

CLAY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY



CCHS Newsletter January/February 1995 Vol. XVIII. No. 1

Stockings drew a crowd back in 1946!!



Nylon's back!! People lined up in minus 18 degree weather for an unadvertised sale of nylon hosiery at Herbst Department Store on February 2, 1946. Story of the evolution of leg wear on Pages 6-8.

North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies/Herbst Collection.

From the President



By
Chris D. Olson
Happy New Year!

An interim agreement has been made between the city and county concerning the Historical Society's lease payment for 1995. It is based upon operating expenditures for the building. This agreement

will allow the Society to remain in its current location, the lower level of the Heritage Hjemkomst Interpretive Center. (Representatives of the two governing bodies have agreed, but approval still needs to come in January from the County Commission and City Council.)

The agreement calls for an allocation of operating expenses based on occupied square feet -- HHIC at 61% and Clay County at 39%. 1994 operating costs will total \$84,325. Applying Clay County's 39% means the occupancy fee in 1995 will total \$32,887 or approximately \$3 per square foot. The city and county also wish to provide a set amount, to be apportioned in the same manner, for a dedicated building maintenance fund. A final amount for that account has not yet been determined.

A committee consisting of officials from the city, county, CCHS and HHIC will present recommendations to the Council and Commission within a four month period concerning the issues raised by CCHS, e.g., improving access, identity, membership procedures, etc. No contract will be signed for a long-term lease before these issues are addressed. I will bring the final lease to the CCHS Board for approval.

In addition, there are a number of questions to still be decided by both groups. How will annual increases in the occupancy fee be determined? What will constitute a use of the building maintenance fund? And so on. BUT, we are in a much more positive situation than we were after our first negotiations.

My special thanks are extended to Clay County Commissioners Diane Meyer and Arvid Thompson as well as County Coordinator, Vijay Sethi. Their willingness to work with the CCHS Board of Directors and Moorhead city officials will make this process have a constructive outcome. Indeed, it is a happy new year for all of us.

A CCHS "Wish List"

In our last two newsletters we publishing a "Wish List" asking for high school yearbooks (any year) from Moorhead, Ulen, Hitterdal, Hawley, Glyndon, Dilworth, Barnvesville, Felton, Comstock, and MSTC. The response has been overwhelming and we thank you. However, we are still in need of many missing issues. If you or someone you know has an annual they would like to donate to Clay County Historical Society, please give us a call at 233-4604 or stop in the CCHS offices, 202 1st Ave. N., Moorhead.

"History is the discussion with which the living are engaged. It is a discussion of what we should remember and implicitly who we want to be in the future...."

Robert R. Archibald,
President of the Missouri Historical Society.

CLAY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY



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(A brief history of the US Postal System.)

A postal increase?? When did it all begin??

By Pam Burkhardt

An envelope with a 4 cent stamp has a smudged cancellation mark. Is there any way to tell approximately when this letter was mailed? The Post Office zip code is on the cancellation - when did that start? Did postage rates ever go down? [Yes! They did! Really!]

number of single sheets sent and the number of miles the letter had to travel (over or under 300 miles per ½ oz with special rates for Cuba, Panama and to the Pacific coast). Postage could be prepaid, but, usually, the fee was collected from the recipient - not the sender. In 1851, weekly

newspapers were permitted to circulate free in the county where they were published. In 1855, prepayment of postage was made compulsory, and the distance a letter traveled (over or under 3,000 miles per ½ oz) determined the charge.

(Continued on Page 5)

Here is a brief record (and handy reference) of domestic letter rates and a very short history of the US Postal System. This information is condensed from references we found to help date items in our collections. In view of the recent postage increase, we thought you might enjoy a look at postage rates throughout our county's history.



THE FIRST POST OFFICE

The first post office was established in 1639 in the colony of Massachusetts. In 1775, Congress established the American Post Office and Benjamin Franklin became Postmaster General. The Post Office was organized in 1782 under the Acts of Confederation; in 1792, under the Constitution. Between 1813 and 1847 steamboats and railroads were authorized to carry mail.

POSTAGE STAMPS BEGUN IN 1847

In 1847, the use of postage stamps was authorized. The use of stamps reduced the number of unclaimed (ie unpaid-for) letters and made recording letter traffic at each post office much easier. As in previous years, postal charges had been based on the

Domestic Letter Rates (1863-Present)

Effective Date	Cost of Stamp	Weight of Letter
1863, July 1 (distance differentials eliminated)	3 cents	½ oz.
1883, Oct. 1 (letter rate reduced ⅓)	2 cents	½ oz.
1885, July 1 (weight increased to 1 oz.)	2 cents	1 oz.
1917, Nov. 2 (war emergency rate increase)	3 cents	1 oz.
1919, July 1 (pre-war rate restored)	2 cents	1 oz.
1932, July 6 (rise due to the depression)	3 cents	1 oz.
1958, Aug. 1	4 cents	1 oz.
1963, Jan. 7	5 cents	1 oz.
1968, Jan. 7	6 cents	1 oz.
1971, May 16 (Postal Reorganization Act-7/1/71)	8 cents	1 oz.
1974, Mar. 2	10 cents	1 oz.
1975, Dec. 31	13 cents	1 oz.
1978, May 29	15 cents	1 oz.
1981, Mar. 22	18 cents	1 oz.
1981, Nov. 1	20 cents	1 oz.
1985, Feb. 17	22 cents	1 oz.
1988, April 3	25 cents	1 oz.
1991, Feb. 3	29 cents	1 oz.
1995, Jan. 1	32 cents	1 oz.

Outreach Displays

	Opens	Closes
Hitterdal Senior Center	Jan. 9	Mar. 20
Ulen-Hitterdal High School	Jan. 9	Mar. 20
Viking Manor, Ulen	Jan. 9	Mar. 20
Hawley Public Library	Jan. 9	Mar. 20
Glyndon Community Center	Jan. 10	Mar. 21
Moorhead Public Library	Jan. 10	Mar. 21

The Hitterdal Senior Center will present IN OTHER

WORDS which matches words to artifacts.

Example: The word "egg" refers to a darning egg used to mend stockings.



OUT AGAIN, IN AGAIN will be at the Ulen-Hitterdal High

School displaying old items which have come back into

use such as button covers and lace collars.

THEN & NOW at the Viking Manor will show old photographs displayed next to a current photo taken in the same place.

The Hawley Public Library will put its BEST FOOT FORWARD with foot related items such as corn remedies, hosiery, a stocking knitting machine and a variety of shoes.

Just HORSEING AROUND at the Glyndon Community Center contains articles worn by, used with and related to horses.

A display of building components and accessories will be featured in THIS OLD HOUSE at the Moorhead Public Library.

The Barnesville Public Library is displaying a selection of exquisitely embroidered linens belonging to Joan Vick of Barnesville. The doilies, hankies and tablecloths came from the island of Madeira which is located in the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of Morocco.

Artifacts & Donors

November/December 1994

Moorhead: Charles Hedelund, Bob Kennedy, Ralph & Elsie Lee, Marie Wenner, Helen Hedelund, Kevin Walker, Alvin Swanson
 Detroit Lakes: Howard Wergeland
 Cokato: Cokato Museum
 Robbinsdale: David Bjorkquist
 Fargo, ND: Dewey Bergquist
 McHenry, IL: Grace Vyduna

Artifacts include: many junior high, high school or college annuals; Polaroid Print Copier; Hektograph gelatine duplicator; planning books used by a Clay County teacher in the 1920s; mid-1930s Brownie box camera; photos of the cornerstone ceremony at Trinity Church, Mhd in 1915, Flaten photo of a women in a bicycle-theme costume; (1) Vol. Clay County Farm Bureau Services Assn. records 1938, 1948-1963; large number of ball point pens, pinback buttons, photos, directories, programs, envelopes and other Moorhead ephemera.

New exhibit will focus on Red River

Why does the river flow north? How did they run those big steam boats on it? Isn't it polluted and dangerous? And why do they call it the RED River? Those questions and more will be answered in the next CCHS temporary exhibit opening March 4.

How Clay County residents and the raging Red have used and abused each other will be explored.

Topics covered will range from recreation and transportation to floods, ice cutting and pollution.

Stop in and have a look at the ribbon of water that forms our western border.

Postal Emblems

The old and new emblems were united on the envelope commemorating the reorganization of the Postal Service



Inaugurating the
UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE
JULY 1, 1971

The 3-cent stamp - 1932 through 1958

The three-cent stamp proved to be the most durable. It was in effect in 1863 (for a ½ oz. letter), again in 1917 (a war emergency increase) and finally from 1932 through 1958. The 26 years for the 3-cent stamp are the longest time span without an increase in the history of the postal service.



Minnesota Territory
Pioneer With Ox Cart



Susan B. Anthony
Suffragette



Minnesota Statehood
Natural Scene 1958

Postal (Cont. from pg. 3)

THE SHORTLIVED PONY EXPRESS

In 1860, the Pony Express was started by a freight company which provided fast mail service from Missouri to California. It became outmoded only eighteen months later upon completion of telegraph systems.

MAIL CLASSIFICATION

In 1863, mail was divided into three classes; in 1879, four classes. Congress outlawed mailing of obscene materials in 1865.

THE PENNY POST CARD

The penny postal card began in 1873 as a reaction to the demand for lower postal rates despite increasing deficits. Postal cards are stamped and issued by the Post Office. Post cards, first appearing in 1861, are produced and sold commercially.

SPECIAL SERVICES

In 1896, an experiment in Rural Free Delivery started and became a permanent service in 1902. The first regular airmail service began between Washington and New York in 1918.

INTRODUCING THE ZIP CODE

In 1963, both zip codes and two-letter state abbreviations began as part of a plan to expedite mail delivery. To further expedite mail delivery, the voluntary 9-digit zip code was introduced in 1983, and, in the late 1980s, bar codes began to appear on envelopes.

MORE POSTAL TRIVIA

- * The Postal Reorganization Act was passed in 1970 making the Post Office a public corporation.
- * In 1977, air mail was eliminated as a classification for delivery in North America since mail going any distance was routinely shipped by air.

Sources:

Scott 1994 Specialized Catalogue of United States Stamps, Scott Pub. Co. 1993 72nd ed. R 769.56 S425 S CI

Postal Reorganization, John T Tierney 1981 HE 6371.T5

The Post Office Department, Gerald Cullinan 1968 HE 6371.C85

The World Book Encyclopedia, The World Book Inc. Vol. 14 "P", 1994

PRESIDENTIAL TRIVIA

- * John Adams was the first President to live in the White House.
- * Eleanor Roosevelt was the first First Lady to vote in a Presidential election.
- * Eleanor Roosevelt served hot dogs to the King of England.

You may never look down The lowdown on

By Pam Burkhardt

When have you really thought about socks? When you search for a matching pair? *At one time, they didn't need to match!* When your sock gets a hole, do you immediately knit a replacement or buy a new pair? *Socks aren't expensive - at one time they were.* And, what is more appreciated - the Christmas stocking or the stocking stuffers?

When you get to the bottom of it, hosiery, socks and stockings are more than just footnotes in the annals of costume history. What follows is a toenail sketch of an under-appreciated garment. You may never look down on socks again!

GENERAL TERMS

hose: in the past, just leg coverings; now, hose covers the feet and all

or part of the legs
stockings: a close-fitting coverings for the feet and legs, sometimes fastened to the waist

socks: a stocking with a short leg - usually referring to lengths up to the knee

EARLY SOCKS

A pair of red sandal socks, pre-Christian in date, are not only one of the earliest example of socks, but also of knitting. The heels on these socks are turned. The stitches at the toe are divided to accomodate the big toe (knit separately) making the socks comfortable to wear with [thong-type] sandals. The art of knitting is believed

to have originated in Arabia over 3,000 years ago. Knitting was probably carried to Europe from Africa. By the 13th century, the art was well-established in Spain and by the 14th in England. At this time, knitting wasn't the first choice for the manufacture of leg coverings - woven fabric was. The knitting produced by the mid-15th century in England was of heavy yarn, knitted and felted to produce caps. These procedures reduced the shape-hugging, natural elasticity that a knitted garment has. Knitted stockings were probably worn at this time, but not by the upper classes.

HOSE

In early to mid-14th century, fashionable men wore short versions of the long *houpelande* - a loose, long-sleeved gown. Along with the short *houpelande*, a fitted, buttoned *cote* provided another choice in dress. Each was considered, at some time, indecent. Men's legs became even more visible as the garments became even shorter. Generally, men's hose covered the legs, from the ankle to the waist where it was fastened. Later in the century, hose was attached to a doublet - a kind of short-sleeved waistcoat. One fashion was to wear hose with each leg a different color.

Hose was made from woven fabric which might be cut on the diagonal to make the hose more elastic. It was seamed up the back. (At this time, hose also referred to breeches that were worn as underwear.) Stockings, also made from woven fabric, were worn inside boots and shoes.



Peasant wearing hose. The gap in the tunic show how it was tied to the waist.
from The Middle Ages, a Dover coloring book

on socks again! n socks



Later, breeches, called *upper stocks*, and stockings, called *nether stocks*, would be sewn together.

Men's legs were visible throughout the 16th century. Knit hose began to replace cloth hose in England mid-century. Henry VIII and his son Edward VI both wore cloth hose, but each had expensive, knitted, silk stockings imported from Spain. Wool stockings were worn by children and the multitude of people who could not afford silk. One who could was Queen Elizabeth I. However, her first pair of knitted silk stockings were of English origin, not Spanish. Visual representations of women allowed only glimpses of stockings because of long hemlines and full skirts. Popular Elizabethan stockings were of colored silk and had patterns above the ankles called *clocks*.

In the 17th century, women's skirts still hid their stockings, but they were embellished as fashion and personal taste dictated. Men's stockings continued to make fashion statements by means of clocking, the use of expensive lace and color coordination of stockings (or hose) and costume. With the introduction of high boots, the tops of special *boot hose* were embellished with embroidery or lace and turned down over the top of the boot.

The industrial revolution gradually produced a wider variety of increasingly less expensive stockings. The technology improved the shaping of the toe, turning of the heel and shaping of the ankle and leg. Stockings were shaped to the

leg by means of the back seam, but *fashioned* (or *full-fashioned*) hosiery was eventually made by machine. Artificial dyes appeared in the 1850s. The brilliant colors were applied to more than just stockings.

Through the 1800s, color and embellishment were dictated by fashion and necessity. For women, sensible brown, gray or olive ones were worn when walking. Pink, white or embroidered ones might be worn when movements of the skirts permitted a glimpse of ankle. Black and gray were worn for mourning, but, during the 1890s, black became the fashionable color for women. In the second half of the century, red was a popular color. For men, a change from knee breeches to trousers put an end to centuries of dashing hosiery. They were revealed only in sports wear.

In 1900, black was still the most popular color for women, especially into the 1920s for athletics. Black stockings were even worn with bathing dress. As skirts got shorter in the teens, stockings became more neutral in color with less decorative embellishment. With longer dresses, especially evening dresses, more patterning appeared. In the 1930s, socks and stockings were introduced with elastic in the ribbing or in bands to make them more self-supporting. When the occasional glimpse of ankle was (Continued on Page 8)

All Striped Hose, 29c.
No. 16R2416 Ladies' Fine Fashioned Fancy Egyptian Cotton Hose, made in a large variety of fancy stripes, in a great variety of colors. Fancy hose are now very popular. A special value unmatched at our price. Sizes, 8½, 9, 9½, 10.
Price, per pair.....\$0.29
Per box of six pairs, assorted, 1.84

Ladies' New Fancy Hose, 21c.
Retail Price, 25 Cents.

No. 16R2421 Our illustration gives a fair representation of one of the pretty new designs which we have in this stocking, a design which commands a fancy price at retail. Knitted from fine cotton yarn, standard weight and fine gauge, just the right weight for spring and summer. The background colors are blue, red and white. The figures are in contrast, as illustrated. You will make no mistake in ordering this number. State color and size in your order. Sizes, 8½, 9, 9½ and 10. Per pair.....\$0.21

Price, per half dozen pairs.....1.26
If by mail, postage extra, per pair, 3 cents; per dozen pairs, 30 cents.



New Design Fancy Hose, 45c.

No. 16R2443 Ladies' Fancy Cotton Hose, in new figures, one of which is shown in the illustration. These figures are made by a new process called "extracted color," the figures being permanent and clear. The yarn used is of fine Egyptian cotton dyed fast black and the figures are white. Sizes, 8½, 9, 9½, 10.
Price, per pair.....\$0.45
Per half-dozen pairs.....2.70
If by mail, postage extra, per pair, 3 cents; per dozen pairs, 30 cents.

Ladies' Fine Lace Effect Hose.

No. 16R2444 Ladies' Fine Lace Front Hose, in fancy open work designs. One of the newest importations, made from fine cotton yarn, absolutely fast black. Spliced heels and soles. A strictly high grade hose in every respect. If you want the newest order this number. Sizes, 8½, 9, 9½, 10.
Price, per pair.....\$0.45
Per dozen pairs.....5.40

Ladies' Balbriggan Hose.
No. 16R2450 Ladies' Unbleached Balbriggan Hose, full length, elastic top, full seamless foot.

Price, per pair.....1.00
No. 16R2454 Full Regular Made Balbriggan Hose, made of fine combed Egyptian yarn; high spliced heel, double toe and sole, extra long and elastic top. Sizes, 8½, 9, 9½, 10.
Price, per pair.....\$0.19
Per dozen pairs.....2.28



Socks (Continued from Page 7)

exchanged the regular appearance of the feminine leg, colors became more natural. After WW II, nylons reappeared in natural colors, some with a very fine *denier* (weight of yarn).

Between 1964 and 1967, a new look developed which included increasingly shorter skirts - from the mini skirt to the micro-mini. This time, all the exposure led to brighter colors and wild patterns in socks, stockings and tights. Hemlines eventually dropped but the brighter colors and more decorative patterning stayed. New

were made which starting the French hosiery trade. By the middle of the 18th century, further improvements permitted the use of finer yarns and enabled the machine to do ribbing. In addition, experiments on the knitting machine launched the machine-made lace industry.

In mid-18th century, a cottage industry was born when individuals rented framework machines to knit stockings at home. These machines required a great degree of skill to operate. The materials of choice were silk and wool. With the invention of Arkwright's cotton spinning machine toward the end of the 18th century, cotton stockings became fashionable. However, larger factories and more efficient machines put the cottage knitters out of business. Although commercial stockings were less expensive than ever, holes needed to be darned to make them last. Knitting by hand was cheaper, but time consuming. The cottage industry was revived in the 1870s with the introduction of home stocking knitting machines aimed specifically at women who wanted to be financially independent. In the US, home stocking knitting machines were sold into the 1920s. The price of

commercially-produced stockings and socks dropped so low that it became easier to throw out a damaged pair than to mend them. Recently, a revival of one brand of stocking knitter was more appealing for its nostalgic technology than financial opportunities.

Lamb Knitting Machine.

KNITS OVER 20 GARMENTS.

A Pair of Socks Complete in Thirty Minutes.

The only machine that knits circular and flat work of all sizes, and narrows and widens on both. Over 10,000 machines in use. Sold mostly by canvassing agents. Send for



SAMPLE STOCKING

and circular showing wherein the

LAMB MACHINE is superior in all points and cheaper than any other.

BRANSON, HULBERT & CO.,
Gen'l Agts., 92 Washington St., Chicago.

PRIVATE TESTIMONY.

Gentlemen—With my Lamb Machine I support myself and daughter, pay heavy rent and have all we need. I can recommend it to any lady who wishes to become independent by her own exertions.

MRS. H. W. GATES,
Massillon, Iowa.

recommend it to any lady who wishes to become independent by her own exertions.
Respectfully yours,

From "The Mystic Star" - July, 1870

PRIVATE TESTIMONY.

Gentlemen—With my Lamb Machine I support myself and daughter, pay heavy rent and have all we need. I can recommend it to any lady who wishes to become independent by her own exertions.

Respectfully yours, MRS. H. W. GATES,
Massillon, Iowa.

markets appeared in footwear: trouser socks, battery-operated socks for warmth, athletic socks and leg warmers - technically, only top of the stocking.

STOCKINGS BY MACHINE

In 1589, the Rev. William Lee invented a machine, the circular frame knitter, to knit stockings. In hopes of obtaining a patent, Lee presented Queen Elizabeth I with stockings made with his invention. She was not impressed with the coarse results. Lee took his invention to France where he switched to flat knitting for other garments. After Lee's death, improvements to his first machine



Cosmetic Leg Makeup

1944
Sears
Catalogue

Ann Barton Leg Makeup—Lotion type. Flatters your legs like sheerest hose. Cool and comfortable for sultry days. Easy to apply. Does not rub off on your clothes, but may be easily removed with soap and water. Two enchanting shades: Light or Dark Suntan. *State shade.*
8 H 5774—4-oz. bottle. Postpaid.....35c

Duration Leg-Do—Made by the makers of Hinds Honey and Almond Cream. Looks like natural suntan or sheer hose. Complete with depilatory pad; rub pad over legs to erase hair before applying Leg-Do. Postpaid.
8 H 3461—4-oz. bottle and pad. Set...54c

Helena Rubinstein Leg Lotion—To give your legs a gorgeous tan and a smooth, lovely, even sheen. Postpaid.
8 H 5962—4-ounce bottle.....\$1.10

Harriet Hubbard Ayer Stocking Lotion—Long lasting... easily applied... goes on without streaking... dries rapidly.
8 H 5141—4-ounce bottle. Postpaid. \$1.10

Leg Charm—Has the appearance of sheer silk. Nude and Suntan. Shpg. wt., ea. 10 oz.

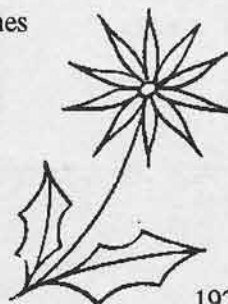
Cream type—Applies just like cold cream.
8 H 3152—3½-ounce jar. *State shade*...47c
Lotion type—Easy to apply quickly... smoothly.
8 H 3153—4-oz. bottle. *State shade*...47c

Poinsettia featured in Madeira embroidery now on display at Barnesville City Library

The Barnesville City Library is currently featuring a display of Madeira embroidery from the Portuguese island of Madeira.

The display is part of the personal collection of Joan Vick, who with her husband Dave, owners of the Barnesville Inn and C-Store, spent two years in Portugal. Joan's interest in the local embroidery produced on the island of Madeira prompted her to collect samples of this unique needlework. The pieces displayed at the Barnesville Library are part of her collection and a good cross sample of the types of handiwork done on the island of Madeira.

Seldom can the history of a style of needlework be traced to specific individuals as Madeira embroidery can. History records the rise of early Madeira embroideries in simple motifs from native costumes brought to the island by settlers from Portugal. Then, in the early 1850s, Miss Phelps, a British woman, who visited the island for health reasons, taught the women broderie anglaise [white-on-white English embroidery characterized by eyelets and cutwork]. The addition of color to Madeira work dates only from the second quarter of the 19th century.



Pieces introduced into England soon created a demand which turned into a cottage industry for the island. By the 1880s, Madeira work, or broderie Madeira, became a recognized style. At that time as now, embroidery was done in the home and the piece finished in the factory. By the late 1910s, a combination of over-production, inferior materials and low wages reduced the quality and, soon, the demand for Madeira embroidery.

In 1925, when one American firm on Madeira closed, two of their employees, Leo Behrens and Charles L. Rolland, decided to form their own company. The company was called Imperial Linens. Behrens ran the business and Rolland managed the creative side. Rolland introduced new techniques, found new fabrics and threads, and developed new designs - some of which were taken from the abundant flowers that grew on the island. The mixture of the old style and Rolland's innovations grew into what is known as modern Madeira embroidery.

Items on display at the Barnesville Library include hankies showing people in native dress, a place mat demonstrating shadow embroidery, a white on white doily, and several items featuring the poinsettia, one of the many flowers which grow on the island. A blue robe which features cutwork or broderie anglaise [English embroidery] is an example of a recent trend - madeira embroidery on *clothing*.

Stop in soon at the Barnesville City Library and view this unique display.

Going out in style

In 1587 Mary, Queen of Scots went to her death wearing a pair of blue wool stockings edged at the tops with silver. Underneath she wore a pair of white [cloth] hose which was held up with green silk garters. [Since it was February, wool stockings would be warmer than silk. Garters were necessary to keep the hose up.]

Argyles

Argyles, the name for 1890s socks featuring a diamond-pattern, became popular in the mid-1920s for sports wear. In the 1940s and 1950s both argyle socks and matching sweaters were the rage on college campuses.

The Heritage Shop

FEATURING

ILLUSIONS

- Games • Books
- Magnets • Cards

VISA/Master Card Accepted



The Plan Book for Intermediate and Grammar Grades, 1910

Patriotism - alive and well

Every classroom had a portrait of our first president prominently displayed, usually in the front of the room just behind and over the teacher's desk. The portrait, along with a flag, reminded students of their rich heritage.

The Pledge of Allegiance was recited en masse each morning, a custom still observed in many classrooms today. Today, in at least one elementary school in Clay County the technology of the intercom system makes it possible for an entire school to share the salute to the flag each morning.

Teachers would also improvise with new ways to celebrate the first president's birthday as with the 1892 parade shown below.



A winter parade of almost 100 school children lined up on 6th Street in Hawley on February 22, 1892 in honor of George Washington's birthday. The buildings in the foreground are the Northern Pacific freight warehouse and passenger depot on the site of the present City Hall. The depot was moved in 1908 when the main line tracks were changed. (Information taken from Journey Back to Hawley, 1972.)

CLAY COUNTY MUSEUM Presents

"Drawing With Light: Photography in Clay County"

"Drawing With Light...." examines how people have used light and chemistry to produce pictures for the last 150 years. Featured are old photographic processes, our earliest Clay County photograph and the virtual reality of the 1890s - stereoscopes.

The exhibit features a Kewpie Box Kamera with direction booklet and the notation that it was a Christmas gift in 1922.

"Drawing with Light"
will continue through February.

The PERMANENT EXHIBIT includes unique characterizations of one facet of the history of towns in the county. Together they form a chapter in the overall history of Clay County.

Kewpie Kameras
Get the Pictures

\$2.25 to \$4.95

Low Priced - Easy to Use

REAL CAMERAS—Reliable, Simple in Construction and Surprisingly Low in Price. That's what those who have bought and used them think of KEWPIE KAMERAS.

That a camera be reliable is perhaps the most important consideration—and you can always depend on a KEWPIE to get the picture. That is why it has been such a favorite with amateurs and the surprisingly large number of owners of high priced cameras who have also bought them.

KEWPIES need not be focused. They are "fixed focus" cameras. Just push the lever and the picture is taken.

Made throughout of the dried wood, covered with good grade lacquer. Metal elements used where necessary.

Supplied with one battery, one for replacement and one for reserve picture.

No. 1 and No. 2A Kameras are also provided with one reserve picture, for replacement and reserve picture.

Illustrated instruction book and Century Transmittable Exposure Cards included with each Kewpie Kamera.

PRICES

Model	Color	Size of Picture	Size of Camera	Weight	Price	For Film & Battery	Total
No. 1	Black	1 1/2 x 1 1/2	2 1/2 x 1 1/2 x 1 1/2	15 oz.	\$2.25	\$1.00	\$3.25
No. 2A	Black	2 x 2 1/2	3 1/2 x 2 1/2 x 2 1/2	25 oz.	\$3.15	\$1.00	\$4.15
No. 3	Black	2 1/2 x 3 1/2	4 1/2 x 3 1/2 x 3 1/2	35 oz.	\$4.10	\$1.00	\$5.10
No. 2A	Black	2 1/2 x 3 1/2	4 1/2 x 3 1/2 x 3 1/2	35 oz.	\$4.95	\$1.00	\$5.95

Sold Only by
Jensen, Rudolph
and Co.

Hours are: 9-5 Mon.-Sat., 9-9 Thurs.
and 12-5 Sun.

Lower level of Hjemkomst Center,
202 1st Ave. N., Moorhead

CCHS Memberships - New and Renewals

November/December 1994

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

Zona Mathison, Moorhead
Eldora Lunde, Ulen
Clay & Doris Jorgenson, Hawley
Marv & Shirley Dauner, Hawley
Catherine E. Olson, Moorhead
Marvin Koeplin, Moorhead
John Elton family, Hawley
Harriet Ernst, Barnesville
Polly Ames, Fargo

Shirley Manning, Fargo
Bev Woodward, Fargo
Helen M. Anton, West Fargo
Tom Hall, Moorhead
Larry Holden, Moorhead
Bob and Carol Kennedy, Moorhead
Donna Merchant, Minneapolis
Ruby Strand, Comstock
Vince & Shirley Haugen, Moorhead
Vivian Kragnes Rossiter, Petaluma, CA
Bonnie Ackerman, Fargo
Miss Elvira Johnson, Moorhead
Sister Mary Ann Fay, Crookston
Bernice Peihl, Hunter, ND
Wayne Gudmundson, Moorhead
Mark Grommesh, Barnesville

Otto & Bernadine Ursin, Moorhead
Stan Skogen, Fargo
Dorothy Dodds, Moorhead
Leona & Arnold Anderson, Hawley
Beth & Roland Dille, Moorhead

CCHS welcomes the following new members:
Hope Peterson, Baker (Gift)
Kathleen Steffan, Fargo
Terry Tvedten Wharton, Drien, CT
John Young Jr., Hawley
Ardis VanRoey, Gretna, LA (Gift)
Byrum & Katie Cartwright, Fargo
Thelma Wegner, Moorhead
Duane Schulenberg,

CCHS - 1995 MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

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

- ** Support preservation of our heritage
- ** Bi-Monthly Newsletter
- ** FREE Admission to the Center
- ** 25% Discount on Photo Reproductions
- ** 10% Discount on Acid-Free Materials
- ** Voting Privileges
- ** Invitation to all CCHS Events

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

PHONE: _____

Family memberships, please list family members.

Husband

Wife

Children (under the age of 18)

Return to: Clay County Historical Society
P.O. Box 501
Moorhead, MN 56561

(218) 233-4604

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