

Chapter 1 : What is a complete biography

An Angel at My Table: The Complete Autobiography and millions of other books are available for Amazon Kindle. Learn more Enter your mobile number or email address below and we'll send you a link to download the free Kindle App.

By Sid Yadav Facebook is the second largest social network on the web, behind only MySpace in terms of traffic. Primarily focused on high school to college students, Facebook has been gaining market share, and more significantly a supportive user base. History Originally called thefacebook, Facebook was founded by former-Harvard student Mark Zuckerberg while at Harvard who ran it as one of his hobby projects with some financial help from Eduardo Saverin. Within months, Facebook and its core idea spread across the dorm rooms of Harvard where it was very well received. Soon enough, it was extended to Stanford and Yale where, like Harvard, it was widely endorsed. Before he knew it, Mark Zuckerberg was joined by two other fellow Harvard-students - Dustin Moskovitz and Chris Hughes - to help him grow the site to the next level. Only months later when it was officially a national student network phenomenon, Zuckerberg and Moskovitz dropped out of Harvard to pursue their dreams and run Facebook full time. In August , thefacebook was officially called Facebook and the domain facebook. S, Canada, and other English-speaking nations. This generally involves having a valid e-mail ID with the associated institution. A survey conducted by Student Monitor revealed Facebook was the most "in" thing after the iPod and tying with beer, and comScore Media Metrix discovered users spend approximately 20 minutes everyday on Facebook. Perhaps the most amazing statistic of all may be that Facebook is the 7th most trafficked site in the U. In fact, in August Facebook signed a three year deal with Microsoft to provide and sell ads on their site in return for a revenue split. The youthful demographic that both the services attract is highly prized amongst advertisers and should return a good amount of revenue for both the services to stay alive - and profit. A deal has also been signed to provide Facebook credit cards. Zuckerberg denied the allegation and the lawsuit was dismissed. Facebook has also been host to other issues and concerns, especially in the privacy sector where its privacy policy states "Facebook also collects information about you from other sources, such as newspapers and instant messaging services. This information is gathered regardless of your use of the Web Site. Facebook Profiles As Facebook has evolved, so have its profile pages - new fields have been added and users can share more information than before. Most of the sections are self-explanatory but some are specific to Facebook. Facebook Photos With over 1. Users can upload unlimited photos from their cell phone or through its Java-based web interface. The process of uploading photos is very simple. Users create albums which they can assign limitations to e. The album is then put into their profile, and other users with right credentials have the ability to see and comment on them. Facebook also gives the feature to share the photos with a simple web link or send them via AIM or by e-mail. This is also displayed in their profile and is a good indication of hobbies and interests a person might have. A normal group is just like any other, but users can also create and invite others into secret groups. These can be used for collaborating on university projects, and provide a way to have closed discussions. This feature has been extremely successful when it comes to organizing parties. Along with organizing and joining events, users can also invite and recommend others to an event. This feature, however, has raised some controversy as it is generally the start of underage drinking and dry campus violations. Colleges and universities use the feature to catch planning of such events before hand and investigate those that are over. This is an important feature for Facebook since it makes it the first major social network to give access to its API. The service is called Facebook Notes, and allows users to write a Facebook blog. You can attach photos and also post via cell phone by sending your notes to notes facebook. Another interesting feature is tagging - tagging a post with a username will automatically send it to that specific user. The Notes feature has been well received. The Future Facebook is a massively successful social networking service that grew to prominence in virtually no time. Rumors of an acquisition continue to circulate, with some estimates putting the price in the billions of dollars.

Chapter 2 : Mark Twain's Autobiography of Mark Twain: The Complete and Authoritative PDF - Op Thailan

Extra resources for Autobiography of Mark Twain: The Complete and Authoritative Edition, Vol. 1 Example text This page and the three that follow were first numbered

The former president bragged to friends that he was worth two and a half million dollars, and family members and friends poured money into the firm. That fall, the former president was diagnosed with terminal throat cancer. Facing his mortality, Grant struck a publishing deal with his friend Mark Twain for his memoirs, hoping that they would provide for his family after his death. In the early stages of his work, he had the assistance of Adam Badeau, an author who had served on his staff during the war. Badeau left before the project was complete, having disputed with Grant and his family concerning how much he would be paid and how he would be credited for his research, editing, and fact-checking. He was in constant pain from his illness and sometimes had the feeling that he was choking. Despite his condition, he wrote at a furious pace, sometimes finishing 25 to 50 pages a day. He worked at finishing the book, propped up on chairs and too weak to walk. Friends, admirers, and even a few former Confederate opponents made their way to Mount MacGregor to pay their respects. Grant finished the manuscript on July 18; he died five days later. The Memoirs are divided into two volumes. With regard to the Mexican-American War, Grant recorded his belief that it had been waged unjustly: Generally, the officers of the army were indifferent whether the annexation was consummated or not; but not so all of them. For myself, I was bitterly opposed to the measure, and to this day regard the war, which resulted, as one of the most unjust ever waged by a stronger against a weaker nation. It was an instance of a republic following the bad example of European monarchies, in not considering justice in their desire to acquire additional territory. When I had left camp that morning I had not expected so soon the result that was then taking place, and consequently was in rough garb. When I went into the house I found General Lee. We greeted each other, and after shaking hands took our seats. I had my staff with me, a good portion of whom were in the room during the whole of the interview. As he was a man of much dignity, with an impassible face, it was impossible to say whether he felt inwardly glad that the end had finally come, or felt sad over the result, and was too manly to show it. Whatever his feelings, they were entirely concealed from my observation; but my own feelings, which had been quite jubilant on the receipt of his letter, were sad and depressed. I felt like anything rather than rejoicing at the downfall of a foe who had fought so long and valiantly, and had suffered so much for a cause, though that cause was, I believe, one of the worst for which a people ever fought, and one for which there was the least excuse. I do not question, however, the sincerity of the great mass of those who were opposed to us. We soon fell into a conversation about old army times. Our conversation grew so pleasant that I almost forgot the object of our meeting. After the conversation had run on in this style for some time, General Lee called my attention to the object of our meeting, and said that he had asked for this interview for the purpose of getting from me the terms I proposed to give his army. After dismissing one tale, Grant wrote "Like many other stories, it would be very good if it were only true. Grant deliberately avoids comment on Reconstruction, apart from saying that he favored black suffrage. The final chapter, "Conclusion," is a reflection on the war and its effects, the actions of foreign countries during it, and the reconciliation of North and South. In the final paragraphs, Grant makes note of his own condition and expresses optimism that "Federal and Confederate" can live together. I cannot stay to be a living witness to the correctness of this prophecy; but I feel it within me that it is to be so. The universally kind feeling expressed for me at a time when it was supposed that each day would prove my last, seemed to me the beginning of the answer to "Let us have peace. They came from individual citizens of all nationalities; from all denominations—the Protestant, the Catholic, and the Jew; and from the various societies of the land—scientific, educational, religious or otherwise. Politics did not enter into the matter at all. I am not egotist enough to suppose all this significance should be given because I was the object of it. But the war between the States was a very bloody and a very costly war. One side or the other had to yield principles they deemed dearer than life before it could be brought to an end. I commanded the whole of the mighty host engaged on the victorious side. I was, no matter whether deservedly so or not, a representative of that side of

the controversy. It is a significant and gratifying fact that Confederates should have joined heartily in this spontaneous move. I hope the good feeling inaugurated may continue to the end. While interest in his memoirs would have been high had Grant not been ill, his struggle to finish it before his death gave it even more attention. On release, the book received universal critical praise. Matthew Arnold praised Grant and his book in an essay. Gertrude Stein also admired the book, saying she could not think of Grant without weeping. Grant sought to deliver his moral, political, economic and social argument for waging the war against the South in his Personal Memoirs. As the commander of the Union army and a two-term president, he had a unique perspective on the war that interested both the public and historical scholars, as they wanted to hear his side of the story. Although he was a clear figure in the public eye, Grant was unknown to many people. After the war, famous general William T. Sherman remarked that, although he had known Grant for decades, "to me he is a mystery, and I believe he is a mystery to himself. In volume 1, he describes his family background and points to his simple upbringing as the reason for his solid, restrained virtues of a normal Northerner. Grant stated that he did not even want to attend West Point, only going because his father thought it would be best, as Grant believed "a military life had no charms for me. Grant believed it was very unjust for the larger, stronger United States to pick on a weaker country as they were doing. The two leading generals of the Union army at Shiloh were Grant and General Don Carlos Buell and they had very differing accounts of the battle. Many criticized Grant for being tremendously unprepared and Buell goes as far to credit himself for the victory, while Grant proclaims the opposite story, stating the Union win was inevitable. Grant also used his Personal Memoirs to explain his battlefield action and his motives for the way he led. After the war, Grant was portrayed as a ruthless leader who stopped at nothing to make sure the South was destroyed. However, Grant felt this was a harsh evaluation and sought to improve the public opinion of himself and defend the fact he believed he was a simple and fair man. Grant felt he was being abused by newspaper coverage that he believed was shoddy, inaccurate and defeatist. He stated, "Up to the Battle of Shiloh, I, as well as thousands of other citizens, believed that the rebellion against the Government would collapse suddenly and soon, if decisive victory could be gained over any of its armies. Perret backs these accusations with the fact Grant, while appointed the General-in-Chief, "evolved the future of the United States Army" by applying "maximum firepower, maximum mobility" while relying on "the wide envelopment" as his principal form of maneuver. I placed the two books side by side upon the same high level, and I still think that they belonged there. Executive Director of the Ulysses S. Grant Association John F. Marszalek , Associate Editor David S. Nolen, and Assistant Editor Louie P. Gallo completed the project in order to contextualize the memoirs for the modern reader.

Chapter 3 : Facebook - The Complete Biography

*If searching for the book *Autobiography of Mark Twain, Volume 1: The Complete and Authoritative Edition* by Grover Gardner, Mark Twain in pdf form, then you have come on to correct site.*

At the time, this was a small town on the outskirts of Mexico City. During the late s, in the face of rising Nazism in Germany, Frida acknowledged and asserted her German heritage by spelling her name, Frieda an allusion to "Frieden", which means "peace" in German. Although their marriage was quite unhappy, Guillermo and Matilde had four daughters, with Frida being the third. She had two older half sisters. Frida once remarked that she grew up in a world surrounded by females. Throughout most of her life, however, Frida remained close to her father. The Mexican Revolution began in when Kahlo was three years old. Later, however, Kahlo claimed that she was born in so people would directly associate her with the revolution. In her writings, she recalled that her mother would usher her and her sisters inside the house as gunfire echoed in the streets of her hometown, which was extremely poor at the time. Occasionally, men would leap over the walls into their backyard and sometimes her mother would prepare a meal for the hungry revolutionaries. Kahlo contracted polio at age six, which left her right leg thinner than the left, which Kahlo disguised by wearing long skirts. It has been conjectured that she also suffered from spina bifida, a congenital disease that could have affected both spinal and leg development. As a girl, she participated in boxing and other sports. Kahlo joined a gang at the school and fell in love with the leader, Alejandro Gomez Arias. During this period, Kahlo also witnessed violent armed struggles in the streets of Mexico City as the Mexican Revolution continued.

Career as painter After the accident, Frida Kahlo turned her attention away from the study of medicine to begin a full-time painting career. The accident left her in a great deal of pain while she recovered in a full body cast; she painted to occupy her time during her temporary state of immobilization. Her self-portraits became a dominant part of her life when she was immobile for three months after her accident. Her mother had a special easel made for her so she could paint in bed, and her father lent her his box of oil paints and some brushes. Of her paintings, 55 are self-portraits which often incorporate symbolic portrayals of physical and psychological wounds. She insisted, "I never painted dreams. I painted my own reality". Kahlo was deeply influenced by indigenous Mexican culture, which is apparent in her use of bright colors and dramatic symbolism. She frequently included the symbolic monkey. In Mexican mythology, monkeys are symbols of lust, yet Kahlo portrayed them as tender and protective symbols. Christian and Jewish themes are often depicted in her work. She combined elements of the classic religious Mexican tradition with surrealist renderings. At the invitation of Andre Breton, she went to France in and was featured at an exhibition of her paintings in Paris. The Louvre bought one of her paintings, *The Frame*, which was displayed at the exhibit. This was the first work by a 20th century Mexican artist ever purchased by the internationally renowned museum.

Stormy marriage As a young artist, Kahlo approached the famous Mexican painter, Diego Rivera, whose work she admired, asking him for advice about pursuing art as a career. He immediately recognized her talent and her unique expression as truly special and uniquely Mexican. He encouraged her development as an artist and soon began an intimate relationship with Frida. Notoriously, both Kahlo and Rivera had fiery temperaments and both had numerous extramarital affairs. The openly bisexual Kahlo had affairs with both men including Leon Trotsky and women; Rivera knew of and tolerated her relationships with women, but her relationships with men made him jealous. For her part, Kahlo became outraged when she learned that Rivera had an affair with her younger sister, Cristina. The couple eventually divorced, but remarried in Their second marriage was as turbulent as the first. Their living quarters often were separate, although sometimes adjacent. Trotsky and his wife then moved to another house in Coyoacan where, later, he was assassinated. Death A few days before Frida Kahlo died on July 13, , she wrote in her diary: The official cause of death was given as pulmonary embolism, although some suspected that she died from overdose that may or may not have been accidental. An autopsy was never performed. She had been very ill throughout the previous year and her right leg had been amputated at the knee, owing to gangrene. She also had a bout of bronchopneumonia near that time, which had left her quite frail. Later, in his autobiography, Diego Rivera wrote that the day Kahlo died

was the most tragic day of his life, adding that, too late, he had realized that the most wonderful part of his life had been his love for her. Today it is a museum housing a number of her works of art and numerous relics from her personal life.

Chapter 4 : 4 Ways to Write an Autobiography - wikiHow

Fully annotated by the editors of the Mark Twain Project, the complete and authoritative Autobiography is a landmark publication in American literature.

He starts with some anecdotes of his grandfather, uncles, father and mother. He deals with his childhood, his fondness for reading, and his service as an apprentice to his brother James Franklin , a Boston printer and the publisher of the New England Courant. After improving his writing skills through study of the Spectator by Joseph Addison and Sir Richard Steele , he writes an anonymous paper and slips it under the door of the printing house by night. Not knowing its author, James and his friends praise the paper and it is published in the Courant, which encourages Ben to produce more essays the " Silence Dogood " essays which are also published. When Ben reveals his authorship, James is angered, thinking the recognition of his papers will make Ben too vain. James and Ben have frequent disputes and Ben seeks for a way to escape from working under James. Eventually James gets in trouble with the colonial assembly, which jails him for a short time and then forbids him to continue publishing his paper. James and his friends come up with the stratagem that the Courant should hereafter be published under the name of Benjamin Franklin, although James will still actually be in control. But when a fresh disagreement arises between the brothers, Ben chooses to leave James, correctly judging that James will not dare to produce the secret indenture papers. By the time Ben reaches Philadelphia, Andrew Bradford has already replaced his employee, but refers Ben to Samuel Keimer, another printer in the city, who is able to give him work. The Governor, Sir William Keith , takes notice of Franklin and offers to set him up in business for himself. They establish their business, and plan to start a newspaper, but when Keimer hears of this plan, he rushes out a paper of his own, the Pennsylvania Gazette. This publication limps along for three quarters of a year before Franklin buys the paper from Keimer and makes it "extremely profitable. The partnership also receives an appointment as printer for the Pennsylvania assembly. In he marries Deborah Read, and after this, with the help of the Junto , he draws up proposals for Library Company of Philadelphia. Part Two[edit] The second part begins with two letters Franklin received in the early s while in Paris , encouraging him to continue the Autobiography, of which both correspondents have read Part One. Although Franklin does not say so, there had been a breach with his son William after the writing of Part One, since the father had sided with the Revolutionaries and the son had remained loyal to the British Crown. At Passy, a suburb of Paris, Franklin begins Part Two in , giving a more detailed account of his public library plan. He then discusses his "bold and arduous Project of arriving at moral Perfection", listing thirteen virtues he wishes to perfect in himself. He creates a book with columns for each day of the week, in which he marks with black spots his offenses against each virtue. He eventually realizes that perfection is not to be attained, but feels himself better and happier because of his attempt. Part Three[edit] Beginning in August when Franklin had returned to Philadelphia, the author says he will not be able to utilize his papers as much as he had expected, since many were lost in the recent Revolutionary War. He has, however, found and quotes a couple of his writings from the s that survived. One is the "Substance of an intended Creed" consisting of what he then considered to be the "Essentials" of all religions. He had intended this as a basis for a projected sect but, Franklin says, did not pursue the project. He also continues his profitable newspaper. In , a preacher named Rev. Samuel Hemphill arrives from County Tyrone Ireland; Franklin supports him and writes pamphlets on his behalf. Franklin studies languages, reconciles with his brother James, and loses a four-year-old son to smallpox. Franklin becomes Clerk of the General Assembly in thus entering politics for the first time, and the following year becomes Comptroller to the Postmaster General , which makes it easier to get reports and fulfill subscriptions for his newspaper. The famed preacher George Whitefield arrives in , and despite significant differences in their religious beliefs, Franklin assists Whitefield by printing his sermons and journals and lodging him in his house. As Franklin continues to succeed, he provides the capital for several of his workers to start printing houses of their own in other colonies. He makes further proposals for the public good, including some for the defense of Pennsylvania, which cause him to contend with the pacifist position of the Quakers. In he invents the Franklin stove , refusing a patent on the device because it was for

"the good of the people". He proposes an academy, which opens after money is raised by subscription for it and it expands so much that a new building has to be constructed for it. Franklin obtains other governmental positions city councilman , alderman , burgess, justice of the peace and helps negotiate a treaty with the Indians. Thomas Bond establish a hospital , he helps pave the streets of Philadelphia and draws up a proposal for Dr. John Fothergill about doing the same in London. In Franklin becomes Deputy Postmaster General. The next year, as war with the French is expected, representatives of the several colonies, including Franklin, meet with the Indians to discuss defense; Franklin at this time draws up a proposal for the union of the colonies, but it is not adopted. A militia is formed on the basis of a proposal by Benjamin Franklin, and the governor asks him to take command of the northwestern frontier. With his son as aide de camp , Franklin heads for Gnadenhut, raising men for the militia and building forts. Returning to Philadelphia, he is chosen colonel of the regiment ; his officers honor him by personally escorting him out of town. This attention offends the proprietor of the colony Thomas Penn , son of William Penn when someone writes an account of it in a letter to him, whereupon the proprietor complains to the government in England about Franklin. Franklin is also voted an honorary member of the Royal Society. A new governor arrives, but disputes between the assembly and the governor continue. The assembly is on the verge of sending Franklin to England to petition the King against the governor and proprietor, but meanwhile Lord Loudoun arrives on behalf of the English government to mediate the differences. Franklin nevertheless goes to England accompanied by his son, after stopping at New York and making an unsuccessful attempt to be recompensed by Loudoun for his outlay of funds during his militia service. They arrive in England on July 27, After Franklin and his son arrive in London, the former is counselled by Dr. Fothergill on the best way to advocate his cause on behalf of the colonies. But the respective sides are far from any kind of agreement. Over a year later, the proprietaries finally respond to the assembly, regarding the summary to be a "flimsy Justification of their Conduct. Publication history[edit] Title page of the original edition of the autobiography in French. This French translation was then retranslated into English in two London publications of , and one of the London editions served as a basis for a retranslation into French in in an edition which also included a fragment of Part Two. Franklin did not include Part Four because he had previously traded away the original holograph of the Autobiography for a copy that contained only the first three parts. Parallel Text Edition, and by Leonard W. Leo Lemay and P. Zall produced The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin: A Genetic Text, attempting to show all revisions and cancellations in the holograph manuscript. The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin also became the first full-length audiobook in history, which was voiced by actor Michael Rye and released in Although not the wealthiest or the most powerful, he is undoubtedly, in the versatility of his genius and achievements, the greatest of our self-made men. The simple yet graphic story in the Autobiography of his steady rise from humble boyhood in a tallow-chandler shop, by industry, economy, and perseverance in self-improvement, to eminence, is the most remarkable of all the remarkable histories of our self-made men. It is often considered the first American book to be taken seriously by Europeans as literature. Manuscripts and editions to [edit] Manuscripts Lost original draft, Printed editions “ Stuber, Henry. Internet Archive Franklin, Benjamin. Translated by Jacques Gibelin. Works of the late Doctor Benjamin Franklin: Edited by Benjamin Vaughan and Richard Price. The private life of the late Benjamin Franklin. The life of Dr. Benjamin Franklins kleine Schriften: Im Verlage des Industrie-Comptoirs, The life of Doctor Benjamin Franklin. Edited by Richard Price. Edited and translated by J. The Works of the late Dr. Benjamin Franklin; consisting of his life written by himself: The Works of the Late Dr. With Memories of His Early Life. Johnson, and Longman, Hurst, Rees and Orme, Memoirs of the life and writings of Benjamin Franklin. Edited by William Franklin. The Life of the Late Dr. The works of Dr. Memoirs of Benjamin Franklin. Ellis, and Henry Stevens. The works of Benjamin Franklin. Edited by Jared Sparks. Hilliard , Gray, and Company, “ The Life of Benjamin Franklin. Tappan and Dennet, Edited by Weld, H. The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin: Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin edited from his manuscript. Edited by John Bigelow. Old South Leaflets, No. Beacon Press ,

Chapter 5 : Personal Memoirs of Ulysses S. Grant - Wikipedia

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Biography of Leonardo Da Vinci Early life, 1452–1465 Leonardo was born on April 15, 1452, "at the third hour of the night" in the Tuscan hill town of Vinci, in the lower valley of the Arno River in the territory of Florence. Leonardo had no surname in the modern sense, "da Vinci" simply meaning "of Vinci": He spent his first five years in the hamlet of Anchiano, then lived in the household of his father, grandparents and uncle, Francesco, in the small town of Vinci. His father had married a sixteen-year-old girl named Albiera, who loved Leonardo but died young. In later life, Leonardo only recorded two childhood incidents. One, which he regarded as an omen, was when a kite dropped from the sky and hovered over his cradle, its tail feathers brushing his face. The second occurred while exploring in the mountains. He discovered a cave and was both terrified that some great monster might lurk there, and driven by curiosity to find out what was inside. Vasari, the 16th century biographer of Renaissance painters tells of how a local peasant requested that Ser Piero ask his talented son to paint a picture on a round plaque. Leonardo responded with a painting of snakes spitting fire which was so terrifying that Ser Piero sold it to a Florentine art dealer, who sold it to the Duke of Milan. Meanwhile, having made a profit, Ser Piero bought a plaque decorated with a heart pierced by an arrow, which he gave to the peasant. Other famous painters apprenticed or associated with the workshop include Ghirlandaio, Perugino, Botticelli, and Lorenzo di Credi. Leonardo would have been exposed to a vast range of technical skills and had the opportunity to learn drafting, chemistry, metallurgy, metal working, plaster casting, leather working, mechanics and carpentry as well as the artistic skills of drawing, painting, sculpting and modeling. This is probably an exaggeration. On close examination, the painting reveals much that has been painted or touched up over the tempera using the new technique of oil paint, the landscape, the rocks that can be seen through the brown mountain stream and much of the figure of Jesus bearing witness to the hand of Leonardo. Leonardo himself may have been the model for two works by Verrocchio, including the bronze statue of David in the Bargello and the Archangel Michael in Tobias and the Angel. By 1479, at the age of twenty, Leonardo qualified as a master in the Guild of St Luke, the guild of artists and doctors of medicine, but even after his father set him up in his own workshop, his attachment to Verrocchio was such that he continued to collaborate with him. Professional life, 1479–1482 Court records of show that Leonardo and three other young men were charged with sodomy, and acquitted. From that date until there is no record of his work or even of his whereabouts, although it is assumed that Leonardo had his own workshop in Florence between 1479 and 1482. Leonardo wrote a letter to Ludovico, describing his engineering and painting skill. Leonardo continued work in Milan between 1482 and 1489. While living in Milan between 1482 and 1489, Leonardo listed a woman called Caterina among his dependents in his taxation documents. When she died in 1485, her list of funeral expenditure suggests that she was his mother. Leonardo modelled a huge horse in clay, which became known as the "Gran Cavallo", and surpassed in size the two large equestrian statues of the Renaissance. Seventy tons of bronze were set aside for casting it. The monument remained unfinished for several years, which was not unusual for Leonardo. In 1492 the model was completed, and Leonardo was making detailed plans for its casting. Michelangelo rudely implied that Leonardo was unable to cast it. At the start of the Second Italian War in 1499, the invading French troops used the life-size clay model for the "Gran Cavallo" for target practice. With Ludovico Sforza overthrown, Leonardo, with his assistant Salai and friend, the mathematician Luca Pacioli, fled Milan for Venice, where he was employed as a military architect and engineer, devising methods to defend the city from naval attack. On his return to Florence in 1500, he and his household were guests of the Servite monks at the monastery of Santissima Annunziata and were provided with a workshop where, according to Vasari, Leonardo created the cartoon of The Virgin and Child with St. John the Baptist, a work that won such admiration that "men and women, young and old" flocked to see it "as if they were attending a great festival". In 1502 Leonardo entered the service of Cesare Borgia, the son of Pope Alexander VI, acting as a military architect and engineer and travelling throughout Italy with his patron. He returned to Florence where he rejoined the Guild of St Luke on 18

October , and spent two years designing and painting a great mural of The Battle of Anghiari for the Signoria, with Michelangelo designing its companion piece, The Battle of Cascina. In he returned to Milan. By he was back in Milan, living in his own house in Porta Orientale in the parish of Santa Babila. Old age From September to , Leonardo spent much of his time living in the Belvedere in the Vatican in Rome, where Raphael and Michelangelo were both active at the time. It was for Francois that Leonardo was commissioned to make a mechanical lion which could walk forward, then open its chest to reveal a cluster of lilies. It was here that he spent the last three years of his life, accompanied by his friend and apprentice, Count Francesco Melzi, supported by a pension totalling 10, scudi. Vasari also tells us that in his last days, Leonardo sent for a priest to make his confession and to receive the Holy Sacrament. In accordance to his will, sixty beggars followed his casket. He was buried in the Chapel of Saint-Hubert in the castle of Amboise.

Chapter 6 : Frida Kahlo - The Complete Works - Biography - www.nxgvision.com

Nellie Letitia McClung () is recognized as a key figure in Canadian history as well as Canadian literature. Her two-volume autobiography provides a remarkable and very readable account of a truly extraordinary life.

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Chapter 7 : An Angel at My Table: The Complete Autobiography: Janet Frame: www.nxgvision.com: Books

Complete text of the Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin.

Chapter 8 : Ella Fitzgerald: The Complete Biography - Stuart Nicholson - Google Books

The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin is the traditional name for the unfinished record of his own life written by Benjamin Franklin from to ; however, Franklin himself appears to have called the work his Memoirs.

Chapter 9 : Autobiography of Mark Twain, Volume 2: The Complete and Authoritative Edition by Mark Twain

*A&e biography the complete churchhill on vhs Action camera, 12mp p 2 inch lcd screen, waterproof sports cam degree dv Dental ultrasonic piezo scaler w/ 5*tips fit ems woodpecker + 3*extra handpiece.*