

The Quarterly

Vol. 24, No. 2

Fall 2016

The Swedish Finn Historical Society — <http://finlander.genealogia.fi/sfhs/wiki/index.php>

Astoria's Photographer – Fred Wilson

by Judy Wilson

If you live in Astoria or have ties to that city on Oregon's Columbia River, you likely have a photograph in your collection inscribed with the logo, "Wilson Studio, Astoria." Fred Wilson was my great uncle.

Fredrick Charles "Fred" Wilson was born August 30, 1888 in Astoria, Oregon, the son of John & Johanna (Mattsdotter Runtujärvi) Wilson, Finnish immigrants who settled in Astoria in 1881.

Fred lived with his parents and three brothers in the family home at 72 Columbia Avenue in Astoria. He was a successful photographer who won various acclaims for his studio work.

Fred enjoyed local community sports. As a young man he played baseball and football on local Astoria community teams. Later, he became an avid golfer and member of the Astoria Golf and Country Club.

Fred and his brothers loved music and played in local community bands.

"In 1909 Fred Wilson bought the Carter Photographic Studio in the Star Theatre Building. Mr. Wilson was formerly with A.A. Saari and has a wide experience in photographing. The studio is well equipped and he is prepared to do the highest class work." ~ Astoria Daily Budget, January 20, 1910

In 1912 Fred was chronicled in an article from the "Centennial History of Oregon", 1912, Vol. 4:



Fred & Agnes Wilson

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The Swedish Finn Historical Society

The Quarterly

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The Quarterly Staff Editor-in-Chief

Gunnar Damström
bergvik@msn.com

Editor/Design/Layout

Rikki Nyman
rikki@rikkinyman.com

Editorial Assistant

Sandra Witt
sandyjwitt@gmail.com

Mail Crew

June Holden
Elaine Stevens

Translators

Syrene Forsman
June Pelo
Ulla Karlsen
Ulla Forsström

The Swedish Finn Historical Society Office

1920 Dexter Avenue North
Seattle WA 98109

Phone

206.706.0738

Email

sfhs@qwestoffice.net

Website

<http://finlander.genealogia.fi/sfhswiki/index.php>

Hours

The SFHS offices, library, and archive are open Mondays and Thursdays from 9:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m., Wednesdays 2–5 p.m. To visit any other time, please leave a message at 206.706.0738, or call Syrene Forsman at 206.283.7956. Closed on all holidays and from Christmas through New Year's Day.

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Please send original photos, high quality photocopies, or 300 dpi scans in TIF or JPG format on disk or by email. Please do **not** embed photos in articles. Send a SASE for return of photos or disks. Mail to Rikki Nyman at SFHS offices, or email to rikki@rikkinyman.com.

Queries

Queries for help with genealogical research, identification of people in photos, finding living relatives, etc., are free; donations are welcome. Print or type queries (include your name and address). Email to sfhs@qwestoffice.net. Type "Quarterly Query" in the subject line. Or, mail to SFHS, 1920 Dexter Avenue North Seattle, WA 98109.

Submissions Guidelines

Articles

We welcome your articles but reserve the right to revise them to meet our content and space requirements. We will send you our writer's guidelines by email or if you send us a SASE. Please send your article ideas to editor Gunnar Damström at the SFHS offices or email to bergvik@msn.com.

Calendar – Fall 2016

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED

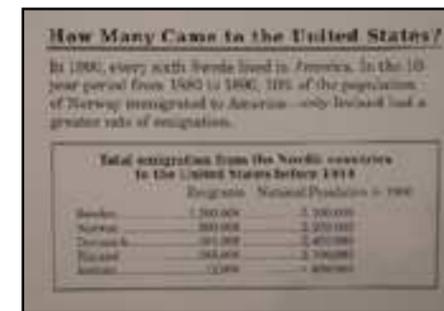
We Could Use Some Help

Task 1. Compile the "Events Schedule" for the Q. Estimated effort hours: 12h/year. Requires internet access.

Task 2. Compile the "Donations to the Archives" for the Q. Using an available Ms Excel file and Ms Word "mail merge" function create a list of donations in Word format. Edit the list. Estimated effort hours: 15h/year. Swedish language knowledge. Access to the Internet required.

Writers—We need people to write about Finnish history and culture, their family histories and recipes, and more. You don't have to be an expert writer; we can edit your work and make you sound like a pro even if English is your second language.

To help, contact Gunnar Damstrom, bergvik@msn.com or 206 229 7912.



We feature events from around the world when received well in advance of publication. Please send in your events for publication three months ahead of time. See Quarterly for office address AND email address.

Saturday, Sunday, Nov 5 & 6. Scandinavian Holiday Bazaar. Swedish Club, 1920 Dexter Avenue North, Seattle.

November 12, 2016 10 AM. Finnish Community Bazaar. Nordic Heritage Museum, 3014 NW 67th Street, Seattle

November 18, 2016. "Invading the Baltics". Mark Hillman talks about his recent bike tour through Estonia and Latvia, with pictures. Swedish Club, 1920 Dexter Avenue North, Seattle.

November 20, 10 AM. Yulefest. Nordic Heritage Museum, 3014 NW 67th Street, Seattle.

December 03, 2016 6 PM. Independence Day dance and dinner. Finlandia Foundation Seattle Chapter. At the Swedish Club, 1920 Dexter Avenue North, Seattle

December 17th. Finnish Choral Society Christmas Concert and dinner. Finnish Lutheran Church of Seattle. 8504 13th Avenue NW, Seattle.

January 12-16, 2017. Northern Lights Film Festival with reception. At the Seattle International Film Festival, Seattle Center. To celebrate Finnish Independence centennial celebration, SIFF will feature three Finnish Films as a kind of mini-festival. Finlandia Foundation Seattle Chapter will host the reception on January 16.

January 27, 2017. Cappella Romana at St. Marks Cathedral, Seattle. Featuring Finnish music. Conductor: Timo Nuorrane.

March 4, 2017, 11 A.M. SFHS Annual Meeting and Luncheon. At the Swedish Club, 1920 Dexter Avenue North, Seattle

March 26, 2017. Kalevala Day festival. By the Finnish Choral Society of Seattle. Nordic Heritage Museum, 3014 NW 67th Street, Seattle

SFHS Finland Heritage Tour III

Build connections with your Swedish Finn family and their roots in Finland

SFHS has sponsored two trips to Finland (2012 and 2015) and is planning another trip in 2017. The trip is scheduled from June 30 to July 14, 2017 and will focus on where participants' families originated in Finland. We have room for 2-3 people. We will keep the group size to about 15-17 people.

If you are interested, please email Dick Erickson at twosweddes@aol.com or call the SFHS office at 206-706-0738.

From the President

As I write this on September 23, we are looking forward to a visit the first week in October from Nina Hasen from Karleby Svenska Gymnasium along with a group of students and teachers. Photos from that event will be on our website soon thereafter.

We are also looking forward to celebrating Svenska Dagen at Swedish Club on November 4. Gunnar Damstrom has arranged for Stina Katchadourian to be the featured speaker. It will be a fun evening – please join us!

We are excited to be able to report that The Leading Star archive will be up on our website very soon. Perhaps before this is printed. There are some fascinating articles

in this archive and we hope you will take the time to enjoy them. We will add to the archive as we receive the most recent years.

Kim is also adding the complete archive of The Quarterly to the website. There is a lot a history in The Quarterly as well as articles on trips members have made to visit Finland and meet relatives. Members can access both The Quarterly and The Leading Star via a new automated password system.

In the past 3 months we have been through our stored archives. Our estimate is 206,000 pages. About a third of the material is hand written in ledger books and the rest are loose paper files. The files comprise the records from 22 Order of

Bill Carlson

Runeberg lodges as well as other historical materials donated since SFHS began in 1991. Our Going Digital project goal is to digitize and compile these materials and make them available on our website. The cost of this portion of the project is estimated at \$91,000. This includes digitizing, creation of a web ready database, designing a user friendly interface on the website and coordinating all this activity to yield something you can all enjoy.

We hope you will all contribute to the Going Digital project so that we can complete it in the next 2 years. Contributions can be sent to our office or done through the website. We really appreciate your support.

BEVERLY HUCHALA 1932 – 2016



Nancy Erickson (left) with Beverly Huchala.

When Beverly Huchala's friends and fellow volunteers heard of her passing one phrase was heard over and over again, "I'm shocked that she's gone." Normally the passing of an 84 year-old woman shocks no one but Beverly was different. Beverly was invincible.

The doctors told Beverly she had ten years to live after she beat pancreatic cancer but lost her pancreas. She tripled that and added a few more years. A couple of years ago she fell in her home and broke her pelvis. She lived alone and had no choice but to lie there and wait for help. Help came but it was over

From the Editor

Gunnar Damström

The situation of Swedish speaking people in Finland

By Gunnar Damstrom

By law, Swedish is one of the two national languages. This brings privileges to people whose home language is Swedish: they have the right to deal with Government in their own language; they have the right to basic education in their own language; they have the right to deal with health care providers in their own language, etc. However, as Per-Edvin Persson points out, laws can change. "If a majority of the people is of the opinion that something is not worth maintaining, it will go away." He stresses that survival of Swedish in Finland is dependent on an active Swedish culture and a lively and positive

dialogue with the Finnish in Finland. We need to "sell" the Swedish culture, emphasizing that it is an important part of our Finnish heritage; and, a portal to the other Nordic Countries.

Finland, like the U.S. has a problem with blue-color workers concerned about their jobs being outsourced to low-wage countries or eliminated. These disgruntled workers gladly lend their ear to political populists and agitators. Swedish speaking people must put up with rancorous net-debates, criticizing the privileges of the Swedish population. Swedish speakers do best to ignore these debates. Two-thirds

of the Finlanders have a positive attitude to the Swedish element in Finland. It is more important to maintain a vibrant Swedish culture and interact with the Finnish majority in order that the positive attitude remains.

While I am proud of my perceived fluency in Finnish, I have in recent years noticed that more and more people whose home language is Finnish out of courtesy or, proud of their language skills, steer the conversation over to Swedish. This is indeed a new phenomenon. It used to be the opposite way around:

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twelve hours later. She survived despite being diabetic and without her insulin, food, or water. She came back to work as soon as she was released from medical care. She had countless diabetic scares but survived which she credited to her cat waking her up in time to take some insulin. No matter what complications aging threw at her she shrugged it off and came to work.

Beverly was a committed volunteer. She worked three days a week at the Swedish Finn Historical Society, another day at Medical Teams International, on pancake Sundays she helped with genealogy and she was a parish nurse at University Presbyterian. She used her 62

years of nursing experience in her volunteer work. Beverly often gave the following blunt advice to new retirees, "Do you have something to do? If you don't you will die."

Beverly had plenty to do. She would never die. Every day spent with Beverly was filled with shenanigans and she never failed to surprise us with her life stories. She once kicked Bill Gates out of a meeting for climbing on chairs and causing a general disturbance. He was only three but still a pretty good story. She spent many Seafairs hanging out in the hydroplane pits. Every day revealed a new facet to Beverly. She lived an incredible life because this was her world and the

rest of us were just trying to keep up. She was always going to be here.

But then on August 15th, 2016 she surprised us again by passing away quietly at home with her constant companion Mew Mew at her side. I can't help thinking that she is a little pleased with herself for shocking all of us, getting us a little off balance. Because ultimately what Beverly loved most was to cause just the right amount of trouble. I hope God is ready for her. After she gets heaven straightened out she will sit down and tell Him some Mew Mew stories.

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A Swede-Finn American Bikes Two Baltic Countries

by Mark Hillman

This article is a preview of a travelogue to be presented November 18, 2016 “Invading the Baltics” at the Swedish Club and sponsored by Finlandia Foundation Seattle Chapter and the Swedish Finn Historical Society.



Windmills

After last summer’s (2015) short one-week trip along Estonia’s north and west coasts (during my annual cycling trip in Finland), that went as far as Haapsalu and Vormsi (Ormsö), I decided to spend three weeks cycling both Estonia and Latvia to check things out more thoroughly.

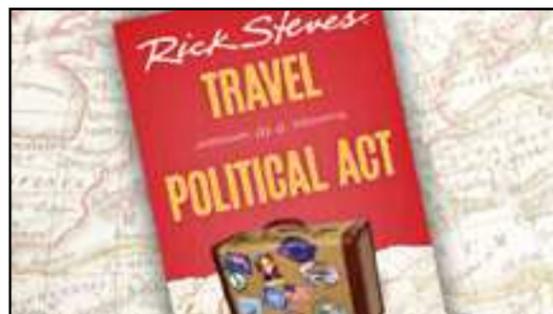
That was my third visit to Estonia since 1992. With each trip I was amazed the rate of the Estonian quality of life and general economic

and social progress! After 50 years of Soviet Russia’s occupation they were building a remarkable—even enviable—quality of life.

During my travel through Estonia, after locals I met learned about my Finnish ancestry and interest in cycling travels, they often commented that “If we hadn’t been occupied by Soviet Russia, we’d be ahead of Finland today”.

This could be true. Before WW II Estonia and Finland were both prosperous democracies. However, where the Baltic States elected not to challenge the 1939 Soviet invasion, the Finnish Defense Forces put up resistance and successfully repelled the invaders. The Baltic States lost 25% of their population during more than 50 years of occupation. Why choose, to cycle the Baltics? Of course the Baltics, like the Nordic countries, generally lack road rage, rednecks, aggressive driving, underlying subtle fear and other issues that make solo cycle touring less comfortable for women and men here in the United States. These countries also respect the right for individuals to camp freely in the forest or other areas with the typical limits codified in Finland.

In 2014 I heard Rick Steves give a talk about his recent book, *Travel as a Political Act*, bought a copy, read it and realized that my travels are “continuing education” that allow me to gain a better understanding of the world in order—as he says—to help our “great nation” progress. I started this educational process on the ferry to Tallinn where I met a young Estonian-Swedish-Finnish woman who was also a solo cycle



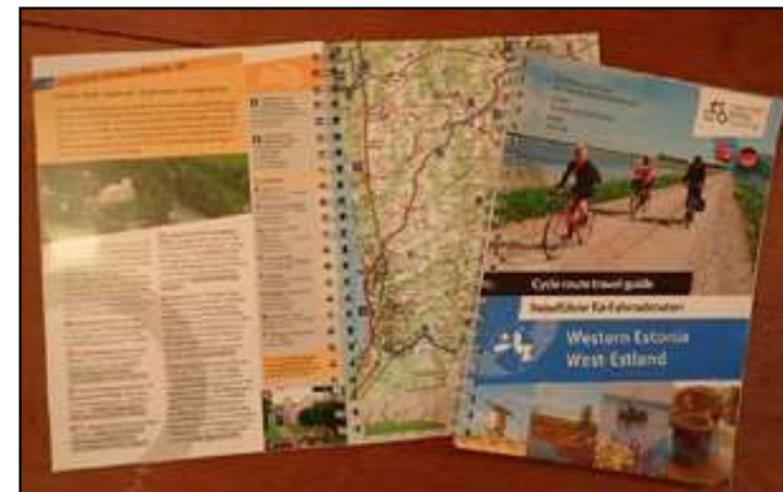
tourist. As I often do, I offered to buy her dinner so we could talk, and we spent nearly the entire ferry trip talking over dinner about her relationship to Estonia.

Her grandparents were born in Estonia and escaped to Finland prior to the 1939 Soviet occupation. Her parents were born in Finland and visited Estonia whenever possible, bringing information about “life on the outside” to Estonia, and bringing information about life in Estonia back to the “free world”. This was typically done using photographs and film to prevent discovery. Because of their trips, at one point her parents determined that their life in Finland might no longer be secure and they moved to Sweden where she was born. Later she returned to Finland for her education. She now works in the field of international communications in Finland and still has relatives in Estonia. She shared stories of the occupation times that were similar to those heard many times during my trip.

Off the ferry and into Tallinn, the ride started at the City Bike Shop in Tallinn. For some cycle tourists, the cluttered shop full of bikes, parts, mechanics and cyclists from around the world may be just as exciting as other famed Tallinn attractions. The City Bike owners Reiliki and Toomas started their business in 2003, “because we love to ride.”



Reiliki and Toomas at City Bike Shop



EuroVelo Travel Guides

During past Estonia trips I’d visited with Reiliki and Toomas. They have developed self-guided cycle routes, including one from Tallinn to Riga, Latvia, including recommended accommodations, and descriptions of historical, cultural and architectural highlights along the way. Having usually travelled alone as a solo “miscellaneous adventurer” without any itinerary or planning, this City Bike self-guided solo tour sounded like a different kind of adventure. Maybe it would be unadventurous? The self-guided tour can even be customized for the individual cyclist to an extent, and can have a great advantage over the miscellaneous adventure travel. With the self-guided itinerary, you know at the end of the day you will have a good place to stay, and your itinerary includes notes about interesting things available along the way. “Miscellaneous adventurer” travelers often find at the end of the day that they passed a good place to stay some kilometers back, or the good place to stay may still be hours further down the road. That’s why “miscellaneous adventurers” carry tents.

For a person or group new to cycle touring, or even veteran solo tourists like myself, the self-guided tours are a great way to go. Also, the particular Tallinn to Riga route is ideal for newbies since the terrain is generally flat, passing through beautiful agricultural areas interspersed among natural forests and nationally designated protected nature reserves. Well there was one extremely challenging hill, but only one.

Johan Albert Thors

By Helvi Impola



Albert Thors (left) and two friends in their miner's gear.

At the beginning of 1916, WWI was raging. The Russian armies had sustained horrible losses in the European theatre. Finnish males had not been drafted to the Russian army as a result of the conscription strikes of 1901. Many Finnish schools and public buildings were requisitioned as military hospitals for the war wounded. Russian military was stationed in many towns and villages in the country. Communications were scarce and the censorship very active. Rumors about planned forced conscription to the Army were rife, particularly in rural Ostrobothnia.

My father, Johan Albert Thors, lived in Vikby near Vasa. In the winter of 1916, he and some friends decided to emigrate to the United States. My father was going to be 21 in June that year, and he was determined not to fight in the Russian army. Finland was part of Russia at the time, and he had grown up during a period in which there was a strong attempt by the Russians to “Russify” Finland and Finnish citizens. I heard my father mention “Bobrikov” quite a few times; he was the one in charge of the “Russification” process in the early years of the Century and was much hated by the Finns.

My father and six of his friends decided to first go north and cross the border into Sweden at Torneå/Haparanda. When they got there, however, the Swedish Customs wouldn't let them in. I always assumed that this was because Sweden was neutral in WW I but Finland, as part of Russia, was at war.

The boys went back across the border, and in Oulu (Uleåborg) they bought skis. When they got home, my grandfather drove them to the outer archipelago outside of Vasa in his sleigh. The boys then skied over the frozen Gulf of Bothnia for 17 hours until they reached Sweden.

As the boys made their way through Sweden, they registered with the police in every town so that they wouldn't get into trouble. The Swedes didn't make them go back. When they finally got to Trondheim, Norway, they had their picture taken to send to family at home, “So they would know we got this far at least.” Not many telephones in those days.

I'm also not exactly sure where in the US they landed, but I know that they eventually got all the way west to Washington State. In Washington, my father worked on a salmon-fishing vessel. He also worked for a while in a salmon cannery in Ketchikan, Alaska. For quite a few years, he worked in a quartz mine in Eureka, Utah. He sometimes talked about how very salty the water in the Great Salt Lake was.

Sometimes in their travels the boys “rode the rails”

as hobo's, but when they had money they rode as passengers.

I think some of the boys stayed in the far West, but my father eventually went back East. On the way, he stopped to visit his aunt Augusta (his father's sister) in Muskegon, Michigan. She had married a tool-and-die maker from Sweden, and they had a family.

My father eventually got to Harlem in New York City, where there was a good-sized Finnish community. There he met and married my mother, who was from Rauma. Her mother tongue was Finnish. Before I was born, they moved into an apartment in a Finnish co-op apartment building near Yankee Stadium. There were two five-story apartment buildings, each with about fifty apartments, most occupied by Finns.

My father's first language was Swedish, but he had

picked up quite a bit of Finnish from the miners he worked with at the quartz mine in Utah. He and my mother spoke to one another in a mixture of Finnish and English, but he could converse quite well with other residents of our building, who preferred to speak only in Finnish. My mother never learned to speak Swedish, but her native Rauma dialect had a lot of Swedish mixed into it, so she was able to get along pretty well with my father's Swedish-speaking family when she took me as a toddler to visit them.

Getting to America was a long and difficult journey for my father, but it led to a good, full, long life. He worked as a carpenter and dock builder, visited with family and friends, enjoyed many Finnish-American events, traveled to Finland several times to visit family, and went fishing as often as he could. He died in June of 1990 at 95 years of age.



Albert Thors, age 8 (back center) with his father Johan Emil, his mother Gustava (Jäfs), his brother George (front left), and his sister Edit (front center).



▲ *Photograph taken in Trondheim, Norway, of the boys who skied over the Gulf of Bothnia. Names (with hometowns): (Back row, l to r — Reinhold Sten (Toby), Albert Thors (Vikby), Edvin Storm (Helsingby), Verner Pada (Helsingby), Elo Engvist, Erik Holm, and Hugo Vikman (all Vikby). Seated — all unknown.*

► *Farfar and Farmor, Fastern Edit and Adelina, and Helvi as a toddler.*



The Helsinki University Conferment Ceremony

By Gunnar Damstrom

Count Per Brahe was Governor General of Finland 1637-1640 and 1648-1651. The very reform-minded and active Governor desired to make administration more effective—especially by increasing the competence of Government officials. Therefore he established elementary schools and primary schools in many towns. However, the most important event for education was the

founding of *Kungliga Akademin i Åbo* (The Royal Academy of Åbo) in 1640. After the Finnish War of 1808-1809, the name was changed to the Imperial Academy of Åbo. In 1828, after the Åbo fire, the university was moved to Helsingfors and was



renamed the Imperial Alexander-University. Since Finnish independence in 1917 the University has been named Helsinki University. Many University traditions date back to the 1600s. One such tradition is the Conferment Ceremonies (in Swedish, *promotionen*) that the University faculties arrange.

The Conferment Ceremony is a three day affair, including a banquet, the conferment act, and a conferment church service in the Dome of Helsinki. At the conferment act the promovendi receive their insignia: the masters their laurel wreath and ring; the doctors their high hat and ceremonial sword. At the banquet the promovendi are accompanied by a guest. The Master's guest is called a wreath weaver; the Doctor's guest a swordwhetter.

The Conferment Ceremony is not just a celebration, but also a play of sorts. It is a ritual which actualizes the transition that the promovendi are undergoing as they go from student to master or from graduate student to Ph.D. As in all plays, in the Conferment Ceremony there are roles to play, lines to say, and costumes to don. Dressing according to your role brings out and visualizes a sense of unity within your own group and differentiates the unique groups

that participate in the Conferment Ceremony from one another. The clothes not only “make the man”, but also help create the right atmosphere. There are also many choreographed elements in the Conferment Ceremony, which are designed to create visual patterns with the correct dress codes. In the Conferment Ceremony, the dress codes are an essential part of creating an environment of celebration that each participant can then make their own.

In the Conferment Ceremony the division of the promovendi into masters and doctors is visible in their colors. The color of the masters is white, and that of the doctors is black. Men wear black evening tail coats and black trousers (white tie), so the colors are shown in the gowns of the female promovendi, wreath weavers and swordwhetters. Black and white is reserved for promovendi and their companions; consequently other (female) guests must dress in colors, with the exception of the Conferment Act. Before the day of the Conferment Act the promovendi and their companions also use colorful dresses.

Following the Conferment Act, the newly graduated Masters and Doctors walk in procession to the Dome of Helsinki, led by the Master of Ceremony. Military bands play and cannons fire salutes. At the head of the procession walk the jubilee doctors and masters, celebrating fifty years since their own graduation. Mark Hillman was on site to witness the procession during the Political Sciences Conferment Ceremony of 2016.



The Story of Hannah Johnson

By Ove Grundwall

When my brother Ulf was an active genealogist in the 1970s he got in contact with some of our relatives in America. He wanted to trace Maria Johanna Johansdotter Gers, aka Hannah Johnson, and her descendants. I have continued Ulf's research on the Internet and found many relatives who have their roots in Finland, all descendants of Hannah. Many live in Wisconsin and Oklahoma. Some are on Facebook and Twitter.

Maria Johanna Johansdotter Gers, aka Hannah Johnson, was born on the 23rd of November 1870 to Johan Johansson Gers and Margareta (Greta) nee Skepparnabba. Hannah grew up on the Gers farm in Norrby, Pedersöre. Her siblings were

Margareta Sofia (Greta), born 1st of June 1868; Johannes, born on the 16th of April 1873, Mathias born on the 10th of June 1878, Johan Alfred, on the 20th of September 1880. All were born at Gers. Johannes and Mathias died at infancy.

In 1883 Johan and his family moved to a place called Bur in Forsby, Pedersöre where Johan had bought a farm. Johan's



Gust, Hannah, and daughter.

parents had contracted the Gers farm to his younger brother Anders. At Bur Johan and Greta had one more son, Vilhelm, born on the 14th of June 1887.

In 1886, when he was sixteen, Johan Alfred left for America. He was followed by his father Johan and sister Margareta Sofia in 1889. Hannah wanted to follow them; however it would take her four years to save up sufficient funds for the trip. She left for America in 1893.

Hannah saw no future for herself in Ostrobothnia. She was 23 and had not yet met a suitor. It must have been a difficult decision for her to make, because in doing so

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Finn receives the Nobel Prize!



Bengt Holmström

It has been many years since last a Finn received the Nobel Prize. It was Ragnar Granit, receiving the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1967. This year's Nobel Prize in economics has been awarded to UK-born Oliver Hart and Bengt Holmström of Finland for their work on contract theory, which has covered a range of issues from public-private partnerships to executive pay.

As it announced the prize, the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences described the pair's work as key to the understanding of the real-life contracts and institutions that hold together modern economies.

Their research was praised for shedding light on how contracts help people deal with conflicting interests in areas such as insurance and employment. They were also recognized for helping with the design of better contracts, "thereby shaping better institutions in society".

Holmström, now working at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Hart, of Harvard University, were praised and congratulated by fellow economists, although they had not been seen as frontrunners for the honor, officially known as the Sveriges Riksbank prize in economic sciences in memory of Alfred Nobel.

Anna Kukkola Finnish pioneer recalls birthing, building, bears

By Paula LaBeck Stepankowsky for *The Daily News, Long Beach, Wa. 1983.*

Push a button and the food is cooked. Flip a switch and the room is filled with light. Most people can't image life without these conveniences.

Anna Lindgren Kukkola can.

This sprightly, 81-year-old woman from Richmond, California grew up in the Oregon wilderness miles from the nearest town.

She remembers walking home three miles through the woods from the post office, armed with a knife and carrying a torch to light the way.

She remembers watching bears and deer feed in the morning haze near the creek that ran through her family's property. Most of all, she remembers the cabin she grew up in, a cabin made of boards hewn with an ax by her father, Erik Lindgren and built on the land he cleared.

Anna, who recently visited relatives in Longview, had a childhood most people only find in history books.

At the turn of the century, the Soapstone Creek area 40 miles south of Astoria was still a wilderness — no roads, no electricity, no stores.

But it was paradise to Anna's father and mother, who came to American From Finland in 1902. Anna, the youngest of 12 children, was born in Fitchburg, Massachusetts after the family landed in Boston.

"My husband used to tease me that I came here as a stowaway," she said, her lined face breaking into a smile.



▲ Soapstone meadow

◀ Johanna and Anna Lindgren, c. 1909

▼ Soapstone Lake



Her father looked almost two years before he found a place to settle with his wife, Johanna, daughter Anna, and son Emil. The rest of the children remained in Finland.

He tried several jobs, including

mining, but wanted to work out-of-doors. "I got plenty of time to stay underground when I die," he had said about mining.

He chose the Astoria area, Anna

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Lussekatter (Saffron buns)

25 buns

1 c melted butter
1/2 tsp. Spanish, Iranian or Indian saffron threads
1 c whole milk
3/4 cup sugar
1 tsp. salt
2 pkg. dry active yeast (4 1/2 tsp)
6 1/2 c all-purpose flour
2 eggs, well-beaten, plus one egg white
Raisins to decorate

Place saffron threads and salt in a small mortar; grind with a pestle until powdered. Mix into melted butter and let sit 1/2 hour. Heat the milk to a simmer. Stir in butter and sugar. Pour into a mixing bowl and allow to cool until “finger-warm”. Stir in the yeast. Wait 10 minutes. Mix 3 1/2 cups flour into the milk. Stir in two well-beaten eggs. Mix in more flour until the dough has the consistency of soft ice-cream. Transfer dough to a large bowl, cover with a towel and place in a warm spot to rise. In about one hour the dough should have about doubled in volume.



©Tombe

Place dough on a floured surface and lightly knead. Take fistfuls of dough and roll into “cigars” about 4” long and 1/2” diameter. Turn ends to form S-shapes. Place one S over the other at right angles. Place on parchment baking paper on top of a baking sheet. Cover again with a towel; let rise for another hour.

Place a raisin in the eyes of the S and brush with egg white. Bake in a preheated oven at 375° F for 15 minutes. At the end, turn on the broiler for a couple of minutes until the buns have obtained a color to your liking.

Gravlax

Gravlax is a delicacy often found on a Scandinavian Christmas table, along with several kinds of pickled herring, boiled potato and other goodies. Gravlax adds to the festive appearance of the Christmas table.

2 lb. salmon filet (Remove the bones with tweezers.)
2 Tbsp. coarse sea salt
2 tsp. granulated sugar
2 tsp. coarsely crushed white peppercorns
1/2 c chopped baby dill

Combine salt, sugar, pepper and dill. Place salmon filet skin-side down in a stainless steel or porcelain dish. Spread mixture over the filet. Cover with plastic wrap and refrigerate for 24 hours. (Note: Consider placing the gravlax in the freezer for 24 hours to kill any worms. Thaw in refrigerator before preparing to serve.)

To prepare for serving, scrape off

Appealing and Tasty Breakfast

By Gunnar Damstrom

My wife and I love bacon and eggs and fries for breakfast, but reason tells us that we should not. We do sin from time to time, but mostly our breakfast consists of a bowl of oatmeal with complements.

Oatmeal for two:

Bring two cups of water to a boil in a suitable saucepan. Mix in a cup of thick-cut rolled oats. Reduce the heat to a simmer. After about 15 minutes, take the saucepan off the heat and let it rest five minutes. Dice an apple. Scoop oatmeal into soup bowls; add a tablespoon each of organic canola oil and roasted ground flaxseed. Dust the top of each serving with ground cinnamon, sprinkle with raw hazelnuts and diced apple. Salt to taste. Enjoy!

Note: We miss Finnish canola oil. Grown in the High North, it has deeper, more delicate flavor than the North American variety. It also has a higher content of Omega-3 and -6 fatty acids.

the dill-pepper mixture, then place filet on a cutting board. Starting from the tail end, use a sharp knife to cut filet in thin slices. Keep the knife blade parallel to the cutting board surface. Dip the knife blade in a shallow dish of water to clean it from time to time. Garnish with some dill and lemon wedges. Some people like to have mustard dressing with the salmon.

Lamb chops with a Middle Eastern flair

Serves 2–3

By Gunnar Damstrom

The Financial Times (FT) weekend edition frequently features recipes by Sarit Packer and Itamar Srulovich of Honey & Co. I tried their recipe “Fruits of the Fig,” published in FT in the fall of 2015. I was not disappointed. According to Packer: “It is almost an axiom in cooking that lamb chops should be pink, which is really nice... but equally nice sometimes to cook them all the way, giving them a deep mahogany colour outside which will crisp up deliciously. Try it, you may never go back to pink. Do not ask your butcher to trim the chops — what is called French trim is just the biggest kitchen folly and waste. Removing the tastiest, sweetest meat just to get a clean bone for presentation is an idiocy in our book, as the whole joy of lamb chops is eating them with your fingers and picking at them until there is no more meat on the bone.”

6 separated untrimmed lamb chops	4-6 fresh figs (depending on size), quartered
Salt rub: 1/2 tsp each salt, freshly ground pepper, ground cumin and ground fennel seed	6 sage leaves
1 small bag washed arugula	50 g walnuts
2 large French shallots, peeled and sliced	Pinch of salt and sugar
	1 Tbsp. of sherry or red wine vinegar

Use a heavy skillet or thick frying pan and set it on a medium heat. Season the lamb chops with the entire salt rub and stack them on top of each other to recreate the lamb rack. Stick a thin rattan skewer through them to hold them together; place them as one in the frying pan, skin side first. This will allow the skin to crisp and render out the fat. Packer and Srulovich suggest about ten minutes at medium-low, I used closer to 15 at medium.

Meanwhile, put the arugula on a serving plate and add the figs.

When the lamb skin has crisped, break the stack up and place the chops flat in one layer in the pan, increase the heat and color for two minutes, then flip and repeat the on other side. Remove the chops to your serving plate.

At this stage I removed some of the fat from the pan, leaving just a thin film. Add the shallots, sage leaves and walnuts to the pan and fry for a minute or two, stirring and scraping off all the residue on the bottom of the pan. Season with salt and sugar, add the vinegar. Spoon over salad and chops and serve.

Yummy!

From “Honey & Co, Food from the Middle East” by Sarit Packer and Itamar Srulovich. Saltyard Books.

Cranberry candy (Tranbärskonfekt)

By Gunnar Damstrom

Cranberry candy was very popular around Christmas when I was a kid. The wild cranberries found on bogs in Finland and Sweden are rich in aromas and acidity. Picking frozen cranberries on the bog for immediate consumption was an autumn treat. Making cranberry candy is a fun pastime with kids (and grandkids)!

Buy a bag of frozen cranberry and place in the freezer. Place four tablespoons of powdered sugar in a suitable flat-bottomed dish. Shake the dish so that the sugar is spread evenly over the bottom. Now spread a fistful of frozen cranberries in the dish and start shaking. The frozen cranberry will cause moisture to condense on its surface, which immediately gets covered with powdered sugar. When the cranberry candy has received your desired thickness, remove it carefully to a plate to dry. Place more powdered sugar and cranberries in the dish to continue production. Replace the sugar if it gets too lumpy.



Fred and Ed c. 1896.



Ed at the piano.



Wilson Brothers in Community band (year unknown).



▲ West Astoria Baseball team, Fred Wilson (far right).
▼ West Astoria Football team, 1906, Fred Wilson with ball.



The Quarterly



Fall 2016

"Fred C. Wilson, proprietor of a splendidly equipped photographic studio in Astoria, his native city and is one of the representative young businessmen of northwestern Oregon. At the usual age Fred C. Wilson entered the public schools, passing through consecutive grades until he put aside his textbooks to become an active factor in the business world. For some time he was assistant to A.A. Saari, a photographer, and eventually purchased the studio of H. S. Carter in January 1909. He is still proprietor of this establishment and has built up a gratifying business. The studio contains four rooms, well equipped for carrying on photography according to the latest processes. He had but little capital when he began business for himself but was soon accorded a liberal patronage because of the excellence of his work and has discharged all indebtedness on his studio and now has a profitable business. In his political views Mr. Wilson is a republican and keeps well informed on the questions of the day. His religious faith is that of the Lutheran church and his fraternal relations are with the Foresters. He also belongs to the Four-A Athletic club. He is interested in music and his personal talent in that direction finds expression in his membership with the Pacific Orchestra, with which he was connected for seven years when the demands of his business left him no time for active participation in musical circles. For a time he was a piano player of the orchestra and later had the snare drums. His musical ability and attractive social qualities have gained for him many friends and he is rapidly making for himself a most creditable position in business circles of his native city."

In 1913, he married Astoria local, Agnes Karinen in Portland, Oregon. She was the daughter of Frederick Karinen and Emma Amanda (Johnson) Karinen. Agnes was born March 8, 1891. After Fred's death in 1943 she married long-time friend, Alex Sarpola in 1944. Agnes died July 3, 1963.

Fred and Agnes Wilson lived in a lovely home on Bond Street in Astoria. The house remains in that location today. In 1915 Fred Wilson commissioned a house to be remodeled on Bond Street. In the *Astoria Daily Budget*, Jan. 22, 1915 page 6:

"Fred Wilson Builds Residence on 2nd & Bond: Fred Wilson, local photographer, has let a contract to John A. Niemi for the erection of a fine modern bungalow on Bond Street between 2nd and 3rd Streets. Work on same commenced early this week."



Fred & Agnes Wilson

Fred Wilson won many awards for his photography. Some of the notices for these awards were reported in local Astoria newspapers.

- 1923 — "Wilson, Fred C. - Active in Astoria, 1911-1923, operating as Wilson's Studio." The subtitle of the book is "A reference guide to photographers working in the 19th Century American West"; Biographies of Western Photographers, page 399.
- 1923 — Wins photo contest Victoria BC, Astoria Budget, Aug. 30, 1923.
- 1926 — Wins photo awards, Astoria Budget, Sept 25, 1926, p. 6.
- 1927 — "Amerikan Suomalaisia" p. 30, translated: "WILSON, FRED C., photographer, Astoria, Oregon. Born August 30, 1888, Astoria, Ore. Member Benevo-

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lent Protective Order of Elks. Attended school in Astoria, Ore., devoting himself to the profession of photography. He studied five years at Alfred Saari's photography studio in Astoria, Ore., establishing his own photography studio in 1909. The Photographers Ass'n of the Pacific Northwest recognized him as a member at its annual meeting in Vancouver, B.C., in about 1921. He received 1st Award and 1st-Honor Award in women's portraiture. In Victoria, in 1922, at which time he was not judged, but he was praised for his display of numerous photos (100 at least) and, without splitting hairs, 97 were of high quality."

1930 — Wins Seattle blue ribbons, *Morning Astorian*, Aug. 26, 1930.

Fred Wilson died Feb. 10, 1943. His death certificate cited melanoma as the cause of death. From the front page of the *Astoria Budget*, Feb. 11, 1943:

"Photographer Wilson Dies:

Death came Wednesday evening following an extended illness to Fredrick Charles Wilson, 54, prominent local photographer who was widely known for his portraiture. A native of Astoria he was born here Aug. 30, 1888 and attended local schools. He began his photographic career at the early age of 16 and continued in this work until his recent illness. He was married in Portland to Agnes Karinen, an Astoria girl, in 1913 and returned to Astoria with his bride to make his home here. He won 14 national portrait awards besides winning high recognition in other contests. Active in social and civic work, he was treasurer of the Astoria Gyro Club for many years and was also a member of the Temple Lodge, AF and AM, Astoria Chamber of Commerce, and the Astoria Golf and Country Club.

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The Wilson's Bond Street bungalow interior. ▶



▲ *After remodeling in 1915.*

▶ *During remodel.*



Surviving him are his widow, Agnes, a half-sister, Mrs. Sandra Päänttjä of California, and two brothers, Richard A. Wilson of California and J. Edward Wilson of Beaverton.

Funeral services will be held Friday at 1:30 at the Hughes Memorial chapel with Rev. R.A. Fedje pastor of the First Methodist church officiating. Committal service in Ocean View cemetery will be conducted by Temple lodge, AF and MM. All Masons are requested to meet at the Masonic temple Friday at 1 O'clock to open the lodge for the funeral service. Services are under the direction of the Hughes-Ransom Mortuary."

The author, Judy Wilson, is a genealogist and family historian living in Beaverton, Oregon



she left her mother, Margareta, and youngest brother, Vilhelm, alone at Bur. She knew her father had plans to bring the whole family over as soon as he had saved sufficient money for the journey. In 1900, finally, her mother and brother left for America. Johan's brother Anders, who had inherited Gers farm, helped finance their journey.

In the US, Johanna called herself Hannah Johansson. She went to New York City, and soon met August, aka Gust, Johnson. She liked the jolly guy, who spoke English like an American, at least in her ears. They were married in New York and left for Ashland, Wisconsin in May 1897, and remained there for the rest of their lives.

Gust Johnson's name was originally August Andersson, but he changed it in America.

When Gust came to the US, he started working at a butcher shop. Later he started a corner grocery store, where he also sold gasoline. The business worked very well for the family, especially during the Depression and the war. They managed better than others, Hannah thought. However, the daughters were displeased, because despite their perceived prosperity, they only got one new dress a year.

The family was very involved in the Swedish Lutheran Church. Hannah was a charter member of the Bethesda Lutheran

Church and was also a member of the Order of Runeberg. They lived in a two-story house. On Sundays they always had company at the house. Many times it was the minister and relatives who visited for dinner. Hannah was known as a good cook. Gust often enjoyed a beer or a brandy it was told. Hannah and Gust had eight children, one boy and seven girls:

- Edwin A. Johnson (1898 - 1983) married Alva I Rappatta Johnson
- Esther Johnson (1902 - 1981) married Alan Born
- Eva Elvira Johnson (1904 - 1950) married Norman Sterland
- Ebbie A. Johnson (1905 - 1990) , married George Roffers
- Elna Victoria Johnson (1907 - 1993)
- Edith I. Johnson (1909 - 1981)
- Elsie Johnson (1912 - 2002), married John Faliski
- Evelyn K. Johnson (1914 - 1997), married Charles "Chick" Norwell

In 1939 Hannah's sister Greta, who lived in Portland, visited her in Ashland. Her visits were rare, since the distance between the cities was so great. The pictures of Hannah and Gust are from that visit and taken by Greta's daughter Signe. The young girl beside Hannah is not identified. Probably they are dressed for church.

Hannah died less than three years later from a stroke on the 9th of March 9, 1941. Gust lived until 1950.

This self-guided tour follows the north and west coasts of Estonia, including the islands of Saaremaa, Hiiumaa and Muhu. The tour passes through areas rich in historical heritage, cultural and natural sights. This route is part of EuroVelo 10, a European cycle route developed by the European Union for sustainable tourism throughout Europe. EuroVelo 11 travels through eastern Estonia. More information on all the EuroVelo routes throughout Europe can be found at: <http://www.eurovelo.com/en> Glossy, card stock brochures with wire wound bindings are available for many of the EuroVelo routes.

The City Bike shop is in the lower floor of a centuries old masonry building on a cobblestone street. Reiliki develops the narrative, prints the customized maps and hard copies of the self-guided tours and Toomas sits down with the rider and goes through the route page by page. They frequently ride these routes together to confirm the accuracy of the information and the quality of the accommodations. For those without suitable bikes and equipment, it can be rented from City Bike.

Some of the accommodation hosts said the City Bike cyclists are their favorite guests. After I left in the morning, the hosts from the Lauga Tursitmitalu, Annika and Uhu, loaded their bikes in their car and drove a different

route so they could get ahead of me, then rode their bikes in a loop so they intercept me on my way and talk some more.

Outside Tallinn is the “Open Air Museum”, providing the opportunity to walk through a village environment with buildings replicating four centuries of Estonian and Russian life. Locals in costume provide music and dance along with working on crafts and everyday activities appropriate to the buildings’ periods in history.

Riding further down the west coast at Haapsalu, the “Episcopal Fort,” another ancient architectural landmark, stands as the western gateway to Estonia from past times. Near Haapsalu is the ferry departure point for the islands.

The Episcopal Fort includes a currently used Lutheran church sanctuary, one of at least 450 in Estonia. A free booklet titled “Teeliste Kirikud – Wayfarers’ Churches” that lists the churches and shows them on a map is available in churches and tourist bureaus. Most of the churches were damaged and/or desecrated in some way during the Soviet occupation; however they are now being restored. Church attendance today is minimal.

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Poide Church from 1300s ▶



◀ *Episcopal Fort Haapsalu*



▼ *Seliste Orthodox Church*



However, there is a now increasing interest in “spirituality” and even some reviving interest in ancient paganism.

The islands Hiiumaa, Saaremaa and Muhu were fortunate during the Soviet occupation because of the geographic separation and the minimal number of ethnic Russian residents brought in; however during the occupation, travel to and from the islands was strictly controlled even for the relatives of the residents.

The flat terrain of the islands and Estonia and Latvia in general provided wind power for windmills in the past, and huge wind turbines today.

At Kuressaare, the Capitol of Saaremaa the Episcopal chapel houses an intriguing series of exhibits including the regional natural history and the Soviet Occupation.

“The Nature” is very important to the Baltic peoples, as it is for Finns and the other Nordics. The interest in and presence of birds in Estonia and Latvia was interesting. The many untouched natural areas in these countries provide a great

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Kabli Bird Center Top ▶

Kabli Bird Center Top ▶

Kabli Bird Trap Lower ▶

▼ *Forbidden Area! at Kuressaare.*



habitat for hundreds of native birds and many migrating birds on the “Arctic flyway”. There are natural bird park areas and elaborate bird viewing towers with other related facilities. During the tour two groups of scientists and academics from elsewhere in Europe were encountered, studying the bird populations and migration in light of the changing climate. Storks are common in both countries and construct structurally amazing nests.

The wildlife of these islands now is thriving, having suf-



▲ Russian Farmhouse.

▼ Wooden Residence.



fered by over hunting and habitat destruction during the Soviet occupation. Out of 30 species of mammals, there is big game such as elk, deer, fox, and wild boar. Lynx can reportedly roam the islands, and there was a rumor that at least one bear lived on Hiiumaa, having swum from the mainland or another island? Each year in August, Estonia allows a controlled bear hunt of about 50 bears. I only saw one fox, two deer and a lot of large lanky European hares. Also on Hiiumaa is the Kaina Nature preserve, considered one of the world’s most significant wetland areas.

Returning to the mainland, the route continues along the shore to Kabli where there is a nature center with a large bird trap used annually to tag some of the over 50 million waterfowl and shorebirds that fly along Estonia’s northwestern coast. Estonia holds the European record for the highest number of species (189) seen in a day.

Continuing south along the shore to the villages of Ikla, Estonia and Ainazi, Latvia where the national border passes between these two villages which are now geographically barely a stone’s throw from each other but clear differences exist. The buildings in general go from mostly wood to more brick, lighter to darker. Estonia seemed less foreign since it sounds so much like Finnish, yet Latvian has a completely different appearance and sound even though both peoples are derived from their Livonian ancestry. There is a change in the appearance of the people too, the further south you go into Latvia. During the last 60 years, the population of Latvia was at times almost half ethnic Russian, however currently is reportedly around 30%. There is some controversy surrounding this amongst locals. It is generally understood that the quality of life in the Baltic is so much better than in Russia that a joke goes: “What do you do if Russia opens its borders? Climb a tree so you won’t get trampled.”

Moving this article quickly to Riga, the end of the tour,

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where it was possible to present and hear more of the differences between Estonia and Latvia. Latvia hasn’t caught up yet. As one Latvian said, Estonia cut themselves off from Russia as much as possible, unlike Latvia, Riga has a long political and architectural history, far beyond the scope of this article. The collection of old and exquisitely ornate buildings, often in excellent condition, is awe inspiring for someone from a young nation. Unique to the Baltics were the Soviet Occupation Museum and the KGB-Building Museum. In each, the guides (or docents) were young, multi-lingual, extremely knowledgeable, and had close fam-

ily members that suffered in many ways, including death or disappearance during the occupation. Not uncommon.

In front of the Black Heads Hall, on the final day of the cycling trip in Riga, an operatic baritone was singing Finlandia with Latvian “patriotic” words. He said Latvians loved Sibelius music for patriotic songs. He then sang “Minun Kultani Kaunis On” (popular Finnish folk song) in Finnish with a broad smile.

Estonia Latvia Border



Nordic Museum Groundbreaking

By Gunnar Damstrom



Groundbreaking for the new home of the Nordic Museum took place at Ballard, Seattle on Saturday, July 30, 2016.

Pictures courtesy of Tapio Holma.



Donations

TO THE ARCHIVE, QUARTERLY Vol. 24, No. 2

Cami Green Hofstadter: Newspaper Nya Pressen, Onsdag 14 april 1971, nr 85. Newspaper Hufvudstadsbladet, Helsingfors onsdagen den 14 april 1971. Nr 100.

Unknown Donor: Booklet titled Årsbok, SFV-Kalendern 2016. Årgång 130. 166 pages. Svenska folkskolans vänner. Booklet titled Genos, Vuosikerta-Årgång 87, 2/16. 128 pages. Booklet titled KÄLLAN, Svenska Litteratursällskapet i Finland. Modernismen 100 År. 64 pages. 1/2016.

Syrene Forsman: Book titled Northern Reflections, A light-hearted account of "Growing Up North." By Jerry Harju. 123 pages. Michigan 1993.

Louise Torseth: Book titled Finnish Lapland. By Ilmari Hustich. Edited by Eino Mäkinen. 32 pages. Helsinki 1951. Book titled Povel Dam, Ungdom. By Thomas Olesen Lokken. 217 pages. 1925. Book titled The American Scandinavian

*From the editor
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If you were a Swedish speaker you switched to Finnish if a Finnish speaking person joined in the conversation. But if you visit a hardware or furniture store you may be out of luck trying to get service in Swedish. Some stores provide lapels indicating language skills to their workers.

Swedish-speaking Finlanders love song, music, dance and theater. There is ample opportunity

Review. Winter 1944. Volume XXXII, Number 4. Pages 295-284. Princeton, N.J. 1944. Book titled Popular Archaeology. Vol. 4 Nrs. 5-6, 1975. 33 pages. Arlington, VA 1975. Contains information on runestones found in America. Book titled Beretning om De Vidtberømte Molboers. V. Fausboll. 42 pages. Kristiania MDCCCXIX. Book titled The New Swedish Cinema. By Nils Petter Sundgren. 57 pages. Stockholm 1970. Book titled Outlines of Sweden. By E. Söderlund and Naboth Hedin. 78 pages. Stockholm 1939.

Janet Anderson for Order of Runeberg #102: Charters and photos from Order of Runeberg Lodge #102. Eureka, California.

Andrew J. Carlson: Booklet titled Slaget i Oravais under kriget 1808-09. Sammanfattning och bearbetning av C-B. J. Petander. 20 pages. Syd-Österbottens Turistförening r. f.

to practice them all in those areas where the Swedish Finns live. And indeed, they do. Swedish Finn literature is diverse and productive; many authors translated to Finnish and selling well. It is good to be a Swedish speaker in Finland!

Ref: Per-Edvin Persson: Kontakten till språkmajoriteten ytters viktig. SFV Magasinet 2, 2016.

*Anna Kokkola
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recalled with a chuckle, because he liked the weather.

Lindgren worked in an Astoria mill for a year before he bought his homestead. He started building the family's first cabin, a single 20x20-foot room of cedar planks.

Anna was 4 when the family left Astoria to head for the woods. One of her earliest memories is the day her father first took her to see the cabin in progress.

"My father had put a small harness on so I wouldn't fall in the brush. Everyone got around by walking and dad packed everything in on his back, including the stove, because there were no roads," she said. "I was all excited and kept on jabbering and asking 'How far?'"

Lindgren had only completed the cabin's floor and the roof — no walls.

"There was a big block for a table and smaller blocks for seats, and a lot of shavings on the floor. It was sort of like camping out," Anna recalled. "He must have brought a lot of potatoes because we ate a lot of baked potatoes. I still like them to this day."

After the cabin was finished, the family planted apple trees, raspberries, strawberries and vegetables. Throughout the years, Lindgren added buildings to the homestead and planned a larger cabin.

The larger cabin, which wasn't completed until 1923, is now located at Cullaby Lake and preserved as a

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*Anna Kokkola
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museum by the Finnish American Historical Society.

Life in the small cabin, as Anna remembers it, was cozy and tied to the seasons. Anna helped her mother sew and cook. She still remembers a sausage recipe with fondness.

Johanna helped support the family by being a midwife to the neighboring families. The nearest doctor was 21 miles away over rough terrain.

Anna remembers how her father sang — even though he couldn't carry a tune — and how much company they used to have, in spite of their isolation.

One winter, a young couple stayed with the Lindgrens until their own cabin was built. During the heavy snow that year, the wife gave birth.

"I remember my mother put up a curtain over my bunk and gave me things to keep me occupied," Anna recalled, smiling.

"But I was very interested in the woman and the baby and before long, my mother called me and said, 'Anna, see what I have.' Then I saw the baby in the blue wool blanket. It was the first baby I had ever seen."

Lindgren worked on the county road system for many years, going wherever the work was and not coming home until he had enough money to buy winter provisions.

When he did get home, he always brought Anna some candy and a

small toy.

"They probably didn't cost more than 5 cents, but I loved them."

Though the family never worried about wild animals, they always feared forest fire.

Twice the Lindgren family came close to losing their home. Both times, the family stayed up all night to smother sparks when they fell near the house and covering the roof with salted water.

"My mother used to say, 'There's no sense in crying as long as there is a seed left in a tree to build a new house.'"

Several of their neighbors were burned out in the same fires.

Because of her isolation, Anna didn't go to church until she was 10 and was frightened of the train the first time she saw one. Anna's schooling was also sporadic.

"Before I went to school, my parents taught me to read and write Finn, to figure sums and the Ten Commandments," Anna said, who can still speak her ancestral language.

As an incentive, her father tied her swing up until she learned her lessons.

When she finally went to school, she boarded with a family in a nearby town. When a school was built in the Soapstone area, the teacher boarded with the Lindgrens



The Lindberg Cabin at Cullaby Lake

and taught all eight grades.

Anna's life in the wilderness came to an end when she and her mother went to work in the Astoria shipyards during World War I. She married in 1919 and settled with her husband in Deep River, Washington area, visiting her parents in their new cabin in the forest as often as she could.

"They were good times," she said, nodding.



Member News

NEW MEMBERS

If we don't have your email address, please send it to the SFHS Office at SFHS@qwest-office.net.

Trina Ballard
237 145th Pl SE
Bellevue, WA 98007
trinasouthern@gmail.com

Mary Bills
3406 Bailer Hill Road
Friday Harbor, WA 98250
marybills@rockisland.com

Catherine Fernandez
3215 Alki Ave SW
Seattle, WA 98116
hal-kat@hotmail.com

Gunnevi Haley
2195 NE Merloy Ave
Corvallis, OR 97330
gunnevihaley@gmail.com

Karen Kaufmann
PO Box 31518
Bellingham, WA 98228

Sheryl Kemper
114 Helen Ln
Toledo, WA 98591
skemper@toledotel.com

Kenneth C. Magnuson
11407 SW Davies Road #1201
Beaverton, OR 97007
kenmags@gmx.com

Laveda Mattson
4203 Old Stage Road
Central Point, OR 97502
ohboyitslaveda@gmail.com

Cliff Miller
PO Box 22
Rochester, WA 98579
Scmiller5628@comcast.net

Clarence Lundquist

St. Joseph, Minnesota (formerly from Hibbing, MN and Little Falls, MN)

Clarence passed away in January, 2016. He was born in 1944 in Hibbing, MN to Edwin and Margaret (Kilander) Lundquist. He grew up in Hibbing, finished college, served in the Army in Vietnam and married his wife, Deanna Aagesen in 1977. He taught business and social studies classes, coached sophomore football for several years while serving in several other outside organizations. Clarence enjoyed hunting, running, genealogy and wood carving. Clarence also volunteered to "Document Every Swedish Finn Emigrant" for the Hibbing, MN area. We are grateful for the work he contributed to SFHS.

Sheryl Butler
1422 138th St SE
Mill Creek, WA 98102
millcreeker@hotmail.com

Carol Warren
1107 Castro St
Mountain View, CA 94040
cjwarr@pacbell.net

Linda Granfors
13121 114th Lane NE
Kirkland, WA 98034
ljgranfors@hotmail.com

Memorial Donations

In memory of Beverly Huchala
Ed & Lousie Gervais—\$250
Bill & Johanna Padie—\$100
Carol Deskines—\$50

DO YOU HAVE FOOD MEMORIES TO SHARE?

One of the most important aspects of cultural history is all about the food. Some of our most cherished possessions are the cookbooks, recipes, and tools used in our family kitchens and passed down from mothers to their children over many generations.

What are your Swedish Finn food memories? What dishes were served in your home growing up? Have you continued the tradition? Do you have a treasured recipe? Would you like to bring back some of those memories with new recipes that evoke the different holidays and special events in your family history?

Please send us yours! Email your recipes and food memories to Gunnar Damström at bergvik@msn.com.

Associated Organizations & Contacts

Borgånejdens Släkt och Bygdeforskare RF
<http://www.bsbf.net/>
lasse@the-holms.org

Genealogical Society of Finland
<http://www.genealogia.fi>
samfundet@genealogia.fi

Helsingfors Släktforskare
Dragonvägen 10 TH 25
00330 Helsingfors
Helsingfors.hsf@elisanet.fi
www.hsf.webbhuset.fi

Institute of Migration
www.migrationinstitute.fi

Jakobstadsnejdens släkt-och bygdeforskare
www.multi.fi/jbs
bengt.bha@multi.fi

Jeppo hembygdesförening, Jeppo
<http://jeppo.hembygd.fi/hembygdsforening/>

Kantlax byaförening, Kantlax

Karlebynejdens Bygde-och Släktforskare r.f.
c/o Jan-Erik Nygren
Klockarbackvägen 5
FI-68410 Nedervetil
jenygren@gmail.com

Kronoby bygde-och släktforskare
<http://pp.kpnet.fi/hasse.andtbacka/bygdeen.htm>
hasse.andtbacka@pp.kpnet.fi

Lovisanejdens Släktforskare RF
Långholmsgränd 8
07920 Lovisa

Migration Institute Center Svensk Finland
Kronoby Folkhögskola, Torgarevägen 4
68500 Kronoby

Munsala bygd i förvandling, Munsala

Nykarlebynejdens Släkt-och Bygdeforskare
Högbackavägen 11, 66900 Nykarleby

Närpes Släktforskare
Johannesbergsvägen 18
64230 Närpes St

Oravais Släktforskarförening
Öjvägen 41, 66800 Oravais

Pargas Släktforskare RF

<http://suvut.genealogia.fi/pargas/>

Raseborgs Släkt och Bygdeforskare,
<http://suvut.genealogia.fi/raseborg>

Sällskapet för Släkt och Hembygdsforskning i Hangö RF
<http://suvut.genealogia.fi/hango>
ben@coastmedia.net

Suomi-Seura R Y (Finland Society)
www.suomi-seura.fi

Svenska kulturfonden
PB 439
FI-00101 Helsingfors, Finland
www.kulturfonden.fi

Svenska Folkskolans Vänner
Annegatan 12, 00120 Helsingfors
Finland. +358 9-6844 570
<http://www.sfv.fi/start/>
Johan.Aura@sfv.com

Swedish Emigrant Institute
Växjö, Sweden
lars.hansson@vxu.se
www.utvandranashus.se/eng

Turun Seudun Sukututkijat RY -
Åbonejdens Släktforskare RF
PL 939, 20101 Turku

Vasa Släkt-och Bydeforskare
Klemetsögatan 11 A 26
65100 Vasa

Vasanejdens Släktforskare RF
<http://netikka.net/wasaroots/>

Vexala Bygård
<http://web.abo.fi/~cwiik/byaforskarna/elvira.html>

Vexala Byaforskare
Storhagavägen, Vexala
66950 - Munsala

Vörå Emigration Center Finland
www.emicenter.fi
info@emicenter.fi (Torbjörn Nikus)

Vörå Genealogical Society
FIN-66600 Vörå
www.netikka.net/voraslaktforskare
info@emicenter.fi (Harry Södergård)

Åland Islands Emigrant Institute
emi.inst@aland.net
www.eminst.net

Åland Islands Landskaps Arkiv
www.arkivet.aland.fi

Ålandsforskarna
Sundby, Sundsvägen 640
22520 Kastelholm

Regional Contacts

Finland

Jakobstad – K-G Olin
Ejdevägen 36, 68600, Jakobstad
olin@multi.fi

Närpes and Korsnäs – Matias Nylund
matias1976@hotmail.com

Vasa – Thorolf Aspholm
Strandgatan 9 C 39, FIN-65100, Vasa

Vörå – Harry Södergård
harry.sodergard@netikka.fi

Sweden

Levlin family research webmaster:
henrik.roman@multi.fi

Ingemar Ekman at
ingemar_ekman@hotmail.com

United States

USA-SE – June Pelo (941) 627-0629;
june2010@centurylink.net

USA-SW – Sharon Billeter (623) 875-9259;
sbilleter@cablone.net

Boston, South Shore, MA – Curtis Balduf; (508) 668-1398

San Francisco Bay Area – George & Marion Sundquist, (650) 368-2696;
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