Cookbook Club

Have you been wanting to try a book club but aren’t sure you have the time to read the assigned book for the month? Are you more interested in cooking than reading? Maybe our Cookbook Club is the group for you!

In order to participate, you will choose a recipe from a cookbook in our library that fits the theme for the month. We have a large cookbook section, so there are plenty of options to. Once you’ve found a recipe you want to try, prepare it at home and then bring the food to the meeting.

At the meeting all the members take turns discussing the recipes, sampling the food, and enjoying the time together.

Cookbook Club encourages new and veteran cooks—and everyone in between—to join our club and share their love of food.

If you need help selecting a cookbook, stop by the front desk of Alfred Dickey Library and ask our librarians for suggestions, or call us at 701-252-2990 with any questions you may have.

Cookbook Club at Alfred Dickey Public Library
Tuesday, February 14
6:30 pm

February Theme: Soups and Breads
Want to help us?

We have a daily after-school program for children aged 9-13 at Alfred Dickey Library. We provide snacks and activities for the children, and we are always in need of more snacks. Please consider donating some to our library. We will accept any snacks in sealed packages or containers. We also accept monetary donations.

Author Corner
Meet the Brothers Grimm

Jacob Grimm was born on January 4, 1785, and his brother Wilhelm Grimm was born on February 24, 1786. They were both born in Germany and are best known for their book Grimm’s Fairy Tales. Jacob and Wilhelm were the two oldest of six siblings, and they both studied law at the University of Marburg. While at Marburg, they gained an appreciation for poetry and antiquarian literature. After further work and study, both brothers abandoned law for literary research. They first began collecting folk songs and tales for some friends. After some encouragement, they published their collection under the title Kinder- und Hausmärchen (which translates to Children’s and Household Tales, now known as Grimm’s Fairy Tales). Their stories were a great contrast to the extravagant stories from the Romantic era. They focused on showing the beliefs and imaginations of people through the centuries without “modernizing” them. Wilhelm’s great contribution was in making the fairy tales readable without changing their essential nature. The Grimm brothers did other collections and works, but none were as popular as their Fairy Tales. However, Jacob extended his study into philology—study of language—and grammar. He published a book on grammar, and one of his observations is now known as Grimm’s Law. In 1840, the Grimm brothers moved to Berlin and began work on a comprehensive German dictionary, which they hoped would be a guide for the written and spoken word. It was such a huge task that neither brother lived to see it finished. Wilhelm only lived to see it finished through the letter “D,” and Jacob lived to see it get to the letter “F.” However, the dictionary became an example for other countries that followed suit with their own dictionaries. Even if you only knew the name Grimm because of their fairy tales, they were scholars whose works still affect the world of literature.

https://www.britannica.com/biography/Brothers-Grimm