

CLAY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY



CCHS Newsletter September/October 1999 Vol. XXII. No. 5



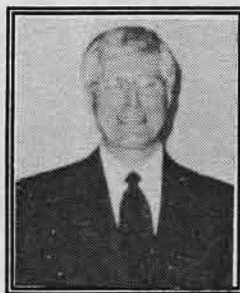
These two Hawley area dressmakers are working out of their own shop, about 1905. Note the copy of *New Idea Fashion Review* pattern book on the floor at left. Many other dressmakers worked out of their own homes or stayed for a week at a time in the homes of their clients, making not only dresses but clothing for the whole family. See story Pages 7-8.

Flaten/Wange Collection

President's Report

By Galen Vaa, President

As a member of CCHS there are a variety of ways in which you can make a personal contribution to our organization.



CCHS has the following committees which would benefit by having additional volunteers:

- ◆ Clay County Fair Committee: assists staff with planning, executing, and staffing a booth at the Clay County Fair.
- ◆ Parade Committee: Assists staff with preparation of a parade unit and participation in area parades.
- ◆ Membership Committee: Oversees membership issues.
- ◆ Tours Committee: Assists staff with planning and promoting tours.
- ◆ Property and Acquisitions Committee: Oversees maintenance of real property owned by the Society and assists when necessary to repair the physical facilities.

Volunteers are always welcome to assist in staffing the museum, especially during weekend hours. Please call the CCHS office at 299-5520 and inform Margaret of any volunteer work you would be willing to do.

Also, CCHS has an Endowment Fund which is administered by the Fargo-Moorhead Area Foundation. To date, there is a balance of approximately \$8,500 in the Endowment Fund. The goal of the CCHS Endowment Fund is to increase the principal so that the interest can be used to financially support new museum programs and exhibits and to provide scholarships to college students and staff for in-service training programs.

You can contribute to the CCHS Endowment Fund by outright gift or by naming it in your Will or Trust. You can purchase or transfer a life insurance policy to the fund, or make a deferred gift in the form of real estate or securities. If you wish additional information on how specifically to make a gift write to CCHS Endowment

Fund, PO Box 501, Moorhead MN 56561-0501 or call the CCHS office at 299-5520. A member of the CCHS Endowment Committee will be happy to discuss the proper procedures for your situation.

Thank you for your personal contribution of your time, talent, or treasure to CCHS.

Corporate Matching Funds

It has come to our attention due to two generous donations that there may be some untapped funds that CCHS could be eligible to receive. Many companies have foundations that distribute matching funds to non-profit organizations for employees and/or retired employees donations. If you think your company might have such a program, we urge you to investigate. If your company has such a program, consider making Clay County Historical Society a beneficiary.

If you have any questions about this program call us at 299-5520.

CLAY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY



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Ophelia's story

During the late 1800s and early 1900 thousands of eastern orphans were relocated to western parts of the country. New York Children's Aid Society, founded by Charles Loring Brace in 1853 was the main organization overseeing relocation, generally with the assistance of established religious networks.

The reasons for this mass exodus are numerous, but contributing factors included the crime rate in the city, both by indigent children and against them, parents wanting a better life for their children, and most importantly, the need for laborers in the ever expanding western agricultural regions.

In about 1898-1899, a trainload of orphans deposited at least 10 children in Clay County. Ophelia (Hoeftling) Gleason was one of those children. In 1983, at the age of 87, Ophelia wrote down a brief history of her early life in Clay County.

Ophelia, born in 1896, would have been two or three years of age when she arrived in Clay County. She thinks she was first placed with a woman called Mrs. Riel at Felton, and given the name Mary. She is listed as Mary Riel in the 1900 census. Mrs. Riel also had two sons and a male roomer. The family moved to Georgetown where they lived in an upstairs apartment. Ophelia remembers that two women who lived in the same house at the time made her a "little red jacket" and gave her a "little wicker basket."

But her time with Mrs. Riel was short lived. She remembers a Father Maurice taking her in a buggy to the Hoeftlings where she was given the name - Ophelia. Ophelia doesn't know why she was removed from her first home, but remembers she didn't want to go in the house when they arrived at the Hoeftlings. She remembers "protesting vigorously" and needed to be carried into the home by the priest. The Hoeftlings lived on a farm north of Georgetown and had two adopted sons, two and 13 years older than Ophelia. At least one of the sons probably arrived on the same orphan train as Ophelia. An older married daughter of the Hoeftlings lived nearby and had two biological children.

Ophelia refers to a number of relatives of the Hoeftlings that had what today is referred to as "blended families," including biological children, adopted children, and other relative's children. Many of the adopted children for each family presumably came on the same orphan train as Ophelia according to the list she has compiled.

Ophelia started school in Georgetown in 1902 and attended classes there through the 8th grade. She remembers her 8th grade teacher who was raising a young nephew. Ophelia helped care for the child and the teacher tutored Ophelia in some high school subjects. She offered to take Ophelia with her when she assumed a new position the following year.

But Ophelia's life was to take another direction. While visiting a family friend in Fargo that summer of 1910, Ophelia was introduced to two roomers of the house. The young women worked at a local telephone office and were able to get Ophelia a summer job. That fall instead of going on to high school, Ophelia took a job at the Tri-State Telephone Company in Moorhead. She stayed with her friend and walked to work across the north bridge daily. In 1913 Ophelia's "folks" moved to Moorhead.



This photo of the Hoeftling family and home at Georgetown about 1903/1904 was taken by Alois Phillips, a local school teacher. Pictured (l to r): Jack, Leo, John Sr. Ophelia and Gertrude. All the children were adopted.

Outreach Displays

The CCHS outreach case program will be on vacation for about a year. The curator needs to catch up on work created by last year's water main break and the move into new quarters.

The only new display this fall will be at the Hawley Library. That display will feature items from the time capsule hidden in the cornerstone of the Hawley Public School building in 1919.

Monetary Donations JULY/AUGUST 1999

Kenneth & Mary Tangen, Moorhead
in honor of Mary and Bill Winberg's
50th Wedding Anniversary

Bonnie Bennett, St. Paul,
for the Bergquist Cabin
in memory of Ortrude Holte

Betty Leffew, Comptonville CA
Laddie W. Hughes, Palo Alto CA
Paul & Joyce Eidbo, Moorhead
Robert J. Loeffler, Moorhead
Esther Olson, Moorhead
Robert & Selma Anderson, Moorhead
North Dakota State University, Fargo
Viola S. Mallory, Pasadena CA

Artifacts & Donors

JULY/AUGUST 1999

Donors include:

Moorhead: FM Joint Chambers of Commerce; Joan Nelson; Grace Landin
Georgetown: The Charles Gilbery Cousins (17 of them)
Stephen, MN: Ethel Thorlacius
Bellingham, WA: Burton Grover
Palm Springs, CA: Evelyn Benthagen Stenerson
Glyndon: Russell and Margret Kragnes

Artifacts include: b/w snapshot of the Moorhead GNRR tower taken on Christmas Day 1951; family history book, *Gilbery*; scrapbooks: 1948-1968 Sabin 4-H, 1968-1982 Sabin Work and Win 4-H, Sabin Work and Win 1984 Project Community Pride binder plus loose items; (1) vol *Clay County Illustrated* 1916, photo prints of M/M Andreas Kassenborg, Targe & Annie Skrie Family, Levi Thortvedt, GB Gunderson; (7) pages from photo album of photos taken in 1939-1940 taken at the Manitoba Junction school (Winnipeg Junction?); Ethel Stenerson's bunad from Ness, Hallingdal, Norway made in 1926 consisting of a blouse and jumper, a large pin, a cap and an apron; a portfolio of band music "German Band Music" used by a Moorhead Municipal band., *The Olson New Tailorist System* books and charts, ca 1887

Genealogists take note!

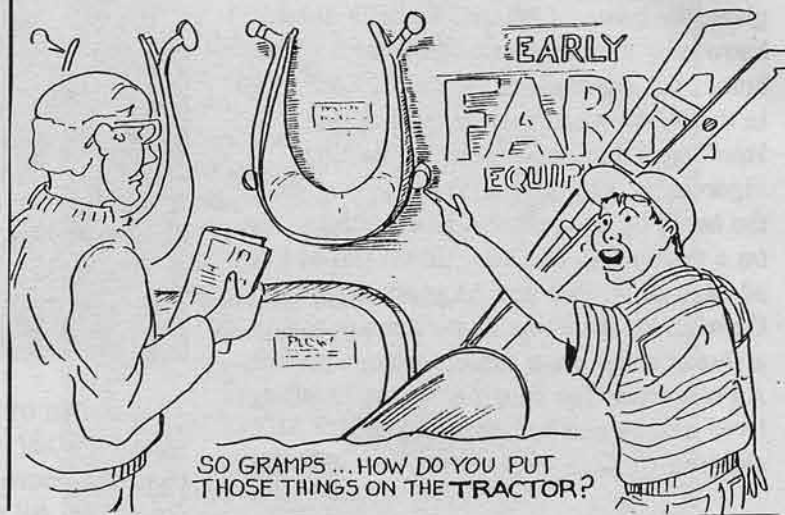
Leonard Johnson loaned CCHS his copy of *Sigdal og Eggedal II*. This Norwegian language county history book will be available in the Archives for genealogy research until September 30, 1999.

Correction

The July/August 1999 Newsletter listed renewals and new members for March/April. The date should have read May/June. Please excuse the error.

Wish List

CCHS is in need of a corn husking pin to replace one that has been broken from the "Down on the Farm" PAST trunk. If you have one or know someone who does, please call 299-5520.



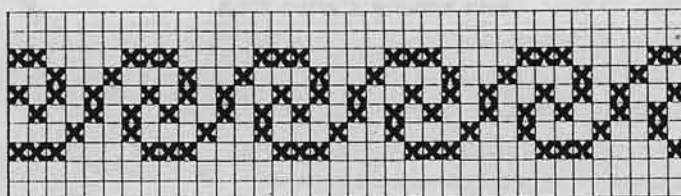
By Roger Goettsch

The fine art of stitches....the fabric of our lives

Samplers • • • • •

by Pam Burkhardt, Collections' Manager

Samplers have achieved quite a distinguished history for something that started out as utilitarian. In the 1600s, samplers were long, narrow strips of cloth on which a girl made different stitches and recorded various techniques. It took the place of our modern texts and reference books. Darning and mending samples gave way to decorative stitches and patterns - all meant for later use. In recent times, samplers were made for display. These samplers contain alphabets and inspirational verses as well as names and dates. They might have one or more alphabets embellished with designs worked in crewel or counted stitches.



This diagram shows the stitching pattern for the scroll on Signe Hansen's 1882 sampler. The original was done in simple cross stitch with one strand of dark purple wool embroidery yarn.

The sampler in the learning section of our *Stitches in Time* exhibit is the kind that most often comes to mind - the embroidered sampler with an alphabet. Signe Hansen's sampler has three alphabets plus her name, location and date - Kristiania 21de Iune [June] 1882. Nine family members are represented by initials. Only two stitches are used - cross stitch and eyelet stitch. The design is worked on penelope canvas with a preprinted border. Signe basted the hems on all four sides, but never finished them.

Near the embroidered sampler are two pieces of needlework made in Norway in the 1890s. On display are two samples made in Telemark by Tone Dolen (Mrs. Christian Grover, 1879-1956). According to Tone's daughter, Alice, "My mother was particularly fond of crocheting and knitting. When she was a young girl in Norway, she would be up in the

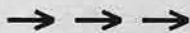


Signe Hansen's sampler of 1882 made in Kristiania, Norway. Some of the colors have faded over time.

(Continued on Page 6)

Samplers (Continued from Page 5)

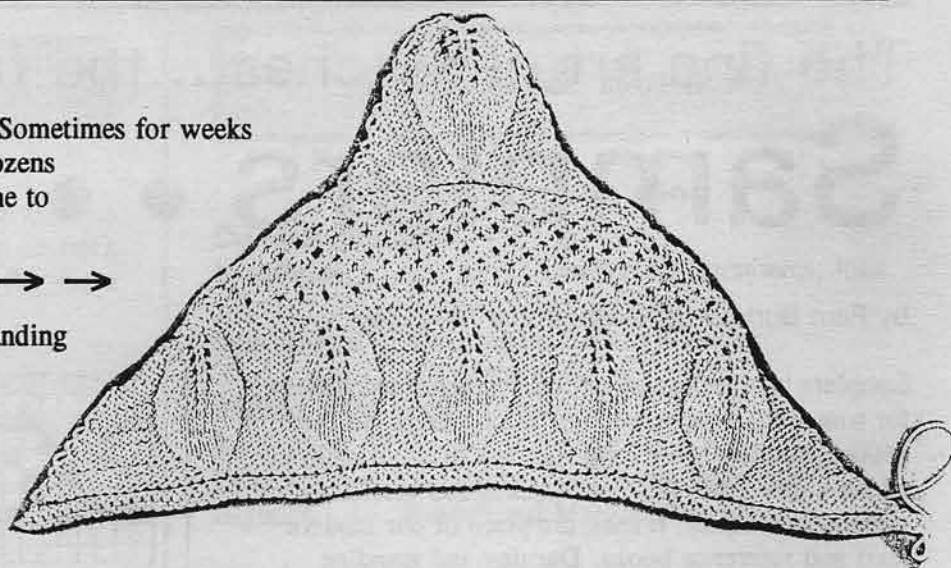
mountain meadows tending sheep and cattle. Sometimes for weeks at a time. There she busied herself making dozens of patterns (mønster)." The Dolen family came to America in 1898.



All girls, regardless of economic or social standing learned to sew. Plain sewing started with practical stitches used for hems, seams and buttonholes. More advanced techniques followed. Girls copied patterns from existing items, practicing on samplers as well as working on household items.

The sewing sampler in our exhibit is a direct descendent of those early samplers.

Our sewing sampler was made by Mrs. Sigfried Johnson of Kurtz Township who started her Homemaker's Record Book in 1935. Training was



Tone's knitted sample [reduced in size] has a raised leaf pattern. Four of these pieces would make one block. The crocheted sample [not shown] has a religious motif.

provided by the Clay County Extension Office through the Agricultural Extension Division of the University of Minnesota.



A photo of Sarah Ambs Moody, taken after 1895, is surrounded by 78 of her 106 crocheted samples.

Her sample book has thirteen pages of samples which show the wide range of skills needed to make men's shirts, women's dresses and household linens. Like the early sewing samplers, this one was not meant to be exhibited publicly - it served its original function as a journal of achievement as well as a source for future reference.

The museum is interested in getting more information on Mrs. Johnson. If you have any information, call Pam at 299-5520.

A third kind of sampler features items that used to be called fancywork: crocheting, knitting, tatting etc. There are two reasons why you make samples. First, you can copy a piece of lace when no written instructions are available, and by making at least two repeats of a pattern you can see how one works into the other. Second, you need to check the gauge of the lace to see if you are using the right size thread or hook. By changing the size of thread or hook, you change the size of the sample. Lace samples were often sewn or glued into books, but our lace sampler was not formally arranged.

Continued on Page 11)

Earning a living back then..... Dressmaking

By Mark Peihl

(Continued on Page 8)

Now at the tail end of the twentieth century, most American women work outside the home. One-hundred years ago things were very different. Young women had fewer employment opportunities. Female teachers, clerks and farm laborers made far less than their male counterparts. But there was one profession which provided young women with good pay, business experience and challenging, creative work - dressmaking.

Although men's ready-to-wear clothing had been made in factories since the early 1800s, women's clothing 100 years ago was almost exclusively home or custom made. As Claudia Kidwell writes in *Cutting a Fashionable Fit*, in the 1870s and 1880s "fashions of the moment dictated a sensuous double reverse curve starting at the back of the neck, becoming concave at the waist, and projecting outward to create that astonishing protuberance called a bustle... Women's torsos became solid, artificial, multicurvilinear structures over which the outer dress fabric must fit like a second skin." This style did not lend itself to mass production. It required cutting many carefully measured pieces and meticulous hand fitting. Dressmakers by the millions did the work.

Census figures show that the number of dressmakers in the country peaked in 1910. In that year, 107 Clay County women over 15 identified themselves as dressmakers. A common stereotype, perpetuated by 19th century popular fiction, was of the middle-class lady "reduced" by unfortunate circumstances (the death of the bread-winning husband) to dressmaking. The truth in Clay County, like much of the country, was somewhat less dramatic. Most were daughters of farming or working class households. Half were 21 or younger. Eighty-two percent were immigrants or daughters of immigrants, somewhat greater than the population as a whole. Eleven of the 107 were heads of households but only four of



An extreme degree of tailoring was needed to cloth this woman. She has a cuirass bodice worn over a long, narrow skirt with four rows of flounces at the hem. This style bodice, skirt and sleeve were popular from about 1876-1882. The photo, however, appears to be taken in the 1890s as revealed by the front crease line in the man's trousers.

Dressmaking..

them had dependent children.

Dressmakers worked in a variety of ways. Most (70%) worked out of their own homes. Others travelled to their customer's homes, sometimes staying for up to a week making clothes for the whole family. Five owned their own shops sometimes employing other women to do the actual sewing and trimming.

In 1977 NDSU graduate student Linda Novak-Jonason interviewed 17 former dressmakers who had worked in North Dakota between 1890 and 1920. Their experiences were probably similar to those of Clay County dressmakers. Most had some formal training in dressmaking, some apprenticing with another dressmaker for a few months to a couple of years. Of the eight who learned from a relative, six said the relative had had specialized training.

Only two of Novak-Jonason's dressmakers made everyday clothes. Most women of the time sewed their own house dresses and children's clothing. The dressmakers specialized in making the one or two dresses most women owned for special occasions. One mentioned that she made all of the wedding and confirmation gowns in her area.

The respondents said their key pieces of equipment were a sewing machine, pins, scissors or shears and irons. The dressmakers purchased their sewing machines from local dealers or mail order catalogs or inherited them from their mothers. Good shears were vital. Most said that if they were used to cut only cloth they would stay sharp indefinitely. Others trusted only those with specialized skills to sharpen their scissors. A few sharpened their own on the neck of a pop bottle, one used the edge of her stove.

The actual sewing of the dress was time consuming but relatively simple. The demanding part was measuring and cutting the pieces. Only two of Novak-Jonason's respondents used commercially available

patterns. Most of the rest used "models" or "charts," ingeniously designed devices that allowed the maker to take a few key measurements and turn out custom patterns for the individual customer. Apprentice dressmakers often received charts after finishing their training as a sort of graduation present.

Clay County native Jane Studlien Olson patented one such chart in 1885, the "Olson New Tailorist System for the Cutting and Making of Garments. Like many dressmakers, Jane took a professional name, Jennie S.

Olson. Her sister, Anne (called Mary by her family) was also a dressmaker and called herself Marian. She traveled to Chicago for an apprenticeship, married a fellow named Hearl, soon divorced and returned to Clay County where she raised five sons as a dressmaker. Ironically this remarkable and creative woman is best known today for being the mother of Melvin "Babe" Hearl, the last Moorhead soldier to die in World War I.



Jane Studlien Olson
professional name: Jennie S. Olson

When Novak-Jonason asked her dressmakers if women in remote North Dakota were able to keep up with fashion trends, most seemed offended that someone might even think to ask the question. Some Clay County dressmakers (and their sisters in business, milliners - hat makers) traveled once or twice a year to Chicago or New York to bring

back the newest in trims and styles. Dressmakers adapted new ideas to suit their own and their customers' tastes. Many designed their own dresses, others delighted in reworking older gowns into new, fashionable ones.

This alteration part of the business became even more important as styles changed in the second decade of this century. Loosely fitted, one piece dresses of the day were more easily factory made. Moorhead resident Elsie Burnham described in her 1918 diary of visiting several area dressmakers before selecting one to remake a dress she had purchased at a local department store. By 1930 ready to wear dresses had practically taken over women's fashions and dressmakers disappeared.

Orphan History tour - Nov. 11-12

Clay County Historical Society (CCHS) is sponsoring a Orphan Fall History Tour on Thursday and Friday, Nov. 11-12, but you do not have to be an orphan to join us. Highlights of the Orphan theme tour will include "Orphan Train: the Musical" at the Great American History Theatre in downtown St. Paul and a guided tour of Minnesota's only state orphanage at Owatonna.

From 1853 to 1929, what came to be called "orphan trains" brought nearly 300,000 children from eastern cities to farm families in Minnesota, including families in this area. The *Orphan Train* show, set in 1892, follows the stories of lost immigrant children from the slums of New York City to the prairies of Minnesota. From the haunting opening number "Lullaby" to the riveting anthem "America," *Orphan Train* is a powerful musical that chronicles the struggles faced by these children who found both joy and tragedy with their new found families.

The State Orphanage at Owatonna was created by the Minnesota legislature in 1885 as a state-of-the-art institution. The school was to serve as an interim institution in a cottage-style environment to insure the children were in good health and educated in some measure before being placed out for adoption or indenture. The school provided education from kindergarten through the 8th grade stressing moral training, religious instruction and manual training, such as cooking and sewing for girls, and farming and woodworking for boys. Upon completion of the 8th grade, some children were selected to attend the Owatonna High School and further their education. In later years, all students were permitted to attend the local high school.

Social changes caused the orphanage to be phased out by 1945, and for the next 25 years, the school provided academic and vocational programs for the educable mentally disabled. In 1974 the City of Owatonna purchased the property to house its city administrative offices.

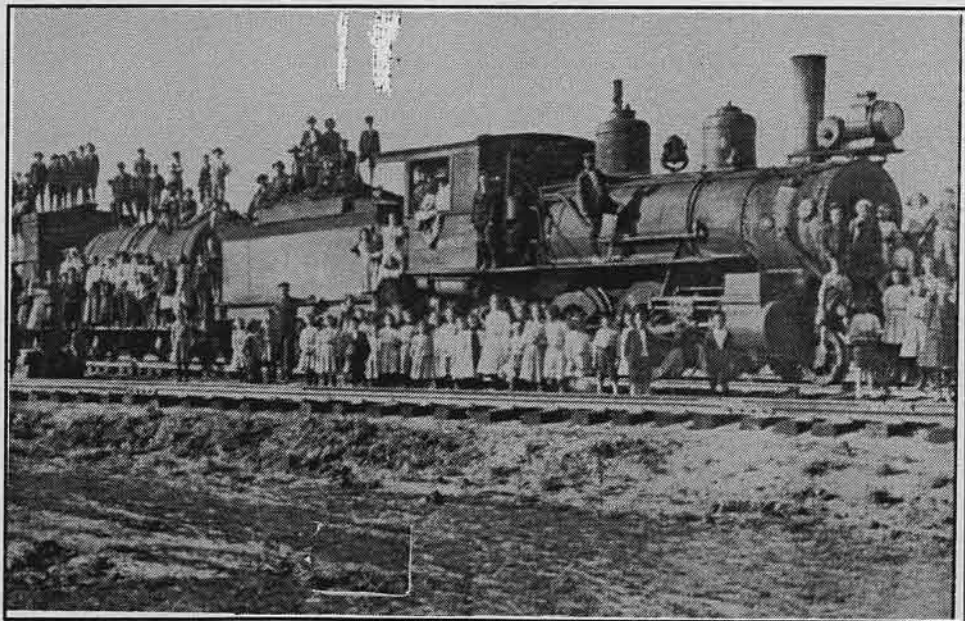
Historic restoration began in 1992

through the efforts of many individuals, businesses and groups, including former State Schoolers and their families and friends. Harvey Ronglien spearheaded a project for an Orphan's Memorial which was erected on the grounds in 1993. Mr. Ronglien, who was a ward of the state and lived at the State School from 1932-1943, will be our tour guide.

Other sites include Cabela's, world renown outfitters and "soft goods" store including women's clothing and gifts. Cabela's features a 35-foot tall mountain in the middle of the store, 54,000 gallons of fresh-water aquariums and dozens of mounted animals in realistic dioramas. We will have an escorted city tour including the "awesome" Gainey estate and the Norwest Bank. Built in 1906-1908, the bank is known as Architect Louis Sullivan's "Jewel Box." It is the most famous of all his banks and features electrically-illuminated chandeliers weighing 2 1/4 tons each.

Several other sites in St. Paul are being considered at this time.

Registration deadline is Wednesday, Nov. 3. For more information, or to register for the Orphan History Tour call CCHS at 299-5520.



A photo from a turn of the century orphan train. The expanding rail lines were necessary to the success of the "placing out" program.

Photo courtesy of Kansas State Historical Society

Today's dressmaker ---- fashion designer

Kyle Pearson grew up in rural Georgetown where she learned to cook and sew. She continues to sew today, but she is no longer a farm girl.



While Pearson was at Moorhead High School she attended a graduate level workshop that introduced her to "a three-dimensional, sculptural approach" to design. After earning a degree in fashion design she relocated to Chicago looking for a "larger market" for her talents.

She found the market and it found her. Following time in a department store alterations department and as an assistant designer at a uniform company she arrived in the entertainment field where she designed clothing for celebrities.

Through word of mouth Pearson landed a job with the Oprah Winfrey Show and designed about 30 outfits for Winfrey in the next six months. Six months in this area of the entertainment industry according to Pearson is "a very long time." Following the Winfrey stint, Pearson spent two years with the Jennie Jones

Show as an assistant to her wardrobe coordinator. At about this same time 1993-94 Pearson launched her own design studio *Tigerlilly*. Busy, busy lady!

Throughout 1998 CCHS Staff worked at preparing a new exhibit "Stitches in Time" to open our new museum at the Hjemkomst Center. An article written by Tom Pantera about Pearson appeared in the *Fargo Forum* in November 1998. As the "Stitches" exhibit began to develop, it occurred to us that a Business Section in the exhibit which deals with early dressmaking in the county would be enhanced by a modern day fashion designer - ie. today's dressmaker. Ms. Pearson was contacted and has agreed to loan the museum one of her designs for display in the "Stitches" exhibit.

She has indicated she will be in the area this fall and will bring with her a design she calls "fun and frolic," which was done for a 1996 exhibit at the Chicago Athenaeum and featured in the *Forum* article.

Watch the CCHS Newsletter and the local media for more information on when this will be added to the *Stitches* exhibit.

Dodds to receive MSU's Distinguished Alumni Award

Dorothy Dodds, who served six years on the CCHS Board of Directors, will be honored at the Moorhead State University homecoming celebration on Friday, Oct. 8.

The Distinguished Alumni Award is given annually to alumni who have made significant contributions to their professions and communities and are deserving of recognition from their alma mater. Dodds is a retired educator and community activist.

Her accomplishments include founding and being a current board member of Moorhead Healthy Community Initiative. Dodds was a finalist for the JC

Penny Golden Rule Award last April. The program noted that "she joyfully gives of her time and talents to make life better for others, especially children and teenagers."

The alumni awards banquet will be at the Ramada Inn in Fargo. Reservations deadline is Monday, Oct. 4. For more information call the Alumni Office at 236-3265.



Dorothy Dodds

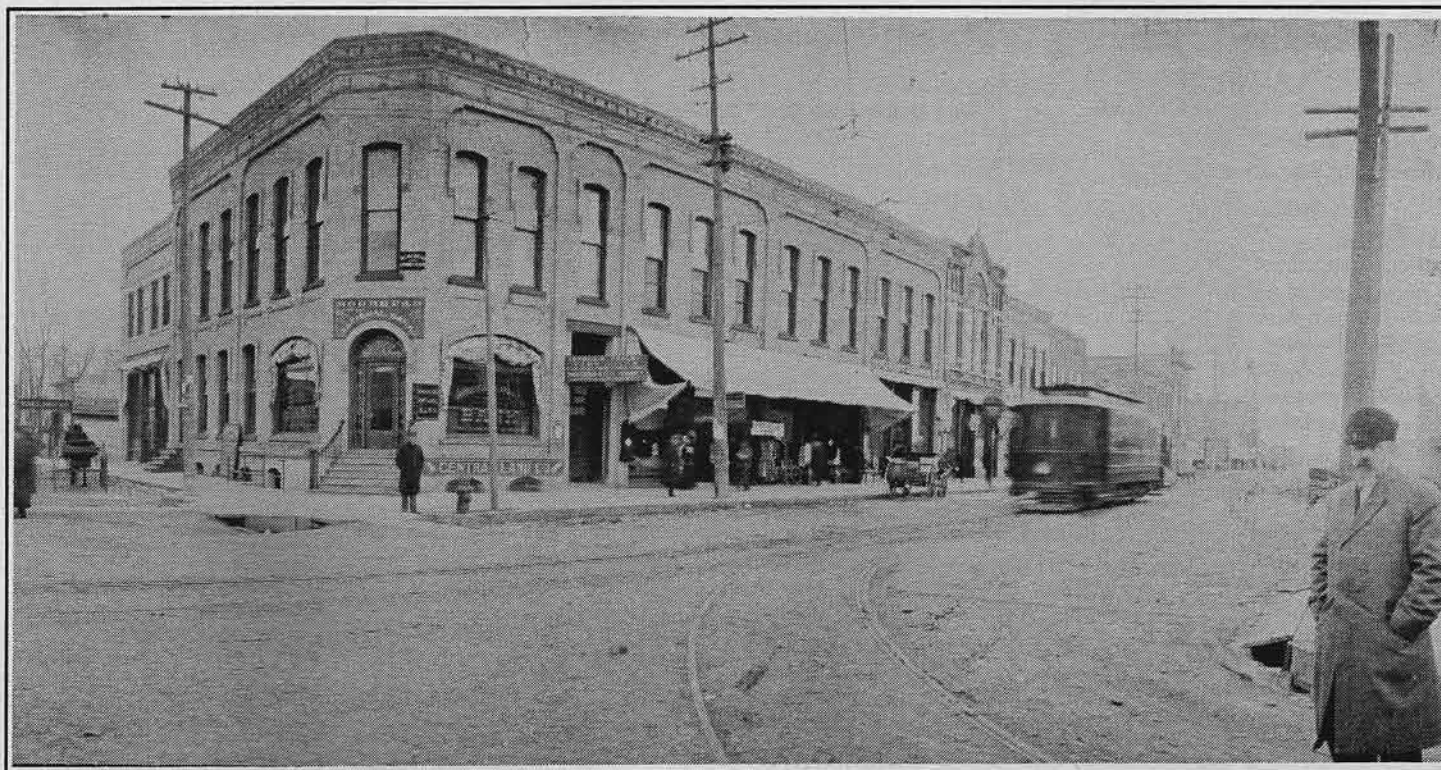
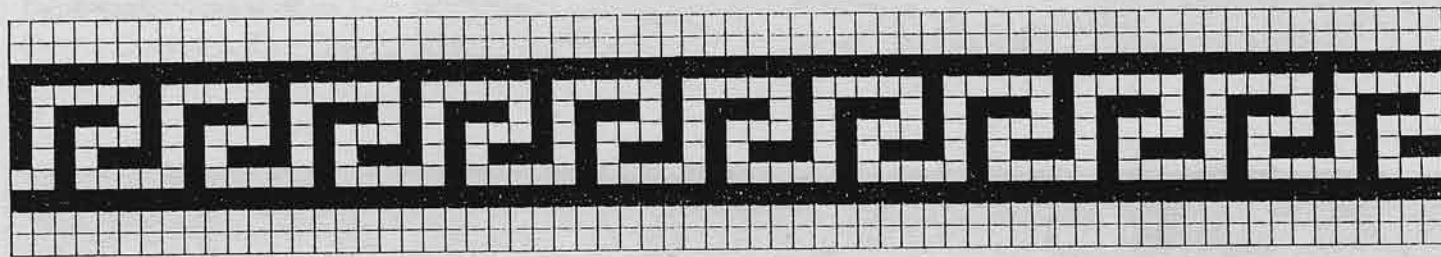
Samplers (Continued from Page 6)

Sarah Ambs (Mrs. Howard) Moody of Moorhead (1879-1947) liked to crochet decorative laces. She collected patterns sheets and instruction booklets. When items from Howard Moody's estate were donated to the museum in 1958, one of Sarah's small handbags was filled with 107 samples of lace - one netted and 106 crocheted.

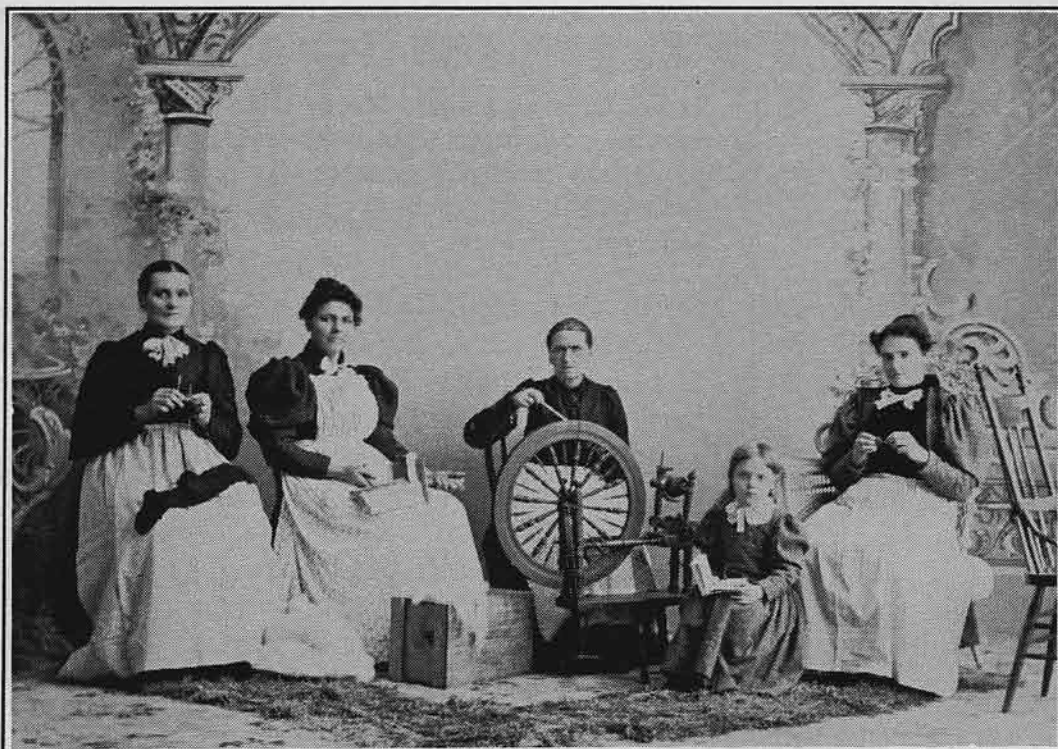
Her samples include insert and edging laces as well as individual motifs. Thread sizes range from large (number 10 crochet cotton) to small (number 80 tatting thread). One sample is made with purchased braid and another with decorative ribbon. At the bottom of the display case are three pairs of edgings Sarah made with different sizes and kinds of thread. It is interesting to note that none of these samples match her needlework patterns. [We may have received only a few of her needlework books.]

Sarah's husband, Howard Moody (1869-1957), operated a department store in Moorhead. The store was located next to the Moorhead National Bank on Center Avenue. Howard's brother A.L. owned the Moody store in Fargo.

The diagram below is for the Greek key pattern in filet crochet found among Sarah's samples. One sample is an insert lace and, with diagonally-set fans, an edging. The insert lace pattern is 11 blocks wide. Sarah used two chain stitches between each double crochet "post" and two double crochets in each chain-two space.



Howard Moody's Dry Goods Store (center, with open awning) in Moorhead about 1905. Sarah probably purchased her sewing notions (thread, needles, crochet hooks, etc.) from her husband's store.



Four Muhle family women displayed their skills for the photographer in 1895-96. Left to right: knitting a stocking on four needles, carding wool into curls, spinning on the family wheel and winding tatting thread into a ball. The little girl models a crocheted collar. Muhle family collection

CCHS Memberships - New and Renewals

July/August, 1999

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

RENEWALS

Clair Haugen, Moorhead
Kent Knutson, Moorhead
Edgar B. Peterson, Burbank CA
Lois Selberg, Moorhead
Matthew Scheibe, Eugene OR
Larry Nordick, Moorhead
Norwest Bank, Moorhead
Paul & Mardeth Dovre, Moorhead
Marilyn Gorman, Moorhead
Arthur Nix, Moorhead
Loretta Ramstad, Hawley
Phyllis Wirries, Moorhead
William Fay, Cocoa Beach FL
Neil Larson, Harwood
Lloyd Sunde, Moorhead
Arvid Thompson, Barnesville
Mark Grommesh, Barnesville
Rae P. Haynes, Durango CO
Janet C. Gorman, Columbia MD
Allen Cnty Public Library, Ft Wayne IN
Faye B. Wells, Vancouver WA
Sharon Doeden, Moorhead
Dorothy Garven, Los Angeles CA
John & Nadine Glas, Moorhead

Andre & Emily Hougum, Moorhead
Ardee & Eunice Johnson, Moorhead
Roger Minch, Fargo
Gary H & Rebecca Olson, Moorhead
Jarlan Rude, Moorhead
Anne E. Schneider, Moorhead
Joe & Karen Schneider, Moorhead
Maxine Shulstad, Barnesville
Wahl Drug/Gift Shop, Hawley
Marguerite Wardeberg, Barnesville
Barton Cahill, Moorhead
Helen Glawe, Barnesville
Collin Peterson, Detroit Lakes
Anna Marie Larson, Ortonville
Maxine Workman, Borup
Sara Lee Cook, Roseville
Paul & Joyce Eidbo, Moorhead
Robert J. Loeffler, Moorhead
Sherry & Tom Watt, Glyndon
Chris Olson, St. Paul
Esther Olson, Moorhead
Robert & Selma Anderson, Moorhead
C. Diane Wray Williams, Moorhead
Lawrence Kava, Barnesville
Kathryn Matthees, Moorhead
Ona May Brunsvold, Moorhead
Lois Bekkerus, Glyndon
James B. Ross, Moorhead
Eleanor Aarestad, Fargo
Eldora Lunde, Ulen
Donna Merchant, Minneapolis
Lawrence Gilbery, Moorhead
Cecil & Eleanor Johnson, Moorhead

Jeanne Wichman, Moorhead
Betty Hammer, Fargo
Morrie & Ruth Lanning, Moorhead
Marion Gee, Moorhead
John Haugland, Park Rapids
Tim McLarnan, Moorhead
Edward Gudmundson, Moorhead
Erwin Backlund, Moorhead
Dorothy Belsly, Moorhead
Conn M. Bjerke, Moorhead
Donna Chalimonczyk, Moorhead
Donald & Dorothy Dale, Moorhead
Doris Backman Kirkpatrick, Washougal WA
Gertrude Knutson, Moorhead
Norman Kuehl, Fargo
Viola S. Mallory, Pasadena CA
Arloine Mithun, Moorhead
H. Allen Ohrt, Fargo
J. Donald & Naomi Rice, Moorhead
Sherwood Peterson, Baker
Doug & Nancy Staiger, Moorhead
Mark & Donna Voxland, Moorhead
Dale D. White, Moorhead

CCHS welcomes the following new members:

NEW MEMBERS

Jay Leitch, Moorhead
Dudley Wells, Moorhead
Dr. John Roos, Hinesburg VT, a gift from Mercedes & Norm Roos

Let's have a tea party: the British are coming

Family History Workshop XXIV

The Comstock Memorial Union at Moorhead State University is the site of the 24th Family History Workshop on Saturday, Sept. 25 from 8 a.m. to 4:30. The workshop is sponsored by the Heritage Education Commission (HEC).

Fr. William C. Sherman will be the luncheon speaker. Fr. Sherman recently returned from visiting Ireland and is the author of several genealogical books. He will share his research on patterns of immigration, and give workshops entitled - Immigrants: Three Generations and How They Differ and Upper Midwest Immigrants: Who Came and Who is Still Here Today?

Other workshop providers include: Peggy Smetana, Sharon Hoverson, Dr. Timothy Kloberdanz, Jeanne

Alm, Bernard Altenburg, Verlyn Anderson, Grace Cochran-Bobrowski, Neill Burnett, Rick Crume, Alice Ellingsberg, Dan Haglund, Sharon Hoverson, Bev Paulson, James Puppe, Karen Vosburg and Chuck Walen.

Topics cover a wide range of interests for researchers such, searching the internet, or what genealogical software to use, and how to interview family members. Many nationalities will be covered including Irish, British, Welsh, Scottish, German, Czechs, and Norwegian.

For more information or to register contact Continuing Studies at Moorhead State University, 1104 7th Ave S. Moorhead.

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

PATRON (\$200 - \$499)

School Specialty, Fargo

SUSTAINING MEMBERS (\$100 to \$199)

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

SUPPORTING MEMBER (\$50 to \$99)

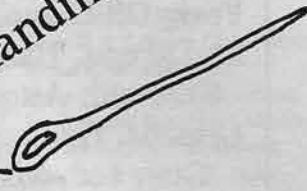
Arkansas State Univ., Arkansas
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Dow Accoustics, Detroit Lakes

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Skatvold, Attorneys, Mhd
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Education Association
Norwest Bank MN, West N.A., Moorhead
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Stenerson Lumber, Moorhead
United Electric Serv. & Supply, Inc, Fargo
Veteran's of Foreign Wars, Moorhead
Vikingland Kiwanis, Moorhead
Wahl Drug Store/Gift Shop, Hawley
Ward Muscatell Auto, Moorhead
Wright Funeral Home, Moorhead

CLAY COUNTY MUSEUM

A new exhibit in a new museum

*Stitches
in Time*
Clay County's Handmade Textiles




The clothing on this bisque pioneer mother doll (ca 1890-1910) features fabrics dating from 1871 to 1880. She and her bisque baby won 1st prize in a doll contest in 1932.

The "Stitches" exhibit explores the role of textiles in the social history of Clay County.

Mini Exhibit and Demo Schedules

Sept. 4 - Oct. 31 - Lake Country Knitters' & FM
Machine Knitters' Mini Exhibit

Sept. 18 Knitting Demo 10 a.m.-5 p.m.
October 16 Knitting Demo 10 a.m.-5 p.m.

Nov. 6 - Jan. 2

Quilters Guild of North Dakota

November 13
December 11

Quilter's Demos 10 a.m.-5 p.m.
Quilter's Demos 10 a.m.-5 p.m.

Hours are: 10-5 Mon.-Sat., 10-9 Thurs., 12-5 Sun.
Lower level of Hjemkomst Center, 202 1st Ave. N., Moorhead, MN

CCHS History Tour

including
Orphan Train: The Musical
at the Great American History Theatre
in downtown St. Paul
and
a guided tour of the
State Orphanage
at Owatonna

Plus Much More.....

Thurs.-Fri., Nov. 11-12

You must be a CCHS Member to join us.
Individual Memberships are just \$15.
Join now by calling 299-5520!

\$150

includes all attraction fees,
transportation, motel
accommodations, theatre
tickets & many meals.



Main Building 1886 - 1945

Registration Deadline is: Wednesday, Nov. 3

For more information and/or to register

Call 299-5520

Clay County Historical Society, Box 501, Moorhead, MN 56561

CCHS Business Membership

- ☐ \$ 50 to \$99 Supporting Member
- ☐ \$ 100 to \$199 Sustaining Member
- ☐ \$ 200 to \$499 Patron
- ☐ \$ 500 and up Major Exhibit Sponsor

As a CCHS Business Member you will receive all benefits of an individual membership plus a certificate ready to frame and display, extra complimentary passes to the Hjemkomst Center's exhibits and a listing in all CCHS bi-monthly Newsletters. To become a CCHS Business Member please return this form or a facsimile to CCHS, Box 501, Moorhead, MN 56561-0501 or call 299-5520.

Business: _____

Contact Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone #: _____

CCHS Membership Application

I would like to become a member of Clay County Historical Society.

☐ INDIVIDUAL \$15.00 ☐ FAMILY \$35.00 ☐ Donation

MEMBERSHIP BENEFITS

- * Support preservation of our heritage
- * Bi-monthly newsletter
- * Discount on Acid-Free Materials
- * FREE Admission to Clay County Museum & Archives and two complimentary passes to the Center's Exhibits
- * Discount on Photo Reproduction
- * Voting Privileges
- * Invitation to all CCHS Tours and Social Events

NAME: _____

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CLAY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY



202 1ST AVENUE NORTH

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MOORHEAD, MINNESOTA 56561-0501

Address Correction Requested