

**HISTORIOGRAPHICAL PROBLEMS OF
UPPER PENINSULA HISTORY**

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

PROBLEM #1:	EARLY MAPS OF LAKE SUPERIOR	1
PROBLEM #2:	DESCRIPTION OF THE UPPER PENINSULA ENVIRONMENT AND PEOPLE	5
PROBLEM #3:	HISTORIOGRAPHY OF LABOR IN THE UPPER PENINSULA	11
PROBLEM #4:	UTILIZATION OF CENSUS DATA	17
PROBLEM #5:	RECONSTRUCTING THE LIFE OF PHILIP MARCHETTI	19

PROBLEM #1: EARLY MAPS OF LAKE SUPERIOR

The first problem that will be investigated will be the nature and accuracy of the early maps made of Lake Superior and also the south shore or what is now the Upper Peninsula. The narrative should be read and the three maps carefully consulted in order to compare and contrast the work of the cartographers.

Questions to be answered:

How accurate are the various maps? Of the first two which one would you use? Why are some of these maps accurate and other not so accurate? What conclusions do you come to concerning these documents?

The Jesuit missionaries produced many maps but of concern here is the 1671 map of Lake Superior. Over the years scholars have praised the map as a "faithful representation of the region" (Jean Delanglez. "Marquette's Autograph Map of the Mississippi River," Mid-America, vol. 27 (January, 1945), 34) or as Louis Karpinski has written:

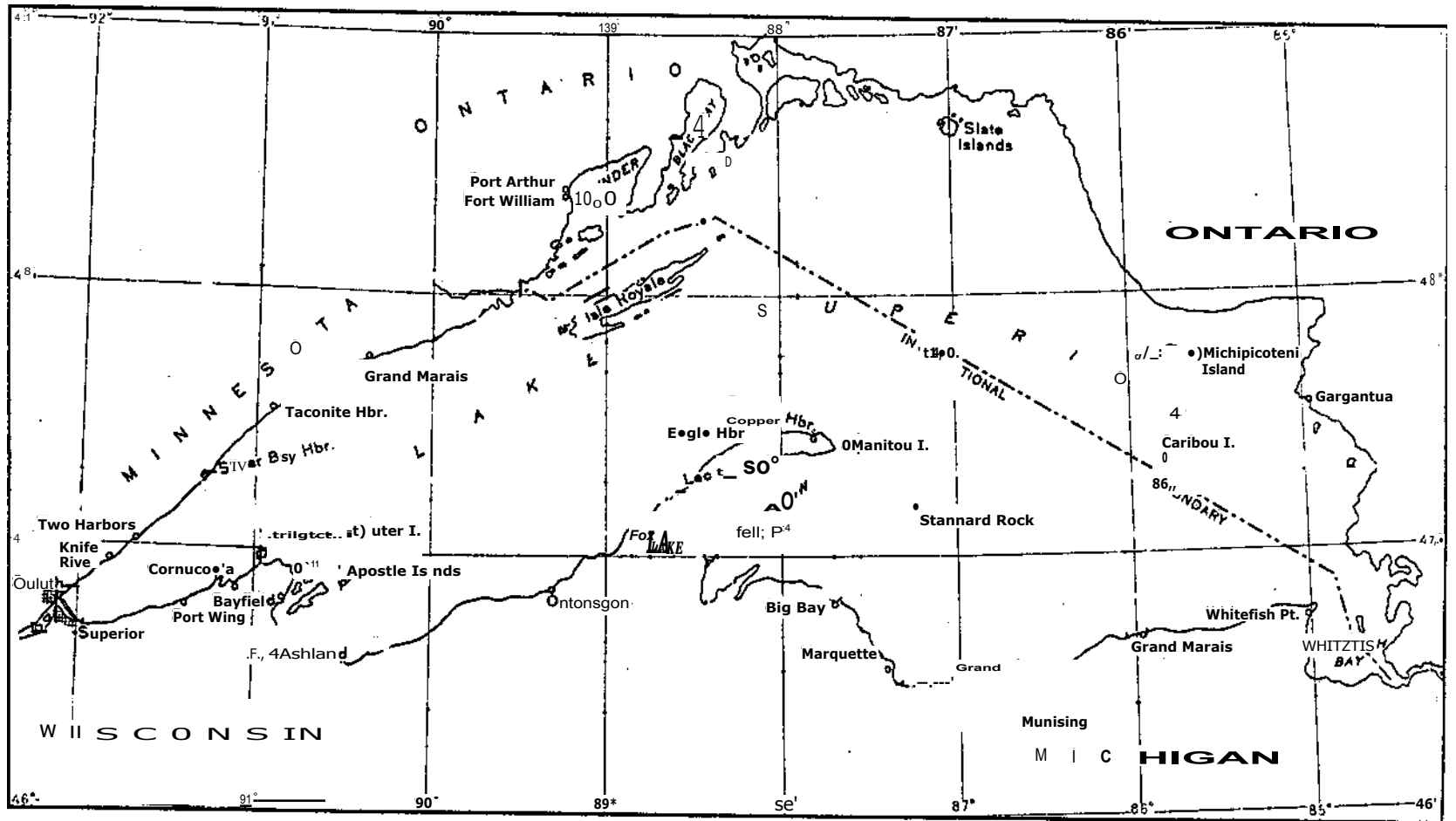
In the [Jesuit] Relation of 1671, published at the famous Cramoisy press in Paris, there appears a remarkable delineation of Lake Superior. This map bears eloquent witness to the high scientific attainments of some of the Jesuits as the map clearly involved numerous scientific observations. (Louis C. Karpinski. Bibliography of the Printed Maps of Michigan, 1804-1880. (Lansing, MI, 1931), p. 39)

The maps was researched by Claude Allouez, S.J. and Claude Dablon who had "considerable intelligence" and were concerned about exactitude. Their general rule was to include only those geographical features that they actually observed. (Reuben G. Thwaites, ed. The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents. (Cleveland, 1900), vol. 54, p. 254).

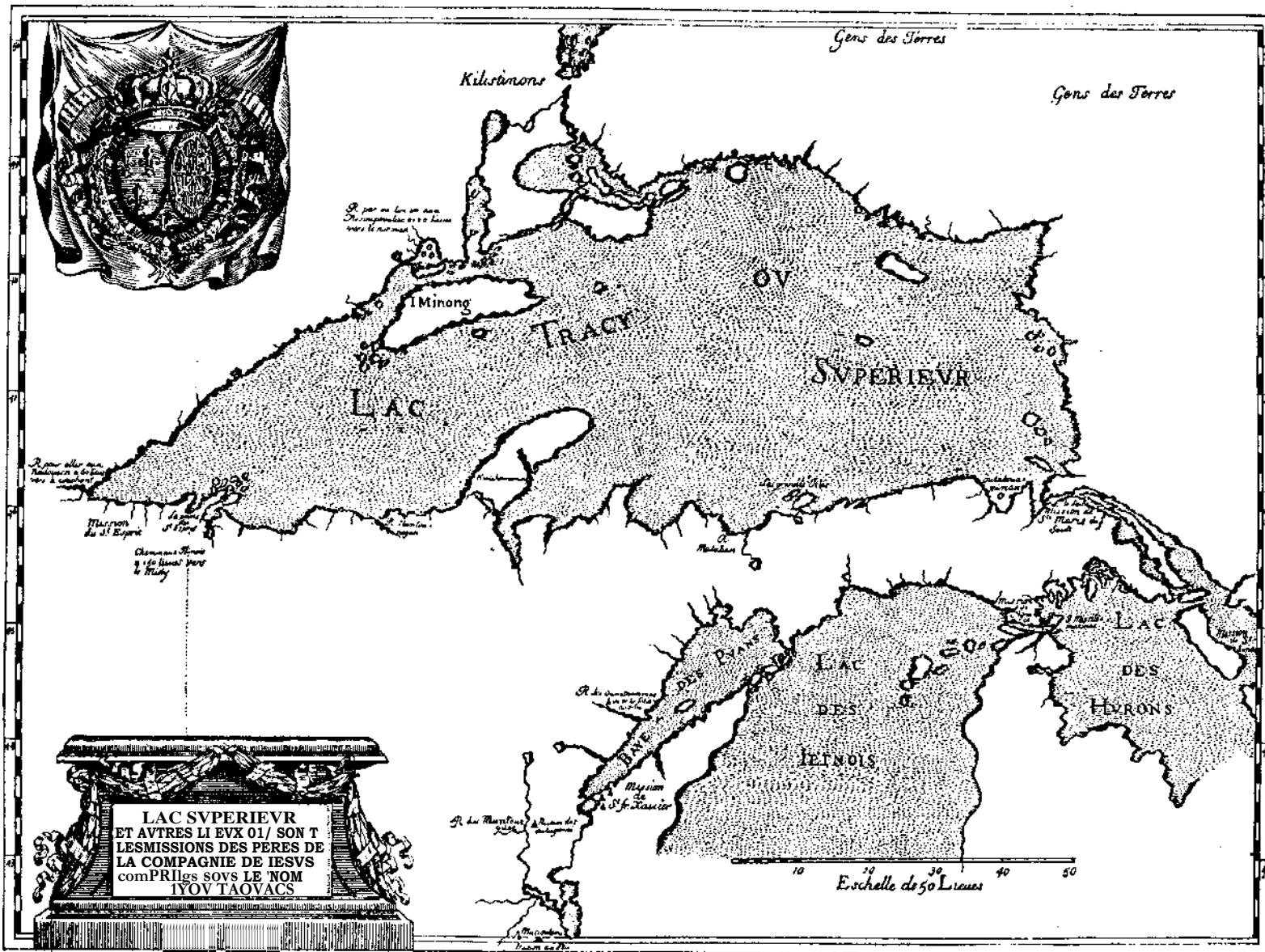
Between 1665 and 1669 Allouez had explored the entire shoreline of Lake Superior. It was noted in the Relation of 1666-1667 that Allouez had traveled nearly 2000 leagues or over 4000 miles (Thwaites. The Jesuit Relations, vol. 50, p.249). These priests developed the map by drawing sections of the shoreline as they passed along. IF they traveled as they usually did, they did not halt during the day and thus the map sections had to be developed at the end of a long, hard day by the light of the camp fire.

It is very probable that Dablon developed the rough draft of the map which he completed in Quebec after his arrival on July 12, 1671. The draft was sent to Paris for publication. It was Delanglez's contention that the Dblon map had many more place names on it which were omitted by the engraver or professional draughtsman (Mid-America, vol. 27, 34).

The Charlevoix-Bellin map of 1744 is obviously filled with inaccuracies. Nicolas Bellin was the royal hydrograpehr whose office was in Paris. There is not evidence that he ever came to the Lake Superior country to make any observations. In 1744 for the first time the fictitious "Isle



LAKE SUPERIOR



Phillipeaux" in Lake Superior appears for the first time. This was possibly due to the two different names which were assigned to the real Isle Royale: Isle Royale and Minong. Other island such as Maurepas and Pontchartrain also appear as large islands when in reality they were tiny. All of these terms: Phillipeaux, Maurepas, and Pontchartrain were family names and titles for the Minister of the Marine the man in charge of New France and Bellin's boss! Could it be that Bellin was trying to ingratiate himself to his employer? Other names suggest much the same thing: "Islet S. Gilles," "Cap Hocquart," and "I. Hocquart" all honored the intendent or economic minister of New France, Gilles Hocquart. "I. Beauharnois" honored the governor of New France. "I. St. Anne" and "Isles aux Princesses" both recognized a popular name among the princesses at the French court in Versailles. From these designations it is obvious that Bellin was more concerned with honoring his employers rather than with accuracy.

As with all maps, the most recent is the one that is put into use. How often have you taken a trip and gone out and obtained a ten year old map? As a result after 1744 the early and more accurate Jesuit map was abandoned for the newer and what was believed to be much more accurate map. This Bellin map was the basic map used until the United States government produced accurate maps in 1855! As a result of using the Bellin map during the peace negotiations ending the War of Independence, Isle Royale was given to the United States because on the inaccurate map it was south of Pigeon River while in reality it was a little to the north and today closer to Canada.

PROBLEM #2: DESCRIPTION OF THE UPPER PENINSULA ENVIRONMENT AND PEOPLE

In the 17th century the Jesuit missionaries left some very accurate descriptions of the environment and Indians of the Upper Peninsula and Lake Superior. What follows are a number of those descriptions.

Questions to be answered:

How accurate do you find these descriptions? What might have colored the observations made by the Jesuits? Thus can these descriptions be used? Look for the details that are presented. What conclusions do you come to?

Document A: Claude Dablon, S.J. Superior of St. Mary's Mission at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan to Francois le Mercier, Superior-General of the Jesuits in Quebec. Jesuit Relation of 1669-1670.

"We call these People of the Upper Algonquins, to distinguish them from the Lower Algonquins who are found lower down, around Tadoussac and Quebec.

They are commonly given the name Outaouaks because, of more than thirty different Nations that are found in these Countries, the first to come down to our French Settlement were the Outaouaks, whose name afterward remained with all the others.

As we have a great number of different Peoples to cultivate in a great extent of territory, we have divided them all into three general Missions, which comprise many special ones, according to the diversity of Languages and peoples, all having connection with these three Missions. The first, which forms a center for the rest, is called Sainte Marie au Sault, situated at the foot of the Rapids which receive their waters from Lake Tracy, or Superior, and discharge into the Lake of the Hurons.

The second Mission, which is the farthest distant, is that of saint Esprit [Holy Spirit], toward the extremity of the said Lake Superior, in a place called by the Savages, Chagaouamigong point [modern Ashland, Wisconsin].

The third bears the name of St. Francis Xavier, at the far end of the Bay called des Puans [Stinkards; modern Green Bay], which is separated only by a tongue of land from Lake Superior.

What we commonly called the Sault is not properly a Sault, or very high waterfall, but a very violent current of waters from Lake Superior, -- which, finding themselves checked by a great number of rocks that dispute their passage, form a dangerous cascade of half league [about one mile] in width, all these waters descending and plunging headlong together, as if by a flight of stairs, over the rocks which bar the whole river.

It is three leagues below Lake Superior, and 12 leagues [c24 miles] above the Lake of the Hurons, this entire extent making a beautiful river, cut up by many islands, which divide it and increase its width in some places so that the eye cannot reach across. It flows very gently through almost its entire course, being difficult of passage only at the Sault.

It is the at the foot of these rapids, and even amid these boiling waters, that extensive fishing is carried on, from Spring until Winter, of a kind of fish found usually only in Lake Superior and Lake Huron. It is called in the native language Atticameg, and in ours "whitefish," because in truth it is very white; and it is most excellent, so that it furnishes food, almost by itself, to the greater part of all these peoples.

Dexterity and strength are needed for this kind of fishing; for one must stand upright in a bark Canoe, and there, among the whirlpools, with muscles tense, thrust deep into the water a rod, at the end of which is fastened a net made in the form of a pocket, into which the fish are made to enter. One must look for them as they glide between the Rocks, pursue them when they are seen; and, when they have been made to enter the net, raise them with a sudden strong pull into the canoe. This is repeated over and over again, six or seven large fish being taken each time, until a load of them is obtained.

Not all persons are fitted for this fishing; and sometimes those are found who, by the exertion they are forced to make, overturn the Canoe, for want of possessing sufficient skill and experience.

This convenience of having fish in such quantities that one has only to go and draw them

out of the water, attracts the surrounding Nations to the spot during the Summer. These people, being wanderers, without fields and without corn, and living for the most part only by fishing, find here the means to satisfy their wants; and at the same time we embrace the opportunity to instruct them and train them in Christianity during their sojourn in this place.

Therefore we have been obliged to establish here a permanent Mission, which we call *sainte Marie du Sault*, which is the center for the others, as we are here surrounded by different Nations, of which the following are those which sustain relations to the place, repairing hither to live on its fish.

The principal and native Inhabitants of this district are those who call themselves Pahouitingwach Irini, and whom the French call Saulteurs, because it is they who live at the Sault as in their own Country, the others being there only as borrowers. They comprise only a hundred and fifty souls, but have united themselves with three other Nations which number more than five hundred and fifty persons, to whom they have, as it were, made a cession of the rights of their native Country; and so these live here permanently, except the time when they are out hunting. Next come those who are called the Nouquet, who extend toward the South of Lake Superior, whence they take their origin; and the Outchibous, together with the Marameg, toward the North of the same Lake, which region they regard as their own Country.

The nomadic life led by the greater part of the Savages of these Countries lengthens the process of their conversion, and leaves them only very little time for receiving the instruction that we give them. To render them more stationary, we have fixed our abode here, where we cause the soil to be tilled, in order to induce them by our example to do the same; and in this several have already begun to imitate us.

Moreover, we have had a Chapel erected, and have taken care to adorn it, going farther in this than one would dare promise himself in a Country so destitute of all things. We there administer Baptism to children as well as adults, with all the ceremonies of the Church; and admonish the new Christians during the holy Sacrifice of the Mass. The old men attend on certain days to hear the word of God, and the children gather there every day to learn the Prayers and the Catechism."

[Description of Lake Superior from the same relation of Dablon]

This Lake has almost the form of a bent Bow, more than a hundred and eighty leagues [c360 miles] long; the South side serves as its string, and the arrow seems to be a great Tongue of land [Keweenaw Peninsula] projecting more than eighty leagues [c160 miles] into the width of the Lake, starting from this same South side, at about its middle.

It is clear almost throughout and unencumbered with Islands, which are ordinarily found only toward the North shores. This great open space gives force to the winds, and they stir up

with as much violence as the Ocean.

It is almost everywhere so abundant in Sturgeon, Whitefish, Trout, Carp, and Herring, that a single Fisherman will catch in one night 20 large sturgeon, or a hundred and fifty Whitefish, or eight hundred Herring, in one net. These Herring are very much like those of the Sea in shape and size, but are not quite so good. One often had to undergo much exposure for this fishing, which, in certain parts, is carried on only in the offing [open deep water], and in places that are dangerous and subject to storms; while at night the fishing is done before the Moon rises. In fact two Frenchmen were drowned there last Autumn, being surprised by a gust of wind which they could not avoid.

In the River named Nantounagan [Ontonagon], which is toward the South, very extensive fishing for Sturgeon is carried on, day and night, from Spring until Autumn; and it is there that the Savages go to lay in their provision.

[Copper deposits in the Lake Superior region; Dablon relation]

Last Spring, we bought from the Savages a slab of pure Copper, two feet square, and weighting more than a hundred livres [pounds]. It is not though, however, that the mines are found in the Islands, but that all these Copper pebbles probably come from Minong [Isle Royale] or from the other Islands which are sources of it, borne upon floating ice or rolled along in the depths of the water by the very impetuous winds, -- particularly by the Northeast wind, which is extremely violent.

Still returning toward the mouth of the Lake [Superior] and following the South side, at 20 leagues' distance from the spot we have just mentioned [Ashland, WI] one enters the River called Nantounagan [Ontonagon], in which is seen a height from which stones of red Copper fall into the water or on the ground, and are very easily found. Three years ago we were given a massive piece of it, a hundred livres [pounds] in weight, which was taken in this same spot; from it we have cut off some fragments, and sent them to Quebec to Monsieur [Jean] Talon [the intendent].

Document B: Claude Dablon's Relation of 1670-1671.

For this purpose [to claim the Upper Lakes country from Louis XIV], after wintering on the Lake of Hurons, Monsieur de saint Lusson repaired to sainte Marie du Sault early in May of this year, 1671. First he summoned the surrounding tribes living within a radius of a 100 leagues [c200 miles], and even more; and they responded through their Ambassadors, to the number of 14 Nations. After making all necessary preparations for the successful issue of the whole undertaking to the honor of France, he began, on June 4th of the same year, with the most solemn ceremony ever observed in these regions.

For, when all had assembled in a great public council, and a height had been chosen well adapted to his purpose, -- overlooking, as it did, the Village of the people of the Sault, -- he

caused the Cross to be planted there, and then the King's standard to be raised, with all the pomp that he could devise.

The Cross was publicly blessed, with all the ceremonies of the Church, by the Superior of these Missions; and then, when it had been raised from the ground for the purpose of planting it, the Vexilla was sung. Many Frenchmen there present at the time joined in this hymn, to the wonder and delight of the assembled Savages; while the whole company was filled with a joy at sight of this glorious standard of JESUS CHRIST, which seemed to have been raised so high only to rule over the hearts of all these poor peoples.

Then the French Escutcheon [metal shield] fixed to a Cedar pole, was also erected, above the Cross; while the Exaudiat was sung, and prayer for his Majesty's Sacred persons was offered in that faraway corner of the world. After this, Monsieur de saint Luson, observing all the forms customary on such occasions, took possession of those regions, while the air resounded with repeated shouts of "Long Live the King!" and with the discharge of musketry, -- to the delight and astonishment of all those peoples, who had never seen anything of the kind.

After this confused uproar of voices and muskets had ceased, perfect silence was imposed upon the whole assemblage; and Father Claude Allouez began to Eulogize the King, in order to make all those Nations understand what sort of a man he was whose standard they beheld, and to whose sovereignty they were that day submitting. Being well versed in their tongue and in their ways, he was so successful in adapting himself to their Monarch's greatness that they have no words with which to express their thoughts upon the subject

[Portion of Allouez' description of the power of the French monarch]

When he says, "I am going to war," all obey him; and those ten thousand Captains raise Companies of a hundred soldiers each, both on sea and on land. Some embark in ships, one or two hundred in number, like those that you have seen at Quebec. Your Canoes hold only four or five men -- or, at the very most, ten or twelve. Our ships in France hold four or five hundred, even as many as a thousand. Other men make war by land, but in such vast numbers that, if drawn up in a double file, they would extend farther than from here to Mississauga [50 miles to Michilimackinac], although the distance exceeds 20 leagues. When he attacks, he is more terrible than the thunder: the earth trembles, the air and sea are set on fire by the discharge of his Cannon; while he has been seen amid his squadrons, all covered with the blood of his foes, of whom he has slain so many with his sword that he does not count their scalps, but the river of blood which he sets flowing. So many prisoners of war does he lead away that he makes no account of them, letting them go about whither they will, to show that he does not fear them. No one now dares make war upon him, all nations beyond the sea having most submissively sued for peace. From all parts of the world people go to listen to his words and to admire him, and he alone decides all the affairs of the world. What shall I say of his wealth? You count yourselves rich when you have ten or twelve sacks of corn, some hatchets, glass beads, kettles, or other things of that sort. He has towns of his own, more in number than you have people in all these countries five hundred leagues [c 1000 miles] around; while in each town there are warehouses containing enough hatchets to cut down all your forests, kettles to cook all your moose, and here to the head of the Sault, -- that is more than half a league, -- and higher than the tallest of your trees; and it

contains more families than the largest of your Villages can hold.

The whole ceremony was closed with a bonfire, which was lighted toward evening, and around which the Te Deum was sung to thank God, on behalf of those poor peoples, that they were now the subjects of so great and powerful a Monarch.

Document C: Claude Doblan's Relations of 1670-1671: here we have a scientific observation of an optical phenomena of the atmosphere which is caused by a variety of effects. These can be identified as: rainbows, halos, parhelia and arcs, coronas, St. Emlos's fire, green flashes.

On the 21st of January, 1671, one or two hours before Sunset, the first Parhelion was seen at the Bay des Puans [Green Bay]. High in the air was seen a great Crescent, its horns pointing Heavenward; while on the two sides of the Sun were two other Suns, at equal distances from the real one, which occupied the middle. It is true, they were not entirely revealed, as they were covered in part by a Rainbow-hued cloud, and in part by an intense white radiance, which prevented the eye from clearly distinguishing them. When the Savages saw this; they said that it was the sign of a severe cold spell; and indeed the succeeding days were extremely cold.

On March 16th of the same year, the same Parhelion showed itself in three places more than fifty leagues apart.

It was seen at the Mission of saint Ignace at Missilimackinac, where three Suns appeared, seeming to be about half a league from one another.

Document D: Father Jacques Marquette's Description of Wild Rice.

While traveling among the Menoninee Indians, Fr. Marquette observed wild rice (Zizonia aquatica) and left an accurate description of this perennial grass which was gathered by the Indians. He noted that:

is a sort of grass, which grows naturally in the small Rivers with muddy bottoms, and in Swampy Places. It greatly resembles the wild oats that grow amid our wheat. The ears grow upon hollow stems joined at intervals; they emerge from the Water about the month of June, and continue to grow until they rise about two feet above it. The grain is not longer than that of our oats, but it is twice as long, and the meal therefrom is much more abundant.

PROBLEM #3: HISTORIOGRAPHY OF LABOR IN THE UPPER PENINSULA

Questions to be answered:

What is the nature of the industrial histories of the Upper Peninsula? How is the laborer and organized labor presented? Is there any evidence of paternalism? How accurate is the presentation? What problems are encountered by the student of Upper Peninsula history? What conclusions do you come to?

Document A: Harlan Hatcher. A Century of Iron and Men. (Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1950).

[Dedication of Book]

TO

William Gwinn Mather
and the memory of
Samuel Livingston Mather
his father

who, in succession, with the same company provided continuous leadership in the development of the Lake Superior iron-ore mines through the first full century of their vital production.

p. 141 "Many of the miners preferred the uniform and cool temperature underground to the varied discomforts on the surface and developed a brotherhood and esprit de corps all their own. They were also bound together by pride in craftsmanship. A square-set stope at the head wall of a drift was no place for the inexperienced. This was technical work for the expert "underground men " French Canadians got claustrophobia down there and flatly refused to work below surface. Skilled Cornishmen felt at home in the workings and were well content to take over the job."

"Many of them [Cornishmen] moved on in the 1890's and their places were taken by another group of skilled miners from Finland, Sweden, and Norway."

p. 227 "Since labor accounted for 70% of the total cost of iron ore on cars at the mine, Mr. Mather reasoned even if the employer was not a humanitarian (as Mather certainly was) it would behoove him to provide conditions to promote "good health, intelligence, contentment, and industry" and to prevent "sickness, accidents, ignorance and restlessness."

p. 227-228 "The opening of the Gwinn district [in 1909] offered Cleveland-Cliffs the opportunity to plan and build the community from the beginning. It was laid out on the east branch of the

Escanaba River by Warren H. Manning, a prominent Boston landscape architect. The company prepared the site, built streets and sewers and constructed a hotel, a bank, some stores and other buildings. Lots were sold at cost to employees who might wish to build their own homes. For others it erected neat houses and sold them, also at cost, on long-term arrangements to the men who wanted to buy. It built a hospital for community use and employed a visiting nurse to help look after the health of the families. It donated land for gardens, encouraged landscaping, and aided in the building of a handsome high school on spacious grounds. Mr. Mather, as a token of his own interest and generosity, built a clubhouse, equipped with recreational facilities, for all the employees, and a fine outdoor swimming pool was constructed near by which was maintained and supervised by the club-house force. These grounds and the pool were taken over later by Marquette County as one of its county parks. Similar clubhouses and hospitals were built on other mining communities."

p. 245 "Through the years a thoughtfully planned safety program has been nurtured at the mines. All during the early days the annual reports recorded a fairly high rate of accidents. Miners, like other people, tend to grow careless through their very familiarity with hazards. They fell off ladders. They were struck by falling rock, they smashed fingers and broke bones. Some of the accidents were fatal."

p. 293 "I express great appreciation to Edward B. Greene and Alexander C. Brown and their staff of the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company for all their aid in preparation of the manuscript."

dust jacket "And A Century of Iron and Men fixes our attention on the men and the industry which forged the most vital link in the chain supporting American economy."

Document B: [Centennial] Harry Benedict. Red Metal: The C&H Story. (Ann Arbor: The University of Michigan Press, 1952).

p. 213 "With one most unfortunate exception that will be discussed in detail, the C&H had been particularly blessed throughout its history by peaceful relations with its employees."

Document C. [Wilbert Treloar]. "A Bond of Interest," Harlow's Wooden Man. (Fall, 1978), 8.

[This portion deals with the 1895 strike in Ishpeming]. "After a month William G. Mather came north, saw the company's mines being flooded and acted quickly. Help from the militia was requested and within a short time the strike was ended without violence. It was sharp, decisive

action. But it should be taken in the context of the times. Organized labor had little influence in the iron country; work stoppage was an economic sin and miners just didn't allow mines to flood."

Document D: Portage Lake Mining Gazette, May 16, 1872.

"The cowardly scoundrels that were instrumental in inaugurating the C&H strike..." The company would "call in the aid of the whole machinery of the State to do so [end the strike]" and those involved constituted a "criminal mob."

Portage Lake Mining Gazette, May 9, 1872.

The newspaper stated that the dissatisfied workers "can go elsewhere to Labor."

Document D: Ishpeming Iron Ore, August 3, 1907.

"Of all the strikes in the Lake Superior country very few have succeeded and not a single instance is recorded of where they have gained a point in the Lake Superior iron ore mines. The leadership [of the unions] has been bad, weak, avaricious, and ill advised so far as helping the miners is concerned. As to helping the professional agitators, that's a different story, as they have done splendidly, but at a very heavy cost to their fellows."

Document E: Ishpeming Iron Ore, August 3, 1907.

"'Teofilo Petriella,' is the name of the fellow who is trying to hold up the business on the Mesabi Range [Minnesota] and it isn't much of a name either. Just imagine such a name shaping the destinies of the American people."

"Calumet & Helca is the only Lake Superior copper property who does not publish an annual income account showing earnings and cost in detail "but the standing of the officials of the company is so high and the company has such a phenomenal record for dividends that no such fuss is made over it as in the case of other companies which do not report any more fully."

Document F. 10th Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics, February 1, 1893. (Lansing, 1893).

p. 1218 "May 23 - A strike of 200 trammers in the Calumet & Hecla mine near Houghton was promptly settled by Superintendent Duncan, who prevailed on the men to wait the arrival of President Aggasiz. The claim of the men is that they are kept too long underground.

May 6 - One hundred trammers in the Atlantic mine struck this morning for higher wages but have not formulated their demands definitely. The mine and mill will be closed down until the grievance is settled. Over four hundred employes will be out of work.

May 12 - The strike at the Atlantic mine has been on one week and the trammers still refuse to go to work at their former wages. Yesterday morning they came down in their demand from \$47 to \$45 per month but the company refused to make any raise, as it is out of the question to pay better wages on the present price of copper. The miners, timbermen and laborers went underground yesterday to do the tramping themselves. All who refused to work were ordered to get their settlements.

p. 1219 August 22 - Forty-eight trammers employed in the hematite shaft of the Lake Superior Iron Company (in Ishpeming) struck at noon to-day for an increase of wages from \$1.55 to \$1.70. This shaft produces soft ore for which there is no demand. The company is only too anxious to close this shaft, and will not pay the increase demand. The strikers marched to section .16 and induced their brother workmen not to work to-night. The night shaft trammers of the hematite shaft struck tonight. The miners are all working in the other shafts. The Lake Superior Company, employing 1200 men, is not affected. About 100 trammers are now out.

February 26 - The strike of the timbermen at the Norrie and Ashland mines is not yet settled. The strikers held a meeting last night and appointed a committee to wait on the mine management and the latter refused the men's demands. Everything is quiet and the mines expect to supply the striker's places in a few days.

February 29 - The striking timbermen of the Norrie and Ashland mines gave up the fight and returned to work at the old wages this morning.

p. 1220 May 17. The cigarmakers working at Jaedecke Bros.' factory in this city (Marquette) and who are members of the cigarmakers' union, went out on strike yesterday morning. The strike seems to be a general one throughout the upper peninsula, as cigarmakers in Negaunee, Marquette, and Escanaba have also quit and demand higher prices.

Jaedecke Bros.' factory is a non-union one and the management says it will be conducted to suit

Jaedecke Bros. or not at all. Mr. Jaedecke is very determined in his position in the matter and says that he will not be dictated to by his employees or the union. (The men were demanding an advance of from \$2 to \$4 per thousand on each brand of cigars manufactured in the factory.) He says that his trade will not suffer in the least for several months to come, as he has several thousand cigars on hand of the different brands and that he is in good shape to meet the difficulty right now.

April 13 - The Tailor's union has ordered a strike and all journeymen tailors on the Menominee river are now out. They presented a bill to the Merchant Tailor's association asking for an increase of from 25 to 30 percent on all classes of garments. The demands were refused and the matter is now in the hands of a committee appointed by the merchant tailors' association. The shops are overrun with spring orders.

Document G. 12th Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics of Michigan, February 1, 1895. (Lansing, 1895).

p. 511

IRONWOOD STRIKE

Nearly all the iron mines of the upper peninsula had been closed down from the summer of 1893, till late in the winter or early spring of 1894. The mines at Ironwood started up at reduced wages. The Norrie , employing more men than all the other mines, perhaps, fixing wages. It is claimed the miners requested the management of the mines to start up, promising to accept such wages as the price of ore would warrant. In June, however, a large number struck for more wages, and by persuasion or intimidation, finally caused an entire suspension of work. The first days of July the Norrie mine attempted to load cars from their stock piles with steam shovels, under protection of the sheriff of Gogebic county. July 3, a large number of men, estimated at upward of a thousand, marched to the Norrie mine, claiming their only intention was to induce by peaceable means, the men working the steam engine to quit work. Those at work claimed they were attacked by the strikers, and that they were compelled to defend themselves. This attack resulted in a general suspension of work at all the mines. It was also represented that life and property were in danger and on application of the sheriff, five companies of the fifth regiment, Michigan National Guard, under command of Col. F. B. Lyon, were ordered to Ironwood, reporting to Sheriff Eddy late in the evening of July 4. The troops remained until July 30. The Labor commissioner arrived in Ironwood, July 8, and remained until the 18th. He became satisfied that the mines were paying all the price of ore would warrant, and urged the men to resume work. His efforts would probably have been successful except for the interference, entirely unwarranted and uncalled for, of outside parties. Indeed, it was evident that had the city, county, and State authorities all worked together, the strike would have obtained no such proportion as it did. Work with steam shovel, loading from stock pile, was resumed under protection of troops on July 16. The strikers sought by various means of intimidation to prevent resumption of work at the old scale of wages, and for a few days kept the force of workers quite small. Arrests were made of those who were committing acts of violence. The labor leader, who seemed to exert most influence, was arrested

for libel, and in default of satisfactory bail, was confined in the county jail. After this, the number of men returning to work rapidly increased, and before the troops left nearly 2000 men were working.

The strike was not successful, though the management of the mines, in response to an indirect proposition from the committee of strikers, did agree to pay the men semi-monthly. Then the strikers demanded an 'eight hour shift,' which was refused, and in the end the semi-monthly payday was not obtained.

It should be stated that when the mines started work in the spring, they were unable to employ all the men who had formerly worked in the mines. There were at least 500 idle men in Ironwood previous to the strike. Less men were employed after the strike than before - not much over 1500 being employed at the close of the year.

Document H. Michigan Federation of Labor: Industrial History and Official Year Book, 1908.
(Detroit, 1908).

p. 15 [Member unions of the Michigan Federation of Labor in the Upper Peninsula]

CALUMET Cigar Makers, No. 413
ESCANABA Longshoremen, Nos., 44, 400, 279
GLADSTONE Coal Handlers, f No. 136
GRAND MARAIS Longshoremen, No. 42
MARQUETTE Electrical Workers, No. 407
MENOMINEE Menominee Trades Council, Brewery Workers, No. 353
ONTONAGON Longshoremen, No. 647
RABER Longshoremen, No. 368
SAULT STE. MARIE Brewery Workers, No. 3
 Carpenters and Joiners, No. 46
 Plumbers & Steam Fitters, No. 308
 Bartenders, No. 572
ST. IGNACE Longshoremen, No. 686

Document 1: Ishpeming Iron Ore, September 4, 1886.

"Our mining companies are here for the purpose of money-making. To attain this end they use every possible means. The very best of machinery is employed, every modern of value adopted, and nothing is left undone that goes to securing this object. At the same time it is a well-known fact that the Lake Superior miner is as well paid as he is of any other field in the world. If the committee can show money to be made for the companies - then they would go to the eight hour day."

PROBLEM #4: UTILIZATION OF CENSUS DATA

The Federal census data are available at home or in the classroom through Ancestry.com or in Michigan through HeritageQuest on-line. The Northern Michigan University Library has the Federal census on microfilm. Census data have many uses. The enumerated census from which the following survey was originally taken, gives the student a general view of which immigrants were in the Upper Peninsula. Depending on the census information, other than the individual's name, was also included. Some of the data which was included: birth date, place (state or nation) of birth, marital status, children, occupation, literacy, home ownership, year of immigration, race, sex to name the more common items.

However, the census must be used with a certain amount of care. First of all, not every person was included in the census for a variety of reasons and thus, the census and the final figures are not to be considered absolute. Second, inaccuracies did crop in when the data was gathered.

There is no enumerated census for 1890 as it was completely destroyed by fire in the Commerce Building in the 1920's. The only information that survives is the general information that was gleaned from the original enumerated census.

As you read the following census survey, there are a number of things that you should keep in mind in order to get a better reading of the material.

The designation "Austrian" really means people who after World War I are known as Yugoslavs. Thus under this designation, you are talking about: Slovenians, Croatians, Serbs, Montenegrins, and even Italians from the Austrian Tyrol. The Tyrol was given to Italy after World War I.

"Bohemians" refer to people from Czechoslovakia which prior to World War I was part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and did not become a nation until after the war.

There might have been "Bulgarians" in the Upper Peninsula prior to 1920 but they were not identified as such.

"Finns" were in the Upper Peninsula from the 1860's, yet they do not appear in the years of 1870, 1880, 1890. Finland was divided between Sweden and Russia and thus Finns were counted under those designations. Thus if you look under "Russia" you will find a large number of people who were Finns. After 1918 Finland became an independent nation.

"Italians" were in the Upper Peninsula as early as 1859 but they were not listed in the census data for 1860, 1870, and 1880. They are in the enumerated material but were not included in the general survey. It must also be remembered that many of the Italians were from the

Austrian Tyrol and thus listed as "Austrian".

Poland was partitioned between Russia, Germany, and Austria in the 18th century. In the 1910 census these differences were noted in the census.

Lebanese, Syrians, and Turks were all part of the Ottoman Empire which existed through World War I and thus the different designations.

FT141\TIC.C1R (TT IPS	T TPPE.R PENTINTSTITA				1870-1970	
Natinnalitic	1R70	1RRO	1R90	1900	1910	1970
Afro-Americans	147	173	417	272	289	285
Armenians						100
Asians (except China)				86		
Australians			48	23		
Austrians			2,074	4,540	9,759	2,493
Belgians			785	945	1,401	1,124
Bohemians	62		705	511	----	----
British Americans	6,766	15,466				
Bulgarians	----	----				124
Canadians, English				18,986	13,012	9,233
Canadians, French				13,310	11,610	7,481
Canadians & Newfoundlanders			27,003	----		----
Chinese			54	122	?	61
Cubans & West Indians			5	52		
Czechoslovakians						1,299
Danes			1,001	1,187	1,054	827
English			11,396	10,699	10,705	7,176
English & Welsh	4,468	7,291	----	----	----	----
Finns	----	----		18,103	29,619	26,542
Germans	3,292	3,638	7,626	7,302	6,884	3,782
Great Britain (not specific)	----	9	----	----	----	----
Greeks				31	169	289
Hollanders	53	94	140	150	230	230
Hungarians			162	385	1,806	660
Irish	5,775	5,808	5,484	4,099	2,681	1,442
Indians, Chinese, Japanese, etc.	----	----	----	----	2,874	----
Italians			2,386	4,589	8,278	7,874
Lithuanians			----	----	----	306
Mexicans			11			
Norwegians			3,415	3,839	3,730	2,680
Norwegians & Swedes	1,564	5,728	----	----	----	----
Poles (Austrian)	----	----		358		
Poles (German)				1,072		
Poles (Russian)				801		
Poles (Unknown)				332		
Poles		239	1,333			3,928
Rumanians			----			117
Russians			8,857	849	4,157	1,674
Scots	470	672	1,216	1,196	914	572
South Americans			7	----		
Swedes			14,289	15,121	14,191	11,011
Syrians			----	----	----	212
Turks (Ottoman Empire Subjects					294	
Welsh			168	145	140	80

Natinnalitiec	1R70	1RR0	1R90	1900	1910	WM
Yugoslays						3,398
Miscellaneous			116	262	----	499
TOTAL	22,828	29,118	88,963	109,562	124,034	95,683

PROBLEM #5: RECONSTRUCTING THE LIFE OF PHILIP MARCHETTI

The study of the history of immigration to the Upper Peninsula is the study of individuals and as a result such a study becomes family history. It has to be painstakingly gathered from a variety of sources. The results tell us of the individual, his origins, arrival in the Upper Peninsula, and life.

What follows is a collection of information on Philip Marchetti, the first Italian immigrant to settle in Marquette County

Answer the following questions from the information presented:

Who was Philip Marchetti? Where was he born? When did he come to the United States? What did he do for a living?

Document A: Death Certificate, Book #3, p. 15. Marquette County Court House, Marquette, Michigan.

#137 March 12, 1900. P. Marketey.

Male-White Widower. 87 years, 1 month, 2 days. Place of death: Negaunee.

Prostrate Cystitic

Birth place - Italy. Occ. Stonecutter

Parents Unknown - Italy. Date of record 4-4-1900.

Document B: A Gazetteer of Marquette County, 1889. (Marquette, 1889)

p. 336 Marcetto, Phillip, farmer, res Kanter.

Marquette City and County Directory, 1894. (Detroit, 1894)

p. 428 Marchetti, Charles, bds, 214 Case

" , Frank, laborer, bds, 214 Case

^{ca} - Napoleon, farmer, bds, 214 Case

^{cc} - Paul, engineer, bds, 214 Peck

^{ca} . Philip, res, 214 Case

Marquette City and County Directory, 1897. (Detroit, 1897)

p. 444 Marketty, Charles, miner, bds, 214 Case

" , Duncan P., engineer

^{ca} . Frank, laborer, bds, 214 Case

, Napoleon, laborer, bds, 214 Case

. Philip, farmer, res.

Marquette City and County Directory, 1901-1902. (Detroit, 1901)

p. 501 Markettey, Charles, bookkeeper, bds

" , Napoleon, laborer, bds

. Philip (aged 87) died March 12, 1900

Document C: Record of Deeds, 1852 thru Feb. 1875. Marquette County Court House,
Marquette, Michigan

Date	Grantee	from	Grantor	Liber	Pg	Sect	T	R
11/20/67	Marchetta, Philip et at		Richd Stack	H	634	30	48	26
11/20/67	Monta, Chas.		Richd Stack	H	634	30	48	26
11/20/67	Coppo, Paul		Richd Stack	H	634	30	48	26
5/9/68	Marchette, Phillip		Pioneer Ir Co	I	431	L4	B2	PIC

5/9/68 (\$200) " that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate lying and being in the Village of Negaunee, Marquette County, Michigan, known as lot number four (4) in block number two (2) on the Northeast corner of Jackson and Kanter Streets . . . "

. . and all minerals or metals that may exist or be discovered in said lot the right of which and of mining thereof is hereby specially and expressly reserved to the said Pioneer Iron Company. . "

4/9/68 Marchette, Phillip Pioneer Ir Co **I** 433 L3 B2 26
(\$100) " known as lot number three (3) in Block number two (2) fronting on Case and Jackson Streets...."

1/1/70	Marchetta, Phillip	Paul Coppo	J	583	30	48	26
"The South half of the NE quarter of the SE 1/4 of Section 30 in Township 48 North of Range 26 West in the County of Marquette and State of Michigan."							
1/1/70	Marchetta, Phillip	Chas Monta	J	583	30	48	26
5/2/70	Marchette, P. (\$870)	Alex Maitland	K	496	9	47	26
4/6/72	Marchette, Philip (\$25)	Edw Anthony	L	517	17	47	26
12/12/73	Marchette, Philip (\$400)	Jas & Mich Atfield	N	482	33	48	26
12/12/73	Marchette, Philip (\$100)	A.W. Maitland	N	484	29	48	26
8/2/74	Marchette, Philip (\$75)	Pioneer Ir Co	O	311	L1&2	B2	Neg.

Document D: Naturalization Record A, Marquette County, Court House.

State of Michigan

County of Marquette District Court of the Upper Peninsula for said county

p. 91 "I, P. Marchette about [?] years, desirous of becoming a citizen of the United States of America, in conformity to the laws of the United States, relative to the Naturalization of Aliens, comes into the Court aforesaid, now in session

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Superior Court

"I, Philip Marchette above named do solemnly swear that the facts set forth in the above declaration are true, and that it is bona fide my intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to each and every foreign Prince, Potentate, State or Sovereignty whatever and particularly to Victor Emanuel, King of Sardinia, of whom I am a subject. .

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 27th day of October 1860."

Philip Marchette

Document E: Tax Roll, Township, Negaunee, 1899. Negaunee City Hall.

Marketty, Philip

	Sect	T	R	Acres	
SE 1/4 of SW 1/4	28	48	26	34	
W 1/2 of SW 1/4	28	48	26	80	
NE 1/4 of SE 1/4	28	48	26	40	[Surrounded by CCI land]
S 1/2 of SE 1/4	28	48	26	80	
SW 1/4 of SW 1/4	29	48	26	40	
E 1/2 of SE 1/4	29	48	26	80	
				354 acres	

Document F: Tax Assessment, Negaunee City, 1899. (December 9)

Marchetti, Philip
Lot 3,4,9,10,11
Block 8,8,9, 9, 9

Document G: Negaunee Record, vol. 2. April 19, 1888. Negaunee City Hall.

p. 297 Baptiste Barasa obtained a liquor license for \$3000 with Philip Marchetti and John Jonson.

p. 495 May 5, 1890 - Baptiste Barase, Philip Marchetti and Joseph Suess obtained a liquor license.

Document H: Negaunee Iron Herald, November 23, 1906.

Mention is made of the "Marchetti Building" on the corner of Pioneer and Case Streets in Negaunee.

Document I: 1880 Federal Census, Negaunee, Marquette County, Michogan.

Marchetti, Philip	58 years	laborer	Corsica
, Josephine	44 years		Italy
, Mary	20 years		Massachusetts
, Frank	18 years	laborer	Massachusetts
, Paul	13 years		Michigan
, Napoleon	10 years		Michigan
, Charles	8 years		Michigan
, Josephine	6 years		Michigan

Five boarders were residing with the family

Document J: Discharge Paper. in the possession of Philip Marketty, Negaunee, Michigan

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED,

In the Service of Her Britannic Majesty,
Inspector of the British Italian Legion,
do from the date of this Certificate, authorise the Discharge
from the Service of HER MAJESTY, Marchetti, Filippo
late a Private in the said Service.

This Discharge having taken place on the disbandment of
the FOREIGN LEGION, the Bearer's return to his Native
Country is fully Authorised.

The Bearer was enlisted on 1 Jan. 1856 and his character
has been good.

Given at the Office of the Legion,
War Department,

the 20 day of Nov., One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-six.

Description [of Philip Marchetti]

Height:	tall
Forehead:	medium
Eyes:	brown
Nose:	Regular
Mouth:	Proportinate
Chin:	Round
Hair:	Chestnut
Color:	Natural
Native of:	Bellenzano, Carrara

Signature of Bearer [missing]

Document K: Weekly Mining Journal. March 17, 1900

"Many expressions of regret over the death of Philip Marketti were heard here on Wednesday, he being among the best known of the old settlers of the city [Negaunee]. He was here as early as the fifties and had resided in the city constantly since. His children are Mrs. [Batista] Barasa and Charles, Paul and Napoleon Marketti all of Negaunee. Mr. Marketti

amassed **considerable** property during his prime and leave valuable mineral lands to his heirs. He owns a half interest in the fee of the Barasa mine, a short distance below the city, which is now opened. In addition to this, he controlled other valuable lands which are undeveloped, and some city real estate. Of late the deceased had been in feeble health, but during the greater part of his residence here he was an active and capable business man. The funeral was held Thursday morning from St. Paul's church, Rev. Langner officiating."

Document L: The Mining Journal, March 14, 1900.

"Philip Marketty, one of the pioneer residents of Negaunee died at 8 o'clock Monday morning of old age. The old gentleman being in his eighty-seventh year. He had been a resident of this city [Negaunee] for forty years. His wife died several years ago. He is survived by four adult children, 3 sons and a daughter. The funeral will take place Thursday forenoon, with services at the Catholic church at 9 o'clock."
