

# WOODS TWO YEARS RESIDENCE IN THE SETTLEMENT ON THE ENGLISH PRAIRIE-JUNE 25, 1820-JULY 3, 1821 . pdf

## 1: Full text of "Publication"

*Title Woods's Two years' residence in the settlement on the English Prairie -- June 25, July 3, Other Title Two years' residence in the settlement on the English prairie, in the Illinois country, United States.*

Jeremiah Mabee, his wife and 3 children, from Westchester County, were passengers on the "Mercury" arriving in Saint John with the October fleet in They drove twelve cows, rode horses, and employed an Indian guide to pilot the way through the wilderness Some members of the family claim that the settlement was made as early as , while others say it was not made before ; but Mrs. The grave of Frederick Mabee was there also, and a piece of ground known as the "Indian fields" had been cleared of its light growth of timber and cropped; all of which makes it appear quite reasonable that the family may have settled there, at least as early as It is said that Peter Secord, also, came with the Mabee family. Frederick Mabee was a United Empire Loyalist, whose home had at the British evacuation of New York, been confiscated, and himself and family subjected to indignity by many of his former neighbours because he declined to swear allegiance to the "New Republic", holding as he no doubt conscientiously did, that the grievances of the colonists should be settled by constitutional means rather than by the sword. Having heard of the wonderful fertility and natural advantage of the Long Point or as it was first called, the Turkey Point country in Upper Canada from his cousin. Peter Secord, a U. Loyalist who had accompanied him to Saint John from New York and who, being an old hunter, had already penetrated the wilds of Upper Canada with one George Ramsay, and Englishman, on a hunting and exploring trip, he resolved to form a small colonization party to open a permanent party at Turkey Point. Gathering many of his relatives together, including his son-in-law, Capt. Teeple, the "Mabee Party" as they were afterwards called, set out in the fall of , but they wintered at Quebec and did not reach Turkey Point until some time in They brought some household goods, drove several cows, rode horses and employed an Indian guide to pilot the way through the wilderness. The men drove the animals along the shore, the women came in boats, going ashore at night to camp. During the journey through the wilds they sustained themselves largely on cornmeal and milk from the cows. The party consisted of Frederick Mabee and Lavinia nee Pelham or Pellum , Oliver Mabee, their eldest son, aged about 19; Simon, the second son, aged 17; Pollum, the youngest son, aged about 5; three single daughters, Polly, Betsy and Sally, and two married daughters, Nancy, with her husband, John Stone and Lydia, with her husband, Capt. Peter Teeple, and their four children. Frederick Mabee at once erected the first log cabin ever built at the new settlement, at the foot of the hill overlooking Turkey Point. Their corn was pounded in the stump of a walnut tree, the beetle being attached to a "sweep" like the "Old Oaken Bucket". One year after the arrival of the party he died of apoplexy, and was buried in a hollowed-out walnut log coffin. He was the first white man buried in the new settlement, and a large boulder marks his tomb near Turkey Point. His widow subsequently married Lieut. Large numbers of other Loyalists poured into the settlement shortly after, but the "Mabee Party" came in advance of the rest and became "squatters" until the lands were apportioned by the Crown to all the Loyalists. The former was a miller at Niagara, but later settled on Catfish creek, west of Orwell; the latter lived at Turkey Point. The Mabee, Teeple, Secord, Montross and Stone families became prominent factors in the early days of settlement, but now their descendants are very widely scattered. More than a hundred years have come and gone since Frederick Mabee and his sons and sons-in-law made the acquaintance of the wild, painted and befeathered savages of the north shore of Lake Erie, and where they were surprised and startled by the bedlam of discordant sounds, which daily rent the air, from the throats of the myriads of wild turkeys, geese and duck, as these sturdy pioneers staked out their new homes at Turkey Point. Today their great grandsons are found in the ranks of busy men, scattered all over the American continent, and their great-great grandchildren occupy seats in nearly every school house in the land. In fact, these descendants have become so numerous, and so widely dispersed, that they meet as strangers, never dreaming that the old pioneer mother who pounded corn in the hollow of a walnut stump more than a hundred years ago, was their common maternal ancestor. Waterbury, published in

**WOODS TWO YEARS RESIDENCE IN THE SETTLEMENT ON THE  
ENGLISH PRAIRIE-JUNE 25, 1820-JULY 3, 1821 . pdf**

the Southern Counties Journal, St. Frederick Mabee Jr M, , b. Frederick Maybee, wife Levina, children above Lydia, Elizabeth, Oliver, children under Mary, Sarah, Simon, Frederick.

## WOODS TWO YEARS RESIDENCE IN THE SETTLEMENT ON THE ENGLISH PRAIRIE-JUNE 25, 1820-JULY 3, 1821 . pdf

2: Bobb, Peter Edward ( - ), Clark County, Wisconsin History

*Wood's Two Years' Residence in the Settlement on the English Prairie--June 25, July 3, has 3 ratings and 2 reviews. A pioneer in Illinois, come.*

Wild fires Need for protection? Tom Day, a former Marine, decided that was just a disgrace to have fallen warriors buried to a taped rendition of Taps played on a CD player or boom box. So, in , he founded Bugles Across America, and, as of today, we have over 7, members across the country. Everybody around me served in the military. She recently played at Arlington National a year-old when he served Cemetery. And in each case, he said, the letters alone were enough to restore the peace. Chief says landlords, tenants, neighbors need to talk it out in West Bridgton. Neighbors to the Moose Pond lakefront property had become so fed up over the rowdiness and noise on the weekends that 23 of them signed a petition complaining about it. It is precisely those quality of life issues, not criminal behavior, that Schofield believes leads to many neighborhood complaints. At Thompson Road, he encouraged Roth and other Thompson Road residents to agree on rules of conduct, akin to forming a road association. Nor did Girard join the fire department when he was fresh out of high school or college. It was only two years ago, that his family rallied around him in his decision to become a firefighter. His family was equally delighted as they had been supportive when Girard was named Casco Firefighter of the Year When I got the award, they were proud of me. Now my year-old daughter wants to become a junior firefighter. It was also very humbling. I would be half the man without her. This firefighter of the year thing, she deserves credit. So, spousal support helped with the transition that happened two years ago, he said. I am a state certified ATV safety instructor. Those two things are what drove me to become a firefighter. A written warning from police is only sent to a landlord under the ordinance if police find evidence of at least two substantiated complaints of disorderliness within a day period. Pictured in front of Engine No. Kassandra, 16, Amie, Lonney, 41, and Elizabeth, De Busk Photo New restraint policy could be touchy issue restraint may be employed, he said. Box , Main St. In less than three days, that part of the old bridge was removed and the waterway under the new bridge opened wide " and tall. Since then, water recreationalists have been taking advantage of the no-hassle travel along the channel between Long Lake and Brandy Pond. For many, it will be the first time. At the same time, thousands of vehicles will pass over the new bridge on or around Independence Day. The Bay of Naples Bridge was designed and built to serve a two-fold purpose " expediting traffic over it and allowing a fluid flow of the boaters and water recreationalists under it, according to the state employee who designed the concrete arch bridge that has an foot-long span. He filed this report on Saturday, June 30 regarding the wild fires in Colorado. Roger and Becky were gathering friends, tenants, campers, and neighbors into a convoy of cars to evacuate. When it was safe to do so, residents were allowed back into the canyon to see what had happened to their homes and businesses. Who wants to camp on the river when everything is all black and burnt? Our business may not survive! Columbine Lodge is one of the small businesses, which were spared direct loss from the fires, but is still a victim nonetheless. In turn, the Red Cross helped them with a safe refuge from the fires, and continues to help them in many ways as they rebuild their lives. Red Cross client service centers have been set up locally to help refer people to community services and agencies to meet their disaster-caused needs. In addition, Red Cross disaster mental health workers help people deal with the disaster that has touched their lives. After a disaster, people are reacting emotionally and it is hard to think ahead, even to know where to begin. Now, you are here in our little community with outreach teams and distributing clean up supplies to help us get back on our feet. We have some very tough times ahead of us, but the Red Cross will make our road back easier. Lights out in the gym at 10 p. Kevin Bainer rode his motorcycle to the ridge and breathed a sigh of relief when he saw that the fire was moving away from them. Their house is in a lush, green valley in the middle of the forest. They are very fire-conscious and before the fire they had done much to prepare for wildfire. The Bainers had mowed the grass and removed trees close to the home, including trees with branches close to the ground i. As added

## **WOODS TWO YEARS RESIDENCE IN THE SETTLEMENT ON THE ENGLISH PRAIRIE-JUNE 25, 1820-JULY 3, 1821 . pdf**

insurance they had a water pump and feet of 2-inch fire hose to draw water from their farm pond, and as the fire raged on Buck Horn Mountain they thoroughly doused everything around their home. The reverse telephone call came around 2: The Rainers showered and packed three days of clothes and around 7 p. Right Helene Bainer makes good use of clean-up tools including a sifter provided by the American Red Cross as she begins the monumental task of recovering treasured items from the rubble of their wildfire-destroyed home. Community Bible Study â€” Wednesday, 1: Food Pantry â€” Tuesday, FMI phone Debbie at to the ground. Just as important as this emergency assistance, however, is the predisaster training and preparation that the Red Cross promotes to encourage families and individuals to be prepared.

## WOODS TWO YEARS RESIDENCE IN THE SETTLEMENT ON THE ENGLISH PRAIRIE-JUNE 25, 1820-JULY 3, 1821 . pdf

3: 02 - Rutherford County Historical Society - [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*Woods's Two years' residence in the settlement on the English Prairie -- June 25, July 3,*

Bobb, Peter Edward - Contact: Bobb was born in Orion, Richland Co. When Eva died three years later December 8, at the home of her daughter, she was laid beside him. The town of Orion lies in the southern tier of towns the second from the east line of the county, and is bounded on the north by Richland; on the east by Buena Vista; on the south by Iowa county, from which it is separated by the Wisconsin river, and on the west by Eagle. It embraces the territory of congressional township 9 north, range 1 east, except the eastern tier of sections ; and also that portion of township 8 north, range 1 east, which lies north of the Wisconsin river. The surface of the town is rather broken and inclined to be hilly; yet there are many fine farms here and an abundance of natural timber. A large part of the town is upon the rich bottom lands of the Wisconsin river, and no finer scenery, nor more fertile, fruitful land can be found. The census of gave the town a population of There are farms here in a good state of cultivation. The first settlers within the limits now comprising the town of Orion were: Smith and his son-in-law, Thomas Mathews, the former a native of Kentucky, the later of Tennessee. They came from Grant county, in October, , and claimed fraction No. After they had entered the land, they sold a half interest to Orrin E. Barber, and laid out the village plat of the present village of Orion. The plat then laid upon fraction No. This was the initial step of founding the village. Its history is treated at length in the proper place. Darnall, a native of Kentucky, came in , and located in Orion, entering land on section He engaged in mercantile trade and also improved his farm. In he removed to the town of Forest, and for some years kept a hotel. He now lives in Illinois. William Thompson , a native of Kentucky, came here from Missouri, in , and made a claim on sections 14 and He did not prove up on this place, but entered land on section 2, where he erected a saw-mill. In he sold out and removed to Kansas. He now lives at Blue Rapids, Marshall Co. William Mathews , a native of Illinois, came at about the same time as did Mr. He entered land on section 32, where he lived for several years. He now lives in Missouri. Green Mayfield, a native of Tennessee, came here from Iowa county in , and made a claim on section 4, entering the land a few years later. He settled there in March, , and still occupies the place. David Mayfield , also a native of Tennessee, came from Grant county in June, , and entered land on sections 3 and He improved the farm and made this his home until when he sold out; he now lives at Richland Center. Carlos Joslyn , a native of Vermont, came here from Mineral Point in and settled on the southeast quarter of section 9. In he sold this place and removed to the southwest quarter of section 10, remaining a resident of the town until He now lives with his son-in-law, L. Renick, in the town of Henrietta. He now lives in Richland Center. He has held many positions of public trust and responsibility, and is a prominent man in county affairs. After selecting land they returned and brought their families in August, of the same year. Henry Sigrist entered the south half of the southwest quarter of section 3. Henry Scherman selected land on sections 2 and 3, where he cleared a farm and lived until the time of his death. The problem for Carlos descendants is that he did not tell his children his parents names, if he knew them. He was raised by a guardian after both parents died young. It is speculated that he may have been the son of Edward, one of the sons of Zebediah Joslin, who was son of Benjamin who was son of Israel. Nothing is known about Edward, but Zebediah died in the town where Carlos was born. Zeb had 15 children. Nothing further is known about either of them. Carlos had 5 children. His son William Henry was well known as a Major, brevet Lt. One of the engagements with his regiment was with General William Sherman on the "march to the sea" - a shameful engagement against civilians. He started a ferry there which, in , he traded to James Law. Law erected a large frame house upon the land, which at that time was the largest house in the county. Levi Houts , a native of Indiana, came here in from Muscoda, ami entered land on sections 3 and 10, town 9, range 1 west. He now lives on section 31, town 9, range 1 east. John Mainwaring , a native of Wales, in company with his two sons, Daniel and John, came here from England, in Daniel died in April, The son, John, bought a claim from John Mathews on the southeast quarter of section 33, and entered the land. He lived

## WOODS TWO YEARS RESIDENCE IN THE SETTLEMENT ON THE ENGLISH PRAIRIE-JUNE 25, 1820-JULY 3, 1821 . pdf

there two years, then returned to England. In he came back and bought land on section 27, where he now lives. Kneefe , a native of Germany, came here in and settled on sections 14 and 15, having entered the land previous to this time. He lived there for several years and is now a resident of Dane county. Alanson Hurd, a native of the State of New York, came at about the same time and settled on the northwest quarter of section 3. He lived there a. He now lives in Vernon county. Reason Barnes, a carpenter, by trade, came here in , but in a short time removed to Boaz. Jacob Brimer , a native of the State of New York, came here is and located on section His home is now on section 2. John Henry Demmer, a native of Germany, came here from Milwaukee in and purchased a claim of Alanson Hurd on section 3. He entered the land from the government and still makes it his home. Peter Bobb , a native of Maryland, came here from Pennsylvania in and purchased land on section 32, where he still lives. Hezekiah Jones , a native of Kentucky, came here from Indiana, in He selected land on section 10, where he still resides. In the spring of Abram Miller, a native of Kentucky, came from Indiana and bought land of the Joslyns, on section He still occupies the place. Henry Wilson, a native of Butler Co. Frederick Schmidt came from Germany in and bought land on section 16, where he lived until the time of his death. Blake , a native of Pennsylvania, came at about the same time and entered acres of land on sections 17 and He erected a log house on the latter section, improved a farm and still lives here. James Lewis , a native of Ohio, came in and located on section 7, where he still resides. John Bobb, a native of Pennsylvania, came here in the spring of and bought land on section 7, where he cleared a farm and erected a neat house and barn. When the war broke out, he enlisted, and died in the service. The only child he left, a son, now lives in Nebraska. John Hamilton, a native of Pennsylvania, came from there in the spring of and located in the village of Orion, where he still lives. After this time the settlement became more rapid, and the vacant land in the town was soon taken by an enterprising class of pioneers who have all done their share toward developing the natural resources of the town. Many of these are noticed elsewhere, so it will be unnecessary to make further reference to them in this connection. The first birth in the town of Orion, as well as the first in the eastern portion of the county, was that of Mary Mathews. She was born Nov. She married Sanford Miller, and remained in Orion for a number of years, then removed to the town of Forest, where she died in She left three children, two of whom are now living at Reedsburg. The first child of German parentage born in the town, was Henry, a son of Henry and Caroline Sigrist, born April 24, He is now married, and is still a resident of the town. Smith, a justice of the peace. They were a runaway couple from Muscoda. They lived in Orion for a lime, then moved to Muscoda. The husband finally died in the town of Eagle, where he had been keeping a saloon. One of the first deaths in the town was that of John Nipple, who died in about The remains were buried in the cemetery at Orion. The first school in district No. David Mayfield, at her house, in

## WOODS TWO YEARS RESIDENCE IN THE SETTLEMENT ON THE ENGLISH PRAIRIE-JUNE 25, 1820-JULY 3, 1821 . pdf

### 4: Footprints of Fayette A-E

*Wood's Two Years' Residence in the Settlement on the English Prairie--June 25, July 3, [John Woods] on [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it.*

A post office called Wadsworth has been in operation since 1820. Nearby cities include Akron and Cleveland. The population density was 2, There were 9, housing units at an average density of 2. The racial makeup of the city was 98.5% White, 0.5% Hispanic or Latino people of any race were 1. There were 8, households of which 7.5% had children under the age of 18. The average household size was 2. The median age in the city was 38. The gender makeup of the city was 48.5% male and 51.5% female. The district has benefited from the support of the community, which passed six of the last seven levies put before the voters. According to school district Treasurer Doug Beeman, revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008, exceeded expenditures as the school system continues to manage the resources provided by the community. The high school and middle school mascot is the grizzly bear. Wadsworth City School district operates eight schools. There are five elementary schools kindergarten through grade 4, one intermediate school grades 5 and 6, one middle school grades 7 and 8 and one high school grades 9 through 12. The total enrollment is approximately 4,000 students. Wadsworth City Schools continue to excel in a variety of areas, including achieving a rating of "Excellent" from the Ohio Department of Education in five recent years. Bear Cub is an affordable program for students in kindergarten through sixth grade; it includes homework help, enrichment, tutoring, games and activities for kids. Parents are very active in the district, supporting numerous booster clubs for academics, sports, and band. Special events have included passenger train rides on the Blue Tip Express, Community Challenges between local organizations, big top circus performances, paint ball shooting ranges, pony rides, bingo tents, and assorted musical performances. The festival is named after the historic strike-anywhere blue tip matches which were once manufactured in Wadsworth. The festival is now run by a non-profit organization, staffed entirely by volunteers, referred to as the Blue Tip Festival Committee. Revenues from the festival are donated to Wadsworth area non-profit groups.

## WOODS TWO YEARS RESIDENCE IN THE SETTLEMENT ON THE ENGLISH PRAIRIE-JUNE 25, 1820-JULY 3, 1821 . pdf

### 5: Timeline of Philatelic Literature, -

*Customer Reviews of Wood's Two Years Residence: In The Settlement On The English Prairie June 25, July 3,*

An electrical and sound engineer, he was a professor at MIT for over 45 years. He was also the founder and chairman of Bose Corporation. He was the second, and more widely known Jay to lead the group, the first being Jay Trainor. Near Rabaul, New Britain, 2 November For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action with the enemy near Rabaul, New Britain, on 2 November Leading his squadron in an attack on shipping in Simpson Harbor, during which intense antiaircraft fire was expected; Maj. Wilkins briefed his squadron so that his airplane would be in the position of greatest risk. His squadron was the last of 3 in the group to enter the target area. Smoke from bombs dropped by preceding aircraft necessitated a last-second revision of tactics on his part, which still enabled his squadron to strike vital shipping targets, but forced it to approach through concentrated fire, and increased the danger of Maj. His airplane was hit almost immediately, the right wing damaged, and control rendered extremely difficult. Although he could have withdrawn, he held fast and led his squadron into the attack. He strafed a group of small harbor vessels, and then, at low level, attacked an enemy destroyer. His 1, pound bomb struck squarely amidships, causing the vessel to explode. Although antiaircraft fire from this vessel had seriously damaged his left vertical stabilizer, he refused to deviate from the course. From below-masthead height he attacked a transport of some 9, tons, scoring a hit which engulfed the ship in flames. Bombs expended, he began to withdraw his squadron. A heavy cruiser barred the path. Unhesitatingly, to neutralize the cruiser's guns and attract its fire, he went in for a strafing run. His damaged stabilizer was completely shot off. To avoid swerving into his wing planes he had to turn so as to expose the belly and full wing surfaces of his plane to the enemy fire; it caught and crumpled his left wing. Now past control, the bomber crashed into the sea. In the fierce engagement Maj. Wilkins destroyed 2 enemy vessels, and his heroic self-sacrifice made possible the safe withdrawal of the remaining planes of his squadron. The Americans claim German fighters including 4 jets destroyed for the loss of 40 bombers and 28 fighters including losses to antiaircraft defenses. During the night, Bomber Command attacks Dusseldorf with bombers as well as sending smaller forces to strike other targets. A total of 20 planes are reported lost in all operations. Mark River, Holland, 2 November As leader of the weapons platoon of Company E, th Infantry, on the night of 2 November , he fought gallantly in a pitched battle which followed the crossing of the Mark River in Holland. When he recovered consciousness he instructed his unit and then crawled to the forward rifle platoon positions. Taking a two-man bazooka team on his voluntary mission, he advanced chest deep in chilling water along a canal toward 1 enemy machinegun. While the bazooka team covered him, he approached alone to within 15 yards of the hostile emplacement in a house. He charged the remaining distance and killed the 2 gunners with hand grenades. Returning to his men he led them through intense fire over open ground to assault the second German machinegun. An enemy sniper who tried to block the way was dispatched, and the trio pressed on. When discovered by the machinegun crew and subjected to direct fire, 1st Lt. Bolton killed 1 of the 3 gunners with carbine fire, and his 2 comrades shot the others. Continuing to disregard his wounds, he led the bazooka team toward an mm. Under his fire direction, the two soldiers knocked out the enemy weapon with rockets. On the way back to his own lines he was again wounded. To prevent his men being longer subjected to deadly fire, he refused aid and ordered them back to safety, painfully crawling after them until he reached his lines, where he collapsed. By the time it ended had dropped 31 inches of snow on the city, the second greatest snowfall ever. Its first and only flight was about one mile and at an altitude of 70 feet over Long Beach Harbor, CA. Upon arising the next morning, Truman learned he had won. On a short train stop in St. Vicinity of Sudong, Korea, 2 November For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as a platoon sergeant in Company B, in action against enemy aggressor forces. Van Winkle boldly spearheaded a determined attack through withering fire against hostile frontal positions and, though he

## WOODS TWO YEARS RESIDENCE IN THE SETTLEMENT ON THE ENGLISH PRAIRIE-JUNE 25, 1820-JULY 3, 1821 . pdf

and all the others who charged with him were wounded, succeeded in enabling his platoon to gain the fire superiority and the opportunity to reorganize. Realizing that the left flank squad was isolated from the rest of the unit, he rushed through 40 yards of fierce enemy fire to reunite his troops despite an elbow wound which rendered 1 of his arms totally useless. Severely wounded a second time when a direct hit in the chest from a hostile hand grenade caused serious and painful wounds, he staunchly refused evacuation and continued to shout orders and words of encouragement to his depleted and battered platoon. Van Winkle served to inspire all who observed him to heroic efforts in successfully repulsing the enemy attack. His superb leadership, valiant fighting spirit, and unfaltering devotion to duty in the face of heavy odds reflect the highest credit upon himself and the U. For the term ending January 3, , Thurmond received , votes, defeating Edgar Brown, the official candidate of the Democratic Party, who received 80, votes. Thurmond represented South Carolina in the Senate from until , at first as a Democrat and, after , as a Republican. The song spent 5 months on the charts, but only reached 9 at its peak. It will become one of the biggest selling singles of its time. Fats jumps out of a window to avoid the melee; he and two other band members are slightly injured. Before this invention, only 30 records were on weekly hit lists. His testimony was the most dramatic to date in the ongoing investigation of quiz show scandals. Sales of the controversial novel took off. The deaths of Diem caused celebration among many people in South Vietnam, but also lead to political chaos in the nation. Diem was perceived as an impediment to the accomplishment of U. His increasingly dictatorial rule only succeeded in alienating most of the South Vietnamese people, and his brutal repression of protests led by Buddhist monks during the summer of convinced many American officials that the time had come for Diem to go. Three weeks later, an assassin shot President Kennedy. By then, the United States was more heavily involved in the South Vietnamese quagmire than ever. Under CBS ownership, the Yankees never made the post season and only once finished as high as fourth in a season. It was her first chart-topper as a solo artist in the US. August of would see the end of their eight years as hit makers when "Til the World Ends" would reach number 1. It will be a troublesome show for him as his voice is ravaged after LP sessions and tour rehearsals. The concert and the rest of the tour played in front of thin crowds. Mondale was elected Vice President. The electoral vote was Carter ; Pres. The popular vote was Carter, 40,, Ford, 39,, In congressional elections, the Democrats kept a Senate majority, , with one seat going to an independent, and House majority of Marvin added an "e" to his stage name Ironically, it was Marvin Jr. This song also sets a record by going to 1 on five different Billboard charts. Winning this spot makes Wonder the first artist to have a single on five different Billboard charts: Arctic cold invaded the Southern Plains Region. Midland, TX reported a record low of 22 degrees.

## WOODS TWO YEARS RESIDENCE IN THE SETTLEMENT ON THE ENGLISH PRAIRIE-JUNE 25, 1820-JULY 3, 1821 . pdf

### 6: Uncle Dale's Old Mormon Articles: NYC,

*Wood's Two Years Residence: in the Settlement on the English Prairie June 25, July 3, (Travel in America) [John Woods] on [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. A pioneer in Illinois, come from England.*

Witness Marriage 14 November Samuel H. Mabee and Lovenah Jones, of Oxford, Banns. Samuel Mabee and Oliver I. Reverend Mabee, Baptist church. Family Hannah Still b. Abigail Gustin F, , b. Sep Mother Abigail Smith b. Married Name Her married name was Mabee. The will was not dated apparently made out around September Petitioners: Charles Gustin did not remember witnessing the will. Oliver Mabee Jr M, , b. Fred Carleton Mabee, Jr. Briggs, , by E. Oliver Mabee and Henry Webster. Peter Young and John Sovereign. Ryerse, Regular Baptist church, Woodhouse. Oliver Mabee, total acreage , under cultivation, under crops in , 56 under pasture in , 5 under orchards or garden, and under woods or wild. Webster; wife of the above; died Sept 9th in her 52nd year. Film C , Page 1. Abigail Mabee F, , b. David Bone, M, 59, born in Scotland, W. Methodist, Scotch, going to school. Canada, Wesleyan Methodist Baptismal Register, Rhoda Mabee F, , b. Rachel Mabee F, , b. Canada, W, Methodist, 54, Female, Married. Wilson, Marriage Bonds of Ontario Julia Mabee F, , b.

## WOODS TWO YEARS RESIDENCE IN THE SETTLEMENT ON THE ENGLISH PRAIRIE-JUNE 25, 1820-JULY 3, 1821 . pdf

### 7: Thwaites Outline View (DRAFT)

*Includes Flower's letters from Lexington (June 25, ) and the Illinois (August 16, ), and Woods's two years' residence in the settlement on the English Prairie-June 25, July 3, Bookplateleaf*

Available by subscription through many university libraries. For more information, see [here](#) , [here](#) or [here](#). Available by subscription through many universities in the UK. A selection of US executive and legislative documents from to , in 38 volumes, published to A reset [transcribed] collection of pamphlets, with introductions for historical context, and extensive bibliography. Page references given here do not include the explanatory notes at end of each volume. Routledge, , 8 vol. A facsimile reprint collection of eight books, all of which are available for free using links given here. A digital version is available, via Oxford Historical Treaties , by subscription through many university libraries. Shaw and Richard H. Shoemaker, American Bibliography [], See here PDF for some history. Shipton and James E. Quinet, Essai de Bibliographie postale, Notes on various topics What are the criteria for inclusion in these lists? It has something to do with postage stamps, postal stationery, or the post office, broadly defined. It need not be especially important, or insightful, or even interesting to anyone else. From a practical point of view, it needs to be something I can read and understand, which generally limits things to European languages, mostly English, French, German and Dutch. Why organize it chronologically? This is to help understand what was or, might have been prior knowledge. What could the author of a stamp catalogue have known, if all available resources had been used? What remains to be done? A few thousand things. To get some idea of what might be next, see the References and working notes. There is no guarantee that this page and its associated files will be at their current Web address for a long time, but a good search engine should be able to find it when it moves. For now, your browser will probably redirect the connection. If you have questions or suggestions, send email to the address at the top of the page. Copyright and Intellectual Property Notice This document with its associated files is intended for personal, academic or non-commercial use. If you found it helpful, please let us know email address at the top. If you plan to use the information here for your own publication, please let us know, as there is more material available but not yet posted, and we may be able to help. Subscription-based services generally have restrictions on redistribution of digital images, which we have tried to respect. Muir, Postal Reform and the Penny Black: National Postal Museum, Newspapers were carried free, having already paid a stamp duty; when this "tax on knowledge" was repealed, the new requirement of charging newspapers postage ultimately led to postage stamps. Further references are listed below. For developments in the U. This story is more about the role of the Post Office in commercial and political life, especially as the only part of the Federal government that reached out to all parts of the nation on a regular basis. Complaints Before proceeding further, may I be allowed a complaint or two or three? But, the execution is sometimes far short of the goal. The following are links to some egregious examples. Large pages, or maps, which are folded to fit the size of the binding, are not unfolded when making the scan.

## WOODS TWO YEARS RESIDENCE IN THE SETTLEMENT ON THE ENGLISH PRAIRIE-JUNE 25, 1820-JULY 3, 1821 . pdf

8: Joseph B. Reynolds | Revolvvy

*With a letter from M. Birbeck and a preface and notes by Benjamin Flower / Richard Flower -- Two year's residence in the settlement on the English Prairie, in the Illinois Country, United States (June 5, July 3, ).*

Frank Josiah Boudinot, Jr. Saladin Ridge Watie ca. Thomas Black Watie 4. Elizabeth Watie married Walter M. Walter Webber Charles Theodore Webber 7. This war -- it will ruin a great many good people. They will not only lose all their property but a great many will lose their character, which is of more value than all their property I am almost ashamed of my tribe I want to see the end of this war and then I will be willing to give up the ghost. McIntosh, and Reverend J. Originally planned to present a united front in dealing with an impending surrender to the Federal Government, the council quickly took on other meanings. They also required that any permanent treaty with the United States would require the national councils of each tribe to ratify the terms of surrender. In addition, Stand Watie appointed a commission of six delegates that would "forward the great work of establishing thorough harmony among all Indian tribes. Our late allies in war, the Confederate armies, have long since ceased to resist the national authorities; they have all been either captured or surrendered to the forces of the United States. It therefore becomes us as brave people to forget and lay aside our prejudices and prove ourselves equal to the occasion. Let reason obtain now the sway of our passions and let us meet in council with the proper spirit and resume our former relations with the United States. Kirby Smith, Commander of troops west of the Mississippi. A once beautiful and prosperous Nation had been reduced to charred ashes and barren fields. A proud people who had reunited following the disarray of removal were once again shattered by a violence that made their previous passions pale in comparison. Yet from the midst of their darkness, a new Cherokee Nation would arise. The Keetoowah Society would be central to that rebirth. Dale and Gaston Lytton, Cherokee Cavaliers: University of Oklahoma Press, , Smithsonian Institution Press, , University of Oklahoma Press, , ; Foreman, Government Printing Office, , Vol. Memphis State University Press, , University of Nebraska Press, , Together with the Treaties of , , and Wilmington, Delaware: University of Oklahoma Press, Morrison, , Cabin Creek Other Names: Operations to Control Indian Territory Date s: July , Principal Commanders: Detachments from nine units [US]; two regiments and detachments from two other units approx. As he approached the crossing of Cabin Creek, he learned that Confederate Col. Stand Watie, with about 1, to 1, men intended to assault him there. Watie was waiting for about 1, reinforcements under the command of Brig. Cabell to join him before attacking the supply train. Cabell, however, was detained due to high water on Grand River. Cabin Creek also had high water, preventing a crossing at first, but when it had receded enough, Williams drove the Confederates off with artillery fire and two cavalry charges. The wagon train continued to Fort Gibson and delivered the supplies, making it possible for the Union forces to maintain their presence in Indian territory and take the offensive that resulted in a victory at Honey Springs and the fall of Fort Smith, Arkansas. The battlefield site is on the ridge, west and south, above the springs. Colonel Weer, with a detachment of about men, completely surprised the camp of Confederate Colonel J. Clarkson near Locust Grove about sunrise on July 3, Colonel Clarkson surrendered the men that remained with him after the attack in the morning. Sixty wagons of ammunition and salt, sixty-four mule teams, and large quantities of provisions were captured by the Federals, together with men who surrendered. The day following the locust Grove Skirmish was the Fourth of July, and the Federal forces celebrated the occasion by dividing up the captured clothing among the ragged refugees and soldiers, and the powder and equipment among the heads of military units. State Highway 33 is now known as US Scenic Pipe Springs Park is located about 1 mile east of the Scenic and Hwy. The ridge visible just southeast of the intersection is the battlesite. The boys at West Point are told that shock and surprise have won more wars than bullets and casualties, and they learn to stress the former and conserve the latter. Small actions based on shock and surprise have been the turning points of almost every war. Such an action was the one at Locust Grove, and it was the beginning of the end for Confederate prestige during the Civil War in what now

## WOODS TWO YEARS RESIDENCE IN THE SETTLEMENT ON THE ENGLISH PRAIRIE-JUNE 25, 1820-JULY 3, 1821 . pdf

is eastern Oklahoma. To appreciate the importance of that little scrap one must consider that all that late winter and spring the Confederate Indians had been in absolute control of the Five Nations, which at that time owned the whole of Oklahoma except the panhandle. McIntosh, the Lower Creek, and Stand Watie, the Cherokee, had sent Opoethleyoholo, the Upper Creek, and his "union" followers on a bitter and distracted flight to their miserable refuge camp in Kansas in December, and Raines, Coffey Hunter, Clarkson, Watie and other Confederate leaders were strutting and foraging at will while the "loyal" families in the Five Nations buried their valuables and longed for their suspended government annuities. Old Opoethleyoloho had died, and the males of his following were swarming into the Federal army, while Union leaders were planning to allow them to "fight their way back home. Charles Doubleday had dropped down from Baxter Springs, Kans. Then the Kansas leaders decided to match Indian against Indian, so late in June a new brigade was sent down which included two regiments of the Indian recruits. They got here just after the Confederates, with thumbs at noses, had raided Neosho, Mo. One went down the west side of Grand River, one down the eastern border of the Cherokee Nation to meet Watie and get another demonstration of Indian cunning in retreat, and the main column under Weer headed for Grand Saline, the present Salina. This took all day July 2, and the refugee families of the Indian troopers began to show up. They had followed the column down from Kansas in the hope that their homes would be recaptured for them. Clarkson was in camp along Saline Creek, just two miles to the south, and that he had several hundred white and Indian troops and about 70 wagons of supplies! They were to learn later that those supplies were the loot from the Neosho raid and months of forage, and were the "heart, lungs and stomach" of the Confederates hereabout. Weer waited until almost daylight, July 3, and rode south with muffled gear and padded hoofs. The rebel Indians stood their ground a while and then faded into the locust thickets when the Federal field piece came up. They rallied several miles below, and met Stand Watie hurrying to the rescue of Clarkson, but told him the colonel already was a prisoner and the wagons were in the hands of Federals. As the Federals were well supplied, Weer destroyed the salt. And on his way back he burned the works and destroyed the kettles. So far it sounds like a minor action. He found that the news of Locust Grove had Park Hill in deepest gloom and indecision, as the loss of the supplies was a staggering blow to rebel prospects. He put Chief John Ross on his parole and arrested hundreds of Confederate soldiers, most of whom ended up by joining the Federals. All this with only two companies of soldiers! At sight of this Ross began to waver, and when the Federals retired on July 19, Colonel Cloud and a regiment went to Park Hill and escorted the chief and his retinue of 12 carriage loads out of the territory, never to return. When they were gone the Confederates rushed back to Park Hill and Tahlequah, and declaring the office vacant, elected Stand Watie chief. From then on there were two governments in the Cherokee Nation, and the resultant dissension in this buffer nation made the second Federal invasion a series of easy triumphs. In fact it really inspired the second invasion. With those 60 wagons of powder and provisions the Confederates might have held up Confederate morale--Ross might have stayed--there might not have been two Cherokee governments--the devastation of the second invasion might have been avoided. And with a nation solidly rebel to the end the Cherokees might have lost their "outlet" when the other western lands were taken away in the postwar treaties! Trace back through the series of effects and causes and you end up at the minor engagement called "an action at a locust grove. On the night of the 2d, and after having marched one brigade under Colonel Judson some 20 miles southward from Cowskin Prairie to Cabin Creek, I started with [men] to the Grand Saline, where I heard a force of the enemy was encamped. After travelling rapidly all night I came up with them on the east side of Grand River about sunrise. They were under command of Colonel Clarkson; number not known. Lost 1 man of the Ninth Kansas and Dr. Holleday, of the First Indian. The latter was killed in mistake by one of the Ninth. Colonel Clarkson and the officers are in our hands. A full report will be made as soon as movements are made. We are much exhausted. Respectfully, your obedient servant, Capt. Thomas Moonlight, Assistant Adjutant-General. As promised, I send you a more detailed account of the affair of the 3d instant. Its locality I find to be known as Locust Grove, that being the name of a post-office there. It is some 2 miles east of Grand River and about 30 north of Tahlequah. The only troops actively engaged were the detachments from the First

**WOODS TWO YEARS RESIDENCE IN THE SETTLEMENT ON THE  
ENGLISH PRAIRIE-JUNE 25, 1820-JULY 3, 1821 . pdf**

Indian and Ninth Kansas. The artillery was, however, planted in battery, defended by the detachment from the Tenth Kansas, and was only prevented from paying its respects to the enemy from fear of destroying our own men, who were engaged with the enemy in the woods in scattered parties. The suddenness of the attack and the bushy nature of the ground caused the fight to be one in which each participant was thrown more or less on his individual resources. The Indians and Ninth Kansas attacked and pursued the enemy with great vigor, while the remainder of the troops were with difficulty restrained from joining in the attack.

## WOODS TWO YEARS RESIDENCE IN THE SETTLEMENT ON THE ENGLISH PRAIRIE-JUNE 25, 1820-JULY 3, 1821 . pdf

### 9: The Maybee Society - Person Page

*Biography [ ] Early years [ ]. George Lemuel Woods was born July 30, in Boone County, Missouri, the second of four boys born to Caleb Woods and the former Margaret McBride, his ancestors came to North America from Scotland in the late 17th Century, settling first in Virginia before moving to the Kentucky frontier.*

They first appeared in the weekly column, "Footprints of Fayette," which is published in local newspapers. He worked as a printer and a clerk at San Felipe until he joined the Texas army in February. Abbotts served as a camp guard during the Battle of San Jacinto. For this service he was awarded a donation certificate for acres of land in This land was located in Austin County. Abbotts was also listed as being married on that census but it is unclear when he was actually married. Abbotts and his wife, Elizabeth, built a large home on his league of land about and raised sheep. It was a profitable if unusual business for this area. In his flock of sheep yielded pounds of wool. Sometime between and Abbotts returned to his native England. His cousins, the Thomas Carter family were occupying the Abbotts home in There were several rumors as to why Abbotts left Texas including one of the more colorful ones that speculated that he had inherited land and a title in England which required him to give up his land holdings in Texas. In an letter to his old friend, Moses Austin Bryan, Abbotts states that he "has not willingly left Texas. He told Bryan that he would have done so the following spring had his wife not died. Lancelot Abbotts is best known in Fayette County for the house that he built. It is a three-story stone house constructed on an exceptional site. The orientation of the house creates a cooling breeze. The thickness of the walls retain heat in the winter while keeping it cooler in the summer. At present, part of the house still stands. Melvin Adamek of Schulenburg was black and blue from pinching himself. Now he is back in Schulenburg, a civilian again, with vivid memories of marching in the inauguration parade. Adamek was one of the 98 Korean veterans who formed the honor guard for the President. They asked me a bunch of questions and then told me to come back at 12 for a special detail on the east coast back in the States. How the 98 were picked from all the men eligible, Adamek does not know. Adamek was not a regular color bearer and he had to learn that job at Eighth Army Headquarters at Seoul. The picture of the honor guard printed in the Jan 26 issue of Life Magazine was taken in Japan, he said. It was certainly interesting. A person kind of felt like crying. He had spent six months in Korea as squad leader of a rifle company with the 24th Infantry Regiment in the 40th Division. Before going to the front he worked with Communist prisoners on the Koje Island. If they keep on going the way they have that thing will last a 1, years. Adolph and the Boys by George Koudelka During the heyday of Texas Polka Music in the s, one Fayette County Orchestra became known statewide through its radio programs, recordings, and live performances. Originally known as Adolph and the Boys, the group later changed their name to reflect their sponsors. It all started in , when Julius Pavlas, an old-time musician and Engle resident, entered his band in a contest at the Majestic Theatre in San Antonio. They took first place. The band came to the attention of Universal Mills, a large Texas flour producer, who invited Mr. Pavlas and his band back to San Antonio for an audition. Many of his band members refused to go, so Mr. Pavlas had to hurriedly round up new musicians, plus an announcer who could handle network radio broadcasting. He invited Johnny Luecke, an electrician and ham radio operator, to be the announcer and Tom Hinton of Weimar as sound engineer. After considerable practice and an audition, the band was accepted for network performance. The first program went on the air on November 3, and was sponsored by Goldchain Flour. The band was known as Adolph and the Goldchain Bohemians. The band wore original Tyrolean costumes and broadcast live from the stage of the Cozy Theatre in Schulenburg. The programs ran from 8 to 8: The audio was transmitted over telephone lines. During this time the band made a number of 78 rpm recordings on the Okeh and Vocalion labels. These recordings were later re-released on the Columbia Red label. Henry Kubala, of St. John, was the solo clarinetist. The last radio broadcast of Adolph and the Goldchain Bohemians was heard on the last day of May in , thus ending an era of musical history for Schulenburg and Texas Polka music. Smiles Anders of La Grange, was one of three astronauts who were the

## WOODS TWO YEARS RESIDENCE IN THE SETTLEMENT ON THE ENGLISH PRAIRIE-JUNE 25, 1820-JULY 3, 1821 . pdf

first to circle the moon on Christmas Eve, The two Anders brothers, Arthur and E. It was during this time that Bill Anders attended the local public schools, beginning in the eighth grade and continuing through his junior year of high school. He always remembered his academic training in La Grange, having written his uncle several times about how he valued his schooling here and especially singled out Superintendent Charles A. Lemmons for his counsel and guidance. Following his graduation, Anders took his commission with the U. Air Force and received his pilot wings in . He served as a fighter pilot for the Air Defense Command in California and Iceland, logging more than 8, hours of flight time. In , Anders was selected by NASA in the third group of astronauts and was the backup pilot for the Gemini 11 mission. In , he was chosen to accompany Frank Borman and James A. This historic manned space flight orbited the moon for ten revolutions. Anders also served as the backup Command Module pilot for the Apollo 11 mission, before accepting an assignment as Executive Secretary for the National Aeronautics and Space Council from to . Anders and his family attended the event, which included a parade, reception, barbecue and a program of film and slides on his space flight. Chairman of the joint U. President Ford then named Anders to become the first chairman of the newly established Nuclear Regulatory Commission, which was followed by an appointment to serve as Ambassador to Norway until . At that time, he ended his career with the federal government after 26 years and began work in the private sector. He joined the General Electric Company as general manager and became a senior executive of its nuclear energy products and aircraft equipment divisions. He later joined Textron Inc. In , Anders became the chairman and CEO of General Dynamics, a large military supplier and parent company of Electric Boat, that employed over , people at the time. He retired in , but continued to serve as president of the William A. Anders Foundation, a philanthropic organization dedicated to supporting educational and environmental issues. He received a number of awards and honors, including being inducted into the International Space Hall of Fame and having a crater on the moon named after him. Anders married Valerie Hoard in ; they have four sons and two daughters and presently live in Washington State. He has a legacy of notable achievements and took part in the making of history during our time. We are definitely proud that he called La Grange home for a short while! Anders, courtesy of Wikipedia. His profession carried the terms of soldier, college valedictorian, preacher, college professor, newspaper editor, Texas gubernatorial candidate, and even author. The young Andrews then lived in the home of J. When war broke out between the North and South, Andrews enlisted in the Confederate Army as a scout and courier. He enlisted in the year when he was only 16 years of age. Once the war had ended, Andrews returned to Fayette County and continued his schooling, eventually joining the Shiloh Baptist Church. He later enrolled in Baylor University and graduated as valedictorian of his class in . He proceeded to join the Baylor University faculty and teach primary classes in exchange for the tuition costs accumulated over the past years. Not long after, he became ordained as a Baptist minister and left Texas to study at Greenville Seminary in South Carolina. Andrews continued his teaching at Baylor University, becoming a professor of Greek and English literature. Due to financial troubles, however, he resigned in and became principal of the Masonic Institute at Round Rock. By , Andrews had accepted the pulpit in Tyler where he became the contributing editor to John B. Crane was like a father to Andrews. In , Andrews decided to move to Atlanta, Georgia and work on editing W. He was mentioned to run for a state office, but was never nominated. During these years, he worked both as a minister and politician. Andrews was involved in radical politics, believing that if one believed in Christianity, then they also must pledge an allegiance to socialism. As a socialist candidate, Andrews ran for governor of Texas in . Andrews did come in ahead of the Prohibitionist candidate, Andrew Jackson Houston, who gathered 6, votes. In , Andrews took a break from politics and started working on a book composed of his own original poems taken from his sermons and other occasions. The collection was published and titled Poems. In , Andrews entered back into politics and tried again to beat out the incumbent Colquitt. This time, Andrews came in 2nd with 25, votes.

## WOODS TWO YEARS RESIDENCE IN THE SETTLEMENT ON THE ENGLISH PRAIRIE-JUNE 25, 1820-JULY 3, 1821 . pdf

Fabulous Finger Food Office Emergencies The general store in Vermont Facts for truth-lovers Dynamic retention model for Air Force officers A Guided Tour of Selections from Aristotles Nicomachean Ethics Failed no file On the Natural Faculties Warrior without weapons Official James Bond 007 movie book Peopling the past Church polyphony apropos of a new fragment at Grottaferrata. Snapshots of Heaven a Glimpse Into Paradise Complements and constructions Birth Asphyxia and the Brain Step 2: getting back to basics : moving toward core truths that are essential for life change Nights in the Underground Tornado! 84 Minutes, 94 Lives Pritcherts apology Speech-hearing pathology and surgery Michigan OSHA training guide Pam Tells How to Be a Natural Beauty Secrets Thatll Send Guys Into Orbit! Chicago Luxury Home Condo Sign mouse Dayton's Department Store Eric clapton tears in heaven sheet music De niro a life shawn levy Merge uments software Glass beads of the prehistoric and Roman periods in Britain and Ireland Basics of sql injection analysis detection and prevention Moe Berg, the spy behind home plate Social works identity in postmodern agencies and universities Introduction to physical therapy and patient skills Half a life novel Nelson mathematics grade 7 student text Cloned (Kim Possible Chapter Book) Joseph Conrad today Give me liberty an american history by eric foner Health careers today Men of Worcester in caricature