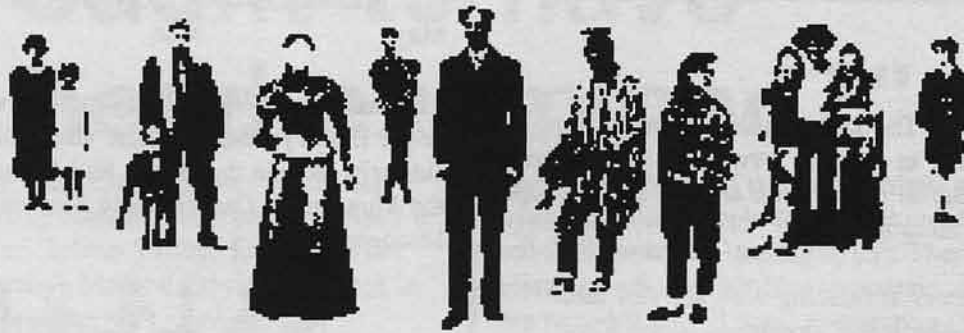


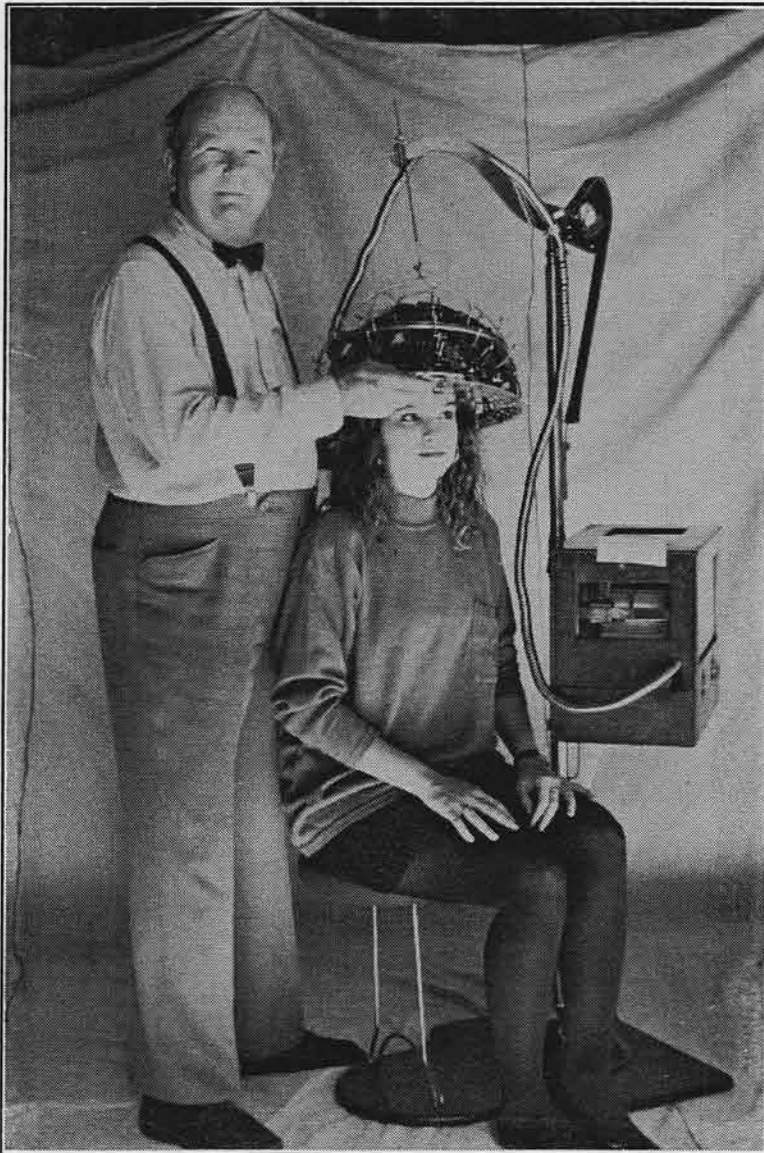
CLAY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY



CCHS Newsletter

March/April 1993

Vol. XVI No. 2



Bob McCoy of Minneapolis demonstrates a phrenology machine which has been described as resembling a mutant colander. McCoy, founder of the "Questionable Medical Devices Museum" in Minneapolis will demonstrate a phrenology machine at the April 8 CCHS Annual Meeting.

Story on Page 3. Registration form for the Meeting/Banquet on Page 13.



 **The Phrenology Co.**
405 TULSAPOLE BLVD.
OKLAHOMA CITY, OK 73106

President's Message

Dear Members,

Winter's almost over. The snow coverage has been a wonderful sight, but I'm looking forward to more warm weather. March came in like a lamb and we can all hope it will leave in the same manner.

The Hjemkomst Center is buzzing with activity these days. "Yesterday's Medicine" continues in the Clay County Museum. "Medicine" defines what health care was like in the early days of the county. Heritage Hall reverberates with the sound of pre-historic dinosaurs and sea creatures. The creatures are all products of Dinamation and truly fascinating for both young and old.

The Annual Meeting is coming up fast and we are hoping for a good turnout. Our guest speaker will be Mr. McCoy, founder of the "Museum of Questionable Medical Devices" in Minneapolis. Mr. McCoy will probably bring a phrenology machine and expects to examine several heads while he is here.

Our Archivist Mark Peihl will again premiere a new slide production. Featured this year will be "Highway 10 Landmarks." It should be a wonderful evening of food and entertainment. Plan to attend.

The CCHS Board is always interested in your input in how your organization is running. If you have a suggestion or want to help the CCHS Board in any way, contact any CCHS Board or Staff member or bring your ideas to the Annual Meeting. The Annual Report will be distributed and there will be a short business meeting including election of three new Board members.

Two strong Board members, Loren Helmeke of Georgetown and Sherwood Peterson of Sabin, have just completed two terms (6 years) of service on the Board. Since our By-laws dictate a two term limit, they will be leaving the Board and will be greatly missed. The third position is that of Dr. Paul Oslie, who relocated to Iowa in October. Hopefully we will be able fill these positions with equally strong new Board Members.

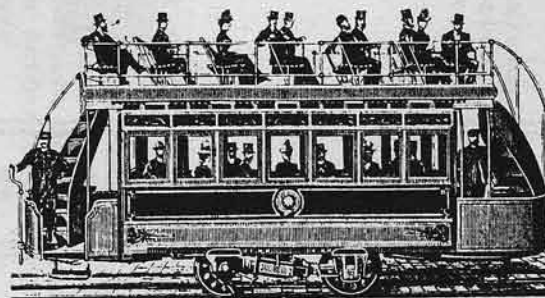
I look forward to seeing all of you at the Annual Meeting/Banquet on Thursday, April 8.

Sincerely,
Kelly Aakre, CCHS President

Tentative Spring Tour

CCHS is considering a spring "researcher's" tour to the new Minnesota History Center in St. Paul sometime in May.

The main focus of the one-day tour would be "research" at the History Center. Other sites being considered for a side trip include the James Hill Mansion in St. Paul and the Museum of Questionable Medical Devices in Minneapolis.



Watch your mailbox and area news media for details!!

CLAY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY



202 1st Avenue North
Box 501
Moorhead, Minnesota 56560

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At the CCHS Annual Meeting/Banquet - Thursday, April 8

"You ought to have your head examined?"

Guest speaker for the Clay County Historical Society (CCHS) Annual Meeting/Banquet on Thursday, April 8, will be Bob McCoy of Golden Valley, founder of the "Museum of Questionable Medical Devices" located in the Twin Cities.

Has anyone ever said to you "You ought to have your head examined?" Well, if they have, this is your chance to accommodate them.

About 25 years ago, McCoy purchased several used hair-dryer-like phrenology devices that claimed the ability to determine a person's character by reading the shape of his or her skull. The turn-of-the-century devices supposedly could be used to help one make career judgments.

However, McCoy is a Skeptic - both literally and as a member of a group that carries that label. He began using his phrenology machines as a prop when giving talks on skepticism at community meetings, fairs and other events. Then the press took note and he began making television appearances. He has appeared on the "The Today Show" and on "Late Night with David Letterman" several times. Recently McCoy and his museum were featured on a local show, the "Mel Stone Report" on KTHI Television.

"With his quick wit, face like W.C. Fields, and huckster's sense of timing, he could be selling them. Rather, he's selling common sense."
Ryan Ver Berkmoes

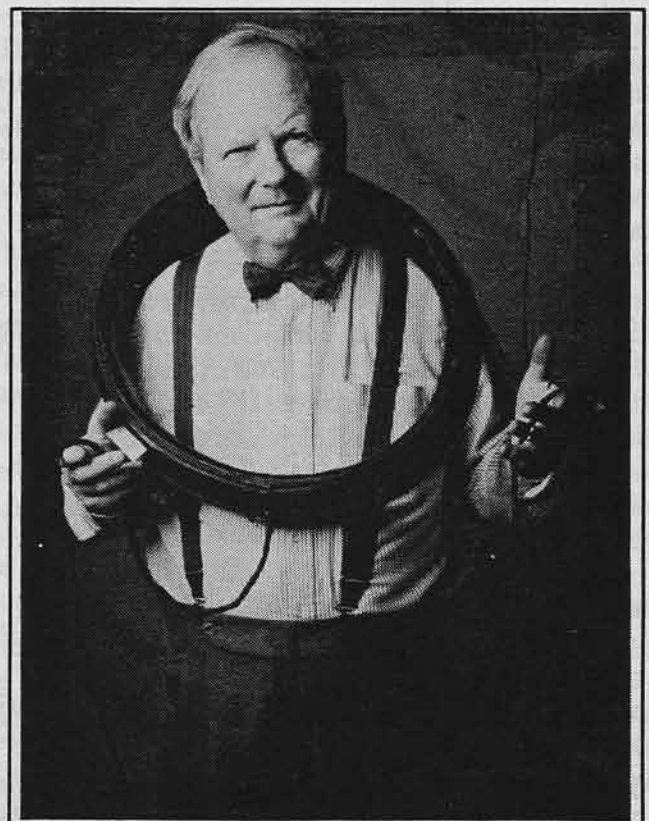
McCoy's quackery collection is the country's largest assemblage of medical bunkum on display to the public and he has become an authority on bogus medicine. The CCHS staff first became acquainted with McCoy as a resource person while doing research for the "Quackery" section of our Clay County "Yesterday's Medicine" exhibit. McCoy provided good solid information concerning our "Violet Ray Machine" ca 1930s and other quackery devices now on display in the "Medicine" exhibit in the Museum.

McCoy's philosophy simply stated in a 1990 article of the American Medical News is "I want the public to

realize that many of the quack things of the past are used over and over. People laugh at these devices today, but I tell them to watch late night TV: There they'll find plenty of ads for hair-loss treatments and diet pills that are pure baloney. I want to energize the public about health care fraud."

"He's a showman, a minstrel in the making. But he speaks with a lot of authority" says Suzanne White, US Food and Drug Administration historian. Writing for the American Medical News Ryan Ver Berkmoes has this to say about McCoy: "It's a good thing that McCoy is debunking these gizmos. With his quick wit, face like W.C. Fields, and huckster's sense of timing, he could be selling them. Rather, he's selling common sense."

The Annual Meeting/Banquet is open to the public. To make reservations see Page 13 of this Newsletter. Reservation deadline is Monday, April 5.



McCoy demonstrates an interesting medical device.

What kinds of things

By Pam Burkhardt

This is the first in a three-part series on the Clay County Historical Society mission statement which states:

"The object of the Clay County Historical Society shall be the collection, preservation and dissemination of knowledge of the history of Clay County and to relate it to the history of the region." [taken from The Purpose of the Clay County Historical Society by-laws, adopted September 28, 1984]

Part I will focus on collection, Part II on preservation and Part III on dissemination of knowledge.

Part I. The Collections

People often ask me if we could publish a list of things we are looking for so they will know what we want to add to our collections. We could, but it would severely limit our collecting options. It is much better to tell us what you have and then we can say if the museum needs it or not. We have a reference book entitled Nomenclature used to catalog a museum's man-made artifacts. It lists thousands of specific items that a museum might receive - from a space shuttle and castle to a lapel pin and tintype. We couldn't possibly list every object in that book even if we eliminated things like space shuttles, castles and aircraft carriers.

Knowing the county's history is important in deciding what could be added to our collections. For example, we know that the Sycamore Cycle Club existed and we would like one of their uniforms. However, there are other groups, clubs and organizations that we haven't heard about and, therefore, don't know what records, uniforms, ceremonial gear, awards, photos, etc., to ask for.

The following are some of the questions that I ask myself and/or the donors when deciding whether or not to accept an item for the museum. The examples used to explain each question are meant to be somewhat generic and are used to illustrate what information we need to help us decide what the museum needs in its collections. It is important to remember we aren't collecting only for our present use, we are collecting for future curators use

in years to come. What kinds of things do they expect us to collect for them?

1. Did it originate or was it used in Clay County?

We aren't looking for a souvenir shell necklace from Florida, even though it was owned by a Clay County resident. On the other hand, people worked and shopped outside of county boundaries and some items purchased in Fargo or Lake Park may be accepted.

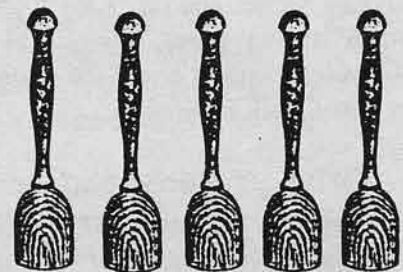
2. What condition is it in?

I prefer not to accept pieces of things (the treadle from a sewing machine) or items that are broken. Exceptions are made only on an individual basis - a broken dish with the name of the Grand Pacific Hotel on it is better than no example of that long-gone hotel at all. A complete set of items is usually better than one piece. As far as cleaning goes, I am happy when something has been dusted before it is brought in, but not washed - please. When cleaning textiles, washing may not be necessary and can damage the item. Call us first.

3. Do we need the item?

Three potato mashers are plenty; we have eight. I doubt I will accept any more.

However, if we received the entire



contents of a pioneer kitchen and there is a potato masher, it will be accepted as part of the kitchen's contents. I will accept another sewing machine if it was used by a tailor or seamstress as part of an actual business. Office machines; only maybe. Family Bibles should stay in the family. We have enough examples of Norwegian and Swedish Bibles.

4. Can we use the item to tell a part of our county's history or how its people worked and lived?

Just because things existed doesn't mean we need to collect an example of each and every one. Print material is a good example. We can find a National Geographic

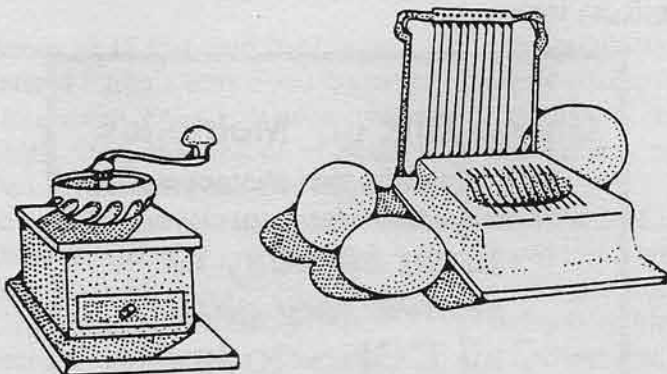
do we collect???

magazine when we need one. Diaries of our residents, letters sent to and from Clay County during the wars and identified photographs from the 1930s to the present can be used in exhibits and by researchers. These items may not be available any where else. Artifacts, photos and records concerning the cigar industry, shipbuilding, milling and brewing in the county would be accepted. We have only one "everyday" dress, but we have many "best" dresses and wedding dresses. (We do need a corset and bustle, yet!) Our historic collections generally start around the Civil War period. Pre-history items are accepted on an item-by-item basis with certain limitations. We do not accept burial items or human remains for the collections. We will, however, accept them as a transfer for reburial.

5. Can we care for the item properly? Due to environmental conditions and/or space, we just cannot accept some things. We will try to recommend an alternative home for a stuffed moose or a manure spreader.

6. If it is an immigrant item, how is its history connected to Clay County? An immigrant trunk brought to Norman County from Norway having been kept and used on that Norman County homestead for over 120 years has more to do with the history of Norman County than ours. Even if an heir in Clay County has had this trunk for several years, I feel Norman County should be offered the trunk. I don't like to poach on another historical society's turf.

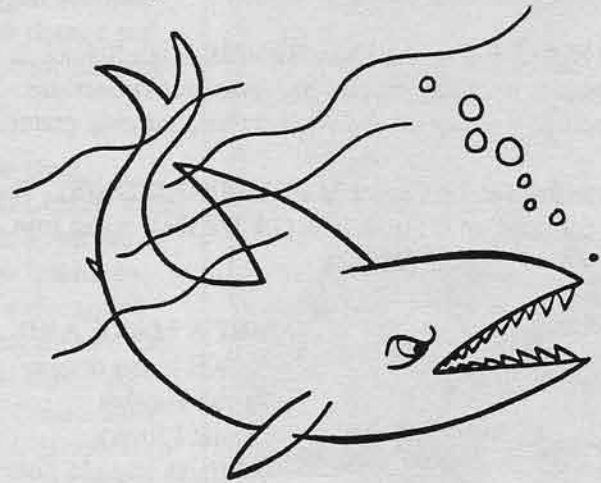
Other questions are asked as needed and the item may or may not be accepted. I can't tell you what some of those questions are until you tell me what you have! Back to square one.



What kinds of objects will best enhance and add depth to our collection?

Sixty-five to 350 million years ago these creatures roamed the land and sea, - now -

They're back!!!!



They're back!! The dinosaurs are once again roaming the Red River Valley, and they brought friends. "Dinamation," which is a robotic creatures exhibition, will run from February 20-June 6 at the Hjemkomst Center. The exhibit will feature three land dinosaurs and seven sea creatures dating from 65 million to 350 million years ago.

The creatures are programmed and mechanized to move and act as their once-living counterparts. The land creatures include a meat-eating Tyrannosaurus Rex and a Triceratops and her baby. The water is home for seven sea creatures: Thalassomedon, Kronosaurus, Tylosaurus, Basilosaurus, Carcharodon (Great White Shark), Architeuthis (Giant Squid) and Dunkleosteus.

Accompanying Dinamation are "North Dakota Fossils," an exhibit from the North Dakota State Historical Society, which traces the history of fossils in the Upper Midwest.

"Dinamation: Creatures of the Land and Sea" and "North Dakota Fossils" can be viewed seven days a week at the Hjemkomst Center. For more information call 233-5604. Red Lobster Restaurants are co-sponsors of "Dinamation: Creatures of the Land and Sea." Programs are subject to change.

Outreach Displays

	Closes
Hitterdal Senior Center	May 5
Ulen-Hitterdal High School	May 5
Viking Manor, Ulen	May 5
Hawley Public Library	May 5

Glyndon Community Center	May 7
Moorhead Public Library	May 7

TIN PAN ALLEY at the Ulen-Hitterdal High School in Ulen features a variety of tinware from our collections. Items include a syrup pitcher, toaster and nutmeg grater.

The Hitterdal Senior Center is PUMPING IRON(S). The display contains an electric iron (14 1/2 lbs), a gas iron (6 lbs) and a sad iron (21 lbs).



LET'S MAKE AND BAKE is the display at the Hawley Public Library. Artifacts include flour sacks, photo of the Erickson Bakery in Hawley, an oatmeal box and recipes.

JUST A WHITTLE BIT of wood carving is at the Glyndon Community Center.

Items include a band loom from Norway, an action toy and a plaque with the likeness of former governor Knute Nelson.

The Moorhead Public Library says, "OH, YOU BEAUTIFUL DOLL!" Among items featured are dolls from our collections, a hand stitched doll dress from the 1870s and doll dishes.

Viking Manor Nursing Home features FROM HEAD TO TOE displaying men's and women's clothing and accessories from head to toe!



"The earliest possible day whereon Easter can happen in any year is the 22nd of March; it fell on that day in 1818, and cannot happen on that day again till the year 2285."

The Lady's Newspaper, March 23, 1850



Donations

A great big thank you to the following individuals and groups who made monetary contributions to CCHS in January and February.

Helen Rudie, Moorhead
June M. Collins, Amherst, NY
Norman L. Davis, Vancouver, WA

Artifacts & Donors

January/February 1993

Donors include:

Moorhead: Oakmound United Church, Paul Harris, Cora Krause, Minnesota Dept. of Jobs and Training
Glyndon: Rick Crume

Artifacts include:

Shares of stock for Northwestern Hospital and The Country Press Publishing Company, both Moorhead; issues of a publication entitled Employment Trends ca 1948 to 1959; a history of Prairie Home Cemetery; church and ladies' aid records; Cloverleaf 4-H poster and record books.

Civil War Trivia

The Federal Army (North) named battles after water in the area (bays, creeks, lakes, etc.) while the Confederate Army (South) named them after land, pointing up the difference between the urban North and the rural South. For example, Shiloh Meeting House and Pittsburg Landing were one and the same battle. Likewise, Sharpsburg (a town) and Antietam (a creek); or Manassas (town) and Bull Run (river), refer to the same battles. (From the Crow Wing County Genealogical Society Newsletter, Fall, 1989)

Give a Gift of "Memories"

CCHS can furnish photocopies of newspapers for a special day!

Great birthday or anniversary gift!!

**Call CCHS today -
233-4604**

Moorhead Policeman Roy Larson killed Gunfight on 4th Street

By Mark Peihl

On Saturday morning, Dec. 6, 1930, drivers at a cab stand in front of Steve's Garage, 115 South 7th Street in Fargo noticed a young man in a heavy red sweater walk past several times. No one thought anything of him. The stock market crash just over a year before had plunged an already shaky local economy into our country's worst depression. Many unemployed men walked our streets. But within an hour, this one would be responsible for a senseless act of violence that would leave one local law enforcement officer dead and another seriously injured.

Raymond P. Liggett, 29, had worked the previous summer on a farm near Grand Forks. After harvest he was without a job and had drifted into Fargo the previous week with no money. He made his way to a cheap hotel on lower Front Street (Main Avenue). Entering a side door, he avoided the front desk and helped himself to an unoccupied room. In the morning, confronted by a clerk, Liggett was abusive and threatening; but eventually agreed to leave his overcoat as a deposit against the room charge. He wandered the streets until Saturday morning.

About 10:15 that morning Liggett entered Fargo's Pure Food Grocery Store at 8th Street and 1st Avenue South (today the location of Island Park Cycles). He casually strolled around the store counter where clerk Oscar Schumacher was standing next to the till with his back turned. Liggett stuck a .38 caliber Iver Johnson revolver into Schumacher's ribs and demanded that he open the cash registers. As shocked store

employees and customers looked on, Schumacher opened one drawer containing a few bills and claimed the other was out of order and empty. It actually contained \$300 of the day's receipts. Liggett scooped up some 13 dollars and change and calmly walked out the door heading south on 8th Street.

Schumacher and fellow clerk, Robert Sundt, followed Liggett from a distance, half a block down 8th then east between some houses to the cab stand at Steve's Garage on Seventh. Liggett quickly hired a cab "to take him to the east side." As Liggett's cab sped off, Schumacher and Sundt burst into the garage with news of the holdup. As a garage employee called authorities, the store clerks piled into another cab and followed Liggett to Moorhead.

Cass County Deputy Sheriff Peter MacArthur, returning to the county jail from a shopping trip downtown, noticed a crowd forming in front of the garage and pulled up to investigate. With him was jail inmate Bud Davis, then serving a six month term for a liquor violation. Davis was a Trusty, an inmate who had proved himself trustworthy enough to be given special privileges and limited responsibilities. MacArthur and Davis were quickly told of the situation and hurried off in MacArthur's car after the two cabs.

Ray Welch, Liggett's driver, later stated that Liggett claimed that an overcoat which had recently been stolen from him had been located in Moorhead and he was in a hurry to recover it. "Step on it as hard as you dare, will you? I want to make



Raymond P. Liggett, aka. Ray Carter, aka. Ray Larson. A drifter with a gun.

A.J. O'Laughlin Collection

some time across the river," Liggett had ordered. Welch drove across the South (Main Avenue) Bridge, then North on 4th Street past Center Avenue. Liggett told him to stop in front of the Jewel Tea Company on the east side of 4th Street, midway between Center and 1st Avenue North (about where the south entrance to Herberger's Department Store is today). Liggett stepped out while the cab was still in gear, tossed the cabby 50 cents for the 35 cent fare and started across 4th Street toward Monson's Cigar Store.

Welch drove off as Schumacher and Sundt's cab pulled up. As the clerks jumped out and watched Liggett, their driver sped back around the corner to the Moorhead Police Station on Center Avenue. There he told Police Chief P.E. Malvey that a

(Continued on Page 8)

Gunfight

(Cont. from Page 7)

Fargo hold up man was over on 4th Street. Malvey jumped in the cab and the two hurried to the scene.

Meanwhile MacArthur and Davis had arrived and were walking across 4th Street toward the cigar store. As Malvey stepped from his car, Liggett came out of the Monson Store doorway, saw the deputy and pulled his gun. MacArthur ordered Liggett to drop his gun and "act his age." Liggett responded with a shot that struck MacArthur above his right eye. The deputy staggered and dropped his gun. "I'm hit," he yelled. Malvey told MacArthur to withdraw and pulled his own sidearm. Davis picked up the deputy's pistol. In the next few minutes over a dozen shots shattered the quiet sunny Saturday morning as a running gun battle erupted on 4th Street. Liggett ran north shooting as he ran with Malvey and Davis returning fire. When Malvey emptied his weapon he told Davis to follow Liggett but not too closely. The Chief then hurried back to the Police Station for a rifle, more ammunition and help. Liggett crossed 1st Avenue North and hid behind a tree north of the Cities' Service Station on the northeast corner of 4th and 1st. Then he headed east, crossing the backyards of several homes on 1st Avenue.

County Attorney Henry Stiening and lawyer, William Russell, were driving in downtown Moorhead when they heard the shooting. Stiening picked up Patrolman Roy Larson on 5th Street and Center Avenue and drove him to 4th and 1st Avenue North where he joined the chase on foot.

Patrolman Larson was a Clay County boy, born and raised on his family's farm in Spring Prairie Township, eight miles northeast of

Glyndon. Single and 27 years old, Larson had worked on the family farm until 1927 when he began working for Harris Brothers in Moorhead. He joined the police force in 1929 and served with distinction.



Patrolman Roy Larson was killed in the line of duty, December 6, 1930.

Moorhead Daily News, Dec. 9, 1930

On Christmas Eve, 1929, Larson, the fastest cop in town, had chased down and overpowered a robber on Main Avenue. Chief Malvey called him "absolutely fearless and one of the best men he ever had on the force." Others described him as good natured and affable. "He always seemed to have a smile for everyone he met." Children, especially, were fond of him.

Davis warned Larson that Liggett had run east toward the Interior Lumber Company's coal yard on the northeast corner of 1st Avenue and 5th Street. The fenced yard held a long coal shed running east and west. Along its south side ran a railroad siding from the Great Northern line to the east. J.E.

Gruchella and another yard employee were loading coal from the cars into the shed when they saw the armed Liggett enter the yard and approach. Gruchella asked him if he was hunting rabbits and Liggett replied "Yes," and calmly reloaded his revolver.

Larson then entered the yard from the west, looked around the end of the rail cars and saw Liggett and the coal men. Liggett dashed across the tracks to the south and hid behind a pile of concrete blocks. Larson shouted to Gruchella and his companion to get out of the way.

Adolph Erickson, on 1st Avenue, saw what happened next. Larson, with gun drawn, stepped around the other side of the cars to see where Liggett had gone. Liggett moved from behind the block pile and walked toward Larson swinging his gun at arms length by his side. Larson hesitated a moment "...as if the Policeman was trying to give him a chance" to surrender. Then abruptly, Liggett brought his gun up. From forty feet away Larson shot at the bandit, the bullet creasing Liggett's shoulder. Liggett fired, too, striking the patrolman in the head. Larson fell back on the tracks. Liggett ran past him and out onto the sidewalk west of the yard.

George Schumacher was across the street in his car and saw Larson shot. He grabbed a .22 caliber rifle from his back seat and was loading it as Liggett came out onto the sidewalk and stopped. Schumacher watched as "the bandit poked the gun up to his [own] head four or five times before he got the nerve up to shoot." Finally, Liggett shot himself in the back of his head and collapsed.

Erickson and Trusty Davis rushed the unconscious Larson to St. Ansgar Hospital. His family was
(Continued on Page 9)

summoned from Spring Prairie and were at his side when he died at 12:50 p.m.

Liggett was lying on the sidewalk semi-conscious when the authorities and others approached. He allegedly begged someone to kill him but they hurried him to the police station.

Thousands of local residents filed through the station past the cell where Dr. E.W. Humphrey tended to Liggett's wound. Many came out of morbid curiosity. Most were simply outraged. Not since 1888 had a Moorhead Policeman been shot dead in the line of duty. In October of that year another popular cop, Patrolman Peter Poule had been killed trying to apprehend

accused murderer Thomas Brown. Brown was later convicted and hanged for his crime; the only such execution in the county's history (See story in the CCHS Sept/Oct 1989 Newsletter.)

Three funeral services were read over the young patrolman. One thousand five hundred people filled Trinity Lutheran Church in Moorhead to overflowing, including all off-duty policemen from both Moorhead and Fargo. Rev. S.T. Sorenson said "Roy E. Larson was a man of many friends [but] one of the most touching tributes comes from the children. If a child finds it easy to love a man it is one of the finest commendations of his character."

He also spoke of the hatred many felt for Liggett. "Everyman's hand is now raised against him. No man says a kind word for him. Let us remember that he needs pity. Pity because he knew not better than to use his nerve in this manner of life... God pity the evil doer, let us pity him." Another service was held at the family home and a third ("the biggest funeral ever seen in Spring Prairie") at Roy's own Zion Lutheran Church. He was buried at Riverside Cemetery north of Glyndon.

Liggett, at one time near death, began to recover. The bullet entered his head and deflected downward, missing all vital organs. At first,

(Continued on Page 10)



Front Street (Center Ave.) and 4th Street as the corner looked in 1923. The view is to the Northeast. In 1930 the shooting began on 4th Street (at left) about half a block North of Center Ave. Monson's Cigar Store would be off the picture to the left. By 1930 the brand new Cities' Service Station had taken the place of the domed St. Joseph's Catholic Church in the distance.

Gunfight (Cont. from Page 9)

Liggett told police his name was "Ray Carter," then "Ray Larson." Finally he admitted he was Ray P. Liggett of Detroit. He had been born in Wichita, KS in 1901 and still had a father, sister and a brother somewhere. He gave false names because he did not want them to learn what he had done.

On December 17 a Grand Jury indicted Liggett on counts of first and second degree murder, manslaughter and assault. The following night Charles J. Giese, another prisoner in the Clay County Jail used a hack saw blade given to him by friends to saw through the bars and make an escape. Giese was not apprehended. Liggett, just across the hall in another cell, however, was going nowhere. He had suffered a relapse and was again near death.

By December 23 he had improved enough to face the court. Liggett pleaded guilty to the first degree murder charge saying he "just wanted to get it over with and not cause any more trouble." He objected only to the charge of assaulting deputy MacArthur. Liggett claimed, "I do not remember that I shot him. So many bullets were flying around and so many were firing. I am not willing to take the blame for that."

Many witnesses were ready to testify that it was Liggett's shot at the deputy that began the violence that day but the question was moot. Judge C.A. Nye sentenced Liggett to life at hard labor in the state penitentiary at Stillwater.

Liggett was still too weak to travel so remained in the county lockup until after Christmas. Many locals held bitter feelings towards the murderer but others heeded Reverend Sorenson's admonition for pity. On Christmas, Liggett along with the other jail inmates, heard a sermon from Reverend Sorenson and carols from a Trinity Lutheran Church choir and received a big turkey dinner. Liggett even received a few presents: cigarettes from a deputy and roses from a "Mrs. M." of Fargo.

On Saturday, December 27, three weeks after Liggett's rampage, Clay County Sheriff Archie Whaley and a deputy drove him to Stillwater to begin his term. The same day Deputy Sheriff Peter MacArthur underwent successful surgery to save the sight in his right eye. He later left the sheriff's department and worked for years as manager of the Fargo Eagle's Club. He died in 1977. Trusty Bud Davis received his freedom because of his actions the day of the shooting. Cass County States Attorney John C. Pollock praised Davis and said not only would he free him but he would be "willing to buy

Household Helps - 1925

These helpful hints are reprinted from Fowler's Blue Book of Selected Household Helps and Guide to Household Economy 3rd ed. 1925.

To Remove All Smoke from a Room in a few minutes, dip a towel in vinegar and hot water (equal parts), wring out, and fling it gently over the head about the room.


To Relieve a Corn, soak a small piece of stale bread in strong apple vinegar and bind it on three nights or more.

To Relieve Fatigued Muscles, add a tablespoon of vinegar to a warm bath.

Boil a New Clothesline for one-half hour before using. It prevents stretching, it will last longer, and will not tangle.

[CCHS is not responsible for consequences if any of these hints are used!]


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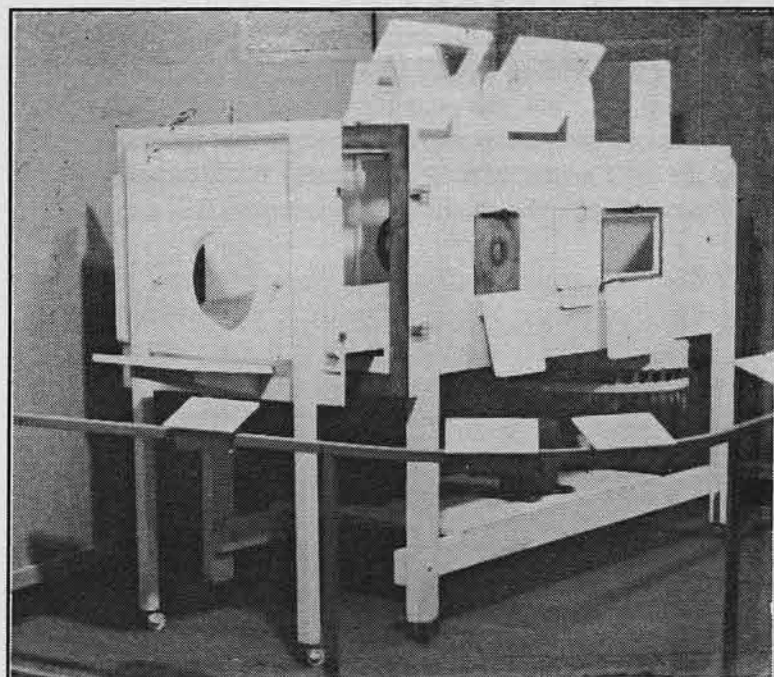


him a railroad ticket to go wherever he wishes to go." Davis chose Iowa where his wife was waiting.

Liggett recovered from his injury. He stayed at Stillwater for three years and in 1933 was transferred to the State Hospital at St. Peter. He was paroled in 1969 at the age of 68.

CLAY COUNTY MUSEUM

*** Permanent Exhibit:** Unique characterizations of one facet of the history of each county town. Together they form a chapter in the overall history of Clay County.



Iron lung made by Moorhead VFW in 1952

*** Temporary Gallery "Yesterday's Medicine"**

defines health care in the early days of the county and looks at some of the astronomical changes that have taken place in the last 100 plus years. Featured topics include Country Doctors, Nurses, Hospitals, Sanitation, Polio and the Iron Lung, Emergency Medicine, Quackery and Patent Medicines.

**Make plans to visit
the Clay County Museum today!!
Hours are: 9-5 Mon.-Sat., 9-9
Thurs. and 12-5 Sun.**

CCHS Memberships - New and Renewals

January/February 1993

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

Verna & Olaf Cartford, Moorhead
Dorothy R. Johnson, Moorhead
Gertrude Knutson, Moorhead
Paul & Florence Korsmo, Moorhead
Erline and Janice Linde, Moorhead
T.W. Richards, Moorhead
Helen Rudie, Moorhead
Stella Carlson, Moorhead
DeKrey-Reierson, Moorhead
Robert D. Larson, Moorhead
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Dept. of History, Concordia, Mhd
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Phrenology using hat sizes??

By Margaret Ristvedt

The August 14, 1893 St. Paul Pioneer Press carried an article on the study of craniometry in connection with statesmanship. The author, Cleveland Moffett, interviewed a Washington "hatter" who over a number of years kept track of the great men he fitted for hats. Moffett alludes to the hatter's "...veritable museum of great men's heads, or rather, their hats." In 1893 the collection of head-ovals was considered valuable for students of phrenology and to historians.

In alluding to the large hat size required by President Grover Cleveland the author notes that one must take into consideration the president's "...unusual size of body which calls for an unusual size of head to preserve the proportion. The normal circumference of a head, for instance, in a man weighing 150 pounds, is 22 inches, but the normal circumference for a man weighing 180 pounds is 23 inches. Mr. Cleveland weighs 300 pounds."

Moffett showed the diagram of Pres. Cleveland's head to a professor at Fowler & Wells phrenological institute and received the following analysis: "This head, although broad in the front, is particularly remarkable for its strength of development. Its fullness from side to side forward of the ears indicates force of character and rare determination of purpose. Evidently acquisitiveness and constructiveness are strong straits in this man, and I see plain indications of ingenuity and financial ability." Since the professor refers to Pres. Cleveland's diagram as "this head," it would be safe to assume that Moffett did not provide identities for the diagrams he brought to the institute.

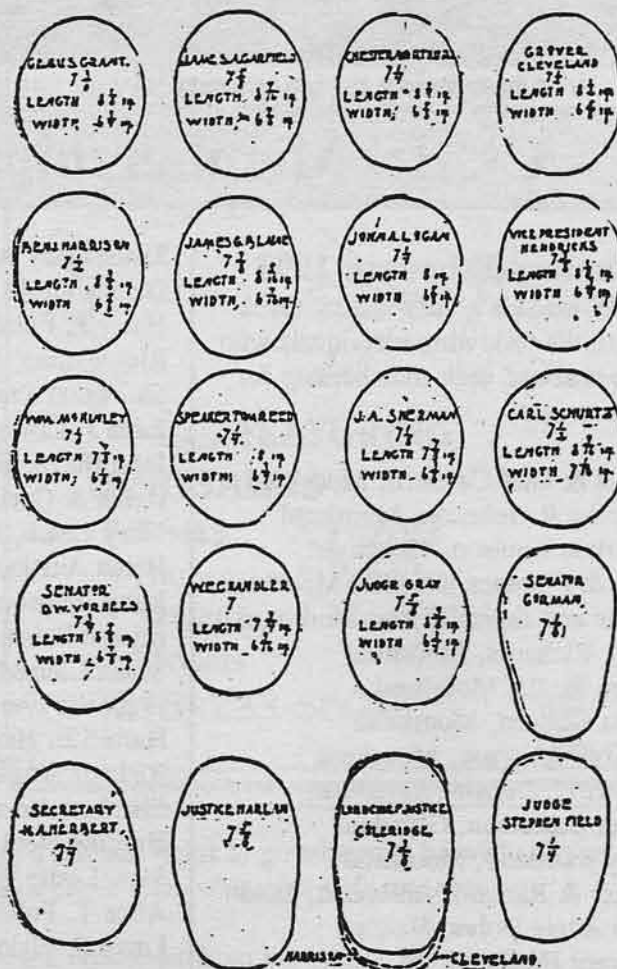
General U.S. Grant apparently had one of the smallest hat sizes. The hatter's measurements showed no irregularities in what Moffett calls the "great soldier's" head. The phrenologist analysis was: "Here we have a head approaching the round. The cross section where the hat touched shows fullness in the sides but not remarkable length. Combative and destructiveness are well developed, and also the faculties that have to do with financial and commercial affairs. There is a fullness in the reflective region of this head, that is the front, showing self poise and intellectual vigor, combined with sturdy strength of character."

The smallest head Moffett found was that of a Japanese diplomat, H. Assazno who wore a 6½ hat. The phrenologist noted that his head was "irregular, with considerable breadth in the middle region." This

indicated "force of character and clearness of intellect, but not remarkable social power."

Moffett concludes his article by noting that although it may be better to have a large head, all things being equal, "... still the people who have small heads may console themselves with the thought that the quality of the gray matter of their brains may be so superior as to more than make up for lack of quantity."

Someone once said "The more things change, the more they remain the same." Phrenology may be such a phenomena. In recent years psychologists administered personality tests to a group of students and gave each student a reading of his or her results. The students received a phrenology reading that was exactly the same for all of them. More than half the students thought the phrenology readout was a more accurate personality reflection.

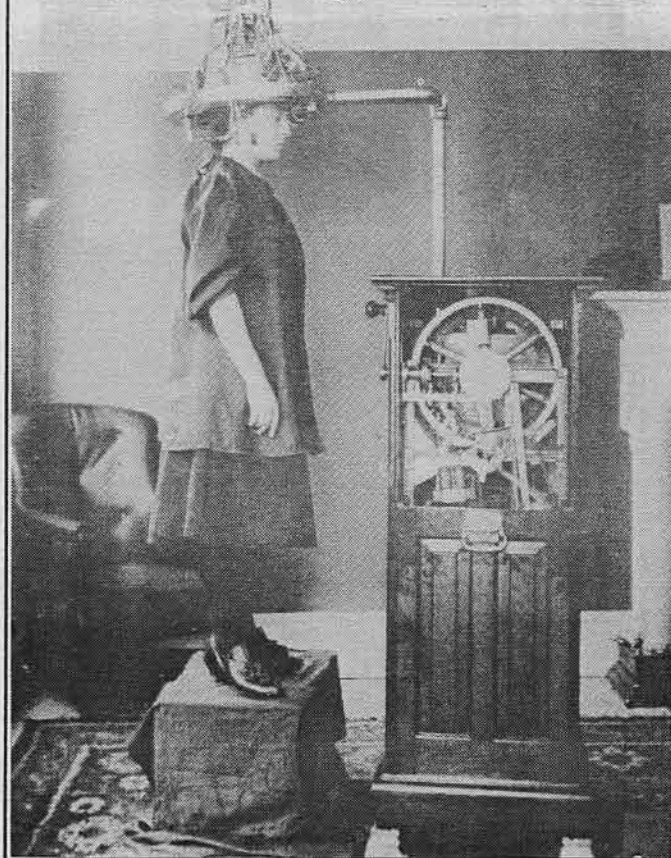


Moffett's tracings of hatter's shapes of well-known heads in 1893.

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Antique Phrenology Machine — 1905



Program

Guest Speaker: Bob McCoy, founder of the "Museum of Questionable Medical Devices" in Minneapolis.

(See article on Page 3)

Presentation: Mark Peihl, CCHS Archivist. A slide presentation on landmarks along Highway 10.

Door Prizes

Throughout the evening

Schedule

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6:30-7:30 Dinner

*7:30 Program/Business Meeting
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