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Gilbert, Minnesota.

Social Ethnic
Walter Kykyri
Dec. 27, 1938.

TUBERCULOSIS AMONG FINNS

INFORMANT: Dr. E. R. Addy, Gilbert, Minnesota.

Interview took place in the post office at Gilbert, 2 p.m. to 2:45 p.m. Dr. Addy stated that tuberculosis among Finns comes about precisely for the same reason as it attacks other groups, namely, virulence of infection and the physical condition of the infected person. He was sure that the steam bath was not a factor, but a carrier of the disease could perhaps transmit the disease more easily in a bathhouse. He emphatically stated that as a group the Finnish people were very clean and that the Finnish homes were as well ventilated and well lighted as of any other category of worker's homes. When questioned if more Finns had tuberculosis than other national groups in Gilbert, he said that to his knowledge there was more tuberculosis among the Slovenians than any other group. The Slovenians are the largest national group in Gilbert.

Dr. Addy has been practicing medicine in Gilbert for six years, and is a young man attached to no hospital.

Dr. Addy stated that a person affected with silicosis would contract tuberculosis readily if exposed, but declared that tuberculosis and silicosis could easily be diagnosed without any mistakes.

PLEASE

No 1

FORM A

Circumstances of Interview

Minnesota

William Liukkonen and Stanley Levine

January 4th, 1939

"Finns of Minnesota"

1. Alex Aho, Ely, Minnesota
2. January 4th, 1939 -- 9:30 a.m. - 11:00 a.m.
3. 528 West 4th Street, Duluth, Minnesota
4. Informant known to interviewer Liukkonen
5. Stanley Levine
6. House is two family duplex located in the central part of the city.
Its tenants are mostly working people.

FINNISH

Duluth, Minnesota
Socio Ethnic
William Liukkonen and
Stanley Levine
January 4th, 1939

Alex Aho, Ely, Minnesota. Born at Oululääni, Finland, in the year 1863.

His parents were both farmers. He had a brother and a sister.

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He had no formal education in Finland other than the teachings of a country-side instructor who came to a neighbor's house for the winter months and taught the students who were gathered there for instruction. He also went to Confirmation School for two weeks of each year, for two years.

He came to Champion, Michigan, in 1889. He stayed in Champion for three years. He went back to Finland in 1893, to see his family. He came back the same year and went to Fort Bragg, California, where he stayed for two and a half years. Then he went to Wyoming to work in the coal mines. He worked in the coal mines at Rock Springs, Wyoming for half a year, then came to Ely, Minnesota in 1897.

26
He filed a homestead claim in 1909 and took the farm over in 1915. He has been a farmer since that time.

8-12
The reason for his coming to America was primarily to better his economic conditions. His brother, who had a store in Finland, loaned him the money to come here.

23
25
There was plenty of work to be had here, and although wages were very low here, they were better than in Finland. One advantage that America had over Finland was the fact that the worker in America had a steady opportunity to get a job whenever he lost one.

19
Mr. Aho was a miner during the first years of his life in America. He worked in both coal and iron mines. He has also done some work in lumber camps.

He is of the opinion that time moves much faster now than it did years ago. One example is cited.

His farm is located six miles out of Ely. In the old days, it took all day to get to Ely and a person had plenty of time; today, he says, it takes ten minutes to get to Ely and a person doesn't have any time for anything.

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Duluth, Minnesota.

Social Ethnic
Stanley Levine and William Liukkonen
Dec. 21, 1938.

FINNS

Mrs. Hilda Alto, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ E. 1st Street, Duluth, Minnesota.

She had grade school education in Finland.

Her parents were farmers in Finland, and there were nine children in the family.

She came to this country in 1910 from Tuuriporin, Finland. From Finland, she came directly to Virginia, Minnesota. She lived there for three months, then came to Duluth, Minnesota where she has resided since.

Her first job in America was in a boarding house. The pay was \$15 per month with room and board. Working hours were from 5 a.m. to 10 p.m., a seventeen hour day. That was the general case with work at that time. Jobs were plentiful but the wages were pitifully low, and the hours long.

Although conditions were not by far so good as she expected them to be, she is entirely satisfied with conditions here in comparison.

Times now are even better than in 1910 in spite of the depression, is her opinion.

She does not belong to any organization at present.

Somehow, she observes, time moves faster now than before.

Duluth, Minnesota.

Social Ethnic
Stanley Levine
Nov. 29, 1938.

FINNS IN MINNESOTA

Mrs. Jack Anderson, 529 W. 4th Street, Duluth. Born at Nashwauk, Minnesota, and is thirty-three years of age. Her parents came from Aaneški, Finland. Her father came in 1901 and her mother came in 1903. She has two brothers, but no sisters. Mrs. Anderson was born in 1905.

Mrs. Anderson graduated from the high school at Nashwauk, and studied a year at the Superior Normal School.

She has been a school teacher and a clerk. Her special interest is artistry.

Mrs. Anderson taught school at East Lake, Minnesota. She moved to Virginia, where she lived for three years. She moved to Moose Lake, and then to Duluth in the summer of 1938.

"My mother taught me - or I should say told me of, for I didn't believe them, naturally - many superstitions practiced in Finland and carried over to America.

"Here are some of them.

"When your nose itches, something is going to happen that will peeve you.

"When your ears ring, you're going to hear bad news.

"When your left palm itches, you're going to get money. When your right palm itches, it means you're going to lose money.

"If a housewife sweeps dirt towards a door and a stranger at that moment enters the door, then that stranger is going to make his fortune soon.

Duluth, Minnesota.

Social Ethnic
Stanley Levine
Nov. 29, 1938.

"If a cat licks its paws and cleans its face with its paws, then it means that company is coming to visit. The company will be coming from the direction that the cat wags his tail at. The distance the people are coming from is told by the length of the cats' strokes in washing his face.

"If you drop a spoon, it means company. A knife means a woman, a fork a man.

"On New Year's Eve we would all gather in our homes or at a hall, and there a great big tin of cold water would be placed, and hot lead poured into it. The shape taken by the lead in the water, such as a ship and the like, would determine the future life course of the individual under prediction."

Mrs. Anderson is a member of the Finnish Women's Club, and a member of the Parent-Teacher Association.

Duluth, Minnesota.

Social Ethnic
William Liukkonen and Runar Gustafson
Dec. 16, 1938.

FINNS

Mr. Gust Aho, 3 W. 4th Street, Duluth, Minnesota. Born at
Vaasanlääni, Finland, 1895.

His education consisted only of Confirmation school.

His occupation in Finland was farming. His parents were farmers.

In 1913, Mr. Aho left Finland for Ironwood, Michigan, where he had friends. He worked there for three months. His brothers were living in Negaunee, Michigan, so he left Ironwood and went there. He worked in the iron mines in Negaunee for two years. He was laid off from work in the mines, so he and a friend went to Virginia, Minnesota, where they had heard there was lots of work. They went to work in a sawmill there as soon as they arrived, and worked there for a year and a half. Times were good so they quit and went into the woods to work as piecemakers in a pulp camp, because more money could be made at piece work than any other lumber work. The average wage for a good worker was \$6 per day with room and board. This was in the years of 1916 and 1917. Mr. Aho worked as a piecemaker for two years, then he went traveling around the country. In 1921 he settled in Duluth and has been working as a lumberjack, longshoreman and WPA laborer here.

In 1913, conditions were very poor in Finland. Very little wages were paid because the artisans couldn't get anything for their goods. Strikes were going on in the cities, and it was impossible to get anything but a bare existence. People by the thousands were leaving Finland for the land of promise, America.

The land of promise didn't quite come up to expectations at first. In 1913 the mines in Michigan were running part time, but after the start

Duluth, Minnesota.

Social Ethnic

Wm. Liukkonen and Runar Gustafson

Dec. 16, 1938.

of the World War there was general improvement.

In general this country was a great improvement over the old
country.

Duluth, Minnesota.

Social Ethnic
Stanley Levine
Nov. 21, 1938.

FINNS

Jack Anderson, 529 W. 4th St. Born at East Lake, Minnesota, Sept. 30, 1902. Parents born at Vasa Liina, Finland.

Mr. Anderson has had grade school education at McGregor, Minnesota.

Moved from East Lake in 1917 to Duluth. Worked there during war for Great Northern R.R. Co. Left Duluth and worked way around country until he settled for some time in Hibbing, Minnesota. From there he went to Butte, Montana, and then to Spokane, Washington, and back to Duluth, then to Moose Lake, and back to Duluth in the summer of 1938.

"The Finnish people have many characteristics that are peculiar to them alone. That is true of all races and nationalities that have had a specific background in geography, in social intercourse and in economic, social and political spheres.

"For instance, one characteristic of the Finnish person is his great patience. People who do not understand this deep patience vulgarly label it as 'stolidity,' 'passivity,' and what-not. This is the furthest from the truth. The patience inherent in the Finnish personality is the consummation of hundreds of years of persecution under the feudal regimes in Finland. The Finnish economic existence and life has been overwhelmingly in and around agriculture. The Finnish people in Finland had for hundreds of years been subjected to a society of social caste, which was half-slave and half-feudal. They tilled and harvested the lands of wealthy landlords for the aggrandizement of those landlords and they themselves have received nothing but the paltry rent of their few acres of land in return. The constant robbery of

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Stanley Levine
Nov. 21, 1938.

their labor, the expectations of nothing but continued and mounting hardships day after day and week after week, had imbued into the Finnish mind and heart the general tone of a level patience. Circumstances demanded that they adapt their minds to their fate, or lose their minds in the flood tides of emotion, which brought the wrath and revenge of the greedy landlords down upon them.

"If this is not a satisfactory explanation of a distinct personality-trait, then let me give you another living example of how economic conditions and social persecutions have molded the personality traits of a race.

"Take the Jewish people, as one great example. While on the one hand the Finnish people are very patient and even-tempered, the Jewish people are somewhat contrarily a bit impatient and high-tempered. This, to my understanding, is very easily explained. The Jewish people have for hundreds of centuries lived under conditions of uncertain--in fact, of impending-fate. The future was scarred with dangers of pogroms, death, and at the worst, insult. It was only natural for them to be living under a continuous strain and for those circumstances to become imprinted into a certain behavior pattern of such intensity that it is noticeable as a trait.

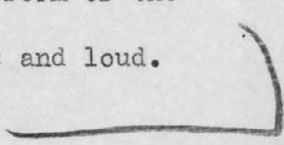
"They say that unlikes are attracted to each other. That might be so, because I know a tremendous number of Finnish and Jewish people who have inter-married, with these marriages a social and personal success.

"Another aspect of social persecution of the Finnish people is reflected in their sense of humor. This patience was a general philosophical mood, a note in their life. It was hard to feel many enjoyments and hold joyous feasts under such trying conditions. In the same manner it was hard

Duluth, Minnesota.

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Stanley Levine
Nov. 21, 1938.

to laugh and joke under these conditions. But the Finnish people did laugh nevertheless. Instead, though, of a loud, raucous laughter, theirs was a quiet, inward laughter that relieved tension and saved them from the brutalizing effects of persecution on their character. That's the form of the Finnish sense of humor today; inward, and quite, and not raucous and loud.



Duluth, Minnesota.

Social Ethnic

William Liukkonen and Runar Gustafson

Nov. 17, 1938.

FINNS

Henry Antila, 5 South 63rd Avenue West, Duluth, Minnesota.

The landowner in Finland was the man who was looked up to and respected, so, to be able to save up enough money to buy land and thus obtain security for the rest of their lives, was the dream of the majority of the Finns that migrated to this country.

In order to reach that goal the Finns were willing to go through any hardship. Most of the time, the money which they earned in the mines and factories was not sufficient to enable them to save anything, so in order to earn additional income, they took in boarders, and in that way they were able to accumulate enough money to buy a farm. This system worked very well until the coming of the co-operative boarding house. This made it necessary for the Finns to search for other means of earning an additional income.

Husband and wife worked shoulder to shoulder on the farm and in the woods, until the children were able to do their share of the work. In this way they were able to make a success of the farm.

Duluth, Minnesota
Socio Ethnic
Runar Gustafson
October 12, 1938

FINNISH

Henry Antilla, born in 1873. 1892 from Finland Pyhtaa Pitaja. First settled in Minneapolis for a few months. Then went to North Dakota in the Harvest fields that fall came to Duluth. Lived seven years on a farm near Nopeming. Married at 26. 9 children. 3 are now dead and six living. One son John is State Rep. 59 Dist. First ran a boarding house, and then went in the grocery business which I have been in for the last 26 years.

Checkers and horseshoe playing are the main enjoyments.

Things were very poor for the farmers in Finland, and America seemed to be the land of opportunity, and also there was compulsory military training under the Russian Gov't and I didn't like the way the Russians treated us so I left.

Afternoon coffee is still served.

It is because of the difficulty of the Finns to learn English that they have not come to the front in political and other groups. Most Finns came to America just to get enough money to live on for the rest of their lives and then go back to the old country. That also is the reason why the Finns haven't been active in mass work.

1 south 63 Ave. W.

Duluth, Minnesota.

Social Ethnic
William Liukkonen and Runar Gustafson
Nov. 17, 1938.

No 6

FINNS

Henry Antila, 5 South 63rd Avenue West, Duluth, Minnesota.

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Duluth, Minnesota.

Subject: Social Ethnic
Submitted by: Stanley Levine
Date: Oct. 26, 1938.

The Finns in Minnesota

Matt Antila, 325 W. 4th St., Duluth. Born in Maple, Wisconsin, 1908. Came to Duluth from Maple, Wisconsin in 1923. Grade school education in Maple, Wisconsin.

Is a dock worker. He is also a trade union leader, at present a delegate to Duluth Federated Trades Assembly and an organizer of Longshore Union in Duluth, in 1931.

"I like Finnish dishes. Some of them much more than American dishes. The Finnish dishes seem to have so much more to them.

"I like fish 'mujaka,' rice and raisin porridge, and the Finnish bread that is baked in an oven without the pan in it. Also waffles made out of 'raw milk' that you get from the cows right after calving.

"You get tired of a straight run of Finnish dishes and then you want American dishes. Finnish dishes are more economical, though, and more appetizing if you don't eat too many in succession.

"The majority of Finnish people have a good sense of humor, although a lot of people don't think so. It's more of a serious humor, though. They have the ability to see the humorous sides of serious situations."

Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Social Ethnic
Walter A. Harju
Dec. 8, 1938.

FINNS

Translation from Ameriikan Suomalaisten Historia ja Elamakertoja
By Solomon Ilmonen Published in Jyvaskyla Finland 1923.

Translation by W. A. Harju.

****"The history of the Finnish settlement of New York Mills begins in 1874. The Pioneer of the region is one Thomas Autio (Tuomas Autio) from the County of Ii in Finland. When he was working in Brainerd his Swedish friends informed him that about 50 miles west there was Government homestead land available, if he had the courage to go into the wilderness and live with the Indians as neighbors. Owing to the depression of the time which made his earnings very poor Autio started out to seek a homestead from the region. This took place in the fall of 1874. Along the Northern Pacific Railroad he walked to a sawmill close to where New York Mills is located. From there he struck out along a small creek going south, finally arriving on an open meadow which he thought would be a good place for a home. He staked out the claim and immediately started back to Brainerd. In Brainerd he went to the authorities and filed claim to the land he had staked. He did not want to be the only one to go into the wilderness with his family so he persuaded his brother-in-law Antti Puupera to become his neighbor, telling him that there was an abundance of land to be had right close to his. Puupera became interested and forthwith took a claim adjacent to his. During the next spring these pioneers built unpretentious but warm log cabins on their claims near Leaf Lake to where they brought their families. Thus was started the settlement of what is now the extensive settlement of New York Mills. During the

Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Social Ethnic
Walter A. Harju
Dec. 8, 1938.

next summer of 1876 three additional homes were built into this wilderness. These were the homes of Alexander Nykanen, Alexander Pikkarainen and Matti Rompainen with their families."****

The people that follow come from the copper country in upper Michigan. "Israel Hagel is one of the first arrivals from the copper country taking his homestead near New York Mills in 1877.

RM

New York Mills ----- Summaries from different sources

Ilmonen:

Thomas Autio^y was the Finnish pioneer. Was working at Brainerd at time, Swedish friends told him of government homestead land to west. Started out in fall of 1874. "Along N. P. Ry. walked to a sawmill close to where N. Y. Mills is located. From there he struck out along a small creek going south, finally arriving at an open meadow...." Staked claim and started back for Brainerd. Filed claim in Brainerd.

Persuaded brother-in-law Antti Puupera to take claim adjacent to his. During next spring both men built log cabins on their claims "near Leaf Lake," to where they brought their families."

"During the next summer of 1876 three additional homes were built into this wilderness. These were the homes of Alexander Nykanen, Alexander Pikkarainen, and Matti Rompainen with their families."

"Israel Hagel is one of the first arrivals from the copper country taking his homestead near New York Mills in 1877."

FINNISH

Duluth, Minnesota
 Socio Ethnic
 Vaino Konga and Harold Rajala
 November 8th, 1939

Material translated from "Amerikan
 Suomalaisten Historia ja Elämäkertoja,"
 Vol. 2, by Solomon Ilmonen; Published
 at Jyväskylä, Finland, 1923.

Biographies in chapter entitled "Cokaton Laaja Suomalais-
 asutus" /"The Extensive Finnish Settlement of Cokato"/.

/Where the name appears in parentheses at the beginning of
 the biography it is the original family name./

Page: 156.

"ABRAM ABRAMSON (HAARA) was born at Karunki in 1841. The year he came to America is not known. He settled at Cokato in 1876. He is dead. His wife, Eva Marie, was a native of Karunki."

"SALOMON ABRAMSON (HAARA,) a brother of the aforementioned, /Abram Abramson/, was born at Karunki, Dec. 18, 1840. Arrived in America in 1871, coming to the copper island, /Michigan copper region/. He came to Cokato in 1881. Died in 1886. His wife, Eva Liisanantti, was born at Hietaniemi, July 4, 1844. Children."

"ISAK /ISAAC/ WM. ABRAMSON (ALANENPÄÄ)", was born at Hietaniemi on Nov. 27, 1846. From Norway he came to America in 1870, to the copper island /Michigan copper region/. He came to Cokato in 1878, to farm the land he had purchased. Died in 1915. His wife, Maria Kaisa Hietala, was born at Kemijärvi, on Feb. 25, 1847. She came to America in 1870. They were wed in Calumet /Michigan/. She died in 1897. Eleven children."

"PETER ABRAMSON (ALANENPÄÄ) was born at Hietaniemi July 24, 1841. From Norway he came to America in 1869, to the copper island /Michigan copper region/.

He came to make his home at Cokato in 1873. Died in 1919. His wife, Johanna nikku, was born in Norway in 1848. Several children."

"JAKOB ABRAMSON (KUORILEHTO), was born at Karunki in 1846. He died in Cokato, in 1876. His wife, Maria Kreeta Kurre, was born at Torniojoki, in 1841. She came to America with her father, J. Kurren, in 1869. Later she was married to J. Salo."

"MATIAS /MATTHIAS/ ABRAM ABRAMSON (KÄRJENÄHO), was born at Pulkila Dec. 2, 1835. After growing to manhood he moved to Alatornio and from there to Vesisaari /Norway/, /on maps indicated as Vadsö/, from there coming to America in 1865. One of Cokato's Finnish pioneers, he took up a homestead in 1865. He died there July 8, 1913. His wife, Kreeta Johanna Myllykangas, was born at Karunki, Nov. 30, 1853. They were married in Cokato in 1881.

Page: 157. Six children."

"ISAK /ISAAC/ ALAMAA, was born at Karunki, Nov. 21, 1839. He came to America, to the copper island /Michigan copper region/, in 1870, and from there to Cokato in 1874. Later he moved to the new site of French Lake where he cleared for himself a splendid farm. A self-established religious believer and a devotee of church activities. He died August 1, 1921. His wife Amanda Tieva, was born at Kaavuo, Sept. 19, 1854. They were married at Calumet, /Michigan/, in 1873. Nine children."

"JOHAN /JOHN/ ALAMAA, oldest brother of the aforementioned /Isak Alamaa/, was born at Karunki, in 1822. As a widower he came to America in 1870. Died in 1883. A boy."

"HENRIK ALAMAA, the son of the aforementioned /Johan Alamaa/, was

FINNISH BIOGRAPHIES - "The Extensive Finnish Settlement of Cokato"

born at Karunki in 1851. Came to America in 1870, to the copper island Michigan copper region, and from there to Cokato, to farm in 1877. Died in 1887. His wife, Eva Johanna Kattilasaari, was born at Turtola, Nov. 19, 1856. They married in 1877.

"HENRIK ALAMAA (SALOMONINPOIKA), was born at Karunki, Dec. 18, 1840. From Norway he came to America with his family in 1870, to Hancock, Mich. He went to the farm settlement at Cokato in 1881. Died Sept. 12, 1886. His wife, Eva Maria Lassinantti, was born July 4, 1844. They have children who use the name of Hendrickson."

"HENRIK ALATALO, was born at Sodankylä, Sept. 28, 1820. From Norway he came to America in 1873, to the copper island Michigan copper region; died in Cokato in 1883. His wife, Kaisa, was born in Sodankylä in 1812. She accompanied her husband to America. Died Mar. 9, 1894."

"ESAIAS ALATALO (HENDRICKSON), a son of the aforementioned Henrik Alatalo was born at Sodankylä in 1854. Came to America in 1873, to the copper island Michigan copper region. Died at his farm at Cokato in 1887. His wife, Sofia Laakso, was born in Hammerfest Norway in 1858. They were married at Cokato in 1875. She died Oct. 12, 1888. A son, Carl.

"HENRIK ALATALO (HENDRICKSON), brother of the aforementioned Esaias Alatalo was born at Sodankylä, Apr. 10, 1848. He came to America in 1873. He came to America in 1873. He became a farmer at French Lake. His wife, Kustaava Koivunen, from Vesisaari Vadsö, Norway, accompanied her husband to America. She died in 1900. Several children."

"ISAK ANTTI (LAULAJA), was born at Matarenki in 1844. He came to America in 1875. One of the earliest Finns at French Lake. His wife, Maria

Branström, was from Tornionjoki."

"ISAK BARBERG (PARPA), was born at Materenki, Mar. 15, 1853. He was a tailor by trade. He came to America in 1866, to Red Wing, Minn. He became a settler at Cokato in 1867. He was the first minister, editor, newspaper correspondent, compiler of statistics, etc. Died Aug. 7, 1883. His wife, Eva Maria Rovanen, was born at Matarenki, Mar. 2, 1833. She came with her husband to America. Died May 21, 1895. Son and daughter, of which the son, Advid /probably Arvid/ tends the family estate."

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"JOHAN /JOHAN/ CHRISTOPHER (NIKUKKO) was born at Turtola in 1808. Migrating from Norway to America on a sailing vessel, in 1867, he came to the copper island /Michigan copper region/, and from there to Cokato, in 1871, where he purchased land. Died Jan. 3, 1890. Several children."

"ISAK /ISAAC/ CHRISTOPHER, a son of the above mentioned /Johan Christopher/, was born at Turtola in 1840. Arriving in America in 1867, he came to the copper island /Michigan copper region/, and thence to Cokato in 1871. Besides farming, he did blacksmith work and watch repairing. Died in 1903. His wife, Stiina Kaisa, a native of Kaavuono /Norway/, came to America in 1871. She died in 1920. Ten children."

"JOHAN /JOHN/ CHRISTOPHER, a brother of the above mentioned /Isak Christopher/, was born at Turtola Sept. 14, either in 1844 or in 1945. He came to America in 1867, to the copper island /Michigan copper region/. Died as a farmer in Cokato July 15, 1914. His wife, Briita Mathilda Aula, was born at Vesisaari /Norway/ on April 16, 1844. She came to America with her husband. Died Sept. 15, 1914. Twelve children."

"OSKAR COLANDER, a native of Tornionjoki, came to America, to the copper island /Michigan copper region/, in 1871, and to Cokato in 1876. Died about 1890. His wife, Anna Kreetta Salkko, a native of Kaavuono,

FINNISH BIOGRAPHIES - "The Extensive Finnish Settlement of Cokato."

Norway, came to America with him. Died in 1915. Five children."

"ESAIAS ELIASSON (KOSTAMO), was born at Kemijärvi in 1845. He came to America either in 1870 or in 1871, and to Cokato, to farm, in 1876. Died on July 10, 1903. His wife, Kreeta Johanna Barberg, was born at Matarenki Sweden, Sept. 6, 1859. She came to America with her parents in 1866. Married in 1878. Thirteen children."

"JOHAN JOHN ESKOLA, was born at Siikajoki, June 22, 1841. He came to America in 1873, and in 1881, moved from Michigan to farm at Cokato, where he purchased land. Died Feb. 7, 1917. His wife, Eva Kreeta Kyrö, was born at Hammerfest Norway in 1860. She came to America with her parents in 1872. Married in Allouez, Mich., in 1877. Died about 1900. Five children."

"ULRICK V. FOÖRÄRI, was born at Haparanda, Sweden, Dec. 26, either in 1842 or in 1843. He came to America with his family in 1873, and to farm at Cokato in 1874. His wife, Eva Kaisa Brushain, was born at Haparanda, Sweden, Dec. 15, 1845. She died at French Lake Nov. 13, 1893. Nine children."

"ELIAS FOÖRÄRI, a son of the above mentioned Ulrick V. Foöräri, was born at Haparanda, Sweden, Sept. 20, 1868. He came to America in 1873. A farmer at French Lake. His wife, Anna Liisa Unger, is from Kestila."

"ANTTI ANDREW HAAPALA, was born at Sotkamo, Jan. 1, 1847. Arriving in America in 1873, he came to the copper island, Michigan copper region, and thence to farm at Cokato in 1883. His first wife, Elisapet Holappa, died in 1884. His second wife, Josefiina Bungt, a native of Karunki, died in 1903. His third wife, Emma Hytönen, is from Saarijärvi. Nineteen children in all."

FINNISH BIOGRAPHIES - "The Extensive Finnish Settlement of Cokato."

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"MATTI /MATTHIAS/ HAAPALA, a brother of the above mentioned /Antti Haapala/, was born at Sotkamo, in 1857. Arriving in America in 1873, he came to the copper island /Michigan copper region/, and thence to Cokato, in 1883, where he owns a good farm. His first wife, Anna Tiekki, a native of Kuusamo, died on the copper island /Michigan copper region/ in 1876. His second wife, Kristiina Alapeteri, was born at Kuolajärvi in 1862. Died in 1906. Children."

"JOHAN /JOHN/ HAATAJA, was born at Kuusamo, in 1837. Came to America in 1871. He died as a farmer at French Lake in 1902. His wife, Maria Sofia Määtä, was from Kuusamo. Died about 1900. Children."

"KUSTAA /GUSTAVUS/ HAATAJA, a son of the above mentioned /Johan Haataja/, was born at Kuusamo in 1867. He came to America with his parents. At present he is a farmer at Kingston. His wife, Sofia Törmä, was born in Norway in 1874."

"NILS AUGUST HANNU, was born in the parish of Tornio, Sept. 1, 1849. He came to America in 1873, and to farm at Cokato, on land he purchased, in 1879. Has an excellent dairy farm. His first wife, Hilda Saarenpää, was born at Karunki, March 5, 1861. Died in 1888. His second wife, Mariana Kallioinen, was born at Veteli in 1857. Married in 1890. Seven children."

"TUOMAS /THOMAS/ HEMMI, was born at Ranttila, in 1847. Came to America in 1876. Having no money, he walked from Philadelphia to Chicago and Minneapolis, earning his food on the way. A farmer in Kingston. His wife, Maria Anttila, was born at Limanki in 1847. Died March 4, 1889."

"AARON HENDRICKSON (["]MAATTA["]) was born at Kuusamo in 1845. Arriving in America in 1872, he came to the copper island /Michigan copper region/, and thence to farm at Cokato in 1876. Died at French Lake in 1916. His wife, Kreetä Karsikkojärvi, was born at Haparanda, /Sweden/, April 23, 1857. Married in Cokato in 1878. Children."

FINNISH BIOGRAPHIES - "The Extensive Finnish Settlement of Cokato."

"MATTI /MATTHIAS/ HENDRICKSON (MAÄTTÄ), the oldest and the first of the MAÄTTÄ brothers to come to America, was born at Kuusamo, Feb. 16, 1839. He came to America from Norway in 1864. From Red Wing, Minn., he moved to Cokato, buying a homestead from Matti Piippo. His wife, Anna Liisa Tiiperi, was born at Alkkula, /Sweden/, June 24, 1834. Arriving in America with her first husband /Matti Tiiperi - mentioned in Red Wing biographies/ in 1864, she came to Red Wing, Minn., where he succumbed to cholera in the same year. She was married to MAÄTTÄ /i.e., Hendrickson/ in 1868. Died Jan. 4, 1919. Children."

"ADAM HENDRICKSON (KURTTI), was born at Kemi, Sept. 9, 1859. Coming to America in 1870, he became a settler at Cokato. Later he moved to Kingston, where he died Sept. 5, 1915. His first wife, Kaisa Dahl, a Norway Finn, died in Kingston. His second wife, Maria Ukura, was born in Oulu /on maps of Finland usually indicated in the Swedish - Uleaborg/?/Uleå, Sweden. One child from each marriage."

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"ISAK [ISAAC] RAITAJÄRVI was born at Karunki in 1840. He came from Norway to America in the 1870's, and to farm at New York Mills about 1880. Died in 1912. His wife, Anna Kreeta Halmgrona, was born in 1848."

"JOHAN [JOHN] RAPAKKO was born at Tervola May 21, 1845. He came to America in 1873. Died in Sebeka July 17, 1912. His wife, Kreeta Mathilda, was born at Tervola Dec. 3, 1848. She died May 14, 1912. Son Carl is a farmer."

"MATTI [MATTHIAS] RONKAINEN was born at Kuusamo in 1836. He came to America, to the copper island [Michigan copper region], in 1873; thence to his homestead at New York Mills in 1876, being reckoned among the earliest comers to the region. Was capable of preaching and conducted religious gatherings. His wife, Eva Kaisa Kuoppala, was born at Turtola in 1820. She accompanied her husband to America. Died, at the age of 90, in 1911. Childless."

"AUGUST ROUSU was born at Karunki in 1859. He came from Norway to America, to the copper island [Michigan copper region], in 1873. Farmer; town trustee. He died in 1922. His wife, Anna Stiina Peltoniemi. Grandchildren living."

"OLLI ROUSU was born at Tervola Dec. 11, 1835. He came to America, to the copper island [Michigan copper region], in 1873; thence to settle at New York Mills about 1890. Died in 1913. His first wife, Stiina Kaisa Möksä, was born on the Tornio River in 1839. She died in Calumet [Michigan] in 1885. His second wife, Maria Helena Hirvelä, was born at Ylivieska Jan. 22, 1830. She died, at the age of 91, Oct. 6, 1921. Children from both marriages."

"JOHAN [JOHN] RÄISÄNEN was born at Puolanka Jan. 25, 1839. He came to America in 1873. Lived in Franklin, whence he moved to Sebeka. Died in 1902. His wife, Kaisa Mäkäriäinen, was born at Puolanka in 1845. She accompanied her husband to America. Children."

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"JOHAN [JOHN] JAKOB SANTABACKA was born at Lohtaja Dec. 23, 1844. He came, in 1871, from Norway to America, to Hancock [Michigan], where he lived nine years. Cleared an excellent farm at New York Mills. He has held positions of trust in town affairs. His first wife, Kreetta Vitikkohuhta, was born in Norway Jan. 12, 1849. Married in 1870; the following year she accompanied her husband to America. Died Dec. 23, 1903. Ten children. His second wife, Kreetta Fräki, nee Wingelys, is from Karunki."

"KUSTAA [GUSTAVUS] SARVI was born at Kuusamo in 1845. He came to America in 1875, and settled at Paddock about 1883, being one of the earliest Finns in the locality. Died in 1916. Wife and ten children."

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"ANTTI [ANDREW] SAVELA was born at Kälviä in 1840. He came to America in 1873, and to his homestead at New York Mills in 1879. His wife, Serafia Karoliina, was born at Kälviä in 1837. She died in 1918. Childless."

"ISAK [ISAAC] STROHLBERG was born at Haparanda [Sweden] in 1845. He came from Norway to America, to the copper island [Michigan copper region], in 1870; thence to New York Mills in 1881, buying state school land. His first wife, Ingeborg, born at Kaavuono [Kaafjord; Norway] in 1853, died in Hancock [Michigan] in 1880. His second wife, Mathilda, was born in 1849. Four children."

"NILS FR. STROHLBERG was born in Norway in 1856. He came to America in 1877, and to his farm at New York Mills in 1879. His wife, Maria Kaisa Nautapuoti, from Alkkula, came to America in 1873. Married in 1879."

"JOHAN [JOHN] SUOMELA was born at Hailuoto Sept. 7, 1850. He came to America, to Canada, in 1873, thence to Ashtabula Harbor, Ohio, and to Thoms [Thomson; Minnesota] in the 1880's. To New York Mills he came in 1890. Owns a farm which has rotation of crops and dairying carried on in a modern way. His wife, Maria, was born at Hailuoto in 1851. She came with her children to her husband in America in 1881."

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"JOHAN [JOHN] SUVANTO, from Pudasjärvi, came to America, to Hancock, Mich., in 1879, and to his homestead at Menahga in 1893. Died about ten years later. His wife, Briita."

"AUGUST SUVANTO, son of the above mentioned [Johan Suvanto], was born at Pudasjärvi in 1855. He came to America in 1879, and to settle at Menahga in 1893. His wife, Hanna Kenttä, was born at Pudasjärvi in 1855. Children."

"IVARI TELIN was born at Piippola June 10, 1841. He came to America, to Minnesota, in 1873. From Holmes City he moved to settle at New York Mills in 1880. Has cultivated an excellent farm. His first wife, Anna Valpuri Peltomaa, was born at Paavola Aug. 10, 1838. She died Jan. 3, 1907. Five children. His second wife, Hanna Piekkola, was born at Hailuoto in 1853. ---Ivar Telin, Jr., son of the above mentioned, was born at Piippola in 1867."

"JOHAN [JOHN] TERVO, one of the oldest persons in the locality, died, at the age of 93, in 1922."

"LARS TRUPUKKA was born at Hailuoto in 1853. He came from Norway to America, to the copper island [Michigan copper region], in 1873; thence to farm at New York Mills. Died in 1920. His wife, Kaisa Kristiina Hendrickson, was born at Kittilä in 1853. Married in New York Mills in 1882. Children."

"ANTTI [ANDREW] TUOMELA was born at Olhavan kylä, [in the parish of] Ii, Nov. 30, 1845. He came, in 1875, to America, to Brainerd, whence, some years later, he came to settle at Lehtijärvi [Leaf Lake]. Died in 1917. His wife, Eva Kaisa Suomela, born at Haukipudas, came to America in 1875. She died May 17, 1913. Have had five children."

"JOHAN [JOHN] TÖRGREN (TÖRKKI-JUSSI) [the name in parentheses is a nickname] was born at Kaavuono [Norway] in 1857. He came to America in the 1870's. Acquired a homestead for himself at New York Mills in 1879, but after some time moved away from the locality. His wife, Anna Kaisa."

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"JOHAN [JOHN] VAPOLA was born at Lohtaja March 20, 1849. He came to America, to Minnesota, in 1873. Lived for some years in Brainerd, whence he moved to settle at New York Mills in 1880. He died about ten years later, while in the prime of his manhood. His wife, Maria Pajunpää, was born at Lohtaja in 1849. Married in Brainerd in 1880. Son is a merchant in New York Mills."

"KUSTAA [GUSTAVUS] VAKKINEN was born at Ylistaro Oct. 20, 1845. He came to America, to Ohio, in 1873, and to farm at New York Mills in 1880. His wife, Elisapet Palomäki, was born at Ylistaro in 1847. She came to America in 1877. Have had nine children."

"ERIK VANHATALO was born at Karunki Aug. 5, 1828. He came to America, to the copper island [Michigan copper region], in 1873; thence to New York Mills in 1879. Deceased. His wife, Sofia Kauppila, was born at Karunki March 1, 1834. She accompanied her husband to America. Died in 1884. Four children."

"ISAK [ISAAC] VESTOLA, who also goes by the name of West, was born at Turtola Dec. 16, 1843. He came to America, to Minneapolis, in 1871. Settled at New York Mills either in 1877 or in 1878, acquiring a homestead, which he has enlarged through purchases of land; has built an imposing farmhouse. He has held positions of trust in town affairs, etc. His first wife, Kaisa Lantto, from Turtola, died in 1876. His second wife, Briita Liisa Tapo, was born Oct. 24, 1847. Married in New York Mills in 1878. She died in 1921. Three children."

"AUGUST VIINIKKA, from Karunki, came from Norway to America in 1869. He settled at New York Mills about 1880; died Oct. 7, 1885. His wife, Anna, after becoming a widow, married Aug. Johnson."

"PETER VIINIKKA was born at Karunki in 1840. Cleared a farm at Leaf Lake; died there in 1905. His wife, Briita, from the Tornio River, died in 1900."

"ROBERT WILLIAM (TIITTO) was born in 1828. He came to America, to the copper island [Michigan copper region], in the 1870's. His wife, Maria. Both died in Menahga."

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"LUDWICK VUOKKILA, also known by the name of Isackson, was born at Kemi. He came to America, to the copper island [Michigan copper region], in 1873. Died in New York Mills Feb. 19, 1922. Had wife and adopted son."

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"OLLI VUOKKILA was born at Kemi in 1835. He came from Norway to America, to the copper island [Michigan copper region], in 1873, and to his homestead at New York Mills in 1879. Died Aug. 12, 1899. His wife, Susanna Matleena Tuula, was born at Tuulaniemi, [probably in the parish of] Kemi, in 1830. She accompanied her husband to America."

"JOHAN [JOHN] VÄLITALO was born at Ii in 1845. He came, in 1873, from Norway to America, to the copper island [Michigan copper region], and thence to his homestead at New York Mills in 1878, being the region's eight settler. Besides farming he did carpentry and repaired wagons and household articles. His first wife, Loviisa Honkala, was born at Ii in 1852. Married in Hancock [Michigan] in 1874; she died in New York Mills in 1885. His second wife, Susanna. A son and a daughter from the first marriage."

"A Supplementary List of the Finns of New York Mills, Sebeka and Menahga Who Came to America in the 1880's, about Whom Biographical Information Will Be Prepared for the Following Volume."

"Antti Karjalainen, Jakob Karjalainen, Peter Karjalainen, Sifvert Karjalainen, Antti Karvonen, Kustaa Karvonen, Johan Kurvinen, Aleksander Kyynärsalmi, Samuli Kämäräinen, Antti Lämsä, Matti Lind, Herman Mattila, Abram Määttä, Johan Nevala, Peter Nevala, Matti Niskala, Kustaa Sarvi, Antti Samuelson, Samuel Samuelson, Elias Stjerna, Joseph Stjerna, Kustaa Stjerna, Johan Särkelä, Erik Thomberg, Jakob Thomberg, Abram Tormanen, all the above mentioned are from Kuusamo; Abram Honkala, Henrik Hepola, Jakob Hepola, Paul Kuha, Antti Kuukas, Isak Kuukas, Jakob Kuukas, Johan Kuukas, Heikki Ihme, Erik Jaakola, Matti Jaakola, Lassi Lohi, Matti Lohi, Matti Pinoniemi and Johan Siirax, from Pudasjärvi; Jakob Hepokoski, Tapani Erkkilä, Jakob

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Höyhtyä, Peter Höyhtyä, Jakob Jokela, Johan Kurtti, Johan Kivijärvi, Tuomas Kivijärvi, Johan Lahti, Johan Mursu and Johan Paso, from the parish of Ii; Johan Kyllönen, Johan Moilanen, Tuomas Moilanen, Isak Rama and Kalle Tauriainen, from Suomussalmi; Matti Heikkinen, Johan Kähkölä, Matti Peterson, Peter Kaakinen, Topias Kaakinen, August Siltala and Herman Thompson, from Kuhmoniemi; K. A. Hela, Matti Lintula, Albert Mikkonen and Tuomas Ollila, from Tervola; Erik Mukkala, Alfred Palojarvi and Nils Räihä, from Kuolajarvi; Aatu Kela and Lars Anderson, from Taivalkoski; Alfred Jaakkola, Olli Jones, Daniel Kynsijärvi, Nikola Lehto and Isak Lundström, from Alatornio [Sweden]; Antti Niemelä and Antti Niilimaa, from Ylitornio; Olli Matala, Kalle Palo, August Partanen and Matti Pekkala, from the Tornio River; Heikki Niska, from Karunki; Antti Sundi, from Karesuanto; Heikki Martin, from Sodankylä; Johan Tervo, from Utajärvi; Herman Ranta, from Rovaniemi; Jakob Erkkilä and Matti Erkkilä, from Kemijärvi; Johan Pelto and Kustaa Saukola, from Kemi; Heikki Immonen, from Puolanka; Johan Saku, from Kärsämäki; Olli Ronkainen, from Simo; Adam Etter, from Koski; Abram Millen, from Siikajoki; August Viita, from Haapavesi; Antti Koljonen, from Kempele; Johan Lepistö, from Hailuoto; Lauri Vesala, from Kiiminki; Johan Keeteri, from Liminka; Matti Rappan[Rappanen, probably], from Lumijoki; Johan Siira, from Oulu; Matti Heinonen, from Paavola; Antti Porkka, from Ranttila; Matti Vähälä, from Revonlahti; August Siltala and Perttu Siltala, from Nivala; Mikko Ollila, Johan Pajukoski, Kustaa Pajukoski and Leander Sironen, from Kalajoki; Mikko Kippola and Johan Ojala, from Ylivieska; Matti Niemelä and Tuomas Salo, from Toholampi; Johan Palmgord, from Lohtaja; Matti Paavola and Matti Virkkala, from Kaustinen; Erik Matti, Abram Marttila, Joseph Marttila, Kalle Lakso and Johan Pernu, from Kälviä; Peter Joensuu, from Raahe; Johan Maunu, Mikko Marjamaa and Peter Marjamaa, from Yliveteli; Johan Ketomäki, from Kannus; Abram Matson, from Ullava; August Aho and Jakob Aho, from Alajärvi; Isak Borg, Matti Jacobson, Jakob Minne, Isak Nylund and Matti Sippola, from Isokyrö; Johan Nissilä and Johan Tontti, from Vähäkyrö; Kustaa Jetenberg, Tuomas Korpela and Elias Ulgren, from Laihia; Esa Lemponen, from Ylistaro; Leander Holm, from Kruunupyy; Antti Kompa, from Hirvisalmi; Heikki Blomberg and Antti Hu-

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tander, from Kiuruvesi; Antti Anderson (Tolvaniemi), Teodor Anderson, Matti Anderson (Ohukainen), Jakob Aironen, Hugo Almquist, merchant, Johan Burkman, Tuomas Erkkilä, Johan Garlund, Peter Frant, Abram Hanhela, Nels Helpin, Erik Hendrickson, Mikko Henrickson, Heikki Hepola, Lassi Hiltunen, Johan Holappa, Esa Hopponen, Erik Ruohola, Nils Räihä, August Hyry, Jakob Ikonen, Isak Raitajärvi, Kristian Peltola, Jakob Joki, Peter Joki, Jakob Jämsä, Abram Kallunki, Abram Kangas, Isak Korkola, Salomon Korkola, Kalle Kehus, Olli Kestilä, Johan Keto, Isak Koller, Kalle Kujala, Antti Kunari, Renne Kähkönen, Jakob Kuopus, Jakob Lalli, Antti Lämpä, Johan Maaninka, Peter Maijala, Erik Malkamäki, Heikki Matson, Johan Matson, Fredrik Mattila, Henrik Martin, Abram Matti, Johan Matti, Antti Mikko, Henrik Mikkola, Jakob Niemi, Matti Nikkari, Robert Nykänen, Benjam Pantisari, Isak Partanen, Kalle Pauruus, Peter Paunu, Matti Pentti, Leander Permu, Matti Pietilä, Abram Puhakka, Jakob Rajala, Antti Rimpelä, Adolf Ruikka, Erik Ruotsalainen, Roope Rytinki, Johan Räihä, Jakob Saari, Johan Saari, Johan Satapakka [perhaps Santapakka], Antti Savela, Johan Spots, Wm. Strohlberg, Abram Sulasalmi, Johan Säkkinen, Matti Takala, Erik Vanhatalo, Erik Tapani, Olli Tervola, Johan Tolkki, Erik Tolkkinen, Erik Vattukumpu, Kustaa Venälä, Kustaa Viiki, Johan Viiki, Nils Vuokila, Herman Yli and Mikko Ylitalo."

(This concludes the chapter)

Duluth, Minnesota
Socio Ethnic
Vaino Konga and Harold Rajala
October 24, 1939.

Page 135 - Biographies in chapter entitled "Franklinin Suomalainen Maanviljelysasutus" / "The Franklin Finnish Agricultural Community."

"ANTTI ANDREW ANDERSON (KOIVUNIEMI) was born by the Kemi River on Jan. 3, 1833. He came from Norway to Red Wing in 1866, and from there to Franklin as a farmer. He died in 1912. His wife, Maria Matleena Helppi (Friska), was born at Kittila in 1835. She came to America in 1866, and died in 1914. They had one daughter."

" " "

"SAKARIAS ERICKSON (TORMALA) was born at Siikajoki on Jan. 1, 1840. He came to America the first time in 1871, remaining here for over a year. In 1873, accompanied by his family, he came here a second time with the Swanberg party. In 1875 he moved from Calumet /Michigan/, to Franklin, where he bought land. He died in 1915. His wife, Susanna Sauvolainen, was born at Hailuoto April 15, 1841. They had six children."

"ANDREW S. ERICKSON (TORMALA) was born at Siikajoki in 1866. He came to America with his parents in 1873. Completing his grade school, he began to work as a clerk in a store, subsequently establishing his own business and becoming one of the most prominent business men in the town. He visited Finland in the summer of 1922."

"KUSTAA GUSTAV FRISKA (SUKKI) was born at Alkkula on April 4, 1825. He came to Red Wing from Norway in 1866; his wife Briita succumbed to cholera at Red Wing. Friska moved to Franklin, where he married Maria M. Helppi in 1867. Some years later he acquired a homestead in a remote place on the Minnesota and Dakota vorder, a region at that time uninhabited. His family, however, continued to live at Franklin. On a trip to his land in the winter of 1874, when an unusually severe snowstorm raged, he apparently lost his way and, overcome by exhaustion, froze to death. Nothing is known of him since then. Children survive."

"HANS HANSON (NIEMI) was born at Kemi on May 17, 1825. He came to the copper island Michigan copper region in 1873. One of the earliest members of the Hancock congregation. He went to farm at Westbrook, Minnesota, where he died Sept. 11, 1900. His wife, Kaisa Kreetta Kokkila, was born April 18, 1818; she died Sept. 11, 1888."

"JOHAN JOHN J. HANSON (NIEMI), a son of the aforementioned Hans Hanson, was born at Kemi on Feb. 23, 1856. Arriving in America in 1873 he came to Hancock, Michigan. In 1878 he went to farm at Westbrook, Minnesota. He has an excellent farm and his dairying is up to date. His wife, Katariina Catherine Raisanen, was born at Puolanka Dec. 2, 1867. They have seven children."

"MIKKO MICHAEL HEIKKA was born by the Tornio River on Sept. 13, 1838, or 1846. He came to America from Vesisaari In northern Norway - the Norwegian name being Vadsö - "Water Island" in 1864. One of the earliest Finns at Franklin. He died in Brandon Sept. 2, 1892. His wife, Marie Mary Johanna Niemi, was born at Vesisaari on April 18, 1848. She

came to America with her parents in 1864.

"NELS HELPPI was born at Kittilä on July 14, 1844. Migrating to America about 1870, he came to the copper island Michigan copper region. Thence he moved to Franklin, where he farmed. He died in 1913 at his son's home in Sebekä. His wife, Sofia Paakko, born at Kolari, died in 1918. They had children."

"SIMON HENDRICKSON (TAVAJÄRVI) was born at Pudasjärvi in 1844. He was one of the earliest Finns at Franklin; died in 1905, leaving no family." Page: 137.

"BENJAM probably BENJAMIN HOLM was born at Haparanda Sweden on Jan. 1, 1834. Migrating to America from Norway in 1872, he came to the copper island Michigan copper region. In 1879 he came to farm at Franklin. He died in 1904. His wife, Kaisa Ruona, was born at Haparanda Sweden on Sept. 22, 1834, and came to America in 1872. She died April 12, 1912. Surviving are Herman and William."

"HERMAN HOLM, a son of the aforementioned Benjam Holm, was born at Hammerfest Norway in 1867. He came to America in 1872, and to a farm at Franklin about 1880. There is perhaps a confliction here, for in his father's biography the year 1879 is mentioned as the time for settling on a farm at Franklin. His wife, Maria Mäki, was born at Jalasjärvi in 1875. They have children."

"JOHAN JOHN ISACKSON (NAARTIJÄRVI) was born at Haparanda Sweden on March 2, 1851. Arriving in America in 1873, he came to Cokato, Minn. In 1878 he began to farm at Franklin. He has held positions of trust, as minister,

etc. His wife, Margareeta J. Selvala, was born at Haparanda /Sweden/ on July 9, 1846. She came to America in 1873. They have several children. Two sons, Frans /Frank/ and Oskar, are farmers."

"KAARLO /Karl/ J. JOHNSON (KARSIKKO) was born at Voiakkala, Haparanda /Sweden/ in 1850. He moved to Franklin, beginning to farm, in the 1880's. His wife Kaisa Kristiina Selvala, was born at Haparanda /Sweden/ in 1849. She died in 1912. There are eight children."

"HERMAN JOHNSON (PUNGAN HERMANNI) /The name in parentheses is a nickname/ was born at Tervola Oct. 9, 1849. Migrating to America in 1872, he came to the copper island /Michigan copper region/. He began to farm at Franklin in 1877. His wife, Kreeta Karoliina Matti, was born at Turtola in 1850. She died in 1908. There are children."

"OLLI JOHNSON (NIEMI) was born in Norway on Nov. 16, 1835. Migrating to America in 1872, he came to Franklin, immediately acquiring a homestead and beginning to farm. He died in 1918. His first wife, Regina Borgstrom, died in Franklin in 1877. His second wife, Kristiina Maunu, nee Moodi, was born at Hammerfest /Norway/ in 1845. There were nine children."

"MATTI /MATTHIAS/ JOHNSTON (NIEMI), senior, was born at Kemi August 23, 1818, or 1820. He went to Vesisaari /Norway/ /on maps indicated as Vadsö/, in 1836, thence migrating to America in 1864, coming to St. Peter, Minn. He moved to Franklin as a settler in 1865. He died in 1891. His wife, Maria Korpi, was born at Kokkola /indicated often on the maps of Finland in the Swedish-Gamla Karleby/ on Aug. 20, 1823. They were married in Norway. She came to America with her husband, passing away before he did. They had three sons: Matti, Nikolai /Nicholas/ and Kalle /Karl/."

"MATTI JOHNSTON (NIEMI), junior, born at Vesisaari /Norway/ on Nov. 27, 1846. Served in the United States Army during the winter of 1864-1865.

He got a homestead in Franklin in 1865. He owns an extensive farm, but at present lives in his house in Franklin. His wife, Albertina Friska, was born at Kemi in 1850. She migrated to America in 1866, coming to Red Wing, where her mother succumbed to cholera. They were married in Franklin in 1870. There are eight children."

"NIKOLAI NICHOLAS JOHNSTON (NIEMI) was born at Vesisaari Norway in 1854. He came to America in 1864. Has farmed and been in business in Franklin. His wife, Eriika Maunu, was born in Hammerfest Norway. They were married in Franklin in 1885, and have eight children."

"CHARLES J. JOHNSTON (NIEMI) was a few weeks old when his parents left Vesisaari Norway for America in 1864. Farmer and business man. His wife, Aliina Effimia Keisua, was born in Ylitornio in 1872. They were married in Minneapolis in 1900, and have children."

"ANGELIGA CHARLOTTA JOKELA (LAESTADIUS), daughter of Pastor L. L. Laestadius, was born in the parsonage at Karesuanto in Swedish Lapland, on Nov. 28, 1842. She married a farmer (peasant) by the name of Mikko Michael Jokela, who was from Kittilä, and they migrated to America about 1880, coming to farm at Franklin. Lotta a common shortening of Charlotta in Finnish Laestadius was an active and rigorous character and held unreservedly to her famous father's religious point of view, oftentimes getting an opportunity to make corrections when that viewpoint was interpreted incorrectly. Her only child died young, and she herself was called to the eternal home Sept. 18, 1900. Through her friends' efforts a tombstone made of white marble has been erected on her grave. Becoming a widower, Mikko Jokela went to Minneapolis and thence to Wisconsin."

"ALEXANDER KALLO was born in Kittila["] on Mar. 16, 1840. He came, in 1881, to farm at Franklin, where he died in 1890. His wife, Stiina Rikina["], was born in Muonio in 1842."

"KUSTAA /GUSTAV/ KELLY (KARIKANTA) was born at Siikajoki in 1862. He came to Franklin in 1882. Died on his farm in 1918. His wife, Johanna Rovanen, came to America with her parents in 1864. They were married in 1884. There are seven children."

"MATTI /MATTHIAS/ KINNUNEN was born at Pudasjarvi["] in 1830. He came to farm at Franklin in 1880. On a visit to Finland in 1907, he died in his home parish. His wife, Kreeta Vaisanen^{" "}, was born at Puolanka on Feb. 22, 1823. She followed her husband to America. At the time of this writing she is the oldest Finn in America. Their son Edward lives on the family estate."

"PETER KLEMETTI, who was from Hietaniemi, came to America in 1865. He died in Franklin without leaving a family."

"PETER LAHTI was born by the Tornio River, Finland, on Jan 28th. /The year is not given/. He came from Norway to America in 1864, enlisting immediately into the United States Army during the war for emancipation of slaves, where he served less than a year. He acquired a homestead in Franklin in 1865, being one of the Finnish pioneers in the region. Besides farming he hunted and trapped muskrats, by the thousands in a year. He died July 7, 1911. His wife, Johanna Kustaava Palovainio, was born at Hietaniemi on Oct. 5, 1849. She followed her husband to America. This writer received from this old woman with a good memory valuable information regarding the Finns who came from Norway in 1864. She died Oct. 7, 1919. There are six children."

"CHARLES LAHTI (who uses also the Anglicized name, Bay, as do the other Lahti boys born in America) was born in Vesisaari /Norway/ in 1859. He came to America with his parents in 1864. Farmer and property owner at Franklin, but he now lives in Minneapolis. His wife is Bertha Ylitalo."

"JOHAN /JOHN/ LUUKINEN was born at Utajarvi on Aug. 24, 1841. He came to America in 1873. His wife Marie Vuolle, was born at Lohtaja in 1850. They moved to Menahga, Minn."

"JOHAN /JOHN/ MARTTALA was born in Haapavesi in 1837. He migrated from Norway to America in 1865, coming to Minnesota. He lived some years at Cokato taking to farming in 1875. He performed the duties of a minister and has been a preacher. He died in 1910. His wife, Maria Heikkila, who was from along the Tornio River, came to America in 1872. One of the sons is a physician. Some of the daughters are teachers, etc."

"MATTI /MATTHIAS/ MARTTALA, a brother of the aforementioned /Johan Marttala/, came to America in 1864, but his later whereabouts are unknown."

"JOHAN /JOHN/ E. MATTSON (RAPAKKO) was born in Tervola May 21, 1840. He came to America in 1873, and settled down to farming at Franklin about 1880. Died July 16, 1912. His wife, Kreeta Mathilda, was born in Tervola Dec. 3, 1848. She died May 14, 1912. There are several children."

"MATTI /MATTHIAS/ A. MAUNU, a Norway Finn, was born in 1846. He came to America either in 1865 or in 1866, and to Franklin in 1879, where he died a few years later. His wife, Stiina Kaisa Moodi, was born in Hammerfest /Norway/ on Jan. 11, 1845."

"MATTI /MATTHIAS/ MICHELSON (JALOKOSKI) was born in Ii, on June 14, 1841. Leaving Norway for America in 1872, he came to the copper island,

/Michigan Copper Region/. In 1880 he came to farm at Franklin. His first wife, Anna Kaisa, was born in Tervola in 1844. She died in Hancock, Mich., in 1878. His second wife, Elisapet /Elizabeth/ Ruona, was born in Haparanda /Sweden/ in 1858. They were married on the copper island in 1879. Their son Arthur is farming."

"NILS ALARICK OLSON (FOLK) was born in Simo either in 1836 or in 1837. Leaving Norway for America in 1866, he came to Cokato, and thence to a farm at Franklin in 1870. He died April 7, 1906. His wife, Maria Kustaava ["]Jarvi, born at Nikkola, Haaparanda, Sweden, in 1845, came to America in 1866. There are several children."

"MATTI /MATTHIAS/ POKEMA was born in Kemi in 1822. He came in 1865, from Vesisaari /Norway/ to America, to St. Peter /Minnesota/, and in the same year to a homestead at Franklin. He died in 1892. His first wife, Eva Kaisa, who was from Alatornio, died in 1871. His second wife, Kaisa Mathilda, was born by the Tornio River on Oct. 29, 1849. There are children."

"JOHAN /JOHN/ ABRAM POKEMA, a son of the former /Matti Pokema/, was born in Norway, May 15, 1850. Came to America in 1865. He died on his farm in Franklin in 1919. His wife, Maria Eriika Kyrö["], was born in Hammerfest /Norway/ in 1852. She came to America with her parents in 1872. They were married in Cokato in 1882. They are seven children."

"ANTTI /ANDREW/ ROVAINEN, was born in Matarenki in 1835. He came from Norway to America in the first Finnish immigrant group in 1864. Died as a farmer in Franklin in 1877. His wife, Maria Halppi, was born in Kittila["] in 1836. Followed her husband to America. She died June 3, 1914. There are children."

"ISAK /ISAAC/ ROVAINEN was born in Matarenki, on Mar. 7, 1868. He moved from the copper island /Michigan copper region/ to farm and to perform ministerial duties at Franklin in 1886. Died Jan. 7, 1915. His first wife, Hilda Lahti, was born in Vesisaari /Norway/ in 1867. She died in Franklin in 1897. His second wife, Emma Johnson, a teacher, was born in Franklin in 1870. Ten children."

"PETER RUONA was born in Haparanda /Sweden/ in 1813. On becoming a widower, he came in 1876, as a man well advanced in years, to stay with his sons in America, dying in Franklin in 1893."

"SALOMON ULRICK RUONA, a pioneer of the family to America, was born in Haparanda /Sweden/ on July 16, 1850. Arriving in America in 1871, he came to the copper island /Michigan copper region/, and thence to farm at Franklin in the 1880's. Died in Minneapolis in 1912. His wife, Anna Karoliina Lystila, is from Tornio. She came to America in 1873, and married at Calumet, Michigan, during the same year. Several children."

"WILLIAM RUONA, was born in Haparanda, /Sweden/, in 1858. Leaving for America in 1875, he came to the copper island, /Michigan copper region/, and thence to farm at Franklin. His wife, Kustaava Kemila["], is a native of Liminka."

"JOHAN /JOHN/ RUONA was born in 1841, the oldest of the /Ruona/ brothers, but the last one to come to America, in 1879. He died as a bachelor at Franklin Jan. 10, 1916."

"JOHAN /JOHN/ RAISANEN["], was born at Puolanka, Jan. 21, 1839. Arrived in America in 1873, coming to the copper island, /Michigan copper region/. He was a farmer for a little while at Franklin, whence he moved to become a settler

at Sebeka, Minn., where he died in 1908. His wife, Maria Stiina ^{" " "}Makarainen, was born in 1845. There are several children, who live in Sebeka."

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"OLLI RÄISÄNEN, a brother of the aforementioned, Johan Räisänen, arrived in America about 1870. He took a homestead at Franklin, which he relinquished to others, moving west."

"JOHAN JOHN SALO (KUUSISALO), a native of Paavola, and his wife, Maria Kreetta Kurre, from Tornio River, were Franklin's earlier farmers, but have moved to Minneapolis."

"JOHAN JOHN SAVELA, was born at Pudasjärvi, Nov. 15, 1836. Arriving in America in 1871, he came to the copper island, Michigan copper region, thence to farm at Franklin, where he bought Räisänen's homestead, from which he cleared a valuable farm, and built a stately farm house. He was a warm friend and supporter of Suomi Opisto, Suomi College - located at Hancock, Mich. He died Nov. 14, 1913. His wife, Elsa Oikarinen, born at Pudasjärvi, Oct. 9, 1839, came to America with her children in 1873. She died June 9, 1916. They had ten children."

"JOHAN JOHN J. SAVELA, the oldest son of the above mentioned, JOHAN SAVELA, who was born in Finland, was a year old when he came to America with his mother. Farmer and businessman, he lives at present in Lake Norden, South Dakota. His wife is Maria Salomonson, (Korpi). They have children."

"HENRY S. SAVELA, Johan Savela's younger son, born in America, lives on the family estate. He has a family."

"KALLE (CHARLES) SAVELA (OIKARINEN) was born at Pudasjärvi, Sept. 26, 1836. He came to farm at Franklin in 1880. His first wife died in Finland. His second wife, Margareeta Koskela, born at Puolanka in 1843, died in 1919. Several

children."

"PETER STONELAKE (KIVIJARVI), was born at Kittila, July 1, 1843. He came to Franklin in the 1880's. His wife, Elsa Sofia, was born at Kittila, in 1851. Children."

"JOHAN /JOHN/ SUNDELIN, was born in Kittila, 1842. Arriving in America in the 1870's, he came to the copper island /Michigan copper region/; he came to farm at Franklin in 1880. His wife, Briita Maria, was born at Kittila, in 1844. Children."

"ISAK THOMPSON, was born at Muonio in 1854. Arriving in America from Norway in 1874, he came to the copper island, /Michigan copper region/ and thence to farm at Franklin. His wife is Norwegian."

"JOHAN /JOHN/ THOMPSON, was born at Muonio, in 1855. He came to America in 1876."

"JOHAN /JOHN/ WEPPLÖ (VIIPPOLA) was born at Ylitornio, on Feb. 15, 1844. Arriving in America in 1871, he came to the copper island, /Michigan copper region/. In 1880 he came to farm at Franklin. Died in 1911. His wife, Kaisa Fredrika Friska, was born at Kemi Mar. 25, 1845. She came to America in 1871. Died in 1910. They had ten children."

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"JOHAN /JOHN/ PETER WEPPLÖ (VIIPPOLA), son of the above mentioned /Johan Wepplo/, was born at Ylitornio on Dec. 17, 1868. He came to America in 1871. Has been a miner on the copper island /Michigan copper region/ and in the Black Hills, /South Dakota/. He bought a farm at Franklin, which he has developed into fine shape. Has been in communal positions of trust. His wife, Josefiina Huusko, is from Veteli."

"Early Finns, although coming in the 1880's are: Johan /John/ Hjolberg,

of Kemi, and his wife, Sanna Erika; Abram Keskitalo, of Tyrnävä^{" "}, and his wife, Kaisa; Nels Niska and his wife, Josefiina Pokema; Isak Patron, of Hietaniemi, who moved to the Dakotas; Isak W. Sakari, of Karunki, who moved to Cokato; Isak Selvälä^{" "}, of Alatornio, and his wife, Miina Siikainen, who moved to the Dakotas; Johan [John] Vitikkohuhta, of Torniojoki, who went west. There are no traces left of a Finn named, Pousta, who came to America from Vesisaari, [Norway] in 1864."

[Copper island in Finnish is Kuparisaari - it being used as a proper name among the Finns.]

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"ANTTI[ANDREW] HENDRICKSON (KURTTI) is registered in the county records as a settler in Cokato in 1876. His wife, Maria Kustaava, died in 1901."

"MATTI[MATTHIAS] HENDRICKSON (KÄMÄRÄ) was born at Pudasjärvi in 1839. With his family he came from Norway to America, to the copper island [Michigan copper region], in 1873, and to Cokato in 1883. Died in Kingston in 1908. His wife, Eva Karoliina Luoma, was born at Kuusamo Sept. 1, 1844. Several children."

"ISAK[ISAAC] HOMER (PAJALA) was born at Pajala [Sweden] in 1839. He came to America, to the copper island [Michigan copper region], either in 1870 or in 1873, and thence to farm at Cokato. Died in French Lake Sept. 20, 1914. His wife, Liisa Kreetta Nyström, a Norway Finn, was born in 1843. She died on June 10, 1898. Children."

"KUSTAA[GUSTAVUS] HUHTA was born at Vesisaari [Norway] on March 28, 1831. He came to America in 1872. Died in Cokato May 25, 1881. His wife, Anna Kaisa Juntti, later married a man named Mikkonen; they live in New York Mills."

"JAKOB HURULA and his wife, Maria Kumpula, born in Kemijärvi, have moved away."

"JOHAN[JOHN] PETER IIVARI was born at Korpilompolo, Sweden, Feb. 17, 1846. He came to America with his family in 1873, and to farm at Cokato in 1876. Died in 1916. His wife, Briita Kreetta Rova, was born at Karunki Aug. 20, 1848. Children."

"PETER ANDREAS IIVERI (BROSNESS) was born at Kaavuono [Norway] Jan. 12, 1841. He came to America, to the copper island [Michigan copper region], in 1869, and thence to Cokato in 1874. His wife, Maria Colander, was born at Tornionjoki in 1849. She came to America with her husband in 1869. Children."

"OLLI JAAKKOLA was born at Kemijärvi on Oct. 31, 1847 or 1852. He came to America, to the copper island [Michigan copper region], in 1870, and thence to Cokato, where he bought land, in 1876. Died Sept. 16, 1882. His wife, Maria Johanna Friski, was born at Haparanda [Sweden] Aug. 23, 1852, and came to America in 1873. She married again, a man by the name of Mattila, who died in 1914. Mrs. Jaakkola was exceptionally energetic, and developed an excellent dairy farm. Four children."

"HERMAN JACOBSON, born in 1842, came to Cokato in 1876. His wife, Kreetta Loviisa, was born in 1838. A daughter was born to them at Cokato in 1877. The parents are dead."

"MATTI [MATTHIAS] JACOBSON, a Norway Finn, came to America from Vesisaari [Norway] in 1872, and to Cokato in 1886. His wife's first name was Elisapet. Both died in Cokato."

"CARL KUSTAA JOHNSON (PYRRÖ) was born at Alatornio [Sweden] in 1847. He came to America, to the copper island [Michigan copper region], either in 1868 or in 1869, and, in 1872, to Cokato, where he died later. His first wife, Sofia Karoliina Hyypiä, was born in 1844. They were married in Calumet [Michigan] in 1871. She is dead. His second wife, Kaisa Salmela, was from Rovaniemi. One son."

"JOHAN [JOHN] JOSEPHSON (JUNTTI) was born at Hailuoto Feb. 10, 1851. He came to America in 1871, and to farm at Cokato in 1877, whence he moved to French Lake in 1884. Has held communal positions of trust. His wife, Mathilda Kunnari, was born at Vesisaari [Norway] in 1859. They were married in Cokato in 1877. Twelve children."

"PETER JUNTILA was born at Kemijärvi April 20, 1845. He came to America, to the copper island [Michigan copper region], in 1872, and to Cokato in 1884. His first wife, Sofia A. Ylinenjärvi, died in 1889. His second wife, Sofia Vanhatalo, was born at Hietaniemi [Sweden] in 1862. Married in Cokato in 1890. There are fifteen children from both marriages."

"MATIAS [MATTHIAS] HENRIK JUOPPERI was born at Kemi Nov. 1, 1835. He came to America in 1871, and to farm at Cokato in 1875. Moved out west. His wife, Maria, was born at Rovaniemi."

"PETER JURVA, a native of Alkkula, came to America in 1871 and to Cokato in 1876. His first wife, Anna Kyrö, died. His second wife, Ida Josefiina Piekkola, from Matarenki [Sweden], died in 1916. Children."

"JOHAN [JOHN] A. JUSSILA was born at Kittilä in 1843. He came to America in 1870. Has been a merchant and a farmer at Cokato. His wife, Anna Kustaava Patron, was born at Hietaniemi [Sweden] June 28, 1844. They were married in Calumet [Michigan] in 1871. She died Feb. 15, 1918. Children."

"MIKKO [MICHAEL] JUSSILA, a brother of the above mentioned [Johan A. Jussila], was born at Kittilä Dec. 16, 1840. Before coming to Cokato he lived at Franklin, Minn. His first wife, Anna Kreeta Niva, died in 1887. His second wife, Kustaava, is from Tervola."

"ISAK [ISAAC] A. JÄRPPI was born at Kemi in 1855. He came to farm at Cokato in 1885. Held communal positions of trust. He died in Minneapolis in 1922. His wife, Fredrika Thompson (Maikko), was born at Kaavuono [Norway] in 1865. She came to America with her parents in 1866. Eleven children."

"JAKOB KERÄNEN (JAKOBINPOIKA) was born at Ristijärvi Aug. 16, 1837. He came, in 1871, from Norway to America, to the copper island [Michigan copper region],

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and to Cokato in 1876. Later he moved to French Lake. His first wife, Maria Liisa Maahila, was born at Kemi June 24, 1847. Married in Calumet [Michigan] in 1872. She died in 1898. Several children. His second wife, Maria Loviisa Jerisjärvi, was born at Muonio Jan. 24, 1838. Married in 1899."

"JAKOB KERÄNEN (ABRAMINPOIKA) was born at Tornionjoki in 1840. He died as a settler in Cokato in 1876. His wife, Maria Kreetta Kurre, was born at Tornio Feb. 5, 1841. She came to America with her father in 1869. Married a second time to a man named Kuusisalo."

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"JOHAN [JOHN] KERÄNEN was born at Hammerfest [Norway] in 1836. He came to America in 1871. Died in Cokato. His wife's name is Briita Johanna."

"ABRAM KOSTENIUS (LUNKA) was born at Karunki May 17, 1826. He came to America with his family in 1870. Died as a farmer in Cokato in 1907. His wife, Anna Kreetta, a native of Ylitornio [Sweden---in the Swedish written Ofver Torneo], died in 1898. One son."

"ABRAM KOSTENIUS [the son of Abram Kostenius (Lunka)] was born at Karunki Oct. 10, 1856. He came to America with his parents in 1870. Takes care of the family estate. His wife, Ida Amanda Lauri, was born at Karunki in 1860. Married in Cokato in 1894. Several children."

"ANTTI [ANDREW] WM. KOPSALA was born at Toholampi in 1850. He came to America in 1872. His wife, Sofia Seppälä, is a native of Toholampi. Farmed at Cokato; then moved to Minneapolis."

"TOPIAS KOTILA was born at Toholampi Oct. 13, 1850. He came to Cokato in 1880. One of the most energetic and biggest farmers in the region. His wife, Briita Leena Maunu, was born at Toholampi Jan. 14, 1854. Their sons are farming in the locality."

"JOHAN [JOHN] KREKU was born at Kemi March 16, 1827. He came to America in 1873 and to Cokato in 1875. Died in 1902. His wife, Bieta Pinolahti, was born at Pulkkila in 1841. Childless."

"SAKARI [ZACHARY] KREKU, a brother of the above mentioned [Johan Kreku], was born at Kemi Nov. 24, 1839. He came to America, to the copper island [Michigan copper region], in 1870, and thence to Cokato in 1875. Died on his farm in 1910. His wife, Valpuri Kempainen, was born at Paltamo Feb. 26, 1843. She came to America in 1870, and in the same year was married in Calumet [Michigan]. Died in 1901. Six children."

"PETER KUNNARI was born at Kemijärvi April 13, 1839. He came with his family to America in 1871, and to farm at Cokato in the following year, clearing a rather large piece of land. Died in Astoria, Ore., Sept. 5, 1919. His first wife, Anna Maria Peltoniemi, born at Hietaniemi [Sweden] March 1, 1835, died in Cokato in 1905. His second wife, Anna Maria Mattila, was born at Kemijärvi March 27, 1847. Several children from the first marriage. The sons write their name Gunnary."

"JOHAN [JOHN] KURTTI was born at Ii March 14, 1841. He came to America from Norway in 1872, and to farm at Cokato in 1878. His wife, Elisapet Näppälä, born in the parish of Kemi April 3, 1842, came to America in 1874. Died in 1916. Five children."

"ABRAM KYRÖ was born at Tornionjoki in 1827. He came with his family, in 1872, from Norway to America, to farm at Cokato. Died in Franklin Nov. 27, 1907. His wife, Eva Töyrä, was born at Jänisjärvi in 1830. She died in Franklin Nov. 13, 1913. Children."

Duluth, Minnesota
Socio Ethnic
Harold E. Rajala
January 5, 1940

Material translated from "Amerikan Suomalaisten
Historia ja Elämäkertoja," Vol. 2, by Solomon
Ilmonen; Published at Jyväskylä, Finland, 1923.

Biographies in chapter, "Duluthin, Midwayn ja Thomsin Varhaisimmat Suomalaiset," ["Earliest Finns of Duluth, Midway and Thomson"].

Where the name appears in parentheses at the beginning of the biography it is the original family name.

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"JOHAN ALATALO was from Muonio. He came to America in 1872, to Hancock Mich. From there, at the turn of 1880, he came to his land. Died in 1889. He was a single man.

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"PETER ALATALO was born at Muonio in 1834. He came to America in 1873, to Hancock [Mich.]. He cleared the woods into a farm, where he died in 1914. His wife, Maria, was a Norwegian Finn. Four children are living.

"HENRY ANTIKKA was born at Savo about 1830. He came to America and to Hancock [Mich.] in 1872. He died on his farm in 1912. His wife, Briita, died much sooner than her husband. They had no children.

"JAKOB ANTTILA was born at Lohtaja on July 25, 1838. As a sailor he came to America in 1864, to New York. After sailing another ten years he settled permanently on land and began in construction work. He died on his farm at Thomson on Aug. 19, 1913. His wife, Elisapet [Elizabeth] Tikkala was born in the Raase province in 1842. They were married in 1862. She died in 1910. Five children.

"NILS ANTTILA was born on the Laivaniemi shore of Torniojoki [Tornio River] in 1829. He came to America in 1873, to Hancock and in the following decade to Thomson. He died in North Dakota on Nov. 4, 1906. His wife, Eva Kaisa Eväjarvi, was born at Alten [Altengaard], Norway, in 1826, where they were also married. She died in 1907. A son and two daughters are living.

"JUUSO ERICKSON was born at Kalajoki around 1834. He came to America in 1873, to Hancock, and from there to his farm, where he died in 1920. His wife, Johanna, died childless around 1890.

"ISAK ERICKSON (RAATTAMAA) was born at Karunki in 1841. From Norway he came to America in 1873, to the copper island [Michigan copper region], and from there to his homestead at Thomson in 1877. His wife, Johanna Alatalo, from Muonio, came to America in 1873 and married on the copper island. Died in 1905. Raised one boy.

"PETER ESKO was born at Alatornio [Sweden] in 1835. He worked for eleven years as musician in the Finland Army. From Norway he came to America in 1873, to the copper island [Mich.], and from there in 1877 as a settler at Thomson, where he died in 1883. His wife, Valborg Sipo, was born at Hailuoto in 1836. Died at Oulu in 1878.

"ALEXANDER ESKO, son of the former, was born at Oulu in 1862. His wife, Eva Nelson, was born in 1866. Alex Esko has by purchasing, enlarged the family estate and established an excellent dairy. He has been engaged in various municipal and civil positions of trust, etc.. Local Finnish statistician and compiler of information and so forth.

"KALLE [CHARLES] HENRICKSON was born at Pulkkila in 1840. He came to America in 1870. He was one of Midway's earliest Finns, getting his homestead in 1872, where he cleared the woods into a farm. Died on December 17, 1906. His wife, Eva

"Kyräs was born at Turtola in 1850. They were married in Duluth in 1872. She died June 9, 1918. Five children are living. Their son Carl was the first white child born in Midway Township.

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"MATTI [MATTHEW] HENRICKSON (SALO) was born at Kaustinen in 1847. He came to America in 1872, and soon after that to his homestead at Midway. More important information is lacking.

"TUOMAS [THOMAS] HONGISTO was born at Kuri factory in Oululääni in 1840. He arrived in America in 1873, at the copper island [Mich.] and the following decade in Duluth. His wife, Margareeta, died in 1910.

"PETER ISACKSON (KÖSSÄ) was born at Kuolajärvi in 1827. From Tervola he moved to America in 1871, to Duluth, a year later to his homestead at Midway where he cleared the woods into an excellent farm. He died in 1917 when he was 89 years old. His wife, Anna Kangas, was born at Kemijärvi in 1829. She came to America with her husband. Died in 1914. Five children.

"JOHAN HENRIK ISACKSON (KÖSSÄ), son of the former, was born at Tervola on Jan. 18, 1861. With his parents, he came to America in 1871. He died on his farm in 1920. His wife, Maria Rova, was from Alkkula. Five children.--MATTI ISACKSON (KÖSSÄ) died, a single man, in 1887.

"HENRIK JOHNSON, old copper island [Mich.] Finn, arrived in America in 1871, then lived at Calumet [Mich.] for 35 years. He died in Duluth in 1922 when 75 years old. His son, Edward, is a merchant in Duluth.

"JOHAN HENRIK JOHNSON was born of Finnish parents in Vesisaari [Vadsö] Norway in 1847. He came to America in 1877, to the copper island [Mich.], from where he moved to farm at Midway in 1900. His wife, Johanna Sandelin, was born at Haaparanta [Sweden] in 1846. She came to America in 1878 and was married on the copper island [Mich.]. Five children.

"TUOMAS JOHNSON (HEIKURA) was born at Alatornio [Sweden] in Rannankylä, in 1837. From Norway he moved to America in 1870, to Duluth, and from there a couple of years later to his new place, where he died in 1911. His wife, Karoliina Lundström, was born at Alatornio [Sweden] in 1839. Married in Norway and accompanied her husband to America, died in 1911. Three children living.

"JOHAN JUNTTI was born at Ylitornio in 1853. He came to America in 1879, to Duluth; Settled as a farmer at Thomson in 1882. His wife, Maria, was born at Turtola in 1858.

"PETER JUNTII (HANNUJUNTII) was born at turtola in 1830. He came to America in 1879, to Duluth. He died on his farm at Thomson in 1900.

"ISAK JUNTII, son of the former, settled as a farmer in Thomson in 1884. His first wife was Kustaava Puutti from Ylitornio. Dead. His second wife was Kustaava Jolma.

"JOHAN JUNTII was born at Turtola in 1853. He came to America with his parents in 1879. He is a farmer at Thomson. His wife, Maria, is from Turtola.

"JOHAN JUUKKONEN was born at Lumijoki on Aug. 11, 1835. Came to America in 1872, settled at Thomson in 1876. He died on Sept. 23, 1918. His wife, Maria Komula, from Lumijoki, died in 1919.

"JOHAN LUNDQUIST was born at Hailuoto in 1854. He arrived in America, in New York in 1879. He made his home as a farmer at Thomson in 1893. His wife, Hanna Sofia Ruotsinoja, was born at Liminka in 1868. Married in 1893. Six children.

"HENRIK MARCUS (MARKUKSELA) was born at Tyrnävä in 1843. He came to America in the 1870's. He died on his farm at Thomson in 1913. His wife was Liisa Kreetä.

"JOHAN MARCUS (MARKUKSELA) was born at Tyrnävä in 1845. He arrived in America in 1873, in Ohio, where he lived at Girard and etc. He became a settler at Thomson in 1877. His wife, a widow, Augusta Nyman, nee Silvebrand, was born at Oulu in 1840. Married at Niles, Ohio, in 1875. A son, Kalle [Charles].

"CHARLES A. MARKS (NYMAN) was born at Oulu in 1863. With his mother he came to America in 1874. He sought and purchased land at Thomson. He has been employed in many town positions, in school board positions, as county clerk, etc. His wife, Mathilda Pääni, was born at Hailuoto in 1864. No children.

"ERIK MAUNU was born at Lumijoki in 1828. He came to America in 1873, to the copper island [Mich.]. Became a farmer at Midway in 1879. Died in 1913. His wife, Kaisa Kleimo was born at Lumijoki in 1840, arrived in America and met her husband in 1879. Died in 1916. Seven children.

"JAKOB MAUNU was born at Lumijoki at the turn of 1830. He came to America in 1872, to the copper island [Mich.], from where later he moved to Thomson, Died in 1912.

"JOHAN MOILANEN was born at Puolanka in 1842. Came to America in 1873, to Hancock, Mich. Later he settled as a farmer at Thomson. His wife was Valpori.

"LARS MOILANEN was born at Puolanka in 1840. He came to America in 1872, to Hancock, from where later he moved to Thomson. His wife, was Kaisa.

"LEANDER MUSTONEN was born at Haaparanta [Sweden] in 1833. Came to America with his family in 1873. Lived and died in West Duluth. His wife, Kaisa Simo, died in 1912.

"ABRAM MÄLLINEN was born at Tyrnävä on Apr. 18, 1852. Came to America in 1873, to the copper island [Mich.] and from there to farm at Thomson in 1886. Died July 20, 1911. His wife, Maria Liisa Pekkala was born at Torniojoki on May 25, 1859. They have had 17 children, of which 12 are living.

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"HENRIK NELSON was born at Hailuoto on Feb. 22, 1848. Came to America in 1873, to Duluth and in the same year became a settler at Midway where he had acquired a homestead. His wife, Mathilda Piekkola, was born on July 14, 1850. Arrived in America in 1879 where she married the same year. Several children.

"JOHAN NIKKILÄ, from Simo, who arrived in America in 1873 has done fishing in West Duluth all his life.

"JOHAN OLSON, a Norwegian Finn, was born in the Raisi parish [Norway] in 1848. Came to America in 1872, to the copper island [Mich.] from where he came to Midway to make his home and farm. Died in 1917. His wife Anna Kreetta, also a Norwegian Finn, died in 1895. Four children living.

"SIMON PALKKI was born at Tyrnävä in 1812. From Norway, he moved with his family to America in 1873, to the copper island [Mich.], from where he moved in 1877 to farm at Thomson, where he had acquired a homestead. Died in 1882. His wife, Kaisa Tyrnävältä, died in 1889. Sons: Erik, Henrik and Johan.

"ERIK PALKKI was born at Tyrnävä in 1844. To America in 1873, Hancock, Mich. and then to farm at Thomson in 1877. His first wife, Karoliina Tjadar, was born at Tyrnävä in 1842. Died in Thomson in 1880. His second wife was his first wife's sister. Four children.

"PETER PIKKARAINEN was born at Tyrnävä in 1852. Came to America in 1872, to the copper island [Mich.]. From Hancock [Mich.] he moved as a settler to New York Mills. Died in West Duluth. His wife, Anna Kaisa Mikkela, was born at Pudasjärvi in 1869. Several children.

"KALLE SANDSTRÖM was born in the Viipuri district of Finland about 1830. As a sailor, he came to America in 1868 and settled in Duluth at the turn of 1870. He died, a single man, in 1895.

"HERMAN SKARP was born at Oulu in 1859. Came to America in 1879 and settled to farm at Thomson. His wife, Maria Metso, was born at Liminka in 1859. Two children are living.

"ANTTI [ANDREW] SUORSA was born at Tyrnävä around 1828. He came to America in 1873, to the copper island [Mich.]. Died at Thomson in 1910.

"JOHAN TRUUVA, one of the earliest Midway Finns, died in the 1880's. Dead also is his wife, who has been dead for decades, Children have moved elsewhere.

"HENRIK TORFFI was born at Pulkkila in 1835. From Vesisaari [Vadso] [Norway] he had come to America in 1871, to Michigan. He became a settler at Midway in 1874, there he cleared the woods and made a home and fields. His wife, Maria Eriika Laukka, was born at Pulkkila in 1837. With her husband she came to America where she died in 1914. One child is living.

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"JOHAN WILKSON (VIRKKUNEN), from Northern Finland, arrived in America in the 1870's. In 1876 he settled as a farmer at Midway where he had acquired a homestead. Died in the 1890's. His wife, Kaisa, from Oulu, died in 1910.

"With the earliest residents can also be listed those who arrived in America in the 1880's: Fred Carlson (Maranen), Ole Anderson, Tuomas Holm, Isak Juntti, Josef Juntunen, Eliel Juola, Kalle Johnson, Erik Mattinen, Kalle Mattson, Erik Hiukka, Henrik Ruikka, Johan Sorila, Henrik Sunnaborg, Erik Jokimäki, Nils Naatus, Juso Erickson and Antti Töriö.

"We include here yet biographies of several of the earliest Finns living in the vicinity of Duluth. A relation of Adams (Jolman) is living in Brule Wisconsin, who, remarkably, has attained a higher age than any other of our people in America. David Castren, from Virginia, Minn. has earned great commendation for his work in the cultural aspirations of the settlers.

"JOHAN ADAMSON (JOLMA) was born in the Raisi parish, Norway, on Feb. 28, 1821. His relations were formerly from Jolma on the Finland side of Torniojoki [Tornio River]. From Norway he came to America, to the copper island [Mich.], and from there, with his son, to his new place at Brule Wisc. He has been preacher, etc. in his community. He is unusually healthy and strong. He is now over a hundred years old. His wife, Briita Stiina Trasti, was born in the Raisi parish, Norway, but her relations came from the Trasti home at Hietaniemi. Married in 1841. She followed her husband to America, died in Calumet [Mich.] in 1888. Only a son is living.

"NILS P. JOHNSON, son of the former, was born at Raisi, Norway on Sept. 26, 1860. With his father he came to America, to the copper island [Mich.], where he did mine work. Became a settler at Brule, Wisc, in 1890. From the woods he has cleared a productive farm. Upon ending of cultivating duties the sons do woods cutting, lumber sawing and other woods work. His wife, Briita Maria Panttala, or Tuura, was born at Kalajoki on Nov. 27, 1871. Married in Norway in 1895. Twelve children are living. Mr. Nils Johnson was founder of the Calumet National congregation, he was caretaker of a Vainö named post office for eight years and was also engaged in many municipal positions of trust.

"DAVID CASTREN, preacher, was born at Ylivieska on June 20, 1840. He completed a two year course in agricultural school at Jokisaari. Was town clerk in Oulainen parish. School teacher at Kemijoki after completing the 1871 required teacher-examination. Came to America in 1873, to the copper island [Mich.]. In Calumet [Mich.] he conducted a Finnish childrens school for some time. After that he worked as a miner for 19 years, after which he moved to New York Mills to farm and lived there for 24 years. At an older age he moved to Virginia, Minn. where he was engaged as an Apostolic-Lutheran congregation minister until his death in 1920. While living on the copper island he established a branch of a society for the advancement of public education in Calumet, and also was a leading person in other church

and civic activities. His wife, Maria Myllylä" was born at Nivala in 1841. Married in Finland. She came to America with her husband. Died in 1919. Children.

"JOHAN KAJANDER was born at Turtola in 1842. Came to America in 1873, to Hancock [Mich.]. Died, a farmer, at Thomson in 1914. His wife, Magdaleena, was born at Ii in 1848. Married in Norway, from where she came to America with her husband. One child living.

"MIKKO [MICHEAL] KANTONEN was born at Kannus on June 16, 1840. Came to America at the end of the 1860's, having lived at Ishpeming [Mich.] in 1870, being one of the earliest Finns of that region. Moved to Duluth in 1881, where he has died. His wife, Maria, was born at Isokyrö on Aug. 1, 1842. A daughter, named Hilma, was born at Ishpeming in 1870.

"ANTTI KARJALA was born at Lumijoki on June 27, 1829. From Norway he came to America in 1872, to Duluth, then to his homestead at Midway in 1875. Besides farming he also did blacksmithing, being a skilled blacksmith. Died June 19, 1911. His wife, Maria Niemelä, was born at Tyrnävä on Apr. 4, 1847. Married in Duluth, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. Saari, at Eveleth in 1921. Three children.

"ISAK KARJALA was born at Kuusamo in 1851. Came to America in 1873, to the copper island [Mich.] and from there to farm at Thomson. His wife, Fredrika, came to America in 1873. Five children.

"MATTI KAUPPI was born at Lumijoki in 1822. Came to America in 1871, to Duluth from where, a year later, he moved to his homestead at Midway where he was one of the earliest settlers of the region. He lived alone in the depth of the forest, until his wife and son arrived in America six years later, or 1878. Died in 1891. His wife, Elisapet Säikkä, was born at Lumijoki in 1819. Died in 1892.

"KALLE KAUPPI, son of the former, was born at Lumijoki in 1862. Has operated a store in West Duluth for some time. He has been in municipal positions of trust, county supervisor, in the city council and etc. His first wife, Josefiina Vetoniemi, from Kalajoki, died in 1899. His second wife, Selma Johnson, was born on the copper island [Mich.] in 1877. Married in 1910. Children from both marriages. -- KALLE KAUPPI, brother of the former, died at the family home at Midway in 1921.

"HENRY KREKULA, from Pellonkylä, on Torniojoki [Tornio River], arrived in America in 1873, at Hancock [Mich.]. Died, single, around 1896.

"WILLIAM LEHTO was born at Ruotsala, on Torniojoki in 1840. Came to America in 1869, to the copper island [Mich.], having lived for some time, too, in Ontonagon [Mich.]. He settled as a farmer on his homestead in Midway in 1871, where he cleared the woods and erected a house. Died in 1910. His wife, Margareeta Niemelä, was born at Tyrnava in 1847. With her husband she came to America. Died in 1902. A son, Kalle Lehto, lives on the family estate. "

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Walter A. Harju
Nov. 23, 1938.

FINNS IN MINNESOTA

Interview with Isaac Bogema at his home 231 Greeley Ave. N.
Minneapolis, Minnesota.
November 23, 1938.
Interviewed by W. A. Harju.

Isaac Bogema is the son of Matti Bogema one of the pioneers of Franklin, Minnesota the first child of Finnish nationality born in Franklin.

His father Matti Bogema was born in Kemi, Finland and went from there to Norway when he was 17 years of age. He lived in northern Norway for 25 years and was married there. He came to St. Peter, Minnesota with his family in 1865. The journey according to the son Isaac was made on a sailing vessel and took a long time. At the time they had four children. From St. Peter they immediately moved to Franklin and took up land. He filed a homestead adjacent to what is now the town of Franklin but later sold the place and bought another place seven miles east from town. It was on the homestead that Isaac was born February 17, 1866. He remained with the family until he was 25 years of age. On his 26th year he married Maria Loviisa Laakeri a girl of twenty-nine who had come from Finland. Soon after their marriage Isaac Bogema bought some land two miles northeast of Franklin and settled there. To them was born altogether nine children of whom six are living.

In answer to an inquiry as to why Mrs. Bogema came to America she said that even though she was a creamery employee in Finland she did

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not make sufficient money to satisfy her. She came to America and intended to stay for four years and then go back to Finland with her earnings. But before this happened she was married and everything changed. Her birthplace in Revonlahti, Finland was soon forgotten and the labor of building up the farm became the most important thing in their lives. In the course of years the Isaac Bogema family built a modern and prosperous farm after which they sold it and moved to Minneapolis, Minnesota in 1920, where they now live in retirement.

Isaac Bogema thinks that the hardest time in the history of his farming was the administration of Cleveland. At this time he says they sold eggs for six cents a dozen, butter for six cents per pound, live hogs at 2 cents per pound and cattle on the hoof for one and one quarter cents per pound.

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Toivo Torma
Nov. 30, 1938.

THE DEPRESSION AND ITS RESULTS
IN THE ST. LOUIS RIVER COMMUNITY

Theoretically, the world wide depression of 1929 was caused by the false confidence exercised by the Americans in their dealings with the game of speculation. America's frenzied desire to appease their natural want for money left the country's population barren of spirit and finances. As a result of the stock market crash, specialized laborers tread the path of the breadline, therefore it may be deduced that the results of specialization are not always foolproof, especially when the elements of economic endeavors are incessantly combating the forces of individual enterprise.

A jack of all trades, however, had the advantage of being able to shift his former phase of work to one which was open to new workers, and thereby evade the hand to hand existence of the millions of unemployed throughout the nation. But, unfortunately, many of the so-called non-specialists had the lack of an educational learning and therefore it greatly impeded his chances of rising to a sound financial basis.

Agricultural Class

The agricultural class, comprising 43 per cent of the total population in the United States is in all actuality, a combination of the specialized and non-specialized field of work. In general, it may be considered specialized since the farmer's task is one which requires a certain degree of skill in order that the city consumer will be supplied with a food produce. On the other hand, it is non-specialized for the farmer may vary his crop program in case of a certain phase of produce has had a fall in market

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price. Therefore the agriculturalist as an individual is non-specialized if his work is viewed from a specific standpoint, but the agricultural field, in general, is a phase of work requiring the skill and experience of the specialist.

Consequently the population of the St. Louis River community is of such a nature that a sudden economic crisis as that of 1929, will not immediately effect the proceedings of its group as a whole. In order that the depressive condition of the years 1931-33 will be correctly understood, a brief description of the farm life .

Farming on a small scale in a location where both the winter and summer are of extreme temperature (as in the St. Louis River community) tends to make the farming routine one of an annual cycle. In brief, beginning with midwinter, and tracing the revolution from the standpoint of a single family which on the average has 80-160 acres of land, two horses, 100 chickens, a few pigs, sheep and five to twelve cows, forty acres of cleared land, and living about ten miles from Gilbert and fifteen from Eveleth and Virginia, will well exemplify the farming condition prior to the years of depressment.

During the winter months the children attend school in Gilbert, or college in Eveleth, starting from home at 8 o'clock in the morning and returning at 5. In the meanwhile the husband feeds the cattle, supplies the winter's fuel, clears the roads and paths of snow, cut fence rails and posts for spring repairing, and other miscellaneous chores, while the wife does the household work, makes the butter, prepares the eggs for selling, knits, weaves, and in general is preparing for the weekly trip to town.

There they exchange their farm produce for groceries at a grocery

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store, sell the produce at the farmers market, or sell it to individual homes. With the money received they purchase the necessary goods for the oncoming week. Most of the families make their trip to town with the family car, while a few have a truck which is more convenient.

In the spring the central theme was the cultivation of the fields, repairing the farm machinery, and fences and buildings, also planting the hay, potatoes, oats, vegetables, seeds, etc. and getting prepared for hay making in June and July.

The summer is said to be the busiest of seasons with hay making preparations occupying a whole month. The usual forage is equal to about 40 tons on the larger farms, with about 20 tons on the smaller. Throughout the summer months berries are picked, vegetables cultivated, and as the fall come into view, the hay is in the loft, with the potatoes, oats, barley, etc. ripening.

With the last lap in the cycle there comes the general harvest. The binder makes its rounds of the farms, followed by the thresher. After the grains are stored for winter the potatoes, are taken out usually with help from the neighboring farmers. In such fashion the summer and fall weave into winter and throughout the winter months minds are flitting back and forth, summarizing the years activities, happy moments and sad reminders, viewing the changes brought about by death, marriage, and birth, speculating about the village or county politics, comparing the administrations of one county commissioner to another, for to the farming community the work of opening the roads and receiving work on the county roads are of more material interest than is the far off policies of a new presidential election.

Beside the farm income, all the farmers received on the average

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five days of work each month from the country. Most of this work was done in the spring and winter, when new roads were in progress. Prices in general rose throughout the years 1925-29, although slight variations did occur seasonally. Money circulated quite readily, optimism was at its peak, social visits and functions numerous, with farming as an enjoyable vocation, and quite often an avocation also. The lowering of the price in potatoes one year would set the farmer aware of the chances of recurrence, consequently, the next year possibly oats were raised on an equal basis in order that no serious-set-back would result. In such a manner the years rolled on, with no great changes occurring.

THE CRISIS

But in the fall of 1929, amidst their harvests, the community members read of a drop in the stocks, the crash, the suicides, and murders, new paupers, millionaires and bankruptcies. All this they took as a matter of course, they saw no effects of it themselves, they crops had turned out all right, their customers were still amiable and willing to pay a reasonable price, so why should we worry, they thought. They went about their work as usual throughout the year. A few new farmers of Gilbert moved to the community because the mines had stopped operating, new acquaintances were consequently made, and no sign of material disorder was present.

However, under all this fake prosperity there was a world wide engulfment of economic, political and social change, the cities already felt it, so did the larger farmers and producers of the West, but it slowly, gradually, almost inconceivably encircled the small farmer. It came like a snake, with-

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out warning casting a hovering shadow about the community in general.

In 1930, the farmers laughed at the naked truth of the situation and called it a fallacy, a temporary, seasonal lowering of business endeavors which was lasting a bit too long. Everyone considered the year to eventually swing to normal, and they had good cause for believing so, because as yet they were not depressed in spirit, disheveled in clothing and appearance, hungry for something to eat beside Red Cross flour, pig meat and potatoes.

Despite their beliefs and hopes, the times became worse, farm produce prices fell slowly, as yet not exactly nil, however, and to accentuate the fall in prices was the rise in the cost of manufactured products. By now the farmer was becoming wary, he no longer depended upon his produce to reimburse his losses, he already realized the seriousness of the situation and knew that this was not a minor affair. As yet the people were sociable amongst each other for they were all in a predicament favoring or depressing one no more than the other. But with the coming of 1932, his affairs no longer continued to remain the same but turned to a climax, a climax which lasted long enough "to make a devil out of the best," as they said at the time.

1932 was a year of despair. No longer did the people of the community receive an allotment of county road work. It would possibly not have been so bad had the situation been uniform, but it so happened that a favored few received work. Such a situation in normal times is desolate enough, but when the populace is thinking of a means to survive till the next week or month, as the case might be, then manifold are the results.

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(During that winter, no Christmas program was held at the community hall as there had been before, for the community lacked the funds requisite of sponsoring such an affair.)

Another reason for the desolate condition was, of course, the low prices in farm produce and high prices in manufactured products. No profitable price was received for potatoes, which sold from 10 to 25 cents a bushel. Consequently, the summers labor in the fields came to naught and potatoes were fed to pigs and cattle. The reason for the low prices on farm produce was due to the lack of money by the city consumer.

Due to all this strife in the rural districts, the County Welfare Board of St. Louis County began disbursing flour to the families in need. This Red Cross flour was given to some once a month, others every other month, according to their respective needs as ascertained by a relief inspector. Obviously this unequal distribution made enemies. The members of the community became secretive, afraid to tell his neighbors his ration of flour for fear that an enemy would be formed. However, gossip flows and eventually by adding two and tow, the community members knew each others conditions. The adage, "Birds of a feather, flock together", will well coincide with the communities social functions. Those who received flour were envied by the non-recessive, and thus friendships of many years standing were breached, community cooperation was forgotten, politics razed high.

In the matter of politics, the people were primarily interested in county officials. Partiality was shown to supporters of the successful politician. It was said amongst the community members that those who re-

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ceived work from the county were to work on the road as a car went by, because of the bitter jealousy of those not receiving benefit. Rumors declared that a few workers went into the ditch culvert as a car approached, but whether the talk was true or not, it was used to fan the flame of bitterness. No Christmas program was held that year since--cooperation was impossible, and the year before, the Christmas program dissolved when a few members began quarreling about the matter of giving a speech to the community as a whole, a speech which wasn't connected with the Christmas spirit or program.

This condition continued throughout the years 1931-33, with the climax in 1932. Gradually the condition became alleviated, money began to circulate, P.W.A. work was given and later W.P.A. projects were begun which greatly aided in healing the pent up emotions of the community. Now the community is back to normal, friendships renewed, social functions are manifested seasonally, but despite this exterior and materially happy welfare, much "forgetting" will have to take place before the years of bitterness will be considered just history.

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Walter A. Harju
Dec. 7, 1938.

Translated and abstracted from Tyovaen Kalenteri (Calendar of the Labor Movement).
For 1911 published in Helsinki Finland 1910. Written by H.P.
Page 152 to 160

Translated and abstracted by W. A. Harju

FINNS

In this article entitled "Uno Cygnaeus and the Public School system of Finland" a description of the life of the founder of the Public School system of Finland is given. In connection with it a reference is made of his travel in North America which is of interest to those interested in the study of Finnish migration to North America.

He was born October 12, 1810. His father was a State official in Hemeenlinna where in his early age he had access to literature. His father was also interested in his education and therefore taught him about the people and their problems by taking him to the shops of the artisans and also teaching him various crafts. In later years he had the opportunity to study in the institutions of higher learning becoming a minister in the church. In the course of his career he never forgot the problems of the people as other church dignitaries were so prone to do at the time. An important part of his development was the sojourn in North America which is referred to in the article as follows: "Then in 1839 Cygnaeus went to the Northwestern part of North America which at the time belonged to Russia, to act as a Minister for the Finns in the small settlement there. He journeyed there over the Atlantic and came back through Asia. The trip and his stay there broadened his views.

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People living in primitive and squalid conditions awakened in him a deep sympathy and spurred him on in improving their life." In 1845 after serving his time he came back to St. Petersburg where he became an inspector of Finnish schools and remained as a minister of the Finnish church. He died January 2nd, 1888.

This is important to students of Finnish migration to North America. It is evident that the "northwestern part" referred to in the article is Alaska and therefore it can be surmised that there were already people of Finnish nationality on this continent as early as 1839.

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Stanley Levine
Dec. 7, 1938.

THE FINNS IN MINNESOTA

Mrs. Ellen Davis, 305 E. 7th Street, Duluth. Born at Cloquet, Minnesota, 1908. She is 28 years old now.

Mrs. Davis has had a high school education. She graduated at Cloquet, Minnesota.

Office Worker and mailer are her occupations.

"What are some characteristics of the Finnish people? Well, what seems to me to be one of the best traits of the Finns is that they are cool and collected in the crucial moments where others would get jittery and nervous and helpless. This makes them very dependable in undertakings.

"The Finns are just as honest as anybody could possibly be. It seems funny to me whenever I hear of a Finn stealing money or a car or something like that. Maybe it's just the people I've associated with all my life. I don't know, but anyhow that's how it seems to me.

"As an example of this, take the Finnish government for instance. Do you know that they are the only government that is regularly paying its war debt to the United States? This is typical of the Finns."

"Another strong characteristic of Finns is to take the fortunes of life as they come. If things are going hard, they don't crab and whine. They "take it" like men and women should. Likewise, when things are going good, they don't gloat and boast in a cheap way. It takes a strong character to do this.

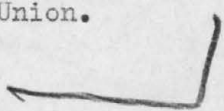
"The Finns are also very clean and moral people. Their cleanliness is just like the Dutch. No, I don't know the so-called historical reasons

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for this, but maybe it's because the Finns are very sociable people and play host to many visitors. So to appear clean and prepared to meet visitors at all times, maybe they had to keep unusual cleanliness. Maybe that's a reason. It might be."

Mrs. Davis is married and has two children. She is a member of The Finnish Workers' Federation and of the Office Workers Union.



Duluth, Minnesota.

Social Ethnic
William Liukkonen and Runar Gustafson
Dec. 7, 1938.

FINNS

Fred Deering, 512 $\frac{1}{2}$ West Third Street, Duluth, Minnesota. Born at Helsingfors, Finland, 1894. His father was a forest ranger. There were four in the family.

His education included four years of grade school, six months study at an art college, one and a half years of night school in Finland and two years of night school in this country.

Mr. Deering is a carpenter, farmhand and jack-of-all-trades.

He came to Duluth in 1910, where he worked on the section for three months. Since that time he has been traveling around the country.

Mr. Deering came to this country with his aunt. He came here because he wanted to see the world.

Duluth, Minnesota
Topic: Social Ethnic
Submitted by: Runar Gustafson
Date: October 17, 1938

FINNS OF MINNESOTA

Matt Eskeli, Grand Hotel, 119 East Superior St. Vaasa Lääni, Finland,
Born 1869. Came to Minnesota 1894, Eveleth. Lived there 2 yrs, then to Hibbing
for a short time, then moved back to Eveleth for 4 yrs. Then moved to Markham
from Eveleth and lived there for 24 yrs. Moved back to Hibbing for 4 yrs. and
then to Duluth and has resided in Duluth 11 yrs.

Worked in the mines in Eveleth and Hibbing. He ran a rooming house.

Was one of the first settlers in Markham with six other families. There
were no roads or other means of transportation had to pack food on back for 24
miles. Family consisted of 2 boys and mother and father. Boys were aged 2 and
3 yrs. old. Charles Levaniemi, Victor Hill, John Weibefg, Emil Waltonen, Sam
Toivonen, John Niemi and I were the first to settle in Markham. The name was
derived from the Lake of that name. Built homes out of the timber standing
on the homestead. Axe, saw and hoe were the only implements to be had at that
time, stumps had to be dug up by hand. Biwabik was the closest town, and all
supplies had to be packed either on horesback or by packsack. Fifty dollars
was all the money we had at that time. This had to take care of them until the
winter was through. Logging was the main way of raising money. Cloquet Tie and
Post Co. was the Co. they worked for, later they logged for themselves selling
it to the same Co.

The first road wasn't built until 10 yrs. after the settlement was start-
ed. 1912 was the first time a county road hit that District. The first school-
house was built in 1907. This was a County school. Wm. Eskeli was the first
student to complete the eighth grade. Bessie Chase was the first school teacher.
The farmers boarded the teachers at their homes.

Matt Eskeli, Sam Toivonen, Charles Levaniemi are the only ones left of
the original settlers.

Everyone in the community had to be his own doctor, and the neighbors helped each other out in case of sickness. The cemetery was twelve miles from the settlement and when Mrs. Eskeli's twins were born there was no one to assist her but another man who happened to be there at the time. They died a few weeks after.

The homestead is now under water. The land was purchased by the Minn. Power and Light Co. for their water storage system.

Game was plentiful at that time. Cows were only used for milk. The country was full of deer, bear, moose, partridge and ducks, wolves were plentiful but they never bothered anyone.

The day usually started at sunup and ended at dark, seven days a week.

The logging camps paid \$40 per month board and room included. Sunday was the only day of rest. The children had to work out in the fields from the time they were able to walk. Forty acres were all cleared by hand.

FINNISH

Duluth, Minnesota
Socio Ethnic
William Liukkonen and Runar Gustafson
October 31, 1938

Victor H. Gran, 2017 East 4th St., was born on March 7, 1879 at Merikarvia, Finland. He received his grade school education in Finland and the United States. He came to the United States with his parents early in 1893. The same year his parents settled on the homestead near Grand Rapids, Minnesota.

The subject of this sketch and his brother, Frank B. Gran, and their father, Herman Gran, as co-partners, were engaged in the lumber business and farming until 1901. Victor H. Gran also worked as a licensed power engineer. The same year Victor H. Gran entered and took a college course in Minnesota Normal and Business College and graduated from Eclectic Business College in Minneapolis in 1902.

In 1902 Victor H. Gran matriculated at the Northern Indiana Law School and College at Valparaiso, graduating from the Law Department in 1904. While attending the college, Mr. Gran was one of the faculty teaching grammar. The same year Victor H. Gran entered the University of Minnesota and took a post-graduate course in the Law Department and was admitted to the bar of Minnesota in 1906 and has practiced law in Duluth ever since. He was admitted to the United States Supreme Court in 1910.

Victor H. Gran is married to Miss Hilja Sylvia Kruka. Mrs. Gran has served on the Board of Education during the past five years. Mr. Gran has two married sons living in Duluth and one daughter, a University student.

The Gran family moved to this country because it was impossible in Finland to start a business of one's own because of the economic conditions existing there. Unless one had large capital, education and a trade. All business was monopolized by old concerns whose trade was handed down from generation to generation, making it practically impossible to cut in on them.

America was the land of opportunity where it was possible to start anything and make a success of it.

To be copied

Note

FORM A

Circumstances of Interview

Minnesota

Runar Gustafson

January 8th, 1939

"Finns of Minnesota"

1. Mr. August Gustafson, 4729 W. Michigan St., Duluth, Minnesota
2. Interviewed January 7, 1939 -- 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.
January 8, 1939 -- 2 P.M. to 6 P.M.
3. Interviewed at the home of Mr. A. Gustafson, 4729 W. Michigan St.
4. Known to Interviewer Runar Gustafson
5. No one accompanied interviewer
6. Two story, two family house, built in 1904, in the style of that period.
Rooms tidy and neat. Furnished in modern furniture with a touch of old
country style of arrangement.

FINNISH

Duluth, Minnesota
Socio Ethnic
Runar Gustafson
January 8th, 1939

Mr. August Gustafson, 4729 W. Michigan Street, Duluth, Minnesota. Born at Nykarleby, Vaasanlääni, Finland, July 18th, 1871.

"I haven't had much education, just two years of grammar school. I was seventeen years old when I started as an apprentice in a furniture factory. We had to work in the factory in the daytime and attend classes some of the nights of the week. I spent four years as an apprentice. After that I spent one course (six months) in Folk high school in Kroveby, Finland. There the instructors were all university graduates.

"I was then at military age, so I had to enter the army for three years. There I was a clerk in the company office. I had charge of everything in this office, payrolls, etc. For my work in the office I was rewarded by being promoted to a corporal without going to school.

"Life in the army was pretty good, for me at least. Because of my job I was exempt from most duties. I received a citation for sharpshooting, being a sharpshooter first class for my entire length of service.

"After I was honorably discharged from the army, I started up my own business (furniture making) in Nykarleby and worked at that until September 1903. When I started up in business I had no money at all and after six years I knew that I couldn't keep it going without more capital. A friend of mine had just come from South Africa, and told of the big money they were making there so I decided that there was the place to get the capital that I needed to keep my business going.

"In September, 1903, I left my wife and two boys and set out for Cape Town, South Africa. After thirty-one days of sailing we arrived. During two of the days, we had a terrible storm. I didn't get seasick at all during the voyage, because a friend of mine who had made a trip to America and had been seasick had

discovered that spirits of vinegar would stop seasickness. This I took with me, and thanks to it saved me lots of trouble.

"When I arrived in Capetown it was spring. I got work right away at Isaac & Company, the largest furniture factory in Capetown. Wages were six pence ($2\frac{1}{2}$ cents) per hour for an eight hour day, five and a half day week. After a while I got raised to six and a half pence. Board and room cost two and a half pounds (\$12.50) per week. As I was only making about \$27.50 a week it didn't leave very much. I tried to save enough money to get to Johannesburg farther north in the Transvaal, but a plague hit there, so no one dared go there.

"I worked six months in Cape Town when hard times hit the furniture business. One factory after another closed. I was laid off and after looking around found nothing so I left South Africa and went to London. I arrived in London broke, but got a job in the Scandinavian Sailors Home and worked there for nine weeks. For wages I received a ticket to America. When I landed in Ellis Island I was still broke, so I had to stay there until my brother, who was in Duluth, sent me enough money to get there. I arrived in Duluth 16th of July, 1904.

"After about a week, I started working in E. G. Wallinder Company's sash and door factory, as a cabinet maker. I was paid two dollars per day for ten hours of work. This was more than the others were getting as they were paid a dollar and fifty cents per day. My brother was along with me when I went to look for a job. He told Wallinder that here was a good cabinet maker. Wallinder asked me how much I wanted so I said that I would be very glad to get two dollars a day, so that's what he gave me.

"I had worked there about eight months when they started to repair the plant so the foreman told me to go home for a while. I did, and then started looking around for another job. I put in my application for work at Baxter's, but they were shut down. Two days after I had been laid off, I went back to Wallinder's to make myself a tool box, while there, the foreman asked me if I wanted to start

in again, so I went back to work. I worked about a month and then I got word from Baxter's that I could start working there for \$2.25 per day. I went then to work for Baxter's. I worked there about a year. During the winter time when times were slack, I was laid off for two weeks. I went over to Superior, to the shipyards to apply for work but they had nothing for me for a while. After two weeks I got calls from the shipyards and from Baxter's at the same time. I was promised \$2.75 at the shipyards. I first went to Baxter's and as I was offered \$2.75 at the shipyards, I asked Baxter for a raise. Baxter refused, so I went to the shipyards and went to work. There I worked on furniture for the ships. I didn't receive \$2.75 when I started there, because I was a 'newcomer' according to the boss, so he could only pay me \$2.60. Later on, after I had worked for a while, I went to the boss and asked for a raise, and got it. In the meantime I went to Woodruff's and applied for a job but they had none immediately, so I continued to work at the shipyards. Nine weeks later I received word from Woodruff's to work for \$3.00 per day. I worked at Woodruff's for four years. In 1910, my boss at Woodruff's went to Wallinder's to work and asked me to come along so I went. I worked there until Nelsons Sash and Door Factory started up, so I went into business with them.

"That didn't go so well, so I went to Scott-Graff Lumber Company, where I received \$3.25 per day. I worked there for eight months and then got into trouble with the superintendent and quit. I then went to the Duluth Show Case Company. I worked there for about three and a half years and then we started up a union, so the company locked us out. This was in 1916. We organized a union because the wages were too low. Union wages at that time were fifty-seven cents an hour and an eight hour day. At the Showcase Company we were paid \$3.25 for a ten hour day.

"I then went to work in Morgan Park for Lounsberry the contractor who was building houses there for the Minnesota Steel Company. I received union wages (.57 cents per hr.) and worked eight hours a day. I worked there for eight

hours a day. I worked there for eight months until the houses were finished. Then I went back to the shipyards in Superior, where I worked until the end of the war. The pay there was eighty cents an hour for an eight hour day.

"From there I went to Berglund and Peterson, where I worked for eight months. In July, 1920, I went to Ancher's Upholstering Shop, where I worked until 1931, except for one year, when I made horns for Songster Phonographs. This company failed so I had to go back to Ancher's.

"In 1931 I couldn't find work anywhere so the only thing I could do was to start up a small furniture repair shop of my own. I worked at this for five years but couldn't make a go of it. It wasn't that the people didn't like the work I did, but they didn't want to pay for it.


"In 1936 I went to work for Radford's sash and door factory and have been working there ever since.

"My intentions when I first came over were not to stay here, but to make enough money so that I could go back to Finland and start my own business, but that failed, I couldn't make any money, so I'm still here.

"I never have liked the American money powers. They are too greedy, wanting everything for themselves, and nothing for their workers.

"I received my naturalization papers in 1914.

"I have been attending night school classes in grammar and English composition for the last five years."



Duluth, Minnesota
Topic: Social Ethnic
Submitted by: Runar Gustafson
Date: October 3, 1938

FINNS OF MINNESOTA

Mrs. Aug. Gustafson, 4729 W. Michigan St. Home--2 story house double.
Finnish Swedish. Born Nyekarleby, Finland, Aug. 31, 1871. Left Oct. 1, 1904
for Duluth, Minn. Housewife.

Cures for Sickness

1. Typhoid fever. Pine tar was put in a can and water was poured on it.
Then this was drunk. Those who drank this didn't catch the sickness.

2. Colds. Pine tar was the principal remedy for all coughs and colds.
Boiled buttermilk was also used.

3. Stomach aches. Red pepper was the principal remedy for this it was
mixed with water and drunk.

4. Births. The midwife was the principal overseer of all births. This
is still practical in rural districts to a certain extent.

Everything that the land had to give that could be used was used in one
way or another. Nothing was bought that could be made by hand or grown on the
farm.

Pine Tar

1. First the bark was removed.
2. Then the tree was allowed to stand for a couple years.
3. Then the trees were cut and split the entire length.
4. They were then placed in a hollow made especially for this which had
a hole in the center. This hole was connected to a barrel by a pipe running
under the ground. When one end of the pine posts was lit the tar would run out
the other end into the hole under the ground and into the barrel.

Pine tar mixed with tallow was and is still used as a waterproff for leather.
Before it was applied it was heated.

Pine tar was used extensively as a wood preservative before paint because

Finns of Minnesota

Duluth, Minnesota 2
Topic: Social Ethnic
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of the high cost of paint.

Pine tar was used for the caulking of cracks in boats and ships.

Influenza and diphtheria

Turpentine was poured over hot stones, and the vapor inhaled.