

Chapter 1 : Obituary for Cammie L. Laird | House of Wheat Funeral Home, Inc.

*The house was the childhood home of the Lairds' four sons, the most famous of whom, Melvin R. Laird, Jr., succeeded his father in the State Senate, went on to be elected for nine consecutive terms to the United States House of Representatives, to serve as Secretary of Defense and as White House Counselor for Domestic Affairs to President Nixon.*

Archives Madison, WI Papers: The papers of Melvin Robert Laird primarily document his pre political career. Also included is brief personal and family correspondence and papers of Melvin R. Biographical information about Melvin Laird, Jr. State legislative papers consist of alphabetically arranged correspondence with constituents, other legislators, and advocacy groups and subject files on topics such as taxation and veterans housing and benefits. Congressional papers include correspondence and memoranda exchanged with national legislative and party leaders, governmental departments, advocacy groups, district staff in Marshfield, and constituents; files on legislative committees on which he served such as the powerful Appropriations Committee and the Republican Conference and on party committees such as the Joint Committee on Republican Principles and several National Convention Platform committees; and subject files on topics such as the dairy industry, national defense, health care, and termination of the Menominee Reservation. Extensive speeches, writings, and publicity materials include full runs of weekly columns, newsletters, press releases, speeches and interviews some of which are present as audio or video recordings , and films of his weekly television program, "Your Washington Office Report. Eisenhower and Richard M. Nixon , as well as visual documentation of his interest in military and health care issues. Original prints are available at the Visual Materials Archive in Madison; photocopies are available with the papers. Most complete are the detailed daily schedules also available on microfilm , photocopied public statements and interviews, and congratulatory and personal correspondence. The two folders documenting W. Connor consist of congratulatory letters. A register for the papers is available in the repository. Melvin Laird is also a subject in a number of other collections at the Wisconsin Historical Society. The papers of Melvin Robert Laird are partially processed and open for research. Laird; there are some recordings of other Defense Department officials. In the Henry A. Collection includes telcons between Dr. Kissinger and Melvin Laird. In the White House Tapes collection. Melvin Laird is included in many of the taped conversations.

**Chapter 2 : The House of the Laird by Susan Barrie**

*The House of the Laird has 5 ratings and 1 review. Fiona said: I loved this little story and it even got me quite emotional at the end. These days it wou.*

In the Manton Marble Papers, ca. Correspondents include Clement L. In the William Medill Papers, , 2. A letter from Clement Vallandigham to an unidentified recipient written on January 1, In the letter, Vallandigham writes that he will soon speak at length on peace, war and the present state of the Union, and commenting on slavery. Also portrait, cartoon, and newspaper clippings, all undated. Finding aid in repository. A letter, July 4, , from Clement Laird Vallandigham, subscribing to the "Presbyterian" for one year, and a note, Dec. Vallandigham gives an account of his deportation to "Dixie" and thanks Seymour for his support. He gives his opinion of the Democratic movement and how he can use this action to their favor. Photocopies of research gathered for an undergraduate thesis on Clement Vallandigham by Arnold Shankman. A letter from Clement Vallandigham to James W. Wall written on November 26, In the letter, Vallandigham includes introductory notes by Charles H. The original letter is at the New York Historical Society. A letter, March 16, , from Clement L. Vallandigham to [James Walter] Wall, setting forth what he believes should be their collective strategy against the War Democrats in the party. The letter is written on the reverse of a printed letter, which notes that Vallandigham has taken over the editorship of the Dayton "Ledger," but in the manuscript portion of the letter he notes he will not edit it but control its editorial policy. A letter from Clement Vallandigham to A. Siegfried written on March 4, In the letter, Vallandigham writes that he would be willing to lecture before a "fair audience" in New Albany. In the Alexander Boys Papers, , 0. Other authors include Clement Vallandigham. In the William Medill Papers, , 1. In the Charles Elmer Rice Papers, , 3 cubic feet. In the letter, Vallandigham refers to a court case. In the Vallandigham and Laird Family Papers, , 0. Persons represented include Clement Vallandigham.

**Chapter 3 : IN THE HOUSE IN THE DARK OF THE WOODS by Laird Hunt | Kirkus Reviews**

*I loved this little story and it even got me quite emotional at the end. These days it would probably be considered totally un-PC with a heroine who spends most of the time recovering from pneumonia and needing loving support from the hero and his dependants.*

Construction began in 1791 and two wings were later added on to it. Dunlop was born in Georgetown which was then part of Maryland and would be until when it was ceded to the District of Columbia. Dunlop received an A. Popular rumor says he was a law partner with Francis Scott Key, another political creature on the DC scene in those days Dunlop held a series of political appointments in DC including secretary for the municipal corporation of Georgetown and in 1801 he became a judge of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia. Lincoln split his time between the property, which was now referred to as the Laird-Dunlop House, and estate in Manchester Vermont, dubbed Hildene. When Lincoln died the property was passed to his wife Mary Harlan Lincoln who continued to live in both homes until her death in Washington, D. Robert and Mary are both buried at Arlington Cemetery. By comparison, Table Rock included eight houses and a chapel. It is a convent today. Woods was responsible for instituting better police training by introducing an official police academy modeled after Scotland Yard. He also became an expert on gang related violence and was a supporter of Inspector Joseph Petrosino and the "Italian Squad", a special detectives unit which combated organized crime in Italian-American neighborhoods. Woods police force started efforts against the hundreds of street gangs operating in the city at that time, breaking up gangs in a systematic sweep from the Battery to Spuyten Duyvil which concluded with the Hudson Dusters two years later, he also became involved in labor racketeering during the "Labor Slugger War". Working with District Attorney Charles A. Perkins, he was responsible for the arrests of over known criminals during his first year in office. In 1862, Woods retired from public life due to ill health and settled in Washington, D. His funeral was held at St. On March 5, 1863, Hamilton married the banker and diplomat Warren Randolph Burgess who was serving in the Eisenhower administration. In 1864, the property was owned by Arnold Sagalyn and his wife Louise London, a lawyer. In one case, Ness assigned Arnold Sagalyn to tail a man named Dr. The killer left some of his victims, there were 12 in all, naked, decapitated and dismembered between September and August. Sweeney was the son of immigrant Irish parents. In late 1864, Ness secretly apprehended Kidnapped Sweeney in and had interrogated him and forced him to take a lie-detector test which he flunked. However Sweeney was released because the initial arrest had been bogus. For many years afterward Sweeney sent abusive postcards. Sweeney died in 1865. In 1866, Sagalyn came to Washington to help organize a nation-wide law enforcement program against prostitution. There, he helped direct the reorganization of the German police system. In 1867, Sagalyn was appointed Director of the U. In 1868, Washington Post editor Ben Bradlee and his wife Sally, purchased the property and live there today.

## Chapter 4 : House of Burnett - Wikipedia

*The house of the laird Hardcover - Import, by Susan Barrie Author) out of 5 stars 2 customer reviews. See all 4 formats and editions Hide other formats.*

It has been suggested that the name Burnett is derived from the Old French burnete, brunette, which is a diminutive of brun meaning "brown", "dark brown". Another proposed origin of the name is from burnete, a high quality wool cloth originally dyed to a dark brown colour. Robertus de Burnetvilla was a witness to the foundation charter of Selkirk Abbey by David I prior to his becoming king, and to several charters afterwards. He accompanied king David II of Scotland on his journey south in and in the attack on the fort of Liddell where John Burnard was severely wounded and left at Roxburgh Castle where he later died of his wounds. As a result, his lands were forfeited and given to Alexander Maitland. During the next three centuries the Burnetts came to gain prominence in the area by making connections with the church, granting lands and other endowments. Ownership of Muchalls Castle passed from the Burnett of Leys family about There were no known seals for Burnett of Leys before The earliest arms for Burnett of Leys was found on a carved panel dated to some thirteen years later showing the impaled arms of Burnett and Hamilton commemorating the marriage between Alexander Burnett “ and Janet Hamilton. Argent, three holly leaves in chief vert and a hunting horn in base sable stringed Gules. The crest, a hand holding a knife shown pruning a vine had the motto: Alterius non sit qui potest esse suus same meaning as above or a variant: On the dexter side was a huntsman in contemporary dress with a hunting horn suspended from his shoulder while the sinister supporter was a greyhound with a collar. This version had no supporters and only one motto: Wilson, a weaver of Bannockburn near Stirling was quick to come up with numerous designs which was the start of the commercial tartan industry in Scotland. The crest sits on a red baronial chapean, symbolizing the baronies of Leys and Kilduthie. Above the crest is the established motto: Verescit vulnere virtus and the kilt of the highlander supporter is the official Burnet of Leys tartan. Alterius non sit qui suus esse potest not used since Burnett, Baron of Kilduthie , arranged with the National Trust for Scotland for a room on the top floor of Crathes Castle to display items of interest for members of the Burnett family worldwide including armorial bearings. He and his wife had sasine of the lands of Craigmyle, Pitmedden and the Mill of Craigmyle. He was the third son of Alexander Burnet, above-mentioned, and Katherine Gordon. His fifth son was Gilbert Burnet , Bishop of Salisbury. Their second son, Thomas Burnett of Kemnay was the first laird of Kemnay. He was held prisoner for some time but was liberated through the influence of powerful friends. In these lands were part of the Leys estate and at that time William Burnett, the son of Andrew Burnett held Camphill as a tenant. In he became the Lord Lyon King of Arms which office he held until his death on 23 January In the early 17th century the Burnetts acquired Muchalls Castle.

**Chapter 5 : The Laird House | CIRCA Old Houses | Old Houses For Sale and Historic Real Estate Listings**

*Laird Hunt 's In the House in the Dark of the Woods is a psychological horror rollercoaster. The cover art for this book was one of my favorite parts of the book, intriguing and inviting. I experienced a lot of confusion in the beginning of the book, but that didn't stop me from powering through.*

Etymology[ edit ] The word "laird" is known to have been used from the 15th century, and is a shortened form of laverd, derived from the Old English word hlafweard meaning "warden of loaves ". History and definition[ edit ] Carving believed to depict a 16th-century Scottish laird In the 15th and 16th centuries, the designation was used for land owners holding directly of the Crown, and therefore were entitled to attend Parliament. Lairds reigned over their estates like princes , their castles forming a small court. Originally in the 16th and 17th centuries, the designation was applied to the head chief of a highland clan and therefore was not personal property and had obligations towards the community. A lairdship carried voting rights in the ancient pre-Union Parliament of Scotland , although such voting rights were expressed via two representatives from each county who were known as Commissioners of the Shires, who came from the laird class and were chosen by their peers to represent them. A certain level of landownership was a necessary qualification 40 shillings of old extent. A laird is said to hold a lairdship. A woman who holds a lairdship in her own right has been styled with the honorific "Lady". The designation does not entitle the owner to sit in the House of Lords and is the Scottish equivalent to an English squire , in that it is not a noble title, more a courtesy designation meaning landowner with no other rights assigned to it. Such a person can be recognised as a laird, if not a chief or chieftain , or descendant of one of these, by the formal recognition of a territorial designation as a part of their name by the Lord Lyon. The Court of the Lord Lyon considers these particular titles to be meaningless [12] [13] because it is impossible to have numerous "lairds" of a single estate at the same time, as has been advertised by these companies. They see their contract purporting to sell a plot of Scottish souvenir land as bestowing them the informal right to the title Laird. This is despite the fact that the buyer does not acquire ownership of the plot because registration of the plot is prohibited by Land Registration Scotland Act , s 22 1 b. As ownership of land in Scotland requires registration of a valid disposition under Land Registration Scotland Act , s 50 2 the prohibition on registration of a souvenir plot means the buyer does not acquire ownership, and accordingly has no entitlement to a descriptive title premised on landownership. In , the Laird and Lady of Torwoodlee stated that changes regarding the curbing of carbon emissions need to be "led from the top; by governments at all levels from Europe and the White House down to Newtown St Boswells ". Marrying at Kinnaird Castle , Lady Kinnaird died in The eldest daughter " if the heir apparent " is entitled to use the courtesy title " Maid of [Lairdship]" at the end of her name. Alternatively, she is known as "Miss [Surname] of [Lairdship]", as would be an only daughter. It is not the custom for younger sons of a chief, chieftain or laird to use either the "Younger" or the territorial title. The younger children of a laird are styled as "Mr [Forename] [Surname]" if male , and "Miss [Forename] [Surname] of [Lairdship]" if female.

**Chapter 6 : Elizabeth Laird - The House on the Hill - PDF Free Download**

*In the House in the Dark of the Woods is a novel of psychological horror and suspense told in Laird Hunt's characteristically lyrical prose style. It is the story of a bewitching, a betrayal, a master huntress and her quarry.*

**Chapter 7 : In the House in the Dark of the Woods by Laird Hunt**

*The Laird House summer camp is specialized to meet your child's needs to create an empowering, confidence building experience! Our outdoor classrooms have just the right balance of fun and education.*

**Chapter 8 : The House of The Lord: Robert and Charlotte Torango**

*Laird Hunt returned to the program to discuss his final book in a quartet of novels. Hunt did not set out to write a horror story but after you read 'In the House in the Dark of the Woods' I think you'll agree that is exactly what he has done.*

## Chapter 9 : Laird - Wikipedia

*Reading a Laird Hunt novel is always an immersive experience. His writing is something that latches on and doesn't let go easily, so if you're sitting down with one of his books, you might just consider your afternoon and evening booked.*