

Chapter 1 : John Frederick Kensett Papers, New York State Library

*"The passport application finding aids have been microfilmed as National Archives microfilm publication M, Registers and indexes for passport applications (13 rolls)."*

January 7, - June 30, -- reel 2. July 2, - May 17, -- reel 3. May 18, - March 26, -- reel 4. April 3-November 17, -- reel 5. November 18, - August 11, -- reel 6. August 12, - April 30, -- reel 7. May 2-December 29, -- reel 8. January 2-August 31, -- reel 9. September 2, - May 30, -- reel June 1-November 16, November 21, - June 30, -- reel July 1, - February 28, -- reel March 4, - April 30, -- reel May 1, - June 30, -- reel July 2, - January 31, -- reel February 1-June 12, -- reel June September 29, -- reel October 1, - April 12, -- reel April June 21, -- reel June August 27, -- reel August 28, - February 10, -- reel February May 20, -- reel May July 19, -- reel July October 12, -- reel October 13, - March 25, -- reel March June 22, -- reel June August 31, -- reel September 1, - January 19, -- reel January May 17, -- reel May July 25, -- reel July October 14, -- reel October 15, - March 14, -- reel March June 11, -- reel June August 21, -- reel August 22, - February 26, -- reel March 1-June 30, -- reel July 1-December 31, -- reel January 2-June 29, -- reel July 1-September 5, -- reel September 6-December 31, -- reel May 18, -- reel May July 13, -- reel July September 15, -- reel September 16, - May 10, -- reel June September 11, -- reel September 13, - January 31, -- reel February 1-May 31, -- reel June 1-July 30, -- reel August 1-October 25, -- reel October 26, - June 15, -- reel September 1, - March 30, -- reel April 1-June 18, -- reel September 2-December 31, -- reel January 2-May 31, -- reel June 2-July 15, -- reel September 16, - March 31, -- reel April 1-May 30, -- reel June 1-July 10, -- reel July August 31, -- reel September 1-November 30, -- reel December 2, - April 7, -- reel April 8-May 20, -- reel May June 24, -- reel September 1-October 30, -- reel November 1, - February 29, -- reel March 1-May 8, -- reel May , -- reel July August 24, -- reel August October 16, -- reel October December 30, -- reel January 1-March 31, -- reel April 1-May 3, -- reel May 4-June 4, -- reel June 5-July 2, -- reel July , -- reel July August 23, -- reel August September 25, -- reel September October 31, -- reel November 1, - January 12, -- reel January April 8, -- reel April 9-May 14, -- reel May June 30, -- reel September , -- reel October , -- reel October December 18, -- reel December 20, - February 22, -- reel February April 10, -- reel April , -- reel May June 10, -- reel June , -- reel July August 4, -- reel August , -- reel August September 13, -- reel November , -- reel November 28, - January 5, -- reel January 6-February 24, -- reel February March 31, -- reel May 11, -- reel June July 5, -- reel

**Chapter 2 : Edwin D. Morgan Papers, Index to Correspondence J through Q: New York State Library**

*Passport Applications We have collected links to all reels of Passport Application covering to The reels are organized in date order and unfortunately do not contain an alphabetical index.*

State of Maryland and Historical Collections Repository: The "Baltimore News American" was a major daily newspaper printed under various titles and multiple forms for over years. The highlights of the collection are the over one million photographic print and negative images, dating roughly from to , along with the microfilm reels of newspaper content, covering a view of Baltimore and Maryland from to and to The collection encompasses images of many aspects of the human experience--people, places, and events that occurred in the city of Baltimore, the state of Maryland, and the world--as well as administrative files, one-off publications, ephemera, maps, and memorabilia, detailing the history of the newspaper and its predecessors. Important Information for Users of the Collection Restrictions: A very small number of files in this collection are restricted due to privacy concerns. Restricted files are noted in the folder listing or on subseries inventories. Please use this identifier to cite or link to this item: Researchers interested in accessing the photographic series are urged to contact the Department prior to visiting, as the materials may require a special search. The majority of the photographic series is in a delicate physical condition and staff may decide that items are too fragile for handling or photoduplication. Photoduplication is permitted by researchers, but all copies are made in accordance with the "fair use" provisions of U. More information about scanning and copying policies can be found on our Photoduplication Services page. Please note that the University of Maryland Libraries do not hold copyright to any of the materials in this collection. Except for the pre newspaper issues on microfilm which are in the public domain , permission to publish material under copyright must be obtained from the copyright holder. Associated Press, United Press International , and inquiries should be directed to those agencies. Publications using photographs from the Baltimore News American collection should include the credit line: Publications using text from the newspapers or microfilm versions of the newspaper , or other textual materials in the collection, should include the credit line: Historical Note The Newspaper The News American was a daily newspaper in Baltimore, Maryland, which possibly had a continuous existence in print form for years. Its editors and writers produced notable stories and helped make events more vivid and immediate for readers. In , one of the most influential owners in the history of the newspaper, William Randolph Hearst, Sr. Under the management of the Hearst family, the News American became the largest newspaper in Baltimore in terms of circulation by the middle of the twentieth century. On May 27, , the News American published its last edition and shuttered its operations. During its over year existence, the News American experienced a number of transformations in its management, many of which were the result of business mergers. A competing argument suggests that the true originator of the News American newspaper may actually have been Alexander Martin, who likely began a new publication called the American and Daily Advertiser on May 14, Martin was a former partner of William Pechin, who once wrote for the old Maryland Journal. A partisan Republican-Democratic paper at that time, the American and Daily Advertiser was subscribed by Thomas Jefferson, who had a two-year subscription beginning March 24, , during his term as President see Founders Online, Thomas Jefferson, "List of Newspapers [circa April 23, ]". Some other notable newspaper titles in the history of the newspaper include the Baltimore American and Commercial Advertiser which was sometimes published under the title of the Baltimore American, the American and Commercial Advertiser January 1-August and the American and Commercial Advertiser Under the leadership of Charles Carroll Fulton, these newspaper titles were among the few major Baltimore newspapers to be pro-Union during the American Civil War. Other important nineteenth century predecessors to the News American newspapers were: Mencken, the well-known Sun journalist, briefly worked as an editor. During the late nineteenth century, a rivalry between the News American and the Sun began, one that would help to shape the history of Baltimore journalism into the 20th century. In , Frank A. Three years later, Munsey decided to sell both papers to newspaper magnate William Randolph Hearst, Sr. During the s, the newspaper published many stories about crime and violence, and emphasized visual elements such as

photographs and attention-grabbing headlines in large fonts. In , the Baltimore American was discontinued as a morning newspaper, but the name was continued as a Sunday newspaper. In , the company merged the two titles to form the Baltimore News-Post. The last newspaper title change in the history of the News American occurred on January 13, , when the Baltimore News-Post and its Sunday edition, the Baltimore American, merged to form the News American. In addition, in the newspaper reached a major milestone and celebrated its bicentennial anniversary. These issues, combined with the decline of evening newspapers in most U. On May 27, , the newspaper was closed for business. The Buildings The antecedent newspapers found in this collection were printed in a variety of locations, but always in Baltimore proper. Between and , the Baltimore American was located at Nos. That latter year, a new iron building was constructed to house the American at Baltimore and Fourth Streets. Moving in to Baltimore and South Street, the new Baltimore American building occupied the site of a building destroyed in the great fire of Beginning in the s, the Baltimore News was published from a building at East Baltimore Street until it moved to Calvert and Fayette streets around Five years later, the Baltimore News vacated that space and soon re-occupied it within the new Munsey Building, named after its owner-publisher Frank A. This complex of buildings contained the News American offices and printing presses. It was demolished partly by wrecking ball in See series IV, boxes 2 and 4, for more information. The Library The first known internal library of the newspaper was established around under the leadership of Charles H. Grasty, at the time general manager of the Baltimore News. As a result, most of the collected documentation about the internal workings of the newspaper dates only as far back as the early twentieth century. Arthur Curley was librarian between and , followed by Louisa Doetsch until By that time, the library was used by writers and editors so heavily that it required a staff of more than one. By , the library had over catalogued books. Head librarian, Earl S. Pruce, who worked from until the closure of the newspaper in , studied the history of the newspaper, and took copious notes detailing previous owners, managers, and transactions. The Photographs At the beginning of the 20th-century, as photographs began to appear in print with greater frequency, newspapers stored print versions of negative and positive film images in what came to be known as photo morgues. The photo morgue of the Baltimore News American was composed largely of photographic prints developed specifically to cover news stories in and around Baltimore. Perhaps only a fraction of these photos appeared in the print pages of the newspaper. With the development of wirephoto and laserphoto technologies, copies of photographs taken around the world for UPI United Press International and AP Associated Press were also added to the photo archive of the newspaper. Rather than keeping together photos taken for each individual news story, the newspaper staff organized the photographs by subjects and names of the individuals or organizations depicted in the photos. Reference Works Minick, A. A History of Printing in Maryland M. Thesis, Columbia University, The Best and Worst of Steadman: Press Box Publishers, circa Counterpoint, Publishers Group West, circa Winchester, Paul, and Frank D. Newspapers and Newspaper Men of Maryland: Past and Present Baltimore: The collection dates from circa with the bulk of material dating between and It includes newspaper clippings, library files, correspondence, scrapbooks, unpublished and published manuscripts, editorial style guides, subscriber materials, an oral history, employee newsletters, maps, original newspapers, ephemera, and memorabilia. Prominent individuals documented in the collection include H. Hariss, William Randolph Hearst, Sr. The materials received included over 1 million photographs from the photograph morgue. William Joynes, a longtime reporter with the newspaper, donated thirty-five volumes of scrapbooks documenting stories he wrote for the newspaper between and Other purchases and donations, including a newsboy apron acquired in , have been incorporated into the collection. Processing Information Processed by: Gilbert processed the Administrative Files series in August The restart of processing was led by Eric Stoykovich in In , Harrison Gage, Emily K. Flint, Willem Kalbach, Jen Piegols, and Mark Coulbourne assisted in additional processing of various parts of series , which resulted in the revision of series descriptions. The collection is semi-processed, dictated by its enormous size. Series 1 is partly inventoried to the folder level. Series 2 is entirely inventoried according to the box and date of content. Series are entirely inventoried to the folder level. Series 7 is entirely inventoried to the item level. Series 8 has a separate database listing for each folder. Series 9 is entirely inventoried to the folder level. Series 10 is entirely inventoried to the item level. The arrangement of the collection was largely determined by the various

processing archivists who first worked on the project. Materials in the collection were grouped into series by the type of files i. While the photographic prints were originally stored in envelopes in alphabetical order, there was little discernible original order to the textual materials. William Joynes accession was incorporated into Series 6. An apron from a separate accession was added to Series Characterized by two types of photographic prints--subject and biographical images--the photographic materials Series 1 continue to receive the bulk of the processing work. About linear feet, or a half million photographic images virtually all of the subject-related photographs have been processed. Processing of the photographic prints with specific biographical content continues.

**Chapter 3 : Passport Applications – Ancestry Paths**

*[table striped="true" responsive="true"]Roll Contents 1 October 27, - November 30, February 22, - November 15, 2 May 13, - December 31, 3 January 7 - November 18, 4 January 2 - October 30, 5.*

Correspondence, December , [Records include a letter from Jefferson, TX describing efforts to prevent freedmen from voting and reporting on the state of affairs in the area; a letter from Judge C. Clow to leave office; and a letter from Brenham charging the military guard there with murder. Reynolds for a military commission for the trial of G. Wall and other prisoners; a letter from C. Keenan in Huntsville, a disenfranchised member of the state legislature, asking that his disability be removed; a letter from Judge Thomas H. Stribbling in San Antonio regarding nonpayment of his salary; and a letter from Anderson regarding General W. Correspondence, January , [Records include letters from Judge D. Norton in Weatherford saying that he has no power to interfere in a matter described in an enclosed letter from Dallas, and stating that Palo Pinto and Jack Counties have been disorganized and should be attached to Parker and Wise Counties respectively in order to allow cases to be tried; a letter from Judge G. Wilcox in Bonham regarding registration for men who held petty offices under the Confederacy. Philips in Austin regarding Volume 25 of the Texas Reports. Correspondence, January , [Records include a letter from J. Williams in Carthage to the U. Congress requesting an act of relief to be passed reinstating him as a "soil U. Montgomery in Tyler, TX to Judge Rasbury of Smith County asking for information on obtaining relief for indigent freedpeople; a reply from Judge Rasbury stating that there are no funds available to provide relief; a letter from Tyler, TX regarding a court case on a land dispute involving freedmen; and a statement by John S. Correspondence, January , [Records include a detailed letter from James B. Morris in Travis County regarding his removal as a notary public. Correspondence, January , [Records include a letter from Judge C. Caldwell regarding the riot in Marshall and the need for protection for freedmen voting in elections; a letter from Eagle Pass regarding prisoners held in Piedras Negras, Mexico; and a petition by officers of the police court of Freestone County asking for the reversal of the order to remove County Clerk A. Correspondence, January , [Records include a letter from Corpus Christi regarding the capture of the criminal Daniel Haverty from Illinois; a letter from Tyler, TX regarding appointments and elections; a letter from Bastrop reporting an assault; a report from the General Land Office in Austin regarding the murder of Alexander McQuinn in Denton County; and a letter from Bonham regarding the sale of land under execution. Correspondence, January , [Records include a letter from the president of the Board of Registration in Columbia regarding his intention to prevent freedmen from registering to vote; a statement of additional appropriations made for the civil government of Texas in and to "supply deficiencies" during the year ; and a letter from the county judge of Brazos County regarding the need for a jail and courthouse in the county. Hancock in Austin to Major General J. Reynolds in Galveston requesting information on crimes reported to him, and referencing a newspaper article written by Governor Pease on an increase in crime in the state; a letter from Huntsville regarding the return of criminal and removed District Clerk J. Stevens; a letter from San Augustine regarding the disruption of elections by a rebel mob; a letter from Judge N. Correspondence, February [Records include a letter from Kaufman County regarding a law passed in the legislature relating to the collection of tolls on bridges; and a letter from Marshall reporting interference with freedman voting in elections. Correspondence, February [Records include a letter from Dallas County regarding the effort of Judge Good to be returned to his official position; and a letter from Governor Pease granting leave to Comptroller M. Hamilton to visit New Orleans on public business. Correspondence, February [Records include a letter from Judge J. Thornton in Seguin, TX reporting on difficulties executing criminal law in the area, particularly in convicting white men for crimes; and a letter from Judge Jeremiah Galvan in Brownsville reporting a tornado that destroyed the local courthouse and jail. Correspondence, March , [Records include a statement from Mount Pleasant regarding the shooting of a freedman, Peter Fitzpatrick; a detailed letter from G. Whitmore in Tyler, TX on several topics, including military leaders at the district headquarters, crimes in the area, and appointments of civil officials; and a letter from the mayor of Galveston applying for a spot in the Asylum for the Blind in

Austin for a young man in his city. Correspondence, March , [Records include a letter from Judge A. Evans in Marlin regarding the criminal James McRae of Falls County; a letter from Corpus Christi regarding official appointments and rebels voting in the election; a letter from Lavaca regarding Captain Perine, acting as a pilot; a letter from Judge Wesley Ogden reporting on the disorganization and lack of civil officials in Refugio County; and a bankruptcy notice issued by the District Court of the United States against the estate of A. Correspondence, March , [Records include a letter from Tyler, TX reporting on conditions in the area, particularly complaining of Sheriff W. Anderson and the handling of elections. Correspondence, March , [Records include a letter from Judge W. Reynolds with a detailed account of violence and riots taking place in Anderson County, and requesting troops be sent for protection. Correspondence, March , [Records include a letter from Houston, TX regarding the refusal of the city council to grant certain appointments made by Major General J. Reynolds; a letter from Henderson, TX requesting information on the disposition of an estate; a letter from Comptroller M. Hamilton reporting no taxes paid for Panola County; and a letter from Bastrop reporting several murders. Reynolds that certain recommendations had been endorsed; a letter from New York requesting information on working as a builder of cotton and agricultural machinery in the state; and an extract of a report of Lieutenant H. Scott regarding actions of civil and military officials in Grayson County. Correspondence, April , [Records include telegrams from Bryan regarding the court case of freedman Sam Johnson moving to the federal court under reconstruction law; a petition for the pardon of the freedman Monroe Ake, convicted of "betting on a gaming device"; a letter from Comptroller M. Hamilton regarding a complaint against the assessor and collector of Navarro County; and a letter from the sheriff of Brazoria County regarding the murderer C. Correspondence, April , [Records include a letter from Georgetown enclosing applications to remit certain fines; a letter from Hillsboro requesting a special term of the court be called; and letters from Bastrop reporting crimes and murders in the county. Correspondence, April , [Records include a letter from Jefferson, TX regarding the state of affairs in that area; a letter from Tyler, TX complaining of certain civil officers; a letter from Galveston requesting the return of papers of a certain office; a telegram from Mount Pleasant requesting that U. Hamilton regarding a new appropriation for the Blind Asylum. Correspondence, April , [Records include a letter from Point Pleasant reporting on the murder of a freedman; a telegram from Huntsville recommending that convicts be employed on farms near the penitentiary; and documents related to the case, State of Texas v. Correspondence, April , [Records include a letter from Marshall regarding affairs in Harrison County; a letter from the trustees of the Blind Asylum in Austin on a disagreement with the comptroller regarding the accounts of the institution; an opinion of Attorney General E. Hamilton regarding nonpayment of taxes from San Saba and San Augustine Counties; and a letter from Kingston, Arkansas seeking the perpetrator of a robbery during the war. Hamilton in reference to a conflict with the Board of Trustees of the Blind Asylum; a letter from Refugio County regarding certain appointments and the removal of U. Correspondence, April , [Records include a detailed letter from Comptroller M. Hamilton in reference to a conflict with the Board of Trustees of the Blind Asylum; and a letter from Judge Andreas Kieschnick in Serbin regarding an attack by a band of outlaws and resigning because of a lack of protection for civil officials. Correspondence, April , [Records include a letter from San Marcos reporting on a shooting at a ball being held by freedpeople; and a letter from Wharton regarding the murderer Mimms. Turner regarding the salary of officials in certain counties; a letter from Tyler, TX regarding a person appointed by the police court as county attorney without taking the oath of office; a letter from the Fourth Military District Headquarters Mississippi and Arkansas to John Lovell regarding his service on a certain commission; a letter from Joseph Boone in Montgomery, TX on being denied registration; and a letter from Richmond, TX in Fort Bend County relative to taxes due from other counties. Correspondence, May , [Records include a letter from Jefferson, TX regarding the state of affairs in that area; a letter from Jefferson, TX reporting on threats of violence against Union men and convention delegates; and a letter from Huntsville protesting a citation. Correspondence, May , [Records include a letter from the sheriff of Collin County in McKinney enclosing documents on the murder of freedmen; a letter from Hempstead on the requisition for D. Correspondence, May , [Records include a letter from Judge B. Barkley in Fort Worth regarding the Constitutional Convention and elections for convention delegates. Guidot; a letter from

Galveston requesting information on establishing a "savings institute"; a letter from Caldwell County reporting the conduct of the criminal James M. Sullivan; and a letter from Quitman reporting violence in the area.

**Chapter 4 : Browse Archival Collections**

*"The records reproduced on this microcopy are part of a body of records in the National Archives designated as Record Group 36, Records of the Bureau of Customs"--Introd., p. iv Introductory pamphlet and reel guide (xii p.) filmed at beginning of reel 1 reel 1. January 7, - June 30, -- reel 2.*

Language english-handwritten Volume Reel - Passports--United States - March 30 - May 7, "The passport application finding aids have been microfilmed as National Archives microfilm publication M, Registers and indexes for passport applications 13 rolls. October 27, November 30, ; February 22, November 15, -- reel 2. May 13, December 31, -- reel 3. January 7-November 18, -- reel 4. January 2-October 30, -- reel 5. November 1, December 31, -- reel 6. January 2-December 30, -- reel 7. January 1-July 31, -- reel 8. August 5, June 30, -- reel 9. July 1, April 30, -- reel May 3-December 31, -- reel January 3-August 31, -- reel September 2, May 31, -- reel June 1-December 31, -- reel January 2-June 29, -- reel July 1-December 30, -- reel January 2-August 30, -- reel September 1, March 31, -- reel April 1-September 30, -- reel October 1, March 31, -- reel April 1-August 31, -- reel September 1, January 16, -- reel January , -- reel February , -- reel February March 6, -- reel March , -- reel March April 12, -- reel April June 8, -- reel June 9-September 29, -- reel October 1, February 28, -- reel March 1-April 30, -- reel May 1-July 9, -- reel July December 31, -- reel January 1-April 6, -- reel April 7-May 22, -- reel May September 30, -- reel October 1, April 30, -- reel May 1-July 31, -- reel August 1-December 31, -- reel January 1-March 31, -- reel April 1-May 19, -- reel May July 31, -- reel August 1-November 11, -- reel November 12, April 3, -- reel April 3-May 15, -- reel May July 12, -- reel July October 24, -- reel October 24, March 31, -- reel April 2-May 18, -- reel July October 23, -- reel October 24, February 29, -- reel March 1-April 28, -- reel April May 26, -- reel May June 26, -- reel June August 23, -- reel August November 5, -- reel November 6, February 18, -- reel February April 4, -- reel April 6-May 2, -- reel May , -- reel May June 30, -- reel July 1-August 31, -- reel September 1-October 31, -- reel November 2-December 31, -- reel January 2-February 27, -- reel March 1-April 3, -- reel April 5-May 1, -- reel May June 23, -- reel June August 9, -- reel August October 8, -- reel October 8-November 20, -- reel November 18, January 31, -- reel February 1-March 22, -- reel March April 15, -- reel April May 6, -- reel May June 25, -- reel June August 4, -- reel August 5-October 1, -- reel October 3-November 23, -- reel November 25, February 8, -- reel February 9-March 21, -- reel March April 18, -- reel April May 12, -- reel May June 2, -- reel June , -- reel June July 26, -- reel July September 8, -- reel September 9-November 7, -- reel November 8, January 19, -- reel January March 21, -- reel March April 26, -- reel April May 31, -- reel June 1-July 20, -- reel July August 26, -- reel August September 14, -- reel September October 3, -- reel October 4-November 8, -- reel November 9-December 24, -- reel December 26, March 3, -- reel

**Chapter 5 : Passenger lists of vessels arriving at New York, ( edition) | Open Library**

*Arizona Miner (d,w,sm).Ft. Whipple, Arizona and Prescott, Arizona. Ellis has March 9, - December 28, ; January 10, - December 26, ; January 1.*

Morgan , [25] Christopher Morgan , [26] and Edward B. We do not believe that everything in Society is either exactly right or exactly wrong;â€”what is good we desire to preserve and improve;â€”what is evil, to exterminate, or reform. In , the newspaper started a western division, The Times of California, which arrived whenever a mail boat from New York docked in California. However, the effort failed once local California newspapers came into prominence. The hyphen in the city name was dropped on December 1, One of the earliest public controversies it was involved with was the Mortara Affair , the subject of twenty editorials in the Times alone. The riots, sparked by the beginning of drafting for the Union Army , began on July 13, On " Newspaper Row " , across from City Hall , Henry Raymond stopped the rioters with Gatling guns , early machine guns, one of which he manned himself. The slogan has appeared in the paper since September , [41] and has been printed in a box in the upper left hand corner of the front page since early In , during the Republican National Convention , a "4 A. Airplane Edition" was sent to Chicago by plane, so it could be in the hands of convention delegates by evening. The crossword began appearing regularly in , and the fashion section first appeared in The New York Times began an international edition in Dryfoos died in , [49] and was succeeded as publisher [50] by his brother-in-law, Arthur Ochs "Punch" Sulzberger , who led the Times until , and continued the expansion of the paper. New York Times Co. In it, the United States Supreme Court established the " actual malice " standard for press reports about public officials or public figures to be considered defamatory or libelous. The malice standard requires the plaintiff in a defamation or libel case prove the publisher of the statement knew the statement was false or acted in reckless disregard of its truth or falsity. Because of the high burden of proof on the plaintiff, and difficulty in proving malicious intent, such cases by public figures rarely succeed. The New York Times Company, and Nicholas Kristof , [53] resulting from the anthrax attacks which included powder in an envelope opened by reporter Judith Miller inside the Times newsroom. Hatfill sued him and the Times for defamation and intentional infliction of emotional distress. After years of proceedings, the Supreme Court declined to grant certiorari in the case, leaving Dr. Wen Ho Lee who was falsely accused of espionage. The New York Times began publishing excerpts as a series of articles on June Controversy and lawsuits followed. The papers revealed, among other things, that the government had deliberately expanded its role in the war by conducting air strikes over Laos , raids along the coast of North Vietnam , and offensive actions taken by U. Marines well before the public was told about the actions, all while President Lyndon B. Johnson had been promising not to expand the war. The document increased the credibility gap for the U. His words to National Security Advisor Henry Kissinger included "People have gotta be put to the torch for this sort of thing The newspaper appealed and the case began working through the court system. On June 18, , The Washington Post began publishing its own series. Ben Bagdikian , a Post editor, had obtained portions of the papers from Ellsberg. That day the Post received a call from the Assistant Attorney General, William Rehnquist , asking them to stop publishing. When the Post refused, the U. Justice Department sought another injunction. District court judge refused, and the government appealed. On June 26, , the U. United States , U. On June 30, , the Supreme Court held in a 6â€”3 decision that the injunctions were unconstitutional prior restraints and that the government had not met the burden of proof required. The justices wrote nine separate opinions, disagreeing on significant substantive issues. While it was generally seen as a victory for those who claim the First Amendment enshrines an absolute right to free speech , many felt it a lukewarm victory, offering little protection for future publishers when claims of national security were at stake. The overall page width stayed the same, with each column becoming wider. You can help by adding to it. May The New York Times switched to a digital production process sometime before , but only began preserving the resulting digital text that year. The presses used by The New York Times allow four sections to be printed simultaneously; as the paper had included more than four sections all days except Saturday, the sections had to be printed separately in an early press run and collated together.

Beginning October 16, , a two-page "Bay Area" insert was added to copies of the Northern California edition on Fridays and Sundays. The newspaper commenced production of a similar Friday and Sunday insert to the Chicago edition on November 20, . The inserts consist of local news, policy, sports, and culture pieces, usually supported by local advertisements. Following industry trends, its weekday circulation had fallen in to fewer than one million. The Federal Bureau of Investigation was reportedly investigating the attacks. The cyber security breaches have been described as possibly being related to cyberattacks that targeted other institutions, such as the Democratic National Committee. The lengthy article ran as an eight-page feature in the print edition and also was adapted into a shortened 2, word listicle featuring its key takeaways. Trump and Taxes, which aired the following Sunday. In , it moved to Nassau Street, and in to 41 Park Row , making it the first newspaper in New York City housed in a building built specifically for its use. She wrote, "In the beginning I was charged not to reveal the fact that a female had been hired". Other reporters nicknamed her Fluff and she was subjected to considerable hazing. Because of her gender , promotions were out of the question, according to the then-managing editor. She was there for fifteen years, interrupted by World War I. Even those who witnessed her in action were unable to explain how she got the interviews she did. She never had to grovel for an appointment. When women were eventually allowed in to hear the speeches, they still were not allowed to ask the speakers questions, although men were allowed and did ask, even though some of the women had won Pulitzer Prizes for prior work. She chose a difficult subject, an offensive subject. Her imagery was strong enough to revolt you. Within 10 days, the FTC responded that it was not. Over 8, entries were submitted. Class A shareholders are permitted restrictive voting rights while Class B shareholders are allowed open voting rights. Any alteration to the dual-class structure must be ratified by six of eight directors who sit on the board of the Ochs-Sulzberger family trust. The Trust board members are Daniel H. Dryfoos, Michael Golden, Eric M. Arthur Sulzberger routinely wrote memos to his editor, each containing suggestions, instructions, complaints, and orders. Brisbane " , Margaret Sullivan " served a four-year term , and Elizabeth Spayd " In , the Times eliminated the position of public editor. Times politics editor Carolyn Ryan said: The typefaces used for the headlines are custom variations of Cheltenham. The running text is set at 8. Includes Editorials , Op-eds and Letters to the Editor. Some sections, such as Metro, are only found in the editions of the paper distributed in the New York"New Jersey"Connecticut Tri-state area and not in the national or Washington, D. Its printed weekday circulation dropped by 50 percent to , copies from to

**Chapter 6 : Baltimore News American Collection > ArchivesUM**

*Virginia State Library (VSL): Bureau of Vital Statistics, Death Records, Reel 26 Rockingham Co. These records were transcribed and contributed by Deb Wake and cover a large number of surnames.*

Henry carried on correspondence with many of the great scientific men of his day, and the correspondence runs the gamut from details of scientific research to the broadest questions of scientific policy and the growth of professional scientific organizations. His work in meteorology can be studied here and in the Meteorological Project records. Henry, compiled extensive information for a biography of her father, which is also included in the Henry collection. While in Galway Henry discovered the joy of reading and thus began his love of learning. During this time Henry also developed a strong interest in the theater and joined a group of young people who felt a similar calling. Until his chance encounter with Popular Lectures on Experimental Philosophy, Astronomy, and Chemistry by George Gregory turned him to science, Henry had planned a career in the theater. As a result of his newly found interest in science, Henry set out to prepare himself for admittance into the advanced curriculum at the Albany Academy, an academic high school. He attended the Academy from until , first passing the examination of the Academy with honors after seven months of preparation and then continuing on to more advanced studies. He took one year off during this time to teach in a rural school to earn money. This position was the only one for which he ever applied; thereafter employers would come to him. For the ten years after Henry completed his education at the Albany Academy he was employed there in a variety of capacities ranging from lab assistant to teacher. During this time he was also a tutor of Henry James and of the children of General Stephen van Rensselaer. In , Henry headed a leveling party that was engaged by New York State to assist in the preparation of new road sites from the Hudson River to Lake Erie. In the spring of he was elected to the professorship of mathematics and natural philosophy at the Academy. While in this position he began research in a comparatively new field dealing with the relation of electric currents to magnetism. During this time he also developed an electromagnet with the capacity to lift pounds. All told they had six children. Four lived through infancy, although the only son, William Alexander, died in Their three surviving daughters were Helen, Mary, and Caroline. In Henry developed the "little machine," or the electromagnetic engine. During this year he constructed the first electromagnetic telegraph. He was also responsible for the completion of an electromagnet for Yale University with the capacity to lift 2, pounds. The following year Henry published the results from his experiments that proved magnetism could produce electricity. Henry received an appointment to the chair of natural philosophy at the College of New Jersey, Princeton University in October of That same year he constructed for Princeton a magnet with the capacity to lift 3, pounds. At Princeton Henry continued his scientific experiments in electricity and magnetism as well as conducting research in terrestrial magnetism, meteorology, and other geophysical topics. Henry continued to be interested in these fields the rest of his life. He was elected to the American Philosophical Society in , and often served as an officer. In Henry took his first voyage to Europe. While on his six-month trip he visited England, France, Scotland, and Belgium and had the opportunity to meet a number of scientists including Michael Faraday. It was this experience that caused Henry to resume his former level of scientific research, which had significantly diminished between and Between the years and Henry did a good deal of research into the induction of one current by another. He also participated in the investigation of solar radiation and the heat of sunspots as well as becoming interested in the cohesion of liquids and capillarity. On November 2, , Henry made a presentation before the Philosophical Society in which he delivered a paper that described his discoveries of inducing currents of the third, fourth, and fifth orders. He left Princeton for Washington on December 14, , to assume his position as first Secretary of the Smithsonian. To encourage this Henry established a system for the exchange of publications between nations. This plan was presented to the Board of Regents on December 8, , with his first report as Secretary and was titled Programme of Organization of the Smithsonian Institution. The first major scientific undertaking of the Institution was the Smithsonian Meteorological Project, which directed the systematic collection of data from all over the United States. Henry believed as much of the funds as possible should be used for research, and

that the library should be only for support. Henry was able to maintain control. In the Institution began accepting the national collections from the United States government. Until this time Henry had resisted the assumption of the collections because he was concerned about the Institution becoming too much a part of the government and because of the cost of their maintenance. The acceptance of these materials brought with it the beginning of direct federal funding. The cornerstone for the Smithsonian Castle was laid on May 1, The building was completed in , although the Henry family began to inhabit the east wing in Samuel Morse was not the only individual who made discoveries along the lines of the electromagnetic telegraph; Henry was also a contributor. However, Morse patented the electromagnetic telegraph in Henry did not oppose Morse by applying for his own patent because he believed that patents prevented the sharing of scientific information. Henry received an appointment to the Light-House Board at the time of its establishment in During the course of his capacities as a Light-House Board member Henry devoted himself to research and experimentation in the fields of sound, light, fog, fog signals, and illuminating oils. Henry was also an original member of the National Academy of Sciences, formed in In he became its vice-president and in its president. The Philosophical Society of Washington was founded in Henry was involved in its establishment and served as its president. He held both these positions until his death in The main purpose of this expedition was to attend an international conference on the metric standard in Paris and to testify on the administration of science in London. The expedition not only surveyed the area but also collected specimens of various kinds. The display of specimens at the International Exposition was the major activity of the Institution in These items so expanded the collections that a new Material Museum Building was planned, which opened in In December Joseph Henry became ill with nephritis, and on May 13, he succumbed to his illness. Congress approved the erection of a memorial statue on June 1, Teaching and Research in Physics, by Charles I. For more detailed bibliographical information consult the articles on Joseph Henry by William F.

Chapter 7 : Microfilm Collections | Forbes Library

*Are you sure you want to remove Passenger lists of vessels arriving reel December 18, - Jan. 20, reel March , reel April 1.*

Can you add one? Table of Contents reel 1. January 7, - June 30, reel 2. July 2, - May 17, reel 3. May 18, - March 26, reel 4. April 3-November 17, reel 5. November 18, - August 11, reel 6. August 12, - April 30, reel 7. May 2-December 29, reel 8. January 2-August 31, reel 9. September 2, - May 30, reel June 1-November 16, November 21, - June 30, reel July 1, - February 28, reel March 4, - April 30, reel May 1, - June 30, reel July 2, - January 31, reel February 1-June 12, reel June September 29, reel October 1, - April 12, reel April June 21, reel June August 27, reel August 28, - February 10, reel February May 20, reel May July 19, reel July October 12, reel October 13, - March 25, reel March June 22, reel June August 31, reel September 1, - January 19, reel January May 17, reel May July 25, reel July October 14, reel October 15, - March 14, reel March June 11, reel June August 21, reel August 22, - February 26, reel March 1-June 30, reel July 1-December 31, reel January 2-June 29, reel July 1-September 5, reel September 6-December 31, reel May 18, reel May July 13, reel July September 15, reel September 16, - May 10, reel June September 11, reel September 13, - January 31, reel February 1-May 31, reel June 1-July 30, reel August 1-October 25, reel October 26, - June 15, reel September 1, - March 30, reel April 1-June 18, reel September 2-December 31, reel January 2-May 31, reel June 2-July 15, reel September 16, - March 31, reel April 1-May 30, reel June 1-July 10, reel July August 31, reel September 1-November 30, reel December 2, - April 7, reel April 8-May 20, reel May June 24, reel September 1-October 30, reel November 1, - February 29, reel March 1-May 8, reel May , reel July August 24, reel August October 16, reel October December 30, reel January 1-March 31, reel April 1-May 3, reel May 4-June 4, reel June 5-July 2, reel July , reel July August 23, reel August September 25, reel September October 31, reel November 1, - January 12, reel January April 8, reel April 9-May 14, reel May June 30, reel September , reel October , reel October December 18, reel December 20, - February 22, reel February April 10, reel April , reel May June 10, reel June , reel July August 4, reel August , reel August September 13, reel November , reel November 28, - January 5, reel January 6-February 24, reel February March 31, reel

**Chapter 8 : The New York Times - Wikipedia**

*Minutes of Finance Committee, Red River, March 10th, Bishop of Rupert's Land to Hon. Church Secretary, Bishop's Court, May 13th, Rev. W.C. Bompas to Bishop of Rupert's Land, Fort Chipewyan, December 14th.*

Acquired with the Edwin D. Scope and Content Note: The papers of John Frederick Kensett consist mostly of correspondence, , that depicts vividly his colorful career as an engraver and painter. They cover all phases of his career from his early years as a successful but discontented engraver, through the years of study in Europe, to fulfillment as an acclaimed member of the Hudson River School of Landscape Painters. Kensett corresponded with many well-known artists, writers, scholars, and publishers, whose letters provide a valuable perspective on the cultural and intellectual climate in the United States during the mid-nineteenth century. The letters are arranged alphabetically by correspondent. A list of correspondents is included at the end of this finding aid. His training as an engraver began probably around , with a job in the New Haven engraving shop of his father and uncle, Alfred Daggett. At some point, possibly , Kensett went to New York to work as an apprentice in the shop of Peter Maverick, a well-known engraver in America. He worked there for two years, during which time he formed a close friendship with Thomas P. Rossiter and Asher B. He left Albany in , staying briefly in New York, then sailed to Europe, where he spent the next seven years in art studies. Kensett became highly successful as an engraver during the years prior to his departure for Europe, yet he was not content with the work as it tended to be very tedious and too mundane. This is made very clear in his correspondence, which speaks of his desire for social gatherings, singing, talking, pretty women, cigars, and punch to ease the pains of frustration with his situation. He would also speak of his desire, on many occasions, to learn more about art, especially painting, a knowledge which could best be attained at that time by study in Europe. He also had taken time to visit the National Gallery at Trafalgar Square and other collections, where he compiled many notes. Moreover, he resumed the business of engraving for his American employer, work that was to support him for many years to come. Despite the pleasure and temptation of family and artistic attractions of London, Hampton Court, and Windsor, Kensett continued on to Paris. Here along with Casilaer and Rossiter, Kensett entered into an intense period of study and discovery. Life in Paris had become less than ideal with the passage of time, as Kensett and his artist friends, Casilaer and Rossiter, along with two new companions, Benjamin Champney and Thomas Hicks, were constantly afflicted by financial problems. They would mutually lend money to each other when they had it, and borrow it when they had none. The letters composed by Kensett to his Uncle John at Hampton Court, during his first few months in Paris, concerned his difficulties and discomfort of poverty in addition to descriptions of his artistic endeavors. It proved to be a vital link in his career as Edmunds was well connected with art sales and distribution organizations in the United States. Without the financial boost provided by the sale of these pictures, Kensett probably would have been forced to return to New York without enjoying his extended stay in Italy. The extended stay in England proved to be quite beneficial in advancing his career. It was here he did his landscape of Windsor Castle, which was highly esteemed by art critics. In June Kensett departed London for Paris, where he remained briefly with Champney making a few sketching excursions. Kensett took rooms with Thomas Hicks near the Piazza di Spagna. The following summer, , he commenced a summer-long sketching journey through the hills and mountains surrounding Rome. He returned to Rome in October for the winter of , during which time he became a close friend to George William Curtis. This friendship opened a great door for Kensett, both intellectually and socially, as Curtis was well connected with some of the greatest American thinkers and writers of the time, including Ralph Waldo Emerson, Charles A. After returning to Rome, they went on a month-long Italian tour via Florence and Venice, where for another month they took rooms. These days of work and discovery came to an end in September , when Kensett left Curtis in Verona and returned, through Switzerland, to Paris, and then to London. Devoted to his work, he produced a great number of landscape paintings. His social activities included memberships in several prestigious art clubs and organizations, such as the Century Association and the Sketch Club. More importantly, he was made a full academian in the National Academy of Design in May In , Kensett found himself thrust into the national political stage with an

appointment by President James Buchanan, along with James Lambdin and Henry Kirke Brown, to a special commission on interior art and design of the United States Capitol Building. They made several recommendations that were submitted in a report to Congress that was ultimately rejected for political reasons. Kensett passed away on December 14,

**Chapter 9 : Drummer Township Cemetery Burials, Ford County, IL**

*Note: Title varies: Daily Dramatic Chronicle January 16, - August 30, ; Daily Morning Chronicle January 1, - December 31, ; San Francisco Chronicle August 31, to December Publication suspended during strike: special edition issued January 6, - February 27,*

Go to Index for Edwin D. Morgan Papers Biographical Note: The family removed to Windsor, Connecticut, where he received most of his preliminary education. Desiring a wider sphere of activity, he removed to New York City in , where, in partnership with Morris Earle and A. Pomeroy, he established a wholesale grocery firm. The firm was dissolved by the end of Thence, he began business on his own account with expanded interests in the importation of coffee, tea, sugar, and spices. In , he organized E. Morgan, his cousin, and Frederick Avery, who left the firm a year later and was replaced by J. Solon Humphreys was taken in as a full partner in after working several years as an agent in St. Largely through his connections, the firm became the principal agent for Missouri securities. Nearly two-thirds of the bonds issued by the State of Missouri from , plus a large share of securities of St. Louis, were sold through the house of Morgan - in all perhaps thirty million dollars worth. All the while the firm maintained its wholesale grocery trade. Meanwhile, in , Morgan ventured into politics again when he was elected a member of the New York City Board of Assistant Aldermen, which acknowledged his leadership abilities by appointing him as the presiding officer. Here he made a name for himself as an able administrator as chairman of the Sanitary Committee during the cholera epidemic of The Sanitary Committee, over strong public opposition, commandeered the public school buildings as emergency hospitals, staffed with physicians and pharmacists and helped rid the city of the disease within six months. In he was elected to the first of two terms in the New York State Senate, where his most notable accomplishment was to help secure the passage of legislation in that authorized the formation of the New York Central Railroad Company by consolidating several short lines. Morgan withheld his vote to minimize conflict of interest charges since he had large stock holdings in some of the lines involved. Some of the individuals whom Morgan worked closely with in the consolidation movement included Russell Sage, Erastus Corning and John V. In addition to his interest in the New York Central, he was president of the Hudson River Railroad Company, another financially troubled operation that was turned into a profitable enterprise largely through his endeavors. Edwin Morgan began his political career as a member of the Whig Party, but after it declined, he switched to the newly formed Republican Party in This decision had probably influenced his two closest political allies, Thurlow Weed and William H. Seward, to do the same. Within a year, he also assumed the position of chairman of the Republican National Committee. This made him the chief fund-raiser for the presidential campaign of Charles C. In , his fund-raising efforts were more successful with the election of Abraham Lincoln. Morgan remained as chairman of the National Republican Committee through , where he greatly assisted in the re-election of Abraham Lincoln in and the election of Ulysses S. At first, the odds seemed against him, but his ability to conduct a successful campaign coupled with the rising tide of Republicanism, won him a plurality of over seventeen thousand votes. There is no evidence that Weed exerted pressure on Morgan for the passage of these bills or other legislation, as well as in matters of patronage. These accomplishments, along with divided Democratic opposition, resulted in his re-election by a large plurality. His second administration was largely devoted to military matters with the outbreak of Civil War. Here again, his keen administrative abilities were demonstrated, having accomplished the task quickly and efficiently, without the kind of scandals that marred governments of most other Union states who were forced into making hasty war preparations. Governor Morgan declined the opportunity to run for a third term in , as he had decided to seek the United States Senate seat being vacated by Preston King. His Senate career was not characterized by oratorical display, but by diligent work, both in the committee room and on the floor. However, he never became a leader in the Senate as he had in the Executive Chamber. For example, he played no significant role in financial policy in spite of his successful career in business and finance. His votes generally reflected the interests of conservative Eastern merchants and bankers, with the exception of high tariff legislation, since it would hurt his own business. As for his position on other matters, Morgan never

really found a comfortable niche or aligned consistently with a power block in the Senate. He was perceived as being too conservative by the Radical Republican bloc even though he supported much of their agenda including civil rights legislation and voting for the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson. On the other hand, his support of the Radical Republican agenda alienated him from the conservatives. In he was defeated for re-election after a bitter contest with ex-Governor Reuben Eaton Fenton. Following his defeat, Morgan immersed himself in business, society and politics. In business he gave less time to the wholesale groceries than he had a score of years earlier when he had entered public life. Terry and Humphreys continued to oversee this realm. Morgan was also involved in the management of a financially troubled railroad again when, in , he was named to the board of directors of the Erie Railroad. The gross mismanagement and plundering of assets by Daniel Drew and Jay Gould had made the attainment of profit an impossible task. In politics Morgan served again as chairman of the Republican National Committee from to During these years Morgan was known as an advocate for sound currency and civil service reform. In he was again nominated for governor, but the machine element of his party, headed by Roscoe Conkling, was dissatisfied with him, while the Democratic ticket had a New Yorker, Samuel J. Tilden as its presidential candidate. Thus Morgan was defeated by Lucius Robinson. When his old friend Chester A. Arthur succeeded to the presidency in , he nominated Morgan for Secretary of the Treasury. Although he was confirmed unanimously by the Senate, he refused the position. The last few years of his life were devoted to philanthropic endeavors and patronage of the fine arts. He died in his New York City home on February 14, The preceding biographical sketch clearly reveals Edwin D. Among the major events that are well documented in these papers are the formation of the Republican Party, New York State military policy during Civil War, and the turbulent politics of the post-war reconstruction. The arrangement of these papers is according to four series as follows: It contains a considerable amount of frank discussion regarding political issues and governmental affairs. Considering the list of political and business notables with whom he corresponded, researchers have a collection of high research potential. Dix, Hamilton Fish, James A. Garfield, Jay Gould, U. Grant, Horace Greeley, Rutherford B. Hayes, Abraham Lincoln, William H. Seward, Horatio Seymour, Edwin M. The letters of these and other important correspondents are mostly in a subseries of special name files that were created by removing items from the chronological, alphabetical, and letterbook files. It should be noted here that the alphabetical files consist of letters received during his last session as U. Senator, , from constituents and lobbyists regarding legislation and government policies. Some of the letters have been transferred to the personal name files. An index to most of Edwin D. Political and business matters are the predominant topics of these letters. The length and depth of discussions in his own letters are in stark contrast to those written by his correspondents, for Morgan tended to be brief and to the point. The arrangement of these volumes is generally in chronological order with certain gaps and overlaps in the dates. The Financial Papers Series comprises ten cubic feet 24 boxes containing account ledgers, journals, invoices, stock certificates, and legal documents, generated roughly from to These records, concerned primarily with his personal finances, reveal that Morgan was indeed quite wealthy, but more importantly, the sources of his income, and how it was expended or invested. His income was derived from Edwin D. On the other hand, major expenditures that yielded no monetary return were for Republican Party campaigns, philanthropic endeavors on behalf of artists, educational institutions, and charitable organizations, as well as the many goods and services required to maintain a luxurious lifestyle. The most comprehensive sources of this information are the journals. These are posted to a ledger that organizes the same information by name of account. A daily chronicle of E. Also included among his bookkeeping records are bill books, ca. Ancillary papers in this series include invoices, and , noting the receipt of payment for various purchases he had made, certificates for securities he held in railroads, insurance companies and banks. Lastly there is an assortment of legal documents relating to the estate of Morgan and members of his family. In addition, there are abstracts of accounts and vouchers submitted to the United States Government for reimbursement of payroll and supply expenditures. The portion of this series relating to his Senate career consists mainly of committee meeting announcements and public document mailing lists, which have informational value only. As for his activities on behalf of the Republican Party, these papers contain campaign circulars and memoranda on the receipt and distribution of campaign funds. Along with relevant

correspondence, these papers provide a valuable record on the formation of the Republican Party and its quick rise to prominence that made it a viable political force in the United States. Lastly, the Morgan Papers contain a series of scrapbooks 10 volumes that present a narrative of his career in state and federal government. They are valuable for the many contemporary accounts of politics during the mid-nineteenth century, especially the formation of the Republican Party in New York, and military policies during the Civil War.