The Hourglass

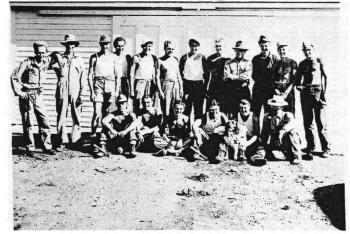
Historical & Cultural Society of Clay County Newsletter

Volume 3 Issue 1 • Spring 2011

HCSCC Annual Meeting - May 10

This year's annual meeting of the HCSCC will take place on Tuesday, May 10, 6 p.m., at the Glyndon Community Center (212 Partridge Ave, Glyndon, MN). We have a special night planned starting with a Frontier Feast of foods the early residents of Clay County would have enjoyed: wild rice hotdish with elk and glazed carrots, venison sausage, bison-blueberry stew, and berry puddingwojapi. At cost, the tickets are only \$12 per person.

In addition, we will be honoring Mark Peihl's 25 years of service with the HCSCC in a special



WWII prisoners lined up in front of a shed on the Peterson farm.

recognition ceremony. Then we'll put Mark to work giving a wonderful program on the local WWII prisoner-of-war camp. Finally, we will elect members to the board of directors. We currently have three openings and two people want to stay on for another term: Gene Prim and Helen Olson. Come and cast your vote as a member!

<u>Please RSVP</u> by sending in your payment of \$12 per person to HCSCC, PO Box 157, Moorhead, MN 56561-0157 no later than **April 26**. We will also take reservations, but if you don't attend without canceling, we will have to send you a bill!

Did you Know ...

In 2010, Archivist Mark Peihl presented 80 programs to 1,899 people? That's not even his record, folks! In 1997, Mark presented 108 programs to 2,615 people, and over the last 25 years, the average has been 77 programs for 1,954 people. To date, Mark has done 1,632 programs for more than 44,200 people!

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Our thanks to the Moorhead City Council and Clay County for their continued support.

HCSCC News

Thank you!

Special thanks to Pearl Quinnild of Barnesville for her years of service on the HCSCC Board. Pearl was the secretary. She also worked hard on soliciting silent auction items, and she helped out at many events. We will miss her!

Board Member Openings

The HCSCC has board member seats to fill and would appreciate hearing from anyone interested in serving a three-year term. Expectations include becoming a member of the HCSCC, attending monthly meetings, serving on one committee, and making an annual donation. Board members are responsible primarily for directing policy and fundraising. Exceptional candidates would have board experience, a strong interest in history (particularly Clay County history) and/or an interest in the *Hjemkomst* ship and Hopperstad Stave Church, as well as a willingness to be an active volunteer. For more information, please contact Maureen Kelly Jonason at 218-299-5511 Ext. 6732 or Maureen.Jonason@ci.moorhead.mn.us.

Save the Date!

Saturday, May 5, we will host a Victorian Tea Fundraiser with dessert and an entertaining trunk show of Victorian clothing by Barb Hunstad - \$10. Watch for more information in the future!

Artifacts Wanted

We are in need of Irish-immigrant or Scottish, Irish-American, and Celtic artifacts with Clay County connections. In addition, we are always looking for everyday objects, clothing, and documents to help us tell the story of Clay County and how our residents have lived over the years! In particular, right now we need items from the 1940s, 1950s and 1960s to help us tell the story of Clay County's Greatest Generation (if you will) and the post-World War II, Korean War and social movements eras. We are interested in everything from living room sets (probably could accept only one really good example of this!), to everyday items and clothing (not just uniforms and wedding dresses – especially clothing worn for work, play, and even maternity) – anything you can think of to help us tell the story of Clay County and its people during those decades. Please call Collections Manager, Lisa Vedaa at 218-299-5511 Ext. 6735.



Letter from the Board President

Barb Bertschi



"There are two big forces at work, external and internal. We have very little control over external forces such as tornadoes, earthquakes, floods, disasters, illness, and pain. What really matters is the internal force. How do I respond to those disasters? Over that I have complete control." -Leo Buscaglia

It is safe to say author and motivational speaker Leo Buscaglia was not living in this area when he spoke those words. He wasn't faced with a flood prediction that could possibly close his business. He didn't (once again) have to create an evacuation plan that included preserving the history of many artifacts of a region. It's funny how easily words are said or written when the circumstances are not imminent.

The HCSCC staff did not create the quote; however, they have lived the horror of the past floods. They have waded through the murky waters to ensure the building, along with all that is entrusted to our organization, is safe. They have spent hours, after the past floods, creating plans for movement and/or evacuation of objects of importance. Now, faced with yet another prediction of the Red River overflowing its banks, the staff has found the resilience to be optimistic and upbeat. The plans are in place for potential high water, and they are looking past the potential flood to the wonderful

things 2011 will bring.

The HCSCC has great plans for 2011, and part of the planning process involves finding additional sources of income. The Historical and Cultural Society of Clay County Endowment Fund is an important part of this plan. The fund's principal is endowed and only the interest income can be distributed. The income is used to offset expenses each year, and the growth of this fund is important to secure the future of HCSCC. This is a great way to share any "surprise income" such as an inheritance or "big winnings". We also encourage memorial gifts and ask you to remember HCS in your estate planning. For innovative ways to make gifts to the Historical and Cultural Society of Clay County Endowment Fund, please contact your estate planning attorney or Neil Jordheim.

One last note—I know you have been kept up to date on the programs and events that have been offered throughout the year by our postcards, Facebook, *The Hourglass* newsletter, the HCSCC Website, etc. However, with all the reminders of why you should visit the HCSCC again and again, the Heritage Gift Shop is sometimes overlooked. We have the popular inventory stocked and added many new items. It is worth a trip in just to shop the gift shop...and of course we would love for you to stay and visit *A Woman's Perspective on the Elements Multimedia Art Exhibition* (runs through April 3rd) or to complete research in the Archives.

The Historical and Cultural Society of Clay County is here because of you.



Help support the Historical & Cultural Society of Clay County by visiting their GiveMN page at http://www.razoo.com/story/Clay-County-Historical-Society-Historical-Museum

HCSCC Executive Director

Maureen Kelly Jonason



I can't help but share the good news that attendance increased by almost exactly 10,000 in 2010 over 2009. We now consider 2009 our lowest point and feel there is no place to go but up!

As spring approaches, we turn our thoughts to the future. For a historical and cultural society

firmly rooted in the past, we sure do a lot of planning ahead. We have lots of great exhibits planned throughout 2011 – we change our traveling exhibits and fourth-floor art exhibits every three months, so there is always a good reason to come to the Hjemkomst Center and see what's new. Highlights include the current exhibit from the Smithsonian Institution Becoming American: Teenagers and Immigration. To give it a local flavor, we invited area immigrant teens to share their own immigration stories in essays for My Journey, My Story, an auxiliary exhibit funded by the MetLife Foundation through the Smithsonian Institution. Coming up next is Norwegian Footprints, a photo exhibit of ND descendents of Norwegian immigrants.

We also plan fun and educational events. We started a series of history lectures that continues into May. See the schedule elsewhere in the newsletter. A grant from MetLife Foundation allowed us to bring in up to 2000 school kids for free this winter to see all of the exhibits. And of course, we have the Midwest Viking Festival in July and Pangea—Cultivate Our Cultures in November.

Grant writing has gone well so far too. We have \$3000 from the Lake Region Arts Council toward the Quilt National exhibit next September, which will also be supported by the Quilters Guild of ND. We received \$8000 from the MN Historical Records Advisory Board of the Minnesota Historical Society for a Latino oral history project to be conducted by Abner Arauza. And we received a total of \$5000 from the MetLife Foundation. We are fortunate that foundations, arts

councils, and state programs allow us the opportunity to fund some of our exhibits, events, and special projects.

Goals for 2011 include expanding artifact storage, raising additional funding for a new Hjemkomst voyage exhibit in time for the 30th anniversary of the sailing in 2012, and preparing Phase One of our new Red River history exhibit. The research staff (Mark, Lisa, and Markus) are working on three projects at once: Clay County 1945-1960, the voyage, and the Red River exhibit as well as smaller exhibits and long-term projects.

As Brianne completes her first year as marketing coordinator, we have to extend a big hurrah and thank-you for work well done. Her efforts to keep HCSCC in the news have paid off with many newspaper articles, TV and radio spots, magazine calendars, and more. She works diligently to make sure the public knows what we are up to. I have received many compliments over the year for how often people are hearing about us.

An increase of 10,000 visitors over 2009 is also testimony to the work of the whole staff: Markus Krueger not only greets every tour group, but he designs kids-oriented activities for children of all ages. Tim Jorgenson coordinates every event from exhibit receptions to the two-day Midwest Viking Festival, admission to which increased 30% in 2010. Markus, Lisa and Mark research and construct new exhibits of local interest all year round that draw in visitors interested in our region. Mark and Lisa continue to take in and process all donations of Clay County artifacts and archives. Lynn works diligently on keeping the memberships renewed and sending out letters to potential new members, while Sandy holds down the fort in the gift shop with the help of volunteers. And speaking of volunteers, they put in over 5000 hours of service in 2010, an amazing contribution to our efforts to educate and entertain the public. We could not do what we do without them!

All in all, we're off to a great start. Now if the river just cooperates, we'll be fine!

HCSCC Member Shares Historic Photo of Bob Asp's Relatives

Robert S. Jacobson, cousin of Bob Asp, visited the Hjemkomst Center last September and explained that a photo used in our ship video is actually that of his grandparents Anna Britta Asp Jacobson and her husband Carl John Jacobson with a photo of their only son Carl Alfred Jacobson (Robert Jacobson's father) ca. 1907. We would like to extend a special thank-you to Robert for sharing this information with us.



HCSCC Benefits from Short-term Volunteers

Along with our mainstay volunteers who serve at the admissions desk and Hjemkomst Center Heritage Gift Shop and give tours of the Hopperstad Stave Church, we have short-term helpers from the colleges who assist us in projects while they learn about museum work.

This winter, we have had the service of 10 North Dakota State University (NDSU) history students in a museum studies course and two Minnesota State University Moorhead (MSUM) art education majors in a practicum on museum work. We so appreciate this cooperative relationship!

We have two MSUM art education majors who are doing a museum practicum of eight hours per week to learn about musuem work as a possible alternative to teaching:



Nate Gorter



Tate Mlady

In addition, we have 10 NDSU students who are completing 15 hours each of service learning for their Museum Studies course:



Jocelyn Beck



McKenna Tysdal



Sean Hatten



Jodi Barth

Not pictured: Jeremy Posley-Kopp, Thomas Casler, Claire Moltzan, Kelly Beyer, Tina Heath, and Brenna Adams.



Volunteer Spotlight Jan Nelson

Jan Nelson has been volunteering at the Hjemkomst Center for more than 13 years. Jan previously volunteered at the Fargo-Moorhead Opera for about 10 years, working in their office. Jan is originally from Hancock, Minn. and has lived in the Fargo-Moorhead area since 1968.

On the first Thursday of every month, the HCSCC staff and volunteers impatiently await for Jan's arrival during lunch. Why, you may ask? Jan brings monkey bread for us that day! Jan started baking monkey bread about five years ago when the old HCSCC Executive Director, Dean Sather, gave Jan extra carpet to use from the exhibit walls. Jan wanted to pay

him back for giving her the carpet, so she decided to bake him monkey bread ... and voila, the tradition began.

Jan enjoys meeting people while volunteering at the Hjemkomst Center. "We have such a variety of people that come through the musuem, and I enjoy getting to know them," Jan said. Jan likes to read, sew, and crochet in her spare time.



Collections Donations

By Lisa Vedaa, Collections Manager

November 2010-January 2011 Accessions and Donors

Donors (listed alphabetically): Douglas County Historical Society, Alexandria, MN; Bruce Ellingson, Moorhead; Larry Elton, Hawley; Jon Evert, Moorhead; Maurice Floberg, Moorhead; Jane Miller, Anoka, MN; North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies, Fargo; Barb Rath, Fargo; Anna Schneider, Moorhead; Eunice Shasky, Breckenridge, MN; Jeff Solum, Shorewood, MN; Joyce and Ed Westfall, Moorhead

Material (in no particular order): photo print of Oluf Flobergin World War I uniform with riflein Germany, 1918; map, State of Minnesota, 1928, U.S. Department of the Interior General Land Office; weatherproof/foul weather suit (worn on *Hjemkomst* voyage 1982), marine radio and antennae tuner (used on *Hjemkomst* voyage), ca 750 slides taken on *Hjemkomst* voyage; clothing, shoes, hats and misc. owned by Leona Anderson of Hawley; "kewpie" style dolls, owned by Minnie (Tatley) Johnson; newspaper clipping, announcement of candidacy for

Clay County Treasurer by Hans C. Ryen, Comstock, Minn.; campaign postcard from C. Paulson, candidate for Clay County Treasurer, sent to Ole Brekke, Comstock, Minn., postmarked 3 September 1908; postcard invitation to retirement party for Clay County Administrator Vijay Sethi, 17 November 2010; (3) color inkjet photo prints, Fritz Lewis and others, identified, Dilworth and NPRy, c1960-70; photo postcard, Madison Ave, Barnesville, MN; decorated wooden containers, collected by donor on trips to Norway; Master Plan when Disaster Strikes, St. Ansgar Hospital, Operation manual for Moorhead and Clay County Fire and Rescue Service dated 1-25-1978, report of traffic analysis from FM MetroCOG to Moorhead Public Works dated July 22, 1992, special report Rural Land Use in Clay County – Issues & Options dated April 1978; box of architectural tracings: Moorhead Houses, "1959, 1963-1971," by Key Builders; cloth sack for turkey feed, used on Ken and Clarice Ellingson farm, north of Moorhead

Run for History!

Help Support the HCSCC by Participating in the 2011 Fargo Marathon

We are participating in the 2011 Fargo Marathon, May 19-21. You can get involved by joining our GoFar Charity team and running/walking the 5K, 10K, Half Marathon, Marathon Relay or Full Marathon.

If you're not a runner or walker, that's OK! You can still support the HCSCC by making a donation and cheering on our GoFar Charity team members during their races. HCSCC Executive Director Maureen Kelly Jonason is walking the 5K and Marketing Coordinator Brianne Carlsrud is running the Half Marathon. Visit www.active.com/donate/HCSCC to make a donation on their behalf!

If you're interested in participating in this year's Fargo Marathon and would like to be part of our team, please contact Brianne Carlsrud at <u>Brianne.Carlsrud@ci.moorhead.mn.us</u> or 218-299-5511 Ext. 6736.

All proceeds help support the educational exhibits and programs the HCSCC offers to the public and help preserve more than



30,000 historic artifacts and three historic properties—the Bergquist Cabin, the District 3 School, and the Yankee Cemetery—in the historical society collection.



Our Endowment Fund

What is an endowment? For HCSCC, it is a fund which people can donate to in order to leave a lasting legacy for the organization they support. We have an endowment fund which is managed by the Fargo-Moorhead Area Foundation. They invest the funds that are donated, and every year, we receive a portion of the interest for general operations. In the last few years, that portion has been \$2500-3000! The fund has built up over the years to over \$100,000, but there is room for growth. When you decide to donate, consider making a separate donation to the endowment fund and make it clear on the check by writing "endowment" in the memo line. Another great way to contribute is to leave a bequest to HCSCC in your will. Reverend Ariel Molldrem did just that, and

in 2008, we received \$5000 after his death, dedicated to the endowment fund. His thoughtful contribution will go on giving to the organization into perpetuity because it is invested. We so appreciate that generosity. Please, keep us in mind as you consider your annual giving and as you think ahead.

This year, one goal is to resurrect the Endowment Committee. Dedicated volunteers will be making calls to past endowment donors to ask them to contribute again this year. When they call, please listen to their message and consider helping us to preserve the history and culture of Clay County and to continue to care for the *Hjemkomst* Viking ship and the Hopperstad Stave Church. Our past—and our future—are in your hands.

Needed: More Volunteers

HCSCC staff always have long-term projects in the works:

- 1.) We need to continue cataloguing all artifact donations and transferring those records into PastPerfect museum software. If you are comfortable typing on a computer, we'll train you in and you can work a shift that fits your schedule.
- 2.) We are working on scanning all slides so they can be accessed easily by researchers and used in exhibits. We'll train! We have lots of shifts.
- 3.) We need to digitize all of the video tapes we have before they deteriorate. We have the equipment and we will show you how it is done. This involves watching the videos and writing down what happens at various sequences to aid in indexing.

Because these tasks involve donations we seek to preserve, all of this work must be done at the museum during regular museum hours.

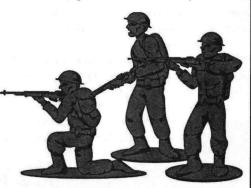
We also have gaps in the schedule for welcoming visitors at the admissions desk, and we can always use more guides to give tours of the Hopperstad Stave Church. If you are not shy (and even if you are), we can use you on "the front lines". Markus will train you in and help you practice. Just call or email or stop by: Markus. Krueger@ci.moorhead.mn.us 218-299-5511 Ext. 6738.

If you are interested in a short-term commitment, please consider volunteering for Midwest Viking Village July 16 and 17 and Pangea—Cultivate Our Cultures Nov. 12. We need helpers in all areas. Please contact Tim at Tim.Jorgensen@ci.moorhead.mn.us or 218-299-5511 ext. 6737.

Clay County War Veterans Wanted!

HCSCC seeks WWII, Korean War, Vietnamese Conflict, and Gulf War veterans from Clay County to tell us your stories. We are greatly interested in sitting down one on one with veterans for personal interviews to capture your unique stories about your experiences serving in the military at any point in the last 75 years. We

honor your service and we want to preserve its details as an important part of Clay C o u n t y history. We would also



like to hear about how your service impacted the rest of your life. If you are a veteran or you know a veteran from Clay County and your story has never been recorded, please contact us as soon as possible. We would like to write a grant to the MN Historical Society to develop an oral history project, and we need to know how many people are willing to share. Please contact Mark Peihl at Mark.Peihl@ci.moorhead.mn.us or call him at 218-299-5511, Ext. 6734, or drop him a note at HCSCC, PO Box 157, Moorhead, MN 56561-0157. We would be grateful to hear from you as soon as possible!

Snow Removal in Clay County: 1870-1960

By Mark Peihl, Archivist

It seems like I've had more opportunities this winter to contemplate snow while shoveling my walk than I have had in recent years. I'm not really complaining. I have great neighbors with snow blowers who do much of the heavy work. But snow, by its very nature, is frustrating stuff. It's too soft to support a heavy vehicle but plenty thick enough to block your passage. It blows in like sand and then turns slippery when you try to drive on it. It's a constant headache for transport. Unless you're light enough to glide over its top, you have to move it out of the way.

In the 19th century most Clay County folks opted for the gliding routine. The Ojibwa built snowshoes from bent branches and rawhide. Norwegian immigrants made skis. When the snow got too deep for horses and wagons, people switched to horses and sleighs and bobsleds. Some mounted runners on their carriage wheels. There wasn't much need to move snow – one just had to level off the drifts.

But snow had a habit of blowing high ground clear exposing the dirt (not good for sleighing) and filling in low areas too deeply for horses to pass. Where the snow did cooperate, the runners of many sleighs packed down the snow roads into icy tracks. This slippery trail made easy work for the horses but brought other problems. In his study, *The Development of the Minnesota Road System*, (MHS, 1966), Arthur J. Larsen says, "... The warm sun of mid-February worked havoc with the winter roads...icelike tracks... yielded slowly to the rays of the sun, while on either side of and in between the tracks the unpacked snow melted rapidly. The result was that the winter road stood out in bold relief, a foot or two higher than the adjacent snow." Runners often slipped off the hard path. Local newspapers commonly reported sleigh "rollovers" and upsets.

Railroads did not have the luxury of gliding over the drifts. V-shaped snowplows were part of their armament from the beginning. Pushing the snow to the side required a delicate balancing act. Engineers rammed the drift hard enough to shove the snow aside but not so hard as to derail the train. Even the plows could be overwhelmed. In January 1873 a two-day blow blockaded the Northern Pacific Railway tracks east of Moorhead. A snowplow from Brainerd wound up stuck in a fifteen-foot drift. It took a week to dig out by hand.

Multiple storms resulted in snow piled up so deeply along the rights of way that the V plows were no longer able to move the snow. In 1882 Canadian inventor Orange Jull (Canada is home to many snow-moving innovations) came up with a rotary plow featuring three huge spinning blades (powered by its own steam engine) that chewed up and spit out snow through a chute throwing it some 90 feet away. In January 1888 the *Moorhead Daily News* reported the Northern Pacific Railway was placing four of the fearsome new rotary plows in use.

These were a tremendous help along the snowy NP line. One of them, Number 2, remained in use in this area until at least 1949. Another, Number 4, acquired a macabre reputation. In 1909, an NP section hand failed to hear the plow's approach over the roar of blizzard-force winds and was

struck from behind. The result is best left to the imagination, but it was fatal for the laborer.

Months later, Ed Brunwald was working alone in the south part of the NP's Roundhouse in Dilworth near rotary plow Number 4. The Moorhead Weekly News reported that about midnight, machinist George Waters 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 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 4 before he could move." Brunwald'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." Their search revealed nothing, but for some time men worked in pairs around the plow.

The railroads also pioneered the idea of using snow fences. A properly placed fence paralleling the tracks will slow the wind-driven snow enough that it will drop to the ground on the downwind side of the fence instead of piling up on the tracks. It works for roads, too. By the late 1920s Clay County was buying wood-lathe-and-wire snow fence by the mile each year.

Snow causes trouble for pedestrians as well. Many

of us remember "postholing" – picking your way across snow piles drifted just hard enough to almost support your weight and then busting through up to your thigh with each step. Frustrating!

The 19th-century alternative was moving the snow out of your way - a lot of shovel work. In December 1882 Moorhead passed the following sidewalk ordinance: "The occupant of each and every tenement or building in the city of Moorhead, fronting upon any street, the sidewalk of which is of plank, stone or brick, and the owner of any unoccupied lot fronting as



After cleaning her own snow-blocked sidewalk, young widow Ruth Bristol uses her Toro snow blower to clear that of her neighbors, Glenn and Orene Sjolander. Red River Scene, Dec. 1, 1960.

aforesaid, shall clear the sidewalk in front of each... of snow and ice, by ten o'clock in the forenoon of each day and cause the same to be kept clear of snow and ice." Since then sidewalk clearing has been the responsibility of property owners.

For a while, however, the city helped homeowners out. In 1916 Moorhead acquired a "municipal snow plow" to help clear sidewalks. I haven't been able to determine just how the plow worked, but it was successful. The *Moorhead*

Weekly News reported after a storm in February "People who ridiculed the idea of a municipal snow plow are quite willing to admit that... it is splendidly efficient... Alderman L. F. Moe voluntarily assumed responsibility of getting the city plow into action before the snow should be packed down... Under his supervision practically all the [residential] walks of the entire city were cleared... The next step... should be the clearing of the business streets. Both sides of Front [Center Ave] and Fourth streets are banked high with snow drifts and it is impossible for anyone to get from a sleigh into the stores without wading through a drift."



Northern Pacific Railway workers stand by the business end of one of the NP's rotary snow plows in 1939. The spinning blades chewed up and spit out the snow, throwing it 90 feet. Forum Communications Company Collection

In 1904 the Fargo-Moorhead Electric Street Railway's trolley cars began clanging down tracks laid directly in Moorhead's streets. For the first time snow had to be actually removed from the city's streets. The company used a special car fitted with a V plow and a crew of men with shovels and wagons to clear their right of way and haul away the white stuff.

However, the rise of the automobile in the late 1910s and '20s really got people moving snow. By the mid 1920s the Minnesota Highway Department was using truck mounted V-blade plows to clear major highways. But Clay County, much to the disgust of rural residents, was slow to adopt the plows.

Moland Township farmer and County pioneer resident Levi Thortvedt left a remarkable, detailed diary. In 1926 he mentions how trucks had become an important part of farming: "Obert [a neighbor] and Goodwin [Levi's son] counted up all the trucks in the Township of Moland... Ours [was] the first in 1918. Now there are 22."

In a blustery week in November 1926 he recorded seven references to himself or his neighbors getting cars or trucks stuck on area roads. He also mentioned numerous instances of his neighbors struggling with horse-drawn "side push" scrapers to clear roads to his neighbors' and the local school. They also moved "bobsleds... hayracks, potato racks and other implements" alongside difficult stretches of road to serve as snow fences.

In December Levi wrote a letter to the Moorhead

Country Press complaining, "Roads ought to be opened up as roads are more important in the winter as they are in the summer as you got to get home coal or wood or freeze to death. Let's get the snow off the roads so that trucks and autos can be used again... The thing to do is for the county fathers to put on a couple of big caterpillar tractors with a big snow push behind it and shove the snow into deep ditches on each side of the road."

Perhaps not really expecting the county to do anything, Levi's family took things into their own hands. Goodwin and Levi's future son-in-law Hilmer Nelson began tinkering. Using scrap metal and lumber, the pair constructed a V-shaped, runner-mounted, homemade snow plow. By the end of the year they and their neighbors were merrily clearing their roads and farm yards with the horse-drawn contraption.

In September 1929 the *Moorhead Daily News* trumpeted that Clay County would be acquiring its "First Equipment for Snow Removal." The headline was premature. The County Commission advertised for bids for a four-wheel-drive truck and a snow plow but balked at the costs. In December 1930, 35 farmers from Georgetown and Viding Townships presented petitions to the Commission to purchase snow-removal equipment. Again, bids were rejected. Instead the county began renting equipment from a local dealer. In 1931 and 1933, despite a plea from Fairmont Creamery and another petition signed by 46 farmers from six townships, the cost-conscious Commission again nixed getting into the snow-removal business.

Finally, in late 1934, a new County Commission authorized the purchase of two trucks, two V-wing snow plows and a new machine shed to store the equipment. They later built a second shed at Hawley for the storage of one of the rigs. But they also resolved that "they would operate the county snow plow[s] only on county and state aid roads this winter for the reason that the township roads in most cases are not in condition on which to operate a snow plow due to stones and high centers." Rural residents were still on their own.

The State Highway Department was much faster to adopt the new technologies. In the early 1920s another Canadian inventory figured how to mount a rotary snow



Faced with chronically blocked roads, Moland Township farmers Goodwin Thortvedt and Hilmer Nelson crafted this V-blade snow plow from spare parts in early 1926. They and their neighbors used it to keep open roads to town and the area school. Thortvedt Family Papers

Continued on next page...

Snow Removal continued from page 9...

blower to the front of a four-wheel drive truck. The state soon

had these on its highways.

In a February 1946 blizzard, 60-mile-per-hour winds filled Moorhead's streets with snow. The state loaned the city a rotary plow and several trucks to clear the thoroughfares. It still took a week, but without the new equipment it might have taken a month. Clay County had rotary plows on its roads by the late 1950s.

In 1951, the Toro Company adapted the rotary/blower technology for sidewalk use. Undoubtedly Clay County residents began buying snow blowers in the 1950s, but the first

specific reference I have found in local media dates from a nasty storm in December 1960. In October 1959, thirty-two-year-old Moorhead resident Stanley Bristol suffered a heart attack. That fall his wife, Ruth, bought a Toro machine to save him from shoveling. The winter was mild and the machine sat unused. Sadly, Stanley died in January. When the storm hit that December the *Red River Scene* photographed Ruth with her Toro. She'd cleared her own walk and, in a new tradition I benefit from today, happily went to work on her neighbors' property.

2010 Donations

We thank each and every one of you for your generous support. If we have mistakenly missed acknowledging anyone, please let us know, and we will make sure it is included in the next newsletter.

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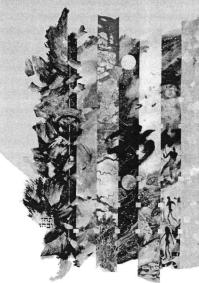
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THE SAINT JOHN'S BIBLE

Join us May 12 for a trip down to the Saint John's Abbey in Collegeville, Minn. to see original pages from The Saint John's Bible, enjoy a program on the Historical Books, tour the Abbey, and have lunch – all for only \$50 per person. Members get first dibs until April 1. On April 1, we will open the trip to the general public. So send in your payment today to reserve your trip!

Contact Lynn Catherine at 218-299-5511 Ext. 6739 to reserve your seat today!



Tentative itinerary:

7:00 a.m. Depart Hjemkomst Center

8:45 a.m. Coffee break in Alexandria, Minn.

10:00 - 10:45 a.m. Presentation on the newest volume of The Saint John's Bible - Historical Books

10:45 - 11:30 a.m. Viewing original pages in the Bible Gallery

11:30 - 11:45 a.m. Walk to Abbey church

11:45 a.m. – 12:15 p.m. Noon Prayer with the Monastic Community 12:30 – 1:30 p.m. Lunch in a private dining room. Make-Your-Own-

Sandwich Deli Buffet with homemade chicken dumpling soup

1:30 - 2:30 p.m. Tour of the Abbey Church with a member of the monastic community

2:30 – 3:00 p.m. Down time to revisit places or explore on own 3:00 p.m. Depart for home

What's in the Archives?

Church Records

By Mark Peihl, Archivist

We pride ourselves here at HCSCC with having a good selection of genealogy resources. These recently received a major boost when we purchased microfilm copies of records from 61 current and closed Lutheran Churches from around Clay County and surrounding Minnesota townships.

In the late 1970s and 1980s the Evangelical Lutheran Church of America Archives near Chicago microfilmed records from Lutheran churches all over the country, including Minnesota. With the help of ELCA Archivist Joel Thoreson we were able to identify local active and inactive churches whose records had been filmed.

We applied for and received a Minnesota Historical and Cultural Heritage Legacy Grant through the Minnesota Historical Society for \$1395 to purchase microfilm copies of the church records from the ELCA Archives. (We also received an additional \$5233 for filmed indexes to Clay County Depression relief WPA project files and county-published newspapers.) MHCH grants are made possible by the Minnesota Legislature from the Arts and Cultural Heritage Fund created with passage of the Clean Water, Land and Legacy Amendment to the Minnesota Constitution in November 2008. The grants are awarded to support projects of enduring value for the cause of history and historic preservation across the state.

The records from each church vary widely in quality and quantity and years covered. Some congregations' records are more complete than others. Most contain two series: meeting minutes of the congregation and "ministerial acts." Ministerial acts record marriages, baptisms, confirmations, funerals, membership lists and other records. Many of the pre-1940 records are in Norwegian or Swedish, but the ministerial acts are generally recorded on standardized, printed forms which are not that difficult to figure out.

These records can be a gold mine for genealogists who can't find the information they need from secular sources. Unreported deaths, births and missing marriage records might have been recorded by the church. The records can also provide important insights into the histories of local congregations and the role of the Lutheran Church in Clay County generally.

When the ELCA Archives filmed the records, the participating churches retained the rights to reproduce the records as well as those of congregations with which they had merged. It took five months of letter writing, emails and phone calls to acquire permission from the 35 existing congregations. Though they number too many to name here, our thanks go out to those churches for their cooperation with this project!

Germans from Russia and Nepalese from Bhutan: More in Common than You Might Think

By Markus Krueger, Visitor Services Coordinator

Mark Twain once said, "History doesn't repeat itself, but it does rhyme." No matter how much times change, current events can sure sound familiar sometimes. Twain's quotation came to my mind as Darci Asche of Lutheran Social Services was telling HCS staff about a newly-arrived group of people from Bhutan whose ancestors and culture came from the neighboring country of Nepal. Not only did I hear a rhyme in their story; I was sure I had heard this tune before. The story of the Nepalese from Bhutan, North Dakota's newest major immigrant group, sounds an awful lot like the story of the Germans from Russia, one of North Dakota's oldest major immigrant groups.

The same story could be written for both the Germans from Russia and the Nepalese from Bhutan, changing only dates and names. Both Nepali farmers and German farmers were asked to come to a neighboring country to settle an unsettled land. Both groups were allowed to form their own colonies where their language, religion, and traditions could be preserved. The Nepalese colonies in Bhutan and the German colonies in Russia flourished for roughly a century before their neighbors began to resent them as "foreigners." Their rights were stripped, their culture suppressed, and their language outlawed. They fled their homeland by the thousands. Finally, both the Nepalese from Bhutan and the Germans from Russia found new homes in North Dakota.

It may seem odd that no German Russian immigrant was profiled in our exhibit about the history of immigration to Clay County. After all, a large portion of our population is descended from these immigrants, and the Germans from Russia Heritage Collection, one of America's primary research facilities devoted to the study of this group, is just across the river at NDSU. But by 1884, when the first German-Russian settlers started homesteading the part of Dakota Territory that would soon become the Peace Garden State, the fertile land of the Red River Valley was already taken by Yankees, Norwegians, Swedes, and Germans (that is, German Germans, not Russian Germans). Although some German Russian families were able to find land in our area, it was often on poorer soil that had been passed over by the first settlers. The 1900 census shows a few German Russian families in Hagen Township west of Ulen, but most had moved on by 1930. The frontier land that the Germans from Russia settled was in central North Dakota, what is now called the German-Russian Triangle. It was their children and grandchildren who moved off the farm to work in the city that account for the high rate of German Russian heritage in the Red River Valley.

The story of the Germans from Russia begins with Empress Catherine the Great, the German-born ruler of Russia. Catherine's army had recently conquered a great deal of virgin land along the Volga River. In 1763, Catherine sent out a call to foreign settlers to populate this land. Her goal was to put the land under cultivation, generating wealth for

the Russian Empire, while creating a buffer of colonies full of foreigners between the Russian people and their enemies, the Ottoman Turks. The Empress offered, among other things, free land to the foreign farmers, the ability to keep their own culture and language in separate communities, self governance, religious freedom, and exemption from being drafted into the army. To sweeten the deal, she said these freedoms would be extended to all their descendants forever.

This offer came during a hard time for the Germans. Until 1871, Germany was divided into numerous weak states ruled by kings, princes, dukes, and archbishops. It was often used as the battleground for the great powers of Europe to fight for dominance. Wars brought the usual burning of fields, mercenary soldiers supplementing their pay by pillaging villages, and civilian death. The recent Seven Years War - called the French and Indian War in America - had devastated many of the German states. Thousands saw leaving their homes as the best path to a better life. Some went to new American colonies like Pennsylvania, others went east to Russia. In the coming decades more Germans moved east, lured by invitations to settle newly opened land in Russia, and spurred on by English, Russian, Austrian, Prussian, and French armies laying waste to the German villages and countryside during the Napoleonic Wars (Arends, Shirley Fischer. The Central Dakota Germans: Their History, Language, and Culture. 1989).

Life was hard on the Russian frontier, but the German communities found a way to prosper in Russia. Eventually, 3,000 German settlements were established on Russia's southern frontier (Michael Miller, director of the Germans from Russia Heritage Collection, provides a great short history of the Germans from Russia on their website: http://library.ndsu.edu/grhc/). The Russian people, however, began to grow suspicious of these foreigners in their midst who stubbornly refused to be absorbed into Russian culture. In 1871, Czar Alexander II voided all of the rights promised to the German settlers by Catherine and her successors. In 1881, his son, Alexander III, banned the use of the German language in classrooms and business transactions. It became government policy to make the Germans into Russians.

They came to central North Dakota for free and cheap land on what was left of the Great American Frontier. According to Michael Miller at the Germans from Russia Heritage Collection, there were an estimated 116,000 Germans from Russia in America in 1920, over half of them living in North Dakota. According to the 1920 Census, Russia was the country of birth for almost a quarter of the foreign-born population of North Dakota. Only Norway ranked higher (29%). Considering that the 2009 American Community Survey shows 47% of North Dakotans said they were of German ancestry compared to just 3.8% claiming Russian ancestry, we can be sure that the overwhelming majority of those Russian-born North Dakotans in 1920 were the Germans from Russia.

Interestingly, North Dakota not only has the highest percentage of German ancestry of any state; it is also the most heavily Norwegian. It is also interesting to note that only 9% of immigrants in that same 1920 census were born in Germany. From the looks of it, most of the German immigrants who made North Dakota the most heavily German state in the Union came not from Germany but from Russia.

The story of North Dakota's newest immigrant group is remarkably similar. About the time that the Germans were emigrating from Russia to America, farmers from Nepal were moving into the nearby country of Bhutan (pronounced boo-TAN). Bhutan is a country at the eastern foot of the Himalaya Mountains, squished between China in the north and India in the south. It is half the size of North Dakota but has about the same number of people. Between 1890 and 1920, thousands of Nepali farmers were invited to settle the uncultivated, malaria-infested marshland of southern Bhutan. The Nepali immigrants cleared the land and became successful farmers while keeping their local customs and language. They came to be called the Lhotshampa people, or "southerners." The U.S. Department of State estimates that the Lhotshampa people make up roughly 35% of the population of Bhutan. That estimate, however, includes 85,000 Lhotshampa Bhutanese who have been living in refugee camps in Nepal for the last twenty years.

A century after the Russian government began suppressing German culture in Ukraine, the King of Bhutan began a program of suppressing Nepali (Lhotshampa) culture under the slogan "One Nation, One People." Schools were forbidden to teach in the Nepali language, and all people were forced by law to wear traditional Bhutanese clothing - not Nepali clothing - or risk fines or imprisonment. In 1988 a new census was conducted in order to record the Lhotshampa population. Laws of citizenship were changed, naming any Lhotshampa resident an illegal alien if they could not prove their residency by providing a tax receipt from 1958. "Some could even prove that they lived in Bhutan in 1957 and in 1959," reported Richard Skretteberg of the Norwegian Refugee Council in a 2008 report on Bhutan, "but this was of no use if they did not have a tax receipt from 1958." The people took to the streets of southern Bhutan in protest. Violence erupted from both sides but the government succeeded in quelling the unrest and began deporting its people.

Between 1988 and 1993, thousands of Lhotshampa people fled to their ancestral homeland of Nepal. They were granted refugee status by the United Nations. According to State Department numbers from last January, more than one-eighth of the population of Bhutan was living in one of the seven Lhotshampa refugee camps in Nepal. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees believes that number is closer to one in six.

The Lhotshampa people have tried to return home, but the Bhutanese government says they have forfeited their citizenship by moving to Nepal. The country of Nepal is not economically stable enough to be able to absorb what the United Nations estimates as over 100,000 Bhutanese workers in the camps, so they have remained in the camps for the last twenty years. Last year Nepal ordered these camps closed and all the people in them to disperse. According to Lutheran

Social Services of North Dakota, the United States has agreed to take 60,000 of the Nepali from Bhutan in the next 5 years, the rest of the number being divided by Canada, Australia, and various European nations.

Lutheran Social Services is one of the organizations charged with finding new places to live for refugees across the world. When Lutheran Social Services was deciding where best to place these Nepali from Bhutan, the organization



Abraham and Agatha Willms, with their children Jacob and Aggie, were rare examples of German Russian farmers in Clay County. Both children of immigrants, they began farming in Hagen Township in the spring of 1900. (Spanning the Century: The History of Ulen, Minnesota, 1886-1986)

picked Fargo-Moorhead as one of the primary resettlement communities. Why? Because counted among the thousands of students going to North Dakota State University, Minnesota State University Moorhead, and Concordia College are a surprising number of international students from Nepal. Enough Nepali people, LSS thought, to start a community. The first Nepali from Bhutan immigrants came to Fargo in May of 2008. As of this past January, 457 Lhotshampa people were resettled in Fargo-Moorhead, with another 166 in Grand Forks. We are now a magnet for the Lhotshampa, usually called the "Bhutanese" around here.

While life in the Russian Empire in the 19th century is quite a bit different than life in Bhutan in the 1980s, the stories of these two peoples have quite a few similarities. These parallels, Twain's "rhymes," give us a new way to look at our history and our present, letting strange things feel more familiar to us. Although they were not called refugees in centuries past, many American families came here fleeing "the Terror" following the French Revolution, or seeking political freedom after the 1848 Revolutions failed in Germany, or seeking safety from government-organized pogroms which targeted Jewish communities in Russia. Sadly, it is no stretch of the imagination to picture the victims of starvation and cholera during the Irish Potato Famine because similar conditions can be seen daily in the news from Haiti. Witnessing first hand the suspicion toward Muslims in America after the September 11th attacks, I can imagine the discrimination my family faced as German immigrants during the wave of anti-German sentiment that swept America during the First World War. I agree with Mark Twain: "History doesn't repeat itself, but it does rhyme."

2011 Exhibition & Event Calendar

Current & Upcoming Exhibitions

Through Thanksgiving

Coming to Clay County: 150 Years of Immigration

Through June 20

Georgetown: Transportation Crossroads

Jan. 5 - March 9

Becoming American: Teenagers & Immigration

Feb. 1 - April 3

A Woman's Perspective on The Elements Multimedia Art Exhibition

March 19 - June 27

Norwegian Footprints

April 8 - June 10

The BIG Art Show presented by the Fargo-Moorhead Visual Artists

June 21 - Sept. 18

Red River Watercolor Society National Juried Show

July 2 - Sept. 11

Aftermath: Images from Ground Zero; Photographs of Joel Meyerowitz

Sept. 15 - Nov. 13

Ouilt National 2009

Sept. 27 - Nov. 13

African Soul, American Heart: Images of Duk Payuel, Sudan, by Deb Dawson

Upcoming Events

Saturday, March 5, 2 p.m.

History Lecture Series with Dr. John Cox on "The Creation and Re-creation of Bosnia"

Tuesday, March 15, 7 p.m.

Living with the Elements

Tour and talk about A Woman's Perspective on The Elements

Saturday, March 19, 1 - 3 p.m.

Opening reception for *Norwegian Footprints* **2 p.m.** History Lecture Series with Dr. Verlyn Anderson on Norwegian Immigration

Saturday, March 26, 9:30 - 11:30 a.m.

Drumming from the Heart of Gaia Facilitated drumming circle.

March 22 & 23, 9:30 a.m. - 5 p.m. (both days)

Mojo Vessels

Workshop by Donna Kallner, White Lake, WI

Tuesday, March 22, 7 p.m.

Creativity PhD

Lecture by Donna Kallner, White Lake, WI

Saturday, April 2, 2 p.m.

History Lecture Series with Dr. Yolanda Arauza on Mexican Immigration

Saturday, April 16, 2 p.m.

History Lecture Series with Darci Ashe on Refugee Immigration History in the Red River Valley

Saturday, April 30, 2 p.m.

History Lecture Series with Dr. Timothy Kloberdanz on Germans from Russia.

Book signing at 3:15 p.m. with Dr. Kloberdanz and Troyd A. Geist, editors of the new book *Sundogs and Sunflowers*.

Saturday, May 7

Victorian Tea Fundraiser

Tuesday, May 10, 6 p.m., Glyndon Community Center Annual Meeting

Saturday, May 14, 2 p.m.

History Lecture Series with Dr. Roland Dille on Randolph Probstfield

Tuesday, June 21, 4 - 7 p.m.

Opening Reception for Red River Water Color Society National Juried Show

July 16, 10 a.m. - 6 p.m. & 17, noon - 4 p.m.

Midwest Viking Festival

Sunday, Sept. 11

Special event commemorating the 10th anniversary of 9/11

Sunday, Sept. 18, 2 - 5 p.m.

Quilt National Reception

Tuesday, Sept. 27

Opening reception for African Soul, American Heart: Images of Duk Payuel, Sudan exhibit

Friday, Oct. 28

Gala: Celebrating the Greatest Generation

Saturday, Nov. 12, 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.

Pangea - Cultivate our Cultures

New and Renewing Members

Dec. 1, 2010 - Feb. 17, 2011

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*Any errors are a result of mere human weakness and not intended to reflect a lack of respect.



Looking Ahead . . . to 2012: Seeking Hjemkomst Stories and Photos

In July of 2012, we will be celebrating the 30th anniversary of the sailing of the *Hjemkomst*. We plan to unveil a new exhibit focusing on the voyage and we would love to see your photos. If you have photos of the building of the ship, any part of the sailing, the landing in Norway, or any of the crew members, we would love to see them. We can scan them and store them for posterity and possibly use them in the exhibit. Please don't just drop them off anonymously. Every

photo has a story and we would prefer you fill out a donation form with your contact information and any details about the images you might have. The photos can be returned to you after we scan them if you don't want to give them up. Just set up an appointment with Mark by emailing him at Mark. Peihl@ci.moorhead.mn.us or call 218-299-5511 Ext. 6732. We have a deadline for completing research on the new exhibit by August, so please contact us soon.

Historical & Cultural Society of Clay County

PO Box 157 • 202 First Avenue North Moorhead, MN 56561-0157



To preserve, interpret and present the history and culture of Clay County and the region.

