Union Depot, Glyndon. The depot served both the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways. It was destroyed by a suspicious fire in December 1888. The story starting on page 8 tells more about the Glyndon Fires. F. Jay Haynes Collection.
Help us get the Buffalo Fire Engine back on the street!

Moorhead’s historic Buffalo Fire Engine may once again roam the streets of Fargo-Moorhead, in parades and special events. At its July 19th meeting, the Clay County Historical Society (CCHS) Board of Directors authorized a resolution to restore the venerable fire engine to a workable state, and to authorize a fund drive for its ongoing care and maintenance. In its resolution, the CCHS Board authorized a $10,000 fund raising campaign to be initiated for the ongoing care of the engine.

"The Buffalo engine is an important piece for interpreting the rich history of Clay County’s and Moorhead’s brave fire fighters," said Lisa Vedaa, CCHS Executive Director. "We hope the efforts to restore the Buffalo to a workable state will eventually lead to a permanent home for the engine, and that the community will enjoy seeing the engine on display, in parades, and at special events."

According to Curator Pam Burkhardt, the Buffalo is one of the largest artifacts in CCHS’ extensive collection. The Buffalo was part of the Moorhead Fire Department from 1936 until 1979, when it was almost sold for scrap. When the new pumper truck was unveiled at the fire station on September 25, 1936, the Moorhead Daily News said the firemen were "like kids with a new toy." The $10,000 pumper had the latest equipment of its day. Able to pump 1,000 gallons a minutes, the new pumper made it unnecessary to boost pressure in the water mains which might cause a break. Previously, when the fire whistle blew at the power plant, it was the signal to get pumps in action to increase pressure to the mains. The arrival of Buffalo became the death knell for that whistle which was blown one last time in honor of the new pumper. The engine served the community faithfully through fires at the Comstock Hotel and Waterman's Clothing in Moorhead.

During the flood of 1975, the Buffalo kept Moorhead’s south side from flooding. The truck sat near Edison School and continuously pumped from the sanitary system into the storm drain – the first time this had been tried in the city.

The pumper truck was saved in 1979 thanks to the efforts of a number of local firemen who saw other old equipment sent away to places like Chicago. CCHS received the Buffalo in 1983. Repair and maintenance needs and the lack of permanent storage space for the Buffalo has limited its exposure to the public. If fundraising goes according to plan, CCHS hopes to exhibit the historic Buffalo engine at the Moorhead Fire Dept. open house on October 8, 2006.

"Kids love this old engine," says CCHS President Darren Leno. "Having the Buffalo in a workable state will be a wonderful way to interpret the rich and brave history of firefighting in our community. Although it’s an artifact from Moorhead, the engine is representative of the history of Clay County and the region."

2% of the $10,000 goal has already been raised. Donations to preserve the Buffalo engine can be mailed to the Clay County Historical Society. For more information, contact Lisa Vedaa at CCHS, 218-299-5520.
President’s Message

By Darren Leno, CCHS President

Great things are happening at CCHS and I'm very excited to have the opportunity to share some of it with you. Here is some of what has been (and is being) accomplished by our dedicated staff, volunteers and board members:

- During the past month, a special committee has formed and met to plan exciting events to celebrate CCHS' 75th anniversary. We're hopeful that leaders and volunteers will continue to step forward to help this important effort, which will increase CCHS' visibility and highlight many tremendous artifacts in our collection.

- The Fire Truck Committee formed a plan (which the board subsequently accepted) to begin the restoration of our historic Buffalo Fire Engine, and will begin a fund raising campaign to create a fund to care for this important artifact. If all goes according to plan, this Buffalo will again roam the streets of our fair county in parades and will appear at special events. We think it will be a wonderful outreach tool for CCHS, as well as a powerful way to interpret the contributions of Clay County's brave firefighters.

- Our staff has been working overtime to secure the donation of a major historic collection that is of tremendous significance to Clay County. This will be one of our most important collections, is considered by staff and board members to be a very BIG deal, and we can't wait to tell you more about this.

- Planning and preparation is underway to make this year's History Tour to Winnipeg one of the best ever!

- CCHS will participate in a new Minnesota history project that will provide us with high resolution scans of many here-to-fore unscanned images in our photographic collection. Additionally, the images will be hosted on the internet for anyone to view!

- Our presence at recent high profile community events, such as the Clay County Fair, Scandinavian Hjemkomst Festival, and MSUM's Old Fashioned Fourth of July, has resulted in new memberships, and helped raise the profile of CCHS. The Bergquist Cabin open house was well attended, and enjoyed by young and old.

With so much going on, CCHS has opportunities for new leaders and volunteers to become involved. When leaders and volunteers step in to help, there’s no end to what CCHS can accomplish. If you have a few spare hours a month, please contact Lisa at the CCHS office. I’m sure she can help you find a way to bring your talents to bear on CCHS.

Thanks to our staff, volunteers, contributors, board leaders, and communities leaders who keep CCHS moving forward with the past.

The Gift of Membership

With so much going on, now is a particularly good time to give a gift of a CCHS membership to someone you care about. It’s the affordable gift that keeps giving the entire year. Each new member and membership renewal is very important to CCHS, and makes us a strong organization.

Thanks for being a member! Feel free to email me at any time with your questions and ideas: darren@leno.net

CCHS welcomes Duane Walker to Board

CCHS welcomed Duane Walker of Moorhead to the Board of Directors in May! Duane has been a realtor with Kvamme Real Estate since 1990 and has been in the realty business since 1977. He is a life long resident of Clay County, having been raised on a farm in Kurtz township, and going to school in Moorhead.

Duane spends a few hours each week volunteering at a local hospital, and tries to follow local high school and college sports and activities. He also enjoys ski trips with his wife and children Sarah and Carson, working on garden and landscape projects, and following his children’s interests.

Duane was invited to be on the board to fill a vacant board seat, and thought it would be a great way to become involved with an organization that serves his interests and the historical interests of our county and our community. This is his first experience serving on a nonprofit board of directors.

Duane believes the Clay County Historical Society is a great facility that provides hours of exploration and amusement, in addition to preserving artifacts from our past and teaching about county and state history and its evolution to our life today. He looks forward to working on the goals that the board and membership have set, and believes further awareness and promotion of the CCHS’ mission and facilities to our county and community is important.
**Outreach Displays**

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Our HAT'S OFF at the Hawley Public Library to all those who served in the military. Artifacts dating from the Civil War to Desert Storm are featured as well as some interesting facts about Decoration Day, our nation's flag, the GAR and other organizations.

The Barnesville Public Library looks at the art of knitting in A STRING OF PURLS with artifacts from the county's history. The libraries have books for the beginner knitter and the expert.

The Moorhead Public Library looks into a bit of rural life with BUTTER & EGGS recalling trips to the general store. Credit was given for a farm's homemade butter and farm-fresh eggs.

The welcome mat is out at the CVB (Convention and Visitors' Bureau) with a display of hospitality.

The Fargo Dome has a temporary display on the Hjemkomst Center in a small case shared between CCHS and HHIC.

**Artifacts & Donors**

**May and June 2006**

**Donors:**
- Moorhead: Kathryn Frost, Maureen Reed, In Memory of Agnes Berg, Faith Meurrens, Mary Davies
- Felton: Londa & Loren Ingebretsen
- Barnesville: Merlin J. Melby
- Hawley: Carol Ekre
- Fargo, ND: Paul Harvey Rustad, Mark Peihl
- Pelican Rapids, MN: Sue Lass
- North Mankato, MN: Bruce L. Larson

**Artifacts:** (33) vols Moorhead High Annuals 1928-1999; John Hilgers/Christine Wambach photo & marriage certificate; (22) George L. Johnson farm record books (1951-1968); photo of Hawley parade, booklets Hawley Co-operative Elevator Company, 80th Anniversary 1906-1986, 100th Anniversary of Grong Lutheran Church 1972-1972, 120th Anniversary of Grong Lutheran Church 1972-1992, July 6-7, 1974, souvenir booklet Reunion Remembrance 1916 thru 1974 Glyndon-Felton School, Dist. No. 53 teacher Mary Metcalf 1919-1920; Hawley Hi-Lites school newsletter, Volume IV, Issue 12, April 18, 1951; programs: Glyndon Centennial, June 16-18, 1972 (pageant & schedule of events), Grong Lutheran Church, June 18, 1972, (2) b/w photostcards Barnesville High School, and Dr. Robert Patterson's stone house, Barnesville; materials from interviews done by MSUM students; book In Celebration of 50 Years, Lutheran Church of the Good Shepherd, Moorhead, MN, 2004; record books and (2) school books, District #41, book from District #43; c1919 ledger from potato warehouse at Dale; Elmer G. Holm for State Representative, November 1926 campaign brochure; envelope addressed to Mr. William Rosell, Dale, post marked October 1926; certificate of alien registration for Andrew Danielson, Dale; WWI note* found behind butt plate of 1873 Springfield rifle used in the Spanish-American War; book Lindbergh of Minnesota: A Political Biography by Bruce L. Larson, cpr 1971/1973; photostatic card of residences on street in Dilworth, MN, no date; book The First 100 Years, 1880 to 1980, Felton, Minnesota; (2) girdles; pocket whetstone advertising 25th Anniversary Burns Motor Co. Ford, 1927-1952; 1937 calendar advertising Silver Lake Co-op Oil Co., Hawley, MN; (5) 4-H Project booklets for Cakes, Cookies, Bread and Canning 1939-1945; Dr. Duncan's sphygmomanometer on wooden base; 1948 Minnesota Driver's Training Manual; child's homemade wooden jumper chair; enlarged mounted photo image of Mary Davies dressed as a suffragette, c1975-1979.

In May and June we received additions to the advertising materials collected by Dr. Ronald Olin. He has been collecting these and other items for about 25 years and is still searching! The entire collection will be displayed during our 75th Anniversary year celebration.

**IN-HOUSE DISPLAYS**

The hall case is being used for an OPEN STORAGE display of artifacts in the CCHS collections. An Open Storage display shows a lot of artifacts with general labels and text. We had planned to display a large number of artifacts from particular collections in the hall case during the 75th Anniversary exhibit, but advanced our timetable due to work for the Hjemkomst Center's roof replacement. The new air handling system will pass through the center of our Main Storage room. This means we need to remove artifacts and almost half of the shelving due to large amounts of dust created during construction and water from the wet saw cutting through a wall. HHIC has also generously offered the use of parts of their storage and display areas for a few months.

A display of Beulah Forness' exquisite, hand-decorated china has been arranged for viewing in the lobby area. Beulah teaches china-painting classes in the building Tuesday mornings.

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*Note: *WWI note found behind butt plate of 1873 Springfield rifle used in the Spanish-American War; book Lindbergh of Minnesota: A Political Biography by Bruce L. Larson, cpr 1971/1973; photostatic card of residences on street in Dilworth, MN, no date; book The First 100 Years, 1880 to 1980, Felton, Minnesota; (2) girdles; pocket whetstone advertising 25th Anniversary Burns Motor Co. Ford, 1927-1952; 1937 calendar advertising Silver Lake Co-op Oil Co., Hawley, MN; (5) 4-H Project booklets for Cakes, Cookies, Bread and Canning 1939-1945; Dr. Duncan's sphygmomanometer on wooden base; 1948 Minnesota Driver's Training Manual; child's homemade wooden jumper chair; enlarged mounted photo image of Mary Davies dressed as a suffragette, c1975-1979.
Register before August 21 for the exciting Winnipeg History Tour!

Travel with us to Winnipeg for a 2-day excursion September 21 & 22! CCHS and the Heritage-Hjemkomst Interpretive Center are co-hosting this Red River Valley-themed history tour. Passports are not required by either government at this time to pass the border, although if you do have a passport we would like you to bring it with you for more ease in crossing the border. If you do not have a passport, we will be requiring you to bring a photo ID and a certified copy of your birth certificate.

The tour will leave from the Hjemkomst Center Thursday morning and return Friday night. While in Winnipeg, we will visit some of the city’s most fascinating and premier attractions and historic sites, including the Hotel Fort Garry, the Royal Canadian Mint, Assiniboia Downs, the Forks, the Manitoba Museum, and St. Boniface Museum and St. Boniface Cathedral ruins and historic cemetery.

Arguably one of the best treats of the tour is that guests will stay at the posh and historic Hotel Fort Garry! Guests are treated with extra special care at the Fort Garry, and each room is stocked with extra large fluffy white towels and cozy white bathrobes! Guests will also enjoy the spectacular breakfast buffet at the hotel, where you can enjoy omelets and waffles made specifically to your order.

Since 1913, this former Grand Trunk Pacific Railway hotel has stood as a symbol of Winnipeg’s importance as a North American transportation hub and of the prairie city’s affinity for old world elegance. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway decided to build The Fort Garry in 1911 when it completed the link between its east and west lines. The site chosen on Broadway Avenue was just one block from the railway’s Union Station. The hotel is designated as a national historic site and is Winnipeg’s best example of the chateau style of architecture which first found expression in the magnificent railway hotels built across Canada before 1930. By the 1950s, the chateau style was internationally acknowledged as distinctly Canadian. (Credit: The Fort Garry website, www.fortgarryhotel.com)

Another highlight of the tour will be a tour of historic sites in the city that are reported to have links to supernatural activity. A tour guide and a medium will escort us to each site in the comfort of our own bus. We will be getting off the bus at about five different sites. Whether or not you believe in ghosts, this Ghost Tour of Winnipeg on Thursday evening is sure to be interesting!

The Royal Canadian Mint in Winnipeg is the powerhouse of Canada’s high-volume coin production. Here, the industry’s most technologically advanced processes and equipment produce up to 15 million plated coins each day for Canadian and foreign circulation. Established in 1975, the Winnipeg plant occupies a 14,864 square-meter state-of-the-art facility. The Winnipeg Mint has diversified its operations from its original mandate to mint Canadian coinage, to produce circulation and collector coins for countries around the world: more than 52 billion coins for dozens of countries in Europe, Asia, Latin America, the Caribbean, Africa and the Middle East.

Although there will be no races at the time we visit Assiniboia Downs on Friday, we will get an exclusive tour of the backstretch, and enjoy a delicious lunch in one of their beautiful dining rooms. We will also enjoy Thursday lunch on site at the historic Dalnavert House, in their serene visitor center, with a tour of the home, built in 1895 for Sir Hugh John Macdonald, Premier of Manitoba in 1900 and son of Canada’s first Prime Minister. He and his family occupied the home until his death in 1929.

Many more fascinating tours and sites await you on this fun fall tour!

The price of the tour has been reduced to $250 from $275 per person and includes motorcoach transportation, lodging, attractions fees, and most meals. Thursday dinner will be on your own at one of the wonderful restaurants within walking distance of the Fort Garry Hotel. Deadline for registration is Monday, August 21, 5:00 p.m., no exceptions.

To register, call Lisa at 299-5520, or send your payment, name, address, and date of birth (for border crossing), to CCHS, PO Box 501, Moorhead, MN 56561.

Price, attractions destinations and schedule subject to change. Cancellations made after the deadline date are subject to a 30% non-refundable deposit.
Be a part of CCHS' 75th Anniversary!

Be a part of the celebration! The Clay County Historical Society will be 75 years old in 2007, and is beginning plans for a spectacular Diamond Jubilee celebration!

A 75th Anniversary Committee has been formed, and sub-committees are already getting to work on the planning, and you can help! You can volunteer to serve on one of the committees and help with the planning, or just let us know that you would be willing to help out in any other way, like at events or with special projects.

The sub-committees now at work are: Fundraising, Events, Programs, Publicity, and MAP Study. The names of the committees are pretty self explanatory, but we will go into a little more explanation. The MAP Study Committee will be working on completing the Public Dimension Assessment CCHS received a grant for through Museum Assessment Program administered by the American Association of Museums. It is connected to the 75th Anniversary because the celebration is a great time to come in contact with a variety and large number of people and find out what they think about us.

The Fundraising Committee will be responsible for organizing all fundraising projects such as membership drive, annual fund drive, an anniversary raffle, silent auction, and any other fundraisers. The Events Committee will plan and organize all special and celebratory events, such as the kickoff and anniversary dinners and other events. The Programs Committee will work on the 75th Anniversary Exhibit and educational programs that promote CCHS’ work and collections. The Publicity Committee will be responsible for getting the word out about all of the celebratory anniversary events and programs!

We hope you are as excited about our 75th Birthday - a major milestone! - as we are! We need your help to guarantee success in this celebration, so please think about it, and hop on our anniversary "band wagon"! As Pam likes to say, "We’re going to party all year, and you’re invited!"

75th Anniversary Kickoff, October 6 & 7!

CCHS will begin its 75th Anniversary on October 6 & 7 this year! Work is underway to plan the details for the festivities, which will include a special dinner and a public reception for the exhibit opening. Mark your calendars and plan to join us!

Recruit a New Member for CCHS and earn a chance to win a Framed Art Print!

(No purchase necessary)

75th Anniversary Membership Challenge!

That’s right! You could win a framed art print just for introducing a friend or family member to the Clay County Historical Society!

CCHS has been challenged to increase its membership from 500 to 750 in honor of our 75th Anniversary in 2007. This means we would like to greet 250 new individuals, families and business to the Clay County Historical Society!

To meet this impressive goal, the historical society is entering the names of all new members through 2006 in a drawing for a framed art print! The print will be a nostalgic scene to reflect the rich history and heritage of this area that the historical society exists to preserve.

CCHS would also like to give our current members the opportunity to be entered for this fabulous prize, so any CCHS member who recruits a new member will also have their name entered for each new member registered by them! To help us, please make sure that your name is included with the new members’ registration.

We know that you will want to help CCHS achieve this goal of increasing our membership and becoming better able to preserve Clay County’s history! Start now with the membership form on the back of this newsletter!
Frequently Asked Questions about CCHS

By Pam Burkhardt, Curator and Lisa Vedaa, Director

An article similar to this one was printed in the newsletter several years ago, and we found that people found it helpful, so we have updated the original. This article is part two of the updated version printed in the May/June 2006 CCHS Newsletter. The first part dealt mainly with the development and preservation of the society's collection of historic objects. This part will talk about a number of other aspects, including our funding, our programs and services including the archives, and use of the museum.

Why do we have/need a county historical society? Our holdings represent the collective memory of the county. Our county is like a family in that we need to know who we are and where we came from. The historical society's mission is to document that family's growth, successes, failures, events and activities. Our family's photo albums, scrapbooks and documents are the archival materials collected for future generations. Our cherished heirlooms are the three-dimensional collections representing years of activity from personal items and household materials to those pertaining to work and play. We are not an attic for old curiosities, cast-off belongings and broken pieces of life, but a repository for appropriate representations through which we can learn about the past and plan for the future.

Who uses the museum? Everyone, and then some—school groups, college students, classroom teachers, home schools, social and fraternal organizations, hobby groups and guilds, lots and lots of vacationers, business travelers, local families, bikers and hikers, genealogists, the media, geologists, archeologists, contractors, disaster victims, historians, museum buffs, artists, writers, arborists, ghost hunters, landowners and homeowners, preservationists, a variety of county and city staff, retired citizens, young couples, families, meeting attendees, river focus groups, structural engineers and the naturally curious.

What can I do in the museum and archives? You can tour a current exhibit or display and attend a program, demonstration or event. Check out our newsletters and trade publications in the seating area. Exhibit-related handouts give you sources for further reading and research. Try the projects at the hands-on table by yourself or with your children or friends. Pick up brochures about events in the area and for other museum-related venues. Ask advice for repairing or preserving a family heirloom. Get an unidentified item identified and an old photo dated. Research a term paper. Trace your family's history. Look up an obituary. See who used to live in your house using the city directories! Read the history of a county village or old newspapers. Become a member!

Is there an admission fee to see the museum? At this time, we are fortunate to have just enough funding to offer free admission to the museum. Your membership fees and generous donations help keep entrance fees at bay. Researchers who come to the Archives to do their own research are not charged a research fee. However, the long distance requests pay a fee for that service. Occasionally, we charge a small fee for a special program. [One exception to our free admission policy is an admission fee to enter the building during the Scandinavian Hjemkomst Festival annually in June.]

What is the difference between a display and an exhibit? Basically, an exhibit has more depth of explanation and interpretation than a display does. A display might have a limited number of objects, cover a narrower time period or focus on a single topic. This also depends on the museum — one museum’s exhibit might be another’s display.

Do we need a tour guide? Our exhibits are self-guided, but a staff member or volunteer is normally available to answer questions. A staff member can also be scheduled in advance for a guided tour, program, or to facilitate a student activity.

What is an archive? By definition, an archive is a place for keeping public records and documentary material. In contrast with a three-dimensional artifact collection in a museum, an archive basically holds two-dimensional materials. The CCHS Archive contains city directories, maps, plat books, personal papers, manuscripts, a large number of photo prints and negatives, town and family histories, interviews, videos and film, newspapers on microfilm, census records, military records, property transaction ledgers, a variety of certificates, scrapbooks and photo albums, programs, brochures, organization minutes and treasurers' books as well as a variety of other materials, all available to researchers!

Continued on page 10...
Glyndon’s Firebug

By Mark Peihl, CCHS Archivist

This is the second in a two-part story on a series of arson fires which crippled the young village of Glyndon in the 1880s. In our last issue, we related how the liquor issue bitterly divided the town. In March 1883, Glyndon held a hard fought election over allowing saloons in the village. When the “wet” interests won by five votes, the “dries” had four men arrested for illegal voting. A few days later an arson fire destroyed the Park Hall, a meeting place for the village – and the place of arraignment for the alleged illegal voters. Many residents believed wets started the blaze as a warning. It put a serious scare in Glyndonites. In 1884 and 1885, the village voted wet, but as Glyndon Red River Valley News publisher (and outspoken dry) Luther Osborn put it, “Our elections went against the real sentiment of the people, quite as abruptly as in 1883, but the cost of fighting them was counted too great, and it was let pass.” But in 1886, the dries fought back – and the fires returned with a vengeance.

The anti-saloon crowd in Glyndon was remarkably quiet after the Park Hall fire. Though wet interests won the annual village election on the liquor issue by only five votes in 1884, even the vitriolic publisher Luther Osborn couldn’t muster much enthusiasm for the fight. Before the 1885 election, Osborn wrote, “The News will confine its preaching this year to rejoicings or lamentations, as the case may be, after the fact. Our sentiments are the same a usual.” The wets again won by five votes.

It took an outsider to rouse the Glyndon dries. In December 1885 parishioners dedicated a new Congregational Church in Barnesville. Soon after, Rev. William H. Kaufman arrived to take the pulpit. Almost immediately he launched a campaign against saloons. On January 30, 1886, Rev. Kaufman delivered a fiery speech on “License v. Prohibition” in the new church. The Barnesville Times reported “the subject, to say the least, was a novel one in Barnesville.” Indeed, the new railroad town was home to eleven saloons. But locals filled the new church to hear the preacher. Two days later Rev. Kaufman organized the Barnesville Prohibition Club. On February 7, Kaufman spoke at Glyndon and organized the Glyndon Prohibition Club with 38 charter members. Like the Barnesville group, the Glyndon club’s constitution named as its object, “the overthrow of the saloon system, and the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors as a beverage.”

A lofty goal, but club members understood the need to work locally. Both clubs sent delegations to a temperance convention in Fergus Falls on February 15. The Glyndon club met weekly and held several special meetings with speakers from Ada, Fargo and Minneapolis. Alarmed by this activity before the coming March 16 village election, Glyndon wets offered a compromise. Osborn reported the proposition called for “a union ticket for village trustees, composed of two no-license and one license man, and waive the issue of license for this time.” The energized dries rejected the idea and prepared their strategy.

The dries fully expected the wets to import illegal non-resident voters as charged in 1883. Illegal voting was notoriously difficult to prove in area courts. (None of the four arrested in 1883 were ever convicted). Osborn reported that this time the dries hired an attorney, W. F. Ball, of Fargo, to observe the election and “elucidate points of election law and the penalties for breaking the same, for the benefit of the parties concerned.” They also acquired the services of the County Court stenographer William Russell to take “down notes of the statements [made] upon oath by challenged voters.” Surprised on election morning, the wets quickly summoned their own lawyer, J. B. Wellcome of Moorhead. Osborn reported, “voting began about 1:30... arrests began about 2:00.” By nightfall, license had passed by three votes, wets held two of three trustee positions and five men were in jail for illegal voting. Later, saloon owner James Shea was arrested for procuring illegal votes. On Friday, July 9 a grand jury indicted Shea and the others. The fires began soon after.

On Tuesday July 13, at 1 am, Steven Parks, an employee of noted dry Charles B. Kittredge, found Mr. Kittredge’s barn ablaze. In his nightshirt, Parks managed to lead out a team of mules but all else was quickly consumed. The loss amounted to about $450, all covered by insurance. The News reported, “There is no accounting for the fire, except as of incendiary origin. No smudges, artificial light or fire had been used about the building. Fresh tracks were found between the barn and railway tracks, through the grass and soft ground adjacent to the premises, but could not be traced after reaching the road-bed...”

Then on Wednesday, at 2 am, James Shea’s son, John, discovered fire in the basement of the Northern Pacific Railway elevator. Pistol shots and the Union church bell roused the town, but the elevator was doomed. Residents scrambled to save surrounding properties. The elevator stood northeast of the Great Northern/Northern Pacific Railway crossing (see map next page). An east-southeast...
wind protected most buildings on Main Street and Parke Avenue but the heat was intense. Citizens hung wet blankets covered with salt from the eves of some nearby businesses and formed a bucket brigade to wet down others. William H. Osborn’s large store northeast of the elevator, Osborn’s print shop and the Andrews Brothers’ Lumber Company office were badly scorched but survived. But the elevator and its contents (worth $9,000, insured for $8,000) and the Andrews’ stock of lumber ($1,400, fully insured) were gone. Osborn reported “it is hard to reason out the motives of the fellow who fired the elevator – we are too tired to go into the guessing business – but it was no accident.”

Later in the day the Village Board posted a $500 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the arsonist. They printed 100 handbills and published the offer in newspapers from Crookston to St. Paul. The Minnesota and Dakota Fire Insurance Underwriters’ Union matched the reward. The Board also hired a night temporary night watchman.

Meanwhile, Clay County District Court dropped charges against two of the alleged illegal voters. None of the others were convicted either.

After a quiet July and August, the firebug struck again. On September 9, again between 1 and 2 am, someone fired C. G. Tracy’s hardware store on the corner of Main and Partridge. Residents narrowly succeeded in saving the store with $200 damages and went back home to bed only to be roused again just before 5 am. Andrews Brothers’ Lumber Company office and warehouse, which barely escaped destruction on July, was found, Osborn reported, “fired on the southside, on the outside, [Osborn’s emphasis] at almost daybreak.” A south wind carried the blaze to E. P. Vincent’s meat market, just to the north. It was also leveled. The Andrews’ loss was reported at $1,250, Vincent’s $1,000 with $700 insured.

Osborn reported “nobody seems to question the incendiary origin of either fire. Suspicion attaches to Eugene Williams [one of the alleged illegal voters], who is known to have been about town during the last night, drunk and acting queerly.” After being interviewed, however, authorities released Williams without charges.

Then, early Friday morning, September 17 there were two separate attempts to burn Dame’s carpentry shop on Main Street, both discovered and extinguished by night watchman E. F. George. The following Sunday, just at daybreak as George was going off duty, owners of businesses adjoining Dame’s again discovered it ablaze and put it out with about $50 damages.

After eight arson fires in three months, insurance companies began recalling their policies. Soon only a handful of Glyndon buildings were covered. Citizens outraged by the blazes could do little but scratch their heads and worry who might be victimized next.

About 1 am on November 1, 1886, the worst fire broke out. Dame’s carpentry shop, now owned by W. H. Bangs, (Dame had left town) was torched. The flames were not discovered immediately. By the time the alarm went up, Snell Brothers’ machinery dealership, on the east, and Paige and Story’s dry goods store on the west were ablaze. Most of the rest of the block soon followed. L. Palmer’s barber

Continued next page...
FAQs about CCHS, cont.

Are all the genealogy materials on your website?
We do have some resources available on our website (check it out at www.info.co.clay.mn.us/history!), but we have so many different types of resources for genealogists that it would be impractical for us to put them all on our website at this time. Making resources available via the internet is a time-consuming process, but we do add materials as time permits.

How are you funded?
CCHS relies on three vital sources of funding for general operating support. The support we receive from Clay County makes up the largest part of our income and is essential to our operations. We are very grateful for the County Commissioners’ support of the Historical Society. Membership dues and donations make up the next most important sources of general funding for CCHS. We supplement our income with fees for research and photo reproductions and sales of acid-free storage materials and publications about local history, like the recently reprinted *Souvenir of Moorhead, 1905-1906* and the *Century of Moorhead and Fargo* books. We also garner a very small amount from interest and gains on conservative investments.

Another important source of funding for some organizations is an Endowment Fund. CCHS does have an endowment fund, which is managed by the Fargo-Moorhead Area Foundation, but at this time it produces only a couple hundred dollars a year, just enough to pay for administrative fees and add to the principal for growth or use for a special program. Some of you have made donations to the endowment in the past several years, which will continue to help the fund grow, and is much appreciated.

Our annual budget has been around $160,000 to about $170,000 the last several years, and we always try to keep a balanced budget, but we are constantly challenged to “pinch pennies” in order to match our expenses and income, in addition with trying to be ever conservative with our expenses, so every membership and donation counts, and we are very thankful for our wonderful members and supporters!

How can I support the historical society?
The most important contribution you can make is through your membership. Memberships and donations ensure free admission to the museum as well as funding for quality exhibits, displays, publications, programs, and visitor services as well as the continued preservation of Clay County’s history. At the moment, we also need several pleasant volunteers to greet visitors to the museums on the weekends. The time commitment can be as little as only several hours once or twice per month.

Is there anything else I could do? Opportunities include volunteering for a specific event or committee. Commitment can range from just a few hours each year to participating in regular projects. A few volunteers are needed to help with day-to-day activities - training is provided. A number of pleasant volunteers are needed to staff the reception desk on weekends to greet visitors. However, your greatest contribution is through your membership.

How can I contact you?
Phone: 218-299-5520
Emails: Curator, pam.burkhart@ci.moorhead.mn.us
Archivist, mark.peihl@ci.moorhead.mn.us
Director, lisa.vedaa@ci.moorhead.mn.us
Mailing Address: PO Box 501, Moorhead MN 56561
Physical Address: Hjemkomst Center, 202 1st Avenue North, Moorhead, MN

Glyndon Fires, cont.

shop and J. E. Stiles’ drug store to the west and C. G. Tracy’s hardware store (damaged in September) on the east end went up. Only Bang’s big general store on the corner of Main and Parke survived. And only Tracy and Stile’s still had insurance. Of the $15,000 in damages, barely $3,000 was covered. Insurance companies quickly cancelled all policies remaining in town.

The *Moorhead Evening News* reported, “It is a terrible thing to contemplate that a town is subjected to destruction by secret foes and law breakers, with no apparent power to stop it. The outraged people of the community are certainly justified in taking harsh measures to prevent further loss.” They did. They left town in droves.

The *News* reported that barber Palmer “has removed to Lake Park and proposes to keep on shaving where they have more water to the acre (and less fire) than in Glyndon.” Within a month Bang’s, Stiles, Postmaster John W. Rodgers, and Bangs’ clerk B. K Mumford all departed for the new village of Red Lake Falls. Many others left for parts unknown. Glyndon’s population dropped 17% in the four years following the 1886 fires.

In December, the Clay County Commission added a reward of $1,000 to the village’s offer. The village hired the G. H. Thiel and Pinkerton’s Detective Agencies to investigate the fires. But nothing came of the inquiries. No one was ever convicted of the crimes.

The fires apparently cowed Glyndon’s temperance community. In March 1887, in an astonishing turn about, Osborn published an editorial in which he embraced the idea...
Glyndon Fires, cont.

of high license. Instead of trying to drive the saloons out of business through the ballot box, Osborn threw in the towel, advocating instead the charging of high license fees for saloons to control their number and to raise revenue. In the village election that spring, Glyndon voters agreed, approving liquor sales and a $500 fee.

It's a challenge to puzzle out possible suspects and motives to these fires 120 years after the fact. But it's clear from a variety of sources who Glyndon residents suspected at the time, saloon owner James Shea and his son John.

Glyndon area historian Orabel Thortvedt discusses the fires in one of a dozen detailed scrapbooks she created, now held by CCHS. Though she carefully avoids mentioning the Sheas as perpetrators by name, she says that Norwegian settlers gave the “non-Scandinavian firebug” a pseudonym, “Kjetil Odden.” She goes on to write that “his father was a real devil, too” and that her grandmother Guro Muhle called James Shea “fanen shav,” Norwegian for the Devil himself.

On August 4, 1888, Glyndon’s abandoned Cardin Hotel was discovered ablaze. Tramps had been using it for shelter. Four days later, Mrs. Charles B. (Catherine) Kittredge (whose barn had been torched in 1886) wrote to her daughter Alice, “Some think tramps did it and some lay it, like the other fires, to John Shea. John has threatened to burn his father out sometime when he is cross with drink.” (The Kittredge family letters are part of the Kathleen Lopp-Smith Papers held by the University of Alaska - Fairbanks Library. We gratefully acknowledge their permission to quote from the letters here.)

Late in 1888, Charles Kittredge wrote to his brother-in-law Trow Forbes, a judge in Worcester County, Massachusetts, describing his suspicions that James Shea was the culprit in the Cardin hotel fire and the blazes of 1886 and asking Forbes’ opinion about the efficacy of holding an inquest into the fires. Forbes wrote back, advising against an inquest. “I have held a good many fire inquests but never ascertained the cause of the fire that way... If it could accomplish anything it would have [to be] by a careful tracing of the whereabouts of the saloon keeper at the time of the numerous fires in '86. If a detective could ascertain nothing an inquest could probably find out still less.”

A few days later Mrs. Kittredge wrote her daughter again, saying that on December 5, just after midnight, she “glanced out of the window. It seemed the most natural thing in the world to see a house on fire...” It was the Union Depot at the crossing of the two railroads. Night baggage-man Ed Duffy managed to get the mail bags out but freight and express materials went up with the depot. Osborn wrote, “Most people hold to the incendiary theory of the origin of the fire. It was discovered several feet north of the parts of the building where fire or lights were in use...” Mrs. Kittredge agreed. She wrote, “Most people think it is set by the same one or more, who we suppose set the others... If you do not come home pretty soon you’ll hardly recognize Glyndon. I wish we could get out of this place...”

After three weeks of intense community speculation, John Shea told Luther Osborn that he and night operator Peter Treanor had been “preparing a little lunch of liquids and solids” in the north part of the depot the night of the fire. They had a stove going to roast a stuffed turkey on a spit. The chimney overheated and ignited some curtains. Shea and Treanor pulled down the drapes and tossed them through a west window onto the platform outside. According to Shea, sparks must have fallen down between the platform boards and started the depot afire. Osborn wrote, “To the query why it should have been held back at the time of the occurrence, the insufficient plea is made that friendliness to Treanor, as an employee of the company, prompted such a course – the object being to avert his probable dismissal from service. Certain unpleasant intimations having been made, here and elsewhere, that John had somewhat to do with the affair (and with some people the stories took a very ugly shape!) the latter determined to carry the joint ‘secret’ no longer... The News [believes] this revelation disposes of the entire incendiary theory of the depot fire...[however] it strikes us somebody’s wits have been taking a vacation!”

A week later, Osborn reported somewhat unconvincingly that “Mr. Treanor has gone to Canada – telegram of

Continued next page...
Glyndon Fires, cont.

his mother’s death. Mr. C. A. Wood has come from
Brainerd to succeed him as night operator.”

Charles Kittredge did not heed the advice of his brother-
in-law about an inquest. In January 1889, a Grand Jury
indicted John Shea for arson in the September 19, 1886
predawn fire involving Dame’s carpentry shop. Once again,
charges were later dropped.
- The depot fire is the last I can find which might have
had any connection to the earlier arson cases.
- So, assuming that Glyndonites’ suspicions about James
and/or John Shea’s involvement with the fires were correct,
what might have been the arsonists’ motives? Osborn
clearly felt the fires were started to avenge attempts to
stamp out the liquor trade and to stop similar efforts. Many,
but not all, of the arson victims were reportedly dries.
However, there were other fires during the period which
Osborn did not (at least in his paper) identify as arson. Most
were, undoubtedly, accidental. The village was almost
totally built of wood frame structures just waiting for an
unattended stove or forgotten lantern to cause mayhem. A
few, however, are suspicious. In March 1883, Glyndon had
three saloons. Three and a half years later there was only
one. In 1883, one belonged to John Mason of Moorhead,
located in the Park Hall. The others were owned by
Cornelius Frienze (in the Northwestern Hotel) and James
Shea. Mason’s burned that spring. In November 1884,
Shea’s hotel and saloon went up in the middle of the night.
Osborn made no mention of a cause. (Soon after Shea
acquired the Continental Hotel on Parke Avenue and opened
a new saloon.) In June 1885, Frienze’s Northwestern Hotel
and saloon burned. Osborn reported that “Frienze’s theory is
that it was of incendiary origin or that it had long been
smoldering in some obscure part of the building.” Was there
a wet counter arsonist at work? Or was Shea busy burning
out his competition? It is, of course, impossible to say.
Continued next page...
Glyndon Fires, cont.

In his letter to Charles Kittredge, Judge Forbes wrote “Our fire bugs in the East have usually been reckless boys who like to see a fire & the excitement attending the coming of the fire department or a man who has no motive but an insane craze for setting fires.” Pyromania is a rare but real mental health disorder. According to the US Fire Administration’s National Fire Incident Reporting System, a whopping 28% of 1998 fires resulted from arson. But only 14% of those arson fires.

Sadly, John Shea was a troubled young man. On June 25, 1895 he died in Glyndon from an overdose of laudanum (tincture of opium). Osborn titled his obituary “Rest, Perturbed Spirit.” He wrote, “John was double-lived, as it were. Mentally bright and quick, he had some of the weaknesses that attach to the kindest-hearted. He was generous and sensitive, and had large capacity to feel hurt when other and different natures did not respond to his own. And when (as often he did) he gave free rein to his passions, he would commit wrongs which could not be undone, but were, repented of, and largely forgiven…”

In the early 1890s James Shea went through difficult times. His health deteriorated and he went through bankruptcy. His nephew, Glyndon community leader and businessman Patrick J. Shea, told Orabel Thortvedt that “although he was in the saloon business he had some very good qualities. How often he told me he was sorry he ever got into the liquor business. And I advised him to get out of it. He always promised he would…”

James Shea died at Glyndon, February 17, 1898.

Though the arson cases hindered Glyndon through the 19th century, the village did bounce back. After World War I it became an important potato shipping center and grew back to its 1880 population of 400 by 1940. Most community histories suggest later improvements in US Highway 10 made it so easy for folks to travel to Fargo-Moorhead for their needs, Glyndon stagnated again. Ironically, good transportation has more lately been Glyndon’s boon. Many of today’s new residents work in the twin towns but prefer the small town life Glyndon offers, making it Clay County’s fastest growing community.

The village of Glyndon offered a $500 reward for the arsonist. This was matched by the Minnesota and Dakota Insurance Underwriters’ Union. After the devastating fires of November 1886, the Clay County Commission added another $1,000. Red River Valley News, January 20, 1887.


To Whom it May Concern:

Attention is called to the following resolution adopted by the Board of County Commissioners of Clay county at its session on the 17th day of December, 1886, viz:

WHEREAS, numerous fires, destroying large amounts of business property, have recently occurred at Glyndon, in this county, which fires are supposed to have been incendiary:

Be it resolved, That a reward of One Thousand Dollars be and the same is hereby offered to any persons for detecting, arresting and convicting in the courts of this county, any person or persons guilty of any one of the supposed acts of arson.

F. VAN VLISSINGEN, Jn.,
County Auditor.
Calendar

August 16  CCHS Board Meeting, 8:00 am
August 19  Ulen Turkey BBQ
Aug. 25-26  Barnesville Potato Days
Sept. 1-4  Steam Threshers Reunion, Rollag
Sept. 2  Open House at CCHS' District 3
10 am-2 pm
School House, 1 mile east of
Steamer Hill, Rollag, PLUS a Tour of
the Parke Township Cemetery with
CCHS Archivist Mark Peihl
Sept. 1-10  Greater Moorhead Days
Sept. 20  CCHS Board Meeting, 8:00 am
Sept. 21 & 22  Annual History Tour to Winnipeg
Oct. 6 & 7  75th Anniversary Kickoff Activities!
Oct. 8  74th Anniversary of 1st CCHS meeting
and Moorhead Fire Dept. Open House

Schedule subject to change

Sponsor, Patron, Sustaining and Supporting Memberships

The number of members in these categories continues to grow! Thank you to all of our wonderful members for your tremendous support.

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See these exhibits before they're gone!
Both exhibits only through September 17

Boats, Bikes & BBQs and Other Fun in the Sun!
Check out summer fun past and present! Featuring: Ole Lind boat, Minn-Kota trolling motor, 1930s baseball jerseys, historic Dairy Queen artifacts, and 1950s travel games. Play Clay County Summer Travel Bingo!

Inside, Outside, and Other Fun in the Sun!
See history from a different perspective!

Clay County Museum Hours: 10-5 Monday-Saturday, 10-9 Tuesday, 12-5 Sunday
Hjemkomst Center, 202 1st Avenue North, Moorhead, MN • FREE ADMISSION

Great Summer Reads!
Fill your winter evening hours with stories and images from Clay County's past! Two great books are currently available at the Clay County Historical Society for your reading pleasure.

Just this winter CCHS reprinted Souvenir of Moorhead, 1905-1906 from an original copy of this publication in our collections! Each page was digitally scanned and cleaned with care to provide a beautiful reproduction for your enjoyment. The 52-page booklet is packed with photos and ads of buildings, businesses, and residences that were the pride of Moorhead.

John Kolness of Heritage Publications (publisher of the Clay County Union) searched decades of newspapers for the best stories to include in Moorhead, 1900-2000: A Century of Change. The historic photographs and articles transport you into the city's colorful past.

Also available: Fargo, ND, From Frontier Village to All America City, 1875-2000.

Pick up your copies today at the Clay County Museum & Archives in the Hjemkomst Center, 202 1st Avenue North, Moorhead, or send your check or money order with the order form below to CCHS, PO Box 501, Moorhead, MN 56561.

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CLAY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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YES! I want to help the Clay County Historical Society preserve the history and heritage of Clay County with my membership

☐ $25 Pioneer (Basic)  ☐ $100 Trailblazer
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MEMBERSHIP BENEFITS:

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