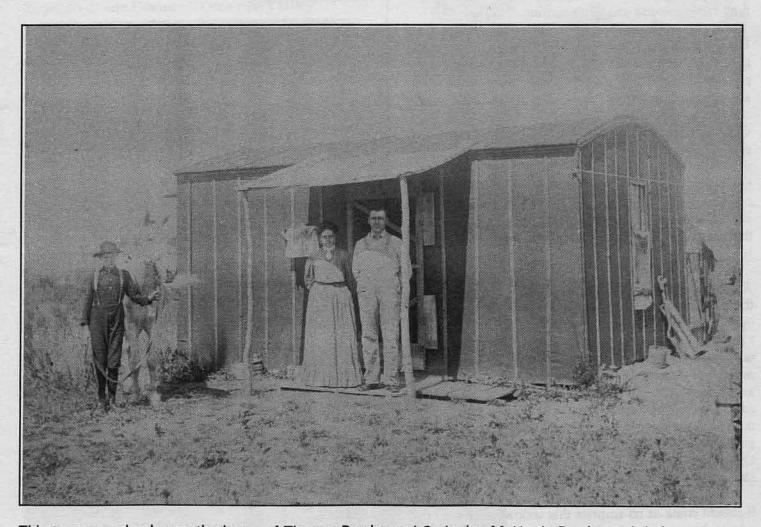
CLAY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY



CCHS Newsletter

January/February 1999

Vol. XXII. No. 1



This tar paper shack was the home of Thomas Pender and Catherine McHardy Pender and their son, William. Their home was located about a mile northwest of Downer. Ca 1880s

See Settlement story and map on Pages 6 and 7.

Clay County Historical Society Photo

President's Report

By Paul Harris, President Clay County Historical Society has a generous patron in the Clay County Commission. During my years as president of CCHS, the Commissioners have never challenged our budget requests nor pushed us to cut back. At the same time, however, we at CCHS have been wary of depending too



much on governmental support. One of the principal goals of my presidency has been to expand our funding base by building up additional sources of revenue. There are quite a few ways of approaching this challenge, and we have not pursued them all with equal energy. Most successful has been our effort to expand our membership. We have also had some success with fund-raising events and grant writing.

For the most part, these are approaches that depend on building up our revenue base by soliciting a large number of relatively small sums from many different sources. Such strategies have one great advantage and one great disadvantage. Their advantage is that they involve many people in the effort and broaden the community's sense of participation in and ownership of the Historical Society and its wonderful offerings. In that sense, we have been killing two birds with one stone, combining fund-raising and public relations in all our efforts. Their disadvantage, not coincidentally, is that they are labor-intensive ways of raising limited revenues.

At the opposite end of the spectrum are the strategies that we have not pursued with as much energy: building up our endowment or seeking corporate sponsors for our exhibits. The endowment has not been entirely neglected. Over the past year, I've been meeting monthly with Arnie Ellingson and Galen Vaa to devise an effective campaign. We have focussed on designing an appealing brochure that could be given to potential donors. Recently, we had some help from a talented group of graphic design students at Moorhead State University, thanks to Allen Sheets of the MSU Art Department. Still, it has been a slow process.

It should come as no surprise that endowments form the principal revenue source for many of the nation's elite cultural institutions. Funding operations from interest payments while continually building up the endowment's principal is an ideal way to ensure that an organization can continue to prosper and thrive. The trick is to build up the principal. CCHS has no illusions that it will ever compete in the same league with Harvard University or the Metropolitan Museum of Art. We are not relying on millionaires. In our endowment campaign no less than in our membership drives, we are emphasizing the need to encourage and recognize relatively small donations.

All kinds of people can reach a point in their lives when they have accumulated enough for themselves and are ready to give something back. Maybe that is the case with you. Please consider CCHS in planning for the disposal of your estate.

Did you know that?

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.

CLAY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY



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Mark Peihl, Contributor

CCHS on the move again!

The next few months will be hectic for CCHS. For the sixth time in 63 years, the museum will move into a new home. Of our three offices, archives and three main storage areas, only one store room will be left in place - and that one will be substantially altered. (The July/August newsletter detailed the new construction plans.)

We'll be playing a game of musical chairs. Collections Manager Pam Burkhardt will move her office and artifact storage area over to her new digs on the building's new east end (it's largely unfinished space and should be completed first). Office Manager Margaret Ristvedt will be bunking with the Heritage Hjemkomst folks until her new office is completed (hopefully in late February). Once Pam's safely installed, Archivist Mark Peihl will move the archives into Pam's old area. He'll remain there with limited service for patrons until the new archives open in late February. Meanwhile dust will fly as workmen demolish Margaret's old office and the old archives.

Plans still call for an April 1 finish to the construction. Much has been done since last summer, but now the work will begin directly impacting our spaces. We may be hard to locate or busy if you drop in. Please bear with us during the next few months - and wish us luck.





Upper photo: Window being removed from present HHIC office (soon to be CCHS Archives). Lower photo: The window was then installed in the new CCHS Collection Manager's office and artifact storage area.

Outreach Displays

Opens

Hitterdal Senior Center
Ulen-Hitterdal High School
Viking Manor, Ulen
Hawley Public Library
Glyndon Community Center
Moorhead Public Library
Barnesville Public Library
February
February
February

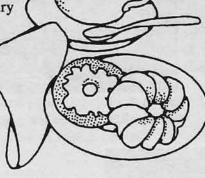
[Note: due to construction and the moving of CCHS operations at the Heritage Hjemkomst Interpretive Center building, all dates are tentative.]

The Hitterdal Senior Center opens ROLLIN' ON THE RED - a photo display highlighting steamboats on the Red River.

A CENTURY OF CYCLES opens at the Ulen-Hitterdal High School. This photo display looks at what was rollin' on two wheels in Clay County a century

ago.

The Viking Manor in Ulen might enjoy A CASE OF COKE [display case, that is] featuring collectibles and fun facts about this popular soft drink.



The Hawley Public Library looks at over 125 years of medical history in Clay County in YESTERDAY'S MEDICINE.

Look, look. See, see! Have FUN WITH DICK AND JANE at the Glyndon Community Center.

The Moorhead Public Library is CHOCOLATE CENTERED. By the box or by the bar, this is a "sweet" display - and, just in time for Valentine's Day!

LET'S HAVE COFFEE at the Barnesville Public Library. This display features a coffee grinder, coffee server, coffee pot, cups - and a little lunch.

Artifacts & Donors

NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 1998

Donors include:

Moorhead: Charlotte Onstine, Helen Hedelund,

Betty Swetland

Artifacts include: (5) photos: rail crew in Fargo, Karlstrom Restaurant in Moorhead, the Moorhead tourist camp during a flood; (2) woven rugs, infant dress with gift card; home permanent curlers, (2) "Join-it" crochet motif sets, Richardson's Baby Doll outfit [do-it-yourself] sewing kit (partially worked), 1947 calendar from the Silver Star [a dancehall/nightclub between Moorhead and Dilworth].

Monetary Donations NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 1998

Carla Peterson, Glendale CA
Richard T. McMurray, Annandale VA
Degree of Honor, Moorhead
Larry & Elsie Quam, Hawley
Hawley Literary Guild, Hawley
D.P. Rostad, DDS, Moorhead
Willis & LaVerne Kingsbury, Fargo
Kenneth Skjegstad, Moorhead
Bernice Wahl, Moorhead
VFW Post 4628, Barnesville
Darren Leno, Fargo

Do you have a story?

The Clay County Historical Society is always looking for contributors for its newsletter. If you have a story to tell, pictures to share or articles you have written that relate to county history, please submit them to the Clay County Historical Society Newsletter. If you are unsure about writing, perhaps we can sit down for an interview and publish that.

Send articles to Clay County Historical Society, PO Box 501, Moorhead MN 56561-0501 or call 233-4604. We look forward to hearing from you soon.

Pass the ketchup please.....

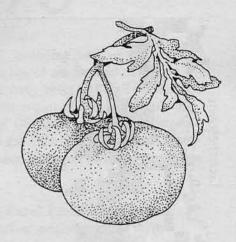
Henry John Heinz was the most lauded horseradish manufacturer in Pennsylvania in 1869. His brand was sold in a clear bottle, unlike his competitors who concealed turnip substitutes and wood fibers in the bottoms of the green jars.

Heinz had always been interested in bottling other spices that Americans could use to liven up their somewhat bland diets. He believed he could mass market ketchup, so he started experimenting with high-grade tomatoes and added vinegar, salt, spices and sweetener until he found the perfect combination. Then he packaged it in a long-necked, clear bottle and introduced it to the public.

Ketchup in its earliest stage dates back to 300 B.C. in Rome, but it wasn't created out of tomatoes. It was a seasoned sauce, like a puree, and contained vinegar, oil, pepper and a paste of dried anchovies called *liquamen*.

Some people credit Chinese seamen with introducing

something more closely related to ketchup in 1690. They introduced a brine of pickled fish, shellfish and spices for fish and fowl. This was named ketsiap; when its popularity spread into Malay archipelago, it was called kechap.



But in the United States, Thomas Jefferson was credited with cultivating the tomato and legitimizing it, since it was thought to be a poisonous fruit in America prior to 1790. The first recipe for tomato catsup was introduced in 1792 in Richard Brigg's cook New Art of Cookery. Soon it was a staple.

From Printers Press, Express Press, Fargo, April 1998

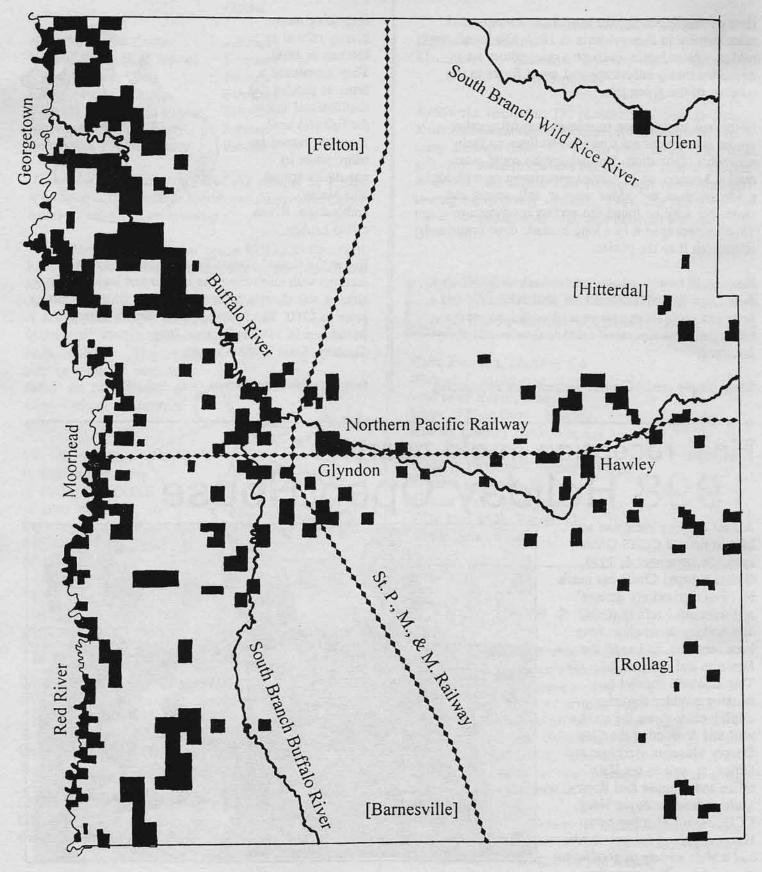
Final reception in old quarters... 1998 Holiday Open House

A final Holiday reception was held in the old CCHS Office space on December 6, 1998. Guests enjoyed Christmas music by "The Community Strings" and wonderful refreshments. The holiday decorations have been removed, as has all the furniture and most of the walls. This area will connect to a massive corridor featuring display cases along the southern wall and connecting the Clay County Museum, Archives and Office, as well as the HHIC office and a future Red River Valley Museum. Joyce Haug, CCHS Board Member from Hawley, poured for guests who had a wide variety of goodies to choose from. Next year the



Holiday Open House will take place in our new quarters and will be an entirely new experience.

US Land Purchased or Homesteaded by 1879



Where did they land and why? Settlement in 1879

By Mark Peihl

In another article in this newsletter we describe a new CD-ROM in the archives containing a database of the transfer of all federal land in Minnesota to individuals whether through homestead claims, timber claims or outright purchase. It is a cool tool for genealogists interested in their homesteading ancestors.

But the database can be accessed in many ways to help us learn about the county's history. For instance, I've long been curious about what parts of the county were settled first. We know from other sources that there were very few folks living in the county until the government completed surveying the land and the railroads arrived in 1871. Virtually the whole county was open for settlement. So what land did the first settlers pick? What ground did they find most appealing?

Using the database, I created a subset of land transfers for the county and arranged them chronologically. I then used a pen to ink in each property on a map of the county, a different color for each year. The map reproduced to the left (Page 8) shows the lands purchased or homesteaded at the end of 1879.

It's not a perfect representation of what land was settled at that time. Not included are land grants to the two railroads. In order to get these lines built the U.S. government gave both roads land on either side of their rights-of-way to sell in order to pay construction costs. We know, for instance, that the Northern Pacific sold land to two colonization companies in the Hawley and Glyndon areas. Note that the areas around both towns are still blank on the map. But it does give us an indication of patterns of early settlement.

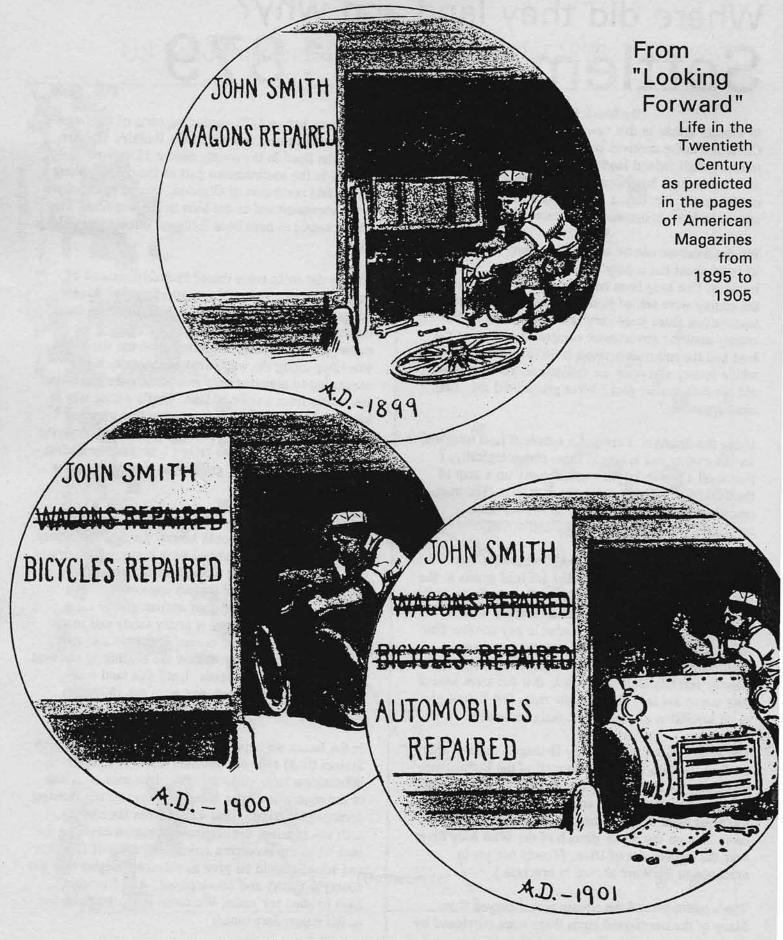
The areas lay out in a roughly H-shaped pattern: along the Red, Buffalo and South Branch of the Buffalo then east along the Buffalo and the NP line to Glyndon and Hawley, then in the hills and lakes in the eastern and southeast parts of the county. A couple of folks have taken land on the South Branch of the Wild Rice River near the present site of Ulen. (Towns not yet in existence in 1879 are shown in brackets.)

The western part of the county was surveyed first. Many of the transferred lands there were purchased by speculators before 1872, including parts of the large blocks on the lower reaches of the Buffalo. The few folks who lived in the county before 1872 lived along the Red in the southwestern part of the county, along the Buffalo northwest of Glyndon, around Georgetown in the northwest and in the hills in the southeast. That pattern seems to have been followed through the 1870s.

So why did folks settle there? Probably because of water and trees. The earliest settlers needed three things: grass for their animals (which could be found most anywhere), water and wood for building materials and fuel and protection from the wind. They wound up along the waterways and woods. It is interesting to note that only two parcels are more than four miles from a river or lake. That's a long way to haul water so it may have been trees that attracted them, either for fuel or a psychological break from the open prairies. It may also reflect a common prejudice that if the land couldn't grow trees it wouldn't grow crops either.

It is interesting to note where people did not settle. The north central and south central parts of the county are settler free. The land had been surveyed, there was even a railroad running through it. So why didn't people move there? The eastern edge of this open space contains the beaches of ancient glacial Lake Agassiz. Much of the soil is pretty sandy and rocky. Some of the settled land around Rollag is also rocky but at least it held trees. Below the beaches to the west are large areas of wet lands. Until this land was drained by state financed ditches in the 1890s and later, few people farmed there.

In the future we hope to get Geographical Information System (GIS) software that will allow us to layer information from many different databases on a map of the county and print it out. Census records showing demographic trends, land values from tax records, soils information, the original vegetation covering the land when the surveyors arrived, location of churches and schools could all give us valuable insights into the county's history and development. And I wouldn't have to hand ink maps. We could just print them out in full color. Stay tuned!



AMERICAN PROGRESSION OF THREE YEARS. (NEXT!)

Looking Forward to Looking Back

I predict..

By Pam Burkhardt

What an attention-getter! Who would not like a peek at tomorrow's newspaper? How about next year's? What will the weather be? What will happen politically? What products will be successful - what will be obsolete?

A number of years ago we printed a few prophecies from What May Happen in the Next Hundred Years by John Elfreth Watkins, Jr. taken from the December 1900 issue of the Ladies' Home Journal. Now, we are offering three more of those prophecies on transportation.

Looking Forward

In 1900 they wrote about the future to the year 2000.

Trains One Hundred and Fifty Miles an Hour. Trains will run two miles a minute, normally; express trains one hundred and fifty miles an hour. To go from New York to San Francisco will take a day and a night by fast express. There will be cigar-shaped electric locomotives hauling long trains of cars. Cars will, like houses, be artificially cooled. Along the railroads there will be no smoke, no cinders, because coal will neither be carried nor burned. There will be no stops for water. Passengers will travel thorough hot or dusty country regions with windows down.

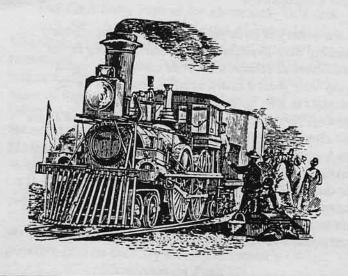
There will be Air-Ships, but they will not successfully compete with surface cars and water vessels for passenger or freight traffic. They will be maintained as deadly war-vessels by all military nations. Some will transport men and goods. Others will be used by scientists making observations at great heights about the earth.

Automobiles will be Cheaper than Horses are to-day. Farmers will own automobile hay-wagons, automobile truck-wagons, plows, harrows and hay-rakes. A one-pound motor in one of these vehicles will do the work of a pair of horses or more. Children will ride in automobile sleighs in winter. Automobiles will have been substituted for every horse vehicle now known. There will be, as already exhibited today, automobile hearses, automobile police patrols, automobile

ambulances, automobile street sweepers. The horse in harness will be as scarce, if, indeed, not even scarcer, then as the yoked ox is today.

In 1896 they wrote about the 1950s
Once we have arrived at our future destination, we go inside *The Dwelling-House of the Twentieth Century* - an article by Otis T. Mason printed in the June 27, 1896 issue of *Saturday Evening Post*. Mason wrote, "No feature of nineteenth-century progress has been more striking than the improvement accomplished in domestic architecture and in the internal arrangements of houses; yet even now the human domicile is far from having completed the process of evolution . . . and it is probable that we should be greatly surprised if, by setting the clock ahead, we were able to step today into a typical residence . . . of a man of moderate means - of the year 1950." Here is an example of his predictions:

Dwellings are no longer put up in solid blocks, all exactly alike outside and inside - a style most popular in the latter part of the nineteenth century - and the party-wall is rarely used. Each house stands alone, mainly because, in the year 1950, people have come to realize that the lumping together of buildings renders them less attractive to the eye and deprives them in large degree of the power to express the individuality of their owners. (Cont. on Page 10)



Looking (Continued from Page 9)

The abolishment of the stairs has been made practicable by the introduction of a pair of small elevators, which, being perfectly automatic, require no attendant.

The luxury of a perfectly warmed house, kept always at exactly the proper temperature, was unknown to the people of fifty years ago. In 1900 a dwelling, in winter, was either too hot or too cold most of the time.

. . . How uncomfortable it must have been, and how strange it seems from our viewpoint of the present day, when we have only to set the automatic governor of the heating apparatus at seventy-two degrees, let us say, and the temperature of the whole establishment is maintained at that point for months together.

As for storage, one finds no cellar beneath the mansion of 1950, this subterranean room having been done away with for sanitary and other reasons. Electricity having rendered a stock of fuel unnecessary, and no furnace or other heating apparatus being required underground, the raison d'être of the cellar has vanished. The fashion of keeping food supplies in the family pit went out long ago, and now the housewife buys her groceries in insect-proof packages, putting them away on shelves, while her provisions go into a cold-storage compartment chilled by liquid air.

No properly constructed residence in 1950 is infested by roaches and mice, as all houses were to a greater or less extent fifty years ago - that is, in 1900.

One does not find in 1950 that ingenious automata have taken the place of domestic servants, as some imaginative persons long ago suggested might happen, and it seems likely that a machine will ever wait on the table satisfactorily.

Not a battery is to be found in the twentieth-century dwelling here described. The electricity used in the establishment comes in a single current through a heavy wire from a distributing station, and on the premises is split up as required for heating, for lighting, for cooling, for running elevators, and so on. The dumbwaiter runs by electricity, as well as the housewife's sewing machine, and the same fluid both runs and regulates all the clocks in the house If the daughter of the house wants to crimp her hair, she fastens her curling-iron with a little plug to a convenient wire, and enjoys a certainty that the instrument will not scorch her curls.

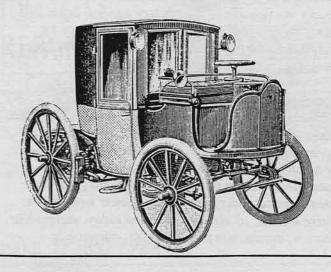
Looking Back

C.C. Coffin looked back in his Atlantic Monthly column reprinted in the [Moorhead] Clay County Advocate newspaper of May 17, 1879. Entitled Old Times, Coffin compared the way people lived fifty years earlier, in 1829, with 1879. Here are some of Coffin's comparisons

A half century ago a large part of the people of the United States lived in houses unpainted, unplastered and utterly devoid of adornment. A well fed fire in the yawning chasm of a huge chimney gave partial warmth to a single room, and it was a common remark that the inmates were roasting one side while freezing the other; in contrast, a majority of the people of the older states now live in houses that are clapboarded, painted, blinded and comfortably warmed. Then the household furniture consisted of a few plain chairs, a plain table, a bedstead made by the village carpenter. Carpets there were none. To-day few are the homes, in city or country, that do not contain a carpet of some sort, while the average laborer by a week's work may earn enough to enable him to repose at night upon a spring bed.

The people of 1830 sat in the evening in the glowing light of a pitch knot fire, or read their weekly newspapers by the flickering light of a "tallow-dip;" now, in city or village, their apartments are bright with the flame of gas jet or the softer radiance of kerosene. Then, if the fire went out upon the hearth, it was kindled by a coal from a neighboring hearth, or by flint, steel and tinder. Those who indulged in pipes and cigars could light them only by some hearthstone; to-day we light fire and pipes by the dormant fireworks in the match-safe at the cost of one hundredth of a cent.

(Continued on Page 15)



We got a grant! What's new in the Archives?

By Mark Peihl

Earlier this year the Minnesota Historical Society granted CCHS \$807.00 for purchasing microfilm copies of newspapers and other records. We had requested \$1607.00 from MHS but they received more grant applications than expected this cycle. Everyone who applied received half of what they requested. The funds were provided by the State of Minnesota through the MHS' Grants-in-Aid Program.

They are matching funds. The Hawley Fire Department contributed \$432.00 to cover the purchase of issues of the Hawley Herald. The Barnesville VFW kicked in \$270.00 to buy copies of the Barnesville Record-Review. We're asking organizations in Glyndon and Ulen to underwrite the cost of newspapers published in their communities.

So what new goodies will we be adding?

Newspapers galore. In addition to completing our collections of the Hawley and Barnesville papers, we'll add the Glyndon Red River Valley

News for 1921-1929, the Ulen Union for 1984-1995 and the Fargo Times and Fargo Republican covering 1879-1884. There are gaps in our run of the Moorhead Daily News during this critical period in Moorhead and Clay County's history. The Fargo papers will fill those gaps.

We will also be getting copies of the indexes to the Personnel Files of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railways. Many of our genealogists have ancestors who worked for these companies. Although we will receive only the indexes, they can provide dates the person worked for the railroad and their position. Patrons can also contact MHS for copies of the individual file.

Likewise, we will get the indexes to the Subject Files of the Presidents of the NP and GN Railways. The

files contain information about railroad activities in virtually every community in the county. Again, the files will remain at MHS, but the indexes will provide dates of events and other key information.

Finally, we'll add a plat map from 1916 showing property ownership in every township in every county in Minnesota. Researchers will use this film to check on relatives in other counties and give CCHS highly detailed maps of every township

in the state.

In addition to the Grant acquisitions, CCHS has recently added other tools to our arsenal.

We hold a set of 7

CD-ROMS containing a nationwide telephone directory. Patrons can do a name search of the Pro CD

SelectPhone disk set to see if they have long lost relatives anywhere in the US.

We also have a CD-ROM of the

General Land Office's Automated

Records Project: Pre-1908 Homestead and Cash Entry Patents for Minnesota. This disk holds a data base of every transfer of Federal land in Minnesota to individuals, including every proved up homestead, Timber Claim and outright purchase. The entries include the legal description of each plot, the name of the acquirer, the date of transfer and information needed to order copies of the contents of the original filing from the Bureau of Land Management. The database can be searched any number of ways (see the article on early Clay County settlement for an example of how the disk can be used).

We also received a duplicate set of indexes to land transfers filed in the Clay County Recorder's Office. (Continued on Page 12)

A new wish list

CCHS will be showcasing a new museum space at the Hjemkomst Center this spring. An all-new exhibit on

textiles called "Stitches in Time: Clay County's Handmade Textiles," will explore some of the social

aspects of the manufacture and uses of textiles in Clay County.

The exhibit will include many items from the CCHS
Collections, but we are still in need of a few items that are not in the Collections. Items we would especially like to find include Barbie doll patterns, 4H or

FHA (Future Homemakers of America) Fair projects, and Home Ec class projects. Fair projects do not need to be ribbon winners.

We would like photographs of individuals and/or groups sewing, spinning, doing needlework, making textile products or showing the products for competition, all the way from the past to the present. Any photographs of dressmakers or milliners would be welcome along with patterns and records from their businesses. We could use any items made out of feed sacks, ie. aprons, etc.

In order to avoid duplication, please contact the historical society at 233-4604 before bringing items in. The exhibit will be up for some time so we are looking for either contributions or a loan for the duration of the exhibition.

CCHS Life Memberships

Clay County Historical Society would like to recognize the following Life Members. Life Memberships have not been available for over 10 years but the following are grandfathered in. These Life Members continue to support CCHS by serving as Board Members and volunteers and by donating artifacts and funds. Hats off to these community leaders.

Dr. & Mrs. Verlyn Anderson, Moorhead James Andvik, Scotts Mills OR Randy Bakken, Fargo Pamela Burkhardt, Fargo Dr. & Mrs. K.W. Covey, Moorhead Doris Eastman, Osage Mrs. H.K. Eklund, Moorhead Mr. & Mrs. Jon Evert, Moorhead Dr. & Mrs. Clarence Glasrud, Moorhead Gary Goodrich, Fargo David & Paula Grosz, Moorhead M.J. & E C. Hannaher, Moorhead Willis & LaVerne Kingsbury, Fargo Ariel & Myrtle Sellie Molldrem, Moorhead Vincent & Kathie Murphy, Fargo James O'Rourke, Moorhead Lloyd & Bev Paulson, Moorhead Ronald L.M. Ramsey, Fargo Benton & Minnie Rindahl, Barnesville Mercedes & Norman Roos, Hawley Dr. & Mrs. David Rostad, Moorhead Clayton & Patricia Sandeen, Moorhead John Schermeister, Fargo Charles D. Shamel, Potomac, MA Dr. Kenneth R. Skjegstad, Moorhead Dan & Sandy Skolness, Glyndon Dr. & Mrs. Warren Smerud, Moorhead Mrs. Russel Wahl, Moorhead Edgar Wright, Moorhead

What's new? (Continued from Page 12)

We've used these many times for genealogical research or to study buildings and businesses over time. The transactions are indexed by the seller of the property (the "grantor") from 1873 through 1947 and by the buyer (the "grantee") from 1898 through 1928.

Last, and probably most important, we purchased a new 266 meg Pentium II computer with an internet hook up and a color printer. We'll be adding a scanner next. The World Wide Web is a tremendous research tool. We use it almost daily. With a scanner, it should be possible for us to scan any of our photos or negatives and crank out a near-photograph quality

copy for patrons and exhibits, saving darkroom time and expense. We are on the look out for more CD-ROMs to add to the collection. With additional software we could link databases of census, land use or original vegetation with maps to provide a graphical way of exploring how the county has changed over time. The opportunities are amazing. And watch for our own Web presence next summer or fall. We had hoped to have a web site up and running this summer but our water main break flood in July messed that up.

Exciting stuff!

Titanic tour being considered

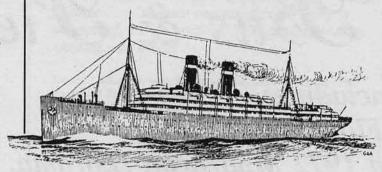
One of the options being considered for an early spring CCHS History Tour is the Titanic Exhibit now showing in the old St. Paul Union Depot. Artifacts from the Titanic include a 20-ton section of the hull, the cherub from the grand staircase, china, unopened champagne bottles, letters and much more. The Titanic was discovered in 1985 and artifacts were recovered by deep sea divers.

The Titanic, a luxury liner, thought to be unsinkable, struck an iceberg and sank in the waters of the North Atlantic on its maiden voyage on April 15, 1912. The Titanic Exhibit will be in St. Paul through April 30, so an early April date is a possibility.

Other options for the same tour might include a theater production, and visits to a number of historic sites.

The CCHS History tours are for members only. Call CCHS to find out about all the benefits of membership or fill in the form on the back page of this Newsletter and mail to Clay County Historical Society, PO Box 501, Moorhead MN 56561.

If you are interested in participating in an April Titanic Exhibit tour give us a call at 233-4604.



CCHS Memberships - New and Renewals

Helen M. Anton, W.Fargo

November/December 1998

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

RENEWALS

Deloris Zwack-Mellon, Apple Valley
Zona Mathison, Moorhead
Mary & Ken Tangen, Moorhead
Ellen & Chris Velline, Torrance CA
Eldora Lunde, Ulen
James & Gail Jordahl, Moorhead
Clayton & Doris Jorgenson, Moorhead
Alden Knatterud, Moorhead
Dean & Sara Sather, Fargo
Fevig Oil Company, Felton
Hawley School #150, Hawley
Donna Dosland, Fargo
Korsmo Funeral Service, Inc., Moorhead
Richard T. McMurray, Annandale VA

Don & Carol Schoff, Hawley
Jim & Chris Stenerson, Moorhead
State Bank of Hawley, Hawley
Phyllis W. Thysell, Moorhead
Dr. & Mrs. Donald Bentley, Hawley
Joan Sprague, San Diego, CA
City of Hawley, Hawley
John Young Jr., Hawley
Tom Hall, Moorhead

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Helen Rudie, Moorhead
United Electric Service & Supply, Fargo
Donna McMaster, Moorhead

CCHS welcomes the following new members:

NEW MEMBERS

Heidi Kassenborg, S. St. Paul
Ms. Rakel L. Erickson, Fertile
Carol Raff Stevenson, Minneapolis
Margaret Sprague, Vancouver WA
Wayne Sprague, W Fargo
Jerry & Maggie Gee, Moorhead
Paul Marquart, Dilworth
Jeffory Kluck, Lake Park
Dale Stensgaard, Grand Forks
Sherri & Wayne Arnold, Moorhead
Marlowe and Joan Parries, Moorhead

CLAY COUNTY MUSEUM'S

limited showing of

"Bits & Pieces

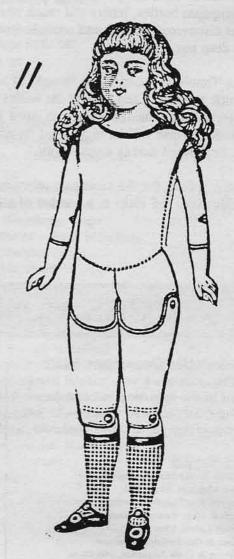
including:

Flood photos,
a 1972 Moorhead Diorama,
"Forgotten Things:
an MSU Archeology exhibit,"
& "Ebb Tide: Recovery From the 1997 Flood
in the Red River Valley

Plus a sneak preview of Stitches in Time:

Clay County's Handmade Textiles.

"Stitches in Time" will open in April, 1999. The water main flood of July 19, 1998 resulted in the necessity to dismantle the "Inside, Outside" exhibit scheduled to show through January. We regret the inconvenience this has caused and ask the public's patience as we prepare for the new museum space now under construction.



Daisy, who was on display in the museum's permanent exhibit is very siumilar to this kid body doll in the 1902 Sears, Roebuck Catalogue. Daisy survived the 1998 water main flood and is on display in the "Bits and Pieces" exhibit.

Hours are: 9-5 Mon.-Sat., 9-9 Thurs., 12-5 Sun.
Lower level of Hjemkomst Center, 202 1st Ave. N., Moorhead, MN

Looking (Continued from Page 9)

In those days we guessed the hour of noon, or ascertained it by the creeping of the sunlight up to the "noon-mark" drawn upon the floor; only the well-to-do could afford a clock. To-day, who does not carry a watch? and as for clocks, you may purchase them at wholesale, by the cart load, at sixty-two cents apiece.

Still Looking

No source was given for the following prediction (written around 1900) in the book *Looking Forward* by Brosseau and Andrist.

[The typical dwelling] will be made of concrete, or some similar material that will be comparatively unaffected by the weather and that will provide protection against changes in the external temperature. Inside it will be given a hard, durable, smooth finish that will not hold dust and that will be impervious to moisture. Not only walls and ceilings but floors will be finished in this way, and at a moment's notice the

furnishings can be taken out and a room or the whole house washed down with a stream of water from a hose and wiped dry with the utmost ease.

"Yesterday's Tomorrows" by Corn and Horrigen sites an article from Popular Mechanics promising much the same.

"Miracles You'll see in the Next Fifty Years," Popular Mechanics, 1950. By the early 1950s, various "miracle" materials were making their way into middle-class homes, and the popular press was filled with promises of ever more remarkable plastic things to come . . . "Because everything in her home is waterproof, the housewife of 2000 can do her daily cleaning with a hose."

Credits: Looking Forward, Ray Brosseau & Ralph K. Andrist 1970; Yesterday's Tomorrows by Joseph J. Corn and Brian Horrigen 1984; [Moorhead] Clay County Advocate May 17, 1879.

The Clay County Historical Society thanks the following organizations and businesses for their financial support:

PATRON (\$200 - \$499)

School Specialty, Fargo

SUSTAINING MEMBERS (\$100 to \$199)

City of Hawley, Hawley
Dilworth/Glyndon/Felton Schools
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F-M Printing, Moorhead
Hawley Public Schools, Hawley
Korsmo Funeral Service, Moorhead
Rapat Corporation, Hawley
Sellin Brothers, Hawley
The Forum, Fargo

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Wright Funeral Home, Moorhead

1	CCHS Business Membership
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I wou	ld like to become a member of Clay County Historical Society.
□ IN	NDIVIDUAL \$15.00 FAMILY \$35.00 Donation
	MEMBERSHIP BENEFITS
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