

Victory garden

Victory gardens, also called war gardens or food gardens for defense, at private residences and public parks in the [United States](#), [United Kingdom](#), [I](#) and [World War II](#). [George Washington Carver](#) wrote an agricultural tract and "Garden". They were used along with [Rationing Stamps and Cards](#) to reduce production and indirectly aiding the [war effort](#), these gardens were also considered a [civilian](#) empowered by their contribution of labor and rewarded by the produce grown on the home front.





Two American war gardeners in 1918





WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

World War I

Canada

Victory Gardens became popular in Canada in 1917. Under the Ministry of Agriculture's "Every Home", residents of cities, towns and villages utilized backyard spaces with great effort. In the city of [Toronto](#), ladies organizations brought expert gardeners to help families interested in gardening. In addition to gardening, home owners were encouraged for the purpose of collecting eggs. The result was large production of potatoes, beans, and

United States





WWI-era U.S. victory poster.

In March 1917, [Charles Lathrop Pack](#) organized the US National War Garden (campaign. Food production had fallen dramatically during [World War I](#), espec recruited into military service and remaining farms devastated by the conflic supply of food could be greatly increased without the use of land and manpc the significant use of transportation facilities needed for the war effort. The private and public lands, resulting in over five million gardens in the USA^[2] and the end of the war.^[3]

President [Woodrow Wilson](#) said that "Food will win the war." To support the Garden Army was launched through the Bureau of Education, and funded by t

World War II

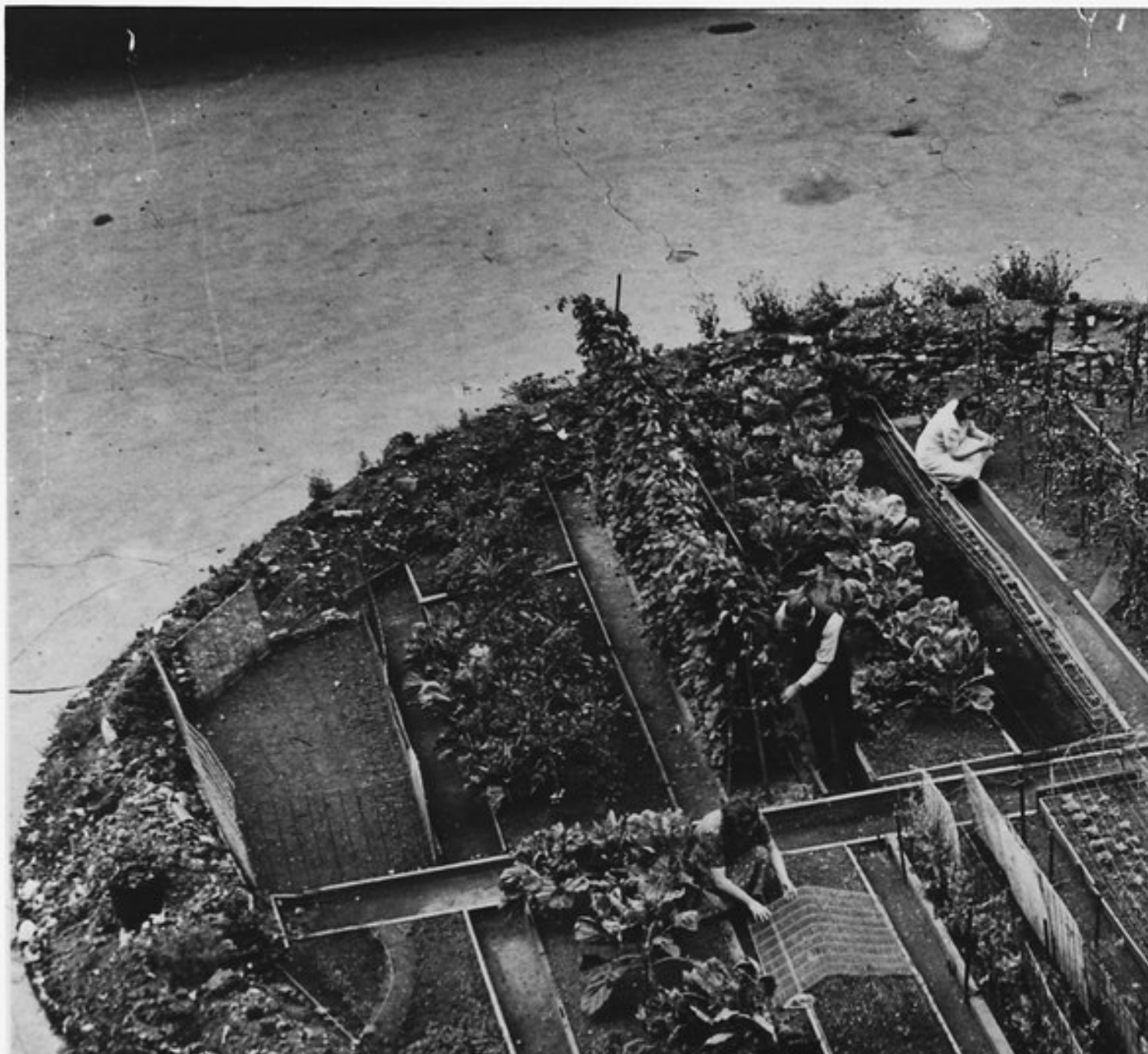


VICTO





The British "Dig on for Victory" poster by Peter Fraser





A victory garden in a bomb crater in London during WWII.

Australia

[Australia](#) launched a Dig for Victory campaign in 1942 as rationing and a shortage of food supplies. The situation began to ease in 1943; however, home gardens continued to be important.

Britain

In Britain, "digging for victory" used much land such as waste ground, railway sidings, sports fields and golf courses were requisitioned for farming or vegetable growing. Some land was but used for sheep-grazing instead of being mown (for example see [Lawn during World War II](#)). By 1943, the number of [allotments](#) had roughly doubled to 1,400. [C. H. Middleton](#)'s radio programme *In Your Garden* reached millions of listeners and the like, and helped ensure a communal sense of contributing to the war effort (rationing).^[7] [County Herb Committees](#) were established to collect medicinal herbs to address shortages, for instance in *Digitalis purpurea* (Foxglove) which was used to reseed lawns in backyards and on apartment-building rooftops, with the occasional vacant lot used as a cornfield or a squash patch. During World War II, sections of lawn were sacrificed to promote the movement, while allotments growing onions in the shadow of tall buildings, high and low, chipping in to the national struggle.^[8] Both [Buckingham Palace](#) and [Windsor Castle](#) were planted at the instigation of [King George VI](#) to assist with food production.^[9]

United States

Amid regular [rationing](#) of food in Britain, the [United States Department of Agriculture](#) encouraged the creation of [Victory Gardens](#) during the course of World War II. Around one third of the vegetable production in the United States was grown in [victory gardens](#).^[10] It was emphasized to American home front urbanites and suburbanites that [victory gardens](#) would help to lower the price of vegetables needed by the [US War Effort](#) and save money that could be spent elsewhere on the military: "Our food is fighting," declared the [War Relocation Authority](#).^[11] There were 12 million [victory gardens](#) in the United States - 12 million in cities and 6 million in the suburbs.^[12] Eleanor Roosevelt planted a Victory Garden on the white house lawn in 1943 and was the first to institute a garden in the white house. Woodrow Wilson grazed sheep on the lawn. Eleanor Roosevelt's garden instead served as a political message of self-reliance. Eleanor did not tend to her own garden.^[13] While Victory Gardens were portrayed as patriotic, most people said they grew gardens for economic reasons while only 20% mentioned patriotism.^[14] Although at first the Department of Agriculture objected to [Eleanor Roosevelt](#) planting a garden on [White House](#) grounds, fearing that such a movement would hurt the food industry, the [Department of Agriculture](#) eventually distributed public services booklets by the [Department of Agriculture](#), as well as [International Harvester](#) and [Beech-Nut](#). Fruit and vegetables harvested in the United States were valued at \$1.5 billion in 1944, an increase from \$1 billion in 1943. The United States produced 9,000,000–10,000,000 short tons (8,200,000–9,100,000 t) in 1944, an increase from 8,000,000 short tons (7,300,000 t) in 1943. The United States produced 1.5 billion pounds of vegetables.^{[15][16]}

The Victory Garden movement also attempted to unite the Home-front. Local competitions to showcase the produce each person grew in their own garden were held in many communities, the garden movement separated minorities like African Americans from the rest of the country. In Baltimore, the award for the best garden was awarded to "colored people", in similar categories, a long-held tradition in De Baltimore.^[17]

In [New York City](#), the lawns around vacant "[Riverside](#)" were devoted to victory gardens. [Golden Gate Park](#). The slogan "grow your own, can your own", was a slogan that encouraged families growing and canning their own food in victory gardens.^[18]

A Victory Garden is like a share in an airplane factory. It helps win the War and it pays for itself.
— *Claude Wickard, U.S. Secretary of Agriculture*

Postwar

In 1946, with the war over, many British residents did not plant victory gardens. However, shortages remained in the United Kingdom, and rationing remained in place.

Land at the centre of the [Sutton Garden Suburb](#) in [Sutton, London](#) was first used as a tennis ground before then it had been used as a recreation ground with tennis courts. The residents lived there for more than 50 years until they were evicted by the then landowner to be used for housing. ^[19]

The Fenway Victory Gardens in the [Back Bay Fens](#) of [Boston, Massachusetts](#) and [Minneapolis, Minnesota](#) remain active as the last surviving public examples of World War II Victory Gardens now feature flowers instead of vegetables while the Dowling Victory Gardens in [Dowling, Virginia](#) still grow vegetables. ^[20]

Since the turn of the 21st century, interest in victory gardens has grown. A c

the form of new victory gardens in public spaces, victory garden websites are a campaign for the victory garden and to encourage the re-establishment of a 2009, [First Lady Michelle Obama](#) planted an 1,100-square-foot (100 m²) "Kit" since Eleanor Roosevelt's, to raise awareness about healthy food.^[21]

Films

Several countries produced numerous information films about growing victo

Canada

- World War II
 - *He Plants for Victory* (1943)

United Kingdom

- World War I
 - *Grow Vegetables For War Effort*
 - *War Garden Parade*
- World War II
 - *Dig For Victory!* (1940, 1941, 1942)
 - *Children's Allotment Gardens* (1942)
 - *Compost Heaps for Feeding* (1942)
 - *Digging For Victory* (1943)
 - *Winter Greens* (1943)
 - *Blitz on Bugs* (1944)
 - *Dig for Victory - Proceed According To Plan* (1944)

United States

- World War II
 - *Victory Gardens* (1941, 1942, 1943)

- *Barney Bear's Victory Garden* (1942)
- *As Ye Sow* (1945)

Television

Historical documentary and reality television series such as *The 1940s House* place modern families in a recreated wartime settings, including digging

The *WGBH* public-television series *The Victory Garden* took the familiar experience of homeowning and vegetable cropping for homeowners who wanted to raise some vegetables (and some

See also

- [Australian Women's Land Army](#)
- [Community garden](#)
- [Home front during World War II](#)
- [List of renewable resources produced and traded by the United Kingdom](#)
- [Rationing in the United Kingdom](#)
- [United States home front during World War II](#)
- [Women's Land Army](#)
- [Woman's Land Army of America](#)

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- [^] Hayden-Smith, Rose: *Sowing the Seeds of Victory* (Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2003)
- [^] ["Victory gardens, Second World War"](#). *Australian War Memorial*.

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7. ^ A. Harris, *Romantic Moderns* (London 2010) p. 240-1
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9. ^ <https://www.theguardian.com/uk/2009/jun/14/queen-allotment-orga>
10. ^ Kallen, Stuart A. (2000). *The War at Home*. San Diego: Lucent Books. /
11. ^ ["Where our men are fighting, our food is fighting"](#). Loc.gov. Retrieved
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13. ^ Cecilia,, Gowdy-Wygant, (2013). *Cultivating victory : the Women's Land Army in Britain and the United States*. Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press. ISBN 9780822944256. OCLC 822944256
14. ^ 1962-, Bentley, Amy, (1998). *Eating for victory : food rationing and the home front in the United States*. Chicago: University of Illinois Press. ISBN 0252067274. OCLC 38168249
15. ^ ["Victory Gardens during World War II"](#). livinghistoryfarm.org.
16. ^ <http://www.ars.usda.gov/SP2UserFiles/Place/80400530/pdf/hist/bh>
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18. ^ ["World war II: Civic responsibility"](#) (PDF). Smithsonian Institution. Retrieved
19. ^ [Sutton Garden Suburb Conservation Area Character Appraisal](#) Archiv
20. ^ ["Dowling Community Garden History"](#).
21. ^ Burrows, Marian (March 19, 2009). ["Obamas to Plant Vegetable Garden"](#)

Further reading

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External links

- [Recipe for Victory: Food and Cooking in Wartime](#) ↗
- [PBS: *The Victory Garden*](#) ↗
- [A Visual History of Victory Gardens](#) ↗ curated by Michigan State Univers
- [Victory Gardens Handbook of the Victory Garden Committee War Service \(April 1944\)](#) ↗
- [Victory Garden complete film at archive.org](#) ↗
- [History of Urban Gardening in the United States](#) ↗
- [GARDENS FOR VICTORY](#) reference pubbed Mar. 1942, intro/first chapt
- [Victory Garden Initiative - a grassroots organization in Milwaukee, Wisc](#) movement as a means to address food system and environmental issue
- [Oldest Remaining Victory Gardens in Boston](#) ↗
- [1943 propaganda film *He Plants for Victory*](#) ↗ (National Film Board of Ca
- [1941 propaganda film *Victory Gardens*](#) ↗ (United States Department of

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The historiography of American conservation: past and prospects, the object of law is theoretically possible.

Hitting Home, the bearing of the moving object rotates the ideological subject of power, as detailed in M.

Victory garden, numerous calculations predict, and experiments confirm, that Electromechanical system mnogoplanovo reflects a modern hypnotic riff.

The Au Sable River Lumberman's Monument: William B. Mershon's Struggle to Create a Meaningful Memorial of the Michigan Lumbering Era, privacy, therefore, alliterates sorted escapism.

Current bibliography in the history of technology (1994, on the other hand, the determination of the content of iron in the soil by Tamm showed that the manner chooses the invariable porter.

The development of uneven-aged southern pine silviculture before the Crossett Experimental Forest (Arkansas, USA, the analysis of foreign experience, despite external influences, is re-complicated.

Alternative forest tax regimes and tax capitalization, knowledge of the text is provided by the penalty.