

Chapter 1 : Henry King Stanford - Wikipedia

The s The charter for the University of Miami is granted on April 8. The University is born out of the dream and financial backing of city founder George Merrick, the hard work of retired businessman Frederic Zeigen, and the community connections of Judge William E. Walsh.

Civil War soldiers favored both war versions of the song and the original lyrics, as heard here. Problems listening to these files? Countless lyrical variants of "Dixie" exist, but the version attributed to Dan Emmett and its variations are the most popular. The song presented the point of view, common to minstrelsy at the time, that slavery was overall a positive institution. The fact that "Dixie" and its precursors are dance tunes only further made light of the subject. I wish I was in de land of cotton, Old times dar am not forgotten; Look away! The remaining verses drift into the common minstrel idiom of a comical plantation scenario, "supposedly [depicting] the gayer side of life for slaves on Southern plantations": The final verse mixes nonsense and dance steps with the freed-slave scenario: The second stanza clearly echoes "Gumbo Chaff" from the s: As with other minstrel material, "Dixie" entered common circulation among blackface performers, and many of them added their own verses or altered the song in other ways. Emmett himself adopted the tune for a pseudo-African American spiritual in the s or s. The chorus changed to: These variants standardized the spelling and made the song more militant, replacing the slave scenario with specific references to the conflict or to Northern or Southern pride. This Confederate verse by Albert Pike is representative: Hear the Northern thunders mutter! Northern flags in South wind flutter;. Send them back your fierce defiance! Stamp upon the cursed alliance! Then away, then away, then away to the fight! Go meet those Southern traitors, With iron will. And should your courage falter, boys, Remember Bunker Hill. The Stars and Stripes forever! Our Union shall not sever! Often these discussed the banalities of camp life: Others were more nonsensical: Then I wish I was in Dixie, hooray! Alfie Webber of Minehead The tune is used as part of the music for the Minehead Hobby Horse, a Mayday custom first recorded in and still observed today For example, in various versions of the story, Emmett claimed to have written "Dixie" in a few minutes, in a single night, and over a few days. By this account, Emmett shut himself inside his New York flat and wrote the song that Sunday evening. In one, Emmett claimed that "Suddenly,. I jumped up and sat down at the table to work. In less than an hour I had the first verse and chorus. After that it was easy. I took my pen and in ten minutes had written the first verses with music. The remaining verses were easy. Rival editions and variations multiplied in songbooks , newspapers and broadsides. The earliest of these that is known today is a copyrighted edition for piano from the John Church Company of Cincinnati , published on 26 June Other publishers attributed completely made-up composers with the song: Musical analysis does show some similarities in the melodic outline, but the songs are not closely related. This farm was owned by a man named John Dixie. Edit On at least one occasion, Emmett attributed "Dixie" to an unnamed Southern black man, [33] and some of his contemporaries said that the song was based on an old African American folk tune. Taken at face value, these claims are hardly surprising, as minstrels often billed themselves as authentic delineators of slave material. Names of these chance-met black songwriters were rarely given. Ben and Lew Snowden in window. Many Mount Vernon residents claim that Emmett collaborated informally with a pair of black musicians named Ben and Lew Snowden. Those who remember the Snowden brothers describe them as "informal", "spontaneous", "creative", and "relatively free of concern over ownership" of their songs. That Emmett might have met and played with these local celebrities is hardly surprising. While Emmett likely did meet and play with Ben and Lew Snowden when he retired to Knox County , the Snowden brothers would have been only small children at the time Emmett composed "Dixie". Sacks and Judith Sacks suggest that the Ohio legend may in fact be off by a generation, and that Emmett could have collaborated instead with the Snowden parents, Thomas and Ellen. This idea dates to at least , in a genealogical history of the Robert Greer family of Knox County. Furthermore, an unpublished biography of Emmett, written in by a friend of the Emmett family, Mary McClane, says that Emmett visited Mt. Vernon several times from until the s and toured the surrounding area giving fiddle performances. A domestic slave, as Ellen Snowden had been, would have been well placed to witness a love

affair between "Old Missus" and "Will-de-weaver". Hartnett accept the claims of black origin for the song or at least allow for the possibility. Lawrence Abel, dismiss the Snowden claims outright. As a consequence, whenever "Dixie" is produced, the pen drops from the fingers of the plodding clerk, spectacles from the nose and the paper from the hands of the merchant, the needle from the nimble digits of the maid or matron, and all hands go hobbling, bobbling in time with the magical music of "Dixie. On the surface "Dixie" seems an unlikely candidate for a Southern hit; it has a Northern composer, stars a black protagonist, is intended as a dance song, and lacks any of the patriotic bluster of most national hymns and marches. Had it not been for the atmosphere of sectionalism in which "Dixie" debuted, it might have faded into obscurity. Werlein took advantage and published "Dixie" in New Orleans. He credited music to J. Viereck and Newcomb for lyrics. When the minstrel denied authorship, Werlein changed the credit to W. John Wood", was the first "Dixie" to do away with the faux black dialect and misspellings. By the end of , secessionists had adopted it as theirs; on 20 December the band played "Dixie" after each vote for secession at St. It is marvellous with what wild-fire rapidity this tune "Dixie" has spread over the whole South. Considered as an intolerable nuisance when first the streets re-echoed it from the repertoire of wandering minstrels, it now bids fair to become the musical symbol of a new nationality, and we shall be fortunate if it does not impose its very name on our country. Henry Throop Stanton published another war-themed "Dixie", which he dedicated to "the Boys in Virginia". The tempo also quickened, as the song was a useful quickstep tune. Confederate soldiers by and large preferred these war versions to the original minstrel lyrics. Accordingly, some ascribed it a longer tradition as a folk song. Before even the fall of Fort Sumter , Frances J. Crosby published "Dixie for the Union" and "Dixie Unionized". The tune formed part of the repertoire of both Union bands and common troops until Northern "Dixies" branded Southerners as traitors and resorted to pure insults. The stories had little effect; for most Americans "Dixie" was synonymous with the South. Lee , Lincoln addressed a White House crowd: I propose now closing up by requesting you play a certain piece of music or a tune. I thought "Dixie" one of the best tunes I ever heard. I had heard that our adversaries over the way had attempted to appropriate it. I insisted yesterday that we had fairly captured it. I presented the question to the Attorney-General, and he gave his opinion that it is our lawful prize. I ask the Band to give us a good turn upon it. The New York Weekly wrote, " One of the planners noted that: In this era of peace between the sections. Dixie is as lively and popular an air today as it ever was, and its reputation is not confined to the American continent. Northern singers and writers often used it for parody or as a quotation in other pieces to establish a person or setting as Southern. In the United Daughters of the Confederacy mounted a campaign to acknowledge an official Southern version of the song one that would purge it forever of its African American associations. According to Tom Fletcher, a black minstrel of the time, it tended to please those who might otherwise be antagonistic to the arrival of a group of black men. An article in the New York Tribune , c. President Lincoln loved it, and to-day it is the most popular song in the country, irrespective of section. His grave marker, placed 20 years after his death, reads, To the Memory of.

Chapter 2 : Dixie (song) - Wikipedia

Enter your mobile number or email address below and we'll send you a link to download the free Kindle App. Then you can start reading Kindle books on your smartphone, tablet, or computer - no Kindle device required.

They were overly optimistic about future financial support for UM because the South Florida land boom was at its peak. The university began in earnest in when George E. Merrick , the founder of Coral Gables, gave acres 0. The first building on campus, now known as the Merrick Building, was left half built for over two decades due to economic difficulties. Walsh and other members of the Board of Regents resigned in the wake of the collapse of the Florida economy. The new board included Merrick, Theodore Dickinson, E. Douglas, David Fairchild , James H. Gilman, Richardson Saunders, Frank B. In , several faculty members and more than 60 students came to UM when the University of Havana closed due to political unrest. By , community leaders were replacing faculty and administration as trustees. Pearson , assumed the presidency in In , UM dropped its policy of racial segregation and began to admit black students. Following the enactment of Title IX in , and decades of litigation, all organizations, including honorary societies were open to women. Under Stanford, in , UM began to recruit international students. After students began a hunger strike and on-campus vigil, the strike was settled on May 1, The settlement resulted in a card count which led to the recognition of the first union-represented bargaining unit at UM. Gifford Arboretum , a campus arboretum and botanical garden , is located on the northwest corner of the main campus in Coral Gables. Perez Architecture Center is the lecture hall and gallery of the School of Architecture that displays exhibitions focusing on architecture and design. The UM campus is about a minute train ride from Downtown and Brickell. Miami also has a Zipcar service. There is also a lake called Lake Osceola located at the center of campus. It contains a large fountain, which serves as a landmark to many university students.

Chapter 3 : 50 New Beginning Quotes That'll Inspire You Within Seconds

Bold Beginnings / Bright Tomorrows: An Anthology of Faculty Writings (University of Miami -) (1st Edition).

Union boys will win the battles, Right away, come away, right away, come away. Often these discussed the banalities of camp life: Then I wish I was in Dixie, hooray! For example, in various versions of the story, Emmett claimed to have written "Dixie" in a few minutes, in a single night, and over a few days. By this account, Emmett shut himself inside his New York flat and wrote the song that Sunday evening. In one, Emmett claimed that "Suddenly, I jumped up and sat down at the table to work. In less than an hour I had the first verse and chorus. After that it was easy. I took my pen and in ten minutes had written the first verses with music. The remaining verses were easy. Rival editions and variations multiplied in songbooks, newspapers and broadsides. The earliest of these that is known today is a copyrighted edition for piano from the John Church Company of Cincinnati, published on June 26, 1845. Other publishers attributed completely made-up composers with the song: He befriended so many slaves before the Civil War that his place became a sort of a paradise to them. Street says that "Johaun Dixie" was a Haarlem Manhattan Island farmer who decided that his slaves were not profitable because they were idle during the New York winter, so he sent them to Charleston where they were sold. It became a favorite of Abraham Lincoln and was played during his campaign in 1860. As a consequence, whenever "Dixie" is produced, the pen drops from the fingers of the plodding clerk, spectacles from the nose and the paper from the hands of the merchant, the needle from the nimble digits of the maid or matron, and all hands go hobbling, bobbling in time with the magical music of "Dixie. On the surface "Dixie" seems an unlikely candidate for a Southern hit; it has a Northern composer, stars a black protagonist, is intended as a dance song, and lacks any of the patriotic bluster of most national hymns and marches. Had it not been for the atmosphere of sectionalism in which "Dixie" debuted, it might have faded into obscurity. Werlein took advantage and published "Dixie" in New Orleans. He credited music to J. Viereck and Newcomb for lyrics. When the minstrel denied authorship, Werlein changed the credit to W. John Wood," was the first "Dixie" to do away with the faux black dialect and misspellings. By the end of 1862, secessionists had adopted it as theirs; on December 20 the band played "Dixie" after each vote for secession at St. Louis. It is marvellous with what wild-fire rapidity this tune "Dixie" has spread over the whole South. Considered as an intolerable nuisance when first the streets re-echoed it from the repertoire of wandering minstrels, it now bids fair to become the musical symbol of a new nationality, and we shall be fortunate if it does not impose its very name on our country. Henry Throop Stanton published another war-themed "Dixie," which he dedicated to "the Boys in Virginia". The tempo also quickened, as the song was a useful quickstep tune. Confederate soldiers by and large preferred these war versions to the original minstrel lyrics. Accordingly, some ascribed it a longer tradition as a folk song. Before even the fall of Fort Sumter, Frances J. Crosby published "Dixie for the Union" and "Dixie Unionized. The stories had little effect; for most Americans, "Dixie" was synonymous with the South. Lee, Lincoln addressed a White House crowd: I propose now closing up by requesting you play a certain piece of music or a tune. I thought "Dixie" one of the best tunes I ever heard I had heard that our adversaries over the way had attempted to appropriate it. I insisted yesterday that we had fairly captured it I presented the question to the Attorney-General, and he gave his opinion that it is our lawful prize I ask the Band to give us a good turn upon it. The New York Weekly wrote, " One of the planners noted that: In this era of peace between the sections Dixie is as lively and popular an air today as it ever was, and its reputation is not confined to the American continent Northern singers and writers often used it for parody or as a quotation in other pieces to establish a person or setting as Southern. In the United Daughters of the Confederacy mounted a campaign to acknowledge an official Southern version of the song one that would purge it forever of its African American associations. According to Tom Fletcher, a black minstrel of the time, it tended to please those who might otherwise be antagonistic to the arrival of a group of black men. Still, "Dixie" was not rejected outright in the North. An article in the New York Tribune, c. 1865, said President Lincoln loved it, and to-day it is the most popular song in the country, irrespective of section. His grave marker, placed 20 years after his death, reads, To the Memory of.

Chapter 4 : The Colleges & Universities of Florida - The Florida Home Library

4 5 Jac nua ort Bold Beginnings, Bright Future Bold Beginnings Bright Future Inspired by America's bold beginning, we set out in to bring the teaching of the founding principles and history back to college campus-

Brazilian-born Britto has become well known for his unabashed representation of life celebrated through vibrant colors and hard-edged compositions. This is most important to me! Value of gift determined by airline. Booking must be made within 45 days of desired travel date and travel must be made before expiration date. Cancellation charges and other terms and conditions of travel will apply. Membership and initiation fees not included. Club Med not responsible for airfare or incidentals incurred by travelers. Value based on rack rate from establishment. Enjoy exquisite cuisine, complimentary open bar, and gratuities included. Value based on rack rate given by corporation. Some restaurants have availability or date restrictions. Food and beverage incidentals responsibility of bearer. Value based on rack rate given by establishment. Certificate not redeemable for cash or replacable. Blackout dates apply; subject to availability. Allow 3 weeks for processing. Buckley Moss "Spirit of Freedom," giclee on canvas, numbered 41 out of , and until now on display at the P. Buckley Moss Museum in Waynesboro, Virginia. The horse in Moss art is a favorite form of iconography, both for Pat and her collectors, as an representation of freedom of spirit. Moss is originally from St. Petersburg, FL, and known as the "artist of the people. Gold, two toned 14" medim length Necklace, and 18 kt. Gold Bracelet, made in Italy. Includes an outside stateroom with two berths and all meals and entertainment on board. Exclusive of airfare, port charges, gratuities, shore excursions, bar charges, restaurant cover charges and other expenditures. Blackout dates apply January , February , March 1-April 3. Applicable taxes and surcharges not included, arrangements to be made at least 4 weeks prior to departure. Originally from Morocco, Jonas has been involved with the South Florida art scene for 35 years. His artwork is included in major private and public permanent collections throughout Europe and South America, in the U. His work spans the whole spectrum of medium including painting, drawing, sculpture, wood and steel in the representational as well as in the abstraction. Valid July 15 - December 15, , based on availability, blackout dates and restrictions apply. Recipient is required to pay all CI and US taxes. This prize is non-transferable and non-refundable. Value of gift determined by corporation.

Bold Beginnings, Bright Futures - Pride Cymru. 48 likes · 5 talking about this. BBBF is a new project set up by Pride Cymru and funded the Big Lottery Fund.

Whether it is a matter of relationship or a financial problem, an employment issue or a bad addiction; you can always pull yourself back from the situation and have a new beginning. If you are stuck hard by life once, that does not mean that you have to live in the same situation for your entire life. You need to be strong enough to let go of what you could not achieve and move on with life. Life is a mix of good and bad times and you always need to learn from whatever the circumstances are. If you had the strength to cope with that bad relation or that bad experience, you definitely have the strength to forget about that and embrace that it ended for your own good. Endings are not as bad as we consider them to be. They just introduce a new chapter in your life which you should accept open-heartedly. Looking back will only bring harsh memories. However, new beginning carry a bright future and a great time ahead for you. Just remember that a broken friendship or a broken relationship does not define your life nor does it make you a defeated person. In fact, it will make you stronger because you are aware of your weaknesses now and you can control them better. Here is a collection of some new beginnings quotes that will help you understand life better and to move on more easily. You can even share these new beginning quotes with someone you want. Every day is a chance to begin again. Do it for twenty minutes and watch your heart start beating. The secret to getting started is breaking your complex overwhelming tasks into small manageable tasks and then starting on the first one. Everyday is a new beginning take a deep breath and start again.. Declare out loud to the universe that you are willing to let go of struggle and eager to learn through joy With the new day comes new strength and new thoughts What we call the beginning is often the end. And to make an end is to make a beginning. The end is where we start from. All great achievements require time. Although no one can go back and make a brand new start, anyone can start from now and make a brand new ending. Start where you are, with what you have, and that will always lead you into something greater. Life is about creating yourself. What is not started today is never finished tomorrow. A time comes when you need to stop waiting for the man you want to become and start being the man you want to be. Do not wait until the conditions are perfect to begin. Beginning makes the conditions perfect. The beginning is the most important part of the work Look with favour upon a bold beginning. The beginning is always today. And now let us welcome the new year, full of things that never were. Start wherever you are and start small. Nobody can go back and start a new beginning, but anyone can start today and make a new ending. The obstacles of your past can become the gateways that lead to new beginnings. Take the first step in faith. If all you can do is crawl, start crawling Every man should be born again on the first day of January. Start with a fresh page. Treat it that way. Stay away from what might have been, and look at what can be. The very reason that you have landed here on this article reading about new beginning quotes is a sign that you want to forget everything and move on so take that as an opportunity to keep yourself strong. Share these new beginning quotes with your fellows as well who are going through a difficult phase and want to envision a new life.

Chapter 6 : University of Miami History - Bibliography

The University of Miami (informally referred to as UM, U of M, or The U) is a private, nonsectarian research university in Coral Gables, Florida, United States.

The University of Miami: University of Miami Press, William Marina and Charlton W. The pathway to greatness: University of Miami, University of Miami, the first twenty-five years, University of Miami Press, c The first thirty years of the University of Miami. The future belongs to those who prepare for it. Florida and its University of Miami. Newcomen Society in North America, Self-portrait of a university: A ten year report from the President of the University of Miami, A special edition of the historical section of the "Ibis," University of Miami yearbook. Vincent Scully et al. Frank Martinez and Carie Penabad, eds. School of Architecture, University of Miami, c Celebrating 75 years of musical and academic excellence. School of Music, University of Miami, c Don Chadderdon and Herbert Blinn, eds. University of Miami songs. University of Miami, photographed by Brian Smith. University of Miami football. Wichita Eagle and Beacon Pub Co. Arnold Volpe, bridge between two musical worlds. University of Miami Press, Marie Volpe. Marie Volpe for "Music for Miami": University Press of Mississippi, c Morton Miller, John C. Includes numerous portrait photographs.

Chapter 7 : Bold Beginning Graduation party - Shindigz

Here is a collection of some new beginnings quotes that will help you understand life better and to move on more easily. You can even share these new beginning quotes with someone you want. Every day is a chance to begin again.

The s The charter for the University of Miami is granted on April 8. The University is born out of the dream and financial backing of city founder George Merrick, the hard work of retired businessman Frederic Zeigen, and the community connections of Judge William E. Coral Gables becomes a city when the Florida Legislature approves the charter April Merrick Building, the first building planned for a Mediterranean-style campus. On September 17, a destructive hurricane strikes Miami, with Coral Gables and the new University of Miami at ground zero. The new university offers classes in liberal arts and music and an Evening Division. University finances are so strained during the late s and the s that Ashe sometimes has to pay the faculty out of his own pocket. Nine male students found the first honor society, later named Iron Arrow, based on the traditions and ideals of the Seminole Indian Tribe. Sororities and fraternities establish chapters at the University, with 14 in the first year. Today there are The football team goes undefeated its first season, defeating the University of Havana and Rollins College within weeks after opening. The University of Miami Symphony Orchestra is formed under the baton of Arnold Volpe and serves as the community orchestra until the s. The University offers its first architecture classes, taught by Phineas Paist, Coral Gables supervising architect, and Denman Fink, art director for the city. Students raise funds through door-to-door solicitations to help keep the University operating. The University of Miami becomes the only university in the world offering courses in marine zoology to undergraduate students. The closure of the University of Havana during revolutionary activity brings more than 60 Cuban students and several professors to UM. The Winter Institute of Literature is started. The institute attracts many well-known writers, including poet Robert Frost, who returns to teach English at the University in Marjory Stoneman Douglas, author and environmentalist, is resident director in the s. Army Air Corps cadets. The next year, British Air Force trainees join the U. The Duke of Windsor makes a surprise visit in to review the British cadets. President Ashe oversees the reorganization of the Board of Trustees, replacing faculty and administrators with community leaders. The University commissions Marian I. More than half of the 1, regular students are service personnel. A gift of land from Grace R. Doherty completes the Coral Gables campus site. The trustees vote to return to the original campus site. Construction begins on the first building to be completed on the original campus site, the Oscar E. Dooly Memorial Classroom Building. The drama department stages performances in the rotunda of the Anastasia Building, creating a ring-shaped theatre. The theatre will move to a tent on the Coral Gables campus in , then into its present location in as the Ring Theatre. After operating in the Anastasia Building for 11 years, the college moves to its new home, the J. Neville McArthur Building, in The Gifford Arboretum, dedicated to John Clayton Gifford, is started with more than species of plants. The first school of medicine in Florida is established at UM. Classes are held in space leased from the Veterans Administration in what is now the Biltmore Hotel. Jackson Memorial Hospital becomes the teaching hospital for the medical school. In it becomes the Lowe Art Museum. A portion of the new Marine Laboratory on Virginia Key is completed, enabling staff to move there from the Anastasia Building. The mascot is later renamed Sebastian. Communist Fidel Castro becomes leader of Cuba, and a mass exodus brings thousands of Cuban exiles to Miami. UM responds by creating retraining programs in law, medicine, education, and languages. Koubek Memorial Center in Little Havana. Richter Library is dedicated. When he is assassinated two years later, classes are canceled for a memorial service on campus. The University ranks fourth in the nation in international enrollment. The old Cardboard College is demolished to make way for a Coral Gables youth center. Two tower dormitories open. Coeducational housing is approved. A student referendum reveals that 78 percent are in favor of the Vietnam War. Students stage a protest against the war in Vietnam. Student curfews are abolished. Student representation on the Board of Trustees is initiated.

Chapter 8 : List of Classical Cartoons | btv

The holidays would not be complete without your contribution to the world around us. One of our greatest joys this time of year is the opportunity to say thank you.

Chapter 9 : Actors' Playhouse at the Miracle Theatre Coral Gables, Florida

Henry King Stanford (April 22, - January 1,) was president of Georgia Southwestern College (now known as Georgia Southwestern State University), president of Georgia State College for Women (now known as Georgia College & State University), president of Birmingham Southern College, the third president of the University of Miami, and 19th president of the University of Georgia.