



Volume 102 February 2021

9030 Forestview Lane N. Maple Grove, MN 55369 763-494-5983 Open 2nd Sunday of the month

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.maplegrovmnhistory.org>

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 1:00-4:00 pm. **Temporarily closed because of Covid-19**

Monthly Meeting: The third Thursday of every month at 7:00p.m. at the History Museum. Anyone with any-one Interest in history is welcome to join us!

Quarterly Newsletter: May 2021

“If these walls could talk “ your story of your home, property, history and happenings”

Coming in a future issue-Maple Grove Mayors

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.

4 History Display Cases at M.G. Government Center:
12800 Arbor Lakes Pkwy N. Maple Grove, MN.

January: **Annual dues—did you remember?**

October: Election of officers at regular meeting



When did Bernie visit the Museum?

Life before and after Vaccines

Do you remember the survivors of diseases in our grandparents, our parents and our own lifetime? Did your ancestor survive the Spanish influenza? Men who could not have children, due to mumps as a child. Women with disabled babies, because they had the Black Measles or rubella in pregnancy. President Franklin Roosevelt confined to a wheelchair due to polio. Do you have a smallpox scar on your upper arm from your vaccination? HIV and AIDS— the headlines have disappeared. Since the vaccines started to be available, in the 1920's, most of us didn't even think about this - until the coronavirus pandemic seized the world in January of 2020.

Over the centuries, and even in 2021, treatments recommended by the medical community change –what was good one day is bad the next!



COVID vaccinations expected to begin today in Minnesota

On Dec 15, 2020 an article in the Minneapolis Tribune by Jeremy Olson stated that: “46,800 doses of the Pfizer COVID-19 vaccine started arriving this week in Minnesota.” and that “Minnesota expects to receive 183,000 doses of Pfizer or Moderna vaccine by the end of 2020.” “The first vaccinations are scheduled to start Tuesday at the Minneapolis VA Medical Center” and next week at hospitals and clinics statewide. “Vaccination has been termed the “end game” for COVID-19, which has caused at least 4,462 deaths and 381,841 known infections among Minnesotans.” Governor Walz had shut down bars, restaurants, fitness centers and entertainment venues for four weeks. Governor Walz is expected on Wednesday to announce whether he will extend the order or let it expire on schedule this Friday. “The state's pandemic dashboard showed 319 patients with COVID-19 in Minnesota hospital intensive care beds on Sunday, a decline from 402 on Dec. 1.” People testing positive for Covid –19 to “12.4% on Dec. 3, down from a peak of 15.5% on Nov. 11.”

CHERISH THEIR MEMORIES

OBITUARIES FROM MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE

Gwen Joyner Christensen La Crescenta, CA died at age 90 on September 4th, 2020, She was born on February 21, 1930 to Victoria (Krienke) and Albert Joyner in Columbia Heights/Minneapolis, MN. They moved from the Krienke farm into Osseo, MN with her family, which included older brothers Albert junior and Orlyn in 1939, into a house built by her brothers, father, and neighbors. She graduated from Osseo High School in 1947, ...She follows her parents Albert and Victoria Joyner and her brother Albert Krienke Joyner. Grave-side services will be held at Niggler Cemetery, 124 West Broadway Street, Osseo, MN, 55369 on Friday, September 18th .

Robert "Bob" Kinnan, (Monday, April 21st, 1930 - Wednesday, March 18th, 2020), age 89, longtime resident of Maple Grove, founder of The Lookout Bar & Grill and proud Air Force Veteran and medal recipient.

Edward Spencer Lynde, Age 71 of Maple Grove, MN passed away Wednesday, November 20, 2019 in his home. Edward was the fourth generation to own and operate Lynde Greenhouse & Nursery in Maple Grove. He also started the Maple Grove Yardwaste Site with his business partner Jeff McLeod. Both companies were run out of the office of the greenhouse. Funeral services will be held at 11:30 AM with a visitation at 10 AM, Monday, December 9 at Maple Grove Covenant Church, 9350 Upland Lane N., Maple Grove.



DOES THIS BUILDING LOOK FAMILIAR?

The former Kline Sanitarium in Anoka on Ferry Street. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. At the Anoka County History Center, they have on file a great deal of information on Dr. James Kline written by Mary Ann Kiefer in 1989 He desired to make Anoka a healthy place and to help people with gall bladder problems.

Flourishing During the Pandemic:

When you're Dealt Lemons,

Make Lemonade ~ George "Bill" Bergquist

At the outset it is important to note that despite the incredibly sad numbers of individuals who contracted, suffered and died from the disease, I experienced no personal loss of family or friends. Yes, we are very lucky.

That said, there was much that was lost: gatherings with family and friends, holiday celebrations, Minnesota Orchestra coffee concerts, Ordway productions, SPCO performances, American Swedish Institute, MIA, the State Fair, Renaissance Festival, art fairs, travel, and the list could go on.

Nearing the end of life, who knows how many years remain when you are in your late seventies. Clearly the "lost year" is indeed gone, but there was much to appreciate none the less.

The pandemic opened some interesting new opportunities that in many instances were there already but just not utilized. Now many hours were saved by online shopping, curb-side pickup, or home delivery. Or eliminating hours of commuting time into the city to enjoy events, some of which were now made available on television, radio and the computer. Over the course of the year, clearly hundreds of hours became available for other more entertaining and enjoyable pursuits.

First among these were hours of reading pleasure. Yes, it should be admitted that by trying to focus on "notable" first time authors there were some hours lost to less than scintillating prose, but for the most part they were quickly discarded. On balance, we are blessed with an unprecedented number of distinguished authors both here in Minnesota, the country and abroad.

When not reading there was far more time to enjoy the great out- and fauna of study in system we dance of bird gave hours (or occasion- pesky pres- clever and Yes, I even ing up on watched a squirrel doc- how is that



doors, the rich flora Minnesota, and some detail the eco inhabit. The abundance of pleasure, despite ally because of) the ence of far too many voracious squirrels. succumbed to read- their habits and couple of hilarious umentaries. Now, for a more produc-

tive use of one's time?

One sour note saddens me almost as much as the unchecked pandemic: the state of our political and civic life. Any positive feelings seemed to vanish when the press or nightly news brought home the unfolding events of yet another day.

All in all, family, house and yard became an oasis of pleasure during the dark hours of the pandemic, heightening my appreciation for what I have and the simple joys they provide.

My Mother Laundered Money By Pat Ruffing

Somewhere in my childhood, around 1950, I remember my Mom complaining that the local pool hall in our small town in northern Minnesota had "filthy lucre." The reason she cited was due to the Tuberculosis on the nearby Indian Reservation. She believed the money needed to be laundered. Whether she really did this, I don't remember. I do know when my Mantoux test was positive and had to get an x-ray in 9th grade, I was terrified. I am not sure that I even knew there were T.B. sanitariums until I was an adult.

I was so curious about my mother's need to clean the money, that I looked up the T.B. on the Red Lake Reservation from information from Minnesota at <https://www.leg.mn.gov/docs/2009/other/090796/Chapter16.pdf> pp 359-360

"In 1950, there were an estimated 13,000 American Indians in Minnesota. The average age at death was 41.4 years, compared with 63 years for the population as a whole. In 1951, the five leading causes of death among American Indians were accidents (15.9 percent of total deaths), heart disease (12.6 percent), pneumonia and influenza (9.9 percent), tuberculosis (7.9 percent) and intra-cranial vascular lesions (7.3 percent). By comparison, the leading causes of death for the general population were heart disease (36.1 percent of total deaths), cancer (16.1 percent), vascular lesions (13.4 percent), accidents (6.5 percent), and general arteriosclerosis (2.6 percent)... For many years the greatest health problem of American Indians in Minnesota was tuberculosis . . . improvements had been made by 1949...The year 1953 was a milestone year in American Indian health in Minnesota. ... there were no recorded deaths from tuberculosis.

Whether mom was right about the source of the contaminated dollar bills and coins, I don't know; but when the Covid-19 pandemic of 2020 raged; some businesses only allowed patrons to use their plastic credit cards, as both they and the microbiologists were worried that virus and bacteria bugs were abundant on the "filthy lucre" and indeed could use some laundering!

Sanatoriums in Minnesota

Submitted by Virginia Hoppenrath

According to the Minnesota Historical Society, between 1912-1918 there were approximately 14 sanatoriums in Minnesota. All were closed shortly after that and in 1921 for the first time tuberculosis was no longer the leading cause of death in the United States. What is tuberculosis or TB? It is a disease that packs a dry cough, bloody sputum and recurring fevers and it severely attacks the lungs. It is highly contagious. There weren't any antibiotics at that time for this disease. It claimed more than 20,000 lives in Minnesota between 1887-1899. Compare that with the COVID-19 virus. Back then, we did not have the roads and traffic and not nearly the number of people that we have now. The disease was under control by the '40's and all but 5 sanatoriums had closed permanently. They were Granite Falls, Worthington, Wabasha, Ramsey (in St Paul) and Ah-Gwah-Ching. Ah-Gwah-Ching was the last. It closed its doors in 2008.

The treatment seemed simple, as it was bed rest, meaning never getting out of bed, and fresh air. Patients were taken outside, some on litters, even in winter. The windows were open to allow fresh air and the sun to shine in. Good nutritional food was also a main component in success of healing. Some doctors slept outside during the winter, to prove to the patients it could be done and to help heal the lungs.

Glen Lake sanatorium was the one closest to the Twin Cities. It was built in 1916 and housed up to 700 patients. More than 15,000 people sought a cure at Glen Lake.

How do I know so much about life at Glen Lake "san"? I had an aunt, uncle and cousin who were patients there. My uncle passed away there. My aunt had been to Ah-Gwah-Ching previously for two years and then was transferred to Glen Lake where she had a lung removed. My cousin was at Glen Lake for about five years. She was treated mainly with pneumo-thorax and she had to have a lobectomy on the right lung. I tried to visit at least once a month. It wasn't always easy as the only means of transportation to the "san" was a bus line and it took a long time to get there. The "san" was a village within itself at Glen Lake. It had a complete medical staff, dentists, its own post office, teachers and a school, church services and a library. The main building was an impressive building. It was the largest sanatorium in Minnesota. It also had three doctor's homes, a nurse's residence, cottages, power plant, a morgue and one jail cell. In 1961 Glen Lake was converted to a nursing home and in 1993 the buildings were demolished and the property is now a golf course. All sanatoriums are closed today, as most patients with tuberculosis are treated with chemotherapy.

In 2019 148 new cases were registered in Minnesota. Just a note about the cousin, she is 91.5 and has always enjoyed life to the fullest.

Reference: There is a book called Interrupted Lives, written by Mary Krugerud. It tells the story of the history of tuberculosis in Minnesota and the Glen Lake sanatorium.

A New Remedy for Diphtheria

The Anoka Star. Pub. Date October 3, 1863 p7

"A late French paper says that one of their eminent physicians has discovered that ice administered in small pieces is a sure remedy for diphtheria & croup. We extract the following from the paper referred to, and give it for what it is worth. The proposed remedy is certainly simple, its application cannot be attended with danger, and it is at hand in this country in the winter when the disease is the most widely distributed.

We have not much faith in any remedy for this disease, except the use of salt in the earlier stages, and even this is not effectual in advanced cases.

One of Dr. De Grand's patients, afflicted with blaphacite, was seized with diphtheria, and as he could not immediately attend, owing to the severity of the case, another physician was called in, who ordered emetics and aluminous gargles, which produced no effect. At length Dr. De Grand came, and found the tonsils greatly swollen, and a false membrane covering them. He immediately administered small pieces of ice, and by the following morning the tumefaction of the tonsils had diminished by half and the false membrane had nearly disappeared. That very evening she was enabled to take food. Profiting by this example, few days after her brother was seized with a sore throat, presenting the same preliminary symptoms as those of his sister but he, without waiting for the doctor, at once took some ice, and was rid of his sore throat in a few hours.

Some days later, Dr. De Grand was summoned to a young lady who had been laboring under the disease some forty-eight hours all remedies had failed, and the parents, relations and friends of the family were plunged in the deepest sorrow. When Dr. De Grand ordered ice, a general cry of astonishment was uttered by all present.

Ice for a sore throat! Impossible It was sheer murder. Dr. De Grand maintained his ground, and after much expostulation, during which much time was lost, he obtained his end. Before twenty-four hours were over the patient was in full convalescence."

Tuberculosis would change the Zimny Family History

by Karen Brajdich

From 1870 to 1920, tuberculosis (TB) was the leading cause of death in the United States. In the 1960s, there was a growing concern that the contagion was again spreading and a fear it would reach epidemic levels. To stop the threat, all children across the United States were screened for tuberculosis by use of the Mantoux test.

As a second grader in elementary school, I took part in the tuberculosis (TB) screening too. The TB/Mantoux test clinic was set-up in the school gymnasium and administered by the school nurse. My classmates and I lined-up for the Mantoux skin test. It was administered and a few days later, the school nurse examined my arm for the results from the test. I did not have signs of TB. My older brother and sister also had Mantoux tests. Again, neither one showed signs of tuberculosis and life in our family moved on.

But, go back in time to the 1930s to view a different picture of tuberculosis in our country. The 1929 stock market crash and the Great Depression brought poverty and a decline in sanitation and hygiene. The citizens living in urban settings and close quarters or rural towns and farm settings were all at risk for tuberculosis.

This drama also played-out on the south side of Milwaukee, WI in the lives of Leo and Valaria Zimny and their only daughter, Jean. Both Leo and Valaria came from Polish families. Leo Zimny was the first generation of Zimnys born in America. Valaria Glowinski's family had emigrated to America two generations before. Leo and Valaria were both born in 1900 and they met and married in 1921. Their daughter, Jean, was born in June, 1922. Leo was the bread winner and Valaria stayed at home to raise Jean. The young family moved forward with life.

Some tuberculosis symptoms are similar to other diseases: a persistent cough lasting beyond three weeks with a fever, chills, and night sweats. But when accompanied with weight loss, a pain in the chest and coughing-up blood, the infection could be TB.

By 1930, tuberculosis was running rampant through Milwaukee and it would forever change the course of the Zimny family history. I do not know whether Leo or Valaria contracted the disease first. But the contagion did spread to all three family members. My grandmother, Valaria, had the worst case of TB and was moved to live out her life at a sanitarium outside Milwaukee. Valaria died in 1930 and left behind her 8-year old daughter and grieving husband. While Leo escaped death from TB, one of his lungs had to be surgically removed. Eight-year-old Jean fully recovered but was left with scarring on her lungs.

TB changed the course of two generations of the Zimny family history. I am fortunate. I got to know my Grandpa Zimny and I am left-handed just like him. But, I never had the opportunity to know my grandmother Zimny and I never knew much about her. Because Mom was an only child, I never had Zimny aunts or uncles or first cousins.

Growing up in a household with one brother and two sisters, its not uncommon for tussles and arguments to develop and they did. I can still recall what Mom used to say when my siblings and I had a scrabble or argument. "Don't fight with each other," she would say. "You should be happy you have a brother and sisters to talk to and play with. I never did." And now, I think about her words. Being an only child without your mother was a very sad, sorry and lonely start on life.

(My great uncle, Carl Axell, died at an army military site in Indiana in 1917 from the flu pandemic I believe he would have shipped-out to the war front in Europe had he not died.)

Home Remedies?????



Toothache use oil of cloves on tooth of gum
Earache? Put a cotton ball with warm oil in ear

Castor oil or prune juice— laxatives

Kerosene will kill head lice—shampoo hair after 24 hours

Menstrual cramps drink ginger in a glass of water.

Sore throat gargle with salt water

Brush teeth with baking soda

Heartburn— teaspoon of baking soda in water

Poison ivy— rub jewel weed on it

Burns— use Vaseline or butter to stop the pain

Iodine and mercurochrome to sanitize a cut.

a tablespoon of brandy in hot milk to cure a cold

Mustard plaster on the a fleece cloth on the chest cures the cough and chest pain.

Or eat a little
vicks



Or drink Watkins

It cured us!

Even though



red iniment in milk!

for external use only!

Memories of Medicine in Maple Grove in the 1920's

By Lillian Havel from No. 38 Nov 2006

When I was a young child back in the 1920's, I was rather "puny" and sickly". This resulted in many doctor calls and visits. (Doctors made house calls in those days, even in the country.) Our family doctor in the 1920's was Dr. Patrick Mee of Osseo...

I liked Dr. Mee in spite of his prescribing castor oil as a remedy for almost all ailments. I remember hiding under the bed to try to avoid having to take castor oil. No one could reach me there. I would stay there until the bribe to come out and take it was better than the castor oil was bad. Usually a promise of a piece of Hershey bar would do it."

...Vitamins were just being discovered in the 1920's but it was known that cod liver oil prevented rickets...Then my mother heard about "Coco-Cod", a chocolate flavored cod oil that was supposed to appeal to children. It was horrible! Can you imagine chocolate flavored fish oil?

... There were no immunizations at that time. We had whooping cough, chicken pox, measles and most of the other childhood diseases that existed. Polio (usually called "infantile paralysis back then) was common.

A severe illness, similar to "stomach flu" was prevalent in the summer time. It was commonly known as "summer complaint" ...There was no cure for illnesses like these. They had to run their course. There was no Imodium, Pepto Bismal, etc.

...There were lots of home remedies and patent medicines. My father's favorite remedy for colds was to slice an onion, cover it with sugar or honey, leave it sit on the warm stove overnight and in the morning drink the syrup. He claimed it worked.

The only treatment there was for infected cuts or blisters was soaking the wound in warm Epsom salts water several times a day...There were no antibiotics.

My Grandmother Weber had a remedy for minor cuts and abrasions. She would tell me to "spuck darauf". (German for "spit on it")...

My mother's remedy for mosquito bites was to apply a mixture of vinegar and baking soda. It did stop the itch.

When I had a cold, my mother used to rub my chest with

Vicks Vapo Rub...

When my mom didn't feel well, she took Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. This was suppose to be a cure for all feminine ailments.

In 1929, "new doctor came to Osseo-Dr. Kenneth. J St. Cyr. My parents decided to change doctors and we started seeing him. He didn't prescribe castor oil, but he said I needed a tonsillectomy. I wasn't very happy about this- it was quite an ordeal. I would rather have had the castor oil.



An advertisement for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It features a portrait of a woman with short, wavy hair, wearing a high-collared dress and a white scarf. The text reads: "MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS., Woman can Sympathize with Woman. Health of Woman is the Hope of the Race." Below the portrait is a signature "Lydia E. Pinkham" and the product name "LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND. Is a Positive Cure". The text continues: "For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our Female Population. It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaint, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Dislocation, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Neuralgic Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to excessive humors there is checked very speedily by its use. It cures nervousness, fainting, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Hoarseness, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, constant pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed. LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 228 and 230 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price \$1.00 per bottle for \$5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this Paper. No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND. Their cure constipation, biliousness and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box. Sold by all Druggists." The bottom of the ad is marked with a small asterisk and the word "Registered".

Emma Mitchell's Teeth

By Emily Koehler from Mitchell family Civil War Letters

Emma's teeth had bothered her constantly. Sleep had been lost because of the pain. Eating was difficult with her decayed and broken teeth. But what options did she have on the frontier in 1865?

...it was March 21st, that Emma decided something must be done about her teeth...

Dr. Bozman promptly proceeded to pull all of her upper teeth, the use of ether hadn't even been considered... Should the bottom teeth be pulled too. Because the gums would require six months to heal before false teeth could be fitted, she told him to go ahead and pull them all. Twenty one teeth, roots and all, were removed that day—for five dollars. He would be able to provide the finest false teeth for an additional \$45.

Then came the trip back to Maple Grove- the same day. The ruts in the road again, were frozen. Emma's face got chilled in the cold air because, she had to "undo" her mouth to spit blood all the way home.

The following Sunday Emma wrote asking John to forgive her for not having written mid-week and apologized for "feeling weary".

(John Mitchell, her husband, was serving in the Civil War and she was home in Maple Grove, taking care of the farm and the children. She was about 35 years old at this time.)

First Hospitals

The St. Louis Park Historical Society has a very interesting timeline of public health events. Here are some interesting items culled from their site about Hospitals.

In “1853, Minnesota’s first hospital was built in St. Paul by the Sisters of St. Joseph. During construction in 1854, a cholera epidemic forced the sisters to open an emergency hospital in a log cabin on Bench Street. The disease was thought to have arrived in St. Paul by steamship.”

In Minneapolis, Cottage Hospital, opened in March 1871. “The hospital was sponsored by the Brothers of Gethseman, a benevolent institution. The hospital was located at in a rented house on Washington Ave. near 9th Ave. North [9th Ave. So. and 6th Street]” In 1884 the name of the hospital was changed to St. Barnabus.” The first patients were an orphaned German newsboy, a Swede who had lost his leg on the railroad and a Norwegian with pneumonia from a bawdy house.

In 1887 Minneapolis City Hospital “It opened in a rented house at 724 11th Avenue South. In 1893 the hospital was moved to Brackett’s farm, between 5th and 6th, Park and Portland, which former Mayor George Brackett sold to the City before joining the Alaska gold rush. The same year, state law required the collection of birth and death records for the first time.” In 1920 Minneapolis City Hospital was renamed Minneapolis General Hospital.” “An eight-story Contagion building was added to Minneapolis General for patients with diphtheria, typhoid, scarlet fever, and pneumonia” in 1917. “It became known as the Annex in 1945”. In 1888 “The U of M medical school was established. Dr. Perry H. Millard was the first dean, as well as professor of anatomy and physiology.”

“The Gillette state hospital for crippled and deformed children was established in 1911 after a “slender, crippled girl named Jessie Haskins stood before the legislature” and told lawmakers of the need. They appropriated \$5,000 in 1897 for the hospital.”

The Lymanhurst Hospital opened at 18th and Chicago, bringing the number of the City’s beds to 900. In 1942 it became the Sister Kenny Institute and treated only polio patients.

On January 4, 1916, the first Tuberculosis patient was admitted to the East Cottage of Glen Lake Sanatorium.
<http://slphistory.org/publichealth/>

The Anoka State Hospital was established by an act of the legislature as the First State Asylum for the Insane. When it opened in 1900, the hospital served as a transfer asylum, admitting patients who were transferred from the state’s

receiving hospitals, which admitted mentally ill patients for the first time. The first residents, 100 male patients, came from St. Peter State Hospital and were considered to be “chronic, incurables.” By 1906, 115 female patients had been transferred to the hospital from the facility in St. Peter. In 1909, it was decided that Anoka would admit only female transfer patients and that the state hospital in Hastings would admit the male transfer patients. .. From 1948 to 1967, the hospital served as the tuberculosis treatment center for the mentally ill. During the early 1970s, the hospital administered programs for emotionally disturbed children and adolescents. The Hospital closed in 1999.
(libguides.mnhs.org/sh/anoka)

In 1939, “Dr. Samuel Samuelson started Victory Hospital on property that he already owned in Robbinsdale. It was the only medical center outside of the downtown Minneapolis/St. Paul area. Previously, hospitals in the region had only been located in downtown areas in order to be close to physician’s offices. The hospital’s name changed from Victory Hospital to North Memorial when it became a private hospital in 1954.” (Wikipedia) Today North Memorial Health Hospital has a second hospital— the Maple Grove Hospital founded in 2006.

Polio in Maple Grove School

It was the winter of 1931 Lucille Zopfi was a third grade classmate of mine in the Maple Grove School. One bitter cold Friday, she had to stay after school to finish her work. It was well after dark when she and her sister walked home, a distance of two or three miles.

Monday morning her father was at the school early. He came to tell the teachers that Lucille had become ill on Friday night, that she had infantile paralysis and was in an iron lung at the University hospital...

Because polio was so rare in winter, a public health team was sent out from the University of Minnesota to get nose and throat swabs of all the students so they could be tested for polio... my parents received a letter in the mail stating that we tested positive for the polio virus.....

After a few months, Lucille was able to breathe without help.. but she was totally paralyzed. She could talk and eat, but someone had to feed her...that fall all of the students were invited to a birthday party for Lucille... Lucille watched from her wheelchair... When it was time for the school’s Christmas program, Lucille insisted on going...unfortunately she came down with a cold a day or two later and died...on December 21st.

After Christmas vacation, her sister told us that Lucille ...told her sister to tell us goodbye and that she would see us all in Heaven one day. (Lillian Havel MGHPs #55)

The Covid-19 Computer Grinch

Parents can remember
That wondrous snow play
When a blizzard or cold weather
Closed school for a day.

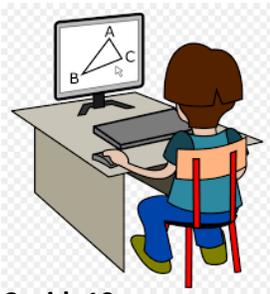


Kids in wet mittens
On sleds of all kinds
Flew down slippery hills
Leaving homework behind.



With red cheeks frost bitten
And neighboring snowball fights
Snow men and snow angels
Were winter day off school delights

Now distance learning is here
Children sit before a computer screen
Zooming lessons with teachers
They've never seen.



Is it Covid -19,
Technology or the Grinch
That make Grumpy parents with stressed out kids
Do business and lessons at home in a pinch

All are exhausted
But dream of the day
That people can gather without masks
And year- long Covid will go away!



Remember these?
In 1907 tuberculosis was
the leading cause of death
and a sanatorium in Delaware
needed to raise \$300 to save
it from closing- The idea of
Christmas Seals was born .



Neighbors

By Emily Koehler From May 2001 No.22 MGHPs

In today's world we barely know full name of our next-door neighbor. It is even more rare to know their unlisted telephone number. Although they may live close to us are they *really* neighbors?

I can remember, not too long ago, when if I needed something to be done there were five people I could have called, and four of them would be upset with me, for not calling them first.

The following paragraph, written by Ted and Bernice Gelle for the Memory Book compiled for the 50th Wedding Anniversary of Matt and Blanche Waschek, sums up the true meaning of the word *neighbor*- the meaning that goes beyond "someone who lives close by."

We were neighbors of Matt and Blanche for about 35 years. One of the experiences we had as neighbors, when they lived on the Wodtke farm was one spring Matt became ill and after a few visits to the doctor, the doctor said he had scarlet fever. The doctor promptly put quarantine on the whole farm. Nothing or nobody was to enter or leave the place. As Matt and Blanche depended on their dairy cattle for a living they needed the monthly milk checks. No milk could be shipped from the farm. This created a real problem. So we got our heads together and took all the milk cows over to our place and took our young stock to Matt's place. We milked Matt's cows and shipped the milk from our place. That way we got around the quarantine, and Matt and Blanche got their milk check as usual. Now comes the most interesting part of this whole deal, after the doctor removed the quarantine, and everything was back to normal, then the doctor decided that he didn't have scarlet fever after all. I wouldn't dare put in writing the things that we called that doctor.



Matt Waschek's cows

Thank you, Ellsworth Waschek, for sharing this "Memorable Moment" with us.

My Grandmother Annabelle Foley

My dad William was one of six children of George and Annabelle Foley. He grew up near Finlayson, Minn. He was one of the younger children in the family born in 1898, who survived to adulthood. His mom had 3 sets of twin boys, who were born prematurely and died at birth and four daughters, who died in childhood. Myrtle born in 1893, died at age 9 of a heart condition; Loretta, born in 1899, was born premature and lived a few weeks; Alice born in 1901, died during the diphtheria epidemic in 1904; Genevieve born in 1905, died of pneumonia in 1908.

Grandmother Annabelle's grieving was far from over. Her two younger sons, Dick and Bill went off to the 1st World War and didn't return until 1919. In the meantime, her eldest son George and his wife Mabel, became extremely ill with the flu in September of 1918, as did my Aunt Pearl, and my Aunt Violet's sister-in-law, Spray Peck, died from the flu. A fire raged thru the area at this time, and my Grandfather George was totally traumatized, as this was the second fire they endured in that area of Minnesota.

What did Annabelle do? She became a Red Cross nurse and also was available to help the local doctors, with care of sick patients. My Aunt Pearl told us the story of grandma being asked to take a 17 year old neighbor boy, with a ruptured appendix, to the hospital in the Twin Cities, by train, and on a stretcher. When they arrived the ambulance whisked them to the hospital. Enroute to the hospital, he pleaded for her to hold him up so he could see the city, as he had never been off of the family farm. He was dead on arrival at the hospital. By Pat Ruffing

Vaccine Timeline from Wikipedia

- 1921 – First vaccine for tuberculosis
- 1923 – First vaccine for diphtheria
- 1924 – First vaccine for scarlet fever
- 1924 – First inactive vaccine for tetanus
- 1926 – First vaccine for pertussis (whooping cough)
- 1932 – First vaccine for yellow fever
- 1937 – First vaccine for influenza
- 1941 – First vaccine for tick-borne encephalitis
- 1952 – First vaccine for polio (Salk vaccine)
- 1954 – First vaccine for Japanese encephalitis
- 1962 – First oral polio vaccine (Sabin vaccine)
- 1963 – First vaccine for measles
- 1967 – First vaccine for mumps
- 1970 – First vaccine for rubella
- 1977 – First vaccine for pneumonia
- 1978 – First vaccine for meningitis
- 1981 – First vaccine for hepatitis B
- 1984 – First vaccine for chicken pox
- 1998 – First vaccine for Lyme disease

Did Grandpa order Snake oil for his Arthritis?

"While today a "snake oil salesman" is someone who knowingly sells fraudulent goods, the use of snake oil has real, medicinal routes. Extracted from the oil of Chinese water snakes, it likely arrived in the United States in the 1800s, with the influx of Chinese workers toiling on the Transcontinental Railroad. Rich in omega-3 acids, it was used to reduce inflammation and treat arthritis and bursitis, and was rubbed on the workers' joints after a long day of working on the railroad. Enter Clark Stanley, "The Rattlesnake King." Originally a cowboy, Stanley claimed to have studied with a Hopi medicine man who turned him on to the healing powers of snake oil. He took this new found "knowledge" on the road, performing a show-stopping act at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893, where he reached into a bag, grabbed a rattlesnake, cut it open, and squeezed it. He labeled the extract snake oil, even though the FDA later confirmed that his products didn't contain any kind of snake oil, rattlesnake or otherwise. That didn't stop other unscrupulous doctors and fraudulent salesmen."

<https://www.history.com/news/7-of-the-most-outrageous-medical-treatments-in-history>

Byrnn Holland April 1, 2019

Portable Polio Heaters From Magazine Subscriptions."

Anoka Union 01 Apr. 1947:

"The Edward B. Cutter Post No.102 of the American Legion announced this week that proceeds from its annual sale of magazine subscriptions will be used to raise funds for the purchase of several new portable Vollrath Polio-Pak heaters. These heaters are specially designed to produce hot packs for the Kenney method of treating infantile paralysis victims, and are equally efficient in preparing hot packs for the treatment of infections, arthritis, neuralgia, etc. When purchased, the heaters will be stored in the offices of the American Legion Post where they will be readily available for use when needed. The units are being purchased by Legion posts in Anoka as well as Princeton, Osseo, Robbinsdale, Forest lake, White Bear, North Branch, Cambridge, Pine City and Onamia. There is no charge for the use of these polio-paks.

The plan will be explained in detail by members of the American Legion Edward B. Cutter Post, when magazine subscriptions are solicited. Each solicitor will have a letter of identification signed by the officers of the Anoka Legion."

“He was French Canadian to his core.”

Zephirin DeMeules was highlighted by Curt Brown in the Dec 27 2020 Mpls Sunday Tribune article titled “He was French Canadian to his core.” “He had general stores, selling hardware and groceries in 19th century Osseo “went in and out of business” due to his generosity in extending credit.” “More than 70,000 French Canadian immigrants had migrated to Minnesota... many lived in Little Canada, Dayton and Osseo.”

Obituary from Minneapolis Tribune
January 23, 1898
Death Of Zephirin Demeules

Zephirin Demeules, editor of Echo de L'Quest, died last night at his residence, 1601 Russell avenue north. Death was due to an aggravated attack of bronchitis, which he was stricken with three weeks ago. For the past week his life has been despaired of, and he gradually grew weaker until the end.

The funeral will take place Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock from St. Clothilde church.

Mr. Demeules was born July 23, 1837, in St. Phillips, Lower Canada, now known as the province of Quebec. At an early age he was sent to St. Theresa college, and subsequently to Montreal college, where he graduated with distinction. In May, 1855, he came to St Paul, and entered the employ of Captain Roberts, remaining there six years. He moved to Osseo in 1867, where he remained for two years, and to New Ulm in 1859, where he resided until the Sioux Indian outbreak in 1861. He held a trading post at New Ulm at this time and took a prominent part in the fighting that resulted. After the quieting of the outbreak he returned to Osseo.

Mr. Demeules then determined to enter the commercial world as his own employer. Accordingly, he opened a hardware store in Osseo in 1861, and subsequently added in several lines of merchandise. He built up a lucrative trade, but desire a wider hold he left Osseo in 1871, came to Minneapolis and opened a grocery. In 1881 he purchased the Echo de L'Quest, which has since he assumed control, of a Republican weekly paper of great influence among the French people in the Northwest. Mr. Demeules was honored at various times by his fellow citizens. He served two terms in the house of representatives from the Twenty-ninth legislative district. For ten years he was postmaster at Osseo, and was a member of the board of trustees at the same place. He served two terms as a member of the board of park commissioners and in 1891 was the president of that body. During his residence in Minneapolis he was

quite extensively engaged in real estate and was considered an expert as to values. The publication of Echo de L'Quest will be assumed by A.H. Demeules, son of the late editor.



Mail your dues to
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Coon Rapids, MN. 55448

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

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