

# A PRAIRIE TOWN GOES TO WAR pdf

## 1: Episode Little War on the Prairie (Seeing White, Part 5) – Scene on Radio

*A Prairie Town Goes to War Jenni Mortin "This is a gem of a book, local history at its finest." – John Robert Colombo, author and anthologist.*

The two timelines below weave some of her major life events with interesting historical milestones in literature, politics, science and technology. Interactive Timeline Below is the interactive timeline, which allows you to view relevant photography and videos alongside historical events. Expandable Timeline Below is the expandable timeline, which allows you to view groupings of important dates related to the life and legacy of Laura Ingalls Wilder. Click any heading to expand the dates in that grouping. As punishment, on December 26, 1859, 38 American Indian men are hanged, the largest public execution in American history. Laura refers to this conflict in *Pioneer Girl*. Lee surrenders to Union Lt. Grant at Appomattox Court House, Virginia. The president dies early the next morning. It is considered to be the first American young adult novel. Exact date not known. This continued through February 1862. The Ingalls family settles near Walnut Grove, Minnesota, and spends their first year there living in a dugout as described in *On the Banks of Plum Creek*. Charles Ingalls then builds the family a house on this farm. Custer announces on August 15, 1874, that his expedition has discovered gold in the Black Hills. The group builds a stockade and remains in the Black Hills until April 1876, when they are escorted out by the United States Army. The battle takes place in eastern Montana Territory, but is prompted by the illegal settlement of the Black Hills. He dies as the family moves east and is staying with relatives. This business venture fails; Charles finds work in town. His cylinder phonograph was the first to reproduce sounds accurately. The light bulb pictured in the Interactive Timeline is one used in a demonstration at Menlo Park in December of 1879. Mary suffers a stroke and loses her sight. Pa begins work on his first building in town in March. October 1880. An exceptionally long, hard winter shuts down the railroad, cutting off supplies of food and fuel to towns throughout Dakota Territory. The Ingalls family suffers from hunger and cold. The internal combustion engine would go on to revolutionize travel. She is named for the wild roses that thrive on the prairie. Almanzo suffers a subsequent stroke which permanently damages his legs. He limps through the rest of his life. The baby was buried in the De Smet cemetery. Laura works for a dressmaker in town; Almanzo takes on a variety of jobs. They begin saving money to buy a farm. Laura keeps a diary of the trip, later published as *On the Way Home*. They arrive in Mansfield on August 30, 1881. Laura names the farm Rocky Ridge, and in the 1880s and early 1890s, writes the *Little House* books here. On December 17th they flew it for two short flights each, covering between 100 and 200 feet each time. This theory becomes one of the two foundations of modern physics. She works for the newspaper through the 1890s. Rose edits the article. *Dolittle* is published by British author Hugh Lofting. She lives and works abroad for much of the 1890s. She is buried in the De Smet Cemetery. The second volume is published in 1893. He observed that the colonies of bacteria around the fungus had been destroyed. She is buried at the De Smet Cemetery. Rose and Troub live in the farmhouse at Rocky Ridge Farm. Rose edits subsequent versions, and attempts to market it later that year to New York publishers. The book is published when Laura is 65 years old. The book is retitled *Young Pioneers* in the 1930s. Roosevelt becomes President and begins to implement his New Deal policies during the Great Depression. July 1898. Rose moves to Columbia, Missouri, to research a new book. Laura and Almanzo move back into the Rocky Ridge farmhouse, where she writes the remaining *Little House* books. In *On the Banks of Plum Creek*, set in Minnesota, the Ingalls family lives in a dugout and endures a grasshopper plague. Tolkien publishes *The Hobbit*. A few days later, Germany and Italy declare war on the United States. Truman becomes President of the United States. Missouri on September 2, 1892. It was almost six feet 1. He is buried in the cemetery at Mansfield, Missouri. Lewis publishes the *The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe*, the first book in his classic fantasy series for children. She is buried in the cemetery at Mansfield, Missouri. It has since become a young adult classic. Kennedy is assassinated in Dallas, Texas. Johnson is sworn in as President of the United States. Maddox in the Gulf of Tonkin. Congress authorizes President Johnson to escalate military operations in Vietnam. The war escalates dramatically throughout the decade and into the early 1950s. Hinton publishes a groundbreaking young adult novel, *The Outsiders*. The book deals with newlyweds Laura and Almanzo

struggling against the harsh realities of frontier life. In , NBC moves the series to Monday nights and it remains ranked in the Top 30 for the rest of its nine-season run. This British novel appeals to both young adult and adult readers, establishing a cross-over readership trend in Young Adult fantasy. The best-selling series raises new interest in fiction for young readers. The series builds on the renewed interest in Young Adult fiction generated by the Harry Potter series. The books are part of a trend in YA literature focusing on dystopian settings. The Annotated Autobiography is published. Get more facts and trivia about Little House on the Prairie by making sure you are subscribed to our monthly newsletter. Related Posts You Might Enjoy.

### 2: Moose Jaw, A Prairie Town at War > Vintage Wings of Canada

*Based on those letters, supplemented by the memories of the surviving veterans, A Prairie Town Goes to War celebrates the contribution made by Dilke people at home and abroad to Canada's tremendous war effort.*

Print Doyle Lentz has grown barley, wheat, soybeans and canola for decades on his land in North Dakota, a farm that has been in the family for generations. Just outside of Rolla, North Dakota, a town of about 1,000 people west of the Red River Valley, his rolling, fertile land might seem a world away from coastal ports, international business deals and the very idea of "globalism. About two-thirds of his crop is shipped some 2,000 miles to brewers in Mexico. The deal with his Mexican customers — he contracts with them directly, and has it malted in Minnesota along the way — is a chance to make a little more money from a commodity crop. And they often travel much farther than Mexico: The vast quantity of agricultural products that North Dakota exports is a story shared by farm states across the country. That number has more than doubled over the past decade, making agriculture a rare bright spot in the U.S. The goal is to restore U.S. A coalition of more than 100 U.S. The coalition also is encouraging the administration to reduce tariffs and trade barriers in the Asia-Pacific region, similar to what the TPP would have accomplished in countries like Japan, Vietnam, Malaysia, Australia, and Singapore. Today, America exports at least 50 percent of its corn, soybeans, rice, wheat and cotton, though the U.S. High-value agricultural products, such as fresh fruits and vegetables, nuts, meat and dairy products are increasingly being sent overseas. More than 70 percent of the almonds, walnuts and other tree nuts grown in the United States are exported, along with about 25 percent of the pork. A popular statistic says that one farmer can supply food and fiber for nearly 100 people across the globe. Canada and Mexico together account for nearly one-third of all U.S. And America has lost more than 56,000 private manufacturing establishments since as companies move facilities abroad, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Free-trade critics largely blame globalization for the decline as companies seek out lower labor costs, while researchers also point to the automation of factory lines. And 23 percent of the rural population lives in counties dependent on manufacturing jobs, while only 6 percent of people in small town USA rely on the agricultural industry. Record levels of production across the globe have hurt commodity prices while the costs for seeds, fertilizer and equipment hold high. At the same time, there is less demand from China as it tries to transition from a manufacturing to a service economy, which has slowed down its growth. For farmers, new trade deals are seen as one of the only ways to boost revenue: They promise to knock down tariffs while harmonizing food-safety and animal and plant health regulations that often restrict certain U.S. The TPP was projected to increase U.S. But now TPP has been declared dead, and President Trump has pledged to handle trade policy by negotiating bilateral deals one at a time — an effort that could take years. Trump has also pledged to strongly enforce trade deals to ensure they are fair to the U.S. So did the National Pork Producers Council. Further complicating a deal is automobile manufacturing. In order to protect the U.S. There are a lot of states in the Midwest where agriculture is really important. Dairy Export Council, is telling industry leaders to call their Mexican importers and reassure them their business arrangements will stay in place. Brian Duncan, who grows corn and soybeans in Ogle County, Ill. Duncan said he hopes the Trump administration understands what the entire country has to lose in a trade war. Moves to shelter American manufacturing jobs could lead to retaliation, and countries often retaliate against U.S. He also expressed skepticism about whether Trump can balance the interests of farmers and ranchers who rely on expanding exports and opening borders, with protecting the manufacturing sector from foreign competition.

### 3: Little War on the Prairie - This American Life

*Jenni Mortin is the author of A Prairie Town Goes to War ( avg rating, 1 rating, 1 review, published ) and Safe At Home ( avg rating, 0 rating.*

Iowa Civil War Sesquicentennial In the s and 50s they came, the Irish, English and Germans, through the eastern ports on the Mississippi River, on horseback, ox carts, covered wagons, and even by foot, across a great trail that went from Muscatine to Fort Des Moines, and near the intersection of the trail from Iowa City to Oskaloosa. At the edge of the recently opened Indian territory, they found a heavily timbered site at a high spot on the trail, overlooking the English River. William Carter, Samuel C. Watters, Thomas Starkweather and their families all settled prior to Mordecai Suiter arrived with his family in the spring of During the summer of , the settlers gathered together and built a log schoolhouse called Hickory Grove. In the s came the carpenters, one named Berrimand Breeden, a brick maker named William Watkins , shoe maker Henry Chapman , storekeeper Frank Lytle , and a lumberman named Patrick Rock , who built a sawmill. The earliest settlement was called Foote, and was built on the county line straddling Iowa and Keokuk counties. Businessmen from nearby Richmond, Wassonville and Daytonville, Iowa, also moved their families to Foote in order to start a new life. Henkle operated one of four general merchandizing stores at Hinkletown. Harmon Hinkle Henkle came in , a carpenter and son of an early settler and storekeeper from Richmond, Iowa. He bought an acre farm just a mile north of the town that would soon be named for him. For a year he handled merchandise and goods on commission from Nathan Littler of Richmond, the start of a nearly lifelong partnership in diverse businesses such as banking, merchandising, furniture and lumber. A booming lumber and brick manufacturing business occurred in town during the Civil War, and made Hinkle a rich man. As long as the Diamond Trail had westward traffic, Hinkletown was a thriving little community, with approximately residents. The business district reached its peak in the s. In , the railroad went through 9 miles south, and Harmon Hinkle gathered many of his business associates and helped to found the new town of Keota, Iowa, opening the first general store, bank, hardware and lumberyard there. That was the first big blow to Hinkletown. But the Irish neighborhood grew, and they built a church at Little Creek in A second setback came in , when another railroad was constructed four miles south, despite the petitioning of Hinkletown residents to bring the railroad here. Several of the residents physically moved their houses and businesses to the new town of Kinross, Iowa, creating some of the first homes and businesses there. Others moved one mile east, to the settlement of Greene Valley, where the Foote Post Office was moved from Hinkletown around Yet another railroad, a north-south line, was constructed five miles west of Hinkletown, through North English, and also creating the new town of Parnell, Iowa. During this time, many of the remaining residents moved to Parnell and North English. Hickory Ridge School at Hinkletown: The second schoolhouse above was built in , and replaced by the third and last schoolhouse at Hinkletown below in Hickory Ridge closed its doors for the last time in Over a period of approximately 50 years, Hinkletown grew, boomed, and went bust. Brick manufacturing and a general store operated until the early s. Foote Post Office shut down in The Hickory Ridge School closed its doors in Today, very little exists that would indicate a booming prairie town operated during the Civil War era. A few new homes have been built among the cornfields, and the broader area has become known as Greene Valley, an expanse of land surrounding the two branches of the English River, which converge near the old town site of Green Valley, a mile to the east. He was promoted to company fifer on April 6, , and was in battle with the flag below.

### 4: Laura Ingalls Wilder - Wikipedia

*Buy Title: A Prairie Town Goes to War by Jenni Mortin (ISBN: ) from Amazon's Book Store. Everyday low prices and free delivery on eligible orders.*

Contact Us Prairie Dogs "Prairie-dogs are abundant They are never found singly, but always in towns of several hundred inhabitants; and these towns are found in all kinds of places where the country is flat and treeless. Originally named "petits chiens," or "little dogs," by early French explorers, these highly social animals are not really dogs, but rodents. They are members of the Sciuridae or squirrel family, closely related to ground squirrels, chipmunks, woodchucks and marmots. There are five species of prairie dogs in North America, but only the black-tailed prairie dog inhabits Theodore Roosevelt National Park. Named for their bark-like calls and black-tipped tail, black-tailed prairie dogs are small, short-tailed animals with eyes and small ears set far back on their heads. Their light-brown fur blends well with the dirt of their mounds except when the animal has been blackened by burrowing into coal seams. Prairie dogs average 14 to 17 inches in length and weigh 1 to 3 pounds. With short, muscular legs and long-nailed toes on their front and hind feet, they are well equipped for a burrowing lifestyle. A prairie dog colony or "town" consists of a large number of closely spaced burrows, each comprising an elaborate network of tunnels and multiple entrance holes that provide escape routes from pursuing predators. The primary prairie dog social unit is the "coterie," an acre or so of territory with 50 to 60 burrow entrances that is occupied by a single family group. A coterie typically consists of one adult male, several adult females, and their offspring. Members of a coterie are a closely knit group, recognizing each other by an identifying kiss or sniff. Their cohesiveness is maintained by the cooperative activities of raising young, constructing burrows, grooming, playing, and defending the coterie territory. The dominant male is typically the most active in the defense of the coterie, patrolling its invisible borders and challenging all comers. Prairie dogs warn of territorial trespassers from adjacent coterie or approaching danger by emitting a series of "barks," which sound more like high-pitched squeaks. Specific threats are associated with distinctive vocalization patterns that serve to alert all residents of a town to the common threat. Prairie dogs feed primarily on plants, selecting forbs and grasses high in moisture content and nutritive value to supply their needs for water and energy. Grasses, far less resistant to foraging pressure than forbs, quickly disappear from the town, which takes on a barren and overgrazed appearance. The open, closely-cropped terrain promotes easier social contacts and enables the collective "thousand eyes" of the residents to better spot approaching danger. With reduced competition from grass species, forbs begin to increase in abundance, and soon are joined by invading "weedy" plants like thistle and sage. Pronghorn and bison are attracted to feed in this modified community, their trampling and wallowing further compacting the soil to maintain forb growth. Varying its diet so as not to feed on one species of plant exclusively, the prairie dog practices its own brand of crop rotation. Forage pressure on preferred plants is kept at tolerable levels and the community thrives. This balance may be upset by climatic changes that, if persistent, could force prairie dogs to abandon a town. Recolonization may recur later when a more favorable environment has allowed the former plant community to recover. Prairie dogs build up large stores of body fat to carry them through the fall and winter months. Unlike most other members of their family, black-tailed prairie dogs do not hibernate. They may remain underground for several days during periods of harsh weather, but milder winter conditions allow for towns bustling with activity. Mating occurs from March to early April. After a month-long gestation period, the female bears a litter of one to six young. Born blind and hairless, the pups stay in the burrow for about six weeks while they develop fully. Emerging from the burrow, young prairie dogs are initially protected by their mothers. Weaning occurs shortly thereafter, when the pups have begun to forage for themselves. Most animals spend their brief five- to seven-year existence within the coterie of a single town. Prairie dogs are an important food source for many predators. Badgers, coyotes, foxes, bobcats, golden eagles, and various hawks all take their toll. Rattlesnakes and bullsnakes occasionally prey on the young. Prairie dogs rely on their excellent hearing, vision, and communication to avoid these predators. From their vantage point atop the burrow mound, they can listen and scan the sky and prairie for danger. Upon spotting an enemy and

announcing its presence to the rest of the town by barks and tail flicking, the prairie dog stays close to its burrow entrance. If danger gets too close, the prairie dog dives into its burrow. After the threat has passed, the prairie dogs emerge to give an "all clear" signal. The number of prairie dogs a given area can support at any time is based on the prevailing relations between a number of interacting environmental factors, one of which is predation. Other environmental pressures, such as climatic changes, shifts in the availability of edible plants, and outbreaks of disease all affect the size of prairie dog populations. If predators fail to keep the numbers of prairie dogs in check, a population "boom" will occur. Like the bison, the prairie dog was once a major component of Great Plains life. Vast prairie dog towns stretched for miles across the open plains. In 1973, scientists surveyed a single Texas "dog town" that covered an area of 25 square miles and contained an estimated 100,000 prairie dogs. But this town and others were already under sentences of death. Most ranchers were convinced that prairie dogs were destroying rangelands and competing with cattle for food. Reluctance to acknowledge that poor livestock management practices and the wholesale elimination of prairie dog predators were at least contributing factors to the problem prompted extensive poisoning programs. These measures virtually eradicated the prairie dog and many of its predators, chief among them the black-footed ferret. Today, scattered populations of prairie dogs are found mainly in protected areas such as state and national parks, monuments, grasslands, and wildlife refuges. Please do not feed prairie dogs. Human food is hard for prairie dogs to digest and often contains additives that can make them sick. Remember, too, that prairie dogs are wild animals and can inflict a painful bite. They may also be host to fleas that can transmit bubonic plague to humans. Rattlesnakes are quite plenty, living in the deserted holes, and the latter are also the homes of the little burrowing owls.

### 5: THE WAR . The Witnesses . Four Towns . Luverne, Minnesota | PBS

*The trade war comes to the prairie. a town of about 1, people west of the Red River Valley, his rolling, fertile land might seem a world away from coastal ports, international business.*

The house is believed to be one of the first brick buildings erected in central Indiana. Lilly, the president and CEO of Eli Lilly and Company who also served as president of the Indiana Historical Society at the time, intended to restore the house and turned it into a museum. The porch was removed in a later renovation. Lilly donated the house and farm to Earlham College in and it subsequently became part of Conner Prairie. Its interpretation as a house museum continues to evolve. Using live action, video, and other interactive activities, the Civil War Journey documents the raid as seen through the eyes of historical figures, notably miss Attia Porter, Confederate brigadier general John Hunt Morgan , and Albert Cheatham. Children can also board a replica steam boat, then play in the water area. Although much of the Civil War Journey is presented through the use of technology, historic interpreters also play a large part in the presentation of the site. Occasionally, reenactors portraying various Union and Confederate units are also present at the site, which gives a more in-depth portrait of the raid. Visitors arriving early in the day might help with morning chores. Guests are also invited to take a role in Prairietown society using one of the character cards found at the entrance to the site. Rather than focussing on a single event, Prairietown shows what day-to-day life was like for the citizens of frontier Indiana. Historic Interpreters dressed in period clothing and doing first-person impressions of the people of Prairietown are throughout the site, and can help give a unique picture of what life was like in their time period. True to their era, these interpreters will not discuss of any events or inventions that came about after However, blue shirted employees scattered throughout the site can help guests approach Prairietown from a modern point of view. The balloon was manufactured by the French company Aerophile. There are currently only five of these balloons in the United States. An educational exhibit accompanies the balloon voyage. The exhibit is a recreation of a Lafayette streetscape and includes several hands-on, interactive elements that teach the historical context and the technology of ballooning. The balloon ride is dependent on weather and must be landed during high winds. This is a permanent addition to Conner Prairie and is open with the rest of the park from April to October. Lenapehoking[ edit ] Lenapehoking recreates bark and cattail mat wigwams and a fur trade camp with a log cabin. Visitors can learn how the Lenape Delaware Indians lived in Indiana and hunted and trapped animals to trade with white fur traders. Also there are tomahawk throws which demonstrates one of the skills needed for the hunting trips. Throwing the tomahawks would increase hand eye coordination as well as accuracy. Summer camp[ edit ] The summer camp is a one-week-long camp in which children get to ride on horses, swim in a lake, and learn archery. The camp is operated on a part of Conner Prairie that is not open to the public. The camp is from 8: The event honors individuals who demonstrate "excellence in achievement, courage, innovation and vision," all of which are characteristics shown by those establishing the United States. Archived from the original on 27 March Retrieved 15 Jul

### 6: Conner Prairie - Wikipedia

*Prairie Town (Geiserts) [Bonnie Geisert, Arthur Geisert] on www.enganchecubano.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. Shows the workings of a turn-of-the-century prairie town's economy, depicting such scenes as a midsummer pumpkin patch.*

Prairie Dogs Prairie dogs sit up frequently, on the lookout for any danger. Mornings are a busy time in a prairie dog town as the residents come out to eat the grasses and weeds growing near their burrow entrances. These chubby members of the ground squirrel family seem to lead relaxed, sociable, uncomplicated lives as they wander about eating, visiting with their neighbors, or indulging in playful antics. However, they constantly are alert to danger, sitting up frequently to observe their surroundings. Their black-tipped tails are rarely still, swishing back and forth at a rate dependent upon their degree of excitement or fear. And although their bodies may be roly-poly, they are capable of making lightning-quick moves and split-second dives into the safety of their burrows. Before they leave their burrows, their heads pop up to scan the horizon in all directions. The tunnels in the burrow system may range in length from twelve feet to more than a hundred feet. The main entrance tunnel goes straight down for twelve to fourteen feet, with a listening-post chamber close enough to the surface to hear, but deep enough to protect the listener. One or more passages run horizontally from the main tunnel and lead to chambers for food and refuse. There also is a grass-lined chamber for rearing the young. Lateral passages form pockets that help trap air when other portions of the burrow might be flooded. The tunnel system connects with at least two holes above the ground to provide ventilation and escape routes. The mother prairie dog takes grass down into the burrow to build a nest for the young, which are born in litters of four or five during March or April. When the temperature range above ground is 77 to 99 degrees Fahrenheit, temperatures inside the burrow are more moderate, ranging from 80 to 89 degrees. When winter temperatures range from 25 to 44 degrees Fahrenheit, burrow temperatures will be 42 to 48 degrees. During the hottest hours of a summer day, the prairie dogs retire to their cooler burrows to nap or carry out other underground activities. But when evening comes, they once again return to the surface to eat. During really bad weather they sleep but do not hibernate, living off body fat when there are no stored food supplies. The animals are quite vocal and have a variety of shrill whistles and barks for different situations. During their above-ground activities, one or more of the animals are on sentry duty, sitting atop their mounds ready to sound a warning to the entire community. At the first sign of danger, the sentry makes a sharp, warning bark. The other prairie dogs race to their burrows, sit up, and join in with the warning cry to spread the word. If the situation warrants it, each family member, one by one, dives into the security of the burrow, leaving a deserted-looking town for the intruder. When danger is past, the sentry gives a songlike all-clear bark and the others again join in to spread the word. Another interesting vocalization is the territorial call. To make this call, the prairie dog thrusts its body upward full-length, points its nose in the air, and stretches out its forelegs. Since this is a quick, powerful movement, the first few times a young prairie dog attempts the territorial call, it often tumbles over backwards. To make the territorial call, the prairie dog quickly thrusts its body upward full length, nose in the air and forelegs outstretched. Just as a city is divided into neighborhoods, the prairie dog town is divided into coterie. Each coterie, which usually contains one male, several females, and six or more young not necessarily related, has its own territory to defend and has the use of the burrow system within this territory. Every member of the coterie knows every other member. They keep in touch and reinforce recognition by frequently grooming each other and "kissing" touching noses and teeth. They have a greeting kiss and recognition embrace. It is not unusual to see a pair sitting side by side with the arm of one over the shoulder of the other. When two prairie dogs meet, they touch their bared teeth together. If one is not a fellow coterie member, the intruder is sent on its way. Coterie members turn the touched bared teeth into a sort of kissing action and then may wrestle each other playfully. Their nuzzling, wrestling, and grooming antics are what make the prairie dogs such entertaining creatures to watch. Prairie dogs are sociable creatures, and their nuzzling and grooming antics make them entertaining to watch. Their "kissing" behavior touching of noses with bared teeth is the way the identify members of their own coterie. Young prairie dogs are born in March

and April. They first appear above ground when they are about six weeks old. They are weaned shortly after, and by the time they are three months old, the family ties are broken. They become sexually mature in the second year. At one time prairie dog towns were enormous – one in Texas is reported to have covered twenty-five thousand square miles and housed some million prairie dogs. Sharing their burrow system not necessarily as invited or welcomed guests were a number of other animals. However, the three most common intruders were the black-footed ferret, the burrowing owl, and the rattlesnake. Its range, of course, was the same as that of the prairie dog. Unfortunately, when ranchers declared war on the prairie dog because its burrow holes were a menace to livestock and it competed with cattle for vegetation, the ranchers also in-advertently attacked the ferret. They not only destroyed its food source, but the poison and gas that were used to kill the prairie dogs also killed the ferrets. At this time, the black-footed ferret is considered the rarest mammal in North America and appears on both state and federal endangered species lists. It is doubtful if a single one can be found in Texas. The burrowing owl was not hurt as badly by the extermination of so many prairie dogs as the ferret. The owls lost a few eggs and chicks to the resident prairie dogs, and the owls ate a few young prairie dogs. It just found the ready-made burrows less work than digging its own. Rattlesnakes were even less dependent on the prairie dogs for survival. The burrows were a cool place for the snakes to go to get out of the hot sun, and they also provided den sites, where rattlesnakes could gather and hibernate until spring. Of course, the snakes probably ate a share of the young prairie dogs and the burrowing owl chicks and eggs. Heat-sensitive facial pits made it possible for the rattlesnake to find its prey in even the darkest tunnel system. Other predators that include prairie dogs on their menu are eagles, hawks, coyotes, bobcats, and badgers. Vast prairie dog towns with millions of inhabitants are a thing of the past, but a few preserved colonies, such as the one at Mackenzie State Park, ensure that we will be able to watch the prairie dog and enjoy its antics into the future. Ilo Hiller – Prairie Dogs: Introducing Mammals to Young Naturalists.

### 7: Laura Ingalls Wilder Historical Timeline

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In Saskatchewan, common sense is always in style. During the Second World War, the Canadian province of Saskatchewan stood at the heart of the enormous flying training endeavour known in this country as the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan. While every Canadian province was involved, it was the three Canadian Prairie Provinces that shouldered the heavy weight—Alberta to the west and Manitoba to the east, along with Saskatchewan, creating an air training arena the size of Europe, but with the population of Ireland. Moose Jaw, along with other cities like Medicine Hat, Flin Flon, Porcupine and Yellowknife, was one of those Canadian place names that immediately brought sniggers from Americans and Brits alike, synonymous with the back of beyond, the middle of nowhere, the uncultured wilderness. Moose Jaw was in fact a bustling prairie town. Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways both had stations in the city and the town was and still is an economic centre of the breadbasket of Canada. While the distasteful obscenities of total war never came within thousands of miles of prairie towns like Moose Jaw, Estevan, High River and Dauphin, they would feel the impact of the conflict in many different ways. Many towns across Canada, but especially in the Prairies, had been devastated by dry weather, crop failures, the Great Depression and social stresses from the end of the 1920s through the 1930s. When the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan was signed into existence in 1940, town councils and administrators from Nova Scotia to Vancouver Island vied for the economic action and stimulus a training air base would bring to their faltering communities. The impact of the war on Moose Jaw and Moose Jawians was not one of death and destruction, though there were deaths and injuries associated with the training at the base, but rather demographic change and economic growth. As well, there were new jobs created for men and women with the construction and operation of the base itself—cooks, servers, carpenters, truck drivers, snowplow drivers and even flight instructors. The economy of every BCATP community roared into overdrive, but the economy and the social structure of Moose Jaw changed not just for the duration of the war, but for good. Harry senior, a marine engineer, instilled in his first born a sense of curiosity, a longing for adventure and a keen interest in the newly developed science of radio electronics. He also inspired young Harry to take up one of his hobbies and passions—photography. Young Harry Blakey with arms crossed poses with work mates from Pius A. Harry was apprenticing as a woodworking machinist. While we do not really have the ability to curate and properly take care of the actual negatives and prints themselves, I told Bob that I would love to see them. As they began coming through the email one at a time, I realized that they were solid gold. His photographs were not necessarily of the aircraft, hangars and operation of the airfield, but rather his beautifully ordinary life and how he was able to perceive and capture in images the exquisite beauty of a town unlike his birthplace. Instead of being homesick, he invited his wife and kids to join him and even his brother after the war. Harry Blakey and his beloved Kodak Vigilant. All his life, he would have a dark room in his home and would even process colour film. But throughout his war experience, Blakey carried with him a Kodak Vigilant Six camera—with leather bellows that allowed it to fold for travel. The camera was manufactured from 1938 to 1945 by Eastman Kodak and was state of the art for personal advanced photography. This shot was likely taken at home as the mail slot and flowers in the windows would not be at an RAF training facility. Harry Blakey Collection via Bob Blakey In these pictures, we see a handsome man with the serious yet dreamy look of a man who sees what is around him and is affected by it. I never knew Harry Blakey, but he looks like a man who would have been quiet and determined, happy with his lot in life. These photographs tell the story of just one man, one of a hundred thousand whose stories have all but vanished. He was not an ace. He did not take the fight to Berlin with Bomber Command. He was not mentioned in despatches. In general they tell the story of every man who did his duty, but in particular, they tell the story of the many who came from Great Britain and, in Canada, saw the opportunity, the open minds and open skies of the greatest nation on earth. When year-old Harry Blakey joined the Royal Air Force at the beginning of the Second World War, he was inducted, trained and sent to learn his radio technician trade at

No. He had no notion of Canada or Saskatchewan, a word he likely could not pronounce in the summer of 1941. In the fall of 1941, orders came to pack up No. 10. Can you believe it? Ternhill was host to several flying units in the First and Second World War but, from 1941, it also was the home of No. 10. As he did not leave the base for another 6 months, it was unlikely that he was at the PTC as he would have only stayed for a couple of weeks at the most. Looking into the history of No. 10. So Harry was essentially with the same school in England as he was in Saskatchewan. His photo appears to be clipped from a group shot. Here Harry gets one of his mates to snap a photograph of him somewhere in the North Atlantic, at the stern of his troopship. Here, I have marked out exactly where Harry was standing when the previous photograph was taken. As a result, approximately 100 soldiers died, together with 56 of her crew. Harry walked down the gangway onto the wharf at Halifax on 29 December 1941, boarded a train immediately and was stepping off the railcar in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan in the dead of winter just three days later, having journeyed nearly 4,000 kilometres in that short time. I have heard that many arriving British, Australian or New Zealand airmen were not overly impressed by the sooty and rough and tumble city of Halifax upon arrival. Halifax, the single most important port on the west shore of the Atlantic Ocean in 1941, could be forgiven for its untidiness, not because there was a war on and it was crowded with transiting soldiers, sailors and airmen, but largely because the entire central part of the city and Dartmouth, its sister city across the harbour, was wiped off the face of the earth just 24 years before in the Halifax Explosion, a 2. Photo by Harry Blakey via Bob Blakey When they got there, at this brand spanking new base on the Canadian prairie, the average temperature was well below zero Fahrenheit. The school set up shop after being renamed No. 10. Shortly after that, young Leading Aircraftmen from England began arriving by train in Moose Jaw, after crossing the Atlantic gauntlet—ready to begin their advanced service flying training. Of these sons of Great Britain, most would earn their wings, a few would die trying, many would perish on operations, some would endure prison, all would endure deprivation of some sort, many would survive and some, like Harry Blakey, would love their time in Moose Jaw so much that they would return to become citizens of Canada. However, he soon became disillusioned with postwar Britain. He missed the friends he had made in Saskatchewan and saw more job opportunities there. In 1946, he and Jenny and the girls became immigrants to Canada, and never left. He and Jenny had two more children — both boys — Charles and Raymond. Harry was always close to his next-youngest brother Robert my father, a British Army veteran, so he persuaded our family to leave England and immigrate to Canada, which we did in the early 1950s. I was five when I arrived in 1946, and like my cousins, have remained a Canadian. His final work before retiring was teaching electronics at the Saskatchewan Technical Institute in the city. Photography was such a strong interest for Harry, he shot thousands of photos. His children and relatives are grateful that he also preserved the negatives. He always had a black-and-white darkroom in his basement and in his final years did his own colour-film processing and printing as well. For several years after retirement, he did freelance photography work, including weddings. He got involved in lobbying the federal government for better benefits for vets. In February 1941, Harry died of a heart attack. An honour guard consisting of ANAF vets and Legion members attended the funeral and organized the reception. The winter of 1941 in Moose Jaw was as mean and hard as any on the locals, but one can imagine what a shock it had to be for men from the Cotswolds or the warmth of Gladstone, Queensland. It seemed that Harry Blakey embraced the weather and the people immediately, photographing around the prairie town of Moose Jaw, which lay eight kilometres to the north of No. 10. A bus blurs off into the distance, while cars and shoppers line the street. In the lower right, we see a shadow and a blurred shadow of a man, maybe two — is that you Harry? Instead, it is simply likely that this establishment, now long gone from Moose Jaw, was simultaneously named — after the same fat, hamburger eating character from the animated Popeye cartoon by the name of J. Wellington Wimpy — pictured here on their sign on River Street, Moose Jaw despite the obvious copyright infringements. Note the four digit telephone number. Here he stops on Langdon Crescent to capture a winter scene. The photograph is looking south towards St. The park on the left of this photo, called Crescent Park, was built during the depression-era 1930s by men on relief. To the extreme right, off camera, is the famous dance hall known as Temple Gardens. It had hardwood floors laid over a bed of horse hair and all the big travelling acts played there during the war years and after. Photo by Harry Blakey via Bob Blakey Not sure why I am always compelled to look to see what the same place

would look like today, but thanks to Google Maps, I can visit the same spot as in the previous photograph more than seventy years later and see how things have changed. This view is also looking south on Langdon Crescent with Crescent Park to the east. Cover charge was anything from 20 to 50 cents depending on the expected crowd. Photo via Bomber Command Museum of Canada In a shot that today would be called classic editorial, suitable for a high end magazines like New Yorker or Harpers, Blakey captures the image of three airmen in the kitchen of one of the messes at No. Photo by Harry Blakey via Bob Blakey Blakey was particularly interested in the photography of architecture and took photographs of churches, civic buildings and edifices. This is the same high school which graduated our Chairman of the Board Todd Lemieux and his father before him. Here during the winter of 1941, the pilot of North American Harvard trundles away from the line, with two others in the background. It was written off and reduced to spares by December Photo by Harry Blakey via Bob Blakey Judging by the lack of oil and hydraulic fluid stains, shiny tire rubber and highly polished propeller speed governor, the Harvard that airman Harry Blakey is touching is brand new. One of a large batch that was sent to No. Harry Blakey Collection via Bob Blakey After the first winter, Harry experienced the beauty and seemingly endless days of a Prairie summer. Here, standing on the ramp of the hangar line and looking to the east, Harry captures a busy flying training school under perfect flying conditions. Here, he could hang out and hunt with a Canadian named Frank Hamilton, an airman of the RCAF, whose family welcomed him like another son. Here we see Harry holding a pheasant he has just shot with a rifle out on the prairie grass. His friend Frank stands beside him and next to his brother Geoff. We can see the white forehead of Mr. He became a Progressive Conservative Member of Canadian Parliament through four successful elections from to He died in He returned to Canada in with his wife Olga and remained in the R. He returned to the farm in the fall of and served in the community as a Board Member of the Mazenod Co-op - See more at: He tried unsuccessfully again in , but by , he was matured, experienced and well known enough to run as a Conservative and win in Swift Current. He was a Federal Member of Parliament from to

### 8: The trade war comes to the prairie

*Moose Jaw, A Prairie Town at War By Dave O'Malley If there ever was a heartland of Canada, a place where our traditional pre-electronic age Canadian values of humility, hard work, family, honesty and cheerfulness are alive and well, despite modern consumerism, it is the broad, seemingly endless, wheat fields, dusty roads, massive skies, and.*

President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. After stopping in Rothville, Missouri , they went on to settle in the Indian country of Kansas , near what is now Independence, Kansas. Her younger sister Carrie was born there in August , not long before they moved again. They had just begun to farm when they heard rumors that the settlers would be evicted, and they left preemptively in the spring of . Although she portrayed the departure and that of other settlers as prompted by rumors of eviction in both her novel and in her Pioneer Girl memoirs, she also noted that her parents needed to recover their Wisconsin land because the buyer had not totally paid the mortgage. The fictional chronology of her books in this regard, however, does not match fact: According to a letter from her daughter, Rose Wilder Lane , to biographer William Anderson, the publisher had her change her age in the second book because it seemed unrealistic for a three-year-old to have memories so specific about her story of life in Kansas. In Walnut Grove, the family first lived in a dugout sod house on a preemption claim; after wintering in it, they moved into a new house built on the same land. Two summers of ruined crops led them to move to Iowa. Her brother, Charles Frederick Ingalls "Freddie" , was born there on November 1, , dying nine months later in August . In Burr Oak, Iowa , the family helped run a hotel. The youngest of the Ingalls children, Grace , was born there on May 23, . He accepted a railroad job in the spring of , one of which took him to eastern Dakota Territory , where they joined him that fall. She did not write about the period in " " when they lived near Burr Oak, but skipped directly to Dakota Territory, portrayed in *By the Shores of Silver Lake* . The following winter, " ", one of the most severe on record in the Dakotas, was later described by Ingalls Wilder in her novel, *The Long Winter* . Once the family was settled in De Smet, Ingalls attended school, worked several part-time jobs, and made friends. Among them was bachelor homesteader Almanzo Wilder. Young teacher[ edit ] On December 10, , two months before her 16th birthday, Ingalls accepted her first teaching position. In Little Town on the Prairie she receives her first teaching certificate on December 24, , but that was an enhancement for dramatic effect. Between and , she taught three terms of school, worked for the local dressmaker, and attended high school, although she did not graduate. From the beginning of their relationship, the pair had nicknames for each other: Complications from a life-threatening bout of diphtheria left Almanzo partially paralyzed. While he eventually regained nearly full use of his legs, he needed a cane to walk for the remainder of his life. This setback, among many others, began a series of unfortunate events that included the death of their newborn son; the destruction of their barn along with its hay and grain by a mysterious fire; [18] the total loss of their home from a fire accidentally set by Rose; [19] and several years of severe drought that left them in debt, physically ill, and unable to earn a living from their acres . They found, however, that the dry plains they were used to were very different from the humidity they encountered in Westville. The weather, along with feeling out of place among the locals, encouraged their return to De Smet in , where they purchased a small home. They named the place Rocky Ridge Farm [20] and moved into a ramshackle log cabin. At first, they earned income only from wagon loads of fire wood they would sell in town for 50 cents. Financial security came slowly. Apple trees they planted did not bear fruit for seven years. They then added to the property outside town, and eventually accrued nearly acres . Around , they sold the house in town, moved back to the farm, and completed the farmhouse with the proceeds. What began as about 40 acres . They diversified Rocky Ridge Farm with poultry, a dairy farm, and a large apple orchard. Wilder became active in various clubs and was an advocate for several regional farm associations. She was recognized as an authority in poultry farming and rural living, which led to invitations to speak to groups around the region. She also took a paid position with the local Farm Loan Association , dispensing small loans to local farmers. Her topics ranged from home and family, including her trip to San Francisco, California , to visit Rose Lane and the Pan-Pacific exhibition, to World War I and other world events, and to the fascinating world travels of Lane as well as her own thoughts on the increasing options offered to women during this era.

Miller, "[a]fter more than a decade of writing for farm papers, Wilder had become a disciplined writer, able to produce thoughtful, readable prose for a general audience. However, the "project never proceeded very far. She remodeled and took it over. She also hoped that her writing would generate some additional income. After its success, she continued writing. The close and often rocky collaboration between her and Lane continued, in person until when Lane permanently left Rocky Ridge Farm, and afterward by correspondence. The collaboration worked both ways: Miller, using this record, describes varying levels of involvement by Lane. Lane possessed style; Wilder had substance. Lane emerged in the s as an avowed conservative polemicist and critic of the Franklin D. Roosevelt administration and his New Deal programs. It is now marketed as the ninth volume. By the mids the royalties from the Little House books brought a steady and increasingly substantial income to the Wilders for the first time in their 50 years of marriage. The collaboration also brought the two writers at Rocky Ridge Farm the money they needed to recoup the loss of their investments in the stock market. Various honors, huge amounts of fan mail, and other accolades were bestowed on Wilder. Pioneer Girl[ edit ] In "â€", already in her early 60s, Wilder began writing her autobiography, titled Pioneer Girl. At the time, it was rejected by publishers and was never released. The result was the Little House series of books. Most of the surrounding area including the property with the stone cottage Lane had built for them was sold, but they still kept some farm animals, and tended their flower beds and vegetable gardens. Almost daily, carloads of fans stopped by, eager to meet "Laura" of the Little House books. Wilder remained on the farm. For the next eight years, she lived alone, looked after by a circle of neighbors and friends. She continued an active correspondence with her editors, fans, and friends during these years. Buried next to them is daughter Rose Wilder Lane. In autumn , year-old Wilder was severely ill from undiagnosed diabetes and cardiac issues. She was hospitalized by Lane, who had arrived for Thanksgiving. She was able to return home on the day after Christmas. However, her health declined after her release from the hospital, and she died in her sleep, at home, on February 10, , three days after her 90th birthday. Lane was buried next to them upon her death in After some wariness at the notion of seeing the house rather than the books be a shrine to Wilder, Lane came to believe that making a museum of it would draw long-lasting attention to the books. He was like an informally adopted son or grandson to her one of several younger men with whom she had such a relationship , [38] as well as her business agent and lawyer. His commercialization of the books is also widely considered to have cheapened their literary merit. From the settlement, the library received enough to start work on a new building. Works first published before or where copyright was not renewed, primarily her newspaper columns, are also public domain in the United States.

### 9: TPWD: Prairie Dogs "â€" Introducing Mammals to Young Naturalists

*Growing up in Mankato, Minnesota, John Biewen heard next to nothing about the town's most important historical event. In , Mankato was the site of the largest mass execution in U.S. history - the hanging of 38 Dakota warriors - following one of the major wars between Plains Indians and settlers.*

*Tintin in the land of the soviets The Illustrated Step-by-Step Chinese Cookbook How to have a smashing wardrobe without smashing your wallet Benedictine monachism Life and dignity : critical choices Geographical distribution of population. Appendix: volitionist economics Business administration solved mcqs Choice reading for public and private entertainments Romantic Impressions Render unto Caesar Alan J. Reinach Woodford County rural and church cemeteries Amazing Structures Edward Larrabee Barnes, architect Development of social insurance and minimum wage legislation in Great Britain Intercultural management nina jacob Graphics under c Lukong and the leopard, with The white man of cattle When Heaven Calls The Politics of Friendship (Radical Thinkers (Radical Thinkers) Older individuals and mental health Sue Davies and Tony Ryan The ballad of the abolition blunder-buss . The history of bitcoin Movement, Stability Lumbopelvic Pain Language typology 1987 Starke international law 11th edition Idaho highway maintenance study. Version 3.5 Self Study Guide A brief history of humankind yuval noah harari Managing risks in defined contribution plans : what does the future hold? Olivia Mitchell Pea-pod man: Raven the creator Heirs of S. W. Hyatt. Reason and religion Death in the marshes Words Reader: Writing, Reading, Spelling Canadian Military Heritage, Volume One (Canadian Military Heritage) V. 2. Physiological mechanisms. 2 v. Singapore math grade 7 textbook I m not afraid of anything sheet music The case for the X tax*