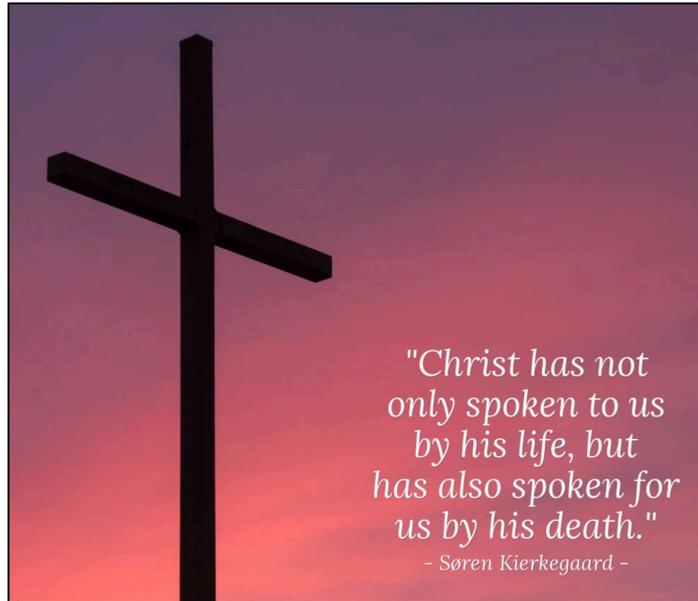


St. Pauli News in Detail



Yes!

We are having church services again –
beginning with Easter Sunday – at 10:30 am

We will partake in communion using individual, disposable wine and wafers and will remain in our pews rather than gathering at the altar.

We will sing and rejoice in the Risen Lord!



April Milestones

Birthdays

April 3 Eunice Grove
April 5 Annika Halvorson

Anniversaries

Mr. and Mrs. April Fools

In Memoriam

Shirley Johnson

April 18, 1927 – February 28, 2021

Shirley Johnson, 93, of Thief River Falls, died on Sunday, February 28, 2021, at Benedictine Living Community, Crookston, MN, with her loving family by her side.

One of Shirley's last wishes was to be at St Pauli Lutheran Church one last time. Family and friends were invited for visitation from 11:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. on Saturday, March 6, at St Pauli Church. A funeral service following CDC guidelines with social distancing and limited space was held at 1:00 p.m., with Reverend Carl Hansen and Reverend Terri Cuppett officiating. Burial followed at Greenwood Cemetery.

Shirley Ann Johnson was born on April 18, 1927, the daughter of Anton and Clara (Gunstad) Johnson. She was born at home on the family farm in Rocksbury Township, which her Johnson grandparents homesteaded in the late 1800's.

Shirley attended school through the eighth grade at nearby Cheerville Country School, the first three years of high school at St Hilaire until the high school closed, and then graduated from Lincoln High School in Thief River Falls in 1944. She was baptized as an infant into the Lutheran faith and confirmed at St Pauli Lutheran Church of rural Thief River Falls, where she was a lifetime member.

Following high school graduation, she worked in Duluth and then attended the University of Minnesota and graduated from the Institute of Medical Technology in Minneapolis. Shirley was employed as a medical laboratory technician for 40 years, starting her career at Bethesda Hospital in Crookston, then at Dakota Clinic in Fargo, St Michael's Hospital in Grand Forks, Northwestern Hospital in Thief River Falls, and the Falls Starkow and Dakota Clinics in Thief River Falls. Following retirement, she served as a reading volunteer for the local school district and also volunteered with Thief River Falls Hospice for several years. She was active at St Pauli Lutheran Church as a Sunday School teacher, held various offices in the church council, the church women's organization, and organizer and volunteer for the church fall supper.

Shirley was a servant leader who lent a hand, pitched in, offered a ride, and cared for others. She was a talented quilter, making quilts for many family members. She enjoyed making and delivering Scandinavian flatbread, brownies, pumpkin bars or oatmeal raisin cookies to friends and family. Shirley enjoyed tending her gardens at the farm and home; she was an avid reader and always ready for a conversation on current events.

Shirley is survived by her niece Susanne (Jody) Hinrichs, of Brainerd; nephew Paul (Heather) Johnson, of Excelsior; niece Jana Johnson, of Chanhassen; great nieces & nephews, Madeline, Emelia & Hannah Hinrichs, and Owen, Lilia, and Quinn Johnson; cousins Katherine Hanson; Robert (Leslie) Gunstad; James Gunstad; Debra (Dave) Rustad; Doris (Hank) Asmussen; and numerous relatives.

She is preceded in death by her parents and brother and sister-in-law, Curtis W. & Marlene Johnson.

In lieu of flowers, memorials are suggested to St Pauli Lutheran Church or Hospice of the Red River Valley.

Officiants: Pastor Carl Hansen, Rev. Terri Cuppett

Accompanists: Marisa Benson, Faye Auchenpaugh

Soloist: Chris Cuppett "Prayer of St. Francis" and "The Hand of God: A Farewell Song"

Casketbearers: David Lee, Ryan Lee, Gary Iverson, Jim Rondorf, Chad Torstveit

Shirley selected all of the Readings and Hymns for the service including Prelude and Postlude, as well as the poem below.

Readings: James 2: 14-17, 26; Romans 8: 35-39; Psalm 121; Gospel: John 12:23-28

Hymns: "A Mighty Fortress," "He Leadeth Me," "Thine is the Glory," "Because He Lives," "O God, Our Help in Ages Past," "To God Be the Glory," "Great is Thy Faithfulness," "Blessed Assurance," "Life High the Cross."

It is Enough to Know

By Patience Strong

If it were given to know the whole of Life's unfolding plan,
If we could see what waits for us out there beyond our little span,
There'd be no lovely mystery, no wonder at the heart of things,
For we, with open eyes, would see the answer to our questions.

It is well God keeps His secrets
For If everything we know, where would be the need to strive for ends beyond our view?
It is enough to know that He is there and here . . .
Below . . . Above. . . That all the boundless universe is in His hands.
And He is Love.



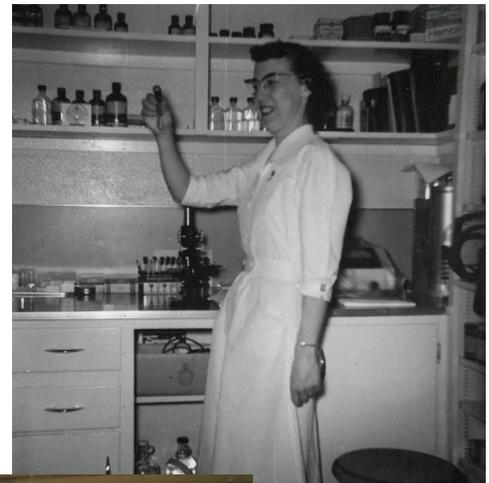
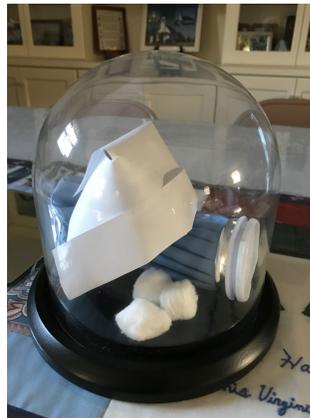


Shirley was baptized at St. Pauli on June 26, 1927 with Mrs. A. H. Gunstad and Christ Molstad as sponsors.

Shirley's Confirmation Class Photo November 22, 1939

Back row: Shirley Johnson, LaVerne Lian, Fern Bremseth, Edward Finstad, Carol Bremseth
 Front row: Rev. Dahle, Alton Bremseth, Cleo Alberg, Goldie Finstad, Edna Iverson, Margaret Robertson, Clayton Mathson

On the basement tables, Susanne, Paul and Jana displayed some of the tools of Shirley's life work.



At left:
 Susanne,
 Shirley, Jana
 and Paul with
 Anton Johnson

Minutes of the Church Council

February 18, 2021

The St. Pauli Church Council met on February 18, 2021 at 7:00 PM at St. Pauli Church. Board members present: Virginia Anderson, Wade Benson, Craig Folkedahl and Pastor Carl Hansen.

The meeting was called to order by President Craig Folkedahl. Pastor Carl opened the meeting with prayer, extending prayers for the well-being of the entire congregation.

Approval of Agenda: The agenda was approved with one addition being the flooring in the bathroom remodeling project.

Secretary's Report: M/S/C – (Benson/Hanson) to approve the January 2021 Secretary's Report.

Treasurer's Report: M/S/C – (Hanson/Anderson) to approve the Treasurer's Report.

Total church account balances at the end of Jan 2021: \$142,061.13, the Cemetery Association Funds \$59,520.21.

Pastor Carl's Report: Pastor wanted to know if we would like a Lenten message prepared for each Wednesday of Lent in addition to his Sunday sermons. In response, the council thought that would be a good idea.

Pastor brought up the matter of when Sunday church services would begin. The consensus was that most parishioners want to do what is right for our age group being there has been reported an up surge in COVID cases in our area. Therefore, we will watch what is happening with COVID in our community and follow CDC guidelines for opening.

Reports of members in sickness or distress: Please remember in prayer: Shirley Johnson, Evie Johnson, Eunice Grove and Marvin Torkelson.

New members or interest in membership: No report given.

Reports:

WELCA – No activities have been taking place and decision was made not to prepare the annual Church handbook at this time. Kathy Alberg and Virginia Anderson painted the church bathroom as part of the bathroom remodeling project.

Board of Education – n/a

Other Reports – n/a

Old Business:

Pathways Bible Camp – They are asking for contributions, this was discussed and tabled as we presently don't know of anyone attending the camp.

Tourism USA - Decided not to participate.

Centennial Celebration - The council tabled the topic and will decide at a later date if and when we can actually schedule the celebration possibility pushing the date back.

New Business:

Bathroom Flooring - Cost of bathroom flooring in the amount of \$265.10, that may be in excess of the original estimate, will be paid by the church rather than WELCA funds.

Church Investments at Edward Jones: Wade asked the council what we would like to do with the assets invested in Edward Jones that come due in the Cemetery Account Fund in the amount of \$26,562.87 and the General Fund Account in the amount of \$23,723.03. One favorable option by Jones is to invest into the mutual funds with Franklin MN Tax-Free Fund and secure a better rate of return as present interest rates run about .05% return. The upfront costs to do so, in the total amount of \$1,885.72, would be recovered in between 1-2 years due to better interest rates and return on our investment. After discussion, the council decided to transfer both funds into the Franklin MN Tax Free Fund. Treasurer Wade will take care of the transaction.

The meeting was closed with the Lord's Prayer. Motion to adjourn M/S/C (Hansen/Benson).

Virginia Anderson
St. Pauli Church Secretary

Notation: Just for the record, 2 ballots were received after the St. Pauli Annual Meeting when 33 total ballots had been counted so the total count would be 35 ballots. This change does not affect the voting result.

Treasurer's Report for February 2021

Checking Account Balance End of Jan 2021	\$13,117.43
Feb 2021 Revenue:	\$3,180.00
Feb 2021 Expenses:	(\$10,302.87)
Checking Account Balance End of Feb 2021:	\$5,994.56
Other Account Balances End of Feb 2021:	
Education Fund	\$1,100.31
Edward Jones	\$73,571.51
Memorial Fund	\$13,000.75
Mission Grant	\$4,433.63
Savings	\$36,569.24
Total Account Balances End of Feb 2021	\$134,670.00
Cemetery Association Funds End of Feb 2021:	\$58,469.31

Did you see this in *The Times*? Looks like last month's article on Scotland's naming their snowplows was timely!

PLOW BUNYAN TO PLOW SNOW IN DISTRICT 2

A snowplow named Plow Bunyan will soon plow snow in District 2 of the MN Department of Transportation. District 2 includes the *Northern Watch* circulation area.

After plowing through more than 122,000 votes cast, MnDOT announced the eight winners of its inaugural "Name a Snowplow" contest. One snowplow in each of MnDOT's eight districts will officially be named this month.

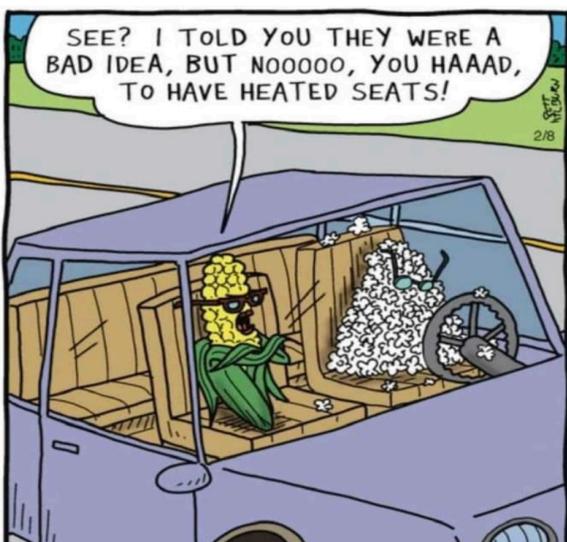
The winning names, in order of vote totals, and their future homes are:

- Plowy McPlowFace – Metro District
- Nope, Just Gonna Plow Right Past Ya – District 4
- Duck Duck Orange Truck – District 1
- Plow Bunyan – District 2
- Snowbi Wan Kenobi – District 6
- F. Salt Fitzgerald – District 7
- Darth Blader – District 3
- The Truck Formerly Known as Plow – District 8

There were 50 finalists. Individuals were able to vote for up to eight choices, so the final totals will differ from the overall number of votes. There were a total of 122,435 unique voters.

"We are amazed by the number of creative name suggestions proposed," said Commissioner Margaret Anderson Kelliher. "We thank everyone for their votes and participation in this fun contest, and through the process, becoming more aware of our snowplows, the tireless women and men who operate them, and the work necessary to keep our roads safe."

The agency first invited people to submit creative ideas for snowplow names in mid-December. After more than 22,000 were submitted, MnDOT staff had the challenging task of narrowing down the list and selecting 50 finalists for the public to vote on. These 50 names were determined by considering several factors, including, but not limited to, how creative or unique the name was, whether it would be understandable or identifiable to broad audiences, and the frequency of submissions.



What does the Month of APRIL bring to mind? Showers? April Fools' Day?

The Romans gave this month the Latin name *Aprilis*, but the derivation of this name is uncertain. The traditional etymology is from the verb *aperire*, "to open," in allusion to its being the season when trees and flowers begin to "open."

April was the second month of the earliest Roman calendar, before Januarius and Februarius were added by King Numa Pompilius about 700 BC. It became the fourth month of the calendar year (the year when twelve months are displayed in order) during the time of the Decemvirs about 450 BC, when it also was given 29 days. *Decemvirs* (meaning "ten men") were any of several 10-man commissions established by the Roman Republic. The 30th day was added during the reform of the calendar undertaken by Julius Caesar in the mid-40s BC, which produced the Julian calendar.

April Fool's Day

April Fools' Day—celebrated on April 1 each year—has been celebrated for several centuries by different cultures, though its exact origins remain a mystery. April Fools' Day traditions include playing hoaxes or practical jokes on others, often yelling "April Fools!" at the end to clue in the subject of the April Fools' Day prank. While its exact history is shrouded in mystery, the embrace of April Fools' jokes by the media and major brands has ensured the unofficial holiday's long life.

Some historians speculate that April Fools' Day dates back to 1582, when France switched from the Julian calendar to the Gregorian calendar, as called for by the Council of Trent in 1563. In the Julian Calendar, as in the Hindu calendar, the new year began with the spring equinox around April 1.

People who were slow to get the news or failed to recognize that the start of the new year had moved to January 1 and continued to celebrate it during the last week of March through April 1 became the butt of jokes and hoaxes and were called "April fools." These pranks included having paper fish placed on their backs and being referred to as "*poisson d'avril*" (April fish), said to symbolize a young, easily caught fish and a gullible person.

What's the Difference?

Wetland vs. Marsh vs. Swamp vs. Bog

While it may seem easy to lump wetlands, marshes and swamps together, they all have some unique characteristics.

Wetlands are areas of land that link land and water, where these two crucial types of habitat meet to form yet another crucial habitat. These areas of low-lying land are saturated with water, whether permanently or seasonally, according to the National Parks Service.

Wetlands exist all over the United States and include swamps and marshes, as well as bogs. While these three types of wetlands may seem one and the same, there are key differences that distinguish them.

While some wetlands are always wet, it isn't a requirement. Some wetlands are dry for long stretches of the year, but still are considered wetlands because the water table for the area is either at or near the land [surface], which allows aquatic plants to grow and thrive there. Both marshes and swamps can occur in areas with either fresh water or saltwater.

While the presence of water is the main similarity between marshes and swamps, the *kind* of plant life present in the area is the primary difference between them. Swamps are predominantly forested, while marshes have few if any trees but are home to grasses and herbaceous plants, including annuals, perennials and biennials.

Swamps

Swamps are often classified by the predominant type of tree growing there. For example, there are hardwood swamps, cedar swamps and cypress swamps. They are found all over the world, on every continent except Antarctica.

Swamps are similar to lowland forests, which are forests in low-lying areas near water sources. The difference between the two is that swamps usually have deeper standing water and are wet for longer periods of the year.

Swamps are defined by the trees which have adapted to live in standing water or constantly saturated dirt. This waterlogged dirt is high in nutrient content. Trees like the cypress and some varieties of maple and oak can survive in these wet areas that would rot the roots of other trees. Wetlands that support woody plants like the buttonbush or the swamp rose are considered shrub swamps. Mangroves are shrubby trees that thrive in this wet environment, doing so well that there is a sub-type of swamp called the mangrove swamp.

Marshes

Marshes have rich, waterlogged soils that support plant life. Most of the vegetation is along the lines of cattails and reeds that bind to the muddy soil, which slows the flow of the water.

There are three kinds of marshes: tidal freshwater marshes, tidal saltwater marshes and inland freshwater marshes. Tidal marshes are affected by the tides, although tidal freshwater marshes are further inland from the coast and mostly contain fresh water, with low saltwater content.

Inland marshes are found along the edges of rivers and lakes. The most famous marsh in the United States is an inland marsh — the Everglades. This massive national park, the third biggest in the United States, is home to nine distinct types of habitat, including marshes.

Many people think the Everglades is a swamp, but it is not. However, the Big Cypress Swamp, which includes more than 700,000 acres of swamp land, is adjacent to the Everglades.

Bogs

Bogs are yet another kind of wetland. They are different from marshes and swamps because they are highly acidic and have low oxygen levels. These conditions develop because organic matter accumulates faster than it can decay.

While other types of wetlands are very nutrient-rich, bogs are clearly defined by their lack of nutrients and their relative inability to support large plant life. A bog is created over

hundreds or thousands of years, formed when plant matter decays in a lake and fills it. This creates layers and layers of peat, which is often drained before being harvested and burned as a heat source or used as insulation. Bogs are freshwater, and in spite of the large amounts of decaying plant matter, they are very poor in nutrients because of the slow rate of decay. Most of the plant life around a bog is along the lines of fungi, mosses, and small shrubs. Many carnivorous plants, such as the pitcher plant and the sundew, have evolved in bogs to combat the low nutrient levels in the soil. Bogs are infinitely valuable in their ability to store carbon, removing this greenhouse gas from the atmosphere.

Fens

Fens are very similar to bogs and can contain much of the same decaying plant matter and peat. The difference is how they are formed. Fens are created by a water table that is very close to the surface and keeps the ground saturated. The water level in a fen can rise and fall slightly with changes to the water table, but fens are characterized by having flowing water year around. They tend to have higher nutrient content than bogs and can support a wider variety of plant life. However, if the decaying plant matter reaches too high a level, it can strangle the nutrient levels of the fen and turn it into a bog.

What is a slough? A coulee?

Sloughs along the edges of rivers form where the old channel of the river once flowed. These areas are also referred to as oxbows because they tend to form at a bend in the old riverbed, making them look like the U-shaped collar placed around the neck of an ox to which a plow is attached. Geologically speaking, a coulee is a gully or a ravine that is usually dry and was cut by water action.

Wetlands are important to the environment and ecosystems for a multitude of reasons. They improve water quality and water supply, provide wildlife habitat, and increase the ecosystem's biodiversity. In many areas, wetlands are also crucial for flood control, maintaining the flow of rivers and streams and reducing erosion.

April's Birthstone – the Diamond

Our love for the April birthstone started in India, where diamonds were gathered from the country's rivers and streams. Traded as early as the fourth century BCE, diamonds were coveted by royalty and the wealthy. Later, caravans brought Indian diamonds, along with other exotic merchandise, to medieval markets in Venice. By the 1400s, diamonds were becoming fashionable accessories for Europe's elite.

The first diamond engagement ring on record was given by Archduke Maximilian of Austria to his betrothed, Mary of Burgundy, in 1477. Recent evidence supports the origin of the legendary 45.52 carat (ct) blue Hope diamond in



India's Golconda mining area and its sale to King Louis XIV of France (then known as the French Blue diamond) in 1668.

In the early 1700s, as India's diamond supplies began to decline, Brazil emerged as an important source. Diamonds were discovered when gold miners sifted through gravel on the banks of the Jequitinhonha River in Minas Gerais. Brazil dominated the diamond market for more than 150 years.

The discovery of diamonds near Kimberley, South Africa, in the late 1860s marked the beginning of the modern diamond market. Entrepreneur Cecil Rhodes established De Beers Consolidated Mines Limited in 1888, and by 1900 De Beers controlled an estimated 90 percent of the world's production of rough diamonds. The largest diamond ever found – at 3,106 ct (621 grams) – was recovered from South Africa's Premier mine in 1905. From it was cut the pear shaped 530 ct Cullinan I diamond, also known as the Great Star of Africa, which is now set in the Royal Sceptre with Cross and housed with the other Crown Jewels in the Tower of London.

An anonymous second-century poet maintained that this birthstone for April warded off the evil eye – a malevolent look believed to cause sickness, poverty and even death. The April birthstone was even believed to have healing powers. Over the centuries, the diamond birthstone was thought to be an antidote to poison and provide protection against the plague. Some claim that it is a boon for longevity, strength, beauty and happiness.

In addition to being the April birthstone, diamond is the gift of choice for the 60th and 75th wedding anniversaries. And, of course, today the diamond engagement ring has become a near-universal symbol of love and marriage.

Amsterdam is known as the "City of Diamonds" and has a long heritage of diamond trade and industry – the city has been a major diamond center since Sephardic Jews introduced the diamond cutting industry in the later 16th century. Nowadays there are about a dozen diamond factories in the city, several of them offering guided tours.

Industrial Diamonds – As Good as Gemstones, or Better?

When many people think of diamonds, they think of sparkly gemstones used for engagement rings, but the truth is only about 30% of diamonds are of "gem quality" and suitable for jewelry. The remaining 70% of mined diamonds, known as bort, are sold for industrial applications.

Diamond is the hardest substance on earth and has the highest thermal conductivity of any material at room temperature, qualities needed for numerous industrial purposes. Diamond is used as an abrasive in grinding, drilling, cutting, and polishing, and has proven to be more cost-effective compared to other abrasives in many industrial processes because it cuts faster and lasts longer.

Diamond also has chemical, electrical, optical, and thermal properties that make it ideal for wear- and corrosion-resistant coatings, special lenses for laser radiation equipment, heat sinks in electrical circuits, wire drawing, polishing silicon wafers and computer disk drives, and other applications.

Are synthetic industrial diamonds as good as natural?

While the majority of mined diamond is industrial grade, it represents a mere 3% of the diamond used in industry. The

remaining 97% are synthetic diamond, a material chemically identical to natural diamond but which can be manufactured in large quantities and tailored to specific applications.

- In 2013, total domestic production of industrial diamond was estimated to be 104 million carats, and the United States was one of the world's leading markets.
- Major consumers of industrial diamond are computer chip production, construction, machinery manufacturing, mining services (drilling for mineral, natural gas, and oil exploration), stone cutting and polishing, and transportation systems (infrastructure and vehicles).

Synthetic diamonds are formed by high-pressure, high-temperature (HPHT) technology or by Chemical Vapor Deposition (CVD). Both technologies were developed in the 1950s. HPHT works by exposing carbon and graphite to high pressure and temperature, similar to the natural geologic factors that form diamonds (at depth of more than 100 km within the Earth), while CVD accomplishes the same result in the opposite environment, low temperature and pressure.

While the synthetics may be improving in quality, when it comes to jewelry they are still no match for natural, gemstone quality diamonds. Natural diamonds, both gem and industrial quality, are the product of either open pit or underground mining, in which diamonds are contained in kimberlite pipes, or they are extracted from alluvial deposits in riverbeds, coastal, and undersea locations. Each scenario requires an efficient and streamlined mining process to recover the most diamonds in the most economical way.

What is the Average Annual Precipitation in Minnesota?

- The average annual precipitation (rainfall plus the water equivalent found in snowfall) in Minnesota ranges from nearly 18 inches in the far northwest to more than 32 inches in the southeast. Precipitation patterns in Minnesota (and across most of the eastern United States) are dictated by proximity to the Gulf of Mexico. Locations closer to the source of warm, moist air provided by the Gulf, receive more precipitation on average.
- Approximately two-thirds of the average annual precipitation falls during the warm months of May through September. However, most of this precipitation is returned to the atmosphere through evaporation from land and water surfaces and through transpiration from plants. The net effect of the balance between "deposits" and "withdrawals" during the growing season is that many of Minnesota's hydrologic systems reach their seasonal lows by the end of September.
- It should be noted that average or "normal" is a mathematical midpoint about which Minnesota's climate varies widely. Located near the center of the North American continent, Minnesota finds itself at a climate "crossroads," influenced by a wide variety of air masses. For this reason, drought and flood are as much a part of the state's climate as "normal" weather.

* * * * *

And now – Part 1 of a 3-Part Series

Jenny Lind and P. T. Barnum: A Success Story of Music, Business, and Philanthropy

By Sylvia Parker, September 20, 2019



These images show a portrait signed and dated in Jenny Lind's handwriting, and the same portrait appearing on the Swedish 50 Kroner bill.

Soprano Jenny Lind (1820–87), known as the “Swedish Nightingale,” toured the United States in 1850 under the auspices of “America’s Greatest Showman” and self-proclaimed “Prince of Humbug,” P. T. Barnum (1810–91).

The tour was a phenomenal success for both of them and made Lind perhaps the most famous person on earth that year. This article presents historical information, pictures, documents, and commentary about these two historical figures and their relationship. It also offers critiques and descriptions of her singing. Because there was no recording technology invented during Lind’s lifetime, we have no means of hearing her voice.

This story is a unique combination of high art, opportunity, commercialism, and social consciousness. It involves the unlikely pairing of two distinctly different characters. One, the famous soprano Jenny Lind, was born unwanted into humble circumstances and pulled herself up through talent, determination, and hard work to become one of the world’s most revered singers. The other, P. T. Barnum, was born into a family of farmers and shopkeepers and pulled himself up through ambition and creativity to become one of the world’s most successful business entrepreneurs.

Their lives converged in a story of music, excitement, money, and charity seldom seen before or since. The benefits of their collaboration reach beyond their enthralled audiences to the successful management and marketing of touring artists today. Together, they initiated a cultural change in arts appreciation and philanthropy extending into the twenty-first century.

Known as the “Swedish Nightingale,” Lind toured the United States in 1850 under the auspices of Barnum, known as “America’s Greatest Showman” and self-proclaimed “Prince of Humbug.” The tour was a phenomenal success for both of

¹ Anders Brändström claims that in Sweden from 1811–20, only 6.2% of all births were illegitimate, explaining that “in the eyes of the Swedish Protestant church, the mother of an illegitimate child was not ‘pure’ . . . and was obliged to face the minister and admit her sins.” By contrast, as stated in Statistics Sweden (2015), the Swedish governmental agency responsible for official statistics in that country, “most of the children in

them and made Lind perhaps the most famous person on earth that year.

Jenny Lind’s beginnings were far from auspicious (1820–87). She was born the out-of-wedlock daughter of a divorced woman. At that time, tremendous stigma was attached to both out-of-wedlock births and divorce.¹

Her mother Anna Marie Fellborg, divorced from her husband due to his adultery, was already supporting a daughter with earnings from the school for girls she had opened.

Subsequently befriended by Niklas Lind, a young bookkeeper and ne’er-do-well tavern goer, Fellborg became pregnant with his child. Her religious beliefs prevented her from marrying him because, although divorced, she maintained fidelity to her marriage until the death of her ex-husband years later.

Fellborg hid her pregnancy by prolonging summer vacation and opening her school a bit late in the fall after giving birth to a new daughter on October 6. She immediately sent the baby to the home of her cousin and his wife, who were living in a nearby town. When Fellborg occasionally came to visit her cousin’s home, she was known as Aunt Anna Marie. Four years later, her cousin’s wife died, and the little girl had to be returned to her birth mother.

Fellborg’s older daughter, thirteen-year old Amelia, welcomed the four-year-old into the family and became her self-appointed mother. “Uncle Niklas,” or “Papa Niklas” as Niklas Lind referred to himself in his relationship with the littlest girl, doted upon her. He was frequently around the home singing and playing the guitar, and all the students at Fellborg’s school were fond of him. By contrast, Fellborg herself was ill-tempered and often verbally abused her younger daughter. Ironically, no one knew the embarrassing awkwardness of her relationship with the little girl.

Eventually, the little girl’s grandmother took her to live with her in the Stockholm Widow’s Home. They formed a close relationship, and both of them endured the mother’s bouts of ill temper. A devout Lutheran, the grandmother provided a refuge for the little girl, instilling in her both a sense of purpose and charity that would stay with her for the rest of her life.

It was her grandmother who started calling her Jenny, instead of her given name of Johanna Marie. It was also her grandmother who noticed her love for music and was astounded when she discovered that Jenny likewise had superb aural skills, having just played a fanfare on the piano after she had heard a military band from her window marching down the street below. Jenny had hidden under the piano for fear of punishment, but her grandmother instead praised her and asked how she had done it. She responded by saying, “I felt the music in my fingers.” Jenny also sang incessantly around her home, just for fun.

Sweden are born out of wedlock, and this has been the case since 1993. . . In 2013, 54.4% of the children were born to an unmarried mother.” In the mid-nineteenth century, divorce was opposed by both church and state. There was statistically only one divorce per 5,000 marriages. By comparison, as of 2018, 28% of people born to Swedish parents had divorced.

head to foot. She does not show herself in the ordinary light, but in magic rays of the aurora borealis. Her singing is infallibly pure and true, but, above all, I admire her 'piano' passages, the charm of which is indescribable,"

Clara Schumann described Lind's singing in glowing terms: "*Lind has a genius for song which might come to pass only once in many years. Her appearance is arresting at first glance and her face, although not exactly beautiful, appears so because of the expression in her wonderful eyes. Her singing comes from her inmost heart; it is no striving for effect, no passion which takes hold of the hearer, but a certain wistfulness, a melancholy, which reaches deeply into the heart . . . At the first moment she might appear to one as cold, but this is not so at all; the impression is caused by the purity and simplicity which underlies her singing. There is no forcing, no sobbing, no tremolo in her voice, not one bad habit. Every tone she produces is sheer beauty. Her coloratura is the most consummate I have ever heard. Her voice is not large in itself, but would certainly fill any room, for it is all soul.*"

Mendelssohn also appreciated Lind's vocal artistry, stating that "there will not be born, in a whole century, another being so gifted as she."

Queen Victoria took the time to write in her diary about Lind, remarking that "special mention is made of the unrivalled charm of the Swedish songs, sung to her own accompaniment, the effect of the softness and finish being extraordinary and almost stunning. It was all piano and sweet, like the singing of the zephyr; yet all clear. Who could describe those long notes drawn out till they melt quite away; that shake which becomes softer and softer, and those flute-like notes, and those round fresh tones which are so youthful!"

Lind's operatic career blossomed, and she appeared in opera and concert houses in Berlin, Leipzig, Vienna, and London. By age twenty-nine Lind had sung operatic roles in nearly 700 performances. A renowned star, she nevertheless found opera tiring. At that point in her career, she wanted to stop performing operatic roles and instead sing only concerts.

Next month: P. T. Barnum

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Husband: My wife is missing. She went shopping yesterday and has not come home!

Officer: Age?

Husband: I'm not sure. Somewhere between 50 and 60. We don't do birthdays.

Officer: Height?

Husband: I'm not sure. A little over five-feet tall.

OFFICER : Weight?

Husband: Don't know. Not slim, not really fat.

OFFICER : Color of eyes?

Husband: Sort of brown, I think.

OFFICER : Color of hair?

Husband: Changes a couple times a year. Maybe dark brown now. I can't remember.

OFFICER : What was she wearing?

Husband: Could have been pants, or maybe a skirt or shorts. I don't know exactly.

OFFICER : What kind of car did she go in?

Husband: She went in my truck.

OFFICER : What kind of truck was it?

Husband : A 2017, manufactured September 16th, pearl white Ram Limited 4X4 with 6.4l Hemi V8 engine ordered with the Ram Box bar and fridge option, LED lighting, back-up and front camera, moose hide leather heated and cooled seats, climate-controlled air conditioning. It has a custom matching white cover for the bed, Weather Tech floor mats. Trailing package with gold hitch, sunroof, DVD with full GPS navigation, satellite radio, Cobra 75 WX ST 40-channel CB radio, six cup holders, 3 USB ports, and 4 power outlets. I added special alloy wheels and off-road Toyo tires. It has custom retracting running boards and under-glow wheel well lighting.

At this point the husband starts choking up.

OFFICER : Take it easy sir. We'll find your truck.

* * * * *

FIVE DEADLY TERMS USED BY A WOMAN

#1 Fine

This is the word women use to end an argument when she knows she is right and you need to stop talking.

#2 Nothing

This means something and you should be worried.

#3 Go Ahead

Do NOT confuse this with permission! It's a dare and don't even think about it.

#4 Whatever

A woman's way of calling you an idiot.

#5 That's OK

She is thinking long and hard on how and when you will pay for your mistake.

BONUS WORD: WOW!

This is not a compliment. She is amazed that one person could be so clueless.

The Back Page

“Drip, Drip, Drop, Little April Shower”

Drip, drip, drop
Little April shower
Beating a tune
As you fall all around.

Drip, drip, drop
Little April shower
What can compare
To your beautiful sound.

Drip, drip, drop
When the sky is cloudy
Your pretty music
Can brighten the day.



Drip, drip, drop
When the sun says howdy
You say goodbye right
away.

Drip, drip drop
Little April shower
Beating a tune
Ev'rywhere that you fall.

Drip, drip drop
Little April shower
I'm getting wet
And I don't care at all.

Drip, drop, drip, drop
I'll never be afraid
Of a good little
Gay little April serenade.

From the 1942 Disney movie, *Bambi*, based on the 1923 book, *Bambi, a Life in the Woods*, by Felix Salten.

