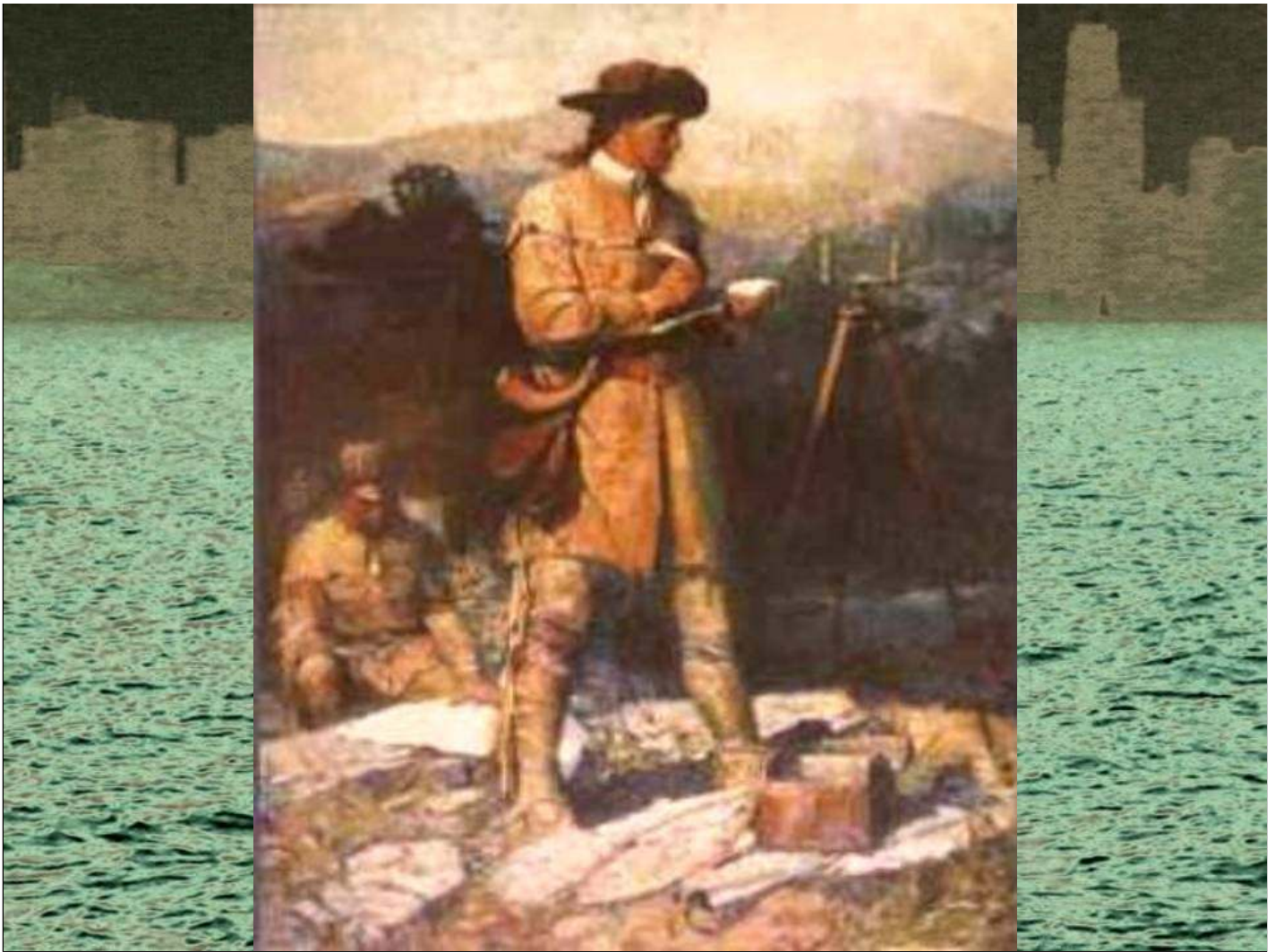
1787-09-17 Letter from Constitutional Convention to Congress  
Gales, Joseph Sr.(compiler) (1834). The Debates and Proceedings in the Congress of the US, Vol.I. Washington (DC): Gales & Seaton.



<p>● Individuals entering into society must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest.</p> <p>The magnitude of the sacrifice must depend on situation and</p> <p>● circumstance as on the object to be obtained.</p> <p>It is at all times difficult to draw with precision the line between Those rights which must be</p> <p>● surrendered And those which may be preserved.</p>	<p>The consolidation of our Union involves Our prosperity, felicity, safety; and Perhaps our national existence.</p> <p>The Constitution is the result of a spirit Which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable.</p> <p>That it will meet the full and entire approbation of every State is not, perhaps, to be expected.</p>
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1787-09-17 Letter from Constitutional Convention to Congress  
Gales, Joseph Sr.(compiler) (1834). The Debates and Proceedings in the Congress of the US, Vol.I. Washington (DC): Gales & Seaton.





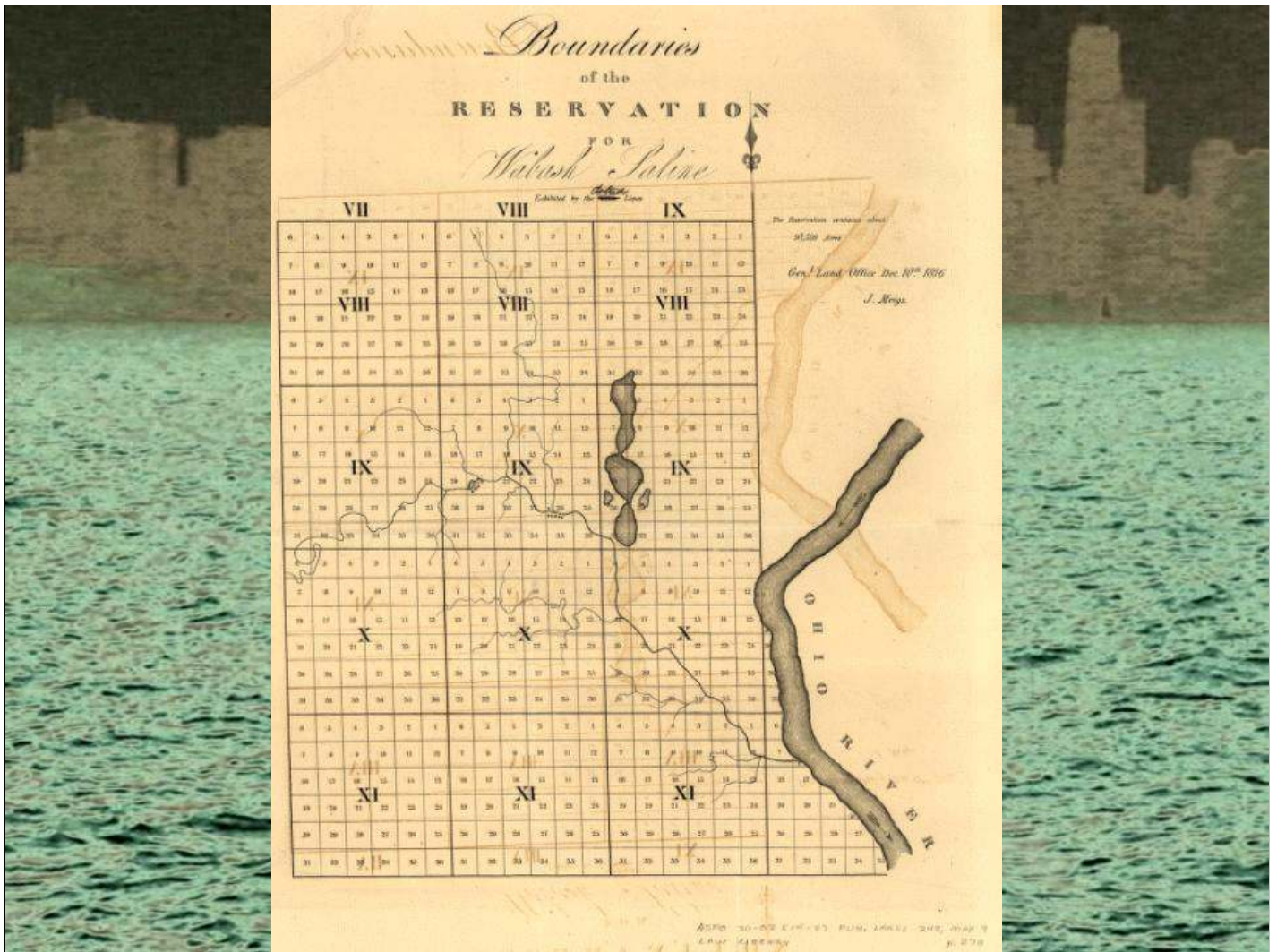
From: McTigue & Spiewak (1999-2001). A Brief History of Illinois Land Surveying. The Beginning of the U.S. Public Land System, A Chronological History of Surveying in Illinois. Found at: [www.surveyorsland.com/historyright.htm](http://www.surveyorsland.com/historyright.htm).

In 1850 the Surveyor General for Illinois and Missouri published his "Manual of Instructions to U.S. Deputy Surveyors", with an appendix for the Use of County Surveyors. This was immediately recognized, without any question, as being conclusive authority and generally adopted by the better class of surveyors in the state, that was until Judge Burt published his "key to the Solar Compass and Surveyor's Companion". This opened up the whole subject of the proper survey and subdivision of the sections. This led to much discussion; both oral and written, finally resulting in the call for a convention on January 7, 1857. No conclusions were reached regarding subdivision of sections, so another convention was called for on January 5, 1859 in Springfield. After a very long and warm discussion, it was finally proposed and agreed to submit the question of the proper subdivision of a section to an able lawyer for his decision. In the selection of the attorney, the convention chose Mr. Abraham Lincoln, a practical surveyor as well as a recognized leading member of the Bar, on the principle that a good lawyer could better interpret and apply the law to a subject with which he was thoroughly conversant.

Mr. Lincoln replied with the following written opinion (Springfield, 1859 January 6 1859):

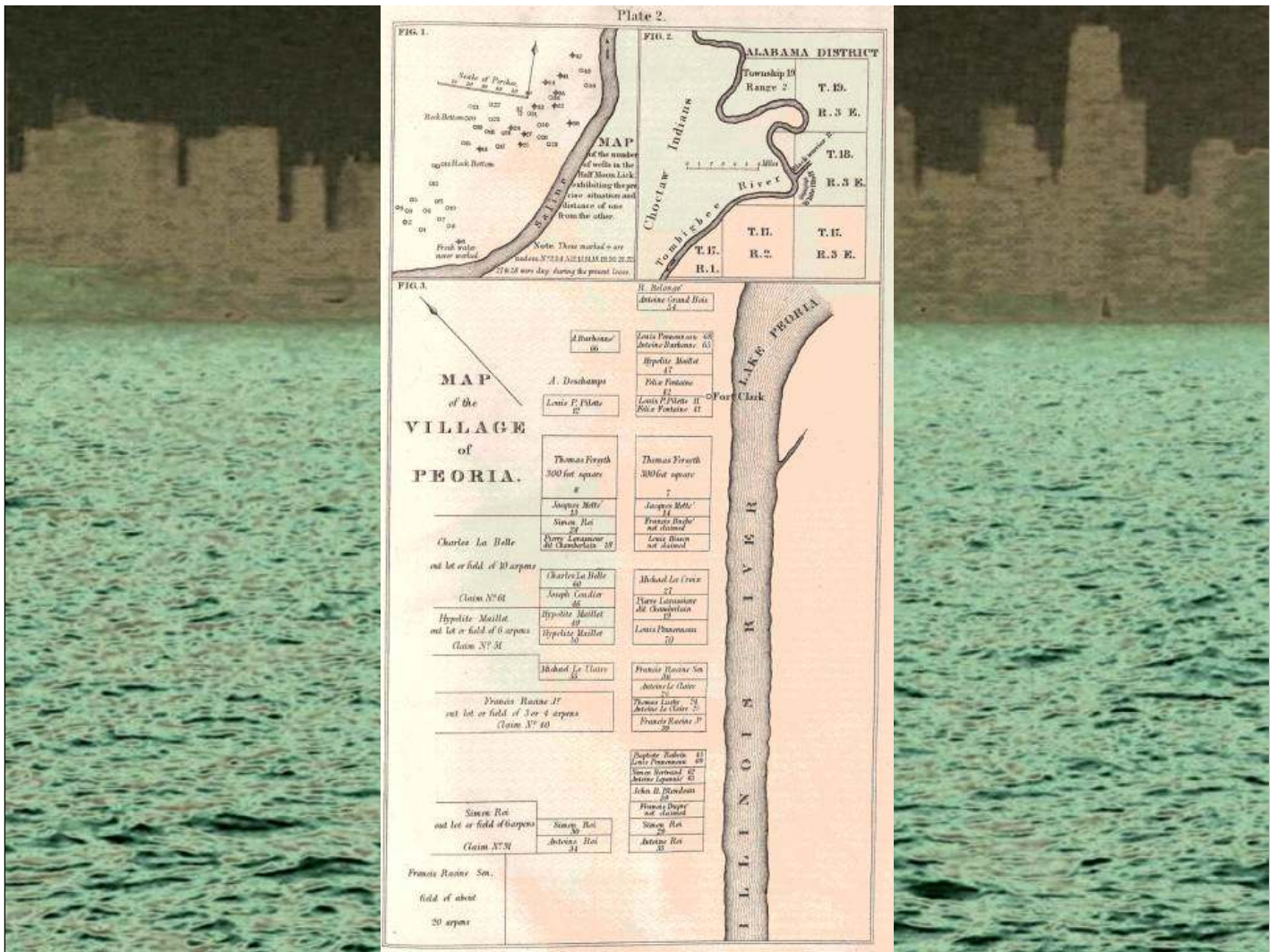
"The 11th Section of the Act of Congress, approved Feb. 11, 1805, prescribing rules for the subdivision of sections of land within the United States system of surveys, standing unrepealed in my opinion, is binding on the respective purchasers of different parts of the same section, and furnishes the true rule for surveyors in establishing lines between them. That law, being in force at the time each became a purchaser, becomes a condition of the purchase.

Reproduction found at [www.utexas.edu/depts/grg/huebner/grg312/lect23.html](http://www.utexas.edu/depts/grg/huebner/grg312/lect23.html)



(1816). US GLO survey map of a block of 9 townships that include a salt deposit that must be reserved from sale. Vic. Wabash River north of the Ohio River. Illinois or Indiana.

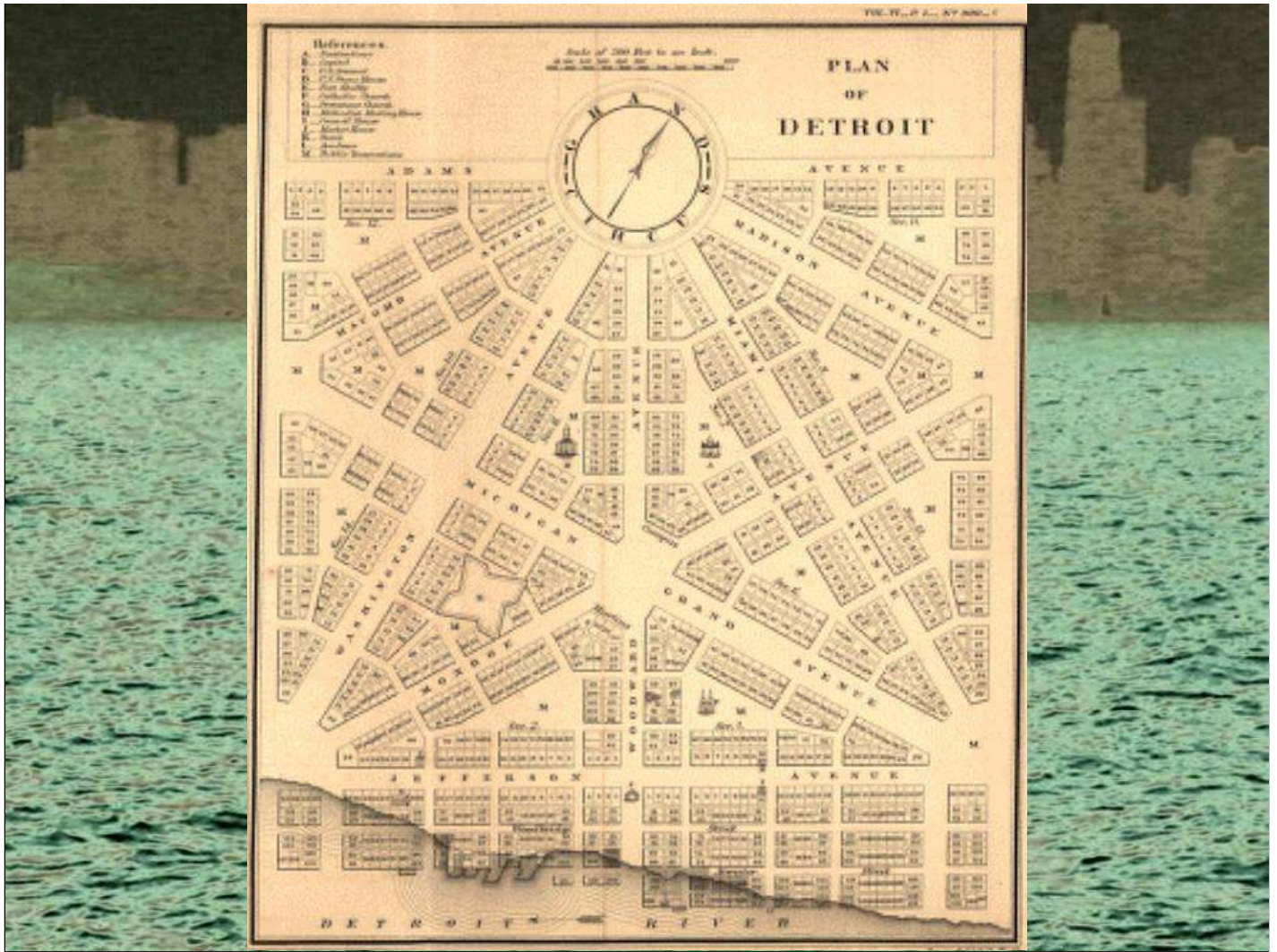




A map of the village of Peoria. Township 19 Range 2. US HR 18th Congress, 1st Session: American State Papers/ Public Lands: Volume 3 (unnumbered page) (1824 May 26).

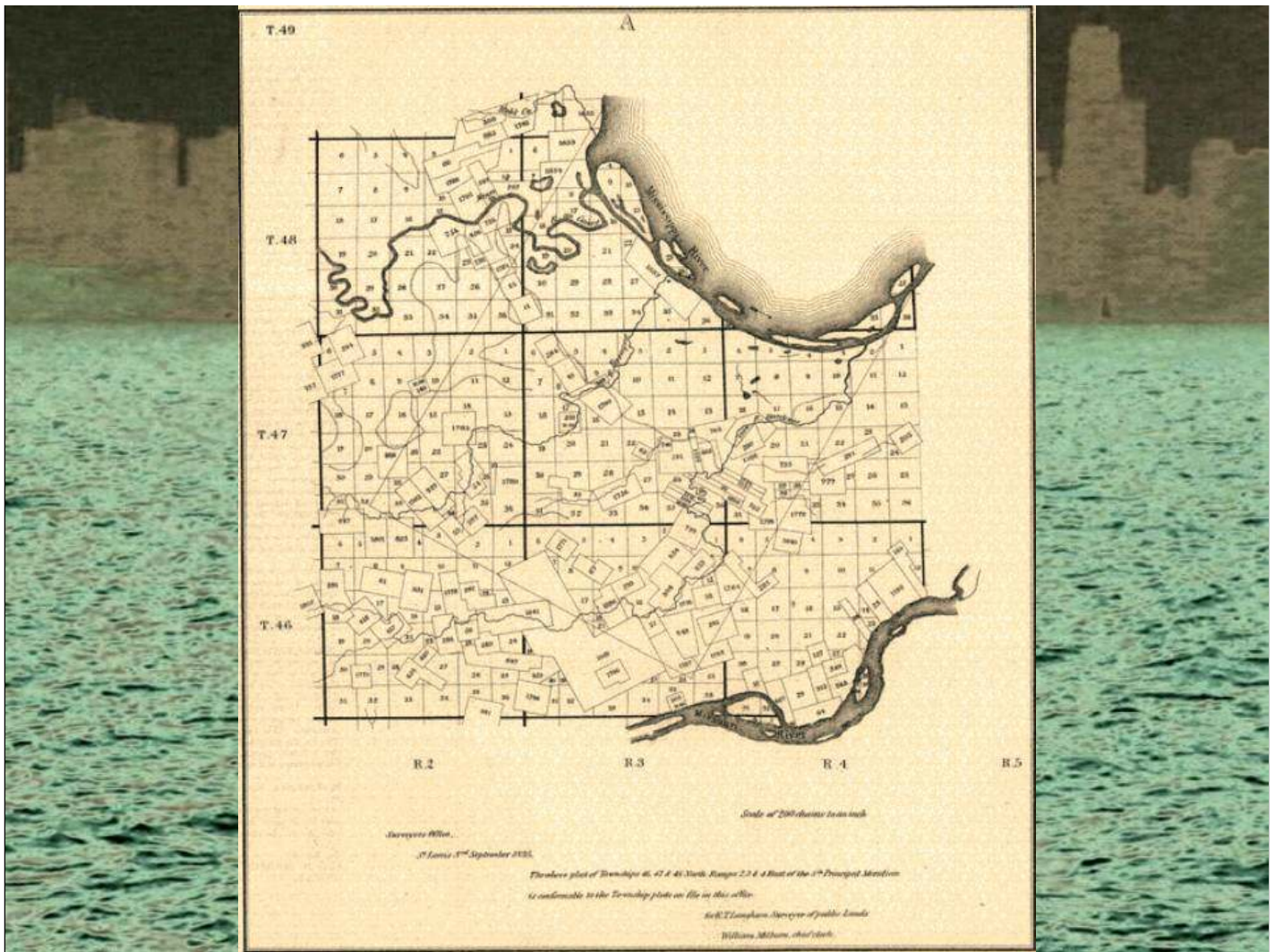
~R. Belonge~Antoine Grand Bois~A. Burbonne~Louis Pennenneau~Antoine Burbonne~Hypolite Maillet~Felix Fontaine~A. Deschamps~Louis P. Pilette~Thomas Forsyth~Jacques Mette~Simon Roi~Francis Buche~Pierre Lavassieur dit Chamberlain~Louis Bisson not claimed~Charles La Belle out-lot or field of ten arpens~Michael La Croix~Joseph Coudier~Pierre Lavassieur~Hypolite Maillet~Louis Pennenneau~Michael Le Claire~Francis Racine, sen.~Antoine Le Claire~Thomas Lusby~Baptiste Raboin~Simon Bertrand~Antoine Lepannie~John B. Blondeau~Francis Dupre~Simon Roi~Illinois River~Lake Peoria~Fort Clark~Map of the number of wells in the Half Moon Lick~Saline~Alabama District~Choctaw Indians~Tombigbee River~White Bluff~Black Warrior River~





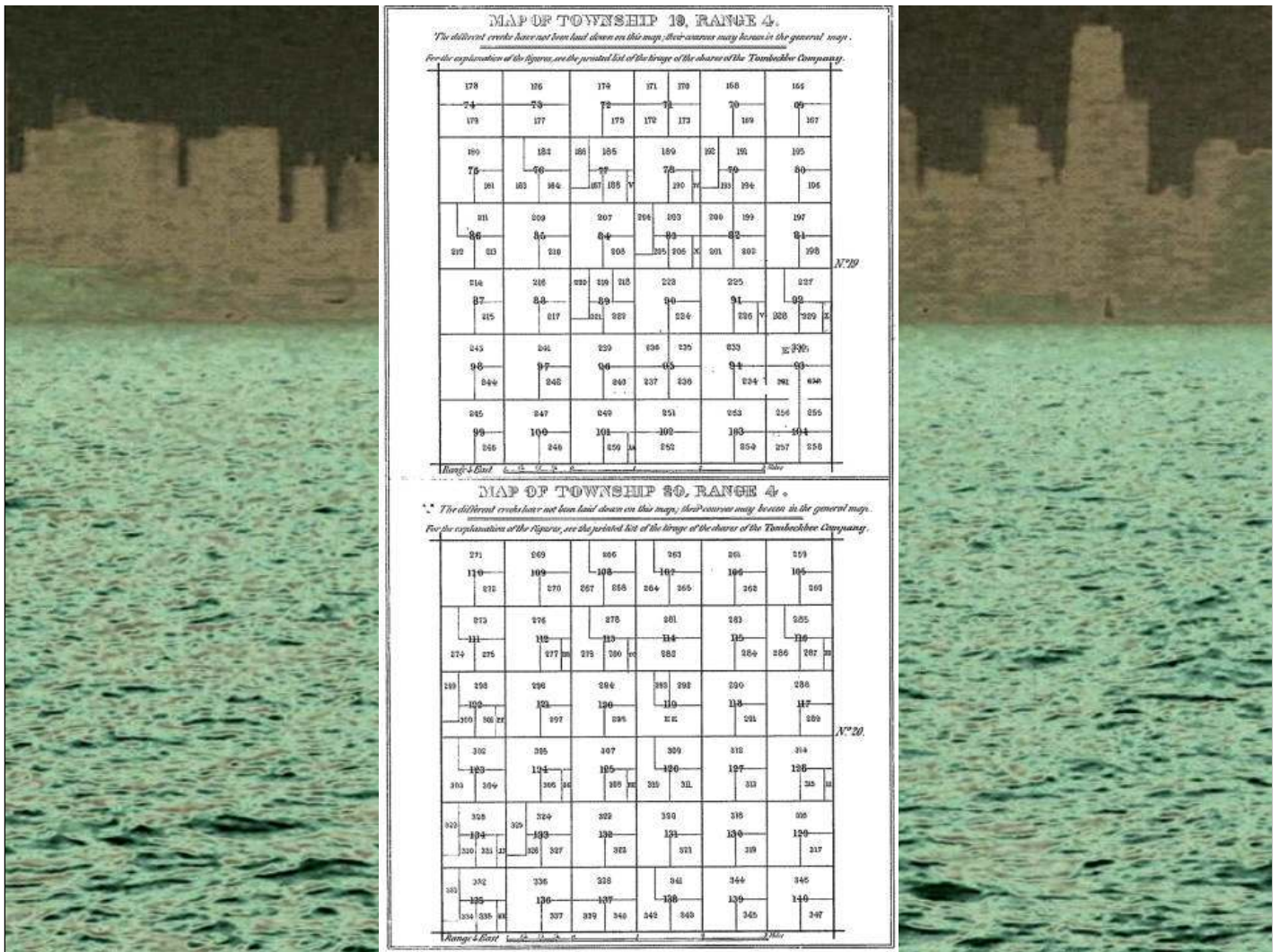
Plan of Detroit.

Dutch- and British-American real estate speculators asked the US Congress to approve a plan that would overlay a rectangular plan and lots on the Old French settlers' triangular plan and lots. Old French settlers would have to give up their triangular lots in what would soon be the valuable city center and accept in exchange less valuable rectangular lots elsewhere in town. Congress approved the rectangular plan. Old French settlers protested in the early 1800s and revived the protest in 1842.



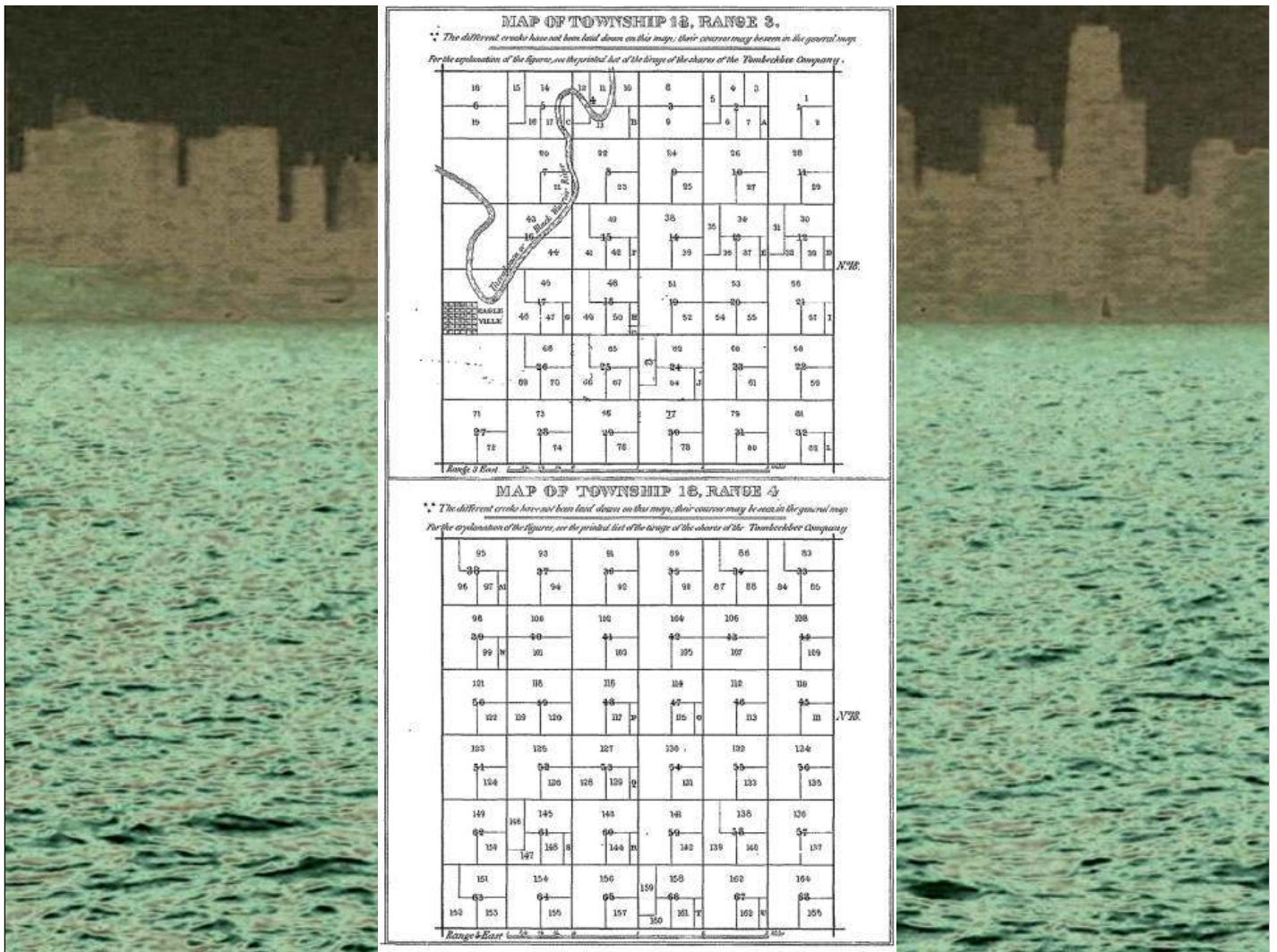
Langham, E.T. (Surveyor of public lands) (1835, December 15). Milburn, William (Chief Clerk). Plat of Townships 46, 47, & 48 North Ranges 2, 3, & 4 East of the 5th Principal Meridian conformable to the Township plats on file. in US Senate, 24th Congress, 1st Session: American State Papers/ Public Lands: Volume 8 (p.243).



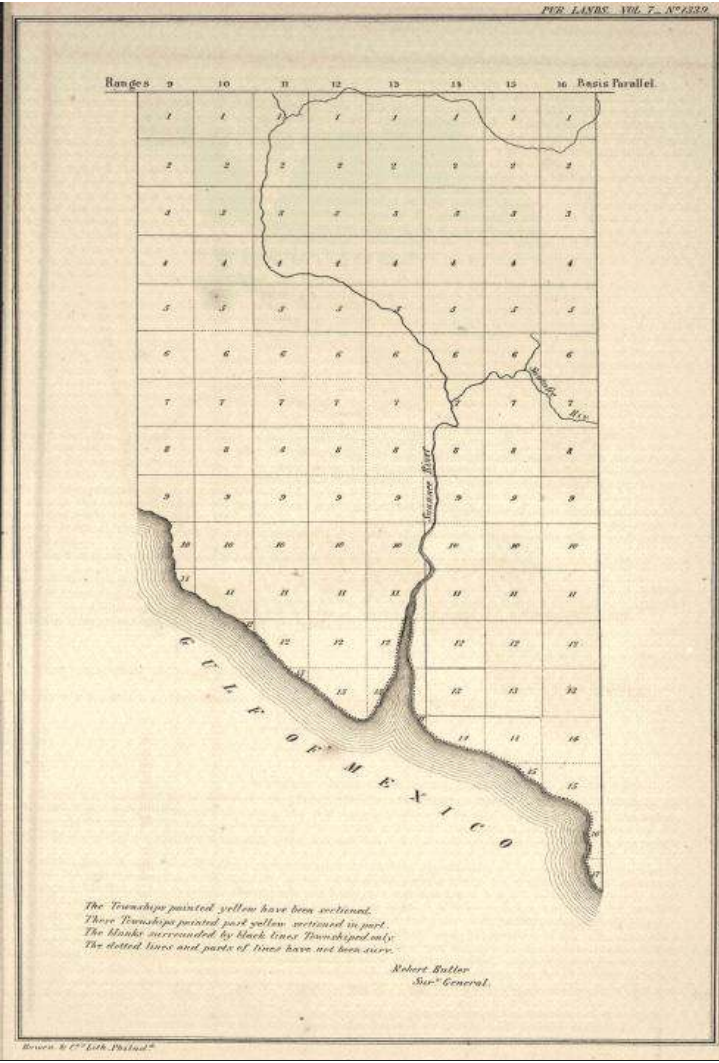


Map of Township 19, Range 4. Map of Township 20, Range 4. US Senate, 20th Congress, 1st Session: American State Papers/ Public Lands: Volume 5 (unnumbered page) (1828 February 18).



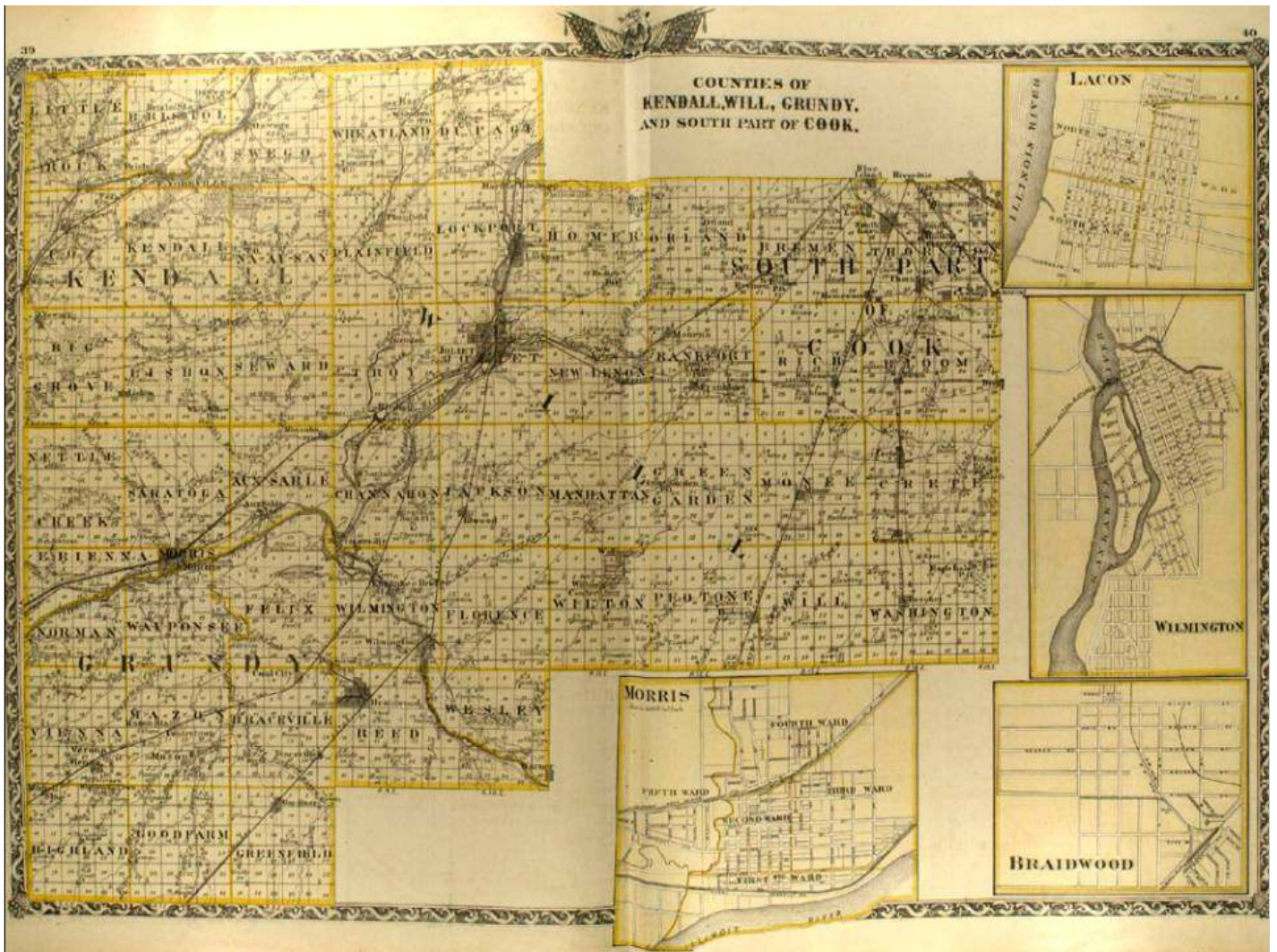


Map of Township 18, Range 3. Map of Township 18, Range 4. Eagle Ville~Tuscaloosa or Black Warrior River~Tombeckbee River. US Senate, 20th Congress, 1st Session: American State Papers/ Public Lands: Volume 5 (unnumbered page) (1828 February 18).



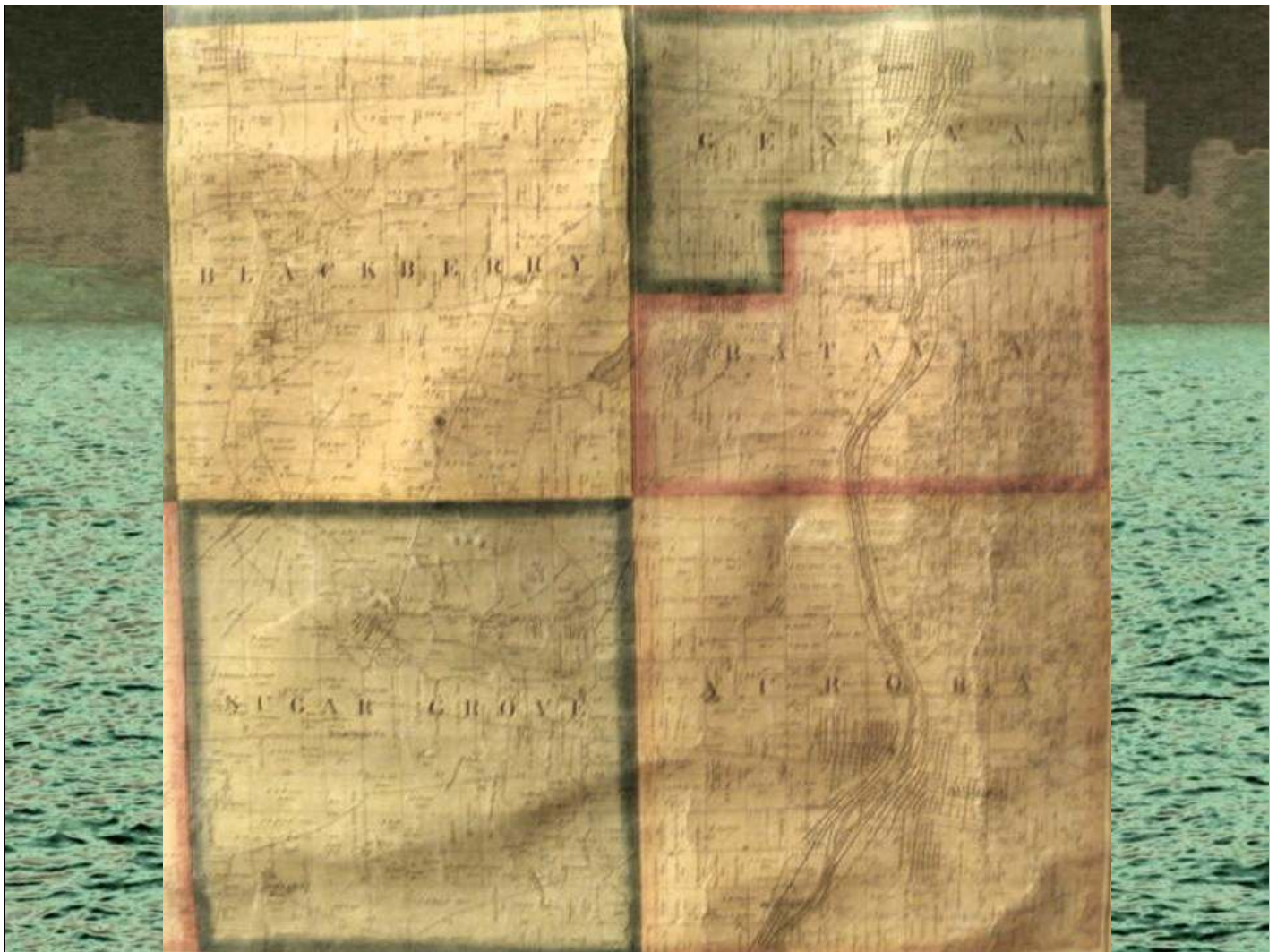
US GLO map of townships along Swanee River north of Gulf of Mexico. American State Papers, Public Lands Volume 7, document 1339.





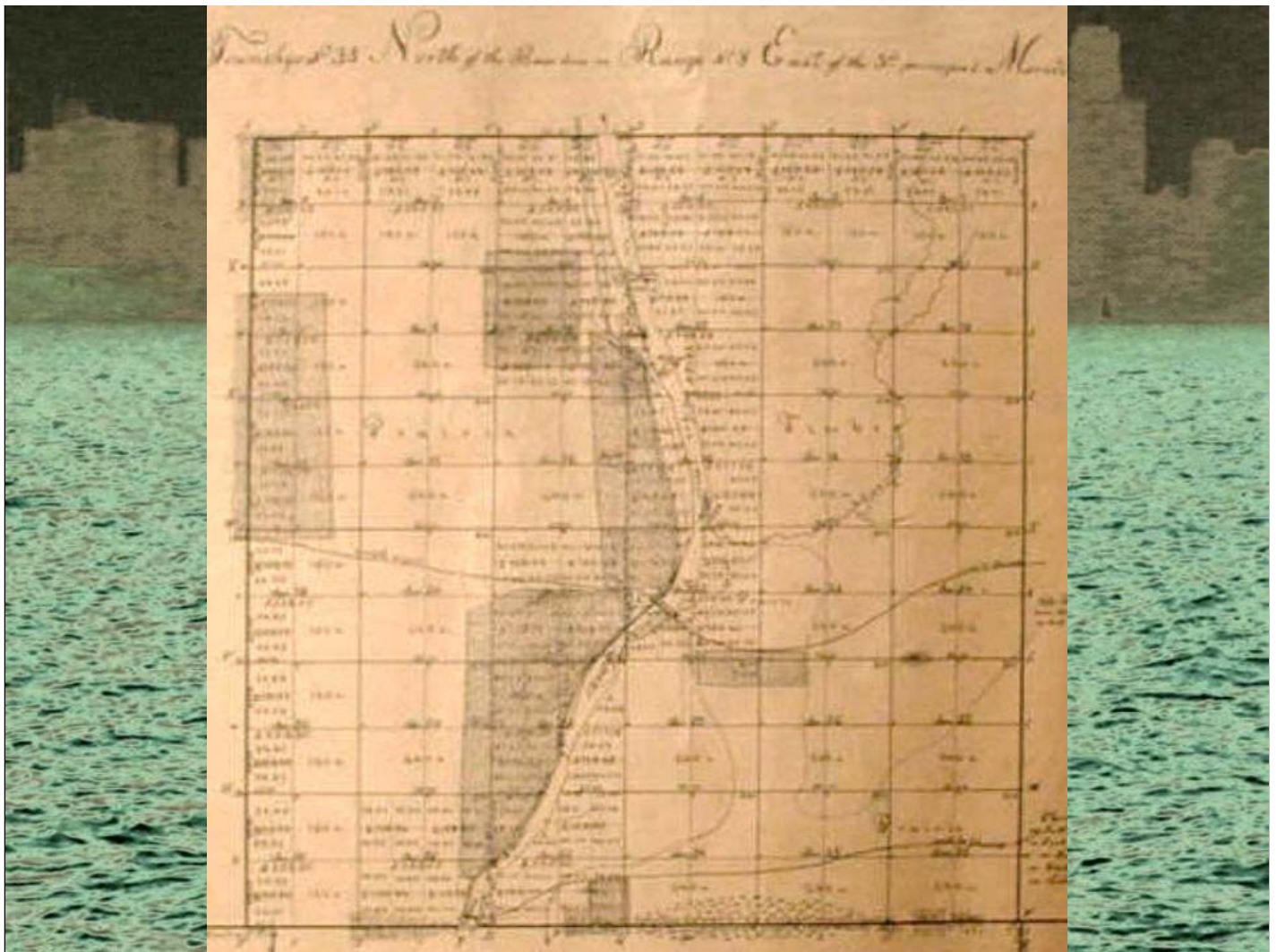
Illinois townships in Kendall, Will, Grundy, and south Cook Counties, Illinois.





(1860). Aurora, Sugar Grove, Blackberry, and Geneva/Batavia Townships in Kane County, Illinois. Map owned by the Aurora Historical Society.

Found at [www.idaillinois.org/u/?aur,22](http://www.idaillinois.org/u/?aur,22)



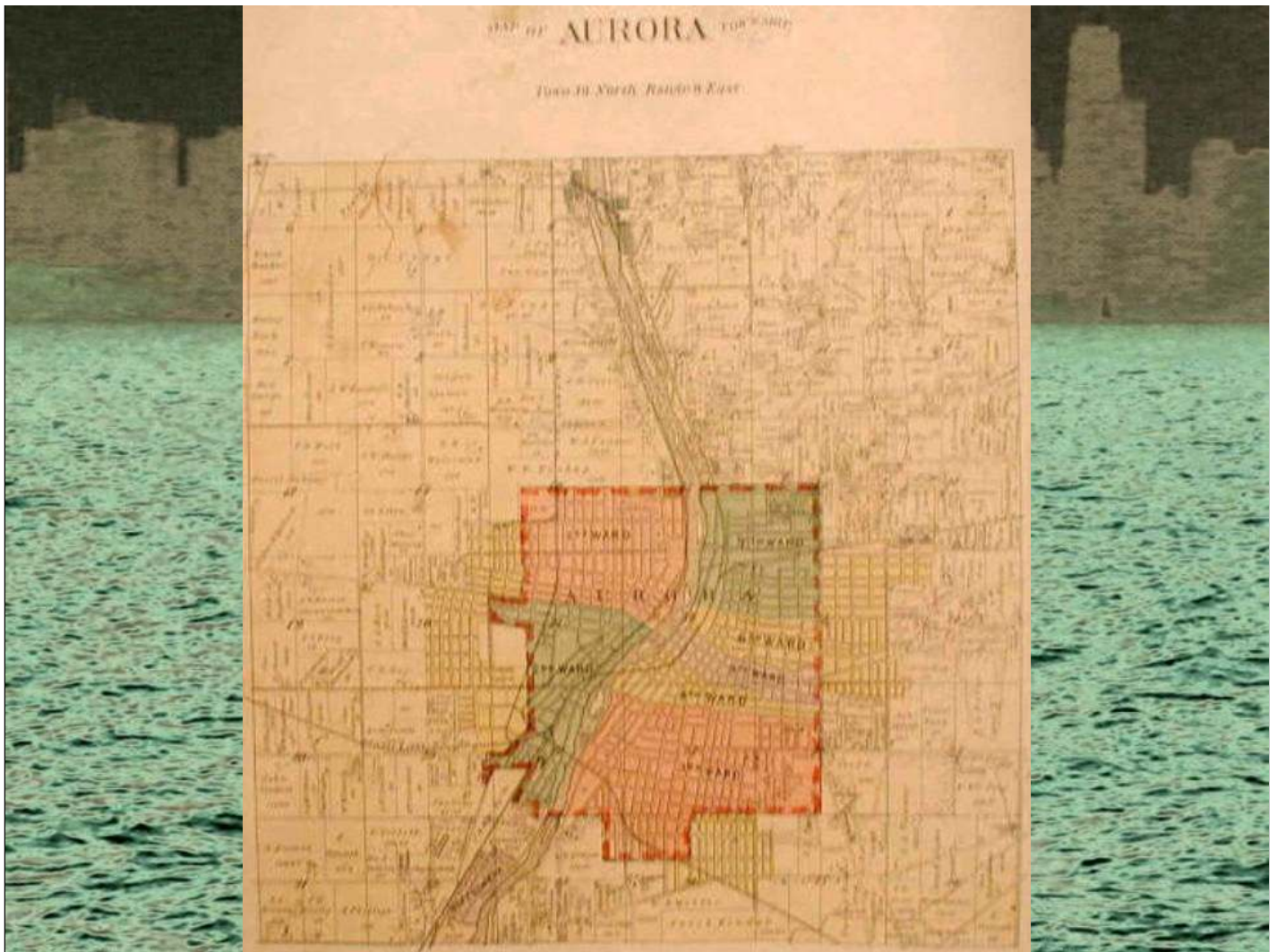
(1840). Aurora Township and town, Kane County, Illinois. (Township 38N, Range 8E). Map owned by the Aurora Historical Society.

Found at [www.idaillinois.org/u/?/aur,0](http://www.idaillinois.org/u/?/aur,0)









(1892). Aurora Township and town. Map owned by Aurora Historical Society.

The map identifies farms and farm owners.

Found at [www.idaillinois.org/u/?/aur,9](http://www.idaillinois.org/u/?/aur,9)



(1880). town of Elgin in Kane County, Illinois.

Upham, A.B. Elgin, Kane Co., Illinois. Chicago (IL): Shober & Carqueville (1880).

Reference: LC Panoramic maps (2nd ed.), 159

Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washington, D.C. 20540-4650 USA. g4104e pm001590 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g4104e.pm001590>. G4104.E5A3 1880 .U6





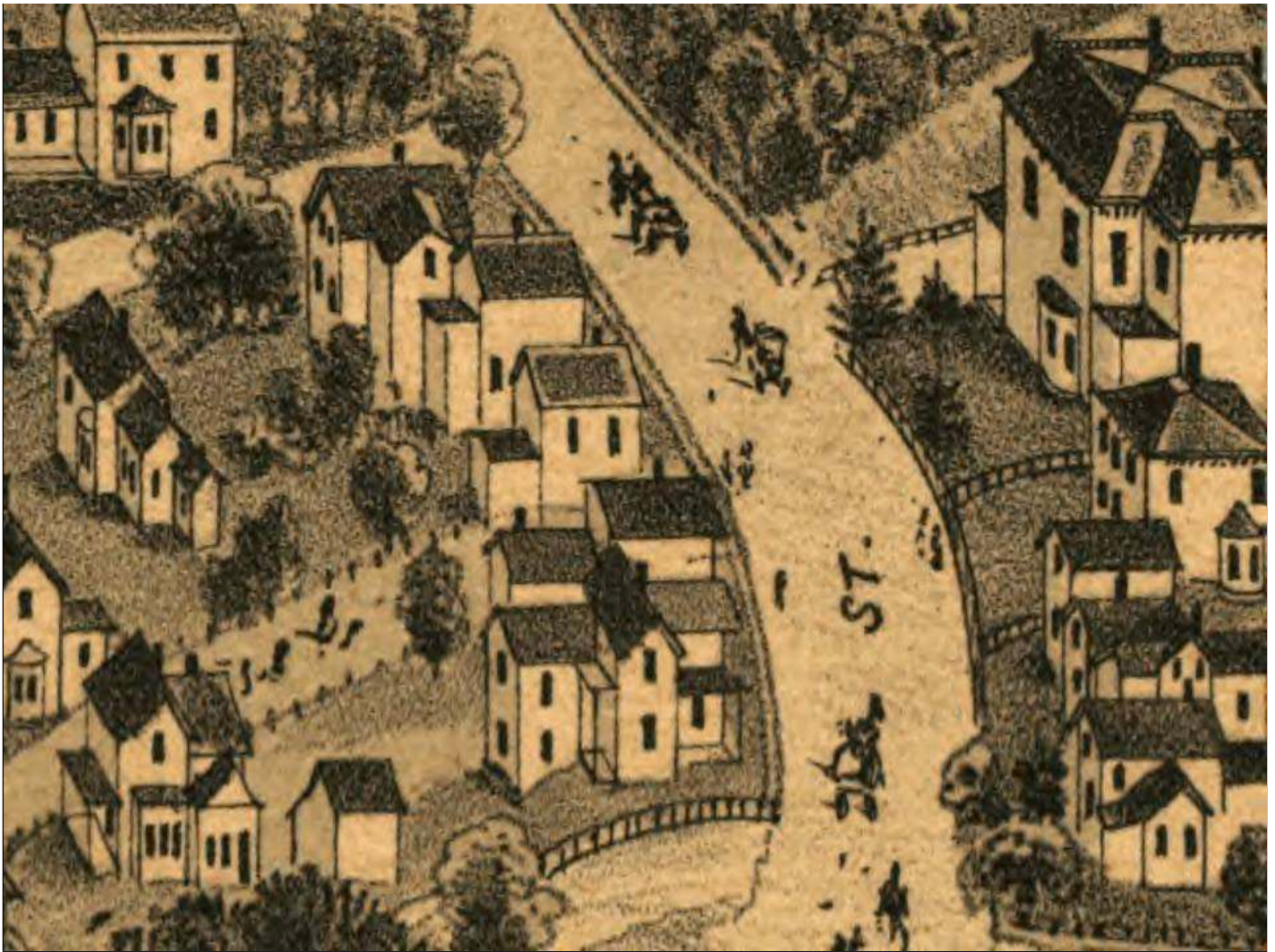
(1880). town of Elgin in Kane County, Illinois. Detail of interactive map.

Upham, A.B. Elgin, Kane Co., Illinois. Chicago (IL): Shober & Carqueville (1880).

Reference: LC Panoramic maps (2nd ed.), 159

Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washington, D.C. 20540-4650 USA. g4104e pm001590 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g4104e.pm001590>. G4104.E5A3 1880 .U6





(1880). town of Elgin in Kane County, Illinois. Detail of interactive map.

Upham, A.B. Elgin, Kane Co., Illinois. Chicago (IL): Shober & Carqueville (1880).

Reference: LC Panoramic maps (2nd ed.), 159

Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washington, D.C. 20540-4650 USA. g4104e pm001590 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g4104e.pm001590>. G4104.E5A3 1880 .U6





2011 February 24. Survey of a residential lot in Township 41N (Chicago, Illinois)





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● Section 8 of Article I of the 1787 US Constitution lists the powers of Congress.

Section 8 doesn't give the US Congress power to admit foreign  
● nationals to the United States.

The last, or 18th clause of Section 8 is known as the Enabling provision. Madison warned that unscrupulous people could and  
● would abuse it.

Article I – Section 8 - Clause 18 ●

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States,  
● or in any Department or Officer thereof. ●

- Naturalization and Immigration are two different processes. They shouldn't be confused.

When US acquired territory from foreign governments, it would acquire the inhabitants.

The 1787 Constitution gives Congress the power to offer the inhabitants US citizenship if they meet certain qualifications.

#### Article I – Section 8 - Clause 4

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;



Clause 4 is redundant to the Laws of Nations. It allows US officials to enter into the kinds of treaties that the monarchies had made for centuries.

● Section 9 of Article I of the 1787 US Constitution lists what the US Congress can't do.

Clause 1 of Section 9 implies that states had the power to permit

● immigration. The power may have belonged to colonial lords and corporations before independence.

The power included but wasn't limited to the importation of  
● slaves.

Article I – Section 9 - Clause 1 ●

The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, ● but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person. ●



● Section 9 of Article I implied that immigration to the United States would be banned sooner than later.

It gives the states a grace period of approximately 19 years (1789-1808) to get used to the idea.

● Southern plantation owners could pay working class whites a fair wage, or make do with the offspring of African slaves.

● Greedy and ambitious northerners would have to lose the idea that they could exploit the refuse of Europe and other continents to get rich.

● The land area of the United States would be growing, if the plan worked out right.

The preexisting population of the United States knew how to make babies.

Their descendents would be sufficient to settle and democratize new territory.

● She will also fantasize that her employer or employer's husband desires her more than his higher class wife.

● She uses her language to put small businessmen of other nationalities out of business and put the shop on the market for someone of her nationality to buy.

The current demographics of the United States beg two questions.

1. Who annexed what in the various treaties that acquired territory by conquest and purchase?

Corollary, did Mexico cede its northern state to the US, or did the US cede all its states to Mexico and her Latin American neighbors?

2. When was the last time any US congressman, President, or lobbyist read the US Constitution?

Corollary, what did each word mean in We The People's common parlance on or before the ratification of they were alleged to ratify the 1787 Constitution?




● Corollary, what's the practical difference between an imported farm or sweatshop worker and an imported slave?

● Corollary, does a person who migrated to the US after 1808 without the consent of the majority of American people qualify for naturalization or for expulsion?

● The 1787 Constitution reserves to Congressmen the power to define and describe penalties for treason.

● The current demographics of the United States look like treason.

● Propaganda that defines immigration reform as even more amnesty and freebies for people who violate the current bogus and generous immigration law sounds like treason, too.



● The burden of settling the United States and making it profitable to foreign investors fell on people of specific nationalities and religions.

The mass immigration of people of

● other nationalities and religions began when investors could get more profit from public and private debts than from nation-building and productivity.

● They couldn't care less that the United States originated as a refuge from the kinds of people who swarmed the country.

They also couldn't care less that the 1787 Constitution exists to

● protect the property and persons of people who inhabited the country at the time of the revolution, and their descendants.

● Every time a county treasurer seizes a residential or business property for non-payment of the property tax, the treasurer has committed treason.

● He/she has violated the spirit of the Constitution and specific compacts of the same era.

● The treasurer compounds the treason when he/she sells properties for pennies on the dollar in batches to foreign speculators; or one at a time to an individual immigrant to occupy or flip.

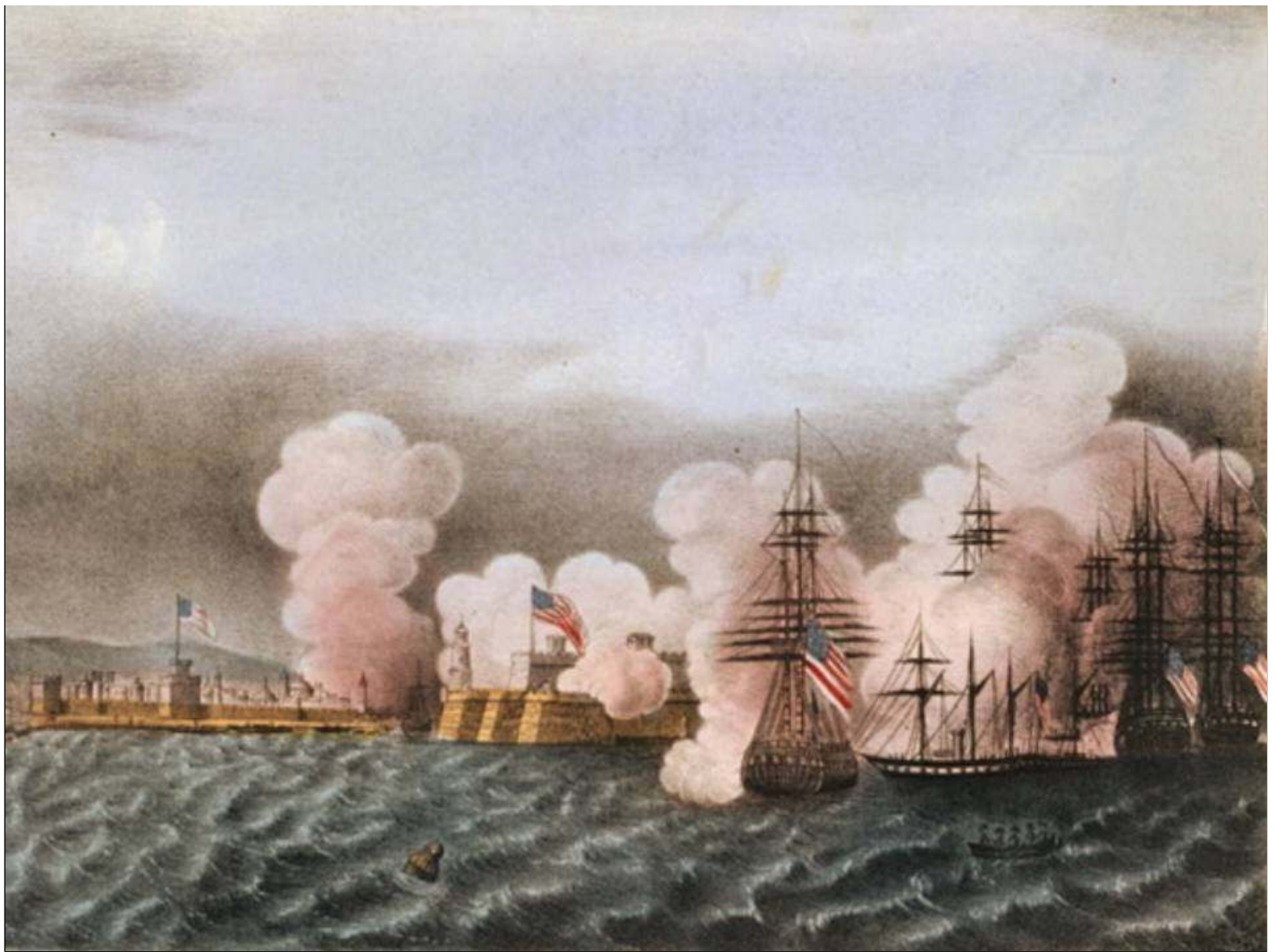
● Most immigrants have a bad Jones; they incur large and inflationary debts to one-up and put-down the people they left in their homelands and the people they get up against in the United States.



- American writer H. L. Mencken mentioned that in the 1920s, it was common knowledge among Anglo intellectuals and writers, that foreign entities were using the United States for experiments that
  - blended nationalities to breed the most compliant and exploitable humans.
- Pharoah may have been doing the same in the slave camps of ancient
- Egypt.

The deeply-rooted descendents of white non-Hispanic Protestant colonists need to find a place where they can celebrate their heritage without intimidation and shame.

It's somewhere between the grandiose chauvinism and politically-correct white-bashing in which every other group indulges instead of saying Thank You.



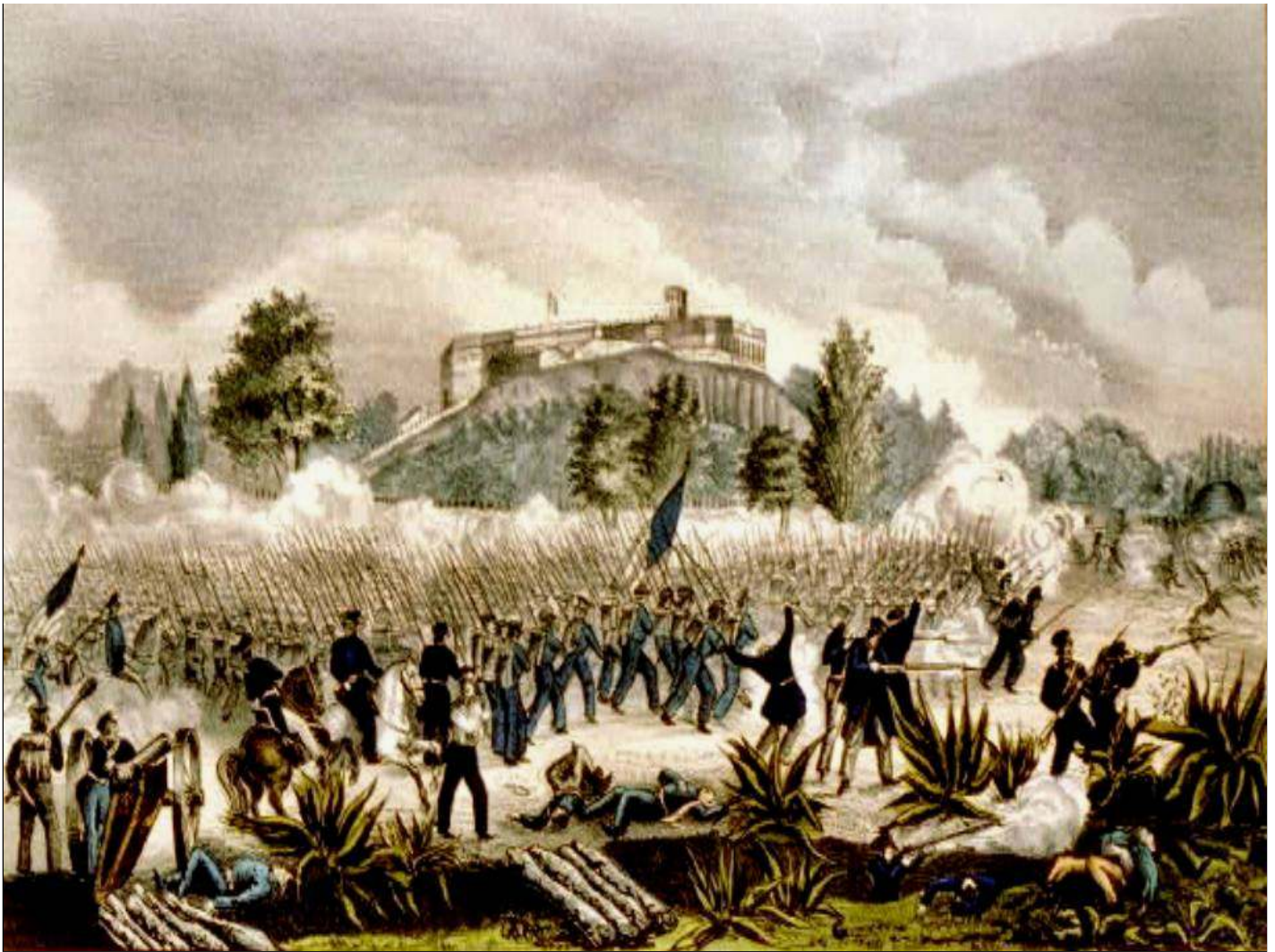
Grand salute at Vera Cruz, from the American fleet and the Castle San Juan D'Ulloa in honor of the American flag, which was hoisted over that city and castle, March 29th, 1847. Hartford (Connecticut):/ E.B. & E.C. Kellogg (1847). Buffalo (New York): D. Needham. Copyright by E.B. & E.C. Kellogg.

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA. (color film copy transparency) cph 3g06198  
<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3g06198> (b&w film copy neg.) cph 3b10067 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3b10067>.



Walker, James (painter). Convent of Churubusco. Courtesy National Air Survey Center





Ataque del Castillo de Chapultepec. New York: N. Currier (1848).

Attack on the Castle Chapultepec

Currier & Ives : a catalogue raisonné / compiled by Gale Research. Detroit, MI : Gale Research, c1983, no. 0323.

Library of Congress (color film copy slide) cph 3b49831 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3b49831> (b&w film copy neg.) cph 3b09866 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3b09866>.



Whiting, Daniel Powers (artist). Monterey (sic), from Independence Hill, in the rear of the Bishop's Palace / D.P. Whiting del., Capt. 7th Inf.. On stone by Swinton, Frederick J., lithographer. Printed in colors by G. & W. Endicott. New York: G&W. Endicott (1847). Copyright by D.P. Whiting.

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA. (digital file from color film copy transparency) cph 3g06129 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3g06129> (digital file from b&w film copy neg.) cph 3a08043 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3a08043>.





Chappell Alonso (engraver) (1850). General Taylor at Monterey. The University of Texas at Arlington Library Special Collections.





Holl, Frank (engraver). after Darley, Felix Octavius Carr (artist). Native Californians lassoing a bear. in Bryant, William C., Picturesque America. New York: D. Appleton & Co. (1873).

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA. (color film copy transparency) cph 3g02630  
<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3g02630> (b&w film copy neg.) cph 3a10733 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3a10733>





Andrés Pico. B&W photograph from original daguerreotype (1855). Courtesy Western History Collection, Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History

The governor's brother and commander of a company of lancers in the "second war."



Santa Anna. Color photograph of oil portrait (1845?). Courtesy San Jacinto Museum of History Association.





Lieutenants U.S. Grant and Alexander Hays. B&W photogravure print (1845). The University of Texas at Arlington Library Special Collections.



Cavalry soldier and Infantry Lieutenant, US Army Regulars, 1847. Courtesy of the US Army Center for Military History





Woodville, R.C. (painter) (1851). Mexican News. Engraving from the original at The University of Texas at Arlington Library Special Collections.



*Presented by the Hon<sup>ble</sup> R. D. Letcher  
Minister Plen<sup>ty</sup> at Mexico to his  
Friend Capt. James P. Lewis  
1850*

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**TREATY**  
OF  
PEACE, FRIENDSHIP, LIMITS, AND SETTLEMENT,  
BETWEEN  
**THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**  
AND  
**THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC.**

DATED AT GUADALUPE HIDALGO, 24 FEBRUARY, 1848.

RATIFIED BY THE PRESIDENT U. S., 16th MARCH, 1848.

EXCHANGED AT QUERETARO, 30th MAY, 1848.

PROCLAIMED BY THE PRESIDENT U. S., 4th JULY, 1848.

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Treaty of Peace, Friendship, Limits, and Settlement Between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic (1847). The University of Texas at Arlington Library Special Collections.









Glimpses of Western Farm Life. Scribners monthly, an illustrated magazine for the people. November 1875 to April 1876, p. 679.





Darley, Felix Octavius Carr (1822-1888) (artist). Hall, Henry Bryan (1850-1900) (engraver). Emigrants crossing the plains. in William C. Bryant, Picturesque America. New York: D. Appleton & Co., c1869.

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA  
(color film copy transparency) cph 3g02634 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3g02634>  
(b&w film copy neg.) cph 3a04640 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3a04640>





Grabill, John C.H. (photographer) (1891). Villa of Brule. The great hostile Indian camp on River Brule, near Pine Ridge, S.D. Copyright Grabill, Deadwood, S.D. No known restrictions on reproduction.

A Lakota tipi camp in background; horses at a White Clay Creek watering hole in foreground. Grabill's photographer's legend and caption appear in image.

John C. H. Grabill Collection. Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540  
(digital file from original print) ppmsc 02508 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/ppmsc.02508>  
(scan of color film copy transparency) cph 3g01978 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3g01978>  
(scan of b&w film copy neg.) cph 3a17819 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3a17819>  
(scan of b&w film copy neg.) cph 3a00030 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3a00030>



Queen, James F. (artist) (after Weyngaerd). Home sweet home. Philadelphia: Duval & Hunter (1871).

View of farm with house, cattle, and woman feeding sheep.

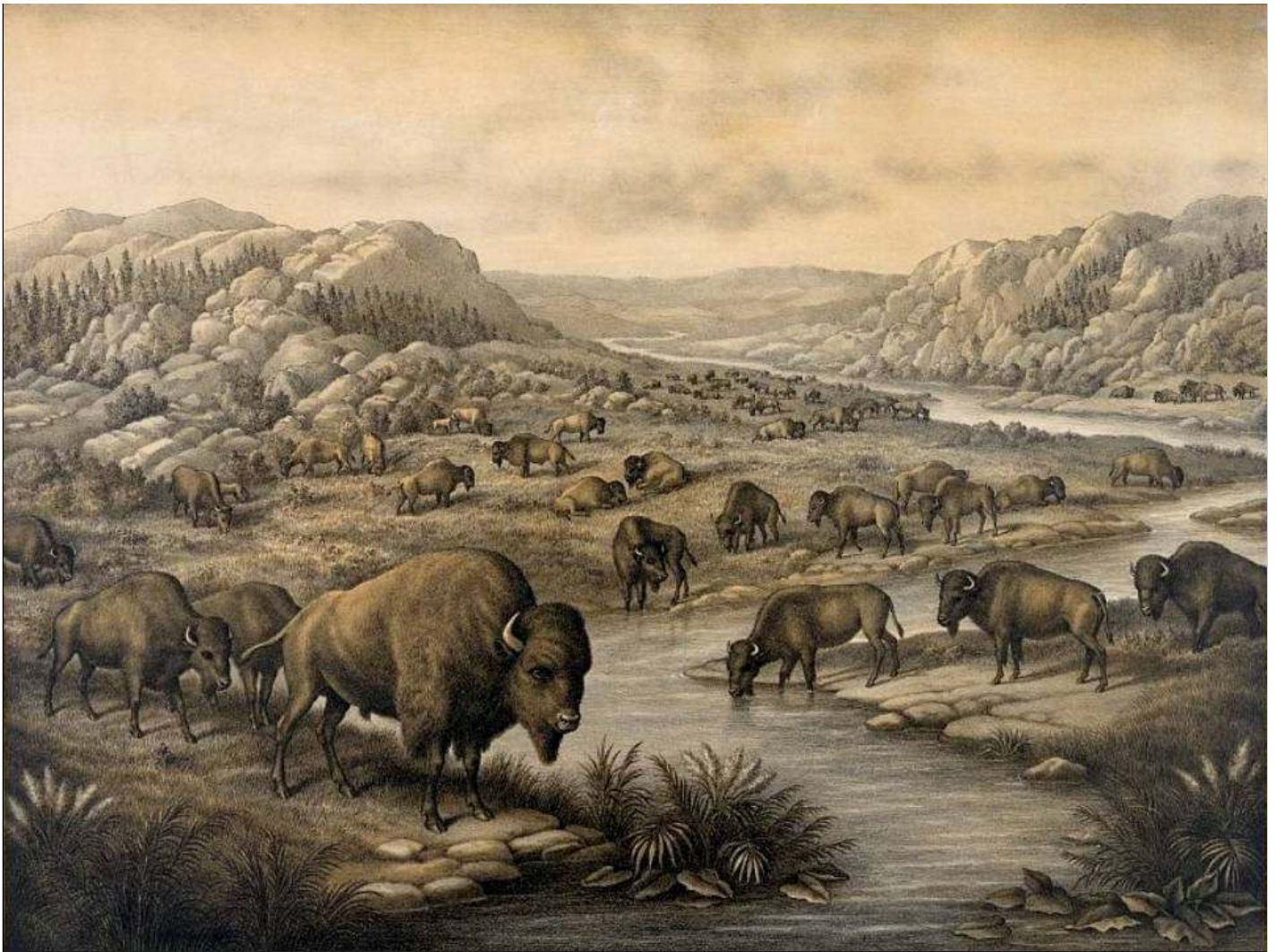
Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA. (color film copy transparency) cph 3g02056.





Currier & Ives (1866). Yosemite Valley – California: 'The Bridal Veil' Fall. in Simkin, Colin (editor). Currier and Ives' America. New York: Crown Publishers Inc. Copyright 1952 by Crown Publishers, Inc.





Buffaloes at rest. Chicago (IL): Louis Kurz, Lithographer (copyright 1911).

Call # PGA - Kurz--Buffaloes at rest (D size) [P&P]

Reproduction # LC-DIG-pga-01894 (digital file from original print)

LC-USZC4-2629 (color film copy transparency)

LC-USZ62-33184 (b&w film copy neg.)

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

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(color film copy transparency) cph 3g02629 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3g02629>

(b&w film copy neg.) cph 3a52192 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3a52192>





Massacre of Conococheague. Illus. in: *The romance and tragedy of pioneer life* / Augustus Lynch Mason. Cincinnati ; Chicago [etc.] : Jones Brothers and Company, 1884, p. 163. No known restrictions on publication.

Illustration shows Indians attacking a wagon train and killing a man.

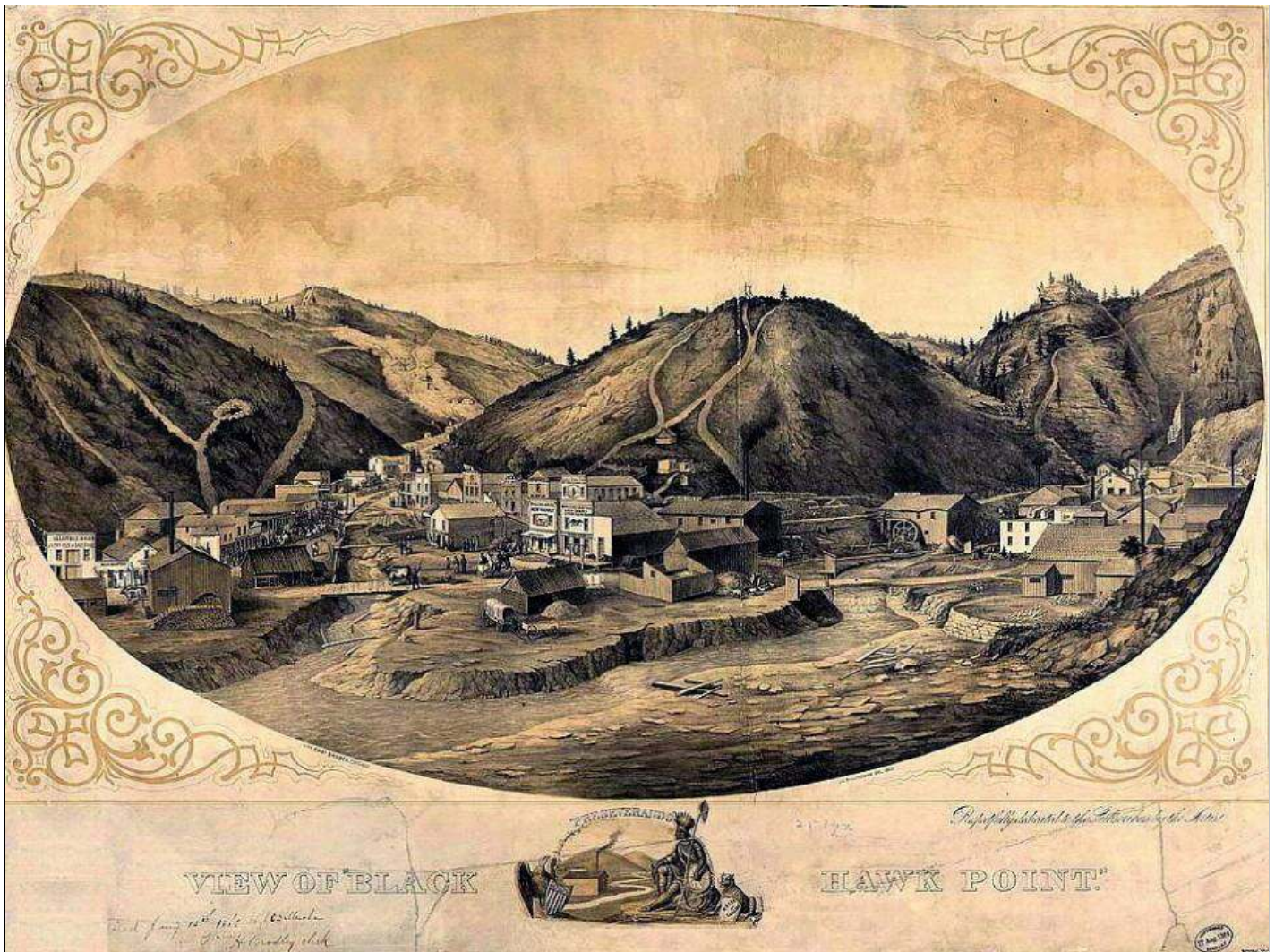
Call #Illus. in E85.M38 [Rare Book RR]

Reproduction # LC-USZ62-727 (b&w film copy neg.)

Library of Congress Rare Book and Special Collections Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

(digital file from b&w film copy neg.) cph 3a04637 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3a04637>





Dillingham, John E. (artist). View of "Black Hawk Point". Chicago: Chas. Shober (1862) (copyright 25892 1864 Aug. 17). No known restrictions on publication.

Print showing bird's-eye view of Black Hawk Point, a frontier community in Colorado; includes remarque showing a Native American.

Call # PGA - Shober--View of "Black Hawk Point" (E size) [P&P]

Reproduction # LC-DIG-ppmsca-09331 (digital file from original print)

LC-USZC4-1469 (color film copy transparency)

LC-USZ62-739 (b&w film copy neg.)

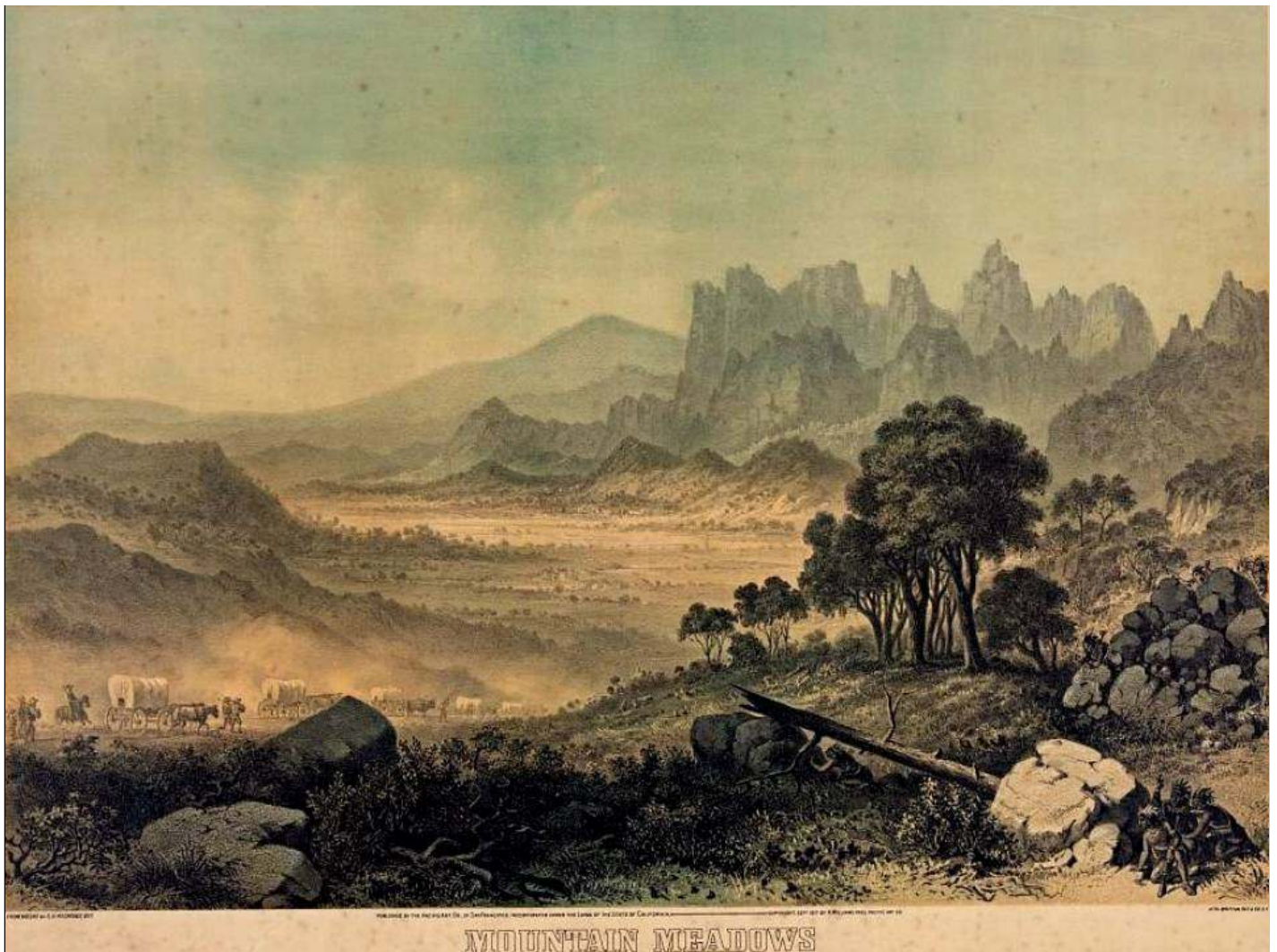
Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

(digital file from original print) ppmsca 09331 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/ppmsca.09331>

(digital file from color film copy transparency) cph 3b52973 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3b52973>

(digital file from b&w film copy neg.) cph 3a04649 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3a04649>





Redmond, S. H. (artist) and Steinegger, H. (engraver on stone). Mountain meadows, drawn from nature. Britton, Rey & Co., Lithographers. San Francisco: Pacific Art Co. (copyright by H. Williams, President, 1877).

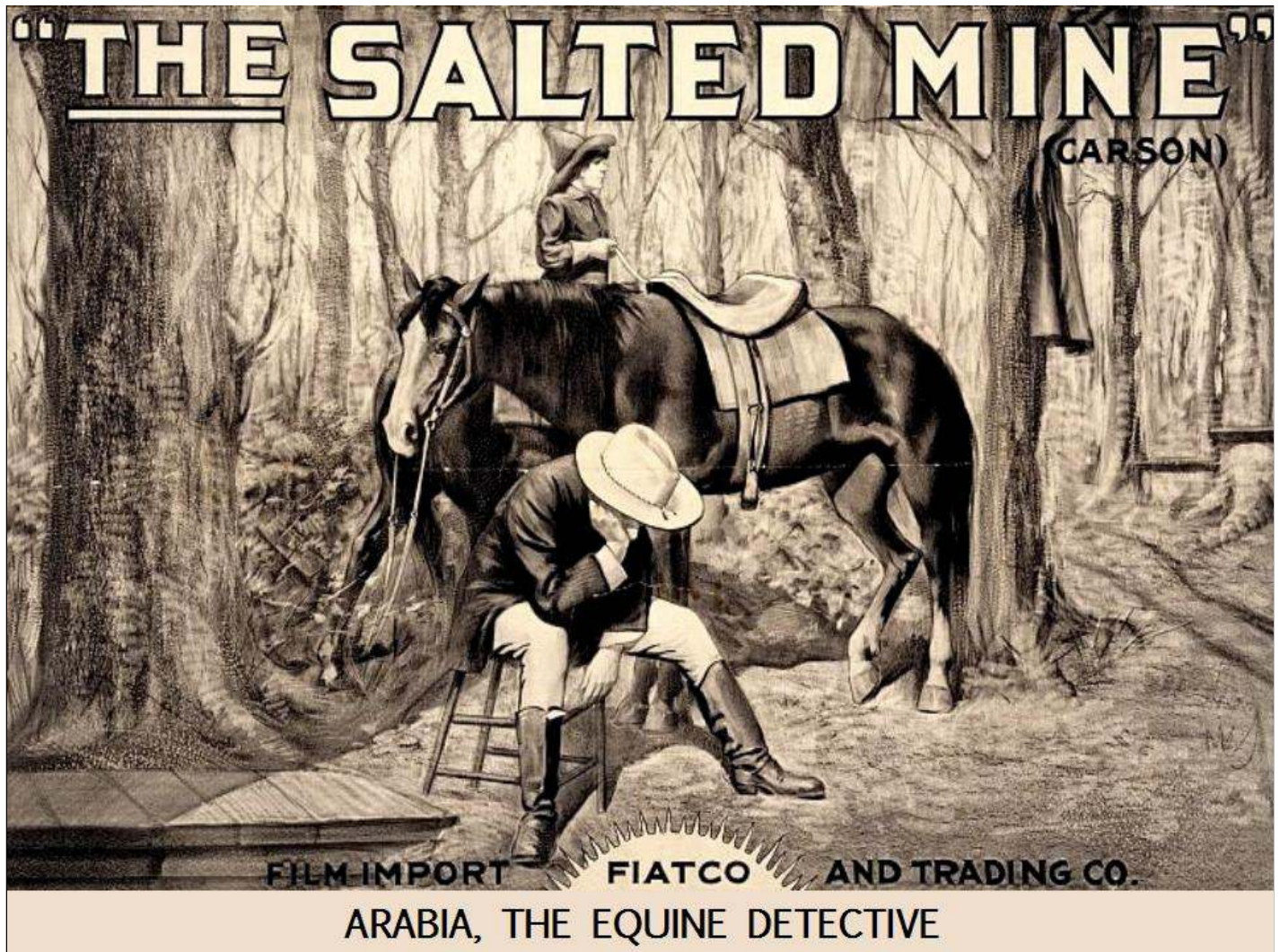
Wagon train and Indians hiding behind rocks.

Call # PGA - Britton, Rey & Co.--Mountain meadows (D size) [P&P]  
Reproduction # LC-DIG-pga-00322 (digital file from original print)  
LC-USZC4-3862 (color film copy transparency)  
LC-USZ62-2664 (b&w film copy neg.)

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA  
(digital file from original print) pga 00322 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/pga.00322>  
(color film copy transparency) cph 3g03862 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3g03862>  
(b&w film copy neg.) cph 3a06320 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3a06320>

<http://memory.loc.gov/service/pnp/pga/00300/00322v.jpg>  
<http://memory.loc.gov/service/pnp/cph/3g00000/3g03000/3g03800/3g03862v.jpg>





Arabia the equine detective. New York/ Chicago/ St. Louis: National Ptg & Eng. Co. (copyright 5259 Selig Polyscope Company 1913). No known restrictions on publication.

Motion picture poster for "Arabia the Equine Detective" shows two men and woman standing next to a horse.  
Stamped on back: Netherlands Filmmuseum Amsterdam.

Call # POS - MOT. PIC. - 1913 .A3, no. 1 (C size) [P&P]

Reproduction # LC-USZC4-13514 (color film copy transparency)

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

(digital file from color film copy transparency) cph 3g13510 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3g13510>





Currier & Ives (1871). The Western Farmers Home. in Simkin, Colin (editor). Currier and Ives' America. New York: Crown Publishers Inc. Copyright 1952 by Crown Publishers, Inc.



Gast, John (painter) (1872). American progress. Copyright George A. Crofutt (1873).

Allegorical female figure of America leading pioneers and railroads westward.

Original painting purchased by Gene Autry Western Heritage Museum, 1992.

Published in: American women : a Library of Congress guide for the study of women's history and culture in the United States / edited by Sheridan Harvey ... [et al.]. Washington : Library of Congress, 2001, p. 225.

Exhibited: "A Perfect Fit: The Garment Industry and American Jewry, 1860-1960" at the Yeshiva University Museum, New York, New York, 2005-2006.

Call # PGA - Crofutt--American progress (B size) [P&P]

Reproduction # LC-DIG-ppmsca-09855 (digital file from original print)

LC-USZC4-668 (color film copy transparency)

LC-USZC2-1332 (color film copy slide)

LC-USZCN4-52 (color film copy neg.)

LC-USZ62-737 (b&w film copy neg.)

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/pp.print>

(digital file from original print) ppmsca 09855 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/ppmsca.09855>

(digital file from color film copy transparency) cph 3b52137 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3b52137>

(digital file from color film copy slide) cph 3b49232 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3b49232>

(digital file from color film copy neg.) cph 3j00052 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3j00052>

(digital file from b&w film copy neg.) cph 3a04647 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3a04647>

<http://memory.loc.gov/service/pnp/ppmsca/09800/09855v.jpg>





Mulvany, Jno. The trial of a horse thief] / Jno. Mulvany ; Buffalo/ Chicago: Clay, Cosack & Company lith. Copyright J. F. Carr and C.W. Green (1877).

Call # PGA - Clay, Cosack & Company (D size) [P&P]

Reproduction # LC-USZC4-2486 (color film copy transparency)

LC-USZ62-52108 (b&w film copy neg.)

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

(color film copy transparency) cph 3g02486 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3g02486>

(b&w film copy neg.) cph 3b00094 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3b00094>

LCPP003B-00094 (from b&w film copy neg.)





Yohn, Frederick Coffay (1875-1933) (artist) (ca. 1895-1933). Civil War battle.

Possibly published in Collier's magazine.

Accession no. DLC/PP-1935:0006.

Cabinet of American Illustration. Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA. (digital file from intermediary roll film copy) cai 2a15423 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cai.2a15423>



**IMRE KIRALFY'S**  **GRAND NAVAL SPECTACLE**



**MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.**  

Imre Kiralfy's grand naval spectacle. Cincinnati/ New York: Strobridge Litho. Co. Copyright 36827 (1898). No known restrictions on publication.

Call # POS - TH - KIR, no. 23 (C size) <P&P>[P&P]

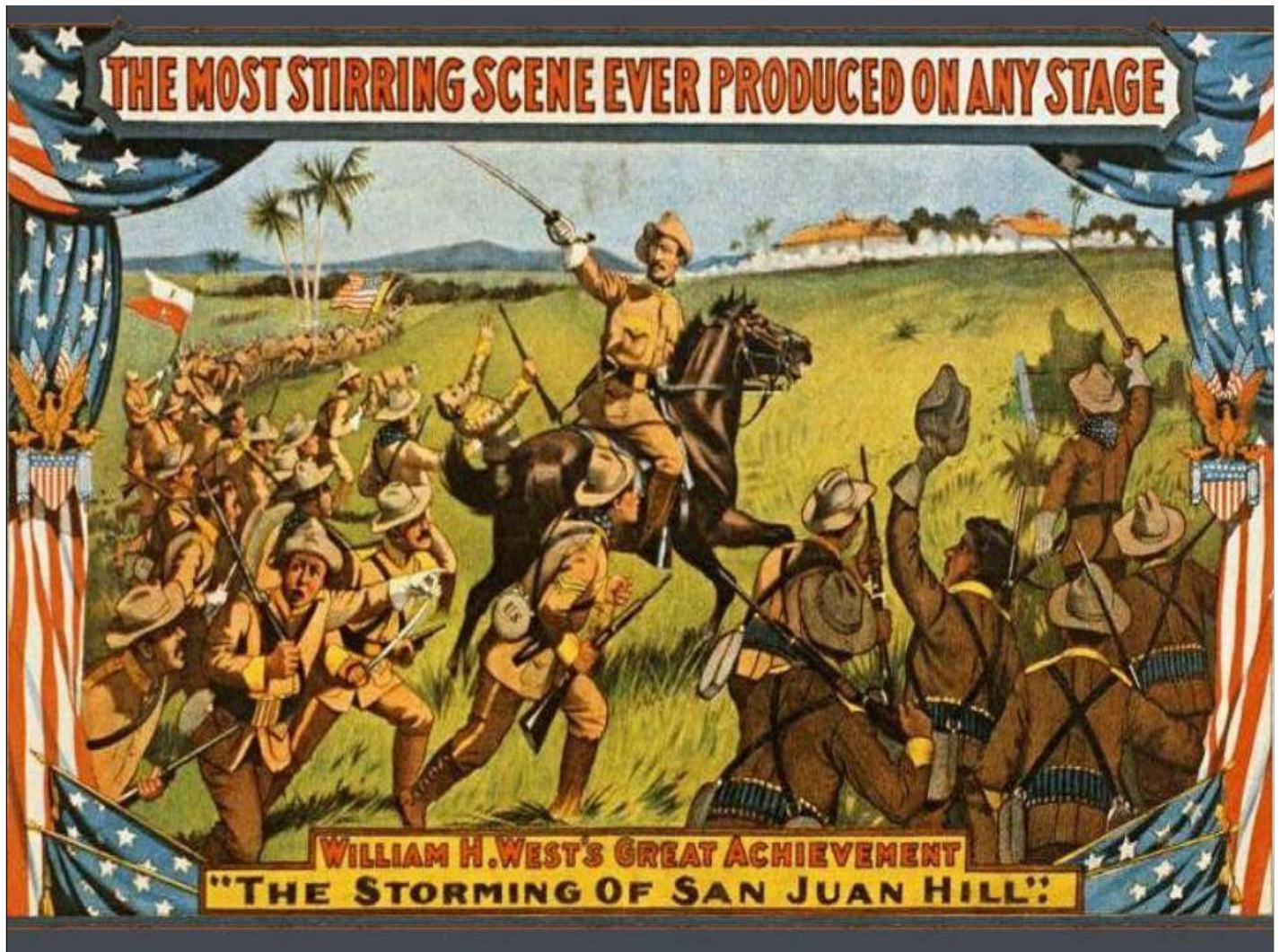
Reproduction # LC-USZ62-24626 (b&w film copy neg.)

N.Y. no. 8137.

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

(digital file from intermediary roll copy film) var 1538 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/var.1538>





William H. West's great achievement, The storming of San Juan Hill. Cincinnati/ New York: Strobridge Litho. Co. (Copyright 1899). No known restrictions on publication.

"The most stirring scene ever produced on any stage."  
Back cover of minstrel program.

Call # POS - MIN - .W48, no. 40 (back) (B size) <P&P>[P&P]  
Reproduction # LC-USZC4-12429 (color film copy transparency)  
Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA  
(digital file from intermediary roll copy film) var 0243 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/var.0243>  
(digital file from color film copy transparency) cph 3g12429 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3g12429>





Yohn, Frederick Coffay (1875-1933) (artist). Sent General Vega and myself to select positions for the artillery. Published in: "Cascorra, the First Cuban Siege" by Frederick Funston, Scribner's, 48:392 (Oct. 1910).

Generals Funston and Vega.

Call # CAI - Yohn, no. 37 (B size) [P&P]

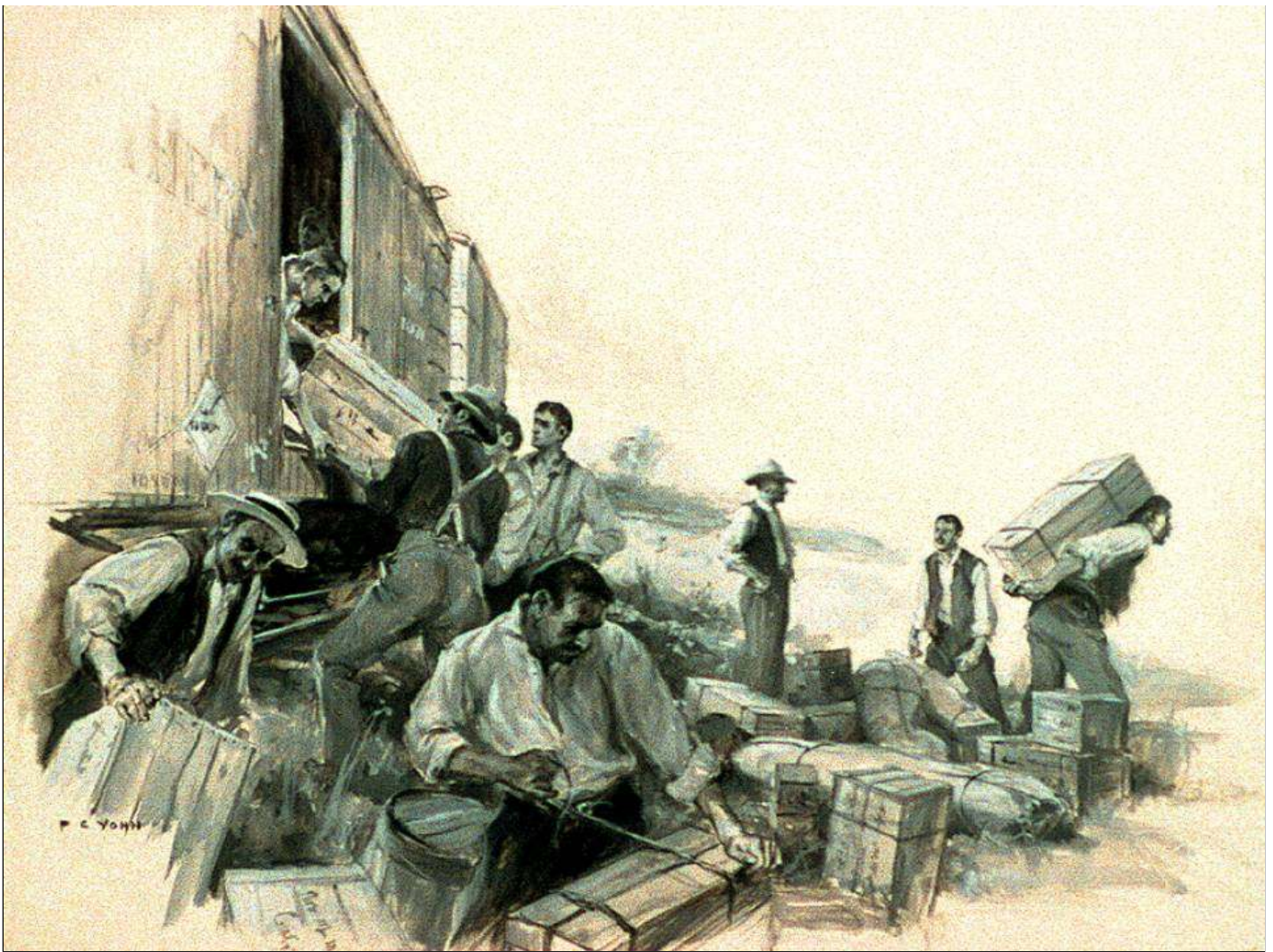
Accession no. DLC/PP-1935:0006.

Cabinet of American Illustration (Library of Congress)

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

(digital file from intermediary roll film copy) cai 2a15459 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cai.2a15459>

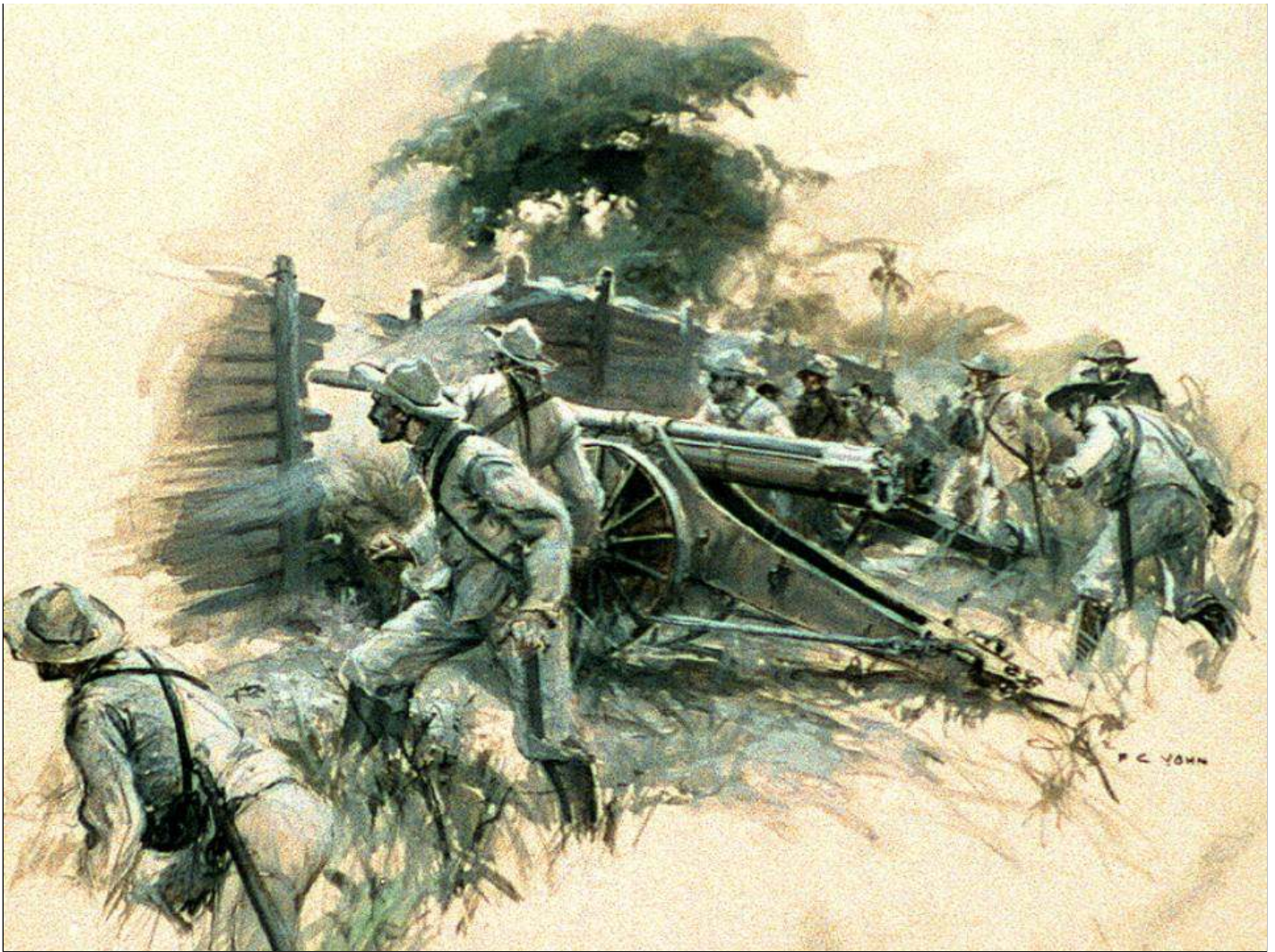




Yohn, Frederick Coffay (1875-1933) (artist). The freight cars were opened, we took off our coats and went to work. Published in: "To Cuba as a Filibuster" by Frederick Funston, Scribner's 48:308 (Sept. 1910).

Call # CAI - Yohn, no. 32 (B size) [P&P]  
Cabinet of American Illustration (Library of Congress)  
Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA  
(digital file from intermediary roll film copy) cai 2a15454 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cai.2a15454>





Yohn, Frederick Coffay (1875-1933) (artist). To the dynamite gun was given the honor of leading the ball. Published in: "A Defeat and a Victory" by Frederick Funston, Scribner's, 48:743 (Dec. 1910).

Call # CAI - Yohn, no. 45 (B size) [P&P]

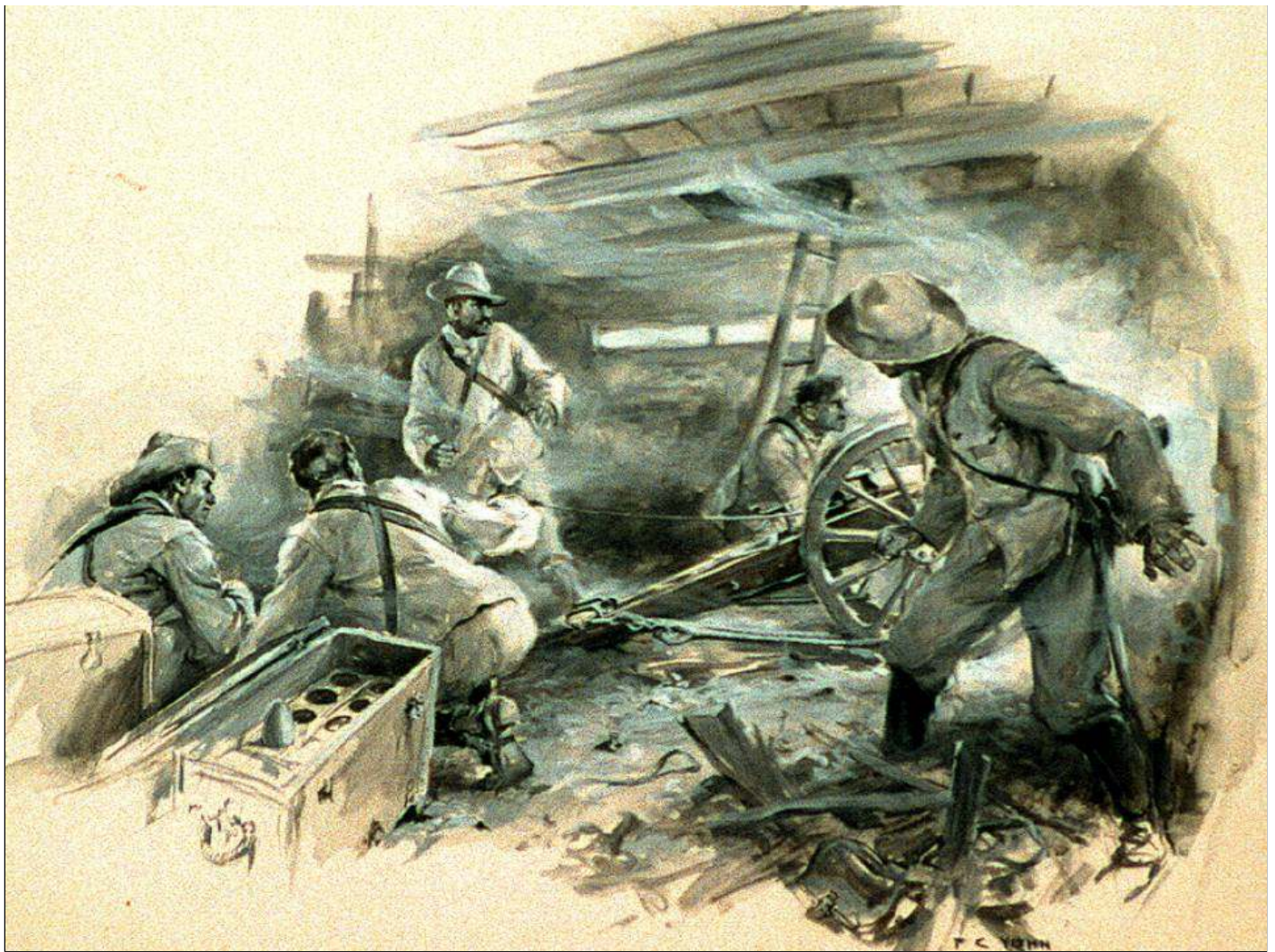
Accession no. DLC/PP-1935:0006.

Cabinet of American Illustration (Library of Congress)

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

(digital file from intermediary roll film copy) cai 2a15467 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cai.2a15467>





Yohn, Frederick Coffay (1875-1933) (artist). For a couple of hours, deliberately shelled that work and others in the vicinity. Published in: "The Fall of Guaimaro" by Frederick Funston, Scribner's, 48:585 (Nov. 1910).

Call # CAI - Yohn, no. 41 (B size) [P&P]

Accession no. DLC/PP-1935:0006.

Cabinet of American Illustration (Library of Congress)

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

(digital file from intermediary roll film copy) cai 2a15463 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cai.2a15463>





Yohn, Frederick Coffay (1875-1933) (artist). The march was painfully slow, the roads being in shocking condition. Published in: "The Fall of Guaimaro" by Frederick Funston, Scribner's, 48:588 (Nov. 1910).

Call # CAI - Yohn, no. 43 (B size) [P&P]  
Cabinet of American Illustration (Library of Congress)  
Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA  
(digital file from intermediary roll film copy) cai 2a15465 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cai.2a15465>





Yohn, Frederick Coffay (1875-1933) (artist). Janney half carried and half dragged the wounded man up that slope under a fire that it would seem impossible a man could live through]. Published in: "The Fall of Guaimarao" by Frederick Funston, Scribner's, 48:583 (Nov. 1910).

Call # CAI - Yohn, no. 40 (D size) [P&P]

Accession no. DLC/PP-1935:0006.

Cabinet of American Illustration (Library of Congress)

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

(digital file from intermediary roll film copy) cai 2a15462 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cai.2a15462>





Yohn, Frederick Coffay (1875-1933) (artist). Cuban standard bearer. Poster for Scribner's, 1910.

Call # CAI - Yohn, no. 27 (D size) [P&P]

Accession no. DLC/PP-1935:0006.

Cabinet of American Illustration (Library of Congress)

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

(digital file from intermediary roll film copy) cai 2a15449 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cai.2a15449>





Yohn, Frederick Coffay (1875-1933) (artist). A well-directed volley at this time might have rid Spain of the fiery old guerilla]. Published in: "Cascorra, the First Cuban Siege" by Frederick Funston, Scribner's, 48:391 (Oct. 1910).

Call # CAI - Yohn, no. 36 (D size) [P&P]

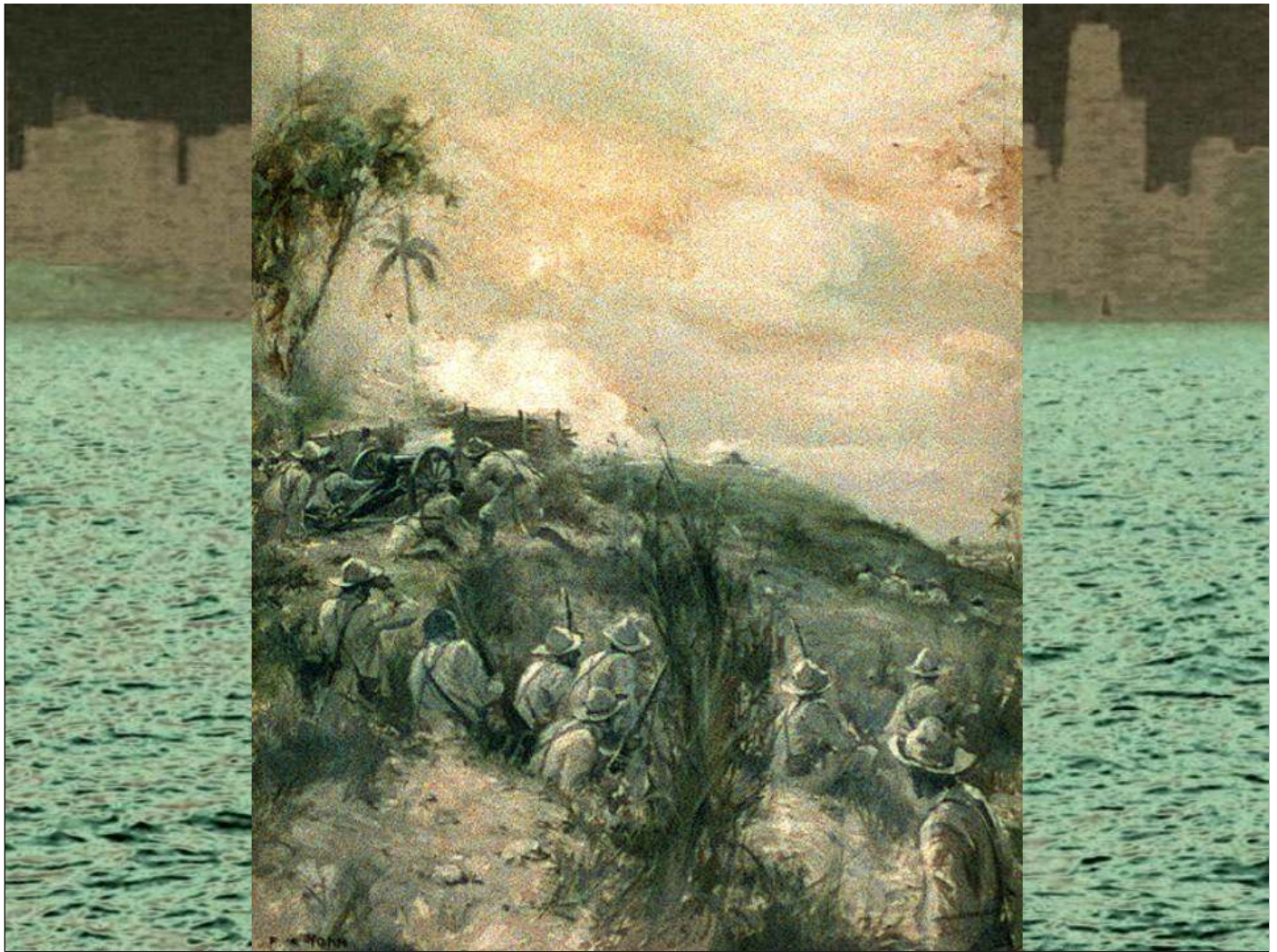
Accession no. DLC/PP-1935:0006.

Cabinet of American Illustration (Library of Congress)

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

(digital file from intermediary roll film copy) cai 2a15458 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cai.2a15458>





Yohn, Frederick Coffay (1875-1933) (artist). The battle of Jiguani. Published in: "A Defeat and a Victory" by Frederick Funston, Scribner's, 48:745 (Dec. 1910).

Call # CAI - Yohn, no. 46 (D size) [P&P]

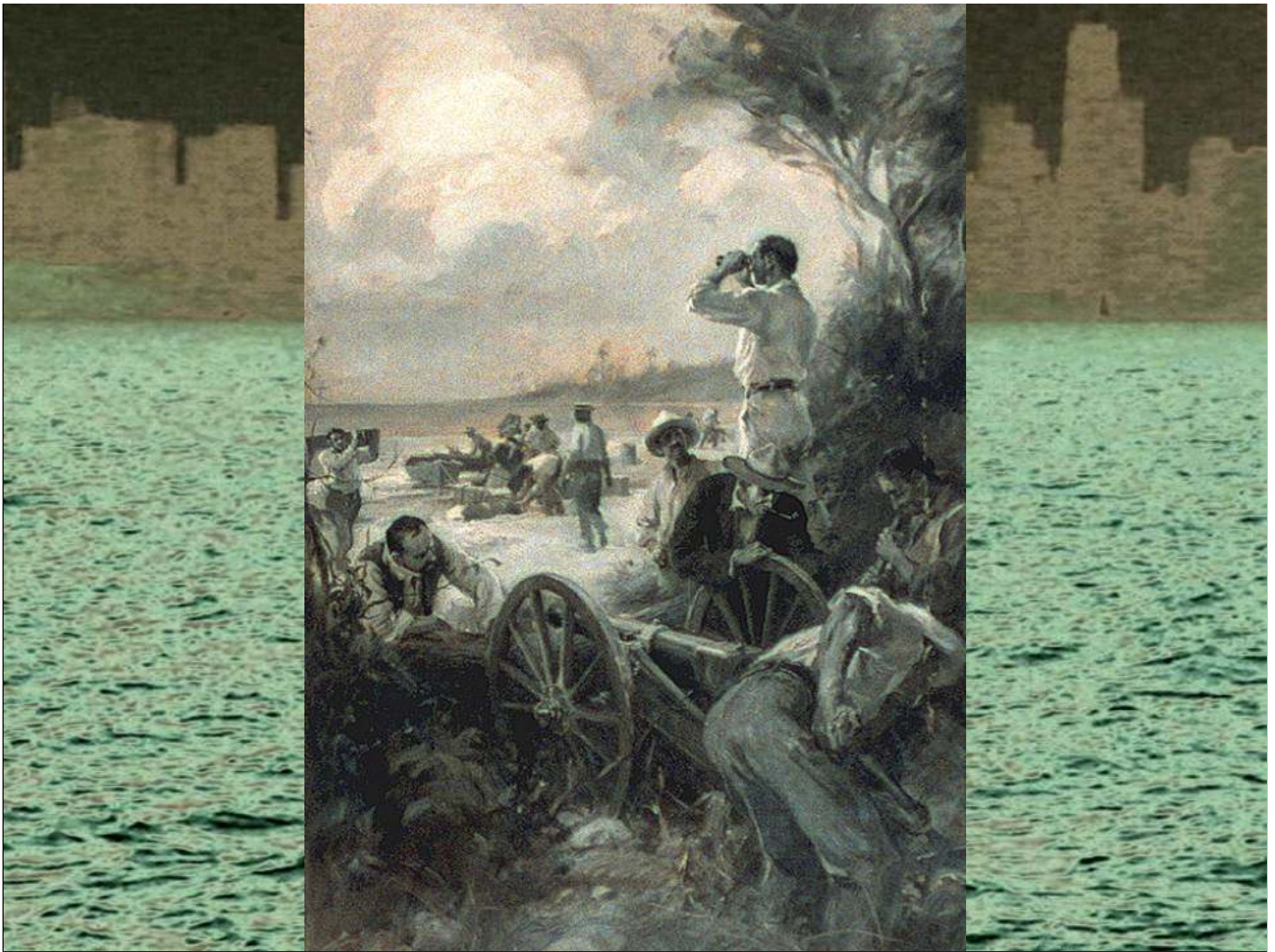
Accession no. DLC/PP-1935:0006.

Cabinet of American Illustration (Library of Congress)

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

(digital file from intermediary roll film copy) cai 2a15468 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cai.2a15468>





Yohn, Frederick Coffay (1875-1933) (artist). An almost ideal natural gun-pit was found near the beach]. Published in: "To Cuba as a Filibuster" by Frederick Funston, Scribner's, 48:312 (Sept. 1910).

Call # CAI - Yohn, no. 34 (D size) [P&P]

Accession no. DLC/PP-1935:0006.

Cabinet of American Illustration (Library of Congress)

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

(digital file from intermediary roll film copy) cai 2a15456 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cai.2a15456>





Yohn, Frederick Coffay (1875-1933) (artist). Every Spaniard in Guaimaro could see him, and I believe to a man tried to bring the gallant fellow down. Published in: "The Fall of Guaimaro" by Frederick Funston, Scribner's 48:581 (Nov. 1910).

Cuban officer climbing pole of blockhouse during cross fire to remove Spanish flag.

Call # CAI - Yohn, no. 39 (D size) [P&P]

Accession no. DLC/PP-1935:0006.

Cabinet of American Illustration (Library of Congress)

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

(digital file from intermediary roll film copy) cai 2a15461 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cai.2a15461>





Morris, I. N. The last stroke a story of Cuba's fight for freedom. Cincinnati/ New York: Strobridge Lith. Co. (copyright 1896). No known restrictions on publication.

Caption: Thrilling leap of Zavalla the renegade, and rescue of Margery.

Call # POS - TH - 1896 .L37, no. 5 (C size) <P&P>[P&P]

Reproduction # LC-USZ6-410 (b&w film copy neg.)

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

(digital file from intermediary roll copy film) var 0812 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/var.0812>



Lost in Siberia. Cincinnati/ New York: Strobridge Lith. Co. Copyright 8227 (1898). No known restrictions on publication.

Call # POS - TH - 1898 .L68, no. 4 (C size) <P&P>[P&P]

Reproduction # LC-USZC4-5655 (color film copy transparency)

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

(digital file from intermediary roll copy film) var 0946 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/var.0946>

(digital file from color film copy transparency) cph 3g05655 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3g05655>





Maruki, Riyo (photographer). General Baron T. Kuroki, three-quarter length portrait, in uniform, facing front. Tokyo: Atarashibashi Kado, ShibaTokio (1907). No known restrictions on publication.

Written on verso: To Mr. Noble, Chicago, June 2, 1907; General Baron T. Kuroki, photo taken in Tokio, Japan, and autographed.

Call # LOT 2624, no. 12 [P&P]

Reproduction # LC-DIG-ppmsca-08810 (digital file from original print)

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

(digital file from original print) ppmsca 08810 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/ppmsca.08810>





Battle of Quingua. Philippines, 1898. Chicago (IL): Kurz & Allison, 267-269 Wabash Avenue (copyright 1899). No known restrictions on publication.

Print showing battle scene with American troops in the foreground advancing on Filipino troops behind earthworks.

Caption continues: Killed - Col. J.M. Stotsenburg, Lieut. L.E. Sisson & 5 Priv. 3P. 4th Cav. - w'd 44, most of the 1st. Neb. V.R., the Utah & Iowa Regiments participated.

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

(digital file from original print) pga 03400 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/pga.03400>

(digital file from b&w film copy neg.) cph 3a04043 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3a04043>

(digital file from color film copy slide) cph 3b48626 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3b48626>





Yohn, Frederick Coffay (1875-1933) (artist). They arrived in time to find Bill holding up at the point of his rifle the living men in a welter of gray-green figures about the gun. Illustration in "The Three Musketeers" by Donal Hamilton Haines, *Collier's*, 62:15 (Oct. 19, 1918).

An English, French, and American soldier capturing a group of German soldiers.

Call # CAI - Yohn, no. 82 (D size) [P&P]

Reproduction # LC-USZ62-61635 (b&w film copy neg.)

Accession # DLC/PP-1935:0006.

Cabinet of American Illustration

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

(digital file from intermediary roll film copy) cai 2a15503 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cai.2a15503>





Yohn, Frederick Coffay (1875-1933) (artist). Men in woods watching plane. Illustration in *The Red Rider, Trial By Fire* (1925?)

Call # CAI - Yohn, no. 118 (C size) [P&P]

Reproduction # LC-USZ62-61639 (b&w film copy neg.)

Accession # DLC/PP-1935:0006.

Cabinet of American Illustration

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

(digital file from intermediary roll film copy) cai 2a15539 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cai.2a15539>





Bohemian National Cemetery. Pulaski 5200N (at Foster), Chicago, Illinois.






Jonas, Lucien (artist). Emprunt Français 5 percent 1920 - Lloyds and National Provincial Foreign Bank Limited. Paris: Joseph - Charles (1920). Purchase 1986.

Translation of title: 5 percent French Loan 1920 - Lloyds and National Provincial Foreign Bank Limited.

Uncle Sam and envoys from different nations making their contributions to Marianne for the reconstruction of France.

French World War I posters. Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA. (color film copy slide) cph 3f03876 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3f03876>. Item is no. 42 & 142 in a printed checklist available in the Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Reading Room.






<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● 1916, November 5 is known as Bloody Sunday, the day of the Everett (Washington) Massacre.</li></ul> <p>World War I had created many jobs in the Seattle, Washington area, at a time when labor unions were building strength in the US.</p> <p>The IWW, known as the Wobblies, had called a rally in Seattle; and workers went to a dock to ride a boat to a strike in Everett.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● The Sheriff of Everett and 200 deputies tried to stop union members from getting off the boat.</li></ul> <p>The deputies began shooting. Eleven Wobblies were killed and 31 were wounded. Two deputies died.</p> <p>The Sheriff arrested all surviving Wobblies and they were put on trial for conspiracy and murder.</p>
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pages 66-67.

Strong, Tracy B. and Keyssar, Helene (authors). Right In Her Soul, The Life of Anna Louise Strong. New York (NY): Random House (copyright Strong and Keyssar, 1983).

Tracy Strong is the Chairman of the Department of Political Science at the University of California, San Diego. He's also Anna Louise Strong' nephew.

Helen Keyssar is the Chairman of the Department of Communications at the University of California, San Diego. She's also Tracy Strong's wife.



<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Anna Louise Strong covered the trial for the New York Evening Post.</li></ul> <p>The jury returned a Not Guilty verdict; and vindicated the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● American system.</li></ul> <p>Anna had taken sides in the conflict and solicited funds for the defense.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● She then spent time with the IWW.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● 1917, April 2, Germany announced renewed submarine warfare.</li></ul> <p>At this time, a telegram was found that appeared to offer Mexico the southwestern states of the US if Mexico entered WW I on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Germany's side.</li></ul> <p>Anna had been working with her father, a clergyman and pacifist, but her ideas were vague.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>●</li></ul>
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pages 66-67.

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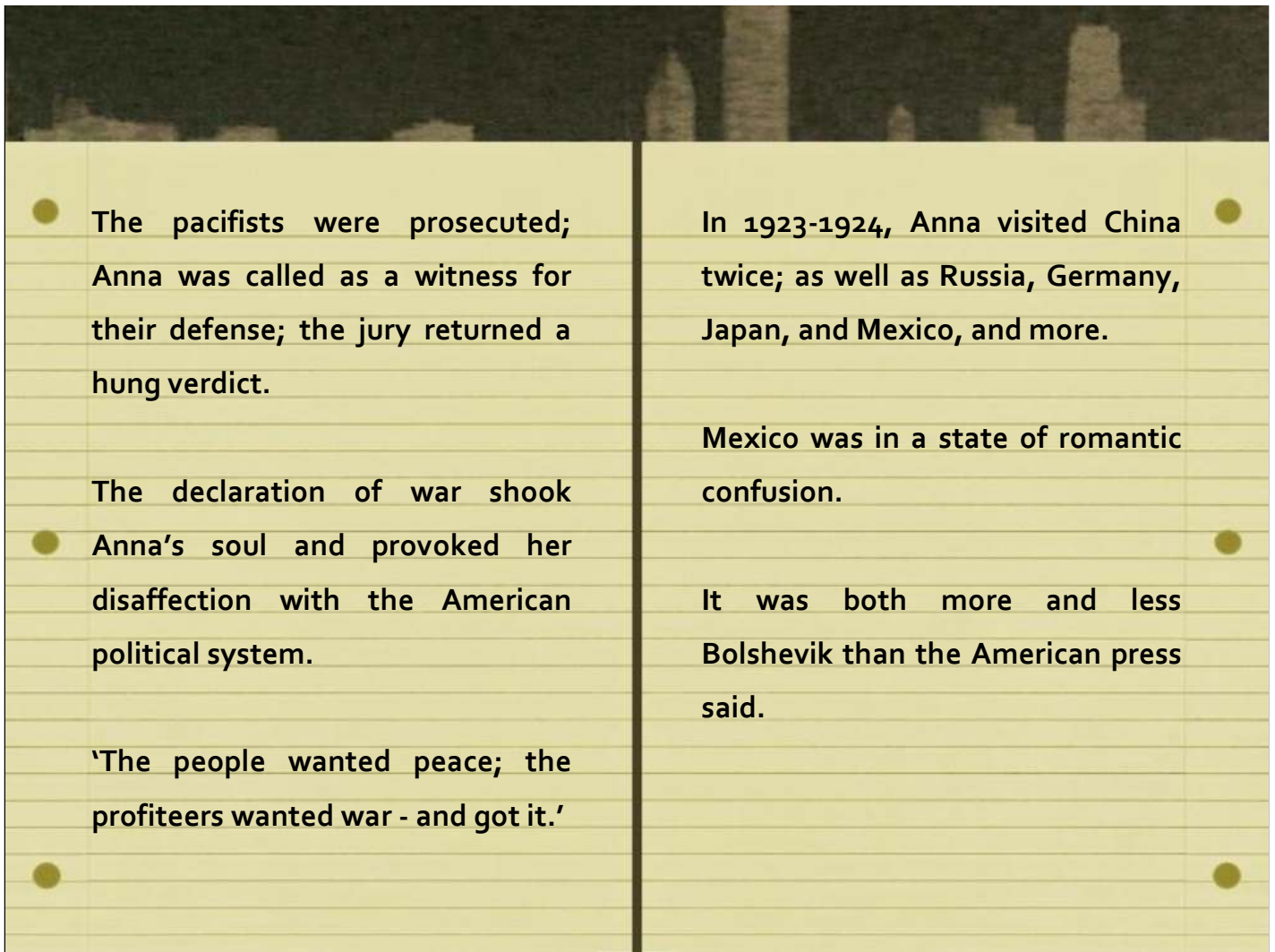
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● She saw the war as what The Interests wanted, and she was opposed to it.</li></ul> <p>Before 1917, it was respectable to want the US to stay out of WW I.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>●</li></ul> <p>Pacifism became illegal when the US declared war on Germany.</p> <p>Anna's brother went to jail.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>●</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>●</li></ul> <p>Anna conducted street polls before and after the declaration of war.</p> <p>Public sentiment swung suddenly from opposition to support of war.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>●</li></ul> <p>Before the declaration of war, Anna had attended a meeting of pacifists who signed a pacifist leaflet.</p> <p>Anna didn't sign the leaflet.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>●</li></ul>
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pages 66-67.

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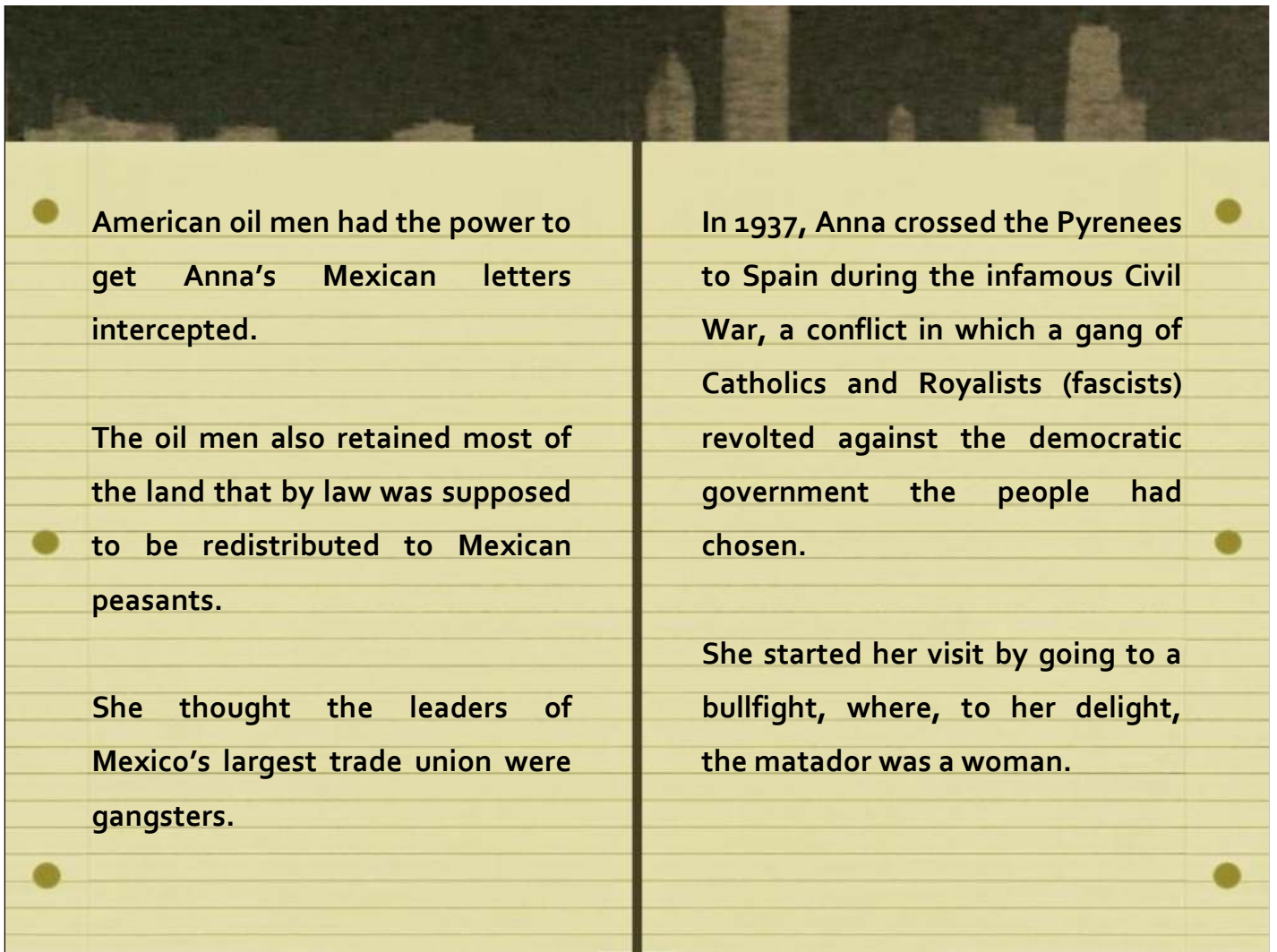
pages 66-67, 120-121

Strong, Tracy B. and Keyssar, Helene (authors). Right In Her Soul, The Life of Anna Louise Strong. New York (NY): Random House (copyright Strong and Keyssar, 1983).

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American oil men had the power to get Anna's Mexican letters intercepted.

The oil men also retained most of the land that by law was supposed to be redistributed to Mexican peasants.

She thought the leaders of Mexico's largest trade union were gangsters.

In 1937, Anna crossed the Pyrenees to Spain during the infamous Civil War, a conflict in which a gang of Catholics and Royalists (fascists) revolted against the democratic government the people had chosen.

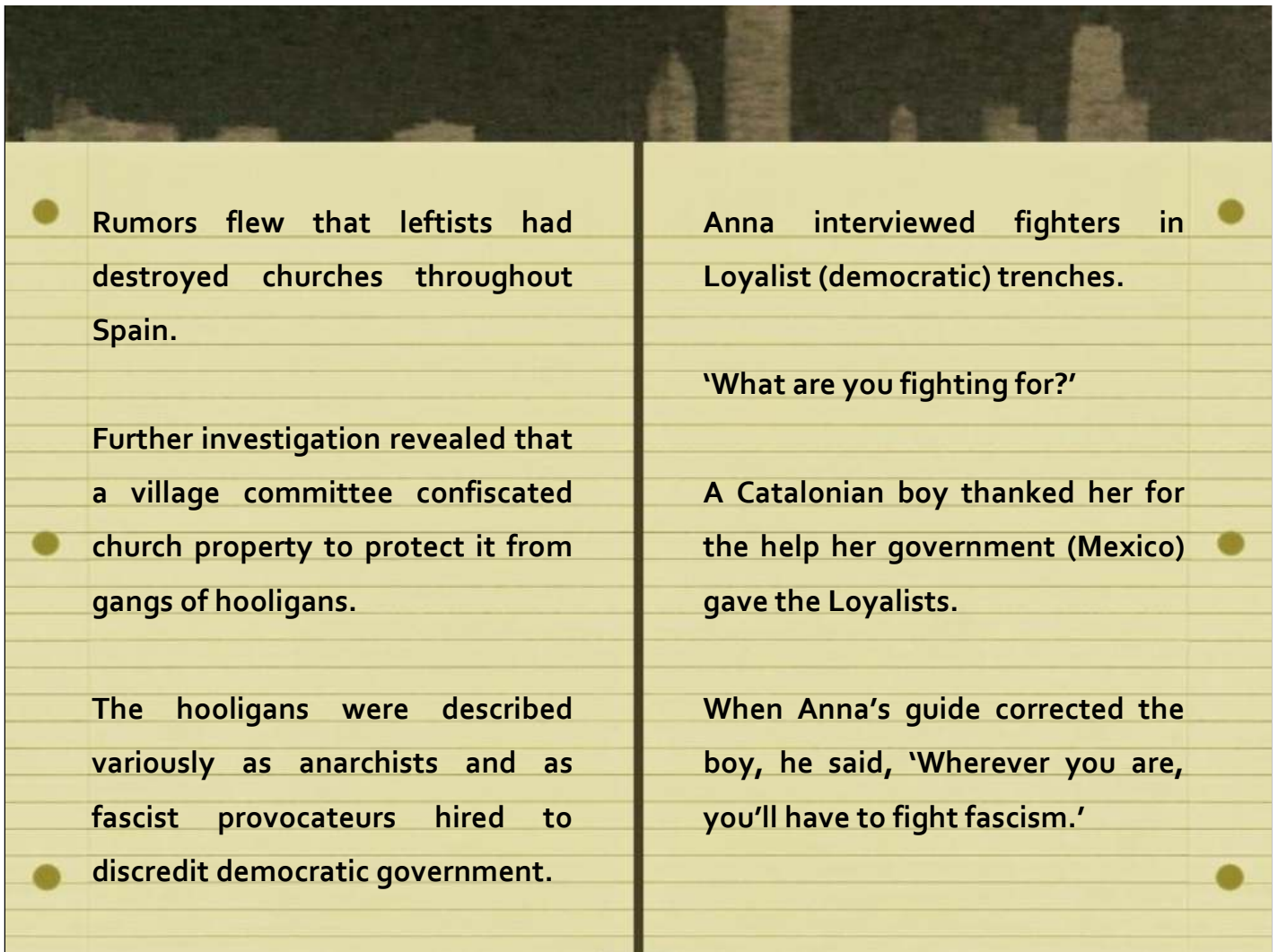
She started her visit by going to a bullfight, where, to her delight, the matador was a woman.

pages 120-121, 166-169.

Strong, Tracy B. and Keyssar, Helene (authors). *Right In Her Soul, The Life of Anna Louise Strong*. New York (NY): Random House (copyright Strong and Keyssar, 1983).

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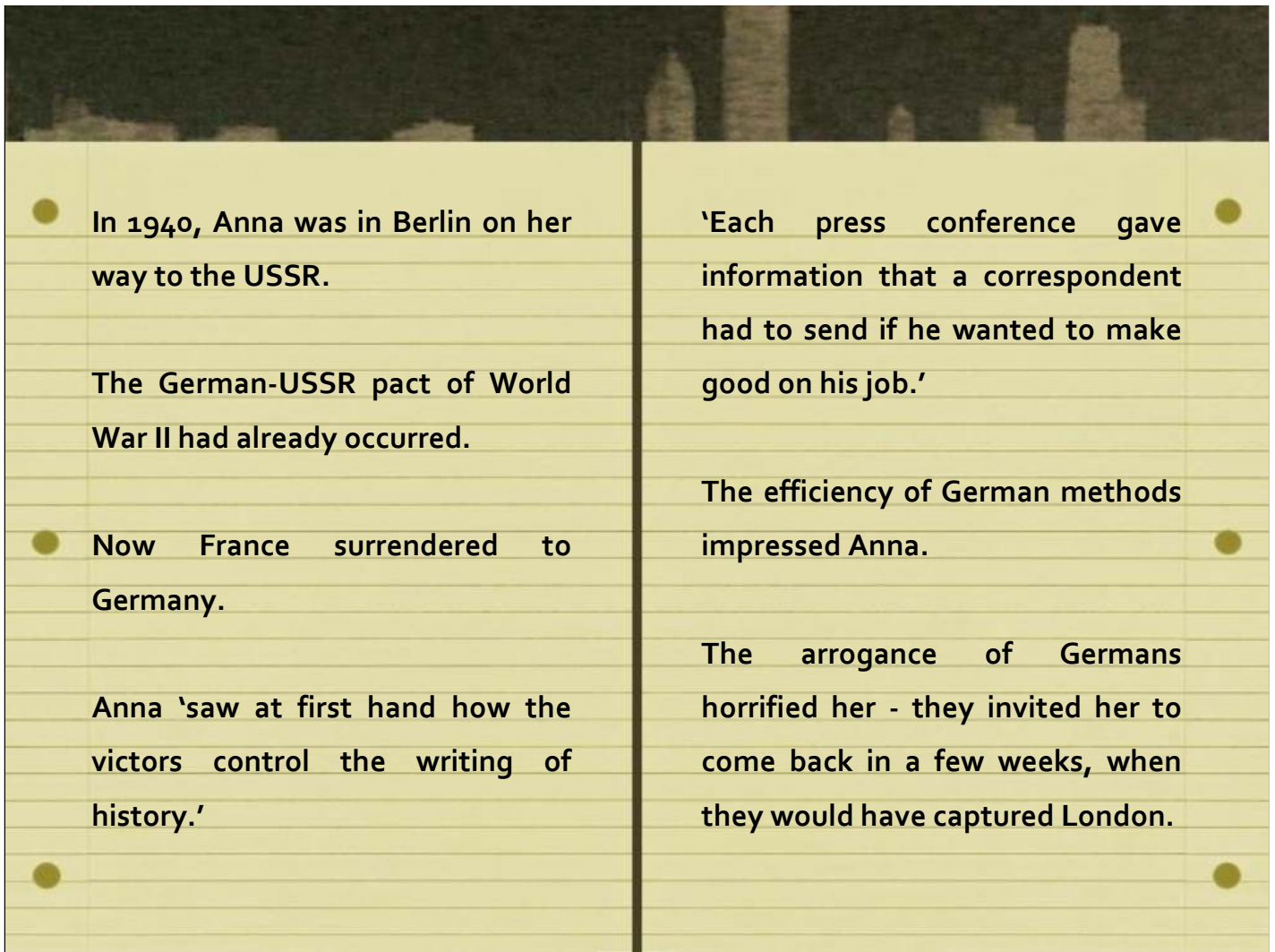
pages 166-169.

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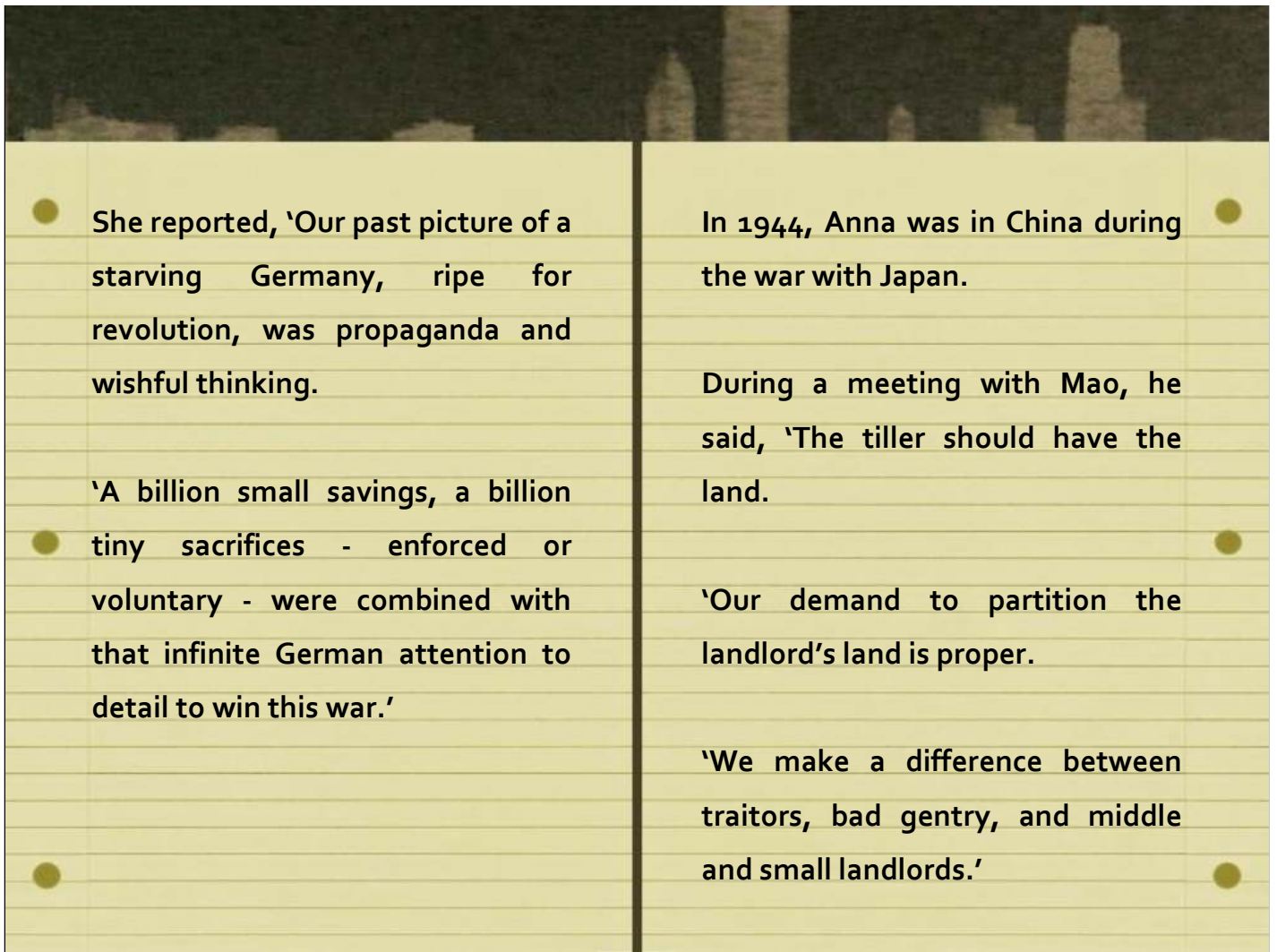


pages 191.

Strong, Tracy B. and Keyssar, Helene (authors). Right In Her Soul, The Life of Anna Louise Strong. New York (NY): Random House (copyright Strong and Keyssar, 1983).

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Helen Keyssar is the Chairman of the Department of Communications at the University of California, San Diego. She's also Tracy Strong's wife.



● She reported, 'Our past picture of a starving Germany, ripe for revolution, was propaganda and wishful thinking.'

● 'A billion small savings, a billion tiny sacrifices - enforced or voluntary - were combined with that infinite German attention to detail to win this war.'

● In 1944, Anna was in China during the war with Japan.

● During a meeting with Mao, he said, 'The tiller should have the land.'

● 'Our demand to partition the landlord's land is proper.'

● 'We make a difference between traitors, bad gentry, and middle and small landlords.'

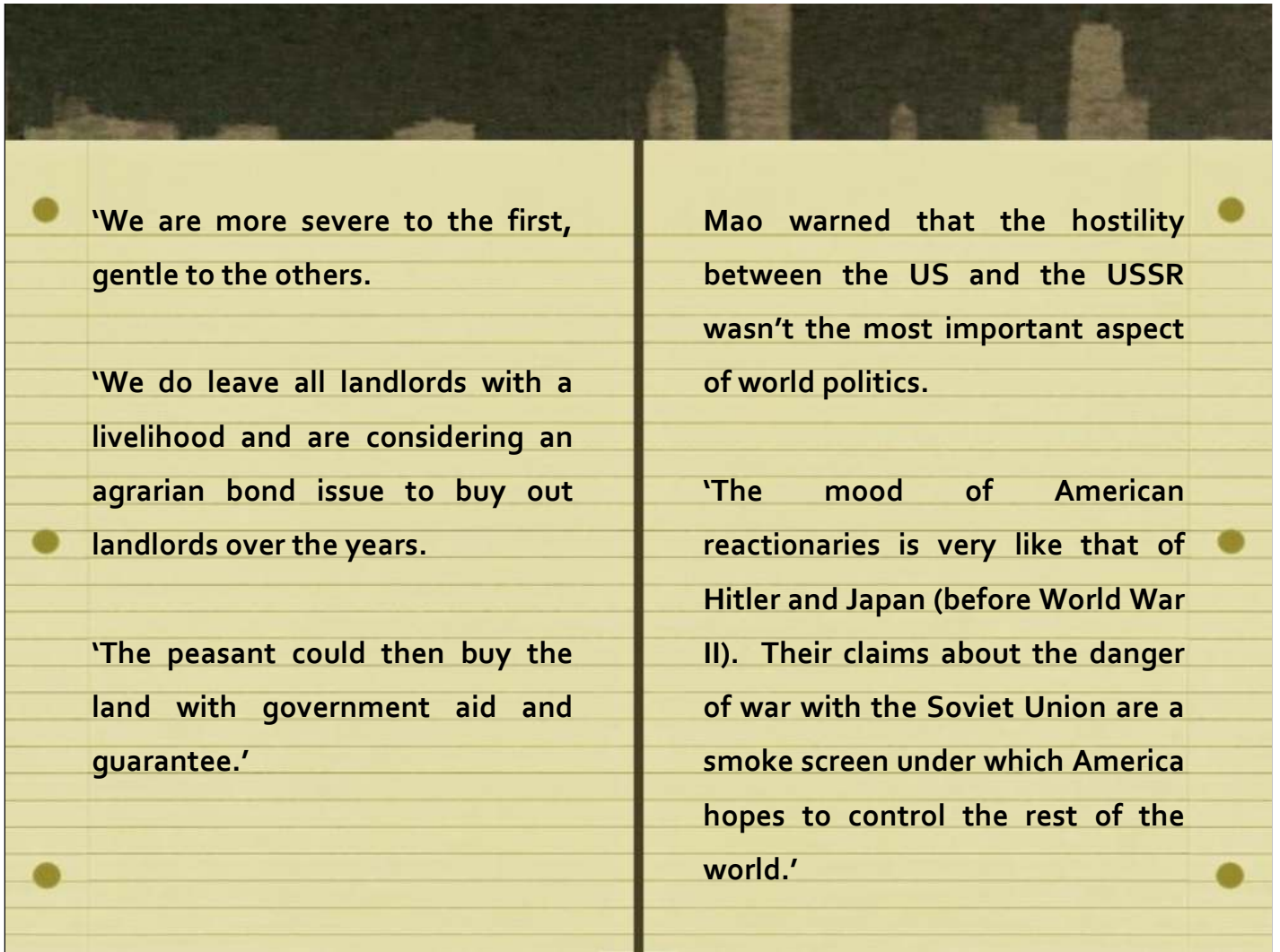
pages 191, 216-218.

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● 'We are more severe to the first, gentle to the others.

'We do leave all landlords with a livelihood and are considering an agrarian bond issue to buy out  
● landlords over the years.

'The peasant could then buy the land with government aid and guarantee.'

● Mao warned that the hostility between the US and the USSR wasn't the most important aspect of world politics.

'The mood of American reactionaries is very like that of  
● Hitler and Japan (before World War II). Their claims about the danger of war with the Soviet Union are a smoke screen under which America hopes to control the rest of the world.'

pages 216-218.

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Ker, William Balfour (artist). Buy United States government war savings stamps Your money back with interest from the United States Treasury. Cincinnati/ New York: Strobridge Litho. Co. (1917).

Poster showing a variety of people lined up at a window tended by Uncle Sam, beneath a sign "W.S.S. for sale here"; a little girl waves the American flag in the foreground.

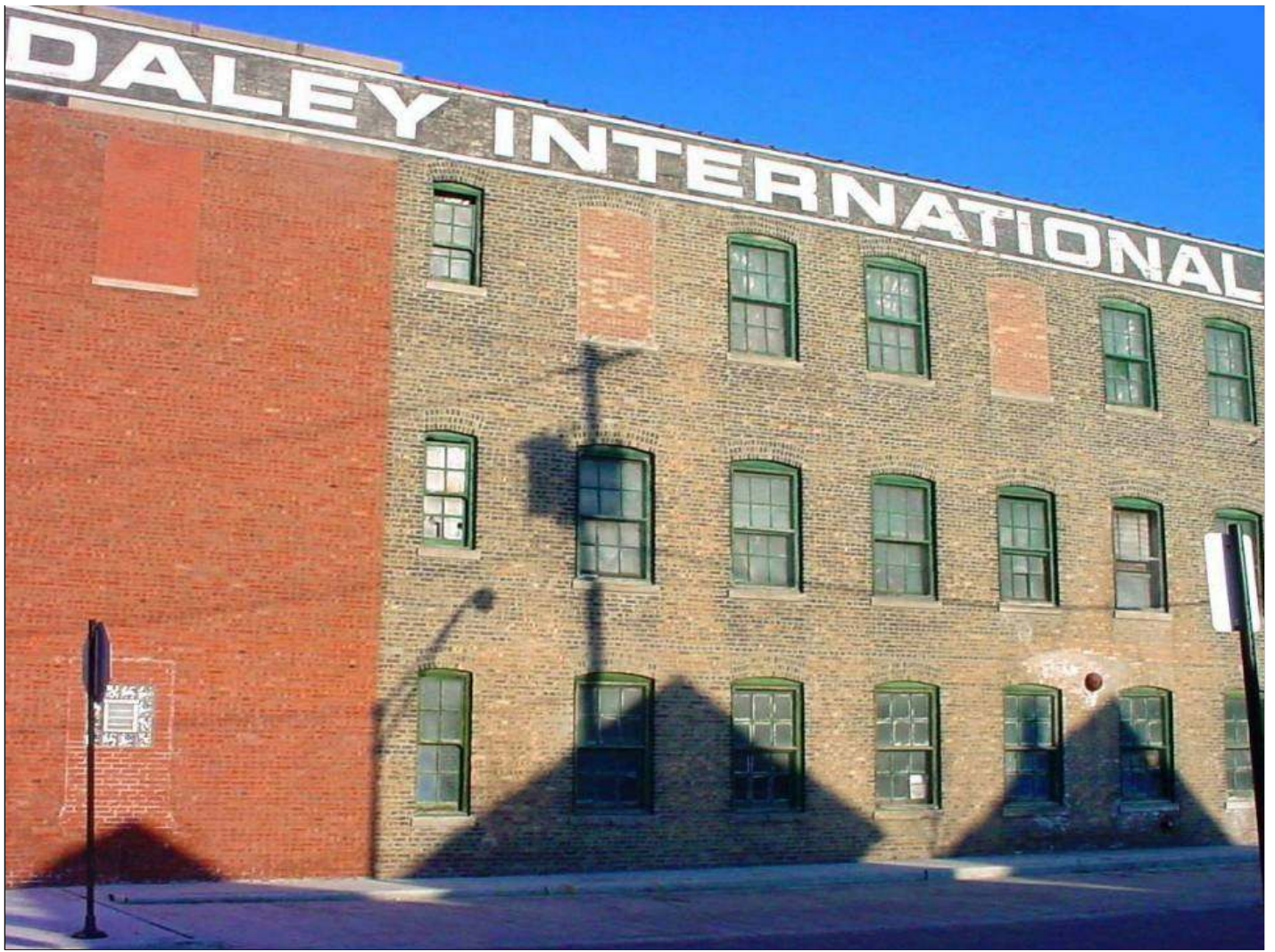
Number. S-11. Willard and Dorothy Straight Collection. Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA. (color film copy transparency) cph 3g08888 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3g08888>. No known restrictions on reproduction.





Bridgeport storefront. Morgan Street (3200S). Chicago, Illinois.





Daley Candy Company. Maplewood 3500S, Chicago, Illinois.





Cullerton (at Wood), Chicago, Illinois.

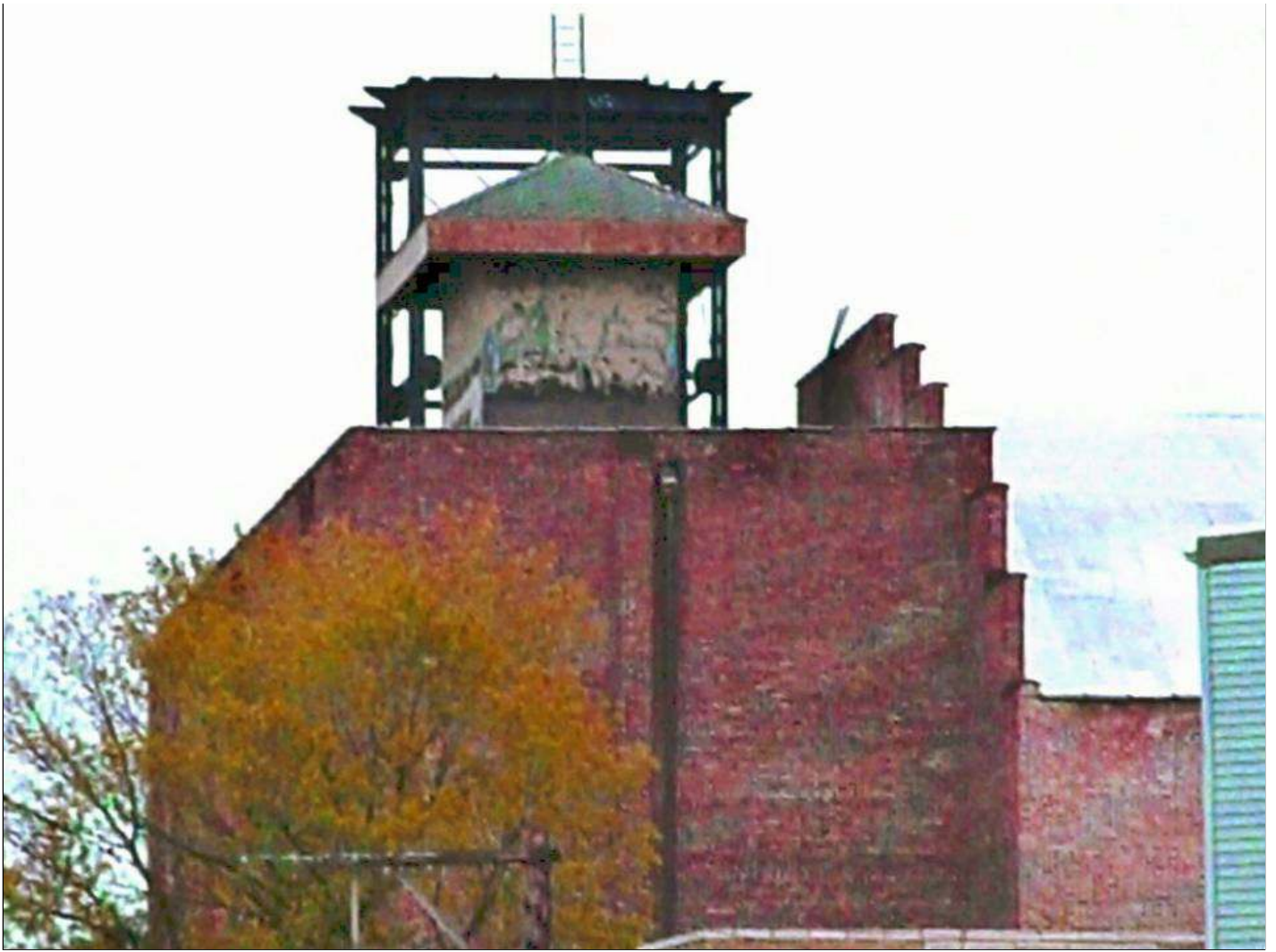


Municipal Election Sign (2007). Cullerton (at Wood), Chicago, Illinois.





Back of the Yards (4700S), Chicago, Illinois



Back of the Yards (4700S), Chicago, Illinois





Bohemian National Cemetery. Pulaski 5200N (at Foster). Chicago, Illinois.

Propaganda or Information?

The Nazi-Instigated National Synarchist Union of Mexico: What It Means for Today  
by William F. Wertz, Jr.  
Executive Intelligence Review (2004 July 9 and July 16).  
<http://www.larouchepub.com>

Hitler Connection To Vicente Fox And Indirect Links To Stephen Harper Exposed  
by Anonymous  
Scoreboard Canada (2006 October 24)

Two leaders that are pressing full steam ahead for the creation of the North American Union are the current Prime Minister of Canada Stephen Harper and the Presidente of Mexico Vicente Fox. There are interesting connections to Adolf Hitler / Fascism and an alleged CIA-Illuminati front organization to both of these leaders. Needless to say , this factual information never makes the main stream media in either Canada, The United States or Mexico. Further it is well known that President George W. Bush's grandfather Prescott Bush and his maternal great grandfather George Walker were intimately involved in the funding of the Nazi regime in Germany and that his paternal great grandfather - Samuel Bush - was an employee of the Rockefeller empire THAT ALSO FUNDED HITLER. This lends further credence to the argument that the looming geopolitical monstrosity known as the North American Union is a Nazi creation with links to the Fuehrer to be found in all three countries. This is the Fourth Reich, the twisted dream of evil resurrected from the ashes of the bunker in Berlin.



Nails are withdrawn, but the marks are still there. Chicago (IL): Kirby & Thomas. Copyright 6793 (1891). Chicago: Kurz & Allison - Art Studio. No known restrictions on publication.

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