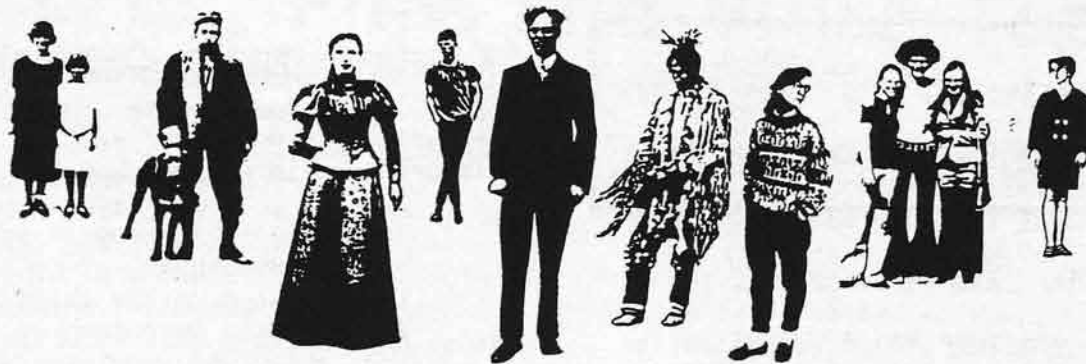


CLAY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY



CCHS Newsletter

September/October 1991

Vol XIV No. 5

Fashion by decree

*Jack Huff could wear no cuff,
His wife could wear no frills;
And so between them both, you see,
They saved on clothing bills.*

*(From "The Once Over" by H.I.
Phillips, "Country Press," 5-12-42)*

Fashion took a "direct hit" during WWII. The fashion industry was affected by ruling L 85 which dictated what clothing could be made and the amount of fabric used. This ruling was designed to control the use of fabric and other materials needed in the war effort and on the home front. It affected only manufactured clothing; not the home seamstress. L 85 controlled overall measurements, layering of fabric and trimming allowances. Double-material yokes were prohibited. Overskirts were not allowed. The ruling controlled ruffles, peplums, pockets, quilting of fabric and the use of lace braid. Price controls were not imposed until 1943 when the maximum selling price was frozen at that year's estimate. Controls on manufactured clothing lasted from 1942 to 1946. All of the restrictions were designed to reduce yardage by 15 percent overall. The reductions also

Fashion (Continued on Page 4)



The dress to the left in the above illustration does not conform to the specifications ordered by the War Production board. It is "out" for the duration. The dress to the right, with its cuffless sleeves (1), narrow belt (2) and only slightly shirred waistline (3) is in accordance with the WPB specifications. Under the new ruling normal fullness is permissible, but not all-over tucking or shirring, or any other unnecessary use of material in trimming.

*The illustration above is taken from
the "Country Press," Moorhead, MN.,
May 8, 1942.*

President's Message



Dear Members,

I hope that everyone had a wonderful Summer and that Fall is a welcome sight.

Organizational meetings between the CCHS Board and HHIC Representatives have been ongoing all summer. We have decided that joint board meetings will be the first step toward making the Center look more unified. We are also working on making membership in the various organizations situated in the Center less confusing.

In August I met with the County Commission to go over our budget request for 1992. Because we wish to be conscientious in view of the crunch created at the local level by the reduction in state allocations, and because we are grateful to the county for their support, the CCHS Board and Staff worked out a budget request that reflects a 4.5 percent decrease in county appropriation for 1992. We are pleased to be able to do this.

As we enter the Fall season I hope the new arrangement between the two governing boards, along with several programming changes, will see the Center move steadily forward.

Visit the Hjemkomst Center and the Clay County Museum soon and be sure to stop by the archives if you have a research project you could use help with. Our staff is always ready to serve you.

Sincerely,
Kelly Aakre, CCHS Board President



Cousins, Cousins, Cousins!!

Ever wonder just how the cousin relationship works? If so, the following information should be useful.

1. The child of your uncle or aunt is your first cousin.
2. Your first cousin's child is your first cousin once removed.
3. Your child and your cousin's child are second cousins.
4. Your second cousin's child is your second cousin once removed.
5. Your child and your second cousin's child are third cousins.
6. And so on back to Adam.

CLAY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY



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Records, Files and Video Tape:

A behind the scenes look at artifact record keeping.

By Pam Burkhardt

Yes, we have records: cylinders for older machines, modern disc type and large "platters" that play from the inside out. I know this, not from memory, but because it is recorded in a subject file under Tools and Equipment for Sound Communication, listed under record, cylinder and record, phonograph. I can find artifacts by subject because we use Chenhall's The Revised Nomenclature for Museum Cataloging.

A museum's artifacts are not usable unless you can find them easily, according to the way you need them. The process of recording starts when the artifact is accepted into the collections. Initially, an artifact receives a number which identifies it in the collections, this is called the accession number. All use of an artifact as well as inventory leads back to this number. After first receiving their accession number archival materials are transferred to the Archives where they are then processed according to procedures in that area. What isn't transferred to Archives then becomes part of the three-dimensional collections.

A worksheet is used to record basic information such as material, decoration, condition, size, color, history, etc. From the information on this sheet, information for records and files is generated. Each item receives its number and a subject category such as shoes, flags, etc.

The artifact number is recorded by donor as well. All artifacts start with the basic three: accession, subject and donor. Next a cross index file enables us to find artifacts by country of origin, those concerning the military and ones relating to the state. The Clay County section helps us find school items from a particular township and business items from a small town. When the collections are computerized we will be able to locate artifacts by date, materials and method of decoration in addition to the existing categories. The

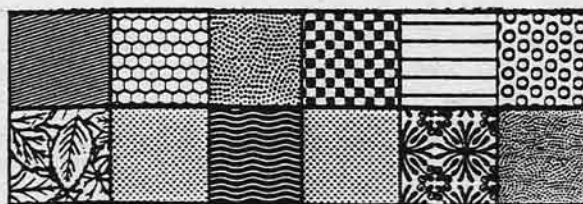
final record in the initial processing in is made in a location index when the artifact is assigned its place in storage.

As the artifacts are used, more records and files are created. An exhibit file records artifacts considered for a particular exhibit as well as those used. This helps us guard against overuse of some artifacts and under utilization of others. Files are kept on all the Outreach cases and incoming and outgoing loans. Each lot donated has a file as well as each year's activities. Other records connected with artifacts are project files, research files, program reports and inventories.

Computerization, recording images on laser disc and/or capturing artifacts by camera or video recorder are all possibilities now, limited only by the resources and funds available. CCHS is currently working toward securing a computer system that will handle our collections. As each of these innovations is integrated into our system we will have faster, more flexible records that will facilitate more efficient usage of our collections.

Winter exhibit to feature quilts

The CCHS winter exhibit will feature the best of our collections' quilts, coverlets, blankets, shawls, wall hangings and lap robes. In the good-old-days, comfort was provided by shawls on a cold winter's day, a quilt on stormy evening, wall hangings against a draft, and lap robes during a snowy sleigh ride. The oldest quilt to be displayed dates to 1876, the newest to 1988. QUILTS AND OTHER COMFORTS will open in the CCHS Temporary Gallery on November 27.



Fashion (Continued from Page 1)

produced savings in dyes, boxes, shipping and labor. Some clothing was not affected: historic costumes for the stage or ballet, wedding dresses, robes and vestments, burial dress, women's military uniforms (a violation of layering) and clothing for large women (tall or unusual sizes).

Shoes were rationed for both sexes during the war due to shortages of leather and rubber. Rubber producing countries were in Japanese hands. Synthetics were used for soles and inexpensive shoes might have cardboard insoles. Shoe colors (Order M-217) were reduced from almost a hundred color choices to three; black, white and a single shade of tan. In 1943, shoe rationing for civilians meant only three pair a year per person. Later, only two pair were allowed. Parents would forgo purchasing shoes to provide new shoes for their children.

With the fall of Paris in 1940 the focus of fashion turned from France to the United States. The restriction of clothing didn't mean a loss of style, however. Smart styles were produced despite a limitation on the number of models that could be produced and the limited selection of fabrics.

Women's garments were the most affected during the war years. Fashion before the war had grown out of the sleek 30s look: wide shoulders, mid-calf skirts worn, often, with long jackets, capes or boleros. Skirts were already becoming shorter when ruling L 85 restricted hemlines to one inch below the knee. Both belts and hems were restricted to two inches in width. Sleeve widths were limited and cuffs on them were out.

The wearing of hats was not restricted even though some of the materials used to make them were. Straw hats were available in the latest styles. Simple hats appeared that were wisps of net decorated with artificial flowers. Scarves were worn tied around the chin or worn as turbans. Hair was worn longer than in the 30s. The long hair would

be wound around cotton "rats" to produce smooth curves. For factory work, a snood would keep hair away from machinery.

Because of the shortage of rubber, girdles were no longer available. Rubberless girdles were manufactured using piano wire or whale bone. (The War Production Board ruled that girdles were necessary for women's health and so made the piano wire available.) Otherwise, the government suggested staying slim and watching the consumption of fats and sweets. Fortunately, dresses were made with adjustable waists.

Silk was unavailable even before the United States entered the war. It had been the victim of an embargo in 1941. Nylon originally represented only 20 percent of the stocking industry and was expected to make up for the embargoed silk. However, nylon was called to duty for use in parachutes. Cotton and rayon hose were an alternative to bare legs. (Rayon had been a substitute for silk since the 20s.) Nurses, who were entitled to wear white stockings, could tea-dye the white into a more fashionable tan. Another, more drastic, alternative was to use leg make-up which might last, with care, up to three days. Seams were drawn on - requiring a steady hand and an eyebrow pencil.

Surprisingly, make-up was not rationed. The War Production Board (WPB) had planned to limit face powder, lipstick and rouge, but an outcry from females on the home front made them reconsider. It was necessary for morale, they said, and their men wanted them to look good. The WPB reclassified cosmetics essential to the war effort.

Men's clothing was less restricted. Their styles still reflected the silhouette of the 30s. Suits had broad shoulders and fitted waists. Suit jackets were loose-fitting with wide lapels. Trousers were full at the waist, pleated at the sides and had wide legs (about 20 inches at the cuff). The new "Victory suit" came with one pair of pants, had narrow lapels, short jackets and no vests or cuffs. The WPB

estimated that between 40 to 50 million pounds of wool would be saved by the restrictions on men's tailoring such as eliminating cuffs on trousers and omitting patch pockets, fancy backs, belts and pleats. The total goal was a saving of 15 percent in woolen yardage.

White cotton shirts became scarce and nylon shirts were not available until the war ended. Cotton underwear was also scarce. Ties replaced elastic at the waist and buttons replaced the snap fasteners. (See illustration)

Men's uniforms changed as well. The "jodhpurs" of WWI were replaced by long trousers which could be tucked into combat boots. The tunic with its high collar was replaced by a four-button jacket with turnover collar and lapels. The helmet became less shallow with a narrow brim that protected the back of the neck. The Sam Browne belt was discarded. Special uniforms were developed to accommodate extremes of heat and cold and activities in high altitudes or under water.

Women's military fashions received worldwide prestige for their design. Fashion designer Mainbocher had left Paris due to the war. He contributed to the design of uniforms for women in the Navy. American designer Philip Magnone helped create uniforms for women in the Army.

Ruling L 85 was meant to control without regimentation. Style was still available. The 1944 Sears, Roebuck and Company Spring and Summer catalog provided regular dresses in cotton, rayon and cotton/rayon blend. Of 164 styles, 65 were cotton or part cotton; six were not available. Only 15 styles of men's wool suits were offered. But 37 trouser styles were available in wool and mixtures of new wool, used wool, rayon, and cotton. The catalog noted that "according to Government regulations, trouser cuffs can be furnished if you are average or below average in height and other measurements are in proportion. Otherwise plain trousers will be furnished." The catalog displayed 156 shoe styles for women and 113 for men. Of these only 37 women's



PILGRIM Nobility Shorts in 2 quality fabrics

Choice of sanforized madras or white combed cotton

Each \$1⁰⁰ 4 for \$3.93

and three men's styles could be purchased without a ration stamp.

Restrictions were lifted by the end of 1946. War time production ended and consumer goods were again on the market. Fashion by decree was over.

Cookbooks enlisted in War effort

By Pam Burkhardt

A Betty Crocker cookbook published in 1943 is entitled "Your Share: how to prepare appetizing, healthful meals with foods available today." The cookbook shows how to stretch meats with extenders and how to use variety meats such as liver, kidney, tongue and sweetbreads. You can find out how to "spread the butter thin" and "spare the sweets."

A two-page chart in the book gives instructions on cooking 25 kinds of vegetables including even those parts of the vegetable usually discarded. One set of directions shows how to use cauliflower leaves. Cook the cauliflower leaves in boiling water, covered, for 15 minutes, drain, season and butter or you might serve them in a white sauce. Topical recipes included Victory pancakes, emergency steak and service cake. A recipe from the 1943 Betty Crocker Cookbook called "War-Time Cake," printed below (lower right), is eggless, milkless and butterless. Try it and let us know how it turns out. The "Your Share:" cookbook provided 52 menus, 226 recipes and 369 hints.

In the same 1943 cookbook is a section on frugal entertaining including the "Victory Garden Supper" (below) and the "Wedding Refreshments for War-Time" (upper right column).

VICTORY GARDEN SUPPER... featuring foods from neighborhood gardens

Get-together of two or three families in a neighborhood. For centerpiece: autumn leaves, evergreens, bittersweet... or wooden chopping bowl or hollowed-out pumpkin filled with garden vegetables, grapes or shiny red apples. Candles in small flat squashes. Table set picnic style in dining-room or amusement room... or in favorable weather in yard or on porch. At each place: tiny bouquet for the women, boutonniere for the men... made of flowers or vegetables (radish rose, or carrot curls, etc., with green vegetable foliage such as carrot tops). Garden work clothes worn. For entertainment, play outdoor games such as "Farmer in the Dell", "Run Sheep Run", "Prisoners' Base", etc. Guess number of peas in a bowl... or number of kernels on an ear of corn.



VICTORY GARDEN SALAD

(leaf lettuce, radishes, celery, carrots, cucumbers, tomatoes, hard-cooked eggs... with match-like shreds of chicken or ham... French dressing)

Fresh Green Peas or Beans (p. 18)

Hot Muffins

Fresh Fruit or Berry Cobbler
(recipe on Bisquick pkg.)

Beverage

WEDDING REFRESHMENTS FOR WAR-TIME



Short-notice weddings call for quick, easy refreshments. As traditional as a 3- or 4-tiered wedding cake is a simple angel food or 2-layer white butter cake (recipe on Soft-silk pkg.), iced in white, with an attractive flower decoration on top.

Place a single rose across top of cake or make a garland of tiny rosebuds around the edge or arrange a heart shape in the center using just heads of small flowers such as phlox, narcissus, sweet peas, hyacinths, daisies, or other delicate blossoms in season.

Use leaves around the base to form a wreath.

Usually not more than one cake is needed for the simple wedding of today. As usual, the bride cuts the first piece. An intimate friend may then continue to cut the cake... another may preside at the punch bowl.

For more elaborate refreshments: finger or heart-shaped chicken sandwiches, or chicken salad in tiny popover or cream puff cases or bite-size enriched rolls, and salted nuts may be added.

WAR-TIME CAKE... Eggless, Milkless, Butterless

Mix in saucepan . 1 cup brown sugar
1 1/4 cups water
1/2 cup lard or other shortening
2 cups seeded raisins
1/2 tsp. nutmeg
2 tsp. cinnamon
1/2 tsp. cloves

Boil for 3 min. . Cool.

Then add . . . 1 tsp. salt

and . . . 1 tsp. soda

dissolved in . . . 2 tsp. water

Blend in . . . 2 cups sifted GOLD MEDAL Flour

mixed with . . . 1 tsp. baking powder

Pour into greased, floured 8-in. sq. pan. Bake about 50 min. in slow mod. oven (325°). Delicious uniced.

(See Page 11 for Victory Garden story.)

New exhibit "Fargo-Moorhead and WWII" explores the 'Home Front'

Sept. 25, 1991 - Feb. 2, 1992

Where were you when Pearl Harbor was bombed? Join us this fall and share your memories of the 1941-1945 war years. The exhibit, named after a local movie about WWII and the area, will explore how World War II affected and changed the lives of the people and industries of the Fargo-Moorhead area.

The exhibit will present the environment of Fargo-Moorhead in the early 1940s as a rural population struggled with world events. Concepts explored will include rationing, civil defense, home front support, the selective service and many related topics. The exhibit is produced by the Heritage Hjemkomst Interpretive Center with assistance from Clay County Historical Society and sponsored by a grant from the North Dakota Humanities Commission.

A Sunday lecture series will be held monthly in the Hjemkomst Center's Auditorium throughout the venue of the exhibit. The public lecture series will be held at 2 p.m. on Sundays, October 6, November 3, December 8, January 12 and February 2. The lectures are free with admission to the Center. Speakers and their topics are: "The Last Summer of Peace" by Dr. Roland Dille of Moorhead State University; "'Pity Our Poor Homeland!': Red River Valley Ethnic Groups and the War in Europe" by Dr. Ken Smemo of Moorhead State University; "The Valley Goes to War" by Dr. D. Jerome Tweton of the University of North Dakota; "Fargo-Moorhead & War: Living with a World in Turmoil" by Dr. Terry Shoptaugh of Moorhead State University and "How WWI Changed America and the World" by Dr. Mike Lyons of North Dakota State University.

A special weekend event is planned for December 7/8 to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the bombing of Pearl Harbor. There will be special displays, programs and a gun salute.

Self guided school tours will be encouraged throughout the exhibit and an exhibit fact sheet and resource guide will be made available to all classes booking tours.

Programs and schedules are subject to change. For more information call (218) 233-5604.



ADJUST-A-MENUS FOR WAR-TIME

"Plan meals to fit the times; the occasion, the ration points. They can still be meals designed for appearance, for taste appeal, for good nutrition. But they must be adjustable... to fit whatever foods are available. The day's best buys in fresh vegetables and fruits should appear in our menus and the meat that's most plentiful be served in tasty style."



Betty Crocker Cookbook - 1943

At the Heritage Shop

Featuring: World War II Recruiting
Posters & Postcards

Educational Card Game of WWII

Book "On the Home Front"
from the
Cobblestone
Series

Gift items
observing the
Concordia
College
Centennial

As well as
Pottery,
Rosemaling,
Books &
other
Gift Items.



Visa/Mastercard
Accepted

Things that go bump in Clay County

By Mark Peihl

Occasionally around Halloween time we get calls from media types looking for leads concerning local ghost stories. Because the topic seemed so popular, years ago I started collecting such tales from area newspapers, magazines and elsewhere. I've only found a few, but I'll relate them here without comment. I'll leave it up to you, gentle reader, to pass judgement on these tales of Clay County spooks.

A headline in the January 26, 1910, Moorhead Weekly News asked "Is the Dilworth Roundhouse Haunted?" A few nights earlier Ed Brundwald was working alone in the south part of the Northern Pacific Railroad's Roundhouse near the N.P.s parked Rotary Snowplow No. 4.

About midnight, machinist George Waters, working next door, was startled by "A wild cry of terror" and saw Brundwald "burning up the planks of the walk as he tore toward him. When Ed [Brundwald] reached Waters he was breathless, as well as incapable of speech from fright, and when able, he declared that he had seen a ghost flit three times around Rotary No. 4 before he could move."

The previous winter a roadmaster named Wild was killed by the spinning blades of No. 4 while he watched it work.

Brundwald's story spread quickly throughout the yard. Night foreman George Clark and the entire office staff went to investigate after arming themselves with clubs and picks to "lay out the ghost."

They gave the plow a thorough inside and out inspection, but found no spooks. Ed Brundwald was not convinced. He refused to go down to that part of the Roundhouse for the rest of the night. Some of his co-workers worked in pairs when in that area.

The night storekeeper did boldly venture down alone, but swore he had "plainly heard heavy footsteps and the boards creaking

behind him. Although the moon was shining brightly there was nothing in sight - neither man nor ghost." He retreated to his storeroom and stayed there all night. Others may have been skeptical but the News stated Brundwald "firmly believes he was visited by Wild's ghost."

During the Spring of 1882, residents of Moorhead's Woodlawn Park area reported several sightings of a "ghost." On June 26, the Moorhead Daily News ran a story about the spirit's latest antics. It's written in such an entertaining style I'll reprint it verbatim:

The ghost has kept quiet for the past few weeks, but Saturday night it started out again and caused a genuine stampede in the southwestern portion of the city. People may claim that there are no such things as ghosts, but from the way strong men as well as tender women scattered Saturday night it appears as if there are still some who believe in spooks. The ghost came up from Woodland Park and at the start met four Norwegians. In the go-as-you-please match that followed, the apparition was nowhere. The spirit came as far as the Vienna Bakery on Fifth Street, where it asked for a donation for its poor brother, and without waiting for a collection, started out after a passing woman. Anyone who thinks that a woman can't run should have been present. Several so-called men were quite as badly scared. They were not afraid of anything mortal, but when it came to fighting a spirit they agreed with the poet when he said:

*I'm not afraid of living men, you see;
Give me a sword, I'll battle with a host;
But, should an apparition tackle me,
Just bet your bottom dollar on the ghost.*

At last a policeman was sent for and the ghost, being law-abiding, returned to Woodland Park. Several people have been

badly scared, but some good results have followed as the parents in that locality are not troubled by the great question, "What shall we do to keep our children home at night?"

A damsel living in that locality is given the credit for being the apparition. She probably enjoys the part, but few women would care to be climbing over fences at 2 o'clock in the morning for the privilege of frightening youths whose moustaches have just begun to sprout.

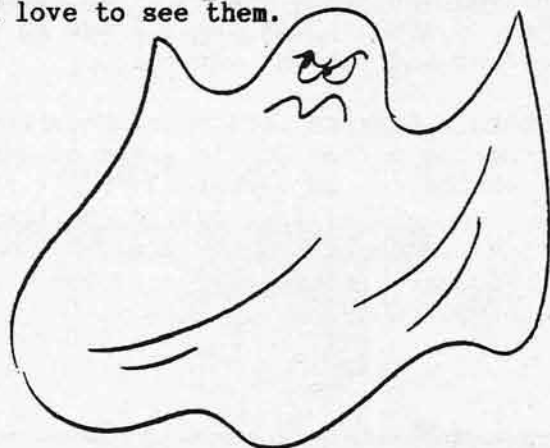
In October 1987, Moorhead-Fargo's UpTown magazine ran several ghost stories submitted by local readers including one by Donald Mjelsness of Moorhead. One night, while waiting to cross the Northern Pacific Railroad tracks in east Moorhead, Mr. Mjelsness was horrified to see a lone figure standing on the tracks in front of a west bound freight train. He blared his horn, but the figure was obliterated by the train. The train sped on, no cars stopped and though Mr. Mjelsness looked carefully, he could see no body. He continues: "Trouble is, I've seen the same lonely figure more than once since that night two years ago. He wears a checked red shirt under a bluish parka. His hair is white, his form a stout, rather than wispy one. Could he be a 'run-over victim' from years long gone by? Has anyone else seen the 'Railroad ghost'?"

A few years ago I asked Concordia College Librarian Verlyn Anderson about rumors I'd heard about ghosts on Concordia's campus. Dr. Anderson said he had heard strange stories about when North Hall was torn down to build Bogstad Hall. North had been a women's dorm and before that Dr. D.L. Darrow's Hospital. He also said that Old Main was supposedly haunted ".....voices, that sort of thing," but since the whole interior was torn out and rebuilt 15 or 20 years ago he had heard no more stories.

A friend of mine told me a near Clay County haunted house story several years ago. He

rented a farm house northeast of Georgetown in Norman County. Occasionally his family would hear a loud crash against the living room wall immediately followed by the sound of a bed being dragged across the floor upstairs. He and his wife often heard a woman and children murmuring in the hall outside their bedroom while their dog cringed on the floor and his young son complained about kids who came into his room at night and played with his toys. They looked "like shadows." The family stayed in the house less than a year, and said they never felt threatened.

Do you have any ghost stories you'd like to share? Write them up and send them to us - we'd love to see them.



Pass program extended to area schools

The Heritage-Hjemkomst Interpretive Center is once again inviting area schools to be a part of our School Pass Package Program for the 1991-92 school season. A \$1 per student fee will entitle member schools to: unlimited entrance for their students through Aug. 31, 1992, priority to schedule tours, a pre-visit complimentary pass and an exhibit curriculum and resource guide.

Featured exhibits this year in Heritage Hall will be "Sent Forth: Concordia College 1891-1991," "Fargo-Moorhead and World War II," "Leonardo da Vince: The Inventions," "Maps and the Columbian Encounter," and "The Vikings!"

The deadline to sign up is September 27, 1991. For more information please call 218-233-5604.

"Sent Forth: Concordia College 1891-1991"

Aug. 31, 1991 - Jan. 5, 1992

The "Sent Forth" exhibit commemorating Concordia College's centennial opened in Hjemkomst Hall on August 31. The exhibit includes a 1900s dorm room, complete with models, a 1929 Model A surrounded by football and homecoming paraphernalia, plus many other memorabilia from the school's first 100 years.

In 1891 a band of Norwegian immigrants, with vision and courage, founded Concordia College. With sacrifice and persistence they and their successors sustained, nurtured and brought the college to a vigorous and vibrant present.

Concordia College Centennial Committee is sponsoring a free public grand opening of the exhibit on September 13 from 1 to 5 p.m., as well as free public admittance during Concordia's Homecoming, October 11-13. For more information call 299-4366 or 1-800-299-CCMM.

Historical Trivia

What is a Cobber?

Corncocks! Corncocks!
Hva' ska' di ha! [What will you have?]
Lutefisk og lefse!
Ya! Ya! Ya!

This was a taunt thrown at the Concordia students by the Hope Academy boys back in the 1890s. Concordia was south of Moorhead and completely surrounded by fields. Hope Academy was located within the City of Moorhead. The taunt referred both to the rural location of the school and the Norwegian background of the students.



Old Main - 1906

As team sports developed later in the 1890s, the sports writers referred to the "Corncobbers" despite disapproval from the school. The name was later shortened to Cobbers and is presently used with pride by Concordia, its graduates and the community.



Gardening: recreation & patriotism during WWII

By Pam Burkhardt

The Victory Garden was one of the most popular of the Civilian Voluntary Service efforts aimed at mobilizing the 'home front.' "At its peak there were nearly 20,000,000 Victory Gardens in the United States producing 40 percent of all the vegetables grown in the country. Many cities had communal plots in parks and other vacant land. Total production was in excess of 1,000,000 tons of vegetables valued at \$85,000,000." (Don't You Know There's a War On?)

In February of 1942, Moorhead planned a garden for every family as their goal for a citywide project. Surveys were planned to find empty lots for that purpose. It was decided to hold the annual lawn and garden contests with winners receiving trophies as usual.

Information on starting Victory gardens appeared soon after Pearl Harbor. Advice for budding farmers was produced by the United States Department of Agriculture. Publication No. 483, issued in February 1942, stressed the need for vitamins and minerals and recommended the vegetables that would provide them. Suggested varieties included Kentucky Wonder pole beans, Fordhook Giant chard and Scarlet Globe radishes. Additional information came from newspaper articles, from national sources, and local experts, such as Harry Graves, North Dakota Agricultural Extension Horticulturist.

Victory gardeners received extra gas in the summer of 1943 if they planted 1,500 or more square feet which could not be reached except by automobile. The Office of Price Administration could provide up to 300 additional miles for up to six months if the gardener could show the need for extra mileage.

The plan was that after proper cultivation and irrigation, if people followed all of the instructions, a continuous supply of produce would be harvested. Much of this bounty was to be preserved by canning. The art of canning was revived by many who had

become accustomed to the tinned variety of vegetables at the store.

Information on canning appeared in newspapers and booklets, many published by jar manufacturers such as the Ball Brothers Company's "Ball Blue Book."

According to Lingeman's "Don't You Know There's a War On?" "Victory gardening combined recreation and patriotism; whole families would journey forth on Saturdays to work in their gardens." The benefit was both practical and psychological. The gardens provided much needed produce and affirmed that you were doing your part in the war effort.

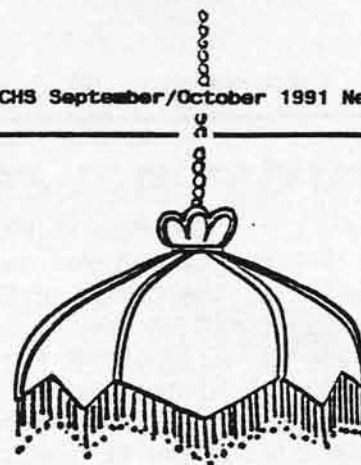
"Don't Worry About Us—



—we'll grow our own food! That's the battle-cry of America's six million farm families as the gardening season rolls around. Growing vegetables at home relieves overburdened hauling facilities, releases more commercial vegetables for the fighting men, and insures a wholesome, inexpensive diet for each family.

"Country Press" - May 8, 1942

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.

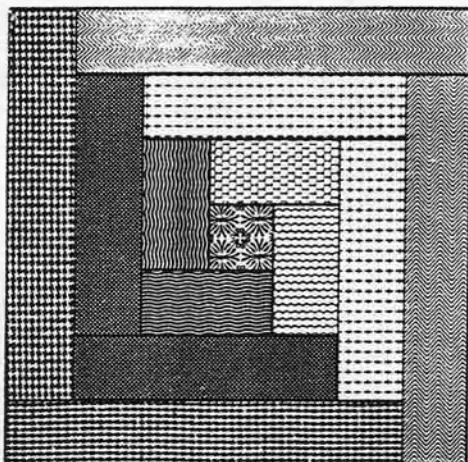
* Temporary Gallery

"An Ending & A Beginning" (Opening Nov. 2)

This exhibit commemorates the 1959 deaths of rock-n-roll stars Buddy Holly, Ritchie Valens and J.P. Richardson, who were on their way to play a concert at the Moorhead Armory when their plane crashed. Fargoan, Robert "Bobby Vee" Veline, began his career by filling in for the missing stars.

"Quilts and Other Comforts" (Opening Nov. 27)

The best of our collections' quilts, coverlets, blankets, shawls, wall hangings and lap robes illustrate how comfort was defined in the "good-old-days." Quilts on display date from 1876 to 1988.



Log Cabin quilt block

"Welcome to Dilworth" (Closes Oct. 27)

This photographic exhibit explores how the railroad and an accompanying influx of Italian immigrants shaped the culture of this small Minnesota town. Produced by MSU students.

"Scandinavian Sampler" (Closes Nov. 20)

This exhibit explores the Scandinavian heritage in this area through artifacts.

Make plans to visit the Clay County Museum today!!

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

Iverson's 'helping hand' spans decades!

Francelia Iverson has been volunteering since long before the word took on its present contemporary meaning. Today, volunteering has reached a new zenith, but the principles of yesteryear's volunteer, a helping hand, remains constant. That defines Francelia, a constant, dependable 'helping hand.'

Francelia was born at Baker in 1912 to Oscar and Clara (Butenhoff) Iverson. She grew up helping out in her parent's general merchandise store, "Iverson Grocery," which also served as the community's post office for 42 years. After attending Concordia College, Francelia taught in Minnesota, North Dakota, Maryland and New Mexico.

Francelia puts in double digit hours volunteering every week and recently celebrated her 79th birthday by spreading her time between volunteering at the Hjemkomst Center and Eventide Nursing Home. She also spends time at St. Ansgar Hospital and various other 'fortunate' organizations.

When asked about her first volunteer venture, Francelia's immediate response was several "Oh gosh! Oh gees!" But a little mind searching produced the following memories: "I was teaching at Elkton, Maryland shortly after World War II broke out," she said, "and "I started volunteering with the Red Cross - serving lunches and so forth -it was sort of a social place. I also worked for a phone exchange which had to do with an alert in case of an attack."

Francelia started volunteering at the Hjemkomst Center in the Fall of 1986 shortly after the building opened. Every Thursday Francelia shows up at the Center where she spends at least four hours answering questions and directing visitors to the various exhibits and displays. She knows much of the history of Clay County, and worked as a volunteer on the "Clay County History Book," published in 1976.

In addition to her hours at the Center, Francelia spends an average of four hours per week volunteering at Eventide Nursing Home and another six hours plus at the



Francelia Iverson

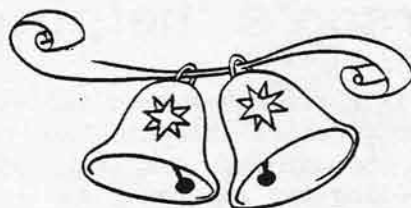
information desk at St. Ansgar Hospital, for a total of about 14 hours per week. At Eventide Francelia might play for a hymn sing, then continue plunking out 'old favorites' as the residents enjoy their refreshments while humming along with the happy keyboard. Francelia's love of music is evident from this quote taken from the Clay County History Book: "If my 'liking' for music had been 'talent,' I would have been accomplished in that field."

In addition to her ongoing commitments, Francelia spends many free hours visiting friends at various nursing homes and many times reads to residents unable to read for themselves. Her love of books is evident. Recently she shared a precious moment when she read a lovely children's book titled, "Soft as the Wind," to the coffee break crowd at the Hjemkomst. It may have been just a practice for her, as she had volunteered to read that evening at a local church's Cradle Roll Program.

Iverson (Continued on Page 14)

4th Annual Holiday Heritage Festival set for November 23 - December 31

Each year the Hjemkomst Center celebrates the rich ethnic diversity of the Red River Valley through ethnic decorated Christmas trees, traditions case displays and demonstrations of traditional ethnic crafts, music, storytelling and dance. New this year will be an interpretive exhibit describing the ethnic make-up of the Red River Valley.



The Festival will open November 23 and 24 with an American Indian weekend. On November 29 the ethnic decorated Christmas trees and traditions case displays will open.

Program Council Update

Program Council meetings were held on July 10, August 7 and September 4 in the Hjemkomst Center's Board Room. Business included program reports from the Red River Valley Heritage Society, Clay County Historical Society and an update on the programs in Heritage Hall and activities of the staff. The main business of the meetings was brainstorming for the Summer of 1992 celebration of the 10th anniversary of the Hjemkomst journey to Bergen, Norway and the 1992 proposed schedule of programs.

A Program Planning Retreat is scheduled for October 6 to discuss the short and long term goals of the programs - exhibits, public programs, and educational services for both the Hjemkomst Center/Red River Valley Heritage Society and the Clay County Historical Society.

The Program Council is responsible for the content development of the interpretive program (exhibits, public programs, and educational service) for HHIC/RRVHS and CCHS. Members of the Council for 1991 are: CCHS - Nancy Tedros, Mercedes Roos and Chris Olson; RRVHS - Jon Evert, Marrion Walsh and Verlyn Anderson; Heritage Club - Betty Litten; At-Large - Jim Saueressig, Clare Johnson, Linda Folk, Carole Kline and Kim Baird.

If you have any program suggestions please contact your representative or call Claudia Pratt, HHIC/RRVHS Program Coordinator at 233-5604.

If you or someone you know is interested in helping decorate an ethnic Christmas tree, setting up a traditions display, or sharing their ethnic talents at the Festival, please contact Claudia Pratt, Program Coordinator, at 233-5604.

The 1991 Holiday Heritage Festival is sponsored by a grant from the Lake Region Arts Council.

Thank You

A special thank you to Dorothy Garven for donating monies to buy several rolls of microfilmed Barnesville Record-Review.

Iverson (Continued from Page 13)

Francelia has a favorite poem, "Personal Question," written by Minnesota poet, Elaine V. Emans, that she quotes in the Clay County History book. It begins "I cannot fully know you until I know what beauties have been sustenance to you" ... and ends with "...and whether God has largely been a name - or long a friend, unseen but very dear."

The excerpt defines Francelia as well as any words can - Francelia is sustained, and sustains others, by the beauty of giving time. It's called volunteering!

Outreach Display

Hitterdal Senior Center Oct. 9 - Dec.11
 Ulen-Hitterdal High School Oct. 9 - Dec.11
 Viking Manor Oct. 9 - Dec.11
 Hawley Public Library Oct. 11- Dec.13
 Glyndon Community Library Oct. 11- Dec.13
 Moorhead Public Library Oct. 13- Dec.13
 The Hitterdal Senior Center features JAMS AND HAMS - a look at butchering and canning. Artifacts include a hog scraper, canning jars and a sausage press.

ROCKS OF AGES opens at the Ulen-Hitterdal High School. This display includes thompsonite, gypsum and iron ore found in Minnesota. Other specimens, such as copper and fossil bivalves, were brought into this area by man and nature.

Viking Manor is going BACK TO SCHOOL with their slates and books. Artifacts include a school bell, geometrical blocks and a spencerian egg.

HAIR TODAY, GONE TOMORROW is displayed at the Hawley Public Library. This display will look at men's shaving tackle and women's hair care articles.

IN MY MERRY OLDSMOBILE can be seen at the Glyndon Community Center. Artifacts include a wooden license plate, road maps, key chains and photos.

The Moorhead Public Library has clothing and accessories FROM HEAD TO TOE. The display starts with hats and collars and ends with shoes and stockings.

Cases presently showing will continue through October 8 & 10 due to a change in programming.

Donors & Artifacts

Donors include:

Moorhead Concordia College Library, Ruth Dyer, Kay Huberg, William B. Dosland, Mrs. Florence Drury
 Dilworth Dilworth Public School
 Glyndon Norman Larson
 Baker Francelia Iverson
 Hawley Marcus Erickson
 Fargo Forum Publishing Company, North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies.

N.Hollywood,
 CA Esther Possehl
 New Ulm Charlotte West Anderson

Artifacts include:

Service banner from Desert Storm; note pad holder from Iverson Grocery, Baker; booklet about the Moorhead Post Office dated 1915; souvenirs from schools at Sabin and Baker; a formal gown worn to President Eisenhower's inauguration by Mrs. C.G. Dosland plus other clothing; two Army nurse's uniforms; a history of Dale, MN; a projector from the Dilworth Schools; two wooden plaques made by German POWs in Clay County during WWII.

Welcome to New Members

Clay County Historical Society is grateful to all who support the society through their membership. We salute our many long time members and welcome the following new members:

(July 15 - Sept. 15)

1. Marlene Ames, Fargo
2. Jeanette Kenzy, Early, IA
3. Sharon E. Lyng, Eden Prairie
4. Janice Fitzsimons, Moorhead
5. Sara Cook, St. Paul
6. Donna Merchant, Minneapolis
7. Janet C. Gorman, Columbia, MD
8. Gertrude A. Knutson, Moorhead
9. Robert A. Hajicek, Fargo

CCHS - 1991 Membership Information

CCHS Membership

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: _____

DATE
PURCHASED: _____

Please list additional family members needing passes. (Family member is considered husband, wife and children living at home under the age of 18.)

RETURN TO:

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Moorhead, MN 56561

(218) 233-4604

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