

Outline of Gorski Tapes

2-18-92.

Origins of ^{art} art/interact
Jobs.
Museum 1950-53.
U of MD. 1953 Fall product design
Superior State College, WI.
Radio program.
Unions faculty - fired. 1957.
Microscopic design studies.
National Education ^{College} College, Evanston, IL.
North Chicago Teachers' College. - 1961-65.
Creation of phil. of art
To Northwestern - 1 semester
16-WI salon. "Ceramic sculpture".
Role of ~~art~~ PhD & art.
Descriptive language of arts.
Attended Northern Illinois - De Kalb, IL.
Spring 1965 - to NMCU for visit.
Develop new program.
Clarebell Harrison & Josephine Morier
Arrival at NMCU - settlement of faculty.
SCHAAR. SCHAAR. Ench.
Allen Chola - art educ. supervisor
Marvin Zerkner - others.
Social psych.
Role of chair - philosophy.
Holly Adrich.
Huts -
Kiln - fine.
Birdseye Bldg.
Museum - little info/memo ref.
Kiln + summer.
Cinelli
Rainfall of books - Marvin.
R-2. Faculty Club & Academic Senate.
Charcoal Room -
4 course program
Administrators - today.
Census tent - exhibit.

Wind & Tent

Yamsek & Change.

Division of different schools.

Views of administrators.

Views of the future.

Interview with Mr. Ernest LaCosse, November 20, 1988.

Mr. Lacosse was eighteen years old when he started working at the Imperial Mine. The restriction of employment stated an employee must be twenty-one years of age. The daytime watchman knew Mr. LaCosse was not twenty-one but did not tell on him.

Mr. LaCosse and his wife lived in Michigamme, so Mr. LaCosse was one of many miners who walked the path from Michigamme to the mine. He remembers the weather sometimes being twenty degrees below zero, making conditions very uncomfortable while walking to work. He never worked underground instead he worked on the ore cars, loading and unloading them.

He participated in the savings program Ford offered. Every paycheck, five per cent of his wages was held and saved for him. He believes many other employees also took advantage of this program. When the mine closed, everyone received their money.

Mr. Ford drove a "Ford" automobile as did nearly all of the miners. A few miners "bucked the system" but not many. No one wanted to jeopardize the good paying jobs they had for want of a different model car.

He remembers shopping at the company store in Pequaming but not often because all of the food was sold in bulk.

Mr. Lacosse recalled that anyone needing doctoring went to Dr. Isaiah Sicotte who practiced in Michigamme. If there was a more serious injury or illness the miners went to the Ford Hospital in Iron Mountain.

When the mine closed, most of the people just packed their bags and left to look for work. Some men got jobs in the area lumber company, but not many.

Interview with Mrs. Margaret Luke, November 1, 1988.

Mrs. Luke's grandmother was Ida Solom. She bought the land and houses of Imperial Heights from her brother-in-law, Lane J. Horrigan and his partner Chester Carkeek, for a reasonable price. She was aware of their idea of moving some houses to Marquette and it's failure because the houses were too large for the viaducts on the highway. She rented the homes for many years but gradually sold them one by one to private individuals. In all she sold twenty-five homes. Many of the portables had already been moved during the early thirties to nearby lakes to be used as cottages.

Interview with Mrs. Viola Taisto, Spurr Township Clerk, October 25, 1988.

Mrs. Taisto stated that there are fourteen families presently living in Imperial Heights. They are mostly two person families, who are retired and living on a fixed income. Only three families work for a wage.

UPPER PENINSULA ORAL HISTORY PROJECT

INTERVIEWER: GONTENTS

NARRATOR'S NAME: Gayle LaJoye

TAPE NO: _____

TIME	SUBJECTS
_____ to _____	1- <u>Profession - Clowning</u>
_____ to _____	2- <u>Clown college - training</u>
_____ to _____	3- <u>working with Ringling Circus</u>
_____ to _____	4- <u>a clown's life</u>
_____ to _____	5- <u>state + purpose of the art</u>
_____ to _____	6- <u>His Future Plans</u>
_____ to _____	7- _____
_____ to _____	8- _____
_____ to _____	9- _____
_____ to _____	10- _____
_____ to _____	11- _____
_____ to _____	12- _____

Oral Interview

Person being interviewed: Russell Magnaghi, Co-Chair of the MI Sesquicentennial in the Marquette Area

Interviewer: Doreen L. Kramer, NMU student, HS 211

Topic: Marquette's Participation in the Michigan Sesquicentennial and the difficulties dealing with the people of the Michigan Sesquicentennial Commission.

1. What was your position in Marquette's Sesquicentennial and what were your responsibilities? Who were some of the other people that you worked with in this area?
2. What activities did you help organize?
3. Were the residents of Marquette interested and active in the events? What activities did they seem to enjoy most?
4. What did the interaction between you and the Michigan Department of State involve?
5. Did any problems occur between you and the people of Lansing?
6. If any, what were the problems?
7. Do you think problems arose because of the distance from Marquette to Lansing or the fact that Lansing is dealing with the Upper Peninsula?
8. What were some of the problems of the Sesquicentennial Ball and the Magna Carta?
9. Overall, was the Sesquicentennial a success in Marquette?

11-11-88

Oral Interview

Person being interviewed: Philip A. Seitz, Director of Marquette County Cooperative Extension Service

Interviewer: Doreen L. Kramer, NMU student, HS 211

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 9. Overall, was the Sesquicennial a success in Marquette?
-

[1981]

UPPER PENINSULA ORAL HISTORY PROJECT

INTERVIEWEE CONTENTS

NARRATOR'S NAME: Henry Olson

TAPE NO: 1 [Detroit Riot, 1967]

side one

TIME	SUBJECTS
<u>0</u> to <u>54</u>	1- <u>Initial discovery and reaction to riot</u>
<u>54</u> to <u>68</u>	2- <u>travel to the riot</u>
<u>68</u> to <u>86</u>	3- <u>arrival at prep site</u>
<u>86</u> to <u>135</u>	4- <u>organization of mission</u>
<u>135</u> to <u>190</u>	5- <u>Hank's situation at firehouse</u>
<u>191</u> to <u>234</u>	6- <u>downtown with Engine no.23</u>
<u>235</u> to <u>326</u>	7- <u>Out on calls with Engine no. 23</u>
<u>327</u> to <u>369</u>	8- <u>12th St. , looting, sleeping</u>
<u>370</u> to <u>386</u>	9- <u>destruction of property</u>
<u>387</u> to <u>397</u>	10- <u>NG reaction to riot</u>
_____ to _____	11- _____

side two

<u>0</u> to <u>36</u>	12- <u>Ng reaction to riot</u>
<u>37</u> to <u>55</u>	13 <u>weather</u>
<u>56</u> to <u>67</u>	14 <u>family reaction</u>
<u>68</u> to <u>82</u>	15 <u>officer participation</u>
<u>83</u> to <u>93</u>	16 <u>Regular Army at the riot #16</u>
<u>94</u> to <u>141</u>	17 <u>Riot's End</u>
<u>142</u> to <u>159</u>	18 <u>Ending Comment</u>

programs. So well did the city seem to be handling its problems that Congress of Racial Equality Director Floyd McKissick excluded Detroit last winter when he drew up a list of twelve cities where racial trouble was likely to flare.

Anywhere. McKissick's list has proved to be woefully incomplete. So far this summer, some 70 cities—40 in the past week alone—have been hit. In the summer of 1967, "it" can happen anywhere, and sometimes seems to be happening everywhere. Detroit's outbreak was followed by a spate of eruptions in neighboring Michigan cities—Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo, Flint, Muskegon, West Michigan City and Pontiac, where a state assemblyman, protecting the local grocery that he had owned for years, shot a 17-year-old Negro looter to death. White and Negro vandals burned and looted in Louisville. Philadelphia's Mayor James Tate declared a state of limited emergency as rock-throwing Negro teen-agers pelted police prowler cars. A dozen youths looted a downtown Miami pawnshop and ran off with 20 rifles, leaving other merchandise untouched. Some 200 Negroes in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., smashed downtown store windows. In Arizona, 1,500 National Guard members were alerted when sniper fire and rock throwing broke out in Phoenix.

In New York's East Harlem, Puerto Ricans broke windows, looted and sniped from rooftops for three nights after a policeman fatally shot a man who had pulled a knife on him. At one point, the youths who led the rioting drew a chalk line across Third Avenue and tauntingly wrote: "Puerto Rican territory. Don't cross, flatfoot."

Ironically, New York—like Detroit—has launched a major summer enter-

tainment program designed to cool the ghettos by keeping the kids off the streets. "We have done everything in this city to make sure we have a stable summer," said Mayor John Lindsay. But after one of those "stabilizing" events, a Central Park rock-'n'-roll concert featuring Smokey Robinson and the Miracles, a boisterous band of some 150 Negroes wandered down toward midtown Manhattan, heaved trash baskets through the windows of three Fifth Avenue clothing stores and helped themselves. The looters' favorite was a \$56 Austrian alpaca sweater, which is a status symbol in Harlem. Among the 23 whom police were able to catch: four Harlem summer antipoverty workers who earn up to \$90 a week from the city.

Black & White. All of these were tame enough alongside Detroit. The violence there last week was not a race riot in the pattern of the day-long 1943 battle between Negroes and whites that left 34 known dead. Last week poor whites in one section along Grand River Avenue joined teams of young Negroes in some integrated looting. When the rioters began stoning and sniping at firemen trying to fight the flames, many Negro residents armed themselves with rifles and deployed to protect the firemen. "They say they need protection," said one such Negro, "and we're damned well going to give it to them." Negro looters screamed at a well-dressed Negro psychiatrist: "We're going to get you rich niggers next."

Detroit has no single massive ghetto. Its Negroes, lower, middle and upper income, are scattered all over the city, close to or mixed in with white residents. But unemployment is high among Negroes (6% to 8% v. the over-

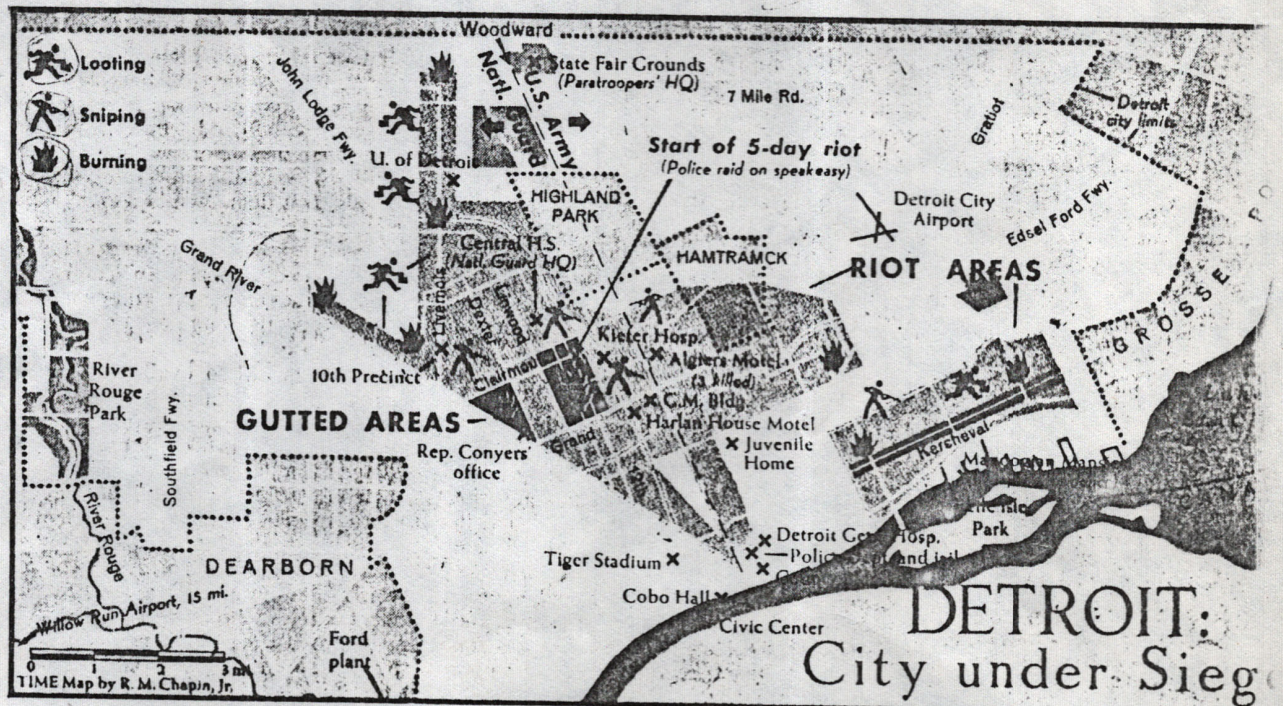
all national level of 4%) and he is often abominable. It is particularly ramshackle, crowded and expensive around the seabrook environs of Twelfth Street, once part of a prosperous-ish section.

"They Won't Shoot." When the riot began outside Twelfth Street's 10th precinct at that hour could muster only 45 men, Detroit police regard the dawn hours of Sunday, when the action is heavy in many slums, as a "light period." The precinct captain rushed court squads to seal off the neighborhood's 16 square blocks. Police Commissioner Ray Girardin decided, because of previous success with the method, to instruct his men to avoid using guns against the looters. That may have been a mistake.

As police gave ground, the number of looters grew. "They won't shoot," an eleven-year-old Negro boy said. Finally, as a pack of looters fled, the mayor said they aren't supposed to approach of a busload of police.

At 6:30 a.m., the first fire was at a shoe store. When fire engines came to the scene, rocks flew. One fireman caught squarely in the jaw, was knocked from a truck to the gutter. More rioters were drawn to the scene by the sound of the sirens and a sense of summer excitement.

"The noise of destruction adds a certain satisfaction," Elias Canetti noted in *Crowds and Power*. "The banging of windows and smashing of glass and the robust sounds of fresh life, the cry of something newborn." In Detroit, the riot proved to be—with the rattling of fire—the sounds of death. Through the Detroit riot there was—as in Newark—a spectacularly perverse me-



UPPER PENINSULA ORAL HISTORY PROJECT

INTERVIEWER'S NOTES AND WORD
LIST

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Tape 1 Henry Olson Interview - Detroit ~~Roots~~ 1976- taken on 4-5-81

CAMP GRAYLING

Mackinac Bridge

182 nd Artillery

Light Guard Armory

1 Mile Road

Iron Mountain

Captain Tim Elmer

Kingsford

12th Street

50 caliber

Captain Barr

Interview with Mr. Jesse Perry, October 30, 1988.

"My dad worked at the Blueberry Mine for several years after the Imperial Mine was closed. Later he worked in the woods as a "jobber" in the lumber industry.

Mr. Perry worked for the Anderson Logging Co. which had relocated near Imperial Heights, initially they logged for the Ford Motor Co. and later for the mines in the Ishpeming area. During World War II, Mr. Perry and anyone working for the company were offered deferments because of the demand for lumber. Mr. Perry declined and joined the service.

Mr. Perry remembers the closing of the Imperial and the shaft being dismantled, but the other buildings were left as they were. The Heideman Lumber Co. later used these buildings and renovated them while operating their business. As a means of disposing of the sawdust from the mill, they blew it into the mine.

While the mine was in operation, electricity generated for the mine was also used for the homes in Imperial Heights. This current was DC, and you could not use appliances with it. It was later changed to AC current when Ford built the generating plant.

Michigamme High School played all their home games at the Imperial Heights School since they did not have a gym. Later, in 1938, the community building was built. Mr. Perry, a freshman that year, carried a sign, at the first game in the new gym, "No more splinters!" The Imperial School had a soft wood floor and the basketball players often got splinters from it.

He remembers his teachers at the Imperial School, Mrs. Alexander and Mrs. Deidrich planning elaborate Christmas Pageants. They would rehearse for months ahead of time and everyone knew their parts quite well.

The school was opened seven days a week, it was used extensively by the community. There were many events organized by the National Youth Organization. He even recalls women making mattresses over there.

He remembers his Uncle, Honus Krisch, as being a conservationist long before it became a modern day concern. His father, Martin Perry when he was young would often go hunting and fishing with Honus. Once while fishing Martin caught the biggest fish in his life, but had to throw it back into the lake because Honus asked him to. They were too far in the woods and the fish would have spoiled before they could return home.

Cliff Terrian's Description of a Jack's Life.

We made \$45.00 a month, then I went up to 90.00 a month. That was a little better job. I stayed at \$90.00 a month for years. I got \$125.00 when I started running the crane. I was still living in the camp then. They didn't take out any money then for taxes.

We didn't have much left by the time we bought our clothes. Of course clothes were cheap then. We got big heavy sets of wool underwear for \$5.00, Soo Wool pants were \$5.00, boots with leather tops and rubber bottoms were \$5.00 and you had your old Soo Wool jacket. You could stand out in the rain all day and never get wet. We wore leather mitts and liners and sometimes you wore those Soo Wool mitts. We used to handle cord wood and our hands would get soaking wet and never get cold.¹ They were made out of genuine pure wool. There was red plaid, blue plaid and the good old gray ones like the regular old Soo Wool.

We had a Protestant Cross, a pole with a hook on it with boards nailed on it with nails sticking out of the bottom board. We hung our clothes on there and our mitts and socks on the nails. We'd hang the cross on a rafter over by the stove and the heat would go up and your clothes would be dry in the morning. Stink! Those old underwear and socks!

There was a wash woman in camp. You paid 25¢ a week for washing. That included a suit of underwear, shirt and socks. That was cheap for washing those old heavy underwear. Everybody wore 50 or 100% wool you know. They got washed once a week. If some of the Jacks had to wash them, they'd never get washed. I'm telling you, some of them guy's pants would stand up alone.

Lice and bedbugs were so thick we'd read our underwear every night. Read our underwear we'd call it. Take down our underwear and start picking off lice. There was a pot bellied stove with a flat top on it. We'd throw the lice on there and fry them. Bed bugs! Oh! Everybody had'm. The whole camp had'm. They'd live in your clothes the year around. If you didn't wash and boil your Soo Wool pants in the spring, you'd put them away and in the fall you still had the lice. They breed right in that wool. Put hot water just down the seams and you can kill a lot of'm. Bedbugs, my God, I'd sweep them up by the dustpans full. That's what they call a Lumberjack's Life.

The camps were clean. They were scrubbed every week. They had all nice hardwood floors, just as clean, and clean sheets once a week. That didn't stop the bugs and the lice. It was the beds. They put new mattresses in every once in a while but that didn't stop the bugs. They were in walls. Christ! in another two or three days it was loaded again. The buildings were made out of Hemlock and bedbugs like Hemlock.

1. One old Jack told me that when it was really cold, they'd put their mitts in the horse trough, get them wet, wring them out and put them on their hands. Ice would form on the outside which insulated the mitt and kept the hand very warm all day.

Jackie Erickson

[Julia Westman, interviewee]

Regarding the incorporation of the Swedish and Finnish churches in Newberry, there is nothing on record at the County Clerk's office. The Deputy Clerk even checked the archives for me. What information I do have is taken from History of Luce County, Volumes I and II, compiled by Minnie Ida Mattson.

1890 - March 1, The Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Bethlehem Church of this village was formally organized on Monday a.m., services being conducted by Rev. J. Haikka of Republic. The articles of incorporation were undersigned a copy of which was filed with county clerk. Messrs. J.F. Erickson, Isaac Hakola, John Beckman were elected trustees; Mr. John Pakka, secretary.

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1898 - August 12, Swedish Lutheran Church dedicated on August 11.

August 12 - Swedish Lutheran Church

10:30 a.m. - High Mass - Rev. F. Borg, Ishpeming

3:00 p.m. - Dedication Service (Swedish), Rev. H.

Collander of Norway, Michigan.

Sermon (English), Rev. F. Johnson of

Marquette

Dedication - Rev. H. C. Collander

Address - Rev. W. L. Hayes

Remarks - A. A. Jacobson

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Also, as far as I can find out by talking with the Senior Citizens at some of the Centers, there were no societies of Finnish or Swedish people in Newberry... and are none now. The only ones are the church groups, such as; Lutheran Brotherhood, Lutheran Church Women, and Luther League.

ADDITIONAL NOTES FOR THE REPORT ON JULIA WESTMAN TAPE

Jackie Erickson

Miss Westman's parents were Adolph and Johanna Westman
Her father came from Nora (pronounced Nu-ha-ra) in Vastmanland
Her mother came from Torsby in Varmland.

A lot of people who settled in Newberry and went to the
Swedish Lutheran Church and lived in close proximity in Sweden
and had attended the same church in Sweden. Miss Westman
said that a lot of the early immigrants came from Varmland
and that there were a lot of people in the Marquette - Skanee
area also from Varmland. I have no way of checking this at
this time.

52% COTTON FIBRE

BERNARDINE

1897

BOND

CONTRACT

2.10.1917



UPPER PENINSULA ORAL HISTORY PROJECT

INTERVIEW CONTENTS

NARRATOR'S NAME: GEORGE WINDSAND

TAPE NO: 1

TIME	SUBJECTS
<u>1</u> to <u>7</u>	1- <u>OLDEST CEMETARY IN ISHPEMING, GEORGE'S FATHER BURIED IN CEMETARY. (DITLIF)</u> <u>MEMORIES OF OLD BUILDINGS IN ISHPEMING, ACTIVE LODGES IN 1903.</u>
<u>8</u> to <u>18 23</u>	2- <u>CANE-INS, OLD MINES IN ISHPEMING, RADIO BROADCASTING IN ISHPEMING. 1923-24</u>
<u>24</u> to <u>30</u>	3- <u>BAKERY IN 1921 SE COR BANK & SECOND ST., FIRST CAR IN ISHPEMING,</u>
<u>31</u> to <u>40</u>	4- <u>CITY MARSHALL - FANDREM - WALLE IN NORWAY, NEAR THE MTL CIRCLE,</u> <u>INTERNATIONAL DAY MAY 17, - INDEPENDENCE FROM SWEDEN., HIGHWAYS IN NORWAY,</u>
<u>41</u> to <u>45</u>	5- <u>BRASTAD'S OLD HOME - NOW JOSEPH'S HOME. END OF SIDE 1.</u>
<u>46</u> to <u>49</u>	5- <u>THE START OF THE GOSSARD BUSINESS - BEGINNING OF SIDE 2. - CORNISH WRESTLING</u>
<u>50</u> to <u>54</u>	6- <u>CARNIVALS IN ISHPEMING</u>
<u>55</u> to <u>58</u>	6- <u>THE FIRST AIRPORTS IN ISHPEMING. - CHARLE FANDEL, BUILT A PLANE.</u>
<u>57</u> to <u>69</u>	7- <u>THE HIGHWAY THROUGH ISHPEMING, -</u>
<u>70</u> to <u>73</u>	7- <u>THE DEPRESSION IN ISHPEMING, FELT DURING THE 1930'S.</u>
<u>74</u> to <u>80</u>	8- <u>OLD ROADS IN THE DEEP LAKE AREA. - PLETON FURNACE,</u>
<u>81</u> to <u>85</u>	8- <u>AIRPORTS - ALL WAY LANDING FIELD - PLANES THAT LANDED IN ISHPEMING</u>
<u>86</u> to <u>90</u>	9- <u>THE DRAFT</u>
to	10-
to	11-
to	12-

DATE OF BIRTH - FEBRUARY 7, 1916

DATE OF MARRIAGE - JUNE 1, 1940

GEORGE WINDSAND ; HELEN CORNISH

CHILDREN - NAMES/DATES OF BIRTH

ROBERT - FEBRUARY 27, 1941

DOUGLAS - MARCH 6, 1940

LOIS - SEPTEMBER 27, 1951

DAVID - OCTOBER 6, 1950

UPPER PENINSULA ORAL HISTORY PROJECT

INTERVIEW CONTENTS

NARRATOR'S NAME: GEORGE WINDSAND

TAPE NO: 2 SIDE 3-4

TIME	SUBJECTS
136 to 137	1- <u>NORWAY BEFORE 900 AD. THE CRUSADERS AROUND 1000 AD.</u>
_____ to _____	2- <u>OLYMPIAS DURING 1940'S. THE UNDERGROUND DURING THE WAR.</u> <u>CITATION FOR BRAVERY FOR THE ALIEN CAUSE DURING THE WAR.</u>
_____ to _____	3- <u>COUSIN LEO-ARTI NAZI WAS SPARED BY THE NAZIS, LET THE NAZIS HAVE HIS WIFE.</u> <u>THE REMOVAL OF GOLD BULLION FROM NORWAY VIA CHILDREN SLEIGHS</u> <u>THE SINKING OF THE GERMAN WARSHIP IN A NORWEGIAN HARBOR.</u>
136 to 137	4- _____
93 to 97	5- <u>THE DRAFT BOARD - DEFERMENT C-4 (ESSENTIAL ORE INDUSTRY) VIA CCI.</u> <u>RATIONING DURING THE WAR. - SUGAR, GAS,</u>
98 to 120	6- <u>TRANSPORTING GERMAN PRISONERS THROUGH ICEHEMIA TO CAMP GIBS IN IRON RIVER.</u> <u>HEAVY TRAIN TRAFFIC DURING THE WAR, BOMBERS OVER ICEHEMIA B-17'S. EN ROUTE.</u> <u>BLACKOUTS - AT NIGHT.</u>
121 to 130	7- <u>THE START OF THE WINDSAND PAINT STONE. DURING THE WAR.</u>
131 to 132	8- <u>TRAVEL TO EUMORE - MEMORIALS TO THE SOLDIERS</u> <u>ARCHAEOLOGISTS - CHANNED LOG BUILDINGS VINTAGE 600 AD.</u> <u>ONLY WEALTHY EDWARD WERE EDUCATED. AT THAT TIME.</u>
_____ to _____	9- <u>THE PREMINTIONS, FEELING LIKE DESTINY.</u> <u>WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR - 1066 AD.</u>
_____ to _____	10- <u>THE NORTHMEN - VIKINGS. THE BEN RADI CASTLE IN IRELAND. - 1200 - 1400 AD.</u> <u>HOW IT WAS DURING THE TIME, -</u>
_____ to 135	11- <u>END OF SIDE THREE</u>
136 to 151	12- _____

SIDE 4
25 minutes

BOND
14-11-1945

UPPER PENINSULA ORAL HISTORY PROJECT

INTERVIEWER'S NOTES AND WORD LIST

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SIDE 1 - ON

- 1 - CONSOLIDATED FUEL & LUMBER CO.
- 4 JAMES CLANCEY FATHER WAS THE VP.
- 4 - CITY LEADERS
- 4 - COUNTY TELEPHONE COMPANY, BARBER'S UNION, ^{LOCAL MAKER'S} ~~BATHING~~ INTERNATIONAL UNION, MINERWORKER'S UNION, RETAIL CLEANERS UNION, TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES
- MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS - MATHEW RICHARD'S TREASURER
- NEWSPAPERS - IRON ORE, PENINSULA RECORD, SUPERIOR POSTAL,
- PENGLAZE BUILDING WAS MASONIC HALL
- MR. GEORGE PEARSON - UNDERTAKER, FATHER CRONE,
- SECRET & BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES - MASONIC INDEPENDENT ORDER of ODD FELLOWS, ~~DEGREE of REBECCA~~
- LODGES - DEGREE of REBECCA, ~~KNIGHTS of PITHYS~~ KNIGHTS of PITHYS, ANCIENT ORDER of UNITED WOMEN, DEGREE of HONOR AOWW, KNIGHTS of MCABEE, LADYS of MCABEE,
- ANCIENT ORDER of FORESTERS, MODERN WOODSMEN of AMERICA, SONS of ST. GEORGE, DAUGHTER of ST. GEORGE, TEMPLE of HONOR, KNIGHTS of THE GOLDEN EAGLE, LADYS of THE GOLDEN EAGLE, RECADIES, THE GRAND ARMY of THE REPUBLIC, ANCIENT ORDER of HIBERNIANS,
- CATHOLIC ORDER of FORESTERS, WOMEN'S CATHOLIC ORDER of FORESTERS, IMPROVED ORDER of REFORMED, DEGREE of POSAHAUNTUS,
- MINES - NELSON MINE NEAR THE MATHEW, OLIVER BARNUM, 2400 FT DEEP, CLIFF LAND IRON COMPANY,
- ISHPeming MINE COMPANY, LOTO MINE
- HEMATITE MINE
- MESOMIPEE RIVER BREWING CO.
- BARNES & HECKER - MARCUS MINE - NOV. 6, 1926 CAVE-IN
- PEOPLE - DR. DEADMAN - VET
- ED BRADLEY - MADE FIRST RADIO BROADCAST in ISHPeming, ON RIDGE ST.
- HARNSHENKEN, ARSH ALSHALGER - WAGON MAKER
- MR. PETERSON - SUPER of THE MINES
- OLD LADY LINDBERGH - DID NOT BELIEVE IT
- BEAR MONSIEUR'S FATHER, WILFRED WILKS - SURVIVOR
- LONGREN'S FARM,
- ANTILLA'S
- TRAMMEN, TIMBERMEN
- BEERUNG - EDGINGER
- JUDGE BELLON - of MESAUNEE
- NELSON - MARRIED TO GEORGE DAD'S FIRST COUSIN
- HENDRICKSON - BAKER
- ANDERSON HOTEL
- MYERS STONE - KATHY KOKNER FROM CITY HALL
- GEORGE A. NEWITT - ONE of THE FIRST CARS in a BOX
- SURLY'S - DURING FUNERALS
- JAMES STEVENS -
- HARLI'S - LIVERY
- GEORGE CARMER - WORKED FOR MR. NEWITT.
- HOSTEL - HOTEL CLERK
- FRANZEM - CITY MARSHALL -
- OSLO - CAPITAL of NORWAY - CI VA TI VA MAI - 17th of MAY,
- CARL CORNELISON - STAR BAKERY. - KNUTSON BUILDING
- CARLSON'S WESTERN AUTO WAS A BAKERY & BEFORE THAT IT WAS THE MISSION CHURCH
- SETH JOHNSON - BAKER
- DL. PEACOCK
- ERIKKILA
- BRAASTAD - JOSEPH'S HOME ACROSS FROM THE GOSSARD
- ROSBENS
- QUINNS
- HAMBENGS

SIDE #2

BLASTAAD WAS NORWEGIAN,

FORD AGENCY WAS BUILT IN 1926 WHERE SIMONS TUNE VALVE STORE IS NOW.

"CORNISH WRESTLING" -

CAL SANDERS - ON DAVIS ST EAST OF THE BROWNSTONE - TO THE FARM BAGS. HILLS - WERE THE DUMP IS TODAY

SAIMI KUNNARI

"VIRGINIA" THE ELEPHANT

BUCK SUNDBLAD'S PICK-UP BLEW OUT THE TIRES BLEW OUT TRYING TO PICK UP THE ELEPHANT.

1ST AIRPLANE - PETERSON'S BIPLANE 1924

WOWANNINEN GOLF COURSE - FIRST AIRPORT

ERNIE BEADUM - LINCOLN PAGE TRAINER BIPLANE OXS ENGINE

TOCHERNI - BUILT HWY 41 1936

CONTRACTOR

GREEN BAY PAVING COMPANY.

GILMORES

CHARLIE FARNEL OWNED HOLMBERS APT - BEFORE THAT IT WAS A BOWLING ALLEY MOTION

DEPRESSION WAS FELT IN THE 1930'S IN ISHPEMIND.

ENOK, GEORGE BROTHER

"BULLS" - RAILROAD DETECTIVES

NEW YORK LOCATION

GEORGE CAINE -

WALTER WILLIAMS - 3RD HWY BASH

NOEDECKER - CARPENTER WHO BUILT COHODAS CAMP.

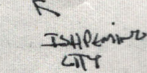
JOHNNY NEWITT - HAD TAKEN SOME AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

BROTHER TO GEORGE WINDSAND "DOP" + "RAYMOND" + EDD

ARROW POINTS TO THE AIRFIELD

RECOGNIZED AS AN ALL-WAY

LANDING FIELD



PAINTED ON ROOF OF HOLMBERS MOTION

TRI-ENGINE FULKER - GRAND ~~AREA~~ OIL COMPANY OF TEXAS
LANDED IN ISHPEMIND - 16 WOMEN + KIDS

LAWRENCE NAULT - TOLD THE PILOTS OF THE LAMBER AIRPORTS IN EAGLE MILLS LOCATION.
BEVELLY HILLS - IN NEBAUNCE NEAR THE WATER WORKS.

STENSON

SIG WILSON

DONALD TRIPPS FATHER CLAUDE. } PILOT IN ISHPEMIND.

CLYDE BEEF - TRIED TO FLY ACROSS THE ATLANTIC + WAS NEVER SEEN AGAIN
LEE - USUALLY DRUNK WHEN FLYING.

WRONG WAY KORNAGAN - DIDN'T HAVE A VISA AND A PASSPORT WHEN LANDED IN IRELAND.