

Father Baraga: Shared Horizons



Father Baraga's *Miraculous Landing at Cross River*,
1846 (Howard Sivertson, © 1997)

This is a short biography of the Slovenian Catholic missionary Father Frederic Baraga (1797-1868). He resided in the area during the mid-1800s, during the late Lake Superior fur trade era, and immersed himself in the Ojibwe culture. Father Baraga is particularly remembered for his Ojibwe language translation and Ojibwe dictionaries.

Retail items: Fine art prints and note card sets featuring Howard Sivertson's *Miraculous Landing at Cross River* (shown above) are available for your resale on a consignment basis.

Dimensions:

8 Framed panels with text, historic photos, and graphics - 4' x 4' each

Timeline floor pedestal – 30" w x 28" h x 16"

Baraga self portrait reproduction panel – 55" w x 40" h



Children of the Finnish Homesteads

The first Finnish immigrants to Minnesota arrived in 1864, with the largest wave arriving between 1895-1910. They came to America to take advantage of the 1862 Federal Homestead Act and were drawn to northern Minnesota by the pine forests and mining jobs.

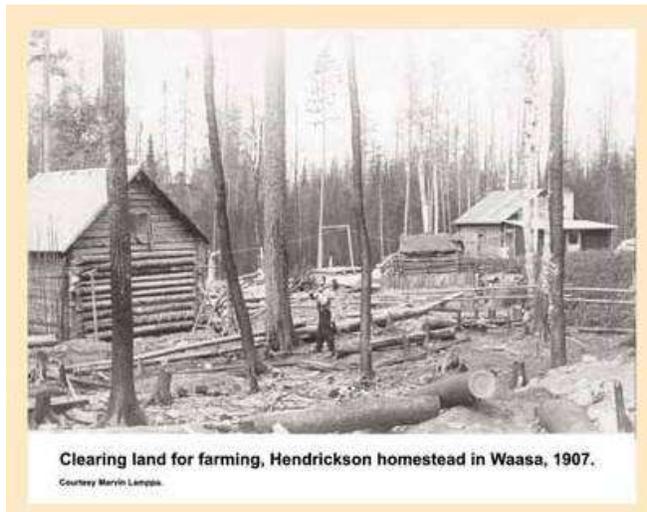
A balance of photos and short narratives tells the story of how many children of Finnish heritage came to be born and raised in the Brimson-Toimi area, northeast of Duluth, Minnesota. ***Children of the Finnish Homesteads: Growing up in Northern Minnesota, 1900-1945***, documents daily family and farm life, chores, hardships, and pastimes. The exhibit looks at aspects of a bygone era, such as cross-country skiing as basic transportation, plow animals, and felling trees by hand.

Dimensions:

12 panels – vary from 35”-37” w x 48” h x 2” thick

1 title panel – 68” w x 13¾” h x 1¼” thick

Finns of Western Lake Superior



Finns of Western Lake Superior was developed by well-known regional historian Marvin Lampa, and designed and fabricated by Venture Exhibits. It covers the socio-political and cultural aspects of Finnish immigrants' lives in this area, particularly during the largest wave, which arrived between 1895 and 1910. Each panel is accompanied by a supplemental flipbook, which contains additional detailed educational text.

Dimensions: 4 panels – 36" w x 84" h self-standing

THE MAKING OF THE REGION AND THE ARRIVAL OF THE FINNS

If there is a unifying factor to the experience of the Finns in the Western Lake Superior Region, it can be found in the institutions they established. Churches, temperance societies, workers' organizations, cooperatives, halls, theater groups, the Finnish press, the wasteland they turned into farms—all proclaimed a high ideal, something greater than individual gain; a foundation for a better tomorrow, whether it be the "Kingdom of Heaven," elimination of "Demon Rum," justice for the workers, consumers' cooperatives, intellectual and spiritual growth. All contributed to the life of these immigrants, and through them to life in America.

These Finns used what they had to build a better life. They were hardworking, ambitious, and they contributed to the growth and development of the region. They built a better tomorrow for themselves and for their children.

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FLIPBOOK