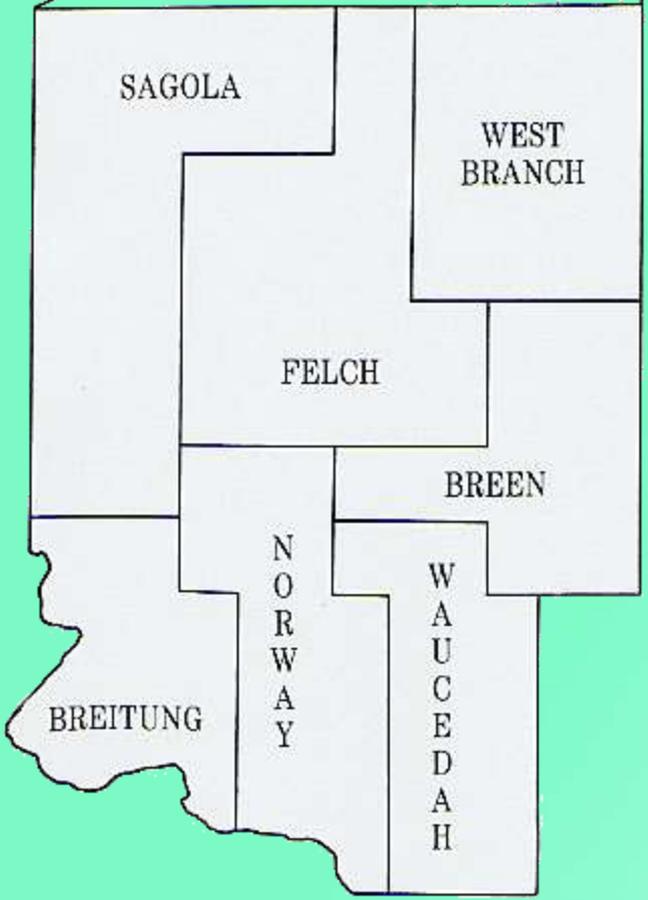
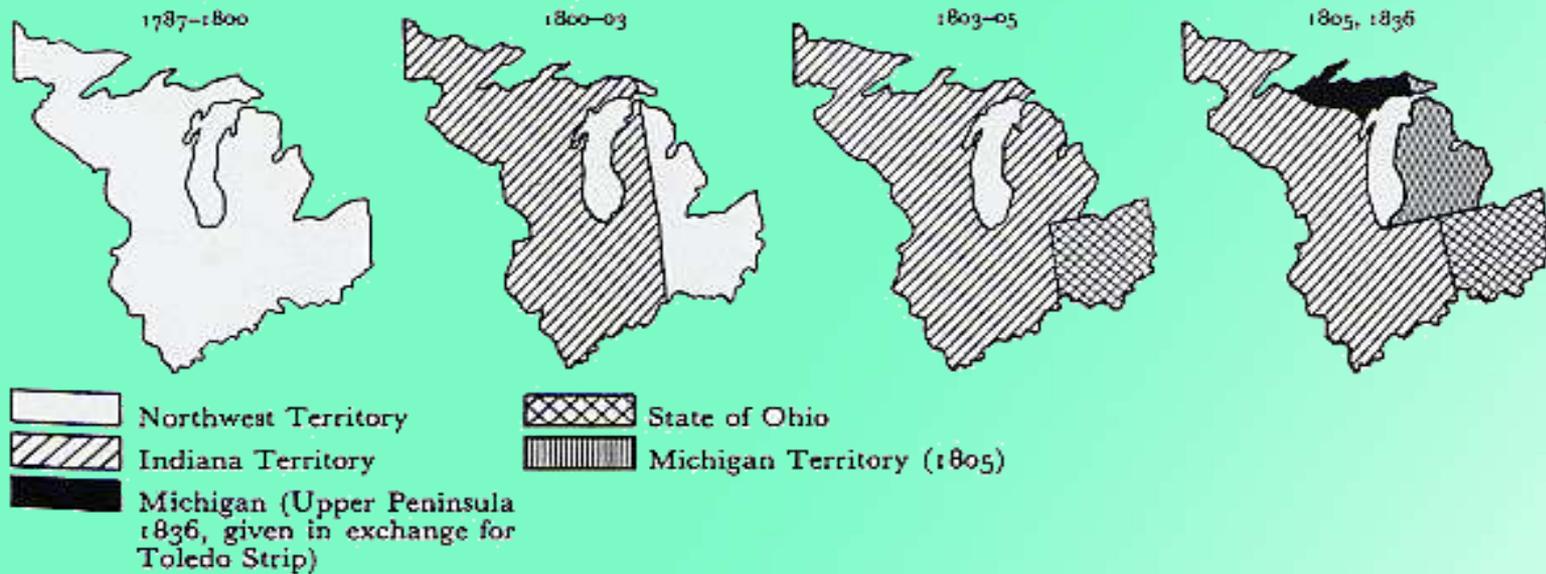


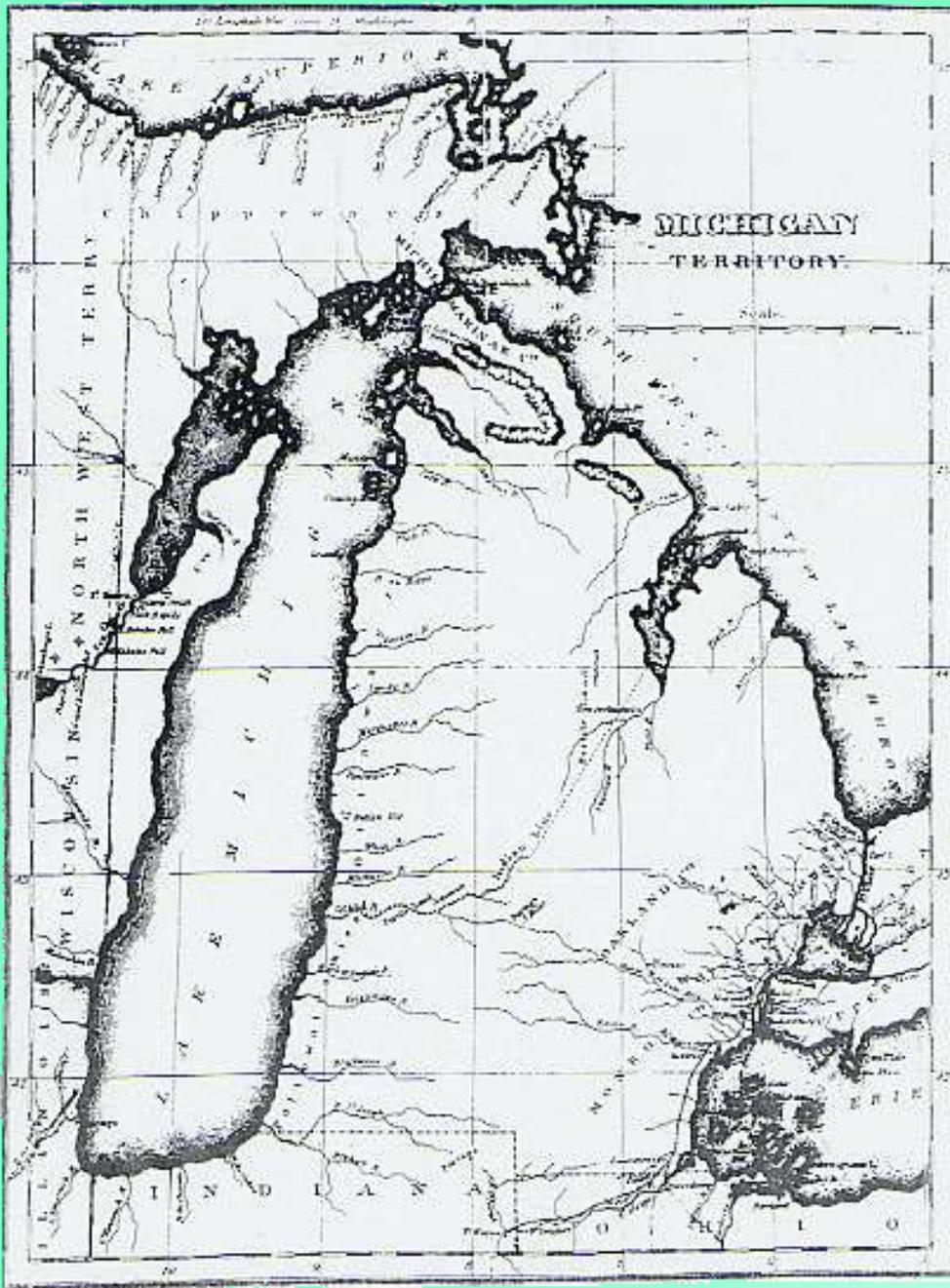
GLIMPSES OF EARLY DICKINSON COUNTY



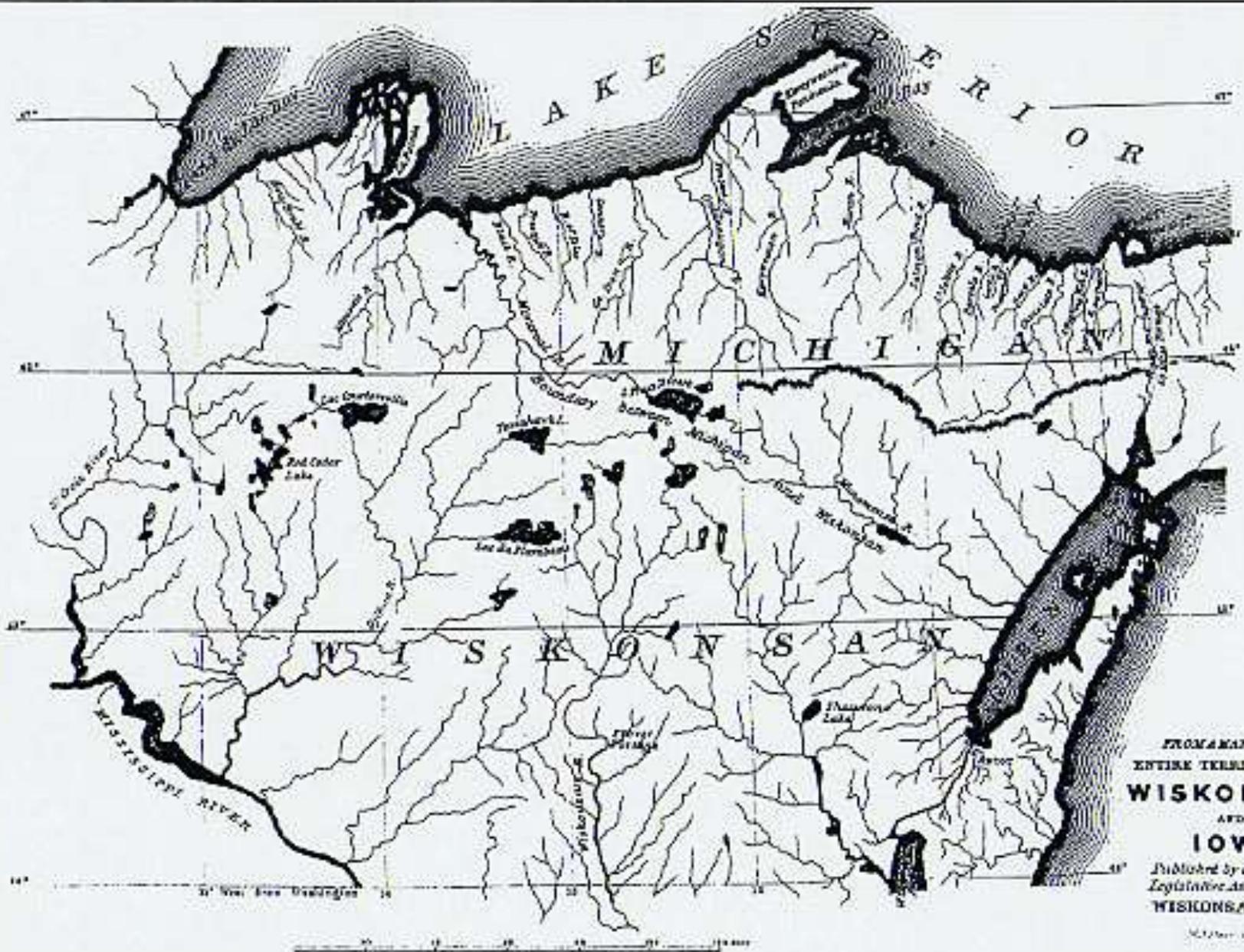
by William J. Cummings
March, 2004



From 1787 to 1800 the lands now comprising Michigan were a part of the Northwest Territory. From 1800 to 1803 half of what is now the Lower Peninsula of Michigan and all of the Upper Peninsula were part of Indiana Territory. From 1803 to 1805 what is now Michigan was again part of the Northwest Territory which was smaller due to Ohio achieving statehood on March 1, 1803. From 1805 to 1836 Michigan Territory consisted of the Lower Peninsula and a small portion of the eastern Upper Peninsula. In 1836 the lands comprising the remainder of the Upper Peninsula were given to Michigan in exchange for the Toledo Strip.



This map of Michigan Territory appeared in *A Complete Historical, Chronological and Geographical American Atlas* published by H.S. Carey and I. Lea in Philadelphia in 1822. Note the lack of detail in the northern Lower Peninsula and the Upper Peninsula which were largely unexplored and inhabited by Native Americans at this time.



FROM A MAP OF THE
 ENTIRE TERRITORIES OF
WISCONSAN
 AND
IOWA.
 Published by order of the
 Legislative Assembly of
 WISCONSAN 1838

W. H. R. S. 2

N^o. 2.



EXTRA! EXTRA! READ ALL ABOUT IT!

VULCAN – A number of Indians – men, women and children – came into town Wednesday last from Bad Water [*sic*] for the purpose of selling berries, furs, etc., having with them a lot of regular Indian ponies. They make a novel picture as they go along one after the other, looking more like Indians we read about than those usually seen in civilization, and are always looked upon in wonderment by strangers, though it has long since lost its novelty to the residents here. –*The Menominee Ranger*

The Iron Port, Escanaba, Mich.
August 9, 1879



Tom "Wildcat" King
(1830-1910)



Mrs. Tom (Josephine) King

**EXTRA! EXTRA!
READ ALL ABOUT IT!**

RANGE ITEMS.

--The Chippewas, 300 strong, held their annual pow-wow at Chicagoan [*sic*] lake last week. – Menominee Range.

The Iron Port, Escanaba, Delta County, Mich.

June 9, 1883



Menominee Joe (left) and Jerome Dakota, Indians from the Badwater Indian village, paddled their birchbark canoe near Eagle Island in the Spread Eagle Chain of Lakes, Wisconsin, during the summer of 1896. The canoe is similar to birchbark canoes sold by the Badwater Indians at a cost of one dollar per foot.

EXTRA! EXTRA! READ ALL ABOUT IT!

SAGOLA NEWS GOSSIP

Edw. Ryan is putting up a new building at Randville on the Tom King property, which he recently purchased. The building is 24 x 53 feet in size and will be divided into two store rooms, one to be a grocery store and the other a saloon.

Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson Co., Mich.
Thursday, June 25, 1908



Edwin Trestrail, son of William C. Trestrail, posed by an Indian grave at the burial ground at Badwater near the Big Bend of the Menominee River in about 1922-1923. William C. Trestrail acquired the property February 19, 1912, and named it Riverview Farm. Edwin J. Trestrail acquired the property from his father May 25, 1925. When the Ford Dam was built this land was flooded by the backwater.

James S. (pictured here) and William Dickey, among Dickinson County's earliest pioneers, established their trading post on Section 34, Town 40 North of Range 30 West (northeast of Quinnebec) in about 1871, trading with the Indians and providing basic supplies to early explorers. Almost all contemporary accounts mention stopping at Dickey's on the old State Road until about 1880, when the Dickey brothers pursued other occupations.

William Dickey settled in Norway in 1880, where he established a livery stable and blacksmith shop. By April, 1885, William Dickey had a livery stable in Marinette, Wisconsin, and James S. Dickey was farming in the Iron River area. The Dickey brothers later moved out West.





George Frederick Seibert, pioneer Iron Mountain druggist, recorded his stop at Dickey's Trading Post in his journal during a trip up the Menominee River in 1879. His entry for May 6th, Sunday morning, read in part:

Arrived at Dickey's at 6:30 [p.m.] and was not favorably impressed by the outside appearance, but found myself mistaken in my estimate of the place. We got a splendid supper and found a very pleasant woman in Mrs. Dickey...Had a smoke and was standing in the store...when two Redmen came in and commenced talking with the Dickeys. The only thing I understood was "kee win" (no friend). The Dickeys being traders and buyers of furs spoke the Indian dialect fluently, and kept up a conversation for over half an hour with them. The Indians took some crackers and drank some -- gin, I think it was, and then made as they would go, but they hung around for a long time even after we went to bed. The Dickeys, I think, are very nice people, but I don't think they would scruple at anything to make money. The selling of liquor to Indians is punished severely, but they did it. They have furs of all kinds in their store, fisher, otter, beaver, lynx, mink, fox, etc. They keep overalls, cigars, tobacco, pipes, whisky, prints, and groceries. Store is small, but large enough to do all their trading with the Reds.

EXTRA! EXTRA! READ ALL ABOUT IT!

The contract for building the Extension to the Menominee iron range has been let by the C. & N.W.R.R. Co., to Featherly & Farnsworth of Green Bay. They are to commence work immediately.

The Escanaba Tribune, Escanaba, Delta County, Mich.
February 22, 1873

P.M. Brown is clearing away a lot at section 42, or Power's Station, for the purpose of erecting a hotel. The junction of the Menominee Range Road will be there.

The Escanaba Tribune, Escanaba, Delta County, Mich.
March 15, 1873

EXTRA! EXTRA! READ ALL ABOUT IT!

About 150 men at work on the Menominee Range railroad struck for higher wages last Tuesday, and after proceeding to “42” met some 60 laborers who had just come in on the train from the south. These gave such an unfavorable account of matters outside, that the most of the men went back to work again at the same wages. They were getting \$1.25 a day and were paying \$3.50 for board but wished their wages were raised to \$1.50, a demand which was not complied with.

The Escanaba Tribune, Escanaba, Mich.

April 21, 1877

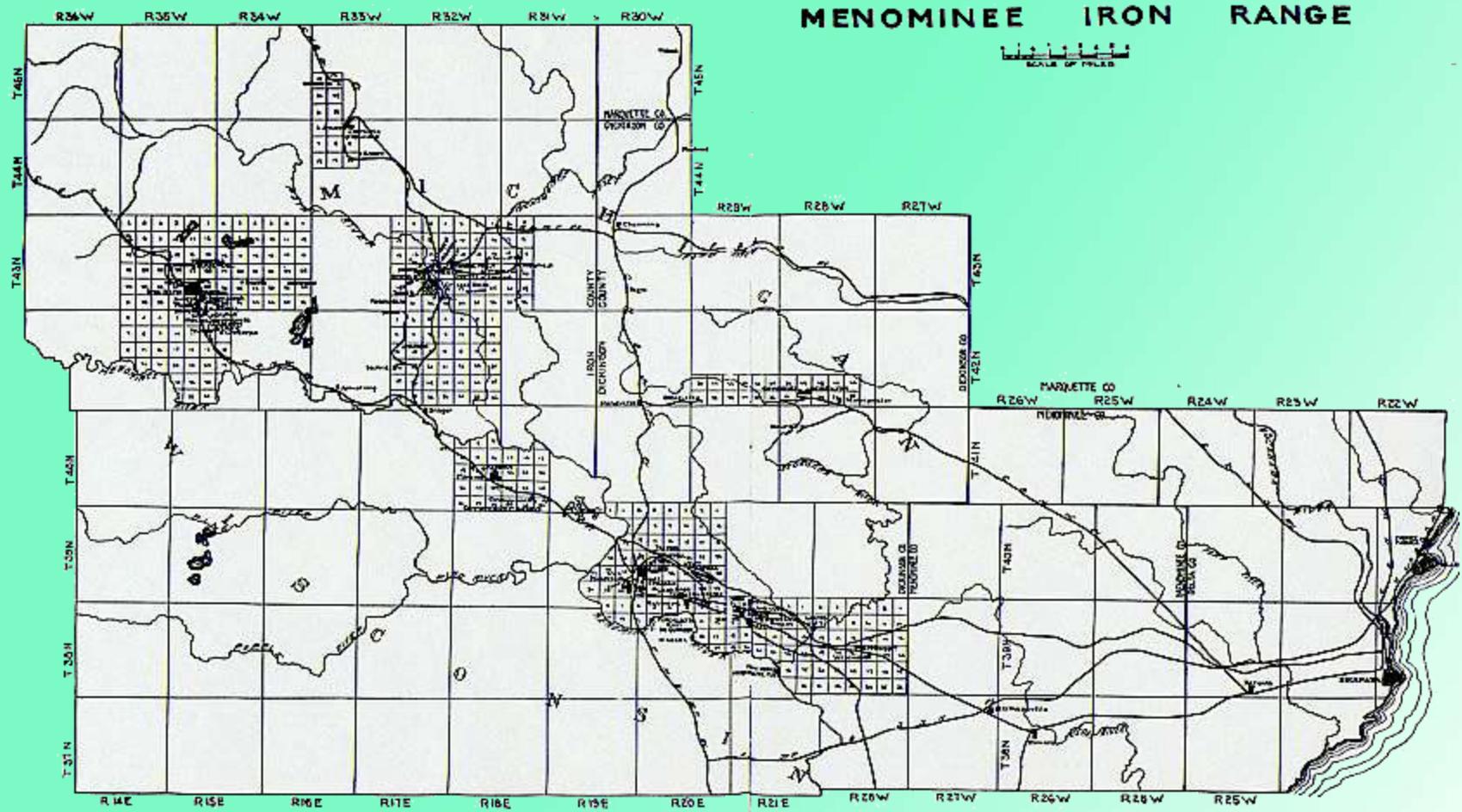


Possibly the Menominee River Railroad Gang, ca. 1877

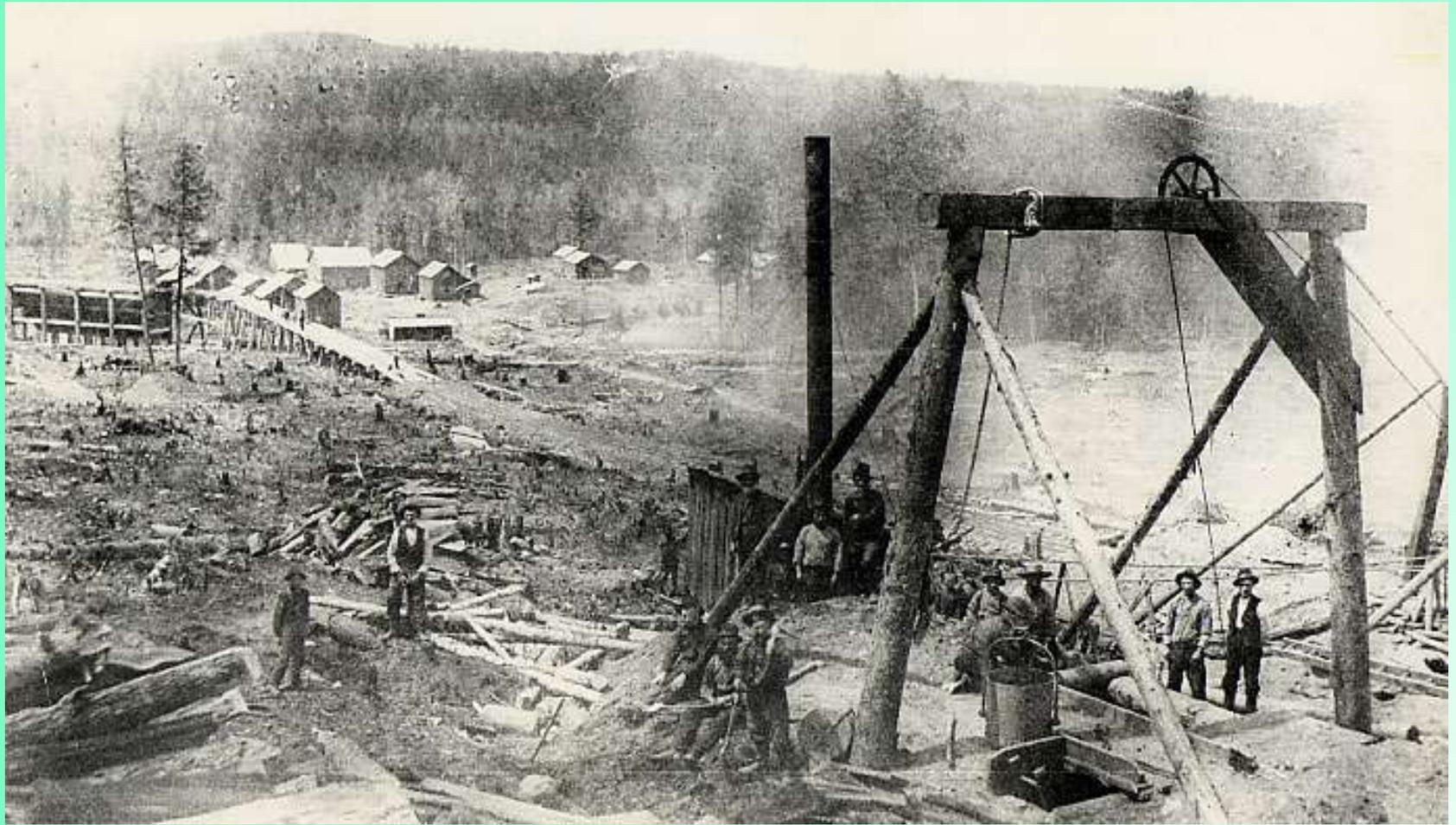
ONE HUNDRED MEN WANTED.

To work on the Construction tralus on the
MENOMINEE RIVER RAILROAD
Steady Employment. Apply to
D. L. WELLS & CO.,
Section 42—near Spaulding, Michigan.

Contractor D.L. Wells placed this advertisement in the October 20, 1877, edition of *The Iron Port*, as the building of the Menominee River Railroad continued westward, opening up the Menominee Iron Range.



The Menominee Iron Range spanned about 60 miles, extending from Waucedah on the east to Iron River on the west. J.F. Hanst's map appeared in Volume XXI of the *Lake Superior Mining Institute Proceedings (1916-1917)* and located mines then in operation. The Chicago & North-Western Railroad branch line traveling northwest from Powers in Menominee County connected the mines with Escanaba, a Lake Michigan iron port.



Between 1880 and 1932, the Chapin shipped 27,506,868 tons of iron ore, accounting for fully one-third of Dickinson County's entire iron ore production. While the Chapin maintained its title as the Menominee Range's leading producer, only Ironwood's Norrie-Aurora-Pabst Mine on the Gogebic Range, shipping over 53,802,000 tons from 1885 to 1935, surpassed the Chapin's production in the Upper Peninsula.



Another early view of the Chapin Mine, also supposedly dating to 1880, shows considerable growth. A more substantial shaft housing has been erected, and many new mining buildings appear in the background.

Chapin and Ludington
Miners go Out on Thurs-
day Afternoon to the
Number of Over
1,000

Differences in Time
the Cause.

Supt. Cady's Life Threatened and Supt.
Stockbridge Beaten and Driven
Out of Town.

Threatening to Stop the Pumps
and Burn the Buildings.

A WILD MOB.

On Thursday afternoon a great strike occurred at Iron Mountain, by which over 1,000 men went out of the Chapin & Ludington mines on account of differences in time. The Chapin Company alone has been paying the men with time that aggregates in a month a money value of \$4,200. Both companies posted notices to the effect that this gratuity would hereafter be discontinued. The action rendered the men wild. They left work in a body, threatened to kill Supt. Cady of the Chapin and so maltreated Supt. Stockbridge, of the Ludington, by kicking him, beating him and spitting in his face, that he fled from town to save his life. This afternoon (Saturday) the men are parading the streets with bands and banners, over 1,000 strong, and threaten to stop the pumps and burn the buildings. A. C. Brown is momentarily expected.

When Iron Mountain was scarcely four years old, the first miners' strike on the Menominee Iron Range occurred after the management of the Chapin and Ludington mines posted an order requiring miners to work an additional five hours on Saturday evening, instead of finishing the work week at 6 p.m.

According to Superintendent C.H. Cady of the Chapin Mine, the issue at stake was an order issued from his office requiring the men to work the number of hours each day that they were paid for. The men had been in the habit of coming out of the mine long enough before the whistle blew at noon to change their clothes, and not coming back to prepare for going into the mine until 1 o'clock, thus using an hour or more of time belonging to the company for purposes of their own. This order also required them to work from 6 till 11 o'clock p.m. Saturdays.

The men refused to comply with the order, and by their action closed the mine. The owners intended to operate the mine that winter solely for the purpose of furnishing the men employment and enabling them to support their families. Cady wanted them to pay the consequences for stopping work at the mine..



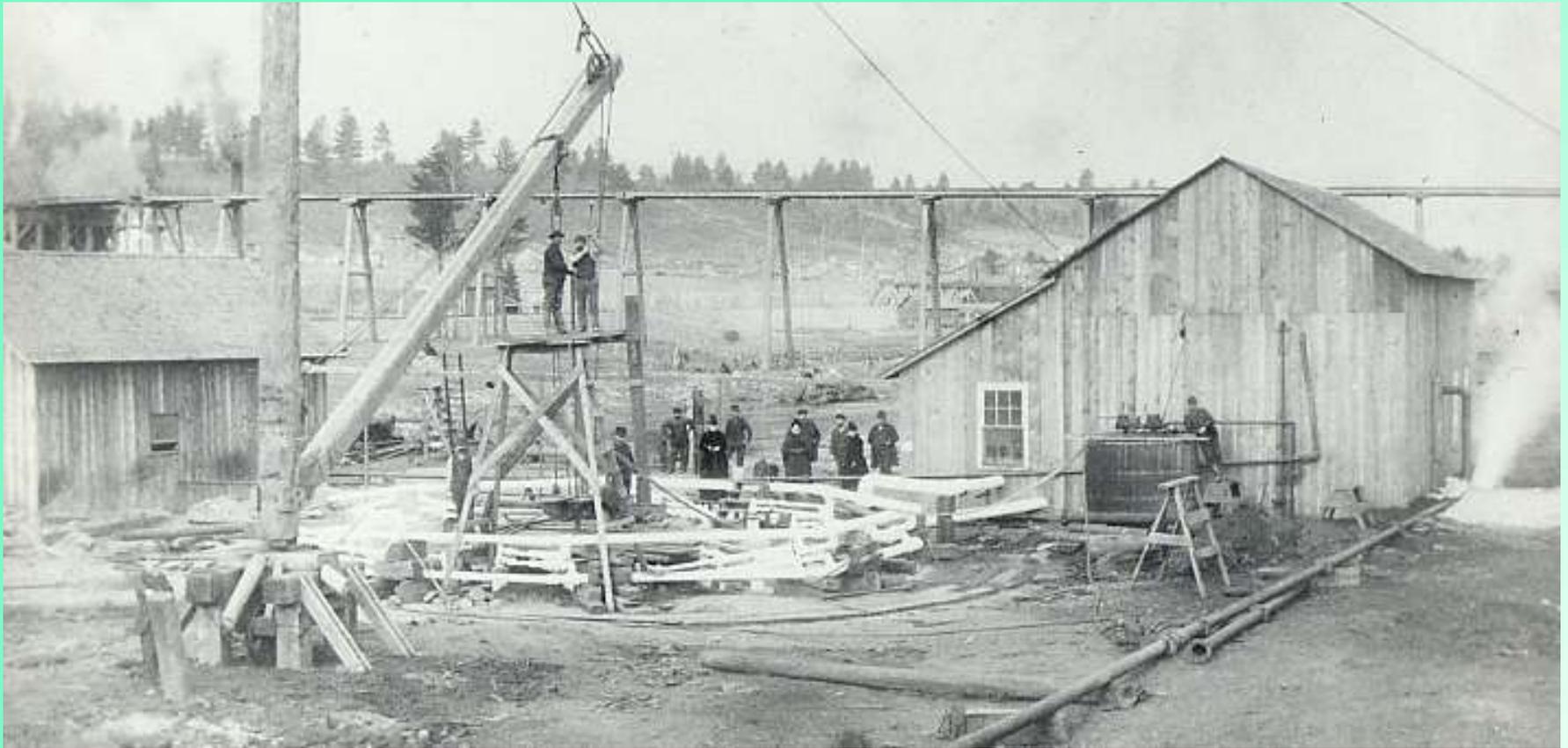
These mining officials from Iron Mountain's Ludington Mine posed for H.S. Emory, an Appleton, Wis., photographer, sometime between 1883 and 1890. They are identified as follows: (back row) William B. Catlin, surface boss; Robert Bankes, cashier and later superintendent; A.D. Moore, superintendent; Harry McDermott, master mechanic; Francis A. Brown, chief chemist; Sam Spear, bookkeeper; (front row) Captain Grey; Captain Sam Langdon; Captain Henry Shields; Morris Danielson, blacksmith; Tom Hancock, carpenter.



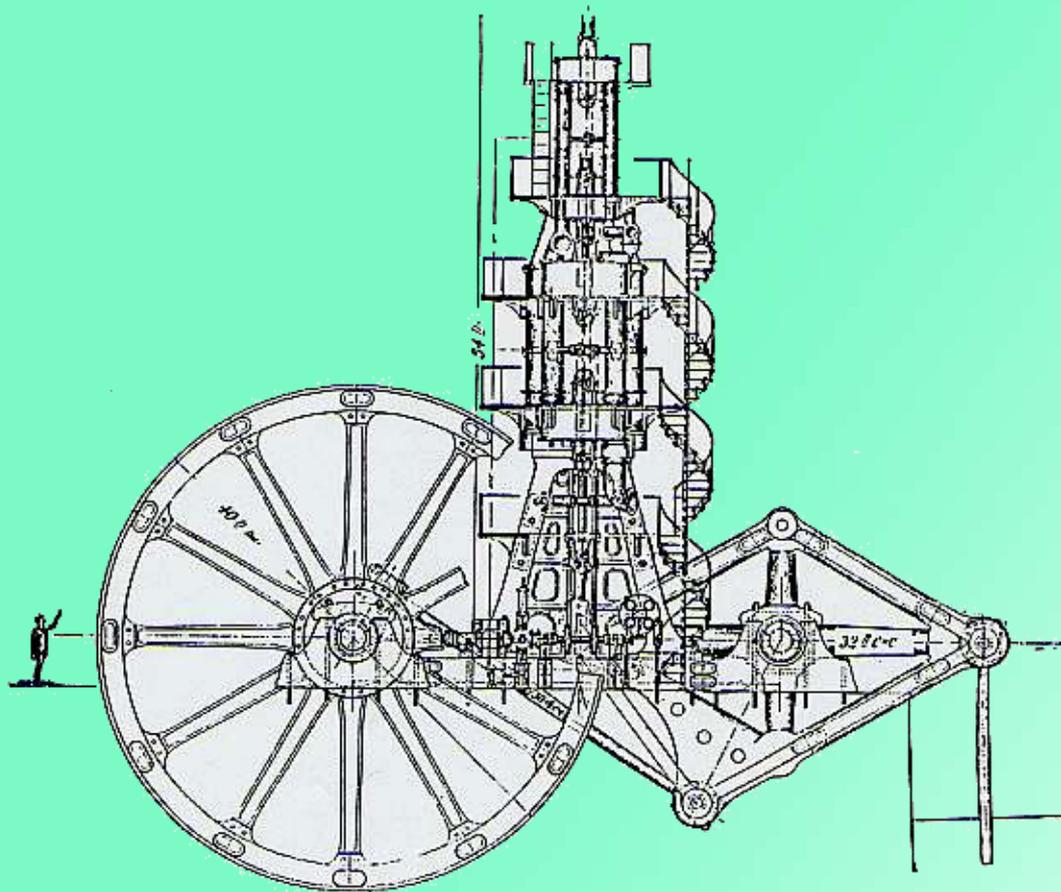
In this view the camera is facing north on Stephenson Avenue in the mid-1880's, about the time of the Miners' Strike. The view shows the east side of the 200 block, where the First National Bank is now located. William H. Jenkins opened his hotel at the corner of South Stephenson Avenue and East Ludington Street in early November, 1881. The three-story frame hotel was considered among the city's finest, rooms renting for \$2.00 per day in 1885. The fourth building from the corner, advertising dry goods and clothing, was probably Charles E. Parent's store, one of the first in the village.



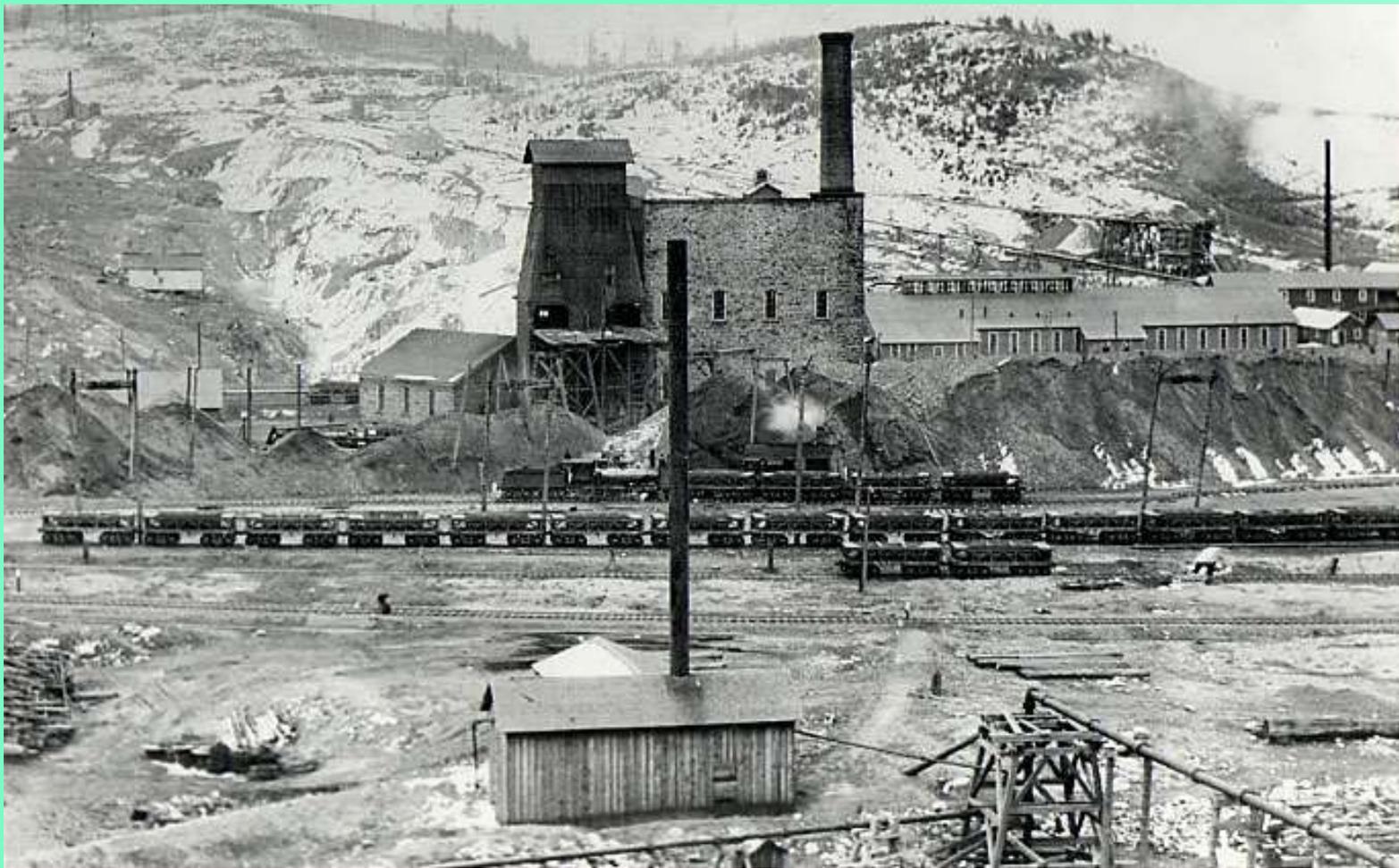
Taken in the last half of the 1880's, this photograph, looking south, shows buildings on the east side of the 300 block of South Stephenson Avenue. The sign on the first building on the left, located at the southeast corner of the intersection with East Ludington Street, reads City Hotel. A small sign between this building and the next advertises a dressmaker. The second store, at 305 South Stephenson Avenue, was a general store operated by Charles Schuldes and Emil Carriere between 1885 and 1889. Their advertising banner stretches across the street. The tall pine at the right stands where the intersection with East A Street would be today, and beyond is forest and swamp.



Engineer George Thomas, of the Poetsch SooySmith Company, of New York, supervised the freezing process used to sink D shaft of the Chapin Mine through over 90 feet of rock and loose sand. The process began in the late fall of 1888, and, after 15 days of freezing, the excavation of the shaft began, reaching the ledge 135 days later. This historic photograph of the freezing process records what may have been the first such attempt in the United States. The shaft was sunk inside the circle of pipes in a cylinder of frozen ground measuring 50 feet in diameter. In the background, the air pipe carrying compressed air from the Hydraulic Power Company at the Upper Quinnesec Falls to the Chapin and Ludington mines to run machinery towered over the buildings.



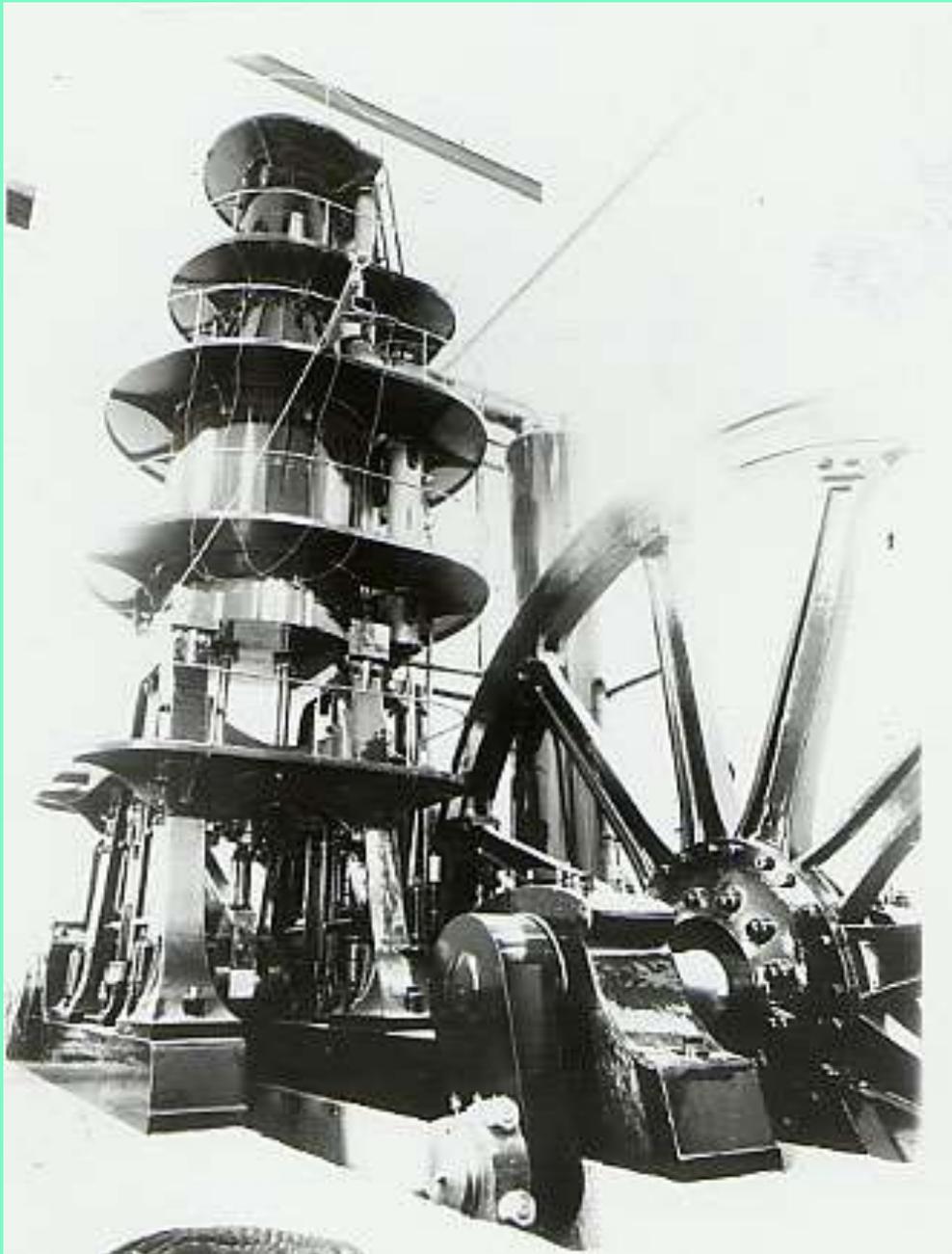
Designed by Edwin Reynolds of the Edward P. Allis & Company, in Milwaukee, Iron Mountain's Cornish pumping engine was first started on Tuesday, January 3, 1893 at 2:20 p.m. A few months later President Grover Cleveland pressed the button which started the 3,000 horsepower horizontal quadruple-expansion Reynolds-Corliss engine on exhibit at the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. This engine, "Pride of Machinery Hall," had a flywheel 30 feet in diameter [10 feet less than his Iron Mountain engine] which drove two Westinghouse 750 kilowatt alternators supplying the current for 20,000 16-candlepower incandescent lamps throughout the fairgrounds in Chicago. Reynolds received national and worldwide recognition for his outstanding achievements in engine design and construction.



This view of the Chapin Mine's D shaft complex, looking east, was probably taken between 1893 and 1896. Two tramways exit the shaft housing's mid-point. A steam locomotive appears to be pushing four cars directly below, in front of the vast stockpiles. To the right of the sandstone engine house and across the street, on North Stephenson Avenue, some of the Chapin Mining Company's shops are visible. The Millie Mine, originally the Hewitt, can faintly be seen directly above and slightly to the left of the shaft housing near the crest of Millie Hill, with Pewabic Hill rising in the background. The Hydraulic Power Company's air pipe appears at the lower right, extending west to the Ludington shaft and northwest to the Hamilton shaft.



Dated October 19, 1912, this view of the C Ludington shaft, facing east, shows the shaft housing which rose 114 feet above the collar. The chutes to the left allowed ore cars, like those pictured, to be loaded directly, as the ore came up in the tram cars on the hoist. The cage in which the men descended and ascended can be seen at the lower left of the shaft housing. The pump house, covering the Cornish pumping engine where it still stands today, was sheathed in corrugated metal and rested on a red sandstone foundation. A pipe can be seen leading from the boiler house to the pump house, feeding steam to the gigantic engine. Another railroad track passed between these two buildings.



CORNISH PUMPING ENGINE STATISTICS

Engine Height.....	54 Feet Above Floor
Engine Length.....	75 Feet from Back of Flywheel to End of Pump Bob
Engine Weight.....	725 Tons
High Pressure Cylinder.....	50 Inches in Diameter
High Pressure Head.....	10 Tons
Low Pressure Cylinder.....	100 Inches in Diameter
Low Pressure Cylinder Head.....	17 Tons
Stroke of Pistons.....	10 Feet
Flywheel....	40 Feet in Diameter; 160 Tons
Flywheel Rim...24 Inches Thick and Wide	
Cost of Engine Alone.....	\$82,500



Iron Mountain's Pewabic Mine, located east of Millie Hill on Pewabic Hill, opened in 1887. This photograph was taken shortly thereafter and facing north, shows the extensive tramway leading from the early wooden shaft. Several ore cars have passed under the tramway and have been loaded from the ore pocket. The men standing in front of the ore cars nearest the tramway help provide a visual scale by which to measure these immense mining structures. Judging from the logs to the left of the picture, the mine's sawmill must have been located to the left of the shaft.



Of the survivors of the October 25, 1894, Pewabic Mine accident, only two men in the back row have been positively identified. They are William Beard, at the extreme left, and Peter Hallberg, third from left. The names of the remaining men are Stephen Allen, John Forrell, Samuel Husband, George Marcous, William Oliver, Thomas Penglase, George Rickard, John Thomas and George Wilcox.



A William A. Holmes & Son logging crew has just finished loading a narrow gauge railway car, probably somewhere east of the Michigamme River in the mid-1880's. William A. Holmes is standing fourth from the left in front of the carload of logs. Tom King, a Chippewa Indian who lived in and around Dickinson County for many years, is seated on the log, holding his hat against his leg with his left hand. The lumberjack behind King with his foot resting on the log and a cant hook over his left shoulder is Patrick "Paddy" Costigan.



In 1886, William A. Holmes & Son were logging just across what became the Dickinson County line in Section 26 of Township 43 North, Range 31 West. Section 36 is located east of the Michigamme River, an area in which Holmes & Son logged extensively between 1881 and 1893. Notice the primitive narrow gauge steam engine, a 9-ton wood burner, which was used to pull carloads of pine logs.

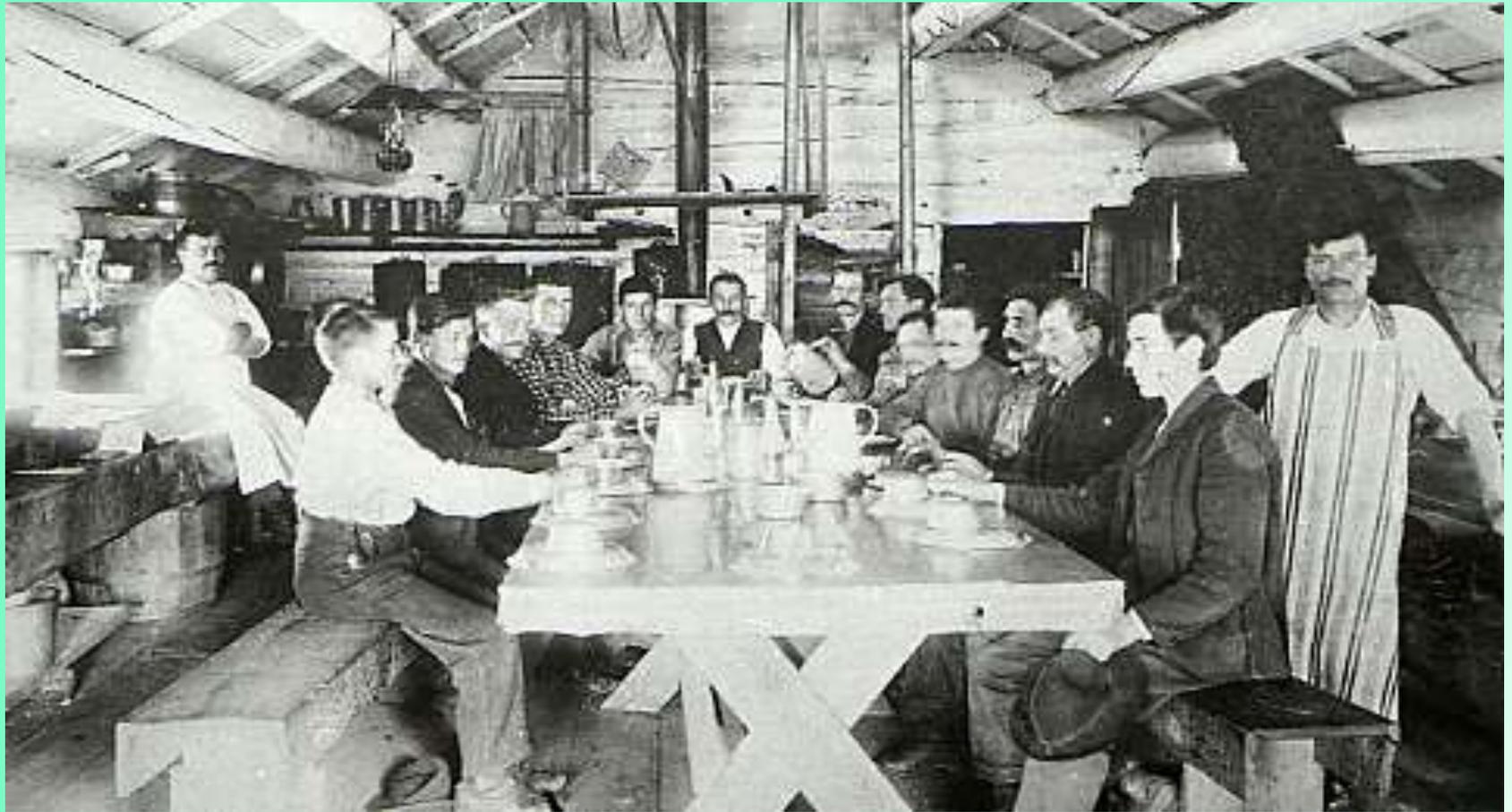
EXTRA! EXTRA! READ ALL ABOUT IT!

RANGE ITEMS.

--K.S. Buck shot at a lynx from his seat in a cutter. The shot scared his horse and in pulling on the lines he discharged his pistol (self-cocking) and killed the horse. - Range.

The Iron Port, Escanaba, Mich.

April 11, 1885



Substantial, well-cooked meals were essential to the lumberjacks, who worked long, hard hours outdoors in all kinds of weather. This logging crew paused before their meal in the cook shanty of Camp Three in Breen Township sometime during the mid-teens. Tin cups placed upside down upon tin plates in the same position marked each setting at the sawbuck table. Graniteware coffeepots filled with the preferred beverage were also in readiness. The cook at the left sat on a part of a primitive sink needed to wash all the dirty tableware after each meal. Note the pole rafters supporting the rough-sawn boards above.



The crew at the Jauquet Brothers logging camp, pictured here in February, 1905, posed in front of the bunkhouse located in Section 24, Township 43 North of Range 30 West in Sagola Township. The first man at the left in the front row was David Curtis. The Jauquet brothers (Frank, Hubert, Clem and John) and their sister Mary, holding her son, were also sitting in the front row.



Sprinkler sleds like this one at the Jauquet Brothers logging camp in Sagola Township were used to make ice roads to facilitate hauling loads of logs.

COMPANY NAME	NICK-NAME	SIDE MARK	END MARK	CATCH-MARK
N. Ludington Co.	Isaac			10
H. Witbeck Co.	Carney			111
Sawyer-Goodman Co.	Sawyer			K
Kirby-Carpenter Co.	Sam		KS	I
Menominee River Lumber Co.	Jessie			1110
Ludington, Wells & Van Schaick Co.	Bob		X	11
Girard Lumber Co.	Wells			110

MILL COMPANIES LOG MARKS

The above chart appears on page 55 of *Logs on the Menominee: The History of the Menominee River Boom Company* by Fred C. Burke. This book was published in Marinette, Wisconsin, in 1946. The chart shows a few of the nicknames, side marks, end marks and catch marks used in logging on the Menominee River.

Lumberjacks used stamping hammers to mark the logs which were floated down the river during the spring drive and then sorted out by company at the boom company so payment could be accurately made.



Taken near Hydraulic Falls in about 1890, this photograph shows a typical log drive camp. Note the cook tent and the large kettles steaming over open fires. At the right is the air pipe, 24 inches in diameter, which served the Chapin and Ludington mines with compressed air to work machinery, running nearly three miles from the Hydraulic Power Company to Iron Mountain. A favorite pastime for several generations was “walking the pipe” to the falls and back.



Maude Gee (standing) and Jamie Gee, Jeffie Whitehead and John Bush posed for the photographer on a huge log jam near either the Upper or Lower Quinnesec Falls of the Menominee River on April 23, 1889. Log jams were common during the spring drive, and getting the logs moving again was dangerous and tested the lumberjacks' skills with a peavy, cant hook and balance.

A short article in the April 14, 1892 edition of *The Iron Range*, an Iron Mountain newspaper noted:

SCORES of people have visited Quinnesec falls the past week to see the immense log jam there, which extended from the Hydraulic works to within a short distance of the railroad bridge. A force of men were employed blasting the ice and breaking the jam, and succeeded in starting the logs last Tuesday. It is estimated that there were 6,000,000 feet in the jam.

EXTRA! EXTRA! READ ALL ABOUT IT!

Since 1868 to the present time (1916) there has been a gradual falling off in the number of feet banked on the river and in size of the logs. There have been spurts, when years were greater than previous ones, but on the whole there has been a gradual falling off.

Including the season just closed and from 1868 there have been 10,794,749,178 feet of timber sent down the Menominee river. The largest year was in 1889 when 642,138,318 feet were floated. The smallest year was in 1914, the total being 22,734,190 feet. Last year there was a sudden spurt over 1914, 23,474,222 feet having been banked.

The passing of the large timber is also seen in the figures of the Boom company. For instance, in 1888, the average log which came down the river had 192 feet of lumber in it. The average in 1913 and 1915 was but thirty-eight feet.

Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Mich.

Thursday, January 13, 1916



When the Michigan Legislature established Dickinson County on May 21, 1891, six townships were taken from Marquette County to form the northern and a portion of the eastern border. A rectangle of six townships adjoining those taken from Marquette County were taken from Iron County to form the remainder of the northwest portion of the county. The southern half of the county was taken from Menominee County. Dickinson County is Michigan's youngest county.

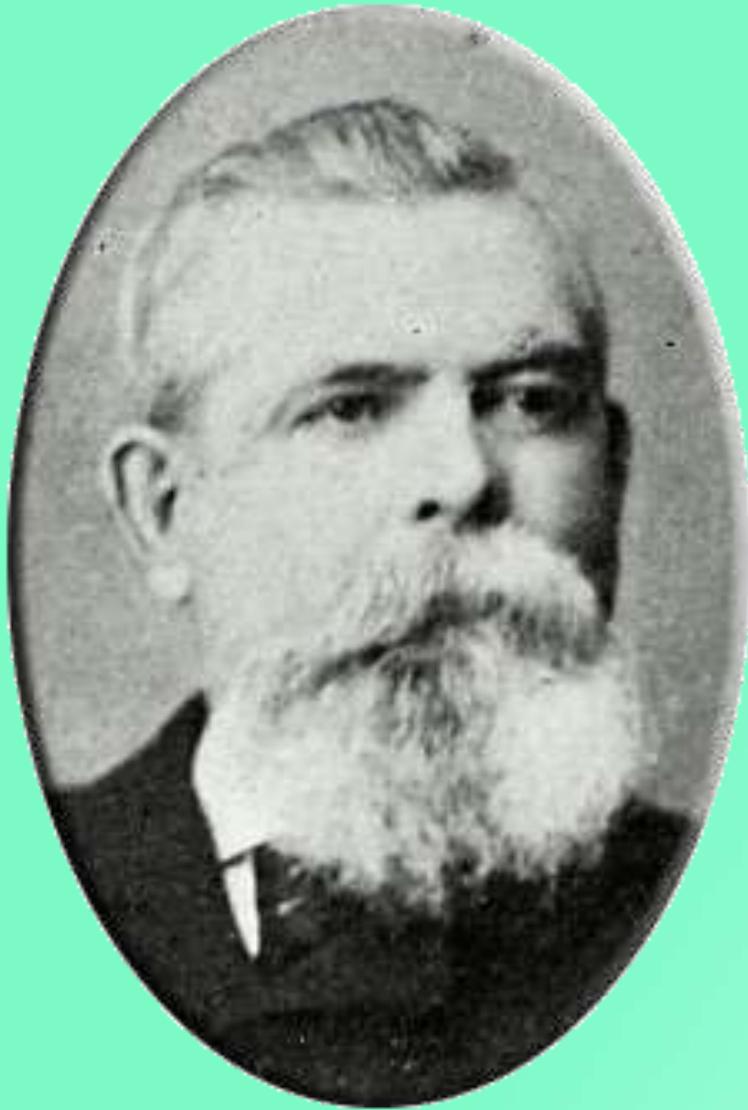
Donald McDonald Dickinson, the man for whom Dickinson County was named, was the second Michigan Democrat -- the first being Lewis Cass -- to rise to a position of national political importance. He had a close and enduring political and personal friendship with President Grover Cleveland, who requested Dickinson accept the position of postmaster-general of Michigan in 1888. Dickinson served until the close of the Cleveland administration in 1889.

Born in New York, Dickinson was raised in Michigan, attending school in Detroit and graduating from the University of Michigan Law School in 1867. He gained a reputation of being one of the leading lawyers of the Midwest and was frequently called upon to argue cases before the Supreme Court of the United States.



Donald M. Dickinson

(1846-1917)



Bartley Breen
(1834-1901)

Bartley and Thomas Breen, brothers for whom Breen Township was named, were born in New Brunswick, Canada. As children they moved with their parents to Menominee, Michigan, their father arriving in 1849 and their mother and the children arriving the following year.

The brothers worked as timber cruisers before enlisting in the Civil War. Following the war they resumed their occupation and in 1866 discovered an outcropping of iron ore which became the Breen Mine, located in Waucedah. In 1872 the Breen Mining Company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000. The mine was situated on 120 acres of land.

Thomas retired from timber cruising and exploring for iron ore in 1886, never married, and was still living in Menominee in 1920.

Bartley defeated Joseph Fleshiem for a seat in the Michigan House of Representatives in the fall of 1886, serving one term (1887-1888). He moved his family to Chicago in about 1892, and died there in November, 1901.

EXTRA! EXTRA! READ ALL ABOUT IT!

A new station called Foster City has been opened on the Peninsula division of the C. & N.W. railroad. It is located about five miles from Metropolitan.

The Current, Norway, Menominee County, Mich.
Saturday, November 7, 1885



Morgan Lumber and Cedar Company Sawmill, Foster City, ca. 1905



Taken in about 1910 across the millpond, this overall view shows Foster City's Morgan Lumber and Cedar Company's sawmill complex. The white building just to the left of center bearing the company's name was the company store. The sawmill itself, complete with its cone-shaped sawdust burner, is at the right. The superintendent lived in the large residence directly above the company store, while the boardinghouse to the right housed many employees.



Morgan Lumber & Cedar Company Store, Foster City, ca. 1910



The calendar reads April, 1914, in this photograph showing the meat market of the Company store in Foster City. Joe Kelly, the butcher, stands behind the counter near the scale. Note the hams hanging at the left and the spool of string hanging above the counter ready to secure packages wrapped in butcher paper.



Again in the Company store, employees and customers posed for the camera in the general merchandise section. Pictured from left to right are Mrs. Joe Kelly, Joe Kelly, one of the Hansen men, Mrs. Preston and Julie Lesnick.



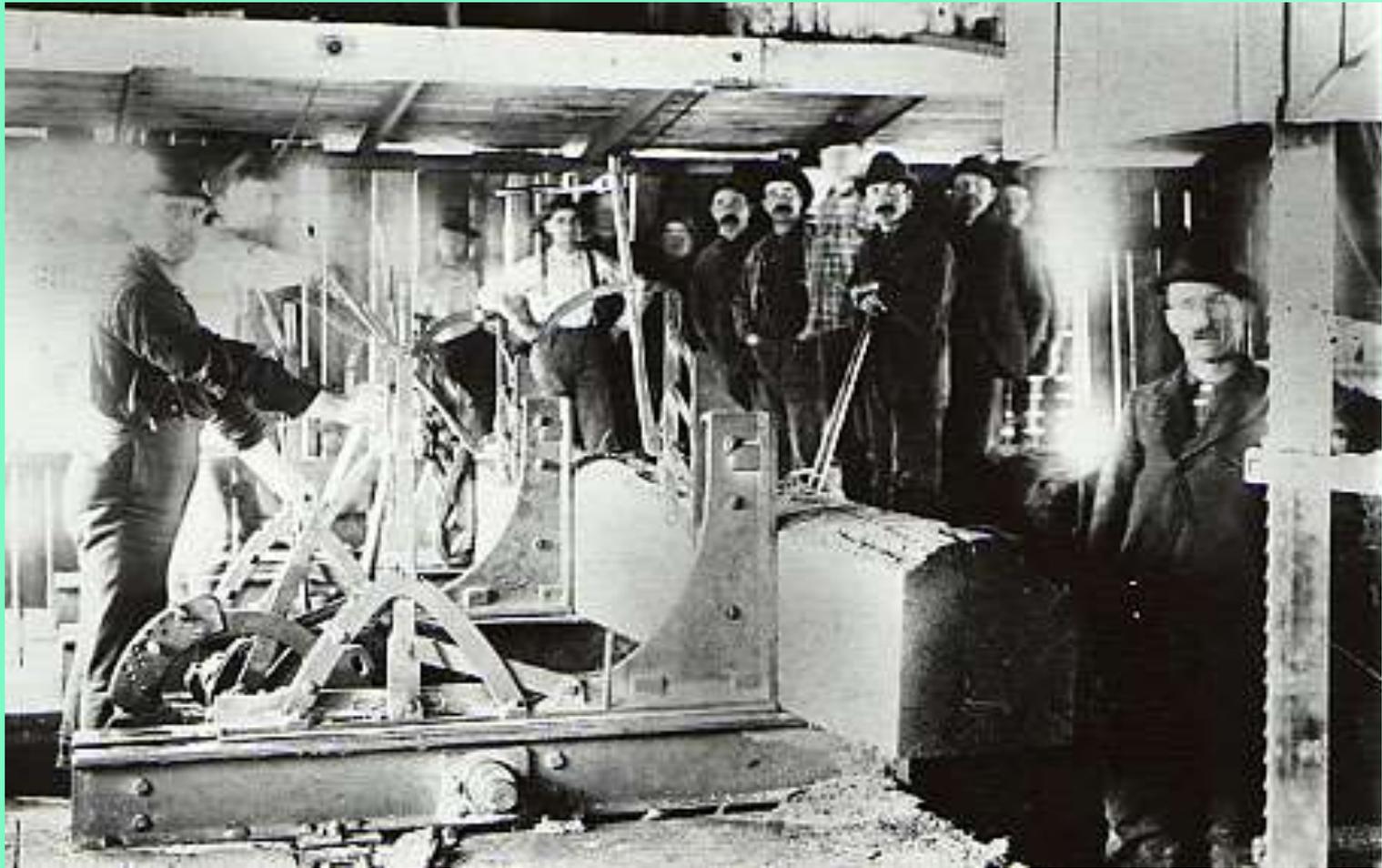
These Foster City residents were returning from a picnic at Norway Lake when this photograph was taken in about 1901-1902. The cone-shaped sawdust burner from the Morgan Lumber and Cedar Company's sawmill can be seen in the distance between the heads of the two horses at the left. Houses on Boarding House Hill can also be seen in the background and the little schoolhouse is barely visible at the upper right.

EXTRA! EXTRA! READ ALL ABOUT IT!

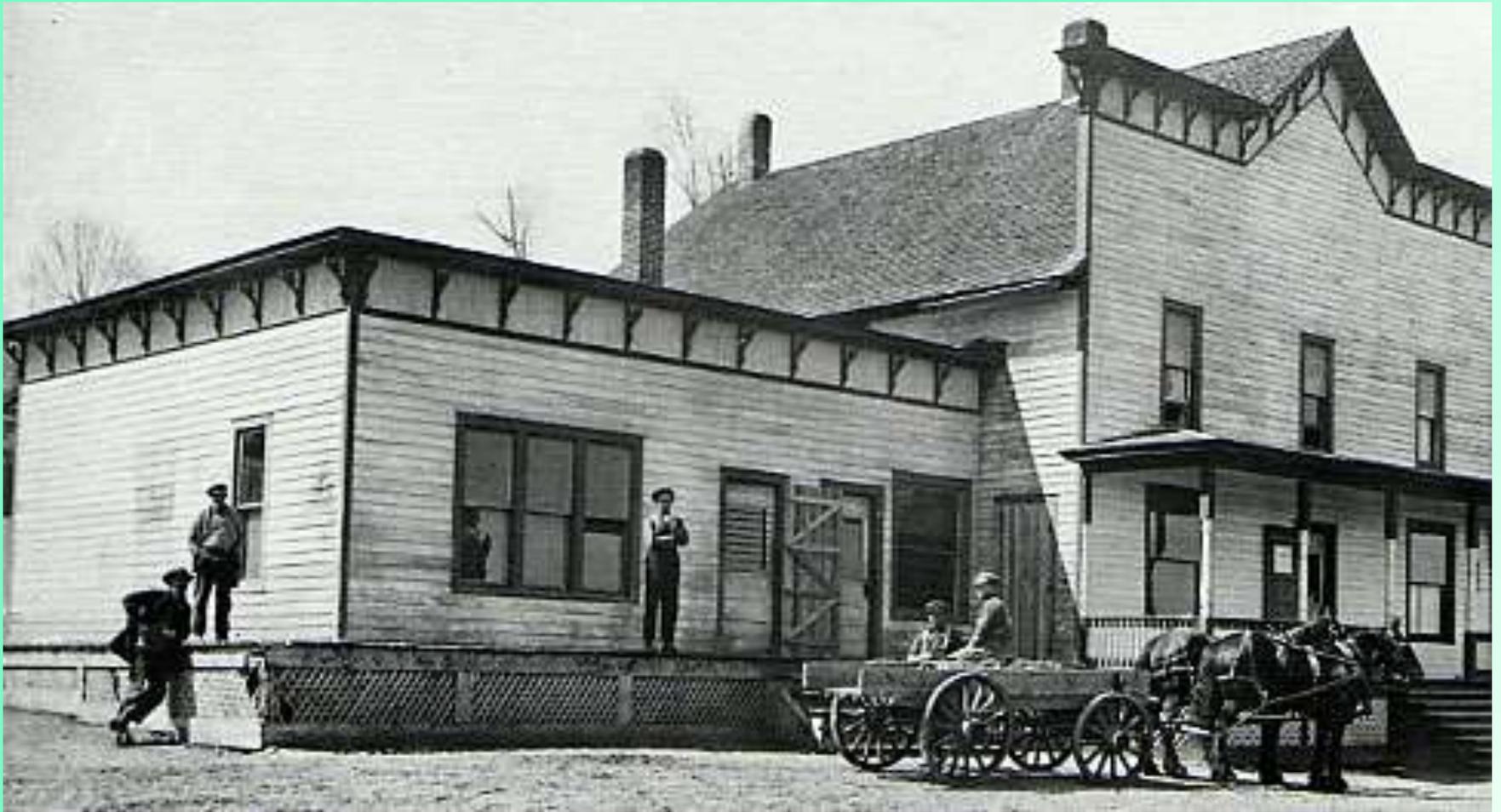
Many Bounties.

Claims for bounties were audited by County Clerk Quarnstrom as follows during the past ten days: William J. Grill, of Ralph, three wolves and three wildcats; Fred Tewelleger [sic - Terwilliger], of Floodwood, four wolves; John Walker, of Foster City, three wolves; James Parent, of Foster City, four wolves; George Sterling, of Foster City, five wildcats.

Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson Co., Mich.
June 20, 1907



The Parkinson Lumber and Cedar Company established its mill in Hardwood shortly before the turn of the last century. This interior view -- which may have been taken as early as 1898 -- shows a log in the carriage approaching the bandsaw at the right. Those identified include, from left to right, Olaf Olson, Louis Siegler, Sr., John LaLonde, unidentified and John Anderson, a brother of Andrew Filback, who changed his surname. The others, including the sawyer standing in front, are unidentified.

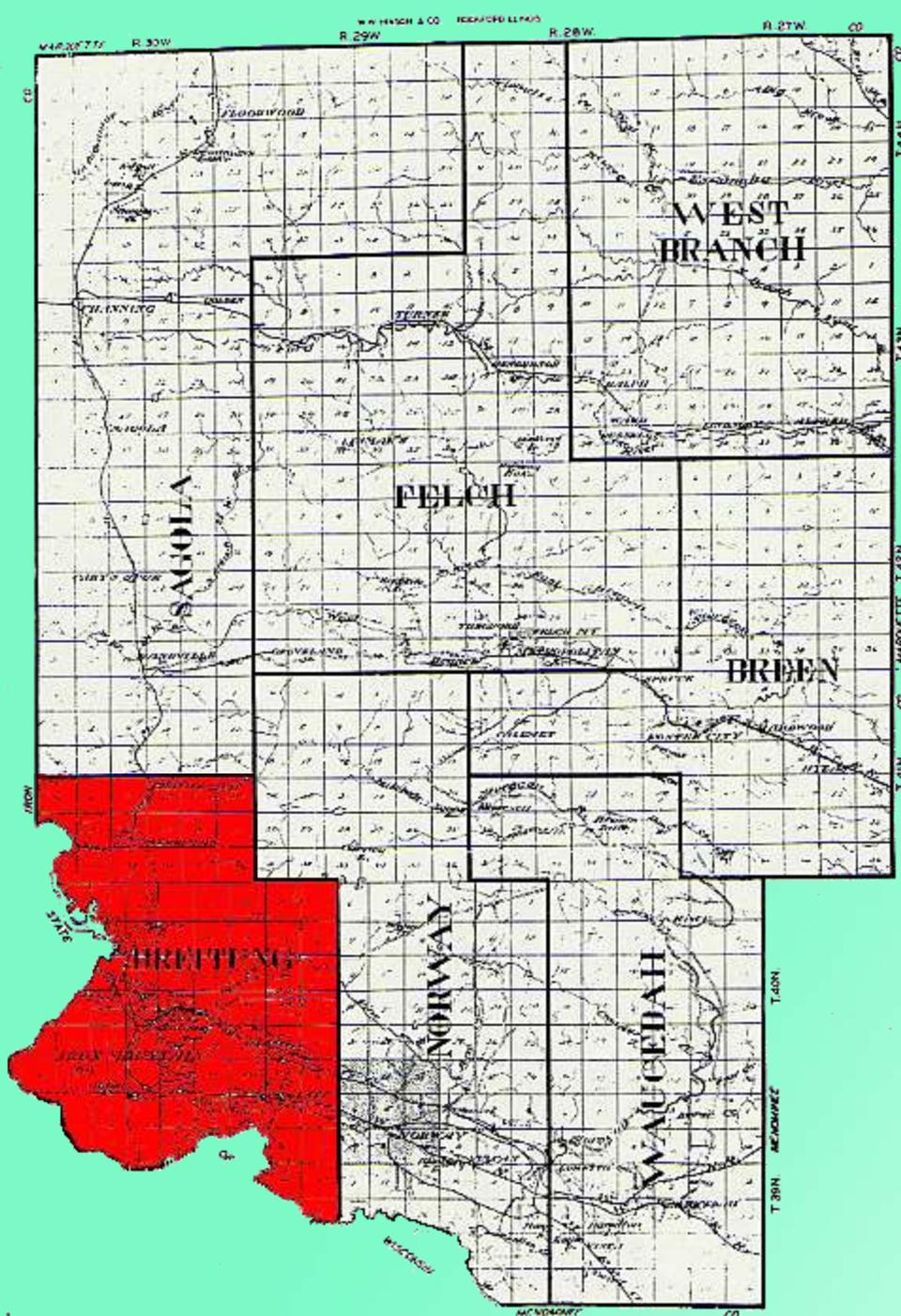


Hardwood was established in 1884 by the Menominee Hardwood and Shingle Company. Its post office was established July 23, 1891, with James J. Walton serving as postmaster.

Dating about 1909, this photo shows the Hardwood saloon and hotel. Axel Pearson and John Anderson posed with the team and wagon stopped in front of the saloon. The other three men pictured were Jack McKaskel, bartender, Andrew Johnson and Emanuel Peronto.



Taken during the first decade of the twentieth century at the Michael Kenny farm at Hylas, Breen Township, this photograph documents the use of oxen in logging operations in Dickinson County. The pair of oxen hitched to the bobsled in the background pulled a straight load of logs while the horses behind pulled a sprinkler used in building ice roads to allow logging sleds to move along more easily.



Breitung Township

Organized March 16, 1867
Part of Menominee County

SETTLEMENTS

- Breitung, 1920
- East Breitung, 1924
- East Kingsford, 1924
- Ferndale, 1920
- Granite Bluff, 1890
- Iron Mountain, 1879
- Kingsford, 1923
- Lake Antoine, 1890
- Merriman, 1892
- Quinnesec, 1877
- Randville, 1890
- Richardsburg, 1917
- West Breitung, 1920
- Youngs, 1911



Edward S. Breitung
(1831-1887)

Edward S. Breitung, for whom the Breitung Mine and mining location (now Vulcan) and Breitung Township were named, was born November 10, 1831, in Germany. He emigrated to the United States in 1849, settling in Richland, Kalamazoo County, Michigan, where he attended district schools to learn English. He clerked in a grocery store in Kalamazoo for two years, and went to Detroit in 1851, spending the next four years there as a bookkeeper.

Breitung located in Marquette in May, 1855, opening a small clothing store. He soon also began buying and selling mineral lands. In 1859 we went to Negaunee to take charge of the store owned by one of the large iron companies there. In 1864 he sold out his mercantile business, giving his entire attention to mining and mining interests.

In the fall of 1871 he began to develop the famed Republic Mine, and in 1873 commenced explorations on the Menominee Iron Range, continuing here for three years. He also had interests in the Vermillion Range in Minnesota and in gold and silver mining in Colorado.

EXTRA! EXTRA! READ ALL ABOUT IT!

QUINNESEC – The RANGER learns that the site for a new village has been selected some five miles west of this, and that it has already been staked off into lots. As the road progresses westward we may look for a number of towns to spring up, but where the chief city of the range is to be is yet a matter of conjecture. – *The Menominee Ranger*

The Mining Journal, Marquette, Marquette Co., Mich.
November 8, 1879

EXTRA! EXTRA! READ ALL ABOUT IT!

[Menominee Range.]

--The new town west of this place, near the Chapin mine, is to be called Iron Mountain City. – *The Menominee Ranger*

***The Mining Journal*, Marquette, Marquette Co., Mich.
November 22, 1879**

EXTRA! EXTRA! READ ALL ABOUT IT!

QUINNESEC

A few miles west of here is the new town of Iron Mountain City. It is located in the vicinity of the Chapin and Ludington mines, and already several buildings are up and a few branches of business represented. Early in the spring the railroad will be completed, and this embryo city will become a place of considerable notoriety. – *The Menominee Ranger*

***The Mining Journal*, Marquette, Marquette Co., Mich.
January 24, 1880**

EXTRA! EXTRA! READ ALL ABOUT IT!

QUINNESEC

Iron city [*Iron Mountain*] is getting to be a place of considerable note. The iron mines in that vicinity promise to be immense, the quality of the ore being equal to any found on the range. – *The Menominee Ranger*

***The Mining Journal*, Marquette, Marquette County, Mich.
February 7, 1880**



This photograph may have been taken from near the Ludington Mine looking down to what is now the east side of the Chapin Pit, where the settlement known as the Chapin Location -- also Section 30 -- began to grow as Iron Mountain. Building operations began at both the mine location and the newly-platted townsite in early winter 1879-1880.

The large, two-story white building at the right was the Menominee Mining Company Store for the Chapin Mine. The company also operated stores in Vulcan, Norway, Quinnesec and Florence, Wisconsin. Most of the larger mining companies operated stores at which their employees could trade on credit. At the end of the month their bills were subtracted from their wages and they received the balance in cash -- if there was one.

EXTRA! EXTRA! READ ALL ABOUT IT!

RANGE ITEMS.

--Highwaymen, near Iron Mountain City, on Thursday night last, attacked George Donaldson and beat and kicked him in an unsuccessful attempt to rob him. They then attacked Matt. Murray, breaking his arm and stealing his watch and pocketbook containing \$50. The robbers are still at large. – Chronicle, 31st. [*The Chronicle*, Norway, July 31, 1880] – *The Menominee Ranger*

***The Mining Journal*, Marquette, Marquette Co., Mich.
August 7, 1880**



An early Iron Mountain band posed in front of Rundle Bros. Hardware and Seibert's Drug Store on the east side of the 300 block of South Stephenson Avenue during the mid-1880's. George F. Seibert took over as sole manager of the former Schaller & Co. Drug Store in mid-March, 1884. Thomas and Alfred J. Rundle were selling hardware and mining supplies from their two-story frame building by 1885. By the end of the decade the Rundle brothers had moved to their opera house building at 105-107 West Ludington Street, where the Iron Mountain Post Office now stands. The opera house was on the second floor and the hardware store below.

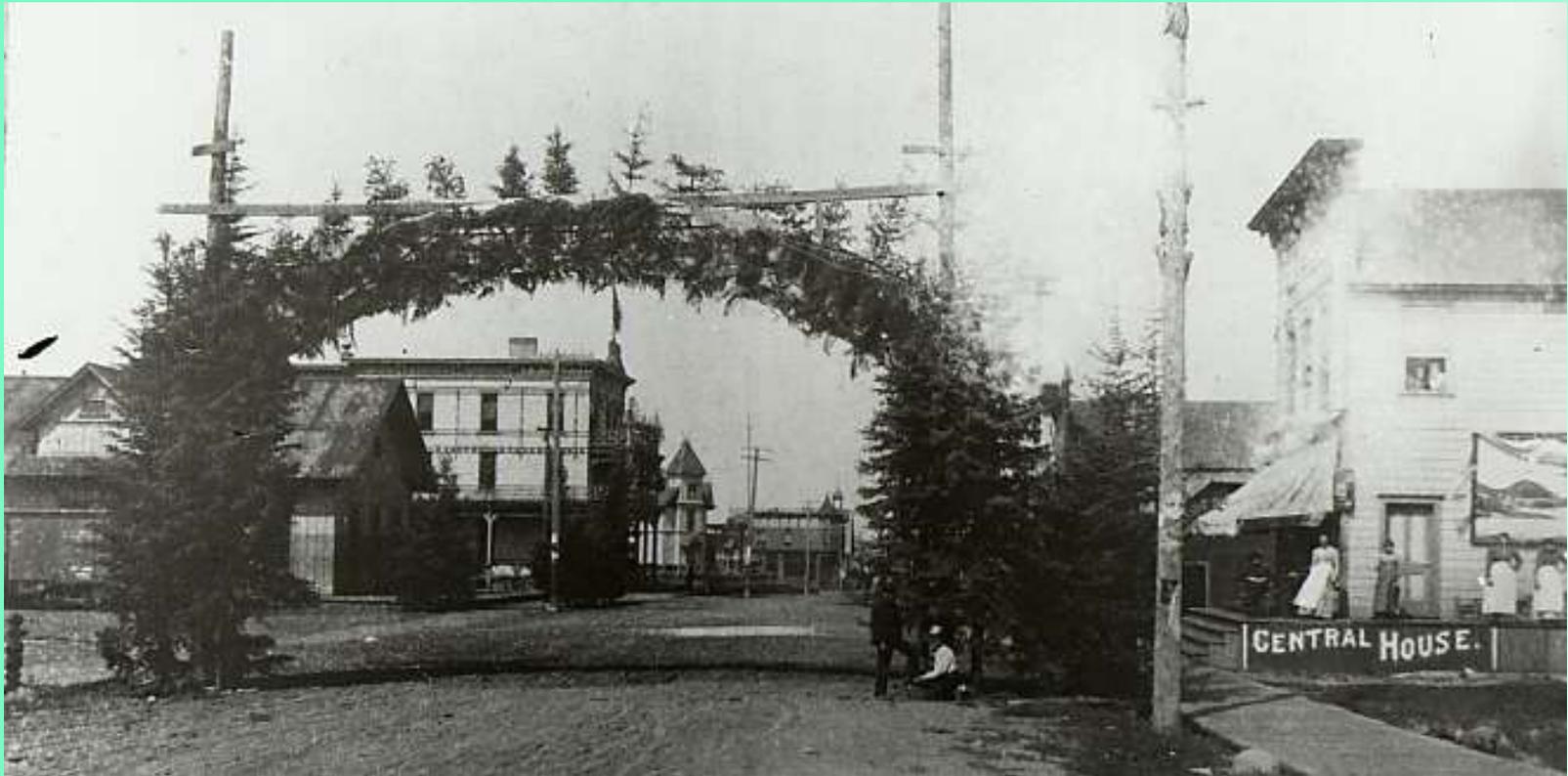
EXTRA! EXTRA! READ ALL ABOUT IT!

-- The epidemic of typhoid fever which has infested Iron Mountain for some time seems to be somewhat under control, and it is hoped the crisis has been passed. The sanitary condition of the town is fearful, and if it is not soon corrected much injury to the business interests of the town will accrue.

***The Current, Norway, Menominee County, Mich.
Saturday, October 29, 1887***



Iron Mountain's new Chicago and North-Western Railway Depot, located on the west side of the 300 block of South Stephenson Avenue (now Stevens Decorating), was opened to the public Sunday, December 22, 1889. A flagman's house at the Hughitt Street crossing is in the foreground and a similar building toward the center of the photograph served as a shelter for policemen. Farther down the street on the same side is the original sandstone building that first housed the Cornish Pumping Engine. The sandstone water tank with its dome can be seen on the horizon and at the extreme left is a corner of the Fisher Block, built in 1891, which originally housed the Commercial Bank.



The evergreen arch which crossed East B Street near the Chicago & North-Western Railway tracks in this historic photograph was erected for the celebration of Dickinson County's formation held on Saturday, June 13, 1891. The day before William H. Hancock's six-year-old son, who was watching the workmen erect the arch, was run down while attempting to escape from a speeding delivery wagon. The Milwaukee & Northern Railway Depot is at the left, the Commercial Hotel is in the center and Charles E. Parent's house can be seen toward the end of the south side of the 100 block. The two-story building at the right within the arch was called the McKinney Flats and contained a number of stores. The building to the right of the arch is the Central House, located at 106 East B Street.

EXTRA! EXTRA! READ ALL ABOUT IT!

TALK about rapid driving, J.W. Molloy, the livery man at Florence, Wis., drove to Iron Mountain, Mich., on Monday, in one hour and fifteen minutes. The distance is thirteen miles by rail and about fifteen miles by wagon road. Jack says he doesn't allow any one to throw dust in his face.

The Iron Range, Iron Mountain, Mich.
Thursday, July 14, 1892



Iron Mountain's first city directory, published in 1892, listed the following businesses along this block, from left to right: 303, Hancock & Sundstrom (John Hancock and William Sundstrom), general store; 305, N.C. Schuldes, millinery; 307, Michael Carey, cigar store and factory; Sophus Mortensen, photographer; 311, John J. Cole, gentlemen's clothing; 313, Moriarity & Allen (James Moriarity and William B. Allen), fashion sample rooms (saloon); 317, Mathius Swanson, jeweler; 319, R. Frezinsky, store; 321, Clinton W. Montgomery Block, John T. Spencer, grocery store; 323, Arthur Uddenberg, druggist; 327, The Fair, A.M. Oppenheim, proprietor, general store; M. Seibert, drug store, George F. Seibert, manager.



Iron Mountain's first city directory, published in 1892, listed the following businesses along this block: 201, William Hocking, boarding house and sample rooms (saloon); 203, J.W. Hoose & Co., meat market; 207, G.A. Malmgren, druggist; 208, Peter Jedda, saloon; 209, William G. Parent, residence [Parent formerly ran a saloon, and probably Jedda was in the store room of Parent's building.]; 211, John Hicks, newsdealer; 213, Rabey & Thomas (John Rabey and William D. Thomas), grocery store; 215, D.H. Lieberthal, clothing; 217, Peaslee & Douglas (George W.R. Peaslee and Robert A. Douglas), proprietors and publishers of the Iron Mountain Tribune and Ironwood News Record; 219, Charles E. Parent, general store; 221, Wright Brothers (J.K. and Anson F. Wright), general store [G.T. Corning, hardware store, in this photograph]; 225, John J. Cole, dry goods; 229, E.J. Ingram, druggist; and C.E. Stellar, jeweler; 235, First National Bank.



Businesses visible in the 200 block of South Stephenson Avenue include, from left to right, the London Store (Rusky Brothers -- Sam and Julius), 215; more of the London Store in Charles E. Parent's brick building, 219; G.T. Corning, hardware, 221; J.J. Cole, dry goods, 225; E.J. Ingram, druggist, and C.E. Stellar, jeweler (according to the 1892 Iron Mountain City Directory), 229; First National Bank, 235.



The three buildings facing the camera (dates in parentheses refer to city directories) are, from left to right: 108, residence of Mrs. Ann James and Mrs. Margaret Kerr (1892); Daprato & Rigassi (John Daprato and Charles Rigassi), grocery store (1902); 104-106 (double store), Thomas Williams, second-hand store (1902); 106, Moroni & Bena (John Moroni and James Bena), saloon (1892); 104, Daprato & Rigassi (John Daprato and Charles Rigassi), grocery store (1892); 102, Chinese laundry, Charles Wong, proprietor (1892); 100 (probably the same building as 102), Frank Parent, saloon (1902). In 1905 Louis Trochinski ran a bowling alley in the right side of the double building which was known as the Bijou Theater by 1907.

EXTRA! EXTRA!

READ ALL ABOUT IT!

--On Saturday night the Giacomelli ranch on the corner of Brown street and Merritt avenue was raided very successfully, the officers capturing three inmates for their trouble. The girls were lodged in jail but secured bail for their appearance before a justice and on Monday two of the party were arraigned in Justice Bergeron's court. The other had jumped her bail but it is quite probable that she will be brought to justice. As a result of the investigation one pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined \$20 and costs, while the other was discharged on account of not having found any evidence against her character. There are several other places of a similar nature conducted in this city by Italians and the police should make an effort to exterminate them. [*The Menominee Range, Iron Mountain, Mich., Thursday, April 23, 1891*]

EXTRA! EXTRA!

READ ALL ABOUT IT!

A RUMPUS occurred at the darkey ranch on Merrit avenue on Friday night. Thursday evening two of the women belonging to the gang went out and did not return until morning. One of the women is married and when the pair returned home the husband swore out a warrant and had his wife's companion arrested on the charge of being a prostitute and having led his wife astray. A trial ensued and the wench was sentenced to sixty days in the county jail, where she now is. In the meantime the negro got drunk and thrashed his "better half" for having been out all night, and the convicted woman to get revenge had the darkey arrested for wife-beating. Another trial took place and Mr. Nigger was found guilty and received a penalty of thirty days at Menominee in the county jail. He was taken down on Saturday evening but before going made the remark that he could make things lively "roun' dat house" when he returned. [*The Iron Range, Iron Mountain, Mich., Thursday, July 23, 1891*]



Probably taken in the late 1890's, the camera faces southwest overlooking a portion of the West Side. At the left the rooftop of the Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, located on the southeast corner of Prospect Avenue and West B Street, is visible. The Central School, the two-story white building with the large belfry located just to the right of center, faced Prospect Avenue on the east end of the block where today's Iron Mountain High School was built in 1911. The Central School was moved to the site of the present Central School when construction on the new high school began. St. Mary's Catholic Church, right, was located at the northeast corner of South Kimberly Avenue and West B Street. St. Joseph's Catholic Church stood at the northwest corner of Prospect Avenue and West A Street where St. Mary and St. Joseph Catholic Church stands today. The Patient Hotel, later known as the Hotel Harding, can be identified by the mansard roof with dormers on its third story. This hotel was located at the southwest corner of Carpenter Avenue and West Hughitt Street.

EXTRA! EXTRA! READ ALL ABOUT IT!

Should Be Stopped.

Crystal lake is becoming quite a popular resort summer evenings and Sundays for promenades by ladies and gentlemen, driving, etc., and it would be still more popular but for the crowds of boys who go down there bathing. It is not pleasant for a lady and gentleman who may be walking or driving along the Crystal lake boulevard to meet a crowd of boys from 12 to 20 years [old] capering about perfectly naked, neither is it decent for the boys nor creditable for the city officials that such things are allowed to occur. A public natatorium properly constructed and properly conducted at this point would be no doubt a public luxury, but decency demands that boys and young men should not be permitted to expose themselves in so public a place. [*The Iron Range, Iron Mountain, Mich., Thursday, June 16, 1892*]



In about 1895 a large crowd posed for the photographer outside of John Pipp's saloon, located at 418 Millie Street, on Iron Mountain's North Side.

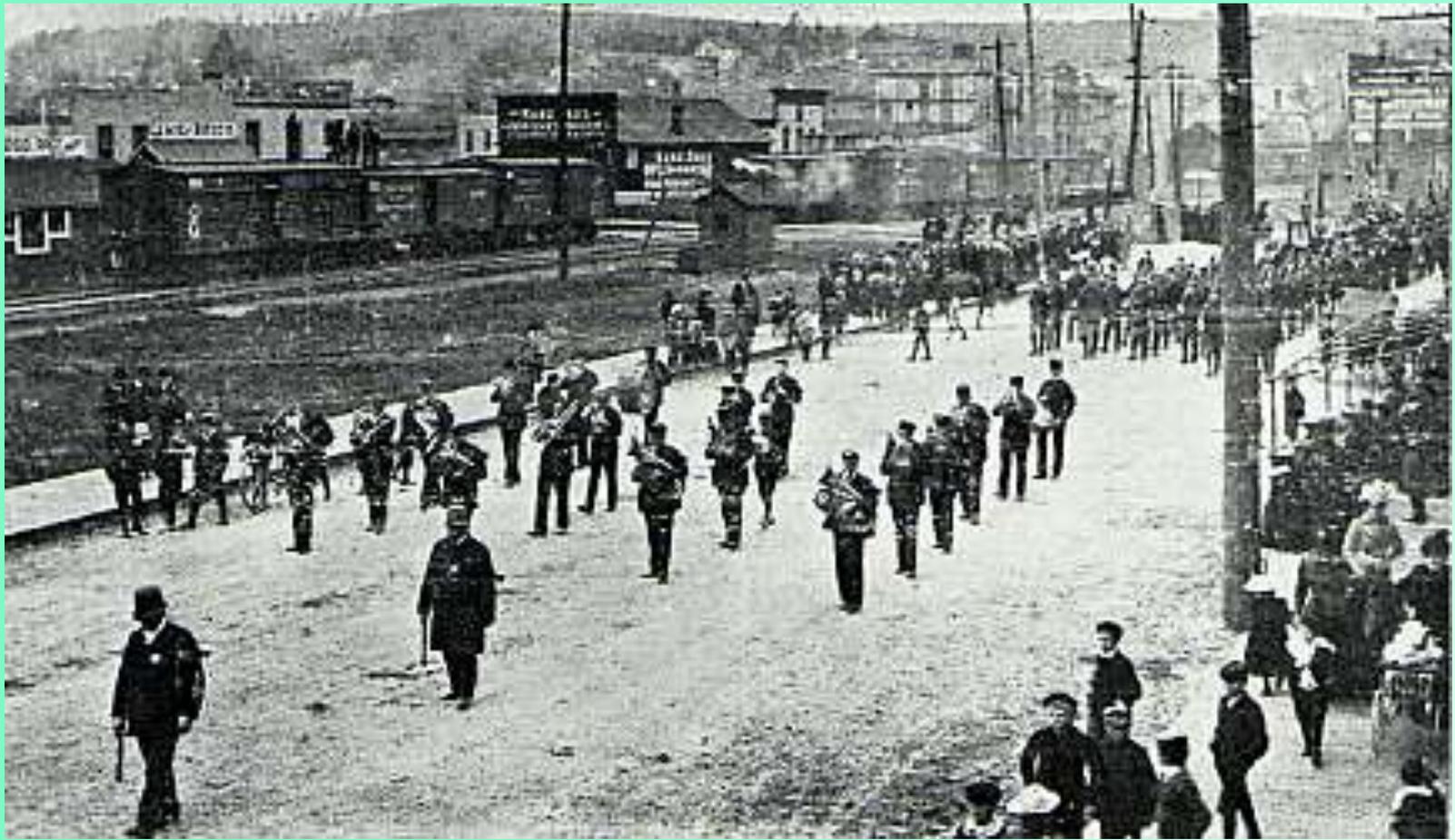
EXTRA! EXTRA! READ ALL ABOUT IT!

Their Last Fight.

A crowd of Italians were encouraging a dog fight between Jedda's saloon and Desautel's shoemaker's shop last Friday evening, when Marshal Catlin stepped into the crowd and told them to separate the dogs. No, they wouldn't separate them, they wanted to see them fight. "All right," says the marshal, "I'll separate them," and he pulled out his revolver and banged away. The dogs quit fighting right off.

The Menominee Range, Iron Mountain, Mich.

Thursday, August 15, 1889



Iron Mountain, like the rest of the nation, mourned the death of President William McKinley, who was assassinated by anarchist Leon Czolgosz while receiving callers at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, New York, on September 6, 1901. McKinley died September 14 and Iron Mountain's memorial services procession of about 2,000 marchers, who were moving south on Stephenson Avenue between A Street and B Street when this photograph was taken. The unoccupied site on the west side of the street was where the Commercial Bank (now the Wells Fargo Bank) was constructed in 1929.

EXTRA! EXTRA! READ ALL ABOUT IT!

Salute the Flag.

It is a fact worthy of note that, on a legal holiday, when there is a parade and the national banner is flying at the corner of Stephenson avenue and Ludington street, the paraders salute the flag. This was particularly noticeable last Monday during the parade of the Scandinavian societies and the Eagles. The salute was almost unanimous. And, too, the paraders were nearly all foreign born. It is an occurrence witnessed in few cities.

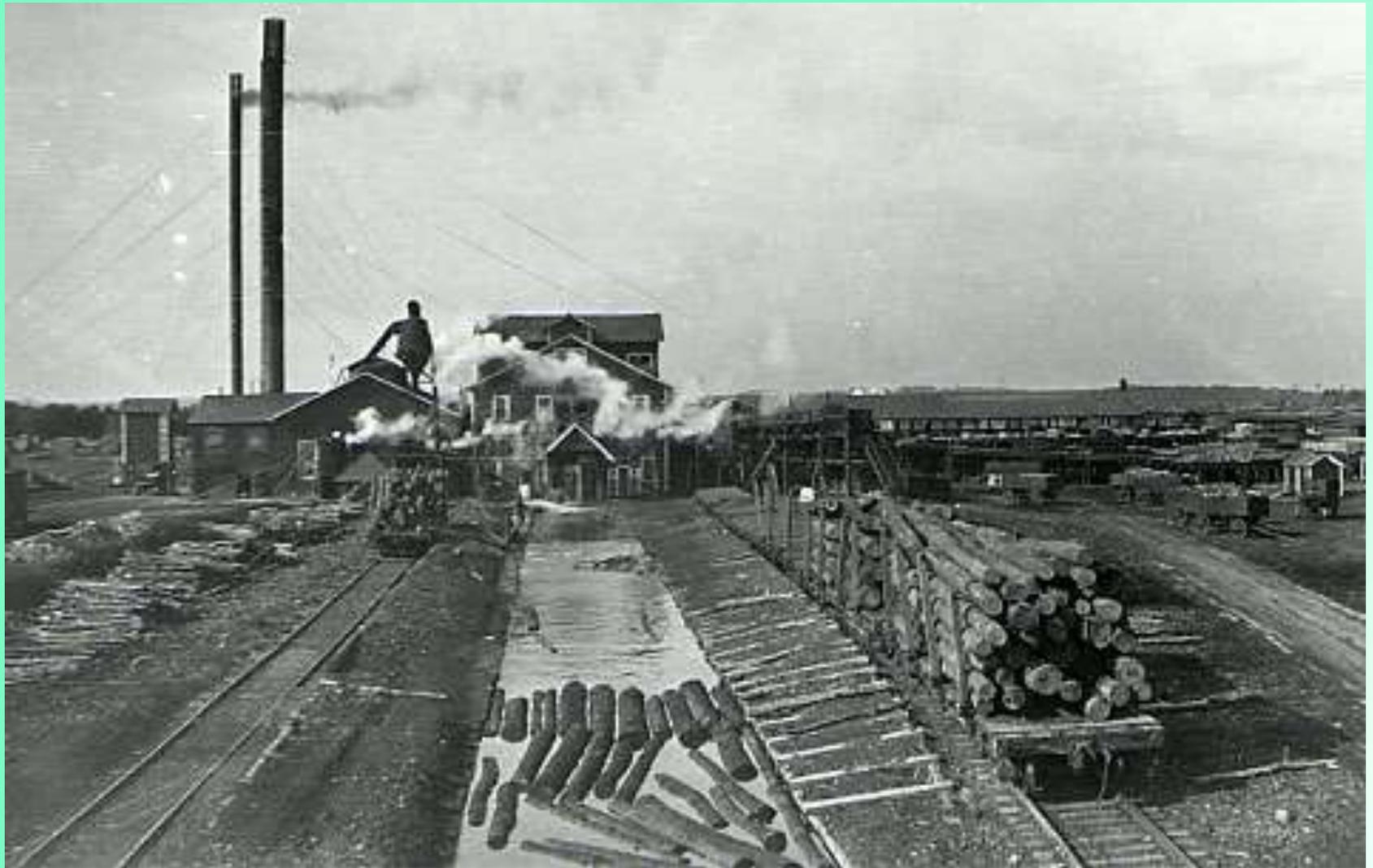
Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Mich.
Thursday, September 9, 1915



Thanksgiving Turkeys, Hoose & Eaton Meat Market, Iron Mountain, ca. 1900



Sam Khoury's Confectionery Store, Iron Mountain, early 1900's



Von Platen Sawmill, Iron Mountain, ca. 1910-1911
The Midtown Mall and the V. A. Hospital now located here.

EXTRA! EXTRA! READ ALL ABOUT IT!

Henry J. Ford, the manufacturer of the famous Ford automobile, arrived in the city last Sunday and is the guest of Edward G. Kingsford. Mr. Ford is an enthusiastic nimrod and expects to spend a week or ten days hunting deer in the vicinity.

Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Mich.
Thursday, November 11, 1909



JOHN LANE BUELL

(1836-1917)

John Lane Buell, a pioneer explorer of the Menominee Iron Range and the founder of Quinnesec, was born October 12, 1836, in Indiana. After completing his public school education, he took a two-year scientific course at the Norwich Military Institute in Norwich, Vermont.

Buell went to Leavenworth, Kansas, in the fall of 1857, and on October 20, 1858, together with some young companions he went to Colorado. In 1859 he surveyed and platted the present city of Boulder. Buell later traveled throughout the southwest and was in Texas when that state succeeded from the Union. Securing passage on a ship and landing in New York on May 2, 1861, he promptly enlisted in the U.S. Army, serving until after the Battle of Antietam, when he returned home due to his father's illness.

In 1867 he went to Menominee, Michigan, where he farmed, published *The Menominee Journal* and practiced law. He first came to the Menominee Range in 1871. On his second visit, in May, 1873, he began exploring and discovered what became the Quinnesec Mine. He took up a homestead claim, and in 1876 he platted the Village of Quinnesec on his property.

EXTRA! EXTRA! READ ALL ABOUT IT!

THE MENOMINEE RANGE.

At the Quinnesec mine, the present terminus of the Menominee Range railroad, but very little has been done this season. The location consists of one good log house, besides two or three other larger buildings in the course of construction, intended for hotels. It is the purpose, however, of those interested to soon commence mining operations here.

The Mining Journal, Marquette, Marquette Co., Mich.
June 16, 1877



Dating about 1880-1881, this view of the east side of Quinnesec Avenue looking north in Quinnesec encompassed the area between Pine Street on the south and Brule Street and beyond on the north. The Chicago & North-Western Railway tracks are in the foreground. The Quinnesec Hotel was managed by A. Clement then. A bit farther up the street is the Commercial Dining Hall, run by W.W. Felch. Wright Brothers (Jason K. and Anson W.) ran a general store run just up the block. The two-story brick building on the north side of Paint Street is Buell's Opera House.

EXTRA! EXTRA! READ ALL ABOUT IT!

QUINNESEC – A stage line between this place and Florence is soon to be started. People will not wait for the railroad to be completed before visiting that wonderful locality, and consequently a stage line is bound to pay well. – *The Menominee Ranger*

***The Mining Journal*, Marquette, Marquette Co., Mich.
January 31, 1880**

QUINNESEC – The stage leaves for Florence location immediately upon the arrival of the train from the east. – *The Menominee Ranger*

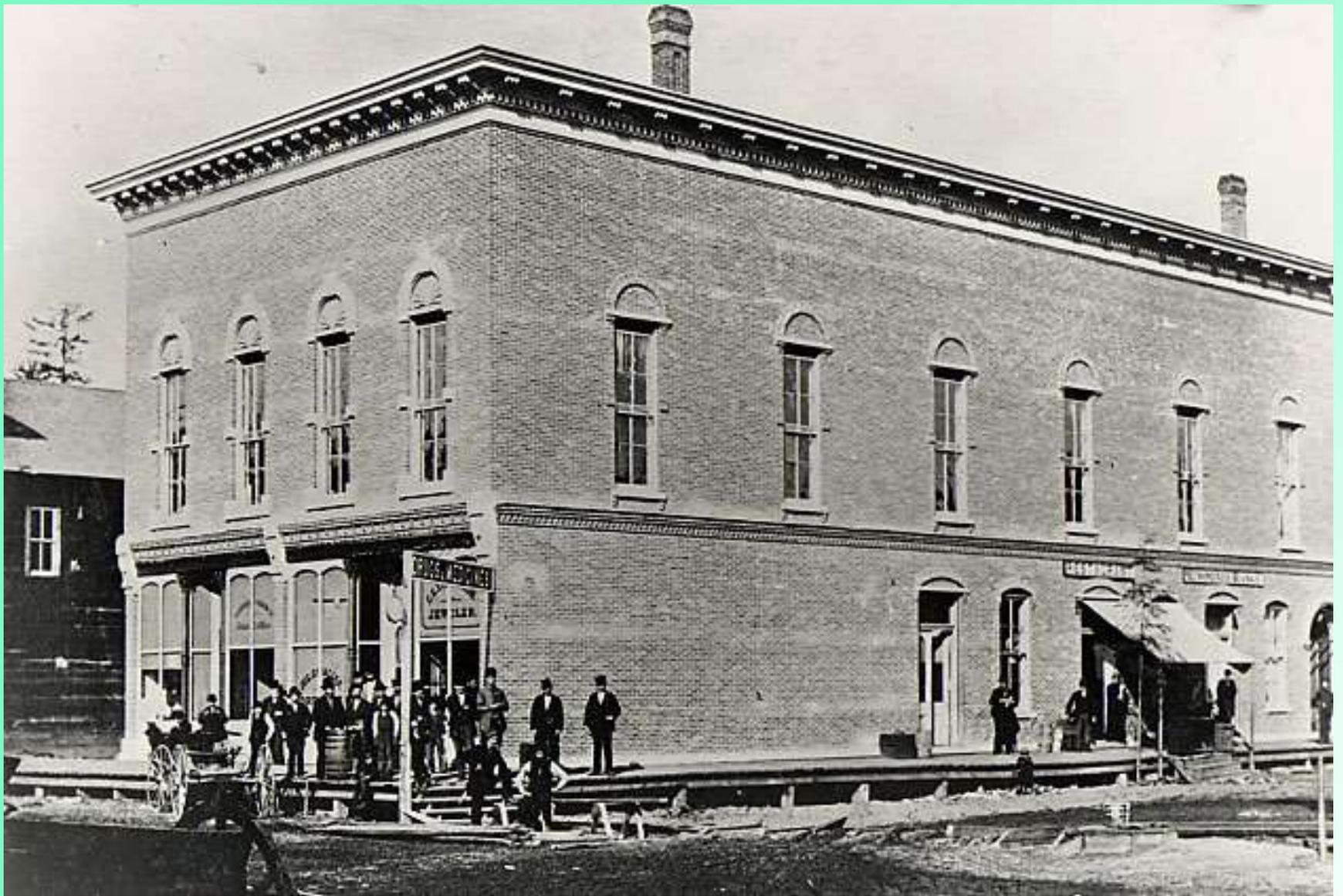
***The Mining Journal*, Marquette, Marquette Co., Mich.
February 7, 1880**

**EXTRA! EXTRA!
READ ALL ABOUT IT!**

QUINNESEC QUOTUM.

Twenty-five Indians in town this week and not a scalp missing.

The Current, Norway, Menominee County, Mich.
Saturday, November 14, 1885



John Lane Buell's Opera House, ca. 1880

Northeast Corner of Quinnesec Avenue and Paint Street

EXTRA! EXTRA! READ ALL ABOUT IT!

QUINNESEC QUOTUM.

Three stores, five saloons, two meat markets in town, so we have lots to eat, and something to drink.

The temperance society is doing a good business, and so are the saloon keepers.

The Current, Norway, Menominee County, Mich.
Saturday, January 2, 1886



Built in 1877 by John Lane Buell, the Pioneer School, the first constructed in Breitung Township, was located on the southwest corner of Bluff Street and Paint Street [now U.S. 2]. A second story was being added in late October, 1879, to accommodate all the pupils in attendance. The addition was finished by mid-December, when the workmen enclosed the grounds with a fence. A one-story library building facing Bluff Street was attached to the school by a hallway and was undoubtedly the area's first such repository. This photograph probably dates to the 1880's.

**EXTRA! EXTRA!
READ ALL ABOUT IT!**

WHEN a Quinnesec man wanted his picture in a heroic attitude, the photographer took him when he was refusing a drink.

The Florence Mining News, Florence, Florence Co., Wis.
September 24, 1881



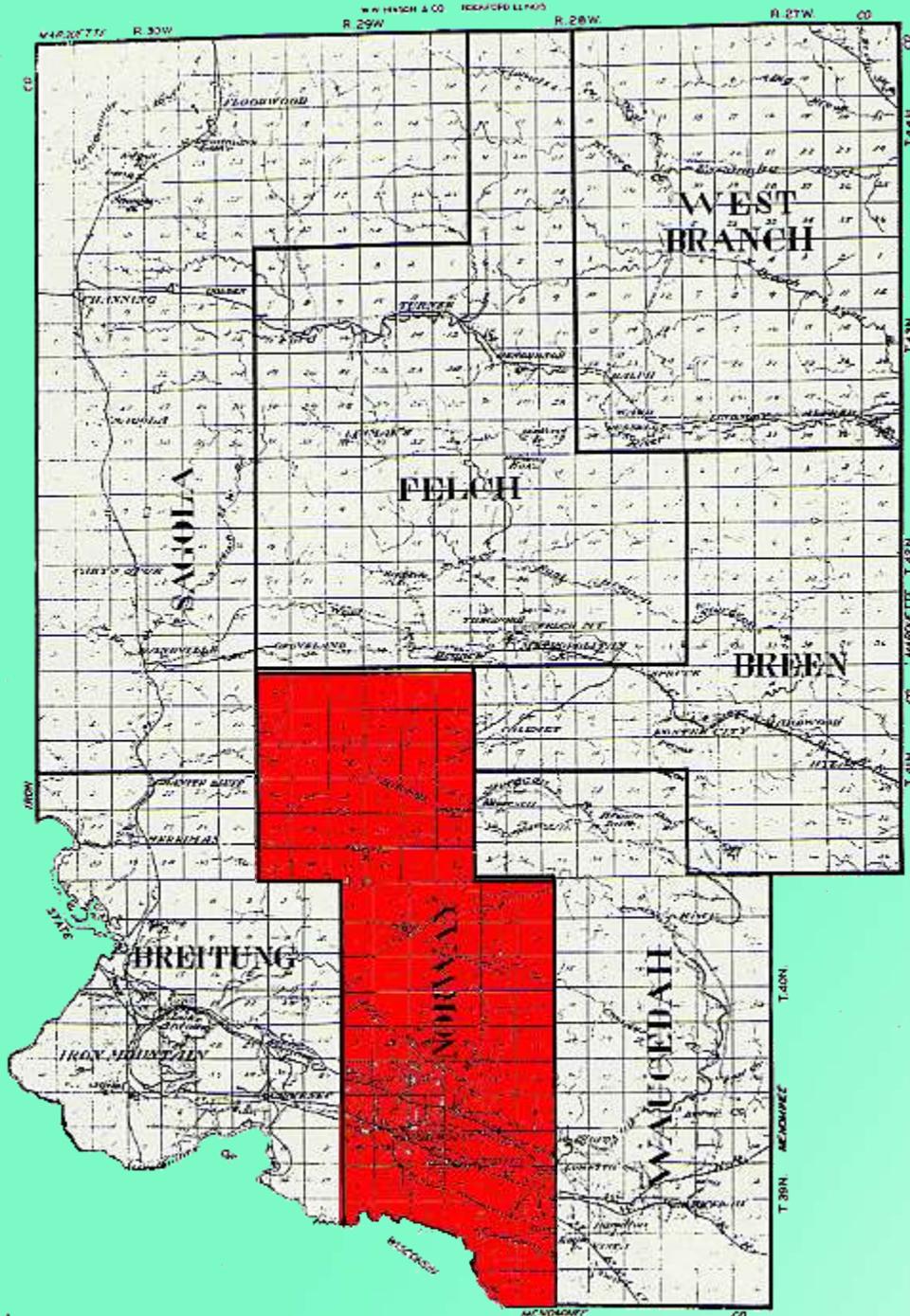
Quinnesec's Garfield School formally opened December 23, 1897.



Buildings pictured here which burned in the fire located on the west side (left) of Quinnesec Avenue were Thomas McKenna's saloon, James Malone's saloon, John Marsch's livery stable, Mrs. P. Smith's home, Mrs. Patrick McKenna's store and saloon, a store belonging to the estate of Mrs. John McKenna, Charles Paquette's barbershop and J.H. McKenna's store. On the east side (right) of Quinnesec Avenue were two stores owned by Mrs. John St. Denis, John Crane's vacant saloon, Matt Bryngelson's vacant saloons (two buildings on one lot), the Wright Brothers' vacant store and two vacant lots at the corner. The first sign on the right reads Miss L. St. Denis & Co. Luella St. Denis was the postmistress and ran a small stationery and confectionery store in conjunction. The second sign identifies The Club which must have been a saloon in John Crane's building. Note the hitching posts in front of the buildings and the board sidewalks.



This postcard view, taken looking southeast shortly after the 1906 Quinnesec fire, shows what remained of the community's business district. The two-story building at the left was Buell's Opera House. At the far right was the St. Denis home, one of two buildings which survived the fire visible in this photograph. The other is the white building in the center of the photograph which was the Catholic rectory. The Church of the Immaculate Conception, just east of the rectory, was destroyed in the conflagration. The structure under construction at the corner opposite the opera house was built by John McKenna. Lumber for this building was delivered on Monday, May 21, just three days following the fire, and the carpenters finished construction on Monday, June 11. That evening a dance was held in the new building to celebrate, and then John Biolo opened his saloon there. The vacant lots to the right of McKenna's new building and across the street previously contained Quinnesec's business district.



Norway Township
Organized December 30, 1880
Part of Menominee County

SETTLEMENTS

Frederickton, 1879

Ingalsdorf, 1879

Norway, 1879

South Norway, 1894

[never populated]

Sturgeon City, 1894

[never populated]

Parmenter's Mill, 1892*

Sturgeon Mill, 1896

Vulcan, 1877

*Name changed to Sturgeon
Mill



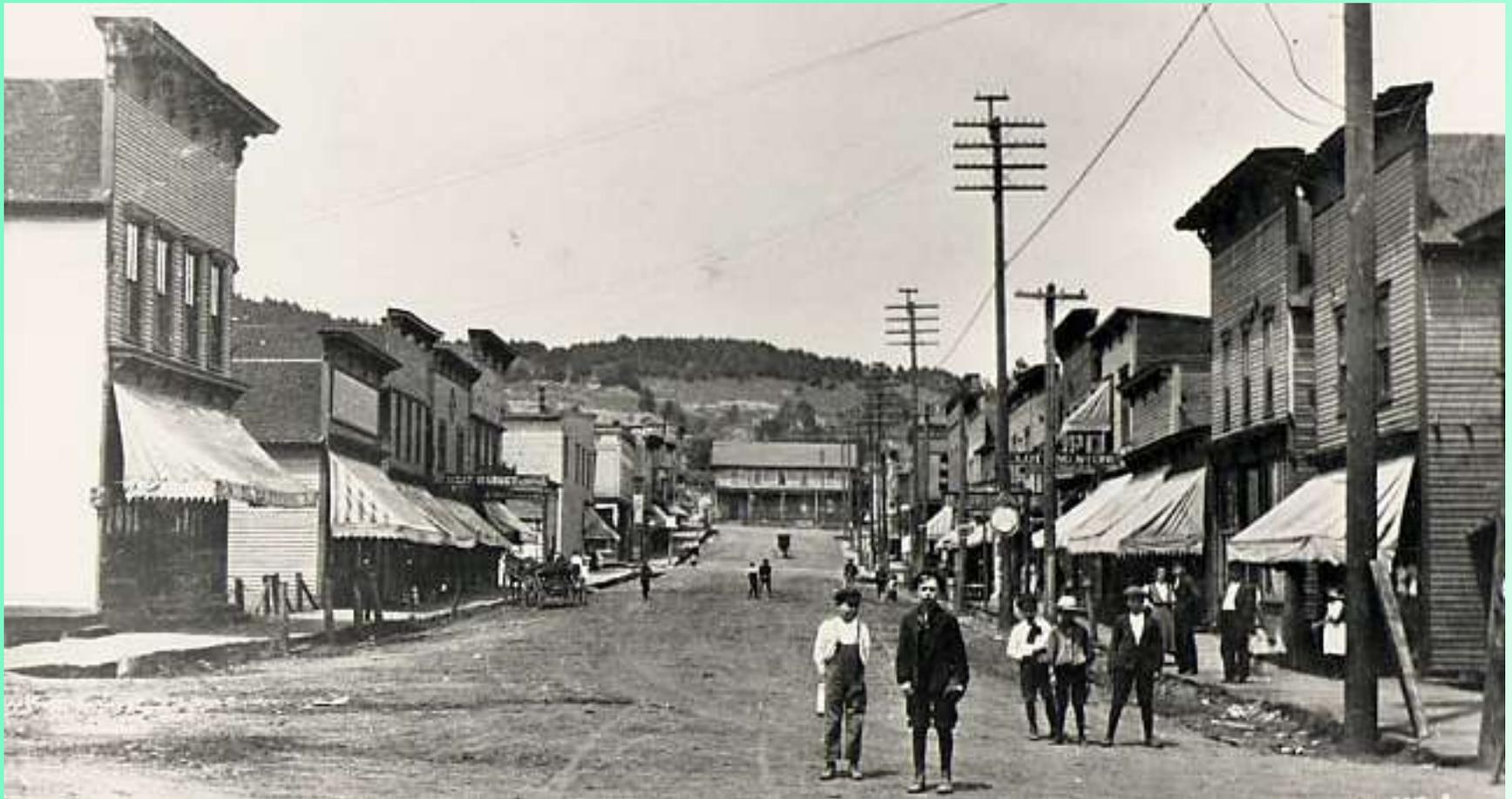
Taken in May, 1886, this view, looking east, shows part of the Norway Mine, located on the N 1/2 of the SE 1/4 of Section 5, T39N, R29W. The Norway Mine was one of the few Dickinson County mines worked as an open pit mine.

EXTRA! EXTRA! READ ALL ABOUT IT!

NORWAY – This new town, the site of which was only a few weeks ago laid out by C.L. Wendel, Esq., is beginning to assume such an air of activity and importance, that it is deemed worthy the conspicuity of a department in the RANGER, which is accordingly granted.

The first building on the new site was honored by a house warming in the shape of a regular old-fashioned dance, Tuesday evening – before the shingles had been placed on the roof. -- *The Menominee Ranger*

***The Mining Journal, Marquette, Marquette Co., Mich.
August 23, 1879***



The area in Norway known as Old Town can be seen in this 1908 postcard view of Main Street (now Hillcrest Drive) looking north, taken from Central Avenue intersection. The building at the end of the street, once the Gaynor Hotel, was located on Summit Avenue (which no longer exists) and marked the north end of Main Street. The intersection with Cyclops Avenue, one block south of Summit Avenue, was about two buildings north of where the wagon was hitched on the left side of the street. The four stores located at this intersection in 1907 fronted Cyclops Avenue and included Joseph Ruwitch & Son's general store, M. St. Peter's general store, Alexis Patenaude's drugstore and Fred Rogers' saloon.

EXTRA! EXTRA! READ ALL ABOUT IT!

--The habit of stealing whips, lap robes and other articles from carriages left standing on the street, is becoming epidemic, and some one will have to take a bad dose of medicine if it continues.

The Current, Norway, Menominee County, Mich.

Saturday, October 1, 1887



Although postmarked June 17, 1914, this postcard view of southeast Norway was taken prior to August 12, 1912, when the high school building pictured in the upper right was destroyed by fire. Directly below the high school building is the McKinley School. The intersection of Ninth Avenue (left) and Norway Street (right) is in the foreground. The church at the far right was the Norwegian Lutheran Church. Nelson Street (now Main Street) was one block east of Norway Street. Buildings listed on the east side of the 300 block of Nelson Street in the *1913 Directory of the Cities of Iron Mountain and Norway and Dickinson County* were: 301, Mrs. D.W. Martin, millinery; 305, Peter O. Johnson, confectionery and ice cream parlor; 307, Norway Hotel and Restaurant, Jacob Schmidt, proprietor; 309, Ira E. Carley, confectionery and notions; 311, Otto H. Peterson, barbershop; 317, Alphonse J. De Roech, bakery and general merchandise; 323, Norway Hardware Company, John E. Anderson, proprietor; 329-333, Joseph Ruwitch & Sons (Simon and Julius), dry goods, clothing, furniture.



Postmarked February 7, 1914, this postcard view shows the west side of Norway's Nelson Street (now Main Street) looking south. The following businesses and their respective addresses were listed in the *1913 Directory of the Cities of Iron Mountain and Norway and Dickinson County*, beginning with the Masonic Block to the right in the above photograph: 318, Fit Well Clothing Store, Lazarus Charash, proprietor; 320, Axel Aronson & Emil Eklund, groceries and meats; 322, Norway Clothing House, Anton Anderson, proprietor; 322, Michael St. Peter & Son (Frank), insurance and real estate; 324, Paul Jacobson, druggist; 330, The Current; 330, Edward Melin & John Larson, saloon; 330, J.C. Knight, lawyer; 332, William H. Weber, druggist; 400, First National Bank; 400, Dr. Boyd L. Kelley, dentist; 404, Gust Albert Malmgren, druggist; 406, John Perkins & Son (Samuel), general merchandise; 410, Waters & Erickson, furniture and undertaking, Berger Erickson, manager; 412, John De Roeck, saloon; 414, Andrew T. Sethney & Co., groceries; 416, Arvid E. Asp & Co., dry goods and gentlemen's furnishings (A.E. Asp, J.E. Anderson, Gust Anderson); 418, John Eklund, jeweler; 420-424, Ramsdell's Hardware & Crockery Store (Wilmer M. Ramsdell).

**EXTRA! EXTRA!
READ ALL ABOUT IT!**

Spotted Horse, the one and only Indian doctor, continues to wear buckskin and perscribe [*sic*] for the ills, fancied and otherwise, of the Norway people.

The Current, Norway, Menominee County, Mich.
August 4, 1888



Born in Sweden in 1845, John E. Eklund immigrated to the United States in 1879, coming to the Menominee Iron Range in June. Eklund began working as a contractor and builder as Norway was established and two years later began his jewelry business on the village's Main Street. This interior view, thought to date to 1907, shows Eklund behind the counter in his shop at 318 Main Street. Note the Victor cylinder phonographs with morning-glory horns on the top shelf at the left and the selection of elaborate kerosene parlor lamps and shelf clocks on the top shelf at the back of the store. In the spring of 1909 Eklund decided to build a two-story building adjoining the Ramsdell Block at 418 Nelson Street, moving into his new quarters in 1910.



Wilmer M. Ramsdell moved his stock of hardware from the Flanagan Block in Norway's Old Town to his new brick store at 420-424 Nelson Street (Main Street) on May 1, 1905. This photograph, possibly taken shortly thereafter, shows Ramsdell (left), an unidentified customer (center) and son Ellis T. Ramsdell, a clerk in the store (right). Note the whips hanging against the wall at the left and the parlor stoves at the right. The store burned February 3, 1977.

EXTRA! EXTRA! READ ALL ABOUT IT!

The proprietor of the den of ill-shame, commonly known as “the lake,” has, like the Arab, folded his tent and stolen away. The shebang was closed this week, the furniture, soiled doves and all being shipped to Marinette. This is the result of efforts being made by the authorities to clean out all such institutions that exist in the county. Let the good work so well begun be permitted to perambulate to the bitter end.

***The Current, Norway, Menominee County, Mich.
Saturday, April 18, 1885***



Norway constructed a new \$40,000 high school in 1906 where the present Norway school complex is located. A large assembly hall, four recitation rooms and two laboratories were located on the upper floor. Four classrooms were reserved for the upper grades on the first floor, where the superintendent's office, school library and studio and consultation rooms for music, drawing, domestic science and manual training were also located. The basement housed the manual training and domestic science departments. This school was totally destroyed by fire on August 28, 1912.



A postcard view taken in about 1914-1915 shows the Menominee River Brewing Company beer wagon in front of Louis Cristanelli's saloon at 1009 Railroad Street in Norway. Big Ed Van Dam drove the beer wagon, while Andrew Cristanelli (left) and an unidentified man (right) sat on the top barrels. Joseph Wassa, wearing a long coat, and Louis Cristanelli stood alongside the loaded wagon. Note the fly nets worn by the horses.



Postmarked Vulcan, Michigan, July 15, 1909, this postcard shows a partial view of the O.C. Lumber Company sawmill at Sturgeon Mills, a small settlement located on the Sturgeon River between Vulcan and Loretto. Note the logs being pulled up into the sawmill from the millpond at the right.



Lewis Young Whitehead was born at Hurdstown, New Jersey, on April 6, 1833. He arrived in Marquette County in the early 1860's, and in 1866 he went to Lawton, Michigan, as one of the officers of the Michigan Central Iron Company. He married Jennie Rice, a teacher, of Battle Creek, Michigan, in 1866. In 1868 they went to Negaunee, and Lewis again working with mining concerns.

On September 18, 1872, he left Negaunee with a party of twelve men, as assistant to Dr. Nelson Powell Hulst, a young chemist and geologist working for the Milwaukee Iron Company, to explore the newly-discovered iron fields in northern Menominee County. He settled in what became Vulcan, originally known as the Breitung Mine, in about 1877.

LEWIS YOUNG WHITEHEAD

(1833-1908)

**EXTRA! EXTRA!
READ ALL ABOUT IT!**

MENOMINEE RANGE.

The name of the Breitung mine has been changed to Vulcan, which will also be the name of the new post-office, which has been applied for.

***The Mining Journal*, Marquette, Marquette Co., Mich.
October 6, 1877**



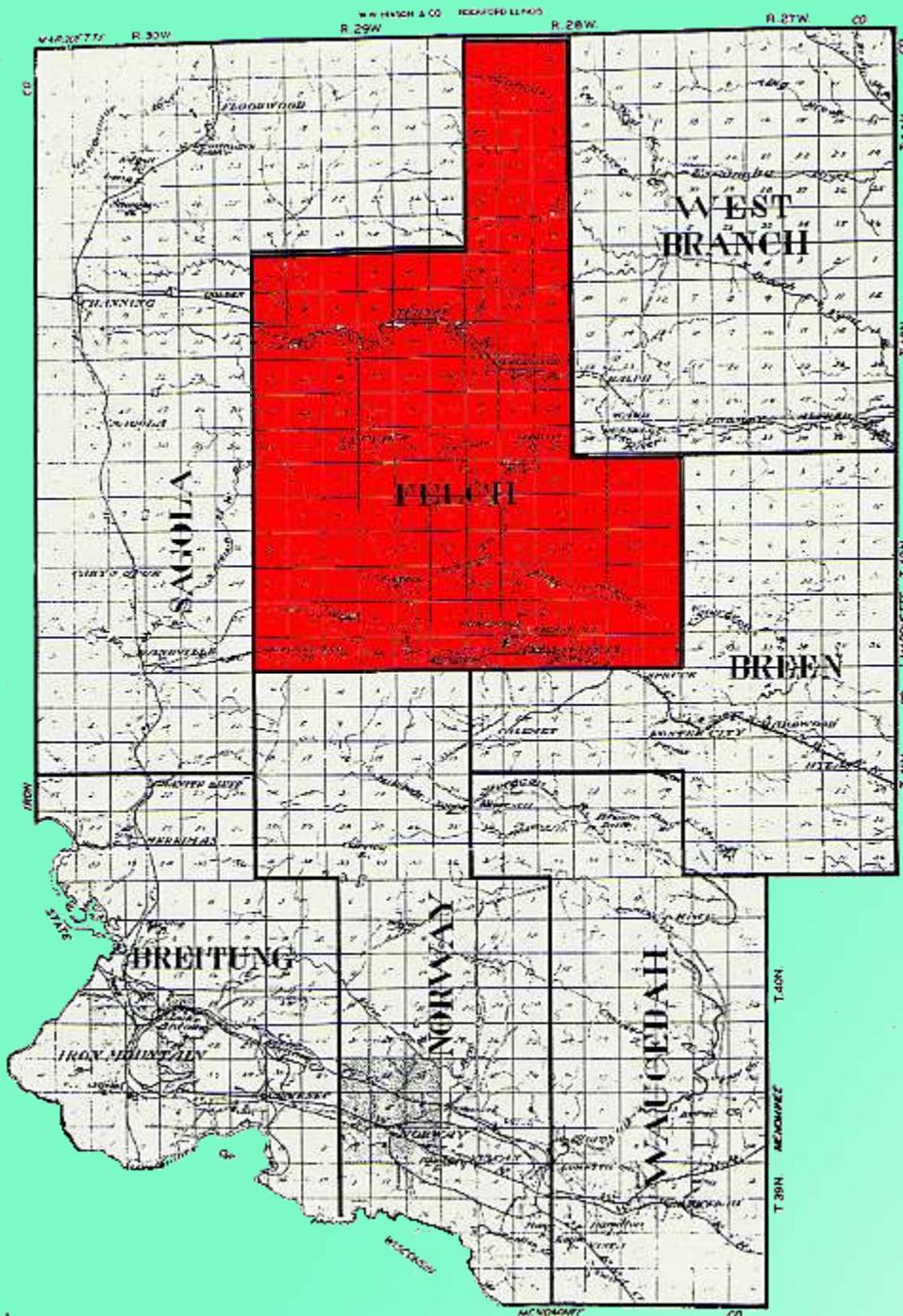
The Vulcan Hotel, said to have been opened by Lewis Young Whitehead in 1878, was the first hotel on the Menominee Range. In late November, 1879, workmen were putting up a large addition to accommodate guests. This photograph was taken October 1, 1880, by a Green Bay photographer. The hotel was located on the west side of Mission Street, and some early log residences typical of early settlements on the Menominee Range are visible to the north of the hotel. Note the combination of log and board-and-batten construction and the unusual fence. In addition to serving as a hotel, the structure later served as a store and was Vulcan's post office until the new town hall was erected in 1904. In October, 1905, Whitehead razed this pioneer landmark.



Taken in May, 1886, this view, looking northeast, shows the Vulcan Mine, located on the E 1/2 of the NE 1/4 of Section 8, T39N, R29W. Notice the huge timbers with rough sides in the foreground and the large number of logs piled in the upper left of the photograph.



Taken in May, 1886, this view, looking northeast, shows the East Vulcan Mine, located on the S1/2 of the S1/2 of Section 11, T39N, R29W. A shaft house appears above the tramways and stockpiles in the upper left. Notice how the land has been clear-cut with few trees remaining on the horizon.



Felch Township
Organized October 9, 1882
Part of Marquette County

SETTLEMENTS

- Felch*
- Felch Mountain, 1881*
- Groveland
- Henderson
- Metropolitan, 1881*
- Theodore, 1881
- Turner, E&LS R.R. Station

*Platted as Metropolitan, but
name changed to Felch

Alpheus Felch, for whom the Felch Mountain Range, Felch Township and the Village of Felch were named, was born in 1804 in Limerick, Maine. An orphan by the age of four, Felch was raised successively by his grandfathers and an aunt. After graduating from Bowdoin College in 1827, he studied law and was admitted to the bar at Bangor, Maine in 1830.

Due to poor health, he was advised to move West. Reaching Monroe, Michigan, in 1833, he began to practice law. Felch became politically active, serving successively as state bank commissioner (1838), auditor-general (1842), justice of the state supreme court (1843) and governor, serving from January 1, 1846, to March 3, 1847. In 1846 Felch was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat, causing him to resign as governor.

During his one term as senator, largely through his efforts a bill was passed by the Senate providing for the construction of a canal at Sault Ste. Marie.

Felch settled in Ann Arbor, Michigan, in 1843 and upon his return in 1856 he opened a law office there. He was a professor of law at the University of Michigan from 1879 to 1883. He died in 1896.



Alpheus Felch

(1804-1896)

EXTRA! EXTRA! READ ALL ABOUT IT!

RANGE ITEMS.

-- Felch will run a tri-weekly stage from Norway to Felch mountain [sic], leaving on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9:45 a.m. -- The Iron Chronicle, 7th. [*The Iron Chronicle*, Norway, May 7, 1881]

***The Iron Port*, Escanaba, Delta County, Mich.
May 14, 1881**

EXTRA! EXTRA! READ ALL ABOUT IT!

RANGE ITEMS.

--Three town sites have been laid out in the Felch mountain [*sic*] neighborhood and named, respectively, Felch Mountain, Metropolitan and Theodore. Felch Mountain is near the Warner location, occupying the s $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ 29, 42, 28; Metropolitan adjoins the Metropolitan mine property, on 32, 42, 28, and is the property of that company; and Theodore is the property of the canal company and adjoins the Northwestern mine on 29, 42, 28. Two of them, we can not [*sic*] say which, will doubtless be fizzles.

The Iron Port, Escanaba, Delta County, Mich.

July 9, 1881



The portion of Metropolitan's business district in Felch Township visible in this 1902 photograph includes, from right to left, the Chicago & North-Western Railway Depot, the Western Union office, an ice house and a store building in which the post office was located. Note the elevated board sidewalk used to facilitate loading and unloading supplies from railroad cars and the early handcar in the foreground.



The Andrew Rian family posed for the photographer in front of the Rian Hotel in Metropolitan (later Felch) in their three-seated wagon in about 1902. Olaf, Anna and Minnie Rian are seated in the front seat. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew (Anna Beseth) Rian are seated in the middle seat with Gilbert. Mr. and Mrs. Martin (Mary Beseth) Rian are seated in the back seat. Andrew Rian and Martin Rian were not related, although both came from Borsa, Trondheim, Norway.



J.B. Fry was running the Metropolitan Hotel in 1889, when Felch Township was still a part of Marquette County. Fry continued as the hotel's proprietor until at least 1895. John J. Ovist acquired the building between 1903 and 1905, operating a general store. The store retained the name Metropolitan Store even after the settlement took the name Felch in the latter part of the first decade of the twentieth century when this photograph was taken. Ovist sold his business to Carl A. Carlson, John Blomquist and Iver Blomquist in late March or early April, 1916. They operated the business under the name of the Felch Supply Company.

EXTRA! EXTRA! READ ALL ABOUT IT!

FELCH FACTS.

Carl Carlson and family are once again residents of Felch. Mr. Carlson has charge of Rian's store. The business portion of Metropolitan is practically shut down, there being nothing left of its glorious self but the post-office and station; everything is now so quiet, so very quiet

Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson Co., Mich.
Thursday, February 28, 1907.



This 1916 postcard view of Felch's Main Street was taken from Solberg's Hill looking north. The Chicago & North-Western Railway Depot is visible in front of the passenger car at the right. Behind this passenger car the residence of R.R. Burkhardt, section foreman, can also be seen. The second building beyond the Burkhardt house was Andrew Rian's new store, a stone and brick structure erected during the summer of 1912. Rian's former store was located directly across the street. Beyond Rian's new store is the Rian Hotel, and beyond the hotel is the Rian residence. Dr. Whiteshield, of Detroit, decided to open a practice in Felch in August, 1910, and leased the residence in which he practiced both medicine and dentistry, and also operated a drug store in the basement. Note the early automobiles along the street.

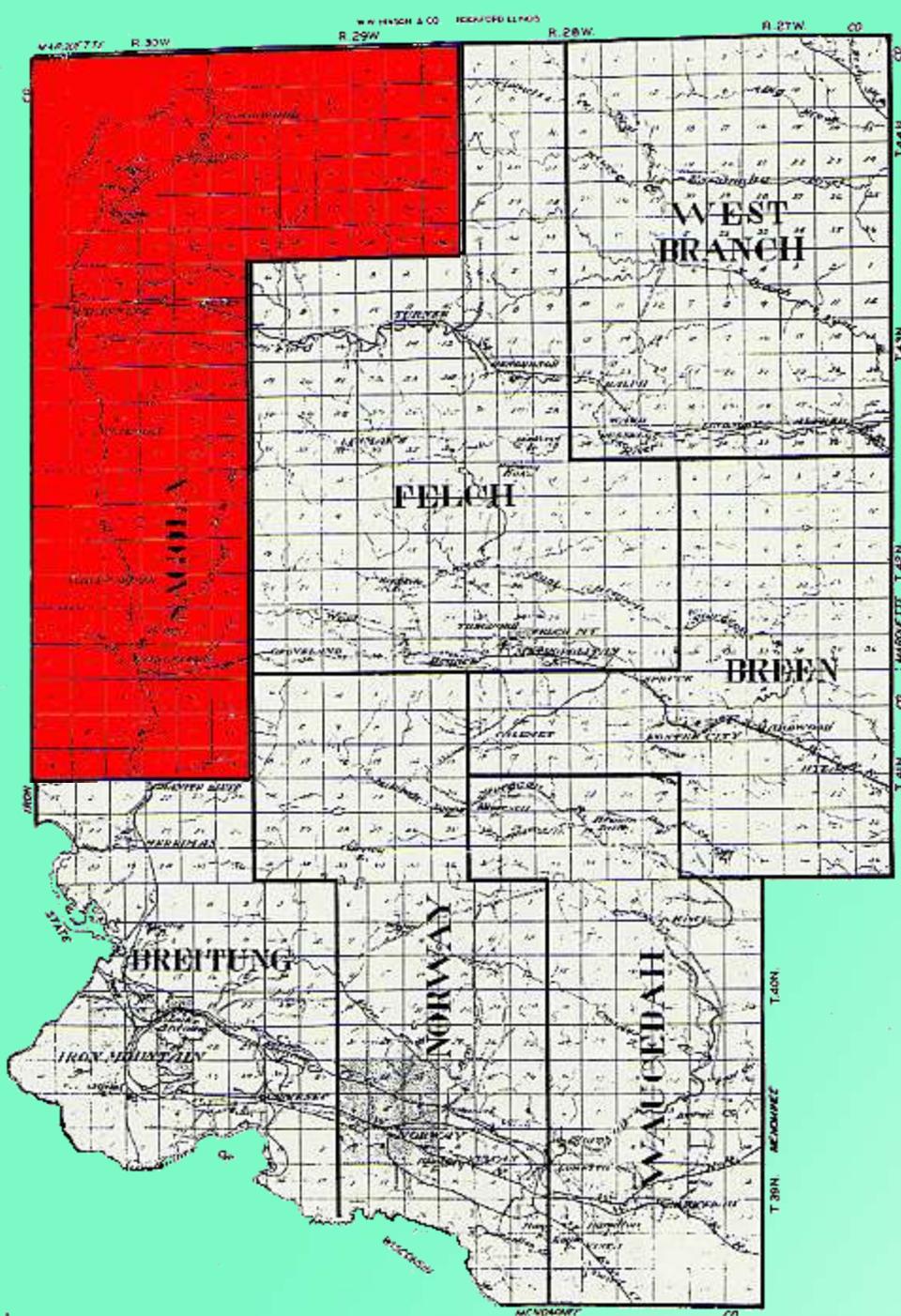
EXTRA! EXTRA! READ ALL ABOUT IT!

“THEODORE” is the name of the Canal Co.’s new town at Felch Mountain. Theodore M. Davis, the president of the company, is named after it.

***The Florence Mining News, Florence, Florence Co., Wis.
Saturday, July 9, 1881***



The sign on the side of William Wickman's wagon reads Turkish Remedy Co. Family Medicines and Extracts. Wickman, pictured here in front of his home in Theodore in the early teens, as a familiar sight as he peddled his wares form house to house throughout rural Dickinson County.



Sagola Township

Organized March 9, 1892
Set Off from Felch Township

SETTLEMENTS

Cary's Spur, 1890

Channing, 1893

Floodwood, 1887

Ford Siding*

Golden, E&LS R.R. Station

Holmes Siding**

Randville, 1890

Sagola, 1889

*Original name for Channing

**Original name for Sagola

The Village of Channing was named for J. (John) Parke Channing, a highly-respected mining engineer who was exploring in the area near the beginning of his career. In an undated article from *Cinders and Sawdust*, Channing himself recorded how Ford's Siding, the original name of this station, became Channing in the spring of 1892.

...One morning, when getting off at Ford's Siding, I was astonished to see that a box car had been set off on the side of the right of way as a railway station, and on it was the sign "Channing" Thus was Ford's Siding transformed over night into Channing. That particular night I spent in the box car, laying on the floor, since unfortunately I had not brought any blankets with me. I will have to admit, contrary to the general impression, that I had nothing to do with the laying out of the townsite of Channing. My work was confined entirely to exploration work in the iron ranges west of that place.



John Parke Channing

(1863-1942)

EXTRA! EXTRA! READ ALL ABOUT IT!

While at Channing the other day we saw a plat of the new town laid out there by the C., M. & St. P. railroad company. A new and neat depot has just been completed by the company and work will soon be begun on a new building to be used as an eating house. It begins the intention of the railroad company to so arrange their time table as to bring Ontonagon trains there in time for breakfast and supper, instead of Iron Mountain. Lots are selling lively. – Ontonagon Herald.

The Range- Tribune, Iron Mountain, Dickinson Co., Mich.
July 27, 1893



Engine No. 531 had just pulled in at the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Depot in Channing when this postcard view was taken in about 1912. The man wearing light-colored overalls was Ben Burman. At the extreme right behind the depot a portion of Vermullen's ice cream parlor can be seen.



This postcard view of Channing's railroad yards below, taken in 1909, shows the round house, center, and other railroad buildings. Note the three steam engines and the railroad ties stacked and scattered.

EXTRA! EXTRA! READ ALL ABOUT IT!

Improvements at Channing.

Quite a number of important improvements are being made by the St. Paul company at Channing and that little city promises to be a much livelier place by another year. A four stall addition is now being added to the round house, which will give it a capacity of 12 engines and work has already been started upon a company hotel for the accommodation of road employes.

Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson Co., Mich.

Thursday, November 14, 1901



This postcard view, looking south at a portion of the east side of Channing's Railroad Street, was taken in 1909. R.E. Boll ran the general store at the far left. Fred Gage ran the St. Paul Saloon on the left side of the building with two awnings and Paul Khoury began operating his general store on the right side in mid-March, 1910, after this photograph was taken. Mrs. Mary Richards ran the Hotel Richards in the building with the large front porch between 1905 and 1907, and perhaps longer. W.T. Stevens had a billiard parlor and barbershop in the building at the end of the block. Floyd Duchaine ran a billiard parlor there by 1919. Across the side street the Maccabees Hall was located in the single-story structure.

EXTRA! EXTRA! READ ALL ABOUT IT!

Build Eating-House.

The St. Paul company will erect an eating-house at Channing. The building will be 24x70 feet in size. The lumber has arrived on the ground, and work is to commence at once. It is said that Mrs. W.E. Richards, formerly of this city, will have charge of the place.

Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson Co., Mich.
Thursday, October 31, 1901

EXTRA! EXTRA! READ ALL ABOUT IT!

Eating-House at Channing.

The new eating-house of the St. Paul road at Channing, which has been building since last fall, is completed and will be opened early next week by Mrs. W.M. White, of Green Bay. This eating-house will be a great convenience to the trainmen on the ore runs between Iron Mountain and Crystal Falls and the ore docks at Escanaba. There has been a deficiency of both eating and sleeping places on this run and the men have suffered some on account of it, so they will welcome the opening of the new house.

Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson Co., Mich.
Thursday, February 15, 1902



This postcard view of Channing showing the east side of Railroad Street looking south from the northern end of the street probably dates from the late oughts or early teens. At the far left is the Railroad Eating House, operated for many years by Mrs. T.M. White, who sold her interest to Wilbur McClure in mid-July 1912. The occupants of the next four buildings have not been identified. The building with the long front porch was Mrs. E. Vermullen's hotel and saloon. The next building was R.E. Boll's general store followed by the Belsch building in which Paul Khoury opened his general store in mid-March, 1910.

EXTRA! EXTRA! READ ALL ABOUT IT!

Bought a Town.

John Harrington, the enterprising saloon man, familiarly known as Jack Harrington, has purchased the whole of Floodwood, up the road, and will conduct the saloon business there as well as the Franklin House in this city [*Marquette*]. The town, which is a new one, is built on a forty acres, which belonged to one man who recently died. John purchased the whole plat for \$1,900, and now has a monopoly of the sale of all goods in his line. The business is said to be worth a profit of \$5,000 a year. – Marquette Times.

The Range-Tribune, Iron Mountain, Dickinson Co., Mich.
Thursday, February 2, 1893

EXTRA! EXTRA!

READ ALL ABOUT IT!

-- The location formerly known as Holmes Siding, about 20 miles above Iron Mountain on the line of the M. & N. Ry., has been named “Zagola” [*sic*], and a post office has been established. This is the property of the Laing Lumber Co., and a thriving village will probably be built up by the Co’s operations.

The Current, Norway, Menominee County, Mich.

October 19, 1889

THE village that is being formed by the Laing Lumber Company, at the point on the M. & N. heretofore known as Holmes’ Siding, has been named Sagola, and will be provided with a post office as soon as Uncle Sam can get round to it.

The Menominee Range, Iron Mountain, Mich.

October 24, 1889



This postcard view of Sagola, probably taken in the early teens, shows the village looking toward the south from the lumberyard. Two tramways can be seen curving to the southeast. In the distance the town hall is visible, located at the southeast corner of First Street (running north and south) and Sagola Avenue (running east and west). One block farther south the Catholic church and the schoolhouse, constructed in 1908, can be seen on the west side of First Street past the intersection with Channing Avenue.



Probably taken in the 1890's, this photograph shows the first sawmill of the Sagola Lumber Company and the millpond. Note the water barrels which have been placed along the ridge of the rooftop for use in case of fire. The wire cage on the smokestack helped contain sparks. The tramway trails off to the left where the lumber was stored. On the lower level to the left of the center of the photograph a horse-drawn slab cart is being loaded from a chute between the upper and lower levels of the mill.



Conant & Son, Escanaba photographers, probably took this view of the Sagola Lumber Company's first sawmill when they had their tent pitched in Sagola in September, 1905. The endless conveyor brought the logs from the millpond into the mill. The transfer shed, located at the far right, was where the boards were sorted by variety of wood and then stacked in the yards to air dry. The planing mill can be seen at the left in the background near the millpond.



This postcard view was taken sometime after the second Sagola Lumber Company sawmill began operating on March 28, 1911. It replaced the original sawmill which was struck by lightning on the evening of September 11, 1910. A fire which began in the cupola soon engulfed the entire structure. The men in the foreground are unloading blocks of ice from flatcars at the company store. Note the immense piles of logs awaiting their trip through the mill to be converted into lumber.

**EXTRA! EXTRA!
READ ALL ABOUT IT!**

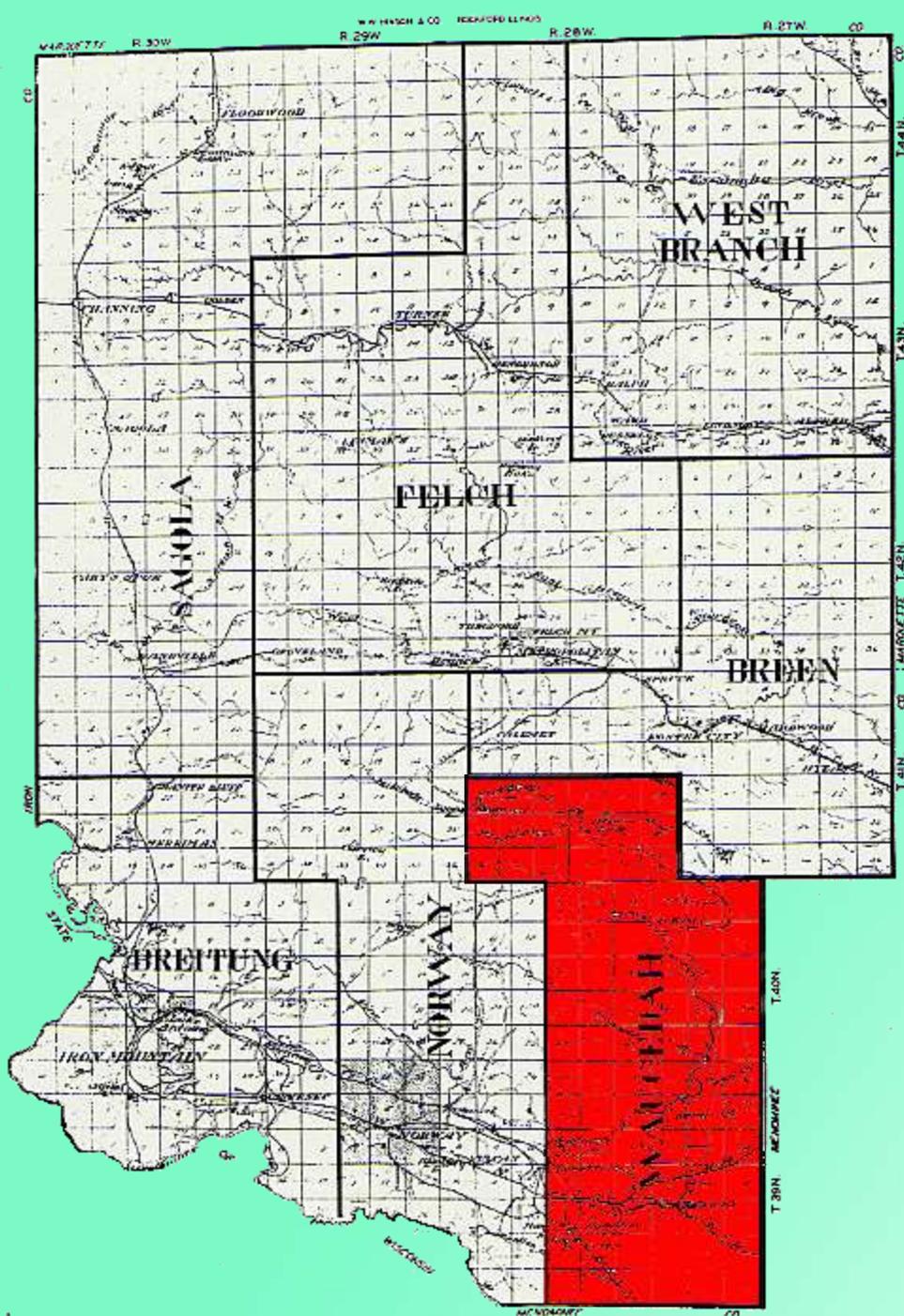
NEWS GOSSIP FROM SAGOLA.

The total weight of venison shipped from this station by freight and express during the hunting season was 17,500 pounds.

Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson Co., Mich.
December 8, 1904



Nine Sagola bicyclists in their finest summer apparel posed in front of the Sagola Lumber Company Store on July 4, 1905. The store's warehouse can be seen in the background at the right. Mary Broadland (fourth from left), waved a flag over her head. Maude Wifler stood third from right. Others said to be pictured here are Jacob Johnson, ----- Yuppenlotz, Hulda Wiberg, Louis Byers and ----- Price.



Waucesha Township
 Organized March 9, 1892
 Set Off from Breen Township

SETTLEMENTS

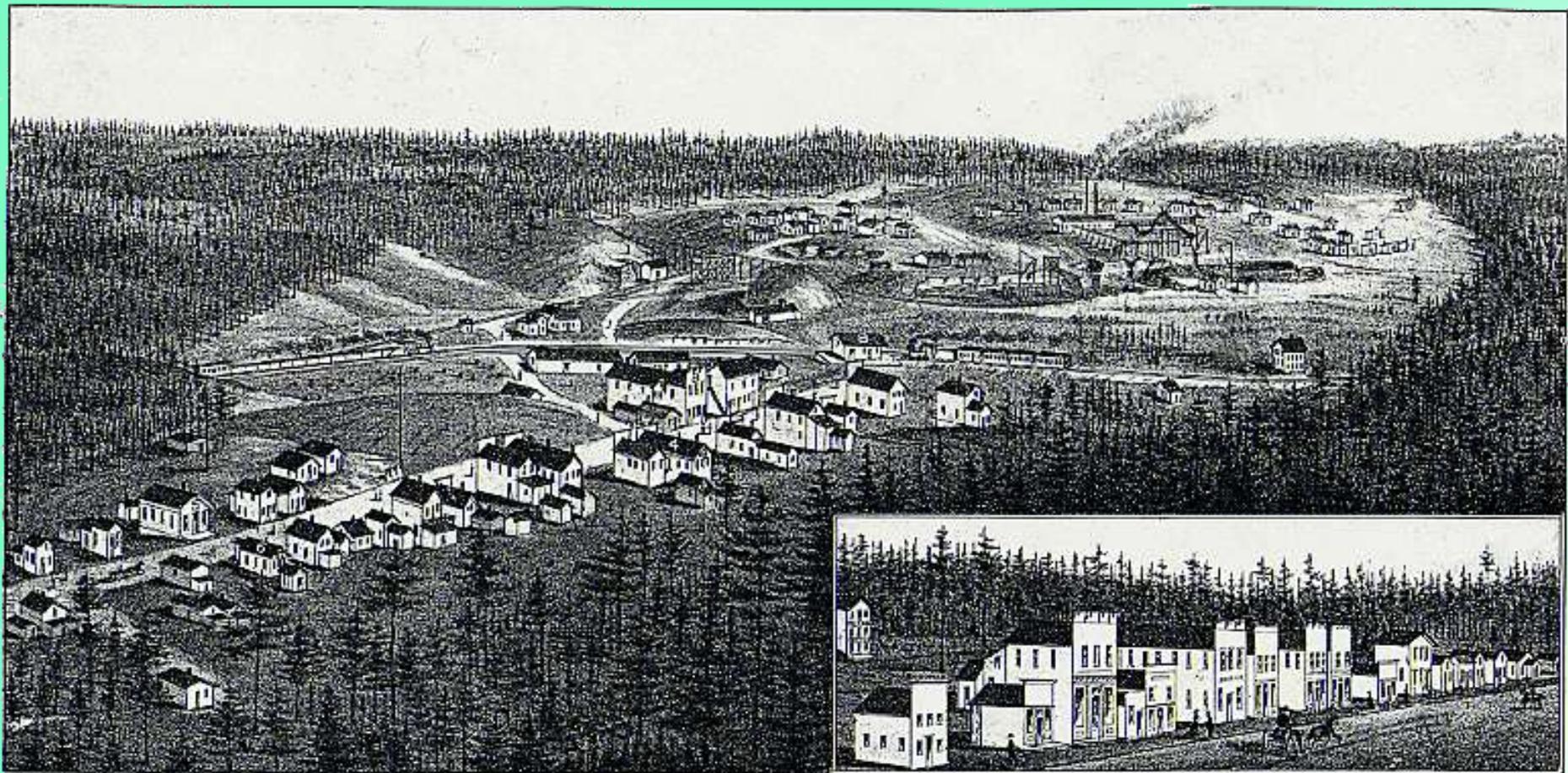
- Loretto, 1892
- Ruprechts, 1880
- Waucesha, 1877

EXTRA! EXTRA! READ ALL ABOUT IT!

LETTER FROM THE MENOMINEE RANGE MINES

...There has been a new town site laid out and it is called "Waucedah." About half a mile from the mine the company are [sic] building a number of quite neat cottages at the Breen location.

***The Mining Journal, Marquette, Marquette Co., Mich.
June 9, 1877***



VIEW OF
WAUCEDAH, MICH.
1881.

1 – Breen Mine

2 – Emmet Mine

3 – Waucedah House

4 – Forest House

5 – Town Hall

6 – School House

7 – Post Office

8 – Railroad Depot

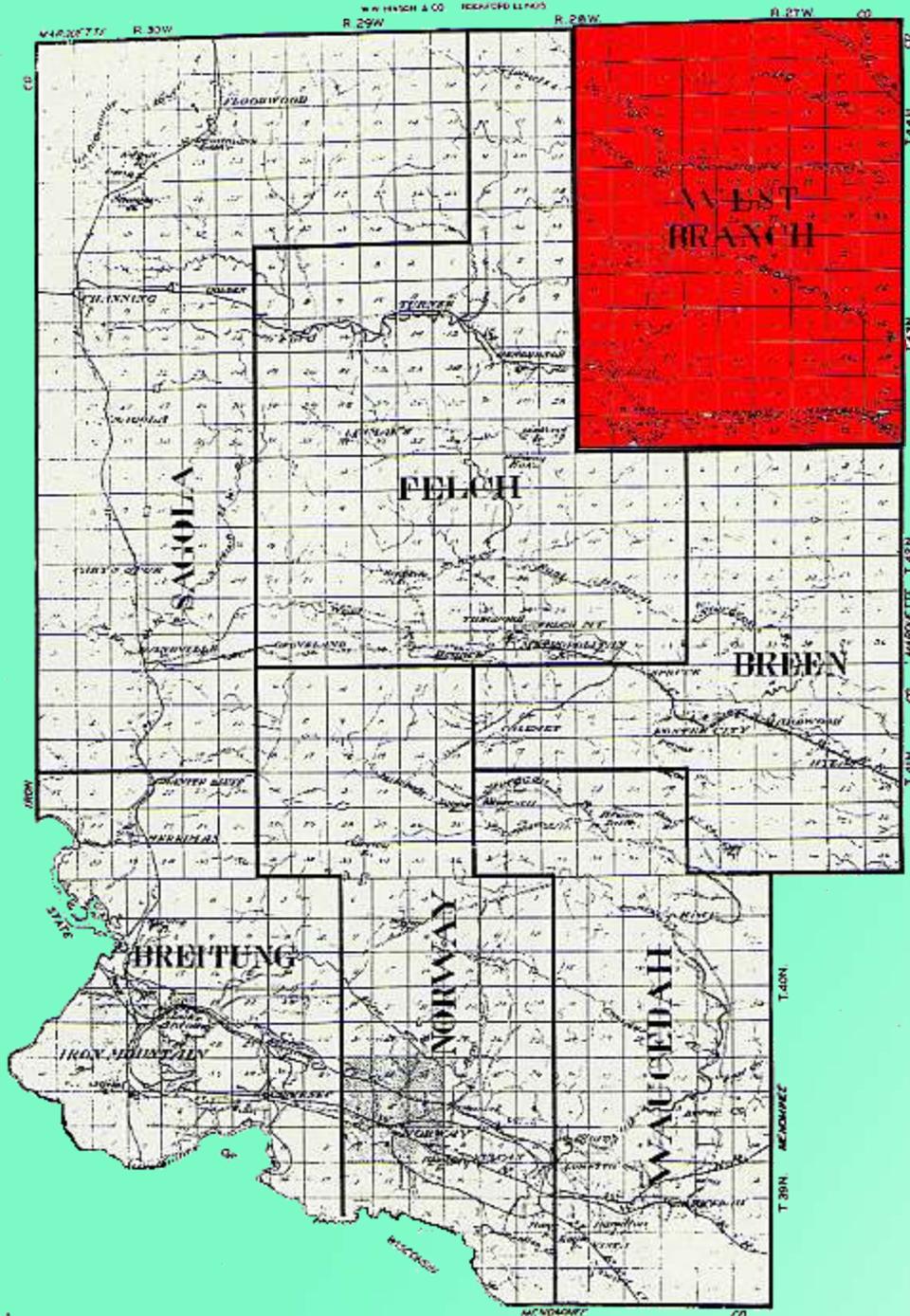
EXTRA! EXTRA! READ ALL ABOUT IT!

WAUCEDAH WHISPERINGS.

On Sunday last our peaceful village was aroused by a couple of women whose tongues would wake the dead. We will withhold their names this time, but if the same scene occurs again on the public streets, they will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law and their names given to the public whom they daily honor (?) with their presence. JUMBO

The Current, Norway, Menominee County, Mich.

Saturday, October 24, 1885



West Branch Township
Organized October 19, 1908
Set Off from Breen and Felch
Townships

SETTLEMENTS

- Alfred, 1903
- Bryden, 1901*
- Kentucky Town, 1911
- Ralph, 1904
- Russell, E&LS R.R. Station
- Ward, E&LS R.R. Station

*Originally Bryden, but
renamed



Looking north from the railroad bed, this postcard view of Ralph was taken June 5, 1921. At the right is the Ralph General Store owned by Otto Hintz. At the end of the road is the school house, built in 1909. The log building on the left, considered to be the first structure in Ralph, was built by the Mann Brothers Lumber Company, of Oconto, Wisconsin, as a headquarters for their operations which began in the mid-1880's.. The West Branch Township Hall, built in 1917-1918, is north of this log building. Electricity was generated by a plant owned by Hintz, who sold power to nearby residents. Ralph was established in 1901 as a lumbering settlement and railroad station on the Escanaba & Lake Superior Railroad. The post office was originally named Bryden, but was renamed Ralph on June 6, 1904, for Ralph Wells, son of John W. Wells, of Menominee, a lumberman operating in the area at that time.



Looking south from near the school house, this postcard view, also taken June 5, 1921, shows a log home with horses tethered in front and the Ralph General Store with the oil shed on the north side of the building. The general store had rooms for rent on the second floor. The Escanaba & Lake Superior Railroad depot is on the right. Telegraph messages were sent and received there, and before the township hall was built township meetings were held in the depot.



The loading platform of the Escanaba & Lake Superior Railway depot at Ralph was crowded with deer awaiting shipment to the homes of the hunters who filled their licenses in West Branch Township. Although this photograph was taken in about 1915, similar scenes were common in Ralph during the first decade of the twentieth century as well. All five men are unidentified.

THE END

EXTRA! EXTRA! READ ALL ABOUT IT!

On Monday last a house of ill repute at Iron Mountain was raided, and 4 men and 9 women taken into custody. They were all taken to Menominee and are now boarding at the Hotel de Stevens, preparatory to having their future place of residence designated by his honor Judge Grant.

The Current, Norway, Menominee County, Mich.
Saturday, October 2, 1886

EXTRA! EXTRA! READ ALL ABOUT IT!

Yesterday Sheriff Stiles arrested three men and three woman, at Iron Mountain, on charges of keeping and being inmates of a house of ill-fame. The examination will be held at that place to-day.

The Current, Norway, Menominee County, Mich.

Saturday, January 22, 1887

--The dance house inmates arrested on complaint of John Morrison, charged with burning Morrison's den on the Menominee river at Twin Falls, were all discharged by Judge Coleman, after a preliminary examination.

The Florence Mining News, Florence, Wis.

Saturday, January 22, 1887

EXTRA! EXTRA! READ ALL ABOUT IT!

--John Morrison, one of Iron Mountain's prominent citizens, was arrested on Thursday for having kept a house of ill-fame. He gave bonds to appear for examination on Monday next.

The Current, Norway, Menominee County, Mich.

Saturday, January 29, 1887

--On Monday the examination of John Morrison, on a charge of keeping a house of ill-fame, was held at Iron Mountain, and resulted in the prisoner being held to answer to the Circuit Court, in bonds of \$5,000. In default of bonds, he was committed to the county jail.

The Current, Norway, Menominee County, Mich.

Saturday, February 6, 1887

EXTRA! EXTRA! READ ALL ABOUT IT!

Soiled Doves Caged.

For some time past the soiled doves belonging to the resort across the Menominee, in Wisconsin, have made Rome howl in this village, and always until Wednesday have they eluded the grasp of the officers. A carriage containing a bevy of these unfortunates rolled into town on the afternoon of that day, and the liquor they drank and the obscene language they used freely, caused two of the party to be arrested by Officer Truscott. They were jailed. Late in the night a hanger-on of the resort who attempted to furnish liquor to a bird through the window of the lock-up, was caught in the act, and was given time to escape. In the morning they were brought up for a hearing and both pleaded guilty. Josie Miller came before Justice Hay and was assessed \$21 or 30 days and Annie Seymour appeared in Judge Patenaude's court and was given \$20 or 20 days in jail. Neither having the required cash to pay the fine, [they] were returned to the lock-up. Later in the day the amounts were paid and they were allowed to go.--The Current [*The Menominee Range, Iron Mountain, Mich., Thursday, June 8, 1889*]

Horizontal Template

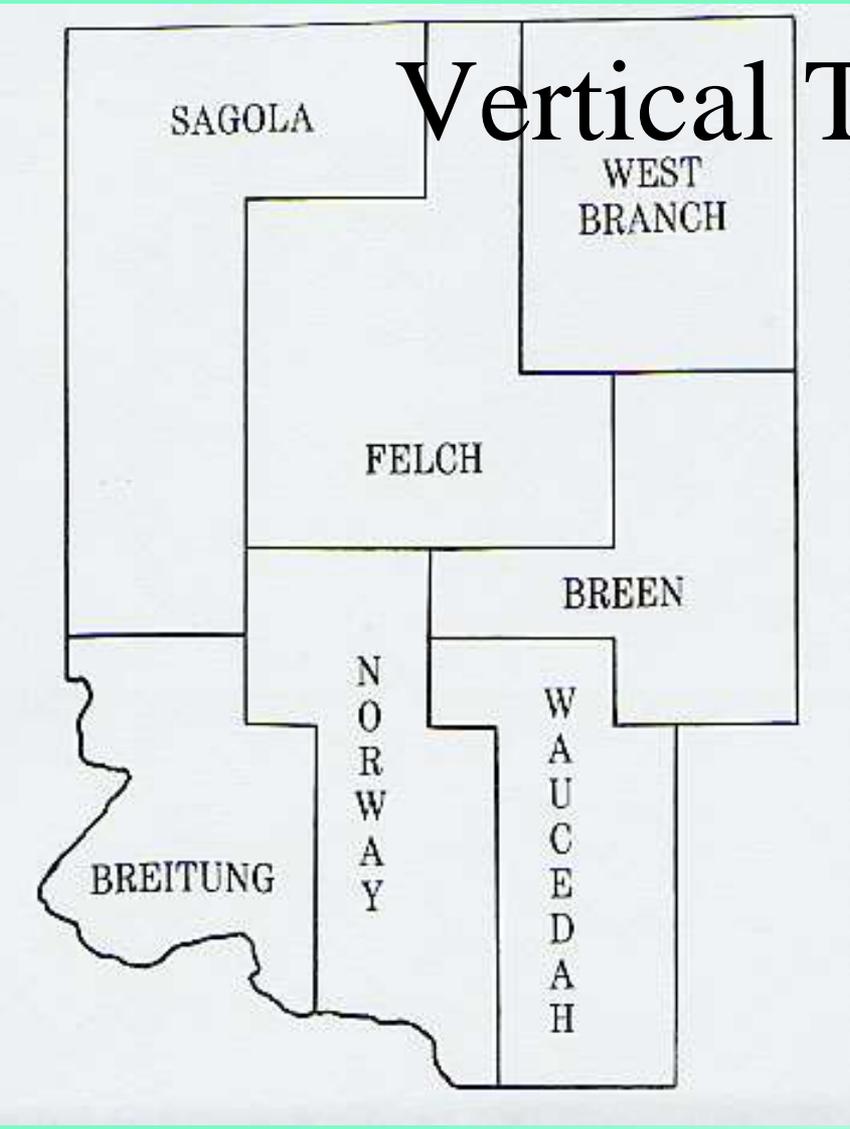
From 1787

Horizontal Template

THANKS

From 1787

Vertical Template



**EXTRA! EXTRA!
READ ALL ABOUT IT!**

From 1787