



Me and my folks grew a victory garden to produce some of our own food in our very own backyard. Since we had to ration our groceries, that helped us at home AND it helped the soldiers we were saving food for!

Look it up!
Have a grown-up help you scan the QR code. Use the Farmer's Almanac to learn how to grow your own victory garden together!



Wow, Great Grandma Shelley! That's a lot! What else did people do during the war besides fight?



Above: Boys from Jacksonville Beach Elementary School after a scrap metal drive, 1944

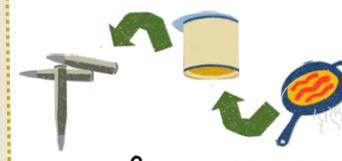


Rubber could be recycled for use in tires, boots, raincoats, and more.

Recycling scrap metal and rubber in scrap drives:

Girl Scout Cookies as we know them today were not standardized until 1939, but when America entered World War II not long after, the Girl Scouts had to start selling calendars instead of cookies. This is because ingredients like sugar, butter and flour were rationed.

Waste fats could be recycled into glycerine, which was needed for gunpowder during World War I.



Collecting waste fats like solid bacon grease:

Back then, we did all sorts of things to support the war effort. We rationed important supplies. That means we only used what we needed. During World War I and World War II, we did our best to avoid waste in all sorts of ways! Such as...



During World War I, adults could buy War Bonds and War Savings Stamps to fund the war effort. Kids could buy Thrift Stamps and save up enough to buy real War Savings Stamps!

Figure it out!

A full Thrift Card, with sixteen Thrift Stamps each worth twenty-five cents on it, could be exchanged for a War Savings Stamp that could be exchanged for five dollars.

Can you figure out how much money in total you would have to spend to fill up your Thrift Card?

If the War Savings Stamp is worth five dollars and you spent twenty-five cents sixteen times on Thrift Stamps, what is the difference between what you spent and what you receive in exchange for a full stamp card?



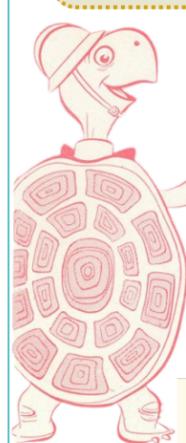
All these things helped with morale. That means they helped us stay positive, even during hard times. As brave as we were, war is a scary thing!

Watch and discuss:

With a parent's help and permission, you can scan the QR code to watch the civil defense film *Duck and Cover*, made in 1952 during the Korean War.



Do you have fire drills or hurricane drills at your school? Discuss with a parent: are those drills important, even though they may be scary? Does it feel safer to know what to do in a scary situation?



Mascot Bert the Turtle made scary ideas easier to approach in *Duck and Cover*. What do you think of Bert?



So... that means no cell phone service? And were there Thin Mints?

Of course not! It was a different time! Back then, our troop leader, Elizabeth Stark, taught us to patrol the Beach. That was 1916. I remember it like it was yesterday!

True Fact! Elizabeth Stark, the 'Wonderwood Belle,' enlisted the Girl Scouts of Cherokee Rose Troop 1, ages 12 to 16, to patrol the beach during WWI. Trained by Coast Guardsmen, they rode horses and carried real rifles!

Great Grandma Shelley, that's really interesting! Thanks for telling me! Just one question... how old are you, again? That's a lot of history...

Did you know? The typical sea turtle lives eighty years, but according to the International Fund for Animal Welfare, the oldest known sea turtle was estimated to have lived 400 whole years, although this record is unverified.

You're only as old as you feel, Neville! And I don't feel a day over thirty!

Neville loves to visit his Great Grandma Shelley. She has all sorts of stories about how the Beaches were long ago!

Great Grandma Shelley, is it true that the Beaches didn't have cell phone service when you were little?

Neville, my boy, when I was a Girl Scout, I had to deliver the cookies on horseback, and I carried a rifle to protect myself from German spies... and it was uphill both ways!

turtle talk: Neville visits Great Grandma Shelley

part of BEACH FRONT HOME FRONT WAR AT THE BEACHES