

**Chapter 1 : US History/Print version - Wikibooks, open books for an open world**

*GaryofNivea Team Roach 52 points 53 points 54 points 22 days ago (19 children) Freya is perfect. Age wise, the looks, and the theater experience is a good sign.*

He is the only president born in that state, and the first born west of the Mississippi River. Jesse Hoover and his father Eli had moved to Iowa from Ohio twenty years previously. Both of his parents were Quakers. In November , he went to Newberg, Oregon , to live with his uncle Dr. John Minthorn, a physician and businessman whose own son had died the year before. The Minthorn household was considered cultured and educational, and imparted a strong work ethic. Though he did not attend high school, Hoover attended night school and learned bookkeeping, typing, and mathematics. But he found a happiness at Stanford that previously eluded him. Hoover had been unsure of his major before arriving at Stanford, but a position working for geologist John Casper Branner convinced him to switch his major to geology , and Hoover interned for Branner and the United States Geological Survey during the summer. Though he was shy among fellow students at first, Hoover won election as student treasurer and became known for his distaste for fraternities and sororities. In his senior year, he became smitten with a classmate named Lou Henry , but his financial situation precluded marriage. Hoover graduated from Stanford in , in the midst of the Panic of , and initially struggled to find a job. Both Hoover and Lang had to find pots, bowls and any other available receptacles to collect admission fees. Hoover and his associates were unable to pay Paderewski the entire honorarium. The musician after hearing their story returned them the money so they could pay for rental of the concert hall. In Paderewski, now prime minister of Poland , traveled to America to thank the head of the American Relief Administration for helping Poland. A poem written to a barmaid he met and antique mirror gifted by Hoover can still be found today at The Palace Hotel, in Kalgoorlie-Boulder, Western Australia. After earning his promotion, he cabled his college sweetheart, Lou Henry, asking her to marry him. After she cabled back her acceptance of the proposal, Hoover briefly returned to the United States to marry her. Hoover and his wife had two children: Hoover worked as chief engineer for the Chinese Bureau of Mines, and as general manager for the Chinese Engineering and Mining Corporation. For almost a month, the settlement was under fire, and both dedicated themselves to defense of their city. Hoover himself guided U. Marines around Tianjin during the battle, using his knowledge of the local terrain. Hoover, meanwhile, devoted her efforts at the various hospitals and even wielded, and willingly and accurately deployed, a . By , the total number of immigrant workers increased to 50,, almost entirely recruited and shipped by CEMC. When the living and working conditions of the laborers became known, public opposition to the scheme grew and questions were asked in the British Parliament. Acting as a main investor, financier, mining speculator, and organizer of men, Hoover played a major role in the important metallurgical developments that occurred in Broken Hill, New South Wales in the first decade of the twentieth century, developments that had a great impact on the mining and production of silver, lead, and zinc. The lead-silver ore produced at Broken Hill was rich in zinc. But the zinc could not be recovered due to "the Sulphide Problem", and was left in the tailings that remained after the silver and lead was extracted. The froth flotation process was then being developed at Broken Hill, although the Zinc Corporation struggled to apply it. According to Geoffrey Blainey , though the process was not fully understood, a patent was applied for in May It lay in the middle of the desert, was unbelievably hot in summer, had no fresh water, no vegetation, and mountains of tailings blew into every crack with every wisp of wind. Sole proprietor[ edit ] Herbert Hoover in his 30s while a mining engineer In , Hoover became an independent mining consultant, traveling worldwide until the outbreak of World War I in Petersburg , Paris and Mandalay , Myanmar. The oxidized lead-zinc-silver ore contained copper and gold as well. According to Hoover, "It developed probably the greatest and richest single body of ore known in the world" before the Communist Revolution. His lectures at Columbia and Stanford universities were published in as Principles of Mining, [54] which became a standard textbook. The book reflects his move towards progressive ideals, as Hoover came to endorse eight-hour workdays and organized labor. This translation from the Latin of Renaissance author Georgius Agricola is still the most important scholarly version and provides its historical

context. He led volunteers in distributing food, clothing, steamship tickets and cash. I was on the slippery road of public life. The CRB became a veritable independent republic of relief, with its own flag, navy, factories, mills, and railroads. In an early form of shuttle diplomacy, he crossed the North Sea forty times to meet with German authorities and persuade them to allow food shipments, becoming an international hero. The Belgian city of Leuven named a prominent square Hooverplein after him. He is probably the only man living who has privately i. He personally knows and has had direct dealings with these governments, and his transactions with them have involved several hundred million dollars. He is a man of very considerable fortune—less than when the war began, for this relief work has cost him much. This was a position he actively sought, though he later claimed it was thrust upon him. He was convinced from his Belgian work that centralization of authority was essential to any relief effort; he demanded, and got, great power, albeit not as much as he sought. The agency employed a system of price controls and licensing requirements for suppliers to maximize production. Despite efforts to prevent it, some companies reaped great profits. In addition to nourishing millions, the ARA also helped the United States avoid a potentially problematic domestic food surplus. Hoover provided aid to the defeated German nation after the war, as well as relief to famine-stricken Bolshevik-controlled areas of Russia in , despite the opposition of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge and other Republicans. Whatever their politics, they shall be fed! Your help will enter history as a unique, gigantic achievement, worthy of the greatest glory, which will long remain in the memory of millions of Russians whom you have saved from death. He urged ratification of the Treaty of Versailles, but opposed harsh reparations for Germany. He condemned Bolshevism, but warned President Wilson against an intervention in Russia, viewing the White Russian forces as little better and fearing the possibility of a protracted U. In the lead-up to the presidential election, Hoover was often mentioned as a potential candidate, but his partisan affiliation was unclear. Hoover particularly appealed to progressives of both parties, who commended his wartime push for higher taxes, criticism of Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, and advocacy for measures such as the minimum wage, forty-eight-hour workweek, and elimination of child labor. In March, Hoover publicly declared his allegiance with the GOP, stating that he would not run for but would not refuse the Republican nomination. Hoover had various reasons for choosing the Republican Party, including a split with Wilson over the Versailles Treaty Hoover had come to accept the Lodge Reservations to the treaty, and his view that the Democrats would likely lose the election. In the general election, Hoover supported the Republican nominee, Warren G. Harding, who emerged victorious. He donated all the files of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, the U. Scholars were sent to Europe to collect pamphlets, society publications, government documents, newspapers, posters, proclamations, and other ephemeral materials related to the war and the revolutions that followed it. The collection was renamed the Hoover War Library in and is now known as the Hoover Institution. Secretary of Commerce was considered a minor Cabinet post, with limited and vaguely defined responsibilities, but Hoover decided to accept the position. Hoover remained in office until, serving in both the Harding and Coolidge administrations. From Harding he demanded, and received, authority to coordinate economic affairs throughout the government. He created many sub-departments and committees, overseeing and regulating everything from manufacturing statistics, the census and radio, to air travel. In some instances he "seized" control of responsibilities from other Cabinet departments when he deemed that they were not carrying out their responsibilities well. He became known as the "Secretary of Commerce and Under-Secretary of all other departments". This included reducing labor losses from trade disputes and seasonal fluctuations, reducing industrial losses from accident and injury, and reducing the amount of crude oil spilled during extraction and shipping. One major achievement was to promote product standardizations. He promoted international trade by opening overseas offices to advise businessmen. Hoover was especially eager to promote Hollywood films overseas. Rejecting the adversarial stance of Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, and Woodrow Wilson, he sought to make the Commerce Department a powerful service organization, empowered to forge cooperative voluntary partnerships between government and business. This philosophy is often called "associationalism". United States U. He worked with bankers and the savings and loan industry to promote the new long-term home mortgage, which dramatically stimulated home construction. Prior to the Radio Act of, the Secretary of Commerce was unable to deny radio licensing or reassign broadcast frequencies. With help

from supporters Senator Dill and Representative White, Hoover brought the issue of radio control to the Senate floor. Hoover fought for more power to control the proliferation of licensed radio stations which in , stood at stations. This act allowed the government to intervene and abolish radio stations that were deemed "non-useful" to the public. He sought to create a thriving private industry boosted by indirect government subsidies. He encouraged the development of emergency landing fields and required all runways to be equipped with lights and radio beams. He also encouraged farmers to make use of planes for crop dusting. In light of his efforts, Washington, D. He left the invited interest groups to negotiate agreements among themselves, which were then presented for adoption by states and localities. Because automotive trade associations were the best organized, many of the positions taken by the conferences reflected their interests. The conferences issued a model Uniform Vehicle Code for adoption by the states, and a Model Municipal Traffic Ordinance for adoption by cities. Although such a disaster did not fall under the duties of the Commerce Department, the governors of six states along the Mississippi specifically asked for Herbert Hoover in the emergency. President Coolidge appointed Hoover to coordinate the response to the flood. In large part due to his leadership during the flood crisis, by , Hoover had begun to overshadow President Coolidge himself. Local officials brutalized black farmers and prevented them from leaving relief camps, aid intended for African-American sharecroppers was often given instead to the landowners, and black men often were conscripted by locals into forced labor, sometimes at gun point. Washington as president of the Tuskegee Institute. In exchange for keeping the sufferings of African-Americans quiet, Hoover promised unprecedented influence for African-Americans should he become president.

**Chapter 2 : Retropod by The Washington Post on Apple Podcasts**

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The Melchizedek Priesthood Is Received with an Oath Paul pointed out that in ancient Israel the priests of the Levitical or Aaronic Priesthood did not receive their priesthood with an oath but because of their lineage. The oath mentioned in Hebrews 7: Through taking upon Himself our sins and giving His life, Christ paid our spiritual debt, guaranteeing salvation and the promises of the covenant for all who would come unto Him. He is the ultimate assurance of our covenant relationship with God the Father. Devn Cornish of the Seventy explained that the real question we should ask ourselves is not whether Jesus Christ can save us but whether we are willing to place our faith in Christ and come unto God: It is the idea that Christ can save all mankind, but He may not be able to save me. Porter of the Seventy explained how the undefiled and perfect life of Jesus Christ was crucial to His Atonement: For had he sinned even in the smallest point or slightest negligence of thought, the Atonement would have become impossible and the whole purpose of creation frustrated. Jesus Christ is the Mediator through whom the gospel covenant is established between Heavenly Father and us. The Prophet Joseph Smith <sup>44</sup> noted that although Jews in New Testament times generally rejected this new covenant, it would again be offered to them at a later time: But their unbelief has not rendered the promise of God of none effect: Once Every Year Paul continued his comparison between the Levitical high priest and Jesus Christ by discussing the work of the high priest on the Day of Atonement. Once a year on the Jewish holy day called the Day of Atonement Yom Kippur , the high priest was permitted to enter into the Holy of Holies in the tabernacle or, later, the Jerusalem temple. The Holy of Holies is referred to as the second tabernacle in Hebrews 9: One was to be for the Lord for a sin offering. He then took of the blood of the bullock and sprinkled it once on the east part of the mercy seat as an atonement for the priesthood and seven times before the mercy seat as an atonement for the Holy of Holies itself. In other words, what does the Atonement of Jesus Christ accomplish that the law of Moses did not? What insights do you gain from the footnotes to these verses? Jesus Christ as High Priest and Mediator A figure displaying what the clothing of a high priest in ancient Israel may have looked like based on the description in Exodus 28 The ordinances performed by ancient Levitical priests foreshadowed the Atonement made by the Son of God see Hebrews Thus, Jesus was not only the High Priest for us in making the offering; He was also the very offering Himself. For emotional health and spiritual stamina, everyone needs to be able to look forward to some respite, to something pleasant and renewing and hopeful, whether that blessing be near at hand or still some distance ahead. There really is light at the end of the tunnel. The will or testament is the written document wherein the testator provides for the disposition of his property. As used in the gospel sense, a testament is a covenant. Jesus is the Mediator of the new covenant or testament, that is of the gospel which came to replace the law of Moses. The testament or covenant of salvation came in force because of the atonement worked out in connection with that death. Christ is the Testator. His gift, as would be true of any testator, cannot be inherited until his death. It should be noted that the Joseph Smith Translation uses covenant in place of testament in every instance in Hebrews 9: Blood is symbolic of life. In setting forth the laws respecting sacrificial ordinances in ancient Israel, the Lord explained: The blood of goats had been shed for centuries to ritually cleanse and sanctify the people see Hebrews 9: It was also infinite in that all humankind would be saved from never-ending death. It was infinite in terms of His immense suffering. It was infinite in time, putting an end to the preceding prototype of animal sacrifice. In each case, this was the only means provided to enter see Acts 4: Holland spoke of the challenges faced by the Hebrew Saints and likened the message of Hebrews to us: It can happen when you are trying to get an education. It can hit you after your first month in your new mission field. It certainly happens in matters of love and marriage. It can occur in situations related to your family , Church callings, or career. If it was right when you prayed about it and trusted it and lived for it, it is right now. In the pamphlet For the Strength of Youth, we read: Maxwell <sup>45</sup> of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles discussed

patience and the part it plays in enduring to the end: How many times have good individuals done the right thing initially only to break under subsequent stress? Sustaining correct conduct for a difficult moment under extraordinary stress is very commendable, but so is coping with sustained stress subtly present in seeming routineness. Joseph Smith Translation, Hebrews Bednar of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles drew upon these images to explain that faith leads us to remember past assurances, face the future, and take action in the present: I describe these three components of faith in the Savior as simultaneously facing the future, looking to the past, and initiating action in the present. The combination of assurance and hope initiates action in the present. We stepped into the darkness with assurance and hope, and we received evidence and confirmation as the light in fact moved and provided the illumination we needed. The witness we obtained after the trial of our faith see Ether The Lectures on Faith discuss how the worlds were framed by faith: Wirthlin of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles taught that faith is a principle of power: It is a force powerful beyond our comprehension. Through faith, waters are parted, the sick healed, the wicked silenced, and salvation made possible. Cain offered of the fruit of the ground, and was not accepted, because he could not do it in faith; he could have no faith, or could not exercise faith contrary to the plan of heaven. It must be shedding the blood of the Only Begotten to atone for man, for this was the plan of redemption, and without the shedding of blood was no remission. First, the idea that he actually exists. Secondly, a correct idea of his character, perfections, and attributes. Monson taught that tests of faith come before miracles happen: It has ever been so and shall ever be. It was not raining when Noah was commanded to build an ark. There was no visible ram in the thicket when Abraham prepared to sacrifice his son Isaac. Two heavenly personages were not yet seen when Joseph knelt and prayed. Abraham had left his homeland in the land of Ur with faith, not knowing where the Lord was taking him and his family. The prophet Melchizedek had also gone to this city with his people. Condie explained, while serving as a member of the Seventy:

*Herbert Clark Hoover (August 10, - October 20, ) was an American engineer, businessman and politician who served as the 31st President of the United States from to during the Great Depression.*

His father was a Protestant and his mother a Roman Catholic. Gable was named William after his father, but even in childhood, he was almost always called Clark or sometimes Billy. His mother died when he was ten months old, possibly from a brain tumor , although the official cause of death was given as an epileptic fit. The dispute was resolved when Will Gable agreed to allow his son to spend time with his maternal uncle, Charles Hershelman, and his wife on their farm in Vernon Township, Pennsylvania. Gable was a tall, shy child with a loud voice. His stepmother raised him to be well-dressed and well-groomed. Jennie played the piano and gave her stepson lessons at home. He was very mechanically inclined and loved to strip down and repair cars with his father. Although his father insisted on Gable doing "manly" things, like hunting and hard physical work, Gable loved language. Among trusted company, he would recite Shakespeare , particularly the sonnets. Will decided to settle his debts and try his hand at farming , and the family moved to Ravenna, Ohio , near Akron. She paid to have his teeth repaired and his hair styled. She guided him in building up his chronically undernourished body, and taught him better body control and posture. She spent considerable time training his naturally high-pitched voice, which he slowly managed to lower, to gain better resonance and tone. As his speech habits improved, his facial expressions became more natural and convincing. After a long period of training, Dillon considered him ready to attempt a film career. Gable to Clark Gable. Seventeen-year-old Carole Lombard , later his third wife, appeared as an extra in that film as well, although they were not in the same scene. He also appeared as a bit player in a series of shorts. He became lifelong friends with Lionel Barrymore , who, despite initially bawling Gable out for what he deemed amateurish acting, urged him to pursue a career on stage. His first role in a sound picture was as the unshaven villain in a low-budget William Boyd Western called *The Painted Desert* He received a lot of fan mail as a result of his powerful voice and appearance; the studio took notice. After moving to California, they were married again in , possibly due to differences in state legal requirements. Zanuck , then at Warner Bros. He became a client of well-connected agent Minna Wallis, sister of producer Hal Wallis and a very close friend of Norma Shearer. MGM was looking to expand its stable of male stars and he fit the bill. He first worked mainly in supporting roles, often as the villain. Joan Crawford asked for him as her co-star in *Dance, Fools, Dance* He built his fame and public visibility in such movies as *A Free Soul* , in which he played a gangster who shoved the character played by Norma Shearer; Gable never played a supporting role again. The *Hollywood Reporter* wrote "A star in the making has been made, one that, to our reckoning, will outdraw every other star Never have we seen audiences work themselves into such enthusiasm as when Clark Gable walks on the screen. Mayer threatened to terminate both their contracts, and for a while, they kept apart. Gable shifted his attentions to Marion Davies. However, Gable and Garbo disliked each other. She thought he was a wooden actor, while he considered her a snob. Secretary with Myrna Loy and James Stewart. An enormously popular combination, on-screen and off-screen, Gable and Harlow made six films together, the most notable being *Red Dust* and *Saratoga* Harlow died during production of *Saratoga*. Ninety percent completed, the remaining scenes were filmed with long shots or the use of doubles like Mary Dees ; Gable said that he felt as if he were "in the arms of a ghost". Studio head Louis B. Robert Montgomery was originally offered the role, but he declined, feeling the script was poor. *It Happened One Night* is the real Gable. He was never able to play that kind of character except in that one film. They had him playing these big, huff-and-puff he-man lovers, but he was not that kind of guy. He was a down-to-earth guy, he loved everything, he got down with the common people. Their daughter, Judy Lewis , was born in November , but her parentage was kept hidden from the public. For their final film, *Boom Town* , Tracy moves up a rung with a larger part than earlier, almost achieving parity with billing directly under Gable and above Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. The picture, a lavish epic about two oil wildcatters who become partners then rivals, was s most financially successful release for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. *Gone with the Wind*[ edit ] Despite his reluctance to play the role, Gable is

best known for his performance in *Gone with the Wind*, for which he gained a Best Actor Oscar nomination. Carole Lombard may have been the first to suggest that he play Rhett Butler and she play Scarlett when she bought him a copy of the bestseller, which he refused to read. Since Selznick had no male stars under long-term contract, though, he needed to go through the process of negotiating to borrow an actor from another studio. Gable was wary of potentially disappointing an audience that had decided that no one else could play the part. Clark Gable almost walked off the set of *Gone With the Wind* when he discovered the studio facilities were segregated and were designated "White" and "Colored". He reportedly only went after she pleaded with him to go. Gable remained friends with McDaniel, and he always attended her Hollywood parties, especially when she was raising funds during World War II. Olivia de Havilland made him cry, later commenting, "Oh, he would not do it. Victor Fleming tried everything with him. He tried to attack him on a professional level. We had done it without him weeping several times and then we had one last try. He put his whole heart into it. They became reacquainted at a party and soon were inseparable, cited in fan magazines and tabloids as an official couple. She taught herself how to hunt and fish and accompanied Gable on trips with his hunting companions. Gable was still legally married, and he prolonged a lengthy and expensive divorce from his second wife Rhea Langham. His salary from *Gone with the Wind* enabled him to reach a divorce settlement with Langham, however, on March 7, 1941. They raised chickens and horses, and had a menagerie of cats and dogs. Lombard was declared to be the first war-related American female casualty of World War II, and Gable received a personal note of condolence from President Roosevelt. The Civil Aeronautics Board investigation into the crash concluded that pilot error was its cause. Having lost 20 pounds since the tragedy, Gable evidently was emotionally and physically devastated by it, but Turner stated that Gable remained a professional for the duration of filming. He acted in 27 more films, and remarried twice more. Lombard had suggested that Gable enlist as part of the war effort, but MGM was reluctant to let him go, and he resisted the suggestion. Army Air Forces Henry H. The Washington Evening Star reported that Gable took a physical examination at Bolling Field on June 19, 1941, preliminary to joining the service. Gable, it was learned from a source outside the war department, conferred with Lieutenant General H. Arnold, head of the air forces yesterday. Gable, if he is commissioned, will make movies for the air forces. Lieutenant Jimmy Stewart, another actor in uniform, has been doing this. MGM arranged for his studio friend, the cinematographer Andrew McIntyre, to enlist with him and accompany him through training. Both completed training on October 28, 1941, and were commissioned as second lieutenants. His class of about 2,000 students of which he ranked about 10th selected Gable as its graduation speaker, at which General Arnold presented the cadets with their commissions. Arnold then informed Gable of his special assignment: Mario Toti and Robert Boles, and the sound man Lt. Howard Voss to complete his crew. Gable was promoted to captain while he was with the 8th Bomb Group at Pueblo Army Air Base, Colorado, a rank commensurate with his position as a unit commander. Prior to this, he and McIntyre were both first lieutenants. Gable flew five combat missions, including one to Germany, as an observer-gunner in B Flying Fortresses between May 4 and September 23, 1941, earning the Air Medal and the Distinguished Flying Cross for his efforts. When word of this reached MGM, studio executives began to badger the Army Air Forces to reassign its most valuable screen actor to noncombat duty. In November 1941, Gable returned to the United States to edit his film, only to find that the personnel shortage of aerial gunners had already been rectified. In May 1942, Gable was promoted to major. He hoped for another combat assignment, but when the invasion of Normandy came and went in June without any further orders, Gable was relieved from active duty as a major on June 12, 1942, at his request, since he was over-age for combat. His discharge papers were signed by Captain later U.S. Gable completed editing of the film *Combat America* in September 1942, giving the narration himself and making use of numerous interviews with enlisted gunners as focus of the film. Adolf Hitler favored Gable above all other actors. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. December Learn how and when to remove this template message Immediately after his discharge from the service, Gable returned to his ranch and rested. He resumed a pre-war relationship with Virginia Grey, and dated other starlets. Gable was acclaimed for his performance in *The Hucksters*, a satire of post-war Madison Avenue corruption and immorality. A very public and brief romance with Paulette Goddard occurred after

that. The relationship was profoundly unsuccessful; they divorced in

**Chapter 4 : Descendants of John Jay Jackson**

*The last time I went to Puerto Rico with my dad in It also shows the last images of my grandmother before she passed away.*

He married 1 Emma G. He married 2 Jane E. General Jackson purchased his first town lot in Parkersburg in , where he built a larger home in a grove on the corner of Ann Street and Second or Third Streets. On 14 June John and family were living in Parkersburg. On 19 July he was living in 1st Ward Parkersburg. Jackson owned 7 slaves, 3 black males ages 80, 31 and 10; 4 black females ages 65, 23,14 and 3. In slaves enumerated in the J. Tower, a gentleman of culture. His stay at this institute was brief. After one year he received an appointment to West Point from President James Monroe and entered the academy on 15 March Less than four years later, at age 19, he graduated and on 24 July was commissioned 2nd lieutenant Regular Army of the United States attached to Corps of Artillery. He was ordered to garrison service at Norfolk Virginia. On 1 December he was transferred to the Fourth Infantry, 2nd Lieutenant on recruiting. During the year , and part of , he performed active service in Florida, in the Seminole war. While stationed in Pensacola, the routine of military life was temporarily interrupted by an order to report at Washington headquarters. The trip between these two places, though not a short one even now with railroad facilities for the passage, in that primitive day had to be performed on horseback. Lieutenant Jackson promptly mounted his charger and rode all the way to the National Capital without a halt, save each night, traversing the States of Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland. Upon reporting in person at the War Office, he was ordered to Baltimore on recruiting service, where he immediately presented himself, traveling solitarily as he had from Pensacola. After a few days in Baltimore, he received orders to report for duty again at Pensacola, and mounting the same horse he rode through Cumberland to Parkersburg, crossed the river there, traveled through Ohio to Maysville, at which point he re-crossed the river, and pushing on through Kentucky and Tennessee--then a wilderness and populated by Indians of the Cherokee tribe--he reached his destination, having traveled, alone and upon the same horse, a distance of more than three thousand miles. And, when the writer of this was a boy, he remembers distinctly of frequently seeing the General ride rapidly past from his farm toward his city home on a pacing steed, so gracefully and energetically that rider and pacer seemed one. In May he was commissioned adjutant of the Fourth Infantry, and transferred to regimental headquarters at Montpelier, Alabama. In October, , he visited Parkersburg on a furlough of six months; and resigned his commission in the army of the United States about the 1st of January, He now chose the Law as his profession, and with his accustomed zeal and energy, he at once set himself to master the principals of the legal science, as a necessary prerequisite to success and eminence at the Bar. By the courtesy of the County Court, he was permitted to appear in cases pending before it almost as soon as he began to study. He found this privilege of such advantage to himself, that he was often heard to speak of this court with approbation as being an admirable school for the training and development of the young practitioner. He would never engage in the tirade against this part of our State judiciary, although the system in these latter days cannot be regarded as at all comparable with County Courts in the earlier days of the Commonwealth. He liked upon it as an old friend, and, true to one of the loveliest traits of his character, - that of adhering to his friends in storm as well as in sunshine, - he continued a warm advocate of this court even to the end. Gallin, Wheeling, West Virginia John Jay was licensed to practice law on 28 April and was recognized as one of the leading lawyers of West Virginia maintaining this position until the end. At home he played a prominent role in the government of the city: Remained on post until outbreak of the Civil War. General Jackson was chairman of the committee submitting a preamble and resolutions that were adopted with but one dissenting vote. The ultimate result of the conventions was the establishment of the Reorganized State of Virginia - the succession of northwestern Virginia from the remainder of the state. Jackson resisted the new state movement " he viewed the creation of a new state from another without the consent of the principal legislature to be unconstitutional. His loyalties were questioned and his family was divided " James Monroe had refused to take the loyalty oath and Jacob Beeson was arrested and imprisoned for making disloyal utterances. Sometimes federal soldiers entered his home at Third and Ann streets and

taunted his family or looted and overturned furniture. Unfortunately, members of the Jackson family, except for John Jay, Jr. James Monroe and Jacob Beeson were able to pursue their political careers only after the Democrats redeemed the state in . In political sentiment, he belonged to the school of the distinguished patriots Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, believed in public improvements by the General Government, Protection to American Industries, and in a liberal construction of fundamental law for the welfare and benefit of the people, in who capability for self-rule and wise legislation he ardently trusted. In the historic convention of , which met at Richmond when clouds of war hovered darkly on the horizon, he was a member, sent with unanimous vote from the shores of the Ohio, to voice the loyalty and conservatism of his stalwart constituency. Upon his return home, the people with intense interest assembled to hear his clear and concise report of his efforts and the spirit which prevailed in the tidewater counties. He counseled firmness in the assertion of their rights under the constitution, but moderation and wisdom in the execution of their wishes. Here, with his public report to the people among whom he grew up and prospered, and whom he loved, practically ended his public career, and in subsequent years, while his gifted sons took position in the contentions and duties of the hour, he retired to the more pleasant occupation of private business and home quietude. Nevertheless, he lost not his interest in events rapidly forming national history, or in the welfare of his city, county and State. All that concerned the interest of either, found a welcome place in his heart; and he sought the good of his people, by setting them an example of frugality and industry. He had studied well the principles on which our complex system of government was based and was ever ready to give his countrymen a reason for that line of policy which he felt it incumbent on him to pursue. Hence, during and after the war he made several speeches, in all of which he exhorted to mutual forbearance, reconciliation and love, and counseled all to stand by the Constitution, as that instrument was expounded by the fathers in the purest and best days of the Republic. While he would have no compromise with the fanaticism which would overthrow and destroy the best system of government ever devised by the wisdom of man, yet he was always conservative in his feelings and actions. On the social, economic and cultural scene in Parkersburg John Jay was duly as active: The house was bought from Dr. Moats, who will improve it somewhat and convert it into an office. The house is one of the oldest landmarks in the city, being nearly years of age. Jackson and their sister, Mrs. Dickinson, was also born there. Jackson went to housekeeping there after his marriage about fifty years ago and Miss Lily Irene Jackson was born there. In speaking of it Monday Judge J. Jackson said that had he known it was for sale he would have purchased it and kept it in the family on account of its many associations. A part of the old building is of logs but was weather boarded many years ago. Jacob Beeson was his daughter, the late Mrs. She was born at their residence in this county, in April On the 29th day of June , she became the companion and wife of our honored citizen, Gen. He having by this marriage, connecting himself with the family of Col. Beeson, and through his children by that connection, we trace the descendants of Col. Beeson— The females as well as the males born in our county in those years of its first settlement did not and could not have access to and enjoy the educational advantages and privileges now so common in our country. The want of these educational advantages caused those in those early times to use greater diligence in improving their limited opportunities and thus qualifying themselves to meet and discharge all the duties of life. Jackson inherited a quick versatile mind and an easy flow of language with remarkable reflection faculties qualifying her to fill with ease and grace her position in society. The education acquired in those years of her young womanhood under these adverse circumstances was real and were made to supply and fill the varied wants required in the discharge of the active duties and responsibilities of life. To her and her husband were born three sons and four daughters who lived to attain to man and womanhood. Of each of them we will give a brief account in this number. In the winter of , at the time of the formation of the first Presbyterian church in this county, growing out of the labors of the late Rev. James McAboy, she became one of its communicants and remained in that church until her death, which occurred on the 18th of July , in the forty-third year of her age. In closing this sketch of Mrs. Jackson — one who filled an important position in this community, when Parkersburg numbered but a few inhabitants, a feeling of sadness comes over us. The mind goes back to those years when her life was in its meridian and the fond and loving hopes of the mother were watching with tender care and solicitude, the developments of the minds of those she must shortly leave, while those minds were brightened on the future.

Jackson, wife of J. By this event, a husband and seven children have sustained an irreparable loss. Jackson was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and during her protracted illness, and particularly, during the last few days of her life, she enjoyed to a high degree the consolations of the religion which she had possessed for nearly ten years. The friends of the family, and the public generally, are invited to attend at the residence of Mr. Parkersburg Gazette, July 14, However, there is a family legend in regards to his judgeship and how it was obtained which differs from those recorded in the annals of history by various authors. The legend goes that while John J. In the interim his mother died and his father chose Jane as his second wife. The delegates comprising the Virginia Legislature were called into session in Richmond to vote on whether the State of Virginia would secede from the Union and join the Confederate states. General John Jay Jackson led the delegates from the western frontier [note this is where the stories differ as others say it was John Jay Jr. This session was so tense that the delegates from western Virginia questioned whether they could get out of Richmond with their lives. President Lincoln needed to fill the vacancy in the federal judgeship from Western Virginia. He had heard of the part played by John Jay Jackson in holding the western country from seceding, that he was a fine lawyer, the one most capable to be named. In those days when one traveled he was away for weeks and John Jay Jackson Sr. It was his chance to get even with his father who had married his girl friend. When the general returned and learned of it he flew into a rage. Then he began to take into account he was an old man while his son was young, that the boy was a bright lawyer, that he had done him wrong by marrying Jane. Maybe it would prove for the best if he did not interfere. Children of John Jackson and Emma Beeson are: She married William H. They were married at the home of General J. William died around July America presented his will for probate on 16 July America was living with her father, alone, in , but they both were living in Baltimore, Maryland in January In America was age 38, born in Virginia, living in Parkersburg.

**Chapter 5 : Clark Gable - Wikipedia**

*Born: Howard Robard Hughes Jr. December 24, Humble, Texas, U.S.: Died: April 5,*

The users are invited to tweak and refine this book until there is nothing better available. The authors are confident that this will happen because of the success of the Wikipedia site. Europeans "discovered" and colonized the North American continent and, even after they lost political control over its territory, their influence has predominated due to a common language, social ideals, and culture. Therefore, when endeavoring to understand the history of the United States, it is helpful to briefly describe their European origin. Greece and Rome See also: By BCE, various Greek city-states, sharing a language and a culture based on slavery, pioneered novel political cultures. In the Greek city of Athens, by about BCE, the male citizens who owned land began to elect their leaders. These elections by the minority of a minority represent the first democracy in the world. Other states in Greece experimented with other forms of rule, as in the totalitarian state of Sparta. These polities existed side by side, sometimes warring with each other, at one time combining against an invading army from Persia. Ancient Athens is known for its literary achievements in drama, history, and personal narrative. The individual city-states did not usually see themselves as a single entity. The conqueror Alexander the Great, who called himself a Greek, actually was a native of the non-Greek state of Macedon. The city of Rome was founded traditionally in the year BCE. Slowly, Rome grew from a kingdom to a republic to a vast empire, which, at various points, included most of present-day Britain a large part of Scotland never belonged to the empire , France then known as Gaul , Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Iraq, Palestine including the territory claimed today by the modern state of Israel , Northern Arabia, Egypt, the Balkans, and the entire north coast of Africa. This empire was maintained through free-born or adoptive citizenship, citizen education and indoctrination, a large and well-drilled army, and taxes directed by a large bureaucracy directed by the emperor. As each province produced more Roman citizens, the state became hard to maintain. Whole kingdoms in the north and east, and the invading peoples we know as the Germanic tribes the Ostrogoths and Visigoths and the Franks sat apart from the system. After the death of one emperor in CE, power struggles between the army and a succession of rulers of contested origins produced anarchy. Diocletian - reinstated the Empire by Rome regained territory until , when the Empire was so large that it had to be divided into two parts, each with a separate ruler. The two halves sat uneasily together. The East, which considered itself the heir of Alexander the Great, spoke Greek or a dialect, while the West spoke Latin. The Eastern Empire survived until , but the system to maintain the Western Empire broke apart. Plagues and crop failures troubled the world. In , Germanic tribes deposed the boy who was then the Emperor. Roman roads fell into disrepair, and travel became difficult. Some memories remained in the lands which had once known Roman rule. The supreme rulers of various tribes called themselves king, a distortion of the Roman word Caesar. Catholicism eventually spread through England where the Germanic tribes of the Angles and the Saxons now lived and to the lands of the post-Roman Germanic tribes. Among those tribes, the Franks rose to prominence. Charlemagne - , the King of the Franks, conquered great portions of Europe. He eventually took control of Rome. The senate and the political organs of Rome had disappeared, and Charlemagne did not pretend to become the head of the Church. But prestige came with identity with the past, and so this trunk of lands became The Holy Roman Empire. The result of political stability was technological advance. In addition to vellum, Europeans now started making paper of rags or wood pulp. They also adopted the wind and water mill, the horse collar for plows and for heavy weights , the moldboard plow, and other agricultural and technological advances. Towns came into being, and then walled cities. More people survived, and the knights and kings over them grew restive. Viking Exploration of North America Danish seamen, painted midth century. In the eighth century, pushed from their homes in Scandinavia by war and population expansion, Norsemen, or Vikings, began settling parts of the Faeroe, Shetland, and Orkney Islands in the North Atlantic. They went where ever treasure was, trading as far as Byzantium and Kiev in the East. In the West they raided from Ireland and England down to the Italian peninsula, sailing into a port, seizing its gold, and murdering or enslaving its people before fleeing. They began settling Iceland in approximately CE. A Viking called Erik the

Red was accused of murder and banished from his native Iceland in about 984. Eric explored and later founded a settlement in a snowy western island. Knowing that this bleak land would need many people to prosper, Eric returned to Iceland after his exile had passed and coined the word "Greenland" to appeal to the overpopulated and treeless settlement of Iceland. Eric returned to Greenland in 985 and established two colonies with a population of nearly 1000. Leif Erikson, son of Erik the Red, and other members of his family began exploration of the North American coast in 999. He landed in three places, in the third establishing a small settlement called Vinland. The site contains the remains of eight Norse buildings, as well as a modern reproduction of a Norse longhouse. But the settlement in Vinland was abandoned in struggles between the Vikings and the native inhabitants, whom the settlers called Skraelingar. Bickering also broke out among the Norsemen themselves. The settlement lasted less than two years. The Vikings would make brief excursions to North America for the next years, though another attempt at colonization was soon thwarted. By the thirteenth century, Iceland and Greenland had also entered a period of decline during the "Little Ice Age. Yet the Vikings are now considered the true European discoverers of North America. The influence of their people outlasted even the terrible raids, and their grandchildren became kings and queens. For example, a branch of Viking descendants living in France, the Normans, conquered England from the Anglo-Saxons in 1066. In the year 1347 sheep and cattle began to die of a contagious disease. Farmers could not support the growing population. And then, in 1347, some Genoese trading ships inadvertently brought a new, invasive species of rat to Europe. These rats carried bubonic plague. Plague was also called the Black Death, from the darkened skin left after death and from its deadly reach. It had three strands: The masses of bacteria would flow through the human system, killing cells and leaving their refuse in lymph nodes in the armpit, groin, and neck. These nodes would swell and turn black, creating bubos. Infection could also spread into the lungs, so that a person might cough or sneeze the germ into the air. This created pneumonic plague, spreading disease into spaces where people gathered and where rats dared not go. It also spread through contamination of food. The last form of disease, and its most deadly, was septicemic. This attacked the blood, leaving stretches of pale skin looking black, and killing the person within hours. Surviving laws of cities and guilds regulate public cleanliness and penalize adulteration of food. They cannot show how strictly these laws were applied. And they show no knowledge, of course, of germ theory and the need for sterilization. Older systems such as the few public baths which remained from the days of colonial Rome were seen as sinful and dangerous, invitations to the plague. The responses to plague can be seen in the records left by survivors -- one third of the population of Europe died in repeated waves of disease -- and in the subsequent changes in society. Airplanes and satellites show the foundations of plague-era towns which were emptied by the disease. In just one square mile of pre-plague Europe there are reports of there being 50,000 people. Other families were locked in by city authorities. This is the beginning of the modern system of quarantine. The Black Death seemed erratic, sometimes taking people deemed good and pious, sometimes not. One priest or church prelate might die, and another survive. And a living priest might give no aid to other survivors. Some critiques of the Church which had become spread through most of Europe date from this era. Although some lands became waste through lack of tilling, those people who survived grasped the property of those who had not. Europe then had a land-based economic system. Rich people became richer. There began a labor shortage: The wages of farm hands began to rise. In the surviving towns they needed people to guard the gates: Cities became more powerful in the depleted lands, and authority grew more centralized. Towns, courts, and feudal manors had their priests, monasteries and nunneries had their scriptoria or libraries, and after the 11th century CE, a few cities had Universities, schools to educate men to be high-ranking clerics, lawyers, or doctors. Where children had schools, their parents paid a fee so that they might learn Latin, the language St. Jerome had used for his translation of the Bible. Latin was the language of the Church. It was also learned, along with military tactics and the rules of chivalry, by men who trained to be knights. A smattering of Latin was necessary, along with Math, even for the elementary schools which sprang up in some cities.

**Chapter 6 : William Shatner - IMDb**

*Filmography - Water Wonders; Crystal Champions; Glorifying the American Girl. Swim or Sink; Water Bugs. Tarzan the Ape Man; The Human Fish. Tarzan and His Mate; Screen.*

Since then it has become the unofficial anthem for the movie capital of the world, and is even played at the annual Academy Awards ceremonies. A business and residential district in the city of Los Angeles, the core of Hollywood for a tourist is its three fascinating boulevards: All three are worth seeing. Hollywood was founded as an independent city in 1854 and voted to merge with the City of Los Angeles in 1903. That same year also saw the birth of the Southern California motion picture industry when D. Griffith relocated his Biograph Company, sparking a westward migration of East Coast filmmakers. By 1931, the Hollywood Blacklist rejected over 500 people from working in the industry. In the 1950s, Hollywood was considered one of the worst neighborhoods in Los Angeles. Paramount is the only major studio still headquartered in Hollywood, but the area nonetheless remains an important center of the entertainment industry with its myriad production and broadcast facilities. Most of the rest are to the west: If you want to see where films are shot, take a tour at one of the major studios: Universal [57] "bundles" a full amusement park with its tour, while several other studios offer smaller, but interesting tours. In reality, most films are shot in warehouses and sound stages in Burbank and elsewhere. If you want to see celebrities, pack your patience or be prepared to play the role of boulevardier. The chances of bumping into a celebrity are very low, because most of the celebrities who live in Hollywood usually do not go out in public and they are not going to risk causing a mob scene by casually strolling along tourist-packed Hollywood Boulevard unless heavily disguised, also they are trying to avoid the paparazzi. If you want to bump into a celebrity, you would probably have to do a lot of "hanging out" at expensive restaurants in Beverly Hills, on Sunset Plaza, or in Malibu. Even then you still might have a lower chance as many of them have bodyguards that might confront you if you get too close to them. A recommended place to see stars in Hollywood is Griffith Park Observatory, which appeared in *Rebel Without a Cause* and many other movies. The best bus option now is to take one to the station in North Hollywood, then catch the Metro Red line see "By rail" below. By car[ edit ] Hollywood is close enough to the Westside to make car trips there relatively easy. If traffic is a problem, and it will be during 1 -6PM, consider an alternate route by noting that many Los-Angeles Area freeways form concentric rings around the Downtown center. You might also consider surface streets: Get around[ edit ] The main east-west streets of central Hollywood are Hollywood Blvd. Any location within a few blocks of these intersections is likely to be a satisfying choice. Night-time pedestrian activity in this area is focused on Hollywood Blvd. The main areas of Hollywood are walkable, and you could walk all the way from Hollywood Blvd. Note that Hollywood Boulevard is often shut down every few months for major events such as awards ceremonies and film premieres. However, it must be either a game show or a comedy show. If you want to see dramas and reality TV programming unless it is about talent like *American Idol*, then you are out of luck as many of them are filmed in warehouses around the area closed to the public, or in various places around the world. Travelers planning to visit multiple attractions may benefit from Hollywood CityPASS [60], which grants admission to 4 Hollywood attractions within 9 days of first use for a much reduced rate. The included attractions are: Reopened in 2015 after a long remodel; reservations are no longer necessary. Popular tourist attraction that features an extensive array of space- and science-related displays. The outside offers a beautiful panorama of the city of Los Angeles, especially stunning at night. The theatre is also a former home of the Oscars, and today hosts many movie premieres. The seat auditorium is the largest capacity IMAX theatre in the world. Originally opened in 1929 by the same team that created the Egyptian Theatre and the Chinese Theatre. A much needed restoration was completed in 2015. The theatre is home to first run Disney films and Disney premiers. The theatre is complete with a fully restored Wurlitzer pipe organ. McCadden Pl and N. Opened in 1929 by Sid Grauman in an Egyptian Revival theme. It was restored and reopened in 2015. Tours are offered at least one Saturday per month see the calendar on the American Cinematheque website. The theatre also shows a myriad of classic films on a regular basis. A quaint museum showcasing the early days of Hollywood as a budding movie town. Housed in a barn that was relocated from Selma and Vine. The barn was

used to film some of the first silent movies produced in Hollywood. A public staircase featuring two hidden Hollywood architectural marvels. The best views of the sign in downtown Hollywood are from the walkways near the back portion of the Hollywood and Highland Shopping Center. You can hike as close to the sign as you are allowed to by driving to the end of N. Park alongside the road chances are other people will be parked there as well climb up the dirt paths until you see signs warning you not to go any further. You can get some amazing close photos of the sign from here. There are cameras everywhere. Another unconventional yet awesome viewing spot is from the top of the Home Depot parking structure at Sunset Blvd. A large park with trails around a canyon. The park has a major off-leash dog area and a grassy yoga area. If you can make it to the top of the canyon you will find panoramic views of the city. On a clear day you can see snow in the mountains and the Pacific Ocean. The park gets very busy on weekends. The best time to visit is early in the morning. This is also a great place to spot celebrities doing their morning workout. The Hollywood Wax Museum is the longest running wax museum in the United States, with more than 45 years of continuous operation by the same owners since and featuring over figures of celebrities. It is fully restored to how it appeared in and contains historic fire apparatus. A unique movie theatre built in a geodesic dome. The rear courtyard entrance is a great place to spot celebrities attending a film. Los Angeles, CA Sadly tours of this iconic Hollywood landmark are not currently available. Opened in by Charlie Chaplin. Definitely worth a walk by. Saved from demolition this historic building has been home to different restaurants and trendy nightclubs. Currently vacant the home is a triumphant feature of the aptly named Janes Square Landmark Shopping Center. Musuem that focuses on the odd, the unusual and the unbelievable. Features interactive illusions and a gallery. The Hollywood Walk of Fame consists of a series of stars embedded in the sidewalk to commemorate famous movie, radio, theatre, and TV personalities. Opened in the theatre has been host to the Oscars and the Emmys. It is now home to top notch live theatre. An amazing and beautiful textile-block house built by Frank Lloyd Wright. Currently under renovation by a private citizen, but visible from the street. Zoo has been welcoming visitors since As much a botanical garden as a zoo, the grounds are thick with mature shade trees from around the world that help cool its visitors and new habitats. Elephants of Asia, which tracks the history and culture of the animal through Cambodia, China, India, and Thailand debuted in and Campo Gorilla Reserve, a habitat for seven African lowland gorillas that closely resembles their native West African homeland. Hosts a wide range of live performances, including the annual Academy Awards. Saturdays at 7PM, May-September. Crowds can be huge, so arrive prior to gates opening if you want a good vantage point. Most people bring a picnic dinner, blanket and jacket, and a DJ plays music prior to the showing to create a fun outdoor atmosphere. If you have a car, it is worth driving up to Mulholland Drive - the home of the stars. Melrose Avenue is the to go to place to feel like a star. Start by browsing through vintage clothing stores to maxing out the credit card at chic boutiques. This shopping center includes stores over 8 different levels. Great view of the city from the top floor of the mall. Shopping and entertainment complex that will appeal to tourists that want to shop, while locals stop by to pick up fresh produce from the nearby Farmers Market. Prices are slightly higher than at the discount stores, but the selection is enormous and just about any obscure record you could imagine is to be found somewhere on the shelves. This Melrose Avenue shop is the place to go for vintage s and s couture and accessories. Today, the store is a lot less polished but still a good place to pick up glamorous lingerie. Easy to reach location. If you are tired of walking a long day in Hollywood. Open every day from 9: Expect a long but fairly fast-moving line.

**Chapter 7 : Howard Hughes - Wikipedia**

*William Clark Gable (February 1, - November 16, ) was an American film actor and military officer, often referred to as "The King of Hollywood". He began his career appearing as an extra in silent films between and , and progressed to supporting roles with a few films for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer in*

The date remains uncertain due to conflicting dates from various sources. He repeatedly claimed that his birthday was on Christmas Eve. The senior Hughes made the shrewd and lucrative decision to commercialize the invention by leasing the bits instead of selling them, obtained several early patents, and founded the Hughes Tool Company in . He took his first flying lesson at 14, and attended Fessenden School in Massachusetts in . He later attended math and aeronautical engineering courses at Caltech. Their deaths apparently inspired Hughes to include the creation of a medical research laboratory in the will that he signed in at age . He often scored near par figures, played the game to a three handicap during his 20s, and for a time aimed for a professional golf career. He golfed frequently with top players, including Gene Sarazen. Hughes rarely played competitively and gradually gave up his passion for the sport to pursue other interests. They moved to Los Angeles, where he hoped to make a name for himself as a filmmaker. Summa Corporation Hughes enjoyed a highly successful business career beyond engineering, aviation, and filmmaking, though many of his career endeavors involved varying entrepreneurial roles. The Summa Corporation was the name adopted for the business interests of Howard Hughes after he sold the tool division of Hughes Tool Company in . It is primarily involved in aerospace and defense, electronics, mass media, manufacturing, and hospitality industries, but has maintained a strong presence in a wide variety of industries including real estate, petroleum drilling and oilfield services, consulting, entertainment, and engineering. Much of his fortune was later used for philanthropic causes, notably towards health care and medical research. Entertainment[ edit ] Hughes entered the entertainment industry after dropping out of Rice University and moving to Los Angeles. The Outlaw was completed in and featured Jane Russell. Hughes designed a special bra for his leading lady, although Russell said it was uncomfortable and decided against wearing it. Within weeks of acquiring the studio, Hughes dismissed three-quarters of the work force and production was shut down for six months during which time investigations were conducted of each employee who remained with RKO as far as their political leanings were concerned. Only after ensuring that the stars under contract to RKO had no suspect affiliations would Hughes approve completed pictures to be sent back for re-shooting. This was especially true of the women who were under contract to RKO at that time. In , an abortive sale to a Chicago-based group connected to the mafia with no experience in the industry also disrupted studio operations at RKO even further. In , Hughes was involved with a high profile lawsuit as part of the settlement of the United States v. As a result of the hearings, the shaky status of RKO became increasingly apparent. They had accused him of financial misconduct and corporate mismanagement. Since Hughes wanted to focus primarily on his aircraft manufacturing and TWA holdings during the Korean War years, Hughes offered to buy out all other stockholders in order to dispense with their distractions. Hughes retained the rights to pictures that he had personally produced, including those made at RKO. For Howard Hughes, this was the virtual end of his year involvement in the motion picture industry. However, his reputation as a financial wizard emerged unscathed. After a year and a half of mixed success, General Tire shut down film production entirely at RKO at the end of January . Howard Hughes Corporation Beyond extending his business prowess in the manufacturing, aviation, entertainment, and hospitality industries, Hughes was a successful real estate investor. Hughes was deeply involved in the American real estate industry where he amassed vast holdings of undeveloped land both in Las Vegas and in the desert surrounding the city that had gone unused during his lifetime. This forced the remaining businesses of the "original" Hughes Tool to adopt a new corporate name Summa. The name "Summa"â€”Latin for "highest"â€”was adopted without the approval of Hughes himself, who preferred to keep his own name on the business, and suggested HRH Properties for Hughes Resorts and Hotels, and also his own initials. In , Summa announced plans for Summerlin , a master-planned community named for the paternal grandmother of Howard Hughes, Jean Amelia Summerlin. He quickly became one of the most

powerful men in Las Vegas. He was instrumental in changing the image of Las Vegas from its Wild West roots into a more refined cosmopolitan city. Hughes was a lifelong aircraft enthusiast and pilot. He survived four airplane accidents: He set many world records and commissioned the construction of custom aircraft for himself while heading Hughes Aircraft at the airport in Glendale, CA. Operating from there, the most technologically important aircraft he commissioned was the Hughes H-1 Racer. This was the last time in history that the world airspeed record was set in an aircraft built by a private individual. A year and a half later, on January 19, 1931, flying the same H-1 Racer fitted with longer wings, Hughes set a new transcontinental airspeed record by flying non-stop from Los Angeles to Newark in seven hours, 28 minutes, and 25 seconds beating his own previous record of nine hours, 27 minutes. Round-the-world flight[ edit ] On July 14, 1931, Hughes set another record by completing a flight around the world in just 91 hours three days, 19 hours, 17 minutes, 23 seconds, beating the previous record set in by Wiley Post in a single engine Lockheed Vega by almost four days. Hughes returned home ahead of photographs of his flight. For this flight he flew a Lockheed 14 Super Electra NX, a twin-engine transport with a four-man crew fitted with the latest radio and navigational equipment. Hughes wanted the flight to be a triumph of American aviation technology, illustrating that safe, long-distance air travel was possible. Albert Lodwick of Mystic, Iowa provided organizational skills as the flight operations manager. Hobby Airport in Houston, Texas – known at the time as Houston Municipal Airport – was renamed after Hughes, but the name was changed back after people objected to naming the airport after a living person. Hughes also had a role in the design and financing of both the Boeing Stratoliner and Lockheed L Constellation. Hughes D-2 and XF-11[ edit ] Main article: Hughes D-2 The Hughes D-2 was conceived in as a bomber with five crew members, powered by cylinder Wright R Tornado engines. The aircraft was constructed using the Duramold process. Hughes then attempted to get the military to pay for the development of the D-2 In November 1931, the hangar containing the D-2A was reportedly hit by lightning and the aircraft was destroyed. The D-2 design was abandoned, but led to the extremely controversial Hughes XF-11 Only the two prototypes were completed; the second one with a single propeller per side. The Sikorsky prototype In the spring of 1931 Hughes spent nearly a month in Las Vegas, test flying his Sikorsky S-38 amphibian aircraft, practicing touch-and-go landings on Lake Mead in preparation for flying the H-4 Hercules. The weather conditions at the lake during the day were ideal and he enjoyed Las Vegas at night. The test flight did not go well. Hughes suffered a severe gash on the top of his head when he hit the upper control panel and had to be rescued by one of the others on board. An oil leak caused one of the contra-rotating propellers to reverse pitch, causing the aircraft to yaw sharply and lose altitude rapidly. Hughes attempted to save the aircraft by landing it at the Los Angeles Country Club golf course, but just seconds before reaching the course, the XF-11 started to drop dramatically and crashed in the Beverly Hills neighborhood surrounding the country club. Durkin, who happened to be in the area visiting friends. An oft-told story said that Hughes sent a check to the Marine weekly for the remainder of his life as a sign of gratitude. He called in plant engineers to design a customized bed, equipped with hot and cold running water, built in six sections, and operated by 30 electric motors, with push-button adjustments. Hughes, however, believed that neither miracle nor modern medicine contributed to his recovery, instead asserting the natural life-giving properties of fresh-squeezed orange juice were responsible.

## Chapter 8 : La Calenita #1, Hollywood - Restaurant Reviews, Phone Number & Photos - TripAdvisor

*The Hollywood veteran, who played drug lords and mobsters and danced with Tom Hanks in "Big" (1988) passed away at the age His wife Aubrey Loggia said the actor died on Dec. 4, 2013, at his.*

## Chapter 9 : Salvador Dalí - Wikipedia

*The Census of India estimated that there were at least 2, Indian students in English, and Scottish Universities at the time, from an estimated, and overwhelmingly male population of 9, South Asians on the British mainland, of which 7, resided in England and Wales, two thousand in Scotland, with a thousand in Northern Ireland, and 1 on the Isle of Man.*