



Volume 94 February 2019
9030 Forestview Lane N. Maple Grove, MN 55369 763-494-5983 Open 2nd Sunday of the month 1-4 pm

Maple Grove Historical Preservation Society

OFFICERS

- President: Al Madsen**
- Vice President: Caroline Schaefer**
- Secretary: Joyce Deane**
- Treasurer: Patty Reuter**
- Newsletter Editor: Pat Ruffing**
- Web page designer: Steve Briggs**

<http://www.maplegrovehistory.org>



Welcome Virgil Benoit,
Professor Emeritus,
University of North Dakota

Presentation

Finding the real Pierre Bottineau.

Also featuring a short summary of the life of Pierre Bottineau by Pierre Girard, board member of French American- Heritage Foundation

Join: the French-American Heritage Foundation, the Louisville Foundation at Old Crossing (The Oxbow) and the Maple Grove Historical Society

Time: S u n d a y, April 7, 2019 at 2 p.m.

Location: St .Joseph the Worker Catholic Church, 7180 Hemlock Lane, Maple Grove

The event is free and open to the public.

Purpose: To collect and preserve information and artifacts and to educate the community of the history of Maple Grove, MN.



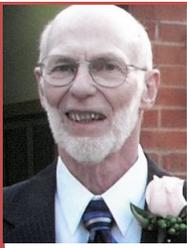
REGULAR

EVENTS

- ◆ **Open House:** The Maple Grove History Museum hosts an open house on the second Sunday of every month from 1:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.
- ◆ **Monthly Meeting:** The third Thursday of every month at 7:00 p.m. at the History Museum. Anyone with an interest in history is welcome to join us!
- ◆ **Quarterly Newsletter:**

Needed: articles for May, 2019
What was your first job? Send us your story!! Were you a bowling pin setter or a soda jerk? Car hop or hired hand? Classroom cleaner or mangle operator?

- ◆ Aug., and Nov., 2019 issues subjects t.b.d.
- ◆ Ox Cart site and territorial downtown Maple Grove 15310 Territorial Rd (0.7 mi. w. of Fernbrook Lane N. Maple Grove, MN.
- ◆ Pierre Bottineau House Elm Creek Park Reserve: 12400 James Deane Parkway, Maple Grove, MN.



Will Jim Be in Heaven with Grandma?

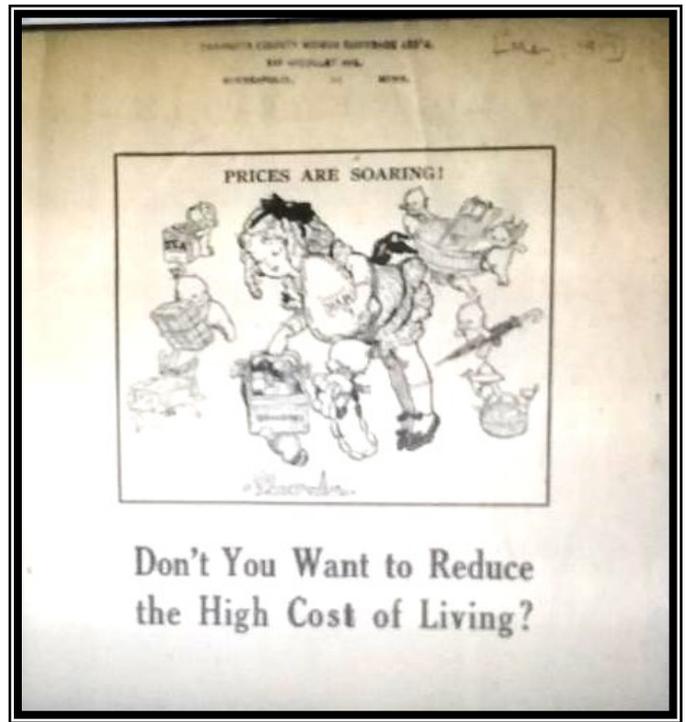
Photo from Evans Norby Obit

James Francis Weber died on Dec. 16, 2018. His memorial service was held at Discover Church in Brooklyn Park on Dec. 19th, 2018.

Jim wrote a book "Will the Chickens Be in Heaven with Grandma" about his life growing up on Territorial Road in Maple Grove. He was active in the Maple Grove Historical Preservation Society.

Jim was born to Edward and Elizabeth Weber in Maple Grove, MN on June 8th, 1932. He grew up on the family farm along with his siblings Ed, Lilian and Barbara. Jim graduated from Osseo Senior High school in 1950. He joined the U.S. Army in 1951, was a Korean vet, discharged in 1954. He worked at Graco for years before he was hired in 1972 to start the Fluid Power Program at the new Hennepin Technical College in Eden Prairie. He retired in 1995.

Jim was preceded in death by his parents Edward & Elizabeth Weber, his first wife Grace and sister Barbara. He is survived by his wife Cecelia "Sally" Phelps and his daughter De Ann (Carol Olson) and sons Joseph and Daniel; 10 grandchildren & 4 great-grandchildren.



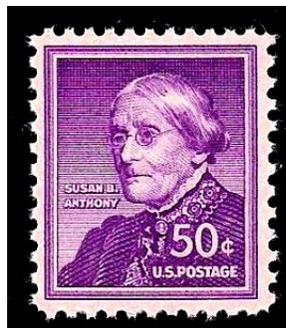
FARMER RADFORD ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE

The home is the greatest contribution of women to the world, and the hearthstone is her throne. Our social structure is built around her, and social righteousness is in her charge. Her beautiful life lights the skies of hope and her refinement is the charm of the twentieth century civilization. Her graces and her power are the cumulative products of generations of queenly conquest, and her crown of exalted womanhood is jeweled with the wisdom of saintly mothers. She has been a great factor in the glory of our country, and her noble achievements should not be marred or her hallowed influence blighted by the coarser duties of citizenship. American chivalry should never permit her to bear the burdens of defending and maintaining government, but should preserve her unsullied from the allied influences of politics, and protect her from the weighty responsibilities of the sordid affairs of life that will crush her ideals and lower her standards. The motherhood of the farm is our inspiration, she is the guardian of our domestic welfare and a guide to a higher life, but directing the affairs of government is not within woman's sphere and political gossip would cause her to neglect the house, forget to mend our clothes and burn the biscuits. Osseo Review Dec 1914

Lucy Stone spoke out for women's rights and against slavery at a time when women were discouraged and prevented from public speaking



Belva Ann Lockwood, worked to equalize pay for women in education. She was a proponent of the Temperance movement.



Susan B. Anthony (1820-1906) was an icon of the woman's suffrage movement. She traveled the country gave speeches, circulate petitions, and organized local women's rights organizations.



Alice Paul was the leader of the National Woman's Party She fought for the Equal Rights Amendment and organized

the women's march in Washington 1913.

Clear Sky Woman– Margaret Bottineau Pierre Bottineau's mother

Maguerite Machequayzaince Ahdicksongab "(Clear Sky Woman)" " was half Dakota and half Ojibwe of the Lake of the Woods band. Margaret was the Christian name given her, probably when she was baptized just before she married Charles Bottineau, as was the custom. She lived to an advanced age and died 1864 at her son Pierre's home in Osseo, a respected matriarch of a very extended family. Mother of Charles Bottineau, Pierre Bottineau, Basil Bottineau and Severe Bottineau according to WikiTree

Margaret Bottineau came from a culture which according to MNopedia: "Long before Minnesota was a state, Dakota and Ojibwe women helped decide policies of trade or of war and peace, although they were not ordinarily a part of tribal councils. Usually working together, they processed hides and meat, raised gardens, made maple sugar, and gathered wild fruit, nuts, and herbs. They also were responsible for building and maintaining the dwelling, a tipi or a bark house, and it belonged to the wife. Thus, a woman had the right, backed by others in the community, to tell an abusive or lazy husband to leave. The role of men was in performing the strenuous and often dangerous job of hunting. Men also defended the family or band in warfare when necessary and generally represented the tribe in external relations.

By contrast, white women on isolated frontier homesteads worked alongside men to turn the prairie into a farm and had almost no contact or influence outside their immediate families. Even as settlements increased and community life developed, farmwomen had little chance to work together other than at occasional church events. One exception in Minnesota was the Patrons of Husbandry, better known as the Grange. Started by an Elk River settler named Oliver H. Kelley, the Grange grew into a nationwide brotherhood of farmers during the 1870s. At the urging of Kelley's niece, Car-

oline Hall, the organization admitted women and became a sisterhood as well." (Women in Minnesota: Weaving the Web of Society in the North State Creator: Rhoda R. Gilman mnopedia



The SWSA's (Scandinavian) Women's Suffrage Association) most significant

fundraising efforts supported the construction of a suffrage headquarters on the state fairgrounds. It covered the full \$2,000 price tag. The headquarters was named the Woman Citizen Building. The SWSA dedicated it to the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association on the first day of the 1917 State Fair. It was intended as a space for women to meet friends, make plans, and eventually celebrate their newly-earned right to vote. August of 1920 that dream came true when the nineteenth amendment was ratified in . With its mission fulfilled, the association disbanded just months later.

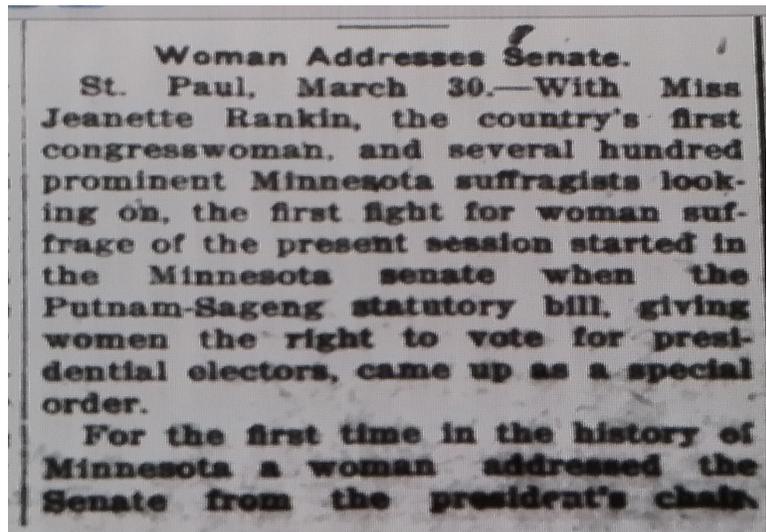
Mary Jackman Colburn –of Champlin a neighbor on a mission!

Mary Jackman Colburn and her husband Samuel Colburn moved to Champlin, MN in 1854. She had studied medicine at Harvard and practiced it here. She "became active in the suffrage movement. In 1858, she delivered what is thought to be the first public lecture on the subject in Minnesota. It was titled "Rights and Wrongs of Woman".

In 1864, she won a state-sponsored essay competition on the theme "Minnesota as a Home for Emigrants"; the letter notifying her of her prize addressed her as "sir" She entered as M.J Colburn. Shortly afterward, Colburn wrote to a friend, "I am doing but little now on the suffrage question, for I will not stoop longer to ask of any congress or legislature for that which I know to be mine by the divine law of nature".¹ according to Wikipedia

In 1867, Colburn and Sarah Burger Stearns, along with other "friends of equality" petitioned the state legislature to amend the constitution, removing the word male from the section which enfranchised "every male person". The women were granted a hearing, where Colburn read a prepared statement but, ultimately, no action was taken.¹

In 1869, Colburn formed in Champlin, one of the first groups in Minnesota. In 1875 women were allowed to vote on issues related to state education, Colburn was elected school director in Champlin. Colburn was one of the founders of the MWSA. Wikipedia p.286 of history of Champlin of Mississippi Revised.



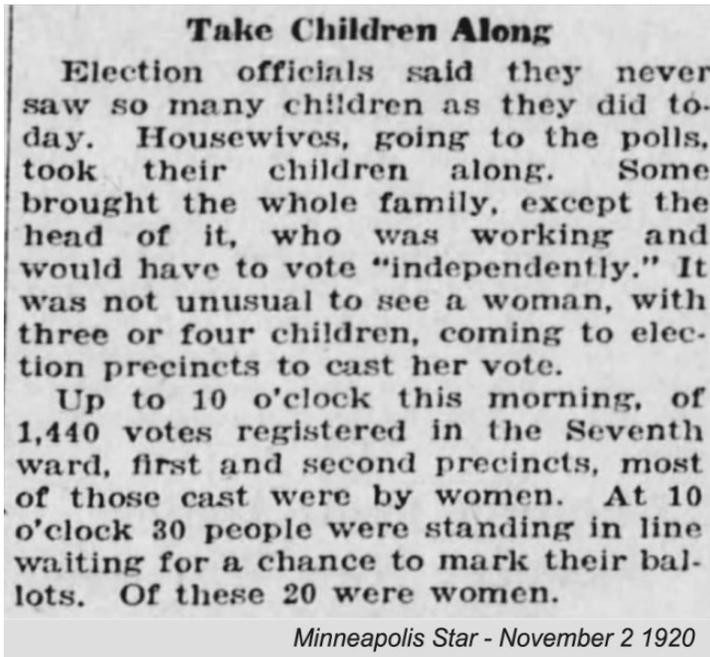
Jeannette Pickering Rankin

June 11, 1880 – May 18, 1973) was an American politician and women's rights advocate, and the first woman to hold federal office in the United States. She was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives from Montana in 1916, and again in 1940. She remains the only woman elected to Congress by Montana. She served in U.S. House of Representatives 4 years before women could vote!!!!
Wikipedia

In 1919 the Women's suffrage bill, allowing women to vote in presidential elections, passes the U.S. House and Senate 40 years after it was 1st introduced.

Interesting bits and pieces: Prior to the 1919 date some States had already given women, the right to vote in a Presidential election. The first one, Wyoming, gave women that right in 1869. By the 1896 Presidential election Utah, Colorado, Idaho and California had done the same. However, in order to have the bill become the amendment, 36 States had to officially be in favor of its ratification. On September 8th 1919 Minnesota became the sixteenth State to vote towards its upcoming ratification. On August 20th 1920 Tennessee became the 36th State needed at which time the 19th Amendment is added to the U.S. Constitution.

On November 2nd 1920, the first year Minnesota women were allowed to vote in a presidential election, women in Minnesota lined up early to vote. Sent in by Sharon Hopkins



The first women to preside over formal classrooms in Minnesota were missionaries or the wives of missionaries, and most of their students were American Indians. As white settlement spread in the 1850s, the demand for teachers in rural schools led to the need for female education.

In 1875, a narrow majority of Minnesota men voted to allow women to cast ballots and run for office in school elections. After that, a few women began to appear on school boards and in supervisory positions.

By 1900, farmers' daughters were working in Minneapolis sweatshops. More women lived independent of their families. The invention of the typewriter and other office machines, and the growing complexity of business operations created the "paperwork revolution." In the early 20th

Legislative History: The text of the 19th amendment reads: *The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.* Originally it was written by Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Introduced in 1878 not passed out of the U.S. Congress until 1919. Before the 1920 elections, President Wilson put his muscle behind the amendment and, in June 1919, it narrowly passed. It then went to the states for ratification.

Wisconsin was the first state to ratify in June 1919. Minnesota was the 15th state to ratify the so-called 'Anthony Amendment,' receiving approval from both the House and Senate on the first day of a special session on September 8, 1919. In 1920, Tennessee became the 36th state to ratify and the amendment achieved the three-fifths state approval required for a Constitutional amendment. Nine states did not officially ratify the 19th Amendment until well after the 1920s, with Mississippi being the last to ratify -- in 1984. From Minn. Legislative Reference Library



century it provided a new field of employment for women. Women also continued to work in such traditional women's occupations as teaching and nursing.

In the labor shortage of World War II, women were asked to take jobs. Did they return to homemaking after the war? In Minnesota, nearly half the women continued in employment outside the home.

In 1972, the State Department of Education called for an end to discrimination in hiring and promotion on the basis of sex and marital status.

In 1982, Minnesota mandated a comparable worth policy for state employment. In 1984, it was extended to local governments. This put indirect pressure on private businesses to equalize pay and opportunities.

Remembering Victoria Krienke Joyner

by Gwen Joyner (with help from brother Lyn)

How did our mother, born 1904 at the Krienke farm in Maple Grove, become active in her community, leading to more and more involvement in the areas even beyond Osseo and Maple Grove?



First, I can see this in her family heritage. Grandparents, Daniel and Henriette Lange Krienke had left Pomerania about 25 years earlier with their 5 children with a strong desire to live a better life. And there is the example of her Aunt Lydia who set out to

become a teacher in the late 1800's.

Second, there was the environment: In the 1930's, Victoria and Albert Joyner moved from Minneapolis to the Krienke farm with their three children so that mother's younger siblings could have a stable home following the death of their parents. During the Depression, Mother and Dad commuted to work in Minneapolis-- on gravel roads and in snowstorms.

I remember her leadership when Mother and Dad attended political party meetings in Maple Grove and she volunteered in 4-H, (I remember them when they built a booth at the county fair). She participated in activities of the home front during World War 2. She was Director of North Hennepin county Christmas Seals, involved in the Community Chest, President of Hennepin County PTA, and President of the Hennepin County Nurses District. She was inspired to take a lead in the North Hennepin Pioneer Society in restoring the Burschville School where her aunt had taught.

Our Dad was equally involved, but that was expected of men, whereas at that time, there were only a few women who felt comfortable or had the opportunity to take on major leadership roles.

Third, I know she genuinely enjoyed being with people, their friendship, and serving where needed.

Inheriting all of these qualities from family and community added up to the total of her life in being a responsible and a contributing partner at home and community. She saw the needs and it was part of her life to be of service.

After our Dad's death, Mother was asked to become a candidate for Mayor of Osseo. She was elected. Beginning in 1954, in addition to family and work at the Joyner's Silver Shop, she led the Osseo Village Council through many improvements, including city gas, sewer system, and a new city hall. She was also President of Minnesota Mayors' Association and Vice President of the Hennepin County League of Municipalities.

She served as Osseo's Mayor from 1954 to 1977, when a severe stroke necessitated her retirement. There were many

responses at the time of her death in 1981: "Some of the old timers were a little skeptical at first about a woman becoming mayor...but not for long...she obviously got the respect of the community because they kept re-electing her."... "Mrs. Joyner devoted countless hours to serving"... "she was fiercely protective of Osseo"... "she was a good captain of the ship during her years as Mayor of Osseo" And, in many ways, she was 'a woman ahead of her times.'

Editor's note: Inadvertently Gwen Joyner Christianson's name has omitted from the article appearing on page 4 of August 2018 Newsletter about Burschville School and Aunt Lydia.

Osseo-Maple Grove Press June 16, 1993 Page 5



Maple Grove honors

Dorothy Schoenmann was proclaimed Historical Laureate for the Maple Grove Community at the June 7 city council meeting. Mayor James Deane presented Schoenman a plaque and said she had been made the official historian. Schoenmann, a long time resident of Maple Grove, has compiled a great deal of the city's history and is involved with the North Hennepin Pioneer Society

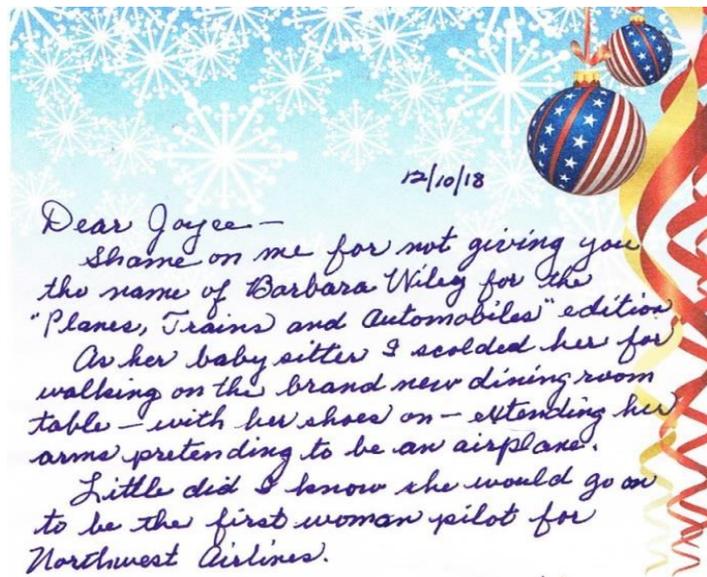


“Don’t Iron while the strike is Hot “

According to “When Women Went Public” in the Minnesota History Magazine Summer 2008, 3 weeks before 50 years of suffrage Aug 26,1970, the National Organization of Women (NOW) urged women to skip work and household tasks. Minnesota Department of Human Rights organized “Woman Power Day”.

On Sept 19, 1970 the WAMS Women Against Male Supremacy protested the Star and Tribune Company, sponsor of a fashion show that day, to “desexegate” its newspapers’ classified job listings!

One hundred years later? #Me Too Movement Women’s March; Equal Pay; Women in the Military; Women in Government are among many current movements.



Dear Joyce -
Shame on me for not giving you the name of Barbara Wiley for the “Planes, Trains and Automobiles” edition.
As her baby sitter I scolded her for walking on the brand new dining room table - with her shoes on - extending her arms pretending to be an airplane.
Little did I know she would go on to be the first woman pilot for Northwest Airlines.

Merry Christmas!

Emily

Who wrote the letter

“COYA COME HOME ?”



Coya Knutson, from Oklee, MN, a teacher, was the first Minnesota woman in the United States House of Representatives, In 1949 the DFL encouraged Knutson to run for the state legislature. She served two terms in the state legislature (1950-1953), before being a representative in Congress. She wanted to make a difference for farmers at a national level, she ran against the DFL's endorsed candidate. Minnesota's Ninth District voters elected her. She served from 1955-1958. Knutson quickly made a name for herself in Washington, where she ran her office, not the DFL. In 1958, a letter was printed in newspapers that portrayed her husband, Andy, as neglected and hinted Coya was having an affair. Coya was defeated for re-election.



Barb Wiley grew up in an aviation family, and started her professional pilot career as a flight instructor and flying charter at Crystal Shamrock at Minneapolis-Crystal Airport in 1968. She graduated from the University of Minnesota with a degree in education and taught first and second grade for 3 ½ years. North Central Airlines hired her in 1974, where she achieved the rank of “captain” in the Convair 580, DC-9, Airbus 320, and Boeing 747 before retiring in 2005. Wiley Properties, which her father started in 1954, has rental units, including 100 hangars at Minneapolis-Crystal Airport.

At the annual meeting of the Minnesota Aviation trades Association, in 2012 Barb Wiley of Wiley Properties of Osseo, Minn., was elected for 3-year term to the 9-member board .

From Midwest Flyer March 2012

Mona Dohman

from Maple Grove police to U.S. Marshall

Mona Dohman joined the Maple Grove Police Department in 1984. She was been a police officer, investigator, liaison officer, patrol sergeant and patrol captain. In 2001 Mona became police chief of Maple Grove. Police Chief Mona Dohman was the first woman to be selected president of the Minnesota Chiefs of Police Association March 18, 2008. She is one of a handful of female police chiefs in the Twin Cities. She became the first female president of the Minnesota Chiefs of Police Association. . The Minnesota Chiefs of Police Association was created in 1954. It took 55 years before a woman was named president. According to an article in Minneapolis Tribune By Paul Levy

Again according to the Star Tribune issue Stephen Montemayor writes on August 16th, 2018 that President Trump picked Mona Dohman Minnesota's public safety commissioner for U.S. marshal. Position in the agency's Minnesota office has been open since 2016 and that Senate confirmation was needed for this confirmation.



Woman crocheting



Woman quilting

Now on display at the museum

Grandma Seibert was there for us.



Grandma Seibert with Dianne & Dick Hopkins 1949



Famous Christmas Songs



Antique iron display & handkerchief display

Maple Grove & Osseo Press
Thur Jan 10, 2019
Resurrecting history in Maple Grove

Article about Tessman buggies from August Tesman time in 1880 s - the miniature display of MG in territorial times and digital history of Osseo School Year Books.



In 1946 our family moved from Robbinsdale to property near Fish lake in Maple Grove. Although less than 10 miles separated the two locations the difference in life styles were total opposites. To say that my Mother, a city dweller all her life, felt totally foreign to country life was saying a lot. There were so many new things to learn. Hardest must have been life with no running water or indoor toilet. At times the feeling of being overwhelmed must have struck her hard. Then one day an older lady walked over from the farm down the road and life for Mother became a bit easier.

The lady's name was Mary Seibert. She literally took Mom under her wing. She showed her how to plant a vegetable garden, How to can plums for jelly, how to braid rag rugs and also introduced her to some of the nearer neighbor ladies. Mrs. Seibert was a wonderful lady and it wasn't long before we were calling her grandma Seibert.

Now grandma Seibert wasn't all sweetness and light. Grandma Seibert could be stern when needed. One winter day she walked over and found my Mom with a bad cold and having trouble getting everything done around the house she wanted to do. Grandma Seibert pitched in and helped her out. The next day being a Saturday, while my Dad was at home from his city job, down the road came grandma Seibert. She marched up to Dad and proceeded to light into him about his wife needing extra help while she wasn't feeling well and that he should help her out a bit. After she left we knew Dad had taken her advice seriously because he made Mom sit down with a hot cup of Lipton tea with milk and sugar while he and us kids cleaned and straightened out the house from top to bottom.

Grandma Seibert was also a hard worker. She helped her husband William with the family farm work and more often than not when she would walk over she would be wearing her barn/work jacket. But underneath, that could be stern or rough exterior, she was a sweetie.



Joseph Hanf's miniature display of the 1st downtown Maple Grove



Feb 2019

A Fish Story-on Fish Lake

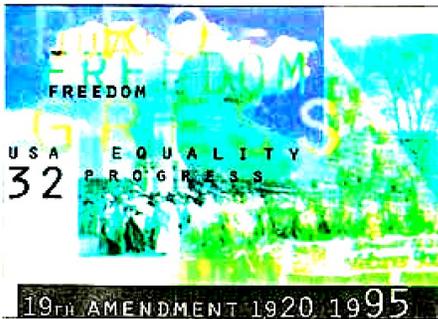
I hope I'm not too late for the next MGHPS news-letter. I need to make sure I have the right theme. If I remember correctly you said the article should have something to do with roads.

My memory got jogged when my wife and I were driving past Fish Lake. I remembered how the Osseo Rod and Gun Club used to trap rough fish out of Fish Lake. The DNR wouldn't help control the spread of carp and other rough fish unless the Lake had a Public Access which Fish Lake didn't have back "in the day". Guys from the club would set up the trap along Weaver Lake Road which was a gravel Road. One of the club members volunteered to let us all know when the fish migration started. Leo Roden was a barber in Osseo. He had a knack for describing things. As soon as Leo would see Northern Pike coming out of Fish Lake and move into the marsh across the road to spawn, he would call a couple of us who would call a couple more etc. until we had enough people to empty the fish trap. I remember picking up the phone and hearing Leo Roden with his thick German accent saying, "You better get ready, dem U Boats are going under the road.

I'd call Millard Harff and Bruce Hansen who, in turn would call Tony Penkavich and Darold Steffen and Chuck Porter etc. until there were enough volunteers. One year Darold Steffen took a 23 pound Northern Pike and a 21 pound Northern out of the trap, weighed them and released them back into the lake. Other than the family that operated Rambow's Boats on the west side of the lake I'll bet very few people would guess that there were fish that size in Fish Lake. One year we removed so many carp and dogfish from the lake the City of Maple Grove brought a dump truck out for us to put the fish in and then they disposed of them.

While driving down the new Paved Weaver Lake Road I couldn't help remembering how much the area has changed. Going West on Weaver Lake Road, just past Ted Gelle's place there was a field road you could turn on to and it would let you out by Herbie Bredenberg's farm. Helping rid Fish Lake of rough fish was something we all looked forward to. Enjoying an ice cold beer to celebrate a job well-done was the frosting on the cake.

Jim Sable



At a history meeting Don Kisch shared how they have a **Landing Strip in the Field Behind the Farm.** Small planes would land and eventually depart from the same runway. One spring the frost was coming out of the ground when the plane set down and it was stuck. That plane was stuck and stuck very well. To get it out of the mud skis were hooked to each wing and it was pulled forward until it was on solid ground. The only open dry spot for take off was Revere Land or the County Road. Traffic was minimal at that time and so OFF it went. Joyce Deanne



The Susan B. Anthony dollar is a United States dollar coin minted from 1979 to 1981, when production was suspended due to poor public acceptance, and minted again in 1999.



MAPLE GROVE HISTORICAL PRESERVATION SOCIETY

City of Maple Grove Government Center
12800 Arbor Lakes Parkway, Maple Grove MN 55369-7064

MEMBERSHIP FORM

(renewable each January)

Annual Membership (tax deductible)

- \$15 Individual/Senior
- \$30 Family
- \$100 Supporting Member

I am interested in helping with

- Writing article
- Historic site maintenance
- Displays
- Educational Programs
- Publicity
- Cataloging artifacts
- Calling

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

TELEPHONE _____

EMAIL _____

