

CLAY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

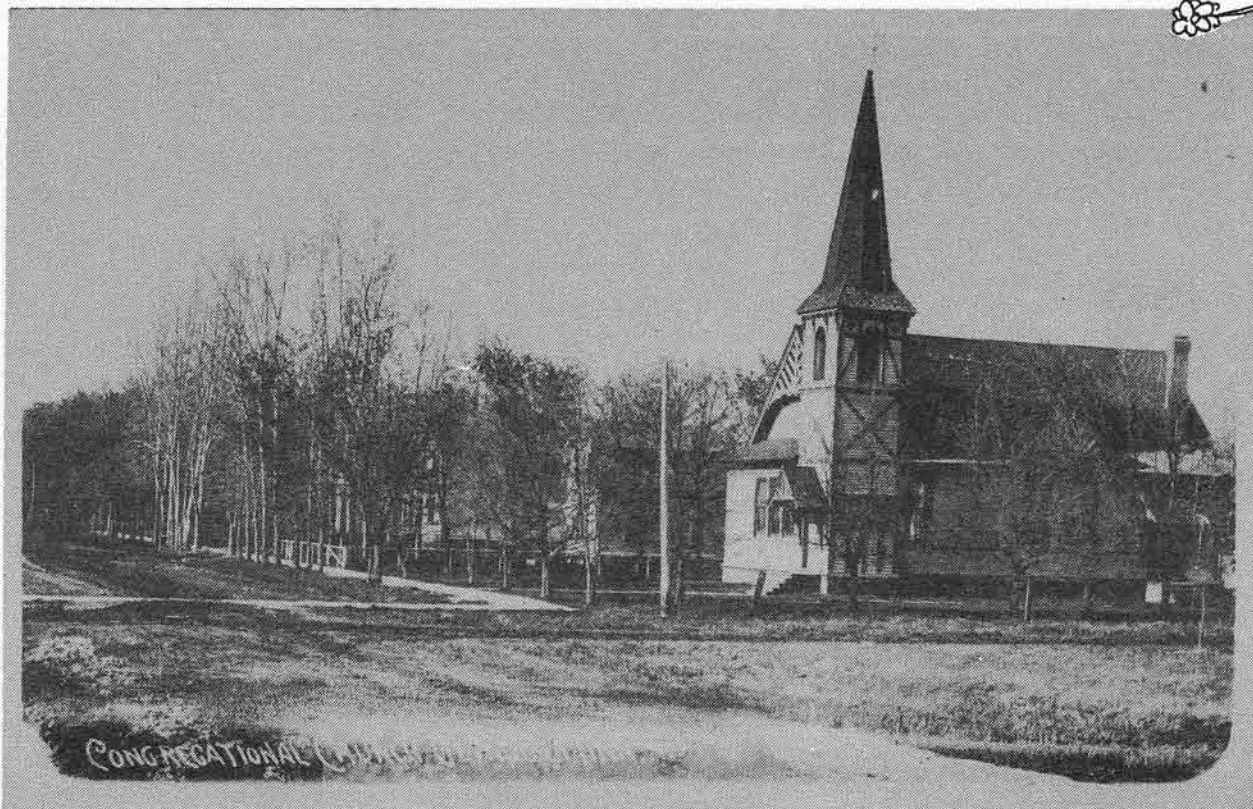
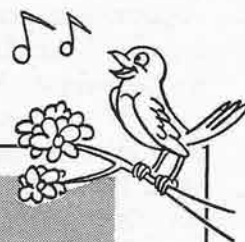


CCHS Newsletter

May/June 1994

Vol. XVII. No. 3

CCHS Spring Tour set for June 9.
Details on Page 15.



CCHS Photograph

First Congregational Church of Glyndon

The First Congregational Church of Glyndon emerged from a religious alliance formed in the earliest days of Glyndon's development. Carrie Deming was an attendee at those early church services. For Part I of her story see Pages 3-5.

From the President

By Chris D. Olson

It hadn't even been 24 hours since I began my term as CCHS Board President when Office Manager, Margaret Ristvedt, informed me that my first newsletter column was due. "Another project" was my first thought! Another project...that former president, Kelly Aakre, seemed to do so eloquently and with ease. Kelly deserves much applause for his three years of service as President of the Board of Directors. He not only wrote interesting newsletter columns, but led the Board through an array of successful activities and programs for the Society. Thank you, Mr. Aakre...and I look forward to working with you in the future for continued growth of the Society.

It is certainly true that the Society is growing. CCHS is no longer just a storehouse of artifacts. Through our archives, collections, Outreach cases, PAST trunks, exhibits, displays, presentations, and other activities, the Society is a system of educating, informing, and entertaining our residents about the historical values in Clay County.

To continue this growth, I have drafted several Board Goals for the next year. First, and probably most importantly, I see a need to expand the Society's financial base. We will continue our fine collaborate funding efforts with the Clay County Commission, will continue our Endowment Fund ventures, and will embark on a widespread membership campaign. (The Society is by no means in financial difficulties, but we have used some of our reserve funds to finance a staff position and to renovate the 1936 Buffalo Fire Truck.)

Secondly, I see a need to update the Society's Policy Manual. This "task" is one of housekeeping... a job for every Board. Job descriptions for the staff, committee structures, as well as a review of the by-laws and policies are needed.

Finally, in light of the activities being done by the staff and board already at this time, I see a need for long range planning. What will be the focus of the Society in five years? How will technology change our mission? When will it be time to change the permanent exhibit in the museum: The questions which can be raised are limitless.

Another project? Yes, and there seem to be many of them in my life and at the Society at this time... but, how exciting they all seem to be? I look forward to working with the staff, the Board of Directors, and all of the membership to make the Clay County Historical Society a fine place to enrich our lives.

Sincerely, President Chris Olson



Kelly Aakre (left) President of the Board for the past three years turned the office over to Chris Olson at the Annual Meeting on April 14. Board members elected to three year terms include Arlo Brown of Dilworth, Carol Ekre of Hawley, Gary H. Olson of Moorhead and Ann Gytri of Felton. Kenny Fox of Hawley was appointed to fill an unexpired term.

CLAY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY



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"Carrie Deming has lost a bright red portemonnaie--"

Part I of a two-part article on the Demings and Huntoons of early Glyndon and Moorhead by Audrey Zube Jones

The sympathetic editor of the *Red River Gazette* of June 5, 1873, asked the return of Carrie Deming's "portemonnaie" to the Glyndon post office. This eight year old child had lost a "one dollar bill and several silver pieces" in that bright red purse, a great deal of money for a child to lose in 1873.

Unfortunately, Carrie Deming knew well the cost of losing treasures much greater than coins. In late April of 1872 she arrived in this burgeoning railroad town with her parents and two siblings. By the end of May, Carrie's four-year-old brother and her one-year-old sister were dead, and by late August, her beloved father, Alonzo Deming, as well.

Rev. Alonzo T. Deming, an 1854 graduate of Middlebury College and a minister in the Congregational Church, died at the age of 39. During those few years of life, he had served as a principal at several Vermont academies and of Andover Theological Seminary. Called a "cultivated and thoughtful Christian scholar," Deming left Andover to serve as a missionary pastor to several Vermont churches.¹

Searching for a healthy climate to heal lungs infected with tuberculosis, Deming moved his family west to Northfield, Minnesota in 1871, but stayed there only long enough to teach one session at Carleton College. In the spring of 1872, after joining the Red River Colony, he became the senior editor of Glyndon's new *Red River Gazette*.

Deming clearly explained the paper's editorial policy in his first issue. In addition to promoting the Red River Colony, the paper would espouse the Republican point of view and would stand fast for temperance.² Roy Johnson in one of his famed *Forum* articles stated that few had ever heard of this first newspaper editor in the Valley. Johnson then proceeded to rectify that lack of knowledge by writing a long article on Deming for the July 8, 1956 edition of the paper.³

A busy man, Deming preached the first Glyndon church service in a tent, became an assistant to the newly formed church's first pastor, E.S. Williams, and pre-empted a farm and began to improve it. Deming's flurry of activity in this raw but bustling railroad town was to last only five months. According to Rev. Williams "...new friends vied with old in showing their respect for a good man. Throngs came to his funeral, and followed to his burial - the first in the new cemetery."⁴



Rev. Alonzo T. Deming
Roy Johnson's Red River Valley

The Deming family was a "consumptive" family. Although this terrible disease had decimated several generations of Demings,⁵ Anna Tucker Deming and her daughter Carrie Maria escaped its ravages and became one of the many nineteenth century single-parent families. The death of one and sometimes of both parents from disease, accidents, or civil strife often left families destitute.

An article in a January 1873 *Gazette* warned fathers of just such situations. "The daughters of millionaires and mechanics alike should be made distinctly to understand that all the love romances lie, and that there is no such thing as making a compact with fortune to avert

the necessity of honest toil." The writer goes on to complain that because young women are not trained for "noble self-support," it is difficult to "find a girl who will teach school or a parent who will allow it, except under the compulsion of a scanty purse. What a shame to our Christianity is this!"

Judging from Anna Tucker Deming's behavior, her father had certainly taken similar advice to heart years before Anna was faced with this crisis. Refusing to return to Vermont, Anna obviously believed she had been prepared "to provide against the vicissitudes of life" and began to do so immediately. The church and the school were as central in her life as they had been in the life of her husband. Five months after the death of two children and two months after the death of her husband, Anna was holding "sociables" in her home to raise money for the first church in Glyndon called the Chapel. The Church held Congregational services on Sunday morning, Episcopalian services in the

(Continued on Page 4)

Carrie Deming (Continued from Page 3)

afternoon and was open to other denominations as well.

Carrie Deming, a bright and perceptive daughter, began maturing in positive ways as she watched and assessed her mother's role in frontier Glyndon. In March of 1873, Anna Deming was supporting the establishment of a Glyndon Public Library by contributing six volumes from her home to that library's small hoard in the Chapel.⁶ On May 5th another public school session was opened in the Chapel "under the charge of Mrs. Deming. This lady is an able and experienced teacher, and we hope she may be induced to continue the school through the summer."⁷ She was soon commended for "inciting a fine enthusiasm among the children,"⁸ one of whom was Carrie.

By May 20 Anna was on the executive committee of the Glyndon branch of the American Bible Society formed at the Chapel and was also "in charge of the library during the absence of Mr. Weaver."⁹ It was in June of 1873 that daughter Carrie lost her "small red portemonnaie" and was hoping to thank someone for returning those highly valued "pocket pieces."

With Anna Deming's second marriage to Charles G. Tracy, a Glyndon carpenter, contractor and operator of a general store, teaching was no longer possible, but Anna's involvement with the church and with the community remained a constant in her life.

The Chapel became the Union Church and then, as denominations began to go their separate ways, emerged as the First Congregational Church of Glyndon. The weekly prayer meetings were often held at Anna Deming Tracy's home and in the fall of 1879, Mrs. C.G. Tracy was elected to represent the church at the Congregational State Conference in Minneapolis.¹⁰

As women nationwide began to join the women's suffrage movement, many women were still gaining organizational experience through their churches and by establishing benevolence and temperance societies. Under the national leadership of Frances Willard, women in the Red River Valley founded local Women's Christian Temperance Unions, Glyndon in 1880 and Moorhead in 1883.

The Glyndon chapter of the WCTU lists Mrs. C.G. Tracy as the "2nd Vice President" of the new organization. The group usually met in the Union

Church but sometimes met in a member's home, including the Tracy home.¹¹ Fiercely fought elections on the licensing of saloons were won by the temperance element in Glyndon, usually by a slim margin of anywhere from one to five votes.¹² Tempers flared. Perhaps C.G. Tracy's inability to win a local election in those early days might be attributed to his wife's activities.

During this period, daughter Carrie appeared regularly in church, community and school programs. If there had been a need, there was no gain in losing a poor report card on the way home from the Glyndon school. Grades were published monthly in the newspaper. Carrie was not threatened by a loss of self-esteem since she regularly appeared near the top of those lists. She was not alone. Very few pupils seemed to receive grades lower than the 90s in recitation. Grades in deportment were somewhat lower but even those were not poor. It is, of course, possible that grades below 70 were not published.¹³

Carrie Deming's education did not end in the Glyndon public school. The *Red River Valley News* of September 9, 1880 records, "Miss Carrie Deming left home last Friday, and after a brief visit in Minneapolis, proceeded to her studies at Northfield on Tuesday." Although its only permanent building, Willis Hall, had been destroyed by fire in December of 1879,¹⁴ Carleton, already a college with a fine reputation, was continuing its academic mission. Moorhead Normal would not open its doors until 1888, and Concordia, not until 1891.

Carrie was only 15 when she left Glyndon on the train. After two years in the preparatory department of Carleton College, she moved into the sophomore year of a four year college program and completed the "Scientific Course" of study. A fellow graduate in the same field, Lew Addison Huntoon from Lakeland, Minnesota¹⁵ would eventually marry Carrie Deming. During the summer of 1885 both graduates were looking for work and soon appeared on the roster of Sharp High School in Moorhead, Lew as the superintendent of schools and Carrie as a teacher.

During those five years at Carleton, Carrie had continued to keep faith with her father, her mother and a stepfather who must have paid her tuition. Carrie was a good student. Among other courses, she and Lew Huntoon studied algebra, geometry and calculus; Latin, French, and German; medieval and modern history; zoology, chemistry, botany and geology; English and American literature; logic, mental and moral philosophy, rhetoric, civil government, political

economy, and evidences of Christianity, an impressive list of courses. One hour a week was spent on studying the Bible, and both students were involved in the music program at Carleton as well.¹⁶

By 1885, it would seem that twenty year old graduate, Carrie Deming, understood that "all the love romances lie, and that there is no such thing as making a compact with fortune to avert the necessity of honest toil." Certainly personal circumstances and education had trained her for the "noble self-support" advocated by the 1873 contributor to the *Red River Gazette*.

It is doubtful, however, that either Carrie or Lew understood the difficulties ahead. In the fall, they would face Sharp High School students with poor academic backgrounds and an uncertain grasp of the need for study and for regular attendance. Powerful parents, unafraid of publicly criticizing schools and school teachers, would make life in Moorhead interesting indeed. By the 1890s Carrie Deming and Lew Huntoon would face new careers and new challenges.

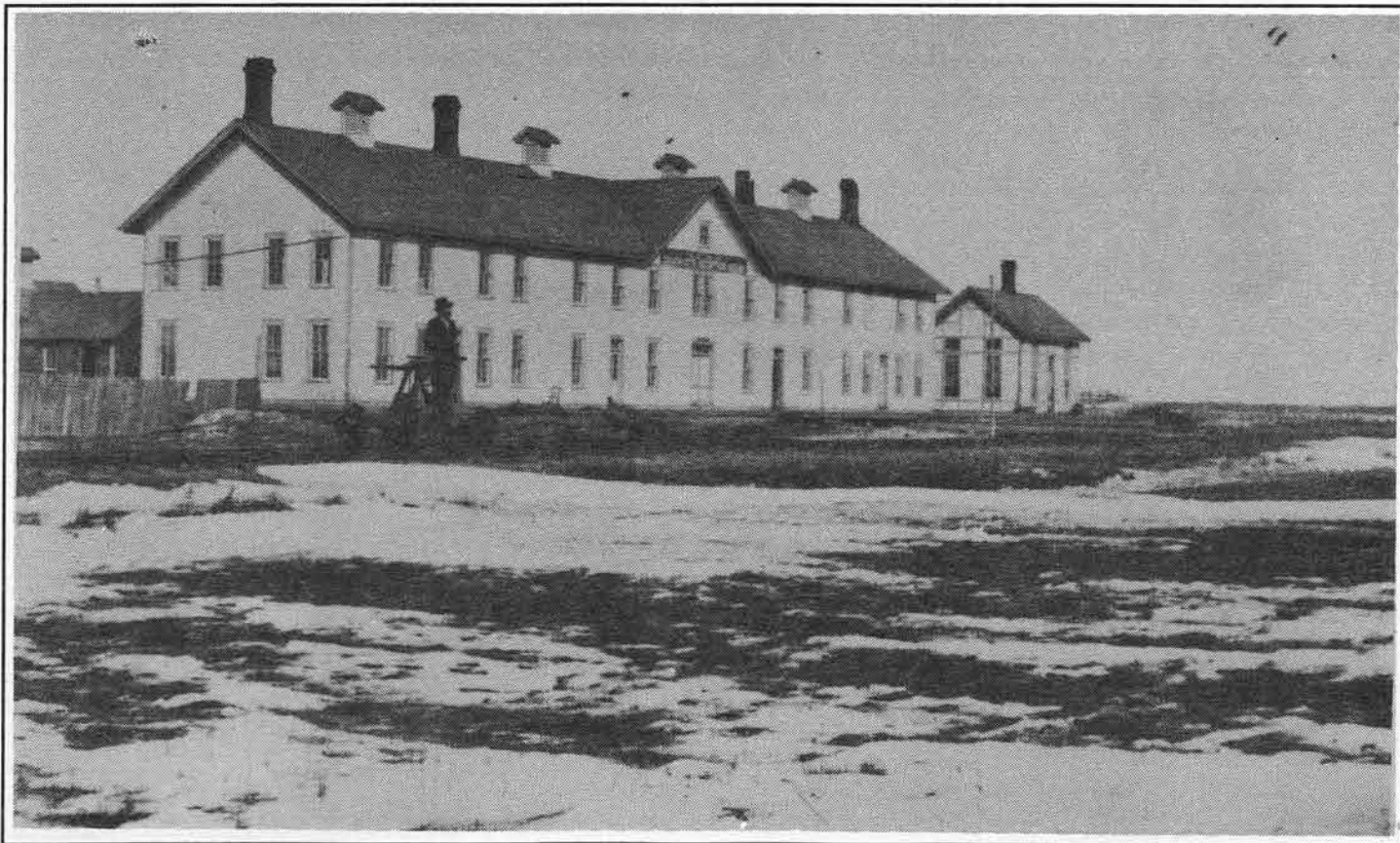
Part II of the Deming/Huntoon history will appear in the July/August CCHS Newsletter.

References:

1. *Genealogy of the Descendants of John Deming of Wethersfield, Connecticut*, Judson Keith Deming, Editor (Mathis-Mets Co., Dubuque, Iowa, 1904) 396 Minnesota Historical Society
2. *Red River Gazette*, 27 June 1872, 1
3. Johnson, Roy, *Roy Johnson's Red River Valley*, Clarence A. Glasrud, Editor,, (Red River Historical Society, Moorhead, Minnesota, 1982) 373-375
4. Williams, E.S. Obituary of Rev. A.T. Deming, *Minutes of the Sixteenth Annual Session of the General Congregational Conference of Minnesota, Lake City, October 10th, 1872* (Johnson and Smith, printers, Minneapolis) Appendix L., 22 Minnesota Historical Society
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6. *Red River Gazette*, 27 March 1873
7. *RRG*, 24 April 1873
8. *RRG*, 22 May 1873
9. *RRG*, 29 May 1873
10. *Red River Valley News*, 25 September 1879
11. *RRVN*, 22 January 1880
12. *RRVN*, 11 March 1880
13. *RRVN*, 22 May 1879
14. *RRVN*, 29 January 1880
15. Carleton College Annual Catalogue, 1881-82 and 1884-85, Minnesota Historical Society
16. Carleton College Annual Catalogue, 1881-82

Northern Pacific Railroad Colonists Reception House, Glyndon, 1876.

Haynes Foundation Collection, Montana Historical Society



Outreach Displays

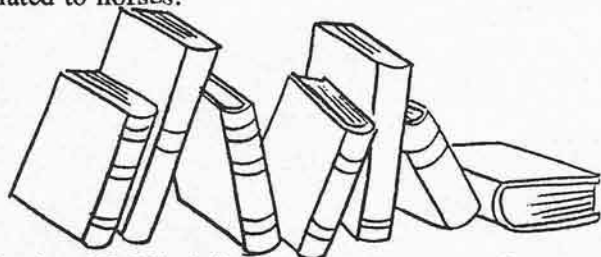
	Opens	Closes
Hitterdal Senior Center	Apr. 13	July 13
Ulen-Hitterdal High School	Apr. 13	July 13
Viking Manor, Ulen	Apr. 13	July 13
Hawley Public Library	Apr. 13	July 13
Glyndon Community Center	Apr. 15	July 15
(Tentative)		
Moorhead Public Library	Apr. 15	July 15
Barnesville Public Library	Feb. through	Aug.

TOOLS OF THE TRADE makes its debut at the Hitterdal Senior Center showcasing carpenters' and craftsmen's tools from a time period when electricity and batteries weren't used to run them.

Bags, boxes, bottles and jars....just some of the objects shown in CONTAINERS at the Viking Manor, Ulen.

An educational look at some items from the not so distant past will be featured in CONTAINERS II at the Ulen-Hitterdal High School.

Just HORSEING AROUND at the Hawley Public Library contains articles worn by, used with and related to horses.



Moorhead Public Library seems an appropriate location for READ ME A STORY, children's books from around the turn-of-the-century.

THOSE FAR AWAY PLACES displaying artifacts from all over the world is tentatively planned for the Glyndon Community Center.

Young and old alike will enjoy the display TOYS continuing at the Barnesville Public Library.

Open House Winner

Sixty-five guests signed up for a "cornfield" doily door prize at the CCHS Open House on May 5. Winner was Paul Harris of Moorhead. The open house was a great success and we thank everyone who helped in the preparations and especially our guests. We look forward to another open house soon.

Donations

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

Young in Spirit, Our Redeemer Lutheran Church, Moorhead
Communiversy, Moorhead
Mrs. Elvida Halin, Moorhead
Charlotte Sabby, Coon Rapids
Jacqueline Thrane, Big Bend, Wisc.
Rollag WELCA, Hawley

Artifacts & Donors

May/June 1994

Donors include:

Moorhead: Della Rudd, Moorhead Kiwanis Club,
Lyle B. Clark, Eugene Arnberg
Hawley: Margaret Ristvedt, Jim Nelson
Pel. Rapids: Vicki Gunness
Dassel: Mrs. Norman (Mae) Holmquist

Artifacts include: booklet: The Story of the Moorhead Kiwanis Club; Flaten photo of Ruth Huntoon; MS on Averill/Arnberg Family, photo of the Averill Store; (2) photos of the 1955 Hawley flood; photo taken at Manitoba Junction; police and fire department patches for Hawley; Hawley Nuggets patch; 1896 two-piece dress; bumper plaque from CE Rufer's De Soto/Plymouth of Moorhead "See Cy Before You Buy;" (7) photos and a few documents submitted in the 1903 court case of Miller vs. the City of Moorhead.

June Events

June 9: CCHS Tour to Minnesota History Center, State Capitol and Governor's Mansion. Details on Pg. 15.

June 16: Riverfront Days. "Old Ruby" presentation by CCHS Archivist Mark Peihl.

June 18: Hawley Rodeo Parade. The CCHS 1936 Buffalo Fire Truck will make its comeback debut.

June 22-27: Scandinavian Hjemkomst Festival with open house at Bergquist Cabin (June 22, 23 and 24), cosponsored by the Swedish Cultural Heritage Society.

June 23-26: Clay County Fair at Barnesville. Stop in at the CCHS Booth under the grandstand.

History along the Red

In 1990, Gary Goodrich and Mark Peihl developed this self-guided tour of historic sites along the Red River for canoeists, bicyclists and pedestrians. The numbers in the script below correspond to numbers on the map on Page 9.

1. OXBOWS AND THE CHANGING RIVER

The course of the Red River is slowly but constantly changing. As it flows, the river applies pressure to the silty soils on the outward sides of its oxbow bends. This pressure causes a scouring of the bank and a generally northward "sliding" movement of the river bed. Over great periods of time the river can cut across the narrow "neck" of an oxbow, leaving behind lakes and islands. This has already happened at Island Park and the El Zagel golf course. The neck of Gooseberry Park is experiencing the same activity today and, in time, may become an island.

2. WINTER HORSE RACING ON THE RIVER

During the 1890s, the racing of horse-drawn sleighs on the frozen Red River was an extremely popular entertainment. Nearly every afternoon and evening would find fast horses racing on the mile-long course from about 20th Avenue South (near Gooseberry Park) in Moorhead to 8th Avenue South. After the turn of the century, a $\frac{1}{4}$ mile track was laid out below the old north bridge, complete with bleachers on the banks for spectators.

3. ICE CUTTING ON THE RIVER

Before mechanical refrigeration, residents of Moorhead and Fargo used ice cut from the Red River to cool their food and drink. Companies from both cities cut huge blocks of ice from the river around Christmas, before it froze too thick. During the 1920s and 30s, for example, the Moorhead Ice Company cut from the stretch of river between 8th and 12th Avenues South. The ice was stored in their icehouse on 10th Avenue South for door-to-door summertime delivery. The ice business faded rapidly with the coming of mechanical refrigeration in the 1950s.

4. MOVING THE RIVER

Because the elevation of Fargo is generally lower than Moorhead, Fargo has always suffered more from flooding. To ease this problem in the Island Park area, in 1959 Fargo built the dike that now stretches north from near Heartland Medical Center (formerly St. John's Hospital). Early plans called for the dike to run through the middle of Island Park just west of the original river channel near 4th Street. A more workable plan was to move the river and build the dike on its present site. As a result, the City of Moorhead and the State of Minnesota actually lost about 12½ acres of land. It literally took an Act of Congress to change the state boundary to the new river bed.

5. THE OLD RIVERFRONT RECREATION AREA

What is now the Fargo-Moorhead Community Theater parking lot was once the center for recreation on the Red River. From 1917 to 1959 Frank Dommer operated a boat and canoe rental business on the Moorhead side just across from Island Park. Downstream was a public swimming area complete with diving tower and rope swing. A bit farther downstream was the original dam. A floating stage on the Moorhead side was the setting for many outdoor concerts and plays. Spectators watched from boats or from the bank on the west side of the river.

6. THE DAM

With both Fargo and Moorhead relying on the Red River for municipal water, the dike project and change of the river course in 1959 necessitated the construction of a new dam. The dam, of course, controls the river level and provides a stable water supply. The present dam is a "low-head" dam designed to aerate the water as it passes over. This design is extremely deceptive and dangerous. Water flowing over the dam creates a churning underwater backwash or "hydraulic." The falling water takes any object, (including a person) to the bottom, returns it to the surface and draws it back to the face of the dam where it is once again taken to the bottom. This can continue indefinitely. Since 1953, over 40 bodies have been pulled from the Red River between Fargo and Moorhead.

7. THE DOWNTOWN BRIDGES

The mainline of the Northern Pacific Railroad reached the Red River in 1871. The following winter the NP built the first permanent bridge over the river, creating the towns of Moorhead and Fargo at either end. In the beginning, the railroad also carried pedestrian and wagon traffic, but crossing has dangerous and, officially, permission from the NP was required. In 1874, a wagon bridge was built below and just north of the railroad bridge, but it had to be dismantled every spring before breakup and then rebuilt. After years of sometimes bitter dispute, the cities built two permanent wagon bridges in 1883. The original NP Railroad Bridge was also rebuilt in 1883 when the wooden pilings were replaced with the massive stonework we see today. Like all Red River bridges built during the 1880s, the new NP bridge rotated to allow the passing of steamboats.

The south wagon bridge crossed at the present site of the Main Avenue bridge. Although this bridge was in serious need of repair by the turn of the century, it wasn't replaced until the 1930s. Today's Main Avenue bridge was built as a depression era WPA project.

The Center Avenue bridge, another WPA project, was completed in 1938. It was rebuilt in 1987 and renamed the

(Continued on Page 8)

Canoe Tour (Continued from Page 7)

Bicentennial Bridge to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the United States' Constitution.

The original north bridge ran from Kennedy Street in Moorhead (just south of the present day 1st Avenue North) to NP Avenue in Fargo. After the turn of the century, this bridge also carried the Fargo-Moorhead Electric Street Railway's street cars. The north bridge was replaced in the 1930s by a span connecting 1st Avenue North in Moorhead with 1st Avenue North in Fargo. Although the old north bridge was torn down for scrap during World War II, the concrete-filled iron footings are still visible. Today's 1st Avenue bridge was rebuilt in the 1980s to accommodate increased traffic.

8. THE FARGO-MOORHEAD RIVERFRONT

Steamboat traffic began on the Red River June 8, 1859, when the Anson Northup set out on her maiden voyage bound for Fort Garry. But it wasn't until the NP Railroad reached the river in 1871 that river commerce really came into its own. Railroad spurs reached from the mainline down to both the Moorhead and Fargo river banks. Goods bound for Grand Forks and Winnipeg were loaded directly from railroad cars onto the steamboats. In the 1880s, the Alsop Brothers Line based two famous steamers, the Pluck and the H.W. Alsop, on the Moorhead side. The Grandin Farms based their J.H. Grandin on the Fargo side. These and several other boats plied the river for nearly 20 years, until the spreading railroad put them out of business in the mid-1880s.

9. MOORHEAD'S SALOON DISTRICT

In 1889, North Dakota entered the union as a dry state. The state's Constitution contained a provision requiring the closing of all saloons on June 30, 1890. As of the date, thirsty North Dakotans filled the Red River bridges as they flocked to the Minnesota side. A thriving saloon district quickly sprang up on the banks of the Red. To be as close to North Dakota as possible, several saloons were built on piers and actually hung out over the river. The saloon business boomed until 1915 when Clay County finally went dry. Today, except for lingering rumors of bawdy houses and connecting tunnels, all that remains is the occasional broken bottle eroding from the river bank.

10. THE MOORHEAD TOURIST CAMP

With improved roads and more reliable automobiles, vacationers in the 1920s tried something new -- auto camping. To cash in on this craze, Moorhead built a tourist camp near its downtown riverfront. The camp included tent sites, a recreation center, laundry facilities and, for the less adventurous, cabins. During the crunch following World War II, many returning GIs and their families used the main lodge as temporary housing. Today, all that remains are sections of the concrete apron that lined the river bank in front of the camp.

11. THE POINT

This sharp bend in the river was Moorhead's original residential district. In the 1870s, Moorhead's early elite built substantial homes on the high ground in the center of the Point. Working class families occupied modest homes on the wooded floodplain nearby. As the 1870s drew to a close, most of the wealthy residents had moved to more fashionable (and drier) areas of the city.

Victimized by repeated spring flooding the once glorious homes fell into disrepair and vacancy. In 1971, homes on the Point were leveled in an urban renewal project.

The Point remained vacant until the Heritage Hjemkomst Interpretive Center was built on the site in 1986. Today the area is maintained as a park. However, there are still a few scattered fire hydrants and the trees that lined Elm Street and 3rd Avenue to remind us of the Point's residential past.

12. THE GREAT NORTHERN BRIDGE

During the winter of 1880-81, a second railroad reached the Red River and had a significant effect on Moorhead and Fargo. James J. Hill's St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba gave the Northern Pacific immediate competition by building branch lines in all directions throughout the Red River Valley. This system linked several smaller communities and made Fargo-Moorhead a key transportation hub. The St. P., M. & M. became the Great Northern in 1889 and finally merged with the NP in the 1960s to become Burlington Northern. Notice the iron-clad timber barriers built to protect the bridge from spring ice damage.

13. THE MOORHEAD BREWERY

In 1875, the Larkin brothers of Winnipeg built a brewery almost exactly on the site of today's tennis courts in Moorhead's Riverfront Park. They soon sold their business to hotel owner John Erickson who served the local brew in his saloon. Erickson also shipped kegs and bottles of the suds up and down the NP Railway line. Ole Aslesen bought the brewery in the late 1890s and continued the operation until it burned in 1901.

14. THE AMERICAN LEGION HALL

The Moorhead Legion Hall was built in 1936 as a WPA depression relief project. The WPA mandated that the project put as many people to work as possible and the cost of the materials be kept to a minimum. With that mandate in mind, architects George Carter and Allen Meinecke decided to teach workmen to cut fieldstone -- donated by area farmers -- into square building blocks for the exterior walls. The idea worked so well that the WPA hired Carter and Meinecke to design similar buildings all over the region.

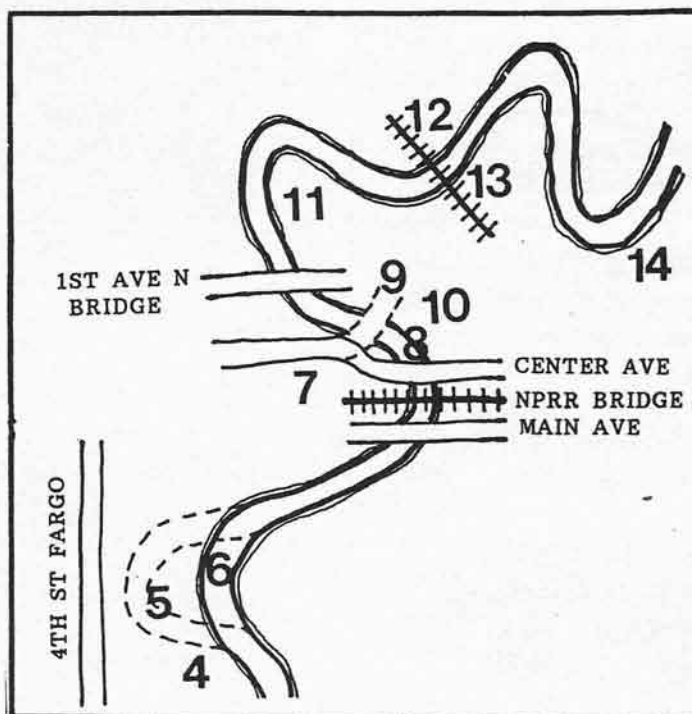
15. THE BERGQUIST CABIN

In 1870, a year before Moorhead was established, 20-year-old Swedish immigrant John Bergquist homesteaded this site along the river. He cut logs in what is now Oak Grove Park

in Fargo and skidded them across the frozen Red to build his cabin. In addition to farming, Bergquist made -- and lost -- a fortune manufacturing bricks from local clay. The Bergquist Cabin is Moorhead's oldest structure on its original location. It is now on the National Register of Historic Places and is owned by the Clay County Historical Society.

16. THE TOLL BRIDGE

The toll bridge joining Moorhead and Fargo's north side is the only privately owned bridge on the Red River. The span was completed by The Bridge Company in 1988 at a cost of \$1.9 million. It was the first privately funded toll bridge built in the United States since 1948. The toll bridge is designed as a floodable structure, with removable lights and toll booth. Incidentally, the toll is 50 cents per vehicle. Pedestrians and bicycles cross for free.



17. THE NORTH DAM

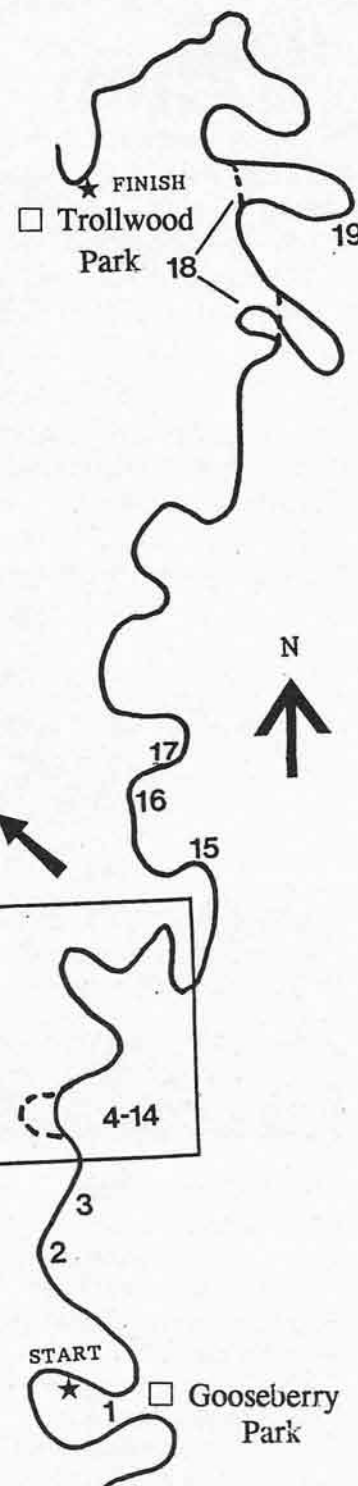
Built as a depression relief project, the north dam was completed in 1936. Nearly half a million tons of rock and concrete hold back a seven foot head of water. Deep holes just downstream help make this a popular fishing spot. The concrete building just upstream from the dam on the Moorhead side is a pumping station for the American Crystal Sugar plant. Water is pumped from the river for sugar beet processing.

18. CHIMNEY BEND FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT

In addition to the downtown dike and dam construction, 1959 also saw a flood control project on Fargo's north side. To hurry flood waters out of the city, engineers cut channels across the necks of three oxbow bends. The channels are stabilized by concrete weirs which allow high water to rush through the artificial channels but keep the river in its natural bed during normal flows. The area was named "Chimney Bend" by 19th century steamboat pilots.

19. THE PROBSTFIELD FARM

German immigrant Randolph Probstfield was the first permanent white settler in what is now Clay County. Arriving in 1859, he went to work for the Hudson Bay Company at its Georgetown post. In 1868 he built a log home on this point and began farming. Probstfield experimented with a wide variety of vegetables and other crops including his own tobacco. The Probstfield house is on the National Register of Historic Places and is still owned by the Probstfield family.



CLAY COUNTY MUSEUM

"Then and Now"

Will close June 6.

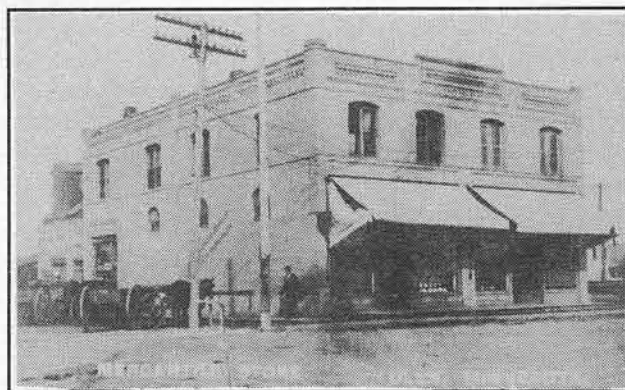
"Then and Now" is a photographic look at how Clay County has changed and how, in some ways, it has stayed the same.

"Drawing with Light: Photography in Clay County" will debut on June 10.

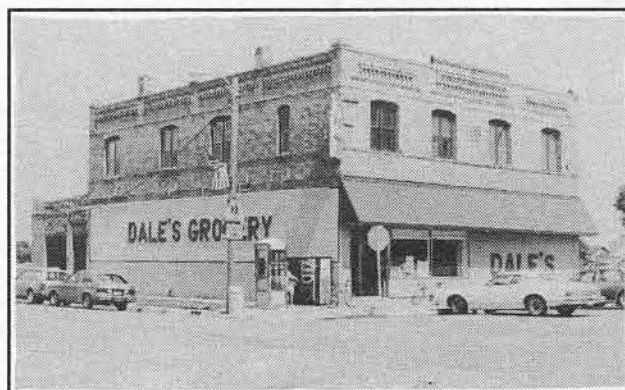
Make plans to visit
the Clay County Museum today!!

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

202 1st Ave. N., Moorhead



Ulen Mercantile ca 1910



Dale's Grocery, Ulen 1987

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

CCHS Memberships - New and Renewals

March/April 1994

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

Keith Langseth, Glyndon
Bonnie Rehder, Moorhead
Ruby Johnson, Moorhead
Rev. Charles Hedelund, Mhd
Jerome & Eva Riendeau family, Mhd
Paul & Florence Korsmo, Mhd
Evelyn Langlie, Moorhead
Erling O. Erickson, Moorhead
Trish Olmstead, Fargo
Ellen M. Roberts, Moorhead
Rachel Smithwick, Baker
Alice Erickson, Moorhead
Loren Helmeke, Georgetown
George McNamee, Rogerville, MO

Mrs. Elvida Halin, Moorhead
Paula J. Johnson, Moorhead
Mark Grommesh, Barnesville
Elmo Erickson, Moorhead
Gary Ronsberg, Barnesville
Harold Hanson, Fargo
Mrs. Ella Livdahl, Moorhead
Charlotte & Warner Onstine, Mhd
Arnie Ellingson, Fargo
Mrs. Bette Haring, Lake Park
Hazel Tonsfeldt, Moorhead
Harold & Maybell Dinsmore, Ulen
Gary H. Olson, Moorhead
James & Yvonne Condell, Moorhead
Robert Gerke, Moorhead
Sylvia Larson, Georgetown
Ethel Medalen, Mankato
John Hall, Moorhead
Eva Felde, Moorhead
Lyle & Grace Clark, Moorhead

Norman & Myrtle Larson, Moorhead
Delmar & Rhoda Hansen, Moorhead
Mrs. C.F. Wussow, Glyndon
Mrs. Joy R. Johnson, Moorhead
John Butze, Glyndon
Edna M. Carlson, Moorhead
Gary Cameron, Moorhead
Roger & Mary Sinkler, Moorhead
Nancy & Yoseph Tedros, Moorhead
Diane Hitterdal/Craig Baker, Hawley
G. Harriet Geib, Moorhead

* CCHS welcomes the following new members:

Janet & Ken Fox, Hawley
Bruce Thorson, Waite Park, MN
Mrs. Andre C. Munn, Moorhead
Marie and Arthur Wenner, Moorhead
Sandra McEvers, Moorhead
Tim Kojetin, Moorhead
Don Pingree, Georgetown

CD-ROMs and going online

Computerizing your family history

Part 2: By Rick Crume

The information superhighway, so much in the news these days, conjures up visions of a futuristic pathway down which twenty-first century travelers will journey to access all the accumulated knowledge of mankind. Paradoxically, you can already travel this high-tech freeway backward in time to uncover details of your family history. Compact disks can bring whole libraries to your desktop and a modem can put you in touch with other people researching the same families.

CD-ROMs

(Computer disk read-only memory)

Computer-readable compact disks called CD-ROMs (compact disk read-only memory) look just like audio CDs, but can store the equivalent of thousands of pages of text, as well as digitized images and sound. A quick check of a CD-ROM can replace the tedious job of searching through countless volumes of unindexed records.

In order to access CD-ROM disks, you need a personal computer equipped with a CD-ROM drive. Many new personal computers come with a CD-ROM drive already installed, but you can also add one to your old computer. Double-speed drives, faster than single-speed drives and now the standard, cost under \$200.

The number of CD-ROM titles on the market is skyrocketing, while their prices are plummeting. As of just a couple of years ago you would have had to pay almost \$2,000 for all the US white page listings on compact disk. Now you can get the same thing, with more than 80 million names on just two disks, for \$45.

Even if you don't have a computer, you can still search the FamilySearch series of CD-ROMs on the computer at the LDS Family History Center in Fargo. Check this massive source when you begin researching
(Continued on Page 12)

FamilySearch On CD-ROM - Table #1:

Title	Ancestral File	Family History Library Catalogue (FHLIC)	International Genealogical Index (IGI)	Military Index	Social Security Death Index, 1988 ed.
Description	Contains almost 15 million names linked in families, including contributions received from all over the world. You can submit information on your family by using approved genealogy software to create a GEDCOM file and sending it on diskette to the Family History Library. Instructions are available at the Family History Center.	The key to the collections of the Family History Library in Salt Lake City. Use it to identify microfilmed books and records which you can borrow and view at the Family History Center. The CD-ROM version is searchable by surname and locality; the microfiche version is also searchable by subject and author/title.	Contains birth, baptism and marriage information from the early 1500s to the early 1900s on over 200 million deceased persons.	Lists 100,000 US military personnel who died in the Korean and Vietnam Wars.	39 million names of people who had Social Security numbers and died between 1962 and 1988, and 1.5 million people who died between 1937 and 1962. Gives name, dates of birth and death and last place of residence.
Availability	All of these disks may be searched on the computer at the LDS Family History Center, 2502 17th Ave. S., Fargo; 232-4003. Open Wed. & Thurs. 9:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m. & 6:30 - 9:30 p.m., Sat. 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. Information may be printed (for a small fee) or copied to diskette.				

Family history (Cont. from Page 11)

your family history and periodically as it is updated and you learn more about your family. Use of FamilySearch is free to the public, though there is a minimal fee if you choose to print out something. Table #1 on Page 11 describes each of the databases that make up FamilySearch.

Table #2 lists several sources for CD-ROMs of special interest to family historians. Titles available for purchase include vital records, land records, census indexes, pedigree compilations, the Social Security Death Index and the telephone white pages. Prices are dropping, making these disks affordable for libraries, genealogical societies and even individuals. John Wylie Consulting has just slashed the price of the Social Security Death Index, containing 53 million names on two disks, from \$400 to \$35. And the marriage records and census indexes, formerly \$69 per disk, are now just \$20 each.

PhoneDiscUSA, the CD-ROM equivalent of all the US white pages, is a wonderful tool for locating long-lost relatives. If you're trying to find someone in the German-speaking areas of Europe, the German Genealogical Society of America will search the CD-ROM white pages directory for the former West Germany, as well as print directories for other ethnic German areas.

Going Online

A modem transforms your computer into a communications device capable of exchanging electronic mail with other users around the world, tapping into massive databases and downloading computer files from distant sources. You can choose a modem as an option when purchasing a new computer, or add one to your old computer; internal 2400 bits per second modems cost \$50 or less. In addition to a modem, you also need communications software and a telephone jack near your computer. You don't need a separate telephone line to use a modem.

A vast array of online services cater to almost every interest, including family history. Commercial services like CompuServe, Genie and Prodigy have special genealogy sections with reference files, software forums and a message area for queries. Most commercial services charge either a flat monthly fee, an hourly rate, or both. Table #3 compares the major commercial services.

Blairs' Book Service serves as an online bookstore specializing in genealogy and local history. It's a simple and convenient way to shop for both recently published books and titles long out of print.

CD-ROMs for researching your family history Table #2:

Company/Title	Automated Archives	Everton Publishers, Inc.	German Telephone Directories	PhoneDisc USA (From Digital Directory Assistance)	John Wylie Consulting
Price	\$20 to \$69	\$25 to \$200	\$5 per search	\$45	\$20 to \$69
Contact	GeneSys, 175 North Freedom Boulevard, Provo, UT 84601; (800) 222-3766	Everton Publishers Inc., PO Box 368, Logan, UT 84323-0368; (800) 443-6325	German Genealogical Society of America, P.O. Box 291818, Los Angeles, CA 90029.	Insight Direct, Inc, 1912 West 4th St., Tempe, AZ 85281; (800) 488-0005. Best Buy in Moorhead also carries it.	John Wylie Consulting, 2818 Landershire Lane, Garland, TX 75044-5974; (214) 495-4410 or (800) 244-1776.
Description	Many CD titles, including Family histories and genealogies, Social Security Death Index, census indexes, local and family histories and marriage data from a number of states.	Many CD titles, including Roots Cellar, Computerized Family File, Linked Pedigree, state marriage records, Social Security Death Index and census indexes.	1990 West German telephone directories on 5 compact disks. Name, address, telephone number and occupation of each individual of a single surname for one locality (or one disk), \$5.	More than 80 million residences searchable by name on two CDs.	Many CD titles, including Social Security Death Index (\$35), birth, marriage, death & land records, census indexes and US telephone directories.

Commercial Online Services Table #3:

Company	Blairs' Book Service	CompuServe	GEne	Prodigy
Address and voice phone number	Blairs' Book Service, Windyedge, Rt. 2 Box 186-A, Woodstock, VA 22664-9542.	CompuServe, 5000 Arlington Center Blvd., PO Box 20212, Columbus, OH 43220; voice phone (800) 848-8199.	GEne, 401 N. Washington St., Rockville, MD 20850; voice phone (800) 638-9636.	Prodigy, 445 Hamilton Ave., White Plains, NY 10601; (800) PRODIGY.
Phone number to call with your modem	(703) 459-5898; word length 8, no parity, 1 stop bit.	Local access number for Fargo-Moorhead is 232-0904.	Local access number for Fargo-Moorhead is 280-1609.	Local access number for Fargo-Moorhead is 280-0210 (2400 baud).
Cost	Only the cost of a long-distance telephone call.	\$8.95/month includes unlimited connect time to use many services. The forums, including the Genealogy Forum, cost an additional \$4.80 per hour.	\$8.95/month gives you 4 hours of non-prime time access to over 100 products and services. Hourly connect rates are \$3 during non-prime time and \$9.50 during prime time.	Monthly user fee of \$14.95 for unlimited use of core services and up to two hours usage of the genealogy BBS.
Description	Thousands of books, including family and local histories, available for purchase online. Out of print searches.	Access the Genealogy Forum with the command GO ROOTS. Contains software forums, shareware and public domain programs, a message area for queries, book reviews and information about libraries and archives. Weekly discussion held in the Genealogy Forum at 9:00 p.m. every Tuesday. <i>Phone*File</i> is a database on CompuServe which contains the name, address and telephone number for almost 80 million US households. Carries a \$0.25/minute surcharge.	GEne's Genealogy Roundtable is similar to CompuServe's Genealogy Forum. The <i>Genealogy KnowledgeBase</i> contains directories of genealogical and historical societies, computer interest groups, books and magazines, publishers, family and surname associations, software, research libraries, professional researchers, and sources for vital records.	Has a genealogy bulletin board and a weekly genealogy column.

BULLETIN BOARDS

Privately operated bulletin board systems (BBSs) are generally small operations run by a "sysop" (system operator) who sets up a computer with the same features as the commercial online services, but on a much smaller scale. The Flatland BBS in Fargo gives you access via a local phone call to EchoMail from the National Genealogy Conference, a nationwide network of BBSs. Post a query regarding a family or research question, and it will be routed throughout the network to be read by other users around the country. Their

responses are then relayed back to you at the originating BBS. The Tafel Matching System helps you locate other people who are researching the same family lines. Each listing includes a surname, locality and time period, as well as the submitter's name and address. Submit a list of your family names and match them against names already in the database. Then periodically update your listings and search new submissions.

(Continued on Page 14)

Family History (Continued from Page 13)

Online card catalogues let you scan library holdings from the comfort of your home. PALS covers most Minnesota libraries, including the Minnesota Historical

Society, while ODIN covers most North Dakota libraries. Use these systems to prepare a research plan before going to the library and to identify books you can borrow on interlibrary loan.

Non-Commercial Online Services Table #4:

Name	National Genealogy Conference	ODIN	PALS	Tafel Matching System
Cost	Thru Flatland BBS: 30 mins/day free; 2 hrs/day for \$30/year	Free	Free	Cost of long-distance telephone call
Information	National Genealogical Society, (703) 525-0050, or Tracy Mickley, 239-6047.	Fargo Public Library, 241-1490.	Leaflet available at NDSU Library, 237-8886.	Bill Korrrch, 3806 Churchhill, Lansing, MI 48911-2204; (517) 882-0717.
Phone number to call with your modem	National Genealogical Society/Computer Interest Group BBS (703) 528-2612, or Flatland BBS, Tracy Mickley, sysop, 239-6048.	293-9111 (2400 baud).	237-8661 (300 or 1200 baud), 237-7790 (2400 baud). It will ask for a class; enter 40 and press enter. When done enter END or BYE.	Roots(SF!)/Brian Mavrogeorge, San Francisco, CA, (415) 584-0697
Communications software settings	8-N-1	7-E-1	7-E-1	
Description	Flatland BBS is a local bulletin board system which gives you access to EchoMail from the National Genealogy Conference, a network of BBSs covering the US.	A catalogue of the holdings of the public libraries of Fargo and Grand Forks and the libraries of all North Dakota colleges, except NDSU.	A catalogue of the holdings of the libraries of Minnesota colleges, NDSU and the Minnesota Historical Society. PALS also gives you access to the catalog of holdings of the Univ. of MN through <i>Lumina</i> .	Contains over 60,000 family lines. Each listing includes a surname with Soundex, years and places of birth of first and last persons in the line, and the submitter's name, address and phone number.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Silicon Valley PAF Users Group,
4417 Pitch Pine Court, San Jose,
CA 95136-4619; (408) 578-4619.
\$15/year. Publishes a monthly
newsletter and PAF Documentation
Guidelines. (I forgot to include the
address and phone number in the
last article.)

**Moorhead State University Family
History Workshop.** Saturday,
September 24. Call 236-2183 for
more information.

"Proper carriage of the body affects the mental condition very greatly. Cheerfulness, that buoyancy of spirits so necessary to satisfactory conditions of life, is also influenced quite materially by carriage of the body. On any occasion when feeling morose or gloomy bring your shoulders far back, and go in the open air, maintaining this position. Act as though you were cheerful, and in a short time the desired condition will usually appear."

Bernarr MacFadden, *The Power and Beauty of Superb Womanhood*, 1901



Spring Tour

of the

Clay County
Historical Society

to the
Minnesota
History Center
the
State Capitol
and the
Governor's Mansion

in St. Paul
on
Thurs., June 9



The Capitol tour will include an overview of the building's art and architecture and its place in state history and government. The Governor's residence was built in 1911 and deeded to the state in 1965. As tours of the home are limited, our tour will provide a unique opportunity to see this Minnesota landmark.

Optional at the Capitol - the Vietnam Veteran's Memorial (on the Capitol grounds) and a walking tour of the statuary surrounding the Capitol.

\$35 - CCHS Members

includes bus fare,
buffet supper,
and all museum fees

\$50 - non members

(Individual Memberships \$15)

**Registration Deadline is
Thursday, June 2**

For security reasons a complete list of all members of the tour (first, middle and last names) and their full date of birth must be sent to the Governor's Mansion one week prior to the visit. Therefore, the registration deadline must be adhered to.

For more information and/or to register
Call 233-4604

Sponsored by Clay County Historical Society
Box 501, Moorhead, MN 565601

CCHS - 1994 MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

I would like to begin/renew my membership in the Clay County Historical Society. Please enter my membership in the category I have checked below:

- ☐ INDIVIDUAL \$15.00
- ☐ FAMILY \$35.00

CCHS MEMBERSHIP BENEFITS

- ** FREE Admission to the Center
- ** Bi-Monthly Newsletter
- ** 25% Discount on Photo Reproductions
- ** 10% Discount on Acid-Free Materials
- ** Voting Privileges
- ** Invitation to the Annual Meeting/Dinner and all CCHS Events

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

PHONE: _____

Family memberships, please list family members.

Husband

Wife

Children (under the age of 18)

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

(218) 233-4604

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MOORHEAD, MINNESOTA 56560

Address Correction Requested