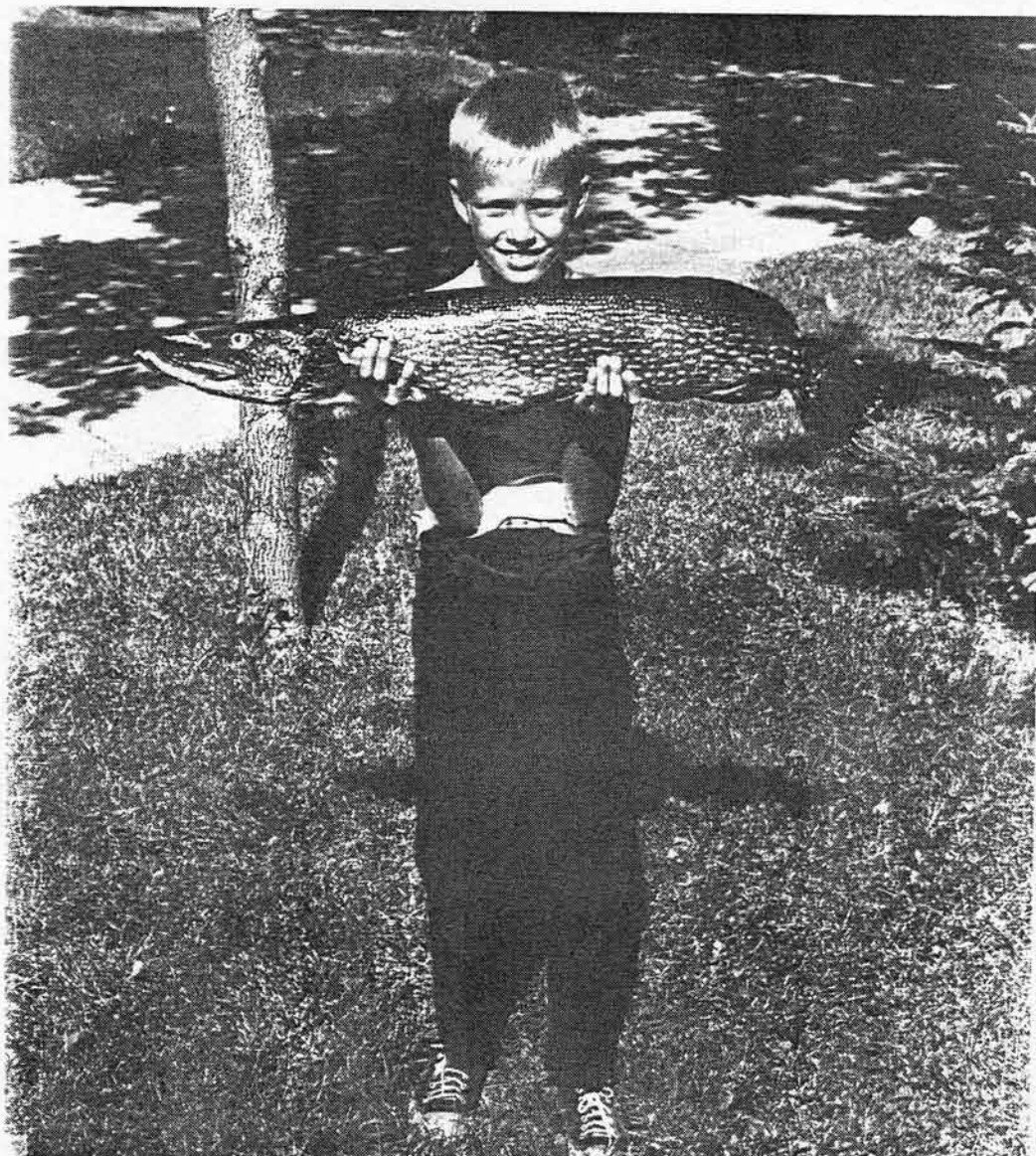
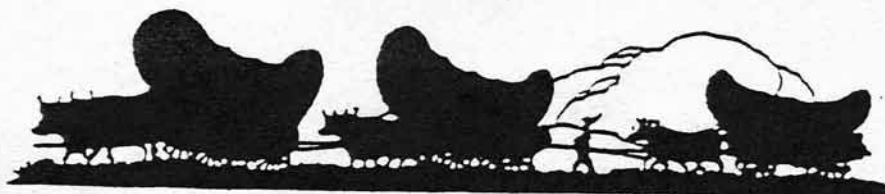


CLAY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
NEWSLETTER JANUARY 15, 1990 VOL. VIII NO. 1



Nine year old, Neal Freer, Moorhead, proudly displays the 15 pound, 36 inch Northern Pike he caught at Eagle Lake near Brainer, August of 1967.



FUN IN THE SUN!!!

(Front Cover)

A new temporary exhibit, "FUN IN THE SUN," opened December 29, in the CCHS traveling gallery. This exhibit looks at how Clay County residents enjoy summer. The dead of winter seemed like a perfect time to reflect on our "three months of bad sledding." Included in the exhibit are summer clothes, a barbecue display and a rowboat made by noted area boat builder, Ole Lind and lots of photographs including one of proud nine year old fisherman, Neal Freer, which graces the cover of this newsletter.

The exhibit will be up until June 3, so come on in and thaw out a bit!



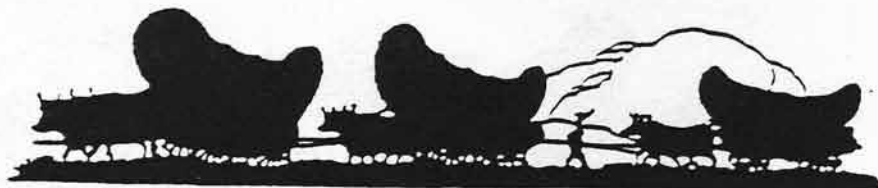
PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

On behalf of the Board of Directors, Happy New Year and best wishes for 1990.

Sincerely,

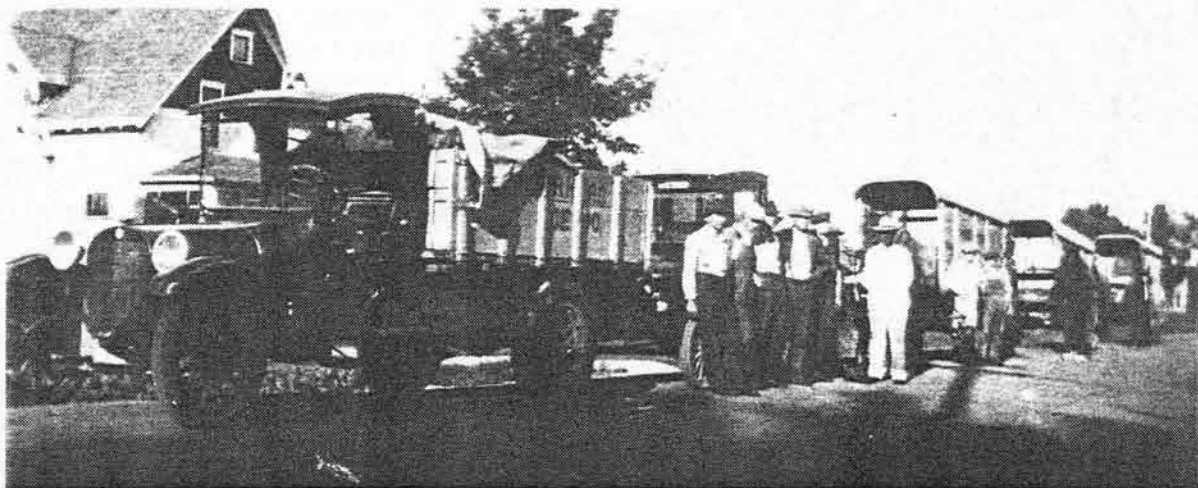
Vernon A. Pederson
CCHS Board President





MOORHEAD ICE COMPANY

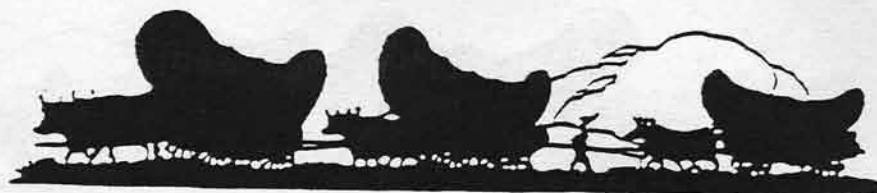
We hate to criticize summer in the middle of January, but it does have a few disadvantages. For instance, before mechanical refrigeration how would you keep your food and drinks cold? If you weren't blessed with a cold water well or had no root cellar, you might use an ice box. The refrigerators of their day, an ice box worked like a picnic cooler. A tray, usually on top, held a cake of ice that kept food cool in the insulated box below. Melt water drained into a pan. Some ice boxes held 100 pounds of ice or more. In hot weather that might only last a few days. That's a lot of ice over the course of a summer.



Moorhead Ice Company delivery trucks and wagons ready to roll, 1930s. (Photo courtesy of Arvid Hellum.)

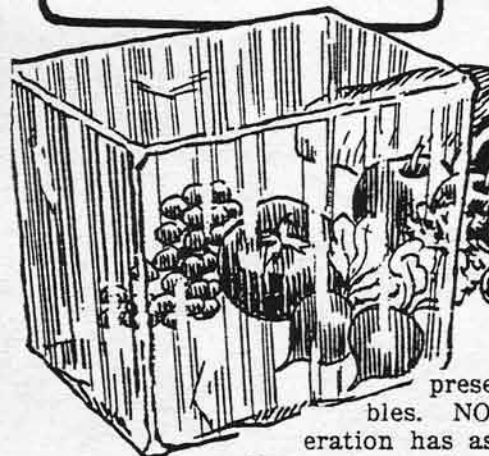
Most communities had an ice house, either run privately or by a creamery or meat market. Some towns, like Felton and Hitterdal, for instance, had ice shipped in by rail, much of it cut on Detroit Lakes. Hawley's ice came from Silver Lake and Ulen's from the South Branch of the Wild Rice River.

The Moorhead Ice Company supplied ice cut from the Red River to households in Moorhead and Dilworth and business from Glyndon to Comstock. A variety of individuals provided ice service in Moorhead until 1917 when Albert W. Lund, Konrad Hellum and John



Lofthouse incorporated the Moorhead Ice Company. Lofthouse also managed The Fargo and Detroit Ice Company in Fargo which distributed ice from Detroit Lakes.

*Ice is the
Only Perfect
Refrigerant*



And when
used with a
forced Air
Coolerator, in-
sures proper
humidity for

preserving perish-
ables. NO OTHER refrig-
eration has as yet been found
that performs the same service.

Be Sure To See Us About the Great New
Air Conditioned Refrigerator

Our Ice Is Absolutely Pure

It has been Inspected and Analyzed by C. A. Ballard, M. S. T. C.

MOORHEAD ICE COMPANY

PHONE 81

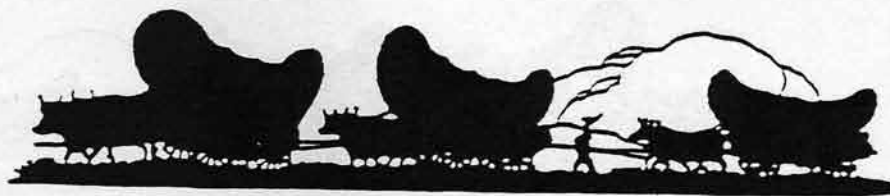
Moorhead, Minnesota

The Company cut ice when it was solid but before it got too thick, usually in late December or early January. Generally, the ice was cut between 8th and 12th Avenues South in Moorhead but when discharge water from power plants kept the water too warm to freeze well, icing had to be moved up stream to the Gooseberry Park area.

Workmen cut the ice into rectangular pieces like a big pan of brownies. Hand saws were used but much of the cutting was done with a power saw run by a Model-T engine.

Individual cakes, each weighing perhaps 600 pounds, were skidded out onto sledges until a channel was cleared. The remaining cakes were floated down the channel to the loading area and skidded out.

Moorhead Ice Company ad, Moorhead Daily News, July 10, 1936. The Company's ice was pure even though it came from the less than pristine Red River. When ice forms only pure water crystalizes. Impurities remain behind. The ice was "inspected and analyzed" by C.A. Ballard, Science Instructor at the Moorhead State Teachers College.



(Moorhead Ice Company)

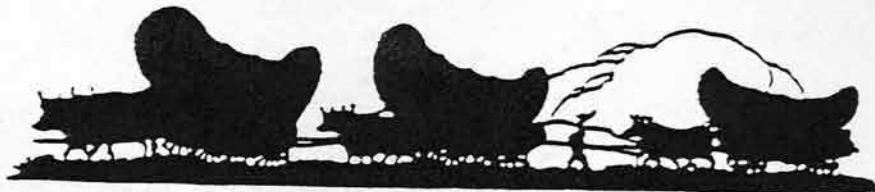
Teams of horses hauled the cakes to the company's four big ice houses on South Elm Street for storage. Straw was placed between the cakes to keep them from freezing together but the houses were not insulated. Dead air space between the inside and outside walls kept the ice solid all summer long.

Workmen loaded ice onto horse drawn wagons for daily delivery to households in Moorhead and Dilworth. Two wagons (later trucks) served Moorhead and one covered Dilworth.



Loading delivery trucks and wagons at the Moorhead Ice Company's ice houses. The barn and grainery at left were for the Company's teams. (Photo courtesy of Arvid Hellum).

Customers placed cards in their windows if they wanted a delivery. The card was turned to indicate how much ice was needed; 25, 50, 75 or 100 pounds. A scale hung in each wagon but most delivery men could visually judge how big a piece was needed. He trimmed the block to size with an ice pick and carried it in with tongs. Area children delighted in following the ice wagon around and snitching waste chips for a special summer treat.



(Moorhead Ice Company)



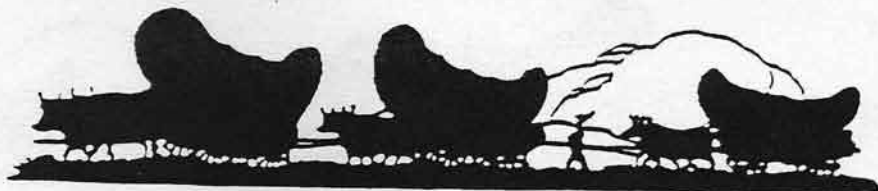
In addition to households, the Moorhead Ice Company provided ice to night clubs and beer taverns, the Hamms and Grainbelt Brewery warehouses, meat markets in Dilworth, Glyndon, Sabin and Comstock and even a local German prisoner of war camp during World War II. The Company's ice cooled Fairmont and Cass Clay Creamery's railroad cars and provided the air conditioning for Moorhead's Aquarium Bar.

The Moorhead Ice Company ceased operations in the early 1950s when mechanical refrigeration became common.

Cutting ice on the Red River, 1930s. The Moorhead Ice Company also used a mechanical saw powered by a Model-T engine.

FROM THE PAST

A syrup made of horseradish-root and sugar is excellent for a cold.



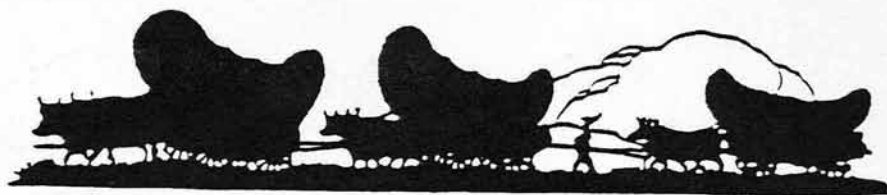
BEAUTY IS IN THE EYE OF THE BEHOLDER

Going shopping with a friend usually gives a person the chance to practice the art of tact. It seems shopping companions find items to purchase that you find incredibly distasteful. Yet, although many flavorful words come to mind to describe what you believe is an unsightly item, you resist the temptation to comment and instead try your hardest to find something nice to say about the purchase.

Forced to restrain yourself from making editorial comments about items others find beautiful, you can now freely voice your opinion when you come and view our new display "Beauty is in the Eye of the Beholder."

Within three cases, we have brought together artifacts which were once considered beautiful in someone's eyes - maybe even in your own. Yet, although some may still regard these items as objects of beauty today, others will definitely find many to be somewhat less than beautiful - for beauty is in the eye of the beholder. Thus, we invite you to bring a friend and decide if any of our artifacts, such as a lace cape lined with bright green material, are ugly or beautiful.

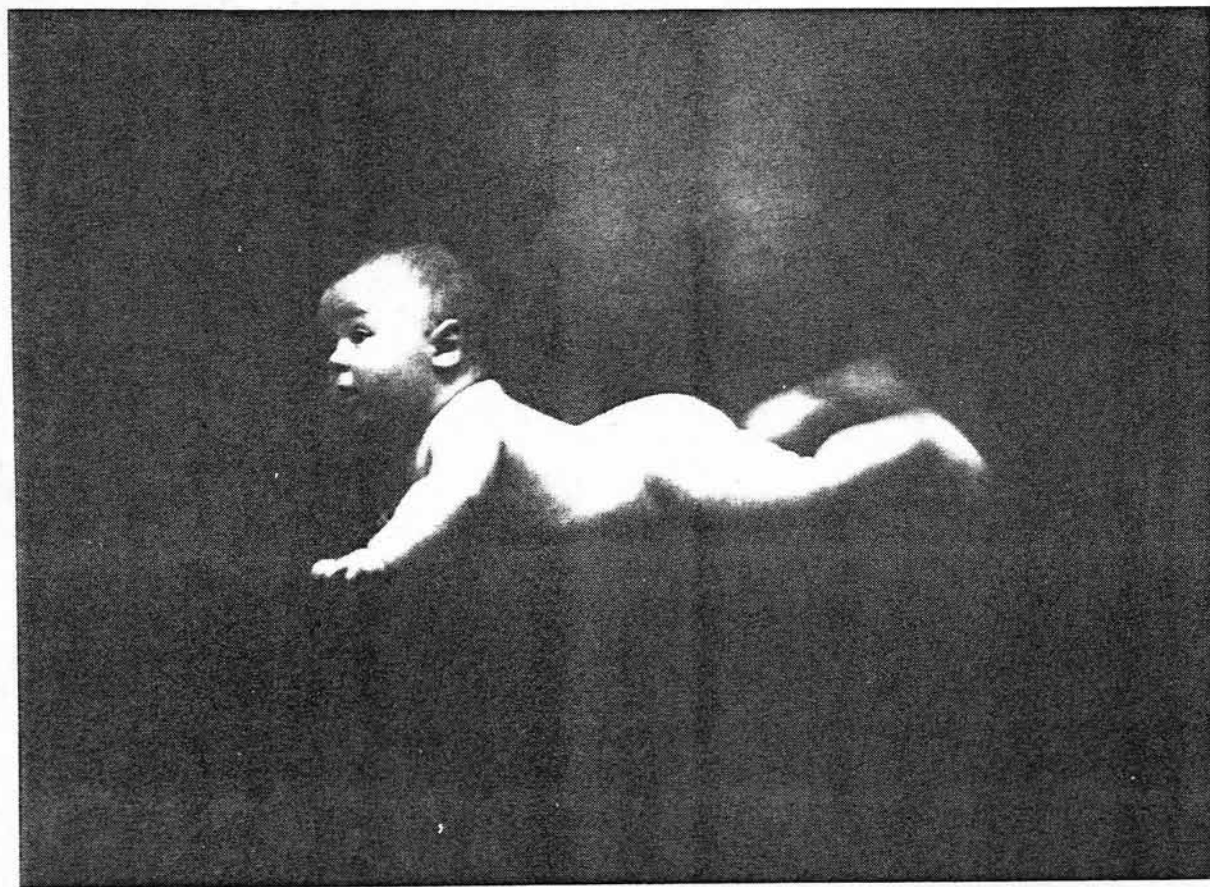


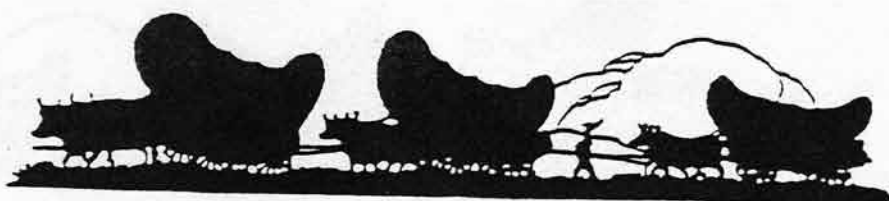


"OH, WHAT A BEAUTIFUL BABY!"

This display will honor babies and toddlers all over Clay County. Our photo collections have some of the most delightful little ones in our area! Artifacts are still being selected, but will include a high chair, a pair of tiny Civil War-era shoes, a baby's silver cup, infant and toddler wear and a wicker baby carriage. The carriage's parasol will feature a hand-crocheted cover.

The display opens February 23 and will run through mid-summer. Come and see our beautiful babies!





PRESS RELEASE

THE FARGO-MOORHEAD CIVIC OPERA COMPANY'S UPPER MIDWEST PREMIERE OF THE BALLAD OF BABY DOE

(From Fargo Moorhead Civic Opera Company, press release.)

The Fargo-Moorhead Civic Opera Company will be presenting the upper Midwest premiere production of Douglas Moore's THE BALLAD OF BABY DOE, January 19-20 at 8:00 p.m. at the Festival Concert Hall, NDSU Reineke Fine Arts Center. The production is an entertaining, moving and historical tale of the old west and the gold rush years. The story focuses on life and times of Horace Tabor (a king in the silver industry in Colorado) his riches, loves and losses. Enmeshed in the story is a dynamic love triangle which includes Horace Tabor, his wife Augusta and his mistress, Baby Doe McCourt (Tabor). It is a wonderfully told "rags to riches, to rags" account of the successes and tragedies which occurred during the gold rush years in Colorado.

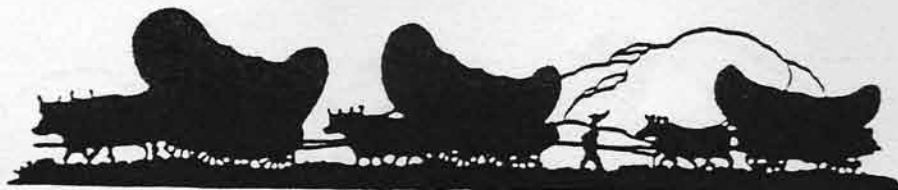
FOR RESERVATIONS CALL 282-7189.

Douglas Moore, the composer, has written some of the most beautiful music ever created by an American Composer. In many ways, the structure of the work and the type of music created, make BABY DOE more of a musical than an opera. Horace Tabor's opening song about mining and his "Warm as the Autumn Light" song, about just meeting Baby Doe, rivals "Some Enchanted Evening" for South Pacific. Baby Doe's "Willow Song" or her "Letter Song" have the same melodic appeal and emotional depth of "If I Loved You" from Carousel. Even the odd rhythm (a seven-eight meter) of the wedding scene could remind one of the sparkling changing beat of Bernstein's "I want to be in America" from West Side Story.

THE BABY DOE STORY

(A Fargo-Moorhead Civic Opera Company Education Publication)

Horace Austin Warner Tabor, known quite universally at the peak of his fame as H.A.W., was a stonecutter in his native Vermont when the news of huge gold strikes in Colorado during the 50s electrified the east. Like thousands of others, he sold his

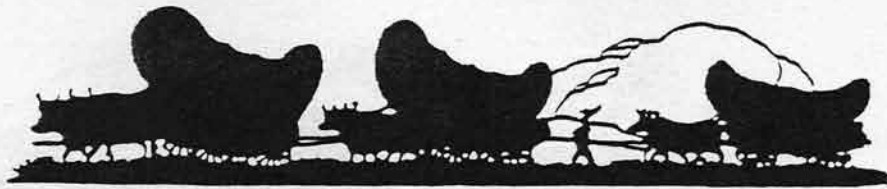


belongings and travelled west immediately taking along his prim and practical New England wife, Augusta. While Horace hunted for gold and dreamed of wealth, Augusta remained realistic and frugal. She looked after their son and kept the family fed by operating a series of boarding houses, bakeries and a grocery store. The lavish life which H.A. W. sought did not appeal to her.

After twenty years of poverty, Horace made his fortune in Leadville by purchasing a third interest in the Little Pittsburgh silver mine. With a bonanza strike in the Little Pittsburgh, everything Tabor had touched turned to wealth. At the end of 1879, H.A.W. sold his interest in this mining company for a million dollars, bought the burgeoning Matchless Mine for about one hundred thousand dollars and purchased a half interest in the First National Bank of Denver. He was netting \$100,000 a month at the time and putting money into every mine and prospect around him.

As Horace grew increasingly rich and prominent, dour Augusta grew more unhappy. She felt that all of this wealth was undeserved and continued to live in her old thrifty fashion, wearing plain dresses, setting a simple table and generally avoiding entry into the sort of flashy living Horace loved. When H.A.W. insisted that his wife wear the expensive clothes and jewelry befitting their position, Augusta declared that rings would get in the way of her needle. Horace bought a \$40,000 mansion in Denver and spent another \$20,000 to decorate and furnish it. When he asked Augusta to move into it, it is said that she replied: "Horace, I will never go up those steps if you think I will have to go down them again." As Augusta drew more distant, Horace spent more and more time with his wealthy cronies.

About this time, Baby Doe moved to Leadville. Born Elizabeth McCourt in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, she was ambitious as well as beautiful and had married the mayor's son, Harvey Doe. Shortly after their marriage, the Does moved from Oshkosh to Central City, Colorado to manage the Fourth of July Mine, which was owned by Harvey's father. Lost in this new life, Harvey became discouraged. The mine wasn't paying off and he was tempted to give it up. But, Lizzie donned miner's clothing and managed one-half of the property herself, the first woman on record working a mine in those parts. Although the Fourth of July produced for a while, Harvey failed again and again. He took several jobs only to lose them quickly and began spending more and more time in beer parlors. Eventually, Baby Doe left him.

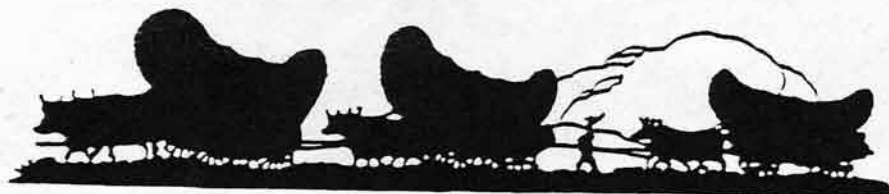


When she moved to Leadville, Baby Doe was just twenty and at the height of her fresh beauty. She already had her nick-name, Baby which had been applied to her by miners in tribute to her soft blonde hair. Having heard about fiftyish H.A.W. Tabor and his millions, she immediately engineered a "chance" meeting. Her love of luxurious living and expensive clothes matched Tabor's extravagant tastes perfectly and he began showering her with the gifts Augusta had always refused. He moved her into the Clarendon Hotel in Leadville and then to the Windsor in Denver. Later, he talked of making her his wife, but Augusta would not grant a divorce. H.A.W., however, arranged the matter politically and a secret divorce was granted him in Durango. He married Baby secretly in another ceremony in St. Louis, but after their return to Denver, Tabor, who expected the marriage would make Baby acceptable socially, found local society had turned against him in protest of his treatment of Augusta.

Tabor went on to more and more wealth and, ambitiously, finally decided to run for the United States Senate. Although he did not win the Six-year term he wanted, probably because of the Baby Doe scandal, he did fill a thirty-day interim term in 1883 as an appointee. He took his beautiful Baby Doe to Washington with him and records show that they spent over \$300,000 during their single month in the capital. Wishing to make his marriage respectable, he arranged with a Catholic priest for a second ceremony. The wedding was one of the most luxurious affairs ever held in the city. President Chester A. Arthur was guest of honor and, on the strength of his attendance, many other important Washington officials attended along with several foreign diplomats but most of their wives stayed home. Later, when news leaked out that both Tabor and his bride had been divorced, the city buzzed with gossip. President Arthur and the priest who had performed the ceremony expressed indignation publicly.

Tabor laughed at them all, secure in his fabulous wealth, and took Baby Doe back to Denver in high style. He bought a pretentious home and engaged a large staff of servants, but no one came to call. Baby Doe never did win a place in Denver society.

Financial troubles began for Tabor during the panic of 1893 and the struggle over free gold and silver coinage. His fortune collapsed completely in 1896, after a futile attempt at backing William Jennings Bryan for the presidency on a "Free Silver" platform. An almost joyful Denver expected Baby Doe to leave him immediately but she remained loyal, not only through his lifetime, but until her own death in 1935.



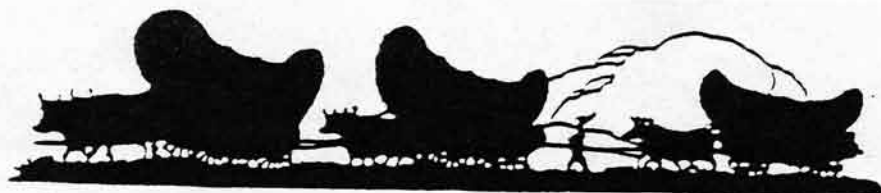
Tabor died penniless in 1899 and with his dying words, pleaded with Baby Doe to "hang on to the Matchless. It will make millions yet." His widow clung to this hope and moved into a cabin at the mine site, deserted even by her daughter, Silver Dollar Tabor, who drifted into alcoholism and prostitution. In later years, Baby Doe became a familiar, eccentric figure around Leadville, dressed in cast-off men's clothing with gunnysacks wrapped around her feet and a cap pulled down over her hair. She tramped the streets, trying to interest someone in putting up backing for the Matchless. On March 7, 1935, she was found frozen to death on the floor of her cabin at the mine.

The cabin at Leadville has been marred by tourists. But, some of Baby Doe's fragile gold furniture and her jewel box, relics of her heyday, are on display in the Baby Doe Room at the Teller House in Central City. Other souvenirs of her life are preserved in the Colorado Historical Museum in Denver.

EMBARRASING TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR

(The Barnesville Record Review, February 6, 1913)

A Kansas editor says that the most embarrassing typographical mistake that ever occurred in his experience was in connection with a marriage notice. The bridegroom was a man by the name of Gunn, whose father, Abraham Gunn, was a leading citizen. The editor wanted to give the young couple a good turn, but turned in the copy and trusted to a drunken printer and a drunken proof reader to see that it got into the paper alright. The next morning he read the announcement headed "Gunsmith." The girls name was smith. The notice went on to say that the blushing bride was tastefully arrayed in a dress of "white mule," instead of "white mull," and she carried a large red "nose." The copy said "rose." He had written in regard to the groom that he was the well-liked son of a Gunn. The compositor set it up, "The groom is a wall-eyed son-of-a-gun." The editor fired both the compositor and the proof reader, but just the same he has never been able to square it with either bride or groom, or old man Gunn.



SOAP MAKING

(State Historical Society of North Dakota, Museum Division, Exhibit Handout, #87-1_

According to Roman Legend, soap was discovered after a heavy rainfall on Mount Sapo (in Latin, this means "Mount Soap"). This hill was an important site for a sacrificial altar. The rain-water mixed with the ashes and animal fat around the base of the altar. As a result, the three ingredients needed for soap - water, lye, (potash made from leached ashes), and fat were combined. As this mixture trickled down the hill to the Tiber River, washer women noticed this mysterious substance made their job easier and the clothes cleaner.

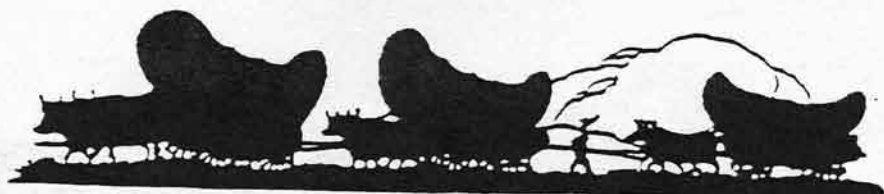
Over many centuries, soap making has remained essentially the same as the Roman formula. Even soap made commercially is not very different. Sodium hydroxide has replaced potash and vegetable oils are more often used instead of animal fats.

All soap is made by the saponification (chemical combination) of lye, water and fat. But soaps will differ depending on the kind of fat, the kind of lye and the amount of each used. There are two types of lye: the commercial lye (sodium hydroxide) which will make a hard soap, and lye made from potash which makes a soft soap.

To make your own lye, as in pioneer times, it is traditional to leach (filter) wood ashes. Leached ashes are called potash.

Use a large barrel or tub with a hole as close to the bottom as possible. Place the tub on blocks so an enamel pot can catch the liquid as it drips from the tub. For the best drainage, prop the tub at an angle so the lowest point is the opening. Line the bottom of the tub with straw. This will prevent ashes from sifting into the lye solution. Then pack the tub with ashes; ashes from oak, hickory, maple fruit wood, ash or beech will make the strongest lye. Now make a depression in the ashes large enough to hold 2 to 3 quarts of soft water (rainwater).

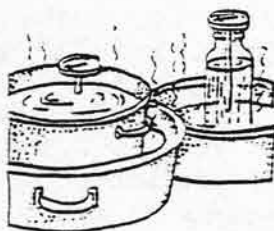
To make the lye, pour the rainwater, heated to boiling, into the depression, and let the water seep down through the ashes. When the water has seeped into the ashes, add more water. It will take some time before the lye will trickle into the enamel pot. If the ashes are tightly packed, it might take several days.



As for the fat used in making soap, most vegetable oils and any animal fat will work. A combination of rendered beef fat (tallow) and pig fat (lard) makes a very good soap and is the more traditional ingredient. Kitchen drippings and grease were often saved for soap making; this fat would have to be rendered (heated and strained) before using.

If you want to experiment with a variety of colors, scents and ingredients, it might be easier to make a single bar of soap rather than a large batch. You will need:

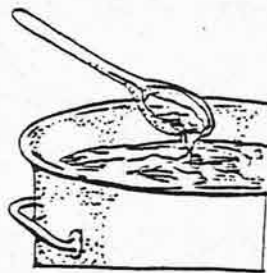
- 1/2 cup cold soft water
- 2 heaping tbsp. commercial lye
- 1 cup melted beef tallow



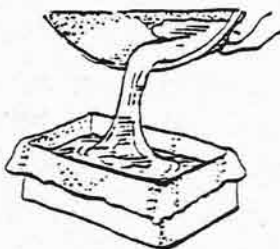
1. Slowly add the lye to the water to make the lye solution. Bring both the fat & lye solution to between 95 and 98 degrees F, by placing them in pans of hot or cold water, depending on whether they need to be warmed or cooled.



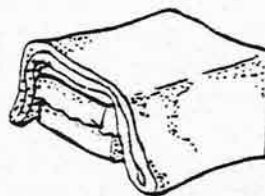
2. To make sure the mixture is thoroughly combined, stir the fat before the lye is added. Pour in the lye solution in a steady stream, continuing to stir with an even circular motion.



3. The mixture will turn opaque and brownish, then lighten. The soap is ready when the surface can support a drop of the mixture for a moment. The consistency will be like sour cream.



4. Add colors, scent or special ingredients (adding them earlier might interfere with saponification). Pour the liquid into a mold and place in a warm location.



5. Cover the mold with cardboard, styrofoam or blankets. The soap should be removed from the mold after 24 hours, then left uncovered in open air for two to four weeks.



To make a standard batch of soap, following the previous steps, you will need:

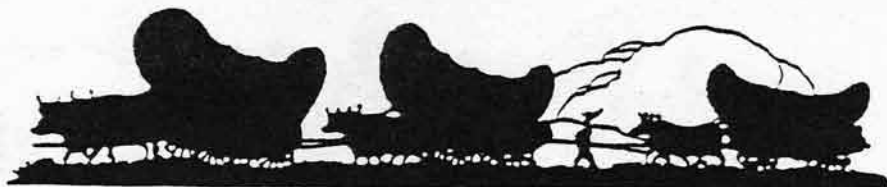
- 1 can (13 oz.) commercial lye
- 2 1/2 pints water
- 6 pounds of fat

After all the ingredients have been mixed, the liquid can be poured into one large pan and cut into bars later. This recipe will yield 9 pounds of soap, enough for 36 bars of soap.

To make special soaps:

- Floating soap - Gently whip the warm soap solution with an egg beater just before pouring into molds. As the soap hardens, air bubbles will be trapped, making the soap float.
- Cold cream soap - Thoroughly mix 2 oz. of commercial cold cream into soap solution just before pouring into molds.
- Milk & Honey soap - Thoroughly mix 1 oz. each of powdered milk and honey into the soap solution, then pour into molds. (Nourishing for the skin.)
- Scented Soap - To a standard batch add 6 tsp. of oil of bergamot, oil of sassafras, or oil of cinnamon. Do not use commercial perfume; the alcohol will interfere with saponification.
- Colored Soaps - Candle dyes, natural dyes, spices such as tumeric - however, food coloring does not work well - are added to the soap mixture, or swirl the color into the mixture to marbelize the soap.

* CAUTION: Soap and lye making are hazardous processes and should not be attempted without adult approval and supervision. Lye is a strong alkaline and can cause severe burns and serious injury.



OUTREACH DISPLAYS

Hawley Library and Hitterdal Senior Center	12/27/89-3/05/90
Moorhead Library and Glyndon Comm. Center	12/29/89-3/08/90
Viking Manor & Ulen-Hitterdal H.S., Ulen	01/05/90-3/12/90

HAWLEY'S IN BUSINESS at the Hawley Public Library. This display contains items from Hawley business: Andrew Johnson Store, 1st National Bank, Nelson Oil Co., Silver Lake Co-operative Oil Company, Notary Public sign from Magnus Wefald, Burns Motor and State Bank of Hawley among others. Items include a plate, calendar, swimsuits, shoes, wallet, ruler, fabric gauge and key case.

The **HITTERDAL** Senior Center has a hands-on display of **PHOTO IDENTIFICATION**. Photos from the area are duplicated for identification of people and places. More photo id. displays will go out this year to other sites.

MOORHEAD Public Library has a display on **BAKING BREAD**. Artifacts include a mixing bowl, kitchen timer, bread tins, flour sack, flour and wheat. Photos show the Moorhead Mill and Erickson Baker in Hawley.

A 16 foot scarf is typical of the artifacts at the Glyndon Community Center which has a display entitled 'TIS THE SEASON. You will be reminded of the weather when you see the scarf, horse-hide mitts, ice skates, warming stone and cough medicine bottle.

IN MY MERRY OLDSMOBILE at Viking Manor in **ULEN**, is a small collection in remembrance of automobiles in the county. The centerpiece is the 1906 wooden license plate for C.C. Nelson's 1905 Glide auto that was seen frequently in Hawley. Other items include chauffeur's licenses, AAA coloring book, Ford odometer, window fan, road maps, motorist doll from the Hiefert collection and two photos: Race car built by Alphonse Erdell of Moorhead in 1908 and a 1926 one-ton Ford motor home built and driven by L.W. Jansen. This was the first motor home in Minnesota.

You will receive a **CLOSE SHAVE** at the **ULEN-HITTERDAL** High School. The display features shaving items and photos. Some of the artifacts are: straight razor, strop, two shaving mugs, safety razor, modern disposable razor, shaving soap and two photos. One photo shows two unidentified men shaving the other was taken in S.P. Wange's barbershop in Hawley in 1917.



HOW DO YOU DO!

When I began my internship at the Clay County Historical Society, I was "Amanda Raetzman - the Concordia senior, majoring in history, who desperately lacked an occupational goal in life. But, thanks to the wonderful people who work here, I am now entering my last semester as "Amanda - the person who has definite plans for the future."

Before this year, when I thought about what I wanted to do when I "grew up", the idea of working in a historical society or museum frequently came to mind. But, unfortunately, my fantasy job always seemed unrealistic because I had no idea what people who worked in these places really did - that is until now.

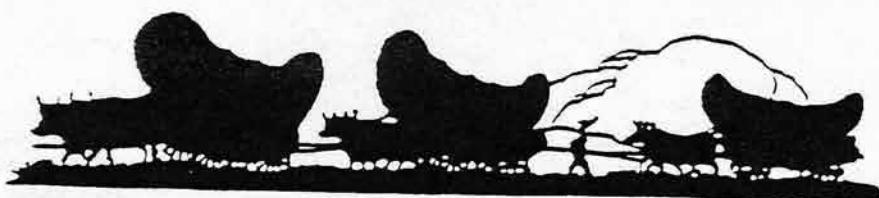
During the past four months, I have been given the priceless opportunity to not only observe but also experience the many duties involved in operating a historical society. Instead of being assigned small practice projects, which interns often find themselves doing, I was given real tasks, like creating my own exhibit, to complete - tasks which have helped me to determine where my true interests lie.

Thus, I want to thank Maggie, Mark and especially Pam for exposing me to the many facets of a historical society and patiently answering my multiple questions along the way - for the answers have helped me to decide my goals for the future and have shown me the means by which I can obtain them.

SCIENCE OF SPORTS

Get ready for a Science Decathlon this spring at the Hjemkomst Center!

Visitors are challenged to actually experience and explore the principles of science involved in sports at the Center's new exhibit "Science of Sports," January 13 - April 25, 1990. Questions like: Why do golf balls have dimples? What sport requires the most exacting timing device? ...will be answered throughout the exhibit with hands-on activities!



(Science of Sports continued)

The "Science of Sports" creates the illusion of a stadium with bright lights, music and astro turf, and is enhanced by a dugout, locker room, gymnasium, training room and arena. Within these six sports atmospheres are plenty of hands-on activities. For example, visitors can register their G-force by jumping on a platform or by removing pressure from a button at a given signal and register their reaction time. One can bend a break-away basketball rim, test one's breath control, try to snare a baseball, and spin in the "human gyro." Special 10-minute demonstrations like "the Science Ball Game" and "Major League Physics" will be given by the "referee" demonstrators to enhance the visitors' experience of the exhibit.

Built by the Columbus Museum of Science and Industry in Columbus, Ohio, "Science of Sports" has been seen by over 3 million people during a tour of eight major science museums across the U.S.

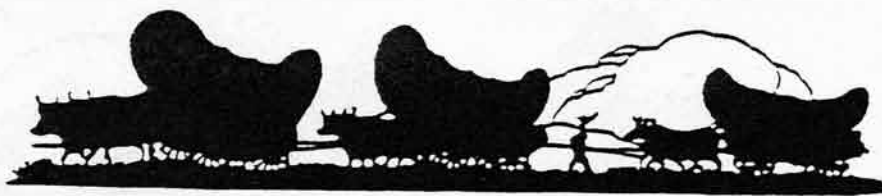
FROM THE PAST

Remember this? Dandelions should be boiled half an hour or three quarters, according to age. Dandelions are very much improved by cultivation. If cut off, without injuring the root, they will spring up again, fresh and tender, till late in the season.

Boiled potatoes are said to cleanse the hands as well as common soap; they prevent "chops" in the winter season and keep the skin soft and healthy.

KEEP IN MIND

If you have an idea that could help the Clay County Historical Society please call us at 236-4604. Your ideas and input are always welcome.



IN SEARCH OF

LOOKING: for my uncle, Lawrence Wallace Brownlee, also known as Lambert (to his family). He was born on February 18, 1905 in Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota. His parents were Arthur Covington Brownlee and Laura/Olive Wahls.

He had a sister Maude. She was born on 18 Sept. 1895 and died 3 November 1897. Brothers include: Leo Malcom Brownlee, Born 29 July 1897 - died about 1958 in Tulelake, California and Arthur Wahl Brownlee, born on 13 October 1899 and Died in San Francisco.

Lawrence's mother died on 10 March 1905 (when he was about 1 month old) due to complications of child birth. Family history states that he was taken in by the wife's family to be reared. We have never heard of him since.

His father (Arthur), a barber, left the other two boys (ages 6 & 8 at that time - in 1905) and headed for Lebanon, Missouri where he opened another Barber Shop.

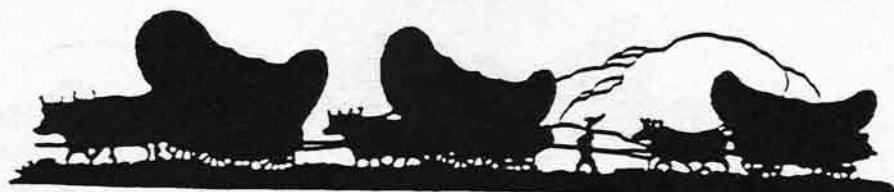
Lawrence has 2 half-brothers and 3 half-sisters all still living, plus many nieces and nephews. This niece would like very much to learn of him. Could he still be living?

If you have any information please contact: Mari A. Bilsborrow (Brownlee), 1220-14 Deer Park Road, Port Angeles, WA 98362.

PROBLEM SOLVED!!!

The puzzle we printed in October's newsletter has been solved. It was a puzzle from Dr. Frazier of Barnesville, that we reprinted from Barnesville Record Review, Nov. 19, 1914.

First to come up with an answer was Bill Fay of Cocoa Beach, Florida brother to Jim Fay in Moorhead. It took him under 5 minutes to come up with 1, 3, 9, and 27. Second solution was from Joe Bolger in Moorhead and it also took him under 5 minutes to come up with 21, 10, 6 and 3. When we were trying to figure out the answer (not under 5 minutes) we consulted Dave Obert of Fargo and he came up with 6, 10, 11 and 13. HOW DO THEY DO IT!?



AUGUST/DECEMBER 1989 DONORS

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AUGUST/DECEMBER 1989 ARTIFACTS

Some of the items received were:

Family reunion quilt for the descendents of Jens & Pauline Larson who lived in Comstock in 1888 before moving to Abercrombie in North Dakota. Each family made a square; the quilt was displayed at the Fred and Alvilda Sanders reunion in 1988.

Child's snowsuit from 1920s; water glass from the Comstock Hotel in Moorhead; booklet from Farmers Coop. Creamery of Hawley; cookie iron; wedding dress and accessories from 1932; wash board; skis; 75th Anniversary booklet on 4-H; plat book and atlases; and photos of Fire Department personnel; Baker School bus; area floods; Dilworth roundhouse; Barnesville businesses and the Moorhead Power Plant.

WARNING!

(from Midwest Museums Conference "News Brief", Vol. 2 No. 2)

A warning has been sent out by the American Institute of Conservation on the use of Post-It notes. Those removable, handy pieces of paper seem like a good way to label items or mark places in reference books. However, the adhesive does leave a residue which will collect dirt and can damage loose surfaces when removed. So use your notes for labeling and marking things other than heirlooms and archival documents or books.



SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

CLAY COUNTY MUSEUM

- Mar. 01-02 10th Annual Meeting of Minnesota Historical Organizations
Mar. 15 7:30 p.m. "Doc Humphrey Films" - presentation by CCHS Archivist, Mark Peihl
Apr. 15 Center closed for Easter
Apr. 19 7:30 p.m. "Old Ruby" presentation by CCHS Archivist, Mark Peihl
May 13-19 Minnesota Museum Week
May 17 7:30 p.m. "Stockwood Fill" presentation by CCHS Archivist, Mark Peihl
May 18 International Museum Day
May 19 CCHS Preservation Workshop - 10-12: Preserving Your Heirloom Textiles, 1-3: Preserving Your Family Photographs
Jun. 03 Last day of "Fun in the Sun" Clay County Museum
Jun. 09 "Til the Cows Come Home", an exhibit on the county fair opens - Clay County Museum

HERITAGE HALL

- Jan. 13 "Science of Sports" opens
Jan. 13/14 \$5.00 Family Weekend
Jan. 20 "Anchors Away III" RRVHS Gala at MSU
Jan. 20/21 Educators Open House - 9-5 Sat/12-5 Sun. ABC
Feb. 08-11 \$5.00 Family Days
Feb. 10/11 Energizing the Athlete
Feb. 18 4:30-6:30 p.m. Communiversity Family Course
Mar. 23-24 Sports & Science Career Symposium Fair - special displays by diverse career groups associated w/Sports and Science field. Special presentations by exhibitors on Friday 9-5. Displays to continue through the weekend.
Apr. 25 Last day of "Science of Sports" exhibit
May 12 "Superman" & Trygve Olson's Editorial Cartoons phase I of "Comics, Comics" opens
Jun. 06 "What's So Funny" phase II of "Comics, Comics" opens



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Cost: \$15.00 Individual Gift Certificates
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Total Amount Enclosed: _____

Please remit to CCHS at P.O. Box 501, Moorhead, MN 56560. For further information or if you have any questions call 233-4604.

Please have recipient present their Membership Gift Certificate at the Clay County Office to receive their membership cards and their first newsletter. Thank you for your support!!!



NEW MEMBERS

Blanche Amundson, Hawley, MN
Julius Holte, Hawley, MN
Courtney E. Carlson, Hawley, MN
Clayton & Doris Jorgenson, Hawley, MN
John Elton, Hawley, MN
Sylvia Hovelson, Hawley, MN
Clair Hanson, Hawley, MN
Diane Gruhl, Hawley, MN
Dale Tweten & Family, Ulen, MN
Peg Schmaltz, Fargo, ND
Bernice Peihl, Hunter, ND

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Pamela Burkhardt, Collections Manager
Magdalena Obert, Office Manager

VOLUNTEERS

Jim Nelson, Archives

INTERNS

Amanda Raetzman

CCHS - 1989 Membership Information

CCHS Membership

I would like to begin/renew my membership in the Clay County Historical Society. Please enter my membership in the category I have checked below:

- ☐ INDIVIDUAL \$15.00
☐ FAMILY \$35.00

CCHS Membership Benefits

- ** FREE Admission to the Center
- ** Bi-monthly newsletter
- ** 25% discount on photo reproductions
- ** 10% discount on acid-free materials
- ** voting privileges
- ** invitation to the annual meeting/dinner and all CCHS events

Name: _____

ADDRESS: _____

Telephone: _____

Date Purchased: _____

Please list additional family members (family is considered; husband, wife and children now living at home, under the age of 18) for passes.

RETURN TO: Clay County Historical Society
P.O. Box 501
Moorhead, MN 56560
(218) 233-4604

Amount Enclosed: \$ _____