

# CLAY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY



CCHS Newsletter

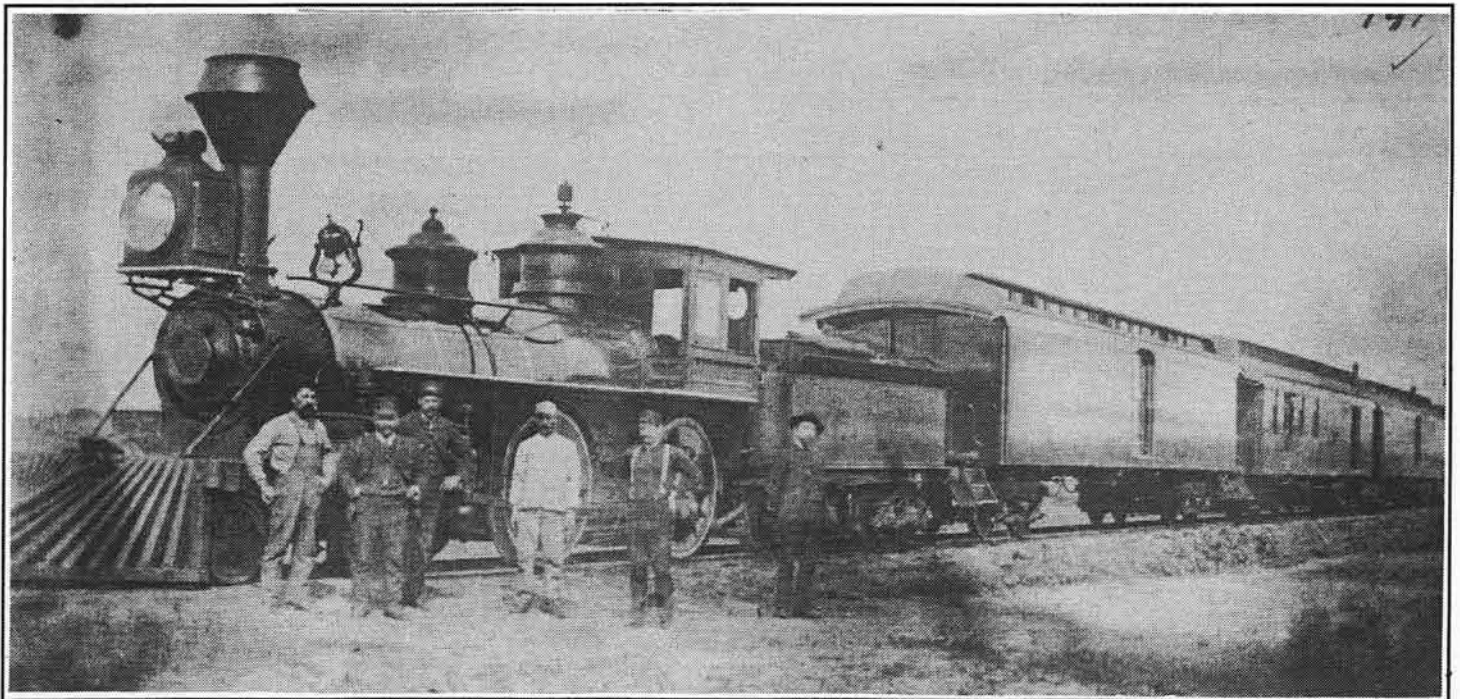
January/February 2001

Vol. XXIV. No. 1



**Bicycle display opening February 17**  
**Watch your local media for more information**

**Be sure to vote in the "Favorites" contest.**  
**See details on Page 11.**



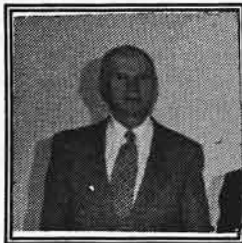
The Northern Pacific Railway's ill-fated westbound Number One probably looked a lot like this Great Northern passenger train from the 1880s. See story on Pages 5 & 6.

James Fay Collection

## President's Report

By Norman Roos, President

With the windchill factor now gaining more media notoriety than global warming, we naturally shift our attention to cold weather activities such as skating, snowmobiling and "round ball." Ever since somebody learned how to keep air inside a leather bag, people have been trying, with varying degrees of success, to bounce, throw and catch this object.



Some became so skillful in handling the "round ball" that they caused hundreds (or thousands) of admirers, and would-be players, to open their wallets to buy admission tickets.

Such events occurred at least twice in the rural community of Hawley when touring basketball teams humiliated the local "hotshots" with their superior ball handling, dribbling and shooting skills.

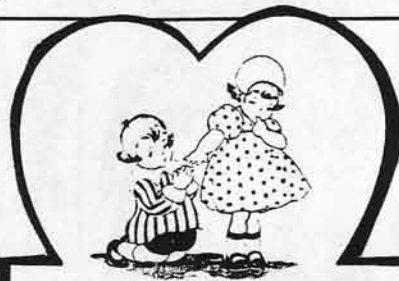
The first of these events took place in the early 1930s when the "New York Harlemites" invaded the old high school "cracker box" gym to demonstrate high quality basketball against the local all-stars. It didn't take long for the outcome to be determined, but the overflow crowd of a few hundred people were duly impressed with the clever and lightning-quick ball handling of the New Yorkers.

A second invasion of a highly skilled "round ball" team occurred about 1950 when the world famous "Harlem Globe Trotters" came to perform in the nearly new Hawley Community Building, which had been erected a few years previously under Pres. F.D. Roosevelt's New Deal program. A standing room crowd (even pushing over the sidelines) watched some of the world's most skilled basketball players in action.

So what's so historical about the previously mentioned "round ball" events? Any day this winter we can find a good ball game on the radio or TV. We watch with considerable indifference, the best athletes in the world. Years ago we did not have these opportunities except on special occasions.

A key function of a historical society is to keep the past in front of us. CCHS attempts to achieve this. "I'm

sure that every member of our staff and Board of Directors feels that the preservation of local history is important. From all of us: "Have a Happy New Year!"



A Valentine  
from our  
collections.

ca 1930s.

WHEN A FELLER'S  
ON HIS KNEES  
LITTLE GIRLS SHOULD  
NEVER TEASE.

### CLAY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY



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"There is nothing that changes so much as the past, at least that part of the past that gets written. Nowadays history has lengthened at both ends, and broadened, too, and includes all sorts of interesting things about Greek architecture, medieval municipal government, life on the feudal manor, the introduction of machinery, the whereabouts of Europe's coal mines, and social reform in distant British colonies. There is no question of the pedagogical superiority of the new style text-book to the old."

The Independent, August 14, 1916

From *Our Old Fashioned Country Diary for 1988*,  
edited by Linda Campbell Franklin, 1987

## Once and for all.....

There still seems to be some confusion as to when the 21st Century actually began. Historians tell us the same confusion occurs every 100 years. What a bother. So here, once and for all time, we want to clear this up. That way, people will not be bothered by this question in 2099 or 2100. Isn't that nice!

According to Parade Magazine, Jan. 2, 1994, since the first century consisted of the year A.D. 1 through 100, the 20th Century consists of the years A.D. 1901 through 2000, ending on December 31, 2000. So the

## New Year's Quiz

Reprinted from

*Country Press*, Thursday, Dec. 31, 1942

These questions were devised to test your alertness in the New Year. They aren't easy, so if your score is high you can start 1943 with a good I.Q. Each question, by the way, relates to some significant date in American history that occurred on New Year's day. Try your hand.

### THE QUESTIONS

1. How does New Year's day figure in the beginning of America?
2. What American immortalized by Longfellow was born on January 1?
3. What historic decree of Abraham Lincoln's went into effect New Year's day?
4. What famous Revolutionary war hero was born on January 1?
5. What event of the War of 1812 took place on New Year's day?
6. To what woman, born on January 1, 1752, is the United States indebted for its flag?

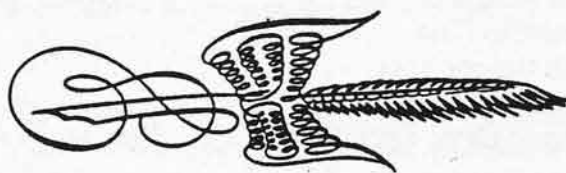
### THE ANSWERS

1. Americus Vesputi discovered the Bay of Rio de Janeiro in South America on January 1, 1502.
2. Paul Revere, born on January 1, 1835.
3. The Emancipation Proclamation freeing the slaves, became effective January 1863.
4. General ("Mad Anthony") [sic] Wayne, born January 1, 1745.
5. The first British attack on New Orleans, resulting a week later in Jackson's victory.
6. Betsy Ross.

next century, the 21st century, begins on January 1, 2001. That is the final word.

It should be noted that genealogists must stop writing dates such as 4/5/94. In the future people will not know whether that is 1894 or 1994?

(From Crow Wing Co. Gen. Newsletter, Winter 1994)





## Outreach Displays

The year 2001 will see a change in the outreach case program. We will be closing several outreach case sites in the county. These sites are Ulen-Hitterdal High School and Viking Manor both in Ulen, the Hitterdal Senior Center and Glyndon Community Center.

We will still be providing displays for the libraries in Barnesville, Moorhead and Hawley. A new site was added to the outreach program - the Convention and Visitors' Bureau building on I-94 in Fargo. The new displays for the four sites are still in production.

## Monetary Donations

November/December 2000

Glenna Brissey, Union City CA  
Hawley Literary League, Hawley  
Hunter Friendship Club, Hunter ND  
Diane Hoddevik, Grisham OR  
Town & Country Homemakers, Hunter ND  
Vicki A. Angle-Poole, Rancho Cucamonga CA  
Bill & Evelette Snyder, Fargo ND  
Berniece G. Janecky, Pelican Rapids

## Endowment Fund Donations

Bernice Wahl, Moorhead  
Norman & Mercedes Roos, Hawley

## Upcoming Schedule:

Martin Luther King Day . . . . . Mon., Jan 15  
(Museum closed)  
Bicycle display opens . . . . . Feb. 17  
FM Favorite's Awards . . . . . Sat., Feb. 27  
(See Page 11)  
CCHS Annual Meeting . . . . . Thurs., Apr. 19  
(Tentative Date)  
CCHS History Tour . . . . . May/June  
*Keeping in Touch* hall exhibit closes . . . . . June 11  
Bergquist Cabin Open House . . . . . June 21, 22 & 23

Call 299-5520 for more information.

## Artifacts & Donors

NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2000

### Donors include:

Moorhead: FM Chamber of Commerce, League of Women Voters, Charlotte Onstine, Audrey Houghlum, Elsie Lee  
Felton: In Memory of Vivian Murphy  
Hawley: Karen Myran  
Detroit Lakes: Evelyn E. Sutter  
Torrance, CA: Chris Velline

### Artifacts include:

*Ostrem-Hatleli Family Record* Nr. 17 for December 2000; 1981 coloring/storybook *Around Hawley with Ingrid*; photos and business cards commemorating the Sept. 18 Grand Opening of the 125th Anniv. exhibit at West Acres; photos of Chas. Cederberg and photo of Swen Swenson farms; Moorhead bus schedule, Burlington Northern RR merger manuals, ca 1949 photo of Park school children, employee lists and train "icing" schedule, wallet from Pederson Mercantile and sewing basket with contents;

MSTC *Praeceptor* 1924 (Moorhead State Teachers' College annual), receipts from Evenson's Food Market ca 1942, photos of the Sycamore Cycle Club, Moorhead Rotary and Norrona Singing Society, County Auditors' Convention 1917, a 1928 certificate of honor & membership to Andrew O. Houghlum in the Civil Legion as a member of the Selective Service organization, and other Andrew O. Houghlum items: campaign card for County Auditor, 1895 teachers' certificates, certificates of attendance, exercise books, medal from the Biennial Sangerfest in Grand Forks, ND 1916,

"Norrona/Moorhead" ribbons, sm. leather grip "AO Houghlum, Moorhead, Minn.;" mid-1920s Effanbee "Dainty Baby" doll and wicker rocking chair; League of Women Voters flag, banner, handkerchief and gavel; two bridge tallys, one is from 1935 and features a small photo of the hostess.

*Happy Valentines Day*



# Unsolved and unproductive The train robbery

By Mark Peihl

In a scene right out of a wild west show, heavily armed bandits robbed a train between Glyndon and Moorhead in the fall of 1897.

The Northern Pacific Railway's westbound passenger train Number 1 slipped out of Glyndon at 12:26 am, Sunday September 26, 1897, with Engineer T. Hooker at the controls. It was a through train to the coast with stops scheduled at Moorhead and Fargo and points west. Behind the locomotive and coal tender were a mail car, an express car, a baggage car, two day coaches, a diner, three sleeper cars and a caboose. In the express car were a safe and an armed messenger. The safe probably contained several thousand dollars. Harvest was in full swing and the coastal trains often carried lots of cash from eastern banks for grain dealers to pay farmers for their crops.

As they were pulling out of Glyndon, Engineer Hooker noticed "a large, raw boned man" on the front platform of the mail car, directly behind the coal tender. This was not unusual. The country was full of men looking for work on threshing crews and many were riding the rails.

However, as they approached Tenny (a siding 2 1/2 miles west of Glyndon) the man, now masked, crawled over the coal tender, pulled two big revolvers and ordered Hooker and the fireman to stop the train. The startled men obeyed immediately.

When the train stopped, Conductor "Patsey" Corcoran and a Brakeman named Hall got off to investigate. Walking toward the locomotive they noticed that the engine and mail car had been separated from the rest of the train and were standing about a half a car length down the tracks. Big revolvers loomed out of the darkness and Corcoran and Hall soon joined their fellow trainmen in the cab accompanied by a second masked robber.

The first robber (apparently the leader) ordered Hooker to proceed past Dilworth. At the time Dilworth was just a siding with a large granary. (The granary was straight south of today's Dilworth Inn - formerly the Howard Johnson Motel.) As the engine

approached the granary, a shot rang out. It was a signal from a third bandit who was waiting, apparently with horses for the get away. The leader ordered the engine to a quick halt.

Route Agent D. Todd stuck his head out of the mail car door and asked what was wrong. The leader jumped down and ordered Todd and his two assistants out. He then looked east down the track and said, "Where the H\_\_\_ is the express car? You d\_\_\_ S\_\_\_ B\_\_\_; why didn't you cut off the express car?" Apparently, his first accomplice had uncoupled the train in the wrong place. The express car with its safe was back at Tenny with the rest of the train.

(The robbers were prepared to deal with a safe. More than a dozen sticks of dynamite were later found in the mail car wrapped with paper from the Hub Clothing Store in Moorhead.)

The robbers ordered all seven train men to sit in the grass along the tracks. One watched them while the others rummaged through the mail car.

Their search was fruitless. The robbers turned their attention to the crew and rifled their pockets. By that time, however, the trainmen had hidden most of their valuables. The robbers collected only 30 or 40 dollars for their night's work.

The crew was loaded into the mail car and told they were going for a little ride. The robbers shut the door and disappeared into the moonless night. After several minutes, the men looked out and saw no one. They drove the engine and mail car into Moorhead and notified authorities.

Meanwhile, back at Tenny, the passengers at first suspected that a break down was causing their delay but began to fear a hold up. They spent an anxious two hours hiding their valuables and watching for desperadoes.

The express messenger caught on right away. Armed with a shotgun, he followed the engine and mail car

(Continued on Page 6)

## Train Robbery

(Continued from Page 5)

down the tracks on foot for a mile or so then returned to the express car to get "all his refreshments ready to receive company if anybody called." Nobody did.

Hooker and Corcoran picked up a switch engine in Fargo and retrieved the train at Tenny. After brief stops in Moorhead and Fargo, Number 1 proceeded on to the west coast.

Fargo and Moorhead were in an uproar. Rumors abounded. Poses searched the area all day Sunday but found no one.

In the 1890s, gangs of bandits (like Butch Cassidy's Wild Bunch) were robbing banks and trains all over the northwest. But this was the first such incident reported in this region. The *Moorhead Daily News* called the stick up "A disgrace to our civilization and a severe reflection upon the efficiency of the state governments in protecting citizens" and called upon the states of Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Washington, Idaho and Oregon to "put armed guards upon every through train for a time, with instructions to shoot down the miscreants who board trains for the purposes of robbery. The slaughter of a few train robbers would soon satisfy them that the employment was too risky even for the most desperate and daring."

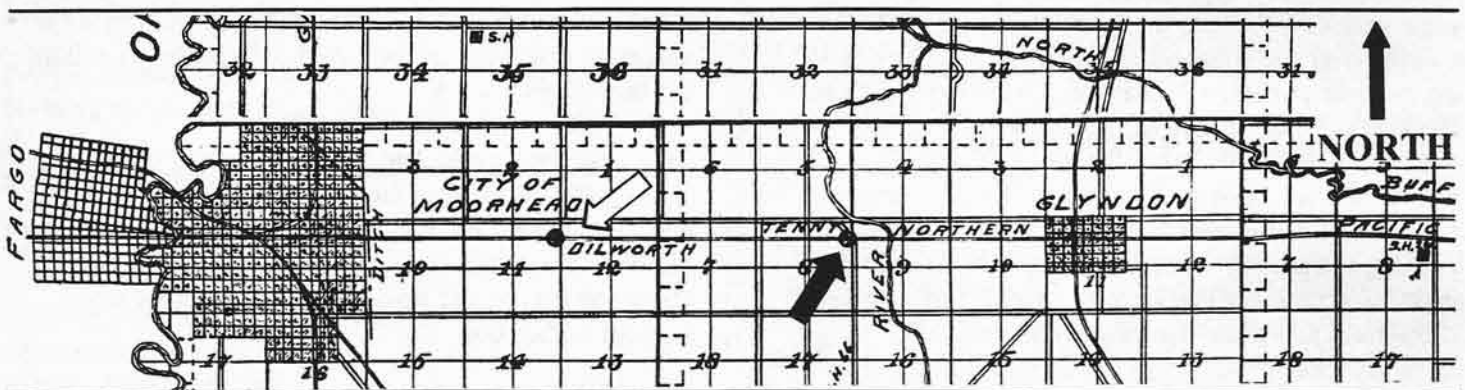
By Monday US Marshals, Secret Service agents, NP

Railway detectives and a Post Office inspector arrived to help local law enforcement investigate. They were joined by some amateur sleuths motivated by a \$500 reward posted by the railroad and the US Government's offer of \$1000 for the capture of each desperado.

Over the next few weeks at least seven men (and probably many more) were arrested for the crime then released.

On November 1, the *Moorhead Daily News* wrote, "Where, oh where, are the men who held up the Northern Pacific train? We have been frequently promised by a large force of bright detectives and government salary absorbers that... they were spotted, rounded up, etc., and it only remained for the officers to take them when they got good and ready. It seems to us that they are taking a good deal of time for preparation. The public can stand the shock of hearing of the arrest of the guilty parties."

The public was spared that shock. No one ever stood trial for the botched holdup and the identity of the stickup men remains a mystery.



The scene of the crime! Gunmen held up the NPRY's west bound train Number 1 between Glyndon and Dilworth in 1897. The black arrow marks Tenny, where the bandits cut off the engine and mail car from the rest of the train. (Tenny was a railroad siding along the south branch of the Buffalo River, a mile east of today's Clay County Road 11.) The white arrow points to Dilworth where the robbers expected to blow the express car's safe. (In 1897 Dilworth was just a railway siding with a grain elevator. The City of Dilworth was established about 12 years later.)

From Map of Clay County, D.W. Meeker: 1897



# What is a tine (tee'-na) and what can it tell us about the people who made and used them?

*Editors Note: Early last year a number of students in Joy Lintelman's Scandinavian Studies Class at Concordia College in Moorhead investigated the history of artifacts in the CCHS collections for research papers.*

*Under careful scrutiny, it is possible to learn many things about an artifact that are not immediately apparent. Often, a similar item was used to compare and contrast technique and construction. Measurements were taken, details noted and fibers analyzed. The final result of the students efforts, in addition to their papers, was a small display at the Hjemkomst Center.*

*Torill Enger, an exchange student from Norway wrote about a "tine" (tee'-na) that had belonged to Mrs. William Holmes. His edited article is printed here, with citations included only when they are mentioned specifically in the text. A shortened form of Enger's bibliography is included.*

*All of the student reports may be read in their entirety at the CCHS Archives.*

by Torill Enger

## INTRODUCTION

Norwegians have used tines for centuries, and techniques for making them have varied from age to age. The decorating of the tines has also varied, not only from time to time but also from place to place.

Norwegian Folk Art did not occur at one special time in Norwegian history; but has been evolving for as long as the people of Norway have used their skills to make survival supplies.

A simple spoon used in a cotter household might be as valuable as a highly decorated ale bowl used in the farmer's household. [A cotter was a renter or non-land owner - considered lower in class and subservient to the farmer, known as Bonde, in Norway.]

The tine I have chosen to examine is a bentwood box, simply called a tine in Norway. It was brought to America from Norway before 1900. I will attempt to define how and why this tine was built and decorated as it was and what its original use might have been.

## NORWEGIAN TINES

The tine has a long history and is still used in Norway today. In Europe, evidence of tine's have been found in the Austrian Alps, not far from Salzburg, dating from the Bronze Age. In Norway, the first evidence of tines and the bentwood technique were found in the Oseberg Viking ship dating from about 840.

According to Johan Hopstad, Norwegians had a lot of wood in their environment which made wood the natural material for household objects. Although there was some bartering between the farms and people, for the most [part] people made their own things according to Hopstad.

## USE OF TINES

Tinas were used to transport food items. People  
(Continued on Page 8)



A tine is a round or oval box made out of one piece of wood with a snap-on lid. A tine was used around the house to store items. Today it is considered folk art. Mrs. William Holmes of Dilworth loaned this tine to Clay County Historical Society in 1936. It was made by her father, Ole Bergerson, in Norway. Mrs. Holmes was born in Norway and immigrated to America.

Photo courtesy of Clair Haugen

## Tinas (Continued from Page 7)

brought food to other people for many reasons. Before a wedding a bride brought a tine filled with food - the contents of the shipment was important to how the woman would be accepted as a young wife at the farm. For the wedding itself, people were told whether they should bring a shipment of food or not. The content of the shipment depended on the closeness of the relationship between the families. People knew what to bring. The contents were placed carefully on the table so that no one's feelings would be hurt. The women at the farm had to make sure that there were leftovers that the guests could take home to people who did not attend the wedding. Other occasions when food was brought to share included traditionally big events, such as births and funerals. Tines were used to transport many other things as well, such as sewing equipment or something called ferdaskrin (a travel case) for transporting clothes.

### USE OF MRS. HOLMES TINE

The tine I examined belonged to Mrs. William Holmes who inherited it from her father, a shoemaker, who brought the box from Norway. Since the tines were used for transport, Mrs. Holmes' father could likely have used the box to transport something, possibly his shoemaker thread.

It is impossible to determine for certain what the box might have been used for. Since it is not a very large tine, we can assume it was not used to transport cakes of flatbread. A bigger tine could be used for cakes and bread, and an oval-shaped one could be used for food boxes for sailors, workers or farm workers who brought their own food. A wife might use a tine to transport food to field workers. Smaller tines were used to store butter or to contain "small" parts that needed storing.

Tinas are not made to contain something with a liquid consistency, such as porridge, because of the pierced holes in the middle of the decoration (unless the tine was decorated at a later point than when it was made).

### WHY TINAS WERE BROUGHT TO AMERICA

When the immigrants left Norway they often left in the spring, for the early settlers had a long journey ahead of them. According to Gjerde [citation on immigrant luggage found in *Norwegian Folk Art* by Marion Nelson] "their luggage would be their psychological as well as physical security." People wanted to bring what the letters from America and guidebooks told them was useful. Belongings that weren't going to be brought were often auctioned to raise money.

Women often used the whole winter prior to the trip to prepare food and clothing for the journey. The clothes and the household items that were brought were carried in "America Trunks." [Rolvaa, *Giants in the Earth*] The food items like flatbread and salted beef, which were supposed to help the family through the journey, were stored in tines or in stave constructed containers. This is why tines were one of the most common things people brought from Norway.

In order to make the journey and to start a new life with all that is needed, money was necessary. Consequently the early emigrants were neither the poor nor the rich, but a resourceful middle class. People were likely to bring what they thought they needed and what they were emotionally attached to.

According to Gjerde, a lot of small heirlooms were taken on the journey. People were ready to leave Norway for a better life, but since the outcome was uncertain, people needed something that reminded them of home. It was easier to make a new home if you had some familiar heirlooms around you to provide a connection to your roots.

### HOW TINES ARE MADE

Mrs. Holmes' tine is made of wood with the bentwood technique. There are different ways of making containers which might be used for the same purpose. In Norway, the long cold winters provided a time to stay inside and make household utensils and tools. Many artistic skills were exercised during the winter months.

Since wood was easily accessible, it was the natural material to use. Any tools that didn't need to go into the fire were made of wood. The special bentwood technique was ideal because it used wood and the containers were very light. This made the tines ideal for transport over long distances.

### THE HOLMES' TINE'S PLACE IN THE TINE MAKING TRADITION

To make a tine like the one that Mrs. Holmes inherited from her father, you have to bind a thin sheet of wood around an oval or round base. In the Holmes' tine the base was oval. To join the two ends of the wood together one could use birch roots, ligaments, bird's feathers or very thin sheets of wood to sew the two ends together. The base was attached to the wood sheet with two pegs that were opposite each other. One of the criteria for a bentwood box to be called a tine is that it has a lid that is clamped between two pegs. A bentwood box could also have a lid that



would have an edge that surrounded the bentwood. [see butter tine in photo] These are the two different bentwood boxes that are most common.

Stave construction is another way of making containers. Staves are centered around a bottom plate and bound together with a split willow branch or thin band. The staves are leaning on each other, and when the circle of staves is finished, the container is soaked until the wood expands. The container is then ready for use.

#### DECORATION

People made the boxes first and foremost for everyday use. But during Norway's long winters, the artist in

people came out as they proceeded to decorate these everyday-use objects. The wood objects were decorated with beautiful carvings, paintings or by burning.

Different decorations were popular at different times and the decoration differed depending on where it came [from] in Norway. The chip carving decorations were one of the earliest decoration forms. On the Norwegian Viking ships there were beautiful, scary carvings astern in the ships. The carving of Norse mythology figures slowly changed when Norway became Christianized in 1000-1100. The carvings then were found on the stave churches, and other

(Continued on Page 10)



Pictured are: (back) Butter tub of stave construction and painted decoration. Dated 1807 on the bottom, it was repainted for Anne Olsen in 1914. (left) The pegs are missing on this chip carved and painted tine. The decorative painting on the top was based on the acanthus leaf. It was probably made and chip-carved before 1850 and painted at a later date. (right) This tine was used for butter. It has a burned/stamped design. The flat lid is edged with a strip that fits snugly on the top of the box.

Photo courtesy of Clair Haugen

## Tines (Continued from Page 9)

woodwork. Later, the tradition continued in different directions and under different influences. The ship chip carving is mostly three or two-dimensional, which means that the wood has to be rather thick. "Both Romanesque and the Gothic types appear to have left their mark on the Norwegian folk tradition," [Nelson] so the patterns of chip carving were V-shaped gouges in patterns created by intersecting horizontal, vertical and diagonal lines of circles and arcs. This is, according to Nelson, mostly found on items from the west of Norway, but he also refers to an America trunk that came from the district of Hedemark so the chip carving must also have existed in eastern Norway. This might be because in Europe the famous acanthus (Mediterranean plant pattern) made its influence on the Baroque, Regency and the Rococo age. [Ellingsgaard, *Rosemaling: a Folk Art in Migration*]. At first the acanthus were found on altar carvings and church paintings close to the capitol, Oslo. After some time, the style "wandered" up and into the east of the country. In the eastern parts of Norway, the acanthus became popular and carvings were made into intricate patterns.

The influence of this trend was not so big on the west side of the country as in the eastern parts. This meant that chip carving did not have as much competition and was more common in western parts of Norway. It was in the economic upswing in the late 1700s that the paint decoration of objects became popular in Norway. This new way of decorating was common in the eastern parts of Norway, at first in Hallingdal and Telemark, later in Gudbrandsdalen.

Burnt wood is another way of decorating folk art in Norway. It is said to be an outgrowth of the chip carving because of the similarities in the basic structure and design. This is also more frequently found in the western part of Norway.

### HOW THE HOLMES' TINE FITS INTO THE DECORATING TRADITIONS OF NORWAY

The tine that Mrs. Holmes' dad brought from Norway has a decoration that follows the circles of the chip carvings. The circles are perfectly round and have a small hole in the middle, which leads one to believe that it has been made by the use of a compass of some sort. The wood in the tine is not thick enough to chip carve so it is not typical chip carving. The marks that the compass apparently made are too deep to be made by a regular compass, and yet not deep enough to be considered carved. The circles appear in an intricate pattern around the compass marks and are filled with something that makes them appear black. This could

be the oil that the wood was "fed" to keep it from cracking or it could be tar, used to deliberately make the marks more visible.

### NORWEGIAN MIGRATION TO AMERICA

There were two great migration periods from Norway to America. The first people that came here, between 1840 and 1850, were mainly from western Norway. The second migration from about 1880 to 1920, were people from the crowded valleys of eastern Norway.

The pattern on the Holmes tine indicates that it originated in the western part of Norway. Based on this evidence, Mrs. Holmes' father might have been among the people who came in the first wave since the pattern indicates a western influence. We know for certain that the tine is older than 1900 because Mrs. Holmes had the tine in her possession after inheriting it from her father.

### CONCLUSION

It is fun to take an artifact and imagine what the history of the object is, and what it was used for. If only objects could talk . . .

The tine tradition is a very Norwegian tradition. I myself have used the tine for transporting food or cakes. The tines of today are still as much Folk Art as they were 200 years ago, and the artist is still the common man. The tine that Mrs. Holmes loaned to the historical society in May 1936 has a background as a useful container. I think it is important to think of this when we analyze the origin and the tradition of an object. In Norway we have a word describing this every-day art. It is called Brukskunst (Useful-art). The expression shows what the Norwegians feel about Folk Art. As people migrated from Norway to America, they brought this tradition with them, and I think that it is still present...at least here in Minnesota.

*Techniques mentioned in Torill Enger's research paper can be seen in other Scandinavian artifacts in the CCHS collection.*

### Bibliography.

- Gilbertson, Donald E., and James F. Richards  
*A Treasury of Norwegian Folk Art in America*, Wisconsin 1957  
 Nelson, Marion, ed. *Norwegian Folk Art - the Migration of a Tradition*, New York 1995  
 Amrud, Johan. *Treskjering*, Oslo  
 Hopstad, Johan. *Sveiping av oskjer og Tiner*, Oslo  
 Gjaerder, Per. *Esker og Tiner*, Oslo  
 Ytteroy, Husflidslag, *Sendingsskurver og sender*

### Online:

- Bismo, Inger and Steinar. "Bismo brukt kunst," Norway 1/19/00  
 Ulvmoen, Ola. "Glas Treprodukter," Norway 1/19/00



# FM Favorites to get a fair vote and quick one-time hand count

*Fargo-Moorhead Favorites* is an opportunity for the public to vote for their favorites in 26 categories which include food, fun and folly (entertainment). (NOTE: Voters are assured that all ballots will be hand-counted and there will be no recounts.)

The *Favorites* contest is a production of Red River Area Attractions Association (RRAAA) and FM Magazine (formerly the FM Greeter). RRAAA is a nonprofit organization comprised of area attractions whose purpose is to cultivate cooperation and communications among the members in order to better serve the community and tourism. CCHS is a member of RRAAA.

To enter the *Favorites* contest all you need do is fill out a ballot and return it to FM Magazine. Ballots for the "Favorites" contest are available at the Clay County Museum, from all Attractions members or call FM Magazine at 282-3260. Deadline is January 31.

As a special incentive, a prize package of very special goodies from Attraction members is being put together. Everyone filling out a ballot is eligible for the drawing for the prize package. This could be a very nice package with tickets, books, and many specialty items.

There will be a special awards ceremony on February 27, from 7 to 9 p.m. at the Fargo Cinema Grill. Local "favorite" Doug Hamilton will host and emcee the ceremony. The night will be filled with anticipation and excitement as winners receive recognition and a plaque to commemorate the honor. Great entertainment and refreshments are being planned.

Tickets for the awards ceremony on Feb. 27 are available at the Clay County Museum (299-5520), Convention and Visitor's Bureau (282-3653), Plains Art Museum (232-3821) and Downtown Community Partnership (241-1570).

This is one way to give Fargo-Moorhead, the All America City, the credit it so richly deserves. Make your vote count and join the fun for a gala evening. Limited seating - so get your ticket early.

## Rules of the road

Early in the last century the automobile came into its own, changing our lives and environment forever. Below is some information brought in last summer by Sasha Trapp, a CCHS intern.



Not everyone was in favor of the automobile. The *Latest Rules for Automobilists* proposed and agreed upon by the Anti-Auto Protective Society appeared in a 1911 Marion, North Dakota newspaper. There is humor (and fear) in their attempt to halt progress. Five of the proposals made by the society are reproduced below:

*Upon discovering an approaching team, the automobilist must stop off at side and cover his machine with a tarpaulin painted to correspond with the scenery.*

*In case a horse will not pass an automobile, not withstand the tarpaulin, the automobilist will take the machine apart as rapidly as pos[sible] and conceal the parts in the grass.*

*The speed limits on the country roads this year will be a secret, and the penalty [sic] will be \$10 for every mile an offender is caught going in excess of it.*

*On approaching [sic] a corner where he cannot command a view of the road ahead, the automobilist must stop not less than 100 yards from the turn, toot the horn, ring a bell, fire a revolver, hullo, and send up three bombs at intervals of five minutes.*

*All members of the society will devote Sunday to chasing automobiles, shooting and shouting at them, making arrests, and otherwise discouraging country touring on that day.*





As part of the year-long celebration of Fargo and Moorhead's 125th Anniversary, a traveling exhibit of historic photographs was prepared to celebrate the event. The display features early photos of Fargo and Moorhead, including modes of transportation, agriculture of the area and folks just having fun. The exhibit was prepared by CCHS Archivist Mark Peihl.

#### 125TH ANNIVERSARY RIBBON CUTTING CEREMONY

Those participating in the opening ceremony at West Acres last fall include: (l to r) 125th Anniversary Committee Chair Mike Olson, Fargo Mayor Bruce Furness, Moorhead City Councilman Mark Voxland and CCHS Archivist Mark Peihl. The Chamber Ambassadors also participated.

After opening at West Acres the exhibit showed at Hector International Airport through January 8. Plans are to display the traveling exhibit in area schools through June 2001.

## CCHS Memberships - New and Renewals

### November/December 2000

CCHS extends a very special thank you to the following individuals who have renewed their membership for another year.

#### RENEWALS

Clayton & Doris Jorgenson, Moorhead  
Marrion Walsh, Moorhead  
Dr. Donald & Dorothy Bentley, Hawley  
Ken and Mary Tangen, Moorhead  
Ruth A. Wagner, Moorhead  
Shirley Manning, Fargo  
Hawley Public Schools, Hawley  
John & Jyl Kolness, Hendrum  
Helen M. Anton, West Fargo ND  
E. Robert & Donna Olson, Moorhead  
Ward Muscatell Auto Group, Moorhead  
Vikingland Kiwanis, Moorhead  
Gary & Rose Bergan, Hawley  
Una Rydeen, Fargo

Cass Clay Creamery, Inc., Fargo  
James & Gail Jordahl, Moorhead  
Thelma S. Wegner, Moorhead  
Herbert & Clarice Aakre, Hawley  
Mark Langley, Moorhead  
Joseph Pederson, Hawley  
Mildred M. Heins, Fargo  
Jeffory Kluck, Lake Park  
Pat & Ann Zavoral, Fargo  
Tom Hall, Moorhead  
Barb & Roger Spilde, Moorhead  
Wright Funeral Home, Moorhead  
Jeanne Wichman, Moorhead  
Sellin Brothers, Inc., Hawley  
Vincent & Shirley Haugen, Moorhead  
Joan S. Sprague, San Diego CA  
Moorhead Midday Central Lions, Moorhead  
Otto & Bernadine Ursin, Moorhead  
Nona Krzyzaniak, Moorhead  
Bill & Evelette Snyder, Fargo  
Jim & Chris Stenerson, Moorhead  
Dale Stensgaard, Grand Forks ND  
Bob & Cindy Swenson, Moorhead

Diane Sylte, Benson MN  
Ray & Erma Stordahl, Moorhead  
Eventide, Moorhead  
Berniece G. Janecky, Pelican Rapids MN  
Stanley Skogen, Fargo  
Ann Darby, Moorhead

CCHS welcomes the following new members:

#### NEW MEMBERS

Jean A. Prentice, Moorhead  
Marjorie A. Stoa, Fargo  
Fern Schellack, Moorhead  
Myrtle Traun, Moorhead

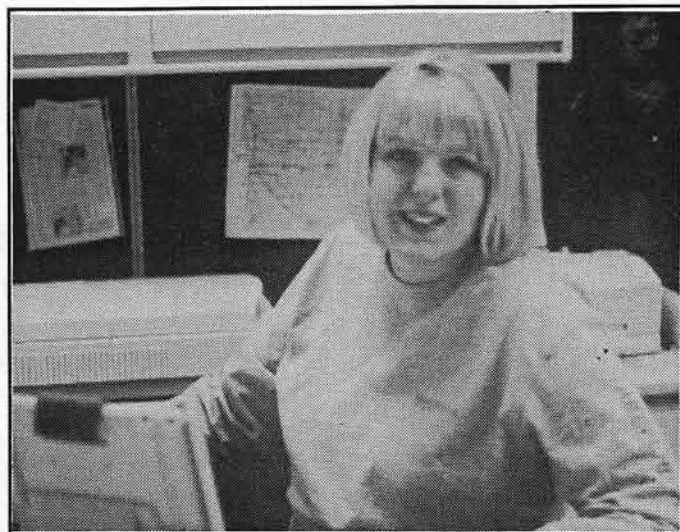


## Johnson interns at CCHS

Alisa, a Junior at Concordia College, Moorhead, is pursuing a degree in History. Originally from St. Joseph, MO, Alisa interned at the Harry Truman Library in Independence, MO and the Pony Express Museum in St. Joseph, MO prior to her internship here at CCHS.

While at the Clay County Museum and Archives Alisa worked with conserving and processing negatives as well other archival processing projects.

Alisa said "This internship has been very beneficial to me because I was able to learn more about the preservation side of the Archives. After graduation I plan on attending graduate school to obtain my Masters Degree in History and Library Science which will allow me to work in an archival setting. This experience has given me the practice and knowledge to proceed with this plan."



Alisa Johnson, a Concordia College Junior, spent the Fall Semester interning at CCHS.

## Clay County Historical Society

### Business, Individual and Organization Support (BIOS) Members

**Thank you to these special BIOS Members of Clay County Historical Society**

#### **PATRON (\$200 - \$499)**

**Grosz Studio, Moorhead**

#### **SUSTAINING MEMBERS (\$100 to \$199)**

**Bev & Lloyd Paulson, Moorhead**

**Brian Dentinger,**

**Edward D. Jones & Co., Moorhead**

**Chamber of Commerce of Fargo Moorhead**

**City of Hawley, Hawley**

**Dilworth/Glyndon/Felton Schools**

**First National Bank, Hawley**

**Hawley Public Schools, Hawley**

**Korsmo Funeral Service, Moorhead**

**Lutheran Brotherhood**

**Lake Agassiz Branch 8430, Moorhead**

**Moorhead Area Public Schools, Moorhead**

**Moorhead Drug Company, Moorhead**

**Moorhead Kiwanis, Moorhead**

**Rigels, Inc., Appliances-TV, Moorhead**

**Scheels All Sports, Moorhead**

**Sellin Brothers, Hawley**

**Vikingland Kiwanis, Moorhead**

#### **SUPPORTING MEMBER (\$50 to \$99)**

**Bentley & Bentley, DDS, Hawley**

**Cass-Clay Creamery, Inc., Fargo**

**City of Barnesville, Barnesville**

**Richard T. McMurray,**

**C.M. Associates, Annandale, VA**

**Eventide, Moorhead**

**Gate City Federal Savings Bank, Fargo**

**Greater Fargo Moorhead**

**Convention & Visitors Bureau, Inc.**

**Gunhus, Grinnell, Klinger, Swenson and**

**Guy, Ltd, Moorhead**

**Hannaher's Inc., Moorhead**

**McLarnan, Hannaher, Vaa**

**and Skatvold Attorneys, Moorhead**

**Melberg Christian Book & Gift, Moorhead**

**Mid-Day Central Lions, Moorhead**

**Moorhead Area Retired Education Asso.**

**National Sojourners Inc., Moorhead**

**Petermann Seed Farm, Hawley**

**State Bank of Hawley, Hawley**

**State Bank of Moorhead, Moorhead**

**Stenerson Lumber, Moorhead**

**Veteran's of Foreign Wars, Moorhead**

**Ward Muscatell Auto, Moorhead**

**Wells Fargo Bank MN, N.A., Moorhead**

**Wright Funeral Home, Moorhead**

# A Great new Book

*(You'll need two - one to read and one to give away)*



## THE 20TH CENTURY IN MOORHEAD

Heritage Publications, in collaboration with the Clay County Historical Society, is proud to announce this unique 184 page book that takes a year by year, decade by decade look at the past century in Moorhead. This book, which is full of historic photographs, provides a glimpse at the last ten decades with major news events of the day as well as several first-hand recollections by people from our community that lived through them. This book is not available in stores, and there is a limited printing. Pick up your copy today at the Clay County Museum and Archives in the Hjemkomst Center, 202 1st Avenue North in Moorhead or send in the form below. Call 218-299-5520 for more information.

Only

**\$20** PER BOOK

Plus \$3 postage, handling  
and Minnesota sales tax.

THIS IS A LIMITED RUN - BE SURE TO ORDER YOUR COPY BEFORE THEY ARE GONE

Send To:

CCHS MOORHEAD BOOK - P.O. BOX 501 - MOORHEAD, MN 56560 - 218-299-5520

**MOORHEAD, MN 1900-2000: "A CENTURY OF CHANGE"**

#1) Name \_\_\_\_\_

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City \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

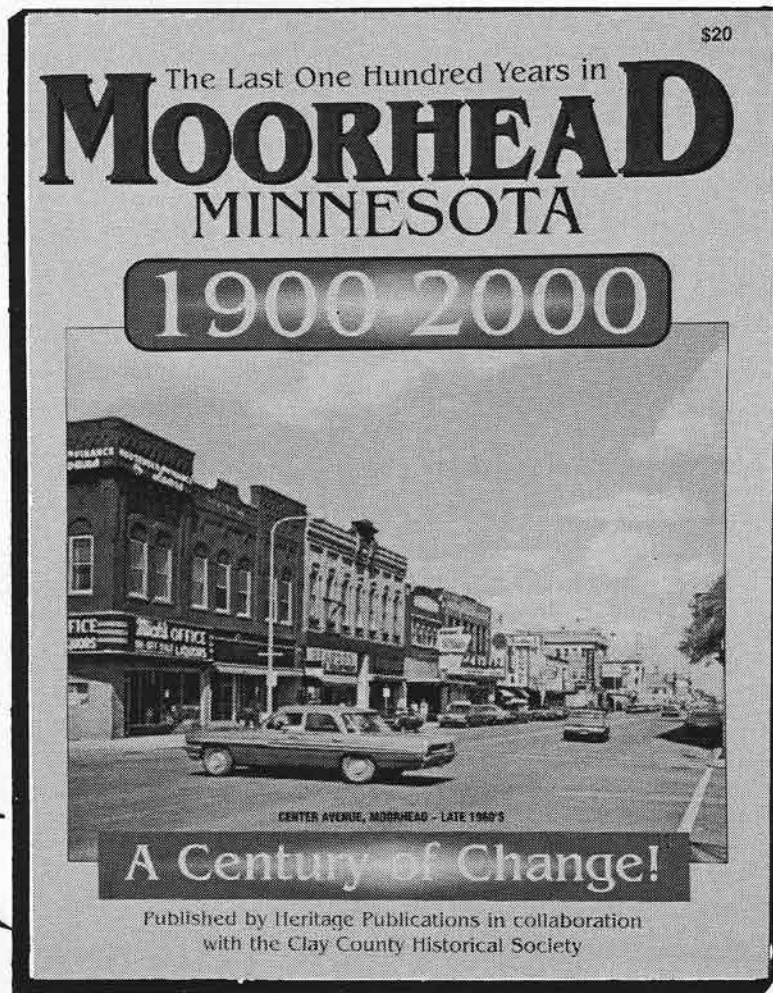
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**\$23 FOR EACH BOOK MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER**





# CLAY COUNTY MUSEUM

*Stitches  
in Time*  
Clay County's Handmade Textiles

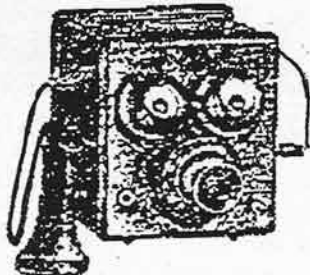
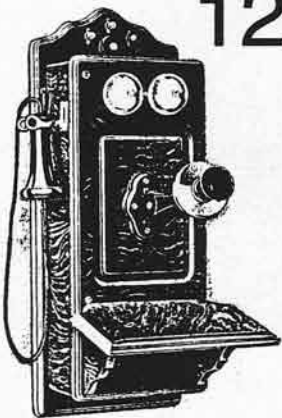


*Bisque Doll, ca 1890-1910  
"Stitches" explores the role of textiles  
in the social history of Clay County*

● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●

## *"Keeping in Touch"*

125 years of Communicating  
(from telegraphy to email)



Now open in the  
Clay County Atrium

*Museum Hours are: 10-5 Mon.-Sat., 10-9 Thurs., 12-5 Sun.  
Hjemkomst Center, 202 1st Ave. N., Moorhead, MN*

## CCHS BIOS Memberships

- ☐ \$ 50 to \$99 Supporting Member
- ☐ \$ 100 to \$199 Sustaining Member
- ☐ \$ 200 to \$499 Patron
- ☐ \$ 500 and up Major Exhibit Sponsor

As a CCHS BIOS (Business, Individual, Organization Support) Member you will receive all benefits of an individual and/or family membership plus a certificate ready to frame and display, extra complimentary passes to visit the Viking Ship, the Stave church, traveling exhibits in the building, and a listing in all CCHS bi-monthly Newsletters. To become a CCHS BIOS Member please return this form or a facsimile to CCHS, Box 501, Moorhead, MN 56561-0501 or call 299-5520.

Business: \_\_\_\_\_

Contact Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone #: \_\_\_\_\_

## CCHS Membership Application

I would like to become a member of Clay County Historical Society.

☐ INDIVIDUAL \$20.00 ☐ FAMILY \$35.00 ☐ Donation

### MEMBERSHIP BENEFITS

- \* Support preservation of our heritage
- \* Bi-monthly newsletter
- \* Discount on Acid-Free Materials
- \* FREE Admission to Clay County Museum & Archives and two complimentary passes to the Stave Church, Viking Ship and Traveling Exhibits.
- \* Discount on Photo Reproduction
- \* Voting Privileges
- \* Invitation to all CCHS Social Events
- \* Access to all CCHS Tours

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

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PHONE: \_\_\_\_\_

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CLAY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY



HJEMKOMST CENTER, 202 1ST AVENUE NORTH

P.O. BOX 501

MOORHEAD, MINNESOTA 56561-0501

Address Correction Requested