

Chapter 1 : Early Settlers on the Prairie | Yelm History Project

Prairie madness or prairie fever was an affliction that affected European settlers in the Great Plains during the migration to, and settlement of, the Canadian Prairies and the Western United States in the nineteenth century.

Homesteader cutting sod in South Dakota. View larger Free Land In the U. Congress passed the Homestead Act. This law permitted any year-old citizen or immigrant with the intention of becoming a citizen to lay claim to acres of land known as the Great American Prairie. After paying a filing fee, farming the land, and living on it for five years, the ownership of the land passed to the homesteader. People came from all over the world to take advantage of this opportunity. By over , claims had been filed. Life on the Prairie The homesteaders faced many challenges. Everything about the prairie was extreme. The land was flat and treeless and the sky seemed to go on forever. On a tall-grass prairie, the grass sometimes grew to be more than 6 feet tall. It is said that riders on horseback could pick wildflowers without dismounting. Women worried about their children getting hopelessly lost in the grass. Summer brought endless days of heat when the surface temperature could exceed degrees. Periods of drought, rainstorms, tornadoes, swarms of grasshoppers that could destroy fields of crops, and never-ending wind also challenged settlers. Winters were long and cold. Blizzards were so strong that they could trap livestock and homesteaders under the snow. During the long winter of , horses and cattle died when their breaths froze over the ends of their noses, making it impossible for them to breathe. Building a home and establishing a farm was a challenge for even the most experienced farmers, but the free land, abundant wildlife, and richness of the soil made the challenge hard to resist. Curry in front of their sod house. View larger Choosing Your Homestead Choosing the right location for a homestead was very important. Newly arrived settlers, known as "sod busters," looked for land which featured a stream or creek and small rolling hills which served as windbreaks. Easy access to planned railroad lines was also an asset because it made it easier to ship goods and livestock to market. Once the land was selected, the homesteader went to the Land Office to make sure that the property was not already taken and to file a claim. One of the requirements for fulfilling the claim was building a "home" to live in within six months. Choosing the right site for a house was nearly as important as choosing the right claim. Building next to a small hill provided some protection from the constant wind. Being near a stream meant easy access to water. But building too close also made flooding a very real danger. Building a House Without trees or stone to build with, homesteaders had to rely on the only available building material – prairie sod, jokingly called "Nebraska marble. Dugouts were small, dark spaces dug into the side of a hill that could be made quickly and were much warmer and drier than tents. Many people built a sod house right in front of the dugout and then used the dugout as another room. A family posing beside their new frame house and their sod house. View larger Cutting Sod Cutting sod was a very difficult task. Farmers in the s used mules, oxen or horses, and special plows equipped with curved steel blades to cut through the tough roots of the sod. The roots were so tough that as the plow cut through the sod a loud tearing sound was created. Farmers soon learned that they should only cut as much sod as they planned to use in one day. Sod quickly dried, cracked, and crumbled if not used immediately. Most farmers cut sod from the area where they planned to build their house. Doing so provided a flat surface on which to build and helped protect the house from prairie fires. Removing the grass from the area also helped keep insects, snakes, and vermin from burrowing into the house. Building the House Most homesteaders cut bricks that were 18 inches wide by 24 inches long and weighed around 50 pounds each. Approximately bricks were required to build a 16 x 20 foot house. Freshly cut sod bricks were laid root-side up in order for the roots to continue to grow into the brick above it. Over time, the bricks in fact grew together to form a very strong wall. Today, most houses in the United States are built straight up and down, with angled roofs, and brick or wooden exterior walls that keep out the rain and other elements. Sod houses, however, required a thick, wide foundation. The walls sloped down on the outside of the house so that as the walls settled, they would not collapse. The top of the house looked smaller than the bottom. Putting in Windows Windows were the most expensive part of a sod house and were difficult to install. After setting the frame into the wall, the builder continued to lay rows of sod around it. When the bricks reached the top of the window frame settlers left off

two layers of brick and laid cedar poles over the gap. The resulting space, stuffed with grass or rags, protected the windows from breaking as the house settled. A sod house with a collapsed roof. View larger Making a Roof The roof was the most difficult and dangerous part of the house to build. The lack of normal roofing materials, like wooden shingles or slate tiles, led to the inventive use of natural materials. A series of cedar poles held up layers of brush tied into bundles, mud, grass and sod. These roofs were a constant source of irritation and concern. Dirt or water, depending on the weather, fell from the ceiling most of the time. People hung muslin sheets from the ceiling to keep dirt from dropping into their food or an occasional snake from falling on to their bed. Roofs that became too wet sometimes collapsed. Many people were surprised by the coziness of dugouts and sod houses. They were cool in the summer, warm in the winter and good shelter from the wild prairie weather. The fact that they were basically made of dirt made them virtually fireproof. Turning a Soddie into a Home Most sod houses were about 16 feet by 20 feet and had only one room. Furniture was kept to a minimum due to the lack of space. Beds and tables were often built right into the walls. Many people slept on pallets that could be moved out of the way during the day. Crowded conditions meant that some household objects, like sewing machines, were kept outside when the weather was good, and had to be squeezed inside when it rained or snowed. Smoothing the inside walls and either plastering or wallpapering them brightened the room and helped keep out mice. Women found floors made from packed dirt hard to live with. Adding raised wooden floors was usually one of the first improvements that homesteaders made to their sod houses. Flowers on the wide windowsills and pets – dogs, cats, and caged birds – made the house feel like a home. Many settlers threw flower seeds up on the roofs that brightened up their dugouts when they bloomed. The requirements for fulfilling the terms of the claim agreement varied for different types of claims. Whether it meant building a structure to live in within six months; raising successful crops and staying for five years; planting a certain number of acres of trees; or purchasing the land from the government – less than 50 percent of homesteaders succeeded. Those who failed went "back home" or continued moving west. For those who stayed, time and experience often led to more successful crops and eventually to moving out of the soddie and into a frame house. Most soddies became barns or storage buildings.

Chapter 2 : Prairie Settlement (American Memory, Library of Congress)

Since wood was scarce settlers first built homes made of prairie sod. These "soddies" had earth roofs, dirt floors and blocks of prairie sod as walls. Tarpaper shacks became popular with the arrival of the railroad.

The English were apparently more awed; they adopted the romance of the French language, if not its literal meaning, and called it a "prairie. In the distance, the green skirting of woods, which fringed either border of a large stream, softened down the view. Occasionally a deer would jump suddenly from his noontday rest, and scamper off. The native peoples lived off the land, as hunters of vast herds of bison and the pronghorn antelope, deer and elk that roamed the prairies. They used hides for their clothing and shelter, and supplemented their diets with native plants; some built homes using the abundant prairie grasses. Their relationship to the land was a spiritual one; they said that the trees spoke to them, and that the animals were their brothers and sisters. The sky was their father, and the earth was their mother. It was a relationship that lasted perhaps 10,000 years before the white man came. Before, the great mid-continental grasslands stretched from southern Wisconsin to western Montana, from central Texas to Canada. In wet periods the tall grasses of the eastern edge of the prairie might advance deeper into the midgrass territory. In years of drought the hardier short grasses, which extended all the way to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, might expand their range to the east. These grasslands had existed, in one form or another, for millions of years, as a result of the innumerable interactions of sea and wind and earth which formed the world as we know it today. Fossil evidence indicates that most plants of the modern prairie were present during the Pleistocene time, about a million years ago. Those who did know plants were not very much better off - these New World species were for the most part unfamiliar to them. Whatever we know today about the composition of these prairies must be inferred from the few relicts which have survived the grazing, agricultural and urban uses of the past hundred and fifty years. Because of the geographic position of Texas, and its complex biotic history, it contains a great diversity of both plant and animal species. The state is located at the crossroads of the eastern deciduous forest, the coastal plain, the grasslands, and the Sonoran desert and Tamaulipan biogeographic provinces. Over 10,000 vascular plant species occur within Texas, and over 100 species of grasses. More species of animals occur in Texas than any other of the continental states. The natural landscape of Texas is, in fact, rarely the unbroken stretch of grassland which characterized much of the native tallgrass prairies to the north. Because of the heterogeneity of soil and climate conditions and the presence of many river systems, the Texas grasslands, except some portions of the High Plains, have always been part of a mosaic which includes riparian areas, bottomland woods, and intermittent streams, making them unique in all the prairie regions of the country.

Chapter 3 : Settlers Prairie

Early Settlers on the Prairie. The main north-south Native American trail in the area was used by Euro-American fur traders as early as Leading north from theCowlitz River, this route was also used by the Hudson's Bay Company when traveling between Fort Vancouver and Fort Nisqually, located north of Yelm Prairie.

The church registers that they kept have been translated and abstracted and completely indexed. The books are available from the St. Paul Mission Historical Society. Visit from a Spy On December 18, , Lt. Slacum of the US Navy, presented the US government with a claim for his services in obtaining information about the Oregon settlements. He based his claim on the four days in January that he spent touring French Prairie. French Prairie is the area north of Salem, centering around St. In , the area was under joint occupancy which meant both the US and the British governments had an interest in it. Slacum could be considered a "spy" for the US. Slacum described the land that he saw. The general aspect of the plains is prairie, but well interspersed with woodlands, presenting the most beautiful scenery imaginable. In , the Hudson Bay Company had one bull and two cows. In , they had upwards of 1, head of neat cattle. Slacum felt that a large cargo of wheat could be obtained from the Willhamette [sic] settlers and sold in the Sandwich Islands [Hawaii], the Russian settlements at Norfolk sound [Alaksa] or in Peru. Slacum found Ewing Young, who was not a French-Canadian, was building a distillery. Jason Lee of the Methodist Mission had established a temperance society to work on preventing Young from completing it. Young explained that he had to make and sell whisky in order to buy supplies from Fort Vancouver. Memorial of William A. Slacum Praying Compensation for his services in obtaining information in relation to the settlements on the Oregon river. Ye Galleon Press,

Chapter 4 : Settlers Bank - Banking Solutions | Wisconsin

About Settlers Prairie of Independence Settlers Prairie - A new exciting development located in Orono school district with custom built homes by NIH Homes.

Physiography[edit] The originally treeless prairies of the upper Mississippi basin began in Indiana , and extended westward and north-westward, until they merged with the drier region known as the Great Plains. An eastward extension of the same region, originally tree-covered, extended to central Ohio. Thus, the prairies generally lie between the Ohio and Missouri rivers on the south and the Great Lakes on the north. The prairies are a contribution of the glacial period. They consist for the most part of glacial drift, deposited unconformably on an underlying rock surface of moderate or small relief. Here, the rocks are an extension of the same stratified Palaeozoic formations already described as occurring in the Appalachian region and around the Great Lakes. They are usually fine-textured limestones and shales, lying horizontal. The moderate or small relief that they were given by mature preglacial erosion is now buried under the drift. The greatest area of the prairies, from Indiana to North Dakota , consists of till plains, that is, sheets of unstratified drift. The plains have an extraordinarily even surface. The till is presumably made in part of preglacial soils, but it is more largely composed of rock waste mechanically transported by the creeping ice sheets. Although the crystalline rocks from Canada and some of the more resistant stratified rocks south of the Great Lakes occur as boulders and stones, a great part of the till has been crushed and ground to a clayey texture. The till plains, although sweeping in broad swells of slowly changing altitude, often appear level to the eye with a view stretching to the horizon. Here and there, faint depressions occur, occupied by marshy sloughs, or floored with a rich black soil of postglacial origin. It is thus by sub-glacial aggradation that the prairies have been levelled up to a smooth surface, in contrast to the higher and non-glaciated hilly country just to the south. The great ice sheets formed terminal moraines around their border at various end stages. However, the morainic belts are of small relief in comparison to the great area of the ice. They rise gently from the till plains to a height of 50, or more feet. The morainic belts are arranged in groups of concentric loops, convex southward, because the ice sheets advanced in lobes along the lowlands of the Great Lakes. Neighboring morainic loops join each other in re-entrants north-pointing cusps , where two adjacent glacial lobes came together and formed their moraines in largest volume. The moraines are of too small relief to be shown on any maps except of the largest scale. Small as they are, they are the chief relief of the prairie states, and, in association with the nearly imperceptible slopes of the till plains, they determine the course of many streams and rivers, which as a whole are consequent upon the surface form of the glacial deposits. The complexity of the glacial period and its subdivision into several glacial epochs, separated by interglacial epochs of considerable length certainly longer than the postglacial epoch has a structural consequence in the superposition of successive till sheets, alternating with non-glacial deposits. It also has a physiographic consequence in the very different amount of normal postglacial erosion suffered by the different parts of the glacial deposits. The southernmost drift sheets, as in southern Iowa and northern Missouri , have lost their initially plain surface and are now maturely dissected into gracefully rolling forms. Here, the valleys of even the small streams are well opened and graded, and marshes and lakes are rare. These sheets are of early Pleistocene origin. Nearer the Great Lakes, the till sheets are trenched only by the narrow valleys of the large streams. Marshy sloughs still occupy the faint depressions in the till plains and the associated moraines have abundant small lakes in their undrained hollows. These drift sheets are of late Pleistocene origin. When the ice sheets extended to the land sloping southward to the Ohio River, Mississippi River and Missouri River, the drift-laden streams flowed freely away from the ice border. As the streams escaped from their subglacial channels, they spread into broader channels and deposited some of their load, and thus aggraded their courses. Local sheets or aprons of gravel and sand are spread more or less abundantly along the outer side of the morainic belts. Long trains of gravel and sands clog the valleys that lead southward from the glaciated to the non-glaciated area. Later, when the ice retreated farther and the unloaded streams returned to their earlier degrading habit, they more or less completely scoured out the valley deposits, the remains of which are now seen in terraces on either side of the present

flood plains. When the ice of the last glacial epoch had retreated so far that its front border lay on a northward slope, belonging to the drainage area of the Great Lakes, bodies of water accumulated in front of the ice margin, forming glacio-marginal lakes. The lakes were small at first, and each had its own outlet at the lowest depression of land to the south. As the ice melted further back, neighboring lakes became confluent at the level of the lowest outlet of the group. The outflowing streams grew in the same proportion and eroded a broad channel across the height of land and far down stream, while the lake waters built sand reefs or carved shore cliffs along their margin, and laid down sheets of clay on their floors. All of these features are easily recognized in the prairie region. The present site of Chicago was determined by an Indian portage or carry across the low divide between Lake Michigan and the headwaters of the Illinois River. This divide lies on the floor of the former outlet channel of the glacial Lake Michigan. A very large sheet of water, named Lake Agassiz, once overspread a broad till plain in northern Minnesota and North Dakota. The outlet of this glacial lake, called river Warren, eroded a large channel in which the Minnesota River evident today. Certain extraordinary features were produced when the retreat of the ice sheet had progressed so far as to open an eastward outlet for the marginal lakes. This outlet occurred along the depression between the northward slope of the Appalachian plateau in west-central New York and the southward slope of the melting ice sheet. When this eastward outlet came to be lower than the south-westward outlet across the height of land to the Ohio or Mississippi river, the discharge of the marginal lakes was changed from the Mississippi system to the Hudson system. Many well-defined channels, cutting across the north-sloping spurs of the plateau in the neighborhood of Syracuse, New York, mark the temporary paths of the ice-bordered outlet river. Successive channels are found at lower and lower levels on the plateau slope, indicating the successive courses taken by the lake outlet as the ice melted farther and farther back. On some of these channels, deep gorges were eroded heading in temporary cataracts which exceeded Niagara in height but not in breadth. The pools excavated by the plunging waters at the head of the gorges are now occupied by little lakes. The most significant stage in this series of changes occurred when the glacio-marginal lake waters were lowered so that the long escarpment of Niagara limestone was laid bare in western New York. The previously confluent waters were then divided into two lakes. The higher one, Lake Erie, supplied the outflowing Niagara River, which poured its waters down the escarpment to the lower, Lake Ontario. This gave rise to Niagara Falls. At this higher elevation, it was known as Lake Iroquois. When the ice melted from the northeastern end of the lake, it dropped to a lower level, and drained through the St. This created a lower base level for the Niagara River, increasing its erosive capacity. In certain districts, the subglacial till was not spread out in a smooth plain, but accumulated in elliptical mounds, 60-100 feet. These hills are known by the Irish name, drumlins, used for similar hills in north-western Ireland. The most remarkable groups of drumlins occur in western New York, where their number is estimated at over 60, and in southern Wisconsin, where it is placed at 50. They completely dominate the topography of their districts. A curious deposit of an impalpably fine and unstratified silt, known by the German name loess, lies on the older drift sheets near the larger river courses of the upper Mississippi basin. It contains land shells, and hence cannot be attributed to marine or lacustrine submergence. The best explanation is that, during certain phases of the glacial period, it was carried as dust by the winds from the flood plains of aggrading rivers, and slowly deposited on the neighboring grass-covered plains. The glacial and eolian origin of this sediment is evidenced by the angularity of its grains a bank of it will stand without slumping for years, whereas, if it had been transported significantly by water, the grains would have been rounded and polished. Loess is parent material for an extremely fertile, but droughty soil. Southwestern Wisconsin and parts of the adjacent states of Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota are known as the driftless zone, because, although bordered by drift sheets and moraines, it is free from glacial deposits. It must therefore have been a sort of oasis, when the ice sheets from the north advanced past it on the east and west, and joined around its southern border. The reason for this exemption from glaciation is the converse of that for the southward convexity of the morainic loops. For while they mark the paths of greatest glacial advance along lowland troughs lake basins, the driftless zone is a district protected from ice invasion by reason of the obstruction which the highlands of northern Wisconsin and Michigan part of the Superior upland offered to glacial advance. The course of the upper Mississippi River is largely consequent upon glacial deposits. Its sources are in the morainic lakes in

northern Minnesota. The drift deposits thereabouts are so heavy that the present divides between the drainage basins of Hudson Bay , Lake Superior , and the Gulf of Mexico evidently stand in no very definite relation to the preglacial divides. The course of the Mississippi through Minnesota is largely guided by the form of the drift cover. Several rapids and the Saint Anthony Falls determining the site of Minneapolis are signs of immaturity, resulting from superposition through the drift on the under rock. This valley seems to represent the path of an enlarged early-glacial Mississippi, when much precipitation that is today discharged to Hudson Bay and the Gulf of St Lawrence was delivered to the Gulf of Mexico, for the curves of the present river are of distinctly smaller radii than the curves of the valley. Paul , a picturesque expansion of the river across its flood-plain, is due to the aggradation of the valley floor where the Chippewa River , coming from the northeast, brought an overload of fluvio-glacial drift. Hence, even the father of waters, like so many other rivers in the Northern states, owes many of its features more or less directly to glacial action. The fertility of the prairies is a natural consequence of their origin. During the mechanical transportation of the till, no vegetation was present to remove the minerals essential to plant growth, as is the case in the soils of normally weathered and dissected peneplains. The soil is similar to the Appalachian piedmont which though not exhausted by the primeval forest cover, are by no means so rich as the till sheets of the prairies. Moreover, whatever the rocky understructure, the till soil has been averaged by a thorough mechanical mixture of rock grindings. Hence, the prairies are continuously fertile for scores of miles together. The true prairies were once covered with a rich growth of natural grass and annual flowering plants, but today, they are covered with farms.

Chapter 5 : Prairie - Wikipedia

Settlers Prairie Soccer Fields, Middleton, Wisconsin. Stadium, Arena & Sports Venue.

The level of isolation depended on the topography and geography of the region. Most examples of prairie madness come from the Great Plains region. One explanation for these high levels of isolation was the Homestead Act of 1862. This act stipulated that a person would be given a tract of acres if they were able to live on it and make something out of it in a five-year period. The farms of the Homestead Act were at least half a mile apart, but usually much more. The lack of quick and easily available transportation was also a cause of prairie madness; settlers were far apart from one another and they could not see their neighbors or get to town easily. Those who had family back on the East coast could not visit their families without embarking on a long journey. Settlers were very alone. This isolation also caused problems with medical care; it took such a long time to get to the farms that when children fell sick they frequently died. Another major cause of prairie madness was the harsh weather and environment of the Plains, including long, cold winters filled with blizzards followed by short, hot summers. Once winter came, it seemed that all signs of life such as plants, and animals had disappeared. Farmers would be stuck in their houses under several feet of snow when the blizzards struck, and the family would be cramped inside for days at a time. Some settlers specifically spoke of the wind that rushed through the prairie, which was loud, forceful, and alien compared to what settlers had experienced in their former lives. Others tried to adapt to the entirely new way of life, and abandoned the old ways, but still fell victim to madness. Some coping mechanisms to escape the emotional trauma of moving to the prairie was to continually move around to new locations, or to move back East. Immigrant families not only had to suffer from isolation, but the settlers who lived in their area often had different languages and customs. As such, this was an even further separation from society. Immigrant families were also hard-hit by prairie madness because they came from communities in Europe that were very close-knit small villages and life on the prairie was a terrible shock for them. Women and men each had different manifestations of the disease, women turning towards social withdrawal and men to violence. However, the descriptions of prairie madness in historical writing, personal accounts, and Western literature elucidate what some of the effects of the disease were. The symptoms of prairie madness were similar to those of depression. The women affected by prairie madness were said to show symptoms such as crying, slovenly dress, and withdrawal from social interactions. Men also showed signs of depression, which sometimes manifested in violence. Prairie madness was not unique from other types of depression, but the harsh conditions on the prairie triggered this depression, and it was difficult to overcome without getting off of the prairie. This could lead to suicide. There are theories that the suicides caused by prairie madness were typically committed by women, and performed in an exhibitionist fashion. Each of these novels contains characters that are affected by prairie madness. One of the characters, Beret, is a young girl who has a typical case of prairie madness. She feels guilty for leaving her parents in Norway, and is frightened by life on the Plains. She believes that she has sinned by leaving her home to start this new life and that God is using the Plains to punish her. Beret becomes depressed and withdraws from social life. The book depicts the life of Frank Shabata, a settler. Over time, he becomes angered by minor issues and gets to the point where everyone is frightened by his instability. Shimerda, who kills himself before the winter is finished. The nearest Catholic priest is too far away for last rites. He is buried without formal rites at the corner marker of their homestead, a place that is left alone when the territory is later marked out with section lines and roads. In non-fiction[edit] The prairie madness of non-fiction, seen in diaries and historical accounts, is not the same as is depicted in fiction. Rather than a long brewing madness it is a short, fleeting depression. It is more prevalent and more complex in non-fiction, though rarely fatal. Descriptions of prairie madness in accounts by historians are found in Daniel J. This was likely the result of new modes of communication and transportation that arose during the late 19th and early 20th century. These included the increase in railroad lines, the invention and increasing usage of both the telephone and automobile, and further settlement leading to the "closing of the frontier", as described by renowned American Western historian Frederick Jackson Turner. In Episode 12 of Season 1 of the flash animated television series:

Chris became afflicted with Prairie Madness while en route to Mount Vernon. Elise, after Chris nearly caused them to crash the car they were driving. The situation was resolved in typical cartoon fashion after Elise hog-tied Chris and set him down in the backseat until they were out of the wide open plains.

Chapter 6 : Settlers Court, Independence, MN, | Obeo Virtual Tour

Settlers Court Homestead Obeo provides virtual home tours for real estate agents and home builders.

Leave a comment Early Settlers on the Prairie The main north-south Native American trail in the area was used by Euro-American fur traders as early as 1792. In 1792, the Company established farms at Nisqually and on the Cowlitz. The heavily utilized route between the two was the older north-south trail. It wound its way through Yelm Prairie. By 1811, the Company established a wagon ferry across the Nisqually. Edward Huggins, a young clerk at Fort Nisqually during this period of time recounted in later years one experience crossing the Nisqually. When approaching the river he took a wrong turn, crossed at the wrong ford, and almost lost his life. Two bridges are now crossing the river near this ford, a Rail-road and a County Bridge. The Squally is fordable, at times, at several places, but to a stranger a few of them are unsafe. According to the terms of the agreement between Great Britain and the United States, these two companies retained rights to land located between the Puyallup and Nisqually Rivers in Pierce County. The United States government had to purchase these rights and survey the land prior to settlement, a process that was not completed until 1846. With Americans kept from this area, early settlers located south of the Nisqually River, including Yelm Prairie, where land could be claimed or purchased. Until the land settlement was reached, Fort Nisqually was the only stable, relatively inexpensive, source of goods and materials on Puget Sound. Political, economic and geographic factors, therefore, contributed to the location of Yelm on the prairie. The Donation Land Claims, Homestead Claims and Preemption Claims from which Yelm developed were located south of the Nisqually River, between two major fords, and an easy fifteen mile journey to Fort Nisqually along an established well-traveled trail. Small houses were disassembled and moved from place to place as the grass became exhausted. Each outstation shepherd watched flocks of about 50 sheep. Between 1811 and 1846 periodic entries in the records for Fort Nisqually notes the use of Yelm Prairie by the Company. He was mortally wounded during the Indian War. Before 1811, John Edgar was the only settler at Yelm. George Edwards acquired most of what would become western Yelm. Pioneer and Democrat, July 4, 1846, 3:

Chapter 7 : OurStory : Activities : Life in a Sod House : More Information

Settler's Prairie Park - West in Middleton, reviews by real people. Yelp is a fun and easy way to find, recommend and talk about what's great and not so great in Middleton and beyond.

Chapter 8 : Little House on the Prairie (TV Series ") - IMDb

French Prairie is the area north of Salem, centering around St. Paul, Oregon. In 1811, the area was under joint occupancy which meant both the US and the British governments had an interest in it. Slacum could be considered a "spy" for the US.

Chapter 9 : Settlers on French Prairie in

Settlers Run offers a wonderful blend of distinctive apartments and townhomes within a private yet affordable community. Spacious living rooms with optional fireplaces, vaulted and 9 foot ceilings, walk in closets with built in shelving, washer and dryer connections and extra storage are just a few of the features available.