

Chapter 1 : A Dictionary of American History - Thomas L. Purvis - Google Books

Proprietors, Patronage, and Paper Money: Legislative Politics in New Jersey, By Thomas L. Purvis. (New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, xii.

From Mission Life, Vol. III , pages I WILL not call the present an age of revolution, but it certainly is one that expects of every public institution to correct its inherited and traditional faults, to mould itself in some measure according to true principles and theories, and curtail some of the anomalies that encrust all the habits and associations of so ancient a country and people as England and the English. The question of Church Patronage is necessarily a duplex one. There is the appointment of an individual to his work or vocation, and there is the property out of which he is to be paid. Difficulties with regard to the pay of the clergy commences very early in the teaching of the Gospel, not always ending in satisfactory results, or establishing precedents to be blindly followed. Our Lord sent forth His first teachers without anything, and had to warn them to be prepared for very bad receptions. The experiment of the common bag was unsatisfactory under the care of Judas. The first great outburst of Christian love in the Church of the Apostles, the having all things in common, was too ephemeral to be any but a very shadowy or ideal example, and, moreover, it needed a very severe discipline to support it while it lasted, as witness the histories of Ananias and Sapphira. Paul, in many portions of his career, had to retain the trade of his youth as an Apostolic preacher; and in some places, according to the temper he found among his converts, his spirit revolted from being maintained by their voluntary offerings. To follow Church Patronage though all ages of the Church would not only occupy too much space, but entail much repetition. The history of religion itself is involved in it, for ministers of religion from the beginning have required both nomination to their functions and payment for their work, whether in the service of Baal in old times, of Buddha, of Mahomet, or of the Church of God in its manifold history. One thing has to be acknowledged at the very outset of any consideration of this subject--that we cannot start *de novo*; past facts, relationships, and associations, both legal, moral, and religious, must be considered. And yet it is the province of an age like this to leave a strong mark behind it, and the time is drawing close when a great move must be made. Let us then ask--I. What is the present state of things? What signs are there of its public condemnation as dawning before us? What is the nature or direction of that re-adjustment? The present state of things is deficient in many important elements of justice and expediency. Work and pay certainly do not concentrate in one focus; indeed, there is danger that while the work remains the pay will be dissipated in space, like other ill-adjusted rays of light, and have no further relation to the work of the church. Again, in consequence of the struggling efforts of Church patrons--subdivided as they are--to fulfil, each one in his small, contracted circle, some common natural instincts of humanity, there is little security for the right man in the right place. Again, the idea of private property is wholly objectionable and inimical to the claims of justice in the working of any department of the public service--as the Church must be considered, if it is to stand the trials about to come upon her. Buying places in many branches of the public service used to be common. Quasi freeholds were acquired, and vested rights established, which have been exploded of late years as utterly untenable, even where compensation, to a large extent, has been necessary. The result of this system is the establishment of personal independence, to the destruction of discipline, as exercised by the rulers of the Church. We have Bishops--able, just, good men--who themselves are appointed as responsible ministers in the public service, under a revised and purified system as regards the regulation of episcopal estate and income; but who find themselves crippled, and, in many cases, powerless, because they are set over, not a department of public work, but an intricate complication of private interests, and with little power of nominating or promoting clergy. Property cannot be yours and mine too--*meum* and *tuum* are distinct; and yet the Church has been labouring under the hallucination that, in matters of work done for pay, it has all due and proper control over clergy, who to a degree that essentially leavens the whole mass have bought their places on certain terms, in which the law will firmly support them against any innovations or changes which the Church, as such, may require. I am not going to use hard words about simony, or define that sin. I only look upon the recognition of its grievous nature as a wise provision for the true and elastic working of the church through

ages of dulness and indifference, and preserving church property from utter wreck, such as would befall it, if buying and selling were wholly unrestrained. What signs are there of public condemnation as dawning upon us? A very able report of the Committee of Convocation has been prepared upon the subject. Bishop Mackenzie was Chairman of the united Committees, and, as Suffragan of Nottingham, he read a paper at the last Church Conference, in which he spoke in the strongest terms of the evil of the present state of things. Beside, however, the public recognition, there is a growing feeling that, as the Church increases her spiritual agency, she becomes more comprehensive, more national; the dictation or personal control of private individual is more and more out of place. Private patronage and family possession of good livings is a very pretty picture, if the scene of its existence could be excluded from the rest of the Church or country. No doubt it is the occasion of bringing a higher class of men into the Church, and also of putting good men forward, in spite of public prejudice and party spirit, which otherwise would have kept them back, and thus of introducing a great variety of type into the English Church. Beresford Hope rests much on this argument. But the question now before us is, whether this kind of principle has not done its work, and must not now yield to more general and far wider claims of justice and truth, in harmony with the claims of the whole Church for a sounder system of patronage and greater equality of income. Great country livings give a dangerous reputation of wealth to the Church in her working centres, which, carried up to London by our working artisans, much hinder that willingness to estimate the Church in their new homes as she really is, poor and struggling in sympathy that is with themselves. But this brings us to the question of certain imperative reasons for a careful re-adjustment of the whole question. There are clear signs of an entire change, already operating and becoming more and more imperative, in the work expected of the clergy. That work used to be defined as serving a church, i. Now if the Church is to be reformed, i. The whole condition of things it rests on is about to undergo a change. A stiffened, crystallized old system of administration may be picturesque, and have its sparkling angles--even its diamonds, its emeralds, and rubies;--but these perhaps can be set elsewhere, as ornaments and beauties of the Church, while the bed on which they have grown must submit to rough practical cultivation. But it may be said that the present bugbear is disestablishment, which would make the Church less and less a department of the public service. No doubt there are two principles struggling with each other, pulling at each end of a rope. Perhaps they may gyrate without a violent separation, each having its influence on the other according to the strict law of mechanics. But we should consider each supposition with its necessary accompaniments. Nor do the claims of independent actors in spiritual matters affect the question. Union of Church and State, as regards all secular matters--such as patronage and property--in no way need imply dictation on the part of the House of Commons on doctrines. That body will be content with its own department, and the more freely it legislates there, the more willingly will it dispense with doctrinal questions. And now as to the nature and direction of the re-adjustment. The more the question is dealt on and ventilated, the bolder will be the plans necessary to meet the urgent demands of the case. We have heard what the Committee of Convocation recommend as to the sale of livings. It strongly condemns all traffic in next presentations, and only recommends acquiescence in the sale of advowsons, so generally considered quite innocent--on the condition of the next presentation after such sale being in some public hands. This latter suggestion seems made in strange ignorance of its real import; for, as advowsons are generally sold, it would be like going to your butcher and paying for your dinner of next Sunday week, when your real object was to dine next Sunday. The buyers and sellers would find these transactions hungry work. As a matter of fact, the recommendation would amount to an entire stoppage of the traffic in any definite form as separated from the sale of landed estates. It is generally argued that the purchase of livings brings good men and men of money into the Church, and that the Church is benefited by their services, paying them by the respectability of the position rather than in income. I confess I have no faith in the real good of the investment which a retired grocer makes in the purchase of a living for his pet son. Men are wanted for the definite work. Clergy are wanted to spend their time in prayer, and teaching, and preaching; among their people, not to present the dignified position which appertains rather to the squire than the priest. Very wealthy livings are generally scandals, even within themselves as well as to the outer world, from the very fact of their existence. I confess that all minor expedients, turn them over as we will, try to make them fit in as we will, but end in inevitable

failure. All private patronage will end in traffic. It has been tried, and has been a scandal--grown within the memory of the present age from a comparatively small thing to a gigantic wrong. The patronage of the livings of England is stated to be thus: But having been banished from the others, or felt as utterly unworthy, why not from this also? Cannot an individual hold a sacred trust as well as a body corporate? Then what are we to do, as the law protects their right? I would say boldly to the owners of Advowsons, Take your fitting compensation for what the law will maintain as your private right, and leave the Church what is her right, for her own purposes, at her own disposal, subject to her own discipline. The clergyman will be a poor man, it may be said. A position founded on justice and honour would be quite as respectable, and attract quite as worthy men, even in worldly positions, as one founded on a principle ever held in the Church as corrupt, dangerous, and a public scandal, when allowed--that of purchasing spiritual rights and offices. The case even of landed proprietors presenting their relations, though natural and allowable, is not desirable, or worth fighting for to make exception of. The clerical position loses independence, and such a man, from his general connections and social position, if worth anything, would generally be quite as well off under an open system of preferment as under the close one, and, if specially fitted, would probably remain as naturally in the family living whoever had the right to present as if absolutely presented by the landowners. One form of purchase has invaded even modern town Church work--specially degrading, intellectually and spiritually, and in itself very shallow--that of a young clergyman "founding a district," as it is called, or a wealthy merchant building a church, that a district of intelligent men and women may be subjected to the ministrations of a man who is unable to obtain any sphere of influence or work on more open and natural principles. With regard to public patronage: The higher preferments it already enjoys, and I do not think any great harm would ensue, or any real diminution of Church influence and individual opportunities of promoting service and merit, if it would throw its weight into some general scheme. The one idea of re-adjustment should be to strengthen the hands of the rulers of the Church, and to enlarge their influences to an extent that would amply compensate for the few direct and irresponsible presentations which Bishops now enjoy. Chapters and Universities seem now the subject-matter for such inevitable changes and reforms, that the Church or clerical element, conspicuous in its absence as regards Universities, will no longer require retiring places for its old tutors; while they, and the Chapters also, would be represented on the general system any legislation would appoint. Many legislative ideas may be propounded and worked for by degrees without entailing on those who wish for such reform the responsibility of saying how the revolution is to be effected without a complete and sudden disruption of everything. The beginning, however, would be with private livings actually on sale. My own conviction is that a body such as the Ecclesiastical Commission, if not it itself, might slowly and by degrees, according to an elaborated system, absorb tithe and parochial endowments into a general fund, relieve the clergy of the trouble they have in business matters connected with their incomes--either pay the lay impropietors in a sum for what practically has long been conflated, or make some annual arrangement--and then apportion to each parish a certain just and proper income, varying according to circumstances of population and work With regard to appointments. The theory of the Episcopate giving each clergyman his place or office should be made in some degree more real than at present. This would be effected by a system of harmonious working between each Bishop--on the occurrence of a vacancy in his diocese--and the Centre Commission in each province, over which, in matters of patronage, the Archbishop would preside. Such a body would consult local and public interests, and at the same time be unwilling to encounter oppositions from disregard of just personal influences. But it may be said there is not money enough in the Church property to venture on any redistribution. I would answer that, under the present system, the old property of the Church is melting away, as fast as can be, from the grasp of any Church discipline or work, such as, we hope, will be needful in the future; and therefore that the best policy is to hold fast something whilst we can get and keep it. I would also say that a public, responsible way of managing Church patronage would be the only chance we have, in this age which threatens the stability of all private foundations, of acquiring more funds from the wealthy and influential friends of the Church--who would see great facility of doing good in making offerings to this common fund. In another way I can see a good chance of acquiring funds for the help of the Church in each parish. The present system of irregular endowments checks the harvest of offertory collections for the

maintenance of the clergy. If the income to the parish from the Commissioners was small, the incumbent would have a good claim on the parishioners; and the annual income might be regulated in some measure by the power of the parishioners thus to help. This would in itself be a way of securing to the laity some voice in the larger and important spheres of labour, from the degree to which the clergyman who undertook such a sphere would depend on their offerings. This would be equivalent in some places to a voice in the elections, without its scandals; for no one, unless possessing certain powers, would venture to undertake the post, or, indeed would be presented to it. A public system of Church patronage, working in each case through the Bishop in the diocese, and controlled by the Houses of Parliament and Convocation, as well as by public opinion, could hardly fail, in addition to its many other advantages, to negative some of the present evil effects of party divisions and prejudice.

Chapter 2 : Historic Burlington City, NJ: Council of West Jersey Proprietors

*proprietors, Patronage and Paper Money: Legislative Politics in New Jersey, [Thomas L Proprietors Purvis] on racedaydvl.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

List of colonial governors of New Jersey Thomas Pownall “ was one of two men to serve as lieutenant governor of New Jersey “ during the colonial period. During the proprietary period “ , New Jersey was divided into two separate colonies, East Jersey and West Jersey. The Queen united both provinces into one crown colony to be administered by a royal governor appointed by the Crown. This position existed by direct commission from the British monarch only for two brief periods, “09 and “ Ingoldesby became acting governor of both provinces briefly after the sudden death of Lord Lovelace on May 6, Reading assumed the post reluctantly, after first requesting unsuccessfully that Pownall return to New Jersey to assume the office. Two of these acting governors John Anderson and John Hamilton died in office, and were replaced by another acting governor drawn from the members of the provincial council. Prior to the creation of the modern lieutenant governor position, the only state-wide, non-federal , elected office was the Governor of New Jersey. New Jersey was one of eight states without a lieutenant governor and one of four states without any other state-wide elected official including county prosecutors. Driscoll backed a proposal to create the office in as the state was rewriting its constitution at a constitutional convention held at Rutgers University in New Brunswick. New Jersey had two recent periods during which several politicians assumed the governorship within the span of a few years. In , Governor Christine Todd Whitman resigned with one year remaining in her second term after being appointed by President George W. Bush to the position of administrator of the federal Environmental Protection Agency. Because of an 8-day gap between the seating of the new state legislature and the inauguration of Governor-elect Jim McGreevey , four men held the position of acting governor: The response of the general public and the media was that the situation of acting governors and resignations made the situation untenable and that the state needed a permanent solution such as a lieutenant governor. As there was no guarantee the two individuals would be members of the same party, there was greater concern that the policies of the acting governor might be in direct conflict with those of the preceding governor. In accordance with the state constitution, this proposal was put before the voters as a public question on the ballot for the general election held on November 8, The senate was still run by Acting Governor Richard Codey as senate president. Shall the amendment of Articles II, IV, V and XI of the Constitution, agreed to by the Legislature, establishing the office of lieutenant governor, and providing for the term, election, succession, salary, qualifications, and duties of the office, and for an interim succession to be employed in the event of a vacancy in the office of the governor before the election of the first lieutenant governor, be adopted? New Jersey gubernatorial election, New Jersey elected its first lieutenant governor in After the primary election in June , Governor Corzine signed into law A. The deadline for such an announcement was moved from July 2 30 days after the primary election to July 27 30 days after the certification of election results. Esposito , a history professor and former administrator at Kean University. The Christie-Guadagno ticket defeated Democratic candidates state Senator Barbara Buono for governor and labor union leader Milly Silva for lieutenant governor. Phil Murphy , winner of the Democratic primary for governor, selected Assemblywoman Sheila Oliver for the second spot on his ticket. Article V, Section I, paragraph 2, requires that a candidate for governor and thus lieutenant governor be at least 30 years old, a citizen of the United States for at least 20 years, and a resident of New Jersey for at least seven years. As candidates they campaign on the same ticket, are elected conjointly, and serve the same four-year term concurrently. In the event of a vacancy in the office of Governor resulting from the death, resignation or removal of a Governor in office, or the death of a Governor-elect, or from any other cause, the Lieutenant Governor shall become Governor, until a new Governor is elected and qualifies. In the event of simultaneous vacancies in both the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor resulting from any cause, the President of the Senate shall become Governor until a new Governor or Lieutenant Governor is elected and qualifies. In the event that there is a vacancy in the office of Senate President, or the Senate President declines to become Governor, then the Speaker of the General

Assembly shall become Governor until a new Governor or Lieutenant Governor is elected and qualifies. In the event that there is a vacancy in the office of Speaker of the General Assembly, or if the Speaker declines to become Governor, then the functions, powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve for the time being upon such officers and in the order of succession as may be provided by law, until a new Governor or Lieutenant Governor is elected and qualifies.

Chapter 3 : Clackamas County Record Â« Historic Oregon Newspapers

Proprietors, Patronage, and Paper Money is an excellent work that adds substantially to our knowledge of colonial New Jersey. Gracefully written, impressively researched, and in full discourse with the appropriate secondary literature, it is in almost every respect a model monograph.

Recommendations for additional reading Anyone interested in learning more about colonial currency can begin with the readings suggested here. The books by McCusker, Brock, and Ernst all contain lengthy bibliographies, which will lead you to many more sources. The three basic books. University of North Carolina Press, , pages. The best source for what was being used as money in the colonies and basic information about how the monetary system worked in the colonial period. It is the standard source for data on colonial exchange rates. This book is still in print, and is widely available. The book does not address the politics or history of individual colonies. Brock, *The Currency of the American Colonies* Arno Press, , pages. This book is the best survey of the monetary history of the American colonies for the period it covers. It discusses the historical evolution of colonial currency in each of the colonies, with considerable discussion of the reactions of British Imperial authorities. It is likely to be found in a University library. Some of the money supply series published in this book were revised in *Colonial Currency, Prices and Exchange Rates*. Ernst, *Money and Politics in America*, The University of North Carolina Press, , pages. This book is subtitled "A Study in the Currency Act of and the Political Economy of Revolution," which accurately describes its focus. The book is at its best when discussing the political economy of the money question. Ernst is critical of the naive use of the quantity theory in an opening chapter titled, *Some Forbidding Issues*. This book is not especially difficult to find, but you may need to visit a university library. It is currently out of print. Many colonies have been studied, but none as thoroughly as in this dissertation. An excellent piece of work, but to obtain a copy you will have to go through the Interlibrary Loan office at your local library. The good news is that Brown University Library will permit an Interlibrary Loan not all institutions do. Davis has been chided by modern authors for his hard money views and sympathy for a debtor-creditor interpretation of colonial monetary history, both of which reflect the times in which he wrote. Nonetheless, there is a great deal of solid scholarship in these two volumes, and no superior study of Massachusetts has yet been published. Compared to his contemporaries, Davis was temperate and balanced in his presentation, making this the best piece of work from its era. Between the original printing and the reprint edition, this book is only moderately hard to come by. *Miscellaneous and Recommended* Eric P. Newman and Richard G. A collection of essays, some on historical, some on numismatic topics. The title says it all. Finding a way to reduce 18th century money to 20th century terms still leaves one with no concrete understanding of the standard of living in colonial times. Some glimpse of the true standard of living can be had by reading Billy G. Davis also wrote an introduction and commentary on the pieces he reprinted. After finishing his doctoral dissertation in , Brock began working on a companion volume that would carry the story from to the Revolution. By the mids he had completed a first draft of the book, consisting of several hundred typed pages. In the s, he composed a lengthy chapter pages on the currency debate in Massachusetts in the decade of the s. None of this was ever published. However, a negative microfilm of these draft chapters is part of the Brock collection at Alderman library, and you can order a positive copy of the microfilm for the cost of reproduction and shipping. The e-mail address for special collections at the University of Virginia is mssbks@virginia.edu. A valuable source on the early colonial period. There is a considerable amount of material on the trade and economies of the colonies, which goes beyond a simple discussion of their currencies. This is clear from the chapter titles: *England and the Spanish-American Trade* Chapter 2: *The Problem of Returns* Chapter 6: *British Payments to the Colonies* Chapter 8: *Commodity Money* Chapter 9: *Inflation and Foreign Coin* Chapter *The Beginnings of Paper Money* Conclusion: *Commerce, Currency, and Credit* Eric P. This book is an extremely useful reference for those with a numismatic interest in colonial currency. It contains images, dates of issue, and amounts issued for the entire colonial period. Mossman, *Money of the American Colonies and confederation: American Numismatic Society*, This book presents detailed numismatic information on the coins of the period, and is

particularly strong on the subject of copper coinage. The numismatic information is supplemented with useful institutional detail, and enough history to place everything in its proper context. Politics and economics are not a central focus of the book: The book contains an extensive bibliography of books and articles on related numismatic topics. Other Miscellaneous References Even this list is incomplete. Some of these articles and books are excellent, while others are not. An Essay on Currency, Written in Reprinted in facsimile, Columbia, S. The Massachusetts Land Bankers. The University of Maine Bulletin, 61, no. The Reprint Company, Essays on the Monetary History of the United States. Originally published by Macmillan in The Economic Mind in American Civilization, Augustus Kelley, , pp. The Origins of the American Revolution. Cornell University Press, An Historical Account of Massachusetts Currency. Perkins and Marvin, Tappan and Whittemore, , pp. Virginia and the English Commercial System, Paper Currency in Colonial South Carolina, New Jersey Paper Currency. Masters Thesis, Yale University, Originally published Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, The Economy of British America, Chapel Hill, North Carolina: University of North Carolina Press, A excellent survey of early American economic history, with only a brief discussion of colonial currency. Politics and Finance in Massachusetts, Comment on Charles W. Currency and Development in Eighteenth Century Massachusetts. Massachusetts Historical Society, , pp. From Dependency to Independence: Originally published in , reprinted Augustus M. Clifton, New Jersey, Potter, Elisha and Rider, Sidney. Providence Press Company, The Administration of the Colonies. Rutgers University Press, The Business Outlook in the Northern Colonies, Dissertation, Columbia University, Counterfeiting in Colonial America, New York:

Chapter 4 : New Jersey Proprietors, - Genealogy Quest

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Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Perusal of this book convinces us that the Quaker message is inescapably Christ-centered in a cosmic and transforming sense. Legislative Politics in New Jersey, Rutgers University Press, Proprietors, Patronage, and Paper Money is an excellent work that adds substantially to our knowledge of colonial New Jersey. Gracefully written, impressively researched, and in full discourse with the appropriate secondary literature, it is in almost every respect a model monograph. Purvis attempts to re-create the political world of eighteenth-century New Jersey. He finds it a society dominated by an oligarchic gentry class that won and maintained office partly through the customs of a deferential society, partly because their financial dominance made them difficult to challenge, partly because only they could spare the leisure for affairs of state from scraping out a living. As intermarriage and increasingly complex business connections tied such families together their power steadily increased. Purvis concludes that New Jersey legislators were in relative harmony on most issues after 1700. Only an occasional wave ruffled this calm political sea, such as the land riots of the 1720s when an assembly conscious of popular resentment against the sharp practices of the proprietors refused the harsh punishments that governor and council demanded. The coming of the Revolution transformed patterns of influence and power in the colony. There was little evidence of challenge to gentry power in the 1750s; instead the gentry took the lead in asserting its control over the taxes that New Jerseyites paid. When such resistance took a radical turn in 1773 and 1774, however, many of the gentry balked. This led to profound change since "the indecisive behavior of the upper class created a leadership vacuum that forced previously apathetic elements of the populace to become politically involved. Surprisingly, with the exception of an early period when high church governors threatened their religious liberties, Friends did not form a cohesive voting bloc. Most striking is their behavior during the Seven Years War. In contrast to their fellow members of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting in the Pennsylvania legislature, Quaker assemblymen simply abstained from voting on war issues. They remained in the legislature in large numbers until the Revolution finally forced them out of office. In short, Purvis has done everything that an historian ought to do and deserves considerable credit for it. You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

Chapter 5 : Quitrents (Colonial Period) - North Carolina History Project

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Tammany boss William M. Tweed and his cronies ruled for a brief time with absolute power over the city and state of New York. Guiteau , a disappointed office-seeker, assassinated him. To prevent further political violence and to assuage public outrage, Congress passed the Pendleton Act in , which set up the Civil Service Commission. Henceforth, applicants for most federal government jobs would have to pass an examination. Democratic Organization of Cook County , occurred involving political patronage and its constitutionality. Shakman claimed that much of the patronage going on in Chicago politics was unlawful on the grounds of the first and fourteenth amendments. Through a series of legal battle and negotiations, the two parties agreed upon The Shakman Decrees. Under these decrees it was declared that the employment status of most public employees could not be affected positively or negatively based on political allegiance, with exceptions for politically inclined positions. The case is still in negotiation today, as there are points yet to be decided. In the United States, the U. Constitution provides the president with the power to appoint individuals to government positions. He or she also may appoint personal advisers without congressional approval. Not surprisingly, these individuals tend to be supporters of the president. Similarly, at the state and local levels, governors and mayors retain appointments powers. Some scholars have argued that patronage may be used for laudable purposes, such as the "recognition" of minority communities through the appointment of their members to a high-profile positions. Bearfield has argued that patronage be used for four general purposes: Many Barmakids were patrons of the sciences, which greatly helped the propagation of Indian science and scholarship from the neighbouring Academy of Gundishapur into the Arabic world. They patronized scholars such as Gebir and Jabril ibn Bukhtishu. They are also credited with the establishment of the first paper mill in Baghdad. We know of Yahya b Khalid al Barmaki as a patron of physicians and, specifically, of the translation of Hindu medical works into both Arabic and Persian. In all likelihood however, his activity took place in the orbit of the caliphal court in Iraq, where at the behest of Harun al Rashid , such books were translated into Arabic. Those who attend the Masters Tournament , one of the four major championship of professional golf , are still traditionally referred to as "patrons," largely at the insistence of the Augusta National Golf Club. This insistence is occasionally made fun of by sportswriters and other media. The rest of the team may be amateurs, often including the patron himself or, increasingly, herself.

Chapter 6 : Colonial Currency: Some useful Sources

Proprietors, Patronage, and Paper Money: Legislative Politics in New Jersey, by Thomas L. Purvis. Rutgers Univ Pr. Used - Good. Former Library book. Shows some signs of wear, and may have some markings on the inside.

A measure of length containing two feet and a half; the geometrical pace is five feet long. The common pace is the length of a step; the geometrical is the length of two steps, or the whole space passed over by the same foot from one step to another. The act of making peace between two countries which have been at war; the restoration of public tranquillity. To deceive by false appearance; to counterfeit; to delude; as packing a jury. Juries, M; 12 Conn. An agreement made by two or more persons on the same subject in order to form some engagement, or to dissolve or modify, one already made, *conventio est duorum in idem placitum consensus de re solvenda, id.* When contracts between nations are to be performed by a single act, and their execution is at an end at once, they are not called treaties, but agreements, conventions or pactions. An agreement by which a person appointed to his creditor, a certain day, or a certain time, at which he pro-mised to pay; or it maybe defined, simply. When a person by this pact promises his own creditor to pay him, there arises a new obligation which does not destroy the former by which he was already bound, but which is accessory to it; and by this multiplicity of obligations the right of the creditor is strengthened. There is a striking conformity between the *pactum constitutae pecuniae*, as above defined, and our *indebitatus assumpsit*. The *pactum constitutae pecuniae* was a promise to pay a subsisting debt whether natural or civil; made in such a manner as not to extinguish the preceding debt, and introduced by the praetor to obviate some formal difficulties. The action of *indebitatus assumpsit* was brought upon a promise for the payment of a debt, it was not subject to the wager of law and other technical difficulties of the regular action of debt; but by such promise, the right to the action of debt was not extinguished nor varied. Action *sur le case, pl.* An agreement made, between a creditor and his debtor that the former will not demand, from the latter the debt due. By this agreement the debtor is freed from his obligation. This is not unlike the covenant not to sue, q. An agreement by which a creditor of a sum difficult to recover, promises a portion, for example, one-third, to the person who will undertake to recover it. In general, attorneys will abstain from, making such a contract, yet it is not unlawful. A denomination of money in Bengal. Act of March 2, , s. A French word signifying country. In law, matter in *pais* is matter of fact in opposition to matter of record: The name of an abridgment or compilation of the civil law, made by order of the emperor Justinian, and to which he gave the force of law. It is also known by the name of Digest. A schedule or roll containing the names of jurors, summoned by virtue of a writ of *venire facias*, and annexed to the writ. It is returned into the court whence the *venire* issued. A person, accused of a crime; one indicted. A book or paper containing an abstract of all the facts and pleadings necessary, to the full understanding of a case. Days on which special arguments are to take place. Tuesdays and Fridays in term time are paper days appointed by the court. By paper money is understood the engagements to pay money which are issued by governments and banks, and which pass as money. Bank notes are generally considered as cash, and win answer, all the purposes of currency; but paper money is not a legal tender if objected to. See Bank note, Specie, Tender. It is used to denote a state of equality or equal value. Bills of exchange, stocks, and the like, are at par when they sell for their nominal value; above par, or below par, when they sell for more or less. Equality of name or blood, but more especially of land in the partition of an inheritance among co-heirs, hence comes disparage and disparagement. A Latin term which signifies equality. It is derived from the adjective *par*, equal, and made a substantive by the addition of *agium*; 1 Tho. In the ecclesiastical law, by *paragium* is understood the portion which a woman gets on her marriage. That which is superior. It is usually applied to the highest lord of the fee, of lands, tenements, or hereditaments. Where A lets lands to B, and he underlets them to C, in this case A is the paramount, and B is the mesne landlord. Vide Mesne, and 2 Bl. These, when not extravagant, she has a right to retain even against creditors; and, although in his lifetime the husband might have given them away, he cannot bequeath such ornaments and jewels by his will. An abbreviated explanation of some titles or books of the Code or Digest. A return made by the sheriff to a *capias ad respondendum*, which signified that he had the defendant ready to bring into court. This was a fiction where

the defendant was at large. Afterwards he was required by statute to take bail from the defendant, and he returned cepi corpus and bail bond. But still he might be ruled to bring in the body. Tenant paravail is the lowest tenant of the fee, or he who is the immediate tenant to one who holds of another. He is called tenant paravail, because it is presumed he has the avails or profits of the land. Apart of the estate. Abatement, H p. Grant, E 10, p. To parcel is to divide an estate. The state or condition of holding title to lands jointly by parceners, before the common inheritance has been divided. The daughters of a man or woman seised of lands and tenements in fee simple or fee tail, on whom, after the death of such ancestor, such lands and tenements descend, and they enter. The name of a writ against one who violently breaks a pound, and takes from thence beasts which, for some trespass done, or some other just cause, were lawfully impounded. A pardon is an act of grace, proceeding from the power entrusted with the execution of the laws, which exempts the individual on whom it is bestowed, from the punishment the law inflicts for a crime he has committed. Every pardon granted to the guilty is in derogation of the law; if the pardon be equitable, the law is, bad; for where legislation and the administration of the law are perfect, pardons must be a violation of the law, But as human actions are necessarily imperfect, the pardoning power must be vested somewhere in order to prevent injustice, when it is ascertained that an error has been committed. The subject will be considered with regard, 1. To the kinds of pardons. By whom they are to be granted. How to be taken advantage of 5. The former are express, when an act of the legislature is passed expressly directing that offences of a certain class; shall be pardoned, as in the case of an act of amnesty. A general pardon is implied by the repeal of a penal statute, because, unless otherwise provided by law, an offence against such statute while it was in force cannot be punished, and the offender goes free. Special pardons are those which are granted by the pardoning power for particular cases. Pardons are also divided into absolute and conditional. The former are those which free the criminal without any condition whatever; the. Pardon, E; 2 Caines, R. But see 4 Call, R. The constitution of the United States gives to the, president in general terms, "the power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States. Except in the case of impeachment, for which a pardon cannot be granted, the pardoning power may grant a pardon of all offences against the government, and for any sentence or judgment. But such a pardon does not operate to discharge the interest which third persons may have acquired in the judgment; as, where a penalty was incurred in violation of the embargo laws, and the custom house officers became entitled to one-half of the penalty, the pardon did not discharge that. See 2 Bay, ; 2 Whart. When the pardon is general, either by an act of amnesty, or by the repeal of a penal law, it is not necessary to plead it, because the court is bound, ex officio, to take notice of it. And the criminal cannot even waive such pardon, because by his admittance, no one can give the court power to punish him, when it judicially appears there is no law to do it. But when the pardon is special, to avail the criminal it must judicially appear that it has been accepted, and for this reason it must be specially pleaded. The effect of a pardon is to protect from punishment the criminal for the offence pardoned, but for no other. It seems that the pardon of an assault and battery, which afterwards becomes murder by the death of the person beaten, would not operate as a pardon of the murder. In general, the effect of a full pardon is to restore the convict to all his rights. But to this there are some exceptions: When the criminal has been guilty of perjury, a pardon will not qualify him to be a witness at any time afterwards. When one was convicted of an offence by which he became civilly dead, a pardon did not affect or annul the second marriage of his wife, nor the sale of his property by persons appointed to administer on his estate, nor divest his heirs of the interest acquired in his estate in consequence of his civil death. All contracts, made for the buying or procuring a pardon for a convict, are void. And such contracts will be declared null by a court of equity, on the ground that they are opposed to public policy. The lawful father and mother of the party spoken of. The term parent differs from that of ancestor, the latter embracing not only the father and mother, but every per ascending line. It differs also from predecessor, which is applied to corporators. By the civil law grandfathers and grandmothers, and other ascendants, were, in certain cases, considered parents.

Chapter 7 : Bouvier's Law Dictionary, Edition - Letter P

Proprietors, Patronage and Paper Money: Legislative Politics in New Jersey, by Thomas L Purvis starting at \$

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