

Immigrants of the Independence Valley





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Dick Erickson

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Rochester



A good place to live.

Ett bra ställe att börja ett nytt liv. (Swedish)

Hyvä paikka aloittaa uuden elämän. (Finnish)

Et godt sted å begynne et nytt liv. (Norwegian)

Et godt sted at starte et nyt liv. (Danish)



Jonas Erickson (1854–1936) (Maans) Esse, Finland and Maria Lovisa Henriksdotter (1852–1935) (Påvall) Ytteresse, Finland

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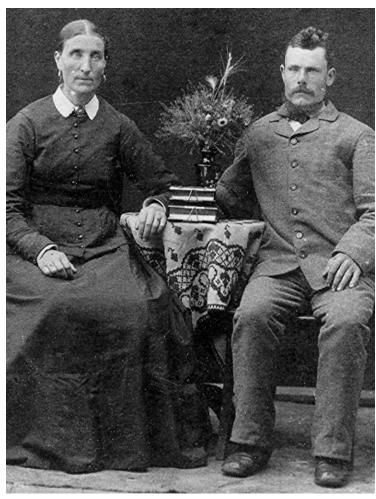
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Alexander Henriksson (Forsman) (1858–1929) (Påvall) Ytteresse, Finland and Brita Maria Hansdotter (1849–1911) Kronoby, Finland

Acknowledgements and Author Summary

I would like to thank those who provided photos, historical and family information regarding Nordic immigrants to the Rochester area. Without this invaluable help, I would not have been able to complete this historical project.

I would also like to thank my wife for her patience during the time I was collecting the information included. I spent many hours talking on the phone, looking through historical records and visiting people. She helped me and continued to encourage me along the way.

The reasons for undertaking this endeavor are four fold:

- I. In 1992 my wife and I purchased the Erickson family farm, which had become the family home of my great grandparents in 1897. During my childhood, I spent a lot of time at the farm and our children and grandchildren have grown to love the farm and the opportunities available there. In order to preserve the history of the Erickson farm, we have documented family information and the farm was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2002.
- 2. My parents were both from Rochester and were both Swedish Finns. My wife's family is Swedish so we both come from a Nordic culture. Although contact with the families in Sweden and Finland was nearly lost, in the late 1980s we began to search and have been able to locate and establish great relationships with many of our family.

- 3. After my retirement in 2001, I learned of volunteer opportunities with the Swedish Finn Historical Society based in Seattle, Washington. After several years as a member of the board, I became the president in 2005.
- 4. Our family has been involved with Swede Days in Rochester since 1992 as the "Independence Vikings." The group of Norse pirates known as Vikings began with just a few family and friends and now has grown to be a midsummer 'tradition' with generations of our family and many friends. The hay trailer 'float' is now a Viking boat pulled by a tractor! Following the parade the weekend fun continues at the Erickson farm.

Because of our strong ties to family and friends in the Nordic countries and our love of people and history, we want to share these elements to ensure that the immigrant migration to Rochester is retold for generations to come.

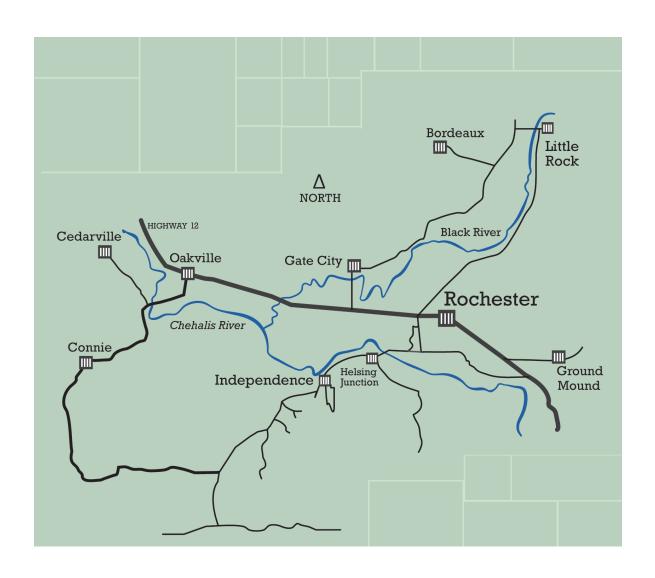
We have documented our individual family histories for our own families. I would like to encourage others to make sure they take the time and energy to document their family. As is said in an old African proverb: "when an elder dies, a library burns down." Don't let yours be lost.

Dick Erickson, 2015



Jonas and Maria Erickson purchased this farm in 1897. Photo c 1914.





Background

Rochester is located in Washington State about 25 miles south of the State capitol of Olympia. In this review, Rochester includes the surrounding smaller settlements of Grand Mound, Helsing Junction, Independence, Bordeaux, Little Rock, Gate City, Oakville, Cedarville and Connie.

The initial settlement of the Rochester area occurred from the 1850s to the 1890s by people from the prairie states of the Midwest, many of whom were of English or German descent.1

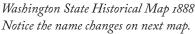
Nordic settlers followed between 1890 and 1940. Approximately 1100 immigrants settled or came

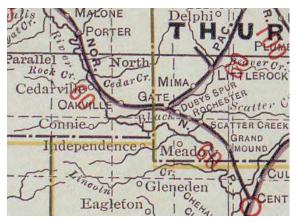
through the area from the Nordic countries of Finland, Sweden, Norway and Denmark. About 70% of those immigrants to the Rochester area were from Finland, either Swedish speaking Finns or Finnish speaking Finns. Almost all of those from Finland were from Östrobothnia (the West Coast of Finland).

The focus of this book is on these Nordic immigrants to the Rochester area with a more specific focus on those from Finland.









Washington State Historical Map 1900 New communities appear due to railroads and logging.

The First People

The first people in the Rochester area were the Chehalis people, a native people of western Washington. The Chehalis of Washington consists of two divisions: The Upper Chehalis and the Lower Chehalis. Within these were several tribes: the Copalis, Wynoochee and Humtulips people were part of the Lower Chehalis division.

The Satsop people were part of the Upper Chehalis, the boundary being the confluence of the Chehalis River and Satsop River.

Like many Northwest Coast natives, the Chehalis relied on fishing from local rivers for food and built plank houses or longhouses to protect themselves from the harsh, wet winters.

The Chehalis people were settled on the current Chehalis Indian Reservation along the Chehalis River in 1860, an area between Rochester and Oakville.⁴

Why did the Emigrants Leave?

What caused these Nordic emigrants, primarily from Finland, to leave their families behind and head to such a distant land? Many were only in their late teens or early 20s when they left.

Were conditions so bad that they would leave the ones they loved and friends they grew up with? Can you imagine what it must have been like, knowing that you may never see your friends or family again...ever?

There were several reasons why people left Finland for a brighter future.⁵

- There was a strong population growth in Finland during the 19th century that created economic pressures.
- There were crop failures and years of famine just prior to many leaving.
- Inheritance practices were such that the oldest son got the farm and paid his siblings cash compensation. The other children had to go elsewhere to find work.
- Tar burning and shipbuilding were profitable industries, however, in the mid-1850s, the world shifted from wooden ships, which relied on tar, to steamships made of steel. Consequently, there was a "tar crisis."
- Between the years of 1899 and 1917, Finnish males were being conscripted into the Russian army. Many men avoided conscription, which

- they considered unlawful, by emigrating to North America. Some men even left in the middle of the night and sailed by small boat across the Baltic to Sweden and left from there, not wanting to be stopped.
- 6. North America was viewed as a land of opportunity. America needed workers so recruiters went to Finland and elsewhere to entice people to emigrate. It was not long before news of available work spread throughout Finland and the other Nordic countries. There was a strong desire to earn enough money to redeem the family farm or buy a house and piece of land back home.

In 1902 emigration reached a peak with more than 23,000 Finns applying for passports to emigrate. There was such a strong movement to North America that people used to say that if you had not been to America, you really did not measure up as a man.

There were about 85 communities in North America where Swedish Finns settled and many more where other Nordic immigrants established themselves.⁵



Early Nordic Settlers

The term Nordic, rather than Scandinavian, is used in this book so as to be inclusive of all the northern countries.

Matt "Kronoby" Mattson, born in Kronoby, Finland, arrived in Independence in 1892 with his wife Anna. They found that a few families from Finland had already settled in the area. Jacob and Mary Salo were one of those early pioneer families, along with the Niemis and Johnsons. 1, 6, 7

From my research, it appears that there were no Nordic settlers in the area prior to 1888–1890.

When they arrived in the Independence Valley, mighty forests but few roads and bridges existed. From their experiences, the early settlers could recount many dangerous encounters and adventures in the fight against the wilderness before it was controlled.

Jonas Erickson (my great grandfather) from Esse, Finland arrived in 1894–95, a short time after the Mattsons purchased property in Independence. About the same time, Matt Backman and Andrew Fagerness arrived, coming from Terijärv, Finland. Erick Englund followed in about 1898.

These Nordic immigrants likely had to settle in the narrow Independence Valley and in the foothills as the earlier settlers had already claimed the land of the prairie. By the 1880s, logging and industry increased throughout Thurston County and new areas of settlement opened up. By 1889, 40 logging camps operated around the County which also was a drawing card for these new settlers. 6

The early immigrants dreamed of purchasing land and becoming farmers. Often they didn't have enough money to buy what was necessary to establish even a very simple homestead, build a house and barn, and get a few animals. They had to find cash-paying jobs logging, working as mill hands or working on the railroads to save money. The land they bought usually was stump land: land that had been clear-cut and where the stumps still stood in the open fields. As such, the land was useless to a farmer. Stumps left to be broken down by the forces of nature could stand 20-40 years or longer. To make the land suitable for farming, land had to be cleared after logging. 1,8 Those immigrants who had worked elsewhere, maybe in the mines or on the railroads and had saved a bit were able to buy a farm shortly after they arrived in Rochester.

Two railroads went through Rochester, which helped open up the area. The Northern Pacific went along the north side of the Chehalis River. The first train arrived across these tracks on April 1, 1895. A second line on the south side of the Chehalis River (through Helsing Junction and Independence) was completed in 1906.

Of the 1100 or so Nordic immigrants that settled or moved through the Rochester area between 1890 and 1940, not all were in the Rochester area at the same time. Some lived there for a few years and then moved to other communities. Many worked in the

logging camps for a short while at Cedarville or Bordeaux. The peak period of immigrant families living in the area was 1930 illustrated by the following U.S. Census data for Finnish and Swedish born residents for Thurston County (note-there is no census data available for 1890).

As a way to better understand where these immigrants came from, where they lived or worked, key information was put together in a database. This information was compiled from census, church, and cemetery records along with newspaper articles/obituaries and personal conversations with individual immigrant descendants. Census records indicated where a person came from, however, when it came to Finland, it is important to know if their mother tongue was Swedish or Finnish.

These Nordic immigrants came from many varied backgrounds: Swedish speaking Finns (40%), Finnish speaking Finns (27%), Swedes (23%), Norwegians (8%), and Danes (2%).

A number of the Nordic immigrants who worked and stayed in the logging camps around Bordeaux, Little Rock, Cedarville, and Oakville were more transient. According to census data, most lived in boarding houses. They would work for a while in the woods and then move on to other logging camps, to sawmills or settle down to raise families.

Because of the dominance of Swedish as the mother tongue around Rochester (Swedish Finns and Swedes), the community developed a strong Swedish culture, e.g., Swede Hall and later the Swede Day parade.

Census Data of Finnish and Swedish Born Immigrants by Year

YEAR	1880	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940
FINNISH	0	45	249	283	298	231
SWEDISH	0	30	69	68	89	50

Distribution of Total Nordic Immigrants Identified in Rochester 1890–1940

TOWN	TOTAL	DENMARK	FINLAND		NORWAY	SWEDEN
			F	S		
BORDEAUX	104	6	21	7	29	41
CEDARVILLE	59	4	4	24	13	14
CONNIE	10	1	1	2	13	14
GATE	64	1	9	37	6	55
GRAND MOUND	39	0	2	0	6	31
HELSING JUNCTION	15	0	7	8	0	0
INDEPENDENCE	157	1	93	56	2	7
LITTLE ROCK	140	4	22	25	19	70
OAKVILLE	60	1	3	30	4	22
ROCHESTER	456	3	144	248	6	55
TOTAL	1106	21	306	437	85	257
PERCENTAGE		2	27	40	8	23
*F. FINNISH SPEAKING S. SWEDISH SPEAKING						

*F: FINNISH SPEAKING S: SWEDISH SPEAKING

NOTE: In the 1900 census records, what later was known as Independence was listed as Meadow; Independence was an area on the Lewis County side of the Independence Valley; Bordeaux did not become listed as such until 1920 (Little Rock was the local precinct before that time); Grays Harbor county was known as Chehalis in the early 1900s; Connie was the precinct that covered the Chehalis/Grays Harbor corner of Independence

If married, many of the men who came over from 'the old country,' often came a few years ahead of their families, trying to make enough money in the woods or mining so they could afford the next step.

It is believed that as new immigrants settled into the Rochester area, they wrote letters home and to other friends and family across North America. This started a "chain migration" where the word spread that Rochester was "a good place to start a new life." This likely happened with Jonas Erickson, my great grandfather, after he arrived in Rochester in 1894–5 and then communicated with Erick Englund, a close friend who lived in Seattle at the time with his wife, Anna, and their children. Both men came with a small group from Finland to Grand Rapids, Michigan in 1880. The Englund's moved to Rochester about 1898. Erick left Rochester for the gold fields of Alaska shortly after they moved for a couple of years.

Jonas Erickson's wife, Maria Lovisa, and son, Alfred, came from Finland in 1895 and met him in Rochester.

Jonas and Maria Lovisa also communicated with family back in Finland. As a result, at least three families

moved from Finland to Rochester. The Andrew Forsman family, the Alexander Forsman family and the John Arthur Mattson family. The Mattsons were in Michigan but had moved back to Finland before coming back to the U.S. and to Rochester.

Others would visit Rochester and see the opportunities. For example, Emil Erstrom (my mother's father) and his wife, Lisa, lived in Berkeley, CA with their four children (Carl, Alma, Ellen and Olga). In early 1916, Emil traveled to Rochester to visit several Swedish speaking Finn friends and some family. He liked it so much that he sent for the family. He even started building before they arrived. My mother, Ruby Erstrom, was born in Rochester (1917) shortly after the move.

A further look at the information gathered on these immigrants gives an interesting insight to this migration pattern. The data provides a glimpse into how people came from their Nordic homeland to Rochester, many via other parts of the state or country.

D.

Some Families Had Children Born in the Homeland

Twenty-seven families, 24 from Finland and three from Sweden, came to North America with children born in their native country:

- I. Four families settled immediately in Rochester.
- 2. Ten families had additional children elsewhere in Washington before moving to Rochester.
- Four families were in other parts of the United States before coming to Rochester.
- Nine families did not have additional children after moving to Rochester.

An example is Jacob Ollikkala (later changed to Johnson) and his wife Justina. According to census records, Jacob left Isokyrö, Finland in 1872 without his family and worked in different parts of the United States. He returned to Finland and brought his wife, Justina and their son, John over in 1886. First

Carbon, Wyoming. Here they had two more children, Edla in 1888 and Matt in 1890. Jacob and Justina came to Independence about 1893 as other family members, the Niemis and Talsos, also from Isokyrö, had settled there. Their son, John Ollikkala, worked in a railroad store, the Golden Rule in Kemmerer, Wyoming, and then moved to Roslyn, Washington. Along the way, John Ollikkala met Ida, also from Finland who came to the U.S. in 1896. They were married in 1898 in Rock Springs, Wyoming and lived nearby in Diamondville, Wyoming where their first daughter, Laila, was born in 1901. Because his parents were in Independence, John and Ida Ollikkala moved there in about 1905 where he became the manager of Independence Mercantile when the railroad was completed in 1906. ¹

they lived in Virginia, Minnesota before moving to

From Other Parts of North America

One hundred and forty individuals, or 74 families, lived elsewhere in North America, met someone, often from their native land, married and had children before moving to Rochester (see table).

An example is Alfred and Edla Marie West who came over separately in 1903 and lived in Massachusetts. The two were married in Woonsocket, Rhode Island. They moved out to South Bend, Washington in 1907 and came to Rochester in 1920. One child was born in Massachusetts, three children in South Bend, and two in Rochester. 12

MINNESOTA	15	WISCONSIN	6	CANADA	2	NEW HAMPSHIRE	1
CALIFORNIA	8	WYOMING	6	ALASKA	1	NEW YORK	1
OREGON	7	COLORADO	3	IDAHO	1	оніо	1
MONTANA	7	NORTH DAKOTA	3	ILLINOIS	1	PENNSYLVANIA	1
MICHIGAN	6	UTAH	3	MASSACHUSSETS	1		

From Other Parts of Washington

One hundred and fourteen individuals met in the U.S., married and had children somewhere in Washington before settling in the Rochester area. An example is Jack Ostergard and Edla Gullman, Swedish Finns, from Cedarville. They came over separately, not knowing each other. Jack worked in the woods. They met and married in Hoquiam in 1910 and moved to Cedarville in 1911. 13

In Rochester

Eighty individuals, 40 families, met, married and settled in Rochester before having children: Most of these were immigrant children, such as Viking Mattson, who married Margaret Sandstrom, both Swedish Finns. They were born in Finland but grew up and married in Rochester. They later moved to Tacoma, Washington.¹⁴

In the Rochester Area Logging Camp

Approximately 250 individuals were single and were looking for opportunities in the new land. These individuals headed for the logging camps located at Cedarville/Oakville or Bordeaux/Little Rock.

Early Settlers (1900)

There were 49 Nordic families that lived in the Rochester general area in 1900, based on census records. In addition, there were a few more temporary individuals located in the logging camps who were not included as permanent settlers. A list of these early Nordic immigrants is shown in the following table. All of these immigrants arrived in the Rochester area during the 1890 to 1900 time frame. As can be seen, most of these immigrants who settled in the Independence Valley area were from Finland.

SURNAME	GIVEN NAME	AREA SETTLED	ORIGIN COUNTRY	YEAR TO US
BUSTROM	GRANDER & GUNDA	GATE	NORWAY	1889
ANDERSON	ANDREW	GATE	SWEDEN	1849
ANDERSON	ADOLPH & ANNIE	GRAND MOUND	SWEDEN	1882
CARLSON	JOHN & CARRIE	GRAND MOUND	SWEDEN	1887
ERICKSON	ANDREW & ANNIE	GRAND MOUND	SWEDEN	1880
ERICKSON	JOHN & CHRISTINA	GRAND MOUND	SWEDEN	1882
RAMSTED	LIDO	GRAND MOUND	NORWAY	1880
RAMSTED	ANDREW & CLARA	GRAND MOUND	NORWAY	1880
SPARRE	MARGARET	GRAND MOUND	SWEDEN	
ASUJA	ANDREW & ANNA	INDEPENDENCE	FINLAND	1879
BACKMAN	NILS & LIZZIE	INDEPENDENCE	FINLAND	1885
BACKMAN	JOHN & AMANDA	INDEPENDENCE	FINLAND	1881
BACKMAN	MATT & ANNIE	INDEPENDENCE	FINLAND	1886
BERGMAN	JOHN & HATTIE	INDEPENDENCE	FINLAND	1885
CARLSON	ALFRED & EDNA	INDEPENDENCE	FINLAND	1895
CORPELA	JOSHUA & MARY	INDEPENDENCE	FINLAND	1889
DAHL	ANDREW & WALVOR	INDEPENDENCE	NORWAY	1858
ENGLUND	ERICK & ANNIE	INDEPENDENCE	FINLAND	1880
ERICKSON	JONAS & MARIA LOVISA	INDEPENDENCE	FINLAND	1880
FORSMAN	ALEXANDER & BRITA MARIA	INDEPENDENCE	FINLAND	1900
FORSTROM	MATT & HELNEY	INDEPENDENCE	FINLAND	1898
HAKVIST	JOSEPH	INDEPENDENCE	FINLAND	1877
HANSON	J.E.	INDEPENDENCE	NORWAY	1891
HANSON	N. & KATIE	INDEPENDENCE	FINLAND	1873
HILL	AMELIA	INDEPENDENCE	FINLAND	1883

SURNAME	GIVEN NAME	AREA SETTLED	ORIGIN COUNTRY	YEAR TO US
HILL	CHARLES & ELIZABETH	INDEPENDENCE	FINLAND	1885
JOHNSON	JACOB & JUSTINA	INDEPENDENCE	FINLAND	1873
KANGAS	MATT & ANNIE	INDEPENDENCE	FINLAND	1896
LILQUIST	ANDREW & ANNIE	INDEPENDENCE	FINLAND	1891
MATTSON	CHRIS & SOPHIA	INDEPENDENCE	SWEDEN	1886
MATTSON	MATT & ANNA	INDEPENDENCE	FINLAND	1879
MATTSON	CONRAD & SOPHIA	INDEPENDENCE	FINLAND	1887
NELSON	FRANK & MARY	INDEPENDENCE	FINLAND	1884
NIEMI	JOHN & MARY	INDEPENDENCE	FINLAND	1886
SALO	JACOB & MARY	INDEPENDENCE	FINLAND	1892
STRAND	CHARLES & EDLA	INDEPENDENCE	FINLAND	1887
STRAND	ADOLPH	INDEPENDENCE	FINLAND	1890
TORKKO	ANDREW & JOSEPHINA	INDEPENDENCE	FINLAND	1884
JOHNSTON	JOHN & MARY	LITTLE ROCK	SWEDEN	1886
NELSON	DAVID	LITTLE ROCK	SWEDEN	1889
OLSON	PETER & SELMA	LITTLE ROCK	SWEDEN	1887
ALFREDSON	CHARLES & KATTIE	OAKVILLE	SWEDEN	1888
AUBERT	HULDA	OAKVILLE	SWEDEN	1888
BURCH	MARTHA	OAKVILLE	SWEDEN	1847
GIBSON	CLARA	OAKVILLE	SWEDEN	1989
LOMBORG	OSCAR & EDA	OAKVILLE	SWEDEN	1885
SAMUELSON	ALFRED & CAROLINA	OAKVILLEE	SWEDEN	1890
LUNDEEN	JOHN & ANNIE	ROCHESTER	FINLAND	1881
STRAND	ALFRED	ROCHESTER	FINLAND	1898

NAME IN ROCHESTER	NAME IN NATIVE COUNTRY
LEE ANDERSON	LEANDER ANDERSSON DAHLBACKA
ANDREW ASUJA	ANTTI ASUJAMMA
JOHN EDWARD BOWMAN	JOHAN EDWARD BOMAN
LEANDER CARLSON	LEANDER FINNHOLM
JOHN ADOLPH DITCH	JOHAN ADOLPH OJA
JONAS ERICKSON	JONAS ERIKSSON MAANS
JOHN ERIC ERRICKSON	JOHN ERKKI ERICKSON MULLOLA JUSSILA
GABRIEL WILHELM ERIKSSON	GABRIEL WILHELM BÄNNBACK
ANDERS GUSTAF FAGERNESS	ANDERS GUSTAF SKYTTE
ANDREW FORSMAN	ANDERS HENRIKSSON PÅFVALS
ANDREW FREELAND	ANDERS FRILUND
MATT HENDRICKSON	MATHIAS GREN
JOHN ISRAEL HOLM	JOHAN ISRAEL ISRAELSSON GRANHOLM
EMIL ISAACCSON	EMIL WIAS
JACK JACKSON	JACOB DANIEL JAKOBSSON PESONEN
JACOB JOHNSON	JACOB OLLIKALLA
JOHN OSKAR LIND	JOHN OSKAR HENRIKSSON SMEDJEBACKA
WILLIAM A. MATTSON	VASILI ALEKSEJEFF MATVEJEFF
FRED NELSON	NILS FRIDOLF STORBACKA
VICTOR NYGARD	WIKTOR GABRIEL SMEDJEBACKA
MARTIN PETERSON	MATHIAS PETTERSSON PERJUS
AUGUST STRAND	AUGUST ALFRED SAGALAMPI
ALEX SUNDQUIST	ALEX JÅFS
KARL THORSEN	KARL JOHANSSON STORTHORS
LEANDER WIDELL	LEANDER LEPISTÖ

New Country Family Names

For a variety of reasons, many people had different names here in North America:

- There may have been an error in recording the correct name when they landed, e.g., Ehrström became Erstrom.
- 2. The individual translated their original name to an English version, e.g., Mäki changed to Hill in English or Oja changed to Ditch.
- They choose an altogether different name for some unknown reason, e.g., Gren in Finland to Hendrickson in the U.S.

In addition, farm names were often used as the identifier in their homeland, e.g., Jonas Erickson's passport lists his name as Jonas Eriksson Maans. In this case, Maans is the name of the farm where he grew up. Maans was dropped when he came to the U.S. On the opposite page are some real examples of Rochester immigrants as they were known here and in their native country:

This illustrates the complexity of being able to do family research based on the names by which they were known.

What Is a Swedish Finn?

As shown, most of the Rochester Nordic immigrants were Swedish speaking Finns. Many people ask, "What is a Swedish Finn?"

For historical understanding, what today is known as Finland was controlled by Sweden from the middle ages until Russia pushed the Swedes out in 1809. The map illustrates the extent of Swedish control across the Baltic in 1661. ¹⁵

Swedish became the natural language along the coast of Finland due to trading and commerce. It was also the official language of the government.

In 1610, 17.5% of the population of Finland spoke Swedish. This number has steadily declined over time: 5.5% spoke Swedish in 2005. 16

The greatest numbers of Swedish Finns live, or came from, four primary areas in Finland: Coastal areas of Österbothnia, Åboland, Åland and Nyland (see map on page 16).



A Bit More about Finland¹⁷

There were several conflicts with Russia during the 18th century before Russia began to occupy Finland. The Russians invaded Finland on 21 February, 1808. In March 1809 the Finnish Diet, a form of parliament, accepted Tsar Alexander as their ruler. He agreed that Finland would become a Grand Duchy rather than a part of Russia and promised to respect Finnish laws. In 1812 the Tsar moved the capital of Finland from Åbo to Helsingfors.

Little changed in Finland in the early 19th century. Then in 1856 the Saimaa canal was built. It enabled the Finns to export timber from their great forests to western Europe more easily.

In the mid 19th century Finnish nationalism began to grow. As early as 1835 Elias Lonnrot published a collection of Finnish folk poems called the Kalevala. After 1850 interest in the Finnish language and culture grew stronger. In 1858 the first Finnish speaking grammar school opened. By 1889 half of the grammar schools in Finland spoke only Finnish.

However, at the end of the 19th century Tsar Nicholas II tried to clamp down on Finnish nationalism. In 1899 he issued a manifesto, which said he had the power to make laws for Finland, without the consent of the Finnish Diet, if those laws affected Russian interests.

The pendulum then swung the other way. In 1902 Finnish was made an official language along with Swedish and in 1905 the Tsar withdrew the manifesto of 1899. In 1907 a new assembly was elected to replace the old Diet.

From 1906 Finnish women were also allowed to vote. Finland was the first European country and the third country in the world, after New Zealand and Australia to allow women to vote in national elections. Furthermore, in 1907 Finnish women became the first in the world to win seats in a national parliament.

In 1910 the Tsar severely restricted the power of the Finnish legislature. He declared that he had the power to pass laws for Finland if the impacts were not limited to the internal affairs of that region.

The reign of the Tsar was soon over. He abdicated in March 1917. In July 1917 the Finnish Diet declared that it had authority in all matters except foreign policy. Then on 6 December 1917 the Diet declared Finland an independent Republic.

In October 1917, a conservative government was elected in Finland. The far left decided to try and take power by force. The Red Finns seized Helsinki and other towns. However, General Gustaf Mannerheim led the White Finns and in April 1918 they captured Tampere. Meanwhile the Germans intervened. German troops captured Helsinki. By the middle of May the rebellion had been crushed.

In October 1918 a German Prince, Charles Frederick of Hesse was made king of Finland. His reign was extremely short. After Germany signed the armistice on 11 November 1918 Mannerheim was made regent. Shortly afterwards, in 1919 Finland gained a new constitution and Finland's first president K.J. Stahlberg replaced Mannerheim. Finland became a republic.

Finland experienced further conflict with the Russians during the Winter War of 1939 and then World War II came upon them.

Despite all of these struggles, Finland has emerged as a unique country that is very competitive on a world scale and has been ranked Number 1 in education and health care for several years in the 2000–2013 time frame. ¹⁸

Finlanders to Rochester

Nearly all of the Swedish speaking and Finnish speaking Finns came from the same general area in Finland: Östrobothnia or the West Coast region. A specific listing of key communities of the Rochester immigrants is shown on the map (page 17).

Some of the Finnish immigrants were bilingual, speaking Finnish and Swedish, but most were not. Few spoke English when they arrived. They continued to speak their mother tongue at home well into the 1930s. Because of this language issue, two churches were established in the Rochester area: one Swedish speaking and the other Finnish speaking.

As immigrants of several nationalities flowed into the United States, language became an issue everywhere. President Roosevelt declared that "we're all Americans and English should be the primary language." As a result, such things as church services were moved mostly to English and people began to give up their mother tongue in public.

In the process, however, they didn't teach the next generations, myself included, their language. Oh, how we wish they had! Some of us learned a few words but not much more.

Swedish Church

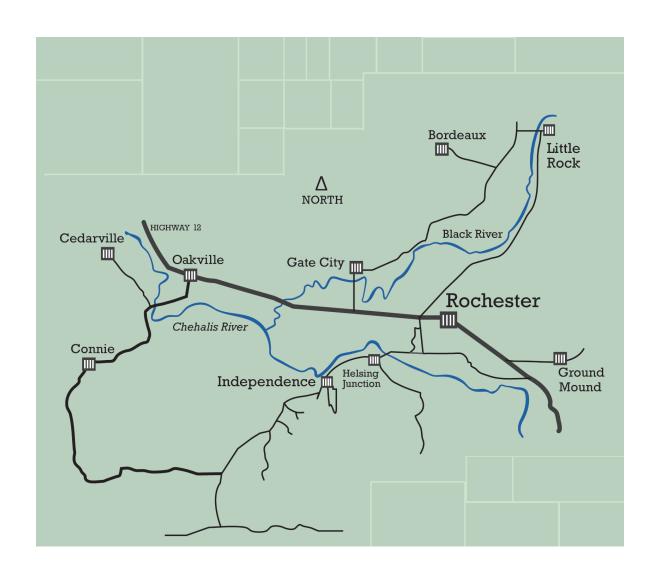


Finnish Church





BIRTH COMMUNITY	NUMBER OF PEOPLE	BIRTH COMMUNITY	NUMBER OF PEOPLE
SWEDISH FINNS		FINNS	
TERJÄRV	68	KALVIA	10
ÖVERMARK	23	ULLAVA	9
LARSMO	20	KANNUS	8
MUNSALA	15	ISOKYRÖ	5
ESSE	14	JALASJÄRVI	2
JAKOBSTAD	7	KAUSTINEN	2
YTTERESSE	6		
GAMMLAKARLEY- KOKKOLA	5		
NÄRPES	5		
PETALAX	5		
PURMO	5		
SOLF	5		
EVIJÄRVI	4		
NYKARLEBY	4		
KORSNÄS	3		
KRONOBY	3		
SUNDOM	3		
JEPPO	2		
KAUSTBY	2		
PÖRTOM	2		



Community Background & History

Rochester

Traveling by Conestoga wagons, the first settlers arrived in Rochester in the 1850s. Among the early arrivals were the Beggs brothers who set up the town's first mill.

The community was founded in 1852 by Samuel James. ²¹ Originally named Moscow by a Russian immigrant, the name was changed to Rochester when the post office was established in 1890. ²² One source indicates that the town was platted in 1890 by Gaily Fleming of Centralia, Washington. Her home town was Rochester, Indiana. ²³ Another source suggests it was platted in the same year by John L. Nye and Fred Sarjent. ⁸ Nye was said to have reestablished the city name of Rochester in 1904 to honor his home town

of Rochester, England.²³ David James indicated that there were thirteen Rochesters in the United States in the mid-20th century.²⁴ Rochester is not shown on an 1888 map of the State illustrated on page 2, nor in the 1880 census, however, it is shown on a 1900 map and listed as a precinct in the 1900 census. Serving as a railroad junction and trade center, Rochester was a boomtown in its early history.

During the 1890s, the town consisted of two stores, two saloons, one church and a blacksmith shop. One of the most enterprising businessmen in the early history of Rochester was Mr. Robert Paton who, in partnership with a Mr. Douglas, opened the first mercantile in 1889. It was located a few hundred

yards southwest of the present site of Swede Hall. He opened a lumber mill in the early 1880s, which continued operation for 50 years.²⁵

By 1900, Rochester had a hotel, stores and a livery stable located along the railroad tracks.⁸ There were also three sawmills in the area.²⁰

Railroads were critical to the development of Thurston County and the Rochester area. Two mainlines (Northern Pacific and The Milwaukee Road) were established in the Rochester area. Robert Hunt helped promote Rochester's growth with the addition of the Northern Pacific Railroad around 1891, which connected the community with Grays Harbor. ²³ A subsidiary of the Milwaukee Road was established in 1906. These mainlines spawned smaller rail lines (spurs) that were established by logging and mining companies. One source suggests there were 37 branches established by these companies in Thurston County. ²⁶

Gene Weaver and others indicated that Rochester had 3 distinct central areas over the years. The first was just to the south of where Swede Hall is located today (later known as old Rochester). The second was on Highway 12 near the pole yard (1890 time frame) and the third was where the stop light is located now (1910-20 time frame).²⁷

Old-timers give a variety of reasons for the town center's third move sometime between 1912 and 1915. Some say buildings were erected when the Milwaukee Railroad crossed the Northern Pacific tracks and the town grew around the new depot. Others recall a fire

which destroyed many of the buildings and caused the town center to move.²⁸

Rochester experienced a series of fires which destroyed the original Methodist Church in 1912, the newly rebuilt church in 1924, and the second rebuilt church again in 1929. A series of fires during the 1920s also destroyed the Modern Woodman's Hall, Payton's Dance Hall, and the large frame building which housed the Mercantile. In the 1930s, Johnson's store was twice destroyed by fire. In 1944, fire struck again wiping out a major section of the town, including a drugstore, garage, restaurant, pool hall, barber shop and a private residence. In 1954, fire destroyed the High School.

Blacksmithing was an important trade in small communities like Rochester. One of the blacksmith shops in town belonged to Carl (Fred) Gottfrid Carlson (Swedish) who had moved west from Chicago.

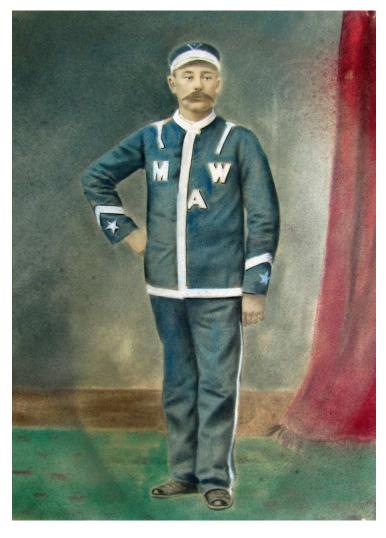
The Modern Woodman's Association (MWA) hall (photo page 22) was located next to the James Red and White Store on the south side of the main road. Likely it was moved from across the street where the elementary school is today. The Modern Woodman Association was a social organization as well as an insurance association. A large cold storage locker, where Virgil Moorehouse began cutting mead, was next door.





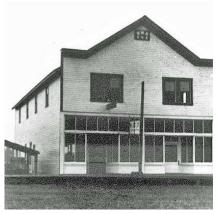


Carlson's blacksmith shop. Fred Carlson shoeing horse, c 1922³⁰



Alfred Erickson, c 1910, wearing his MWA uniform³¹

Modern Woodman's Hall, c 1920s²⁷





Early Rochester: side street between the main road and the train track, c 1910²⁷



Rochester Post Office and Paton's Store c 1915–20²⁷



Rochester, Washington postcard c 1925²⁷



Paton's Post Office, Store and downtown²⁷



Rochester Mercantile Co. c 1920²⁷



Rochester Mercantile c 1930. William Matson, owner³²





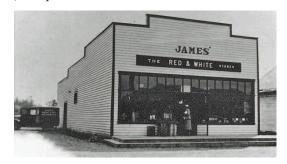


Pool Hall and Barber Shop (above) in Rochester, May, 1930, operated by Erik Sandstrom, standing next to his son Sven¹⁴

The first Milwaukee train going through Rochester, Washington c 1906 ^{27,33}



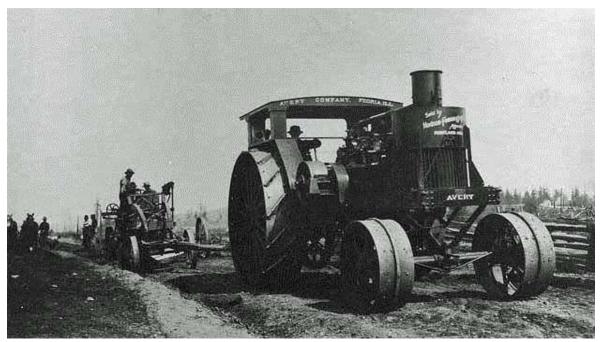
TOWN IN FLAMES—Store building, left, in Rochester, Wash., was dimly outlined in sheets of flame as a third of the town was destroyed by fire early yesterday. Another



Red & White Grocery Store owned by Henry James²⁷



Same building in 2013³¹



Road building, c 1920s²⁷

This picture illustrates work being done on the main highway through Rochester to Oakville. Oscar Eko, born in Wyoming but of Finnish decent, did much of the work. Based on his view of the topography, Gene Weaver thinks that Betts Hill might be in the background.²⁷

One of the outlying stores, often referred to as the 'Triangle Store,' was located between Rochester and Helsing Junction at the corner of Independence Road SW, Marble St. SW and James Road SW. John Norgord started the store sometime in the 1920s and owned it through the 1930s. It was closed for a time and then purchased by Frans Strand in 1948.³⁴

Larry Sandell remembers the Triangle Service station/store when it was owned by Frans Strand. Larry worked there whenever help was needed in the late 1940s and early 1950s. Gilmore gas, famous for its lion logo, was sold there. One time they brought a live lion in a cage to the station to promote the product. Gas was pumped by hand. The old pump was one where you filled a glass container at the top of the pump and then let gravity feed the gas into the car, truck, or gas can. Larry also remembers that during the war, the store collected recycled items for use in the war effort.³⁵

A fond memory of Lois Strand Prang, daughter of Fran Strands, was the penny candy purchased by many of the kids.

The store operated under different ownerships up until about 1983–4 according to Donna Weaver.³⁶ The last owner, Tom Pinnock, took pride in offering a wide variety of merchandise (one of almost everything) in the 900 square foot store.³⁷



Triangle Store, c 1940s (top)³⁴
Triangle Store, 1969 (middle)³⁴
Gilmore Gas logo (bottom left)
Triangle Store, 1947. Bill Sandel is
the boy in front (bottom right)³⁵







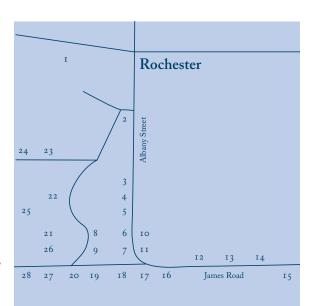


Where the Immigrants Lived:

Maps have been put together to indicate many of the homes and farms of the mainly Nordic families in each of the key areas around Rochester in the 1920s. Maps are tied to each geographic area discussed in the book. Following is a map for the area near Rochester proper. This is just a snapshot as ownership of the various properties did change with time. It is quite obvious from the names that this area was heavily Nordic.

Grand Mound

Grand Mound was named by Leonard Durgin, member of the Territorial Legislature who owned 'grand mound', a 125 foot hillock where he had built a home. He suggested the name of the area in 1853. Samuel and Ann Maria James of Cornwall, England established the community of Jamestown in 1852 (now James Road SW in Rochester). During the unrest of the 1855–1856 Indian War, many forts were built in the Puget Sound area. Fort Henness, including a large stockade, two blockhouses, several cabins, barracks and a school, was located on the Mound Prairie across from the Grand Mound cemetery. Thirty local families used it for safety and the Washington Militia also used it periodically.²³ From a Nordic perspective, most of the families in Grand Mound were Swedish.



- C. Brandt
- Swede Hall (1939)
 F.H. Wentjar
- Herman Sandvick
 Emil Sandvick
- Emil Sandvick
 V. Mattson
- 7. A. Fagerness
- 8. F. Jacobson 9. F. Anderson
- 10. F. Fagerness

- II. M. Nelson
- 12. V. Anderson13. T.A. Hansen
- H.M. Pierson
 L. Anderson
- E.A. Johnson
 Charles Strand
- 18. A. Sundquist
- Sandell
 Lee Johnson

- 1. Oscar Lind
- 2. Nylund
- Mantyla
 M. Soderlund
- 25. Andrew Forsman
- 26. M. Forstrom
- 27. August A. Strand
- 28. Forstrom

Helsing Junction

Helsing Junction, located between Rochester and Independence, used to have a small mercantile, a feed store, blacksmith shop and the Swedish Lutheran church. The Ninemire and Morgan sawmill was a short distance from Helsing Junction up the Michigan Hill road. It is said that the area was named by a Finn after Helsinki, Finland. Portola was another designation used by the railroads for Helsing Junction. This was the junction of the Milwaukee and Oregon-Washington Navigation Company railroads.

Following the purchase of his property in 1903, Alex Jaaska built a store and a warehouse at Helsing Junction. A house built by R.M. Paton already existed. Alex built the store across the road from the house in 1911 and constructed the storage building on the property. His trade was with local farmers as well as those who worked at the Ninemire and Morgan mill (built in 1914) and from their families. As a storekeeper he never was too busy to take time to invite friends who came to the store for supplies to his house for a cup of coffee. Sylvia Huhta Erstrom recalls going to the store after church on Sunday mornings and getting penny candy. Florence Hendrickson Erickson Revel's experiences were similar. Both ladies had many good memories of Mr. Jaaska.

The first bridge across the Chehalis River (1892) was built just downstream from the current bridge at Helsing Junction. Before this time people would ford the rivers, mostly during the summer, in a couple of locations. One was near Independence, just upstream from the old 'Mercantile' and depot. The other crossing was at Helsing Junction, just downstream from the current bridge.

The first bridge made of wood, was replaced with a steel bridge in 1909. Leroy Erickson remembered when the bridge was in need of repair (1923). A school bus dropped the students on one side of the bridge, they would walk across the bridge and then another bus would pick them up on the other side. 43

The steel span lasted until 1975 when it was replaced with a concrete bridge. The bridge was owned by the State until 1943 when it was given to the County.⁴⁴

Gate (between Oakville and Rochester) was a thriving little community at one time with stores and hotels. Because many people from Independence would go to Gate by fording the river instead of going around and through Rochester, consideration was given to the idea of putting the first bridge by the store and depot in Independence.⁴⁴



 $\equiv ||| \equiv ||$



Jaaska Farm and Store, Helsing Junction, 1967. The store is to the left of the barn; the feed store is in the center. The Jaaska house and warehouse were preserved as a National Historic site by Robin & Jennifer Kristiansen in 1988. 38





Railroad River Bridge, Helsing Junction⁴¹



The bridge, closed on all sides, was 'a bit scary to walk through' according to Carl Nelson. 30,45



The Fagernes family, one of the early families in the Independence Valley, came from Terjärv, Finland. 42

The farm was torn down and rebuilt in the mid 1960s.



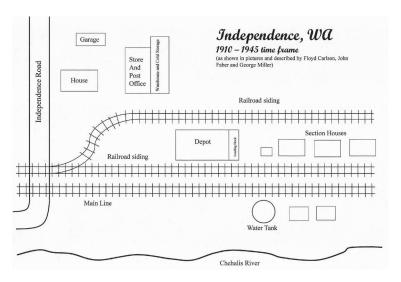


Chehalis River bridge on Independence Road, 1965⁴⁶

The Daily Olympian photo, March 1, 1973



The Helsing Junction car bridge was about 100 yards upriver and east of the railroad trestle, 1949 46





Independence

Independence, a small community to the southwest of Rochester, consisted of a Mercantile (which included the post office), a railroad depot, section houses for workers, a large garage (about 6 bays for mechanical repair) and eventually a house (see map above). One source indicates that Independence was also the headquarters of Independence Logging and Lumber Company but no one seems to know anything about the specific location of the headquarters. ²⁶

According to one source, Ebenezer B. Couch was the postmaster in the area in 1878 when the name Independence was selected. 48 The 1900 U.S. census lists Independence as a precinct in Lewis County further up the valley from where the depot would be located later. This is illustrated on a 1900 map of the State shown on page 2. On July 4, 1906, when the rail lines of the Milwaukee and Oregon-Washington Navigation Company met, the railroad workers named the location "Independence." 38

When the railroad came through Independence in 1906, Mr. Hunter, Mr. O'Neil and Mr. Boyd built a store, the Independence Mercantile, which was



Picture of Independence, Washington c. 1905²⁷ taken from the Erstrom Hill looking east where the railroad track was to be laid along the Chehalis River.

The Mercantile, depot and railroad water tank would be built just beyond where the tents are pitched. Hakvist and Asuja farms are visible on the top right.

managed by J.O. Johnson.⁷ John Warren and Richard Backman were clerks.

The Independence Mercantile later became a shareholder co-op. While shares were sold to farmers, J.O. Johnson and William Eloheimo were the primary stockholders. Mr. Johnson was manager of the store until his health failed. Joe Eloheimo took charge of the store and Leo Duber owned it until it was destroyed by fire in 1944.¹¹

Two trains traveled each day through the Valley between Aberdeen and Centralia. One was called the 'Owl,' and the other was known as the 'Galloping Goose.' It was a rough ride according to some. ⁴⁶

"Because of all the loggers and farmers in the area, the store did about \$250,000 worth of business on an annual basis during the peak years. A 'speeder' would come from the various logging sides every day to get food for the logging crews," according to Leroy Erickson. 43

There was no refrigeration during this early period. Block ice was available in Centralia and used at the Mercantile. Eventually a refrigeration unit was installed at the store. John O. and Ida Johnson lived in the upstairs portion of the store, raising their children there for several years.

A house built next to the store along Independence Road in the 1920s was referred to the 'Store House.' While building their own home, Andy and Laila Johnson lived in the store house. During the time they lived there, their daughter Lorraine was born. Other families lived in the house: Jack and Karolina Jackson (1950–59) and Ellen and Jean-Pierre Faber (1960–1964) were occupants. The house burned down 1968.





Independence Mercantile original store ^{47,48} Mr. John O. Johnson is on the left in the photo.



Independence Mercantile and Post Office, c 1925. 11 John O. Johnson (with hands on hips).

Independence Mercantile Delivery Truck, c 1923. 11
Andy Johnson in driver's seat, Bob Johnson (baby) and
Ted Johnson. Andy grew up on the Erickson farm and
married Laila Johnson (John O. Johnson's daughter).
Ted Johnson is John O. Johnson's son.







Steam locomotive going through the Independence Valley ⁴

Independence Railroad yard looking east (left)⁴⁹



 $Independence\ Railroad\ Depot,\ Independence,\ Washington (postcard) {\it ^{51}}$





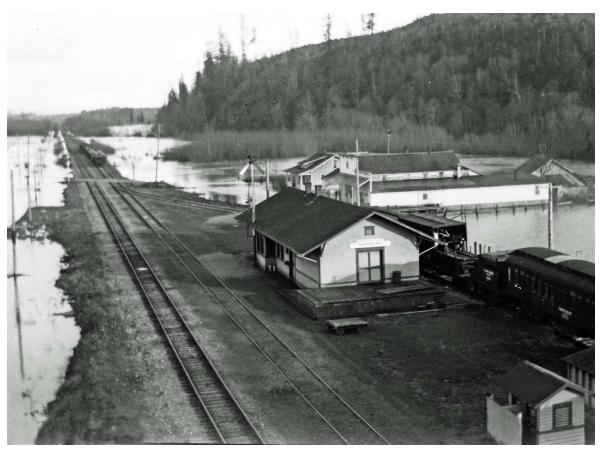
The Independence Depot and water tank, 1950⁴⁶







With few passengers, the runs were stopped and the buildings were torn down in 1955. The line from Maytown through Rochester to Helsing Junction and on through Independence was abandoned in 1978 46



Major flood of 1937 (picture taken from water tower) shows the depot, the store and home built by John O. Johnson 41



Independence flood with rail grade clearly visible in 2007: new record (+20.23 feet), Erickson farm is visible in upper right part of $photo^{50}$

INDEPENDENCE. Established May 13, 1878, Ebenezer B.

Couch;

Abraham L. Myers,

September 23, 1878;

LeRoy Myers,

July 21, 1886;

transferred to Lewis County September 13, 1890;

December 3, 1900;

Nicholas G. Nelson,

December 5,

closed May 15, 1903 mail to Rochester;

reopened August 12, 1903, Martin L. Yocum;

closed April 30, 1907;

reopened in Thurston County May 3, 1911, John O. Johnston;

Edgar P. Smith,

February 17, 1937;

Joseph E. Elohiemo,

September 9, 1937;

discontinued February 28, 1944 mail to Rochester.

Location: in Chehalis River Valley. The 1911-1944 site is on the Union Pacific and Milwaukee Railroads two and one-half miles southwest of Rochester (NW Section 14, T15N, R4W), which is only about one-half mile east of the Lewis County line and on Independence Creek. Mail was supplied by the Union Pacific.



A bit of history from the postal service provided by Andrea Johnson Phelps 48

Tidbits about Independence

In 1976, Hilma Englund and Anna Ditch wrote "A Little History of Independence Valley, Washington." It was published by the State Capitol Museum in Olympia and provides excellent information about early settlers and goings-on in the Valley.⁷

News and information did come to the farms in the early years. The newspaper was the Tacoma News Tribune which came via mail. Later, the Daily Olympian and Centralia Chronicle were published.

Mail was an important part of the communication process. The original settlers received their mail from Olympia. Later, when a Post Office was built in Little Rock, the mail was sent there. From Hilma Englund's book, a local native Indian (Mr. Sanders) delivered the mail by horseback. He forded the river at Asuja's and took the mail to a couple of local homes (Sawtells and Meyers). It was then sorted and delivered. Most often people had to come to get their own mail.

After the bridge was built across the Chehalis in 1892, the mail came to Rochester. It was delivered by Mr. Betts on horseback. Mail was delivered only to the boxes of people living along the main road. Metal mail boxes started appearing in 1907. In 1911, when the Independence Mercantile put in a local Post Office, many living close by changed their address to Independence. At that point, the mail would come to the store and people would come to pick it up. A local route was established around 1922–23. Leo Duber ran

the mail route while his wife, Elvira, helped run the Mercantile. Leroy Erickson (my father) worked at the store and helped as the assistant postmaster, before moving to Anacortes in 1941. The store burned in 1944 and was not rebuilt.

There was a volunteer fire department in the area during these early times. The first unit was located about a mile up the valley across from the Ruege farm.

There weren't many roads in the very early days (1890–1900). Traveling to many places by horse and wagon often meant going through the forest. Much of the land was covered with old growth Douglas fir. Floyd Carlson noted that the trees were large, spaced, and with little underbrush the wagons could move more freely through areas where there weren't conventional trails or roads.⁴⁴

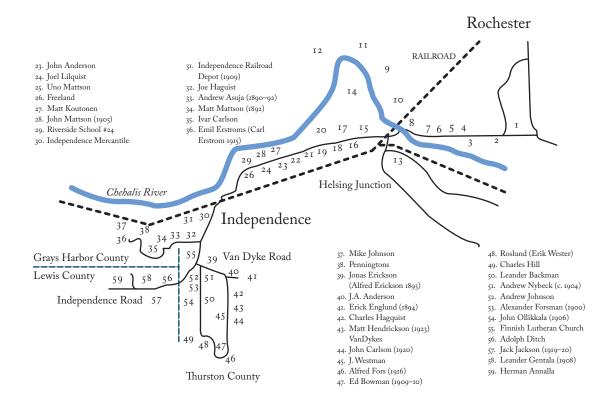
As illustrated earlier, there were a lot of Swede Finns that settled the Independence Valley. There were also a lot of Finns. The Erickson farm seemed to be near the 'dividing line' between the two groups. Language was the only major difference. Most of the farms toward Rochester were Swedish Finn while the farms on the Lewis County side were mostly Finnish speaking families.

Most of the farms identified on the map (page 46) are Swedish Finn families (farms toward Rochester). The farms identified on page 52 are mostly Finnish speaking families.

Melvin Ditch, a locomotive engineer from the Independence Valley, did the Centralia to Hoquiam run for several years. Don Erickson remembered when the train came through the valley Mr. Ditch would give the engine whistle an extra toot.⁵²

- 1. Triangle Store
- 2. Alfred Strand (Lee Johnson)
- 3. Victor Mattson (A. Forstrom)
- 4. Lee Anderson
- 5. Runeburg Hall
- 6. Julius Isacson (1918)
- 7. V. Johnson
- 8. Emil Lindquist (John Isacson 1918)
- 9. Emil Holm
- 10. A. Johnson
- 11. Alfred Lund (1914-16)

- 12. Mike Tapio (1904)
- 13. Ninemyer & Morgan Sawmill
- 14. Charles Hill (E. Hill) 15. Charles Hill (Alex Jaaska Store)
- 16. Swedish Lutheran Church
- 17. Fred Nelson
- 18. Andrew Asuja & Blacksmith
- 19. Sundquist (1923-24)
- 20. Fagerness (1901)
- 21. Otto Jacobson
- 22. Alfred Fors (1916)



The following excerpt from a 1967 Tacoma News Tribune article gives a bit more of the history and describes the character of Independence. Margaret Erickson is my grandmother.

Independence Valley, Thurston County— Fourth of July in the Good Old Days

This is the place – this green, sleepy valley with the holiday name – to learn how they used to whoop it up on Uncle Sam's birthday...back when everybody's emotions ran red, white and blue.

Back when nobody thought it corny to cheer the Stars and Stripes, fiery orators invoked the alphabet of patriots from Adams to Washington...and the boys and girls waved little flags and fell in line behind the band, some in glorious confusion, others in serious cadence to the crash of the cymbals or the boom from the great bass drum.

The celebration of the Fourth was a combination revival, reunion and respite...an orgy of eating and talking and popping firecrackers and riding the merry-go-round. And it is all quite fresh in the minds of those who were there, the ones who walked the four miles to the holiday gala in Rochester.

"We thought nothing of long walks. Nowadays people get out the kitchen door, they have to ride," said Mrs. Margaret Erickson, a widow who sparkles with pep and humor at 76. "We never missed the times at Rochester, and the Indians really celebrated on the Chehalis Reservation around the Fourth...

And there still is a big affair every year at Oakville."

Soaring Away—And another widow, Mrs. Hilma Englund, spoke of the walk to town and recalled the "great crowds" and the excitement of the "acrobatic balloons," people floating into the sky and coming down...

Once, in the days of the logging camps and fairly prosperous little farms, there was a regular community of Independence...a post office in a farmhouse and a horse-and-buggy postmistress. ("When she changed to a motorcar, you could hear it for miles," Mrs. Erickson remembers.)

And a depot stood on the banks of the Chehalis River, close by the John Faber home, where deer slip down from the hills to quench their thirst. The women would catch a passenger train to Centralia, where the stop was just long enough for a speedy shopping spree...before the train came back to Independence.

Mrs. Erickson, who arrived in 1900 with her parents, was born in Finland...a fact, however, which does not mean she should be described as a Finn.

"Im a Swede from Finland," she stressed. "Went back there with my daughter in 1962 and stayed three weeks.

"We're Swede-Finn. We're all from Finland, but we're Swedish!"

She wove a word picture of the Independence Valley of her childhood: "There were lots of steelhead fishing in the winter...I went to school three months a year—in the good weather...all this was in timber. If we had it now we'd by millionaires. But it was cut down to get farmland, and now they're planting trees...I still recall the valley being cleared, the stump pullers, the horses walking around the slash fires, everybody taking turns burning each neighbor's slash...everybody was so neighborly then."

Fascinating Corner...Margaret said she married the "guy next door" and they raised cows and chickens, sold milk and eggs...until small farming was no longer profitable. And she had her grandson, Dennis Carlson, 14, a summer visitor from Olympia, show us a fascinating corner of her South Forty, a spot where the boundaries of three counties come together... Thurston, Lewis and Grays Harbor.

One of the splendors of the valley is an old church abandoned to weeds and vines and thieves. And it is rat-gray and peeling and falling apart, and yet there is a dignity about the building, a strength of construction that has defied the ravages of time.

This is—or was the Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church...built in 1909 and last used three or four years ago...and now without a bell, organ, cross, paintings, stove and dishes, all stolen.

And Mrs. Hilma Englund told us it was her father who donated the land for the church. "My name is still in a cornerstone," she said.

A part of her house was built before 1867...dating from the original occupancy of a homesteader... interior walls of cedar boards placed up down—and which she has papered over. She is a gracious, intelligent woman, who does not dwell on the past... even if she does enjoy showing off her kitchen stove—vintage 1919.

White-haired Pete Rivers, a shy, soft-spoken rancher, is responsible for preserving the name of Independence...though the community has vanished, Pete salvaged the sign from the long-ago depot by the river and nailed it across the front of his barn "INDEPENDENCE, Elevations 112 ft. To Hoquiam 43.9 Miles. To Centralia 13.32 Miles." To Rochester, 4 miles...by foot on the Fourth of July



When Independence Valley Celebrated the Fourth

THE TACOMA NEWS TRIBUNE AND SUNDAY LEDGER

SUNDAY, JULY 2, 1987

By

Rod Cardwell



Veterans of Independence: Hilma Englund, Pete Rivers.

Leroy Erickson remembered a time when lots of salmon (dog/chum salmon) went up the Chehalis River. Often some of the local people fed the fish to their pigs rather than smoking the fish and using it later.⁴³

Faces of the valley: Dennis Carlson, Margaret Erickson

In the early days there was a continuation of the Nelson road which went by the Finn cemetery. The road was a 'connector' for the Finnish neighbors of the Independence Valley and the folks of the Lincoln Creek Valley. After the new road at the upper end of the valley was constructed, the earlier road was no long used.⁵³

Fear of winter flooding was one of the concerns for the many immigrants settled along the Chehalis River. Although usually manageable, there is some flooding nearly every year. When the river overflowed its banks, it was difficult for the people living up the valley to get out for work or to get supplies and other necessities. There have been some serious floods over the years. Major flood stage at Grand Mound is defined as 17 feet. The following major floods have been recorded.⁵

1937—18.39 feet 1986—18.41 feet 1990—19.34 feet 1996—19.98 feet 2007—20.23 feet

There used to be a low place between the Independence depot and the Erickson farm that would stop people or cars from going through (picture below). As a result they built a two plank wide foot bridge on the side of the road and it was very handy as people could walk over it.^{7,44} Until a modern bridge was built in 2009, this area would usually prevent people from getting through and using this road at least once or twice a year.

Not far from the Triangle store was another area where the floods would often wash out the road. A concrete section was poured in that location to help prevent the washing of the road in the 1930s and 1940s. The locals referred to that piece as 'the pavement'.

It was possible during the flood time to drive over Lincoln Creek, around to Oakville or across Michigan Hill. Still in times of severe flooding, families could be isolated for several days.

In the early years, most of the old roads, especially up the Independence Valley were "puncheon" roads or plank roads made from logs put across the roads. This would prevent horse and buggies and then cars from getting stuck in the mud.⁵²







Examples of flooding, Independence⁴⁶

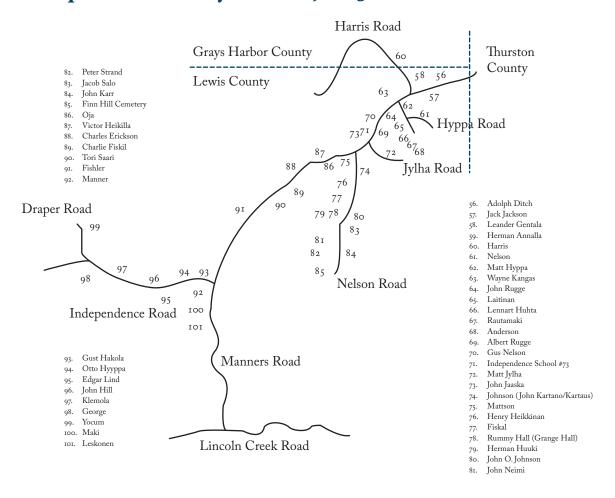


Looking north on Independence Road from the Erickson farm located 1/2 mile south of the Mercantile and Depot (Above), 1923⁵¹ Pictured: Alfred Erickson, Andrew

Johnson, Jonas Erickson, children and Margaret Erickson Early bridge over Independence Road at the Erickson farm, c 1920 (Below)



Independence Valley Farms 1920–30s







Gate sign on railroad line entering town³¹

Railroad line leading into Gate, 2011³¹

Gate

The town of Gate (City), just west of Rochester, was founded in 1881. When the railroad extended through the area, it was considered the "Gateway to the Coast," and was considered a main junction of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The town site was platted by developer Sam Woodruff, an Olympia businessman, in 1890, thriving as a railroad center and mill town at that time. The At its peak, the town included a lumber mill, a blacksmith's shop, various hotels and saloons,

two schoolhouses, general stores, an opera house and a dance hall. Gate even had its own newspaper.⁵⁷

Judith Upton has written a wonderful book titled "Glimpses of Gate." It is a very comprehensive and well done overview of the history of the area.⁵⁸





Early Gate⁵⁸









Gate is well known for blueberries. The Drew family began harvesting blueberries in the 1930s. Many of the original plants were still producing in 2011.³¹



Black River from the Gate Bridge, 2011.³¹

Oakville 59

Oakville was named for the scrub oak trees found in the area. The city was incorporated on December 18, 1905.

In the 1800s more lumber tonnage was shipped from Oakville than any other town west of Chicago. Sawmills and shake mills lined the creeks. The logging industry supported the thriving city of Oakville until the 1950s. As the huge Douglas Fir and Cedar, trees that once covered the Chehalis River valley began disappearing, the timber camps were gradually

replaced by small farms, dairies and even a cheese plant in downtown Oakville. Cream, milk and butter were shipped to Tacoma and to Seattle on the 'Cream Train.'

The Oakville National Bank was robbed several times in the '20s and '30s. Usually, the robbers were apprehended. However, the last horseback bank robbery in Washington state is still unsolved. The horsemen took to the hills and were never captured.

Cedarville 13

Cedarville is located just a few miles southwest of Oakville on the flat land along the Chehalis River (see map on page 2). Because of the logging camp (National Logging) a small community sprang up with a store, a school and a church (an abandoned house). In the 1900-1930 time frame, there was a 'blockhouse' where people could take refuge if a conflict arose between the settlers and the local Indian population. The blockhouse and the store were located at the corner of Norton Road and the main road. At one time the Atlantic Richfield gas and service station were a part of the store, which also offered groceries, animal feed and other amenities. Cedarville also had a pole peeling yard and a small 'gyppo' sawmill.

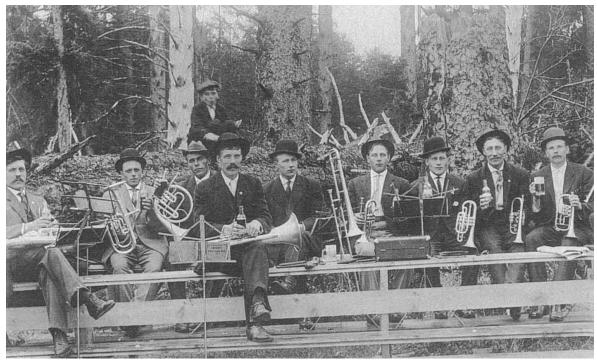
In the 1900–1920 time frame there was a bridge across the river near Cedarville. People would use this bridge to get to the main highway (now Hwy 12) and then to Oakville or elsewhere.

The main employment was with the National Logging Company located just a few miles west of Cedarville. One would have to take a speeder on the Schaffer Brothers rail line to get to the camp.

John Ostergard remembers "...in the 1940s, all the Swedish Finn farms were very tidy and kept neat and clean. They were a frugal group and very self-sufficient. They grew huge gardens and put vegetables and potatoes in root cellars for the winter."

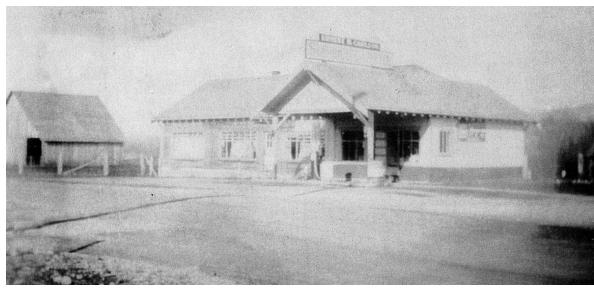


The area had a band with many of the members being Swedish Finn. Dances would be held in the local community hall. The Cedarville-Oakville Band pictured below: Jack (John) Ostergard with French horn(third from left), Isaac Wilson with $trumpet (second from \ right)^{13}$





Cedarville area c 1980s. ¹³ Emil Anderson farm on the left; Jack Ostergard farm on the right. Chehalis river in the background and the higher elevation prairie in the foreground



Cedarville Store, c early 1940s42

Connie

Connie was a small logging community about 5 miles southwest of Oakville. It cannot be found on any current maps but is shown on maps of Washington State in the 1900 time frame (see page 2). From 1900-1940, Connie was listed as a 'precinct' in the U.S. censuss of Chehalis/Grays Harbor County. Some people who lived in Independence on the Chehalis/

Grays Harbor side of the county line were listed in the Connie precinct of the 1930 census, e.g. the Erstroms, Charles Ivar Carlson, the Asujas, the Hakvists, the Jansons and others. Nordic immigrants from Connie were included in this study.



Little Rock

Little Rock is located to the north of Rochester. From The History of Little Rock, Washington, most of the first settlers of Little Rock came to the area by way of the Oregon Trail in 1853. 33,60 In 1879, Thomas Rutledge applied for the establishment of a post office in the community. He moved a large rock and put it in front of his yard, intending to name the post office "The Rock." However, the post office objected and changed it to "Little Rock." The rock was used for a mounting stone for those who came on horseback for their mail. The rock from which Little Rock got its name now sits in front of the Rutledge home.

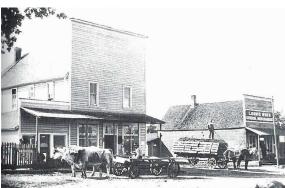
In 1891, the first school for the Black River Community (now Little Rock) was organized. Dale Rutledge with the help of Ron Fowler have put together a limited family edition of the history of Little Rock and how it intertwines with the Rutledge family.³³ It is a great reference piece for the area.

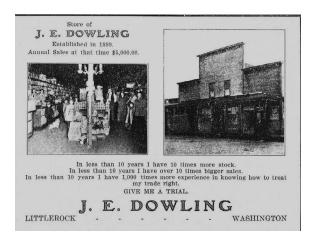
In 1890, a railroad was built between Tacoma and Grays Harbor. In a short time there were several sawmills constructed. Where there had been only two houses in Little Rock at the time, it wasn't long before there were more than forty houses. By 1925 the business district near the railroad tracks consisted of a drugstore, a confectioner's store, a general store, a post office with the community hall upstairs, a hotel and a livery stable, a barber shop, several blacksmith shops and the train depot.

Little Rock was closely linked with Bordeaux. Many of the loggers stayed in Little Rock while working in the logging camps or mills.











Opposite page left: Little Rock Hotel Clarence Rutledge, owner.³³

Opposite page right: Little Rock, 1910. Dooley's Store in the background. Joe Little driving ox team and Leonard Rutledge standing on load by the store⁶¹

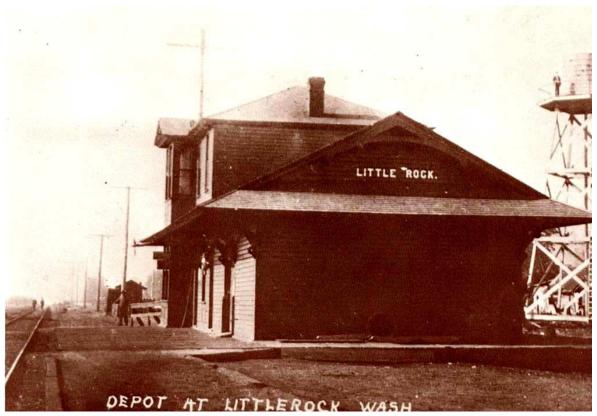
Dowling Store ad from 1909. 33 (top)

The Rutledge home in 1973.³³ (right)





 $Little\ Rock\ street\ scene^{\bf 33}$



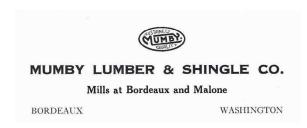
Little Rock Depot³³

Bordeaux

This town site, located to the west of Little Rock was named for Thomas and Joseph Bordeaux, who arrived in the Black Hills in 1887. The town was founded in 1902. Today, however, there is little evidence a town ever existed.⁶²

There were between 400–500 people working in the Mumby Lumber and Shingle Company and the Mason County Logging Company which were affiliated. S.C. Mumby was the manager in 1907 and W.H. Bordeaux was the manager of company activities in 1929.

When Bordeaux was at its peak, there were 60 or more houses, each fully equipped with bath and running water, electric light and sewer system. The



Ad that appeared in the 1938 Rochester High School annual.³³

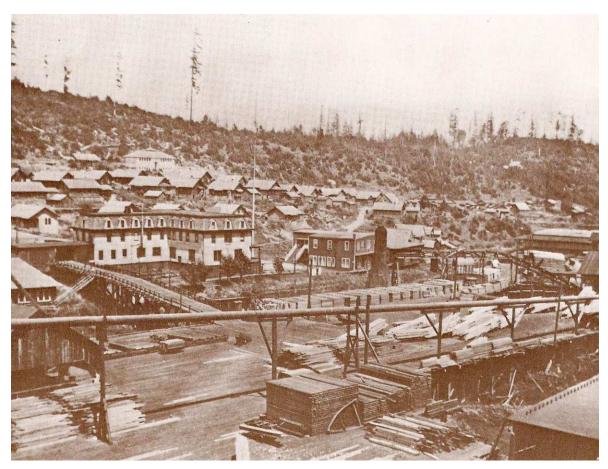
company had a large hotel, a recreation building and a very modern store and meat market, in which the post office was located. There was a community hall for public meetings and a two room grade school. High school students went to Little Rock or Rochester.⁵⁷

The post office was established April 23, 1903. Postmasters were George W. Webb (1905), Dora E. Webb (1915), and Fran Morris (1916). The post office was discontinued in 1942; the mail went to Little Rock.

Bordeaux was a fairly self-sufficient company town; however, workers had to go to Little Rock to find a tavern.



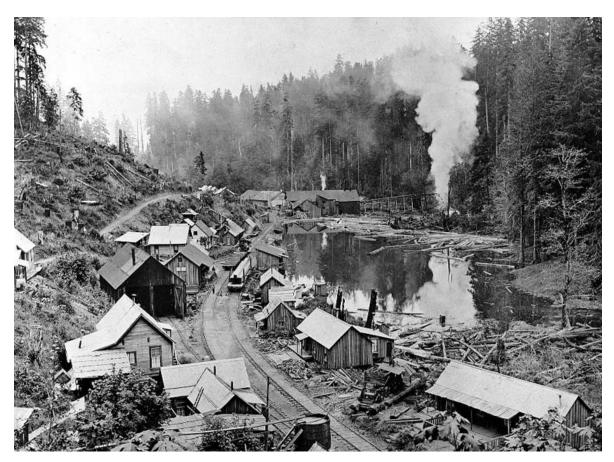




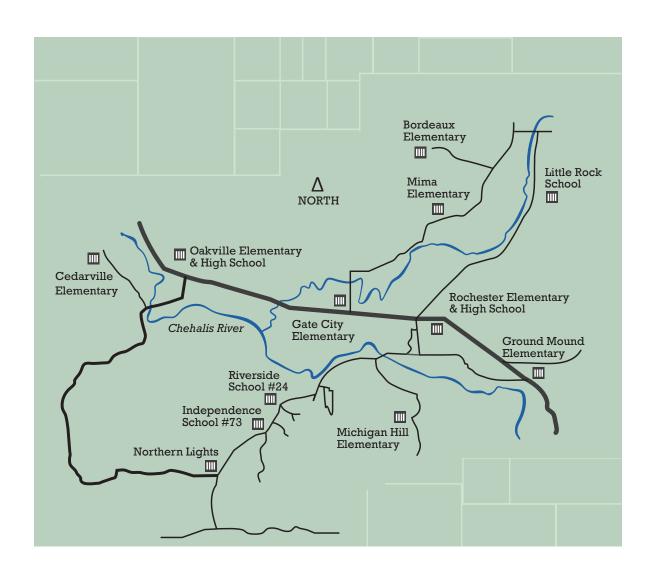
 $Bordeaux^{33}$



Bordeaux, 1903, courtesy of the Washington State History Society 33



Bordeaux, 1904³³



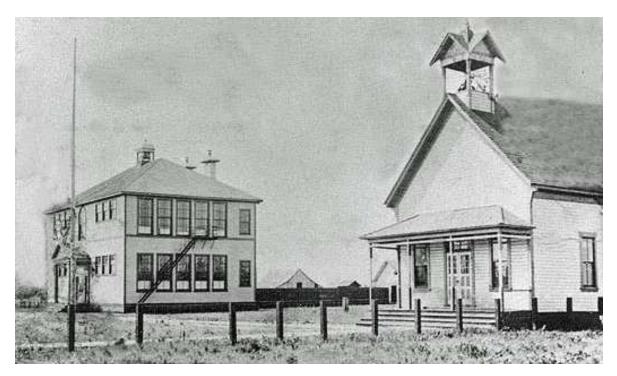
Schools

Within the Rochester, Oakville and Little Rock area, there were eleven schools. This number included four schools up the Independence Valley and lower Michigan Hill. Students in these four schools were mostly of Nordic heritage. Due to limited funds, school was held originally for only three months of the year.

In the early years of Rochester proper there were two wooden school structures on the site (behind the current brick elementary at the corner of Albany St. and Highway). One was a grade school and the other was the high school. ²⁷ A new high school, Union High School, was built in 1916 where the current middle school is located, across from St. Mark's Lutheran

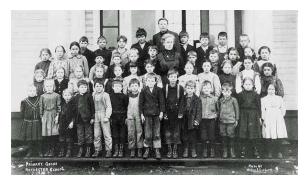
Church. The football field was in front of the school near the highway. The old elementary school was replaced with a modern brick building in 1936.

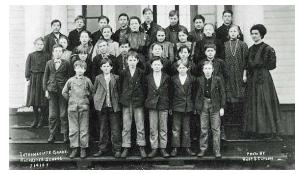
According to David James, the two story building (pictured on the following page) was the high school. The small building on the right was the grade school, which was purchased and moved to the present site of the Methodist Church on Corvallis Street. The earlier church had burned and was replaced and remodeled using the old grade school. A 1922 fire gutted the upstairs of the high school. David James remembers when Gus Erickson climbed up the fire escape and roof ladder to break away the roof so the fire could be fought.²⁴

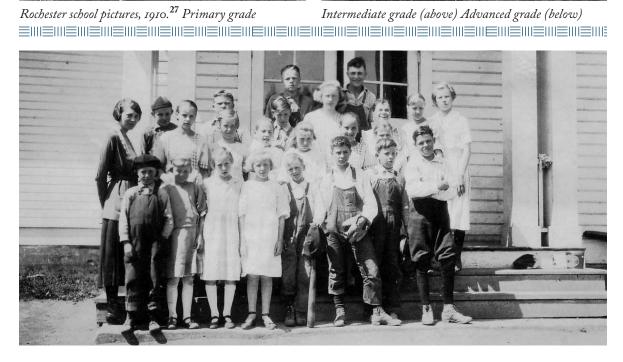


Early Rochester school buildings, 1920^{24,27}











Rochester fourth grade class, 1923⁶³

Top row from left to right: Helen Shipley, Signe Strand, Shirley Palmer, Bertha Dirks, Svea Mattson, Lula Morgan, Lucille Paton

Second row: Virginia Backman, Gordon Daskey, Gladys Lind, Helen Mattson, Florence Forsman, Willard Arnold Third row: Ellen Fagerness, Verna Henderson, Zina Becker, Beth Kimball Ethel Lilquist (Mother Goose), Ruby Lund, Ingrid Lund, Mildred Anderson, Selma Holm



Rochester 8th grade class picture c 1929–c 1930³⁰

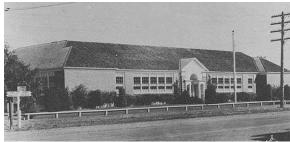
Milo Wydnoi, Leatha Rutledge, Harvey Rutledge, Betty Erickson, Jimmy Mills, Hilda Betts, Samie Jones, Eva Haugh, Clarence Mattson Ellen Anderson, Malverne Higgins, Runar Anderson, Lilly Hanson, Edwin Byork, Gunhild Carlson (striped sweater in middle). Roy Holm, Agnes Carlson, Johnny Tapio, Tigina Roseno, Roelynn

Shelly, Violet Erickson, Fred Weyand, Ethel Betts, Laure Mantyla, Ida Corpea, Elmer Strand, Elsie Fagerness, Merle Palmer, Elna Wirkman, Norma James, Dick Roberts, Grant Lewis, Henry Hugh, Robert Galbrent, Willis Parr, Bernard Parr, Teacher Mr. McArther



Rochester school busses in front of high school, c 1920s²⁷





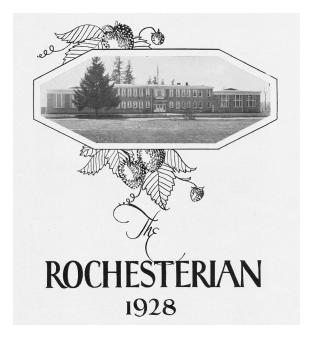
Rochester Grade School, c 1940s²⁷ (above) The brick grade school on the corner of Albany Street and Highway 12 opened in 1936, serving grades 1–8.
Rochester school busses, c 1940s²⁷ (left)

Rochester High School

The Union High School, built in 1916, was a two story, wooden building used as a grade school and high school combined. It contained four rooms, two rooms upstairs and two rooms downstairs. There were approximately 100 students and four teachers. Mrs. Emily Shearky was principal at the time. ²⁷ The school was damaged by the 1949 earthquake and destroyed by fire in 1954. A new school was built and opened in 1956. The following two high school class photos indicate the names of children of the early Nordic families that settled in Rochester.

Front page of the Rochester High School annual, 1928⁴³ (pictured right)

Rochester Union High School, c 1920s²⁷









Left to right, back row: George Gentala, Raymond Axtelle, Edwin Anderson, Arthur Balch, Ivan Eden, Clifford Hodges.
Second row: Conrad Mattson, Arvid Berge, Samuel Kalivas, Gareth Goddard, Albert Kangas, Frank Smiley, Herbert Morris.
Third row: Adelia Anderson, Helen Shipley, Miss Burnham, Ethel Lilquist, Alice Morehouse, Edith Koutonen, Dora Ditch, Mabel McKinnon, Evelyn Ehlert.

Fourth row: Mary Arnold, Svea Mattson, Lilly Carlson, Helen Mattson, Pauline Pearson, Thelma Pearson, Verna Henderson, Florence Forsman, Viena Uutela.

Front row: Eva Klemola, Olga Erstrom, Ida Berge, Anna Rossmaier, Bernadette McCleery, Shirley Palmer, Beth Kimball, Virginia Dotson, Ingrid Lund, Ellen Anderson.

Class of 193043





Back row, left to right: Otis Parish, Harold Johnson, Kenneth Mills, Virgil Vesey, Earl Weyand, Edward Ray, Gerald Mincher, and Van Ellis.

Second row: George Hindman, Ruth Mason, Lulu Morgan, Alice Olmstead, Charlotte Anderson, Willetta Eisenhauer, Elva Morehouse, Laura Mackey, Erwarish December. Emerick Rossmaier.

Third row: Harold Wirkman, Dale Steven, Don Lyons, Billy Parrish, Alfonso West, Edwin Brandt, Willard Arnold, Olaf Johnson and Leroy Erickson.

Front row: Zina Becker, Lula Wilson, Dua Hoover, Evelyn Pearson, Edith Anderson, Harriet Lee, Edith Watson and Elvie Forstrom.

Class of 1931⁴³



Grand Mound School—2013³¹





Grand Mound

The James family and local settlers started a school in an old shed and built its first schoolhouse in the early 1890's. A more substantial school building was constructed in the mid-1890's, decked out with a bell that could be heard from Grand Mound to

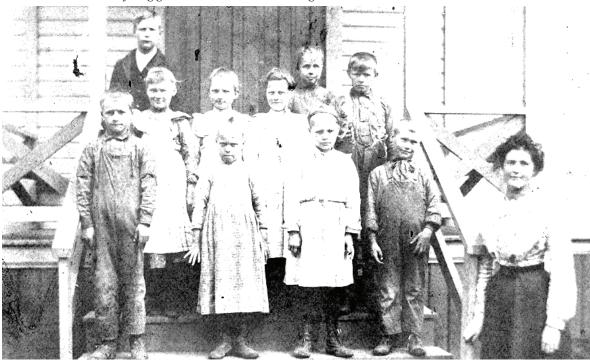
Rochester. The small school closed in 1915.²⁴ A new Grand Mound school was built in 1922. The children went there for the first eight grades and then went to Rochester. It was consolidated with Rochester in 1942 and stopped being a public school in 1969.^{24, 27, 45}

Independence

Independence Grade School Riverside #24 (mostly Swedish speaking children), Independence School #73

There were four schools up the Independence Valley: (mostly Finnish speaking children), Northern Lights (mostly Finnish speaking children) and Meadows (lower Michigan Hill).

One of the first graduating classes of Riverside School District No. 24, 51 Independence, Washington, c 1904 Margaret Forsman Erickson is the young girl in the second row on the right.



Independence Grade School, Riverside #24 (mostly Swedish speaking)

The first term of the Riverside school was held at the Blacksmith's home by the river. The children were Irene Backman, Margaret Forsman (Erickson), Emma and Arthur Mattson, Andrew Asuja, Olga and Esther Hakvist, Emil and Alma Englund.⁷

In 1901 a new one room school house was finished and children had their own school. There was just one teacher and all eight grades were incorporated into the one room. The boys and girls each had their own outhouse with a Sears Roebuck catalog in each. In 1912, the new Riverside two room school was built. Most lunches were packed in one pound tobacco cans or five pound lard pails. Milk was carried in medicine bottles. At school, everyone drank from a pail of water with a long dipper.

In 1912 the school was upgraded to a two room building, four grades in the lower class and four grades in the upper class. Two teachers were hired.

The children had to walk to school as there was no other transportation. Florence Hendrikson Erickson Revel talked about walking and picking kids up along the way in the early 1930s (see story on page 237). She also remembered that the boys used to 'make' the

wood fire to heat up the school before class started. ⁴¹ Ed Erickson remembered this job very well. The fire builders were paid a silver dollar for the week, when they completed their chore. He had a small bag of these silver dollars that he saved and were in his dresser drawer in 2000. He was very proud of the coins he had earned. ⁶⁴ The girls, according to Florence, used to make cocoa, sometimes with goat's milk. To this day, 2012, she can't stand the taste of hot chocolate. ⁴¹

Florence's father, Matt Hendrikson, one time told Mrs. Setula (the teacher) that she shouldn't be teaching as it took jobs away from the single ladies. As Florence recounted, he was on the 'shit list' after that with Mrs. Setula.

Riverside was closed in 1942.⁴⁵ It was consolidated with Rochester and the building was rented and then sold to the Merry Makers Club. In 1973, it was sold to a private party (the Carpenters).

Some of the Riverside School teachers were: Lillian A. Setula (1926-1938), Gerda Jackson (1924-26), Lovisa Johnson and Mabel May







Riverside School District No. 24 c 1928. Alf Bowman is the tall person in center of back row³⁰ (above)

Riverside School District No. 24, c 1921–c. 1922. Alf Bowman is second from left in front row³⁰ (left)

This parting thought I am leaving today

With you, my pupil and friend

May the deeds that were wrought

And the lessons here taught

Your life to new energies bend

To Ilmani Asuja from

Miss. Mabel May

5/23/23

Note and picture to Ilmari Asuja (Pete Rivers) from Miss Mabel May, dated May 23, 1923, Riverside School⁴¹





Riverside School District No. 24, Ms. Jackson's class, c 1924–1926⁶⁵

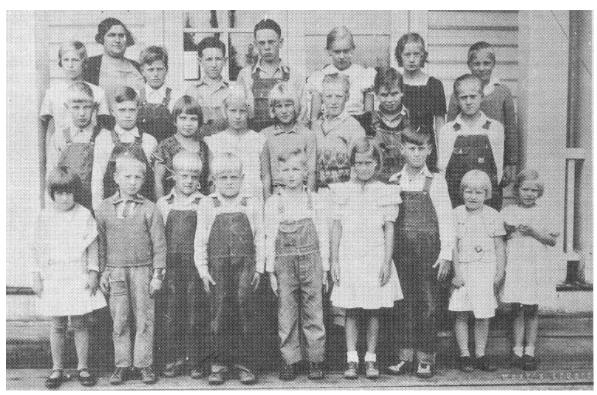


Riverside School District No. 24, 1925–1926 school year⁶⁵

Front row from left to right: Gertrude Hendrickson, Lloyd Brethauer, Elsie Isaacson, Oliver Nelson, Edith Carlson, Ernest Westman, Inga Fagernas, Lee Brazil Second row: Miss Abrahamson, Carl Fors, Mildred West, Signe Nelson, Ethel Carlson, Ernest Brazil, Bertha West, Eddy Erickson, Ruby Erstrom, Miss Jackson Third row: Bertha Anderson, Gladys Erickson, Walter West, Myrtle Fors, Valdemar Isaacson, Esther Mattson, Bruce Brethauer, Alf Bowman, Olga Erstrom, Carl Erickson, Edith Westman

Fourth Row: Ed Ray, Edward Johnson, Edith Anderson, Leroy Erickson, Gertrude Brazil, Sigard West, Jenny West, Edgard West

Back row: Elin Backman, Harold Fors, Lillie Carlson, Viking Fagernes, Edith Koutonen, Gust Bowman, Ellen Anderson, Verner Westman



Riverside School District No. 24, c 1931–1932⁴⁶

Front row left to right: Mildred Erickson, Gilbert West, Carl Nelson, Ed Nelson, Gene Setula, Lorraine Johnson, Floyd Carlson, Ruth Fors, Dorothy Sandvik Middle row: Bob Johnson, Earl Englund, Norma Nelson, Lucille Mattson, Ruth West, Gilbert Carlson, Lloyd Lolde, Ellis Fagerness
Back row: Genevive Carlson, Mrs. Lillie A. Setula,
Lawrence Englund, George Wolf, Ed Erickson, Florence
Hendrickson, Edith Carlson, Verner West
Mrs. Setula was a teacher for 12 years at Riverside



Riverside School District No. 24, 1935⁴⁵

Front row: Mildred Erickson, Dorothy Sandvik, Elvie Sundquist, Ruth Nelson, Gladys West, Ruth Fors Middle Row: Carl Nelson, Gilbert West, Lorraine Johnson, Lucille Mattson, Genevieve Carlson, Ruth West, Norma Nelson, Ed Nelson, Gene Setula Back row: Verner West, Earl Englund, Ellis Fagernes, Lloyd Lorrell, Robert Johnson, Lawrence Englund, Floyd Carlson



Riverside School District No. 24⁶⁶



Last Picnic at the Riverside Schoolhouse, June 25, 1972 67

Former students of the Riverside School, Independence, Washington gathered for their annual reunion at the school building near Rochester. The reunion was the last, however, since the building was slated for sale or demolition. The school openened in 1912 and closed in

1942. Among the earliest graduates were Lilly Sundquist, Margaret Erickson, Uno Mattson, Dorothy Matson, Hilma Englund, Matt Ollikala, Ted Matson, Andrew Klemola and Lila Johnson. Photo credit Don W. Iverson.



Independence Grade School No. 73, c 1914⁶⁹ Mamie Jylha kneeling left in front row



Group of young boys at the Independence Grade School No. 73, c 1914⁶⁹

Independence School # 73 (mostly Finnish speaking)

The District #73 School, which was located about middle way up the Independence Valley near the junction with the Nelson Road, was built around 1895. It was just a one room school made out of wood with about 15 children attending. In 1900 they built a new school ½ mile away. Here the teachers had to teach all eight grades with around 40 children.

According to Lennie Husa, "the school closed sometime in the early 30's. After that the students were bused to Rochester. It was already closed when I moved to the valley in the fall of 1938 so I didn't have a chance to attend there. The school had a teacher's cottage for the teacher to live in. I believe the last teacher to teach there married one of the local Fiskal boys, so she continued to live in the valley. When the school closed in Lewis County, special provisions had to be made for the children to attend the Rochester school which is in Thurston County. Bill Eko bought the school land and buildings and he built their home on the site."53

Some of the teachers were: F.G. Woodsworth (1900), Mr. Hoyle, Effie Marata, Abbey Bunker, Nellie Quinn, Mrs. Showbloom, Marian Howard James (late 1920s).





Independence Grade School No. 73⁷ (above)
Front row: Adolf Fiskal, James Steinman, Albert Ruege,
Clarence Pier, John Bergman, John Ruege, Charley
Fiskal, Elmer Niemi
Middle row: Lempi Kangas Hazel Dent Hazel
Pier, Saima Corpela, Ina Bergman, Lillie Niemi,
LizzieSawtell, Marie Dent, Lydia Niemi, Ida
Kangas, Amanda Erickson
Back row: (left to right) Jack Makey, Victor Dent,
Anna Corpela, Hannah Johanson, Ethel Sawtell,
Mr. Hoyle, Frances Ruege, Laura Pier, Esther
Kangas, Oscar Niemi, Tom Pier
Boys in front: David Pier, Willie Niemi

Independence Grade School #73 c. 1913^{68,69} (right) Mamie Jylha (b. 1905) and Ellen Heikkila Faber (b. 1905) are highlighted in the picture. Walter Gentala on the left in second row. Reino Gentala is next to Walter with hand over chest, and to his right, Eino Gentala.

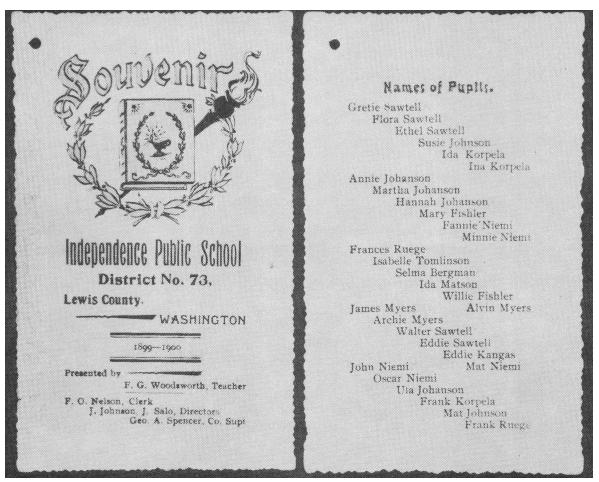




 $Independence\ Grade\ School\ No.\ 73,\ 1912-13^{68}\ Eino\ Gentala\ is\ on\ the\ far\ left.\ Walter\ Gentala\ is\ third\ from\ the\ right.$ Boys in front: David Pier, Willie Niemi



Independence Grade School No. 73, c 1926–1927³⁹
,Left to right: Oliver Hyppa, Wayne Huuki, Ralph Nelson, Viola Huhta, Sylvia Huuki, Dua Nelson, Sylvia Huhta, Irene Oja, Andy Huhta, Elmer Huhta, Alson Nitchel, Melvin Ditch, Max Huhta, Martin Huhta, Albin Nelson, Mrs. Showbloom



Independence Public School No. 73, early school program, 1899–1900⁷

Northern Lights School

This school, built in the late 1890s, was located at the end of the Independence Valley. It was a small, one room school located across from Andrew Klemola's property. In 1900 they built a new, bigger school. This school operated until 1930 at which time it was consolidated with the District #73 school.

After the school was closed, Ernie Sturdevant and his wife bought the property and lived in the building. The Joyce's bought the building from the Sturdevantss and lived there for 7-8 years 70

Meadow, Michigan Hill

The Michigan Hill School was referred to as Meadows School. It consolidated with Rochester in the fall of 1941. 45



Day school on the the Chehalis Reservation⁷⁴

Oakville

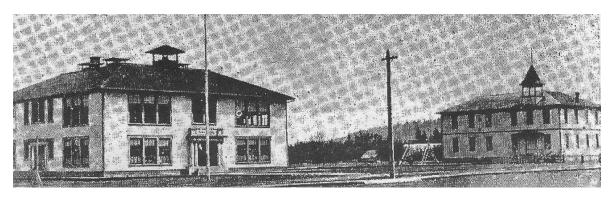
Oakville's grade school was built before the turn of the century (1900) and the high school shortly after. A new high school was built in the early 1920s which burned in the 1960s. It was identical in floor plan to the Rochester Union High School.¹³

The government worked with the Chehalis tribe outside of Oakville to put in a small boarding school in the 1870s. This was closed in 1896 and replaced with a day school, which operated from 1912 to 1953. ^{73,74}

Students from the Chehalis tribe began attending the Oakville grade school in the 1940s and were in the high school in the 1950s, according to John Ostergard who attended school in Oakville, graduating in 1955. ¹³

Cedarville

Cedarville had a grade school and classes were in a two room school house which served grades 1 to 8. Cedarville fed into the Oakville school system.







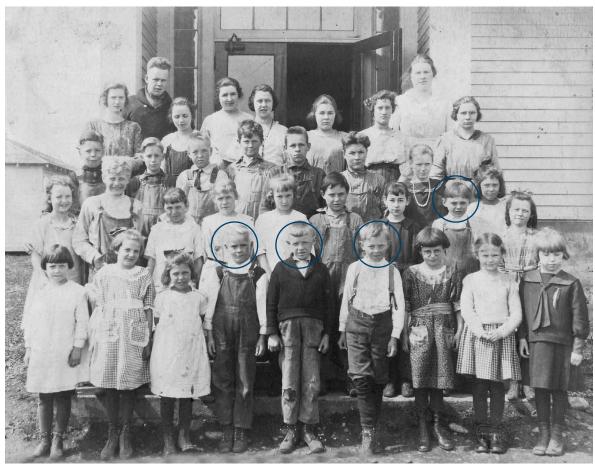
Oakville, Washington schools, 1918⁷¹ Grade School (left) High School (top right)
New Oakville High School, 1921⁷¹ (middle)
Oakville High School, 1952⁷² (left)



Oakville School, c 1923–1925⁷⁵

Front row (left to right): ?, ?, Dub Pearson, Lyle Brandt, Hiram Fergason, Roert Kelley, Dover Scott, Francis Wood, Ambrose Scott, Grant Lewis Middle row: Francis Anderson, Nettie Scott, Edith Springstead, Vera Brandt (or Pauline Bower), Elois McDade, ?, Ella Fergason (or Pauline Bower), ?, ?, Muriel Miller

Back row: Mae Grisworld, ?, Wanda Duval, Margret Lyons, Angie Sander, Ralph Bower, Irene Gustofson, Earl Fitzgerald, ?, Lewis Williams, Betty Stewart



Cedarville Grade School, c 1922¹³ Arthur Mattson, Leonard Wilson Albin Ostergard, Albert Ostergard

Gate

There were actually four schools in the Gate area: ^{27,58}

- 1. The Chehalis Reservation School, c 1879-1916.
- 2. The Grenville School (Poverty Flats School) located on what is now Highway 12 between Gate and the Black River Bridge (1896 to about 1915 when it became part of the Gate District). It was also used for church services.
- 3. Gate "Big School," early 1900s to 1928. After the school was closed, Hjalmer Peterson and Edgar Smith bought the school and tore it down to build a house at the intersection of Forstrom Road and Highway 12. Prior to the Gate Big School there was a small school in a house across from the depot which began June 2, 1896 and lasted until the Big School was built. The Big School handled grade school and high school students until 1923 when the high school students started going to Rochester's Union High School.
- 4. Gate Little School, built c 1907, was a one room school. The school consolidated with

Rochester in 1942. The teacher at the time, Mrs. Plyman, came to Rochester and taught 4th grade that year. 45

Relative to the Nordic influence, Judith Upton noted the multi-cultural flavor of the community as it was reflected in the schools: "Carl Mattson and Julia Erickson could write but not speak English through the second grade. Irene Rasanen and Gust and Hank Tapio came only speaking Finnish, and Helen Johnson spoke only Swedish. The diversity made for some misunderstandings. Helen reported that while they were cutting pictures from a catalog, she wanted to get another girl's attention. Unfortunately, she did it by cutting her hair and was spanked. Verner Johnson answered his teacher's question half in English and half in Swedish When the teacher didn't understand him, he told his parents in disgust that the teacher was the dumbest thing he ever saw." 58





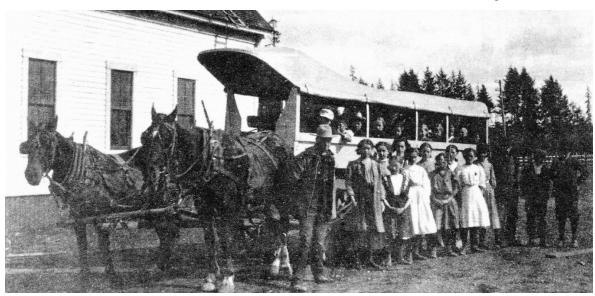
The Gate Little School, c 1920s⁵⁸



The Gate Little School, 2011³¹



Gate Big School 58



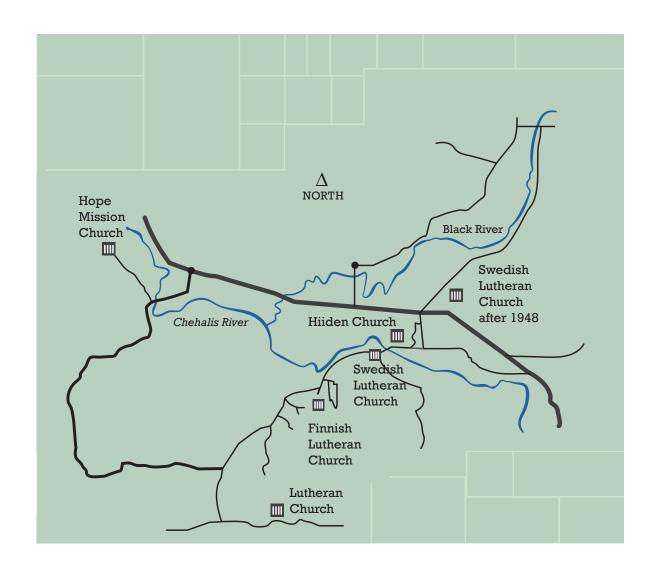
School bus from the turn of the century.⁵⁸

Little Rock and Mima

In 1861, the first school for the Black River Community (now Little Rock) was organized. It was a one room school, and was ¼ mile south of Little Rock. Around 1912, a two story school was built. This school contained a grade school and a high school. Mima was a one room school. Gail Rutledge Nelson's mother attended the Mima school from 1909 to 1917. Dale Rutledge's father taught school there in 1907/08. The building was torn down by the early 1930s. 45

Old Little Rock School, 1900³³





Churches

There were five churches in the Rochester area oriented toward the Nordic immigrants; only two existed for many years: the Swedish Lutheran Evangelical church built in 1902 and the Finnish Evangelical church built in 1909. There were certainly other churches but they were not necessarily oriented toward the Nordic community.

Swedish Lutheran Church & St. Mark's Lutheran Church

In 1901, two families, the Forstroms and the Fagernesses, had sons of Confirmation age. Oscar Forstrom wrote a letter to the Reverend C.C. Frisk, pastor of the First Lutheran Church in Tacoma and president of the Columbia Conference of the Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod, on behalf of himself and Holmer and Fridolph Fagernes, asking if the boys could be enrolled in the Confirmation Class

in Tacoma. When Rev. Frisk found out about the settlement of Swedish Finn families, he began to do preaching visits. The work began. 46,77



Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church History

1902—Formed on June 2 in the Augustana Synod

1907—Church purchased property for building

1909—45 communicants and 20 children

1911 — November 15–17 dedication of the new church building

1926—63 communicants and 22 children

1937—86 communicants and 16 children

1947—Old church demolished

1948— Moved to the red brick sanctuary in Rochester; name of St. Mark's taken

1972— St. Mark's extensively renovated

1973 — Bell tower constructed and original 1910 bell hoisted into place

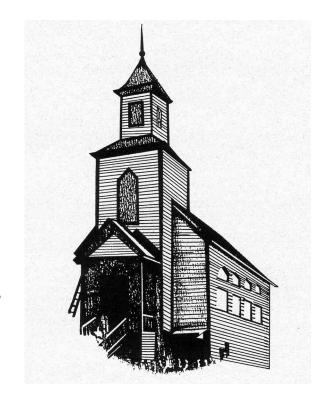
1975— Basement of church renovated for fellowship

1982— New sanctuary completed

1989—Fellowship hall enlarged and remodeled

2002—100 year celebration

2010—Church withdraws from the ELCA



Charter Members of Swedish Lutheran Church

Nils Fagernes Mr. & Mrs. Alexander Forsman Carl Forstrom Ida Forsman Mr. & Mrs. Matt Forstrom Matt Arvid Forstrom Oscar Genabe Mr. & Mrs. Leander Jackson Frans Kankona Mr. & Mrs. John Lillquist Victor Mattson.

Pastors Serving the Church

According to Mildred Erickson: "From the early days of the church, through the 40's, we shared several ministers with other Lutheran churches in Washington. The roads were often too rough to drive so they would come by train, getting off in Independence. Even the train was a rough ride so it meant many long trips for those pastors. Jonas Erickson, my grandfather (author's great-grandfather), would meet the train and take them out to our farm to have meals and stay the night. I remember one of our downstairs bedrooms was designated as the 'preacher's room,' and there was always a porcelain water pitcher and basin on the dresser, for washing up from the trip. Some years ago, we found a postcard written in Swedish from Mrs. Westling (from about 1920) thanking Grandma (Maria Lovisa Erickson) for some meat she had sent home with Pastor Westling. It was fun to find these letters and photos." 76

Records indicate that Rev. Hawkins (1906-07) received a salary of \$75/year. 46 The first confirmation in the church was in 1913; the first couple to be married there was Edith Strand and Herbert Sandell in October, 1918.

Floyd Carlson described heating of the Church to make it comfortable for Sunday services. "There was a huge wood stove upstairs and a wood cook stove downstairs when I was a kid. Mr. Liqlluist would walk the quarter of mile to the Church on Saturday and start a fire for Sunday. He would start the fire at 1:00 on Saturday afternoon, get it going good, then put many arm loads of wood in the huge stove to keep it going, then go back at least twice on Sunday morning to stoke it up for the service." The wood was stored under the steps. "I never counted the steps, but there were many and they had a steep pitch. No doubt Mr. Lillquist got a real work out on Saturday and Sunday while packing wood up those steps," noted Floyd. 44

The Church sat on a very small piece of land close to the road. When people started coming in cars to Church, there was no place to park. Two cars fit in front and the rest had to park on the road. The Church had a big yard off to the side towards Sundquist's. He would cut the hay and pasture his horse there, according to Floyd. John Carlson, Floyd's father, poured the concrete walk in front and along the side of the church, getting gravel out of the Chehalis River. 44

On a lighter note, one time in the early 1950s in the new St. Mark's church, there were a lot of black flies around. Inez Munsell put up a fly strip (type that killed flies from the chemicals, later banned) in the church balcony. This was on a Saturday. By Sunday morning the church floor was solid with flies. "Boy, did they stink! The pastor and I spent quite a while vacuuming them up," noted Inez.

Pastors Serving the Church ⁶⁸

1901–1906	C.E. Frisk	1956–1957
1906–1907	Sven David Hawkins	1958–1959
1907–1908	J.A. Levin	1960–1962
1911–1917	John Truedson	1964–1964
1917–1918	J.H. Warmanen	1965–1965
1918–1922	W. O. Westling	1965–1965
1919–1922	Herman Anderson	1966–1970
1922–1928	C. Thunberg	1970-1973
1931–1938	Elmer M. Johnson	1973-1975
1938–1943	Philip Warmanen	1975-1978
1943-1943	Stanley Sandberg	1978–1982
1943-1944	Elmer M. Johnson	1982–1983
1944–1946	E. Arthur Larson	1983–1989
1946–1950	C. Stanton Peterson	1989–1990
1951–1953	V.E. Swenson	1990-1995
1953-1953	Richard Bingea	1995–1996
1954–1956	E. Arthur Larson	1996–

John W. Rose Carl A.V. Lund Arthur I. Anderson John Bucklund Arthur I Anderson A.A. Gronberg Robert L. Rodin C. Stanton Peterson Elmer M. Johnson Lauren Lundblad Norman Olson Lauren Lundblad Bruce Koester James Ulrikson Andrew Rosenberg Daryl Daugs Greg & Lauren Wightman



Pastor Westling and Leander Carlson with Sunday school children, 1921⁷⁸





Pastor W.O. Westling and his wife Emma⁷⁸



Confirmation Class, May 19, 1907⁵¹ Emma Mattson, Alma Englund, Margit Forsman (Erickson), Esther Hakvist, and Olga Hakvist Reverend S.D. Hawkins (not shown)



Confirmation Class, 1923–24⁷⁸

Front row: Carl Carlson, Pastor Hiden, unidentified Second row: Art Lind, Arne Eklund

Back row (girls left to right): Ethel Wirkman, Edna Fagernes, Ellen Erstrom, Svea Isaacson, Sylvia Hanson, Bertha Peterson



Confirmation Class, 1927⁷⁸

Front row (left to right): Harold Johnson, Viking Fagernes, Rudoph Lind, Harold Wirkman, Olaf Johnson, ? Johnson

Second row: Gladys Lind, Edith Anderson, Selma Holm, Margaret Sandstrom, Pastor Gustav Hiden, Elvie Forstrom, Ingrid Lund, Ellen Anderson, Conrad Mattson

Back row: Ellen Fagernes, unidentified, Ethel Lilquist, Edward Anderson, Olga Erstrom, Edith Kotenen, Emma Strand, Svea Mattson, Edith Carlson, John Holm



Confirmation Class, June 3, 1928⁷⁸

Front row: Pearl Laurell, Florence Forsman, Pastor Thunberg, Mildred Anderson, Sigrid Carlson

Back row: Edwin Brandt, Sigurd Carlson, Elin Backman, Verner Westman, Leroy Erickson



Confirmation Class, December 9, 1945⁷⁸

Front row: Doris Brenna, Dorothy Nelson, Inez Jylha (Munsell), Evelyn Fagernes, Betty Sandell

Back row: Ralph West, Roy Sundquist, Robert Johnson, Donald Erickson, Pastor E. Arthur Larson



Swedish Lutheran Church, August, 1908⁵¹





Inside Swedish Lutheran Church, 1930s⁵¹



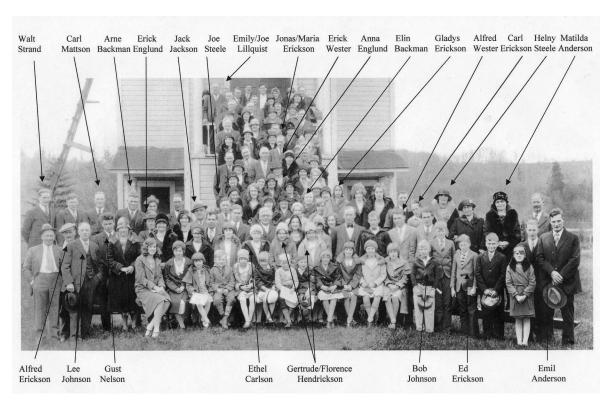
Painting on the wall of St. Mark's done for the 100th anniversary in 2002. The church exteriors, 1902 and 2002, are depicted in the work. 82



Gathering in front of Swedish Lutheran Church, c 1913–1914 80



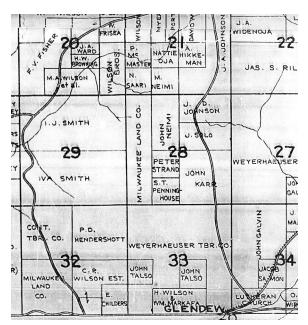
Gathering in front of Swedish Lutheran Church



Swedish Lutheran Church, c 1930⁸⁰ (names provided by Floyd Carlson)



Painting of the original St. Mark's Church (hanging in the current church) by Twylla Stewart⁸¹ (above) Inside of St. Mark's in Rochester, 1974⁷⁸ (right) 1929 Metzker map (top right) showing additional Lutheran Church south of the Finn Cemetery







Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church Independence, Washington, 1913^{11,48} on the occasion of the first confirmation class in the new church. John O. Johnson (right)

Finnish Lutheran Church of Suomi Synod

The Suomi Synod had several congregations in the Northwest: Seattle, Aberdeen, Ilwaco, Naselle and Deep River. The Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church cornerstone in Independence was laid on July 27, 1909. The church went into disrepair in the 1950s-1960s and was sold to Bob Orning in 1969 who salvaged the wood.³⁷

Before the church was built, the pastors would hold services in people's homes when they came to the valley. After the schoolhouse was built, they would have Sunday School and church services there. The first confirmation class in 1904 included Edith Kangas, Edward Maki, Ida Corpela, Frank Corpela, Andrew Asuja and Oscar and Ida Keto from Bunker Creek.⁷

The first funeral in the church was for Mrs. Charles Erickson in 1912.

The first confirmation class in the new church was in 1913. The class included Hilma Ollikkala (Englund), Ina Koutonen, Mary Erickson, Lempi Kangas,

Second Finnish Church

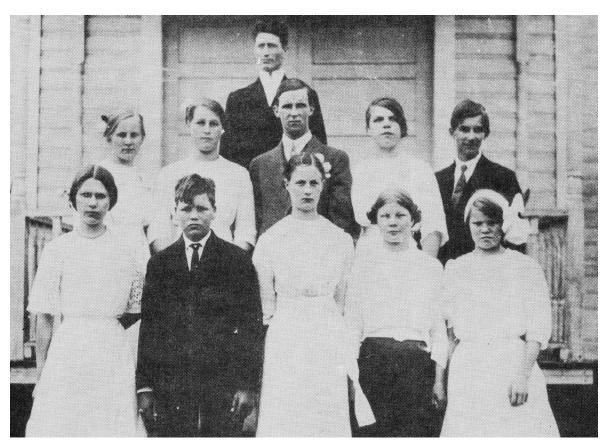
Floyd Carlson indicated that there may have been a second Finnish church further up the Independence Valley. With only horse and buggies, it was difficult to go very far for church so another was established.⁴⁴ Records show a Lutheran church in 1929 on the map shown at the start of the chapter. In the early days, a Amanda Erickson, Mary Englund, Walter Hill, Viney Rantala, Ina Anderson from Winlock and Charles Eko from Lincoln Creek.

The church joined the LCA in 1963. Some accepted this change while others were deeply against it. Three to four families from the Finnish church joined St. Mark's in the early 1970's after the old church closed.⁸³

Otto Kaarko, the last part time pastor to serve the church, came from Bethel Lutheran in Seattle. Since the church was in disrepair, members went back to meeting in individual homes. The congregation disbanded in 1968. Pastor Kaarko would come down 2-3 times per year, maybe for a funeral or a special occasion. He was in his 80's at the time and it was difficult for him to be as active as when he was younger. Some of the pastors were: Elid Syoblum, first pastor; David Elm, second pastor and Otto Kaarko, last pastor.

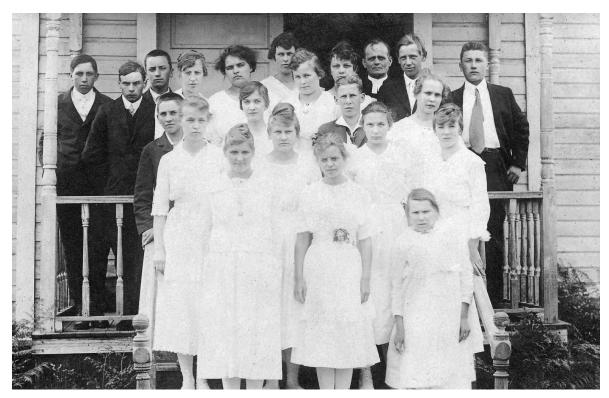
narrow road from Independence went over the hill (near the Finn cemetery). This road was later closed.





First confirmation class in new church, 1913³⁹ Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church

Pastor Elm, Hilma Ollikkala, Ina Koutenen, Mary Erickson, Lempi Kangas, Amanda Erickson, Mary Englund, Walter Hill, Viney Rantala, Ina Anderson, Charles Echo

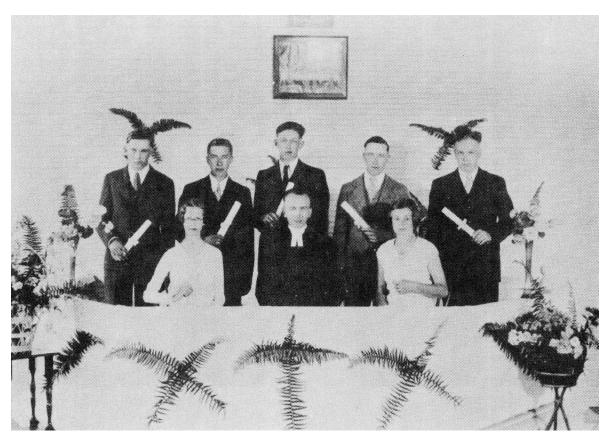


Confirmation class, c 1920^{41,69} Mamie Jylha (front right)



Confirmation classes, c 1920^{41,69}





Last confirmation class⁷ Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church

Sylvia Hutha (front right), Sylvia Huuki, Melvin Ditch, Frank Hill, Arne Hill, Oliver Hyyppa



Paintings/sketches of the Finnish Lutheran Church. Doo Countryman⁸⁴ (above)

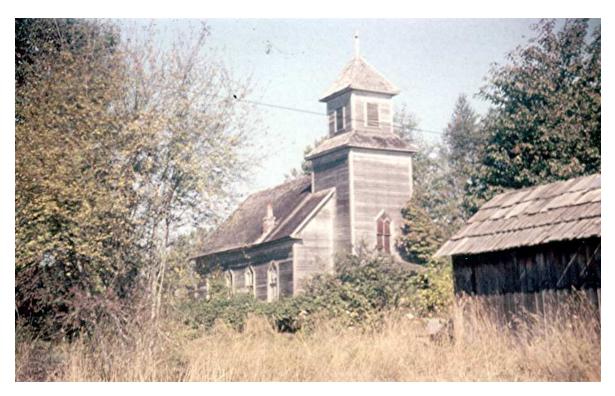


Bob Neal (above) Myrna Erickson, 2010⁸⁵ (right)



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Church records, 1943⁴¹



Finnish Lutheran Church, c 1950s46

Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church or Hiden Church

The church, located between Rochester and Helsing Junction was named after Pastor Hiden, who likely was from Sweden. Neither he nor the church was a part of the Augustana Synod. Apparently it was an independent church. Some think it was meant to draw in families from Sweden rather than the Swedish speaking Finns from Finland. The church held services from 1917 until the late 1920s or early 1930s.

Floyd Carlson remembered that Hiden owned a service station and a store in Rochester and preached on the weekends. Services were in Swedish. He indicated that there was a small building where the services were held. When the church was no longer in operation, Alfred Wester bought the building, and moved the building to his property, where it was used for a garage or a chicken house.

It is not clear just why the church was started.

There was a special invitation announcing the dedication sent to the public:⁷⁸

Cedarville

The Cedarville church was called 'Mount Hope Mission' church. The Mount Hope church was not Lutheran. However, because of the many

To Our Friends and Neighbors: Greetings: The Evangelical Lutheran Church of Rochester hereby takes pleasure in extending to you a cordial invitation to attend the dedication of our new church at Rochester, Washington, (on main road between Rochester and Helsing Junction,) Sunday, September 9, 1917. The services will begin at 10:00 a.m. 12 to 2 p.m., the ladies will serve dinner in the dining room. At 2 p.m. a program will be rendered with addresses in Swedish, Finnish and English; singing by choir, music on stringed instruments, etc. Fraternally, Evangelical Lutheran Churchof Rochester By Gustaf A. Hiden, Pastor

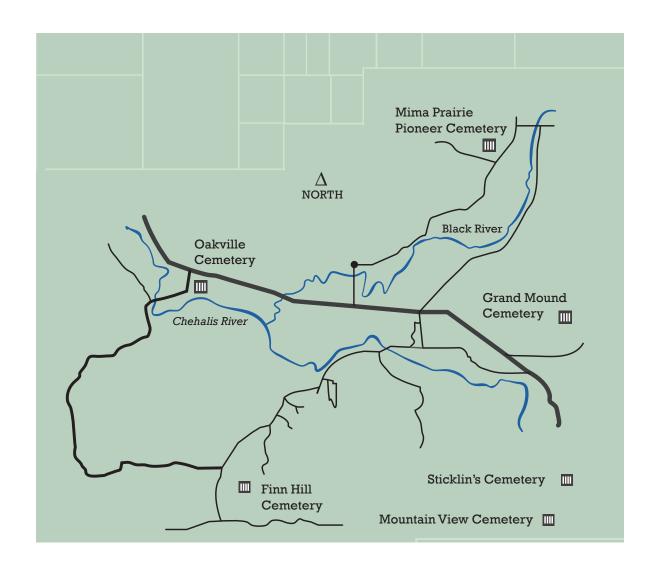
While Pastor Hiden started this new church, he was found in several confirmation pictures from the original Swedish Lutheran Church in records at St. Mark's. Vincent Hiden was in a 1918 class picture while Gustaf A. Hiden was in pictures from 1921, 1927 and 1931.

Nordic immigrants in the area, the pastor from St. Mark's Lutheran church in Rochester held confirmation classes in the Cedarville church.¹³



Cedarville-Oakville confirmation class, c 1927 13

Pastor Thurnberg, Harry Carlson, Lenora Carlson, Elvi Halvar, Ruth Norgard, Albin Ostergard, Albert Ostergard, Leonard Wilson, Arthur Mattson, and Grace Bjorkgren are in the photo.



Cemeteries :

Cemeteries were an important part of each family's history. There were five cemeteries that Nordic families used in the Rochester-Independence Valley. It doesn't

appear that there were any Nordic immigrants in the Mima Prairie Pioneer cemetery.

Finn Hill Cemetery

The cemetery is located at the end of the Nelson Road up the Independence Valley, outside of Rochester. The Finnish settlers in Independence and Lincoln Creek saw the need of having a cemetery of their own. As a result, the 'Finn Hill Cemetery Company' was formed and incorporated On May 27, 1905. The original founders were Gust Kosola, Victor Heikkila, John Bergman, John Niemi, David Wilson, Jacob O.

Johnson and John Talso. The corporation was formed to own and keep in good condition a cemetery on land donated by Frank O. Nelson and his wife, Mary, for that purpose on August 1, 1907. The Nelsons moved to Centralia shortly after this. Jake O. Salo donated an additional piece of property on May 21, 1929 and John O. Johnson and Ida donated another piece on January 23, 1937. ⁴⁸

Gust Kosola and his family were from Lincoln Creek; the others were from Independence. Nearly all of the family plots of six graves went quickly. When needed, a coffin was obtained from Centralia; the body was prepared at home for the burial. A wagon was used to take the coffin to the cemetery. In winter when the roads were muddy, sleds were used. Newell's mortuary in Centralia provided a horse-drawn hearse when Mrs. Alex Jaaska of Helsing Junction was buried in 1912.

Early on, a shack near the cemetery was used for people gathering to care for or to visit the cemetery. Eventually, the forest surrounding the cemetery began to take over the area. The local families once again began the arduous task of restoring and maintaining the grounds and the records. Many thanks go to those who have worked hard to preserve the past.

An example of a memorial service at the cemetery comes from a short story 'The Gentala Boys' by Elizabeth Wirkkala Gentala as related by Carl Gentala. This was for the funeral of Eino Gentala, one of the brothers who was killed in a logging accident in 1923.⁶⁸

"Up the hill chugged the Fords and the Chevies on low-air tires to the graveyard located on a wooded hillside all white with new fallen snow. The men came out in dark suits and overcoats, mufflers and hats, the women wore ankle length dark dresses, coats, and shawls on their heads for protection from the cold. They filed into the fifteen by twenty-foot shack with only two windows and no heat. The structure was only a framework of two by fours covered with boards that did nothing to prevent the wind from whistling through the cracks.

We boys (Gentala) stood by the simple spray covered casket that had been previously set up and opened by the funeral director. Behind the casket were other groups of flowers. The people stood around in two groups: the upper creek and lower creek farmers, all shifting their weight from foot to foot and hugging themselves against the cold. One relative brought hand-me-down jackets and draped them over the shoulders of Bill and George who were scantily dressed. No tears were shed as Henry Heikkinen addressed the solemn assembly." More information on the Gentala story can be found on page 244.



President. Secretary. Trustee. Trustee. Trustee. Trustee. Trustee.



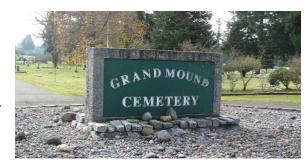




Finn Hill Cemetery, 2011³¹

Grand Mound Cemetery

Many Nordic settlers from the Rochester area were buried at Grand Mound cemetery. The hearse would be drawn by horses and people followed by horse or wagon. Many people walked to the cemetery. In later years, the deceased were taken to the church and then to the cemetery.

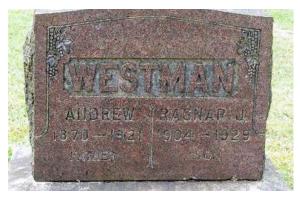








Grand Mound Cemetery, 2011³¹ Matt Forstrom (1858–1931) Maria Forstrom (1860–1942)



Andrew Westman (1870–1921) and son Ragnar Westman (1901–1929)³¹



Matt L. Fagerness (1882–1957) 31





Jonas Erickson (1853–1936) and Maria Lovisa Henriksdotter Erickson (1852–1935) ³¹



Fredolph Nels Fagerness (1886–1939) and Emma Johanna Huhta (1892–1984) ³¹



John Edner funeral—1912⁶⁶

Andrew Westman funeral, 1921⁵¹ Mrs. Hakvist, Pastor Westlin, C. Haquist, P. Bergstrom, F. Carlson, A. Erickson, J. Mattson, F. Fors



Sticklin Greenwood Cemetery Memorial Park

The cemetery is located in the Fords Prairie area of Centralia. In the 1930s when the Grand Mound cemetery was not being well cared for, many decided to bury family members at the Mountain View Cemetery or the Sticklin Greenwood Memorial Park.



Sticklin Cemetery, 2011 31







Elizabeth Hendrickson (1880–1971) 31

Matt Hendrickson (1890–1982) 31



Joe Carlson (1881–1953) 31



J. Emil Erstrom (1885–1923) 31

Mountain View Cemetery 31





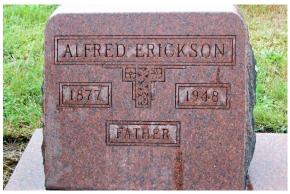
Erick (1857–1937) and Anna Englund (1866–1948) 31



John Carlson (1895–1966) 31



Mary Carlson (1896–1972) 31

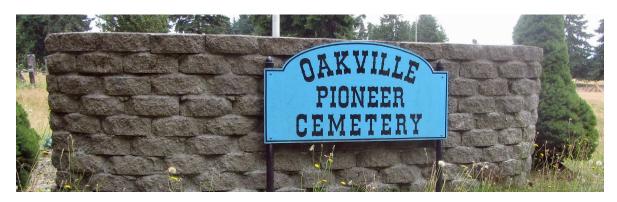


Alfred Erickson (1877–1948) 31



Margaret T. Erickson (1891–1976) 31

Oakville Pioneer Cemetery³¹

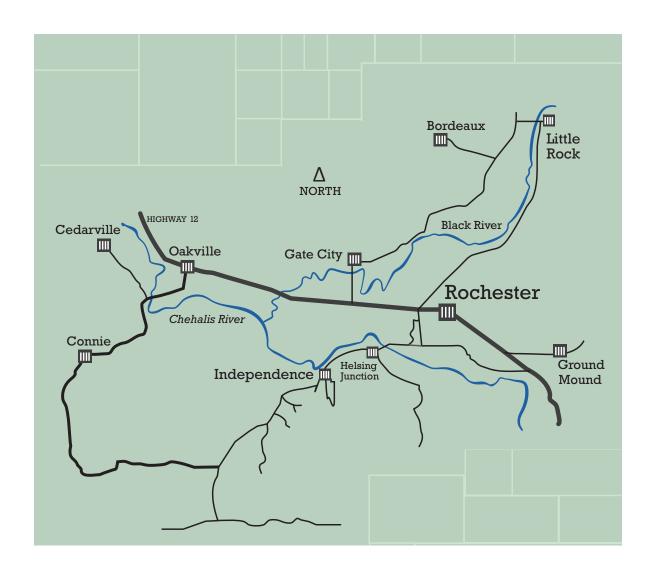




Oscar (1867–1925) and Ida Lonborg (1864–1951), Oakville Pioneer Cemetery (lower left)³¹

Mima Prairie Pioneer Cemetery

The cemetery is located between Bordeaux and Gate, just off the main road in the middle of what now is the Weyerhaeuser tree farm. Work by Ron Fowler suggests that there aren't any Nordic immigrants in the cemetery. There have been no new burials since 1979. People in Little Rock, primarily used the following cemeteries for burials: Grand Mound; Union (Bush Prairie), adjacent to the Little Rock road in Tumwater; Masonic; Catholic; Odd Fellow's in Tumwater and Delphi cemetery between Delphi and Waddle Creek Road.³³



Local Farms

To compensate for the building of tracks, the railroads were given alternate sections of land. This land often was sold to private individuals for farms or to timber companies.

Although some farms were between 60–80 acres, many farms were small: about 20 acres. The smaller farms had space only to provide for the necessities: milk, meat, eggs and vegetables. The men would find work away from home for income to provide for other family needs. As land became available and the immigrants had more money saved, they would buy additional land. This would allow a family to have a few horses, additional cows and area to raise feed.

The Erickson family farm on Independence Road is an illustration. The original 80 acres were purchased

from Sarah T. Whitelock, B.F. and Ida A. Whitelock and Lillie B. and Samuel Daniels for \$1200, June 5, 1897. With time, additional property (100 acres) was purchased. When the homestead was settled by Jonas and Maria Lovisa Erickson and their son, Alfred, the land was cleared and barns and other out buildings were raised. Split rail cedar fences were built to keep the animals contained. The farm was a source of income until the 1970s.

To preserve the historical aspects of the typical post-logging era farm and the Nordic immigrant culture, the Erickson farm was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2002 by Dick and Nancy Erickson.



Jonas and Maria Lovisa Erickson family farm, c 1914⁵¹ Settled in Rochester, 1895; purchased farm, 1897; from Esse, Finland Finnish Lutheran church in background





Ed Erickson fixing a ditch, c 1940⁵¹ (top) The Erickson barn, built in 1902, was listed as a Washington State Historical Site in 2009.31





Alexander and Beata Maria Forsman farm, Independence, c 1915⁵¹ (near old Finnish Lutheran Church). Settled, 1900; from Ytteresse, Finland (above)

Beata passed away in 1911. Alexander returned to Finland. The property was purchased by the Ericksons.



John and Maria Niemi farm, c 1920.⁶⁶ Settled c 1892; from Isokyrö, Finland



Englunds and Roslunds, c 1930⁶⁶ Carl and Maria Roslund from Sweden; Erick and Anna Englund settled, 1898; from Esse, Finland



Arthur and Selma Mattson farm, c 1940⁶⁶

Arthur born in Michigan, moved to Finland with his family and returned to the U.S. Married, c 1916. Settled on farm a few years later



Jacob and Justina Johnson home, c 1910¹¹

Settled c 1893; from Isokyrö, Finland.



Andrew and Ida Forsman farm, c 1915⁶³

Purchased farm, 1898; from Yteresse, Finland.



Alfred and Anna Sophia Fors farm, c 1930 87

Lived on Van Dyke Road, 1916–1926. Purchased farm from Andrew Lilquist, 1926; Alfred from Övermark, Finland.



Mike and Fina Tapio original home, c 1910 88

Settled 1904; from Tapiola, Finland.

Taming the Land—A Daunting Task

It took a lot of effort for those in the Rochester area to transform the land they bought into a productive farm that could be used to raise a family. After the "old growth" Douglas fir was logged, the stumps had to be removed. Buildings and fences then could be erected and gardens and orchards planted.

Removal of the old growth timber stumps could be quite a chore. Bill Johnson explained that small stumps, a foot or two in diameter in light or sandy soil, could be removed by hacking away the topsoil with a 'Swedehoe.' This tool had a heavy handle and a head wider and longer than an ax, turned like the head of a hoe.¹

Alternatively, "for larger stumps, they would 'char pit' a stump during the winter months; that is to first dig around the stump, then build a fire underneath and let it burn. Because there was no flame, it would take a long time to burn a stump. It just kept smoldering until it ran out of fuel. Sometimes it could take most of a winter. You wouldn't burn in the summer as it was dry and dangerous," according to Don Erickson. ⁵² They also pulled stumps with the aid of oxen and horses.

Between 1920 and 1940 dynamite became readily available. It was inexpensive and could be purchased at the local hardware store. The dynamite was kept in small wooden boxes which were stored away (100 yards or so) from the house or other buildings in a small 'powder house.' The explosive was used for stump/beaver dam removal or whatever. This method was called 'stumping.' A hole was dug under the roots of the tree; sticks of dynamite were put in place and ignited. The explosion would lift the stump up and break most of the roots, which made it possible to pull away the stump with a harnessed horse or a 'stump puller.'

Dynamite was effective and fast, however, great care was necessary and accidents did happen. People lost fingers, arms, and other body parts; and some were killed. Dynamite was used for more than stump clearing. I remember one time when a cow died and they blew a hole in the bottom field and buried the cow in the hole. Floyd Carlson also recalled the time when my parents were married and they set off a stick of dynamite on an old stump to start the 'shivaree' before their wedding. 44



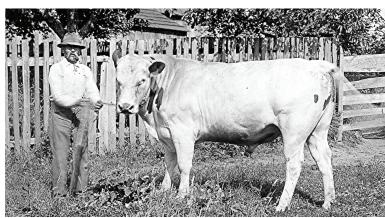




Dynamite box³¹

Milk wagon for hauling milk cans to the road stands 31





Jonas Erickson with Bob the bull, c 1930 51



Milk cans on the stand at Asuja's 41

Dairy

Raising cows was almost a necessity on any farm. It was about the only way to raise food and help sustain a family. Not only did cows provide milk, they provided meat. They also required a lot of work: milking daily, cleaning the barn, putting in hay, etc. In those early years, milking was all done by hand. From the warmth of the summer through the cold, damp, dark winters the cows had to be milked both in the morning and at night.

In early times, milk was processed on the farm and the cream and butter sold to the store or exchanged for supplies. Originally, farmers in the area only sold cream after it was separated. It was shipped to Aberdeen and Centralia. The skimmed milk was fed to the calves, pigs and chickens because it spoiled quickly.

Later, milk for sale was stored in milk cans and kept cool in deep water reservoirs in 'milk houses.' Some dairymen even used the cool water of a creek to ensure the milk didn't sour.⁴⁰

In the 1940s, a new way of milking took over for many farms. Pneumatic milking using a vacuum pump system simplified milking considerably.

All of the milk houses in the early days were made of wood, with wooden troughs. Later they were made from concrete or brick with running water. The one shown in the picture was constructed by Joe Carlson in the late 1940s at the Erickson farm.

Eventually, dairy processors were formed, for example, Darigold and Bordens. Around 1919 Darigold made plans to build a plant in Chehalis and the farmers formed a co-op. Shares were sold: \$10 for each cow milked. Drivers would come by every day or two for pickup and take the milk into town. On the return trip, sacks of feed were hauled to the farmers. John Mattson ran the first private milk truck. He had a solid wheel truck and took the milk to Darigold in Chehalis. Toi Saari drove for Darigold starting in 1929. Early drivers for Bordens were Delaney, Arvid













Surge vacuum system (above) Ed Erickson using system on Holstein cows (left page)⁴⁶

Forstrom, Oscar Eko, Vic Mattson and Walter and Frans Strand.

Each farmer using milk cans had a number for their farm: the Erickson farm number was 341. The cans were taken by a large metal wheeled milk wagon from the milk house every day or every other day and put on a milk stand by the road for pick up. The typical wagon could take four cans at a time.

One of the highlights of living in the valley in the 30s and 40s, was the opportunity to "bum" a ride to Centralia or Chehalis on the Darigold milk truck. According to Lennie Husa, Toi Saari was the driver when he was growing up and he was allowed to ride to Chehalis and back. This gave him the opportunity to spend some hard earned money picking strawberries

to buy a bicycle. It was a trip he always remembered and greatly appreciated.⁵³

In the 1950s, further restrictions were placed on how milk was handled for the safety of consumers. Closed systems were used to keep the milk isolated from the cow to the tank. Unfortunately, a lot of people could not afford to make the transition. As a result, many small dairy farms fell by the wayside. One of the few dairies in the Rochester area still operating in 2015 by descendants of the early Nordic emigrants is the Fagernes Dairy. About 60 cows are milked with state of the art systems. A few other dairies do exist in the area.







Horses, Haying, Grain and More

In the early days there was no power, no running water, no power tools and no tractors. Before the modern conveniences, they had human power, oxen and teams of horses. Horses were used to run the farm, clear the land, plant and harvest crops and travel to town or church.

Hay was used to feed the cows and horses during the winter. Getting hay into the barn took a lot of work. Loose hay was the standard for harvesting and storage for many years. Relative to having, one saying we all heard growing up was "don't cut the hay until after the 4th of July as you can't trust the weather before that."

In the 1950s, gathering hay made into bales was the preferred method. The early balers used wire to hold the bale of hay together. Three people were needed to bale: one to drive the tractor, one to feed wires through the machine and one to tie the ends of the wires. I experienced this operation for several summers; riding on the back of the baler was a dusty, dirty job.

When wire was replaced by twine the process became more automated. One person could do the baling job alone. That is, of course, as long as everything on the machine worked as it was supposed to.





George Gentala plowing field, c 1920⁶⁸



Hauling loose hay at the Erickson's, c 1920s. Alfred Erickson and Reinhold Sundquist⁵¹

Farming on the Asuja farm (right top and middle)⁴¹ Putting loose hay in the Bowman's barn, 1937³⁰ (below)





Alfred Erickson cutting hay with Bill and Sam, c 1920⁵¹ (above). Ted Johnson cutting hay, c 1925¹¹ (bottom right)









Binding grain, c 1920. Maria Lovisa, Jonas, unknown, and Alfred Erickson (top left) 51 Hauling loose hay, c 1948. Mildred, Stan and Dick Erickson⁵¹(below)









Don Erickson hauling manure, c 1948 (above)⁴⁶ Alfred Erickson, c 1920, hauling loose hay (middle left)⁵¹ Hauling hay, c 1939. Carl Nelson, Ed Nelson, and Ellis Fagernes⁴²(bottom left); 1923 Studebaker converted tractor







Pete Rivers baler near Helsing Junction farm (above) 41
Baling with Wire tie baler, c 1953 Carl Erickson on tractor, Ed Erickson on baler, and Matt Ollikalla standing 46 (below)



Picking up loose hay the easy way, c 1940s (above) ⁴⁶ Don Erickson driving tractor (below)

Tractors

Tractors first were used in the Independence Valley in the 1920s. Alfred Erickson had a 1923 Fordson. Alfred's son Leroy shared that when the tractor was brought from Chehalis for a demonstration, "they plowed the field above the house. Friends and neighbors came to watch. A double 14 inch plow was behind the Fordson. With the decision to purchase the tractor, double disc harrow (7 feet wide) and a double plow, all for \$1200, the salesman asked how the bill was to be paid. Alfred went to the house and came back with the \$1200 in cash which they had been saving for farm improvments. In short order, the transaction took place near the gas shed, close to the road."43

The Fordson was a big help, especially for disking. It replaced the horse drawn disk which was much smaller (only about 4 feet wide) and slower. Still, the horses remained valuable during the hard times when gas was difficult to come by or during the depression when there wasn't enough money to buy gas. Leroy recalled that "during some of the gas wars, we could buy gas for 7 cents a gallon (1929-1920) if cash were available."43

In the Valley, farmers chose different makes of tractors. Fords, Cases, Alice Chalmers, McCormicks, and Farmalls (a McCormick-Deering tractor made by International Harvester) were some of the makes available. It was common for a farmer to purchase the same make in future years.

The Farmall had front wheels that were close together or separated, depending on what was purchased. Because of the steep hills in the area, Carl Erstrom chose to have front wheels separated for stability and ability to use it with their strawberry fields.





Steam tractor that operated the co-op threshing machine and stationary baler, 1935⁵¹



Carl Erstrom's 1941 Farmall. Susan Bottarini 'driving,' 1949 91



Matt Hendrickson's 1949 Case tractor. Matt Erickson 'driving,' 1976 90



Ed Erickson, 1954 Ford tractor, c 1960s⁵¹



Alfred Erickson, 1923 Fordson tractor 51

Carl Erstrom pulling trailer with 1955 Farmall 100 purchased for \$2,106.76 in the late 1950s (opposite page)⁹¹



Ed Erickson cutting hay with 1947 Ford tractor, c 1950 46



Nancy Erickson haying with 1951 Ford tractor, 2005³¹



Grain

In addition to hay for the animals, farmers would also plant and harvest oats, barley and wheat. Grain could be sold, traded or used for feed on the farm.

In earliest times, wheat and oats were cut and raked by hand using a sickle and a large rake. This manual process was eventually replaced by a team of horses and then later by tractor. The grain would be cut and bound with string and 'shocked' (bundles would be stacked) to dry before the grain and chaff were separated. Threshing of oats and wheat was very common around Independence.

The first threshing crews began about 1910. Levi Arnold had a large steam-driven unit that served the valley, one farm at a time. During this process, the bundled grain would be brought by trailer to the threshing machine which was in a fixed location. Because he wasn't able to get to everyone during a season, even late into fall, a co-op was formed, 1923—24. This co-op was called the Independence Valley Threshing Association. Each member paid \$100 for a share of the threshing machine (separator) and a Rumbly Oil Pull diesel tractor used to pull and operate the threshing equipment This arrangement was valuable in that equipment was only needed during part of the year. Leroy Erickson remembered working on the crew for two summers. The neighbors would help each other harvesting the wheat and oats. Threshing usually lasted until October so Lennart Lund and others would store their bundles of grain in the barn until the rush was over.



Community threshing machine, in front of Leonard Johnson's home, c 1940. Carl Erickson driving ⁹²



Ann Arbor stationary baler Ernest Westman, Alfred Erickson, Matt Ollikkala, Ed Erickson, Don Erickson and Lee Hagquist, c 1947⁵¹

It took a crew of about eight people to operate the threshing machine: one or two on the trailer bringing in bundles of grain, one making sure the feeder was okay, one by the tractor, one on the grain sacks, one sewing the full 100 pound sacks (wheat sacks were smaller than oat sacks due to the weight difference in the grains), one on the trailer/sled moving and hauling the sacks and one watching the straw pile. Carl Erstrom was one of the smallest people so he had to climb in and unplug the thresher if it became plugged.

Stan Erickson remembers climbing the straw pile from the threshing machine when he was four to five years old. One time he slid down the large pile, some 30 feet tall, and went under the small pile they were just starting...he was pretty scared but his dad came to the rescue. 90

The threshing machine was stored at the Asuja farm. It was still being stored behind the barn, owned by Annie and Tom Corwin, in 2008.

The first combine came to the valley in 1940. It was owned by Alex Englund and was used during harvesting in the fall. Even later in the fall, clover seed would be ready for harvest





Co-op threshing in Independence, c 1940s 92

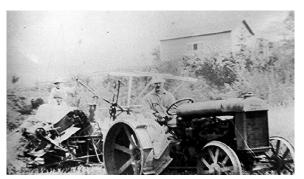
The co-op threshing machine in operation. Grain is being loaded into Matt Ollikalla's pickup (left)



Straw is being blown into a pile. Later it was baled and used for animal bedding.



Binding grain, Asuja farm 41



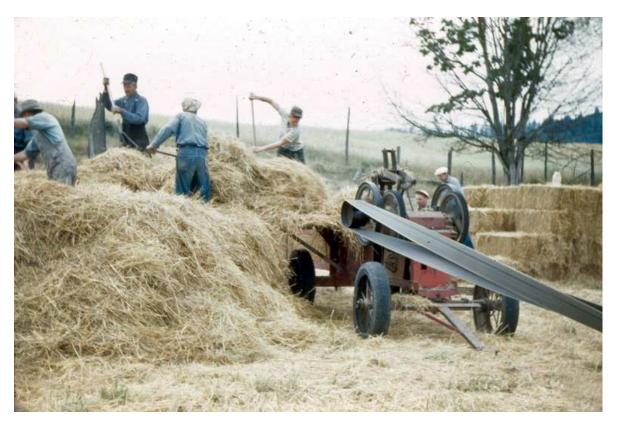
Alfred Erickson cutting and binding grain,c 1925⁵¹



Threshing machine stored behind the barn at the old Asjua home, June, 2008^{31}



McCormick Deering tractor at the Erickson's, July, 2008³¹ The c. 1926 tractor (model #W-30, serial #WB 16898) was stored at the Erickson farm, then the Rugge farm, and back to the Erickson's in 2008^{31,64}



Ann Arbor stationary baler used by families helping each other 46

Carl Erstrom on the straw pile facing forward. Don Erickson pitching straw into the baler, c 1947

Silage

Silage became another way to provide feed for cows during the winter. Fresh grass would be cut and blown into a silo where it was allowed to ferment. This highmoisture fodder was then fed to the cows during the winter months.



Cutting and hauling grass for silage, c 1955 46

Pictured on opposite page:
Chicken house, Erickson farm (top left)⁴⁶
Typical brood of chickens, c 1953 (middle left)⁴⁶
Margaret Erickson picking eggs, c 1953 (bottom left)⁴⁶
Young chicks in the brooder house, c 1953 (top right)⁴⁶
Eggs being cleaned, candled and put into crates, Floyd
Carlson, c 1953 (bottom right)⁴⁶



 $\textit{Typical silo}, \textit{Erickson farm}^{51}$





Almost all farms had chickens running around the barn yard. Starting in the late 1920s, many people became commercial chicken farmers. They built chicken houses for egg laying and brooder houses to raise young chicks. Eggs to be sold were picked up weekly. Feed was delivered as needed.









Strawberries

Prosperity came to Rochester in the late 1920s and early 30s in the form of the strawberry. There were once 300 acres of strawberries in the Rochester area and it was briefly known as the "Strawberry Capitol of the World!" Most of the strawberries were packed in barrels with sugar in one of the three barreling plants in the area. In those days, the berry business around Rochester earned growers about \$250,000 annually. Weevils finally infected the berries, which were consequently destroyed and, as a result, by the mid-1960s there were only a half dozen good sized plantations remaining. ^{25,92}

There was a barreling plant in Rochester, another in Grand Mound just south of the grade school along the railroad tracks, with a smaller one named Brewers going east of Grand Mound towards Tenino next to the Speedway Service Station. Brewer's handled his own berries and some from small, local farmers. The plant in Rochester closed its barreling operation in 1941 but continued to ship berries from there for a period of time. 92



Strawberries were raised on many local farms. The Steeles, the Sandells, the Nygards, the Westers, the Sundquists, the Erstroms (ten acres), the Betts, the Gustafsons and Emma Johnson were some of the growers. The Sandells and the Steeles would haul the berries in their Vellie. Bob Johnson remembered picking strawberries at the Sandell's from 1940-1946. In 1947 he picked for Allan Beebe. School started later, 10:30 am, in 1947 so the kids could help pick the berries in the morning. As the forest was removed from the Black Hills area, the water table dropped on the Prairie, the weevils infested the berries and the crops were not rotated on the land. These issues all affected the strawberry production. The Erstroms continued to raise strawberries until the early 1960s. They had to fence their strawberry patch because the deer also liked the berries.

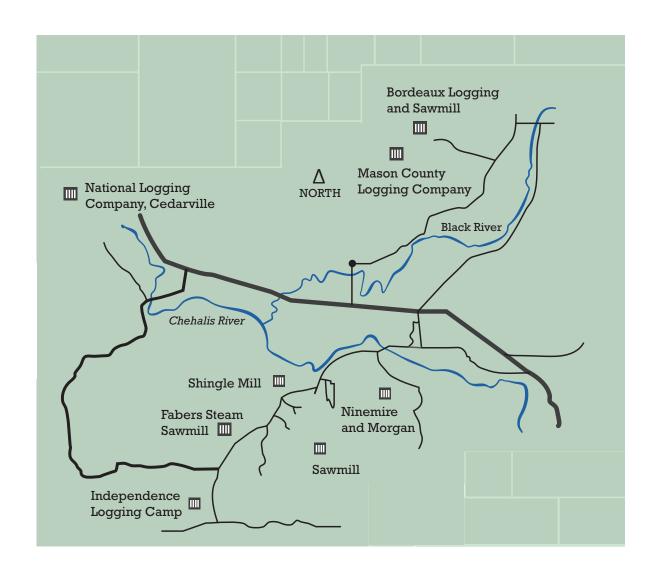
Bob Johnson remembers being in a Butte, Montana Safeway store in 1938 where Rochester strawberries were for sale.



Strawberry picking punch card one punch per flat 1957³¹ Grand Mound barelling plant (left)²⁷



Erstrom's strawberry field. Karen, Sylvia and Nancy Erstrom pictured, 1948^{51}



Logging and Sawmills

The forests of the Northwest were dense, dark and wet during much of the year, because of the rain. During the winter the temperatures were often in the 30–40 degree F range; on a few days the thermometer might be well below freezing. Loggers were often wet and cold because of all the rain. The clothes that the immigrants brought from the old country were mostly inadequate in their new surroundings.

The loggers learned about very tightly woven cotton that was somewhat rain resistant. Jackets and pants made of this material were so stiff that they could stand unsupported when they were removed after a day's work. They were labeled 'tin pants' and 'in coats.' To make the clothing even more water resistant, loggers

rubbed paraffin on the heated garments making them even stiffer.¹

Caulk boots, calk boots, or cork boots (pronounced 'cork' and usually called 'corks') are leather, nail-soled boots worn by lumber jacks in the timber-producing regions of the Pacific Northwest and Canada. They are worn for traction in the woods on downed timber and especially while timber rafting. Corks, still worn today, were a vital part of a lumberman's basic equipment, which also included an ax and a cross cut saw.

Logging provided the job and income base essential to the development of the Rochester-Independence Valley area. Much of western Washington was covered by forest. Around the turn of the century, logging,

NORDIC IMIGRANTS WORKING IN LOGGING CAMPS						
TOWN	TOTAL NO.,	DENMARK	FINLAND		NORWAY	SWEDEN
			F	S		
BORDEAUX	104	6	21	7	29	41
LITTLE ROCK	140	4	22	25	19	70
CEDARVILLE	59	4	4	24	13	14
OAKVILLE	60	1	3	30	4	22
*F: FINNISH SPEAKING S: SWEDISH SPEAKING						

which provided plenty of jobs in the camps and in saw mills, in transportation and in construction, was the biggest industry in the state.

The majority of the immigrants from Finland and Sweden were young men, 20–25 years of age. They came from small towns and the countryside and were used to hard work. Many were loggers before. They knew how to swing an ax and pull a saw, and for many, the first job in the new country was in a logging camp.¹

Census records from 1920 and 1930 illustrate the number of Nordic immigrants working in logging camps at Bordeaux and the Cedarville-Oakville area. Likely there were many others who lived on farms nearby and worked in the woods. These numbers are more difficult to determine

The Mason County Logging Company, started by Thomas and Joseph Bordeaux in 1885 and located in Bordeaux, was clearly the largest and most stable of the lumber and logging operations. There were other camps in the area where the locals also could find work. The workers would travel to or live in a camp provided by companies such as the National Logging Company in Cedarville; the Ninemire and Morgan Company in Helsing Junction; the Independence Logging Company up the Independence Valley; the Schaeffer Brothers Company; the Clemens Company; the Mud Bay Company; the Polsons Company in Hoquiam or the Saginaw Company in Elma. As illustrated in land ownership information on several Metsker maps of the area, the Weyerhaeuser Company became a major timber company early in the century as well.

A sawmill with a company store, was located at Malone. The mill closed in 1936/37. When the buildings were torn down, much of the material was used to build Swede Hall in Rochester, which opened in 1939. The equipment was shipped to Oregon. The mill at Bordeaux closed in 1939/1940. The equipment was also shipped to Oregon. 92



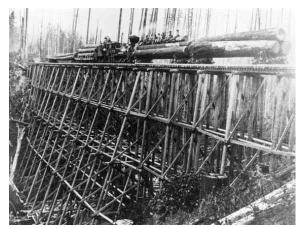




Logging with oxen 27



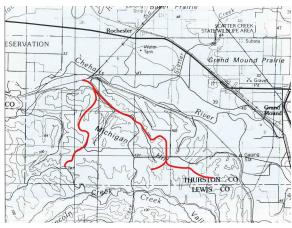
John Weaver, postmaster, illustrating the size of a log from old growth timber in downtown Rochester, c 1950²⁷



Rail hauling over Deep Canyon²⁷



Early truck hauling on timber trestle²⁷



Ninemirer and Morgan Company Railroad²⁷



Logging train, daily load of logs near Tenino²⁷





Ninemire and Morgan Sawmill log pond, c 1920 (Kinsey Photo)⁴⁹



Ninemire and Morgan (N&M) Lumber Company

N & M was incorporated in Aberdeen, WA in 1904. On September 18, 1912, the two partners, G.W. Ninemire and Thomas Morgan, purchased extensive tracts of land south of Helsing Junction. The N&M Lumber Company appeared on a list of railroad

crossing applications for Helsing Junction in 1915.³⁸ The last new timberland acquired by the company was purchased in 1926. All operations of the mill and associated railroad ceased before 1930.⁴⁹

Safety

Old-timers related stories of the dangers of logging. There were many people, young and old, who were missing fingers, a hand or an arm or who had problems with one or both legs.

Safety was not a high priority in the woods during these early logging years. The experienced loggers would test the new people, who had to prove they were tough. For example, when a newcomer was setting

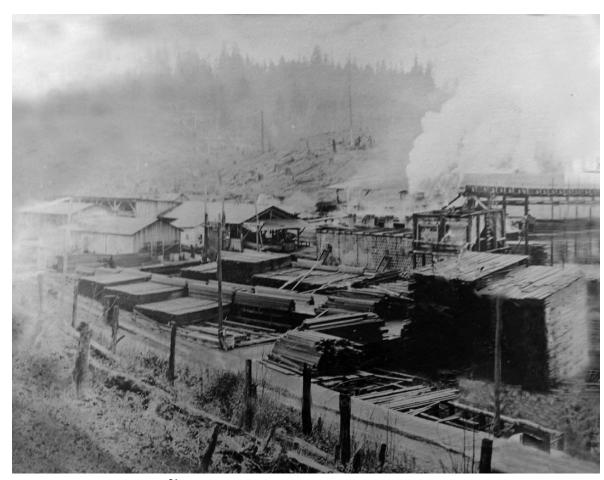


Ninemire and Morgan Sawmill (Kinsey photo: part of the Ellen Iverson Collection)^{36,38}

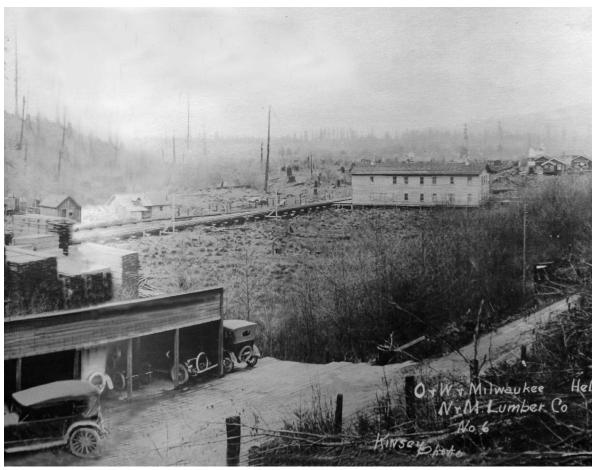
choker, the whistle punk might send a signal to the donkey operator some seconds before the chokerman had completed his task. In this case the cable could tighten up before he got his hands out of the way, causing serious damage to the fingers and hand. One such example is real for us. Reuben Englund (1906 –1977), the son of Erick and Anna Englund, had lost several fingers setting choker. When my wife and I were married, Reuben came through the reception line and shook hands with my wife. She had not expected to shake hands with someone whose fingers were missing and never forgot the experience.

My father, Leroy Erickson remembered that, "A lot of people would get hurt in the woods. For one reason or another, they didn't seem to worry about a person's well-being. One day two people who had been killed were brought out on the speeder. The story told was that a person had died and a logger said to put him behind the stump, since they would probably have another death before the day was over." 43

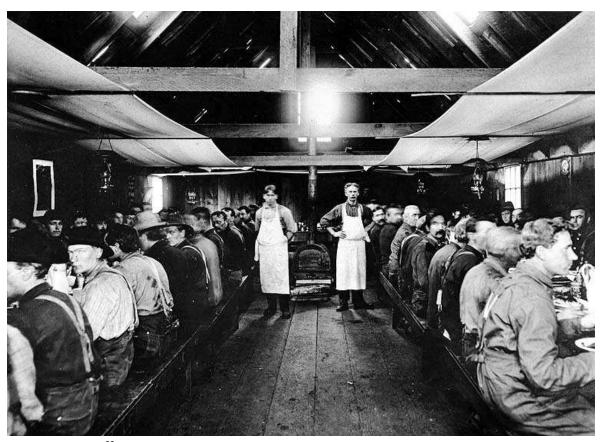
As noted before, the Ninemire and Morgan sawmill was a large sawmill operation near Helsing Junction. My grandfather, Emil Erstrom, worked there as a millwright and was killed in an accident in 1923.



Expanded view of the sawmill $\overline{^{36}}$



The Swedish Lutheran Church seen in expanded view: white building in the distance 36



Bordeaux mess hall 33



Big timber, 1902^{33,94}



 ${\it Mason \ County \ Logging \ Company, \ Bordeaux}^{5}$





National Logging Company, Cedarville (Kinsey Photo No. 16)⁹⁵



National Logging Company, Cedarville, 1920. Wood burning yarder. Emil Isaacson (left)¹³



National Logging Company, Cedarville. Emil Isaacson (left) and Jack Ostergard (4^{th} from the left)¹³



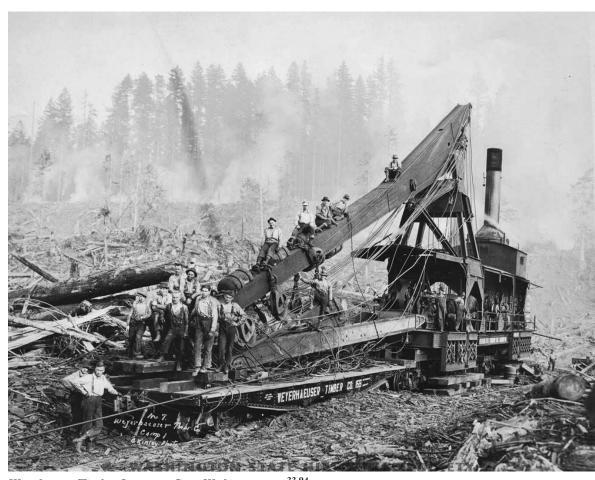
Working on an old growth fir, near Oakville, Washington, 1910³⁷



National Logging Company, Cedarville. Steam donkey (Kinsey Photo No. 18)



 $National \ Logging \ Company \ in \ Cedarville, \ Washington {}^{13}$



Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, Gate, Washington, 1925^{33,94} Engines on the 'siding,' 1906 (opposite page)³³

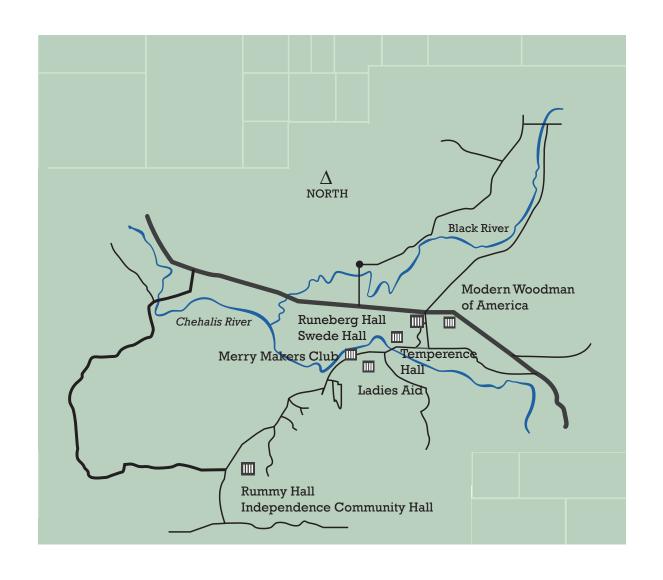


The Railroad

With the Union Pacific and Milwaukee railroad line going through Independence in 1906, spurs could be built into the logging camps and forests up the Independence Valley. At one point in the 1920s, there were seven logging sides operating in the valley. Gravel for the railroad beds came from pits not far off the Chehalis River. One of those pits, now a pond, was an area later known as Ditches Lake on John and Anna Ditches property. Some of the left over cables are still visible today.

Leroy Erickson shared that "About 90-110 carloads of logs went by the base of the Erstrom hill (to the west of the Independence depot) from those seven logging sides each day, connecting to the main line in Independence."

Floyd Erickson remembers stories of when they would dam up Independence Creek and then float shake bolts down the stream to the mill. There were three dams on Independence Creek. They would close the dams, push shingle bolts into the pond, release the water and they would float downstream to the shingle mill below Erstrom's hill, near the Gentala farm. ⁵⁵



Nordic Social and Volunteer Organizations

Ladies Aid

When the Swedish Evangelical Church was formed in 1902, the Ladies Aid group was formed. According to church records: "That same year the church school and ladies' society were organized. Almost immediately the woman's auxiliary, having officially adopted the name Lydia Society, began gathering funds for a church building."

The Ladies Aid meeting was held in the homes of members, once each month. Each family would host the meeting about once every 18 months. The gathering was a 'big deal' in the rural church community. The host family planned far ahead, even butchering at the time of the meeting so there would be fresh beef to roast. Floyd Carlson could remember the big oven

at the Lillquist's home and the big chunk of meat roasting in the oven and the large pot of potatoes on the wood cooking stove. When there wasn't enough room for all to eat inside, the men and boys would go out back to the wood shed, close to the house. The shed would be as neat and clean as possible for the occasion. The meal was served at noon and it was truly a 'farmer's holiday': the day spent eating and enjoying conversations. Floyd remembered a man standing in the wood shed with a huge plate. He took a bite, smiled and said, "Where else can you find a meal like this for ten cents?" 44,77

Leroy Erickson remembered that whole families would come to the ladies aid meeting. If the meeting were held at the church, "we ate ice cream which came in large containers. The downstairs of the church had a kitchen and dining area"43 Mildred Erickson added, "the Lydia Society Ladies Aid held many fund-raisers for church expenses. My mom, Margaret Erickson, would always be there in the thick of things and 'cooking' coffee. Each summer in the 1930s when the strawberries were ripe, there was a very popular strawberry shortcake festival." ^{46,76}





Ladies Aid gathering (photo courtesy of St. Mark's Lutheran Church)⁶⁶



In 1943, Margaret Erickson, right, received a lifetime membership in the Women's Missionary Society ⁵¹



Ladies Aid gathering, Erickson home, c 1920s⁶⁶

Temperance Society, Sick Benefit Society, & Order of Runeberg

Background from Anders Mhyrman's book: 96,97

The Swedish Finn immigrants founded two associations after their arrival in North America. The first of these societies among the immigrants were founded in Worcester, Mass: the benefit society Imatra in 1889 and the temperance society Aavasaksa in 1892. But it was the founding of the benefit society Österbotten in Bessemer, Mich., in 1898 and the temperance society Morgonstjärnan in Ironwood, in the same state and year that initiated a movement to form not only new local societies but also associations of societies. These first temperance societies joined the Finnish National Brotherhood, but in 1902 representatives from 11 of these societies met and formed the Temperance Association (Svensk-Finska Nykternetsförbundet). This association started with 16 chapters and about 500 members. At the end of 1916 there were 60 societies with a membership of about 2,600. Of these societies, 8 were located in the East, 31 in the Central States, 7 in the Mountain States and 14 on the West Coast, including Rochester.

Most of the work of the local temperance societies was of an educational nature. There were meetings with informative and entertaining programs and social activities to promote temperance. For these programs and activities a meeting place was necessary, and many of the societies therefore built their own halls.

The Temperance Association sponsored three publications of enduring value. The first was the monthly paper Ledstjärnan (Leading Star), beginning in January, 1906 and inherited by the Order of Runeberg in 1920. The second was a history of the Association published in 1906 "Svensk-Finska Nyterhets-Förbundet af Amerika I Ord oct Bild." The third was Minnesskrift 1902–1917 which contains the name and birthplace of nearly all members of the 60 temperance societies.

The emphasis in the Benefit Association was primarily on aid and benefits for individuals and families in times of illness, accidents or deaths. Social and cultural activities were also important parts of the functions of the local societies.

The membership of the Benefit and Temperance's Associations overlapped to a considerable extent and a few leading individuals served as officers in both associations, even at the same time. In 1920, these two organizations merged into a new fraternal order, the name of which was "Order of Runeberg," or in

Swedish "Runebergorden." The new Order combined the two main functions of the previous associations; the aid and benefit provisions were adopted unchanged, but the temperance requirement was now based on the chief clause in the federal prohibition law. The Order began to function officially on January 1, 1921.

The International Order of Runeberg has a Finlandic background. It is named after Finland's greatest Swedish poet, Johan Ludvig Runeberg; and the people who founded it were Swedish-speaking immigrants from Finland.

The lodges were grouped geographically in three districts: Eastern, Central and Western. The membership started with 4,500 people. In 1929 there were 8,500. The membership dropped during the depression but rose again shortly afterwards. Since then it has gradually declined to where now there are only a few chapters and a few hundred members.

	i Amerika har beviljat RÄTTIGHET till följande personer:
ı	August Melson , Fritz Allfors , Elius Beck , adolf Strand , Albert Enkson , Oscar Forstrom, arvid Forstrom,
	Richard Bachman , Ed Carlson , Fred Nelson , Fred Erikson , Fred Fogernas , Oscar Jacobson ,
	Albert Anderson . Thure Hanson . Emil Lillgrist . Otto From . Henry Berg . Malt Sonvik .
	Rudolf Underson . Chas. Strand , Mrs. Helmy Forstrom, Irene Backman . Selma Societiund . Mrs. Hilma Carlson .
	Mrs Ida Nelson , Irene Jacobson, Olga Haggrist , Alma Englund , Margaret Forsman, Mrs. Ida Lillgrist .
	att organisera en förening med namnet Nutt Thopp No. 74, belägen i



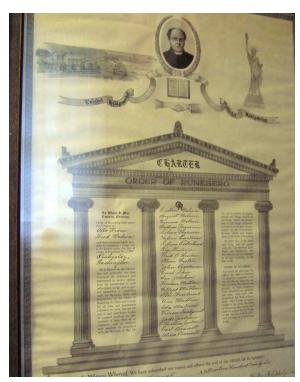
Swedish Finnish Temperance Association Lodge No. 74³¹

The Temperance Society in Rochester

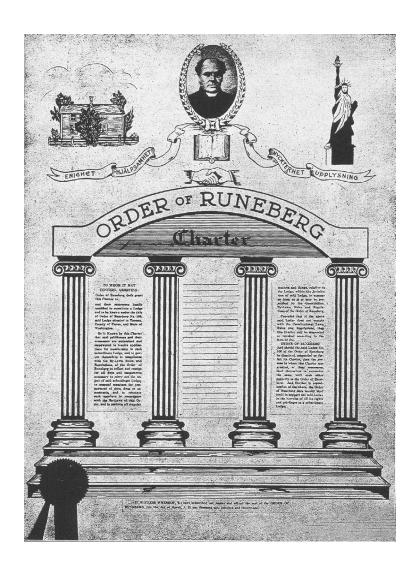
On March 12, 1911, the Swedish Finn Temperance Union was formed in Independence, Nytt Hopp, Lodge No. 74. A meeting house was built on Independence Road to the Northeast of the Chehalis River bridge near Helsing Junction. The founding and early members of the Rochester Temperance Association were:

Albert Anderson, Emil Anderson, Ine Anderson, Irene Andrson, Rudolf Anderson, Irene Backman, Richard Backman, Elias Beck, Henry Berg, Ed Carlson, Mrs. Hilma Carlson, Alma Englund, Charlotta Erickson, E.W. Erikson, Albert Erikson, Fred Erickson, Andrew Fagernäs, Fred Fagernäs, Selma Fagernäs, Margaret Forsman, Alina Forström, Arvid Forström, Edvin Forstrom, Mrs. Helmy Forström, Oscar Forstrom, Otto From, Andrew Haglund, Hilda Hanson, Thure Hanson, Olga Hagqvist, Felix Jacobson, Irene Jacobson, Oscar Jacobson, Fritz Lillfors, Emil Lillquist, Mrs. Ida Lillquist, Ellis Mattson, Helme Mattson, August Nelson, Emma Nelson, Ester Nelson, Fred Nelson, Mrs. Ida Nelson, Herbert Sandell, Matt Sanvik, Ester Söderlund, Selma Söderlund, Joel Stål, Adolph Strand, Charley Strand, Edla Strand, Herman Wentjarvi, Irene Wentjarvi, Artur Wuojarvi

The building was not only for meetings but it served as a location for dances, weddings and other functions. My grandparents, Alfred and Margaret Erickson were married and held their party in this hall in 1912. 92



The International Order of Runeberg CharterLodge No. 120, Rochester, Washington⁹⁹



The International Order of Runeberg in Rochester

The Rochester Order of Runeberg Lodge No. 120, evolving from The Temperance Society Lodge was created in 1920. "Earnest work began in the lodge in 1923 as a result of a visit by Alex Koll and Alfred Wicks of Seattle. Membership grew to 101 in 1924.

The charter was formally signed on August 7, 1926. Charter members included the following

Esther Nelson, August Nelson, Emma Nelson, Andrew Fagernäs, Selma Fagernäs, Hilma Carlson, Selma Söderlund, Roy Nelson, Erik O. Wester, Alina Wester, John Backman, Carl Skog, Lennart Johnson, Theodore Mattson, Wilfred Mattson, Otto Freelund, Uno Mattson, Ida Mattson, Vivian Sundquist, Jack Jackson, Karolina Jackson, Carl Brandt, Alina Brandt

In 1935 the Order of Runeberg, 140 members strong, purchased two acres on Albany Street in Rochester. Two old warehouses in Malone were purchased and torn down; the lumber was transported to and used in Rochester. The Temperance Society Hall in Independence also was torn down so that the lumber could be used at the new site. A new building measuring 50 x 125 feet was finished in 1939. The joists for the dance floor measured 5 x 24 inches by 39 feet long. For the land and buildings, the final cost was \$5000, which was paid in full in four years. 43,92

Runeberg membership continued to grow and the hall became the center of social activities of many kinds. Frequent dances with old Scandinavian dance music were popular. Later, weddings, birthdays of older members, silver and golden wedding celebrations, even of people who no longer lived in the community, have frequently been held in the hall."⁹⁶

Swede Hall dances were well known in the area. Music often would be provided by small groups (piano, accordion, drums, etc.). Inga and Naima Fagerness played a lot during the 1930s. Bert, a friend, played the drums. They would play waltzes, polkas, schottisches as well as other music. On Sundays, people would come from Aberdeen to dance, sometimes bringing their own band. ⁴⁴ During the dances, the men might head out to their cars to 'check their radiators.' This was code for going out for a drink of whiskey from a bottle in the car trunk. In the early days radiators were filled with alcohol before antifreeze like Prestone. Florence Hendrickson indicated that the guys would often get 'soused' which wasn't always appreciated by the ladies.

Gust Bowman would help take the money at the door. Others, such as Florence Hendikson Erickson Revel and Sylvia Huhta Erstrom, would work in the kitchen, when during intermission, ground up baloney (spread) sandwiches with mayonnaise and pickles would be served. Florence and Sylvia were also very popular and excellent partners on the dance floor when their dates were not available.^{39,40}

Florence remembered that one time she came home late from Swede Hall with Carl Erickson (her future husband). Her father, Matt had given her and her sister, Gertrude, a curfew. Because they didn't get in on time, they had to sit on the steps of the front porch until daybreak!

In 1950 there were 177 members. By 1968, the membership was down to 86, however, most did not live in the area anymore. A minimum of 7 people was required to hold a meeting which often proved difficult. As a result, the Order decided to sell the hall to the Grand Mound Citizens Group for \$25,000.98

Dances, weddings and receptions as well as other community events continue to be held at 'Swede Hall', now the Community Center.

Leonard Johnson mentioned that people joined the Order of Runeberg because of the sick benefit provision (Benefit Association). Jeannette Johnson Friis remembered that they used to deliver \$250.00 to the family after a death; most folks needed that for the funeral. "Since we went as a family to bring the check, I thought of it more as a social/courtesy call."



Masthead of Leading Star, the official mostly Swedish newspaper of the Order of Runeberg. 99





Swede Hall, c 1939 66 (top) and 2004 31





Rochester Runeberg Lodge No. 120, 1967 (above)⁹⁶
Front row: Wilhelmina Anderson, Sandra Hanson,
Emma Johnson (past president), Judith Anderson,
Alma Bannister, Edith Sandell, Ida Holm (marshal),
Emma Fagernäs (marshal)
Second row: Ina Isaacson (vice president), Helen
Bowman (assistant recording secretary), Hilma
Englund (recording secretary), Lillie Sundquist
(finance secretary), Enid Lund, Ester Johnson,
Sylvia Erstrom, Ida Mattson, Uno Mattson (guard)
Back Row: Gust Bowman (president), Frans Strand,
Evert Anderson, Lennart Lund, Leonard Johnson
(treasurer), Carl Erstrom, Arne Backman

Margaret Erickson & Hilma Englund at Swede Hall, June 24, 1973 (left)⁸⁹



 $Early\ Rune berg\ meeting, Independence,\ Washington^{45}$

Front left: Fred Nelson Front right: Gustav Fagernes



Swede Hall gathering, c 1960s⁵¹

Independence Community Hall

The Independence Community Hall is located on the Nelson road about five miles up the Independence Valley from Rochester. Planning for the hall started in 1913–14. It was incorporated as the Finnish Public Hall and Library Association on July 19, 1915 (Article No. 37734). The Hall was commonly called 'Rummy Hall' for many years as the local residents often would play cards in the facility. ⁴⁸

Key people involved with the early hall (names that appear in the meeting minutes from the hall during the 1913–1920 time frame) were:

Jake O. Salo, Mike Johnson, Joshua Corpela, Matt Koutonen, Axel V. Erickson, T. Hakvist John G. Salo Oscar Niemi, John M. Niemi Jr., O. Kosken, D Huthumen, Mattt W. Johnson, Lennart Johnson, David Wilson, Mrs. Ether Erickson, Henry Heikkinen, Mrs. H. Heikkinen, Charles W. Lehtinen, Ottot Hyyppa, Leonard Huhta, Matt Kangas, Mrs. Catharina Mattson, Charles Erickson, Gust Maki, Herman Annala, Johan Kartano, Nick Saari, Mrs. Hanna Saari, J. Halm

Copies of the itemized payment for lumber and materials and the article of incorporation are shown on the following pages. This information came from minutes of meetings during the early formation of the Finnish Public Hall and Library Association.⁴⁸

Lennie Husa clearly remembered the Finnish Hall and the Lending Library organization, which ran the hall. In the late 30s and early 40s, the Grange managed the hall. Although the hall was often referred to as the Grange Hall, the ownership of the building and the land remained with the community. 53

In 1951, the first hall burned to the ground. In preparation for an event, a couple ladies had mopped the floor. Before going home, they stoked the fire in the large wood burning stove to provide heat to help dry the floors. Somehow the building caught fire. Andrea Johnson Phelps who lived nearby watched as the building burned. 48

On October 26, 1951, the old name and corporation were changed to 'Independence Community Hall Association.' Needed amendments were approved and became part of the articles of agreement of the corporation. Joe and Aili Eklund donated some additional land to the new 'Association' on February 26, 1952. Andrew Klemola was the driving force behind the new hall construction. It was emphasized that the new building was to be known as the Community Hall not the Grange Hall. ⁴⁸

The Hall was used for a variety of purposes. Floyd Erickson remembers bingo and Christmas parties. Dances also were popular. Local people as well as loggers took part in these dances.⁵⁵ In later years it became the site of the popular chicken races.

20 jathoa edel. Sivulta. To Wilson Bros. Co. Oberdien for Leuneber \$212.61.

HElsing Junction Mill of N.M. \$29.00

To Ind. Mure Co for Down Locks nails Windows etc. \$73.25

John G. Salo for Laboring 10 days 20 @ \$20.00

Mat Lehto ""

R. E. Whitcomb for filing Corp. papers June 24th \$2.50

J. O. Salolle Rapin lukosta yuna matharaha Chehalin \$1.74 " article Me 37734 - July 19th 1915 of Incorporation 7.45

Kokous loppin klo. 12 paivalla. Rivakasta
ja yhsimielista Foimintad Foivoo yhdistykselle
Erotessaan Foiminnasta: f. O. Salo, Enf. Lirjuri.

ARTICLE NO. 119065

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

STATE OF WASHINGTON

Office of the

SECRETARY OF STATE

Be it known that, whereas, FINNISH PUBLIC HALL AND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, a corporation heretofore duly organized, has, in accordance with the provisions of the laws of this state in such case made and provided, amended its articles of agreement as follows: The name of this corporation shall be INDEPENDENCE COMMUNITY HALL ASSOCIATION, as appears from a certificate of the proper officers of said corporation recorded in this office.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, EARL COE, Secretary of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that such amendments have been duly adopted as, and now are, a part of the articles of agreement of said corporation.

WITNESS my official signature subscribed and the Seal of the State of Washington hereunto affixed this 26th day of October, 1951.

Secretary of State

Br

Assistant Secretary of State

The name and corporation change amendments on the official State of Washington document from October 26, 1951 (opposite page)⁴⁸

Independence Community Hall, 2011³¹







Fred Carlson playing accordion, Gunhild Carlson on concertina and Anna Carlson directing. One of the other individuals is Andrew Palm. 30

Music and Dances

Many Sunday nights during the summer, young people would go dancing at "Old Swede Hall" in Independence. It cost 15 cents for the kids to dance polkas and Swedish schottisches to a live five-piece band.

Dances were a common thing at the old and new Swede Hall and The Independence Community Hall, along with Woody's Nook in Grand Mound. It was another popular attraction for the local young people.

There were a number of people who played instruments in the area: Naima and Inga Fagerness, Jack Ostergard, Ed Bowman, Lennart Huhta and others. They were a talented group of people. ^{30,39,40}

Lennart Huhta was one of the people who played the fiddle at the dances at the Independence Community Hall. Sylvia Huhta Erstrom's daughter, Nancy Arnold, remembered that her aunt, Viola Huhta, told her

she would sit upstairs and listen to the music from her window. "My mother tried to learn how to play Lennart's violin in a high school orchestra; however, one day the end of the violin came loose and she had the strings flying all over her head. She started laughing so hard she had to leave the class. After that she had to quit the class because she started laughing every time she went into the classroom." ⁹¹

Ruby Erickson remembered that the kids also used to go to barn dances in Galvin. The dances were held upstairs in a barn where there was a regular dance floor. Ruby noted that they would pick strawberries during the day and then hurry home to get 'all fixed up' to go to the dance. ⁴³



Social Gatherings: Picnics, Ladies Aid, & Merry Makers

The Merry Makers was a social organization of the local women that would meet on a monthly basis. They would try to out bake each other's cakes and pies.

Quilting was a big thing during the early years. It was a time to socialize as well as to earn money for the club. One quilt done by the ladies in the Independence Valley in the early 1940s was raffled off and won by Esther Johnson. She gave it to her daughter, Jeanette when she was a child. Jeanette then gave it to Dick and Nancy Erickson in 2006 to display at their historic farm. Each lady stitched a pattern and her name on a square. The squares were sown together to form the quilt. My grandmother Margaret's name is on a square of the quilt hanging at the farm.

According to Hilma Englund, the Merry Makers rented the Independence Riverside School in 1942 after the school was consolidated with Rochester.⁷

The school also was rented by organizations for special occasions. A church rented the building and held services there also. Eventually the Merry Makers bought the school and property. Because of vandals and other problems, the building was sold and became known as the Community Club. In 1973 the old school was sold to the Carpenters, a private party.

As an example of other informal social meetings, Floyd Erickson recalled that on occasion, bonfires would be lit around a large old-growth stump across from Rugge's place up the Independence Valley. Word would spread up and down the valley and people would gather to socialize (mostly men). Maybe they would even enjoy a bit of home brew or moonshine.⁵⁵







Quilt made by Merry Makers and auctioned. Won by Esther Johnson and given to Jeanetter Johnson Friis. Margaret Erickson's name on her square³¹



Merry Makers, 1950s⁵¹
Front row: Hilma Englund, Dorothy Mattson,
Margaret Erickson (standing)
Back row: Margaurite Wester, Esther Johnson,
Lilly Sundquist, Bertha Ruege, Jean Strand,
Helen Bowman, Mary Carlson, Sylvia Erstrom



Gathering, Strand's Grove near Rochester 80



Picnic, Rochester unknown location 66

Neighbors Helping Neighbors

It was very common for neighbors to help each other work when equipment or more than one person was needed. This was part of the culture brought from their native countries. They all shared a work ethic that was unique.

Following are several examples of neighbors helping neighbors. When a 'pole' barn was being erected on new land, there would be a big gathering of men to set the poles in place and raise the main structure; when a new roof had to be put on the barn or when a manure pile needed to be spread on the field, the neighbors helped; when in 1926 Ragnar Westman, the son of Andrew Westman who had died earlier, needed help digging the potatoes, again, the neighbors were there. A gigantic feast would be organized by the women as the men did their work. The immigrants all shared a personal value system which they brought to the 'New World.'





Neighbors helping haul manure; sharing equipment and time, 1946⁴⁶

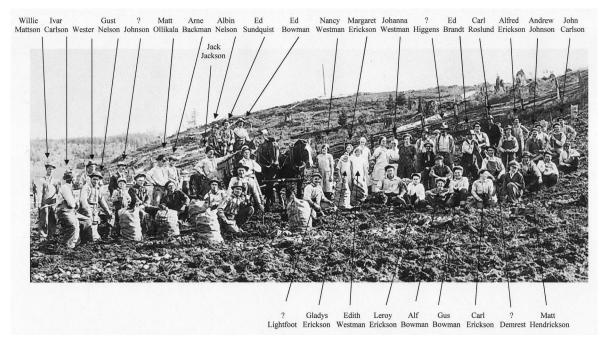


Replacing cedar shake roof, Erickson barn, 1949. 46,52 Original roof, 1902

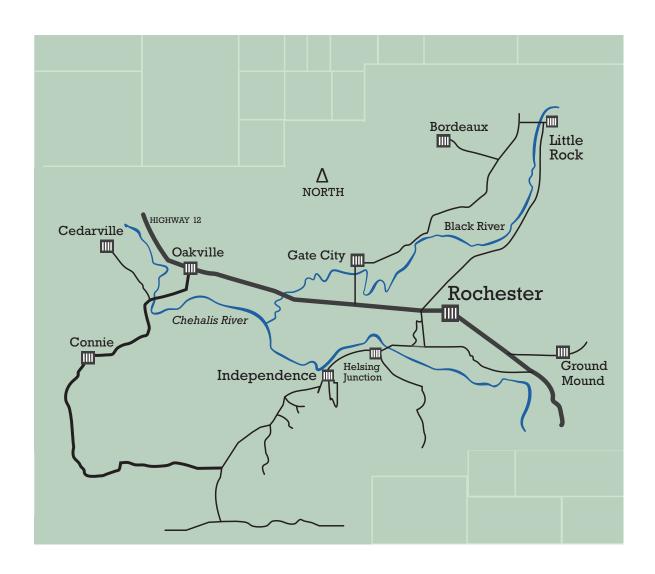
 $Shakes\ were\ hand\ split\ from\ cedar\ bolts.$



Photo by MWA. 88,97 Potato digging bee for sick neighbor (the Westmans), 1926



The people were identified by Gunhild Carlson Bowman. The horses are Queenie and Dixie. 30 Photo by MWA. 88,97



Nordic Customs, Culture and Daily Life

Automobiles (the horseless carriage) came to the Rochester area quite early, however, it is not known who bought the first car. The first automobile at the Erickson farm came in 1913: a '13 Model T Ford. The Model T had 3 pedals for starting and stopping. The left pedal was to make the car go forward. By depressing it you would be in low, releasing it allowed it to be in high gear. The center pedal was reverse. The right pedal was the brake. A lever to the left of the driver was like a hand brake. It also disengaged the bands. The engine was started by hand-cranking at the front of the car. In 1918 the Model T was traded for a new Dodge touring car with leather seats. It was an

excellent car which had a chain drive starter/generator.

When the engine turned over, Leroy recalled it was very quiet. "To start the car I would just step on the start button and the engine began to turn over. People would ask how I did it. Also, with its good side curtains it was like a closed in sedan."

When Alfred learned to drive the Dodge, which had a manual transmission, apparently quite stiff, he had a problem trying to coordinate everything. Once when learning to drive in the barnyard, he popped the clutch in reverse and almost backed into the barn. Fortunately, it was raining and the tires spun.

The Dodge was later stripped down and made into a pickup truck. The back end was cut off and made into a bed. In looking back, Leroy wondered why they ever did this, although it was handy to have a small utility vehicle around the farm.

Wild Blackberries were abundant around the valley, especially the first year after an area was logged. Leroy Erickson remembered that "1924–25 were great years for wild blackberries when the Ninemire and Morgan company was logging. One year we picked and canned 165 quarts of berries. You almost got sick of eating them. One thing is for sure, you never told anyone about your secret berry patch." Wild blackberry pie and cobbler were a treat then and still are today.

According to Sylvia Huhta Erstrom, the Huhta kids picked wild blackberries and canned them for future use or, of course, made pies. They all had their secret berry patches and wouldn't tell even each other where they were. The boys wouldn't let the girls eat any of the berries until they got home. 91

Blood bread and blood sausages were products of newly butchered animals. Nearly everything from an animal was utilized. Some older people have spoken fondly about these dishes, while members of the younger generation listen with astonishment. Blood bread was made every time a steer was butchered. The blood would be used for making this special type of bread. Mildred remembered this well and thought it was quite yummy. Not all people would agree with her. Maybe it's the thought rather than the taste. A friend of hers, Marge Herron, would never even eat chocolate cake after experiencing blood bread. Leroy said we ate it but didn't always like it.

Cardamom bread was considered a special treat among the Nordic community and commonly eaten with coffee. In Finnish it is called pulla. It can be braided to make it more decorative and festive. Yummy, yummy!!!

Christmas, was a special holiday for all the Nordic families. Big meals were prepared. Lutefisk was a well-known treat that brought back good memories of the 'old country.' Most of the kids didn't like it, so meatballs or ham would also be served.

Leroy Erickson remembered that there wasn't a lot of extra money during those early years. The children may have received a pair of socks or another useful item rather than larger gifts. 43

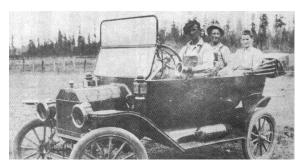
Church was an important tradition on Christmas Eve for many of families.

Santa came to some of the homes in the Independence Valley. Andy Johnson was one of the first Santas. After he 'retired' Ed Erickson took over. Ed would make the rounds to several homes, always accepting a bit of 'good cheer' along the way.

Maria Lovisa Erickson and others celebrated the 12th day of Christmas. Mildred Erickson shared that she, "celebrated by putting on a clean apron and visiting neighbor Alina Backman. The Christmas season was all over. They celebrated by having coffee and dop (biscuits and goodies to dunk in coffee) and a discussion in Swedish of the happenings in Independence."



Dodge touring car. Erickson family: Maria Lovisa, Jonas, Leroy, Gladys, Carl, Ed, Margaret, Alfred ^{88,97}



Sakri, Hainnah, and Viney Rantala's Ford⁷



Erickson family, 1913 Ford: Andy Johnson, unknown person, Maria Lovisa, Margaret, Alfred, unkown, unkown, Jonas ⁵¹

Coffee among the Nordic farmers in Rochester was a must. In my experience, no matter how hard you were working, coffee was always on for the midmorning and mid-afternoon breaks. Sometimes it was taken to the fields where work was being done. When drinking coffee in the house, there seemed to be a unique tradition. Hot coffee would be poured into the saucer, a sugar cube put between the teeth and then the coffee sipped from the saucer. When asked why

it was done that way, the answer was always that it was too hot. Coffee with a little cardamom bread was a treat.

The Depression of the 1930s affected families differently. If enough food was grown on the farm, all was generally okay except for expenses like gas. In other cases it was almost impossible to pay any third party bills.



Andy Johnson in 1948⁴⁶



Ed Erickson in 1960s 46



Cardamom bread⁴⁶

Ruby Erstrom Erickson remembered the Depression very well because it hit their family extremely hard. Her keenest memory was when her mom had to give the dentist blackberries and potatoes to pay for the work done on her teeth.⁴³

Electricity came to Independence around 1923 when the Chehalis River Logging Company brought a line into the valley. Prior to that, all light was provided by kerosene lanterns or lamps. Each person had and cared for his/her own lantern. Because of limited light, people usually went to bed early (8:00–8:30 pm), especially during the winter.

"Kerosene lamps were used in the house and out in the barn; this was the only light available. Candles were not used in the barn. A kerosene lamp on the table was very dim and it was almost impossible to read by them," according to Leroy. "You would have to be careful with the lanterns in the barn, It was very easy to start a fire with one of them. There were special hooks in the barn when we milked by lantern." 43

Ed Erickson remembered Alex Englund when he used to come and visit after dark with his 'hay burner' as the lanterns were sometimes called.



Ed Erickson holding an old kerosene lantern³¹

Fil or Viili, cultured milk was a favorite of the old timers. A 'starter,' carefully transported from Finland, was needed to 'keep it going.' Similar to yogurt, the fil was very sour and had a stringy texture. It was made in individual dishes and was available almost always. The children/grandchildren often used a lot of sugar and cinnamon to hide the flavor. Although not available in stores in the United States, fil is available in stores in Finland. In the United States, unflavored yogurt is similar.

Fil in the Swedish dialect of Finland was pronounced fili. The term Fil Bunk, an old word not used anymore, referred to cup or a sort of box in which fil was made. To make fil, one would put a spoon of the starter in a cup, add milk and stir gently. The dishes were left at room temperature for half a day or overnight and then refrigerated. The fil would be ready in a couple days.

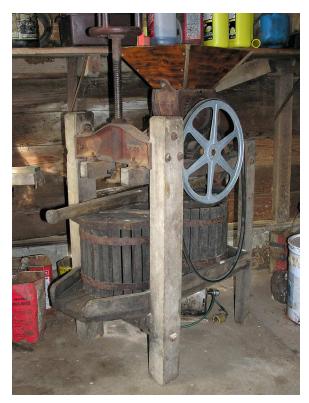
Fruit trees: apples, pears, walnuts and cherries were planted after a farm had been established. When the trees produced, the apples were picked in the fall to be used during the year. Cider was also made from the apples. To make apple cider vinegar, a 'mother' (starter) was used. As some of the cider would age (harden) the local loggers enjoyed it as a substitute for liquor.



Fil (Swedish) or Viili (Finnish)



Orchard, planted at turn of the century. Erickson farm³¹



Hand cranked cider press adapted for power, 1960s, by Ed Erickson³¹

Language: Native languages were spoken in Rochester and the Independence Valley: Swedish, Finnish, Norwegian or Danish. President Roosevelt in 1936–37 suggested that America should be one country with one language. At that time, most immigrants began using English as the main language. The churches also began using English for their services.⁴⁴

For Maria Lovisa Erickson, her native tongue was Swedish. She lived in Rochester for 40 years (1895–1935) but never learned English.

Leroy Erickson, born 1913, shared that he could only speak Swedish until he started school in 1919. 43

Growing up around the farm I was exposed to just a little bit of Swedish. The immigrant grandparents told us that they had left for a 'New Country' and the language in the United States was English

Lutefisk with potatoes and cream gravy was the specialty for Christmas dinners. Lutefisk was a tradition the immigrants brought with them from Finland and the Nordic culture. The fish was dried cod that had to be reconstituted in lye. Because of this it had a jelly texture. Some say it is delicious, especially with a good white sauce and butter; some still would prefer ham for Christmas, or good ole Swedish meatballs.

Midwives were common for delivering babies. Mrs. Asuja, a neighbor, was present for most of the births at the Erickson's. Mildred Erickson said, "They use to deliver babies on the five and ten plan: \$5 for the midwife and 10 days in bed."

Outhouses were the standard before plumbing, which came to most homes in 1930s. Every three to five years, a new hole would be dug and the outhouse would be moved. Lime was used to sweeten things a bit. A Sears catalog was always a handy thing to have available.

Peddlers would stop by every month or so with a 'new bag of tricks.' The Watkins man, who sold spices, extracts and the like, was most common. Often when he would spend the night, the children were anxiously waiting in the morning to see what new things he had in his bag. Each summer, my grandmother, Margaret Erickson would buy several bottles of flavored concentrate (orange, raspberry, etc.) to be mixed with water as a special treat for the kids.⁵¹

Another salesman came from Astoria, Oregon. He would sell a large box of dried cinnamon toast for \$5. Although it is harder to find in stores, 'Astoria Toast' can still be enjoyed today. It is great to dunk in coffee, morning, noon or night.

Picnics were very popular in the 1920s–1940s. "The real treat was a picnic at American Lake, just outside of Tacoma," recalled Leroy Erickson. Gladys Erickson Carlson remembered, "Picnics at Deep Lake or the picnics at Scatter Creek on Declaration Day [Memorial Day], first by themselves and then later with the Forsmans." People would also picnic at Offut Lake, Millersylvania State Park and on the Chehalis River behind the Independence Riverside schoolhouse. ^{43,44}

Potatoes were grown as a primary source of carbohydrates. Many people had as much as an acre of potatoes on the farm. Potatoes seemed to grow best in newly cleared land.

According to Leroy Erickson, digging an acre of potatoes "was a big job, I'll tell you!" The potatoes would be dug by hand or the farmers would plow one row at a time and then come along with a bent fork to scratch through the soil to find the potatoes.



Saunas were sometimes found at the homes of the Finnish speaking families. Time, other life priorities or lack of money precluded some from having a sauna. It seemed that few, if any, of the Swedish Finn families had saunas. The Charles Erickson home had a Finnish sauna which they used weekly. Lennie Husa remarked: "Yes, we did have a sauna. We heated the sauna every Saturday night and when we were doing work like haying, etc, we would heat it more often. Usually the men and women used the sauna at separate times. Often times after a sauna, we would have some coffee and desserts. I think many of the Finns in the upper valley had saunas. Sometimes the sauna could be a social visitation, where neighbors would visit as well as use the sauna." ⁵³

The Asjua's had a wood fired smoke sauna that was quite large. A fire would be built in the center of the room surrounded by large rocks. The walls were well charred from years of use. Ed Erickson and Pete Rivers, Asjua's nephew (both were bachelors), would take a sauna every Saturday night from the 1930s through the 1960s. Most often they would have a pint of local brew with them.

Saari's also had a sauna which they heated up on Saturday nights. Like the Husa's during the summer, they would fire it up during mid-week when everyone was busy haying, in case it was needed. Other Finns that had saunas in the Valley that Helen Saari remembered were the Klemolas and Hyppas. 100

Sharing Family History didn't really happen much. It seems the immigrants didn't want to remember and talk much about the 'old country.' As they were trying to assimilate into a new environment and culture, perhaps they didn't want to think of the past, but rather wanted to concentrate on the task of adapting to the new environment and life style.

Sunday Dinner with family was important. After church, the family would gather to enjoy the chicken, butchered the day before, or a big pot roast that cooked while the family was at church. Eating around a large kitchen table is a memory most still cherish.

Swimming in the River is a fond memory for many. For those around Rochester and along the Chehalis River, swimming was a special treat, especially after a day of working in the berry fields or haying in the hot, dry and dusty afternoons.

Telephones became available in the late 1920s. Henry Gazell owned the telephone company in Rochester. Nearly everyone had a telephone at first, but as the monthly rates were raised, many had the phone removed. In the early 1940s a crank phone on a party line was installed in many homes. To call another on the party line, a 'crank' was needed: two long cranks, two short cranks or one long and one short. To call another who wasn't on the party line, the operator was needed: one long crank. With six to ten homes on a party line, a secret could not be told as anyone could be listening. ⁴³

"Touch of the Spirit" wasn't legal as Washington was a 'dry state' until 1933. No beer or alcoholic beverages (booze) could be purchased before that time. However, personal stills were not uncommon. According to Leroy Erickson, "One of the best was operated on the Harris road. He would use a 50 gallon wooden barrel, one sack of cracked corn and one sack of sugar. A package of magic yeast would be added and then the concoction was left to ferment. Once the liquid was drained, it would be distilled. The liquor was quite good, probably the best around.

They had to have a cover for the wooden barrels, otherwise people would notice something was funny. Haquists had a pig farm up at the end of the Harris Road that acted as a cover. Food for the pigs was kept in the wooden barrels and they mixed the left over mash with the pig feed.

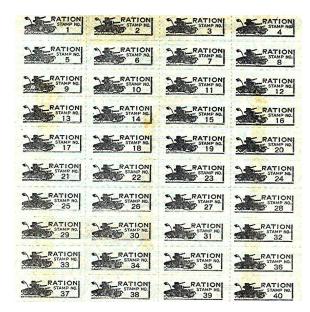
They used to keep the 'moonshine' in quart jars. They also would keep a few jars at the Independence Mercantile and Mr. Duber would hand out jars to special customers.

People used to drive to Gate and buy liquor from a bootlegger. You could buy bootleg liquor for \$5 a gallon.

Bill Haquist, a friend, used to drink a lot. It was said that he would take some liquor from a friends jug now and then and replace the liquor he took out with water." ⁴³

Vegetable gardens were a necessity for food supply. Peas, beans, corn and carrots would be planted to be eaten raw or canned for the winter. Leroy Erickson remembered that there were always a lot of weeds in the garden ⁴³

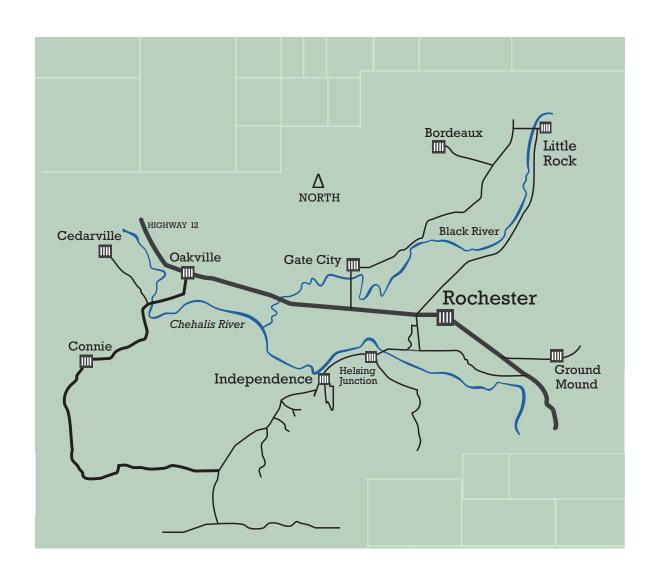
War Time brought rationing for everyone (see ration stamps and book). Many of the young were off supporting their country. Those left at home had to do their part.



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A person who finds a lost War Ration Book must return it to the War Price and Rationing Box	rd which issued it.
4 Persons Who Violate Rationing Regulations Are Subject to \$10,000 Fine or Impres	ONMENT. OR DOTH.
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Pictured on the opposite page are ration stamps used during World War II 31

Ration books were used extensively during the war, especially for getting gas. Pictured above is Alfred Erickson's ration book. 31



Stories of the Early Immigrants

The following snippets portray examples of growing up in Rochester and the Independence Valley from the perspective of a few of these early Nordic immigrants.

Life could be rewarding but also difficult. They brought with them a unique set of values, cultures and customs from their native countries

Reflections of Sylvia Huhta Erstrom ³⁹ as told to Nancy Erstrom Arnold, 2011

There were six children born to Lennart and Senia Huhta: Martin, Max, Sylvia, Elmer, Andrew and Viola. Senia passed away in 1923 when Sylvia was six years old. She became cook, cleaner, etc. for the family.

Lennart would bake bread and made all the loaves round so each of the children could get a 'heel.' That was their favorite part of the bread. When it was cold outside and inside their home, he would take the dough to bed with him to get it to rise.

The children all slept upstairs on straw mattresses. They were always happy when it was threshing season so they could get new straw in their mattresses. There was no heat in the upstairs and they could see outside through the cracks in the walls.

After Senia passed away, Lennart's mother, Johanna Pietila Huhta, and sister, Signe, came from Finland to help raise the children. That didn't last long because 'grandma' was scared of Elmer; he walked and talked in his sleep. She thought he was the devil or something. Signe soon fell in love with Elmer Jylha and married. So the Huhta kids were on their own much of the time when Lennart worked in the woods.

Lennart's sister, Emma, used to make clothes for the children. Sylvia said she had one dress that she wore to school all year. She washed it every weekend. Emma even made overalls for the boys. However, when little Andy went to school the overalls were worn out so he wore a dress to school. I'm not sure how long he had to do that before he got his own overalls.

Sylvia said they were terribly poor, but not as poor as one family, somethimes the children in that family only had one prune in their lunch box at school.

The Huhta boys didn't have a ball so they played 'puck,' or baseball, with rolled up socks. When they had enough sugar, during the depression, they would make fudge and put it in the milk house to cool. They would each get a spoon and eat it all in one sitting (before it had set) in the milk house.

Wash day was quite a challenge but it was also fun. They would build a hot fire by the creek and boil the creek water. I suppose they used a washboard and had to wring the clothes out by hand.

When Lennart was working in the woods he bought my mother a pair of high top, lace up shoes. As the logging train passed the farm he threw them out the window to my mom.

As a teenager, my mother worked for several families to earn extra money. She cooked and ironed for Bill Anderson's mother. She also worked for a family whose son had TB. He was kept in a special room on the porch. My mom and aunt sometimes sneaked in to see him as he was their age. Since TB was so prolific in the area it is a miracle they were not infected.

When Sylvia was a teenager, her friend, Irene Oja came over to visit one day after school. Both of the girls were hungry and there wasn't anything to eat... so...they went out, killed two chickens, cleaned them, fried them and ate them.

My mother and father met when he went with a threshing crew to the Huhta farm. Carl, my dad, thought Sylvia was really cute with those big brown eyes and she was a good cook! On their first date he brought her to his farm to pick potatoes. He also taught her to drive. When she met a car on the single lane road that went to the Erstorms farm she didn't stop; she simply drove up the hill on the side of the road. Once when my father went to the Huhta house to visit, my mother crawled through a window in the pantry and ran to her Aunt Elsie's house to borrow coffee cups with ears (handles). Their own cups didn't have ears. Another time my father went there for Sunday dinner. After they visited for a while, Lennart asked "Who is going to go catch the chicken and kill it?" My father just gulped. My father had a cute Roadster with a rumble seat. When he would pick my mother up to go to a dance his sister, Ellen, went with them so my mom

had to sit in the rumble seat. After my folks were married my mother was shocked to see that my father had about a dozen white starched dress shirts. Her brothers had one which they shared as needed.

Reflection by Helen Saari¹⁰⁰

Helen remembers her brother's birthday when he was four years-old—her grandmother gave Gertrude 25 cents to buy him a new pair of socks—Helen didn't

understand this and asked, "What am I going to do if I get a hole in my socks?" (Helen Sarri) ⁹¹

Reflections of Florence Hendrickson Erickson Revel ⁴⁰ as told to Stan Erickson, 2013

Florence Elizabeth Hendrickson (born in 1920). I had the longest name at Riverside grade school in Independence. At 28 letters her name would take up the whole blackboard when Miss Wilson or Mrs. Setula would make her write her whole name.

Walking to school was always an adventure with many of the other kids from the valley and my sister, Gert. Notably the Carlson kids (Gen and Floyd), Ernest Westman, the Johnson kids (Lorraine and Bob), the Erickson boys (Carl and Ed), and the England boys (Lawrence and Roy). Off to school we would all go with lard lunch buckets in hand.

Speaking about our lard lunch buckets, one day Ed Erickson was teasing me about something and I swung my lunch bucket at him, and when he ducked I hit Earnest Westman in the mouth and chipped one of his front teeth. Boy was Mrs. Westman mad and my mother made sure I knew this was not very lady

like. Pop didn't mind because he always said his two daughters could outdo any boys in the valley.

Walking to school during high water was another thrill. The high water stretched from the long bridge to the railroad tracks near the Independence store. We had to walk and balance on old bridge planks [usually 4"x 12"] that were set up on posts. You had to have pretty good balance.

One time Pop [Matt Hendrickson] traded his horse for an old mule which us girls had to use to plow the field between our place and John Carlson's. Gert and I would get up at the crack of dawn so we were done plowing before Gus Bowman would see us with the mule. Gert and I were never so happy in our lives when that mule fell in the creek (probably broke a leg) and drowned.

Every evening Gert and I had to go up on the hillside toward Michigan Hill to fetch the cows for the evening milking. Sometimes we had to cross an old logging railroad trestle between Michigan Hill and the England's in search of the cows. Gert would walk right across but I would have to crawl across because of a fear of falling. The trestle was probably 75 feet high above the creek. One time we ran into a bear. I told Gert to heck with the cows, and ran home. Gert had to get them herself.

Being raised during the depression, times were really tough. Even though we always had plenty of food, there were no frills. A piece of hard candy at the store was a real treat. They were not so generous at the Independence Store, but I really liked going to Jaaksa's store at Helsing Junction because old man Jaaksa always gave me a piece of hard candy.

Pop was lucky enough to get a job with the WPA building bridges all over the county. His main

Reflections of Jeanette Friis and Bob Johnson, Children of Leonard & Esther Johnson, 2006^{92,93}

A great memory: the barn raising and the shingling bees, and how they exchanged labor during the harvest time

Darigold had three trucks operating during the summer and spring. Oscar Eko hauled milk to Bordens in Chehalis.

occupation had been logging but when the depression hit, logging was almost nonexistent. When Gert and I were in High School, we each had one outfit. Gert would wear my outfit one day and I wore hers. The next day they would switch part of the outfits and so on. This way they would look different each day.

The country bootlegger was a guy named Jack Leonard who lived up Harris Road. Everybody got their moonshine from him and reportedly, he made pretty good stuff. The moonshine would of course make its way to Swede Hall. All of the guys had a jug in trunk or the rumble seat of their cars. Anti-freeze in those days was just alcohol mixed in the radiator. So it became a common practice for the guys, to go out and check the radiators on those cold winter nights at the dance.

The Washington Co-op picked up eggs and delivered feed and gasoline. Puget Sound Butter and Egg made two trips per week. Later, Perry Brothers picked up eggs.

During the war Hillis supplied fryers to Fort Lewis. Evelyn Fagerness Isaacson's mother, Emma, was the egg candler for Hillis in Rochester.

The farmers owned equipment together. Joe Steele and Herbert Sandell owned a grain drill and a manure spreader together.

There was an Independence Valley Thrashing Association. Neighbors would help do the various farmers wheat and oats. Threshing usually lasted until October as people like Lennart Lund stored their bundles of grain in the barn until later when the rush was over.

There was a sawmill at Helsing Junction on the Michigan Hill Road (Ninemire and Morgan)...the Leonard Johnson small house behind the main house was their time and pay office for the operation.

There was a sawmill at Malone with a company store. They loaded 50 carloads of logs a day from the Black Hills. They also had a truck logging side. This ended in 1936 or 1937 when the equipment was shipped to Oregon. When they tore the mill down, much of the material was used to build Swede Hall which opened in 1939. The other mill was at Bordeaux which closed in 1939 or 1940 and the equipment was shipped to Oregon as well.

In 1924 or 1925 they started the Olympia Plywood mill for \$500/share. When they sold the plywood in the 1950s, each share was worth \$14,000.

There was also a plywood mill in Aberdeen, separate from Olympia. In 1940 they organized the plywood mill in Anacortes at \$1,000 a share—also in Tacoma and Port Angeles. This led to a big exodus from the Rochester area.

Some moved to Oregon like John Nylund with a 1940 Chevy truck and became well off.

Strawberries were big: We had a barreling plant in Rochester and another in Grand Mound. The Rochester plant closed in 1941.

Everyone raised strawberries—Steels, Sandells, Nygards, Westers, Sundquists, Emma Johnson, Fagerness, Betts, Gustafsons, Erstroms, etc.

Many local kids picked strawberries.

When the forest was removed from the Black Hills, the water table dropped on the prairie. The biggest problem was the strawberry weevil and continually raising strawberries on the same land.

Carl Erstrom raised strawberries into the 1950s... deer were his problem.In 1938 when we were in Butte, MT, Safeway stores were selling strawberries from Rochester.

From Jeanette's perspective: As for the Swede Hall I attended dances in the current building. We attended the Swede Day Parade this past summer and went to the Swedish Meatball Dinner. We had our truck in the Parade, but I digress. My dad was the Runeberg Lodge treasurer for forty years so I remember going to the dances. He and my mom worked the ticket booth and cloak room. The neighborhood kids all came with their parents even though we had grandparents next door. I especially remember Ruth and Dorothy Nelson because their dad was the president of the lodge. Their mom, Esther, was usually in the kitchen getting ready for the midnight supper which always was potato salad, a half sandwich and a dill pickle!

Coffee was the beverage of choice and was prepared in a huge kettle. The coffee grounds were placed in a cheesecloth bag and dropped into the boiling water for a certain amount of time and then taken out. Then egg whites were put in to clarify the brew.

Dances were held every other Saturday night. Families were asked to bring the potato salads and the crew of ladies made the sandwiches during the early hours of the dance which began at 9 o'clock. Even though I really didn't care for dill pickles, I visited the kitchen and probably got a treat now and then. The Sundquist family was often there and for some reason I remember that Glen, who was younger than me, couldn't stay awake to he was often sleeping on the bench near the entrance to the kitchen from the dance hall. Of course there were times when I joined him.

My friend June Saari came with her parents quite often so she and I would dance together almost all evening. I took the lead part and really never did learn to dance properly in my teen years!

Live music consisted of the piano, trumpet, saxophone, and drums. I especially remember Ted Johnson at the drums. They played the current

Reflections of Lennie Husa, 2011⁵³

Finnish families living in Independence Valley from Thurston-Lewis county line upstream as I remember at end of 1930s were: Ditch, Annala,

popular dance tunes as this was the big band era. Sometimes one of them sang. The musicians were paid a base salary for most events but played on a percentage basis on New Year's Eve and other special occasions. Since my dad kept the books my brother and I knew these facts as we often checked my dad's math, especially before the audits. We also counted the change and put it into rolls for the bank. I still hate the smell of smoky money.

My dad was also the plumber for the hall. I was assigned the job of keeping track of the ladies room so it was there that I learned to stop toilets from leaking or to seek aid if I couldn't figure it out. That must be why I often check those at roadside rest areas without even thinking about it.

Guess that is about all I can recall right now. Ask more if you think of something.

How could I have forgotten the accordion that was part of the music. It was the essential part of the polka and schottisches that were played during the evening and brought a big response from the attendees. As a kid I was half afraid to get onto the dance floor when they began that music.

Gentala, Bergman, Matt Hyyppa, Husa, Kangas, John Jaaska, Laitinen, Huhta, Forslien, Rautamaki, Kartano, Jake Hill, Heikkinen, Huuki, Johnson, Salo, Niemi,

Heikkila, Fiskal, Erickson, Saari, Hanson, Macky, Mrs. Huhta, Otto Hyyppa, Klemola, and John Hill. These are people I think considered themselves Finns rather than Swede Finns. When I say families, I mean family groups which may include other people such as spouses, children etc. I'm sure there were other early Finnish settlers in the valley but they had already died or moved elsewhere.

I don't know which family or families moved to Independence Valley the earliest, but I do know that Salos came very early into the Valley. They lived near the Finn Hill Cemetery. I remember Jake Salo saying that when his parents arrived, there was only trees covering the land and they had to fall big trees to locate a place to build a house. They may have been homesteaders? My parents, Ivar & Sofia Husa were probably the last of the above list to move to the Valley in October 1938.

There used to be a road from Independence Valley to Lincoln Creek Valley which was a continuation of the existing road to the cemetery. This road was discontinued for use when the new road at the upper end of the valley was constructed. There was some interaction between the Finnish communities of Independence Valley and Lincoln Creek Valley. I don't know when the Finn Hill Cemetery was started but I know that there was a local cemetery board that took care of it. Adolf Fiskal took care of it during the late 30s and 40s. My parents are buried there.

The Finnish community built a hall along the road to the cemetery sometime in the early 1900s. They had a Finnish Hall and Lending Library organization which ran it. In the late 30s—early 40s the Grange took over the hall.

There was a country school near the junction where the cemetery road takes off from the Independence Valley road. It closed operation sometime in the early 30s and after that the students were bussed to Rochester. It was already closed when I moved to the valley in the fall of 1938 so I didn't have a chance to attend there. The school had a teacher's cottage for the teacher to live in. I believe the last teacher to teach there married one of the local Fiskal boys and so she continued to live in the valley. Since that portion of the valley is in Lewis County they had to make some special provisions to have the children go to Rochester schools because Rochester is in Thurston County. Bill Echo bought the school land and buildings and he built their home on the site where the school was in the 40s.

One of the highlights of living in the valley in the 30s and 40s, was the opportunity to 'bum' a ride to Centralia or Chehalis with the Darigold milk truck that hauled cans of milk from the valley to the processing plant in Chehalis and on the return trip, hauled sacks of cow feed to the farmers. Toi Saari was the driver when I was growing up and he allowed me to ride into Chehalis and back. This gave me

the opportunity to spend some hard earned money picking strawberries, to buy a bicycle. It was a trip I shall always remember and greatly appreciated.

Yes, we did have a sauna. We heated the sauna every Saturday night and when we were doing such work like haying, etc, we would heat it more often. Usually the men and women used the sauna at separate times. Often times after sauna, we would have some coffee and desserts or something like that. I think many of the Finns in the upper valley had saunas. Sometimes the sauna could be a social visitation, where neighbors would visit as well as use the sauna.

Reflections of the Johnson Family of Independence Valley by Ron Johnson, 2013¹¹

Jaakko Juhonpoika Ollikkala arrived in Amerika in a group of seventy Finns recruited from the small town of Isokyrö, Finland to work laying track for the New York Central Railroad through Ohio. Juhonpoika means John's boy, it was an easy transition to Americanize his name to Johnson and so the patriarch of our family became Jacob Johnson. He moved on to work in the iron mines around Virginia, Minnesota. After four years he returned to Finland to retrieve his wife, Justina and his five year old son, John. Why they eventually homesteaded in the Independence Valley remains a mystery, but when traveling to Finland recently I purchased a genealogy book on the district of Isokyrö and a good number of the original settlers in the Independence and Lincoln Creek Valley are related to one another.

My grandfather, John O. Johnson had operated a small country store and post office where the town of Independence once stood. A river ran through it and a railroad as well. I do not remember all that much of the store, I am sure it was smaller than I thought at the time. My grandfather ordered children sized pacs and hip boots for me. I wore those boots until they hurt my feet so much I had to give them up. We lived with my grandparents when I was small and I am told that my grandfather got up first in the morning and started the fire in the cook stove. I would hear him and run out to meet him and then he would sit by the stove while tending the fire, hold me on his lap and sing Finnish folk songs to me each morning.

My grandmother knitted me wool stockings from the wool we gathered form our own sheep; she lined a quilt for me with that same wool. One of my fond memories of my grandmother is gathering eggs and cleaning them. We would count off in Finnish and they were picked up a couple of times a week by the Famers Co-op and at the same time they would deliver feed for the chickens. Of course the day she baked bread was special, warm bread smothered in butter. My uncle Ted, Theodore Johnson lived on the farm and looked after my aging grandparents, I lived just a little way down the country gravel road. My father worked in logging camps and so I spent most of my days with my uncle. One day we were driving a team of horses into the forest to get fire wood. My uncle noticed a large cascara tree, he stopped the horses and we climbed down into a small canyon to peel the bark from the tree. I got cold and so returned to the wagon and the horses. When I jumped into the seat the horses took off at a trot and would not stop for a small boy. The boards in the bottom of the wagon started to jar out and soon I had to jump out as well. My uncle came running up the hill and fell down on his knees and said why didn't you jump out sooner.

I told him that I had not run out of boards to stand on until then. We made a pact not to tell anyone that the horsed had run away with me. That did not last long, he wasn't any better liar than I am. We confessed the first night. I often wonder how he got any work done with me around. I rode on the braces of a walk along plow, sat between his legs on the binder and drove the team of horses as he tried to roll a cigarette.

I remember when the Independence store burned, it was quite an event. Everyone in the valley came. There had been freezer lockers installed. Carl Erickson commented on a huge pile of meat that was roasting away. He said that looks like that bull meat that we just butchered. It was the last vestige of what was almost

a community center. Just down from the store was the railroad depot and that was the local swimming hole. No matter how hot the weather might get, the water was always ice cold. Dad always said come on in, you will get used to it. The only time you got used to it was when you got as cold as the water.

Uncle Ted had a dance band and my dad tells me that one time when they were playing a barn dance in Galvin, Oliver Maki, my father Ed Johnson, Leroy Erickson and my uncle Wilton all carried an instrument into the barn. The ticket taker objected when one of the freeloaders walked by with a set of drumsticks saying, "How many guys are in this band"?

I always liked to go to Reuben and Mary England's. Mary would make me coffee, mostly cream and Astoria Cinnamon Toast to dunk in my coffee and then when it was cool enough I would drink it out of the saucer, just like the adult Finns. I didn't like to drink the coffee with the sugar cube in my cheek, but I thought I was pretty grown up.

On my recent trip to Helsinki I had sauna for the first time since being a small boy, I remember it was kind of a social thing. We would go to friends place for a Friday night sauna. There were three tiers of seats, as a small boy I stayed on the bottom rung. There were willow sticks to flog yourself, I never bought into that one. I sat there and listened while the men would tell stories and gossip, just when it was cooling down, someone would get up and put another cup of water

on the hot rocks. Recently in Helsinki, we would take a half-time break and have a beer. Now that is civilized. I do not remember any beer when I was a child.

Reflections of "The Gentala Boys" by Elizabeth Wirkkala Gentala as related by Carl Gentala⁶⁸

Little Independence Creek runs through a narrow valley; first, as a turbulent stream through shallow soiled farmlands; then as the sharper rolling hills level out near our farm, it runs through a wider lush green valley into the Chehalis River. Our home was located on the divide between these two differing topographies. This difference of terrain also reflected the respective character differences of our neighboring farmers—all Finnish and Swedish immigrants.

The upper creek farmers were a turbulent discontented lot of Marxist imbued adventurers who chafed under real or imaginary inequality of opportunity and income, especially the unfairness of the Robber Barons who owned the logging camps. The lower valley farmers were more prosperous and conservative, deeply rooted to their soil and church; however, the latter more from habit than from the heart.

Our father, Lee Gentala, Finnish born, was of neither group; he was a deeply religious man who was converted and ever after dedicated himself to the conversion of others. Father lived at peace with all his What I remember most vividly was the sense of community that no longer exists; maybe it was more important when we all came from a small area of no more than one hundred square miles half a world away.

neighbors and he was always patient with our confused, withdrawn mother who with each pregnancy had to be confined to a mental institution. Mother last gave birth to twins—one soon died; thereafter, she remained confined for the next decade until her death.

I was eleven when Father was hospitalized for an appendectomy, leaving his eighty acre farm and six boys, ages six to sixteen (the twins were not yet born), in the care of our Socialist thinking bachelor, hired man, Gust Maki. We came home from school one-day expecting Father's return, but Gust Maki was feeding the cows and announced: "A terrible thing has happened boys, your father died today."

I heard those terrible words, but their meaning didn't seem to involve me. How could it be that Father had died?" Mother was often in and out of the hospital, causing us to be shifted from neighbor to neighbor, but we always had Father. The warm sun on this early March day did little to stop the icy pain I felt growing in my heart.

Father's funeral in the Synod Church passed over like a blank dream. Later that evening, Gust Maki grouped us around the kitchen table. "Now, Boys, we've got to discuss among us what you all must do. I can't stay with you all the time, so each of you must have assigned tasks in order to run the farm. You boys are smart and can learn fast, the more quickly the better. Now, you two older ones, Reino and Eino, you will do the plowing, hay making, care for the horses, and you will see that the others do the milking. Also, you two will be responsible for putting food in the house; I'll show you what to buy. Walter, your dad showed you how to bake bread. You're thirteen now, and should be able to cook and bake. Also you can milk the cows. Carl, you wash dishes, keep house, and help in the barn. William and George, you two young ones must bring in the wood, feed chickens, and collect eggs. Can you all do this?"

"Sure we can," said Reino, "can't we?"

"Why sure," we all responded as a single chorus, and we boys became men.

Father's death troubled the flow of life throughout the valley. Here were boys without parents, although Mother was alive but confined to the living dead of a mental asylum. "A bachelor, mind you, in charge of those boys," said one member of the lower creek church group, "and what's more a Nihilist. What can he do for them?"

"Perhaps their mother may come home." said another.

"But will she ever be well enough to care for them," said others."

'No, she is hopeless without Lee. Her baby is soon due and the father is dead," said the discussion leader.

"They should all be taken to an orphanage," agreed the group by way of consensus. The echoes of these conversations reached our ears through their children and we were very much afraid. But none of the church people came around to see how we fared, probably fearing our Socialist protector.

Gust Maki was a middle-aged, blue-eyed, fat and jolly man displaying a prosperous belly. He loved to expound his Socialist views to any who would listen. Gust enjoyed company, mildly discussing his radical views, telling humorous stories; also, he helped with organizing local entertainments such as plays in which we boys took part, especially Eino. Gust's friends often came to see him and us. However, we were never sure if their interest in us was curiosity, pity or both. Our home, a large family farmhouse, with its entertaining size kitchen became a Mecca for men who were free from responsibilities of families and jobs.

We especially missed Father at bedtime because that was when he would play the violin that still hung on the wall. There were many other reminders of him about our home; but spring work helped us to adjust to life without him. We learned to run the farm, care for our clothes and ourselves, and we planted a garden, all while we continued to attend school. Spring moved into summer with haying and chores; also, we swam and fished in the creek and played ball.

Gust being a bachelor, became restless with his situation. "My brother in Montana died and I have to take care of his estate," he told us. "You boys know how to run things now." And he left. To me, it was like the last bit of Father leaving.

Friends that Reino had worked with, now jobless, came to our place and told of their adventures, hopping freights and going across the nation. Their stories left Reino and Eino enthralled.

"Let's take off, hop a freight for a few weeks before I go to work," said Reino. "We could see a lot and not spend much money."

"What about the other kids," asked Eino?

"Oh, they'll make out OK; the cows are in pasture; and the summer work is done. We'll only be gone for two weeks. How about it Walt and Carl, can you manage?"

"Oh sure we can," said Walter, my next older brother, who was now thirteen, but still small for his age. I was eleven and already taller than Walter. William was eight and George only six.

The worst thing about the older brothers being gone was setting out the milk for daily pickup after we had milked our seven cows. First, we strained the milk and filled up two milk cans. Then we had to trundle the one hundred pound cans to the highway. To get the

large cans up on a four-foot high platform, Walter and I pushed up each can from the bottom and William pulled from the top. Spying neighbors took note of our struggle with the milk cans.

On Sunday, church people came to our house. "Where are Reino and Eino?" they asked, all the while peering around as though to search out our misdeeds.

"They hopped a freight," said Bill.

"When will they be back?"

"We don't know, maybe in two weeks."

"Shame on those boys for leaving you; we should take the lot of you to an orphanage!" Hearing that, my chest felt the same icy pain that hit me when I first heard of Father's death. What could we have done that we should be punished like that? I wanted to run away and hide. I didn't want to think what torture awaited us in an orphanage. We knew the newborn twins had gone to an orphanage and they've never been returned.

Reino and Eino returned bringing with them a young friend, Otto Salo, an amateur wrestler, who was invited to stay with us a while. Otto exhibited his wrestling skills and urged us all to go into training. To develop our muscles, we made a horizontal bar in the barn. Otto soon left to work in a logging camp, but would visit us often and promised to train Eino to be a wrestler. Reino had previously worked in the logging camps, and he also left to work in the woods and would only be home on weekends. He left Eino in charge of the farm.

Summer was over and we returned to school. We got up early on school days to do the barn chores, make breakfasts and lunches for school, and then rush to get to our first classes on time. At school, I had always felt different from the other children because of Mother's absence from home, but I felt it all the more deeply now that Father was gone. A pain would begin in my stomach during first lessons and would not go away even after I returned home. I tried leaning back in my seat, but the pain persisted. Then, I would press my stomach against the desk and that gave me some relief. I was tense and could not concentrate on my studies. The worst came when the teacher would say, "Carl, please read the next page." Then the pain would only let me gasp out the words. The pain would still be with me when doing the evening chores. When finished, I would then lie on my stomach on the grass and only then feel better. I couldn't complain to the others; each boy took care of his own troubles whether he be six or sixteen. It was a long time before the pain quit.

One day two rain soaked young adventures, Finnish boys from Montana, came to our door and asked to stay at our place. They stayed two months; and in return for our hospitality, built us a sauna. Neighbors came to try it and several came regularly every Saturday night. It was the very model of a Finnish country sauna and accommodated about ten people at a time. We fellows like to sit on the upper platform, enveloped in steam from the heated rocks while carrying on a

long bull session until our skin became red and beady with sweat. Afterwards, we went to the house with still glowing skin and drank hot coffee while eating Walter's sweet coffee bread in the cheery warmth of our range-heated kitchen.

One sauna visitor, Matt Hyppa, brought with him a man we called Pablikoff. That was not his real name for he often changed it because he was blacklisted by all the logger hiring agencies. Pablikoff was a balding medium built, muscular man; his probable age was somewhere about his mid-fifties. His health was failing and he constantly read health books, both in Finnish and English. To do this he taught himself to read English. Pablikoff noted our situation and decided he fitted in. Later tired of his job, and with a good stake saved up he decided to move in with us, temporarily, so that he might try to improve his health with a regimen of good diet and exercise.

"Bernard McFadden knows how to develop muscle," he told us. "You boys must exercise daily, breathe deeply, take cold showers every morning—I'll make a cold shower for you—and eat right. You eat plenty of raw vegetables, hardtack, figs and dates to give you energy. You have good soil, so plant plenty of carrots and other vegetables; also, drink lots of milk." He made the shower, took his daily cold shower and we all did also. Pablikoff freely gave us other advice as well.

"Now boys, don't let religion fool you, and be free men, don't let those Capitalists run you. They run the country now, but not for long. We are going to organize like they did in Russia. The poor workers will revolt, you'll see." He stayed for quite a long while, then left to work in a logging camp as a tree faller. For several years he came back for the winter months and then return to work in the spring. His eminent arrival was always announced by barrels of hard-tack and boxes of dates and figs.

When George started school at age seven, Eino quit school to work in the logging camp. Thereafter, he only came home on weekends to see how the rest of us were doing. It was a cold December day, 1921, I was thirteen when the teacher told us boys, "I'm sorry to tell you your brother Eino has been hurt in an accident at work. He is in the hospital in Centralia. You may go home at lunch time."

When we arrived at home, we learned the Eino was dead. He had been a rigging chaser: one who uncoupled logs drawn through the air from where they were felled to a stockpile where they could be loaded on trains. Somehow the log came loose too soon and fell on his back. Reino was called home to make the funeral arrangements. It was a snowy day and the chilling cold matched our somber mood while we went quietly about chores. The pain in my stomach returned.

Reino put Henry Heikkinen, a friend of Gust Maki, in charge of the funeral service to be conducted in the little shack at the Finn Hill graveyard. Heikkinen was a talkative Communist, a self-styled speaker. The neighbors in the valley were all turning out to attend Eino's funeral. Joe Hackquist, and his family had cared for me several years while mother was ill when I was a baby. He came to our house to pick us up in his baby Overland car. It was a high-built open touring car with snap-on celluloid curtains that kept out the snow but not the freezing air.

Up the hill chugged the Fords and the Chevies on low-air tires to the graveyard located on a wooded hillside all white with new fallen snow. The men came out in dark suits and overcoats, mufflers and hats, the women wore ankle length dark dresses, coats, and shawls on their heads for protection from the cold. They filed into the fifteen by twenty – foot shack with only two windows and no heat. The structure was only a framework of two by fours covered with boards that did nothing to prevent the wind from whistling through the cracks.

We boys stood by the simple spray covered casket that had been previously set up and opened by the funeral director. Behind the casket were other groups of flowers. The people stood around in two groups: the upper creek and lower creek farmers, all shifting their weight from foot to foot and hugging themselves against the cold. One relative brought hand-me-down

jackets and draped them over the shoulders of Bill and George who were scantily dressed. No tears were shed as Henry Heikkinen addressed the solemn assembly.

"Here lies Eino Gentala, a handsome healthy young neighbor, well known to you all, who was just beginning an active life. He has taken part in our hall entertainment, has helped his brothers by earning money to support workingmen. You see before you how the Capitalist crooks exploit their workers; they have no care for the safety of the men, and treat them like slaves whose lives are expendable..."

On and on he went as I shivered in the cold. Some listeners murmured, "Yes, that's so," and others were red-faced and grim or shook their heads in dismay. I had no tears. This all seemed like a dream, just like Father's death, and my pain returned. Someone whispered, "bless the body, Dubar." The women whispered, "let's sing a funeral song." No one dared; the Socialists were triumphant in their victory gained from our brother's death. Our downstream neighbor Oja said, "buried like a dog." With that soulful epitaph, the service ended and the body was carried to the grave where the men took shovels, filled the grave and then all left after a final prayer.

A couple of days later, just before Christmas, a well-dressed man came to our home wanting to speak to us about the hardship brought upon us by Eino's death.

"I am Mr. Jackson, camp superintendent where your brother worked. I came to tell you boys how sorry I am about your brother's death. It was just one of those accidents that happens. I would like..."

Pablikoff came in unexpectedly. "What is this? Who is this man? What does he want?" "Eino was killed at work," said Reino, "this is the Superintendent of his camp."

"Yes, I am Mr. Jackson. I came to offer my sympathy to the boys when I heard of their situation. I would like to give you boys this fifty-dollar gold piece to help you out."

"Don't take that money." Said Pablikoff. Those Capitalists are all alike with their polluted money. Don't touch it! He wants to fool you into taking it so you won't claim what they really owe you for your brother's death."

"No, we don't want your money," Reino said. "We will get along without it." Mr. Jackson then left muttering, "poor boys, poor poor boys." ⁶⁸

Reflections of Elaine Sundquist Cahill, 2008¹⁰¹

Elaine was born in the 'honeymoon cottage' in Rochester which was almost across from Uno and Ida Mattson's place. According to Elaine, a lot of people lived there for a time after they were married— that is why they called it the honeymoon cottage



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Appendix

Nordic Immigrants to the Rochester Area

	LAST NAME	GIVEN NAME	SPOUSE	SETTLED IN	BIRTH Date	BIRTH VILLAGE	BIRTH COUNTRY	DEATH DATE	IMMIGRATE YEAR
1	???	KNUTE		BORDEAUX	1911		NORWAY		
2	АНО	PETER		LITTLE ROCK	1885		FINLAND		1907
3	ALFREDSON	CHARLES	HATTIE M. ALFREDSON	ROCHESTER	1870.04		SWEDEN		1887
4	ALFREDSON	HATTIE M.	CHARLES ALFREDSON	ROCHESTER	1871		SWEDEN	1945.02.10	1888
5	ANDERSEN	CHRISTINA		LITTLE ROCK	1868.04		SWEDEN		1878
6	ANDERSON	LMAR		BORDEAUX	1865		SWEDEN		1893
7	ANDERSON	ADOLPH	ANNIE ANDERSON	GRAND MOUND	1861.11		SWEDEN		1882
8	ANDERSON	AGOT	MATT ANDERSON	GATE	1888		NORWAY		1905
9	ANDERSON	ALBERT	ONA ANDERSON	ROCHESTER			FINLAND - SF		1910
10	ANDERSON	ANDREW		ROCHESTER			FINLAND - SF		
11	ANDERSON	ANDREW		LITTLE ROCK	1882		NORWAY		1901
12	ANDERSON	ANDREW	ANNA ANDERSON	OAKVILLE	1873		NORWAY		1874
13	ANDERSON	ANDREW	CANDACE (DOLLY) ANDERSON	GATE	1840		SWEDEN	1916.03	1849
14	ANDERSON	ANNA IRENE	TOY ANDERSON	ROCHESTER	1889.07.03		FINLAND	1918.08.11	
15	ANDERSON	ANNIE	ADOLPH ANDERSON	GRAND MOUND	1863		SWEDEN		
16	ANDERSON	AXEL		LITTLE ROCK	1886		FINLAND		1909
17	ANDERSON	CARL		GATE	C. 1897		SWEDEN		1923
18	ANDERSON	CHARLES		LITTLE ROCK	1870		SWEDEN		1910
19	ANDERSON	CHARLES		LITTLE ROCK	C. 1870		SWEDEN		1910
20	ANDERSON	ED		BORDEAUX	1890		SWEDEN		1909
21	ANDERSON	ELIK		LITTLE ROCK	1883		FINLAND - SF		1892
22	ANDERSON	ELIZABETH	JOHN ANDERSON	OAKVILLE	C. 1898		FINLAND - SF		1905
23	ANDERSON	ELLA	JOHN ANDERSON	OAKVILLE	C. 1871		FINLAND - SF		1890 (1915 - TO OAKVILLE)
24	ANDERSON	ELLEN		ROCHESTER	C.1896		FINLAND - SF		1907
25	ANDERSON	EMIL	MATILDA ANDERSON	CEDARVILLE	C. 1890	KORSHOLM	FINLAND - SF		1907
26	ANDERSON	EMIL	THEKLA ANDERSON	OAKVILLE	C. 1887	LARSMO	FINLAND - SF		1907
27	ANDERSON	EMIL	WEADLA ANDERSON	ROCHESTER			FINLAND - SF		
28	ANDERSON	EMIL		GATE	C. 1908		SWEDEN		1929
29	ANDERSON	ENOCH		ROCHESTER	1881.12.31		FINLAND - SF	1920.02.28	
30	ANDERSON	ERIC	BORGHILD ANDERSON (B. 1895 IN WISC.)	BORDEAUX	C. 1893		SWEDEN		1912
31	ANDERSON	ERNEST		LITTLE ROCK	1889		SWEDEN		
32	ANDERSON	FRANS	LENA ANDERSON	ROCHESTER	C.1883		FINLAND - SF		1902
33	ANDERSON	FRANSE	LENA ANDERSON	ROCHESTER	C.1881		FINLAND - SF		1901
34	ANDERSON	FRED		BORDEAUX	C. 1880		SWEDEN		1917
35	ANDERSON	GUSTAF R.		ROCHESTER	1891.01.29		FINLAND - SF	1916.09.19	
36	ANDERSON	HENNING		LITTLE ROCK	.1855		SWEDEN		

37	ANDERSON	HILMAR		BORDEAUX	C. 1866		SWEDEN		1893
38	ANDERSON	HILME (HILMA)	JOHN G. ANDERSON	GRAND MOUND	C. 1880		SWEDEN		1903
39	ANDERSON	J. A.		INDEPENDENCE			FINLAND - SF		
40	ANDERSON	JACOB		LITTLE ROCK	1880		NORWAY		1902
41	ANDERSON	JOHN	LOUISE ANDERSON	GATE		ESSE, BECKBY	FINLAND - SF	1956.05.19	
42	ANDERSON	JOHN	ELIZABETH ANDERSON	OAKVILLE	C. 1891		FINLAND - SF		1912
43	ANDERSON	JOHN	ELLA ANDERSON	OAKVILLE	C. 1871		FINLAND - SF		1890 (1915 - TO OAKVILLE)
44	ANDERSON	JOHN		LITTLE ROCK	1872		NORWAY		1906
45	ANDERSON	JOHN		BORDEAUX	1879		SWEDEN		1917
46	ANDERSON	JOHN		BORDEAUX	C. 1880		SWEDEN		1917
47	ANDERSON	JOHN G.		GRAND MOUND	C. 1888		SWEDEN		1910
48	ANDERSON	JUDITH	VICTOR ANDERSON	ROCHESTER	C.1892		FINLAND - SF	1910	1910
49	ANDERSON	JUDITH		ROCHESTER			FINLAND - SF	1905.03.24	
50	ANDERSON	KARL GUST		GATE	C.1897		FINLAND - SF		
51	ANDERSON	LEE		ROCHESTER			FINLAND - SF		
52	ANDERSON	LENA	FRANSE ANDERSON	ROCHESTER	C.1885	SOLF	FINLAND - SF		1903
53	ANDERSON	LENA	FRANS ANDERSON	ROCHESTER	C.1884		FINLAND - SF		1904
54	ANDERSON	LOUIS	SANNA ANDERSON	ROCHESTER	18?5.08.05		FINLAND - SF	1945.08.22	1895
55	ANDERSON	LOUISE	JOHN ANDERSON	GATE		LARSMO	FINLAND - SF	1945.08.22	
56	ANDERSON	MATHILDA	EMIL ANDERSON	CEDARVILLE	1885	SUNDOM	FINLAND - SF		1907
57	ANDERSON	MATILDA	EMIL ANDRSON	CEDARVILLE	C. 1885	SUNDOM	FINLAND - SF		1907
58	ANDERSON	MATT	AGOT ANDERSON	GATE	1880		NORWAY		1892
59	ANDERSON	RUDOLPH		OAKVILLE	C. 1888		FINLAND - SF		1906
60	ANDERSON	RUFE		LITTLE ROCK	1887		FINLAND - SF		1906
61	ANDERSON	S.		LITTLE ROCK	1870		NORWAY		1900
62	ANDERSON	SANNA	LOUIS ANDERSON	ROCHESTER	C.1878		FINLAND - SF		1898
63	ANDERSON	THEKLA	EMIL ANDERSON	OAKVILLE	C. 1897		FINLAND		1914
64	ANDERSON	THEKLA	EMIL ANDERSON	ROCHESTER	1897		FINLAND		1914
65	ANDERSON	TOY	ANNA IRENE ANDERSON	ROCHESTER			FINLAND		
66	ANDERSON	VIC		BORDEAUX	1892		FINLAND - SF		1913
67	ANDERSON	VICK		ROCHESTER	C.1891		FINLAND - SF		1913
68	ANDERSON	VICTOR	JUDITH ANDERSON	ROCHESTER	C.1881		FINLAND - SF	1905.03.16	1902
69	ANDERSON	WILHELMINA		ROCHESTER	1888.06.05	KRONOBY	FINLAND - SF	1977.02.07	
70	ANNA S. NELSON		LOUIS G. NELSON	LITTLE ROCK	1871		DENMARK		1895
71	ANNALLA	HERMAN	JOSEPHIENE ANNALLA	INDEPENDENCE	1879		FINLAND		1902
72	ANNALLA	JOSEPHINE	HERMAN ANNALLA	INDEPENDENCE	1878		FINLAND		1899
73	ANNATE	H.		ROCHESTER			FINLAND		
74	ANTALA	HILDA	LEE ANTALA	ROCHESTER	1887		FINLAND		1892
75	ANTALA	LEE	HILDA ANTALA	ROCHESTER	1881		FINLAND		1888

76	APPLEMAN	CHARLES		LITTLE ROCK	C. 1854		SWEDEN		1882
77	ARONSON	CECLIA	CHARLES ARONSON	GRAND MOUND	C. 1865		SWEDEN		1887
78	ARONSON	CHARLES	CECELIA ARONSON	GRAND MOUND	C. 1867		SWEDEN		1878
79	ARYNON	AXEL		LITTLE ROCK	C.1890		SWEDEN		1909
80	ARYSON	AXEL		LITTLE ROCK	1890		SWEDEN		1909
81	ASUJA	ANDREW	ANNA SOPHIA ASUJA	CONNIE INDEPENDENCE	1860	KALVIA	FINLAND	1951.04.28	1880 (1892 OR BEFORE TO ROCHESTER)
82	ASUJA	ANNIE (ANNA) SOPHIA	ANDREW ASUJA	CONNIE INDEPENDENCE	1862.08.06	KALVIA	FINLAND	1945.11.25	1880 (1892 OR BEFORE TO ROCHESTER)
83	AUBERT	HULDA	ANTON AUBERT	OAKVILLE	1872.02		SWEDEN		1888
84	BACK	ARTHUR		ROCHESTER			FINLAND - SF		1909
85	BACKMAN	AMANDA	JOHN BACKMAN	OAKVILLE	1863.11.04	TERJÄRV	FINLAND - SF	C.1924	1886
86	BACKMAN	ANNA	MATT BACKMAN	INDEPENDENCE	1857.05.18	TERJÄRV	FINLAND - SF	1927.03.04	1890
87	BACKMAN	JOHN	AMANDA BACKMAN	ROCHESTER	1859.08.02	TERJÄRV	FINLAND - SF	C.1924	1882
88	BACKMAN	JOHN		ROCHESTER	C.1897		FINLAND - SF	C.1924	
89	BACKMAN	LEANDER	MARIA ALINA BACKMAN	INDEPENDENCE	1870.01.16	TERJÄRV	FINLAND - SF	1913.12.01	1891 (1905 TO ROCHESTER)
90	BACKMAN	LIZZIE	NILS BACKMAN	INDEPENDENCE	1871.09		FINLAND - SF		1885
91	BACKMAN	MARIA ALINA	LEANDER BACKMAN	INDEPENDENCE	1871.05.17	TERJÄRV	FINLAND - SF	1947.12.17	1903 (1905 TO ROCHESTER)
92	BACKMAN	MATT	ANNA BACKMAN	INDEPENDENCE	1852.12.22	TERJÄRV	FINLAND - SF	1932.02.13	1886
93	BACKMAN	NILS	LIZZIE BACKMAN	INDEPENDENCE			FINLAND - SF		1885
94	BACKMAN	RICHARD (DICK) B.		ROCHESTER	C.1880	TERJÄRV	FINLAND - SF		1890
95	BACKMAN	RICHARD B.		ROCHESTER	C.1882		FINLAND - SF		1892
96	BACKSTROM	ELLEN	GUS BACKSTROM	ROCHESTER	1896		SWEDEN		1912
97	BACKSTROM	GUS	ELLEN BACKSTROM	ROCHESTER	1891		SWEDEN		1910
98	BANNISTER	ALMA		ROCHESTER			FINLAND		
99	BANNISTER	ALMA		ROCHESTER			FINLAND - SF		
100	BEALER	CHARLES		LITTLE ROCK	1885		FINLAND		1901
101	BECK	ALFRED		OAKVILLE	C. 1891C.1891		FINLAND - SF		1909
102	BENSON	ANDREW		BORDEAUX	1886		SWEDEN		1910
103	BERG	ALFRED		CEDARVILLE	1891		SWEDEN		
104	BERG	ALFRED		OAKVILLE	C. 1866		SWEDEN		1904
105	BERG	GUST	DOROTHY W. BERG	OAKVILLE	1897		SWEDEN		1916
106	BERG	HENRY	IDA M. BERG	LITTLE ROCK	C. 1887		FINLAND		
107	BERG	IDA M.		LITTLE ROCK	C. 1888		FINLAND - SF		
108	BERGE	INGA	TOM BERGE	GATE	1889		NORWAY		1904
109	BERGE	NILS		CEDARVILLE	1884		NORWAY		
110	BERGE	TOM	INGA BERGE	GATE	1885		NORWAY		1904
111	BERGMAN	HATTIE	JOHN BERGMAN	ROCHESTER	1856.05		FINLAND	1905.04.22	1889

112	BERGMAN	JOHN	HATTIE BERGMAN	ROCHESTER	1859.06		FINLAND		1885
113	BERGSTROM	JOHANNA (FREDRICKA)	JOHN P. BERGSTROM	ROCHESTER	C.1859		FINLAND		1906
114	BERGSTROM	JOHN P.	FREDRIKA BERGSTROM	ROCHESTER	C.1873		SWEDEN		1905
115	BERQUIST	ERIK	GLADYS ELIZABETH ANDERSON	ROCHESTER	1899.09.01	PITEÅ	SWEDEN		1914
116	BERRY	OLAF		LITTLE ROCK	1866.04		SWEDEN		1900
117	BETCHER	JUDITH	ARTHUR BETCHER (B. IN WASHINGTON)	BORDEAUX	1916		NORWAY		
118	BETTMEU	REYNOLD		LITTLE ROCK	1880		FINLAND - SF		
119	BJORK	JOHANNA	MATS BJORK	GATE	C.1880		FINLAND - SF		1907
120	BJORK	LEE		ROCHESTER			FINLAND - SF		1906
121	BJORK	MATS	JOHANNA BJORK	GATE	C.1877		FINLAND - SF		1907
122	BJORKGREN	ANDREW	ANNA BJORKGREN	CEDARVILLE	C. 1883		FINLAND - SF		1909
123	BJORKGREN	ANNA	ANDREW BJORKGREN	CEDARVILLE	C. 1890		FINLAND - SF		1909
124	BLOMQUIST	ARTHUR		OAKVILLE	C.1899		FINLAND - SF		1916
125	BOLVI(?)	CHARLEY		BORDEAUX	1891		FINLAND		1910
126	BORGSTRÖM	HANNAH	OSCAR BORGSTRÖM	ROCHESTER			SWEDEN		
127	BORGSTRÖM	OSCAR	HANNAH BORGSTRÖM	ROCHESTER			SWEDEN		
128	BOWMAN	JOHN EDWARD	MATILDA BOWMAN	INDEPENDENCE	C. 1884	ÅMSELE	SWEDEN	1966.02.12	1905 (1909-1910 TO ROCHESTER)
129	BOWMAN	MATILDA	JOHN EDWARD BOWMAN	INDEPENDENCE	1883.10.06	NORBERG	SWEDEN	1950.01	1906 (1909-1910 TO ROCHESTER)
130	BOWMAN	SVEA		ROCHESTER	C.1906		SWEDEN		1906
131	BRANDT	CARL (CHARLES)	JOHANNA ALINA BRANDT	ROCHESTER	1870.02.27	GAMLAKARLEBY	FINLAND - SF		1889
132	BRANDT	HERBERT		BORDEAUX	1892		SWEDEN		1905
133	BRANDT	JOHANNA ALINA	CARL BRANDT	ROCHESTER	1876.05.05	TERJÄRV	FINLAND - SF	1956.06.15	1893
134	BREDESEN	OLAF		GRAND MOUND	C. 1887		SWEDEN		
135	BRESK	CARL		BORDEAUX	1909		SWEDEN		
136	BURCH	MARTHA	PHILETUS BURCH	ROCHESTER	1847		SWEDEN		1850
137	BURG	EDOLF		BORDEAUX	1892		NORWAY		1905
138	BUSTROM	GRANDER	GUNDA BUSTROM	GATE	1854.02		NORWAY		1889
139	BUSTROM	GUNDA	GRANDER BUSTROM	GATE	1866.08		NORWAY		
140	BYE	EINAR		CEDARVILLE	1901		NORWAY		
141	CARLSON	AGDA LOUISE	CARL OSCAR CARLSON	ROCHESTER	1894.03.03	NYKARLEBY	FINLAND - SF	1967.01.07	
142	CARLSON	ALEXANDER EDWARD	HILMA CARLSON	ROCHESTER	1879.06.22	TERJÄRV	FINLAND - SF		1899
143	CARLSON	ALFRED	EDNA CARLSON	INDEPENDENCE	1875.10		FINLAND - SF		1895
144	CARLSON	ANDERS VICTOR	JOHANNA ELIZABETH CARLSON	ROCHESTER	1883.09.04	TERJÄRV	FINLAND - SF	1965.07.26	1903 (1913 TO ROCHESTER)
145	CARLSON	ANNA LOUISE	CARL GOTTFRID CARLSON	ROCHESTER	1891.03.19	LANDVETTER	SWEDEN		1912 (1920-23 TO ROCHESTER)

146	CARLSON	CARL GOTTFRID	ANNA LOUISE CARLSON	ROCHESTER	1882.06.30	LINDHOME, HALLAND	SWEDEN		1904 (1920-23 TO ROCHESTER)
147	CARLSON	CARL OSCAR	AGDA CARLSON	ROCHESTER	1879.01.07	ÖVERMARK	FINLAND - SF	1939.01.09	
148	CARLSON	CARRIE	JOHN CARLSON	GRAND MOUND	1871.11		SWEDEN		
149	CARLSON	CARRIE	JOHN CARLSON	ROCHESTER	1871.11		SWEDEN		
150	CARLSON	CHARLES		LITTLE ROCK	C. 1890		SWEDEN		1909
151	CARLSON	CHARLES IVAR	LISA CARLSON	CONNIE INDEPENDENCE	1878.04.06	ÖVERMARK	FINLAND - SF	1917.05.01	1912 (TO ROCHESTER)
152	CARLSON	CHRIS		BORDEAUX	1881		DENMARK		1909
153	CARLSON	ED		ROCHESTER			FINLAND		
154	CARLSON	EDLA MARIE	CHARLES IVAR CARLSON	ROCHESTER		ÖVERMARK	FINLAND - SF		
155	CARLSON	ELIZABETH		ROCHESTER		NARPES	FINLAND - SF	1916.02.05	
156	CARLSON	ELMER (ELVIRO) H.	PEARL E. CARLSON	GRAND MOUND	C. 1878		SWEDEN		1895
157	CARLSON	FANNIE	JACK CARLSON	CONNIE	1883		SWEDEN		1900
158	CARLSON	GUSTAF ADOLPH AUSGARIUS	IDA MARIA CARLSON	ROCHESTER	1885.02.04	AGUNMARYD	SWEDEN		1906
159	CARLSON	HANNAH E.	VICTOR CARLSON	ROCHESTER	1871.10.03		FINLAND - SF	1937.04.04	
160	CARLSON	HENRY		ROCHESTER	1869.10.27		FINLAND - SF	1917.03.25	
161	CARLSON	HILMA	ALEXANDER EDWARD CARLSON	ROCHESTER	1875.10.21	GAMLAKARLEBY	FINLAND - SF		1898
162	CARLSON	IDA JOHANNA	LEANDER CARLSON	GATE	1872.10.11		FINLAND - SF	1937.08.22	
163	CARLSON	IDA MARIA	GUSTAF ADOLPH CARLSON	ROCHESTER	1885.05.25	AGUNMARYD	SWEDEN		1906
164	CARLSON	JACK	FANNIE CARLSON	CONNIE	1875		SWEDEN		1888
165	CARLSON	JOE	LISA JOHANNA ERSTROM CARLSON (SEE FILE)	CONNIE INDEPENDENCE	1881.03.19	ÖVERMARK	FINLAND - SF	1905.05.06	1899 (1936 TO ROCHESTER)
166	CARLSON	JOHANNA ELIZABETH	ANDERS VICTOR CARLSON	ROCHESTER	1881.10.02	MUNSALA	FINLAND - SF		1911 (1913 TO ROCHESTER)
167	CARLSON	JOHN	MARY CARLSON (ROCHESTER)	INDEPENDENCE	C.1895	ÖVERMARK	FINLAND - SF	1965	1910 (C 1920 TO ROCHESTER)
168	CARLSON	JOHN	CARRIE CARLSON	GRAND MOUND	1864.04		SWEDEN		1887
169	CARLSON	JOHN	CARRIE CARLSON	ROCHESTER	1864.04		SWEDEN		1887
170	CARLSON	LEANDER	IDA CARLSON	GATE	C. 1884		FINLAND - SF		1909
171	CARLSON	LISA JOHANNA	CHARLES IVAR CARLSON	CONNIE INDEPENDENCE	1876.05.06	ÖVERMARK	FINLAND - SF		1900 (1912 TO ROCHESTER)
172	CARLSON	VICTOR	HANNAH E. CARLSON	ROCHESTER			FINLAND - SF		
173	CARR	SAM		ROCHESTER			FINLAND		
174	CHRISTEANSON	ED		CEDARVILLE	1882		NORWAY		
175	CORPELA	JOSHUA	MARIA E. CORPELA	ROCHESTER	1861.03		FINLAND		1889 (1893 TO ROCHESTER
176	CORPELA	MARIA ELIZABETH	JOSEPH CORPELA	ROCHESTER	1860.05.27		FINLAND	1947.03.08	1880 (1893 TO ROCHESTER)
177	CUMLIN	VICTOR		LITTLE ROCK	1875		FINLAND - SF		1900
178	DAHL	ANDREW	WALVOR DAHL	INDEPENDENCE	1836		NORWAY		1858

179	DAHL	CHARLES		CEDARVILLE	1884		NORWAY		
180	DAHL	GEORGE		BORDEAUX	1878		NORWAY		
181	DAHL	HILDA	JOHN DAHL	ROCHESTER	C.1869		FINLAND - SF		1909
182	DAHL	JOHN	HILDA DAHL	ROCHESTER	1862		FINLAND		1898
183	DAHL	WALVOR	ANDREW DAHL	INDEPENDENCE	1841		NORWAY		1857
184	DALE	JOHN	SELMA DALE	LITTLE ROCK	1879		NORWAY		1896
185	DALE	SELMA	JOHN DALE	LITTLE ROCK	1888		NORWAY		1906
186	DITCH	JOHN ADOLPH	ANNA KAY CORPELA	INDEPENDENCE	1882.07.05	ULLAVA	FINLAND	1958.09.19	
187	DUFSTROM	OSCAR		BORDEAUX	1874		SWEDEN		1875
188	DURPBA	ANDREW		BORDEAUX	1880		FINLAND		1904
189	EDBERG	GEORGE		GRAND MOUND	C. 1853		SWEDEN		1870
190	EDLUND	FOLKE		LITTLE ROCK	C. 1880		SWEDEN		1906
191	EDNER	JOHANNA	JOHN EDNER	ROCHESTER	1854.04.15	HAMMARBY	SWEDEN	1928.06.19	1900 (1902 TO ROCHESTER)
192	EDNER	JOHN	JOHANNA EDNER	ROCHESTER	1854.01.08	BRUNSKOG	SWEDEN	1912.03.28	1886 (1902 TO ROCHESTER)
193	EKELIN	CARL		BORDEAUX	1882		SWEDEN		
194	EKHOLM	A.		ROCHESTER			FINLAND		
195	EKLOFF	LAMBERT R.		CEDARVILLE	1892		SWEDEN		
196	EKLUND	FENIA	JOHN EKLUND	GATE	C.1881		FINLAND - SF		1898
197	EKLUND	JOE		ROCHESTER	1898.03.14		FINLAND	1979.03.19	
198	EKLUND	JOHN	FENIA EKLUND	GATE	1876.07.15		FINLAND - SF	1923.06.07	
199	ELILLA	HANNA	RICHARD ELILLA	ROCHESTER	1891		FINLAND	1952	
200	ELILLA	RICHARD	HANNA ELILLA	ROCHESTER	1890		FINLAND	1940.05.05	
201	ELLING	LUDWIG		CEDARVILLE	1858		DENMARK		1882
202	ELNICN	ADO		CEDARVILLE	1880		FINLAND		
203	ELOHEIMO	WILLIAM	ELVIRA KUMPULA	ROCHESTER	1886		FINLAND	1923	1909 (TO ROCHESTER)
204	ENGLUND	ALEX		ROCHESTER			FINLAND		
205	ENGLUND	ALFRED		ROCHESTER			FINLAND		
206	ENGLUND	ANNA LOVISA	ERICK ENGLUND	INDEPENDENCE	1866.08.09	ESSE	FINLAND - SF		1888 (1898 TO ROCHESTER)
207	ENGLUND	EMIL JNOPHA	TAISY LEONA ROBERTS	INDEPENDENCE	1887.06		FINLAND - SF		1891
208	ENGLUND	ERICK	ANNA ENGLUND	INDEPENDENCE	1855.05.25	ESSE	FINLAND - SF	1937.08.08	1880 (1898 TO ROCHESTER)
209	ENGSTROM	CARL A.	EMMA ENGSTROM	ROCHESTER	1867		SWEDEN		1886
210	ENGSTROM	EMMA	CARL A. ENGSTROM	ROCHESTER	1870		SWEDEN		1888
211	ERICKSON	AHATEL		GATE	C. 1913		FINLAND - SF		1913
212	ERICKSON	ALBERT		LITTLE ROCK	1890		FINLAND - SF		1906
213	ERICKSON	ALEX	MARY ERICKSON	ROCHESTER	1850		FINLAND		
214	ERICKSON	ANDREW	ANNIE ERICKSON (MINNESOTA)	GRAND MOUND	1862.02		SWEDEN		1880
215	ERICKSON	ANDREW		GRAND MOUND	1879.10		SWEDEN		1862

216	ERICKSON	ANDREW	ANNIE ERICKSON	ROCHESTER	1862.02		SWEDEN		1880
217	ERICKSON	ANNA ALINA	WILLIAM GABRIEL ERICKSON	GATE	1880.03.20	NARPES	FINLAND - SF	1938.07.22	(1916-1917 TO ROCHESTER)
218	ERICKSON	ANNIE		GRAND MOUND	1876.10		SWEDEN		1862
219	ERICKSON	AXEL		ROCHESTER	1886.08.25	JALASJARVI	FINLAND		1890
220	ERICKSON	AXEL	KATHERINE ERICKSON (NORWEGIAN)	OAKVILLE	1891		SWEDEN		1911
221	ERICKSON	AXEL	CHRISTINA ERICKSON	OAKVILLE	1882		SWEDEN		1882
222	ERICKSON	CHARLES	1) LIZZIE ELILLA;) ESTHER KANGAS	INDEPENDENCE	1880.03.18	PERASENNAJOKI	FINLAND	1952.10.28	1890 (1900 TO ROCHESTER)
223	ERICKSON	CHARLEY		BORDEAUX	1886		FINLAND		1903
224	ERICKSON	CHARLEY		ROCHESTER	C.1885		FINLAND - SF		1903
225	ERICKSON	CHARLOTTE	ERIC V. ERICKSON	ROCHESTER	1872		SWEDEN		1906
226	ERICKSON	CHRISTINA	OSCAR C. ERICKSON	BORDEAUX	1895		SWEDEN		
227	ERICKSON	CHRISTINA	JOHN ERICKSON	GRAND MOUND	1855.04		SWEDEN		1862
228	ERICKSON	CHRISTINA		GRAND MOUND	1882.02		SWEDEN		1862
229	ERICKSON	EDITH C.		ROCHESTER	1896		SWEDEN		1906
230	ERICKSON	EMIL		CEDARVILLE	1884		SWEDEN		
231	ERICKSON	EMMA	LEWIS ERICKSON	LITTLE ROCK	1880		FINLAND - SF		1901
232	ERICKSON	ERIC V.	CHARLOTTE ERICKSON	ROCHESTER	1869		SWEDEN	1919	1906
233	ERICKSON	FRANK	HILDA ERICKSON	OAKVILLE	1871		SWEDEN		
234	ERICKSON	FRED		LITTLE ROCK	1886		FINLAND		1906
235	ERICKSON	FRED		OAKVILLE	C.1886		FINLAND - SF		1906
236	ERICKSON	GEORGE		ROCHESTER	1894		SWEDEN		1906
237	ERICKSON	GUST		CEDARVILLE	1855		SWEDEN		
238	ERICKSON	JOHN		INDEPENDENCE	1855		FINLAND		1890
239	ERICKSON	JOHN	CHRISTINA ERICKSON	GRAND MOUND	1847.03		SWEDEN		1862
240	ERICKSON	JOHN		LITTLE ROCK	1868		SWEDEN		1886
241	ERICKSON	JOHN		LITTLE ROCK	C. 1868		SWEDEN		1886
242	ERICKSON	JOHN ERIC	KATE ERICKSON	ROCHESTER	1854		FINLAND	1942.10.18	1890 (1900 TO ROCHESTER)
243	ERICKSON	JONAS	MARIA LOVISA HENRIKSDOTTER	INDEPENDENCE	1853.02.23	ESSE, MAANS	FINLAND - SF	1936.01.25	1889 (1895 TO ROCHESTER)
244	ERICKSON	JONAS ALFRED	MARGARET ERICKSON	INDEPENDENCE	1877.12.01	ESSE, MAANS	FINLAND - SF	1948.04.18	1895 (TO ROCHESTER)
245	ERICKSON	KATE	JOHN ERIC ERICKSON	ROCHESTER	1851.05.04	JALASJARVI	FINLAND	1938.12.24	1890
246	ERICKSON	KATHERINE	AXEL ERICKSON	OAKVILLE	1892		NORWAY		1911
247	ERICKSON	LEWIS	EMMA ERICKSON	LITTLE ROCK	1870		FINLAND - SF		
248	ERICKSON	LIZZIE	CHARLES ERICKSON	INDEPENDENCE	1879.08.30	MERIKAARTO	FINLAND	1912.07.24	1906
249	ERICKSON	MARIA LOVISA	JONAS ERICKSON	INDEPENDENCE	1852.05.25	YTTERESSE (PÅFVALS)	FINLAND - SF	1935.01.27	1895 (TO ROCHESTER)
250	ERICKSON	MARTIN		CEDARVILLE	1868		SWEDEN		
251	ERICKSON	MARTIN		GRAND MOUND	1868.03		SWEDEN		1888

252	ERICKSON	MARY	ALEX ERICKSON	ROCHESTER	1856		FINLAND		
253	ERICKSON	OSCAR C.	CHRISTINA	BORDEAUX	1889		SWEDEN		
254	ERICKSON	VICTOR	LENA RODRICK	CEDARVILLE	1007	MALAX	FINLAND - SF		
255	ERICKSON	W. M.	DD: WINODIUCH	ROCHESTER		1,1111111111111111111111111111111111111	FINLAND		
256	ERICKSON	WICK		CEDARVILLE	1893		FINLAND		1912
257	ERICKSON	WILLIAM		GATE	C. 1886		FINLAND - SF		1902
258	ERICKSON	WILLIAM	ANNA ERICKSON	GATE	1884.09.24	ÖVERMARK	FINLAND - SF	1905.05.14	1905 (1916-1917 TO
250	Lidenson	GABRIEL	ANNA BIGOROOT	GHE	1001.07.21	O V ENGVIENCE	TINDAN D	1703.03.11	ROCHESTER)
259	ERICSON	MARTIN		LITTLE ROCK	1869		SWEDEN		1898
260	ERIKSSON	GABRIEL WILHELM	LENA ERIKSSON	GATE	1864.01.09	ÖVERMARK	FINLAND - SF	1943.02.26	1899
261	ERIKSSON	LENA GUSTAVA	WILLIAM GABRIEL ERIKSSON	GATE	1865.08.18	ÖVERMARK	FINLAND - SF	1948.10.30	1906
262	ERKILLA	MATT	SENIA ERKILLA	ROCHESTER	1881.04.15		FINLAND	1935.02.18	
263	ERKILLA	SENIA	MATT ERKILLA	ROCHESTER			FINLAND		
264	EROS	ANNA		BORDEAUX	1896		NORWAY		1910
265	EROS	ERIC		BORDEAUX	1890		NORWAY		1905
266	ERSTROM	JOHAN EMIL	LISA JOHANNA GULLANS	CONNIE INDEPENDENCE	1882.07.30	ÖVERMARK (EHRSBACK)	FINLAND - SF	1923.05.10	1902 (1915 TO ROCHESTER)
267	ERSTROM	LISA JOHANNA	JOHAN EMIL ERSTROM	CONNIE INDEPENDENCE	1885.06.30	ÖVERMARK (GULLANS)	FINLAND - SF	1974.03.28	1901 (1915 TO ROCHESTER)
268	ESKOLA	GUST		BORDEAUX	1883		FINLAND		1909
269	FAGERNÄS	UNO		ROCHESTER	1899.06.26	LARSMO	FINLAND - SF	1927.09.03	
270	FAGERNES	ANNA IRENE	VICTOR JOHN FAGERNES	ROCHESTER	C.1888	EVIJÄRVI	FINLAND - SF	1905.05.04	1906 (1912 TO ROCHESTER)
271	FAGERNES	VICTOR JOHN	ANNA IRENE FAGERNES	ROCHESTER	C.1884	TERJÄRV	FINLAND - SF	1905.05.11	1901 (1912 TO ROCHESTER)
272	FAGERNESS	ANDERS ALFRED	SELMA EMELIA FAGERNESS	ROCHESTER	C.1879	TERJÄRV	FINLAND - SF	1905.04.22	1900 (1901 TO ROCHESTER)
273	FAGERNESS	ANDERS GUSTAF	LOVISA FAGERNESS	HELSING JUNCTION	1852.10.17	TERJÄRV	FINLAND - SF	C.1929.07	1880 (1901 TO ROCHESTER)
274	FAGERNESS	EMILY	MATTS FAGERNESS	INDEPENDENCE	1887.01.15	TERJÄRV	FINLAND - SF	1920.02.17	1906 (TO ROCHESTER)
275	FAGERNESS	EMMA	FREDOLPH NELS FAGERNESS	ROCHESTER	1892.07.04	GAMLAKARLEBY	FINLAND - SF	1905.06.06	1913 (TO ROCHESTER)
276	FAGERNESS	FRED		ROCHESTER	C.1889	TERJÄRV	FINLAND - SF		
277	FAGERNESS	FREDOLPH NELS	EMMA FAGERNESS	ROCHESTER	C.1886	TERJÄRV	FINLAND - SF	1939	1901
278	FAGERNESS	KARL AUGUST	SELMA FAGERNESS	ROCHESTER	C.1882	TERJÄRV	FINLAND - SF	1905.05.04	1901 (1902 TO ROCHESTER)
279	FAGERNESS	LOVISA (LAURA)	ANDERS GUSTAF FAGERNESS	HELSING JUNCTION	1852.06.24	TERJÄRV	FINLAND - SF	1920.12.15	1901 (TO ROCHESTER)
280	FAGERNESS	MATTS	EMILY FAGERNESS	INDEPENDENCE	1882	TERJÄRV	FINLAND - SF	1939	1901 (TO ROCHESTER)
281	FAGERNESS	SELMA	AUGUST KARL FAGERNESS	ROCHESTER	C.1887	TERJÄRV	FINLAND - SF		1906 (TO ROCHESTER)
282	FAGERNESS	SELMA EMILIA	ANDERS ALFRED FAGERNESS	ROCHESTER	C.1882	TERJÄRV	FINLAND - SF	1905.05.24	1907
283	FAIRCHILD	CHRISTINA	CUSTER A. FARICHILD	GRAND MOUND	1878.08		SWEDEN		

284	FISKALL	CHARLIE		INDEPENDENCE			FINLAND		
285	FISKALL	HANNA	WARNER FISKALL	INDEPENDENCE	1869		FINLAND		1893
286	FISKALL	WARNER	HANNA FISKALL	ROCHESTER	1858		FINLAND		1891
287	FODE	M		GATE	C. 1870		FINLAND		1905
288	FODE	YUSTY		GATE	C.1889		FINLAND		1909
289	FORS	ANNA SOPHIA	JOHN ALFRED FORS	INDEPENDENCE	1884.10.25	JEPPO	FINLAND - SF	1976.11.03	1925 (TO ROCHESTER)
290	FORS	CHARLES J.		ROCHESTER	C. 1864		SWEDEN		1883
291	FORS	HILDA MARIE	JOHN ALFRED FORS	INDEPENDENCE	C.1890.11	ÖVERMARK	FINLAND - SF	1905.04.05	1910 (1916 TO ROCHESTER)
292	FORS	JOHN ALFRED	HILDA MARIE FORS	INDEPENDENCE	1888.01.06	ÖVERMARK	FINLAND - SF	1905.05.25	1907 (1916 TO ROCHESTER)
293	FORSBERG	ERIC N.	MARTHA FORSBERG	LITTLE ROCK	C. 1875		SWEDEN		1890
294	FORSBERG	ERIC N.	MARTHA FORSBERG	LITTLE ROCK	1875		SWEDEN		1890
295	FORSBERG	MARTHA	ERIC N. FORSBERG	LITTLE ROCK	C. 1877		SWEDEN		1886
296	FORSBERG	MARTHA	ERIC N. FORSBERG	LITTLE ROCK	1877		SWEDEN		1886
297	FORSEN	CHRIST		LITTLE ROCK	1883		NORWAY		
298	FORSLIN	CHARLES NESTOR		ROCHESTER			FINLAND	1948.05.08	
299	FORSMAN	ALEXANDER	BRITA MARIA FORSMAN	INDEPENDENCE	1858.03.22	YTTERESSE (PÅFVALS)	FINLAND - SF	1929.11.11	1900 (TO ROCHESTER)
300	FORSMAN	ANDREW		ROCHESTER	1877		FINLAND		1903
301	FORSMAN	ANDREW	IDA FORSMAN	ROCHESTER	1867.04.28	YTTERESSE (PÅFVALS)	FINLAND - SF	1960.12.25	1888 (1898 TO ROCHESTER)
302	FORSMAN	BRITA MARIA	ALEXANDER FORSMAN	INDEPENDENCE	1849.11.07	KRONOBY	FINLAND - SF	1911.10.03	1900 (TO ROCHESTER)
303	FORSMAN	IDA JOHANNA	ANDREW FORSMAN	ROCHESTER	1870.12.25	BENNAS, PEDERÖ	FINLAND - SF	1949.04.01	1901 (TO ROCHESTER)
304	FORSMAN	LEANDER MATTIAS		ROCHESTER		JEPPO	FINLAND - SF	1943.09.24	
305	FORSMAN	MARGARET	ALFRED ERICKSON	INDEPENDENCE	1891.04.08	KOTKA, HALLA	FINLAND - SF	1976.01.09	1900 (TO ROCHESTER)
306	FORSTROM	ANNA ALINA	KARL O. FORSTROM	ROCHESTER	1891.04.17	TERJÄRV	FINLAND - SF	1941.08.06	1910
307	FORSTROM	HELNY	MATTS ARVID FORSTROM	ROCHESTER	1885.07.04	TERJÄRV	FINLAND - SF	1968.08.20	1905
308	FORSTROM	KARL OSKAR	ALINA FORSTROM	ROCHESTER	1886.01.13	TERJÄRV	FINLAND - SF	1916.09.19	
309	FORSTROM	MATTS ARVID	HELNY FORSTROM	ROCHESTER	1878.11.06	TERJÄRV	FINLAND - SF	1917.08.13	1898
310	FORSTRÖM	MARIA SOFIA	MATTS FORSTRÖM	ROCHESTER	1860.06.25	TERJÄRV	FINLAND - SF		1898
311	FORSTRÖM	MATTS	MARIA SOFIA FORSTRÖM	ROCHESTER	1858.10.11	TERJÄRV	FINLAND - SF	1931.02.12	1880 (1885 TO ROCHESTER)
312	FREDRICKSON	HANS		BORDEAUX	C. 1909		SWEDEN		1928
313	FREDRICKSON	KARL E.		BORDEAUX	C. 1905		SWEDEN		1925
314	FREELAND	AINA MARIE		INDEPENDENCE	1893.02.02	MUNSALA	FINLAND - SF		
315	FREELAND	ANDREW	ANNA LOVISA FREELAND	INDEPENDENCE	1854.02.02	MUNSALA	FINLAND - SF	1933.12.27	1909 (1916 TO ROCHESTER)
316	FREELAND	ANNA LOVISA	ANDREW FREELAND	INDEPENDENCE	1856.07.04	MUNSALA	FINLAND - SF	1941.11.04	1910 (1916 TO ROCHESTER)
317	FREELAND	FRED		CEDARVILLE	1888		SWEDEN		

318	FREELAND	OTTO WILLIAM	TREVA LENORA ROUSH (ROCHESTER)	INDEPENDENCE	1905.31.07	MUNSALA	FINLAND - SF	1987.02.25	
319	FRETD	VICTOR		BORDEAUX	1890		SWEDEN		
320	FRIIS	EARNEST A.	ELLEN J. JOHNSON FRIIS	GRAND MOUND	1890		SWEDEN		1893
321	FRIIS	ELLEN J.	EARNEST A. FRISS	GRAND MOUND	C. 1890		SWEDEN		1897
322	FROM	ОТТО		ROCHESTER	C.1877		FINLAND - SF		
323	FROST	ERIC		LITTLE ROCK	1878		SWEDEN		1892
324	FURS	SAMUEL		LITTLE ROCK	1876		FINLAND - SF		1904
325	FURSETH	CHRIS		BORDEAUX	1882		NORWAY		1899
326	GENTALA	HELGA MARIA	LEANDER A. GENTALA	INDEPENDENCE	1877.08,22	KAUSTINEN	FINLAND	1931.10.21	1898 (1909 TO ROCHESTER)
327	GENTALA	LEANDER	HELGA MARIA GENTALA	INDEPENDENCE	1871.09.05	KAUSTINEN	FINLAND	1919.03.02	1892 (1908 TO ROCHESTER)
328	GIBSON	CLARA	ANDERS GIBSON	OAKVILLE			SWEDEN		1883
329	GOLMAN	JOHN	GRACE WILLIAMS GULLMAN	CEDARVILLE	C. 1895	KORSHOLM, STAVERSBY	FINLAND - SF		1912
330	GOVIK	MATT		CEDARVILLE	1875		NORWAY		
331	GRENABE	OSCAR		ROCHESTER			FINLAND		
332	GRISWOLD	ANNA	HOWARD GRISWOLD	OAKVILLE	1864		DENMARK		
333	GUSTAFOSON	GUST		LITTLE ROCK	C.1883		SWEDEN		1905
334	GUSTAFSON	CAROLINE	GUSTAV GUSTAFSON	OAKVILLE	1893		SWEDEN		
335	GUSTAFSON	ESTHER	HERMAN GUSTAFSON	ROCHESTER	C.1888		FINLAND - SF		1908
336	GUSTAFSON	G.		ROCHESTER			FINLAND - SF		
337	GUSTAFSON	GUST		LITTLE ROCK	1883		SWEDEN		1905
338	GUSTAFSON	GUSTAV	CAROLINE GUSTAFSON	OAKVILLE	1883		SWEDEN		1913
339	GUSTAFSON	HANNA	WALTER GUSTAFSON	ROCHESTER			FINLAND - SF		
340	GUSTAFSON	HELMER		CEDARVILLE	1899		SWEDEN		1917
341	GUSTAFSON	HERMAN	ESTHER GUSTAFSON	ROCHESTER	C.1884		FINLAND - SF		1909
342	GUSTAFSON	WALTER	HANNA GUSTAFSON	ROCHESTER			FINLAND - SF	1950.12.26	1898
343	HAGAN	LOUIS		BORDEAUX	1890		NORWAY		1908
344	HÄGGLÖF	HATTIE CHRISTINA	JOHN HÄGGLÖF	GATE	1878.08.04	NEW GOTTLAND, KAUSES	SWEDEN		1915
345	HÄGGLÖF	JOHN	HATTIE HÄGGLÖF	GATE	1872.10.24	NORA NORBOTTEN	SWEDEN	1938.11.07	1891 (1919 TO ROCHESTER)
346	HAKOLA	GUST	MARIA HELENA HAKOLA	INDEPENDENCE	1876.10.22	ISOKYRÖ	FINLAND		1901
347	HAKOLA	MARIA HELENA	GUST HAKOLA	INDEPENDENCE	1877.12.24	ISOKYRÖ	FINLAND		1901
348	HAKVIST	AMELIA	JOSEPH THOMAS HAKVIST	INDEPENDENCE	1861.03.03		FINLAND	1929.10.07	1891
349	HAKVIST	JOSEPH THOMAS	AMELIA HAKVIST	CONNIE INDEPENDENCE	1856.02.28		FINLAND	1921.04.29	1876
350	HALDEN	ANDREW A.	MARIE J. HALDEN	BORDEAUX	1885		NORWAY		
351	HALDEN	MARIE J.	ANDREW A. HALDEN	BORDEAUX	1889		NORWAY		
352	HALL			ROCHESTER			FINLAND		
353	HANSEN	CHRISTIAN E.	ELIN M.	BORDEAUX	1884		DENMARK		

MASSING CALAR COMMINISTRY COMMINISTR	354	HANSEN	ELIN M.	CHRISTIAN E. HANSEN	BORDEAUX	1888		FINLAND - SF		
18ANSEN				CHRISTIAN E. HANSEN						
HANSON ALEXANDRA						1907				
14850N						1002.00.27	I/ ATTOTEDA/		4077 40 24	
HANSON							KAUSTBY		1975.10.31	
HANSON										1907
HANSON	360	HANSON		CHRISTIAN HANSON	ROCHESTER	1887.07.14	TERJARV	FINLAND - SF		
HANSON J.E. SOPIHA HANSON ROCHESTER 1875.01 SORWAY SOPIHAR	361	HANSON	HILDA	TURE ALBERT HANSON	ROCHESTER	C.1885		FINLAND - SF		
HANSON KATI	362	HANSON	HILDA AMANDA		ROCHESTER			FINLAND - SF		
HANSON N. KATHANSON ROCHESTER 1947.09 FINLAND-SF 1573 (1977 TO ROCHESTER)	363	HANSON	J. E.	SOPHIA HANSON	ROCHESTER	1875.01		NORWAY		1891
	364	HANSON	KATI	N. HANSON	ROCHESTER	1844.11		FINLAND - SF		1897 (TO ROCHESTER)
HANSON	365	HANSON	N.	KATI HANSON	ROCHESTER	1847.09		FINLAND - SF		
HANTO	366	HANSON	SOPHIA	J. E. HANSON	ROCHESTER	1868.02		NORWAY		
HAQUIST CHARLES	367	HANSON	TURE ALBERT	HILDA HANSON	ROCHESTER	C.1883	TERJÄRV	FINLAND - SF	1923.05.26	
HAQUIST MINNIE HARLES HAQUIST INDEPENDENCE 1883 FINLAND 1900	368	HANTO	SWAN		CEDARVILLE	1896		NORWAY		
371 HARRIS SOL_ OAKVILLE C.1869 FINLAND - SF 1998 372 HARVEY JOHN FRANCIS HARVEY ROCHESTER 1867 SWEDEN 1884 1919 373 HASKILL CHRIS DORTHEA HASKILL ROCHESTER 1881 DEMMARK 1919 374 HASKILL DORTHEA CHRIS HASKILL ROCHESTER 1881 DEMMARK 1919 375 HAYDEN ANDREW LITTLE ROCK 1881 SWEDEN 1907 376 HAYDEN ANDREW LITTLE ROCK C.1881 SWEDEN 1902 - 1907 376 HAYDEN ANDREW LITTLE ROCK C.1881 SWEDEN 1902 - 1907 377 HAZEL ANNIE ENOCH J. HAZEL GRAND MOUND C.1878 SWEDEN 1890 1890 378 HAZEL ENOCH J. ANNIE HAZEL GRAND MOUND C.1865 SWEDEN 1888 1888 1879 HEIKKELA ELMER BORDEAUX 1879 FINLAND 1917 - 04.04	369	HAQUIST	CHARLES	MINNIE HAQUIST	INDEPENDENCE	1866.07.21		FINLAND	1928.06.02	1879
HARVEY	370	HAQUIST	MINNIE	HARLES HAQUIST	INDEPENDENCE	1883		FINLAND		1900
HASKILL CHRIS DORTHEA HASKILL ROCHESTER 1881 DENMARK 1919	371	HARRIS	SOL_		OAKVILLE	C.1869		FINLAND - SF		1898
HASKILL DORTHEA CHRIS HASKILL ROCHESTER 1888 DENMARK 1907	372	HARVEY	JOHN	FRANCIS HARVEY	ROCHESTER	1867		SWEDEN		1884
HAYDEN	373	HASKILL	CHRIS	DORTHEA HASKILL	ROCHESTER	1881		DENMARK		1919
1902-1907 1902	374	HASKILL	DORTHEA	CHRIS HASKILL	ROCHESTER	1888		DENMARK		
ST	375	HAYDEN	ANDREW		LITTLE ROCK	1881		SWEDEN		1907
378	376	HAYDEN	ANDREW		LITTLE ROCK	C. 1881		SWEDEN		1902 -1907
ROCHESTER 1874.07.19 FINLAND 1917.04.04	377	HAZEL	ANNIE	ENOCH J. HAZEL	GRAND MOUND	C. 1878		SWEDEN		1890
BORDEAUX 1879 FINLAND 1906	378	HAZEL	ENOCH J.	ANNIE HAZEL	GRAND MOUND	C. 1865		SWEDEN		1888
HEIKKILA ELMER BORDEAUX C. 1880 SWEDEN 1906	379	HEGEMAN	ALFRED		ROCHESTER	1874.07.19		FINLAND	1917.04.04	
HEIKKILA IDA ISAC VICTOR HEIKKILA INDEPENDENCE 1881 KANNUS FINLAND 1913 (DIED GIVING BIRTH) 383 HEIKKILA ISAC VICTOR 1) IDA HUUKI AND 2) INDEPENDENCE 1871 KANNUS (NEARBY) FINLAND 1953 1901 384 HEIKKILA JOHN ROCHESTER 1879.09.12 FINLAND 1944.10.11 1932 (TO ROCHESTER) 385 HEIKKILA JOSEPHENE ISAC VICTOR HEIKKILA INDEPENDENCE 1867 KANNUS FINLAND 1955 386 HEIKKINEN HENRY TYYNE HEIKKINEN INDEPENDENCE 1879.02.02 HYRYNSALMI FINLAND 1946.12.14 1892 387 HEIKKINEN TYYNE HENRY HEIKKINEN INDEPENDENCE 1883.09.03 JUUPAKJOKI FINLAND 1964.03.17 1901 388 HELEN GUST LITTLE ROCK 1887 FINLAND - SF 1906	380	HEIKKELA	ELMER		BORDEAUX	1879		FINLAND		1906
Second S	381	HEIKKELA	ELMER		BORDEAUX	C. 1880		SWEDEN		1906
JOSEPHENE (NEARBY) ROCHESTER 1879.09.12 FINLAND 1944.10.11 1932 (TO ROCHESTER) ROCHESTER 1879.09.12 FINLAND 1944.10.11 1932 (TO ROCHESTER) ROCHESTER 1879.09.12 FINLAND 1944.10.11 1932 (TO ROCHESTER) ROCHESTER 1879.09.12 FINLAND 1955 REIKKILA JOSEPHENE ISAC VICTOR HEIKKILA INDEPENDENCE 1867 KANNUS FINLAND 1955 REIKKINEN HENRY TYYNE HEIKKINEN INDEPENDENCE 1879.02.02 HYRYNSALMI FINLAND 1946.12.14 1892 REIKKINEN TYYNE HENRY HEIKKINEN INDEPENDENCE 1883.09.03 JUUPAKJOKI FINLAND 1964.03.17 1901 REIKKINEN GUST LITTLE ROCK 1887 FINLAND - SF 1906	382	HEIKKILA	IDA	ISAC VICTOR HEIKKILA	INDEPENDENCE	1881	KANNUS	FINLAND	(DIED GIVING	1889
HEIKKILA JOSEPHENE ISAC VICTOR HEIKKILA INDEPENDENCE 1867 KANNUS FINLAND 1955 386 HEIKKINEN HENRY TYYNE HEIKKINEN INDEPENDENCE 1879.02.02 HYRYNSALMI FINLAND 1946.12.14 1892 387 HEIKKINEN TYYNE HENRY HEIKKINEN INDEPENDENCE 1883.09.03 JUUPAKJOKI FINLAND 1964.03.17 1901 388 HELEN GUST LITTLE ROCK 1887 FINLAND - SF 1906	383	HEIKKILA	ISAC VICTOR		INDEPENDENCE	1871		FINLAND	1953	1901
386 HEIKKINEN HENRY TYYNE HEIKKINEN INDEPENDENCE 1879.02.02 HYRYNSALMI FINLAND 1946.12.14 1892 387 HEIKKINEN TYYNE HENRY HEIKKINEN INDEPENDENCE 1883.09.03 JUUPAKJOKI FINLAND 1964.03.17 1901 388 HELEN GUST LITTLE ROCK 1887 FINLAND - SF 1906	384	HEIKKILA	JOHN		ROCHESTER	1879.09.12		FINLAND	1944.10.11	1932 (TO ROCHESTER)
387 HEIKKINEN TYYNE HENRY HEIKKINEN INDEPENDENCE 1883.09.03 JUUPAKJOKI FINLAND 1964.03.17 1901 388 HELEN GUST LITTLE ROCK 1887 FINLAND - SF 1906	385	HEIKKILA	JOSEPHENE	ISAC VICTOR HEIKKILA	INDEPENDENCE	1867	KANNUS	FINLAND	1955	
388 HELEN GUST LITTLE ROCK 1887 FINLAND - SF 1906	386	HEIKKINEN	HENRY	TYYNE HEIKKINEN	INDEPENDENCE	1879.02.02	HYRYNSALMI	FINLAND	1946.12.14	1892
	387	HEIKKINEN	TYYNE	HENRY HEIKKINEN	INDEPENDENCE	1883.09.03	JUUPAKJOKI	FINLAND	1964.03.17	1901
389 HELLUND AXEL LITTLE ROCK 1884 FINLAND - SF 1904	388	HELEN	GUST		LITTLE ROCK	1887		FINLAND - SF		1906
	389	HELLUND	AXEL		LITTLE ROCK	1884		FINLAND - SF		1904

RESTRICT RADIA CLAFFIESTROM ROCHISTRE 1978 SWEDEN 106	390	HELSTROM	OLAF	RAGINA HELSTROM	ROCHESTER	1867		SWEDEN		1890
HENDERSON				OLAF HELST KOM		1870				1700
HENDRICKSON ANNA ELIZABETH MATT HENDRICKSON INDEPENDENCE C.1881 PORTOM, SIDBECK FINLAND										
				MATT HENDDICKSON		C 1001	POPTOM		C 1971 07	1902 (1922 TO
	374	HENDRICKSON	ANNA ELIZABETTI	WAITHENDRICKSON	INDEFENDENCE	C.1661		FINLAND SF	C.1971.07	
HENDRICKSON EDWARD LITTLE ROCK 1976 FINLAND - SF 1901	395	HENDRICKSON	CHARLES		LITTLE ROCK	1880		FINLAND		
HENDRICKSON	396	HENDRICKSON	CHARLIE		BORDEAUX	1885		FINLAND		1904
HENDRICKSON	397	HENDRICKSON	EDWARD		LITTLE ROCK	1876		FINLAND - SF		1901
HESTRACK	398	HENDRICKSON	MATT		INDEPENDENCE	1890.02.17	PÖRTOM	FINLAND - SF	C.1983.12	
HIDEN	399	HENERSON	ENOCH		OAKVILLE	C.1882		FINLAND - SF		1902
HIDEN GUSTAF A. SELMA S. HIDEN ROCHESTER 1863 SWEDEN 1901	400	HESTBACK	OSCAR		ROCHESTER	C.1889		FINLAND - SF	1915.03.29	
HIDEN SELMA S	401	HIDEN	CHARLES S.		ROCHESTER	1897		FINLAND - SF		
HILL	402	HIDEN	GUSTAF A.	SELMA S. HIDEN	ROCHESTER	1863		SWEDEN		1901
HILL	403	HIDEN	SELMA S.	GUSTAF A. HIDEN	ROCHESTER	1880		FINLAND - SF		1923
HILL E. ROCHESTER FINLAND 1950 1892	404	HILL	AMELIA		INDEPENDENCE	1870.06		FINLAND		1883
HILL	405	HILL	CHARLES	ELIZABETH HILL	INDEPENDENCE	1856.06.27		FINLAND	1929.03.29	1885
HILL	406	HILL	E.		ROCHESTER			FINLAND		
HILL	407	HILL	ELIZABETH	CHARLES HILL	INDEPENDENCE	1872		FINLAND	1950	1892
HILL JOHANNA JOHN HILL INDEPENDENCE 1878.06.06 KALVIA FINLAND 1910.08.08 C 1904 (C 1905 TO ROCHESTER)	408	HILL	HERMAN		LITTLE ROCK	1883		FINLAND		1900
HILL HILL JOHN 1)JOHANNA HILL AND 2) INDEPENDENCE 1875.08.26 KALVIA FINLAND 1963.11.06 C 1994 (C 1905 TO ROSA 11TTLE ROCK 1866 FINLAND 1963.11.06 ROCHESTER)	409	HILL	JACOB		ROCHESTER	1885		FINLAND	1942.01.22	1930 (TO ROCHESTER)
RÓSA ROCHESTER ROCHESTER ROCHESTER ROCHESTER	410	HILL	JOHANNA	JOHN HILL	INDEPENDENCE	1878.06.06	KALVIA	FINLAND	1910.08.08	
HILL ROSA JOHN HILL INDEPENDENCE 1884.12.26 KALVIA FINLAND 1923.02.02 1925 (1925 TO ROCHESTER) HILSTROM ALBERT ALINA HILSTROM CONNIE 1879 KARLEBY OR NYKARLEBY FINLAND - SF 1900 HILSTROM ALINA ALBERT HILSTROM CONNIE 1878 KARLEBY OR NYKARLEBY FINLAND - SF 1902 HILSTROM ALINA ALBERT HILSTROM CONNIE 1878 KARLEBY OR NYKARLEBY FINLAND - SF 1902 HILSTROM ALINA ALBERT HILSTROM CONNIE 1878 KARLEBY OR NYKARLEBY FINLAND - SF 1902 HILSTROM ALINA ALBERT HILSTROM CONNIE 1878 KARLEBY OR NYKARLEBY FINLAND - SF 1902 HILSTROM ALINA ALBERT HILSTROM CONNIE 1879 NORWAY FINLAND - SF FINLAND - SF 1912.04.04 HILSTROM ALINA ALINA ROCHESTER 1840.08.08 FINLAND - SF 1915.02.28 1906 HOSTAD HOSTAD ANNA LISA ROCHESTER 1843.05.05 NEDERHOPPFORS FINLAND - SF 1915.02.28 1906 HOKENSEN KALL LITTLE ROCK C. 1887 SWEDEN 1906 HOKENSEN MARTIN HOSTAD HOSTAD HOSTAD - SF 1915.02.28 1906 HOKENSEN KALL LITTLE ROCK C. 1887 SWEDEN 1906 HOSTAD HOKENSEN KALL LITTLE ROCK C. 1887 SWEDEN 1906 HOSTAD HOKENSEN MARTIN HOSTAD - SF 1915.02.28 1906 HOSTAD HOKENSEN KALL LITTLE ROCK C. 1887 SWEDEN 1906 HOSTAD HOSTAD HOSTAD - SF 1915.02.28 1906 HOSTAD HOSTAD HOSTAD - SF 1915.02.28 1906 HOSTAD HOSTAD - SF 1915.02.28	411	HILL	JOHN		INDEPENDENCE	1875.08.26	KALVIA	FINLAND	1963.11.06	
HILSTROM ALBERT ALINA HILSTROM CONNIE 1879 KARLEBY OR NYKARLEBY HILSTROM ALINA ALBERT HILSTROM CONNIE 1878 KARLEBY OR NYKARLEBY HILSTROM ALINA ALBERT HILSTROM CONNIE 1878 KARLEBY OR NYKARLEBY HIJORT A.J. ROCHESTER HIJORT MARIE J. MARTIN HJORT BORDEAUX 1889 NORWAY HIS HJORT MARTIN ELLEN HJORT (B. IN WASHINGTON) HJORT MARTIN BORDEAUX 1902 NORWAY HOBSTAD INGLOLF CEDARVILLE 1893 NORWAY HOBSTAD JACOB ROCHESTER 1840.08.08 FINLAND - SF 1912.04.04 HÖGLAND JACOB ROCHESTER 1843.05.05 NEDERHOPPFORS FINLAND - SF 1915.02.28 1906 HOKENSEN KALL LITTLE ROCK C. 1887 SWEDEN 1906	412	HILL	SIMON		LITTLE ROCK	1866		FINLAND		1904
HILSTROM ALINA ALBERT HILSTROM CONNIE 1878 KARLEBY OR NYKARLEBY HIJORT A.J. ROCHESTER FINLAND HIJORT MARIE J. MARTIN HIJORT BORDEAUX 1889 NORWAY HIJORT MARTIN ELLEN HIJORT (B. IN WASHINGTON) HIJORT MARTIN BORDEAUX 1902 NORWAY HOBSTAD INGLOLF CEDARVILLE 1893 NORWAY HOGLAND JACOB ROCHESTER 1840.08.08 FINLAND - SF 1912.04.04 HÖGLAND ANNA LISA ROCHESTER 1843.05.05 NEDERHOPPFORS FINLAND - SF 1915.02.28 1906 HOKENSEN KALL LITTLE ROCK C. 1887 SWEDEN 1906	413	HILL	ROSA	JOHN HILL	INDEPENDENCE	1884.12.26	KALVIA	FINLAND	1923.02.02	
NYKARLEBY NYKARLEBY HJORT A.J. ROCHESTER FINLAND HJORT HJORT MARTIN HJORT BORDEAUX 1889 NORWAY HJORT MARTIN ELLEN HJORT (B. IN WASHINGTON) BORDEAUX 1902 NORWAY HJORT MARTIN BORDEAUX HJORT MARTIN BORDEAUX HJORT HJORT MARTIN BORDEAUX HJORT HJOR	414	HILSTROM	ALBERT	ALINA HILSTROM	CONNIE	1879		FINLAND - SF		1900
HJORT MARIE J. MARTIN HJORT BORDEAUX 1889 NORWAY HJORT MARTIN ELLEN HJORT (B. IN WASHINGTON) BORDEAUX 1902 NORWAY HJORT MARTIN HJORT MARTIN BORDEAUX 1902 NORWAY HJORT MARTIN CEDARVILLE 1893 NORWAY HOBSTAD INGLOLF CEDARVILLE 1893 NORWAY HOGLAND JACOB ROCHESTER 1840.08.08 FINLAND - SF 1912.04.04 HÖGLAND ANNA LISA ROCHESTER 1843.05.05 NEDERHOPPFORS FINLAND - SF 1915.02.28 1906 HÖGLAND KALL LITTLE ROCK C. 1887 SWEDEN 1906	415	HILSTROM	ALINA	ALBERT HILSTROM	CONNIE	1878		FINLAND - SF		1902
418 HJORT MARTIN ELLEN HJORT (B. IN WASHINGTON) BORDEAUX 1902 NORWAY 419 HJORT MARTIN BORDEAUX 1902 NORWAY 420 HOBSTAD INGLOLF CEDARVILLE 1893 NORWAY 421 HOGLAND JACOB ROCHESTER 1840.08.08 FINLAND - SF 1912.04.04 422 HÖGLAND ANNA LISA ROCHESTER 1843.05.05 NEDERHOPPFORS FINLAND - SF 1915.02.28 1906 423 HOKENSEN KALL LITTLE ROCK C. 1887 SWEDEN 1906	416	HJORT	A.J.		ROCHESTER			FINLAND		
WASHINGTON BORDEAUX 1902 NORWAY	417	HJORT	MARIE J.	MARTIN HJORT	BORDEAUX	1889		NORWAY		
420 HOBSTAD INGLOLF CEDARVILLE 1893 NORWAY 421 HOGLAND JACOB ROCHESTER 1840.08.08 FINLAND - SF 1912.04.04 422 HÖGLAND ANNA LISA ROCHESTER 1843.05.05 NEDERHOPPFORS FINLAND - SF 1915.02.28 1906 423 HOKENSEN KALL LITTLE ROCK C. 1887 SWEDEN 1906	418	HJORT	MARTIN		BORDEAUX	1902		NORWAY		
421 HOGLAND JACOB ROCHESTER 1840.08.08 FINLAND - SF 1912.04.04 422 HÖGLAND ANNA LISA ROCHESTER 1843.05.05 NEDERHOPPFORS FINLAND - SF 1915.02.28 1906 423 HOKENSEN KALL LITTLE ROCK C. 1887 SWEDEN 1906	419	HJORT	MARTIN		BORDEAUX	1902		NORWAY		
422 HÖGLAND ANNA LISA ROCHESTER 1843.05.05 NEDERHOPPFORS FINLAND - SF 1915.02.28 1906 423 HOKENSEN KALL LITTLE ROCK C. 1887 SWEDEN 1906	420	HOBSTAD	INGLOLF		CEDARVILLE	1893		NORWAY		
423 HOKENSEN KALL LITTLE ROCK C. 1887 SWEDEN 1906	421	HOGLAND	JACOB		ROCHESTER	1840.08.08		FINLAND - SF	1912.04.04	
	422	HÖGLAND	ANNA LISA		ROCHESTER	1843.05.05	NEDERHOPPFORS	FINLAND - SF	1915.02.28	1906
424 HOLM A. LEA HOLM ROCHESTER FINLAND - SF	423	HOKENSEN	KALL		LITTLE ROCK	C. 1887		SWEDEN		1906
	424	HOLM	A.	LEA HOLM	ROCHESTER			FINLAND - SF		

425	HOLM	AMIL		GATE	1886		FINLAND		1906 (C. 1908 TO ROCHESTER)
426	HOLM	ANNA MATHILDA	JOHN ISRAEL HOLM	GATE	1885.03.14	ÖVERMARK, SVARTNÄS	FINLAND - SF	1950.01.20	1904 (1920 TO ROCHESTER)
427	HOLM	EMIL	IDA HOLM	ROCHESTER	C.1885	LARSMO	FINLAND - SF	1951.11.09	1906
428	HOLM	HILMA	VICTOR HOLM	GATE	C.1883		FINLAND - SF		1902
429	HOLM	IDA	EMIL HOLM	ROCHESTER	C.1887	LARSMO/ GAMLAKARLEBY	FINLAND - SF	1928.08.25	1911
430	HOLM	JACOB		ROCHESTER	1859.11.22		FINLAND - SF	1925.02.25	
431	HOLM	JOHN ISRAEL	ANNA MATHILDA HOLM	GATE	1884.04.19	PETALAX, NYBY, ÖSTERBACK	FINLAND - SF	1905.05.13	1902 (TO ROCHESTER)
432	HOLM	LEA LOUIS	A. HOLM	ROCHESTER	1887.08.29		FINLAND - SF	1928.08.25	
433	HOLM	VIC		ROCHESTER	1907		FINLAND		C. 1908 (TO ROCHESTER)
434	HOLM	VICTOR	HILMA HOLM	GATE	C.1885		FINLAND - SF		1902
435	HOLM	WICK		GATE	1906	LARSMO	FINLAND		1911
436	HOLMAN	JOHN		LITTLE ROCK	1884		FINLAND		1905
437	HOLMAN	MARTIN	CHRISTINE HOLMAN	OAKVILLE	1862		NORWAY		
438	HOLMBERG	ALBERT		ROCHESTER	C.1893		FINLAND - SF		
439	HOLMQUIST	HUGO		CEDARVILLE	1898		FINLAND - SF		
440	HONENSEN	KALL		LITTLE ROCK	1887		SWEDEN		1906
441	HUHTA	JOHANNA	JOHAN HUHTA	INDEPENDENCE	1859.06.13	KALVIA	FINLAND	1930.07.16	1927 (TO ROCHESTER
442	HUHTA	LENNART	SENIA HUHTA	INDEPENDENCE	1884.11.22	GAMLAKARLEBY	FINLAND	1945.09.22	1906
443	HUHTA	SENIA	LENART HUHTA	INDEPENDENCE	1891.11.07	KANNUS	FINLAND	1923.03.03	
444	HUKKILA	JOHN		ROCHESTER			FINLAND	1844.10.11	
445	HULTGREN	GUST		CEDARVILLE	1888		SWEDEN		
446	HUSA	IVAR	SOPHIA HUSA	INDEPENDENCE	1877.07.24	KARUNKI	FINLAND	1947.04.26	1900 (1937 TO ROCHESTER)
447	HUUKI	EMMA	HERMAN A. HUUKI	INDEPENDENCE			FINLAND	1956	
448	HUUKI	HERMAN A.	EMMA HUUKI	INDEPENDENCE	1893	KANNUS	FINLAND	1930.09.11	1917
449	HUUTIS	ELLEN	ELMER HUUTIS	OAKVILLE	C. 1897		FINLAND - SF		
450	HYDER	ANNA	GEORGE HYDER	OAKVILLE	1860		SWEDEN		
451	HYPPA	LYDIA	MATT HYPPA	INDEPENDENCE			FINLAND		
452	НҮРРА	MATT	LYDIA HYPPA	INDEPENDENCE	1891	ISOKYRÖ	FINLAND		
453	НҮРРА	ОТТО	НІСМА НҮРРА	INDEPENDENCE	1881		FINLAND	1969	1902 (1919 TO ROCHESTER)
454	INGMAN	FRED		ROCHESTER	1883.02.05	ÖVERMARK	FINLAND - SF	1965.11.24	1906
455	ISAACSON	EMIL	ESTHER OSTERGARD ISAACSON	CEDARVILLE	1890	MALAX	FINLAND - SF		1909
456	ISAACSON	ERIK	AINA ISAACSON JULLIANI BLOOMQUIST (MONT.)	ROCHESTER	1890.02.03	SOLF	FINLAND - SF	1932.08.31	1907 (1938 TO ROCHESTER)
457	ISAACSON	ESTHER	EMIL WIAS ISAACSON	CEDARVILLE		KORSHOLM	FINLAND - SF		
458	ISAACSON	HANNA	JOHN ISAACSON	ROCHESTER	1892.01.06	VÖRÅ	FINLAND - SF	1986.03.18	1918 (TO ROCHESTER)

459	ISAACSON	JOHN	HANNA ISAACSON	ROCHESTER	1886.03.15	SOLF	FINLAND - SF	C.1968.05	1905 (1918 TO ROCHESTER)
460	ISAACSON	KARL JULIUS	OLGA MÖLLER	ROCHESTER	1891.01.05	MUNSALA, KOKAS, HIRVALX	FINLAND - SF	1953.08.08	1910
461	ISAACSON	OLGA	JULIUS ISAACSON	ROCHESTER	1886.02.06	BRUNNBY	FINLAND - SF	1972.01.17	
462	ISACSON	OLGA	KARL JULIUS ISACSON (SWEDISH FINN)	ROCHESTER	1886.02.06	BRUNABY	SWEDEN	1972.01.17	1922
463	JAASKA	AARNE		ROCHESTER	1936	ULLAVA	FINLAND	1954.03.17	1938 (TO ROCHESTER)
464	JAASKA	ALEX	ANNA IRENE	HELSING JUNCTION	1900.07.17	ULLAVA	FINLAND	1985.05.13	1922 AND 1938 (1939 TO ROCHESTER)
465	JAASKA	ALEXANDER	ANNA JAASKA	HELSING JUNCTION	C. 1868	ULLAVA	FINLAND		1889
466	JAASKA	AMELIA	JOHN JAASKA	INDEPENDENCE	C. 1879		FINLAND		1923 (1923 TO ROCHESTER)
467	JAASKA	ANJA		INDEPENDENCE	1932	ULLAVA	FINLAND		1938 (TO ROCHESTER)
468	JAASKA	ANNA IRENE	ALEX JAASKA	HELSING JUNCTION	1911.06.02	ULLAVA	FINLAND	2011.10.12	1938 (TO ROCHESTER/ HELSING JUNCTION)
469	JAASKA	ANNIE	ALEXANDER JAASKA	HELSING JUNCTION	1860	ULLAVA	FINLAND	1913	1888
470	JAASKA	ANTON		HELSING JUNCTION	C. 1862	ULLAVA	FINLAND	1947.12.13	
471	JAASKA	EERO	ENGINEER FOR BOEING AND MCDONNELL DOUGLAS IN CALIFORNIA	ROCHESTER	1933.09.22	ULLAVA	FINLAND		1938 (TO ROCHESTER)
472	JAASKA	JOHN	AMALIA J. JAASKA	INDEPENDENCE	1884	ULLAVA	FINLAND	1940.10.23	1866 (1923 TO ROCHESTER)
473	JAASKA	MARIA ANNIKKI (MARY)	JOSEPH PLICHTA	ROCHESTER	1935	ULLAVA	FINLAND		1938 (TO ROCHESTER)
474	JAASKA	SYLVIA	TYKKO JAASKA	HELSING JUNCTION	1895.07.05		FINLAND	1975.02	
475	JAASKA	ТҮКО	SYLVIA JAASKA	HELSING JUNCTION	1898.03.11	ULLAVA	FINLAND	1978,01	1922
476	JACKSON	GÄRDA SOFIA	GEORGE ALFORD MILLER SR 1904 (FARGO, ND)	ROCHESTER	1905.09.28	MUNSALA	FINLAND - SF	1995.06.30	1909
477	JACKSON	HANNA	MATTS LEANDER JACKSON	ROCHESTER	1864.04.21	TERJÄRV	FINLAND - SF	1955.01.04	1888
478	JACKSON	HANNA		ROCHESTER	C.1864		FINLAND - SF		
479	JACKSON	JACK DANIEL	KAROLINA JACKSON	INDEPENDENCE	1877.06.20	MUNSALA	FINLAND - SF	1950.08.20	1909 (C 1920 TO ROCHESTER)
480	JACKSON	JAKOB SELIM		ROCHESTER	189808.24	MUNSALA	FINLAND - SF	1967.10.11	1909
481	JACKSON	KAROLINA	JACK JACKSON	INDEPENDENCE	1877.05.13	MUNSALA, PENSALA	FINLAND - SF	1962.10.11	1919 (TO ROCHESTER)
482	JACKSON	MATTS LEANDER	HANNA JACKSON	ROCHESTER	1868.03.11	LARSMO	FINLAND - SF	1912.11.25	1888
483	JACOBS	ALFRED		OAKVILLE	C.1900		FINLAND - SF		1916
484	JACOBSEN	AXEL		ROCHESTER	C.1896		FINLAND - SF		1917
485	JACOBSEN	FELIX		BORDEAUX	1895		FINLAND - SF		1912
486	JACOBSEN	FELIX		ROCHESTER	C.1894		FINLAND - SF		1912

487	JACOBSEN	JACOB	MARIA L. JACOBSEN (IOWA)	LITTLE ROCK	1876		NORWAY		
488	JACOBSON	AXEL		BORDEAUX	1897		FINLAND		1917
489	JACOBSON	JENNIE	OTTO JACOBSON	HELSING JUNCTION	C.1892	LARSMO	FINLAND - SF	1965.06.05	
490	JACOBSON	OSCAR		LITTLE ROCK	1892		FINLAND - SF		1910
491	JACOBSON	OSCAR		OAKVILLE	C. 1893		FINLAND - SF		1910
492	JACOBSON	OTTO FRANS	JENNIE JACOBSON	HELSING JUNCTION	1887.11.24	GAMLAKARLEBY	FINLAND - SF	1973.05.14	1911
493	JAMSKY	JOSEPH		ROCHESTER			FINLAND		
494	JANSON	JOHN M.		BORDEAUX	C. 1885		SWEDEN		1904
495	JANSON	MIKE		CONNIE INDEPENDENCE	1870		FINLAND		1890
496	JENSEN	BEN	THOLA JENSEN	CEDARVILLE	1871		NORWAY		
497	JENSEN	KNUTE		BORDEAUX	1870		DENMARK		1890
498	JENSEN	LOUIS		LITTLE ROCK	1891		DENMARK		1907
499	JENSEN	PETER		LITTLE ROCK	1868		DENMARK		
500	JENSEN	THOLA		CEDARVILLE	1876		NORWAY		
501	JOANSON	NELS		ROCHESTER			FINLAND		
502	JOHANSON	ERNEST	HELMA JOHANSON	BORDEAUX	1887		SWEDEN		
503	JOHANSON	HELMA V.	ERNEST JOHANSON	BORDEAUX	1886		SWEDEN		
504	JOHANSON	JON		LITTLE ROCK	1873		FINLAND		1900
505	JOHNSEN	CHRIS	VIOLET MILDRED LINCOLN (1908.10.11 - FORT JONES, SISKIYOU, CA/1985.10.22 - OLYMPIA, WA)	ROCHESTER	1900.10.03	FREDRIKSTAN	NORWAY	1968.08.24	1917
506	JOHNSON	ALEX		LITTLE ROCK	1885		FINLAND - SF		1903
507	JOHNSON	ALEX		OAKVILLE	C. 1872		FINLAND - SF		1914
508	JOHNSON	ALEXANDER		BORDEAUX	1885		FINLAND - SF		1903
509	JOHNSON	ALEXANDER		ROCHESTER	C.1871.12	PEDERSÖ	FINLAND - SF		
510	JOHNSON	ALEXANDER		ROCHESTER	C.1884		FINLAND - SF		1903
511	JOHNSON	ALFRED	MARY JOHNSON	ROCHESTER	1880.02.28	YTTERESSE	FINLAND - SF	1923.07.24	
512	JOHNSON	ALFRED		BORDEAUX	C. 1862		SWEDEN		1893
513	JOHNSON	ALMA MARIE	WILLIAM JOHNSON	ROCHESTER	1884.11.18		FINLAND - SF	1938.04.17	
514	JOHNSON	AMANDA IRENE		ROCHESTER	1894.02.01	ESSE	FINLAND - SF		1905
515	JOHNSON	ANDERS GEORGE		ROCHESTER	1896.09.05	LARSMO	FINLAND - SF		1908 (TO ROCHESTER)
516	JOHNSON	ANDREW	JOHANNA JOHNSON	GATE	1865.09.10	JAKOBSTAD	FINLAND - SF		1886 (1906 TO ROCHESTER)
517	JOHNSON	ANDREW		GATE	C. 1879		SWEDEN		1902
518	JOHNSON	ANDY	IDA (MARY) JOHNSON	ROCHESTER	C.1872		FINLAND - SF		1891
519	JOHNSON	AXEL		LITTLE ROCK	1884		FINLAND - SF		1901
520	JOHNSON	BRANCH	RUTH JOHNSON	BORDEAUX	C. 1885		SWEDEN		1899
521	JOHNSON	CARL		BORDEAUX	C. 1880		SWEDEN		1898

522	JOHNSON	CAROLINE	ELOFJOHNSON	BORDEAUX	1906		NORWAY		
523	JOHNSON	CHARLES		LITTLE ROCK	1865		FINLAND - SF		1880
524	JOHNSON	CHARLES		ROCHESTER	1850		SWEDEN		1907 OR 09
525	JOHNSON	CHARLES		BORDEAUX	C. 1886		SWEDEN		1903
526	JOHNSON	CHRIST		OAKVILLE	C.1880		FINLAND - SF		1900
527	JOHNSON	EDLA SOFIA	MATTS LEANDER JOHNSON	ROCHESTER	1869.06.08	TERJÄRV	FINLAND - SF	1962.10.06	1911 (TO ROCHESTER)
528	JOHNSON	EDWARD	EMMA JOHNSON	ROCHESTER	C.1887		FINLAND - SF		1913
529	JOHNSON	ELOF		BORDEAUX	C. 1906		SWEDEN		1925
530	JOHNSON	EMIL		ROCHESTER		LARSMO	FINLAND	1965.06.05	
531	JOHNSON	EMIL		ROCHESTER	C.1881		FINLAND - SF		
532	JOHNSON	EMMA	MATT JOHNSON	ROCHESTER	1892		FINLAND		
533	JOHNSON	EMMA	EDWARD JOHNSON	ROCHESTER	C.1889		FINLAND - SF		
534	JOHNSON	ERIC		LITTLE ROCK	C. 1886		SWEDEN		1905 OR 1908
535	JOHNSON	ERICK		CEDARVILLE	1888		FINLAND - SF		
536	JOHNSON	ESTHER H.		ROCHESTER		ESSE	FINLAND - SF		
537	JOHNSON	FRANK		CEDARVILLE	1889		SWEDEN		
538	JOHNSON	FRED		OAKVILLE	C. 1897		FINLAND - SF		1916
539	JOHNSON	FRIDEA AMANDA	NESTOR JOHNSON	ROCHESTER	C. 1892	KORSNÄS, TÖJBY TRÄSKVIK	FINLAND - SF	C.1985.10	1920 (TO ROCHESTER)
540	JOHNSON	GEORGE		ROCHESTER	C.1895		FINLAND - SF		
541	JOHNSON	GUST		BORDEAUX	C. 1898		SWEDEN		1916
542	JOHNSON	HANNAH	NELS JOHNSON	GATE	C.1869		FINLAND - SF		1907
543	JOHNSON	HELEN		ROCHESTER	C.1883		FINLAND - SF		
544	JOHNSON	HENRY		ROCHESTER	C.1880		FINLAND - SF		
545	JOHNSON	HILDA	MATT JOHNSON	GATE	1882.07.01	NEDERVETIL	FINLAND - SF	1931.12.12	1912 (1913 TO ROCHESTER)
546	JOHNSON	HILDA	VICTOR JOHNSON	ROCHESTER	1878.11.11	JAKOBSTAD	FINLAND - SF	11669	1922
547	JOHNSON	HUGO	JENNIE JOHNSON	ROCHESTER	C.1891		FINLAND - SF		1910
548	JOHNSON	IDA (MARY)	ANDY JOHNSON	ROCHESTER	1882		FINLAND - SF		
549	JOHNSON	IDA A.	JOHN O. JOHNSON	INDEPENDENCE	1876	HARMA	FINLAND	1959	1895 (1905 TO ROCHESTER)
550	JOHNSON	IDA JOHANNA		ROCHESTER	1901.12.13	JAKOBSTAD	FINLAND - SF		1908
551	JOHNSON	IDA MARIA (MATTIE)		ROCHESTER	1880.08.16	LARSMO	FINLAND - SF	1937.03.05	1904
552	JOHNSON	JACOB O.	JUSTINA JOHNSON	INDEPENDENCE	1847.09.15	ISOKYRÖ	FINLAND	1914.08.13	1872
553	JOHNSON	JELMER		ROCHESTER	C.1895		FINLAND - SF		
554	JOHNSON	JENNIE	HUGO JOHNSON	ROCHESTER	C.1895		FINLAND - SF		1914
555	JOHNSON	JOE		BORDEAUX	1880		FINLAND		1900
556	JOHNSON	JOE		ROCHESTER	C.1879		FINLAND - SF		1900
557	JOHNSON	JOHANNA	ANDREW JOHNSON	GATE	1866.05.22	JAKOBSTAD	FINLAND - SF	1946.05.24	1908 (1908 TO ROCHESTER)

558	JOHNSON	JOHANNA	ANDREW JOHNSON (HOLM)	GATE		JAKOBSTAD	FINLAND - SF		1908
559	JOHNSON	JOHANNA	MATTS LEANDER JOHNSON	ROCHESTER	1874.06.11	ESSE, MATTSBACK	FINLAND - SF	1908.12.11	
560	JOHNSON	JOHANNES EDVIN		ROCHESTER	1900.02.10	LARSMO	FINLAND - SF		1908
561	JOHNSON	JOHN		ROCHESTER	C.1892		FINLAND - SF		
562	JOHNSON	JOHN		LITTLE ROCK	1868		SWEDEN		1905
563	JOHNSON	JOHN C.		LITTLE ROCK	C. 1868		SWEDEN		1890 (1880?)
564	JOHNSON	JOHN M.		LITTLE ROCK	1886		NORWAY		1905
565	JOHNSON	JOHN O.	IDA PAHKAJÄRVI KUMPULA	INDEPENDENCE	1871	ISOKYRÖ	FINLAND	1947	1886 (1905 TO ROCHESTER)
566	JOHNSON	JOHN R.	LENA JOHNSON	GRAND MOUND	C. 1883		SWEDEN		1903
567	JOHNSON	JUSTINA	JACOB O. JOHNSON	INDEPENDENCE	1846.06.28	ISOKYRÖ	FINLAND	1937.12.15	1887
568	JOHNSON	KARL VIKTOR		ROCHESTER	C.1904	LARSMO	FINLAND - SF		1918
569	JOHNSON	KATE	NILS JOHNSON	ROCHESTER	1854		FINLAND		
570	JOHNSON	LEE		OAKVILLE	C. 1893		FINLAND - SF		1913
571	JOHNSON	LENA		ROCHESTER			FINLAND		
572	JOHNSON	LEWIS		OAKVILLE	C.1863		FINLAND - SF		1890
573	JOHNSON	LOUIS		ROCHESTER	C.1868		FINLAND - SF		1889
574	JOHNSON	MANGAR		BORDEAUX	C.1888		SWEDEN		1907
575	JOHNSON	MARIA	OTTO JOHNSON	OAKVILLE	1882		FINLAND - SF		1896
576	JOHNSON	MARTIN		CEDARVILLE	1861		SWEDEN		1881
577	JOHNSON	MARY		ROCHESTER	C.1897		FINLAND - SF		1916
578	JOHNSON	MARY (IDA)	ALFRED JOHNSON	ROCHESTER	C.1882		FINLAND - SF		
579	JOHNSON	MATTHEW	ROSA CARLOTTA JOHNSON	ROCHESTER	C.1868	LARSMO	FINLAND - SF		1888
580	JOHNSON	MATTHEW (MATT)	HILDA JOHNSON	GATE	1868.10.14	LARSMO	FINLAND - SF		1888 (1910 TO ROCHESTER)
581	JOHNSON	MATTS LEANDER (LEE)	1) EDLA JOHNSON; 2) JOHANNA JOHNSON	ROCHESTER	1872.03.17	ESSE, JOSSGARK	FINLAND - SF	1944	1895 (1910 TO ROCHESTER)
582	JOHNSON	MATTS RIKARD		ROCHESTER	1895.01.30	ESSE	FINLAND - SF		1905
583	JOHNSON	NELS		BORDEAUX	1861		DENMARK		1880
584	JOHNSON	NELS	HANNAH JOHNSON	GATE	C.1870		FINLAND - SF		1891
585	JOHNSON	NESTOR	FREIDA AMANDA WICKS	ROCHSTER	C. 1886		FINLAND - SF	1978.07.04	1920 (TO ROCHESTER)
586	JOHNSON	NILS	KATE JOHNSON	ROCHESTER	1846		FINLAND		
587	JOHNSON	OLAF		ROCHESTER	1913		FINLAND		
588	JOHNSON	ОТТО	MARIA JOHNSON (SWEDISH FINN)	OAKVILLE	1881		SWEDEN		1895
589	JOHNSON	PETE	LILLIE E. JOHNSON	INDEPENDENCE	C. 1891		SWEDEN		1909
590	JOHNSON	R. H.		ROCHESTER			FINLAND		
591	JOHNSON	ROSA CARLOTTA	MATTHEW JOHNSON	ROCHESTER	C.1867		FINLAND - SF		1890
592	JOHNSON	SALINA		ROCHESTER	1882.01.17	TERJÄRV	FINLAND - SF	1946.09.30	1901
593	JOHNSON	VICTOR		OAKVILLE	C. 1876		FINLAND - SF		

594	JOHNSON	VICTOR	JULIA JOHNSON (FRENCH)	ROCHESTER	C.1878		FINLAND - SF		1900
595	JOHNSON	VICTOR	joznijom od (riznem	ROCHESTER	C.1874		FINLAND - SF		1903
596	JOHNSON	VICTOR	HILDA JOHNSON	ROCHESTER	1874.06.22		FINLAND - SF		1906
597	JOHNSON	VICTOR	THEBIT OF THE OF	GATE	C. 1880		SWEDEN		1700
598	JOHNSON	VICTOR A.		BORDEAUX	C. 1894		SWEDEN		1913
599	JOHNSON	WILLIAM		BORDEAUX	1893		FINLAND		1916
600	JOHNSON	WILLIAM	ALMA JOHNSON	ROCHESTER	1075		FINLAND - SF		1710
601	JOHNSON	WILLIAM	TILLIII JOTH GOTT	GRAND MOUND	C. 1860		SWEDEN		1895
602	JOHNSTON	H. C.		ROCHESTER	0.1000		FINLAND		10/3
603	JOHNSTON	JOHN	MARY JOHNSTON	LITTLE ROCK	1862.08		SWEDEN		1886
604	JOHNSTON	MARY	JOHN JOHNSTON	LITTLE ROCK	C. 1860		SWEDEN		1000
605	JONES	SIGRID	SAMUEL A.	ROCHESTER	1886.07.30	RAMSDALE WORK, TELMARKEN	NORWAY	1959.02.11	1911 (1918 TO ROCHESTER)
606	JONVIK	JOHN		LITTLE ROCK	1884		FINLAND		1906
607	JULIN	MARTA	OLAF O. JULIN	OAKVILLE	1852		SWEDEN		1879
608	JULIN	O.		GATE			FINLAND - SF		
609	JULIN	OLAF O.	LYDIA JULIN	OAKVILLE	1856		SWEDEN		1879
610	JYLHA	JOHANN	MARIA JYLHA	INDEPENDENCE	1856.01.15	KANNUS	FINLAND	1921.08.18	1893 (1906 TO ROCHESTER)
611	JYLHA	MARIA (MARY)	JOHANN JYLHA	INDEPENDENCE	1869.08.03	KANNUS	FINLAND	1928.09.17	1893 (1906 TO ROCHESTER)
612	JYLHA	MATT		INDEPENDENCE			FINLAND		
		141111 1		INDLI LINDLINCL			TITALITA		
613	KANETT	ALFRED		LITTLE ROCK	1880		FINLAND		1902
			MATT KANGAS		1880 1872.10	KOKKOLA (GAMLAKARLEBY)		1956	1902 1896
613	KANETT	ALFRED	MATT KANGAS KATHERINE M. KANGAS	LITTLE ROCK			FINLAND	1956	
613 614	KANETT	ALFRED ANNA		LITTLE ROCK INDEPENDENCE	1872.10		FINLAND	1956	1896
613 614 615	KANETT KANGAS KANGAS	ALFRED ANNA EDWARD	KATHERINE M. KANGAS	LITTLE ROCK INDEPENDENCE OAKVILLE	1872.10 1888.01.01		FINLAND FINLAND	1956 1923.05.30	1896 1897
613 614 615 616	KANGAS KANGAS KANGAS	ALFRED ANNA EDWARD KATHERINE M.	KATHERINE M. KANGAS EDWARD KANGAS	LITTLE ROCK INDEPENDENCE OAKVILLE OAKVILLE	1872.10 1888.01.01 CA. 1905	(GAMLAKARLEBY)	FINLAND FINLAND FINLAND		1896 1897 1925
613 614 615 616 617	KANGAS KANGAS KANGAS KANGAS	ALFRED ANNA EDWARD KATHERINE M. MATT	KATHERINE M. KANGAS EDWARD KANGAS	ITTLE ROCK INDEPENDENCE OAKVILLE OAKVILLE INDEPENDENCE	1872.10 1888.01.01 CA. 1905	(GAMLAKARLEBY)	FINLAND FINLAND FINLAND FINLAND		1896 1897 1925
613 614 615 616 617 618	KANGAS KANGAS KANGAS KANGAS KANGAS KANGAS	ALFRED ANNA EDWARD KATHERINE M. MATT FRANS	KATHERINE M. KANGAS EDWARD KANGAS	LITTLE ROCK INDEPENDENCE OAKVILLE OAKVILLE INDEPENDENCE ROCHESTER	1872.10 1888.01.01 CA. 1905	(GAMLAKARLEBY)	FINLAND FINLAND FINLAND FINLAND FINLAND		1896 1897 1925
613 614 615 616 617 618 619	KANETT KANGAS KANGAS KANGAS KANGAS KANKONA	ALFRED ANNA EDWARD KATHERINE M. MATT FRANS JOHN	KATHERINE M. KANGAS EDWARD KANGAS ANNA KANGAS	INDEPENDENCE OAKVILLE OAKVILLE INDEPENDENCE ROCHESTER INDEPENDENCE	1872.10 1888.01.01 CA. 1905 1885.10	(GAMLAKARLEBY)	FINLAND FINLAND FINLAND FINLAND FINLAND FINLAND	1923.05.30	1896 1897 1925
613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620	KANETT KANGAS KANGAS KANGAS KANGAS KANKONA KARR	ALFRED ANNA EDWARD KATHERINE M. MATT FRANS JOHN JOHN E.	KATHERINE M. KANGAS EDWARD KANGAS ANNA KANGAS MARY J. KARTANO	INDEPENDENCE OAKVILLE OAKVILLE INDEPENDENCE ROCHESTER INDEPENDENCE INDEPENDENCE	1872.10 1888.01.01 CA. 1905 1885.10	(GAMLAKARLEBY)	FINLAND FINLAND FINLAND FINLAND FINLAND FINLAND FINLAND FINLAND	1923.05.30	1896 1897 1925
613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621	KANETT KANGAS KANGAS KANGAS KANGAS KANKONA KARR KARTANO	ALFRED ANNA EDWARD KATHERINE M. MATT FRANS JOHN JOHN E. MARY J.	KATHERINE M. KANGAS EDWARD KANGAS ANNA KANGAS MARY J. KARTANO	INDEPENDENCE OAKVILLE OAKVILLE INDEPENDENCE ROCHESTER INDEPENDENCE INDEPENDENCE INDEPENDENCE	1872.10 1888.01.01 CA. 1905 1885.10	(GAMLAKARLEBY)	FINLAND FINLAND FINLAND FINLAND FINLAND FINLAND FINLAND FINLAND FINLAND	1923.05.30	1896 1897 1925
613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621	KANETT KANGAS KANGAS KANGAS KANGAS KANKONA KARR KARTANO KARTANO KAUTAMAKI	ALFRED ANNA EDWARD KATHERINE M. MATT FRANS JOHN JOHN E. MARY J. AILI	KATHERINE M. KANGAS EDWARD KANGAS ANNA KANGAS MARY J. KARTANO	OAKVILLE OAKVILLE INDEPENDENCE ROCHESTER INDEPENDENCE INDEPENDENCE INDEPENDENCE INDEPENDENCE INDEPENDENCE ROCHESTER	1872.10 1888.01.01 CA. 1905 1885.10 1880 1879 1901	(GAMLAKARLEBY)	FINLAND	1923.05.30	1896 1897 1925
613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623	KANETT KANGAS KANGAS KANGAS KANGAS KANKONA KARR KARTANO KARTANO KAUTAMAKI KAUTAMAKI	ALFRED ANNA EDWARD KATHERINE M. MATT FRANS JOHN JOHN E. MARY J. AILI JOHN	KATHERINE M. KANGAS EDWARD KANGAS ANNA KANGAS MARY J. KARTANO	OAKVILLE OAKVILLE INDEPENDENCE ROCHESTER INDEPENDENCE INDEPENDENCE INDEPENDENCE INDEPENDENCE ROCHESTER ROCHESTER	1872.10 1888.01.01 CA. 1905 1885.10 1880 1879 1901	(GAMLAKARLEBY)	FINLAND	1923.05.30	1896 1897 1925
613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624	KANETT KANGAS KANGAS KANGAS KANGAS KANKONA KARR KARTANO KARTANO KAUTAMAKI KAUTAMAKI KAUTAMAKI	ALFRED ANNA EDWARD KATHERINE M. MATT FRANS JOHN JOHN E. MARY J. AILI JOHN JIM	KATHERINE M. KANGAS EDWARD KANGAS ANNA KANGAS MARY J. KARTANO JOHN E. KARTANO	INDEPENDENCE OAKVILLE OAKVILLE INDEPENDENCE ROCHESTER INDEPENDENCE INDEPENDENCE INDEPENDENCE INDEPENDENCE ROCHESTER ROCHESTER ROCHESTER	1872.10 1888.01.01 CA. 1905 1885.10 1880 1879 1901 1858	(GAMLAKARLEBY)	FINLAND	1923.05.30	1896 1897 1925 1896
613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625	KANETT KANGAS KANGAS KANGAS KANGAS KANKONA KARR KARTANO KARTANO KAUTAMAKI KAUTAMAKI KAUTAMAKI KAUTAMAKI KAUTAMAKI KAUTAMAKI KAUTAMAKI	ALFRED ANNA EDWARD KATHERINE M. MATT FRANS JOHN JOHN E. MARY J. AILI JOHN JIM HILMA	KATHERINE M. KANGAS EDWARD KANGAS ANNA KANGAS MARY J. KARTANO JOHN E. KARTANO	INDEPENDENCE OAKVILLE OAKVILLE INDEPENDENCE ROCHESTER INDEPENDENCE INDEPENDENCE INDEPENDENCE INDEPENDENCE ROCHESTER ROCHESTER ROCHESTER ROCHESTER	1872.10 1888.01.01 CA. 1905 1885.10 1880 1879 1901 1858	(GAMLAKARLEBY)	FINLAND	1923.05.30	1896 1897 1925 1896
613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625	KANETT KANGAS KANGAS KANGAS KANGAS KANKONA KARR KARTANO KARTANO KAUTAMAKI KAUTAMAKI KAUTAMAKI KAUTAMAKI KAUTAMAKI KAUTAMAKI KAUTAMAKI KAUTAMAKI KAUTAMAKI	ALFRED ANNA EDWARD KATHERINE M. MATT FRANS JOHN JOHN E. MARY J. AILI JOHN JIM HILMA HILMA	KATHERINE M. KANGAS EDWARD KANGAS ANNA KANGAS MARY J. KARTANO JOHN E. KARTANO	INDEPENDENCE OAKVILLE OAKVILLE INDEPENDENCE ROCHESTER INDEPENDENCE INDEPENDENCE INDEPENDENCE ROCHESTER ROCHESTER ROCHESTER ROCHESTER ROCHESTER ROCHESTER	1872.10 1888.01.01 CA. 1905 1885.10 1880 1879 1901 1858	(GAMLAKARLEBY)	FINLAND	1923.05.30	1896 1897 1925 1896 1913 1913
613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627	KANETT KANGAS KANGAS KANGAS KANGAS KANKONA KARR KARTANO KARTANO KAUTAMAKI KAUTAMAKI KAUTAMAKI KAUTAMAKI KAVICK KELTALA KELTALA	ALFRED ANNA EDWARD KATHERINE M. MATT FRANS JOHN JOHN E. MARY J. AILI JOHN JIM HILMA HILMA THOMAS	KATHERINE M. KANGAS EDWARD KANGAS ANNA KANGAS MARY J. KARTANO JOHN E. KARTANO TOM KELTALA	OAKVILLE OAKVILLE OAKVILLE INDEPENDENCE ROCHESTER INDEPENDENCE INDEPENDENCE INDEPENDENCE INDEPENDENCE ROCHESTER ROCHESTER ROCHESTER ROCHESTER ROCHESTER ROCHESTER ROCHESTER	1872.10 1888.01.01 CA. 1905 1885.10 1880 1879 1901 1858 1874 1908 1907	(GAMLAKARLEBY)	FINLAND	1923.05.30	1896 1897 1925 1896 1913 1913 1913

631	KIF	JOHN VICTOR		ROCHESTER	1883.05.22	JAKOBSTAD	FINLAND - SF		
632	KJELLMAN	JOHN	LYDIA KJELLMAN (SWEDISH)	OAKVILLE	1869		NORWAY		
633	KJELLMAN	LYDIA	JOHN KFELLMAN	OAKVILLE	1881		SWEDEN		
634	KLEIBERG	HELMER		BORDEAUX	1885		NORWAY		1900
635	KLEMOLA	ANDREW F.	FANNY M. KLEMOLA	INDEPENDENCE	1887.02.23	KALVIA	FINLAND	1982.01.21	1906
636	KNUDSON	LEWIS	JOSEPHINE KNUDSON	LITTLE ROCK	1874		NORWAY		1905
637	KOOKENMEA	MARIANA	OTTO KOOKENMEA	ROCHESTER			FINLAND		
638	KOOKENMEA	OTTO	MARIANA KOOKENMEA	ROCHESTER			FINLAND		
639	KORBY	JOHN EDWIN	EMMA KORPIJARVI	ROCHESTER	1883.10.10	KALVIA	FINLAND	1957.12.31	1902 (1906 TO ROCHESTER)
640	KORPIJARVI	EMMA MARIE	JOHN EDWIN KORPIJARVI	ROCHESTER	1886.03.25	KARSTULA	FINLAND	1955.09.02	1903
641	KOSOLA	GUST	LOUISE KOSOLA	LINCOLN CREEK INDEPENDENCE	1863		FINLAND		1884
642	KOSOLA	LOUISE	GUST KOSOLA	LINCOLN CREEK INDEPENDENCE	1866		FINLAND		1886
643	KOUTONEN	GRETTA	MATT KOUTONEN	INDEPENDENCE	1867.08.07		FINLAND	1927.04.24	1893
644	KOUTONEN	MATT	GRETTA KOUTONEN	INDEPENDENCE	1869		FINLAND	1946.05.13	1889
645	KOVIC	HERMAN		BORDEAUX	1884		FINLAND		1903
646	KRISTENSEN	AKSEL		CEDARVILLE	1880		NORWAY		
647	KULJU	JOHN	SOPHIA KULJU	ROCHESTER	1876		FINLAND		1895
648	KULJU	SOPHIA	JOHN KULJU	ROCHESTER	1878		NORWAY		1900
649	KUMPULA	ANDREW	WILHEMINA KUMPULA	ROCHESTER	1885.06.16		FINLAND	1931.08.10	1886 (1923 TO ROCHESTER)
650	KUMPULA	ETHEL	WILSON	ROCHESTER	1881		FINLAND		1891
651	KUMPULA	WILHELMINA	ANDREW KUMPULA	ROCHESTER	1855		FINLAND		1892 (1923 TO ROCHESTER)
652	LAASKO			ROCHESTER			FINLAND		
653	LAHTINEN	ELSIE	JOHAN LAHTINEN	INDEPENDENCE			FINLAND		
654	LAHTINEN	JOHAN (JOHN)	ELSIE LAHTINEN	INDEPENDENCE			FINLAND		
655	LAINE	JOHN		BORDEAUX	1884		FINLAND		1906
656	LAKSO	ALEXANDRA	JOHN LAKSO	ROCHESTER	1857		FINLAND		1878
657	LAKSO	JOHN	ALEXANDRA LAKSO	ROCHESTER	1855		FINLAND		1878
658	LANDVIK	H. GEORGE		BORDEAUX	1887		NORWAY		
659	LARSEN	PETER		LITTLE ROCK	1878		SWEDEN		1901
660	LARSEN	SIGFRIED		LITTLE ROCK	1889		SWEDEN		1906
661	LARSEN	SIGFRIED		LITTLE ROCK	C. 1889		SWEDEN		1906
662	LARSON	ANDERS OSCAR		ROCHESTER	1917.03.20		SWEDEN	1939.01.06	
663	LAURELLE	ARVID	OLGA LAURELLE	ROCHESTER	1886.12.29	HAMMELAND	FINLAND	1925.01.16	
664	LAURELLE	OLGA	ARVID LAURELLE	ROCHESTER			FINLAND		
665	LEE	OLE		BORDEAUX	1859		DENMARK		1882
666	LEKINEN			ROCHESTER			FINLAND		

667	LEPISTO	MARIA	MIKE LEPISTO	ROCHESTER	1860		FINLAND		1901 (TO ROCHESTER)
668	LEPISTO	MIKE (MICHAEL)	MARIA LEPISTO	ROCHESTER	1863.09.13	KANNUS	FINLAND	1916.05.29	1887 (1901 TO ROCHESTER)
669	LEPISTO	TOIVO		ROCHESTER	1893.06.26	KANNUS	FINLAND	1909.02.02	
670	LESKONEN			INDEPENDENCE			FINLAND		
671	LEWIS	JOHN	MOLLY LEWIS	LITTLE ROCK	C. 1854		SWEDEN		1870
672	LEWIS	JOHN	MINNIE (B. 1884 IN GERMANY)	LITTLE ROCK	1865		SWEDEN		
673	LILLFORS	FRITZ	NOT MARRIED	ROCHESTER	1890.03.05		FINLAND - SF	1920.06,24	
674	LILLQUIST	ANDREW	1) ANNIE A; 2) ROSINA LILLQUIST	ROCHESTER	C.1872	TERJÄRV	FINLAND - SF		1891
675	LILLQUIST	EMELIA SOPHIA	JOEL LILLQUIST	INDEPENDENCE	1878.05.02	KYMMINI	FINLAND - SF	1950.03.22	1892
676	LILLQUIST	EMMA LOUISE	JOHN VICTOR LILLQUIST	ROCHESTER	1874.06.29		FINLAND - SF	1942.02.15	1913
677	LILLQUIST	JOEL	EMELIA SOPHIA LILLQUIST	INDEPENDENCE	1881.08.04	TERJÄRV	FINLAND - SF	1955	1892
678	LILLQUIST	JOHN VICTOR	EMMA LOUISE LILLQUIST	ROCHESTER	C.1870	TERJÄRV	FINLAND - SF	1954.12.27	1911
679	LILLQUIST	L.		ROCHESTER			FINLAND - SF		
680	LILMAN			ROCHESTER			FINLAND		
681	LILQUIST	ANDREW	ANNIE LILQUIST	INDEPENDENCE	1872.08	TERJÄRV	FINLAND - SF		1891
682	LILQUIST	ANNA ALILNA	EMIL LILQUIST	INDEPENDENCE	1891.04.17	TERJÄRV	FINLAND - SF	1941.08.06	
683	LILQUIST	ANNIE A.	ANDREW LILQUIST	ROCHESTER	1879	TERJÄRV	FINLAND - SF		1905
684	LILQUIST	EDLA	JOHN LILQUIST	INDEPENDENCE			FINLAND - SF		1895
685	LILQUIST	EMIL	1) IDA LILLQUIST; 2) ANNA ALINA LILLQUIST	INDEPENDENCE	1876.02.23	TERJÄRV	FINLAND - SF		1895 (1899 TO ROCHESTER)
686	LILQUIST	IDA	EMIL LILQUIST	INDEPENDENCE	1882.02.10	JEPPO	FINLAND - SF		1901
687	LILQUIST	JOHN	EDLA LILQUIST	INDEPENDENCE			FINLAND - SF		1865
688	LIND	EDGAR JOHANNES	1) IMPI MARIA LIND AND 2) HULDA	INDEPENDENCE	1900.04.16	KRONOBY, KIVIJÄRVI	FINLAND - SF	1969.12.06	1923
689	LIND	HULDA MARIA	JOHN OSKAR LIND	ROCHESTER	1881.07.11	TERJÄRV, HÄSTBACKA	FINLAND - SF	1963.02.16	1899 (1905 TO BORDEAUX) (1910 TO ROCHESTER)
690	LIND	IMPI MARIA LIND	EDGAR JOHANNES LIND	INDEPENDENCE	1905		FINLAND	1937.11.14	
691	LIND	JOHN		LITTLE ROCK	1864.03		SWEDEN		1897
692	LIND	JOHN OSKAR	HULDA MARIA LIND	ROCHESTER	1882.03.22	TERJÄRV, HÄSTBACKA,	FINLAND - SF	1964.09.24	1901 (1905 TO BORDEAUX) (1910 TO ROCHESTER)
693	LINDBERG	KARL V.		BORDEAUX	C. 1886		SWEDEN		1914
694	LINDHOLM	HENRY	ALPHA LINDHOLM - 1901 (MISSOURI)	CEDARVILLE	1891		SWEDEN		
695	LOMBERG	HUGO		ROCHESTER			FINLAND		
696	LONBORG	IDA	OSCAR LOMBORG	OAKVILLE	1867.05.10		SWEDEN	1925.06.26	1886
697	LONBORG	OSCAR	IDA LOMBORG	OAKVILLE	1864.05.04		SWEDEN	1951.03.03	1885
698	LUND	AMANDA	ANDREW	ROCHESTER	C.1878	LARSMO	FINLAND - SF	1905.03.21	
699	LUND	ANDREW	AMANDA HANULA	ROCHESTER	1868.06.03	LARSMO	FINLAND - SF	1933.06.22	1887

700	LUND	ENID	HUGO LENNART LUND (SHELTON, WA)	ROCHESTER	1915.04.07	PURMO	FINLAND - SF	1989.11.16	1939 (TO ROCHESTER)
701	LUND	JOHN ALFRED	SIGRID LUND	ROCHESTER	1875.09.09	LARSMO, NYKARLEBY	FINLAND - SF	1940.10.31	1886 OR 1896) (1914-16 TO ROCHESTER)
702	LUND	ODD	MYRTLE LUND (B. 1906 IN WA)	BORDEAUX	1904		NORWAY		
703	LUND	SIGRID	JOHN ALFRED LUND	ROCHESTER	1876.11.17		FINLAND - SF	1940.08.14	1901 (C 1914 TO ROCHESTER)
704	LUND	TEDER		LITTLE ROCK	1888		FINLAND - SF		1906
705	LUND	THEODORE	FLORENCE A. LUND (BORN IN MINNESOTA)	ROCHESTER	1889		FINLAND		
706	LUND	THEODORE		BORDEAUX	1890		FINLAND - SF		
707	LUNDEEN	ANTON E.	ANNA LUNDEEN	ROCHESTER	1872.06		SWEDEN		1881
708	LUNDEEN	JOHN	ANNIE LUNDEEN	ROCHESTER	1864.01		SWEDEN		1881
709	MACKEY	EMEL	EMMA MACKEY	ROCHESTER	1885		FINLAND		
710	MACKEY	EMMA	EMEL MACKEY	ROCHESTER	1891		FINLAND		
711	MAGNUSEN	ANTON		LITTLE ROCK	1885		SWEDEN		1909
712	MAGNUSON	ANDREW	ANNA MAGNUSON	GATE	1895		SWEDEN		1923
713	MAGNUSON	ANNA	ANDREW MAGNUSON	GATE	1900		SWEDEN		1923
714	MAGNUSON	GUNNAR		GATE	1923		SWEDEN		
715	MAKI	EDWARD		ROCHESTER	1881		FINLAND	1967	
716	MAKI	GUST		INDEPENDENCE	1907		FINLAND		1913
717	MAKI	HENRY		INDEPENDENCE	1914		FINLAND		1913
718	MAKI	HERMAN	SUSANA MAKI	INDEPENDENCE	1853		FINLAND		1881
719	MAKI	JOHN		LITTLE ROCK	1883		FINLAND		1905
720	MAKI	JOHN	SOFIE MAKI	INDEPENDENCE	1881		FINLAND		1913
721	MAKI	JOHN		INDEPENDENCE	1910		FINLAND		1913
722	MAKI	JOSEPH		CEDARVILLE	1885		FINLAND		1909
723	MAKI	MARY		INDEPENDENCE	1905		FINLAND		1913
724	MAKI	OSCAR		BORDEAUX	1886		FINLAND		1911
725	MAKI	SOFIE	JOHN MAKI	INDEPENDENCE	1901		FINLAND		1913
726	MAKI	SUMA		INDEPENDENCE	1901		FINLAND		1913
727	MAKI	SUSANA	HERMAN MAKI	INDEPENDENCE	1853.09.09		FINLAND	1922.06.04	1887
728	MALONEY	ANN	JOHN J. MALONEY	BORDEAUX	C. 1890		SWEDEN		1895
729	MALONEY	ANN	JOHN MALONEY (B. 1873 IN TN)	BORDEAUX	1890		SWEDEN		
730	MANBERG	MATT	HILMA (WILMA) MANBERG	ROCHESTER	1884.01.03		FINLAND	1965.11	1906
731	MANNING	JOHN		OAKVILLE	C. 1894		FINLAND - SF		1898
732	MANSTROM	CARL		BORDEAUX	1870		FINLAND		1887
733	MANSTROM	CARL		ROCHESTER	C.1869		FINLAND - SF		1887
734	MANTYLA	ALMA K.	AUGUST MANTYLA	ROCHESTER	1883		FINLAND		
735	MANTYLA	AUGUST	ALMA MANTYLA	ROCHESTER	1885		FINLAND		1910

736	MARRICK	OSMUND		CEDARVILLE	1889		NORWAY		
737	MARTIN	OLE		BORDEAUX	1870		NORWAY		1889
738	MATSON	ANNIE		CONNIE	1858		DENMARK		1882
739	MATSON	EDLA		INDEPENDENCE	1869		FINLAND		1890
740	MATSON	GEORGE	STAPLE MATSON	ROCHESTER			FINLAND - SF		
741	MATSON	STAPLE	GEORGE MATSON	ROCHESTER			FINLAND - SF		
742	MATTILA	LYDIA	RICHARD GABRIEL MATTILA	ROCHESTER			FINLAND		
743	MATTILA	RICHARD GABRIEL	LYDIA MATTILA	ROCHESTER			FINLAND	1937.05.23	
744	MATTSON	ALINA	THEODORE GUSTAF (MICH.)	ROCHESTER	1896.02.18	KARBY	FINLAND - SF		
745	MATTSON	ANNA	JAKOB MATTSON	GATE	1871.11.23	MUNSALA	FINLAND - SF	1947.06.29	1910 (TO ROCHESTER)
746	MATTSON	ANNA MARGARETA	MATTHIAS MATTSON	INDEPENDENCE	1858.04.08	OSTERLARSKER, BORNHOLM	DENMARK	1937.01.25	1882 (1892 TO ROCHESTER)
747	MATTSON	ANNA SOFIA	HENRICK GUSTAV	ROCHESTER	1871.07.21	LEPPLAX, LUNABBA	FINLAND - SF	1937.01.15	C 1898 (1910-1920 TO ROCHESTER)
748	MATTSON	ARTHUR AUGUST	IRENE MATTSON	ROCHESTER	1885.08.23	TERJÄRV	FINLAND - SF	1960.07.09	1907 (1915 FAMILY TO ROCHESTER)
749	MATTSON	ARTHUR VIKING	MARGARET MATTSON	ROCHESTER	1907.12.22	TERJÄRV	FINLAND - SF	1998.10.25	1914 (1915 TO ROCHESTER)
750	MATTSON	CARL RUNAR		ROCHESTER			FINLAND		
751	MATTSON	CARL RUNAR	FLORENCE MATTSON	ROCHESTER	1887.11.11	TERJÄRV	FINLAND - SF		1914
752	MATTSON	CRIST	SOFIA MATTSON	INDEPENDENCE	1862.05.26		SWEDEN	1933.04.28	1886
753	MATTSON	CONRAD	SOPHIA MATTSON	ROCHESTER	C.1867.10		FINLAND - SF		1887
754	MATTSON	ELLIS		ROCHESTER	C.1897		FINLAND - SF		
755	MATTSON	ERIC O.	IDA MATTSON	GATE	1878		FINLAND - SF		1897 (1913 TO ROCHESTER)
756	MATTSON	ERIK JOHAN		ROCHESTER	1861.05.30	MUNSALA	FINLAND - SF		1883 (1909 TO ROCHESTER)
757	MATTSON	FLORENCE	CARL RUNAR MATTSON	ROCHESTER			FINLAND - SF		
758	MATTSON	GUS		BORDEAUX	1874		FINLAND - SF		1882
759	MATTSON	GUS	LENA OSTERGARD MATTSON	CEDARVILLE			FINLAND - SF		
760	MATTSON	GUS		ROCHESTER	C.1873		FINLAND - SF		1882
761	MATTSON	GUST		ROCHESTER	1872.12.16	PURMO	FINLAND - SF	1951.04.24	1887
762	MATTSON	HANNA	JOHN ARTHUR MATTSON	INDEPENDENCE	1869.11.06	ELGBACKA, EVIJÄRVI	FINLAND - SF	1950.06.17	1894 (1905 TO ROCHESTER)
763	MATTSON	HELMI	WILLIAM MATTSON	ROCHESTER	1887	VIIPURI (KARELIA)	FINLAND (RUSSIA LATER ON)	1960	1910
764	MATTSON	HENRICK GUSTAV (GUST)	ANNA MATTSON	ROCHESTER	1876.04.12	EDSEVÖ, STORGÅRD	FINLAND - SF	1924.10.26	C 1898 (1910-20 TO ROCHESTER)
765	MATTSON	HUGO		ROCHESTER	C.1891		FINLAND - SF		

700	MATTERONI	TDA	PDIO O MATTECON	CATE	1077 12 27		DINI AND CD	4020 07 47	4000 (4042 TO
766	MATTSON	IDA	ERIC O. MATTSON	GATE	1877.12.26		FINLAND - SF	1930.07.16	1899 (1913 TO ROCHESTER)
767	MATTSON	IDA	UNO GEORGE MATTSON	ROCHESTER	1900	KORSHOLM, STAVERSBY	FINLAND - SF	1982	1919
768	MATTSON	IRENE	ARTHUR AUGUST MATTSON	ROCHESTER	1887.11.11	TERJÄRV	FINLAND - SF	1963.09.01	1914 (1915 TO ROCHESTER)
769	MATTSON	IRENE	JUSTICE MATTSON	ROCHESTER	C.1890		FINLAND - SF		1912
770	MATTSON	JAKOB	ANNA MATTSON	GATE	1866.11.03	MUNSALA	FINLAND - SF		1886 (1910 TO ROCHESTER)
771	MATTSON	JOHN ARTHUR	HANNA MATTSON	INDEPENDENCE	1875.11.30	ESSE, MAANS	FINLAND - SF	1959.03.11	1893 (1905 TO ROCHESTER)
772	MATTSON	JOHN S.	IDA MATTSON (MINN.)	ROCHESTER			FINLAND - SF		
773	MATTSON	JULIA		ROCHESTER			FINLAND - SF		
774	MATTSON	JUSTICE	IRENE MATTSON	ROCHESTER	C.1890		FINLAND - SF		1910
775	MATTSON	LEE		LITTLE ROCK	1881		FINLAND		1901
776	MATTSON	LENA	1) MATTSON; 2) WILLIAM MATTSON; 3) JOHN OSTERGARD	CEDARVILLE	1891	MALAX	FINLAND		1910
777	MATTSON	MARGARET	ARTHUR VIKING MATTSON	ROCHESTER	1912.07.01	JAKOBSTAD	FINLAND - SF	2005.06.28	1916 (TO ROCHESTER)
778	MATTSON	MARY	VICTOR MATTSON	ROCHESTER	C.1883		FINLAND - SF		1902
779	MATTSON	MATTHIAS	ANNA MARGRETA MATTSON (DANISH)	INDEPENDENCE	1860.08.02	KRONOBY	FINLAND - SF	1937.04.15	1879 (1892 TO ROCHESTER)
780	MATTSON	NICK		LITTLE ROCK	1887		FINLAND - SF		1906
781	MATTSON	OPTON		LITTLE ROCK	1886		FINLAND		1908
782	MATTSON	RENA		ROCHESTER	C.1888		FINLAND - SF		1910
783	MATTSON	SAMUEL		LITTLE ROCK	1864		SWEDEN		1869
784	MATTSON	SANDRA	WILLIAM MATTSON	ROCHESTER	C.1884		FINLAND - SF		1902
785	MATTSON	SOPHIA	CONRAD MATTSON	ROCHESTER	C.1865.12		FINLAND - SF		
786	MATTSON	SOFIA	CRIST MATTSON	INDEPENDENCE	1860.05		SWEDEN	1926.05.06	1886
787	MATTSON	SUNDQUIST		ROCHESTER	C.1859		FINLAND - SF		1887
788	MATTSON	UNO GEORGE	IDA MATTSON	INDEPENDENCE	1899.02.28	ESSE, MAANS	FINLAND - SF	1989.02.06	1905 (TO ROCHESTER)
789	MATTSON	VICTOR	MARY MATTSON	ROCHESTER	C.1889		FINLAND - SF		1904
790	MATTSON	WILLIAM	SANDRA MATTSON	ROCHESTER	C.1882		FINLAND - SF		1901
791	MATTSON	WILLIAM (BILLY)	LENA OSTERGARD MATTSON	CEDARVILLE	1891		FINLAND - SF		1912
792	MATTSON	JOHN		OAKVILLE	C. 1897		FINLAND - SF		1916
793	MATTSON (?)	FLORENCE		ROCHESTER			FINLAND		
794	MATTSON (MATTINEN)	WILLIAM A.	HELMI MATTSON	ROCHESTER	1881	NORTHERN FINLAND NEAR RUSSIAN BORDER	FINLAND	1963	1905 (1922 TO ROCHESTER)
795	MCKAY	JOHN		BORDEAUX	1873		FINLAND		1900
796	MICKELS	JOSEPH		BORDEAUX	C. 1880		FINLAND		
797	MILLER	ETHEL		CEDARVILLE	1921		DENMARK		
798	MILLER	HENRY	MARGERET MILLER	CEDARVILLE	1895		DENMARK		

799	MILLER	MARGERET	HENRY MILLER	CEDARVILLE	1896		DENMARK		
800	MITCHELL	EMMA		ROCHESTER	C.1873		FINLAND - SF		
801	MOLANDA	GEORGE		LITTLE ROCK	1877		FINLAND		1900
802	MONGNISEN	ANTON		LITTLE ROCK	C. 1885		SWEDEN		1909
803	MONSON	JOHN		BORDEAUX	1872		FINLAND		1916
804	MONSON	JOHN		BORDEAUX	C. 1873		SWEDEN		1903
805	MORREEN	THOMAS		LITTLE ROCK	C. 1862		SWEDEN		1880
806	MOSBY	JOHN		LITTLE ROCK	1866		NORWAY		1881
807	MUNSON	GUS		CEDARVILLE	1873		SWEDEN		1893
808	NAFFER			ROCHESTER			FINLAND		
809	NELSON	ANDREW		LITTLE ROCK	1887		FINLAND - SF		
810	NELSON	ANDREW		BORDEAUX	1874		NORWAY		
811	NELSON	ANDREW		BORDEAUX	1870		NORWAY		
812	NELSON	ANNIE	AUGUST NELSON (SWEDEN)	LITTLE ROCK	1872		NORWAY		1889
813	NELSON	AUGUST	ANNIE NELSON (NORWAY)	LITTLE ROCK	1865		SWEDEN		1890
814	NELSON	CARL AUGUST	EMMA HILDUS NELSON (WASH.) (B-MATTSON)	INDEPENDENCE	1887.03.21	TERJÄRV	FINLAND - SF	C.1965.01	1907 (1912-13 TO ROCHESTER)
815	NELSON	DAVID A. (OR DAVID W.)		LITTLE ROCK	C. 1864		SWEDEN		1887
816	NELSON	ESTHER MARIA	NILS FRIDOLF (FRED) NELSON	HELSING JUNCTION	1896.09.16	EVIJÄRVI	FINLAND - SF	1960.03.03	1912
817	NELSON	FRANK	MARY NELSON	ROCHESTER	C.1874.10		FINLAND - SF		1884
818	NELSON	FRED	OLGA NELSON	ROCHESTER	C.1887	TERJÄRV	FINLAND - SF		1905
819	NELSON	GUS		ROCHESTER			FINLAND		
820	NELSON	GUST		LITTLE ROCK	1872.1		SWEDEN		1900
821	NELSON	IDA SELINA	NILS FRIDOLF (FRED) NELSON	HELSING JUNCTION	1883.07.01	TERJÄRV	FINLAND - SF	1913.04.22	
822	NELSON	JOHN		BORDEAUX	1888		DENMARK		1914
823	NELSON	JOHN		LITTLE ROCK	C. 1887		SWEDEN		1906
824	NELSON	LELINA	WILLIAM NELSON	LITTLE ROCK	1888		FINLAND - SF		1899
825	NELSON	LOUIS		ROCHESTER	C. 1868		SWEDEN		
826	NELSON	LOUIS		ROCHESTER	C. 1861		SWEDEN		1887
827	NELSON	LOUIS G	ANNA S NELSON	LITTLE ROCK	1861		DENMARK		1882
828	NELSON	LOUISE	PETER NELSON	ROCHESTER	1855		SWEDEN		
829	NELSON	MARY	N.G.	ROCHESTER	C.1845		FINLAND - SF		1881
830	NELSON	MARY	FRANK NELSON	ROCHESTER	C.1871.01		FINLAND - SF		
831	NELSON	N.G.	MARY	ROCHESTER	C.1845		FINLAND - SF		1881
832	NELSON	NICOLAS		ROCHESTER			FINLAND		
833	NELSON	NILS FRIDOLF (FRED)	1) IDA AND 2) ESTHER	HELSING JUNCTION	1882.10.28	TERJÄRV	FINLAND - SF	1960.12.16	1899
834	NELSON	OLE		LITTLE ROCK	C. 1866.04		SWEDEN		1900

835	NELSON	PETER	LOUISE NELSON	ROCHESTER	1855		SWEDEN		1881
836	NELSON	ROY		BORDEAUX	1890		NORWAY		1909
837	NELSON	WILLAIM	LELINA NELSON	LITTLE ROCK			FINLAND - SF		1898
838	NESLON	AUGUST	ANNIE NELSON	LITTLE ROCK	C. 1866		SWEDEN		1890
839	NESTER	LENA	LESTER NESTER	ROCHESTER			FINLAND		
840	NESTER	LESTER	LENA PETERSON NESTER	ROCHESTER			FINLAND		
841	NIDON	HERMAN		GATE	C. 1885		FINLAND		1907
842	NIEMI	JOHN	1) MARIA NIEMI AND 2) MATILDA NIEMI	INDEPENDENCE	1861.09.11	ISOKYRÖ	FINLAND	1938.01.11	1886 (1891-2 TO ROCHESTER)
843	NIEMI	MARIA	JOHN NIEMI	INDEPENDENCE	1864.07.30	ISOKYRÖ	FINLAND	1917.08.27	1886 (1891-2 TO ROCHESTER)
844	NIEMI	MATILDA	JOHN NIEMI	INDEPENDENCE	1874		FINLAND	1954.04.17	1910 (DATE TO ROCHESTER)
845	NILSON	DAVID		ROCHESTER			FINLAND		
846	NORGARD	HILDA MARIA	JOHN NORGARD	ROCHESTER		SUNDHOM	FINLAND - SF		
847	NORGARD	JOHN	HILDA NORGARD	ROCHESTER		VASA	FINLAND - SF		
848	NORJMAN	JOHN		OAKVILLE	C. 1887C.1887		FINLAND - SF		1906
849	NORQUIST			ROCHESTER			FINLAND		
850	NORREEN	JONAS		LITTLE ROCK	1841		SWEDEN		1880
851	NORSTRAND			ROCHESTER			FINLAND		
852	NOTTE (NOTTEMAN)	MANCY ISHI		GATE	C. 1864		FINLAND		1907
853	NYBACKA	ANDERS EDWARD		ROCHESTER		ESSE	FINLAND - SF	1936.07.31	
854	NYBECK	ANDREW	EDLA NYBECK	INDEPENDENCE			FINLAND - SF	1916	1888
855	NYBECK	EDLA	ANDREW NYBECK	INDEPENDENCE	1870.10.23	TERJÄRV	FINLAND - SF	1961	1901
856	NYBY	CHARLES J.		BORDEAUX	1875		FINLAND - SF		
857	NYGARD	TECKLA ELVIRA	VICTOR GABRIEL NYGARD	ROCHESTER	1897.09.03	TERJÄRV	FINLAND - SF	1988.06.12	1920 (1921 TO ROCHESTER)
858	NYGARD	VICTOR		OAKVILLE	C. 1894		FINLAND - SF		1912
859	NYGARD	VICTOR GABRIEL	TECKLA ELVIRA NYGARD	ROCHESTER	1893.03.23	TERJÄRV/ NEDERVETIL	FINLAND - SF	1969.02.12	1912 (1913 TO ROCHESTER)
860	NYLUND	CHARLES N.	HANNAH NYLUND	GATE	C.1871		FINLAND - SF		1890
861	NYLUND	HANNAH	CHARLES N. NYLUND	GATE	C.1872		FINLAND - SF		1890
862	NYLUND	JOHN		OAKVILLE	C. 1890		FINLAND - SF		1916
863	NYLUND	JOHN WILHELM	EDITH NYLUND	ROCHESTER		NYKARLEBY	FINLAND - SF		1916
864	OBERG	GUSTAV	IDA OBERG	ROCHESTER	1877.11.02	PURMO	FINLAND - SF		1900 (1928 TO ROCHESTER)
865	OBERG	IDA	GUSTAV OBERG	ROCHESTER	1880.05.25	PURMO	FINLAND - SF	1931.02.08	1901 (1928 TO ROCHESTER)
866	OGREN	AUGUST J.	EDLA SOPHIA OGREN	GATE	1877.04.02	PETALAX, SVARTNÄS	FINLAND - SF	1955	1901 (1934 TO ROCHESTER)
867	OGREN	EDLA SOPHIA	AUGUST OGREN	GATE	1878.06.14	PETALAX	FINLAND - SF	1942.10.06	1904 (1934 TO ROCHESTER)

868	OHMAN	ALFRED		ROCHESTER	C.1855		FINLAND - SF		1891
869	OJA	I.	NATTIE OJA	INDEPENDENCE	C.1033		FINLAND		1071
870	OJA	IOHN	NAI HE OJA	LITTLE ROCK	C. 1890		FINLAND		
871	OJA	KAISI LAINA	OTTO HENRY OJA	INDEPENDENCE	1891.07.02	SIEVE	FINLAND	1923.10.24	1901
872	OJA	MARIN (MARY) S.	MATT OJA	INDEPENDENCE	1851	SILVL	FINLAND	1949	1701
873	OJA	MATT	MARIN (MARY) OJA	INDEPENDENCE	1849.05.01	ULLAVA	FINLAND	1920.05.01	
874	OJA	NATTIE	I. OJA	INDEPENDENCE	1047.05.01	ULLAVA	FINLAND	1920.05.01	
875	OJA	OTTO HENRY	KAISI OJA	INDEPENDENCE	1879.06.25	KANNUS	FINLAND	1964.03.13	
876	OLLIKKALA	JOHN	SUSANNA OLLIKKALA	INDEPENDENCE	1859.09.23	KANNOS	FINLAND	1920.06.20	1888 (1906 TO
870	OLLIKKALA	JOHN	SUSANNA OLLIKKALA	INDEFENDENCE	1637.07.23		FINLAND	1920.00.20	ROCHESTER)
877	OLLIKKALA	SUSANNA LISA	JOHN OLLIKKALA	INDEPENDENCE	1864.09.12		FINLAND	1944.08.18	1890 (1906 TO ROCHESTER)
878	OLSON	ANDREW		LITTLE ROCK	1881		SWEDEN		1908
879	OLSON	ANDREW		LITTLE ROCK	C. 1881		SWEDEN		1908
880	OLSON	CARRIE	RITTER ANDREW OLSON	OAKVILLE	1841.12.12	BARKARLAS	SWEDEN	1922.06.07	
881	OLSON	CHARLES E.		OAKVILLE	1870		SWEDEN		
882	OLSON	EARNEST		CONNIE	1889		SWEDEN		1908
883	OLSON	ERIC		LITTLE ROCK	C.1889 (1884?)		SWEDEN		1909
884	OLSON	ESTER		CONNIE	1895		SWEDEN		1920
885	OLSON	HANS P.		LITTLE ROCK	1879		NORWAY		1902
886	OLSON	JONES		BORDEAUX	C. 1874		SWEDEN		1902
887	OLSON	LINUS		CONNIE	1891		SWEDEN		1910
888	OLSON	NELS		BORDEAUX	1867		FINLAND		1909
889	OLSON	PETE		BORDEAUX	1873		FINLAND		1901
890	OLSON	RITTER ANDREW	CARRIE OLSON	OAKVILLE	1844.03.31	BONAS	SWEDEN	1921.09.09	
891	ORLIAS	HENRY		LITTLE ROCK	1886		FINLAND		1905
892	ORNING	HELKA	JOHN ORNING	GRAND MOUND	C. 1883		FINLAND		1903
893	ORNING	JOHN	HELKA ORNING	GRAND MOUND	C. 1878		FINLAND		1897
894	OSTERGARD	ANDREW		CEDARVILLE		SUNDOM	FINLAND - SF		
895	OSTERGARD	EDLA SOPHIA	JOHANNES (JACK) OSTERGARD	CEDARVILLE	1885	KORSHOLM	FINLAND - SF	1885	1906
896	OSTERGARD	HERMAN IVOR		CEDARVILLE	1889.06.20	SUNDOM	FINLAND - SF	1972.11	
897	OSTERGARD	JOHANNES (JACK)	EDLA SOPHIA OSTERGARD	CEDARVILLE	1885	SUNDOM	FINLAND - SF	1973.11	
898	OSTERGARD	JOHN	LENA GÄSTGIVARS OSTERGARD	CEDARVILLE		SUNDOM	FINLAND - SF		
899	PALM	ANDREW		ROCHESTER	C. 1882		SWEDEN		1902/1903
900	PALMGREN	JOHN ALBERT	EMILY CHRISTINA (BLOMBERG)	ROCHESTER	1875.01.28	BLEKINGE	SWEDEN		
901	PALMQUIST	PETER E. (C.)	ANNA S. PALMQUIST	GRAND MOUND	C. 1868		SWEDEN		1888
902	PEARSON	CHRISTINE	EMIL PEARSON	ROCHESTER	1882		SWEDEN		1903
903	PEARSON	EMIL	CHRISTINE PEARSON	ROCHESTER	1889		SWEDEN		1909

904	PEDERSEN	PEDER		BORDEAUX	1899		NORWAY		
905	PEDERSON	FRED		LITTLE ROCK	C. 1889		SWEDEN		1909
906	PETERSEN	ANDREAS O.	KRISTIANE MARGRETE ANDERSON	GRAND MOUND	1887.02.09	BALSNES, NARVIK	NORWAY	1971.03	1914 AND 1922 (1930 TO ROCHESTER)
907	PETERSEN	ASDJORG CHRISTINE		GRAND MOUND	1918	NARVIK	NORWAY		1922 (1930 TO ROCHESTER)
908	PETERSEN	FRED		LITTLE ROCK	C. 1882		SWEDEN		1902
909	PETERSEN	JOHN		LITTLE ROCK	C. 1889		SWEDEN		1907
910	PETERSEN	KRISTIANE MARGRETE	ANDREAS O. PETERSEN	GRAND MOUND	JUNE 2, 1887	VIK (WIIK), NARVIK	NORWAY	1964	1922 (1930 TO ROCHESTER)
911	PETERSEN	LILLIE		GRAND MOUND	1921	NARVIK	NORWAY		1922 (1930 TO ROCHESTER)
912	PETERSEN	PETER		LITTLE ROCK	C. 1866		SWEDEN		1898
913	PETERSON	ANDREW		BORDEAUX	1886		NORWAY		1916
914	PETERSON	ANDREW		LITTLE ROCK	1875		SWEDEN		1892
915	PETERSON	ANDREW		LITTLE ROCK	C. 1875		SWEDEN		1892
916	PETERSON	ARTHUR		LITTLE ROCK	1880		FINLAND - SF		1900
917	PETERSON	BERTHA	F.L. PETERSON (SWEDISH)	ROCHESTER	C.1863		FINLAND - SF		
918	PETERSON	CLARA SOFIA		ROCHESTER	1855.05.10	ÖVERMARK	FINLAND - SF	1916.08.13	1908
919	PETERSON	F.L.	BERTHA PETERSON (LUNDQUIST)	ROCHESTER			SWEDEN		1882
920	PETERSON	FRED		LITTLE ROCK	1882		SWEDEN		1902
921	PETERSON	GUST	EDITH E. PETERSON	CONNIE	1881		SWEDEN		
922	PETERSON	HULDA	JOHN PETERSON	LITTLE ROCK	1891		FINLAND - SF		1909
923	PETERSON	JOHN	HULDA PETERSON	LITTLE ROCK	1883		FINLAND - SF		1903
924	PETERSON	JONAS EDWARD	MAUDE ALVIDA PETERSON (CURTIS)	ROCHESTER	1880.09.11	BOVIKEN	SWEDEN	1927.03.16	1902 (1920 TO ROCHESTER)
925	PETERSON	JULIUS		GATE	1864		DENMARK		1881
926	PETERSON	JUNIUS	MAUDE L. PETORSON	GATE	C. 1881		SWEDEN		1902
927	PETERSON	MARIE	JOHN PETERSON	ROCHESTER	1891		SWEDEN		1891
928	PETERSON	MARTIN	RIKA PETERSON	ROCHESTER	1880.01.22	ÖVERMARK	FINLAND - SF		
929	PETERSON	OSCAR		LITTLE ROCK	1869		SWEDEN		1891
930	PETERSON	OSCAR		LITTLE ROCK	C. 1870		SWEDEN		1891
931	PETERSON	PETER		LITTLE ROCK	1866		SWEDEN		1898
932	PETERSON	RIKA	MARTIN PETERSON	ROCHESTER	1879.12.09	ÖVERMARK	FINLAND - SF		
933	PIERSON	H. M.		ROCHESTER			FINLAND		
934	PUSINEN	ANDREW		BORDEAUX	1872		SWEDEN		1894
935	RAMSTAD	ANDREW	CLARAH RAMSTAD	GRAND MOUND	1852.01		NORWAY		1880
936	RAMSTAD	CLARA	ANDREW RAMSTAD	GRAND MOUND	1867.02		NORWAY		1884
937	RAMSTADE	LIDIO		ROCHESTER	1868.08 0R 1858.08		NORWAY		
938	RANTALA	HAINNAH (MARY)	SAKRI	ROCHESTER	1874		FINLAND	1966.12.13	
939	RANTALA	SAKRI	HAINNAH (MARY)	ROCHESTER	1872.05.08		FINLAND	1967.10	

940	RASANEN	ALINA	AUGUST RASANEN	ROCHESTER	1881		FINLAND		1900
941	RASANEN	AUGUST	ALINA RASANEN	ROCHESTER	1880		FINLAND		1900
942	RAUTAMAKI	JOHN		INDEPENDENCE	1859		FINLAND	1940.06.25	1921 (TO ROCHESTER)
943	RENN	JOHN O.	NEOLA RENN	BORDEAUX	C. 1883		SWEDEN		1886
944	RODSETH	PETER		BORDEAUX	1894		NORWAY		
945	ROM	GUS		GRAND MOUND	C.1860		SWEDEN		1888
946	RONQUIST	SEVERD		ROCHESTER	C.1897		FINLAND - SF		
947	ROSLAND	OTTO		ROCHESTER	C. 1885		SWEDEN		1905
948	ROSLUND	KARL (CARL) AUGUST	MARIA KAROLINA ROSLUND	ROCHESTER	1864.07.07	ÅSA, KRONOBERGS	SWEDEN		
949	ROSLUND	MARIA KAROLINA	KARL AUGUST ROSLUND	ROCHESTER	1860.08.28	DEGERFORS	SWEDEN	1922.08.09	
950	ROSNESS	CRIST		CEDARVILLE	1882		NORWAY		
951	RUNN	ESTHER	JOHN RUNN	GATE	C.1886		FINLAND - SF		1906
952	RUNN	JOHN	ESTHER RUNN	GATE	C.1883		FINLAND - SF		1901
953	RYN	ANDREW		BORDEAUX	1877		NORWAY		1888
954	SAALAI	WINO (?)		BORDEAUX	1889		FINLAND		
955	SAARI	HANNAH	NICHOLI SAARI	INDEPENDENCE	1887.03.06	NIVALA	FINLAND	1935.11.24	1903 (1918 TO ROCHESTER)
956	SAARI	NIKOLAI (NICHOLI)	HANNAH SAARI	INDEPENDENCE	1881.02.11	KORTESJARVII	FINLAND	1927.08.19	1903 (1918 TO ROCHESTER)
957	SAARIELA			ROCHESTER			FINLAND		
958	SALLINEN	JACOB	MARY SALLINEN	ROCHESTER	1846		FINLAND	1945.01	1884 (1892 TO ROCHESTER?)
959	SALLINEN	MARY	JACOB SALLINEN	ROCHESTER	1845		FINLAND	1948.05.23	
960	SALO	ARMAS		BORDEAUX	1888		FINLAND		1913
961	SALO	JACOB	MARY SALO	INDEPENDENCE	1847.02.02	ISOKYRÖ?	FINLAND	1917.05.12	1884 (1892 TO ROCHESTER?)
962	SALO	JACOB (J.O.)		INDEPENDENCE	1874		FINLAND		1884
963	SALO	JOHN	BERTHA SALO	INDEPENDENCE	1879		FINLAND		1884
964	SALO	MARY	JACOB SALO	INDEPENDENCE	1845.08.18	ISOKYRÖ?	FINLAND	1928.02.20	1884 (1892 TO ROCHESTER?)
965	SALO	BERTHA A.	JOHN SALO	INDEPENDENCE	1887		FINLAND		1889
966	SAMUELSON	CAROLINE		OAKVILLE			SWEDEN		1890
967	SANDBERG	JOHAN		LITTLE ROCK	C. 1883		SWEDEN		1902
968	SANDELL	ALFRED HERBERT	EDITH SANDELL (B-STRAND)	ROCHESTER	1893.06.25	TERJÄRV	FINLAND - SF	1956	1933 (TO ROCHESTER)
969	SANDELL	CARRIE	LEE SANDELL	OAKVILLE	1890		SWEDEN		
970	SANDELL	LEE	CARRIE SANDELL	OAKVILLE	1891		SWEDEN		
971	SANDSTRÖM	ERIK EDVARD	SELMA JOHANNA SANDSTRÖM	ROCHESTER	1885.08.16	LARSMO	FINLAND - SF	1945.09.26	1913 (TO ROCHESTER)
972	SANDSTRÖM	SELMA JOHANNA	ERIK EDVARD SANDSTRÖM	ROCHESTER	1888.11.23	JAKOBSTAD	FINLAND - SF	1971.04.21	1916 (TO ROCHESTER)
973	SANDVICK	EMIL EDWIN	NAIMA FAGERNESS SANDVICK	ROCHESTER	1902.12.22	LARSMO	FINLAND - SF	1977.04.01	1920

974	SANDVIK	HERMAN		ROCHESTER		LARSMO	FINLAND - SF		
975	SARIN	MARY	WILLIAM SARIN	CEDARVILLE	1880		FINLAND - SF		1901
976	SARIN	WILLIAM	MARY SARIN	CEDARVILLE	1833	LARSMO (?)	FINLAND - SF		1901
977	SAWTELL			ROCHESTER			FINLAND		
978	SCHONBER	FRAY		LITTLE ROCK	1872		FINLAND		1908
979	SEABURG	AUGUST		BORDEAUX	C. 1856		SWEDEN		1882
980	SETULA	IDA	JOHN SETULA	ROCHESTER			FINLAND		
981	SETULA	JOHN	IDA SETULA	ROCHESTER	1861.09.01		FINLAND	1943.07.29	1882 (1893 TO LINCOLN CREEK)
982	SHERVEN	IVER	JOHANNA SHERVEN	LITTLE ROCK	1878		NORWAY		1882
983	SHERVEN	JOHANNA	IVER SHERVEN	LITTLE ROCK	1893		NORWAY		1915
984	SHYPTUN	ANNA	NICK SHYPTUN (B. 1887 IN AUSTRIA)	BORDEAUX	1883		NORWAY		
985	SIBLOOM	OSCAR		LITTLE ROCK	1890		FINLAND		1910
986	SJOBLOM	ISAAC		ROCHESTER	C.1887		FINLAND - SF		1910
987	SJOBLOM	ISSAC		BORDEAUX	1888		FINLAND		1910
988	SKAGG	CARL ARVID	INA MARIE SKAGG	ROCHESTER	1895.12.29	HELSINKI	FINLAND - SF	1961.12.01	1914
989	SKAGG	INA MARIE	CARL ARVID SKAGG	ROCHESTER	1893.02.02	MUNSALA	FINLAND - SF	C.1977.09	
990	SKOD	CARL		OAKVILLE	C.1892		FINLAND - SF		1911
991	SLARD	ANDREW		LITTLE ROCK	1867.03		SWEDEN		1882 OR 1887
992	SMITH	CHARLES		ROCHESTER	1859		FINLAND		1873
993	SMITH	HARRY		BORDEAUX	1879		NORWAY		
994	SMITH	JOE		ROCHESTER			FINLAND		
995	SMITH	JOHN		LITTLE ROCK	. 1874		SWEDEN		1903
996	SODERBERG	IRIC (ERIC)	BILLIE SODERBERG	GRAND MOUND	C. 1894		SWEDEN		1911
997	SODERLUND	ANDREW	MARY SODERLUND	ROCHESTER	C.1871		FINLAND - SF		1888
998	SODERLUND	MARY E.	ANDREW SODERLUND	ROCHESTER	C.1880		FINLAND - SF		1891
999	SODERLUND	PETE		ROCHESTER			FINLAND - SF		1902
1000	SOLKI	MIKE		ROCHESTER			FINLAND	1923.03.10	
1001	SOLO	J.		ROCHESTER			FINLAND		
1002	SPARRE	CARRIE		GRAND MOUND	1871		SWEDEN		
1003	SPARRE	MARGARET	WIDOWED	GRAND MOUND	1841.05		SWEDEN		
1004	STAFF	SELMA SALINA	JOHN STAFF	ROCHESTER	1890.06.13	ÖVERMARK	FINLAND - SF	1959.08.20	1907
1005	STALHAMER	ELIN A.	CHARLES F. STALHAMER	ROCHESTER	C. 1869		SWEDEN		1901
1006	STALHAMER (STELHAMER)	CHARLES F.	ELIN A. STALHAMMER	ROCHSTER	C. 1869		SWEDEN		1887
1007	STEELE	ANDERS JOEL	HELNY M. STEELE	ROCHESTER	1877.07.13	TERJÄRV	FINLAND - SF	1954.02.05	1907
1008	STEELE	HELNY M.	ANDERS JOEL STEELE	ROCHESTER	1885.07.04	TERJÄRV	FINLAND - SF	1968.04.20	1906 (TO ROCHESTER)
1009	STEIMER (STENNER)	MARY	ALEX STEIMER	GATE	C. 1870		FINLAND		

1010	STEIMER (STENNER) (STUMER)	ALEX	MARY STEIMER	GATE	C. 1870		FINLAND		
1011	STEVENSON	CARL		CEDARVILLE	1906		SWEDEN		
1012	STRAND	ADOLPH	SINGLE	ROCHESTER	1869.05.03		FINLAND - SF	1933.04.06	
1013	STRAND	ALMA	CARL STRAND	ROCHESTER	C.1890		FINLAND - SF		1910
1014	STRAND	AUGUST ALFRED	EMMA SOPHIA STRAND	ROCHESTER	1868.02.19	TERJÄRV	FINLAND - SF	1944.12.10	1898
1015	STRAND	CARL	ALMA STRAND	ROCHESTER	C.1884	TERJÄRV	FINLAND - SF		1902
1016	STRAND	CARL		ROCHESTER			FINLAND - SF		1902
1017	STRAND	CHARLES	EDLA STRAND	ROCHESTER		TERJÄRV	FINLAND - SF		
1018	STRAND	EDLA	KARL JOHAN STRAND	ROCHESTER	1865.03.01	TERJÄRV	FINLAND - SF	1932.06.23	1895 (1900 TO ROCHESTER)
1019	STRAND	EMMA SOPHIA	AUGUST ALFRED STRAND	ROCHESTER	1879.12.23	KAUSTBY	FINLAND - SF	1905.05.20	1889
1020	STRAND	KARL JOHAN (CHARLES)	EDLA STRAND	ROCHESTER	1866.04.08	TERJÄRV	FINLAND - SF	1946.05.24	1887 (1900 TO ROCHESTER)
1021	STRAND	PETER		INDEPENDENCE		TERJÄRV	FINLAND - SF		
1022	SUIMON	GRIFT		LITTLE ROCK	C. 1890		SWEDEN		1907
1023	SUIMON			LITTLE ROCK	1890		SWEDEN		1907
1024	SUND	EVERT		CEDARVILLE		SUNDOM	FINLAND - SF		
1025	SUND	JOHANNES	VENDLA KRISTINA SUND	ROCHESTER	1873.07.23	SOLF	FINLAND - SF		1893 (1914 TO ROCHESTER)
1026	SUND	VENDLA KRISTINA	JOHANNES SUND	ROCHESTER	1873.03.13	SOLF	FINLAND - SF		1901 (1914 TO ROCHESTER)
1027	SUNDQUIST	ALEX		OAKVILLE	C. 1896		FINLAND - SF		1916
1028	SUNDQUIST	ALEX	VIVIAN SUNDQUIST	ROCHESTER	1894.02.23	YTTERESSE	FINLAND - SF	1980.05.05	1914
1029	SUNDQUIST	EVERT EDWARD	LILLIE OLLIKKALA SUNDQUIST (ELK MOUNTAIN, WYOM.)	HELSING JUNCTION	1900.05.09	ESSE	FINLAND - SF	1956.05.25	1919 (1923-1924 TO ROCHESTER)
1030	SUNDQUIST	HANNY	JOHN SUNDQUIST	ROCHESTER	C.1896		FINLAND - SF		1914
1031	SUNDQUIST	JOHAN ALFRED	MARIE SUNDQUIST	ROCHESTER	1880.02.02	YTTERESSE (PÅFVALS)	FINLAND - SF	1923.07.24	1899
1032	SUNDQUIST	JOHN	HANNY SUNDQUIST	ROCHESTER	C.1892		FINLAND - SF		1911
1033	SUNDQUIST	MARIE L.	JOHAN ALFRED SUNDQUIST	ROCHESTER	C.1880		FINLAND - SF	1937	1899
1034	SUNDQUIST	REINHOLD		ROCHESTER	1898.01.09	YTTERESSE, PÅFVALS	FINLAND - SF	1931.07.07	
1035	SUNDQUIST	RILSA (?)		ROCHESTER	C.1858		FINLAND - SF		1898
1036	SUNDQUIST	VIVIAN	ALEX SUNDQUIST	ROCHESTER	1904.03.31	YTTERESSE	FINLAND - SF	1989.09.07	1907
1037	SURO			ROCHESTER			FINLAND		
1038	SUTHERLAND	PETE		GATE	1879		FINLAND		1902
1039	SWANSON	AUGUST	ROSE C. SWANSON	ROCHESTER	C. 1886		SWEDEN		1902
1040	SWANSON	CHRIS		BORDEAUX	1884		NORWAY		1905
1041	SWANSON	HERBERT		LITTLE ROCK	C. 1890		SWEDEN		1909
1042	SWANSON	JOHN	GLADYS SWANSON	BORDEAUX	C. 1902		SWEDEN		1923

1043	SWANSON	OTTO W.	AMANDA N. SWANSON	GRAND MOUND	C. 1873		SWEDEN		1900
1044	SWENSON	GUSTAV A.		BORDEAUX	C. 1896		SWEDEN		1913
1045	TAKINESS	FRED		LITTLE ROCK	1887		FINLAND		1900
1046	TALSO	JOHN	MARIA TALSO	ROCHESTER	1848.08.30	ISOKYRÖ	FINLAND	1931	1892
1047	TALSO	MARIA	JOHN TALSO	ROCHESTER	1853.10.20	ISOKYRÖ	FINLAND	1927.05.29	1898
1048	TAPIO	FIINA	MIKKO TAPIO	ROCHESTER	1875.03.25		FINLAND	1962.04.30	1903 (1904 TO ROCHESTER)
1049	TAPIO	HENRY	MARIA TAPIO	ROCHESTER			FINLAND		
1050	TAPIO	MARIA	HENRY TAPIO	ROCHESTER			FINLAND		
1051	TAPIO	MIKE	FIINA TAPIO	ROCHESTER	1875.08.23		FINLAND	1951.12.25	1900 (1904 TO ROCHESTER)
1052	TEGLAND	OSCAR		ROCHESTER			FINLAND		
1053	THORSEN	ANNA JULINA	ARVID EMIL THORSEN	ROCHESTER	1899.07.01	NÄRPES	FINLAND - SF	1995.07.05	
1054	THORSEN	ARVID EMIL	ANNA JULINA THORSEN	ROCHESTER	1895.09.01	ÖVERMARK	FINLAND - SF	1930.08.31	1913 (TO ROCHESTER)
1055	THORSEN	EMIL		LITTLE ROCK	1878		NORWAY		1905
1056	THORSEN	KARL JOHAN	HELENA JOHANSDOTTER BÄCK	ROCHESTER	1863.11.18	NÄRPES	FINLAND - SF	1922.02.16	1911 (1912 TO ROCHESTER)
1057	TILLERSON	W. M.		ROCHESTER			FINLAND		
1058	TOKOWITZA	ANTON		LITTLE ROCK	1889		FINLAND		1904
1059	TORKKO	ANDREW	JOSAPHENA TORKKO	ROCHESTER	1848.10		FINLAND	1915	1884
1060	TORKKO	JOSAPHENA	ANDREW TORKKO	ROCHESTER	1845.10.30		FINLAND	1930.12.26	
1061	TROGEN	ERNEST		BORDEAUX	C. 1906		SWEDEN		1929
1062	TURVEY			ROCHESTER			FINLAND		
1063	URSEN	NICK		LITTLE ROCK	1879		NORWAY		1907
1064	URSTAD	JAMES		BORDEAUX	1880		NORWAY		1905
1065	UUTELA			ROCHESTER			FINLAND		
1066	WALBERG	CHRIS		BORDEAUX	1870		SWEDEN		1900
1067	WALLIN	CARL		CEDARVILLE	1878		SWEDEN		
1068	WEIKS	CARL B.	EMMA WEISS (NEW JERSEY)	LITTLE ROCK	1877		NORWAY		1893
1069	WENTJAR	FRANK HERMAN	IRENE WENTJAR (B-BACKMAN)	ROCHESTER	1888.02.04	GAMLAKARLEBY	FINLAND - SF	1960.12.28	1907
1070	WEST	ALBERTENA	WILLIAM WEST	ROCHESTER	1890.08.26	JAKOBSTAD	FINLAND - SF	1944.07	1912 (1920 TO ROCHESTER)
1071	WEST	ALFRED	EDLA MARIE WEST	ROCHESTER	1882.11.29	PETALAX	FINLAND - SF	1940.08	1903 (1920 TO ROCHESTER)
1073	WEST	WILLIAM	ALBERTENA WEST	ROCHESTER	1880.05.29	PETALAX	FINLAND - SF	1935.03.31	1909 AND 1912 (1920 TO ROCHESTER)
1074	WEST	EDLA MARIE	ALFRED WEST	ROCHESTER	1885.06	KORSNÄS, TÖJBY TRÄSKVIK	FINLAND - SF	1960.04	1903 (1920 TO ROCHESTER)
1075	WESTER	ALINA WILHELMINA	ERIK OLOF WESTER	INDEPENDENCE	1885.06.08	ÖVERMARK	FINLAND - SF	1938.04.17	1912 (1912 TO ROCHESTER)
1076	WESTER	ERIK OLOF	1) ALINA WILHELMINA WESTER; 2) MARIE WESTER	INDEPENDENCE	1882.02.16	NÄRPES	FINLAND - SF	1954.04.01	1901 (1912 TO ROCHESTER)

1077	WESTER	MARIE	ERIK OLOF WESTER	INDEPENDENCE	1884.10.15	TERJÄRV	FINLAND - SF	1976	1902 (1939 TO ROCHESTER)
1078	WESTMAN	ANDREW	JOHANNA K. WESTMAN (BOWMAN)	INDEPENDENCE	1871		SWEDEN	1921	1905
1079	WESTMAN	HAROLD		ROCHESTER	C. 1903		SWEDEN		1905
1080	WESTMAN	JOHANNA CAROLINA (LOUISA)	ANDREW WESTMAN	INDEPENDENCE	1877.08.16	DEGERFORS	SWEDEN	1950.04	1903
1081	WESTMAN	RAGNAR		ROCHESTER	C. 1905		SWEDEN	1929	1905
1082	WICKHOLM	PAUL R.	AUGUSTA E. WICKHOLM	ROCHESTER	ABT. 1892		SWEDEN		
1083	WICKLANDER	JOHN		LITTLE ROCK	C. 1874		SWEDEN		1900 (1906?)
1084	WICKLUND	ОТТО К.		CEDARVILLE	1893		FINLAND - SF		
1085	WICKS	ANDREW	ELSIE MARIE WICKS	ROCHESTER			FINLAND - SF		
1086	WICKS	ELSIE MARIE	ANDREW WICKS	ROCHESTER	1862.05.14	KORSNAS	FINLAND - SF	1928.02.03	
1087	WICKS	JOHN	ETHEL WICKS (B. 1900 IN WASHINGTON)	LITTLE ROCK	1887		NORWAY		
1088	WICKSTAND	JOHN		LITTLE ROCK	1868.12		SWEDEN		1897
1089	WIDDEN	HILDA	ISAAC WIDDEN	ROCHESTER	1868		FINLAND - SF		1887
1090	WIDDEN	ISAAC	HILDA WIDDEN	ROCHESTER	1871		FINLAND		1894
1091	WIDELL	LEANDER	MARY LYDIA WIDELL	ROCHESTER	1871.08.29	VETELI	FINLAND	1940.09.09	
1092	WIDELL	MARY LYDIA	LEANDER WIDELL	ROCHESTER	1873.02.26	VIMPELI	FINLAND	1948.07.06	
1093	WIDENOJA	HILDA	JOHAN WIDENOJA	ROCHESTER	1889	ULLAVA	FINLAND		1911
1094	WIDENOJA	JOHAN ADOLPH	HILDA WIDENOJA	ROCHESTER	1885	ULLAVA	FINLAND	1956	1912
1095	WIKLUND	CARL	HELENE WIKLUND	LITTLE ROCK	C. 1888		SWEDEN		1908
1096	WILLIAMS	JOHN		LITTLE ROCK	1885		FINLAND - SF		1892
1097	WILSAON	MATHILDA	ISAAC WILSON	CEDARVILLE	1879	MALAX	FINLAND - SF		1910
1098	WILSON	DAVID	LIGA WILSON	ROCHESTER	1863		FINLAND		1890
1099	WILSON	ISAAC	MATHILDA WILSON	CEDARVILLE	1881	MALAX	FINLAND - SF		1899
1100	WILSON	LIGA	DAVID WILSON	ROCHESTER			FINLAND		1904
1101	WIRKKALA	EMMA		ROCHESTER	CA. 1879		FINLAND		1896
1102	WIRKKALA	MATT		ROCHESTER	1871.04.10		FINLAND	1945.04.02	
1103	WIRKKALA	WILLIAM	EMMA WIRKKALA	ROCHESTER	CA. 1872		FINLAND		1890
1104	WIRKMAN	MARY	MATT HJALMAR	ROCHESTER	C.1884	TERJÄRV, RYNBACKA	FINLAND - SF	1976	
1105	WIRKMAN	MATT HJALMAR	MARY WIRKMAN	ROCHESTER	1884.10.10	TERJÄRV	FINLAND - SF	1933.09.14	
1106	YOUNGREN	CHARLES		LITTLE ROCK	C. 1860		SWEDEN		1882



The book is set using Adobe Caslon Pro and composed by Kimberly Jacobs.

The cover design by Kimberly Jacobs is inspired by the folk dress fabric of Esse, Finland and property maps of the early 20th century.

The illustrations are digitally composed by Kimberly Jacobs.

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Five copies of Immigrants of the Independence Valley were printed.

This is _____ of ____.

