UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES **INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

DATE ENTERED

MAR 2 6 1980 MAY 2 7 1980

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	SE	E INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW T			3
A .		TYPE ALL ENTRIES (COMPLETE APPLICA	ABLE SECTIONS	
	NAME				
Н	ISTORIC	Long Valley Finnish Ch	urch		
А	ND/OR COMMON	"Finn" Church			
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S	TREET & NUMBER	V			
	ITY, TOWN	raim to harket hoad		NOT FOR PUBLICATION CONGRESSIONAL DISTR	ICT
C	ITY, IOWN	Lake Fork	VICINITY OF	CONGRESSIONAL DISTR	First
Š	TATE		CODE	COUNTY	CODE
		Idaho	16	Valley	085
C	CLASSIFI	CATION			
	CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESI	ENT USE
	DISTRICT	PUBLIC	X_OCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
X	BUILDING(S)	XPRIVATE	UNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	PARK
	STRUCTURE	вотн	WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDEN
	SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	X ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	X RELIGIOUS
-	OBJECT	IN PROCESS	XYES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
		BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	TRANSPORTATION
			NO	MILITARY	OTHER:
C	OWNER (OF PROPERTY			
N	AME	Long Valley Finnish Chu	irch, Inc.		
S	TREET & NUMBER	}			
CI	ITY, TOWN			STATE	
		Lake Fork	VICINITY OF	Ida	ho 83635
Ī	OCATIO	N OF LEGAL DESCR	IPTION		
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CI	ITY, TOWN			STATE	
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6 R	REPRESE	NTATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEYS		
Ti	ÎTLE				
		Idaho State Historic Si	tes Inventory		
D,	ATE	1972	FEDERAL	XSTATE _COUNTY _LOCAL	
	EPOSITORY FOR URVEY RECORDS	Idaho State Historical	Society		
CI	ITY, TOWN			STATE	
		Boise		Idaho	3



X EXCELLENT

CONDITION.

__DETERIORATED

__GOOD ___RUINS
__FAIR __UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE
XUNALTERED

__ALTERED

CHECK ONE

XORIGINAL SITE

__MOVED DATE_____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Long Valley Finnish Church is a picturesque white frame structure which sits at the top of a hill on the east side of Farm to Market Road in Valley County. The building is comprised of an 8'x8' enclosed entry on the north side, and a 26'x48' main section containing the meeting hall. The main section is four bays deep, with tall, transomed, double-hung sash windows under molded window heads. The same molding occurs over the double entry doors.

The sanctuary is at the south end of the wainscoted interior, separated from the seating area by a wooden ballustrade. A ten-foot-wide dais is centered in the sanctuary. To the left is a hundred-year-old pump organ, donated anonymously to the church. In the center is a podium and a sacrament table, made from Long Valley pine by a member of the congregation, Edwin Kantola. On the sacrament table is a Finnish Bible brought to this country by Finnish immigrants and donated by Tilda Nortuni Barker. The chairs in the meeting room were purchased in 1917. The painting of Christ above the sacrament table was donated by the Finnish Ladies' Aid. Except for carpeting and an occasional coat of paint, the interior has not been altered since the building was constructed.

The exterior, with its steep, bracket-supported front facing gable and its tall, slightly inset enclosed belfry, is also largely unchanged. A small shed-roofed storeroom in matching materials has been added on the east side of the entry. Tin has been laid over the shake shingles, and a concrete stoop and wrought-iron rails installed in front. The ship-lap siding has been repainted several times, maintaining its original condition. The belfry still contains a bell donated by a Finnish congregation in Rock Springs, Wyoming, a predominately-Finnish mining town. The entire structure is in very sound condition.

South of the church is a small frame outhouse. North of the church is the Finnish cemetery, where most of the Finns who settled in the valley are buried. The cemetery is not included in the nomination, but it contributes to the site integrity of the church, as do the surrounding fields and woods.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

FRIOD	AR	EAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	IECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW	
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
1600-1699	ARCHITECTURE:	EDUCATION ,	MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC '	THEATER
800-1899	COMMERCE	X EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION
900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)
		INVENTION		

PECIFIC DATES

1917

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Builders:

John Ruuska and John

FATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Heikkila

The Finnish Church in Long Valley is significant beyond its age and picturesque qualities. Its significance is both architectural and historical. It is a well-preserved example in an unspoiled rural setting of a simply-planned frame church that has appealed to diverse ethnic groups in many different areas. The appropriateness of the form for Scandinavian immigrants is corroborated by the similarities between this structure and the Norwegian Lutheran churches in the Deary area of North Idaho. The Finnish Church has even greater significance as the best-kept remaining artifact of the Finnish settlement in Long Valley-one of two such settlements in the state. It is a testimony to the collective effort of the community to erect a building where it could meet and hold religious services in its native language.

The Finnish settlement in Long Valley began in 1896 with the entry into the area of three Finnish families—the Lahtis, the Haralas, and the Koskelas. These were soon followed by others, and by 1907, forty-three Finnish farmers had filed homestead patents on land in the valley. By 1915, eighty-five Finnish families lived on the farms in the area, with the greatest concentration of them along the Farm to Market road south of McCall. 2

Among the early settlers was the Reverend John William Eloheimo. Eloheimo was an important person for this relatively small Finnish community to count among its number. He has been credited as one of the founders of the Suomi (Finland) Synod of the Lutheran Church in America, and he held national offices in that organization. He immediately began holding church services for his countrymen in his home, and at times preached from the podium of the Methodist Church in nearby Roseberry. But the Finns wanted a church of their own.

Unfortunately Eloheimo did not live to see the building erected as he died in 1913. The Ladies' Aid began soliciting contributions soon after Uriel Kantola donated a portion of his land for the building in 1915. Donation records show that contributions ranged from twenty-five cents to over a hundred dollars, and that some members contributed three or four times to the cause. In 1916 enough money was collected (\$1811.37) to begin the building, and the volunteer work was supervised by two local Finnish carpenters, John Ruuska and John Heikkila. When the cornerstone was poured, community members gathered and put something in the concrete—a passport, or a Finnish coin, or a photograph. The church was completed and dedicated in the fall of 1917.

	IBLIOGRAPHICA				
	y Advocate newspape				
A. William Hog Wisconsin Pr	lund, <u>Finnish</u> <u>Immig</u> ess, 1960.	rants in Am	erica, <u>1880-</u>	1920. Madis	on, University of
Arthur E. Pout	inen, "Finnish Radi	cals and Re	ligion in Mi	dwest Mining	Towns" unpublished
Ph.D. disser	tation, University	of Chicago,	1973.	ITM NO	T VFRIFIFN
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STATE		CODE	COUNTY		CODE
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NAME / TITLE	EFARED DI				
	Alice Koskella, Si	ite Surveyor	•		
ORGANIZATION				DATE	Elruary 1980
STREET & NUMBER	<u>Idaho State Histor</u>	cical Societ	<u> </u>	TELEPHO	
SINEET & NOWIGE	610 North Julia Da	vis Drive		TELETTIC	334-2120
CITY OR TOWN				STATE	
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12 STATE H	ISTORIC PRESER	RVATION	OFFICER (CERTIFICA	TION
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The church has been maintained by the Finnish Ladies' Aid Society, the group primarily responsible for raising the money for its construction. The Society, organized in 1904, is one of the oldest community groups in the entire valley. The building is kept spotlessly clean and in excellent condition by the Finnish women. Their numbers are dwindling, however, as the ethnic group is assimilated into the larger society of the Valley, and the older members pass away. At present, there is no Finnish minister in the valley, and the church is used only for weddings, funerals, and in the summer as a place for Bible classes of the Donnelly Community Church.

The Long Valley Finnish Church building is significant for several reasons. First, it is evidence of an ethnic community's collective efforts to permanently establish itself in a new land. Second, it represents a particular segment of the Finnish-American population—the strict Evangelical Lutheran group. Third, as the best-preserved building of the Long Valley Finnish community, it is the most likely to withstand time and weather and be a reminder to future generations that there was once a substantial Finnish community in the valley.

As one of the two Finnish communities in Idaho, ⁷ the Long Valley group deserves recognition for its effort to help settle the isolated mountain country of Central Idaho. Their church is symbolic of their collective generosity, perserverance, and "sisu" ⁸ and as such a worthy nominee to the National Register of Historic Places.

This number was determined by a survey of patent notices in <u>The Long Valley</u> Advocate, the area's newspaper.

This number was taken from a count of Finnish homesteads listed on an old map now owned by Don Koskie, a McCall surveyor.

³A. William Hoglund, <u>Finnish Immigrants in America</u>, <u>1880-1920</u> (Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1960), p. 42.

The 1906 issues of The Long Valley Advocate frequently mention that Eloheimo will preach at the Methodist Church in Roseberry.

⁵All the facts relating to the building of the church were taken from the records of the Church and Ladies' Aid meetings, now in the possession of Mrs. Ellen Ikola, Church secretary.

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Arthur E. Poutinen, a scholar on Finnish-American immigrant communities, wrote his Ph.D. dissertation (Chicago, 1973) on the conflict between Finnish "churchmen" and socialists in a Michigan mining town. Entitled "Finnish Radicals and Religion in Midwest Mining Towns, 1865-1914," the dissertation proceeds from the thesis that the Finns were either very religious or very radical, politically. His ideas can be applied to the two Finnish communities in Idaho; Long Valley's represent the "religious" segment, while the North Idaho group was definitely socialist-minded.

The North Idaho Finns have also left behind a community building, the Enaville Worker's Hall. This building is not in very good shape at all, however, and may deteriorate before any substantial preservation effort can be launched to save it. As things stand now, the Long Valley church is the only Finnish building (of either community) in the state that is in good condition.

8 Perserverance