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You can read Reminiscences of the Revolution, Or Le Loup's Bloody Trail From Salem to Fort Edward by Reid, Arthur in our library for absolutely free. Read various fiction books with us in our e-reader.

The reader is introduced, through original source materials, to a diverse group of man and women who contributed in unique ways to the eight-year long American Revolution. Among them are soldiers and civilians, veteran generals and three-week militia men, patriots and spies, a host of Native American and African-American volunteers, and more than a few courageous women who carved out a place of their own on the front lines. Includes other writings by Capt. Pouchot, anonymous memoirs, bibliography. Pressed leather hardcover, 7. The story of how the British held Fort Niagara and gained the support of the Indians during the early years of the Revolution. Bonnecamps detailed the flora, fauna and other aspects of natural science, as well as activities of the expedition. Taken together, the two reports give an excellent snapshot of the Ohio country just prior to the final French and Indian War. The Road to Trenton Code: In July, the Continental Congress declared independence from England, after more than a year of war. The text is written in a very enjoyable manner, and enhanced by numerous excerpts from public and private documents. These four colorful first-hand accounts read like adventure stories. The Narrative of Captain Spencer Records covers the Revolution and the ten years following on the frontier. The final narrative, The Recollections of Stephen Burkam, recounts both sieges of Wheeling in detail. This book was assembled unpublished papers of Lyman Draper former secretary of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. They never expected the punishing defeat they were about to suffer at the hands of the capable and underrated French partisan leader, Langis Langy. Bearor writes knowledgeably about the weather and geographical conditions, the forts and the weapons, equipment and provisions used by the participants. He also describes events leading up to the battle and provides biographical information about the two charismatic leaders, Rogers and Langis. Several detailed maps enhance the exciting account of the battle. The story is brought to life with excellent reenactment photographs. Bearor also examines some of the theories and myths that distort the history of this event. A comprehensive bibliography and everyname index complete this extraordinary book. Uniforms gear and equipment for each year from to are described in detail. Every aspect of daily life is chronicled, including carpentry and labor, training, drill and exercise, and physical ailments and treatments. Accurately rendered drawings by noted artist Joe Lee depict the clothing and equipment used by the provincials and the Indians. The index lists names, places and events. The first two are biographies, while the third is an explanation and history of mercenary soldiering, especially as practiced by Germany, where able-bodied young men had much to fear from Prussian recruiters, whose technique of recruiting mercenaries differed little from kidnapping. This part of the book is a fine supplement to the study of the Hessians who fought on the English side. McClellan seeks to establish the particular function which smuggling and especially that in connection with the West Indies trade performed in relation to the political and economic elements of the Revolution. He defines smuggling in the American colonies and discusses the causes of smuggling, the political circumstances surrounding it, the laws designed to stop it and the results of enforcing those laws. This discussion, which was the prize-winner of an essay contest at Williams College in , is enhanced by a complete bibliography and a topical index. The rolls are complete for the years to , except for for which they have been lost. Rolls typically give the name, date of enlistment, age, birthplace and trade of the soldier, and the company to which he belonged. Ethan Allen Frontier Rebel Code: Edgar once again brings his informative, entertaining and very readable style of writing to bear on the early years of the American Revolution. Misconceptions on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean are seen as keys to understanding why repeated attempts at compromise failed to prevent the war. An everyname index allows quick reference to individuals. John Crawford based his narrative on the stories he had heard from his relatives, especially his father, William, who took an active part in the Revolution. Henry Jolly is the representative of the frontier soldiers on the Upper Ohio during the Revolution,

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and one of the few who left a written account. Lydia Cruger was sixteen and inside Fort Henry during its third and final siege in 1781. One of the classic volumes of New England history first published in 1857. The edition reprinted here has a new historical preface, a biography and genealogical chart on Hubbard and very extensive notes by Drake which identify people and places, and otherwise greatly expands on the original text. Superbly and judiciously researched, elegantly written and meticulously detailed, and an absorbing study of character and how it affects history. The use of personal diaries and letters helps to bring to life this most crucial of battles. Contains an abundance of reference material. He was Dutch born, English trained and a Patriot in the Revolution, designing the fortifications for Fort Constitution in 1780. Surprisingly, this is the first full-length biography of this important and enigmatic figure of the American Revolution. Includes info on over 100 forts and sites with many maps. As a Native American, she was a woman of incredible power and influence spanning both worlds, and the sister of Joseph Brant. This book incorporates primary and untapped sources to genuinely reflect the life of this remarkable woman. With drawings, footnotes, bibliography, chronology of her life and more. Edited with an introduction and notes by Robert Malcomson. Descriptive, personal accounts of naval exploits on Lake Ontario by four officers representing both sides which have not been printed before. A rare look at the battles from a personal point of view. A Critical Study Code: In September, 1755, Colonel Benedict Arnold led a force of men through the Maine wilderness to Quebec, in a daring plan to capture that city. After a heroic struggle against difficult terrain, short rations, and the elements, he reached the city with about 100 men. There he was joined by Montgomery with men from Montreal. On December 31 they launched what proved to be a disastrous attack on Quebec; Montgomery was killed, Arnold was wounded, 100 of their men were killed or wounded, and were taken prisoner. The narrative is illustrated with eighteen maps and charts. Extensive notes about half the book greatly supplement the main text and provide much additional data. This volume is simply a must-have for every history enthusiast! The author received the Pulitzer prize for American history in 1901. The present work is cited in the Harvard Guide to American History. This is not so much the story of Old Fort Johnson as it is the story of Sir William Johnson, his family and the people who circulated in their lives and influenced early American history. Describes in detail the arms and accoutrements of officers and soldiers, formation and exercise of a company, instruction of recruits, formation and marching of columns, disposition and firing of fieldpieces, laying out of a camp, inspection, treatment of the sick, reviews of parade, and other essentials. The new edition has great new illustrations by Greg Hudson and Joe Lee. Many of the old tailor plates have been re-worked. Because this book is specifically designed for re-creating French colonial clothes it is a valued resource for re-enactors and historic site personnel. Voyageurs, Native Americans and Militia clothing is covered also. Originally published in 1857, this volume presents the best and rarest contemporary accounts of this most interesting period of Eastern Frontier history. Their experiences, which they recount, are as varied as were their avocations. These most important early journals recorded travel into Indian country during the formative period of early Western settlement and were edited by noted historian and writer Reuben Gold Thwaites. Originally published in 1896, this outstanding work offers the first insight into official travel westward over the Alleghenies into the Ohio Indian country. The most important part of this book however are the notes and critical analysis of the Journals by the editor Reuben Gold Thwaites. His explanations of times and places can only give the reader a much better understanding of this history. Complete as originally published in 1896. Gold embossed cover and spine. Only 1,000 copies printed. Special attention is paid by the author to the following: Background information relevant to the hostilities is discussed in depth, including the names of the major players and accounts of many individual incidents. The forces unleashed during these events revolutionized the relationships between the Colonies, Great Britain and the embattled Algonquin and Iroquois Indians. It is the true story of a column of citizen soldiers who entered a ravine in upstate New York as Palatine settlers and Oneida Indians, and emerged as American heroes. As a result, the ground called Oriskany was forever sealed in the annals of United States history. This generation can pay no better tribute to the pioneers of the Mohawk Valley than to rescue from oblivion the true import of the deeds they did. A professional soldier in the army of Prussian King Frederick the Great, Steuben came to the American colonies in 1777.

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at the urging of Benjamin Franklin to act as an advisor to Gen. The baron succeeded in transforming the Continental Army from a slipshod troop of guerrillas into a motivated, highly disciplined corps of soldiers and officers. It was through these articles, letters from government officials, concerned citizens and common soldiers, public addresses, notices and editorials that the British subjects were kept abreast of the dramatic conflict developing in the Upper Ohio Valley, Nova Scotia, Acadia and the whole of the North American frontier. Facts, hearsay and propaganda are melded together in an attempt to both inform the populace and inflame the spirit in defense of the British Empire. No attempt has been made to correct spelling, punctuation or presentation of this material; it exists as it did on the pages of the original newspapers. Phineas Stevens, and of Col. About half of this highly sought-after work is taken up with correspondence, making it one of the best sources of documentary material about the Revolution and the French and Indian War. Anchored by the military accomplishments of John Stark, this book also details the careers of several other heroes of both wars. Includes the extraordinary memoir of Robert Rogers during the French and Indian War, including the substance of his journal, published in London in , with additional information obtained from correspondence and extracts from general orders. Other military men profiled here are Gen. Caleb Stark son of Gen. John Stark and Capt. Shorter accounts are given of Thomas Burnside, Col. Thomas Allen and Gen. The Stark memoir takes up about pages; the Rogers memoir consists of about pages.

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Reminiscences of the revolution, or Le Loup's bloody trail from Salem to Fort Edward or Le Loup's bloody trail from Salem to Fort Edward. by Reid, Arthur.

Her escorts did not deliver on their promise, however. Disagreeing over who deserved the largest share of the reward of rum, the Indians raped, scalped, and murdered McCrea, though she prayed on her knees for mercy. In some accounts, her captors disagreed over her fate—the Noble Savage Kiashuta or Duluth attempted to save her, yet the primitive wolf-like savage Le Loup or Wyandot Panther killed her anyway. This was and remains a haunting image: McCrea became a legend, and it should therefore be no surprise that her saga is prominent in historical scholarship about the early Republic. In this essay, we reread the myth of Jane McCrea to probe cultural fictions about revenge in the United States. Yet if we focus exclusively on the individual as a site and lever of power, we miss so much—especially when it comes to revenge. Here we break from Hobbes, Hegel, Freud, and others who focus on revenge as an individual phenomenon. Instead, we follow Brown, who redirects our critical gaze back onto the state and sovereignty. The McCrea myth suggests that revenge should be understood not primarily as a moral wrong, as an innate human depravity, or as a universal, trans-historical inevitability, but instead as a historically conditioned, circulating discourse of power in modern states. Following the American Revolution, as elite politicians attempted to establish republican order, the cultural fictions then circulating in public culture suggested that revenge could be particularly useful. It was not the case that Americans were inherently violent and the state needed to step in to control this violence—though this was and remains one particularly useful narrative for justifying state power. Rather, the McCrea myth suggests that by persuading Americans that their nation and thus they themselves have been wronged, it is possible to discipline democratic bodies. As time passed, and as the public sphere expanded, circulating stories in public memory ensured that these wounds never healed. As Americans told and retold, dramatized and visualized, performed and produced the story of Jane McCrea, they acted as unconscious agents of state power. All we know for sure is that she was killed in upstate New York in late July of 1777, and then buried near Fort Edward. Recent DNA testing of her bones has revealed little, for her body has been exhumed and tampered with five times—in 1804, 1814, 1824, 1834, and 1844. During the 1796 American Quarterly the exhumation, local notables purportedly took her skull and many of her bones as souvenirs. The McCrea we know today is an amalgam of stereotypes and assumptions: That the McCrea myth is a product of war is understandable, for war does not exist outside of words. Going to war is a decision fraught with tangible consequences and the first campaigns of battle are therefore for public opinion. War must have a rationale, making the process of rhetorical invention vital to the war effort. The rhetoric of war, in turn, is particularly conducive to the hollowing out of tropes and the invention of myths. We can thus see the McCrea myth as clearly rooted in the violent early history of the American Revolution. As Burgoyne advanced across New York, noncombatants fled in droves for the South. Those who fled risked losing their hastily abandoned possessions, including homes and crops. One loyalist newspaper, the Newport Gazette, described the refugees: On July 26, British auxiliaries and rebel militiamen engaged in a series of skirmishes around Fort Edward. The battles soon widened into a larger conflagration with the arrival of British regulars. Americans claimed to have lost one lieutenant, Van Vechten, along with one or two sergeants and two or three privates. All were stripped of their clothes. Indeed, the vicious killing of a comrade and the accompanying desire for revenge may have escalated the rhetoric streaming out of the pens of American officers in the Hudson River Valley, inspiring them to kill redcoats and revenge their comrade. Soldiers were not the only people to die in and around Fort Edward in late July. Once unleashed, war assumes a life of its own, and as a consequence, the awful reach of battle is never confined to the battlefields. A few newspapers reported that an entire family had been killed, though the family name, Allen, did not appear in print until the nineteenth century. These reports made little impression on the public mind. The Allen family tragedy was remembered only as a prelude. The one who

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was remembered was Jane McCrea— not because her death was special, but because her murder came to symbolize all American deaths during the Revolutionary War. It would take too much time to enumerate every action of this kind. One instance which happened yesterday, during the skirmish, may serve for the whole; a young lady of the name of miss Jenny McCrea, of a good family, and some share of beauty, was by some accident at fort Edward when the enemy attacked the picket guard; she and an old woman, whom she was with, were taken by the savages. John Adams observed in They needed, in short, a synecdoche, a convenient talking point capturing the horrors of British aggression and the perils of acquiescence to the king. Words won the Revolutionary War as much as cannonballs and bayonets. In this way, McCrea became a vessel for the rhetorical politics that helped Americans win their independence. The first report, published in Boston and New York and reprinted elsewhere, was contained in a brief letter dated July 26, , and sent from Moses Creek, a temporary headquarters for the American army located five miles south of Fort Edward. We have just had a brush with the enemy at Fort-Edward, and in which Lieut. Van Veghten, was most inhumanely butchered and scalped. Two sergeants and two privates were likewise killed and scalped, one of the latter had both his hands cut off. They have killed and scalped another woman near the same place. Indians killed her and at least six others during a skirmish. It is undeniably true, that they took a young woman out of a house at Fort Edward, dragged the harmless victim into the woods, and in cool blood, murdered and scalped her. No reason can possibly be given for their cruelty, but this, the captive was an American. The Nationalization of Revenge The sordid tale of Jane McCrea is one of the earliest and most popular revenge stories from the early Republic. This was not necessarily true; the timing suggests that it might simply have been the end of harvest season that freed soldiers to fight. Nevertheless, a historical marker near the spot where McCrea was killed in Fort Edward links the two events: Armies sprang up from it. We are interested, rather, in why so many believed that McCrea was causally linked to victory at Saratoga and hence to victory in the Revolutionary War. Significantly, it was after the murder of Jane McCrea whom Freneau called Lavinia that his vision of empire became possible. Drenched in her gore, Lavinia of the vale; The cruel Indian seized her life away, As the next morn began her bridal day! Her death, when coupled with the other war casualties, demanded the perpetuation of the war effort in and beyond until grievances were righted and victory was achieved. He understood that political communities are rhetorical inventions. He therefore urged his fellow rebels to action in and beyond: By calling on the people to rise up together to revenge the war dead, Freneau employed a rhetorical maneuver common to public address in the early Republic. Her breast is exposed, implying that she has been, or will soon be, raped—a common claim in the eighteenth century. He sunk delirious on her lifeless clay And past, in starts of sense, the dreadful day. In modernity, Foucault argues, the process of subject formation works by transforming an act into an expression of an underlying subject type. But this figure always failed to protect McCrea from his savage counterpart. In this way the blame for the destruction of Native American civilizations was redirected back onto the victims. In the s, after many Native Americans had been forced west of the Appalachians, U. The myth of Jane McCrea thus justified the westward march of empire as retribution for past grievances. Revenge consumed Jones, who could think of nothing but vengeance. If anyone was going to do the avenging, it had to be a U. A Tragedy in Five Acts. After years, the story of Jane McCrea was now as much about her brother John as it was about Jane. A number of things about this play immediately jump out. Second, Jane McCrea was listed as a patriot and not a Tory, as most early accounts suggested. This allowed Carroll to make her a true, unambiguous martyr to the rebel cause. She mattered only insofar as she carried the troops from their difficult July to their victory at Saratoga. One of the fundamental preoccupations of politicians following the Revolutionary War was order: In , there was no nation, no state, no country; there were instead thirteen allied states fighting a mutually beneficial war. After the war, these states had a difficult time putting aside their differences, though eventually they did. Yet Carroll wrote the nation back into the Revolutionary War, arguing that it was waged to preserve the United States which of course did not exist in Yes, I am mad. I have lost all in the world to me. I have nothing to live for, nothing. Revenge narratives hailed citizens into the new national order while instructing them how to behave as enraged citizen-patriots.

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While Carroll demonstrated that one of the primary motivations for war was revenge, he also demonstrated the disciplining power of revenge when nationalized. Because having soldiers willing to die is a prerequisite for nationhood, manufacturing the desire for revenge is politically expedient for the state. Though revenge, in the form of the interpersonal blood feud, can rip society apart, the rhetorics of revenge, if monopolized and controlled by the state, are a way of controlling violence by channeling it in desired directions. The sovereign in the United States is thus the one who can harness the originary, revolutionary violence of the state, transform it into an impulse for revenge, and then displace this impulse onto desirable targets. The McCrea myth suggests that political sovereignty is intimately tied to the rhetorical management of violence. The McCrea myth is revealing because it teaches us that one of the most basic ways to achieve sovereignty is by harnessing, and then nationalizing, revenge. Yet it is revealing in another sense. During the nineteenth century, U. Up to the Civil War, Jane McCrea was a name that everyone knew, but her myth became less national and more local in the s and s. Her story, which was deployed to excuse the murder of Indians, was no longer necessary, so it disappeared. Thus, in the twentieth century, the revenge narrative itself became a trope to which the town of Fort Edward attached itself in order to prove its patriotism. We know very little about Philip Carroll, but this does not matter. Hence, locals connected themselves to the imagined national community by retelling gruesome stories of revenge from the past.

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After mature deliberation we concluded to go West. Returning to Bloomfield, I collected the money held for me by Capt. Ruel Weston and was soon in readiness for the journey. But a few days before the time agreed upon for leaving, I received a letter from Simeon Goodrich, which contained the unpleasant information that he could not collect the amount due him and could not go with me. Truly this was disappointment. I was obliged to set out alone, no light undertaking at that early day, for as yet there were no long lines of railroad between Maine and the Mississippi river. The day at last arrived from to start. My companions and acquaintances chaffed me as to the perils of the journey before me. The stage took us directly to the steamboat at Gardiner. The steam was up and the boat was soon under way. It was the New England, the first boat of the kind I had ever seen. I felt strangely unfamiliar with the ways of the traveling world, but observed what other did, and asked no questions, and so fancied that my ignorance of traveling customs would not be exposed. It was sunset as we floated out into the wide expanse of the Atlantic. The western horizon was tinged with fiery hues, the shores grew fainter and receded from view and the eye could rest at last only upon the watery expanse. All 2 things seemed new and strange. Next morning a heavy fog hung over the scene. The vessel was at anchor in Boston harbor and we were soon on shore and threading the crooked street of the capital of Massachusetts. I was not lost in the wilderness maze of streets, as I had feared I should be, but on leaving Boston on the evening train I took the wrong car and found myself uncomfortably situated in a second or third class car, crowded and reeking with vile odors, from which the conductor rescued me, taking me to the pleasant and elegant car to which my first class ticket entitled me. On arriving at Providence I followed the crowd to the landing and embarked on the steamer President for New York, in which city we remained a day, stopping at the City Hotel on Broadway. I was greatly impressed with the beauty of part of the city, and the desolate appearance of the Burnt District, concerning the burning of which we had read in our winter camp. I was not a little puzzled with the arrangement of the hotel tables and the printed bills of fare, but closely watched the deportment of others and came through without any serious or mortifying blunder. Stevens for Albany, and on the evening of the same day went to Schenectady by railroad. Some of the way car were hauled by horses up hills and inclined planes. There were then only three short lines of railroad in the United States, and I had traveled on two of them. At Schenectady I took passage on a canal boat to Buffalo. At Buffalo we remained but one day. We there exchanged eastern paper for western, the former not being current in localities further west. At Buffalo I caught my first glimpse of Lake Erie. The steamer Oliver Newberry bore me from Buffalo to Detroit. From Detroit to Mt. Clemens, Michigan, I went by stage and stopped at the last named place until October 14th, when, being satisfied that the climate was unhealthy, fever and ague being very prevalent, I returned to Detroit, and on the fifteenth of the same month took passage on the brig Indiana, as steamers had quit running for the season. The brig was aground two days and nights on the St. A south wind gave us a splendid sail up the Detroit river into Lake Huron. We landed for a short time at Fort Gratiot, at the outlet of the lake, just as the sun was setting. The fort was built of stone, and presented an impressive appearance. The gaily uniformed officers, the blue-coated soldiers, moving with the precision of machines, the whole scene—the fort, the waving flags, the movement of the troops seen in the mellow sunset light—was impressive to one who had never looked upon the like before. A favorable breeze springing up, we sped gaily out into the blue Lake Huron. At Saginaw bay the pleasant part of the voyage ended. The weather became rough. Profane beyond degree was Capt. McKenzie, but his free-flowing curses availed him nothing. The brig at one time was so nearly capsized that her deck load had rolled to one side and held her in an inclined position. The captain ordered most of the deck load, which consisted chiefly of Chicago liquors,

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thrown overboard. Unfortunately, several barrels were saved, two of which stood on deck, with open heads. This liquor was free to all. The vessel, lightened of a great part of her load, no longer careened, but stood steady against the waves and before the wind. It is a pity that the same could not be said of captain, crew and passengers, who henceforth did the careening. They dipped the liquor up in pails drank it out of handled dippers. The vessel toilet, the men were incapacitated for work, but notwithstanding the tempest of profanity and the high winds, the wrangling of crew and captain, we last passed Saginaw bay. The winds were favorable. Thence to Mackinaw the sky was clear and bright, the air cold. The night before reaching Mackinaw an unusual disturbance occurred above resulting from the abundance of free liquor. The cook, being 4 drunk, had not provided the usual midnight supper for the sailors. The key of the caboose was lost; the caboose was broken open, and the mate in the morning was emulating the captain in the use of profane words. The negro cock answered in the same style, being as drunk as his superior. This cook was a stout, well built man, with a forbidding countenance and, at his best, when sober, was a saucy, ill-natured and impertinent fellow. When threat after threat had been hurled back and forth, the negro jumped at the mate and knocked him down. The sailors, as by a common impetus, seized the negro, bound him tightly and lashed him to a capstan. On searching him they found two loaded pistols. These the mate placed close to each ear of the bound man, and fired them off. They next whipped him on the naked back with a rope. His trunk was then examined and several parcels of poison were found. Another whipping was administered, and this time the shrieks and groans of the victim were piteous. Before he had not even winced. The monster had prepared himself to deal death alike to crew and passengers, and we all felt a great sense of relief when Capt. McKenzie delivered him to the authorities at Mackinaw. Antique Mackinaw was a French and half-breed town. The houses were built of logs and had steep roofs. Trading posts and whisky shops were well barred. The government fort, neatly built and trim, towered up above the lake on a rocky cliff and overlooked the town, the whole forming a picturesque scene. We remained but a few hours at Mackinaw. There were ten cabin passengers, and these, with two exceptions, had imbibed freely of the Chicago free liquor. They were also continually gambling. McKenzie had fought a fist fight with a deadhead passenger, Capt. Fox, bruising him badly. What with his violence and profanity, the brutality of the mate and the drunken reveling of crew and passengers, the two sober passengers had but a sorry time, but the safe of brig, badly officered, badly managed, held steadily on its course, and October 30th, fifteen days from Detroit, safely landed us in Chicago. After being so long on the deck of a tossing vessel, I experienced a strange sensation when first on shore. I had become accustomed to the motion of the vessel, and had managed to hold myself steady. On shore the pitching and tossing movement seemed to continue, only it seemed transferred to my head, which grew dizzy, and so produced the illusion that I was still trying to balance myself on the unsteady deck of the ship. Chicago, since become a great city, had at that time the appearance of an active, growing village. Thence I proceeded, November 1st and 2d, by stage to Milwaukee, which appeared also as a village, but somewhat overgrown. Idle men were numerous, hundreds not being able to obtain employment. Here I remained a couple of weeks, stopping at the Belleview House. After which I chopped wood a few days for Daniel Wells. Not finding suitable employment, I started west with a Mr. There being no other means of conveyance, we traveled on foot. On the evening of the second we stopped at Prairie Village, now known as Waukesha. The evening following we stopped at an Irish house, where the surroundings did not conduce to comfort or to a feeling of security. Several drunken men kept up a continuous row. We hid our money in a haystack, and took our turn sleeping and keeping watch. We ate an early breakfast, and were glad to get away before the men who had created such a disturbance during the night were up. On the ninth we reached Mineral Point, the locality of the lead mines, I afterward lost much time in prospecting. Mineral Point was then a rude mining town. The night of our arrival was one of excitement and hilarity in the place. The first legislature of the territory of Wisconsin had been in session at Belmont, near Mineral Point, had organized the new government and closed its session on that day. To celebrate this event and their emancipation from the government of Michigan and the location of the capital at Madison, the people from the Point, and all the region round about, had met and prepared a banquet for the retiring

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members of the legislature. Madison was at that time a paper town, in the wilderness, but beautifully located on Cat Fish lake, and at the head of Rock river. The location had been accomplished by legislative tact, and a compromise between the extremes. In view of the almost certain division of the Territory, with the Mississippi river as a 6 boundary, at no very distant day, it was agreed that Madison should be the permanent capital, while Burlington, now in Iowa, should be used temporarily.

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Chapter 4 : New York State Colonial Military French and Indian War books for sale

Excerpt from Reminiscences of the Revolution, or Le Loup's Bloody Trail: From Salem to Fort Edward IN the month of March last, a sketch appeared in the Salem Press, entitled, reminiscences or the revolution.

Aron Wolfe Siegman, Timothy W. Towards Rhythmic Images This list is our complete catalog of items available. In some cases, we have additional copies. To purchase an item, click the item number or enter it on our Search Page. Smith, editors - Anger, Hostility, and the Heart - Proceedings, Part I - Arp, Hans - Hans Arp: Die Metamorphose der Figur - Essai sur sa conception du pouvoir pontifical par H. Arrabal - Saura - Peintures, Pastels, Fusains - Arrabal - Theatre Panique: Arrabal - Le Theatre - Arraras, Joaquin - Memorias Intimas de Azana - La Cultura de Casas Grandes - Mit 40 Abbildungen und 1 Tafel. Arrillaga Torrens, Rafael - Kant y el idealismo trascendental Biblioteca de la Revista de Occidente ; 37 - Arrivetz, Jean - Lyon, du Tram au Tram - Catalogo Razonado de Localidades y Bibliografia Selecta - Cuadernos del Instituto de Historia. Arroyo, Eduardo - Eduardo Arroyo: Carteles Spanish Edition - Arrupe, Pedro; Bradley, Ruth, trans. Extracted from a Treatise by Alexander Arscott. Works - Arsenault, Emily - What Strange Creatures: A Novel - Ouvrage Illustre de gravures dans le texte et de 8 grandes compositions hors texte par Lucien Metivet. Arsene Turquetil - Le Mariage chez les Esquimaux en regard des facultes de dispense accordees aus missionnaires - Arsene Turquetil - Volume II - Arshad Khan - Islam, Muslims and America: Understanding the Basis of Their Conflict - Syntheses and Applications - Arshile Gorky - Arshile Gorky. Arshile Gorky - Arshile Gorky, Drawings - Arshile Gorky - Gorky: December 2 through 28, - Memoirs of the American Mathematical Society, Number - Art Directors Club - Adla Six - Art Directors Club of Cleveland. A review of the 6th annual exhibition of Cleveland advertising art, held at Hotel Manger October , Art Eastman - The Nude Deal - Art Gallery of Greater Victoria - H. Paintings - Recent Work - Art Gallery of Ontario - Lyrical visions: Turn-of-the-century American paintings from the Art Gallery of Ontario - Art Gallery of Ontario - Wallworks: Contemporary Artists and Place - Art Gallery of Ontario - Whistler and his circle: Etchings and lithographs from the collection of the Art Gallery of Ontario - Art Gallery of the S. Art Hansen - Art Hansen: Art Institute of Boston - John Goodman. Photographs - May 31st through July 8th, Art Institute of Chicago. Volumes in 3 Bindings. Art Journal - The Art Journal. A Magazine of the Arts, Number 10 - Art Magazine - Art Magazine. A Magazine of Art and Inspiration. Art Workers Guild - Artifex. Journal of the Crafts. Art Young - Hell Up to Date: The Relentless Journey of R. American classics, - Artes de Mexico - Murales Prehispanicos: Artes de Mexico, No. Artes de Mexico - La Sierra de Puebla. Artes De Mexico, No. Artes de Mexico - Resena del Retrato Mexicano. Artes de Mexico - Artes de Mexico Artes de Mexico - Tesoros de Mexico en Espana: Artes de Mexico No. Artes de Mexico - Artes de Mexico Numero Colegios Jesuitas Bilingual Edition - Artes de Mexico - Artes de Mexico: Artes de Mexico - Artes de Mexico No. English, Francais, Deutsch - Ninos Mexicanos - Miccaihuitl, el Culto a la Muerte, No. Artforum International - Artforum International. Volume 38 - Artha Jean Snyder - Methods of calculating U outputs and charges by use of ideal cascade theory U. Technical Information Service, - A Saturday Journal of Satire. A Political and Economic Analysis Praeger special studies in international economics and development - Sources in the United States and Canada - Arthur Arnold - Through Persia by Caravan. In two volumes - Baggeroer - State Variables and Communication Theory - Forest City - Arthur Baur - La Fenomeno Svislando - Its Organic Character - Arthur Beaumont, artist - Our Glorious Navy. Exhibition of paintings by Arthur Beaumont, Lieutenant, U. Arthur Buies - La Vallee de Matapedia:

Chapter 5 : Arthur Reid (Author of The Storyteller)

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Reminiscences of the Revolution, or Le Loup's Bloody Trail or Le Loup's Bloody Trail From Salem to Fort Edward appeared in the Salem Press, entitled.

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