



OLAVI MUNKKI — AMBASSADOR OF FINLAND

50 YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE

FINLAND

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Commemorating
The Cultural Ties Between Northern
Michigan and the Republic of Finland!

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To The Readers Of The Mining Journal

This year Finland celebrates her 50th anniversary of independence. Although Finland's independence was quite recently won, her history as a nation and a distinct Finnish culture reaches backward many centuries.

Over 300 years have passed since the first Finnish immigrants arrived in America to search for new homes and a new life. From those times onward, the Finnish people have been known as energetic contributors to American civilization. The Finns have been active in many areas of endeavour, but I particularly want to mention the numerous Finnish men and women who, without peer, accomplished the work in American mining districts, contributing strongly to the growth of their adopted land.

Although the Finnish-Americans have become loyal citizens in their new homeland, a place in their hearts has always been saved for Finland. With great warmth they have watched their former homeland's fortunes through the times and have extended a helping hand during Finland's difficult years. Finland has given and is giving enormous value to this Finnish-American endeavour. In a word, Finland is proud of her countrymen in this land, and of their part in the development of their adopted land, and on the bonds they have maintained with their former homeland. Finland's independence may be young, but the friendship between Finland and America is centuries old. Independent Finland believes in the durability of these centuries' old bonds of friendship.

Olavi Munkki
Olavi Munkki
Ambassador of Finland

THE HISTORY OF ALGER COUNTY

By Reverend Leslie Niemi

Perhaps it was the 80 miles of Lake Superior shoreline which attracted the Finnish people to Alger County. Whatever it was, with very few exceptions, every community in Alger County has many residents who can trace their ancestry to the tiny northern European country of Finland. These residents may be first generation immigrants who still speak only Finnish, or they may be fourth generation youth who, for two generations, have not known the language of their forefathers. Yet, they may retain many of the cultural and ethnic values, although they, themselves, may be quite unaware of this influence.

Typical 20th century scene in Alger has been a smoking sauna on Saturdays in the backyard, rag rugs on the floors of a home, and a taste for the Cornish pasty.

The major employment of Finnish people in Alger County has shifted radically through the decades from timber to farming to papermaking or commuting to area iron mines and construction projects. Recent reports show that only about 50 farms remain today in the entire county. Once the vast majority of Alger's Finns farmed the land.

The number of actual Finland-born county residents has greatly diminished today from what it once was.

Noteworthy of these stalwarts was Mrs. Louise Kumpinen, who until her death in 1966, was the oldest known Finn (85) anywhere in the world. A large number of youth of Finnish background from Alger County have been "exported" due to the lack of the county's economic holding power. They have entered many professions and occupations and serve across the nation.

For example, in the 1950s Alger County exported about 20% (or 2,014) of her people, many of whom obviously were youth of this ethnic group. Inter-marriage of groups has taken place so that one can no longer surmise from a name a person's ethnic background nor religious denomination.

Alger County Finns are basically Lutheran and the 11 Lutheran congregations in the county are largely Finnish in ethnic background, with a combined membership of approximately 1,600 members (or about 18 per cent of the county population).

The Finns have always been enthusiastic about cooperatives and as a result wherever they settled they proceeded to organize one or several. Politically, in certain areas of the county where Finns are predominant, the area is strongly Democrat.

A significant segment of the population of Finland employs the Swedish language, 50 years ago during heavy immigration, and today. This resulted because Finland was part of the Kingdom of Sweden for a number of centuries. We point this out because a goodly number of long-standing Swedish-language families in this county can trace their family to Finnish citizenry and Finnish soil. And thus we have what was known as the Swede-Finn. In early years there was a curious sensitivity as to whether one was a Swede, Finn, Swede-Finn or a Finn-Swede. These Swede-Finns settled in most Alger communities wherever Finns settled, especially noteworthy were the communities of Grand Marais, Munising, Limestone and Chatham.

Dr. Armas K. K. E. Holm's excellent book, "Michigan's Suomalainen Historia" (The History of Finns in Michigan), published this year, contains a review of Finnish influence in Michigan communities. It is from this scholarly work that we have drawn some of the following information on the early history of Finns in Alger communities.

Grand Marais:
In 1893, several dozen Finnish families came to Grand Marais from East Tawas in Lower Michigan, as a result of diminishing timber operations there. Among them were Matt Setälä and Aleksi Abrahamson. They quickly established a Lutheran congregation, and a temperance society which dates back to a founding date of November 8, 1893 and was named "Aikel." Fishing, timber and tourism

have largely maintained the Finns in Grand Marais.

Deerton:
Finnish people have lived in and around Deer-ton since 1896. Early settlers were Heikki Pinalinen, Alhann Maki, Herman Alanko, Severi Tuominen and Isak Karvonen.

Munising:
In modern Munising which began in 1895, Kalle and Hanna Backman, John Riihimäa and Matt Lamppinen were among the first Finns. One of the most prominent Finnish citizens in Munising was banker John N. Korpele, who served also as city treasurer for over 40 years. A Finnish congregation was formed in 1925, which 40 years later merged with a Swedish-background congregation. Yet today the Finnish ethnic group is one of the largest in Munising.

Woodwork: attracted so many Finns to Cliff Camp in 1901 that a temperance society, named "Taimen Oksa," was started there.

Trenary:
In the late summer of 1900 a large number of Finns moved from the Cooks lumber camps to Cliffs Spur, located south of Trenary. That fall a serious epidemic wiped out 27 settlers. They established their own cemetery, which was dedicated in June of 1901 by the Rev. J. J. Holikka. Early Finns to this location were Jaakko and Joha Koukari and Vilho Johnson. Most of the men were unmarried, living in boarding homes at \$15 a month for board and room. The usual wage for a long, hard day's work of cutting timber was \$2, although some, who were exceptionally proficient, could earn as much as \$3 a day.

Another large camp was located south of Win-ters known as Mathias. When the timber became depleted at these camps several years later, the Finnish people began to move to Trenary to farm the land cleared by logging.

Chatham-Eben:
From the same Cooks camps Finns also moved to new camps at Dorsey, Sundell, Rumely, Delma-ing, Lau's Spur, Cold Spring, Forest Lake, as well as Chatham, Eben and Slausneck. In all of these places the children, who spoke only Finnish, were enrolled in one or two-room elementary schools.

Mrs. Carl Christoferson, in her paper on the beginning of Rock River Township, mentions that around 1905, Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company sold land in Rock River Township through its representative, Henry Hildman. Being Finnish, he envisioned the Chatham area as a Finnish settlement, and he advertised it among his ethnic contemporaries in both America and Europe. Those who responded early were Peter Pustinen, Matt Waampinen, Matt Maki, Matt Tervo, Gust Koski, and Paul Kojonen. Evert Holm, August Nordi, Kustaa Lintala and Matt Pantti also were early settlers — the latter owned and operated several general stores. Also among them were John Kumpinen, Kalle Johnson, Samuel Leppamaki, Edward Luoma and John Kallio.

Hildman was quite successful in his dream, as today perhaps 80 per cent of the Chatham-Eben area is of Finnish descent. Some of the first Finns to the Rumely area were John Vastianski, Evert Niemi and Otto Laine.

Kiva:
A short distance from Trenary, Finns moved into the Kiva area in 1913 — among them Antti Peterson, Henry Tuuri, Emil Vierikko, Henry Lam-pi and Leander Peterson.

Obviously, it would be impossible to recognize all the early settlers of Finnish background who came to Alger County. At best the aforementioned families are a beginning.

However, such is a brief account of the coming of Finnish people to Alger County; Finns who left their homeland to escape hardship, to seek adventure, and for other reasons . . . Finns, who, for the most part, left Finland before it became independent of Russia in 1917, which this issue today commemorates.

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REV. NIEMI

About the Author

Rev. Niemi is pastor of Eden Lutheran Church in Munising, and he is a graduate of Suomi College. A native of Chatham, Rev. Niemi has long been interested in the history of Alger County and he is a charter member of the Alger County Historical Society.

Arrived In 1638:

Early Finns Aided William Penn, Signed Independence Declaration

The log cabin, the symbol of the American pioneer, was introduced to this continent in the middle of the 17th century by the Finns, who built their log cabins and saunas like their forefathers in Finland had for more than 1,000 years.

The site of these first Finnish log cabins and saunas was in the lower Delaware Valley in the colony of New Sweden, Finland was a grand duchy governed by the Swedish royal dynasty since the 17th century, but the Swedes tended to regard it as part of the kingdom of Sweden.

One of the major reasons why many Finns were induced to emigrate was the practice of clearing forests and swamps by Finnish labor, known as "burn-beating." Both Sweden's marshy lands and forested mountains areas were unsuitable for farming until the early Finnish pioneers in Sweden introduced this method of land clearance.

The method originally was sanctioned by the Swedish government in these areas which it had granted them but then subsidy laws were passed to prohibit the practice, and a campaign was launched against the "forest-destroying" Finns.

The Finns sought refuge deeper in the forests and mountainous regions, existing on hunting on the survival level. Severe laws had been passed restricting in state lands. Six Finns were arrested for poaching.

Sent to America
Destitute, large numbers of them worked in mines and on farms for a pittance, others were branded as vagrants which meant they were deprived of all civil rights. The Swedish government begged deers to send some of the Finns to America, to the colony of New Sweden. For example, in February, 1641, Governor Leijonhufvud of Nerike and Bergslagen provinces (mining districts) was ordered to offer the "forest-destroying" Finns free transportation to the Swedish colony.

In April of the same year, Governor Olof Ståle of Dalarna and Vermland provinces was told to round up these Finns and their families for shipment. If these offers were refused, the Finns were to be shipped forcibly.

Surprisingly enough, they went voluntarily. In fact, thousands more Finns than could be accommodated on the ships of the various expeditions to New Sweden begged to go to the colony.

The first settlement of Finns in America was in New Sweden colony on the Delaware, where a considerable portion of the population was Finnish.

William Usselin, a Dutch businessman, approached King Gustavus Adolphus, a noted monarch of the era of the Thirty Years War, and proposed the establishment of a trading company with Dutch financial assistance. This company would colonize the lower Delaware Valley, in territory lying between the Dutch and English territories.

King Enthusiastic
The king was so enthusiastic about the proposal that he pledged a sum equivalent to \$400,000 to the execution of the enterprise. The New Sweden Co., was chartered in 1627, subscriptions coming from both Sweden and the Grand Duchy of Finland.

The first expedition set out at the end of 1637, most of the funds as well as the leadership coming from Finland. The principal figure behind the voyage was Klaus Laurinpoika Fleming, a nobleman whose middle name indicates his true nationality. The "Kalmus Nykeli" and the "Fogel Grip" sailed up the Delaware in the spring of 1639 to the site of the present industrial city of Wilmington.

Admiral Fleming remained the directing head of the company until his death in 1644. Land along both banks of the Delaware River as far up as the Schuylkill, at the present site of Philadelphia, was purchased from the Indians. Later the land purchases were extended, partly east of the river to include parts of New Jersey but mostly southward to include nearly all of Delaware and some sections of Maryland.

More Finns Than Swedes
Quite naturally the question arises as to the proportion of Finns and Swedes in the colony. Various accounts show pre-ju-

ices on one side or the other. In fact for some expeditions no records are available. The accounts, in all, a dozen voyages bringing settlers to the colony until it fell in 1655 into the hands of the Dutch, who held it for only nine years when it became English.

Despite conflicting accounts we may safely reach a conclusion. On one voyage 92 of the 105 passengers were Finns; in still another, possibly the last, all 140 immigrants were Finns. It seems almost certain that the Finns constituted the major portion of the population of New Sweden.

Professor Nils Ahlund, a Swedish historian, states that "the first real emigrant to New Sweden, Peter Gunnarsson Rambo and his wife Brita Mattdotter" came from Vaasa, Finland.

Names Confusing
Why did these Finnish settlers come to America? We have only partial evidence, some of it caused by confusion of names, which meant that many Finns appear to be Swedes. From various records we find that many were involuntary servants, forced to emigrate—they were "burn-beaters" such as Anders Anderson, Israel Helme, Klement Jeronsson Rambo and his wife Brita Mattdotter.

Some of the free emigrants prospered highly. Israel Helme became a wealthy merchant. Ivar Hendrickson, a soldier, served as captain of militia under English rule, and Peter Larson Cook (Kock) became a tobacco planter on the Schuylkill River and was a leading settler when William Penn arrived in 1682.

Penn set foot on the earth of present-day Pennsylvania at a place called Finland. Penn first settled in Upland, where the majority of the farming population was Finnish. When he founded Philadelphia his nearest neighbors were Finnish and Swedish farmers, Rambo, Cook, and others.

For over a half century before William Penn began his Indian policies, the Finns had treated these same natives with fairness and conciliation. And,

when Penn arrived Finns acted as interpreters in the making of his treaties.

In 1643 Johan Printz, indignantly known as "Big Belly," became the third, best-known, and most infamous governor of the colony. He was notorious for his harsh policies as well as his uncontrollable fits of rage; he even killed the bearer of a petition for the redress of grievances. Finally, in utter trepidation, he fled from New Sweden in 1653.

Meanwhile the Dutch complained that the colonists of New Sweden were encroaching on the territory of New Netherlands. In 1654 Governor Peter Stuyvesant led an attack; one by one the forts of the colony fell. The Dutch offered generous terms which were accepted. The Swedes and Finns remained unmolested on their estates and in their occupations. The Dutch allowed them a high degree of autonomy in their local affairs and urged them to persuade more settlers to come from Sweden and Finland.

Thus, there came to an end the old Delaware Colony of Swedes and Finns, but the population remained.

Colonization of the Delaware Valley by the Finns did not cease with the last Dutch-Swedish ship of 1655-56. It continued for several generations under Dutch and English rule, much against the protests of the government of Sweden. Since a majority of the settlers were Finns, their place in the composition of the American people and their culture is secure.

Finns Signed Document
Such was the case of certain revolutionaries. Marcus Jacobson, known as John Finn, or "the Long Finn," was one of the first rebels against British colonial rule. Late in the 18th century he was seized, whipped, branded, and shipped to Barbados as a slave for inciting an insurrection against the English.

Better known is the career of John Morton, signer of the Declaration of Independence. His ancestors came in the old New Sweden from colony of New Sweden from Rautalampi, Finland. The old family name was Martilinen; it was changed to Martenson, then to Marten, Martin, and finally to Morton.

He it was who cast the deciding vote in favor of separation from England. This most famous descendant of the Delaware colonists was also Associate Justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court and member of the Continental Congress of 1774-1775, and 1776. (By Dr. Talmi Ranta.)

Early Society's Aim:

Holmio's Michigan Finnish History 7 Years In Writing

By VICTOR MAKELA
Secretary-Treasurer
Finnish Historical Society

About 30 years ago, a group of Finnish men and women at Crystal Falls organized a new society for the purpose of preserving Finnish history in America, called the "Hawthorne Area Finnish Historical Society."

A few years later other auxiliary units were organized in this area, including one in Negaunee. The purpose of this new organization was to preserve for future generations of Finnish lineage, truthful and reliable history of Finnish immigrants and pioneers of Upper Michigan.

The first records of Finns in the U.S. goes back to June 23, 1685, when a group of 30 men arrived in Hancock. However, they were not the first Finns in this country. It is a known fact that Finnish settlers started to build on the banks of the Delaware River as far back as 1642. This was 223 years before early Finnish settlers came to the U.S.

A little over nine years ago, the above named society, with the aid of its auxiliary units, dedicated a large, 16-ton granite monument, costing over \$7,000, to commemorate Finnish set-

tlers and pioneers of Upper Michigan.

This monument is located at Crystal Falls. The shape is triangular, with an appropriate inscription in English on each side with a two-word Finnish inscription "Muitto Suomenhollimolle" (In Memory of the Finnish People) which honors those who were responsible for its erection.

Shortly after dedication of the monument, it became apparent this stone could tell but very little about the life and cultural activities of Finnish pioneers.

New Society Formed
A few months after the dedication (in October 1956), a new historical society was formed to include all of the state; it was named the Society for the History of Michigan Finns.

It was decided that the only way to preserve Finnish history, religious and cultural activities—which have been numerous—was to have a history written.

Because of the earnestness of the work to condense factual material from the great amount of Finnish literature—such as books, newspapers, magazines, minutes of organizations, etc., published in Michigan during the past 84 years, the board of directors selected Dr. Armas K. E. Hol-



DR. ARMAS K. E. HOLMIO

Author of 'Michigan Finnish History'

Author of Hancock to write the history. Holmio was history instructor at Suomi College, and an authority on Finnish history. He took him seven years to finish the work, done during his spare time.

In June this year, the book was published in a Finnish edition by The Book Concern of Hancock. The 640-page volume, entitled "History of Finns in Michigan" will soon be published in an English translation. The translation is being made

so that present and future generations of Finnish ancestry who speak, read and write only English, will be able to enjoy this monumental work.

The author has been impartial; he has put every church group and other numerous cultural societies in proper perspective. He has done an excellent job, although it would take many volumes to give a complete record of Michigan Finns' great variety of activities.

Minnesota History

We in Michigan were not the first with a Finnish history. Minnesota Finns had one published over 10 years ago. Their second edition has been translated and is on sale for English-speaking readers. Also, in several other states, Finns expect to have their histories published in the near future.

The main aim of history publishing among the Finns is to write the history of their respective areas, based on a diligent research of the facts.

Members of the board of directors of the historical society (with headquarters in Hancock), are:

Walter H. Salmi, Hancock, chairman; Dr. K. Koski, Iron River, vice-chairman; Rev. A. V. Tuuskainen, Laurium, secretary; Reino Suojanen, Hancock, treasurer; Dr. George Sipola, Detroit; M. Laitala, Hancock; Jarmo Kilponen, Ironwood; Victor Makela, Negaunee; Dr. Armas K. E. Holmio, Hancock; Helmer Peterson, Chassell, and Frank Kaarto, Houghton.

Selins Salute The Finnish People Of This Great Area!

On The 50th ANNIVERSARY OF FINLAND'S INDEPENDENCE

The Finnish people of this area have good reason to be very proud to share in the celebration of the 50th Anniversary of Finland's Independence. There is a great heritage. A nation which commands the respect of all nations of the world. Small in size and population but great in vigor and spirit — or Finnish "Sisu" as it sometimes is called. A determination to excel and succeed. The early Finnish settlers that came to Upper Michigan had "sisu" to overcome hardships and obstacles and helped to make the Upper Peninsula a great place to live.

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We like to take a panoramic view of the different areas of progress throughout Upper Michigan and we note the many contributions made in each of these fields by those of Finnish Heritage. It is at this time that we would very much wish to extend our congratulations to these fine people for a job well-done. May this Golden Anniversary be a most pleasant one.

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THE HISTORY OF BARAGA COUNTY

By DR. TAIMI M. RANTA

At the head of Keweenaw Bay is L'Anse, the county seat of Baraga County. Its history dates back to the 1660's, when a Frenchman, Father Rene Mesnard, did missionary work among the Indians.

Finns began to arrive in L'Anse early, although their numbers were never large. They worked at the Smith Lumber Co., which was destroyed in a big fire that wiped out half of the town in 1886. Later they worked at the Marshall Butters Lumber Co., the Ford Motor Co. mill, on the railroads, and later at the Celotex Corp.

As long as there was logging in the general area, there always were some Finns at the lumber camps, keeping L'Anse as a sort of home base.

Came To Baraga

Across Keweenaw Bay is Baraga, named after Bishop Frederic Baraga. The area was long known to the French-Canadian explorers who first traveled on Lake Superior.

Finns who settled in Baraga came because of the work in the large sawmill, which began its operations in 1883, the same year that the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railroad extended its tracks to Baraga.

Baraga has retained its identity as predominantly a Catholic community, but the Swedes and the Finns brought Lutheran and Scandinavian contributions to it.

In 1893 there were enough Finns for them to have their own temperance society and church services. As the older Finns have passed away, the various cultural activities in the Finnish language have ceased. The congregation dissolved in 1963. There always have been teachers of Finnish descent in the schools; of the seven-member school board, five were Finnish in 1961.

In 1877 the Hebard & Thurberg Lumber Co. built a large sawmill on the Abbaye Peninsula between Keweenaw Bay and Huron Bay, on land leased from a Chippewa Indian Chief, David King. Upon his death, the family sold the whole peninsula to Charles Hebard, who thus gained the rights to his forest. Henry Ford later purchased the mill and land, and activities centered around Pequaung. Arrived In 1880s

Finns began to arrive there in the early 1880s to work at the mill and in the forests. By 1886 they had their own church, built of materials donated by the company; a temperance society was also organized. There were about 20 families in all.

During the Copper Country miners' strike in 1914, Hebard sold cutover lands from the center of the peninsula. A group of unemployed Finnish miners moved their families there and began "stump farming." It was on June 20, 1914, that

Tobias Hiltunen, the first of these pioneers, moved into an abandoned camp building. Several more families followed Hiltunen, and they named their new town Aura (meaning plow).

After the Pequaung mill closed, other families came. In 1964 Aura celebrated its 50th anniversary.

Herman Settled

In 1901 two Finnish immigrants got off the train at Summit and started to walk toward L'Anse. Their purpose was to inquire about some forested lands that supposedly were being sold at a low cost. They and several others bought some DSS&A railroad lands, planning to cut the timber. However, the land looked as if it had possibilities, and they liked the environment, so they decided to stay and farm. The area became known as Herman, named after Herman Keranen, a pioneer settler.

They also practiced "stump farming," first cultivating around the stumps. They bought a few animals, enlarged their homes, built barns, and then brought their families.

Other areas of Finnish settlement in Baraga County include Winton, Covington, Three Lakes, Keweenaw Bay, Pelkie and Arnheim. Many are engaged in farming, lumbering and business, and have made substantial contributions to the civic, commercial and cultural activities of the county.

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Author . . . DR. TAIMI M. RANTA

It is a sincere pleasure to salute those of
Finnish Heritage on this festive occasion!

Marquette County Forests, Mines, Railroads Provided Livelihood For Early Settlers

By DR. TAINI M. RANTA
The Upper Peninsula of Michigan was divided into six counties in 1843. At that time Marquette County was considerably larger than it is at present because it included parts of Dickinson and Iron Counties. After these other two were formed in 1885 and 1891, Marquette County attained its present size.

With the exception of the Copper Country, Marquette County is the oldest and largest settlement area for Finnish immigrants. First it is important to realize that settlement in Marquette County was far from being largely Finnish in ethnic origin. Unlike the situation in the Copper Country, where the Finns were among the early arrivals—Canadian, Irish, French, New Englanders, Germans, and Swedes had preceded the Finns to the rich iron mines of the Tost Lake area.

Marquette was becoming an important iron ore port when a fire destroyed the business district and the docks in 1868. Rebuilding was so rapid that two years later a record \$50,000 tons of iron ore left its new docks. But in 40 years the annual shipment reached 8,000,000 tons.

A large part of this ore had been mined by the Finns, of whom it has been said that no nationality of comparable size dug more iron and other metals out of the earth in this country. Over the years many Finns have been laborers on the ore docks of Marquette. In each industry there was a hierarchy of jobs, scaled according to wages, skills, physical exertion and discomfort involved. At the top would be the superintendents, foremen, machine operators, and at the bottom were the many unskilled workers. Since most of the Finnish immigrants were rural laborers with little grasp of the English language, they usually entered this hierarchy at the level of the unskilled labor.

Hard Workers
Their bargaining power was their capacity to do hard physical work. The mechanical equipment used on ore docks today was undreamed of in the early days. The work of unloading the ore cars and of loading the ore boats was done

with shovel and sheer physical power. Some of the laborers repaired the wooden structures of the ore docks in the winter. Hanging on in often high and dangerous positions in the bitter cold, with the wind cutting through them, was no enviable way to earn one's bread. More laborers were needed during the summer than in the winter. So, many Finnish immigrants would have summer jobs on the docks and winter jobs in lumber camps.

Rail Hands
Many Finns were railroad workers on the lines that came down from the mines, and some on those that connected various parts of the Upper Peninsula. Some were car repairmen, some bridge and building carpenters, some right-of-way maintenance workers or section hands.

Not the least of the attractions of Marquette was Northern Michigan University, founded in 1899. The Finns, as a nationality group, have shown great interest in and respect for education. Though few of the Finnish immigrants had had much formal education, they were literate.

American immigration officials reported that most Finnish newcomers could read and write. For example, between July, 1899, and June, 1910, less than two per cent of those who were 14 or older neither could read nor write. During the same period, over 28 per cent of all immigrant nationality groups of the same age were illiterate.

Finnish immigrant parents made many sacrifices to send their children through high school. Over the years a goodly number of students of Finnish descent have studied at Northern Michigan University. Teaching has seen a popular field of study, highly respected among the Finns of the Upper Peninsula. A number of professors at the university are of Finnish descent. The influence of the elementary and secondary teachers of Finnish background who have been graduated at Northern over the years, and the Finnish-American faculty has been far-reaching, especially since the college has been a cultural center for as large and

as sparsely-populated an area as the Upper Peninsula. Within a dozen miles inland from Marquette are the mining cities of Ishpeming and Negaunee. The Jackson Mining Co. was the oldest of the iron ore mining companies in the area. The Marquette Iron Co. was established in 1848; the Cleveland Iron Co. a little later.

Today Finland has extensive, modern mining operations, but at the time that the first Finnish immigrants came to this country in large numbers, mining did not exist there as it was known in America at the time. The Finnish immigrants, therefore, did not come as miners, except for some who had been miners in Norway and Sweden, men, some bridges and building carpenters, some right-of-way maintenance workers or section hands.

Because the immigrants were such hard workers, they learned to do the new job well. Van Cited, writing of the Finns as a miner, said that "In efficiency in the mines the Finns rank close to the top. They make good timbermen in the underground mines, for they are reputed clever and ingenious with axe and log. Herein one may see the result of their centuries of training in the forests of their native land. Their struggle with nature has also developed much resourcefulness."

"The younger Finns coming to this country show a considerable proficiency along mechanical lines. Some of them are employed in handling drills and other machinery requiring dexterity."

The earliest iron mines were surface operations in contrast to the copper mines, which bored deep into the earth. The physical strength of the Finn helped him endure the strains of mining. The men bored 10 to 12-foot holes into the rocky hillsides with bore and mallet as their tools and their muscles as power. The holes were filled with black powder which, when it exploded, broke the rock into pieces of various sizes. The men earned 35 to 60 cents per foot for boring the holes, depending on the nature of the rock. The chunks were loaded

into ore cars and pulled by mules or horses to the railroad. Often the land sloped down and the heavy cars traveled by their own momentum, with a man controlling the speed with brakes. The mules and horses then had to pull the cars back up the hillside to the mine. Many unfortunate accidents occurred when the brakes would give way and the cars could dash down at breakneck speed. Another source of accidents was the premature explosion of the powder.

Ishpeming Mining Center
Ishpeming was the largest iron ore mining center. The Cleveland, New York, Superior, Marquette, Lake Angelie, Bar-num, Foster, Salisbury, and National Mines were all in operation before 1880. If life in the copper mining communities was rugged, it was even more so in the iron mining ones. The majority of the men lived in houses which offered board and room, while some were cared for by the saloons. It was into these conditions that the first Finns came in the 1870s. The first Finn in Ishpeming, according to the Rev. S. Iihonen, was Mikko Kantonen or Kantola. He must have come before 1870 because a daughter was born to him in Ishpeming that year.

Some of the Pearl St. saloons were the first business ventures of Finns probably already in the 1880s. By the turn of the century, there were other Finnish business enterprises—a furniture store, confectionery, funeral parlor, jewelry store, and a general store. These soon were followed by a bottling works, tailoring shop, oil company, mercantile company, and others.

Congregations were formed to care for the spiritual needs of the Finnish population. Various organizations with temperance, preservation of the Finnish heritage, or some other central purpose were formed. Ishpeming's Temperance Society was organized in 1885. Ishpeming's cooperative store was opened in 1913.

Ihonen reports that in the middle 1920's the Finnish population of Ishpeming had risen to almost 3,000. The Finns had their own church, parsonage, hospital, and pharmacy. Some Finns had unincorporated city and county offices. According to an undocumented listing made of the Finnish population of Ishpeming in 1907, 2,958 Finns lived there. There were 1,804 men and 1,154 women, the ratio of sexes

being typical of the Finnish settlements of the day. The men were employed as follows: 908 miners, 83 skilled workers, 45 business men, 30 farmers, 49 temporary jobs, six professional, 18 saloon keepers and helpers. And 154 were homeowners, 42 landowners. Of the total group, 278 had become naturalized citizens.

Thousands in Negaunee
Negaunee's Finnish population was listed in the thousands by Ilmonen at the beginning of the 1920s, the earliest coming in the 1870s. The first Negaunee Finn probably was Lask Hirvaskari. In the middle 1920s it boasted a lovely Finnish church, a good-sized Finnish temperance hall, a Finnish pharmacy, and many other businesses owned and/or operated by Finns. Under the city once lay veins of iron ore, but in time as these ledges were examined the town was so undermined by abandoned tunnels that many houses had to be moved to a new location, along with the Finnish church.

Near Negaunee and Ishpeming there are a number of small communities in which Finns have lived in the past and where some of their descendants live today. On the edge of Negaunee at Eagle Mills, a stable group of Finns worked at a sawmill. A few miles from Negaunee is the small iron-ore mining village of Palmer, founded at the close of the Civil War. Some Finns still have their homes there.

At one time Palmer could boast a population of which 90 per cent were Finnish. In their hands in large part was the control of the schools, the county offices, the fire and police departments, and most of the town's business establishments. Near Negaunee is also a farm community, called Uusi Suomi or New Finland. Over the years, the people of Uusi Suomi have participated in the various cultural pursuits of the Negaunee Finns.

All National Mines
Toward the end of the 1890's, some Finnish families went to Windpore, a small community near National Mine, about three miles from Ishpeming. They have earned their living primarily by working in the mines and on small farms. Many Finns also began their immigrants' life in North Lake, living in the typical boarding houses (pöytähuone)—"top houses" (in translation).

Gold was discovered in the 1870s and 1880s in the Silver Lake area (north of Ishpeming). In the Dead River sands and the hillsides of Huron Mountain, A. Julius Ropes opened a gold mine in the Ishpeming area in 1881, in which he employed some Finns before it was closed in 1897.

Humboldt, Champion, and Michigamme to the west, opening, and Republic to the south had their beginnings in the Civil War period. Marquette County is a part of the iron-producing area of Michigan's Upper Peninsula.

The center of this area was Champion where the Champion Iron Co. began operations in 1897. Finns began to arrive in Humboldt and Champion in the 1870s to find the typical mining town with hotels, saloons, boarding houses, and a church. The last institution survived the rigors of a mining community, for, in the 1880s, the Finnish settlers had their own church and temperance hotel in Champion.

By the eve of the First World War, the economy of the around Humboldt and Champion became sluggish as mine after mine shut down. However, there remained a small Finnish settlement whose people were mostly farmers but with a number of them playing the role of storekeepers and motel owners.

Many Finns had come to work for the Republic Iron Co. in the 1880s. Although the community was a typical mining center with its less desirable elements, this condition was offset by a better cultural growth by 1900. A Lutheran church, a band, a school for children, a town choir, two different temperance societies, and an athletic club were the nucleus of this improved life. As usual in the period of decline of old mining centers, more and more Finns turned to farming.

In the spring of 1869 some prospectors from Marquette and Humboldt discovered a rich vein of iron ore along the banks of the Michigamme River south of Champion. Here there grew up the mining town of Michigamme with much the same history as Humboldt and Champion. Another center of Finnish settlement, its cultural growth followed the same pattern as the other towns reported in the vicinity where lumber camps in which Finns found employment.

A survey of Finnish settlement indicates that Michigan was the single greatest center of immigration. Furthermore,

Anniversary Honored By Congress

WASHINGTON—Legislation congratulating Finland on the 50th anniversary of her independence has been introduced by Rep. John A. Blatnik, D-Minn.

"Finland and the United States have a long history of friendship, going back even before our own War of Independence," Blatnik said, "and I think it is most appropriate for Congress to offer this salute to a great and respected friendly nation."

Earlier this year, Blatnik spearheaded a successful campaign to get Post Office Department approval of a commemorative stamp in honor of Finland's independence. The first-day issue ceremonies were held Oct. 6 in Finland, Minn.

A dozen congressmen from throughout the United States joined Blatnik as co-sponsors of the congratulatory bill.

U. S. CREDITS

Since the first American financial aid (the Hoover Loan), Finland has received about 200 million from the United States—all of which is being repaid.

A Pleasant Relationship

ON THE

50th

YEAR OF INDEPENDENCE

OF FINLAND

May we extend our hand in a most congratulatory manner and salute the Finnish people on this commemorative occasion.

Ramseth Furniture

U.S. 41 West Marquette

HAND IN HAND



50 YEARS

TWO GREAT FACTIONS

It is with utmost pride that we celebrate our 50th Anniversary along with that of the Great Country of Finland. You see, this is also the 50th Birthday of Lutheran Brotherhood, and we, too, are proud of our record, just as we are completely in recognition of the tremendous progress of Finland and the fine people who make up the population there as well as here in the Upper Peninsula. Lutheran Brotherhood is now in the top 5 of all Life Insurance Companies in size with over \$3 billion in force.

On this, the occasion of its fiftieth anniversary of its independence, we are proud to salute this rugged nation and its proud people.

FRST NATIONAL BANK

& TRUST CO.

Member F.D.I.C.

Our Sincerest BEST WISHES

TO ALL THOSE of FINNISH HERITAGE
ON FINLAND'S
50th YEAR of INDEPENDENCE!

MAY YOU BE CONGRATULATED
ON A JOB WELL-DONE!



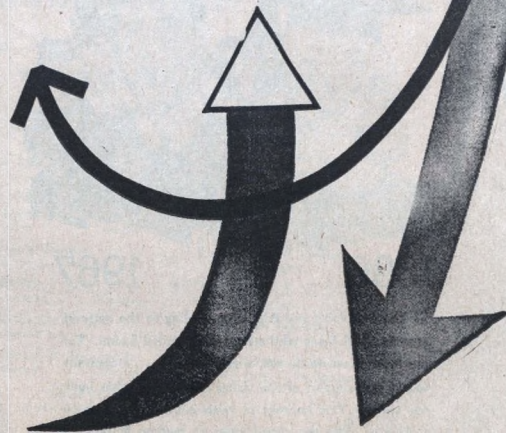
ALL OF UPPER MICHIGAN
CAN MOST CERTAINLY BE
PROUD OF ALL THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS
AND CONTRIBUTIONS MADE
BY THE UPPER MICHIGAN FINNS

We, in Gwinn, New Sanzy, and Little Lake, Join the Entire
Upper Peninsula In A Salute To You!

- Bacco & Sons Sinclair Products
Complete Body Service
Gwinn
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- Donald Nyquist
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- Froberg's Clothing
Clothing & Shoes for the Entire Family
New Swanzy
- Chiardi's Store
New Swanzy
- Mussatto's IGA Foodliner
New Swanzy

- The Home Bakery
New Swanzy
- Rosie's Pizzeria
New Swanzy
- Happy Hour Bar & Restaurant
New Swanzy
- Sand's Moving & Storage
Bob Mallord
Sand
- Blake's Zephyr Service Station
And Snack Shack
County Road 333 - Sand



Suomi College At Hancock Established Over Seventy Years Ago

Boarding School Grew Into Institution For Liberal Arts

HANCOCK — "What greater or better gift can we offer the republic than to teach and instruct our youth?"

Although this question was asked over 2,000 years ago by Cicero, Roman statesman-orator, the same question must have been raised by pioneer Finnish educators and clergymen when Suomi College was founded here in 1896.

For more than 70 years, many of them rough ones, the college has educated young men and women.

Probably nowhere in America has the cultural bond between Finland and the United States been more apparent or more fruitful. During all of its seven decades, Suomi College has stressed this bond, while at the same time helping its students make the difficult transition from being Finnish immigrants to becoming Americans of Finnish descent. It has done this job well.

As early as 1890, Finnish leaders in United States—most of them clergymen of the Lutheran Suomi Synod — discussed the need for a college and seminary to train young men to serve the church and the Finnish business-commercial centers here.

The Church of Finland sent few pastors to care for immigrants, and centers of Finnish settlement needed persons, fluent in both Finnish and English languages, to lead business, commercial and cultural life.

Long before the heavy wave of immigration had begun, Finland had imposed compulsory public education on its citizens, so that almost all Finns coming to America were literate, and felt the need for greater educational opportunities.

A college committee was formed in 1890 to draw up plans for a school and to choose a site. Several were offered; Superior, Wis., promised a city block and financial support, and the committee considered sites in Ohio and Minneapolis-St. Paul.

Hancock 'Temporary' Site
By 1896, church leaders felt planning had been carried on long enough, and they pressed for a site decision. The Superior offer hadn't materialized, so it was decided to locate the college temporarily in Hancock.

A building in the downtown area was rented, and on Sept. 8, Suomi College officially opened its doors. Twenty-two

of the college's strongest departments. By 1945, of the 1,500 graduates, 1,003 majored in the commercial course.

By the time of the death of President Niskanen in 1919, the fabric of Finnish society in America was changing; many U.S.-born Finns were beginning to enroll at Suomi, and the strong Finnish fibre of the institution was starting to give way to a more Americanized pattern.

Dr. Niskanen's Successor
Dr. Nikander's successor, the Rev. John Wargelin (who had enrolled in the first class at Suomi in 1896), continued to ease the college into the mainstream of American life.

Accredited In 1920
In 1920, the University of Michigan accredited the Suomi curriculum; students could transfer to any state institution without taking an entrance examination. By 1923, an official junior college program was inaugurated.

The same year, high school courses were dropped, and an educational upgrading program for faculty members was started. The liberal arts department was expanded.

Depression years were rough on the college; it almost was moved to St. Paul in 1931. In 1932, the University of Michigan approved the junior college program, and that year the college established a Finnish-American archives and museum (which now have over 20,000 documents).

In the late 1930s and early 1940s, the Rev. Viljo K. Nikander, Suomi president, pushed a vigorous expansion program. Over \$100,000 was raised, and a new building housing a gymnasium, auditorium, laboratory, library, offices and classrooms was dedicated in 1940. Named Nikander Hall after the college's founder, the structure was located on a 60-acre parcel adjoining the campus, purchased shortly before from the old Hancock Mining Co.

Enrollment dipped during war years, but during the post-war period when the student body grew, rising costs were a major problem.

When the Suomi Synod merged with other Lutheran groups in 1957 to form the Lutheran Church in America, the seminary department was no longer needed, and seminarians were transferred to Maywood Seminary, Maywood, Ill.

During the past 25 years, Suomi has expanded both its campus facilities and curriculum. Under President Ralph J. Jalkanen, Suomi has continued to grow. A fund drive is currently in progress so that the college can better serve its 300 students. They now represent widely diverse ethnic and religious backgrounds, and come mainly from Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Thus, after seven decades, the college — a legacy of dear-terminated Finnish pioneers — continues to provide a real and valuable service to the citizens of Michigan and the nation.

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Pioneers Left Mark On Rural Area Communities

Finland's pioneer families in Michigan left a lasting mark on rural areas where they engaged in farming, by founding a number of communities with distinctly Finnish characteristics.

The largest of these is Kaleva in downstate Manistee County, established shortly before 1900. A Finnish land agent brought Finns together from various parts of the United States for settlement there. Some came from the iron and copper mines of the Upper Peninsula, or the coal mines of Wyoming, others from New York and other cities

in the East where they were engaged in various trades and occupations.

The soil was very poor and sandy, believed by many to be totally unsuitable for farming. But today, it is prosperous community of some 400 persons. Its name is a shortened version of the Finnish national epic, the Kalevala.

Five In Houghton County
Houghton County has the most Finnish-named settlements at five. These are Tapiola, meaning "Abode of the Bear"; Askel, "a steppe," suggested by the topography of the area; Toivola,

Major new copper deposits are now being explored and mined in central Finland.

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TO THE FINNISH PEOPLE... A TIME TO BE PROUD 1917 — 1967

We Extend Proud and Hearty Thanks to Our Finnish People. Your Efforts Are Great, Your Achievements Many in the Cause of Progress, Prosperity and Enduring Freedom for One and All.

First National Bank of Negaunee

- 5 Convenient Locations To Serve You
- Main Bank Downtown Negaunee
- U.S. 41 Drive-In Bank
- Republic
- Harvey
- Palmer



Our Heritage of Faith...

1896 1967

71 Years of Faith and Education, adding to the cultural aspects of all those who attend or attended Suomi. For our forefathers, faith, too, was a fortress . . . a constant source and support of the vision and courage that built our nation. This heritage of faith is ours . . . faith to sustain us amid the complexities of modern living . . . faith to make our lives better, more fulfilling.

Suomi College

HANCOCK, MICHIGAN

50 YEARS...

Finland's Independence

We Extend Our Congratulations
And Salute
The Finnish People Who
Have Given
Years Of Service To Our
Community, In
Making It Successful.

"MAY WE CONTINUE TO SERVE YOU"

Russo's Foodland

JACKSON ST. NEGAUNEE



Logging Boom at Varkaus, Finland

The ring of axe . . . the whine of saw . . . are the sounds of progress as the great forests of Finland, under modern multi-use management, yield an annual fortune and a yearly contribution to the economic progress of the nation.

The annual timber harvest, running into hundreds of millions, for both export and domestic use, in a variety of forms, forges another link of association between this doughty nation and our own Upper Peninsula.

We salute our friends and neighbors of Finnish extraction on this, the fiftieth anniversary of the independence of their mother country.

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Ishpeming Kaleva Knights Observe 60th Anniversary

By FRANK E. BACKA
ISHPEMING — The Knights of Kaleva made several attempts to establish lodges at Ishpeming and Negaunee during the early years of this century, and in May 1907, Alex. Kaushanen, a member of the Mass (Mich.) lodge arrived in Ishpeming on the same mission.

On the evening of the 27th, a group of Finns gathered at the office of Jacob Kaminen (who at the time was secretary of the National Finnish Brothers Temperance Association). Speakers at the meeting were Kaushanen and Dr. J. B. Bakkyla, member of Maaja (lodge) 3 of Red Lodge, Mont. A number of persons showed interest in joining the proposed Ishpeming unit, and a lodge at Crystal Falls and Mass. agreed to help in its establishment.

Milton Hall was rented, and by May 29, the start of the lodge here was underway.

Charter Members
Charter members included Varner Nikander, John J. Beldo, Heikki Nurmi, J. V. Carlson (Pertulla), Otto Rundman, Isaac Aunala, Heikki Lehtikari, Jacob Kaminen, Johan Kola, August Mollanen, Mikko Skyyta, Isaac Rintamaki and Paul Victor Honkavaara.

At the first meeting, held

June 3, officers were elected, and the first man to become a brother was Nurmi. Skyyta, the first lodge historian, noted that a discussion was held as to what name the lodge would be given, and after many suggestions, it was decided on "Taato." This term was said to have been used by early Indians as a name for the Ishpeming area.

Had Many Homes
Early meetings were held in Heinemann Hall, then removed back to Milton Hall. In 1909, the Odd Fellows Building was used, and two years later, the lodge bought a building on the corner of W. Division and S. Pine Sts. from Dr. T. A. Felch. It had originally been occupied by the T. F. & P. H. Donahoe Brothers General Merchandising Co., and was known as the Brownstone Store. The building was sold in 1917 and the lodge moved to the Northern Mutual Fire Insurance Building, Cleveland Ave. Two years ago, moved to its present location in the Vasa Building, 212 Cleveland Ave.

Oldest living member of the Ishpeming lodge is Abel Niemi, 116 S. First St., who joined in February 1908. A ladies of Kaleva unit was organized here Nov. 2, 1907.

★ ★ ★

Negaunee Kaleva Lodge Formed 58 Years Ago

NEGAUNEE — Over 58 years ago, Finns in the Negaunee area gathered in Ishpeming and formed Knights of Kaleva Lodge 33.

The lodge was formed with the aid of Knights of Kaleva Ishpeming Lodge no. 18, at their quarters there. The date was the 15-17 and 22nd of May, 1909. Charter members were William Laine, Emil Aho, Joseph Bakela, Charles Sino, Emil Jyskila, Victor Heikkila, John Oilla, Frank Peterson, Jacob Soedgren, Frank Jarvi, Emil Makiel, and John Eberg.

After the Lodge was organized, the meetings were held in Banison Hall in Negaunee until 1913. From 1913 to 1928 the meetings were held at the Odd Fellows Hall. From 1928 to 1983 in the Finnish Temperance Hall nearby area.

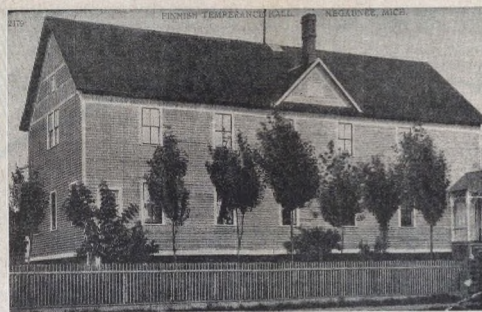
It has been one of the most active lodges in the brotherhood.

In 1933 this hall was purchased

by the lodge from the Temperance Society. After a large scale repair job on the building, it served the Knights and Ladies of Kaleva as a home and recreation center for 39 years. But in October 1983 this hall was sold to the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co., because the caverns caused by underground mines were getting dangerously close.

Present Hall Purchased
During August 1955, Negaunee K. of K. Lodge No. 33 purchased a building on the corner of Croix St. and Baldwin Ave. Although not as large as the former Kaleva Hall, the remodeling refitted it to serve the present needs of the Knights and Ladies very well.

The Negaunee lodge has members from Marquette, Palmer, Gwin and other nearby areas.



This is the original Knights of Kaleva Hall (Finnish temperance society), in Negaunee, a structure built by an early

both in education and entertainment.

In years past, the lodge had a men's and ladies' dramatic group and choir which was so well received that they performed on many occasions for both Upper Michigan and out-of-state audiences.

The Grand Lodge Convention was hosted by the Negaunee lodge in 1920.

The following members of the lodge have served as officials in the Kaleva Grand Lodge: John Beldo, Tuvo Aartila, George Hepola, Dorste Roos, Sakari Lakkarienen, Frank Lehtonen, John Kujala, Toivo Nevala. The only charter member still alive is Frank Jarvi.

Of the ladies' group, the only charter members remaining are Mrs. Aino S. Lakkarienen of Negaunee and Mrs. Sofia Koski of Lantana, Fla.

Officers of the Negaunee lodge are John Kujala, chairman; Frank Leivo, vice-chairman; Leonard Saari, secretary; Dorste Roos, treasurer; Victor Whemman, collector; Eino Kivisto, chaplain; Emil Larson, arms bearer; Jalmer Pyykkonen, sentinel; Abel Laitinen, elder; Henry Lahti, custodian; Frank Jarvi, seer, and Kust Makiela, consistory. — By Victor Makiela and Dorste Roos.

EIGHT PARTIES
Eight political parties occupy the 200 seats in Finland's parliament.

TV's 'Finland Calling' Tops In Popularity

"Suomi Kutsum" — "Finland Calling" — is familiar to most Upper Michigan residents as the popular Finnish-language television program shown each Sunday morning by WLUC-TV, Marquette.

Until a similar program was recently begun in Sweden, "Finland Calling" was the only Finnish-language television program outside Finland.

The variety program originated on March 25, 1962 as a half-hour show, and it immediately became so popular that it was soon made an hour show, and then it was given a two-hour run.

Under former manager John Bergan, first co-hosts of the program were Eugene Sinervo and Carl Pelopona, assisted by Reino Laine.

Tours to Finland have been sponsored by the show since its beginning.

Aim of the program has been to program a wide variety of music, interviews, films, scenes, news, and any performers and/or material highlighting Finland and Finnish-American interests and activities.

Others who devoted a large amount of time and talent to

getting the program started include Elma Ranta, Thomas Quayle, Mrs. Reino Laine, Pirkko Venetjoki and Helen Ustala. Not appearing on set, but also active in the program were Ray Rytokonen and Vincent Sincere, cameramen, and Wesley Larson, engineer.

"Finland Calling," which was flooded with hundreds of letters by enthusiastic viewers during its first weeks of existence, is reportedly one of the most popular shows programmed by WLUC, and it is carried on both American and Canadian transmission systems.

Mystery Language

Finland has long been labeled "the mystery language of Europe" because it is not related to any other basic European tongue. It reportedly originated in south-central Asia, and is related to Estonian and Hungarian tongues — all three peoples coming from the original ethnic stock.

A sensational sports feature in Finland is the buried-alive contest. It already seems clear that Verner Villos (an old-timer at this pastime) has 103 hours non-stop — and he is determined to go on. To celebrate his 103rd hour down at six-and-a-half feet level, twenty hot dogs were despatched to him by special tube. He is in walkie-talkie contact with the surface and his aides told me that his routine question is: — "Hi there! What's up?"

Mrs. Osterberg Promoter Of Finnish Culture Here

At almost any area discussion of Finnish culture, the name of Mrs. John (Helmi) Osterberg of Marquette is soon heard. For probably no one in Upper Michigan has done more than she has to advance awareness of the cultural heritage of Finland.

In recognition of her outstanding work, President Urho Kekkonen of Finland presented her with the Suomen Leijonan (Finnish Lion) Award several years ago.

President Kekkonen cited Mrs. Osterberg especially "for her work in her community furthering Finnish-American ties."

Shortly after receiving this award, she was given a Citizen's Recognition Award for her civic leadership here by the Marquette Chamber of Commerce, in November 1964.

Came To U. S. In 1922

Born in Vilpuri (Vyborg) on Lake Ladoga, in an area lost by Finland to Russia following World War II, Mrs. Osterberg came to New York City in 1922. Three years later she moved to Marquette. Her husband, John Osterberg, who died last year, was in the real estate business here over 40 years.

In addition to serving two terms as president of the Marquette Women's Club, she is a member of the Saturday Music Club, the Lake Superior Art Association, the Marquette County Historical Society, Lady Kalevas, and the Finnish and Swedish-American Foundations. She is also a member of the First Methodist Church.

For many years, Mrs. Osterberg has opened her home here to groups of singers, players, ballet dancers, educators and speakers from Finland on tour of the United States.

She has collections of Finnish glassware, weaving and tapestries, and she has arranged for many exhibits of Finnish products and artifacts throughout the area.

Mrs. Osterberg is the mother of five grown children. She resides at 224 E. Ridge St.

A brochure on cultural activities and exhibits recently published by Northern Michigan University had this to say about Mrs. Osterberg: "The exhibition of Finnish arts and crafts from her comprehensive collection places her in the category of a connoisseur rather than a collector, as she is a dedicated student and sin-

Finland is textile designing and weaving, one finds her Ridge St. home floored with Rytill (rugs) and hung with Takana (tapestries) from the looms of Eva Anttila, Murgarella and Martland, Eva Brunner and Marjatta Tarpala — all master weavers.

"To enhance her many table settings of Arabia Porcelain, manufactured in Helsinki, and rare ceramics by Rut Bjork and Friedl Kjoborg's Riihihoonua (rice porcelain) she displays them with linen damasks of Dora Gunn and embroideries of Larja Karttunen."



Mrs. Helmi Osterberg, dressed in native costume, and seated in the living room of her home, reads one of the many Finnish periodicals she has in her library. On her left shoulder is the Suomen Leijonan (Finnish Lion) presented by the president of Finland for her outstanding work furthering Finnish-American ties. — (Mining Journal photo).



FINLAND ...

&

MICHIGAN ...

• A GREAT COUNTRY ...

• A GREAT STATE

A survey of Finnish settlement indicates that Michigan was the single greatest center of immigration. Furthermore, the largest centers were in Upper Michigan, where Marquette County and the Keweenaw Peninsula had the largest populations, and where Finnish-American culture was among the most significant.

We Are Proud To Be A Part Of Such A Great Team!

NEGAUNEE CO-OP

440 IRON STREET NEGAUNEE



50 YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE

We proudly salute the Finnish People for their efforts and achievements they have accomplished in the past 50 years.

The Finnish history affirms this truth, from their humble beginning which grew with strength and knowledge over the many years.

Indeed, this is a day of celebration and recognition.



The Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company (ISHPEMING)

Early Iron Range Lutheran Church Development Told

By MARTHA D. WILJANEN

Little is known of the early church activities of the Finns, but many of them came to America with the Bible, Luther's Small Catechism and the hymnbook tucked among their meager possessions.

Coupled with strong physical stamina and a willingness to work, this deep need and reverence for things spiritual motivated those early immigrants to provide their descendants with a rich heritage of faith.

About five years after the first Finns arrived in the Copper Country in 1863, Finnish settlement was begun in Ishpeming and Negaunee.

The first known Finns in Ishpeming were Mikko Kantonen, N. Majhannu, Matti Soderback, Abram Hirvas, Adam Kangas, and in Negaunee, Eerik Kivikangas, Salomon Hyypa, Matti Gortz, Abram Boukoun, Abraham Humalampi.

It was the church which united the American Finns more than any other organization. The majority were Lutherans.

The archives at Suomi College in Hancock contain a minute book which dates to 1867 covering the organization of a Lutheran congregation in the Copper Country and the Iron Country, the members being of Swedish, Norwegian and Finnish extraction.

Finns Majority
Soon, however, the Finns were the majority in the congregation. Through the Mission Society of Finland, the Rev. A. E. Beckman accepted call in 1876 to serve this now predominantly Finnish congregation. He not only ministered to Finns, Swedes and Norwegians in their own language, but made trips to the Marquette Range to preach to his countrymen in the Ishpeming and Negaunee areas and elsewhere.

Because of poor health Rev. Beckman returned to Finland in 1883. He advertised in the newspapers there for a young minister who would replace him. Twenty-eight-year-old Juho J. Nikander applied and a call was sent to him. He left Finland in the fall of 1884 and arrived in Hancock in January, 1885.

It was through the efforts of Rev. Nikander that systematized church work

the Cleveland-Citts Iron Co. The charter members of this congregation were Heikki Tavaarj, John Smedman, John Mattson, Kaarlo Metsasalo, Frans Lehtonen, Matti Huhtala, Jacob Ollila, Jacob Strommer, Oskar Field, John Lehtonen, Abram Boukoun and John Mitchell. The Finnish Evangelical Church of Negaunee (now known as Immanuel Lutheran) was incorporated Oct. 20, 1887.

Niilo Majhannu, chairman of the newly-established church in Ishpeming, made a trip to his native land and in his travels there became acquainted with the Rev. K. L. Tolonen, who had recently returned from Africa where he had been a missionary for eight years.

Rev. Tolonen Called
Majhannu recommended to his congregation that a call be sent to Rev. Tolonen who arrived in Ishpeming in 1888, and served the church until 1902.

Rev. Tolonen also ministered to the Negaunee congregation until 1900 when the Rev. Otto Stadius became its first resident pastor.

Some of the early Finnish immigrants who came to the Copper Country of Michigan from the northernmost part of Finland were members of a sect known by the name of Laestadians taking their name from Lauri Levi Laestadius.

In Finland they were members of the Evangelical Lutheran or State Church. When the Lutheran congregation in Hancock was organized in 1867 the Laestadians separated themselves and established their own church in Calumet. Lay preachers directed the work until 1890 when the Rev. A. L. Heidemann of Finland was called. Under his guidance the congregation grew rapidly.

The movement spread to the surrounding areas, and preaching stations were founded in Ishpeming and Negaunee. The official name of American Finnish Apostolic Church was adopted.

In recent years some groups have removed themselves and have organized separate churches. The original church now goes by the name of Old Apostolic Lutheran Church of America. Presently there are two Apostolic Lutheran churches in Ishpeming and also two in Negaunee.

Negaunee Church Purchased
Even though public school attendance was not compulsory in Finland at the time of the great wave of immigration, a significant fact is that most of the people could read and write and felt keenly the need for educating their children.

At a convention held for educating their children. Nine parishes were represented in the catechism and Bible history was stressed. As

ministers visited the area they held periodic examinations in preparation for the rise of confirmation.

By the 1890s confirmation classes were held in the independent and Negaunee churches with students coming from as far east as Sault Ste. Marie.

Summer Schools Held
In the early 1900s, summer schools were held for several weeks during the vacation months. Instruction was not only in catechism and Bible history but Finnish grammar, music and history. Members of the congregations served as teachers.

When Suomi College opened in 1896, many of the young men students spent their vacation months instructing these summer school classes. The Rev. Matt Lattinen was the first seminarian to teach in Negaunee in 1901. The closing of the school session was a well attended and joyous event in the life of the congregation with its program, picnic and games.

The church not only promoted the spiritual life of its members but also educated in such civic areas as temperance and the promotion of traditional national events as Midsummer's Day and Finland's Independence Day.

Church Ties Improve
During the early years the mother church of Finland was not always interested and considerate of her children overseas. The ties became stronger and the relationship warmer after the Independence of Finland in 1917.

In 1954, formal recognition was given to the pastors of the bond of faith that unites across the sea the congregations of the Suomi Synod to the mother church in the homeland, and to honor those pastors who under difficult conditions have faithfully and sacrificially given, in faith and in hope and in love, spiritual care to the men and women of Finland, living and struggling in that far Western land, and who are thus transpiring the spiritual heritage of the Church of Finland into the assimilating, rising generation of the powerful American nation.

More Congregations Formed
As more congregations were formed it was felt necessary that an ecclesiastical union be established. At a convention held in Calumet on March 23, 1890, the Suomi Synod was organized.

Nine parishes were represented in the catechism and Bible history was stressed. As



Five of the six "Flying Bietilas" are pictured front with Mrs. Bietila. Standing (from left) with their mother, Mary. Anselm is in the rear. Leonard, Ralph, Walter and Roy.

6 Champions: 'Flying Bietila' Family Greatest In U.S. Skiing

ISHPEMING — Skiing has been "doing what comes naturally" for the Bietilas of Ishpeming—a family which has supplied some of America's outstanding skiers for 40 years.

Dubbed the "Flying Bietilas," the six boys of this family of Finnish descent started bringing home trophies in the mid-1920s when Anselm, oldest of the sextet, first entered competition.

In succession, Jacob and Mary Bietila have sent Anselm, Leonard, Walter, Roy, Paul and Ralph into major skiing competition throughout the country, and without exception, they distinguished themselves.

The Bietilas have ranged from the hills of New Hampshire to the mountain slopes of Washington, and have made all stops in between. They have entered foreign tours and have been members of the American Olympic Ski Team.

These six boys probably came home with more trophies and gained more recognition than any other single family in the history of sports in America.

Family Honored
In 1952, the family, as a group, was honored by being presented the American Ski Trophy, annually awarded by G. H. Bass & Co. of Wilton, Maine, to those who have made outstanding contributions to skiing.

To all who have followed skiing, Paul—who met a tragic death following a skiing accident at St. Paul in 1930—was one of the greatest.

He set a number of records, and in 1936, in Class C competition, he strung together nine consecutive victories for a record which has never been threatened by any performer in the country. He was also national boys' champion.

Distance Record
Leonard held the American distance record for a senior rider.

Their career was interrupted during World War II when three of the boys served in the Armed Forces. Walter and Roy were chosen to represent the United States at the 1940 Olympic in Helsinki, but the meet was cancelled when Finland and Russia went to war. Walter was on the 1948 Olympic team.

Ralph was the last Bietila to take part in active competition. After entering in Yets' Class national action at Iron Mountain, Ishpeming, Eau Claire, Wis., and Duluth in 1966, Ralph retired.

As "last of the Bietilas," Ralph chalked up a career according to the family tradition. On Olympic Teams

He led the boys' national title in 1941 and, with brother Walter, he was on the 1948

More Books

More books are published in Finland per capita than in any other country in the world.

Pulpwood, a leading export of Finland, has been called its "Green Gold."

years later he went to Oslo, Norway, with the U. S. Olympic team.

A record of 263 feet in Yets' Class set by Ralph in 1965 at national competition in Steamboat Springs, Colo., still stands.

What are the "Flying Bietilas" doing now? Leonard lives at 419 E. Ridge St., and is employed at the Republic Mine; Ralph, 551 Jasper St., is an investment counselor; Walter, Iron Mountain, is an insurance salesman, and Anselm, 232 Hill St., is employed by the City of Ishpeming.

The Bietila's father, Jacob, died in 1941. Mrs. Bietila lives at 176 Davis St.

Olympic team in Switzerland. In 1930, he was a member of the World's Championship Team at Lake Placid, N. Y., and two

Paavo Nurmi Now 70



Man in a hurry some 40 years ago was Paul Nurmi, one of the world's greatest distance runners from Finland, at right, shown winning the three-mile race in 1923. Nurmi, now 70 years old, takes things slower now days, as indicated on left by a leisurely stroll through a Helsinki market place. Nurmi set 25 track records during his career. (NEA Teletop)

Finland's 50 YEARS!

The Finnish people, whose Independence is celebrated on December 6th, are famed for their integrity, qualities and leadership in helping to make a community successful.

We salute them on this great occasion and know they will continue to be an asset to the community.

Negaunee IGA Foodliner
NEGAUNEE

PICTURE . . . FINLAND

50 YEARS AGO

And Over The Intervening Years All They Have Given To The Accomplishment Of Man's Knowledge And Needs. This Is Truly Giving.

Happy 50th Anniversary to the Finnish People

ERICSON OIL CORP.
NEGAUNEE



Excursion buses and tugs are colorful sights on the Mississippi River as they pass in front of St. Louis' Gateway Arch, designed by the late Eero Saarinen. The 630-foot stainless steel arch symbolizes the nation's westward expansion.

Eero Saarinen's Unique Architectural Designs Acclaimed World Over

By JOHN ELLESTAD

"A tower should stand alone with light and air around it!" The late Eero Saarinen of Detroit made this comment regarding the Headquarters Building he was designing for the Columbia Broadcasting System in New York City.

The thought, however, stands as much for the man as for his building. Among the architects of this era, he was a tower of strength set apart by breadth of intellect and depth of dedication. The stature he attained in a suddenly shortened career put him among the Olympians of arts and letters—a height to which he came quite naturally.

As we trace the rising stars of his life, there emerges the unity of beginning and becoming of a great architect and individualist.

The naturalness of the man is perhaps our best clue to his thought and temper. Even nature itself has a way of producing a special breed who appear as epochal contrasts in the history of

Finland, Finland never left them. Father and son were products of a rigorous romantic past with a tradition of hard work and craftsmanship, and deep in their artistic marrow was the national memory of vast horizontal plains and forests of verticals.

They also had sisu—the Finnish word for a special kind of energy that keeps one going far beyond the expected capacity, and involves concentrated competitive dedication to the task at hand. It is a kind of stamina that includes thoroughness as well as endurance.

It was sisu that compelled Eero to make 100 studies of each element in the competition for the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, pick the best at a minimum standard, make 100 studies of the combinations,

Over 40 Finnish Newspapers Once Published In Peninsula

By JAMES L. CARTER
Finnish Edition Editor

Finns have long been among the world's most literate people, and establishment of newspapers soon followed their arrival in Upper Michigan.

In fact, Finnish language newspapers and periodicals flowed from Peninsula presses in such profusion that many were destined to be short-lived. Between 1876 and 1938, no fewer than 40 publications were established, many of them in the Copper Country.

There were several dailies, a number of tri-weeklies and semi-weeklies, and many weekly and monthly publications. Arrived in 1864

Although the first Finns arrived in the Copper Country in 1864, their numbers increased slowly until 1873 when it was estimated there were 1,000 in the Peninsula.

As the Finnish population increased at a more rapid rate, the need for communication became urgent, and between 1870-1875, five newspapers were established; the following decade saw the birth of three journals. During years of heavy immigration in the 1880s attempts were made to begin 14 newspapers, and another 10

More noteworthy papers included the Kalevan Kaiku, in Calumet, 1890, then moved to Minneapolis and merged with Fred Karinen's American Utiset.

The American Utiset, presently being published in New York Mills, Minn., was moved by Karinen from Minneapolis to Calumet in 1893.

Leo Ekman established Michigan's first Finnish daily in Calumet in 1891. The paper, known as the Paivan Utiset, and its weekly edition, the Vilkon Utiset, survived less than a year.

A strong temperance monthly appeared as the Raikas Lehti in 1892, and soon became the official organ of the Finnish National Temperance Brotherhood. Its circulation remained high for years, and in 1911 it had more than 7,000 readers.

A weekly for workers and farmers was established at Ironwood in 1894, called the Kalevala. The same year the Kuparisjärven Sanomat in Ironwood in 1903, and the well-known Tyomies appeared in Warrenton, Mass., the same year. In 1904 it was moved to Hancock, and later, to Superior, Wis., where it continues to be published.

John J. Kolohmainen, author on Finnish newspapers, called Tyomies "one of the most significant of Finnish working-class papers in America. It was a very important force in the development of the immigrant labor movement."

The Finnish Socialist Federation was the publisher of the paper at Hancock, and it also published a number of other socialist periodicals there and periodicals were published in Houghton-Hancock-Calumet.

Probably the most notable

able journalistic effort during this decade was the founding of the American Socialist in 1899 by the Rev. K. L. Tolonen, J. K. Nikandre and John Back, and was closely associated with the old Suomi Synod of the Lutheran Church. In 1906 the church purchased the paper.

It had strong influence on Michigan's Finns for decades, and, although it was religious in tone, it carried a wide variety of news.

In 1908, the last year of publication, the paper was being issued three times a week under the editorship of the Rev. F. Y. Joki.

Calumet was the site of the third Finnish daily, the influential Paivalehti, established by Kalle Haapakoski in 1901. In 1914, it was moved to Duluth and continued to be published into the 1930s.

Socialist Papers Appear

During the first decade of this century, several socialist papers were begun, including the short-lived Vasanas in Ironwood in 1903, and the well-known Tyomies appeared in Warrenton, Mass., the same year. In 1904 it was moved to Hancock, and later, to Superior, Wis., where it continues to be published.

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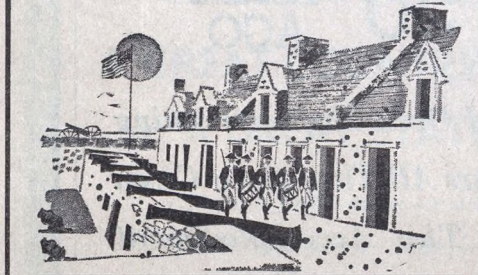
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Probably the most notable



The American Utiset (American News), published twice weekly in New York Mills, Minn., is one of the last Finnish-language general newspapers left in the United States, where over 50 were once published. The Utiset serves Finns in the entire Midwest. The American Sunnitar, another once-popular semi-weekly, was published in Hancock until it was suspended several years ago.

Landmarks in History



Fort Ticonderoga in northern New York State is a proud landmark of our country's early days... Skandia also is proud to be a community landmark — with a past history of serving our many, many neighbors of Finnish Ancestry.

- We join with others in a salute to Finland's 50th Anniversary of Independence, 1917-1967.
- This message made possible by the following Skandia Businesses:
- Ingall's Lumber Yard**
Complete Building Materials
Our Business Is To Save You Money
Skandia
 - L&G General Store**
The Welches
Sinclair Gas & Oil
Groceries—Meats—Foods—Ice
Beer—Wine—Liquor—To Take Out
Skandia
 - Hodmark Sales & Service**
Homelite & McCulloch Chain Saws—Pump and Generators—Complete Homelite Parts & Service—Harley-Davidson Motorcycles.
Skandia
 - Skandia Snowmobile Sales & Service**
Ski Bird — Bolens
Milton Holman Distributor
Skandia
 - Health's True Value Hardware**
TOYS—GIFTS—HARDWARES
The Complete Hardware Store
Greenhouse
Open Sun. 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. 'til Christmas
Skandia
 - Kallio's Grocery**
Citro Gas & Oil
Groceries—Beer & Wine To Go
Skandia—U.S. Hwy. 34
 - Kellstrom's**
Groceries—Dry Goods—Garage
Post Office
Skandia

Congratulations to FINLAND on its 50th Anniversary of Independence 1917 - 1967

We are proud to salute the people of Finnish Ancestry throughout the Upper Peninsula and all over the world at the time of their Golden Anniversary of Independence.

May their communities continue to prosper with growth and to build a better world for everyone.

THE Peninsula Bank
Member F.D.I.C. Ishpeming

50 YEARS of INDEPENDENCE

In fifty years Finland has righteously taken its place as one of the leaders of the world's countries. It is this heritage which justly deserves universal acclaim.

WE SALUTE YOU

Miracle Markets

Copper Country History Told: Calumet Once 'Capital' For Thousands Of Immigrants

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following is an excerpt from "The History of Michigan," by Dr. Armas E. F. Hänninen, translated from the Finnish language by Mrs. Edward Isaac of Hancock.

The Civil War brought about the influx of Finns to Michigan's Copper Country. At first the war hampered the work for the Michigan copper mines. Young men were called into the service. Others went to Canada to avoid the draft. As a result the companies lost some of their best workers.

In 1864 the Ontonagon mines had only half the normal number of workers and the Cliff mines reported only about one-fourth the workers as at the beginning of the war.

The Quincy Mining Company decided to solve this problem in a new way.

The Quincy was established in 1848 and digging was begun for copper from the north shore of Portage Lake on Quincy Hill. Between the lake and the mines rose the mining town of Hancock which chose to name itself after the officers on March 19, 1863, marking the organization of the City of Hancock.

A rival company to Quincy was the Peawick who had discovered some rich argillite veins which contained pure copper embedded in the clay.

In order to get more men and to compete with its rival, Quincy sent Christian Tafel to northern Norway in the spring of 1864 to get skilled workers. He was especially qualified for this task being a native of Tromsø and had spent at both the Finnish and Swedish languages.

Finns Arrive
During the same spring of 1864, Tafel's recruits, numbering over 100 men, arrived. They were mostly Norwegians from the Kaafjord and Olen mines. With them were a few Finns and Swedes. This marks the beginning of the settling of Finns in Hancock.

Tafel's visit to Norway started a veritable migration of Finns to Hancock. He was aided by the numerous letters which they received telling them of the work possibilities and the opportunities to get a homestead.

In general about the richness of the lumbering industry. To those reared in meager circumstances, this was a reminder of the experience of the Old Testament prophet who said, "Good news from a far away country as like cold water to a thirsty soul."

On May 17, 1865, a group of 20 Finns sailed from Tromsø with the Quincy Mine steamer as their destination. On June 24 they docked at Hancock. When the Finns stepped on shore they were met by local residents including Norwegian and under their guidance spent their first night in a Norwegian lodging house. The Finns were well taken care of and soon acquired work and lodging.

During that summer more Finns and Norwegians arrived so that by the end of the year (1865), the Hancock Finns numbered about 50 persons. During the following summers more Finns arrived from the Finnish towns of Finmark.

Finns spread to the area where the Quincy mines were located—Franklin, Boston, Menard. In Ripley, to the east of Hancock on the shore of Portage Lake, was located the Quincy Smelter (skuparinhuolto).

The Finnish immigration in 1870 numbered five hundred and twenty-seven hundred in 1900. Although many of these settled in Minnesota, the Country West and Sweden was usually the Copper Country of Michigan.

Early Difficulties
The number of Finns increased especially in 1871. However, these early years were not without difficulties. In the fall some of the iron mines in the Ishpeming area were closed and a large number left the area to look for work.

As they had enough miners, it was explained the companies lowered their wages and used lower grade copper in their competition with other companies.

Lower wage factors and unfavorable working conditions caused many of the miners to move farther west. This exodus continued for some time. For example, when a boat sailed from Hancock to Duluth on the night of 7, 1878, it was said there were a number of travelers, half of whom were Finns.

The only organized Finnish activity was the church work which divided into ecclesiastical and the Laestadian or Apostolic groups. The Laestadians did not announce their service in the newspapers, but Rev. A. E. Parkman made their announcements in some. The services were held in a Finnish-Norwegian Church, built in 1867, on Quincy Hill.

the two towns of Hurontown and Dodgeville. The Finns in this area worked for the late Royal Mining Co. Dodgeville still has its "Sohlu Temperance Hall" which was quite active yet in 1965.

In 1855 three young men rowed on Portage Lake until they came to the Sias River, after which they walked along the shore to the west. After waiting for a mile they decided on a site for their homes. One of the men marked his choice then Oscar Eliasson, and finally Sakari Hendrickson.

Slept in Rowboat
They began to build their houses, sleeping in the rowboat at night. After their quarters were livable they went back and brought their wives.

They were in the midst of a dense woods. Because Olaperna was the leader the area was first called Olaperna. Eliasson went to Houghton once a week for the mail. As this was a rather difficult matter the postmaster suggested that they establish their own post office.

The postmaster suggested the name of the town and Eliasson replied that it was Olaperna. The settlement was a Swedish descent and couldn't spell the name and decided to call it by his first name. It was called Hancock.

Soon more Finns settled there and farms sprung up as well as logging operations. The first teacher came to Okar in 1881. The town was almost destroyed by fire in 1908. It was almost entirely destroyed by fire.

While many Finns moved out of the area, many remained and soon more towns sprang up—Lumina, Heinola, and so on. The Finnish population spread to Redridge where the Atlantic Mining Company had built a wooden dam in 1832, near several trout rivers.

500 in Trimountain
The towns of Baltic and South Range had sprung up — and later Trimountain and Paiesad. At the close of the year 1890, the area was still dense forest. However, due to finding rich copper, the Baltic Mining Company was organized in 1897. New copper ranges were discovered in the Copper Range Consolidated in 1901. Trimountain Mining Co. in 1902. The Champion Mining Company, Copper Range, grew to be the largest, with headquarters in Boston and local leadership in Paiesad.

As a result the Finns settled in the more established business, temperance halls and churches. In 1888 the first Finns settled in Trimountain and in five years there were 500 Finns there.

Some people migrated toward Ontonagon where homestead land was available. In 1883 a few of the Finns received their first homestead permits. Traveling from Atlantic or nearby towns was long and tedious. Travelers often slept in the woods as the men had to clear the way through the woods for the horse and wagon.

The Rev. A. L. Heidemann was the first pastor to baptize children in Toivola. He suggested Uroho for the name of the town which meant place for those who surpass in courage and bravery; for he thought that others but those with these attributes would venture into that wilderness. Many birth certificates issued in that time list the place as Uroho.

Toivola Named
However, when the railroad passed through in 1901 and a station was built, the town got the name of Toivola (place of hope). Soon homes, a temperance hall and a young people's hall were built. Exclusively came to Toivola in 1904 after considerable difficulty. In the fall of 1906 a Worker's Alliance was established for the purpose of helping those with difficulty finding work. This died out when the war broke out and there was enough work. In July 1906 the 70th anniversary of the founding of Toivola and the

Michigan Tech Honored
In 1899, 80 out of 600 were Finns. This doesn't include the Johnsons, Andersons, etc. The faculty lists number of Finnish instructors.

Up the hill from Houghton is the two towns of Hurontown and Dodgeville.

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They were in the midst of a dense woods. Because Olaperna was the leader the area was first called Olaperna. Eliasson went to Houghton once a week for the mail. As this was a rather difficult matter the postmaster suggested that they establish their own post office.

The postmaster suggested the name of the town and Eliasson replied that it was Olaperna. The settlement was a Swedish descent and couldn't spell the name and decided to call it by his first name. It was called Hancock.

Soon more Finns settled there and farms sprung up as well as logging operations. The first teacher came to Okar in 1881. The town was almost destroyed by fire in 1908. It was almost entirely destroyed by fire.

While many Finns moved out of the area, many remained and soon more towns sprang up—Lumina, Heinola, and so on. The Finnish population spread to Redridge where the Atlantic Mining Company had built a wooden dam in 1832, near several trout rivers.

500 in Trimountain
The towns of Baltic and South Range had sprung up — and later Trimountain and Paiesad. At the close of the year 1890, the area was still dense forest. However, due to finding rich copper, the Baltic Mining Company was organized in 1897. New copper ranges were discovered in the Copper Range Consolidated in 1901. Trimountain Mining Co. in 1902. The Champion Mining Company, Copper Range, grew to be the largest, with headquarters in Boston and local leadership in Paiesad.

As a result the Finns settled in the more established business, temperance halls and churches. In 1888 the first Finns settled in Trimountain and in five years there were 500 Finns there.

Some people migrated toward Ontonagon where homestead land was available. In 1883 a few of the Finns received their first homestead permits. Traveling from Atlantic or nearby towns was long and tedious. Travelers often slept in the woods as the men had to clear the way through the woods for the horse and wagon.

The Rev. A. L. Heidemann was the first pastor to baptize children in Toivola. He suggested Uroho for the name of the town which meant place for those who surpass in courage and bravery; for he thought that others but those with these attributes would venture into that wilderness. Many birth certificates issued in that time list the place as Uroho.

Toivola Named
However, when the railroad passed through in 1901 and a station was built, the town got the name of Toivola (place of hope). Soon homes, a temperance hall and a young people's hall were built. Exclusively came to Toivola in 1904 after considerable difficulty. In the fall of 1906 a Worker's Alliance was established for the purpose of helping those with difficulty finding work. This died out when the war broke out and there was enough work. In July 1906 the 70th anniversary of the founding of Toivola and the

Michigan Tech Honored
In 1899, 80 out of 600 were Finns. This doesn't include the Johnsons, Andersons, etc. The faculty lists number of Finnish instructors.

Up the hill from Houghton is the two towns of Hurontown and Dodgeville.

FINLAND'S 50th Anniversary of Independence

Add another name to the list of nations who believe in the democratic way of life... We take this opportunity to recognize the many, many contributions made to this country by people of Finnish Ancestry.

THE MINERS' FIRST NATIONAL BANK
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FINLAND'S 50th Anniversary of Independence

1636 Presque Isle Marquette

Pioneer Memorial



IN MEMORIAM
TO THE FINNISH PIONEERS who adopted this land as their home, who settled here in 1850 and after and became a constructive force in the economic and social life of our country, in its lumbering, mining, and farming.

FINNISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF HUAWATHAALAND
MUISTO SUOMEN HEIMOLLE

This sturdy granite memorial was erected at In Upper Michigan. Crystal Falls to commemorate Finnish pioneers.

Pastors Listed
Pastors who have served in Neguinee are: Otto Stadius 1904-1914, E. V. Saaranen 1904-1912, F. V. Kava 1913-1919, Evert Maantala 1919-1920, Otto Kaarto 1921-1923, Edward Lepola 1923-1929, John E. Halsola 1940-1946, John Wargelin 1947-1950, Herman Matero 1951-1955, Ahti Karjula 1955-1961, William R. Sarvela 1962.

First Church Enlarged
The original church in Ishpeming is still a part of the present structure. It was enlarged in 1897 and 1905. In 1923 it was completely remodelled. The building committee for this work consisted of J. Jaurikkio, A. Pantti, K. A. Ruona, H. W.

Thank You...
The Mining Journal extends a sincere "thank you" to the many persons and organizations, and especially to the staff at the Embassy of Finland, for their aid and cooperation which have made this edition possible. — J. J. Carter, editor, Finnish Historical Society.

HALF A CENTURY

1917 TO 1967

50 YEARS OF ...

• Yes, 50 years of contributing to the world, brilliance in culture, philosophy, arts and the crafts. And, those who have settled in this fine Upper Michigan too, have done considerable justice to everything they've endeavored to do. May we add our congratulations to all concerned on the 50th year of Independence.

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In fifty years of independence, Finland has taken its place among the nations of the world. In its contributions to culture, social progress and industrial development, it has been one of the major nations.



Its majestic music, taken from and symbolizing the rugged charm of the Finnish landscape and the firmly honest character of the Finnish people . . . its concept of social equality and initiative . . . its mounting progress in science and literature, and the constant pouring forth of the riches of natural resources into the markets of the world have stamped it as a leader.

*We Salute Our Neighbors Who Once Called Finland Home
and Who Are Proud, Today, of That Heritage.*

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