



TOWNSHIPS 1 history

Profiteers of the Bourbon regimes in France
& Spain appear to have used their influence
to subvert revolutionary American principles
about personal and property rights.

RED REST & RED ROOST (NEPTUNE) COTTAGES 1179 & 1187 COAST BLVD LA JOLLA, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CA

Original text by:
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Materials are for educational purposes only.
The author isn't an attorney and doesn't intend the material to replace the services of licensed attorneys.



RED REST & RED ROOST (NEPTUNE) COTTAGES 1179 & 1187 COAST BLVD LA JOLLA, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CA

TOWNSHIPS 1 - history

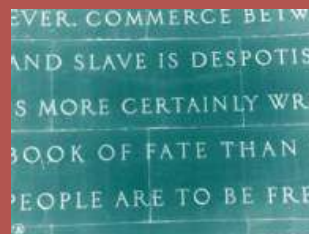
companion to

www.timefordemocracy.com/tutorials/jefferson.pdf

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icon: Jefferson Memorial. Photo 67, Detail of northeast panel, bronze letters. Washington (DC): East Potomac Park. HABS DC-WASH-453/ Mark Schara (photographer) (1992 July 28).

One of Washington's largest and most famous memorials, this structure serves as the southern anchor of the city's monumental plan, the other elements of which include the Capitol, Washington Monument, Lincoln Memorial and White House. The Jefferson Memorial was built to commemorate Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826), architect, principal author of the Declaration of the United States, esteemed as an advocate for national independence and personal spiritual freedom. Jefferson's philosophy is perhaps best expressed in the declaration of Independence where he wrote that "All men are created equal that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." The memorial built in his honor, with the classical serenity of its architecture reflected in the tidal basin and framed y ornamental Japanese Cherry Trees remains one of the most familiar and popular images of the nations capital.

1939-1943 Initial Construction.

Related Names: Pope, John Russell; Evans, Rudolph; Schara, Mark , transmitter.

Unprocessed Field notes N52, N106.

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slides 103-164 provide original text by:

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RED REST & RED ROOST (NEPTUNE) COTTAGES 1179 & 1187 COAST BLVD LA JOLLA, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CA

Background uses images from

Red Rest elevations. Red Rest & Red Roost (Neptune) Cottages, 1179 & 1187 Coast Boulevard, La Jolla, San Diego County, CA. Drawing 3. HABS CA-1973 (after 1933).

The Red Rest Cottage and the adjoining Red Roost Cottage are rare survivals of the typical southern California, vernacular, early bungalow. The Red Rest has a remarkable single-wall structural system. The weight of the building is almost entirely carried on the exterior tongue-and-groove siding. These modest but festive buildings enjoy a spectacular site at the cove in La Jolla. Unprocessed Field notes: FN-220, N778.

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Winter, Ezra (artist). Highsmith, Carol M. (born 1946) (photographer). Mural of Thomas Jefferson with his residence, Monticello, in the background. South Reading Room, Library of Congress John Adams Building, Washington, D.C.. (2007).

No known restrictions on publication.

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In 1772 he married Martha Wayles Skelton, a widow, and took her to live in his partly constructed mountaintop home, Monticello.

Freckled and sandy-haired, rather tall and awkward, Jefferson was eloquent as a correspondent, but he was no public speaker.

In the Virginia House of Burgesses and the Continental Congress, he contributed his pen rather than his voice to the patriot cause.

MADE LANDSCAPE AND PAPER BY: JAMES B. HATH, FREDERICK J. HUGHES, J. JACOBUS
WEST ELEVATION BY: THOMAS G. VAUGHAN & ARCHITECTS
THE ARCHITECTURE OF THOMAS JEFFERSON
ENRICHED BY: J. JACOBUS
MONTICELLO
SHENANDOAN COUNTY, VIRGINIA



Through a flaw in the Constitution, he became Vice President, although an opponent of President Adams.

In 1800 the defect caused a more serious problem.

Republican electors, attempting to name both a President and a Vice President from their own party, cast a tie vote between Jefferson and Aaron Burr.

The House of Representatives settled the tie.



Hamilton disliked Jefferson and Burr, but urged Jefferson's election nonetheless.

When Jefferson assumed the Presidency, the crisis in France had passed.

He slashed Army and Navy expenditures, cut the budget, eliminated the tax on whiskey so unpopular in the West, yet reduced the national debt by a third.

He also sent a naval squadron to fight the Barbary pirates, who were harassing American commerce in the Mediterranean.

Made Landscapes and Buildings: JAMES B. SMITH, FRANCIS J. HORTON
WEST ELEVATION BY: THOMAS C. YONGE, JOHN A. BURNHAM, JOHN B. HUGHES, EDWIN M. MOORE, JOSEPH C. SHORR, BRUCE S. FALVEY, DAVID S. SCHLESINGER, JAMES H. STONE
THE WHITE HOUSE ARCHITECTURAL CENTER
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
MONTICELLO
SHENANDOAN COUNTY, VIRGINIA



Jefferson's attempted solution, an embargo upon American shipping, worked badly and was unpopular.

Jefferson retired to Monticello to ponder such projects as his grand designs for the University of Virginia.

A French nobleman observed that he had placed his house and his mind 'on an elevated situation, from which he might contemplate the universe.'

He died on July 4, 1826.

MADE LANDSCAPE AND PASTEL BY: MILES B. BATHY, FREDERICK J. HUGHES
WEST ELEVATION BY: THOMAS C. YVARD, BRUCE A. BERNARD, MORT B. HUGHES, SANDRA M. MOORE, JONATHAN C. SPODOL, BRITAN S. PALVEY, DAVID S. ECKENHOFER, JAMES W. STONE
THE MONTICELLO FOUNDATION
MONTICELLO
SHADEMOUNT, VIRGINIA



THE
BOURBONS
OF FRANCE & SPAIN



The Russian sea otter hunters, who had founded posts and a settlement in Alaska - i.e. 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.

Skinner, Constance Lindsay (1933). Looms a forest of horns (chapter XVI, page 246). Beaver Kings and Cabins. New York: The Macmillan Company (1935).

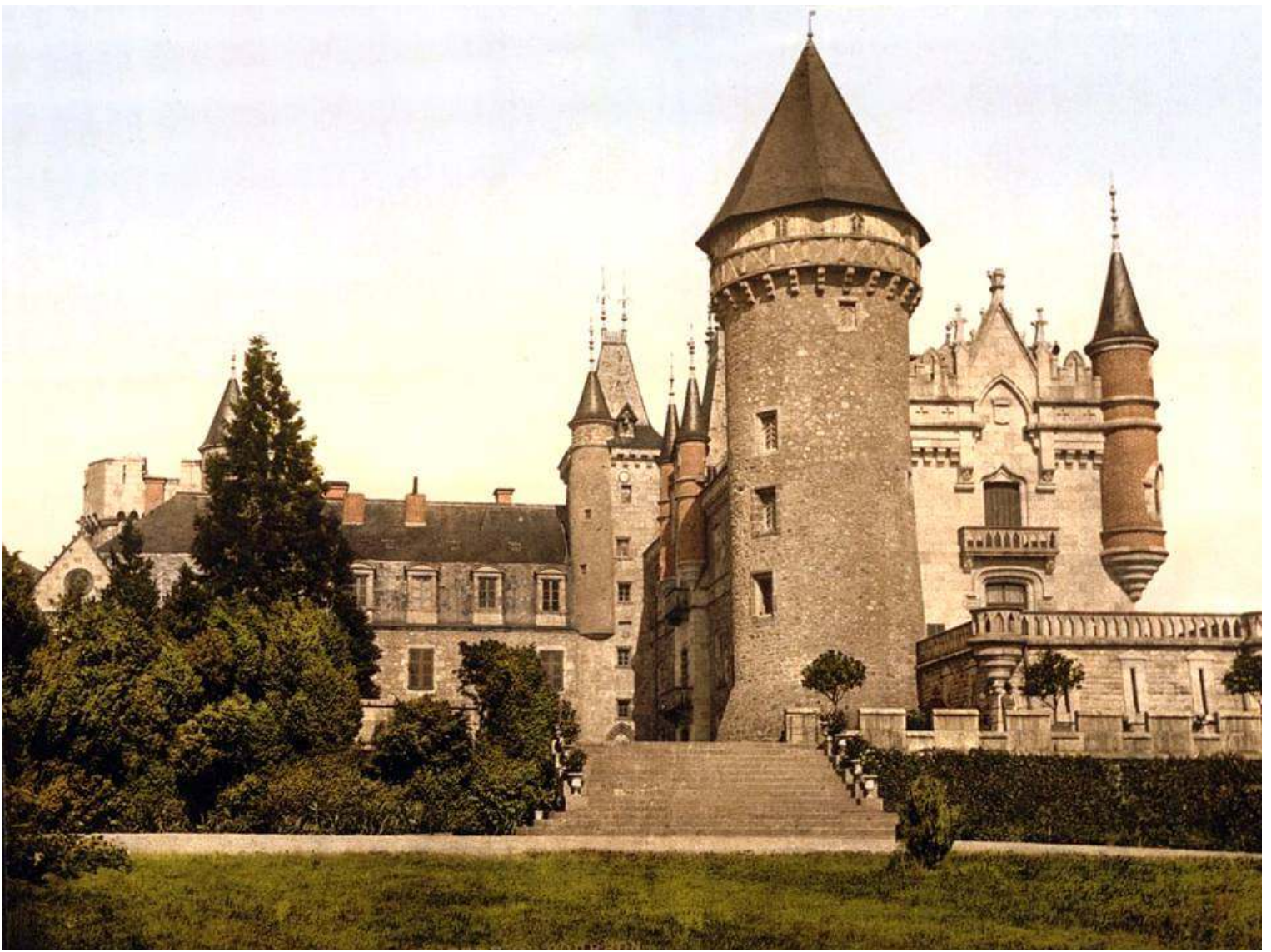


His first move was intended to check the Russians and to strengthen the claims of Spanish sovereignty in the Pacific.

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

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.

Skinner, Constance Lindsay (1933). Looms a forest of horns (chapter XVI, page 246). Beaver Kings and Cabins. New York: The Macmillan Company (1935).



Chateaux de Bourbon-Busset near Vichy, France. (created 1890-1900).

Print no. 16975. Detroit Publishing Co., Catalogue J foreign section, Detroit, Mich. : Detroit Publishing Company, 1905.

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Grand Trianon Palace, Versailles, France. (created 1890-1900).

Print no. 9828. Detroit Publishing Co., Catalogue J foreign section, Detroit, Mich. : Detroit Publishing Company, 1905.

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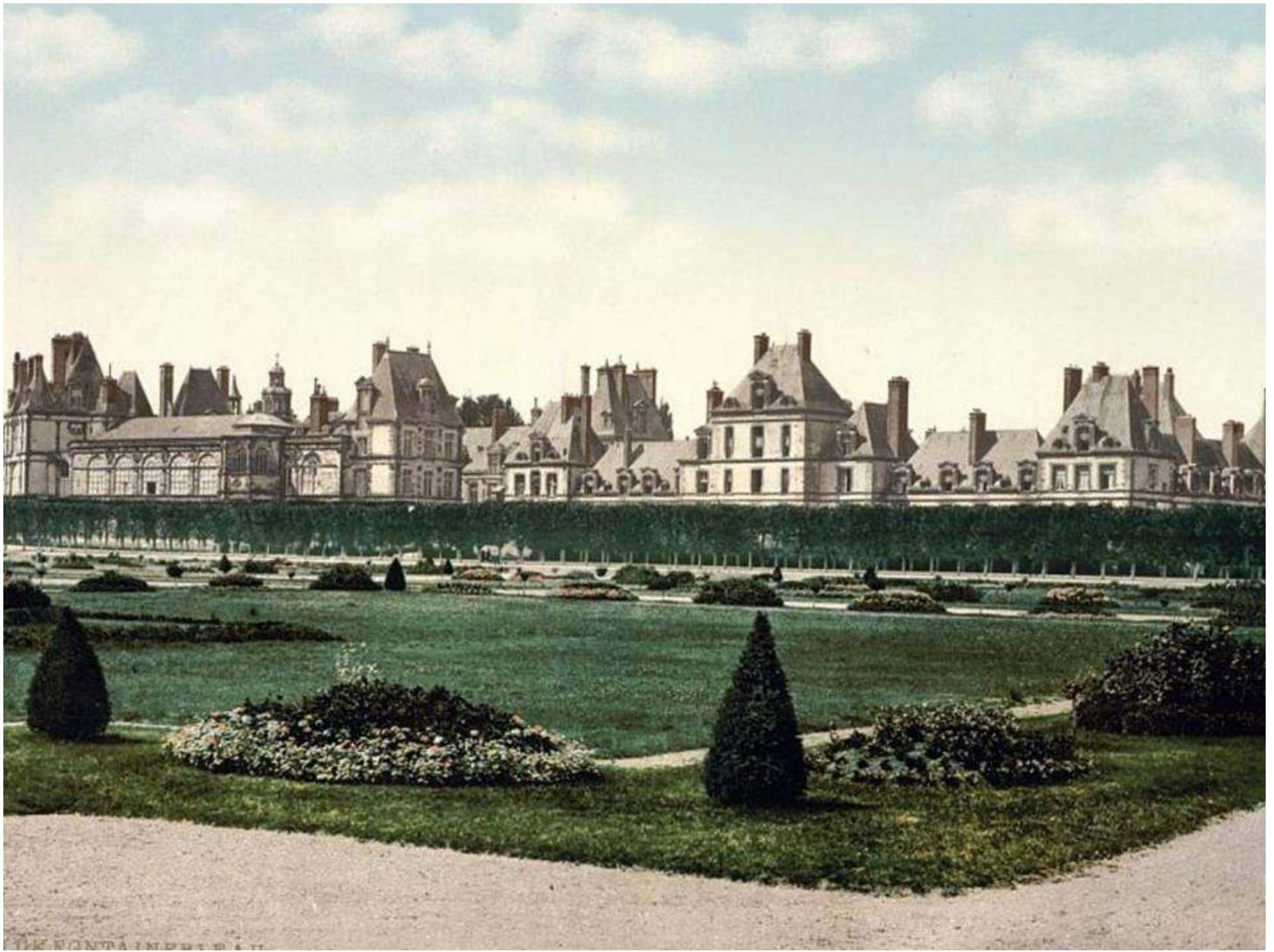


Versailles Palace, France. (created 1890-1900).

Print no. 6937. Detroit Publishing Co., Catalogue J foreign section, Detroit, Mich. : Detroit Publishing Company, 1905.

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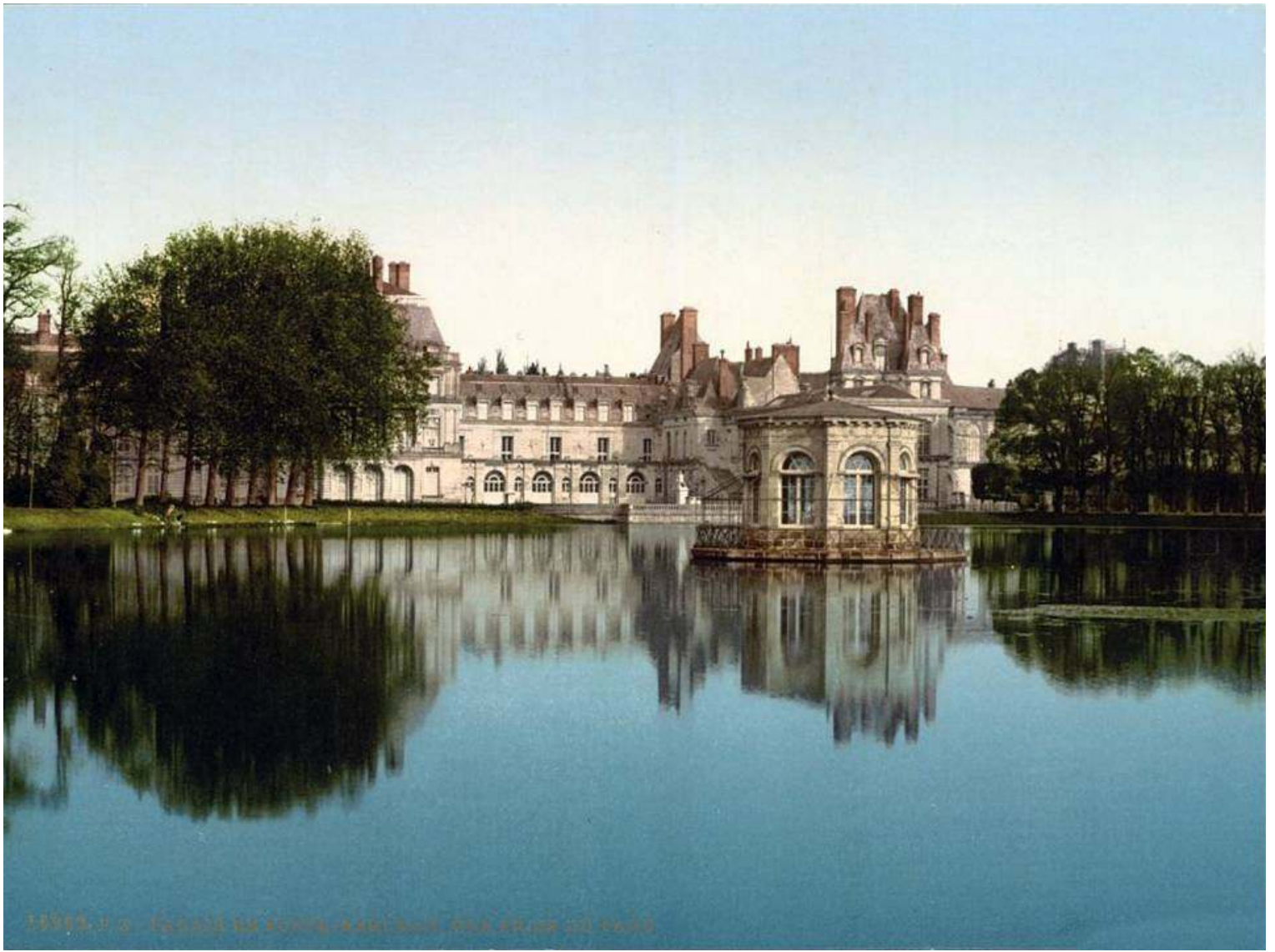


Fontainebleau Palace, France. (created 1890-1900).

Print no. 8116. Detroit Publishing Co., Catalogue J foreign section, Detroit, Mich. : Detroit Publishing Company, 1905.

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Fontainebleau Palace, France. (created 1890-1900).

Print no. 16962. Detroit Publishing Co., Catalogue J foreign section, Detroit, Mich. : Detroit Publishing Company, 1905.

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Statue of Napoleon, Cherbourg, France. (created 1890-1900).

Print no. 9738. Detroit Publishing Co., Catalogue J foreign section, Detroit, Mich. : Detroit Publishing Company, 1905.

No known restrictions on reproduction.

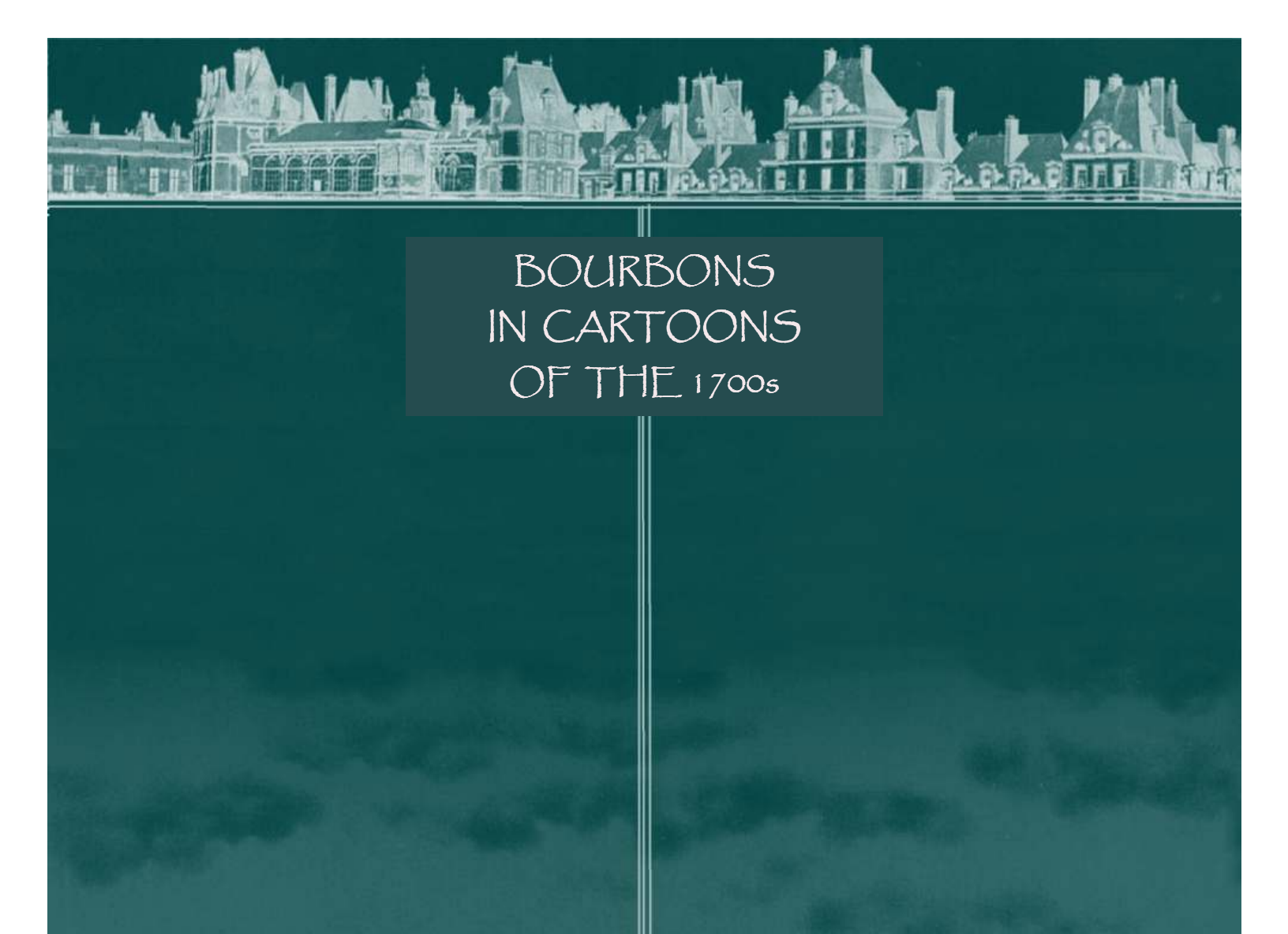
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BOURBONS
IN CARTOONS
OF THE 1700s



Goldsmit, Fredrich (artist). De ridder der Louisen doende de revu over zyne troupen. Schwabach in de gekroonde Balans (1705).

On the left, Louis, the Duke of Burgundy, Dauphin of France (1682-1712) identified as Louis Le Petit, sitting at a table outside a tent. In his right hand, he appears to be holding a Louis d'Or coin, and with his left hand he holds a balance above other coins on the table (the table top is supported by an eagle). An 'essayeur', identified as 'Celuy qui epreuve l'Or', is standing opposite of Louis, he holds a triangle from which coins dangle. Fleurs-de-lis decorate Louis's clothing, and the assayer's clothing shows the design of a cross saltire and orle, possibly representing the House of Bourbon or Navarre.

No known restrictions on publication.

Reproduction # LC-DIG-ppmsca-11663 (digital file from original print)

Call # PC 4 - 1705--Ridder de Louisen ... (A size) [P&P]

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

<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2006681088/>

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/ppmsca/11600/11663v.jpg>



L--d Shel--, begging Monsieur to make piss or p--e. London: J. Barrow (publisher), White Lion Bull Stairs Surry side Black Friars Bridge (1783 January 21).

William Petty (1737-1805) (Lord Shelburne, Marquis of Lansdowne) holding a chamber pot up to a Frenchman, saying 'Monsieur, be so obliging as to make piss with us.' The Frenchman is kicking the pot, saying, 'By the House of Bourbon, with the war we'll go on.'

Catalogue of prints and drawings in the British Museum. Division I, political and personal satires, v. 5, no. 6168

Published in: The American Revolution in drawings and prints; a checklist of 1765-1790 graphics in the Library of Congress / Compiled by Donald H. Cresswell, with a foreword by Sinclair H. Hitchings. Washington : [For sale by the Supt. of Docs., U.S. Govt. Print. Off.], 1975, no. 845.

No known restrictions on publication.

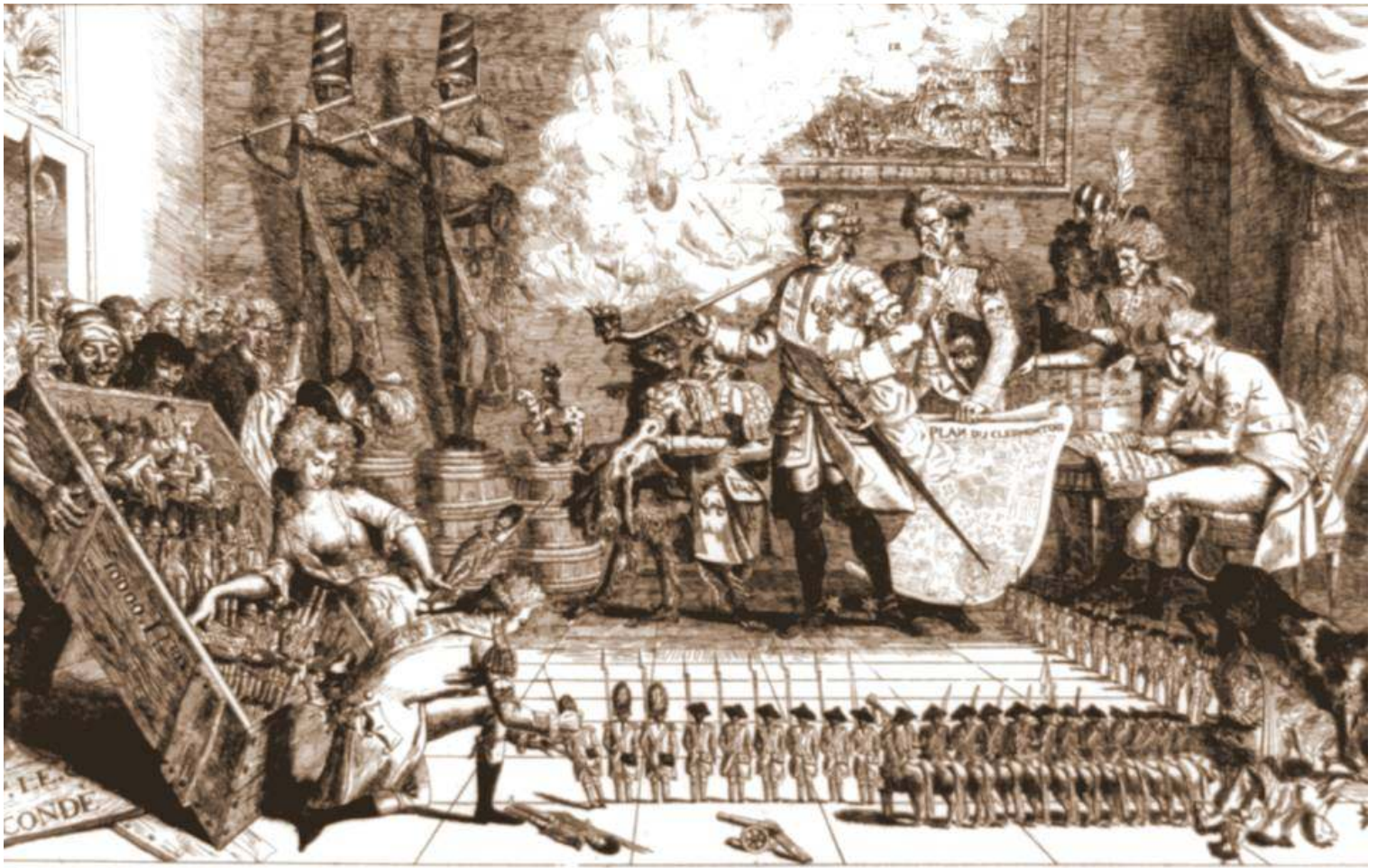
Reproduction # LC-USZ62-45465 (b&w film copy neg.)

Call # PC 1 - 6168 (A size) [P&P]

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

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*Le Prince de Condé au Château de Nemours
 à Paris. L'armée formidable qui lui a été
 fournie par la diligence de son le vic
 de la part de laquelle s'achèvent en France
 destinés à accomplir les saints Princes
 sous son Étendard militaire. L'armée
 Condé sous le drapeau de Nemours.*

Grande Armée du cidev. Prince de Condé

*S. M^{te} Bourbon commande la Régente
 6. M^{te} de la Reine de France
 7. Les deux Princes de la Cour
 8. Les Princes de la Cour de France
 9. M^{te} de la Cour de France
 10. M^{te} de la Cour de France*

Grande armée au cidevant Le Prince de Condé. (Created 1791).

Louis-Joseph de Bourbon (1736-1818) (Prince de Condé) smoking a pipe and reviewing his army, represented as miniature soldiers, as they are unpacked from a crate; a squire, holding a map marked 'Plan du Clermontois,' and other people look on.

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<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/master/png/cph/3b40000/3b42000/3b42700/3b42713u.tif>



Marche du Dom Quichotte moderne pour la deffence du Moulin des Abus. (Created 1791).

Prince Louis Joseph de Bourbon de Condé as Don Quixote on a white horse and vicomte de Mirabeau (Mirabeau Tonneau) as Sancho Panza riding on a barrel-shaped ass on wheels, surrounded by a ragged group of counterrevolutionaries forming Condé's army, riding to the defence of the mill of abuse, a windmill situated in the center background, topped with a bust of Louis XVI. The mill is propelled by gusts of flatulence issuing from an allegorical Fame without trumpet, dressed as a jester.

de Vinck, 3972

Blum, 499

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Le grand d'airain caboul de royal anti-papier
 Belle d'ignominie au débris de bon flamme épiscopale
 de cheval de bois au commandant du siège du pont neuf aide major de
 le main de princes porte l'étendard du Général
 trois capucins d'ange d'opéra de l'avant garde

Défaite des Contre Révolutionnaires

1793 la puissance Levis de Spredoff
 13 la parole de la Contre révolution pendant
 14 le Baron de Breteuil observateur de la
 15 le C. d'aller tambour Major volant courir
 16 l'ère bon tonneur d'élégance l'on bant d

Défaite des contre révolutionnaires, commandés par le petit Condé. (Created 1792).

Retreating counterrevolutionary army of Louis Joseph de Bourbon (1736-1818) (Prince de Condé) following its failed attempt to restore the monarchy in France. Among the caricatured cast of counterrevolutionaries forming Condé's army are Mirabeau Tonneau (1754-1795) (vicomte de Mirabeau) wearing barrel-like garments, fallen on his face, clutching the neck of a broken bottle, a bare-breasted Jeanne de Saint-Rémy de Valois (1756-1791) (comtesse de La Motte), having slipped and fallen on her back, possibly alluding to a fall to her death in London, Cardinal Collier, other members of the clergy and the nobility, as well as soldiers and women. Includes a key to 23 numbered figures.

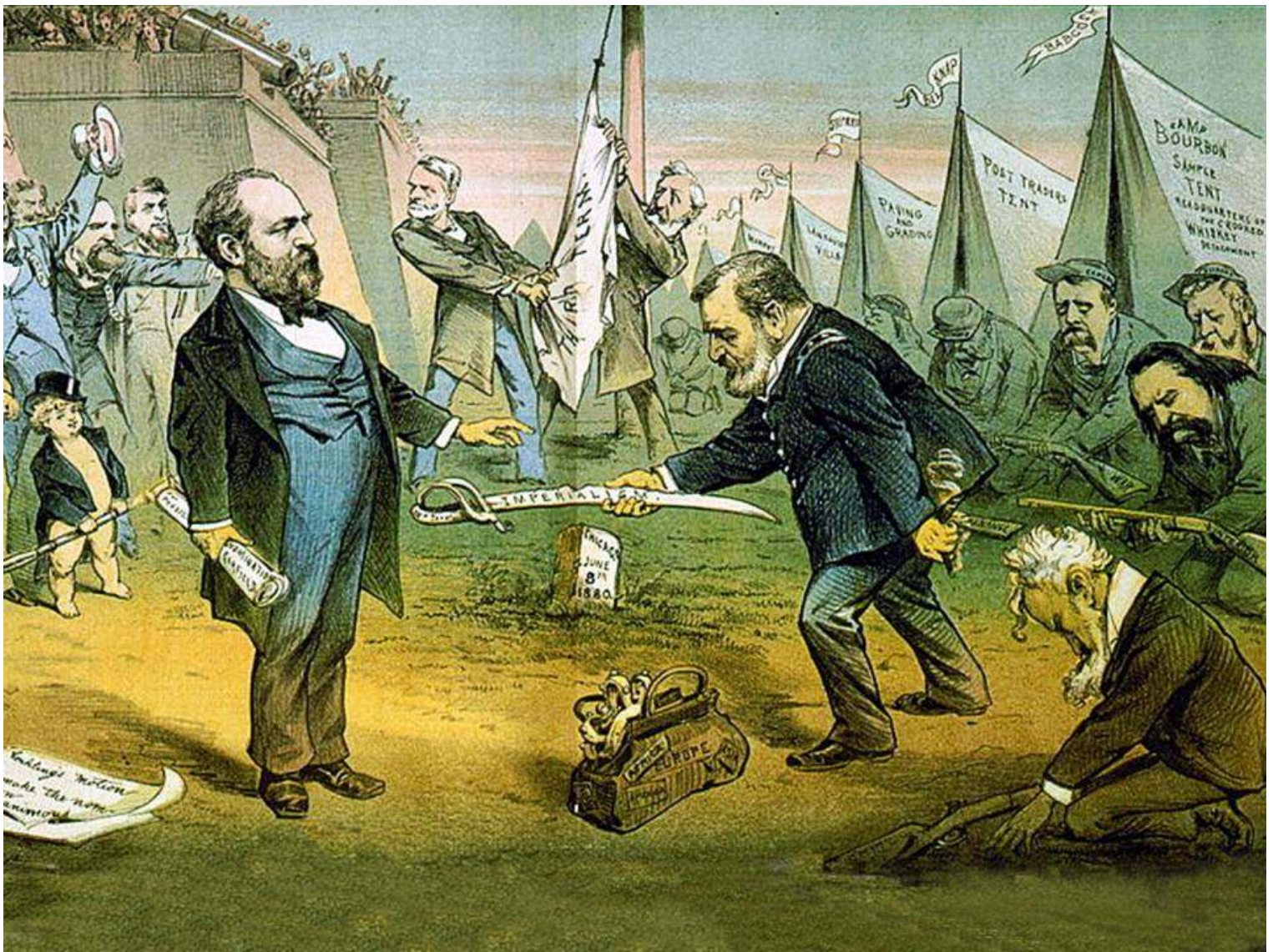
de Vinck, 4428
 Blum, 497

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BOURBONISM IN U.S. POLITICS



Keppler, Joseph Ferdinand (1838-1894) (artist). The Appomattox of the third termers - unconditional surrender. Puck Magazine, Volume 7, pages 266-267 (1880 June 26). New York (NY): Keppler & Schwarzmann.

Cartoon showing Ulysses S. Grant, wearing Civil War uniform, in front of tents 'Camp Bourbon,' 'post trading tent,' etc., and Belknap, Cameron, Williams, and Murphy, as soldiers with unhappy faces, handing damaged sword 'Ill. term imperialism' to James Garfield, who is holding paper 'for nomination President Garfield,' in front of 'Fort Alliance (anti-third-term).'

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<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/cph/3g00000/3g05000/3g05600/3g05610v.jpg>



Keppler, Joseph Ferdinand (1838-1894) (artist). Democracy's opportunity. Puck Magazine, Volume 11, Number 282, cover (1882 August 2). New York (NY): Keppler & Schwarzmann.

Caption: Republican 'Hey, what can I do without them?' Democracy 'What have you done with them - only cast them off!'

A man labeled 'Republican War Record' standing in a pond labeled 'Republican Corruption Water', yelling to an Irishman wearing a hat labeled 'Democracy', gathering up the Republican's clothing labeled 'Tariff Reform, Free Canal, [and] Reduction Tax', and a top hat labeled 'Civil Service Reform' which he has placed on top of his own hat. His own tattered clothes are patched with 'Ignorance, Poverty, Stupidity, Bourbonism, [and] Secession Record'.

No known restrictions on publication.

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<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/ppmsca/28400/28498v.jpg>



Keppler, Joseph Ferdinand (1838-1894) (artist). Uncle Sam's neglected farm. Puck Magazine, Volume 11, Number 285, centerfold (1882 August 23). New York (NY): Keppler & Schwarzmann.

Puck's 'Independent Party' figure, holding a hoe labeled 'Civil Service Reform' and talking to Uncle Sam who is sitting on a fence while two figures argue on the right, one is labeled 'Democrat, Bourbonism, Secession Record, [and] Stupidity', the other is labeled 'Republican, Monopoly, Pension Swindle, River & Harbor Steal, Credit Mobilier, [and] Bossism'; at their feet are farm tools and jugs labeled 'Corruption Bourbonism' and 'Spoils Switchel'. In the background are farm outbuildings labeled 'Navy Dept., Post, Interior, [and] Indian'.

No known restrictions on publication.

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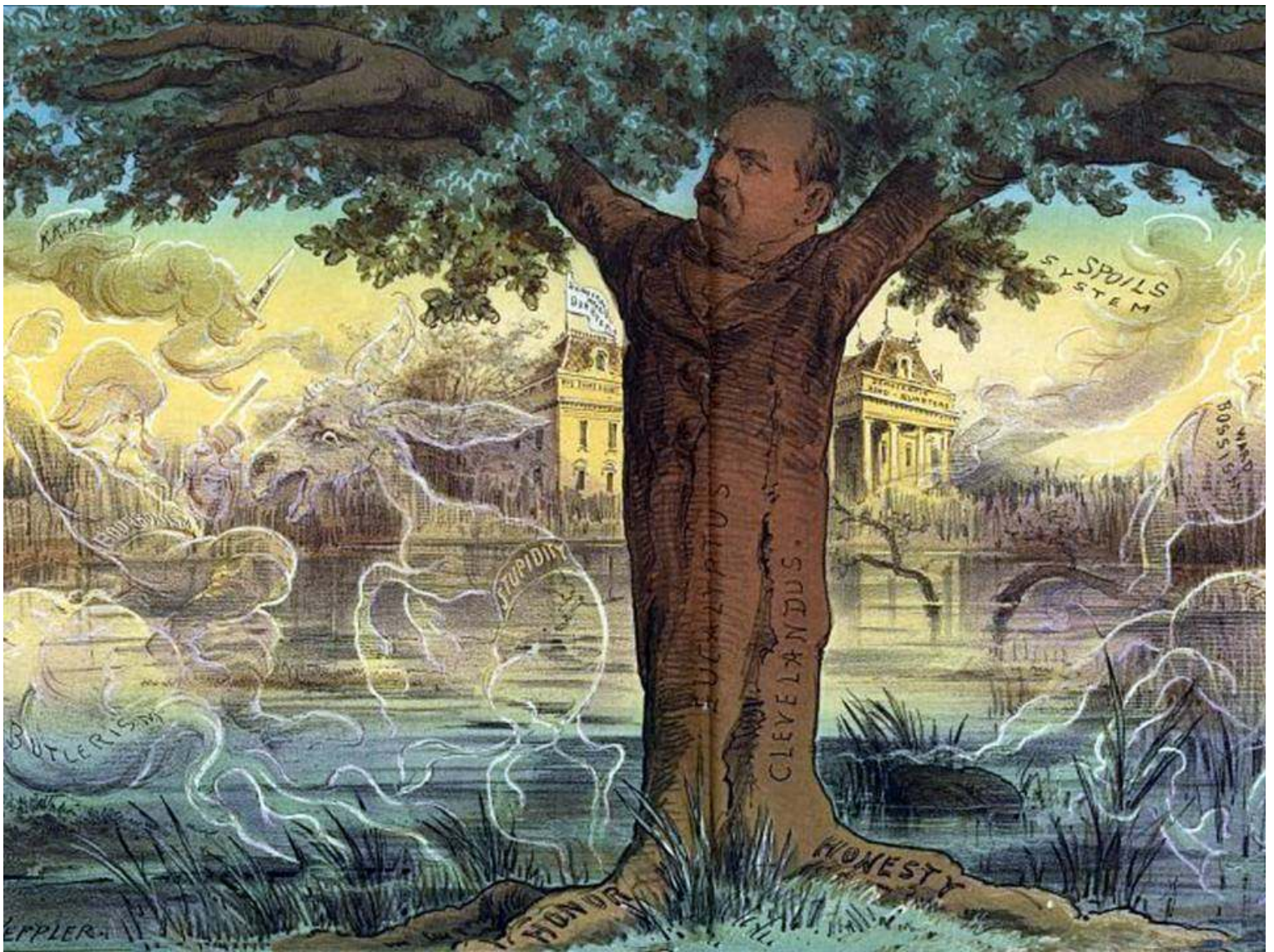


Keppler, Joseph Ferdinand (1838-1894) (artist). A sail! A sail!!! Puck Magazine, Volume 15, Number 382, centerfold (1884 July 2). New York (NY): Keppler & Schwarzmann.

A woman labeled 'Dem. Party' on the rocky coast of a deserted island, nearby is an empty jug labeled 'Bourbonism the Only Subsistence for 16 Years (1860-76)' and a broken cask labeled 'For 8 Years (1876-84) Sustained Life on the Fraud Issue'; she has sighted a ship labeled 'Independent Republicans' head her way. John Kelly, dressed like an Indian, is creeping over rocks on the right, he holds a bow labeled 'Tammany' in one hand and an arrow labeled 'Deal' in the other; he wears a medallion around his neck labeled 'J.K.'

No known restrictions on publication.

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<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/ppmsca/28300/28333v.jpg>



Keppler, Joseph Ferdinand (1838-1894) (artist). The new Democratic eucalyptus tree purifies a political morass. Puck Magazine, Volume 15, Number 390, centerfold (1884 August 27). New York (NY): Keppler & Schwarzmann.

Caption: The eucalyptus tree has recently been introduced into marshy and malarious regions, where it acts as a purifier of the atmosphere, driving away the deadly miasmatic vapors encyclopaedia.

Grover Cleveland as a large tree labeled 'Eucalyptus Clevelandus' with roots labeled 'Honor' and 'Honesty', and branches that spread over swamp land from which rise gaseous ghosts labeled 'Stupidity, K.K.K., Bourbonism, Butlerism, Dynamiter, Kellyism, Ward Bossism, [and] Spoils System'; in the background is a large building labeled 'Democratic Head-Quarters'.

No known restrictions on publication.

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<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/ppmsca/28300/28349v.jpg>



Hamilton, Grant E. (artist). To begin with, 'I'll paint the town red'. Judge Magazine, Volume 7, Number 172, pages 8-9 (1885 January 31).

'Democracy' portrayed as the devil holding a bucket labeled 'Bourbon Principles' and a paintbrush (in which appears a profile caricature of Grover Cleveland), both dripping red paint with which he plans to 'paint the town'; he is standing on a wall overlooking a view of Washington, D.C. showing mostly government buildings.

No known restrictions on publication.

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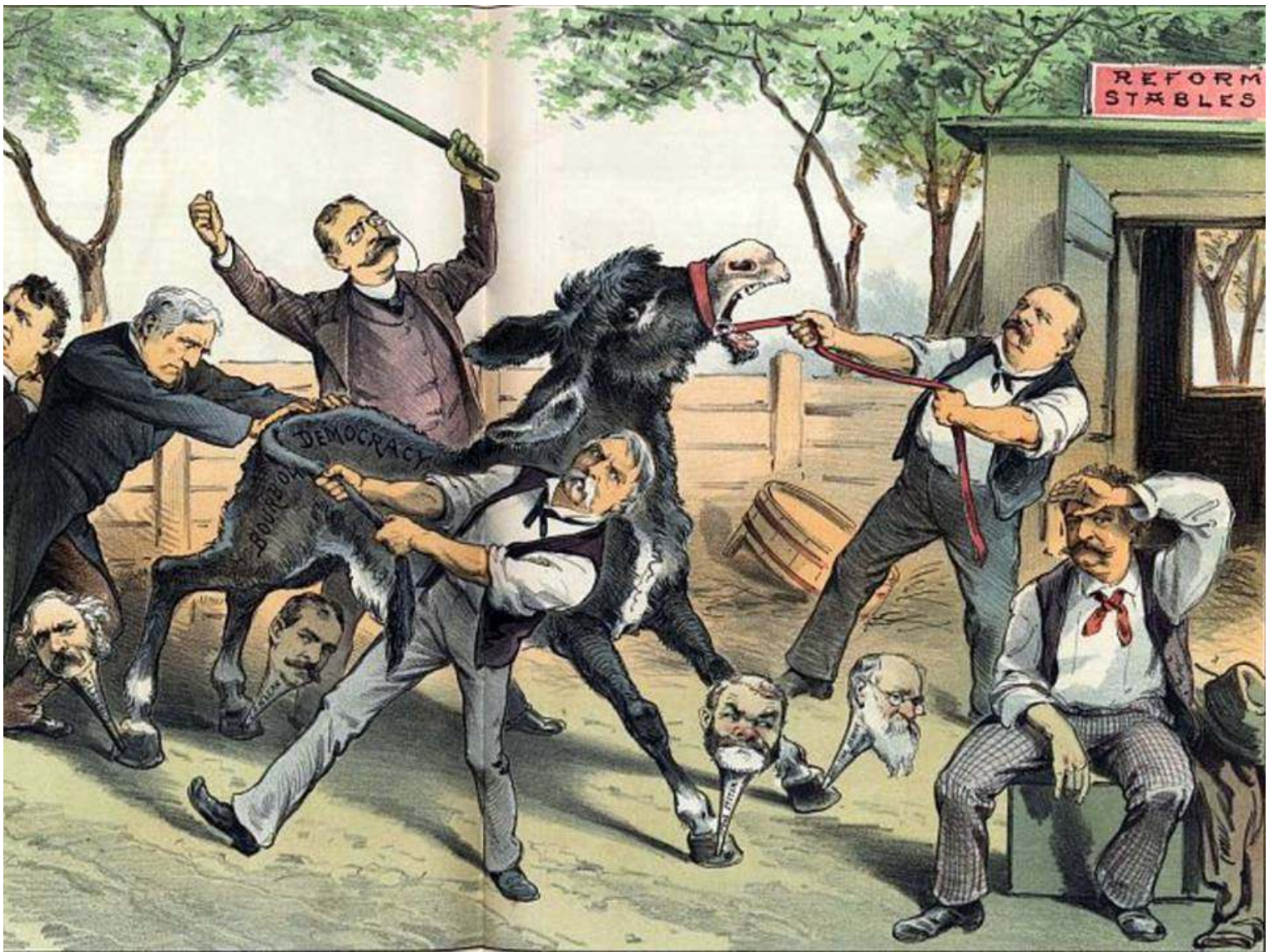
Keppler, Joseph Ferdinand (1838-1894) (artist). Harmony and envy. Puck Magazine, Volume 17, Number 435, centerfold (1885 July 8). New York (NY): Keppler & Schwarzmann.

After Garnier, Jules (1847-1889) (artist). 'Jour de Fête'.

A street scene with three monks, Whitelaw Reid, James G. Blaine, and John Logan, walking a few steps ahead of a band of merry revelers composed of Puck, Puck's figure for the 'Independent' party, President Cleveland labeled 'Reformed Bourbon' with a woman on the right labeled 'North' and a woman on the left labeled 'South', and an African American man. Reid carries a sack labeled 'Bloody Shirt' and 'Irreconcilable Editorials' and Logan is reading 'Paradise Lost'.

No known restrictions on publication.

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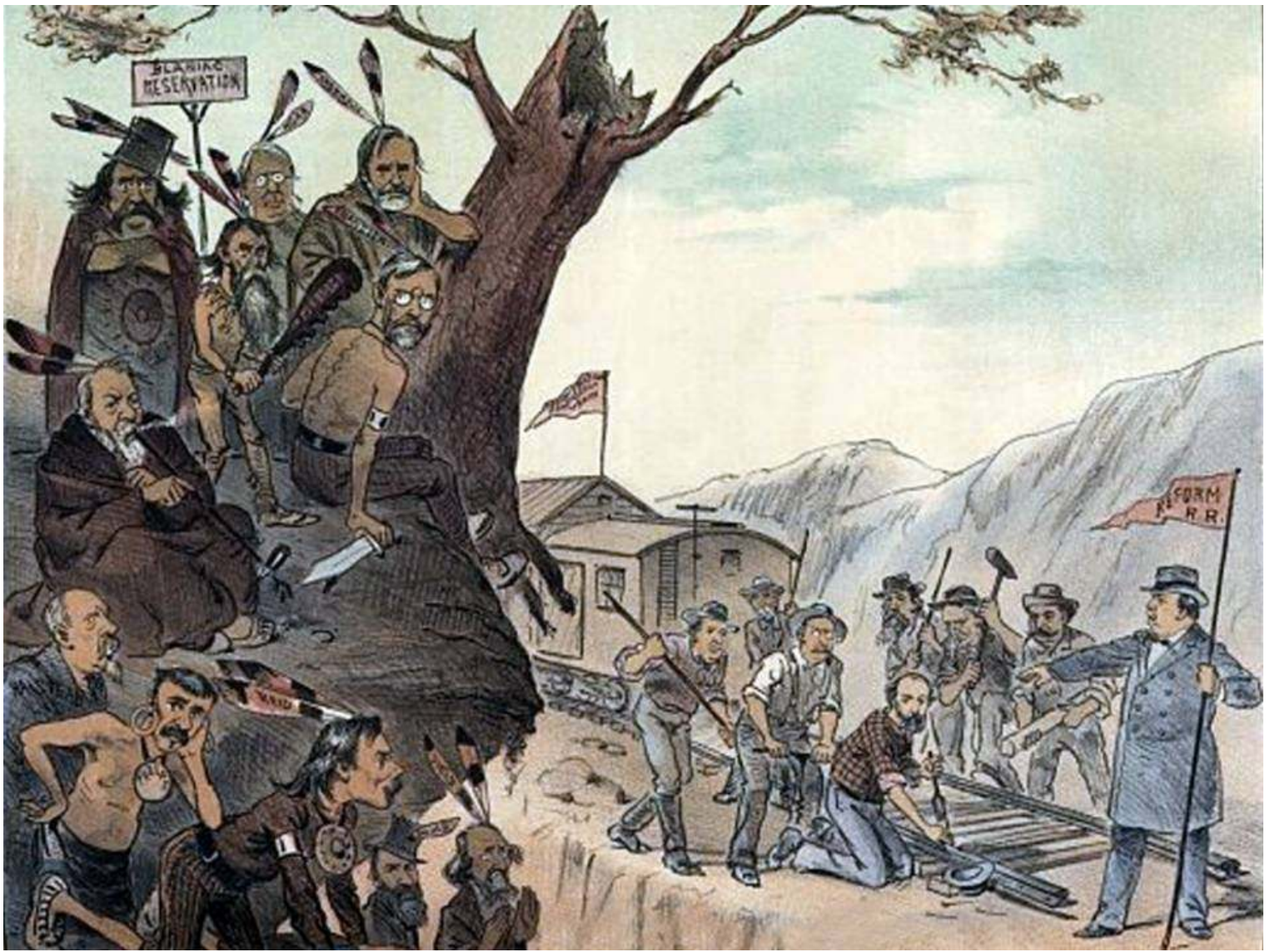


Keppler, Joseph Ferdinand (1838-1894) (artist). The administration's hardest job. Puck Magazine, Volume 17, Number 437, centerfold (1885 July 22). New York (NY): Keppler & Schwarzmann.

President Cleveland and his cabinet officers struggling to push and pull the Democratic donkey labeled 'Bourbon Democracy' into a stable labeled 'Reform Stables'; on the donkey's hooves, acting as brakes, are the faces of John Kelly labeled 'Spoils System', Charles A. Dana labeled 'Anti-Civil Service Reform', 'Mclaughlin', [and] 'J.R. M'Lean'.

No known restrictions on publication.

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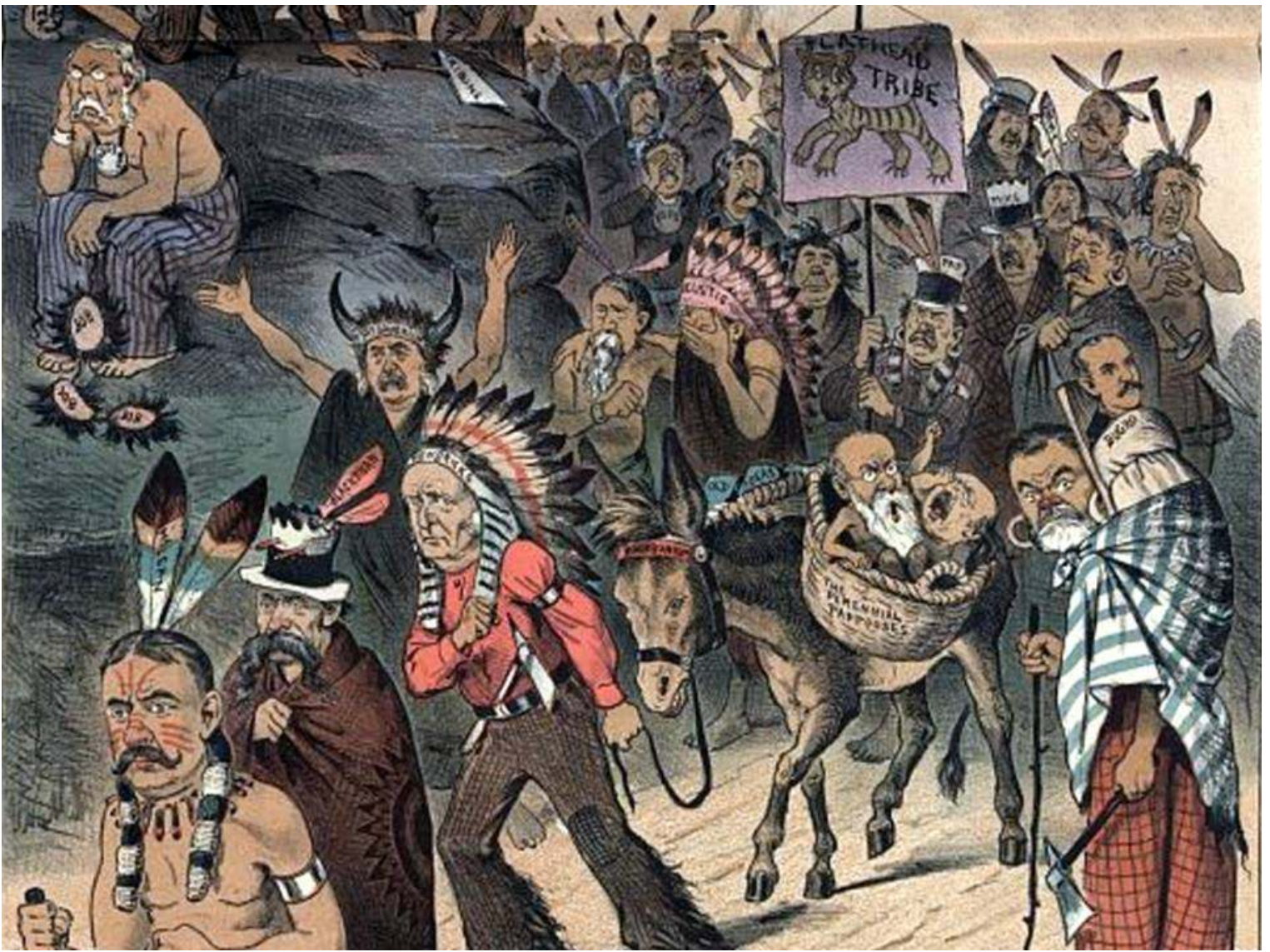
Opper, Frederick Burr (1857-1937) (artist). The resistless march of reform - the 'hostiles' must go! Puck Magazine, Volume 17, Number 440, centerfold (1885 August 12). New York (NY): Keppler & Schwarzmann.

A large group of politicians, newspaper editors, Tammany Hall bosses, and others, dressed as Native Americans, one carrying a banner that shows a crude drawing of the Tammany(?) tiger labeled 'Flathead Tribe', on a long march in opposition to President Cleveland's civil service reform agenda; in the upper left corner is the 'Blainiac Reservation' and in the opposite corner is Cleveland and his cabinet laying tracks for the 'Reform R.R.', keeping ahead of the 'Administration Construction Train'. In the foreground, Vice President Thomas A. Hendricks is leading the Democratic donkey labeled 'Bourbonism', carrying two baskets, one with 'Old Ideas' and the other labeled 'The Perennial Papposes' holding Charles A. Dana and Benjamin F. Butler. Standing just to the right is John Kelly carrying Philip H. Dugro in a cradleboard.

No known restrictions on publication.

Reproduction # LC-DIG-ppmsca-28223 (digital file from original print)
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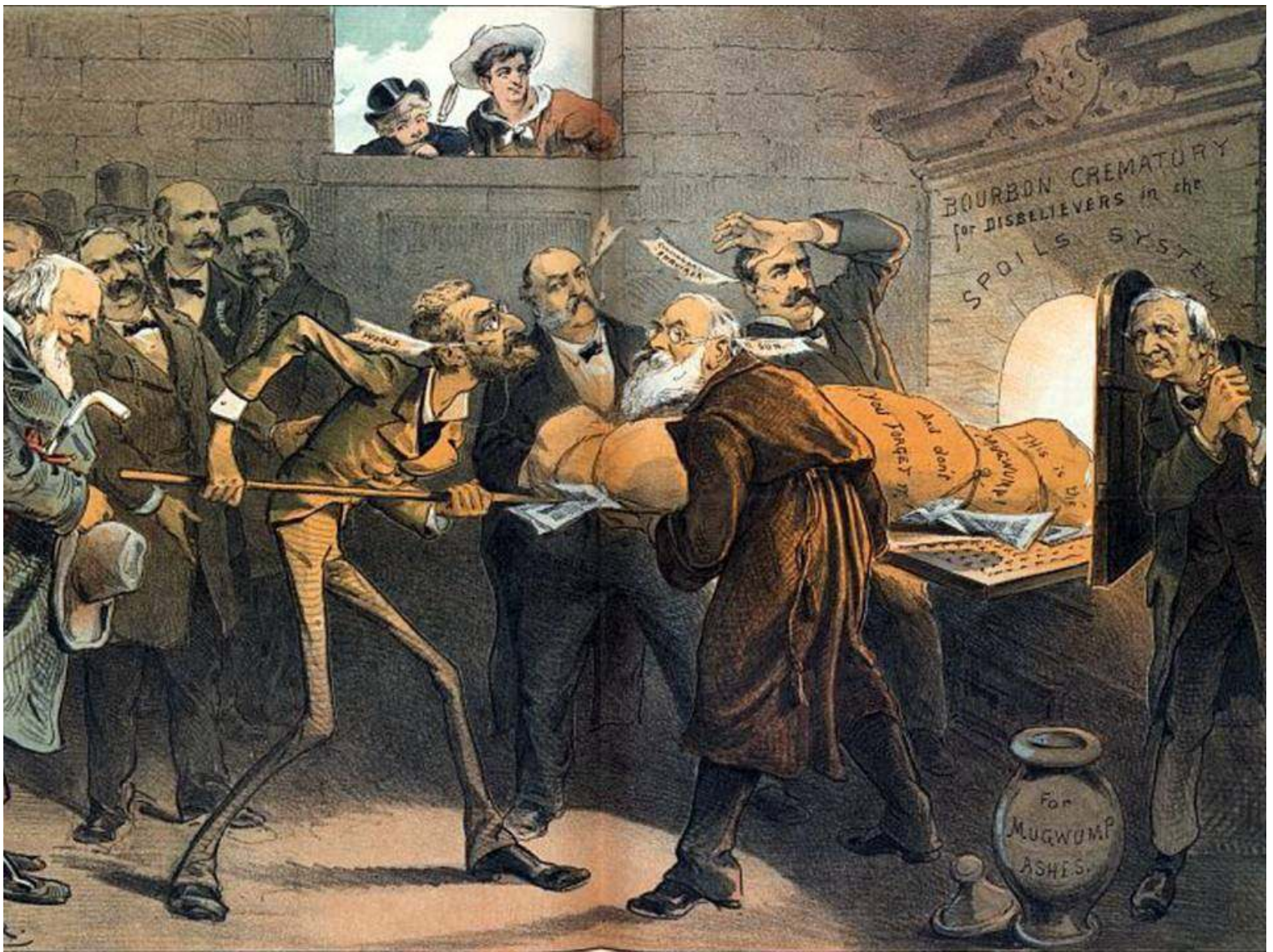
Opper, Frederick Burr (1857-1937) (artist). The resistless march of reform - the 'hostiles' must go! Puck Magazine, Volume 17, Number 440, centerfold (1885 August 12). New York (NY): Keppler & Schwarzmann.

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Keppler, Joseph Ferdinand (1838-1894) (artist). A 'bogus' cremation for the benefit of the 'life-long Democrats'. Puck Magazine, Volume 18, Number 454, centerfold (1885 November 18). New York (NY): Keppler & Schwarzmann.

Caption: Uncremated Mugwump (from outside) 'If those old Bourbons take that dummy for me, they'll be a little startled when they find out that I'm alive - and kicking!'

A group of men, some identified by name 'Blackburn, D.B. Hill, Mclaughlin, Thurman, Jones, Hedden, [and] Hendricks' and some by association with quills behind their ears 'Sun' Charles A. Dana, 'Cincinnati Enquirer' John R. McLean, 'World' Joseph Pulitzer, and 'Star', with the newspaper editors pushing a wrapped figure labeled 'This is the Mugwump! And don't you forget it!' into a crematorium labeled 'Bourbon Crematory for Disbelievers in the Spoils System'; Hendricks stands on the right, next to an urn labeled 'For Mugwump Ashes' and the others observe from the left. Puck and the figure representing 'The Independent Party' are watching from a window in the background.

No known restrictions on publication.

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Pughe, John S. (1870-1909) (artist). Trying to float the old wreck. Puck Magazine, Volume 47, Number 1215, cover (1900 June 20). New York (NY): J. Ottmann Lith. Co., Puck Bldg.

William Jennings Bryan, standing in the 'Presidential Sea', pulling on a rope tied to a shipwreck labeled 'Democracy' which was 'Stranded 1896' on rocks labeled '16 to 1', 'Bryanism', and 'Bourbonism', a bearded old man labeled 'Populist', wearing overalls, is trying to help, using a large hook to pull the ship off the rocks.

No known restrictions on publication.

Reproduction # LC-DIG-ppmsca-25431 (digital file from original print)
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BOURBONS
IN THE 1900s



Prince Charles Louis de Bourbon & Mr. Tourrand in front of the steam omnibus of the 'Societe Anonyme de Generateurs Economiques' of Paris. Bain News Service (circa 1900-1909).

No known restrictions on publication.

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Wedding of Archduke Karl Franz Josef & Princess Zita, Kaiser Franz Joseph. Bain News Service (publisher) (1911 October 21).

Franz Joseph I of Austria (1830-1916) at the wedding of his grandnephew Karl Franz Josef (later Charles I, Emperor of Austria) to Princess Zita of Bourbon-Parma.

No known restrictions on publication.

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Zita (born 1892) (Princess of Bourbon and Parma) (Her Royal Highness, Empress of Austria). Harris & Ewing Inc. (1914).

No known restrictions on publication.

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Harris & Ewing Collection. Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

Gift; Harris & Ewing, Inc. 1955.

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Zita (born 1892) (Princess of Bourbon and Parma) (Her Royal Highness, Empress of Austria) with son Otto and infant. Harris & Ewing Inc. (1914).

No known restrictions on publication.

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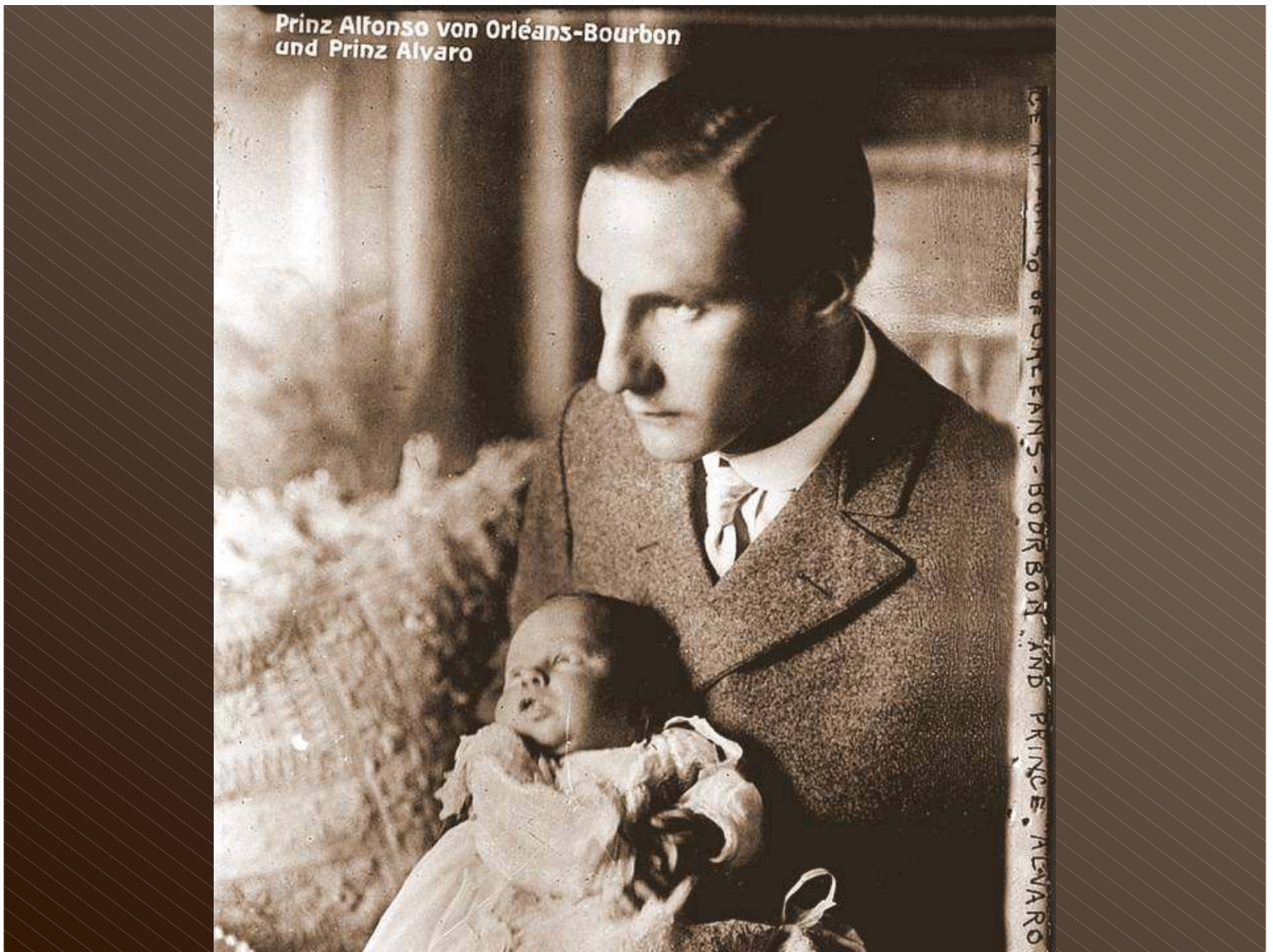
Call # LC-H261- 4604 [P&P]

Harris & Ewing Collection. Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

Gift; Harris & Ewing, Inc. 1955.

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Prince Alfonso of Orleans-Bourbon and Prince Alvaro. Bain News Service (publisher) (undated).

No known restrictions on publication.

Reproduction # LC-DIG-ggbain-07272 (digital file from original neg.)

Call # LC-B2- 1357-11 [P&P]

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<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/ggbain/07200/07272v.jpg>



Prince Rene, Bourbon Parma, wearing hat and fur-trimmed coat, outside on porch. Chicago Daily News (1921).

Informal half-length portrait of Prince Rene of Bourbon Parma wearing a hat and a fur-trimmed coat outside on the porch of a building in Chicago, Illinois.

This photonegative taken by a Chicago Daily News photographer may have been published in the newspaper.

DN-0073657, Chicago Daily News negatives collection, Chicago History Museum.

Reproduction # DN-0073657

Chicago History Museum, 1601 North Clark Street, Chicago, IL 60614-6038.

(original negative) ichicdn n073657 <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.ndlpcoop/ichicdn.n073657>



Prince Rene of Bourbon Parma, wearing a hat and fur-trimmed coat, standing on porch. Chicago Daily News (1921).

Informal portrait of Prince Rene of Bourbon Parma wearing a hat and a fur-trimmed coat outside on the porch of a building in Chicago, Illinois.

This photonegative taken by a Chicago Daily News photographer may have been published in the newspaper.

DN-0073656, Chicago Daily News negatives collection, Chicago History Museum.

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With radiantly youthful, velvet skins, they confidently meet the "First Night" test

What they say

Read what the leaders of the world's most exclusive Society say in praise of Pond's Two Creams and the Pond's Method of caring for the skin

Mrs. Marshall Field, Sr., Mrs. Gloria Gould Bishop, Mrs. Julia Hoyt, The Princesse Matchabelli, The Duchesse de Richelieu, The Princesse Marie de Bourbon, Lady Diana Manners, The Vicomtesse de Frise, Mrs. Condé Nast.

"Clear delicate skins in spite of the strain of many activities—women everywhere can have with the aid of Pond's Two Creams."

Elizabeth C. ...

"Fatigue and exposure can leave no trace on the skin that is cared for by Pond's Two Creams. They are really remarkable."

Edna Gould

"The loveliness of clear, smooth skin may be acquired by any woman through the daily use of Pond's Two Creams."

Julia Hoyt

"American women do not allow exposure to mar the delicacy of their complexions. Women everywhere can acquire the same perfection with the use of Pond's Two Creams."

Princesse Matchabelli



SKINS OF SWAN-LIKE WHITENESS, RADIANCE THAT DAZZLES THE MOST APPRAISING EYE

FIRST NIGHT! The opera opens. Everywhere the brilliant women of Society with costumes, jewels and coiffures more superb than ever before.

More striking still, their amazing look of youth, their flawless, radiantly lovely skins.

Throats and shoulders of swan-like whiteness, cheeks of velvet sheen—how have these women managed to appear with a radiance that dazzles the most appraising eye?

The answer lies in the Two Creams they use which supply the balanced care every normal skin should have and keep the complexion always at its topmost reach of loveliness.

The first step in the Pond's Method is a thorough cleansing with Pond's Cold Cream at least once a day and always after any exposure. Smooth the cream lavishly over face and neck—arms often need it, too, remember. Let it stay on a few moments to bring to the surface the dust and powder with which the pores are clogged. With a soft cloth wipe off every vestige—noting what a lot of dirt comes, too. Once more put the cream on and remove it the same way.

Now, let your mirror tell you what your rose-leaf skin feels—that it was never so clean before. For a glow and to close the pores dash on cold water or rub with a bit of ice.

To protect and finish use Pond's Vanishing Cream. Before powdering and most of all before going out, smooth on just what the skin will absorb. It gives your skin a lovely finish, a lustrous transparent look, makes you hold your powder longer and more evenly than ever before and

protects you from the chapping effects of winter winds and cold.

Buy your Pond's today. Soon, with snowy shoulders and radiance of cheeks and throat you, too, will find you can triumphantly meet the "First Night" test. The Pond's Extract Company.



EVERY SKIN NEEDS THESE TWO CREAMS — THEY GUARD THE COMPLEXIONS OF SOCIETY WOMEN EVERYWHERE

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Pond's Extract Company. With radiantly youthful, velvet skins they confidently meet the 'First Night' test. Chicago Sunday Tribune (1924).

Other testimonial by the Princess Matchabelli, the Duchesse de Richelieu, the Princesse Marie de Bourbon, Lady Diana Manners, the Vicomtesse de Frise, and Mrs. Conde Nast.

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PRINCESSE MARIE *de* BOURBON *of* SPAIN

tells how she cares for her flower-like skin

THE exquisite skins of beautiful women everywhere, must be watchfully cared for, or like fragile flowers, they wither, they fade.
"Happily, however, no woman's skin need fade if she faithfully uses Pond's Wonderful Two Creams. They protect and keep the complexion perpetually young and beautiful."

Marie de Bourbon

AN extraordinarily lovely young woman—this cousin to the King of Spain, Princesse of the Spanish branch of the old, illustrious, royal House of Bourbon!

Instead of the dark-haired, black-eyed, olive-skinned beauty one associates with Spanish women, she has beauty of a type rare in Spain and highly aristocratic.

Her hair is a glorious Titian red, her eyes have the green-blue lights of Mediterranean waters, and her skin, patrician-white, has the delicacy of the jasmine flower that blooms in the tangled depths of old neglected Catalonian gardens.



clogged the pores. With a soft cloth take it all off. Repeat the process, finishing with a crisp little rub with ice or a dash of cold water. Your mirror speaks volumes now, of cleanness, of glowing health.

If your skin is very dry, use Pond's Cold Cream on retiring, too, letting a little stay all night on the places where little lines will form unless you are wary. The softening cream will smooth them all away.

For the last glowing touch

NEXT, a lovely finish with Pond's Vanishing Cream. Smooth on a light film, not too much. This delicate greaseless cream—light as foam and so refreshing—takes away the hateful shine, gives your skin a clear, lustrous tone, makes it just satin. And how it holds your powder, which goes on next! It's a protection, too, against the weather, guarding your sensitive skin from winds, cold and city dust.

So, always before powdering, and especially just before going out, for that last glowing touch of perfection your complexion requires, remember to smooth on a feathery film of this light cream.

Try for yourself this method which the

Ponds Extract Company. Princesse Marie de Bourbon of Spain tells how she cares for her flower-like skin. Vogue magazine (1925).

Other famous users are Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Marshall Field, Sr., Mrs. O.H.P. Belmont, Mrs. Gloria Gould Bishop, Mrs. Conde Nast, Lady Diana Manners, Duchesse de Richelieu, the Princesse Matchabelli.

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Princess De Bourbon, Miss Olga Menn, and Mrs. B. Dahlberg standing in front of a passenger train car. Chicago Daily News (1925).

Informal three-quarter length group portrait of Princess De Bourbon, Mrs. B. Dahlberg, and Miss Olga Menn standing in front of a passenger train car in a railroad station in Chicago, Illinois. Text on image reads: Olga Menn.

This photonegative taken by a Chicago Daily News photographer may have been published in the newspaper.

DN-0079622, Chicago Daily News negatives collection, Chicago History Museum.

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Chicago's clubmen lived in fine residences of brownstone, possibly with a marble front, set in spacious grounds.

Higinbotham, Potter, Keith, Nixon, Walsh, Washburne, Field and McCormick proved to the world that Chicago was a city where people thought of more than hog-butchering and harvester machines.

They had an orchestra, an art gallery on Michigan at Van Buren and the latest Paris and New York fashions on State Street.

Chicago haberdashery and tailoring shops sold the clubmen clothes as good as those on Bond Street in London.



Grant, Bruce (1955) (Foreword by Herbert Hoover). *Fight for a City: The Story of the Union League Club of Chicago and Its Times 1880-1955*. Chicago: Rand McNally & Company.

A phone in the Ladies Grain Exchange Room 60, 126 Washington) was connected with a bucket shop at LaSalle and Board of Trade Alley.

Prostitutes worked on State Street.

Thousands of laborers and adventurers came to Chicago in the rebuilding era (1871-).

Chicago was the western distributing point for a vast European immigration.

With the good came the bad.



Grant, Bruce (1955) (Foreward by Herbert Hoover). Fight for a City: The Story of the Union League Club of Chicago and Its Times 1880-1955. Chicago: Rand McNally & Company.

Immigrants came from countries where despotism had made paupers and tyranny had bred conspirators.

Nihilists from Russia - the gift of centuries of Slavic slavery and cruelty.

Socialists from the German states - offspring of military exactions and autocratic government.

Uneducated newcomers were ignorant of the underlying spirit of American institutions.



Grant, Bruce (1955) (Foreward by Herbert Hoover). *Fight for a City: The Story of the Union League Club of Chicago and Its Times 1880-1955*. Chicago: Rand McNally & Company.

In 1877, thousands of immigrant workers had been laid off, and depression gripped the city.

Workingmen were ripe for trouble and joined a national railroad strike in which they had no direct interest.

Labor agitators demanded an 8-hour work day; and foreign agitators advocated anarchy.

Armed anarchists paraded boldly and carried red flags, similar to Parisian communists and Bohemian sharpshooters.

Bombs were found on the premises of Judge Lambert Tree and in the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy RR building.



Grant, Bruce (1955) (Foreward by Herbert Hoover). Fight for a City: The Story of the Union League Club of Chicago and Its Times 1880-1955. Chicago: Rand McNally & Company.

The settlement of the strike didn't stop the violence and bloodshed.

Immigrants 'drained the feverish spirit of human resentment against laws and life; of property and of conduct which it had no hand in making or enforcing'.

Great social unrest threatened the city's welfare.

The Union League Club had another fight on its hands.

Farwell and Field brought a trainload of soldiers from Fort Laramie to Chicago.

Marshall Field said later that there should be a regiment of soldiers near Chicago 'instead of a thousand miles away'.



Grant, Bruce (1955) (Foreward by Herbert Hoover). Fight for a City: The Story of the Union League Club of Chicago and Its Times 1880-1955. Chicago: Rand McNally & Company.

The Commercial Club raised money to buy 632 acres 30 miles north of Chicago and presented it to the government.

Other Union League Club members didn't feel this solved the problem; and they wanted to strike deeper at the roots.

They believed a vital thing had been neglected in the mushroom growth of the city.

There were disloyal citizens in their midst because they had failed to educate newcomers in the principles upon which America was founded - and bring before them the ideals of the men who had held the nation together.



Grant, Bruce (1955) (Foreward by Herbert Hoover). Fight for a City: The Story of the Union League Club of Chicago and Its Times 1880-1955. Chicago: Rand McNally & Company.

The Club's own Articles of Association obligated it 'to encourage and promote by moral, social, and political influence, unconditional loyalty to the Federal Government, and to defend and protect the integrity and perpetuity of the nation'.

The Club's Committee on Political Action laid aside other matters to revive patriotic ideals as a way to defeat subversive radicalism.

The unanimous decision was that this could best be done by sponsoring annual celebrations on Washington's birthday.



Grant, Bruce (1955) (Foreward by Herbert Hoover). Fight for a City: The Story of the Union League Club of Chicago and Its Times 1880-1955. Chicago: Rand McNally & Company.

The committee invited James Russell Lowell (a literary figure of the old New England mold) to speak at the first Washington Birthday celebration.

Lowell started on the wrong foot in Chicago - he said he had to change his topic because circumstances didn't permit him to 'speak as frankly as was his custom'.

Lowell spoke of the politics and governments of cities, states, and nations.

He warned that Chicago's rapid growth and prosperity didn't indicate success.

He mourned the degeneracy of political parties in the 1870s compared to those of the 1770s.



Grant, Bruce (1955) (Foreword by Herbert Hoover). Fight for a City: The Story of the Union League Club of Chicago and Its Times 1880-1955. Chicago: Rand McNally & Company.

Lowell said, 'If a government be a necessary thing - and perhaps it is - there are two forms of government, and but two.

'The one form of government governs you, and the other leads you.'

'It is a question of immense importance who the men are that lead and in what direction the leading is.

'Is there a great city in this country that - I won't say is well governed - but that is decently governed?'

The audience answered with cries of No! No!



Grant, Bruce (1955) (Foreward by Herbert Hoover). Fight for a City: The Story of the Union League Club of Chicago and Its Times 1880-1955. Chicago: Rand McNally & Company.

‘Whose fault is it?’

‘The loss of money is very considerable, but it is the smallest loss - an infinitesimal loss.

‘The loss of morals is the greatest loss.’

The audience responded with applause.

Later, the Union League Club sponsored 200 meetings for 200,000 children to celebrate the centennial of Washington’s inauguration.



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Grant, Bruce (1955) (Foreword by Herbert Hoover). Fight for a City: The Story of the Union League Club of Chicago and Its Times 1880-1955. Chicago: Rand McNally & Company.

In 1881, Union League Club members agitated for a new building for their club.

They eventually rejected a plan for a \$500,000 building on a 100' x 131' lot at the southeast corner of Dearborn & Monroe, to be financed by perpetual memberships purchased by 531 members at \$1000 each.

Club members settled on an 1883 plan to lease two lots (75' x 99') at the southwest corner of Jackson & Federal Streets.

In 1874, a fire had swept away 1,000 houses in the 15 blocks between Clark & Wabash below Van Buren; the Customs House and Post Office were the only buildings nearby.



Grant, Bruce (1955) (Foreward by Herbert Hoover). Fight for a City: The Story of the Union League Club of Chicago and Its Times 1880-1955. Chicago: Rand McNally & Company.

A Frenchman named Bonyge owned the lots to be leased; and the corporation sent agents to Paris to negotiate. He rejected their offer of \$4,200 a year for 99 years.

The corporation threatened to lease the northeast corner of Dearborn and Quincy from another person at \$8,000 a year for 99 years.

Bonyge agreed to \$6,800 annually for 99 years.

The architect Jennings was a club member and designed the building.

Construction financing was the next problem the club and their corporation had to solve.



Grant, Bruce (1955) (Foreward by Herbert Hoover). Fight for a City: The Story of the Union League Club of Chicago and Its Times 1880-1955. Chicago: Rand McNally & Company.

In 1886, the new clubhouse opened
- during trying times.

Chicago society turned out en masse. The reception committee included General Leake (former US attorney) and Israel Rumsey (merchant and first president of the Chicago Citizens Law & Order League.

Guests included Mrs. Blodgett (wife of a federal judge), Mrs. Mayo, Mrs. Kelley, Mrs. Day, Mrs. Chittenden, and Miss Crilly.



Grant, Bruce (1955) (Foreward by Herbert Hoover). Fight for a City: The Story of the Union League Club of Chicago and Its Times 1880-1955. Chicago: Rand McNally & Company.

The building's Main Dining Room was two-stories tall and commanded a fine view of Lake Michigan.

It was 'probably one of the richest rooms in the US'

Ferdinand Wythe Peck was a native Chicagoan and founder of the Union League Club and Lyric Opera.

Peck's father, one of the very first settlers who came to Chicago, had made a fortune in real estate speculation; and Peck became an attorney so he could manage the affairs of the vast Peck estate.



Grant, Bruce (1955) (Foreward by Herbert Hoover). *Fight for a City: The Story of the Union League Club of Chicago and Its Times 1880-1955*. Chicago: Rand McNally & Company.

Louis Sullivan - an architect who made his fortune designing monuments for the robber barons - described Peck as 'a dreamer for the populace, one who declared himself a citizen with a firm belief in democracy.'

Peck had the time to dream and the money and business acumen to make those dreams realities.

In 1885, the germ of an idea sprang from an annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Inter-State Industrial Exposition Company.

The moneyed interests in Chicago wanted to show off at a World's Fair.



Grant, Bruce (1955) (Foreward by Herbert Hoover). Fight for a City: The Story of the Union League Club of Chicago and Its Times 1880-1955. Chicago: Rand McNally & Company.

George Mason, vice-president of the Excelsior Iron Works, asked Mayor DeWitt C. Cregier to appoint a committee of 100 to plan a World's Fair.

Cregier appointed a committee of 250; and 11 standing committees with one chairman for all - a successful real estate promoter named Cragin.

Senator Shelby M. Cullom - an honorary Union League Club member - sponsored a bill in Congress to provide for the World's Fair.



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HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 3 OF 4 SHEETS

Grant, Bruce (1955) (Foreward by Herbert Hoover). Fight for a City: The Story of the Union League Club of Chicago and Its Times 1880-1955. Chicago: Rand McNally & Company.

Union League Club members became presidents of the World's Fair Association -

Lyman Gage (president of First National Bank)

William Baker (president of the Board of Trade)

Harlow Higinbotham

Promoters timed the World's Fair to celebrate the 400th anniversary of Columbus's discovery of America.

The Union League Club was the Columbian Exposition's official host to the Duke of Veragua and the Marquis of Barboles who were linear descendents of Columbus.



Grant, Bruce (1955) (Foreward by Herbert Hoover). Fight for a City: The Story of the Union League Club of Chicago and Its Times 1880-1955. Chicago: Rand McNally & Company.

The Exposition's Columbia Museum was an outstanding attraction; and one of its most interesting displays was lumberman Edward E. Ayer's collection of American Indian artifacts.

Union League Club members Eastman, Scott, Adams, McNally, Leiter, Peck, Pullman, Stone, and Armour applied for a charter and the finance committee pledged to provide a fund to make the artifacts a permanent contribution to Chicago's educational and artistic development.



FOR SALE BY THE BUREAU OF ARCHITECTURE
 CITY OF CHICAGO, ILL. ARCHITECTURAL DEPT. CHICAGO
 PLANT & EQUIPMENT CO. CHICAGO, ILL.
 UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR
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 1114
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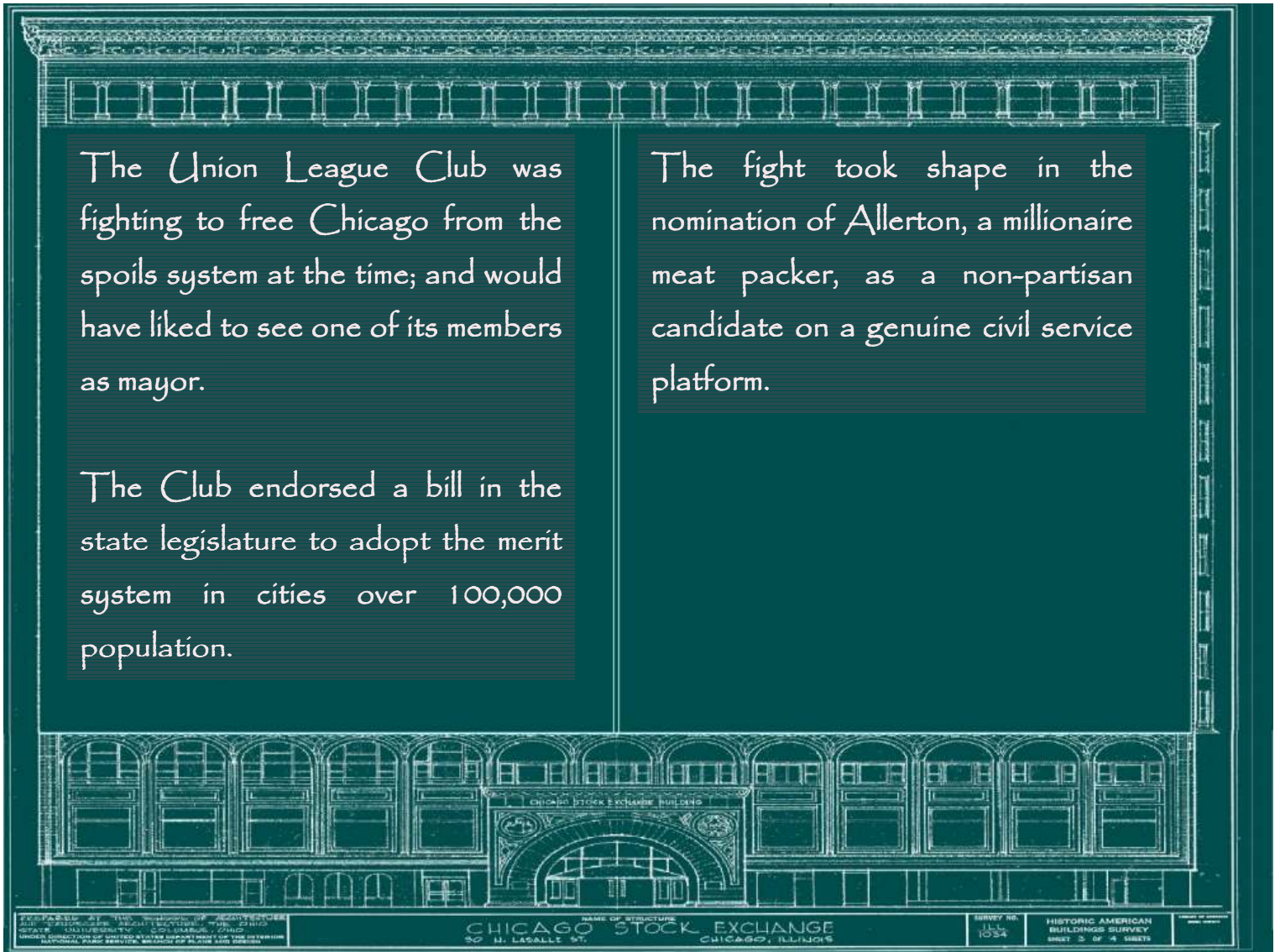
HISTORIC AMERICAN
 BUILDINGS SURVEY
 SHEET 3 OF 4 SHEETS

Grant, Bruce (1955) (Foreward by Herbert Hoover). *Fight for a City: The Story of the Union League Club of Chicago and Its Times 1880-1955*. Chicago: Rand McNally & Company.

The Union League Club was fighting to free Chicago from the spoils system at the time; and would have liked to see one of its members as mayor.

The Club endorsed a bill in the state legislature to adopt the merit system in cities over 100,000 population.

The fight took shape in the nomination of Allerton, a millionaire meat packer, as a non-partisan candidate on a genuine civil service platform.



Grant, Bruce (1955) (Foreward by Herbert Hoover). Fight for a City: The Story of the Union League Club of Chicago and Its Times 1880-1955. Chicago: Rand McNally & Company.

In 1893, the US was gripped by financial panic as businesses and banks failed.

Industrial strife and economic trouble followed the closing of the Columbian Exposition.

Unemployment reached 36,000 to 200,000 in Chicago, a city of 1,500,000 people.

The city was wide open with vice; gambling, and corruption flourishing brazenly.

The City Council sold public utilities franchises for cash on the line. Coughlin and Kenna were two of Chicago's most notorious aldermen. Even state legislators weren't above accepting a bribe.



Grant, Bruce (1955) (Foreward by Herbert Hoover). Fight for a City: The Story of the Union League Club of Chicago and Its Times 1880-1955. Chicago: Rand McNally & Company.

The mayor, Carter Harrison, was assassinated.

Chicago needed to combat the growing evils, as well as alleviate the suffering of the starving and jobless.

Stead, a visiting London journalist, took the initiative and shredded Chicago's moral reputation.

'Women who have great opportunities only to neglect them, and great means only to squander them upon themselves, are more disreputable in the eyes of God and man than the worst harlot on Fourth Avenue.'



FOR SALE BY THE BUREAU OF ARCHITECTURE
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SHEET NO.
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HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 3 OF 4 SHEETS

Grant, Bruce (1955) (Foreword by Herbert Hoover). Fight for a City: The Story of the Union League Club of Chicago and Its Times 1880-1955. Chicago: Rand McNally & Company.

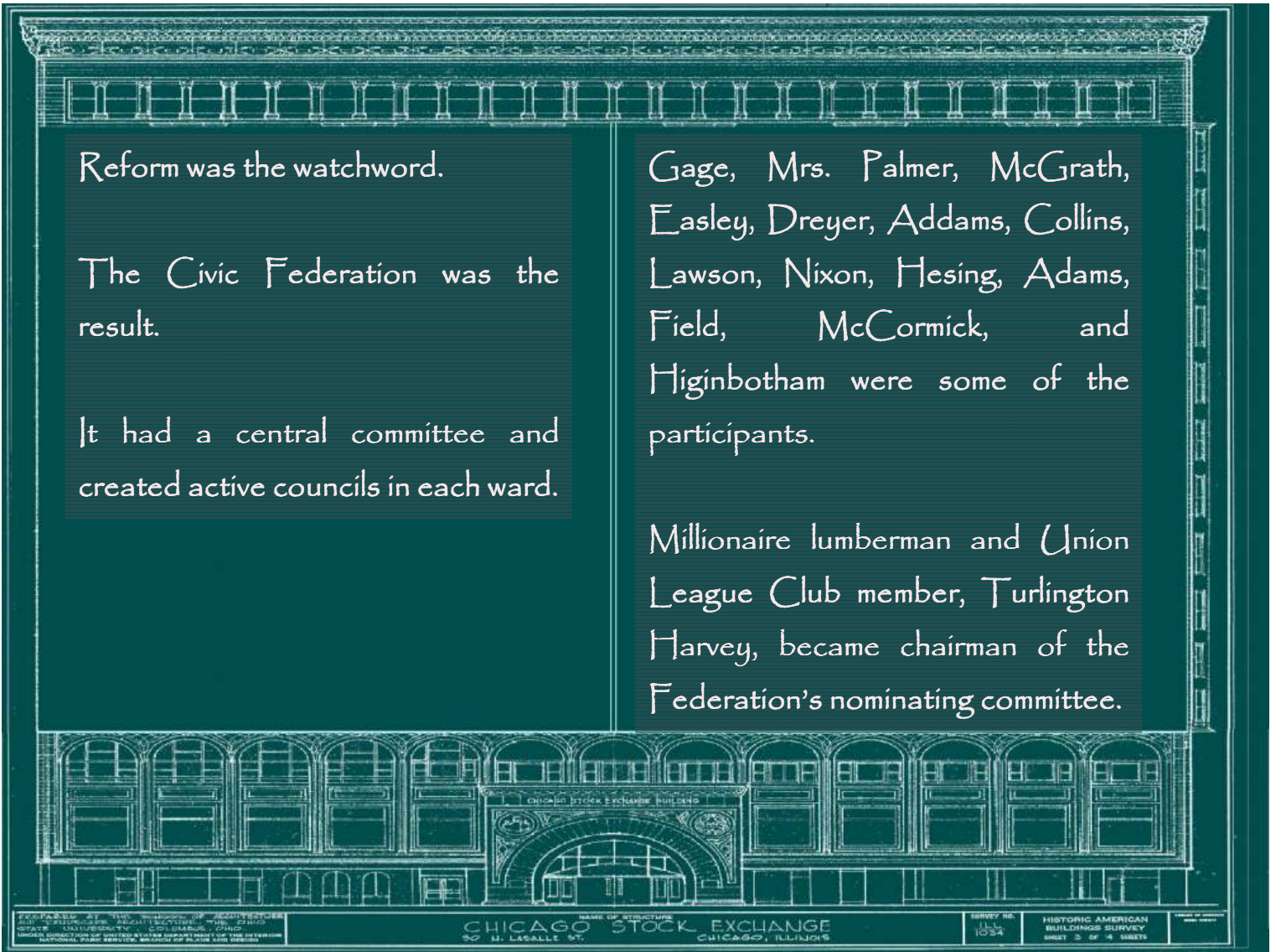
Reform was the watchword.

The Civic Federation was the result.

It had a central committee and created active councils in each ward.

Gage, Mrs. Palmer, McGrath, Easley, Dreyer, Addams, Collins, Lawson, Nixon, Hesing, Adams, Field, McCormick, and Higinbotham were some of the participants.

Millionaire lumberman and Union League Club member, Turlington Harvey, became chairman of the Federation's nominating committee.



Grant, Bruce (1955) (Foreward by Herbert Hoover). Fight for a City: The Story of the Union League Club of Chicago and Its Times 1880-1955. Chicago: Rand McNally & Company

In 1926, the Union League Club opened a new clubhouse, financed by a plan by astute business men.

Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company loaned \$2,350,000 for a first mortgage.

Nine-hundred Club members purchased a \$1,457,500 bond issue for a second mortgage.

In 1934, a private dining room on the 8th floor of the Club was papered with members' stocks and bonds that were worthless though they had a face value of more than a million dollars.

The Million Dollar Room appealed to public fancy nation-wide.



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SHEET NO.
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HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 3 OF 4 SHEETS

Grant, Bruce (1955) (Foreword by Herbert Hoover). Fight for a City: The Story of the Union League Club of Chicago and Its Times 1880-1955. Chicago: Rand McNally & Company.

When Senator Duncan Fletcher proposed a stock exchange control bill in the US Senate, he said the Million Dollar Room was 'evidence of what has been put upon the public in this country through these various enterprises.'

In 1935, Club membership increased by 313 to 2,946, but was 926 less than in 1930.

Unpaid interest was \$340,000 on the first mortgage and \$218,000 on the second. The Club asked Federal District Court Judge Woodward to approve a bankruptcy reorganization plan under Section 77B.



Grant, Bruce (1955) (Foreward by Herbert Hoover). Fight for a City: The Story of the Union League Club of Chicago and Its Times 1880-1955. Chicago: Rand McNally & Company.

In the mid-1930s, the economy improved.

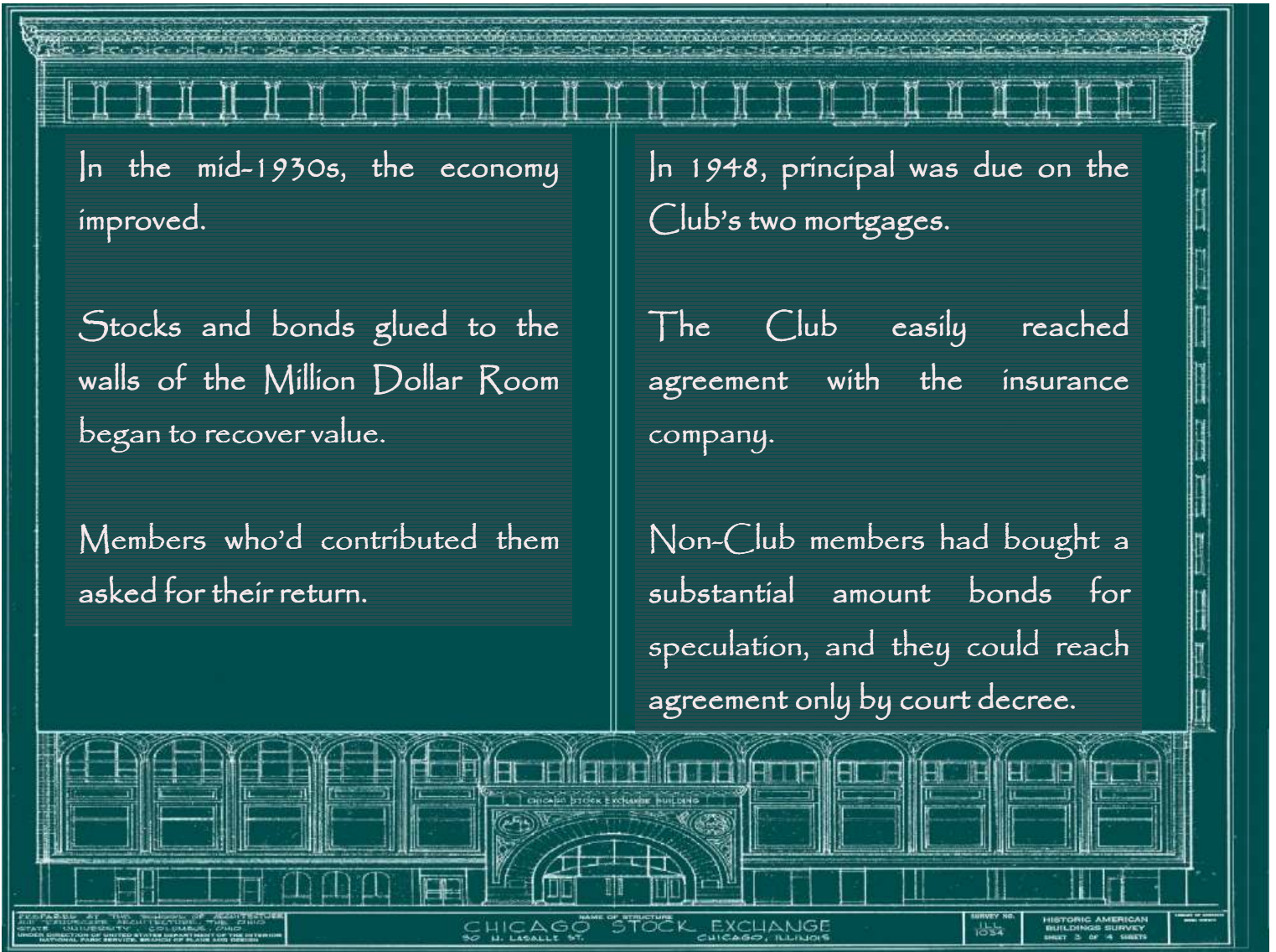
Stocks and bonds glued to the walls of the Million Dollar Room began to recover value.

Members who'd contributed them asked for their return.

In 1948, principal was due on the Club's two mortgages.

The Club easily reached agreement with the insurance company.

Non-Club members had bought a substantial amount bonds for speculation, and they could reach agreement only by court decree.



Grant, Bruce (1955) (Foreword by Herbert Hoover). *Fight for a City: The Story of the Union League Club of Chicago and Its Times 1880-1955*. Chicago: Rand McNally & Company.

In 1950, the Club petitioned the Federal Court for a reorganization plan.

Judge LaBuy appointed Lampert (retired banker and former president of South Shore Country Club) and Redding (Union League Club president) as co-trustees.

Their plan gave the Club another 20 years to pay principal, with interest payments every six months.

Non-member bond speculators complained.

The US District Court and Appeals Court found in favor of the Union League Club.



Grant, Bruce (1955) (Foreword by Herbert Hoover). Fight for a City: The Story of the Union League Club of Chicago and Its Times 1880-1955. Chicago: Rand McNally & Company.

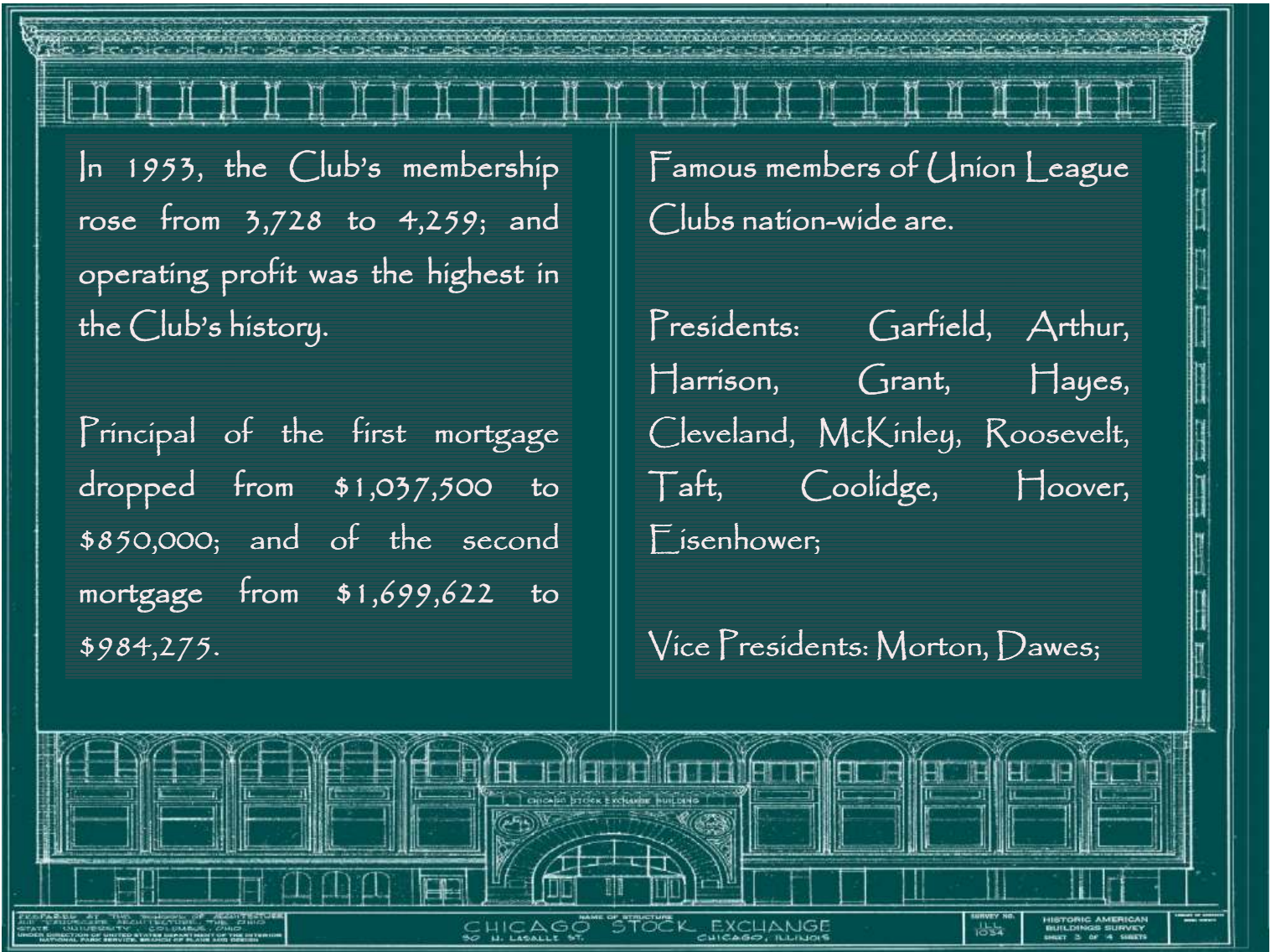
In 1953, the Club's membership rose from 3,728 to 4,259; and operating profit was the highest in the Club's history.

Principal of the first mortgage dropped from \$1,037,500 to \$850,000; and of the second mortgage from \$1,699,622 to \$984,275.

Famous members of Union League Clubs nation-wide are.

Presidents: Garfield, Arthur, Harrison, Grant, Hayes, Cleveland, McKinley, Roosevelt, Taft, Coolidge, Hoover, Eisenhower;

Vice Presidents: Morton, Dawes;



Grant, Bruce (1955) (Foreword by Herbert Hoover). Fight for a City: The Story of the Union League Club of Chicago and Its Times 1880-1955. Chicago: Rand McNally & Company.

US Cabinet members: Gresham,
Alger, Gage, West, Lamont

US Senators: Logan, Farwell,
Cullom, Sherman, McKinley,
Deneen, McCormick, Glenn,
Hopkins, Capehart;

US Representatives (1st district):
Dunham, Taylor, Aldrich, Mann,
Madden, Hull.

Many members have thought about
why Union League Clubs become
more important in the community's
life each year.

Judge Christian Kohlsaat, retiring
President of the Chicago Club,
said: 'No one in all this great city
and its tributary regions mis-
understands our purposes. Our
flag will never be lowered.'



Grant, Bruce (1955) (Foreword by Herbert Hoover). Fight for a City: The Story of the Union League Club of Chicago and Its Times 1880-1955. Chicago: Rand McNally & Company.



<http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/972.html>



Johore Bungalow at 1893 World's Fair, The Columbian Exposition, Chicago (1893). *Glimpses of the World's Fair: A Selection of Gems of the White City Seen Through a Camera*. Chicago (IL): Laird & Lee (1893).

Illinois in the Gilded Age is a product of Northern Illinois University Libraries' Digitization Unit. Like its predecessor, the Abraham Lincoln Historical Digitization Project's Lincoln/Net World Wide Web site (<http://lincoln.lib.niu.edu/>), this resource brings together primary source materials from a number of libraries, museums and archives. These institutions include the Newberry Library, the Chicago Historical Society and the Illinois State Library.

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**THIS 8-ROOM BRICK BUNGALOW
BUILT ON YOUR LOT**

*\$500
Cash*

\$4550

*\$30
Monthly*

**Gives you the best in design, material and workmanship.
Ready now for inspection.**

Large living room with big brick open fireplace and bookcases.
Attractive dining room with massive buffet.
Convenient and "homey" kitchen; enameled steel cabinet in
addition to pantry.
Tile walls and floor in bath; nickel plated hardware.
Linen closet. Five large closets.
Four attractive bedrooms and sleeping porch.
Oak, mahogany and enameled trim.
Choice in electric light fixtures. Hot water heat and gas
water heater.

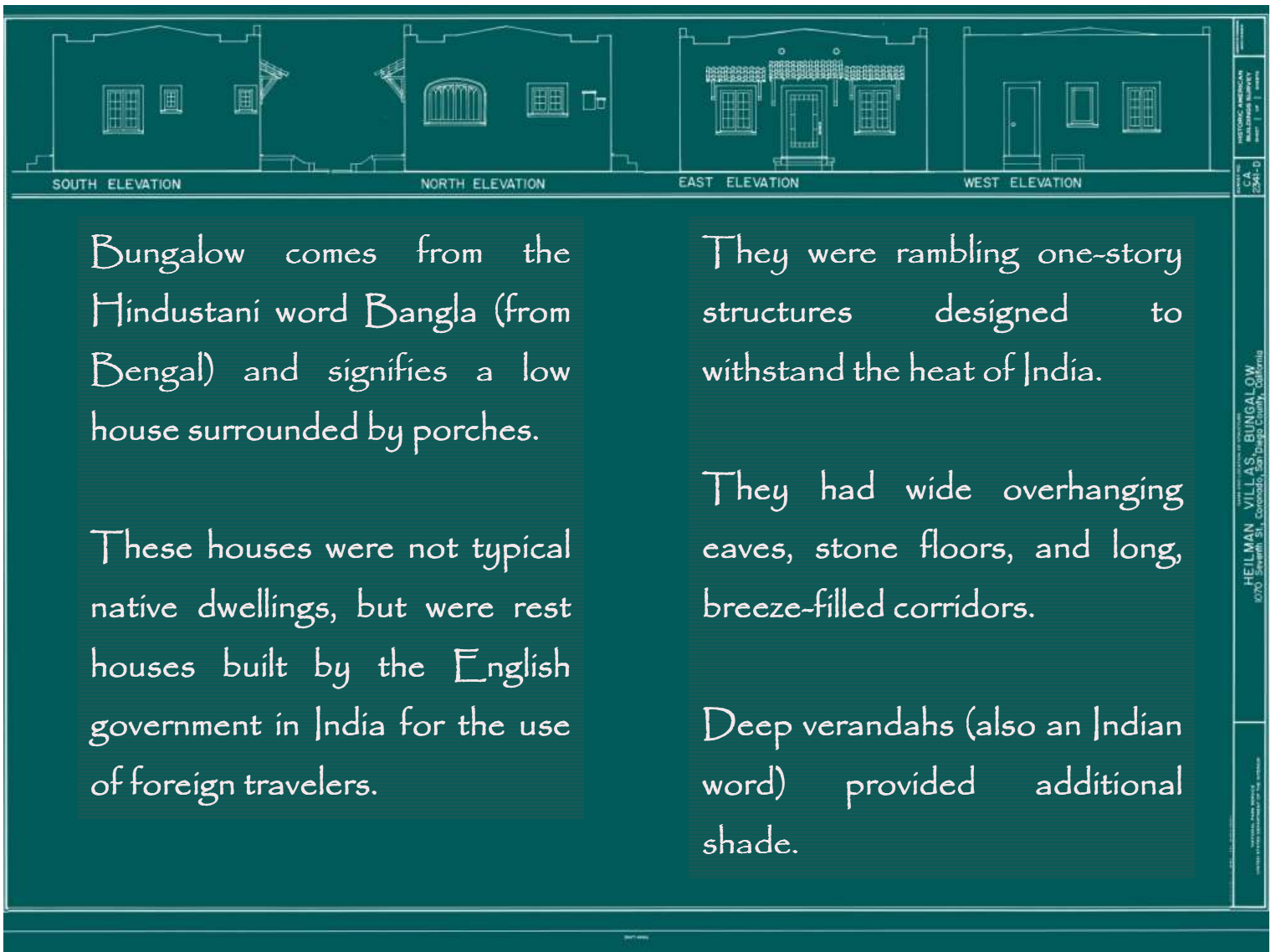
We also build attractive, well renting flats and apartments.

W. F. Kaiser & Co., *Home Builders*
60 W. Washington St.

Brick Bungalow advertisement. Page 28. Police Directory and History. Chicago (IL): Police Pensioners Protective Association (1916).

Police History and Directory: a brief compilation of the notable incidents occurring in the History of our Police Department. Our facts were obtained from the Annual Statements issued by the Department, from the Chicago Historical Association Files, and other authentic sources. A Directory of useful information, giving location of Police Stations, City and County information, and a great deal of other valuable information.

HV 8148 C4 P65
Rare Books Room
Downloaded from archives.org



Kahn, Renee (1977). The Bungalow Style. The Old-House Journal 1977 Yearbook. Brooklyn (NY): The Old-House Journal Corporation.

Background elements:

Heilman Villas, Bungalow, 1060 Seventh Street, Coronado, San Diego County, California. HABS

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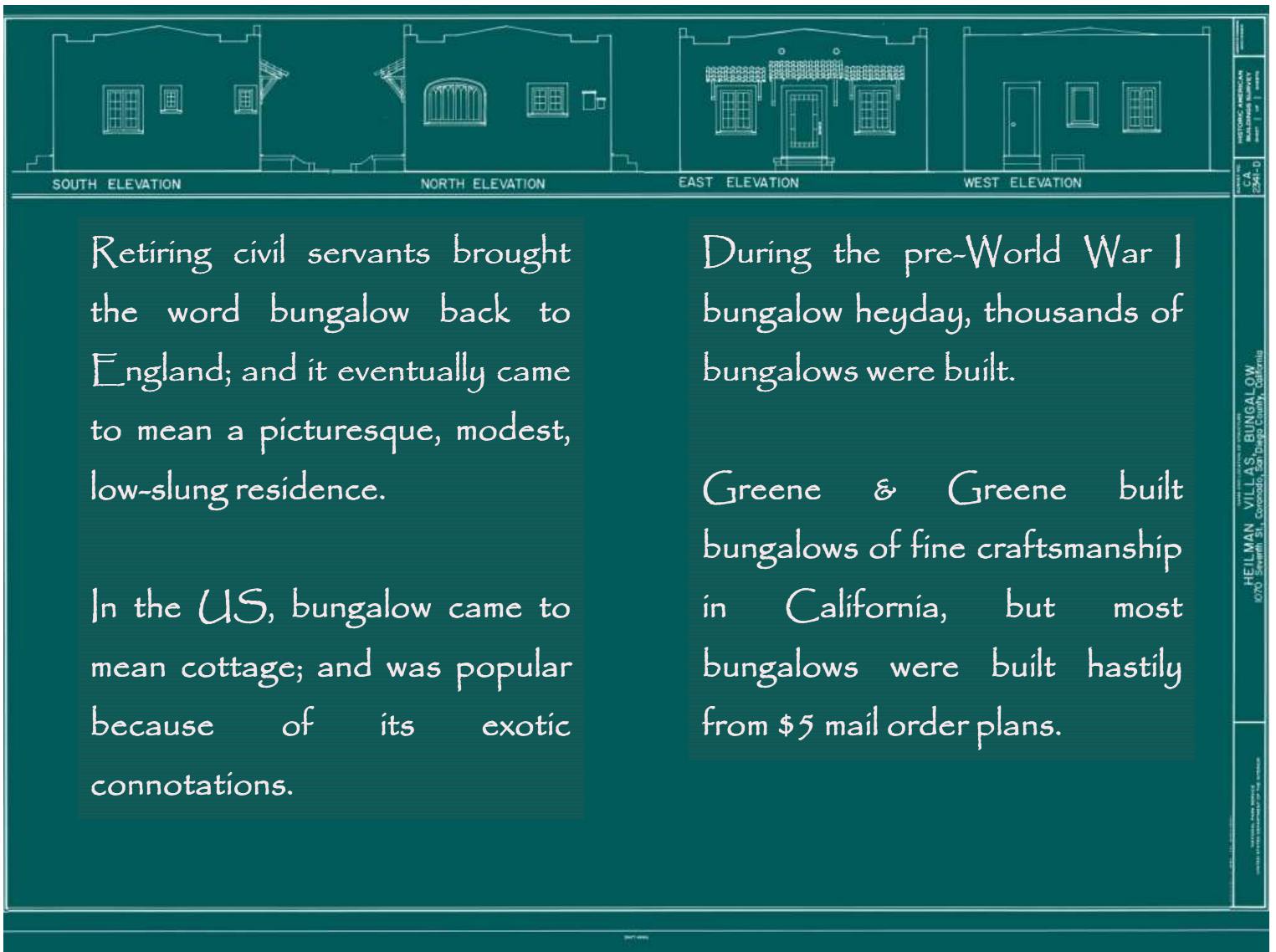
Reproduction # HABS CAL,37-CORO,3D- (sheet 1 of 1)

Call #HABS CAL,37-CORO,3D- (sheet 1 of 1)

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<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ca2075.sheet.00001a/>

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/pnp/habshaer/ca/ca2000/ca2075/sheet/00001v.jpg>



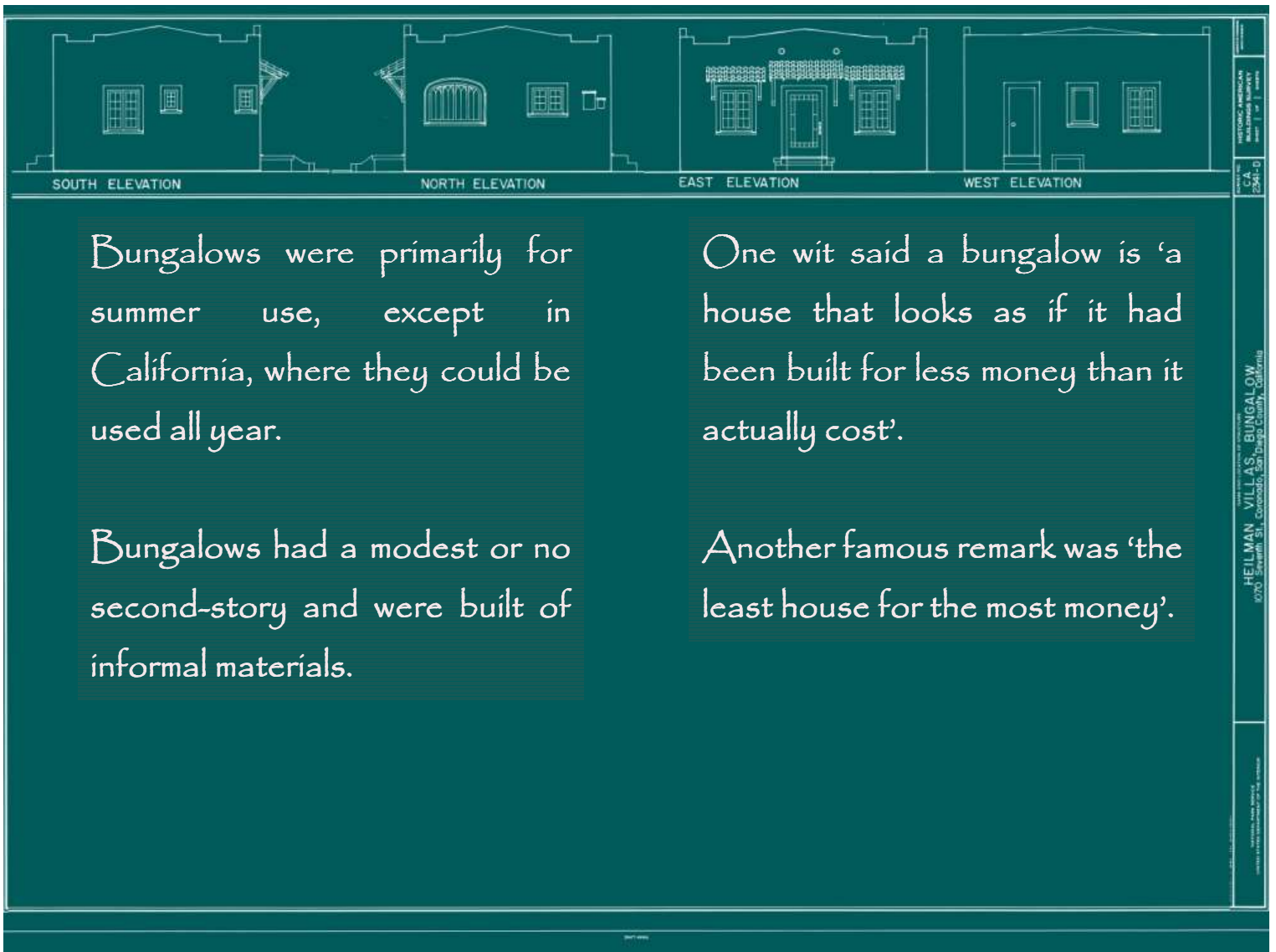
Retiring civil servants brought the word bungalow back to England; and it eventually came to mean a picturesque, modest, low-slung residence.

In the US, bungalow came to mean cottage; and was popular because of its exotic connotations.

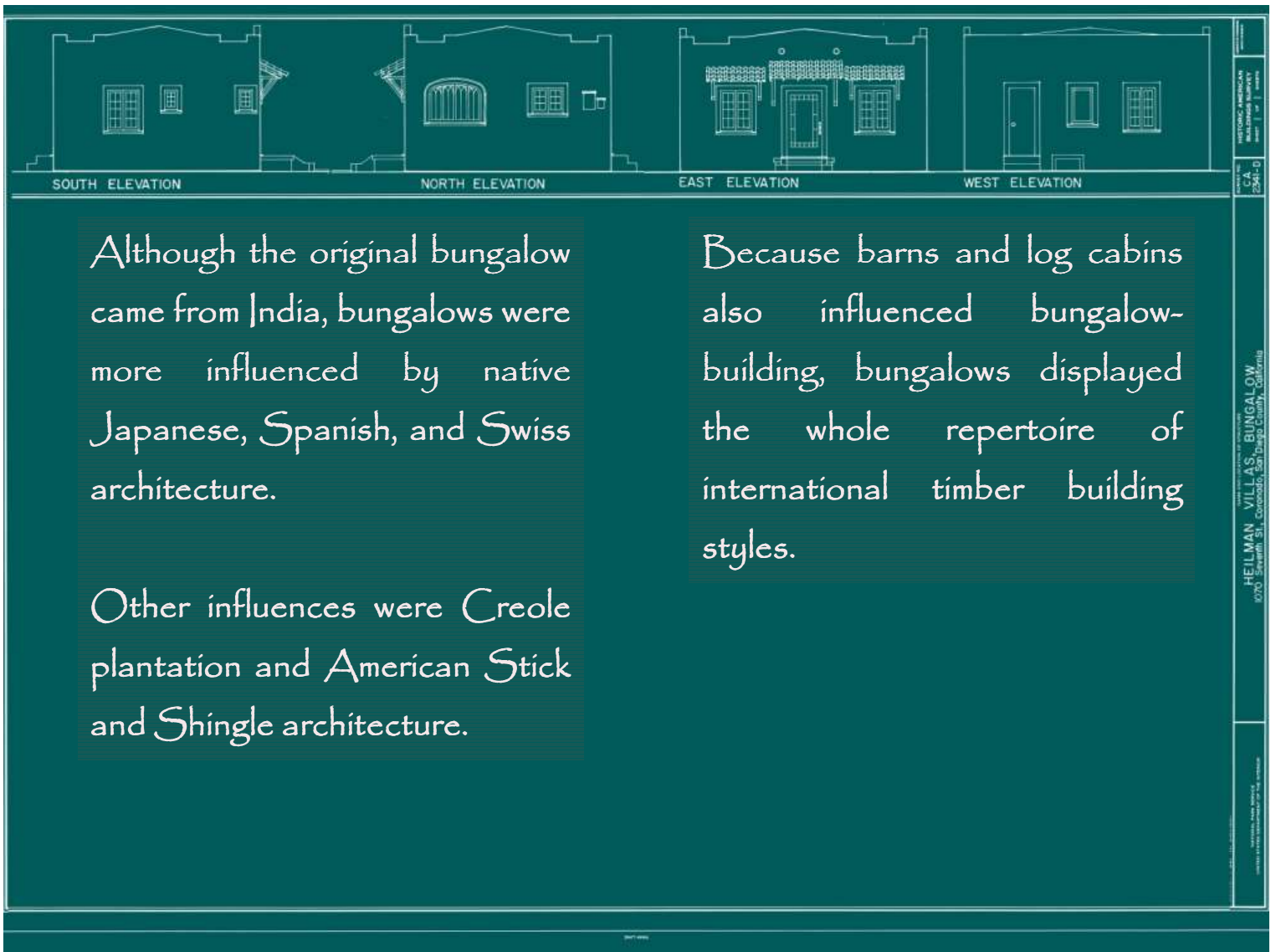
During the pre-World War I bungalow heyday, thousands of bungalows were built.

Greene & Greene built bungalows of fine craftsmanship in California, but most bungalows were built hastily from \$5 mail order plans.

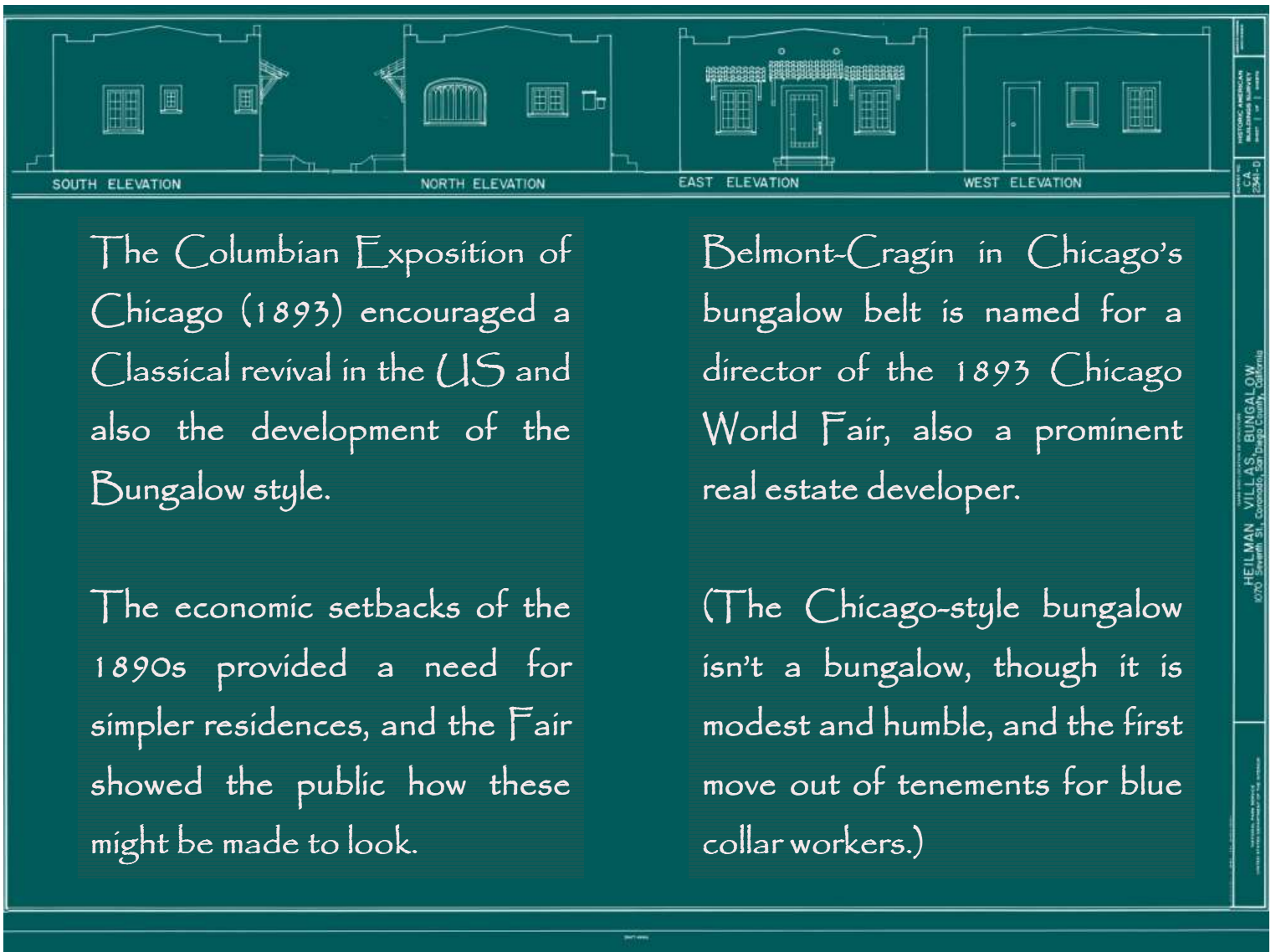
Kahn, Renee (1977). The Bungalow Style. The Old-House Journal 1977 Yearbook. Brooklyn (NY): The Old-House Journal Corporation.



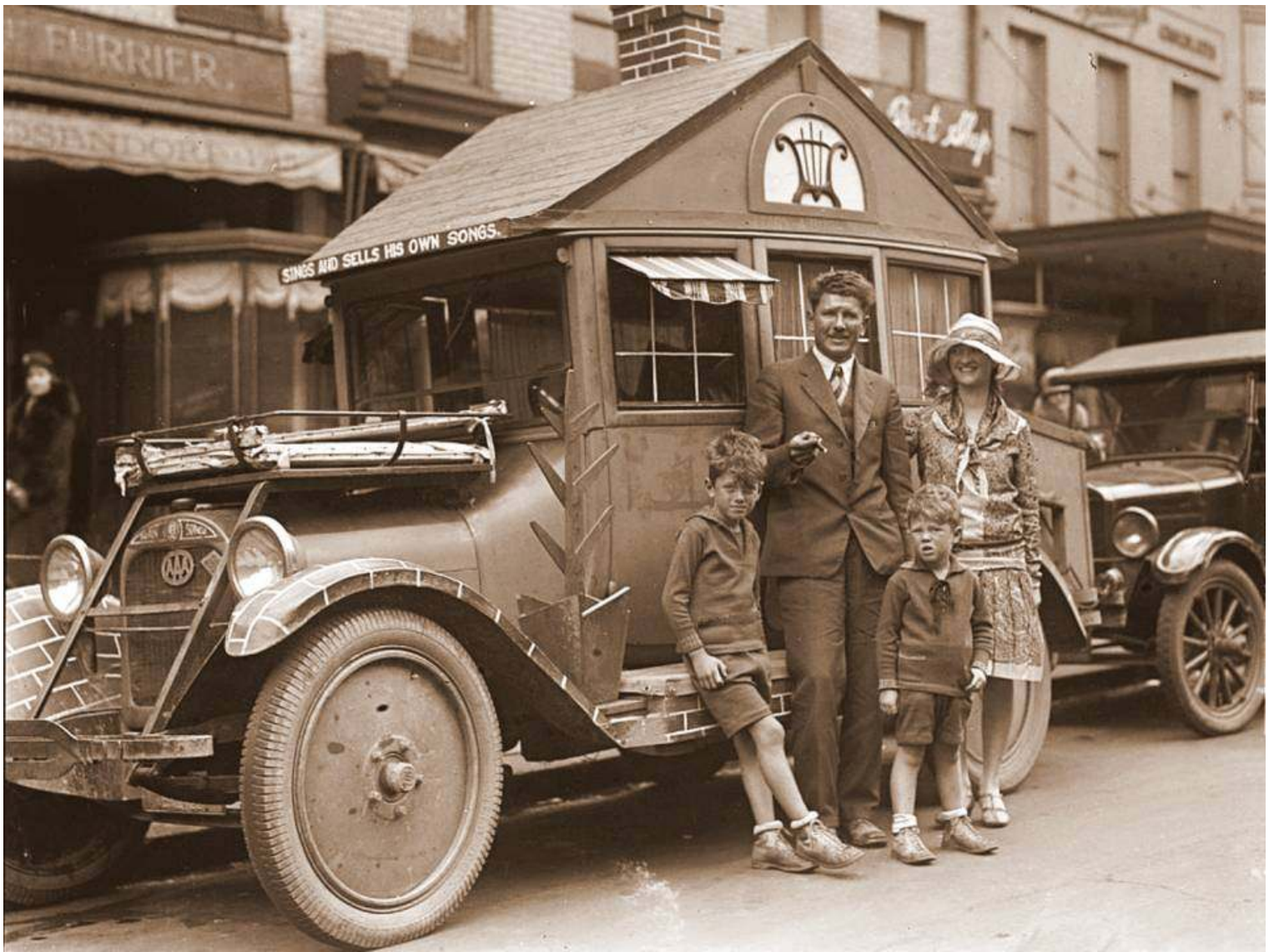
Kahn, Renee (1977). The Bungalow Style. The Old-House Journal 1977 Yearbook. Brooklyn (NY): The Old-House Journal Corporation.



Kahn, Renee (1977). The Bungalow Style. The Old-House Journal 1977 Yearbook. Brooklyn (NY): The Old-House Journal Corporation.



Kahn, Renee (1977). The Bungalow Style. The Old-House Journal 1977 Yearbook. Brooklyn (NY): The Old-House Journal Corporation.



Main Street A la Cart, Burus Ballard bungalow. National Photo Company(1929 April 3).

No known restrictions on publication.

Reproduction # LC-DIG-npcc-17283 (digital file from original)

Call # LC-F8- 42451 [P&P]

National Photo Company Collection. Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

Gift; Herbert A. French; 1947.

<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/npc2007017282/>

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/npcc/17200/17283v.jpg>



W.M. O'Donnell & family of Detroit in bungalow auto. National Photo Company(1926 February 1).

No known restrictions on publication.

Reproduction # LC-DIG-npcc-27478 (digital file from original)

Call # LC-F81- 39136 [P&P]

National Photo Company Collection. Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

Gift; Herbert A. French; 1947.

<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/npc2008007978/>

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/npcc/27400/27478v.jpg>



BOURBON COUNTY
KENTUCKY

BOURBON STREET
NEW ORLEANS
LOUISIANA
USA



Webb, Theodore (photographer). Mount Lebanon (Governor James Garrard House), Peacock Road, Paris, Bourbon County, Kentucky. HABS KY-30 (1934 March 28).

View from family burial ground.

Circa 1786 Initial Construction

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Reproduction # HABS KY,9-PAR.V,1---

Call # HABS KY,9-PAR.V,1---

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<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ky0097/>

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/pnp/habshaer/ky/ky0000/ky0097/photos/071959pv.jpg>



Webb, Theodore (photographer). Tombs and markers in family burying ground. Mount Lebanon (Governor James Garrard House), Peacock Road, Paris, Bourbon County, Kentucky. Photo 12. HABS KY-30 (1934 March 28).

Circa 1786 Initial Construction

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Call # HABS KY,9-PAR.V,1--12

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Digital ID: (None) hhh ky0097.photos.071968p <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ky0097/photos.071968p>

<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ky0097/>

<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ky0097.photos.071968p/>

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/pnp/habshaer/ky/ky0000/ky0097/photos/071968pv.jpg>



Webb, Theodore (photographer). Slave Quarters. Mount Lebanon (Governor James Garrard House), Peacock Road, Paris, Bourbon County, Kentucky. Photo 10. HABS KY-30 (1934 March 28).

Circa 1786 Initial Construction

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<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ky0097.photos.071966p/>

<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ky0097/photos.071966p>

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/pnp/habshaer/ky/ky0000/ky0097/photos/071966pv.jpg>



Fiegel, Jayne H. (photographer). Clovelley Farm tenant house. 4958 Paris Road (east side), Paris, Bourbon County, Kentucky. Photo 1. HABS KY-266 (after 1933).

View of front (west) facade, looking southeast from within yard area.

The Clovelley Farm tenant house is a contributing resource of the National Register eligible Paris Pike Historic District. Although very modest in scale and architecturally undistinguished, the house is an example of the twentieth century tenant house, a once frequent resource of the rural Bluegrass landscape that is becoming increasingly rare. The architectural character and historical context of the humble tenant house occupy an important niche in the agricultural history of the Bluegrass region of Kentucky from after the Civil War through World War II. Unprocessed Field notes: N518

1930 Initial Construction

1946 Subsequent Work

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<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/pnp/habshaer/ky/ky0300/ky0358/photos/374739pv.jpg>



Fiegel, Jayne H. (photographer). Clovelley Farm tenant house. 4958 Paris Road (east side), Paris, Bourbon County, Kentucky. Photo 5. HABS KY-266 (after 1933).

View from driveway area on north side of house, looking northwest to back gable addition (left) and north side wall of main block.

The Clovelley Farm tenant house is a contributing resource of the National Register eligible Paris Pike Historic District. Although very modest in scale and architecturally undistinguished, the house is an example of the twentieth century tenant house, a once frequent resource of the rural Bluegrass landscape that is becoming increasingly rare. The architectural character and historical context of the humble tenant house occupy an important niche in the agricultural history of the Bluegrass region of Kentucky from after the Civil War through World War II. Unprocessed Field notes: N518

1930 Initial Construction

1946 Subsequent Work

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<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.ky0358/photos.374743p>

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/pnp/habshaer/ky/ky0300/ky0358/photos/374743pv.jpg>



Koch, Richard (photographer). Exterior façade at Bourbon and St. Peter Streets. Commercial Building. 701 Bourbon Street, New Orleans, Orleans Parish, Louisiana. Photo 1. HABS LA-1144 (after 1933).

Unprocessed field notes: N1262

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<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/la0135/>

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/pnp/habshaer/la/la0100/la0135/photos/073038pv.jpg>



Koch, Richard (photographer). Exterior façade at Bourbon and St. Ann Streets. Commercial Building. 701 Bourbon Street, New Orleans, Orleans Parish, Louisiana. Photo 2. HABS LA-1144 (after 1933).

Unprocessed field notes: N1262

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<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/la0135/>

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/pnp/habshaer/la/la0100/la0135/photos/073039pv.jpg>



Koch, Richard (photographer). General view from a distance. Commercial Building. 701 Bourbon Street, New Orleans, Orleans Parish, Louisiana. Photo 6. HABS LA-1144 (after 1933).

Unprocessed field notes: N1262

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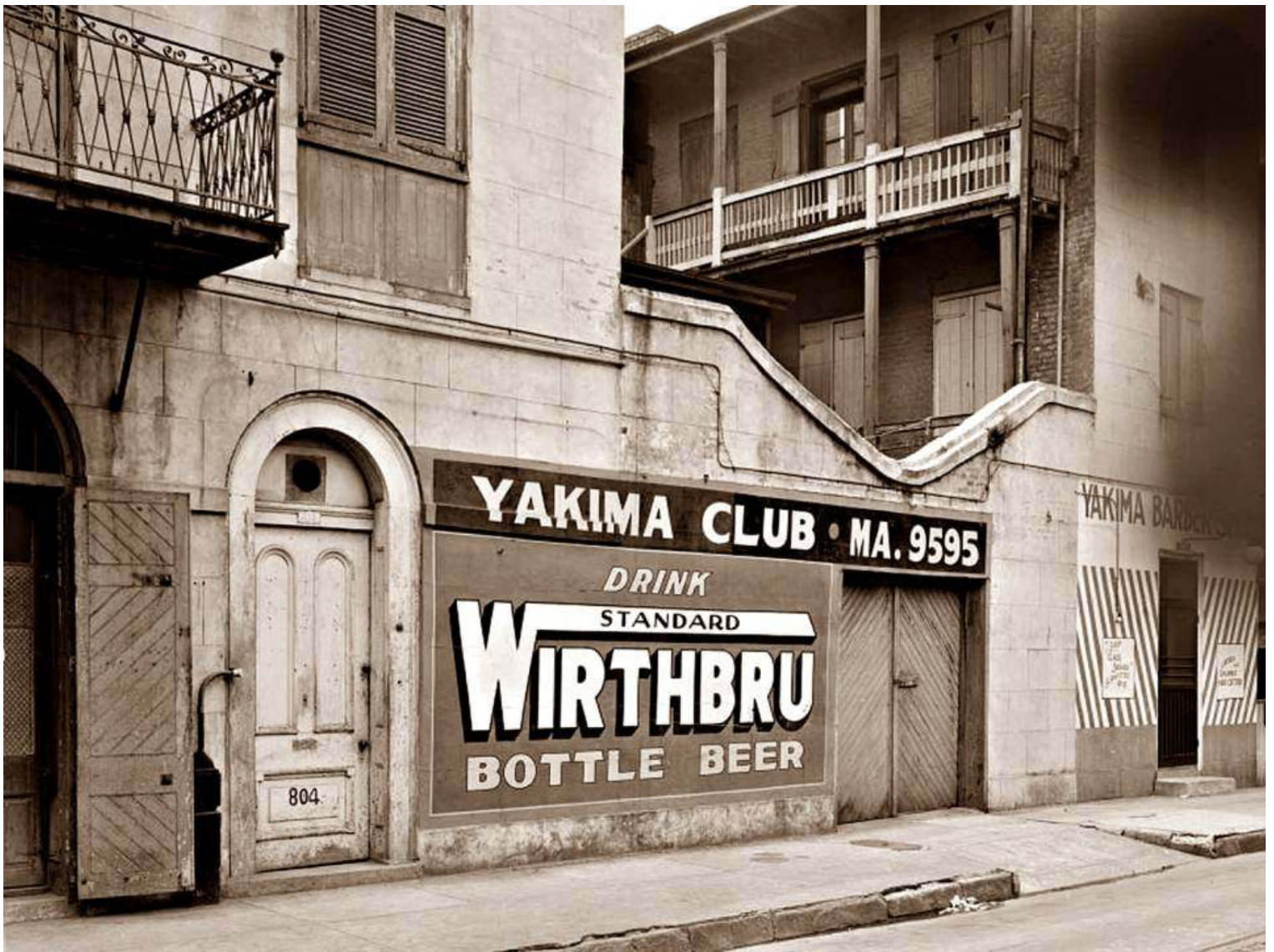
Call # HABS LA,36-NEWOR,71-

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

Digital ID: (None) hhh la0135.photos.073043p <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.la0135/photos.073043p>

<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/la0135/>

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/pnp/habshaer/la/la0100/la0135/photos/073043pv.jpg>



Johnston, Frances Benjamin (1864-1952) (photographer). 804-808 Dumaine Street (835-841 Bourbon Street, rear), New Orleans, Orleans Parish, Louisiana. (1937-1938).

No known restrictions on publication.

Reproduction # LC-DIG-csas-01261 (digital file from original negative)

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Carnegie Survey of the Architecture of the South. Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA Notes:

Corresponding reference print in LOT 11836-36-A-1.

<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/csas200801274/>

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/csas/01200/01261v.jpg>



Johnston, Frances Benjamin (1864-1952) (photographer). Exterior. 625 Bourbon Street, New Orleans, Orleans Parish, Louisiana. (1949).

No known restrictions on publication.

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Frances Benjamin Johnston Collection. Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division, Washington, D.C.

<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/92500549/>

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/master/pnp/cph/3b40000/3b41000/3b41000/3b41055u.tif>



Highsmith, Carol M. (born 1946) (photographer). Cottage. Bourbon Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. (1980-2006).

Cottage employs the city's symbol, the fleur de lis.

(A house divided cannot stand.)

No known restrictions on publication.

Reproduction # LC-DIG-highsm-16286 (digital file from original) LC-HS503-6132 (color film transparency)

Call # LC-HS503- 6132 (ONLINE) [P&P]

Photographs in the Carol M. Highsmith Archive. Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

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<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2011634479/>

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/service/ppnp/highsm/16200/16286v.jpg>



Highsmith, Carol M. (born 1946) (photographer). Wizard and his Wishing Well. Bourbon Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. (1980-2006).

No known restrictions on publication.

Reproduction # LC-DIG-highsm-17329 (digital file from original) LC-HS503-4762 (color film transparency)

Call # LC-HS503- 4762 (ONLINE) [P&P]

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<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2011635523/>

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/highsm/17300/17329v.jpg>



RED REST & RED ROOST (NEPTUNE) COTTAGES 1179 & 1187 COAST BLVD. LA JOLLA, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CA

Original text by:
Laurel Lee
Time For Democracy
PO Box 47-1127
Chicago, IL 60647-1127

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The author isn't an attorney and doesn't intend the materials
to replace the services of licensed attorneys.

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Background uses images from
Red Rest elevations. Red Rest & Red Roost (Neptune) Cottages, 1179 & 1187 Coast Boulevard, La Jolla, San Diego County, CA. Drawing 3. HABS CA-1973 (after 1933).

The Red Rest Cottage and the adjoining Red Roost Cottage are rare survivals of the typical southern California, vernacular, early bungalow. The Red Rest has a remarkable single-wall structural system. The weight of the building is almost entirely carried on the exterior tongue-and-groove siding. These modest but festive buildings enjoy a spectacular site at the cove in La Jolla. Unprocessed Field notes: FN-220, N778.

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RED REST & RED ROOST (NEPTUNE) COTTAGES 1179 & 1187 COAST BLVD LA JOLLA, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CA

George Washington gave a Farewell Address to Congress before his term as president ended.

He died shortly after he left office.

In his speech, he told the congressmen to be slow about revising the 1787 Constitution.

He said that as the Constitution was in 1796 it should do a good job of protecting their rights of property and person.

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Washington's remark indicates that the purpose of the Constitution, as well as the war that preceded it, was to protect the rights of the people to their persons and property.

The Constitution, being the rules that government officials must respect and obey, had no purpose but to protect rights.

The Constitution didn't provide a full list of the peoples' personal and property rights, and other fundamental documents were equally vague.

You can't get vaguer than the provision that rights not enumerated in the Constitution are reserved to the states or the people.

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Researchers think that Washington ran a draft of his speech by Hamilton and Jefferson, who were members of his cabinet.

It's possible that Hamilton wrote the whole thing from scratch.

Hamilton was Washington's personal secretary during the war and may have written all his official correspondence and reports at that time, and later.

The implication is that Washington didn't write well or understand things well enough to write about them.



Washington had the equivalent of a 4th grade education, that he obtained in a one-room ungraded church school which lacked books and used tombstones for primers.

Children started and stopped their educations on their parents' whim and ability to pay.

Washington was the first son of the second wife and widow of his father.

The wealth of the family went to his older brother, who was generous to his half-siblings but didn't have all that much to be generous with.



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Washington went on to get the equivalent of a technical college education, such as that offered by DeVry and other institutions that advertise on tv.

He chose surveying and focused on the geometry and computations used in surveying.

He got his degree in a lot less time and a lot less cost than modern students pay.

He was out in the work force by age 16.

A British lord and large Virginia landowner had become his mentor, so the school didn't have to find him a job.

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Lincoln had the equivalent of a second-grade education and also became a surveyor before he learned law by reading it after he became a lawyer, spending even less for education than the Washington's.

His family was really, really poor.

Lincoln became a surveyor because he could get a job with the county if he was a surveyor.

He got a surveyor's handbook somewhere; and because he had an interim day job, he stayed up nights reading it in the light of the fireplace. If there was a qualifying test, he passed it.



When Lincoln got hired as surveyor, the county told him to survey a road in a straight line from Point A to Point B.

The straight line passed across a field that a widow owned.

Lincoln was already preparing for elective office.

Sandburg reports that Lincoln surveyed the road around the widow's field instead of through it.

It's always politically correct, as well as politically expedient, to respect the rights of citizens to their real estate, even when government officials want to grab it.

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Jefferson drafted fundamental US documents that declare that personal and property rights exist and governments exist only to protect them.

He started law school but didn't finish it. Jefferson dropped out of law school on the ground that lawyers are too devious.

Jefferson had rich relatives and didn't need the income of a lawyer.

Blackstone, a contemporary of his in England, and the man who wrote the book on English law, said that rich people were the best candidates for law degrees because they had to know law to protect their property.

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Hamilton grew up poor on a Caribbean island and his relatives were an embarrassment.

Mentors sent him to the US to get a law degree, and he followed through.

Washington owned property through his wife and in his own right.

The archives are full of the letters he wrote without any assistance by Hamilton or Jefferson regarding property and family matters.

He was a smart and literate man.

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Washington, Jefferson and Hamilton combined were devious enough to do what had to be done in their day and for the future.

Factor in their co-conspirators, a lot of lawyers, and you should always entertain a strong suspicion that the fundamental documents are devious.

The 1787 Constitution was the third document of its type that the founders wrote.

The Declaration of Independence occurred between constitution 1 and constitution 2.

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Constitution 1 (1774) was the bylaws of a private corporation or association that the leaders of the several colonies created without a charter from any established and legitimate government to validate it.

Constitution 1 guaranteed that the slave trade would end; and it's been interpreted to mean that slavery itself would end.

Maybe Virginia slaves worked as hard as they did to pick tobacco to pay off the debts of the revolutionary war that began in 1774 because somebody read constitution 1 to them.

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Constitution 2 (1781) followed the 1776 Declaration of Independence that said people have unalienable and fundamental rights (later clarified as personal and property rights), but doesn't provide a full list.

The 1776 Declaration states the partial list of rights only in the negative, forcing people to use deductive reasoning and inference to even know what some rights are, let alone defend them.

Constitution 2 lists a power of government to tax property and seize it for non-payment.

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The power to tax and seize property is counter-intuitive.

Even monarchs didn't exercise such a power.

The power to seize a neighbor's land without his personal consent couldn't possibly exist in the people from whom a democracy gets its power.

The powerful lords of England and lesser lords who migrated to the US to protect their real estate interests under law, continued to be the same big landowners after the war that they had been before the war.

The gentry and the common people would still be their tenants and owe them rent.

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A counterintuitive power of government to tax and seize real estate may have been fabricated and introduced to put a gentle squeeze on the big landowners so they'd think that they thought up the idea themselves to divide their estates and sell them off, rather than be stuck with big real estate tax bills.

The up side for big landowners is that they'd get a big lump sum from sales to the common people.

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If the states had a power to run up big debts - big former landowners could buy big value debt paper.

People who buy government debt paper clip quarterly coupons for interest payments; and roll some of profit back into government debt paper, as well as principal when it comes due.

Because big landowners were European lords and a bunch of thugs by definition, we see the property rights of US commoners be born and die in a scant five years.

The US became a tax farm for thugs of all the nations; and US commoners were cows they milked at frequent intervals.

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Tax farming was an occupation that a cohort of a few privileged people had practiced since ancient times.

Government had always been of-by-for them before.

The American Revolution and democracy didn't put a crimp in their style.

US founders granted themselves a power to tax real estate, but when they discussed the grant they discovered all the problems with it.

The main problem is that it's impossible to assess real estate fairly for tax purposes, but the tax has to be fair to protect property uniformly and equally.

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US founders granted themselves the power to tax real estate but they didn't use it.

The nudging seems to have worked - people who'd been tenants and employees of the lords and colonial corporations that transformed to states believed they held title and not just a lease for their land.

Massachusetts was problematic and created lasting problems for property owners up to the present time.

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US founders replaced their 1781 constitution with their 1787 constitution, and it has lasted to the present time with several amendments and a lot of misinterpretation that always goes against the common people.

US founders promoted the 1787 constitution as a separation of powers of government into the three branches of legislative, executive, and judicial.

You couldn't get more devious than this.

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1774-1787, the Continental Congress exercised the three functions of government in the one branch they had at the time, which was one room in Philadelphia or New York.

Congressmen were legislators. The elected president of the Congress was the president of the nation.

If a problem could be solved best by a judicial inquiry, the congressmen appointed a few of themselves to inquire, and followed the verdict with a law to back it up.

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It doesn't matter if the three functions of one government occur in one room, three rooms, a multiple of three rooms, three buildings, or a multiple of three buildings.

The effect on the people is the same every which way.

Treason had to find a new meaning when there wasn't a king around to define treason as any threat or injury to his body and power; and congressmen granted themselves the power to find new meaning.

Congressmen also gave themselves the power to define corruption.

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They defined corruption as getting a personal benefit from any function of any of the three branches of government while they were in it.

But only while they were in it.

For this reason, US government has always looked like a well-designed mass transit system that allows politicians to write laws for a term, strap-hang in the executive for a while, and then get off at the judiciary to protect their interests the rest of their lives. They can also transfer between municipal, state and federal government.

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The separation of powers was a smoke-screen for other things.

The 1787 constitution gives Congress the power to tax and gives the power several different names and names several different objects of taxation.

The 1787 constitution does not list landed property as an object of any of Congress's powers to tax.

US founders spelled out a power to tax landed property in 1781; if they wanted to perpetuate the power, they had to spell it out again in 1787 or be too vague to enforce.

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US founders let the non-power to tax real estate sit for a few years; then in the mid-1790s they discussed and enacted a law to tax real estate.

The law tells the states to value real estate by the number of windows on houses, barns and sheds.

The states from whence US founders came, threw the law back at them.

Not all windows are equal.

Not all properties have windows.

US founders sent the law back to committee for revision.

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Not long after, the legislators stopped joking around and got serious.

The states enforced the order to assess real estate, levy and collect a tax on it calculated by assessment, and send the revenue to Washington.

During the same time frame, events included the following:

- British lords waged war on the US and torched DC.
- Jefferson and other founders negotiated with France for Louisiana and with Spain for Florida.



-Jefferson mentored Bolivar to spread democracy, or at least tax-financed schools to the remaining Spanish colonies.

-Secret negotiations were obviously already underway to acquire Spanish, British, and Russian colonies north and west of Tallahassee.

(The Russian empress had brokered the 1783 Treaty between England and the US that got the Northwest Territory for the US.)

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All the foreign territories were like the English colonies.

They had large landowners and royal grantees who could keep title to their land if they swore allegiance to the US when the US acquired it from their motherlands.

Foreign colonial economies were different than the English colonial economies.

Foreign colonial grantees could acquire large sums without selling their land to commoners.

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If US state and municipal debt serviced by a real estate tax existed, foreign grantees could buy it.

When they bought and profited from it, they'd enlarge the gap between rich and poor in the US, as well as the larger and infamous gap in their colonies.

They would then fortify their positions of privilege and power at the top of the pyramid world-wide.

We know the plan was developed in secret negotiations to expand US territory, because the plan became reality over time.

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US government exfoliated and the people have been perpetually gouged to pay its debts with interest.

Debates that led to the 1787 US constitution clarify that the real overt (rather than covert) purpose of it was to give the US Congress a power to tax imports.

The power had previously been attributed to the states.

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Thus, US founders established a precedent that a new or revised constitution is necessary to transfer a power between state and national government.

US founders violated their own clear principles when they acted on a power to tax real estate that they'd established in constitution 2 but didn't carry over in clear language to constitution 3.

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The US Congress exerted a power to tax real estate post-1787 by over-interpreting a provision that gives them power to levy a general tax.

Congress exerted the power to tax real estate enough times to establish that it was a power of national government, rather than state government.

State governments were all over the map on real estate taxation. Some taxed it for internal revenue and some didn't.

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Several events occurred between the revolutionary war and the Civil War that define taxing powers and which level of government has them.

The Northwest Territory didn't have a power to tax real estate, but when states were formed from it, their charters implied that the states had it.

There was no basis to validate the implication, so Congress enacted a short, and very not-sweet law that said it gave the states formed from territories a power to tax real estate.

When the Illinois legislature enacted its first real estate tax, the people of Illinois forced the legislature to revoke it.

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The revocation of the law instead of the invalidation of the law for unconstitutionality opened the door to future state real estate laws, once the people who knew it was wrong had died and their successors sufficiently dumbed-down and corrupted.

The Civil War was expensive, and Congress pacified its foreign and domestic creditors by enacting a law to tax income.

Congress used the same vague provision for a general tax to justify the income tax that it had used to justify the real estate tax, now transferred to the states.

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The income tax on the nation had ups and downs similar to the property tax in the states.

The first income tax fell almost entirely on rich Americans because of huge gaps between rich and poor, so it lapsed ASAP.

In the meantime, several states financed schools by a lottery.

Then, after a timeline of devious acts that habituated people to allow government to establish schools and levy taxes to pay for them, taxation for the support of K-12 education has become the biggest part of property tax bills now.

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Devious acts were fundamental to the establishment of government schools and taxes to support them because -

- back in 1785 and consistent with practices of the majority of colonies and states -

- the founders enacted a law that reserved a portion of territorial land from sale forever - rental income from which would support private schools as much as possible -
-but the ultimate responsibility for education and its costs fell on parents.

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New England Puritans fabricated a power to tax for schools during the colonial era.

The power they invented depended on the power of the monarch who granted the charters that allowed Puritan congregations to join church and state in their towns.

Puritans taxed for education to fortify the power of Puritan church leaders, and education was religious education.

Massachusetts enacted another school tax law during the colonial era to provide job training to poor children so they wouldn't be a burden on other people.

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The idea of tax-financed schools, even in Massachusetts, was to relieve people of tax burdens over all, and not to increase them.

Tax financed schooling for children was an interim solution and not a final and perpetual solution to problems that the interim solution could and should have solved.

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It's the old teach a people to fish instead of give them fish.

A child who learns to read becomes a parent who can teach his child to read.

Within one or two generations, tax-financed education should be obsolete.

But the history of government bureaucracies proves time and again that to give a civilian a job is to make him and his posterity dependent on government jobs forever.

They will fight to be paid at property owners' expense to do what property owners' don't need done.

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For the purpose of job security, government school employees now exploit research that says homework makes the difference between success and failure for both children and schools.

The exploitation reveals their hypocrisy and stupidity, as well as their corruption.

Professional educators force former students who've grown up and become parents to teach their children at home.

In this way, professional educators prove that though a first generation of US paupers might need tax-financed schools, their posterity doesn't.

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If it turns out that schools aren't obsolete because subsequent generations can't learn the Three Rs from their parents, professional educators who determine this, determine only that schools are as incompetent as parents, and likewise the researchers who say homework is the difference between success and failure.

Professional educators and people who profit from the tax-financed debt that support them have painted themselves into a corner with lies.

For some reason these bullies and spoiled brats think massive demonstrations and public tantrums can transform lies to truth and truth to lies.

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Mary Herrick wrote the most comprehensive history of the Chicago Public Schools and their finances.

She said that the theft of school lands (reservations) (section 16) was a great tragedy.

When people lose their homes to government seizure for an unpaid school tax, the tragedy is immense.

Some of the children who go to school lived in them when the County sheriff came around to evict them and throw their little beds out the door.

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Herrick didn't describe the thievery that disappeared school lands.

The thievery includes the disappearance of the definition of public school from a private school that the public may access under certain conditions (like a public utility, a public bath, etc.) to a government school that the public has to pay for even if most of the public doesn't use it, but sends children to private schools.

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The thievery includes the disappearance of the townships to which school lands were reserved.

Ohio was the first state to be formed from the Northwest Territory.

The first charter of Ohio statehood confirms that section 16s were reserved to townships.

Congress revised the original statute to reserve section 16s to Ohio.

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A long list of statutes followed that confused the proprietorship of school lands even more.

Congress continued to reserve school lands to townships and to treat them as township property, to be disposed of by people who held real estate titles to private township land.

The titles said what the 1785 law said - the titles perpetuate the benefit to school lands to first purchasers and their heirs and assigns forever.

Original titles were filed in county offices; and heirs and assigns get and see only their deeds of transfer.

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States like Illinois disappeared the original surveyed townships to which original titles and deeds of transfer refer in their legal descriptions of real estate.

States erected municipalities to do what townships can do, and drew municipal boundaries across township lines.

Chicago is now the size of 6.28 townships but is comprised of more than six full and partial townships.

The remainder of the partial townships are distributed among other municipalities and unincorporated areas, as well as the bottom of Lake Michigan, pending landfill and drought.

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Before the original town of Chicago acquired the large area around it, Illinois officials encouraged township property owners to petition for a township under state law, though they already had a township under federal law.

Inhabitants of state townships were seduced by an opportunity to give their township a name, such as Jefferson, and forget about the dreary federal government designation of mystifying numbers and upper case letters that referred to squares on federal survey plats.

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A handful of people who served the interests of the most powerful people in the nation and world, as well as their own interests, petitioned Illinois to hold a poorly advertised sale of land in the original town of Chicago.

Then they bought most of the lots.

The excuse for the sale was to get money for a canal from Lake Michigan to the Illinois River and thence to the Mississippi to promote commerce in the region.

The plan of the canal was obsolete, and construction was delayed. Then a new canal had to be constructed at great expense later.

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New Orleans and St. Louis already had a lock on the commerce; and the canal robbed them to make New York and Buffalo profiteers rich.

Politics were confusing. Lincoln was best friend with Missourians, but also a big canal promoter in Illinois.

Congress had contributed land along the Michigan-Illinois canal to finance, and the half-mile by mile rectangle along the Chicago River was only a part of it.

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Congress couldn't contribute the one-mile square school section immediately south.

Illinois legislators authorized themselves a power to sell that particular section, and the same profiteers who bought the rectangle bought the square - and asked Illinois to make them a city instead of a town.

Tenants of the purchasers and profiteers signed petitions and cast votes for their benefit.

An early Chicago charter said the tenants had to build and maintain roads, like Medieval European lords made their serfs do. Someone noticed and the charter was revised.

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The idea of states selling school lands caught on and became a fad in at least five states soon after their statehood.

State officials ganged up on civilians in this matter, because civilians didn't know where to look or what to look for to protect their interests.

Illinois sold township 39N section 16 in 1833.

A Chicago inside trader warned at the time that the sale was unlawful, but the others blew him off.

By 1842, they were scrambling to protect their property rights by making the sales lawful.

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Chicago petitioned Congress separately.

Illinois petitioned separately.

Illinois, Louisiana and a few other states combined their petitions.

In 1842, Congress enacted a law that legalized 1833 sales.

Lawyers have had to invent the term 'retroactive law' to get around a provision of the 1787 constitution that prohibits ex post facto laws.

The 1842 law was as unlawful as the sale.



Puritans and other New England Protestants had large families.

Two of the families are named Ogden and Peck and their names recur frequently in the historical records of the United States.

Ogden and Peck both came to Chicago early in Chicago history and acquired lots in Section 16.

They certainly lobbied Congress for the 1842 law that legalized the sale of school lands.

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An edition of US statutes that was published a few years later, includes a copy of fundamental documents.

A footnote to the provision that prohibits ex post facto laws by the US Congress says that the Supreme Court ruled that the prohibition was limited to criminal laws.

The Supreme Court had made the rulings that undermined the prohibition of ex post facto law in several cases brought to it for and against Pecks and Ogdens.

Violating and undermining democratic and constitutional principles to get rich seems to be a family trade; and the family trade secret is how to do it.

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Robbery at the point of a pen is no less heinous than robbery at the point of a knife or a gun.

The distinction between criminal and civil laws is specious.

The 1787 US Constitution doesn't make the distinction between civil and criminal regarding ex post facto laws.

What Blackstone says England does under its constitutional monarchy is irrelevant to real democracy.

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Two additional provisions of the Constitution prohibit laws that alter the provisions of contracts between two parties.

Contracts can be altered only with the consent of both.

One provision won't let Congress do it. The other won't let the states do it.

A true democracy depends entirely on the supposition that the aggregate of individual people are competent to manage government.

People who are competent to manage government are, by extension, competent to manage their personal affairs, by contract as by other devices.

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Congress sold public lands to private parties by the device of two contracts per sale, and not just one.

First came the bill of sale.

Then came the title, signed by the president in office at the time.

The Congress and the President were agents of all the people of the nation in their aggregate.

The private purchaser was one of the people and an individual.

The people in their aggregate couldn't also speak for the private party to the contract.

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The website of the Chicago City Council notes (or noted) that when Montgomery Ward, a wealthy Chicago merchant, retired, he gave us Lincoln Park.

He didn't own Lincoln Park and it wasn't his to give.

He used his resources to take court cases to successful completion that upheld an old contract between two private parties.



The contract specified that the land that is now Lincoln Park would always be open to the public for their enjoyment free of charge, but an owner closed it to the public.

Ward made the land useless to the owner; and the Park District acquired it and fulfilled the terms of the contract.

The public entity in the Park District can't violate the perpetual provision of the contract, any more than the private entity could.

But somebody who wants the land private can play a shell game in the spirit of Ogden and Peck, and privatize it anyway.

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In 1785 under constitution 2, US founders enacted a bill for the survey and sale of the northwest territory.

In 1796 under constitution 3, US founders tweaked the 1785 law and confirmed the 1785 reservation of school lands in language that seems to prohibit sale more strongly.

A footnote on page 465 of the 1845 publication of US laws compiled says -

Appropriation of land by the government, is nothing more or less than the setting it apart for some peculiar use.

Whenever a tract of land has been once legally appropriated for any purpose, from that moment the land thus appropriated becomes severed from the mass of public lands; and no subsequent law, or proclamation, or sale, would be construed to embrace it, or to operate upon it, although no other reservation were made of it.

Wilcox v. Jackson, 13 Peters 498.

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Fourth Congress, Session 1. Chapter 24, An Act Providing for the Sale of the Lands of the United States in the territory northwest of the river Ohio (1796 May 18). Peters, Richard (editor). Public Statutes at Large, Volume I. pages 464-469. Boston: Charles C. Little and James Brown (1845).

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In my opinion, US courts must ~

-make good on millions of real estate titles throughout the new states and territories.

-reconstitute congressional townships.

-restore school lands to township inhabitants.

-clarify that public schools mean private schools.

-prohibit the taxation and seizure of private property to support municipal schools and all other government schools.

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-restore as much as possible of the revenue and land that counties have previously seized for the support of municipal schools and local government.

-dissolve municipalities and counties because they exert powers that violate uniform rights and equal protection of them for all people nation-wide.

-limit the powers of townships to the powers of the common people who inhabit them.

-transform states to territories of US government, all to be governed by the same laws - because this is the only way to achieve a uniform understanding of personal and property rights and equal protection of them.

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TOWNSHIPS 1 - history

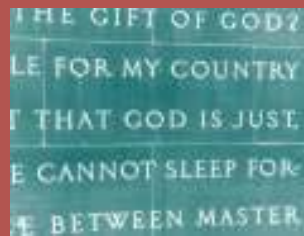
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icon: Jefferson Memorial. Photo 66, Detail of northeast panel, bronze letters. Washington (DC): East Potomac Park. HABS DC-WASH-453/ Mark Schara (photographer) (1992 July 28).

One of Washington's largest and most famous memorials, this structure serves as the southern anchor of the city's monumental plan, the other elements of which include the Capitol, Washington Monument, Lincoln Memorial and White House. The Jefferson Memorial was built to commemorate Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826), architect, principal author of the Declaration of the United States, esteemed as an advocate for national independence and personal spiritual freedom. Jefferson's philosophy is perhaps best expressed in the declaration of Independence where he wrote that "All men are created equal that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." The memorial built in his honor, with the classical serenity of its architecture reflected in the tidal basin and framed by ornamental Japanese Cherry Trees remains one of the most familiar and popular images of the nations capital.

1939-1943 Initial Construction.

Related Names: Pope, John Russell; Evans, Rudolph; Schara, Mark , transmitter.

Unprocessed Field notes N52, N106.

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