



Volume 91

May 2018

9030 Forestview Lane N. Maple Grove, MN 55369 763-494-5983 Open 2<sup>nd</sup> 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.maplegrovmnhistory.org>**

**DID YOU KNOW** that the Maple Grove Mayor Mark Steffenson declared March the “Lions Month”?

The Lions were chartered in Maple Grove, MN. in 1963, 50 years ago this year.

“Eye glasses collection” club is well known for supporting eyesight and hearing needs. It is the biggest service organization in the U.S. Their focus includes support of assistance to animals, youth, education, to those who find themselves in dire straits, and to the needs of the City’s Community Center, police and fire forces.

The Lions built the shelter and playground next to the Maple Grove Community Center as well as paying for the Community Center’s entrance marquee.



Logo from website

### **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:**
  - August 2018 issue July open house and school memories
  - November 2018 issue roads of Maple Grove and memories of planes, trains, and cars
  - Feb and May 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).
- \* **Pierre Bottineau House** Elm Creek Park Reserve: 12400 James Deane Parkway, Maple Grove, MN.
- \* **5 history displays** at M.G. Government Center 12800 Arbor Lakes Pkwy N Maple Grove, MN.

### **Maple Grove Days**

**Open House: July 15<sup>th</sup>, 2018 1-5pm**  
**School Memories ,**  
**Law Enforcement, and Fire Department**

**Warren Anderson– from Village to City!**

Warren was born on June 9, 1924, and died on March 14, 2018. He graduated from Patrick Henry High School in Minneapolis and served in U.S. Navy for 3 years. He moved to Maple Grove in 1962 and worked as a Sales representative for Duffy Paper Company for 35 years. He was also active in the Maple Grove Hockey Association.

Warren Anderson was the last surviving member of the Maple Grove Village Council. In 1966, the Village consisted of 2300 residents. He helped lay the foundation for the City of Maple Grove which now has a population of 65,000. Anderson championed for downtown Maple Grove to be right in the middle of the 6 mile township.

He gave input into the 94 freeway system, plans for a hospital, park system, and types of residential development. He helped acquire the land for Weaver Lake Park.

He was the last charter member of Maple Grove Lions . His nickname was "Ace".

He was married to Donna for 66 years. He is survived by his children Sue (Royce) Johnson, Jane (Mike) Rogers, Bob (Holly) Anderson and Kari ( Mick) Rathjens.

**NEW MILITARY  
DISPLAY AT  
MUSEUM  
VIETNAM  
1968  
AND OSSEO  
SOLDIERS ON  
THE VIETNAM  
WALL IN  
WASHINGTON  
D.C.**



**Liquid Gold-**

If you have Market in the



**Maple Grove Maple Syrup**

been to the Maple Grove Farmers past 10 years you may have seen this man... **Ken Tschannen**

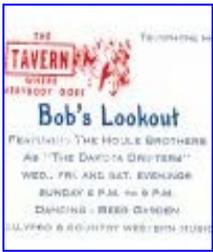
In 1977 Ken and Sandy Tschannen bought 15 acres along West Fish Lake Rd from Henry and Agnes Light, who sold strawberries for many years at the Minneapolis Farmers Market. They named their farm 'Sugar Bush Ridge Farm'. Ken brings many products to the farmers market but honey and maple syrup are two very notable ones.

In the fall, their 100 sugar maples decorate the farm entrance with beautiful foliage, and in spring, when the days are above freezing and the nights are below freezing, their trees wear bags of blue to collect the sap. This year Ken tapped 40 trees. On the first days of tapping, the sap is light golden and slightly sweet. It takes 40 gallons to make one gallon of syrup. Remember – this is liquid gold, as you pull out precious dollars ,to buy one of his 400 bottles he brings to the Maple Grove Farmers Market.

Making the maple syrup is scientific adventure. The right tree is needed: preferably a sugar maple at least 12 inches in diameter, in an area like Maple Grove, Vermont, or Canada where the temperature vacillation allows plentiful sap. The equipment used varies; depending on how sophisticated one is in extracting or vacuuming the sap from the trees; in boiling the sap to the precise temperature of 219 degrees to make syrup; and in filtering the syrup once at the evaporator and again at bottling. Ken and Sandy Tschannen, with lots passion and hard work, make grade A maple syrup on their farm, which in an urban area has a Green Acres designation. In this crazy weather year – Sugar Bush Ridge Farm could call its maple syrup "blizzard bottled liquid gold"!

From The Story of Pierre Bottineau. He spoke French, English, Sioux, Chippewa, Mandan, and Winnebago.

On P.13 "About three miles above the mouth of the Rum River the west side of the Mississippi the Stevens party saw a Winnebago Indian camp of 100 lodges. The lodges were of bark fastened by strips of buckskin over arched poles- and in the shape of a covered wagon. They were 8 feet high and 20 to 30 feet long. The river bank was lined with canoes, and the village covered about one-eighth mile along the River."



## Then 1958 & Now 2018

Bob Kinnan opened "Bob's Lookout" in 1958. His bar had a capacity to serve 55 patrons: beer sold for 30 cents a bottle and set-ups were 20 cents a glass and cigarettes were 15 a pack. The Lookout was on family farm land and the building that had housed farm implements became the Tavern.



capacity to serve 55 patrons: beer sold for 30 cents a bottle and set-ups were 20 cents a glass and cigarettes were 15 a pack. The Lookout was on family farm land and the building that had housed farm implements became the Tavern.



From Website



Pineview Lane in Maple Grove was a gravel road until being blacktopped in 1983.

In 1959, live country music began 7 nights a week. The first band that ever played at the Lookout was the Clyde Harris Trio and others that followed were the likes of Mel Tillis, Jim Feeney, Les Cunningham, Texas Bill Strength, the Houle Brothers. "Music 7½ nights a week" – one band would perform each evening and on Sundays there would be a band in the later afternoon and then a different one in the evening. People could dance outside on the first outdoor patio in the area. Once the seats were full inside – customers would sit outside on the grassy knolls and beer cases with the farm animals nearby.

In 1960, Bob and Vivian were married. They had two sons Tom born in 1963 and Michael born in 1968. In that same year – The Lookout opened its kitchen – run by his mother – Myrtle Kinnan (known as "Ma") and started with a menu – from hamburgers and fries for 50 cents, to a 16 ounce porterhouse steak dinner for \$3.95. A liquor license was obtained.

In 1987 Bob and Vivian officially retired, and their sons took over the day-to-day operations and changed the name to "The Lookout Bar and Grill".  
1993-the outdoor patio and parking lot was expanded.  
1998 to 1999 They added a banquet room, started expanding the kitchen and started catering.  
2008 50th year in business.  
2012 Lookout remodeled.  
2018 now 60 years – "The best kept secret in Maple Grove?"

### DID YOU KNOW ?

That Hassan settled in 1854 comes from the Dakota word chanhassan meaning sugar maple tree?

Or that Maple Grove and Maple Plain were both named for the abundance of sugar maples and hardwoods in their forest.



## From Farm to Table -Dehn's Country Manor -60 years

Dehn's Country Manor, officially in Dayton, MN. but with a Maple Grove mailing address, was surrounded by open space along Fernbrook Lane, across from the Elm Creek Park Reserve.



From website

Dehn's started in 1958 by Allen and Willard Dehn, who were raised on the family farm four miles from the restaurant. The restaurant already was built, and was sitting vacant, when they bought it. They needed something to do during the winter! Allen, his wife Phyllis and Willard Dehn opened the doors, with Willard's wife Mary at the grill. Were they crazy? 60 years later they are still serving steak but maybe not from the farm like they originally did!

Mike Dehn, who is seen at Dehn's, has grown up helping in the restaurant, as does his sister Terri McCarthy. They now manage the restaurant along with Shawne McCarthy, Terri's husband. Allen still appears daily to supervise!

Though the family still farms, the businesses are now two different entities—Willard took over the farm and Allen continued with the restaurant. Dehn's places a priority on community involvement. Allen and Willard are charter members of Dayton Lions club and the Osseo, Maple Grove Lions have been meeting there since the 60's.



## When the sap starts running!

When March days are above freezing and the nights are cold- nature signals the Maple trees or sugar bushes to draw the sap up from the roots. It's time to gather the family and head to Eastman Nature Center, Dayton, MN. to listen to the naturalist at the center tell about maple syrup and then follow volunteers into the woods to learn how to tap the trees, collect the sap and to make



sweet syrup in the large cauldron.

If these trees could talk they would tell of the Dakota, Ojibwe and Winnebago people collecting the sap and making sugar. The Indians depended on the harvest of the land and the animals to survive the long cold winter. They observed the birds and animals drinking the sap and the Indians realized the sugar in the sap was life sustaining and could be boiled down into a sugar cake to carry.

Since they did not have iron pots to put into the fire, Native people

put hot rocks into the containers holding the maple sap. This heated the sap and thickened it. The sweet syrup was then used for sweetening food. Sometimes hot syrup was poured onto the snow which turned it into a sticky and delicious candy.

The European settlers soon learned the delicious science of maple syruping.



## A Native American Legend about Maple Syrup

*One day in early spring, an Indian chief came home from a long day of hunting and stuck his tomahawk in one of the trees outside his longhouse, as he did every night. Now being that maple trees are very abundant in his area, this happened to be a maple.*

*The next morning the chief woke and left for another hunt, taking his tomahawk from the tree. It just happened that there was a bowl sitting at the base of this tree, directly under the gash made by the chief's tomahawk. As the warm spring sun shone on the maple tree, the sap began to run out of the gash, down the trunk, and dripped into the bowl. As evening approached, the chief's daughter began to prepare dinner. She needed a pail of water to boil dinner in though. As she walked past the tree on her way down to the creek, she noticed the bowl full of "water" sitting by the tree. Rather than walk all the way to the creek, the chief's daughter decided to use this "water." As the dinner boiled, the "water" boiled away, and by the time dinner was done, the "water", which was actually maple sap, had boiled down to the first maple syrup .*



## Retired? A Time to Learn to Make Maple Syrup.

On April 10th, 1996, the Osseo Maple Grove Press featured Walter Schumacher, who was retired and at age 66 was making maple syrup at his home on 69<sup>th</sup> Ave N. He continued this spring ritual for a number of years, tapping his eight silver maples in his yard. Walter said his trees produced about 10 gallons a day and about 320 gallons a season, which boils down to about 30-32 pints. Walter cooked the sap over a wood heated barrel stove in his yard. Using 15 gallons of sap at a time, he cooked it about 12 hours, then used coffee filters to strain out the sediment. Next, he continued boiling process on an electric stove and used a hydrometer. When the hydrometer read 32% sugar content, that is when the sap changes to syrup, and can be used on his pancakes, cereal and even as ice cream topping! His adventure ended, long after this article was written, when, several of his trees blew down, his barrel stove rusted and his wife Betty grew tired of being a backup cook!

Canadian universities have done many studies of the Natives or first Nation people and Metis in the harvesting of Maple Syrup.

The maple season is a spiritual experience; beginning with winter ceremonies of praying for 'new babies' in the spring including maple sap and strawberries. Objive beliefs divide the year into thirteen moons; with the sugar moon in March. Maple sap and syrup making is seen in the culture as a part in the natural cycle of life and death.

Opening ceremonies, first tap, and 'waking up the earth' show the values associated with the opening of the maple syrup cycle. In the Ojibwa culture the first tap ceremony the old sugar from the previous season and the new sugar from the current season are pressed together. The medicine man offers a prayer and the sugar is then handed out to the community members. To this day, celebration and ceremony play an important role during the maple harvest amongst many Native communities. For some, harvesting the sap were related to the size of the bush and the purpose of the harvest. For others the activities were very personal in nature even down to tapping five trees, and producing only enough syrup for one breakfast. Most Natives made syrup for family or community use. The technology was simple, most using cauldrons and outdoor fire either with wood or oil for boiling. For some tap different types of trees such as black maple, to explore the differences between saps.

When Native communities were relocated from village to village during colonization, they lost some of the knowledge they had acquired in producing maple sugar and sap, that had been passed down the generations. They also lost their knowledge of their best trees to tap as they were moved into different geographical areas. Many remembered collecting sap or making syrup as children for ceremonial not commercial use. At least until the European fur traders and settlers gave it a commercial value. Communities started trading maple sugar for rifles, cooking equipment and non-native food products. Part of the shared knowledge was the belief that the trees were also 'social beings' who constituted and had families of their own and that maple sap and syrup have medicinal uses. Since maple syrup can be 'medicine' and 'food' there is a healing that accompanies the making it, using it, and sharing it. Drinking "sap water" helped pregnant women. Many harvested the sap specifically for this purpose. If one looks at the Native American stories about maple sap, it was beneficial for all humans and all animals after the long harsh winter.

scholarscommons@wlu.ca

**"Mercury tests are so sensitive. . . those testing waste water are not to breathe, while pouring samples in to test bottles from article. "Mercury Standards put North Shore towns in a costly bind"- from Star Tribune. Aug 20, 2017**

Roger McHugh had written an article in a previous newsletter named : "When Mercury Wasn't" "When mercury wasn't a worry or a danger... it was used in dentistry ... fillings... In electric lights, which are now considered to be hazardous... mercury could shine up a silver coin to impress others by their great... "new" coin.

Mercury was used in gauges like thermometers. . . I can remember when a jar of mercury was dropped on the sidewalk in 1945, in front of the Sheet Metal, Heating and Plumbing shop in Osseo...where Hance Hardware used to be. It was quite a chore to see who could collect the most mercury as it had splatted into beads smaller than a pin head.. . We used a piece of paper and rolled the mercury onto it and then funneled it into a small jar... "quicksilver". It became priceless and a great trading item... The ink well in our school desk became a storage place....

One thing I've always wondered was "How normal would I have been if I hadn't been in direct contact with Mercury? Oh well!"

### **Putting the cap on the taps"**

On February 5th of 2010, the Minneapolis Star Tribune in its Home and Garden section featured "Putting the cap on the taps". The article featured Don and Elaine O'Brien, farmers from Maple Grove, who sold, according to the O'Brien's, under duress, 50 acres of their farm to Medicine Regional Trail. O Briens understood that they were grandfathered in to keep tapping the maple trees in the park. They continued to do so for 30 years from 1981 until one day in 2009 , when a park employee, out riding her bike, noticed the blue bags of sap. Every year they had collected sap, sometimes made more than a 100 quarts of syrup. They canned the syrup into jars to donate to their church and to share with family and friends.

The O'Brien's in their 80s applied to the Park for a permit to continue sap collection in the Park, but the Park Board didn't want to set a precedent, and said the O'Briens could be Park Volunteers. Mr. O' Brien, who was a WWII vet , who served in Europe, was upset because the government he fought for, forced him to sell his land, and he was no longer able to tap the trees. Among the O'Brien's other sins: they used an all- terrain vehicle to carry the syrup home and these vehicles tear up the park and are not allowed., The O'Briens also tapped holes too close together and not varied enough.

## **Were the Winnebago or Ho-Chunk the First Inhabitants of Maple Grove?**

The written history of the Ho-Chunk or Winnebago start with Jean Nicolet, who in 1634 was the first European, to establish contact with the Winnebago who occupied the area around Green Bay of Lake Michigan in Wisconsin, reaching beyond Lake Winnebago to the Wisconsin River and to the Rock River in Illinois. The tribe fished, collected wild rice, gathered sugar from maple trees, farmed, and hunted game. (according to Wikipedia)

The Ho-Chunk website, states that the Winnebago inhabited Wisconsin. They with many of the other Indian Tribes were on the British side in the War of 1812. The U.S. Government made the 1<sup>st</sup> Treaty with them to end hostilities. In 1825, the U.S. Government met with 5 different Indian bands at Prairie du Chien to make a Treaty to inter-tribal warfare. Due to Black Hawk War of 1832, the U.S. Government compelled the Ho-Chunk to sell their land in southern Wisconsin. The tribe kept lands that were north of the Wisconsin River. In the treaties of 1832 and 1837 the Winnebago agreed to move west of the Mississippi into northeastern Iowa and southeastern Minnesota called the "Neutral Ground".



Before Europeans settled in North America, the Dakota people, part of the Sioux, lived in Minnesota. As the Europeans settled the east coast, the Native Americans migrated west. The French voyageurs and fur traders arrived in the 17th century and began using the Grand Portage to trap and to trade in areas further inland. The Ojibwe or Anishinaabe, then migrated to Minnesota, causing tensions with the Dakota people. Explorers such as Daniel Greysolon, Sieur du Lhut, Father Louis Hennepin, Jonathan Carver, Henry Schoolcraft, and Joseph Nicollet mapped out the state. ( Wikipedia)

In 1846, the Federal Government, (Henry Rice was the consultant) purchased "Neutral Ground" from Ojibwe Chief "Hole in the Day". This Ojibwe land was between the Mississippi, Crow Wing, Long Prairie and Watab Rivers in Central Minnesota, and give the Winnebago a home which was " a tract of country north of St. Peter, and west of the Mississippi Rivers, not less than 800,000 acres, suitable to their habits, wants and wishes." Federal authorities wanted the Winnebago to be the buffer between the Ojibwe and Dakota. The Winnebago worried about conflicts with both Tribes and they had had

previous experience with the Sac, Fox, and Dakota. ( Edward Pluth)

In 1848 the Winnebago moved to Long Prairie and by 1849 many of them were dissatisfied living in the pine forests and asked to move to better land. Many began returning south to Wisconsin or Iowa. They used the Mississippi River to go from Sauk Rapids to Prairie du Chien, upsetting settlers living on the east side of the Mississippi when they crossed the river above Anoka. The Winnebago greatly increased the amount of travel up and down the river and a series of taverns and trading posts : Bloodgood on Coon Creek; Joseph Brown at Big Lake; Burgess at Big Meadow, and settlers at Clear Lake and Sauk Rapids. Allan Morrison post was at Crow Wing and 1848 the U.S. Government established a Fort now called Fort Ripley.

The Winnebago lasted less than five years at Long Prairie Reservation, when they moved in 1853 to more peaceful territory 50 miles south on the Mississippi were many had hunted near the mouth of the Crow River. One of their trails ran through northern Ramsey, crossing the Rum River about 1.25 miles above Trott brook and below the mouth of Cedar Creek and to Lake George. Parts of their trail was used afterward as a road by the early settlers. They were attached to the Mississippi River and wanted direct access to it. The River was important for trading, communication, and returning to their ancestral home in Wisconsin. (From Anoka History)

On August 6, 1853, thirty-two Winnebago leaders signed the Watab Treaty as did Governor Gorman. They agreed to cede their Long Prairie land for They would have 500,000 acres beginning at the mouth of the Crow River, up the Mississippi River to the head of the Clearwater River and then directly west until the line comes to Crow River, then down the Crow River to the place of "beginning". (Article 2)

Governor Willis Gorman argued that the Crow River area was more valuable to the Winnebago than Long Prairie. Governor Gorman forwarded the treaty and other documents to the Indian Office on September 9<sup>th</sup>. The location the agency, farms and schools on the Mississippi would allow the agent better opportunity to " check (Winnebago roaming habits, redress their wrongs and suppress the liquor traffic" (Edward Pluth)

Remember at this time Minnesota Territory was formed on March 3, 1849. The first territorial legislature held September 2, 1849 was dominated by men of New England ancestry.

Thousands of settlers had come to build farms and cut timber, and the state was dubbed "the New England of the West". There were ads for Europeans to settle in Minnesota. Opponents of the treaty felt the new site, was only twenty-five miles from St. Anthony and forty from St. Paul.

A Winnebago reservation near St. Anthony, some argued, would impede that expansion. The residents of St. Anthony, were the most vocal treaty opponents, and Governor Gorman thought they would benefit from the annuities brought into the area and the timber assets would benefit the sawmills, and that the Indians would be very disappointed if they didn't get this land.

When the new territorial legislature convened in January 1854 Hennepin County rep Hezekiah Fletcher and Joseph Brown vocalized that the Winnebago would be too near the "most flourishing settlements." They would become surrounded by white settlements, and in a few years would lead to another resettlement. They thought that the folks that settled near Lake Minnetonka after the Dakota ceded that area to the government in 1851, would be dissatisfied. That area should remain free of Indians.

Governor Gorman had a change of heart and asked the Indian Agent not to approve the treaty. The government in Washington had now changed with Manypenny being the Indian Agent and the President was Pierce. The Watab Treaty was ratified but so heavily amended that it was rejected by the Winnebago. A new treaty, ratified on March 3, 1855, dissolved the Long Prairie reservation. The Winnebago moved to Blue Earth County in the southern Minnesota Territory. After the treaty of 1855 the Winnebago farmed successfully on their Blue Earth Reservation near the Minnesota River.

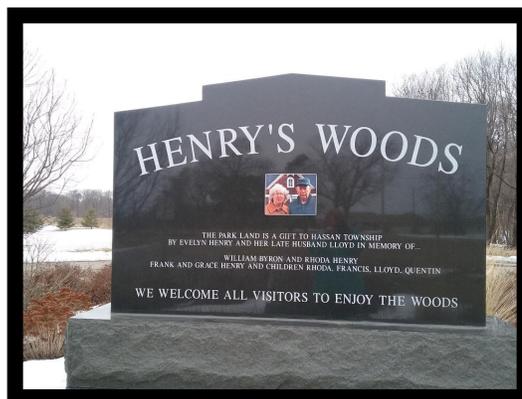
Winnebago men enlisted in the Union Army in the Civil War. When the Dakota War of 1862 broke out, the Winnebago did not participate in the conflict, but were forced to give up their reservation and in 1863 forced to move to South Dakota and later moved to Nebraska, where many Winnebago remained.

### **Who were the first inhabitants of Maple Grove?**

Information from HoChunk website; MNopedia; Colonel John Stevens; Edward Pluth "The Failed Watab Treaty of 1853; Wikipedia; Anoka History website

In the 1980's I brought my children to the Elm Creek Rest Area to see the Winnebago Mounds. In preparing this newsletter, I stopped there again and there is no longer the MNDOT historical sign about preserving the past hunting camps and burial grounds. I did find it stored in the equipment room!

The Bureau of Indian Affairs lists 7 Ojibwe and 4 Dakota Nations as residents of Minnesota



## **MAPLE GROVE RESIDENTS REMEMBER TRIPS TO ROGERS TO HENRY'S WOODS**

The immigrants who arrived in Hennepin and Wright Counties in the 1800's found themselves in the "Big Woods" or "bois grand" a forest of elms, sugar maples, basswood, and oak, stretching from Mankato to Monticello. The Lloyd Henry's grandparents bought the farm shortly after the Civil War in Hassan Township. The Henrys farmed. They also had a sawmill and used the woods for lumber and firewood. They tapped the maple trees and made maple syrup in the spring. The "sugar shack" where they made maple syrup is preserved on the 52 acre site along Brockton Lane in a Rogers Park.

The photo shows the polished stone marker in the garden with the Henry's photo and the talks about the Henrys' gift. The site was gifted to Rogers and is permanently protected by the Minnesota Land Trust.

### **According to the Elm Creek Watershed Commission**

"Prior to Caucasian settlement, the Elm Creek basin served as hunting ground, first for aboriginal Indians who built mounds near Hayden Lake and later for the Chipewewa and Winnebago tribes who had encampments on the Mississippi River north of Elm Creek. French and British fur traders operated in the area from the late 1700's to 1815. Lt. Zebulon Pike recorded a British post near Champlin in 1805.

The first immigrants arrived from the north in 1836. They were Swiss, Scottish, and French farmers who had abandoned Lord Selkirk's Winnipeg colony. They remained near Dayton, possibly at French Lake, until 1839, when they were driven out by the Indians. A large-scale agricultural settlement began in 1851." [www.elmcreekwatershed.org](http://www.elmcreekwatershed.org)

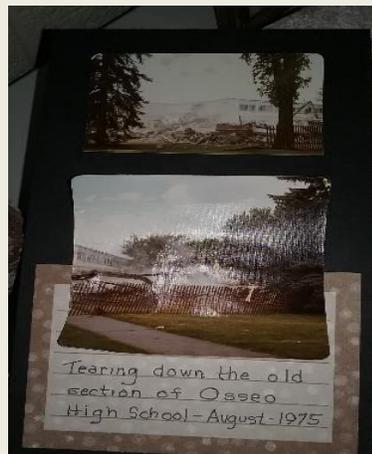
## Who didn't love climbing?

Our sister Dianne was really little during our time in Maple Grove. One day us bigger kids, were all out in the side yard and saw a trailer with slat type sides that Dad had borrowed from someone. It was parked in between the plum trees and not quite visible from the house. Of course we all saw it, we looked for mom, NOPE, no Mom, oh boy, we climbed into the trailer and began climbing up the slat sides. Oh it was fun. We told Dianne that she was too little to climb up into the trailer but she had a different idea. She had a hard time climbing in but finally she made it and started climbing those slats too. I remember we were all laughing and climbing when suddenly we heard a big loud slap type of sound. We all looked down and there was Dianne laying on the floor of the trailer. What to do? Dianne are you OK? Are you OK? we all yelled at her. We started climbing down off the slats she sat up. OH My goodness blood was running from the back of her head. She started to cry. Shh!! Shh!!. Don't tell Mom. Don't tell Mom. All of sudden no one had to tell Mom because there she was. She asked what happened while she scooped Dianne up and ran for the kitchen with the rest of us following close behind. She got the bleeding to stop and after we explained what we had been doing and that we told Dianne she was too small to climb into the trailer but she did it anyway (made it not our fault, we figured). Mom just shook her head scooped Dianne up again and headed for that trailer. Once again, with all of us in tow. Mom looked into the trailer and there lying in the trailer bed was a big nasty looking bolt. Of all the places Dianne could of fallen she obviously fell on it. OUCH!! ouch!!! ouch. The next day Dianne was fine and that trailer was GONE!!! None too soon as far as Mom was concerned. We kind of missed it though. It had been fun like a jungle Gym sort of thing before there was such a thing as jungle Gyms. Sharon H.



## What do faucets, red bricks and 1975 have in common?

They are part of the new display 'School Memories' at the Maple Grove Museum which will be highlighted in the Maple Grove Days Open House on July 15<sup>th</sup> from one to five p.m. In 1975, the Osseo High School buildings from 1924, 1935, and 1948 were demolished to expand a gymnasium and auditorium to the building. Osseo was the 279 in designation school in Senior High first school in District 1928, and opened a high school in 1952.



MAPLE GROVE HISTORICAL  
PRESERVATION SOCIETY  
P.O. Box 1180  
Maple Grove, MN 55311

### MEMBERSHIP FORM (Renewable each January)

Annual Membership: (tax deductible)  
\$15 Individual/Senior  
\$30 Family  
\$100 Supporting Member

I am interested in helping with:

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

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Please Print)

Address \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

### A Challenge

**What was the original name of Weaver Lake?**

**How did Weaver Lake get its name?**

**How many Weaver relatives are buried in the Weaver Lake Cemetery?**