



Historic preservation of our downtown and traditional commercial districts is one of the primary cornerstones to long-term and sustainable economic development within our communities. According to a 2002 study by the Michigan Historic Preservation Network titled “Investing in Michigan’s Future: The Economic Benefits of Historic Preservation”, historic preservation:

- **Protects and revitalizes historic resources.** *(Michigan property owners can take advantage of federal and state tax credit programs to help rehabilitate historic buildings. Since 1978, the federal rehabilitation tax credit has been utilized for Michigan projects, and since 1999, the state rehabilitation tax credit has been used for rehabilitation projects throughout the state.)*
- **Creates jobs and income.** *(Rehabilitation activities in Michigan have a significant impact in creating jobs and in generating both direct and indirect economic impacts.)*
- **Benefits neighborhoods.** *(Examples throughout the state show that historic district designation programs enhance local property values.)*
- **Attracts Michigan visitors.** *(The link between preservation and tourism is well established. Preserving historic character helps support tourism by providing interesting and unique opportunities for visitors, and tourism supports preservation by providing resources for ongoing preservation efforts.)*

**Thanks are due to the following institutions and individuals
for their contribution in making this presentation a reality:**

Dickinson County Library & Library Staff

Menominee Range Historical Foundation Museum

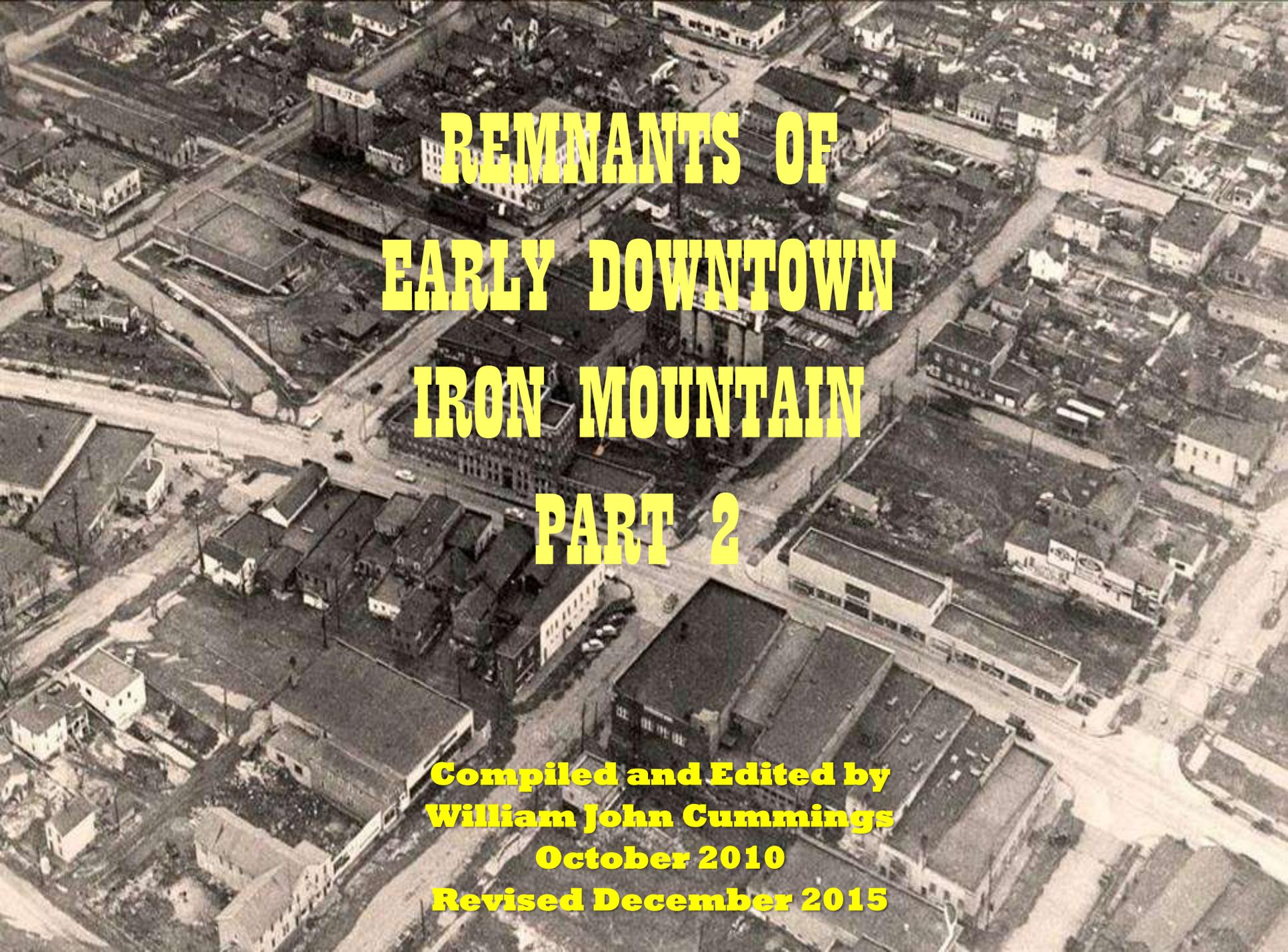
Breitung Township Schools

Nicholas Gayan, Kingsford High School Computer Teacher

Don Khoury, Wishing Well Gifts



PRESENTS



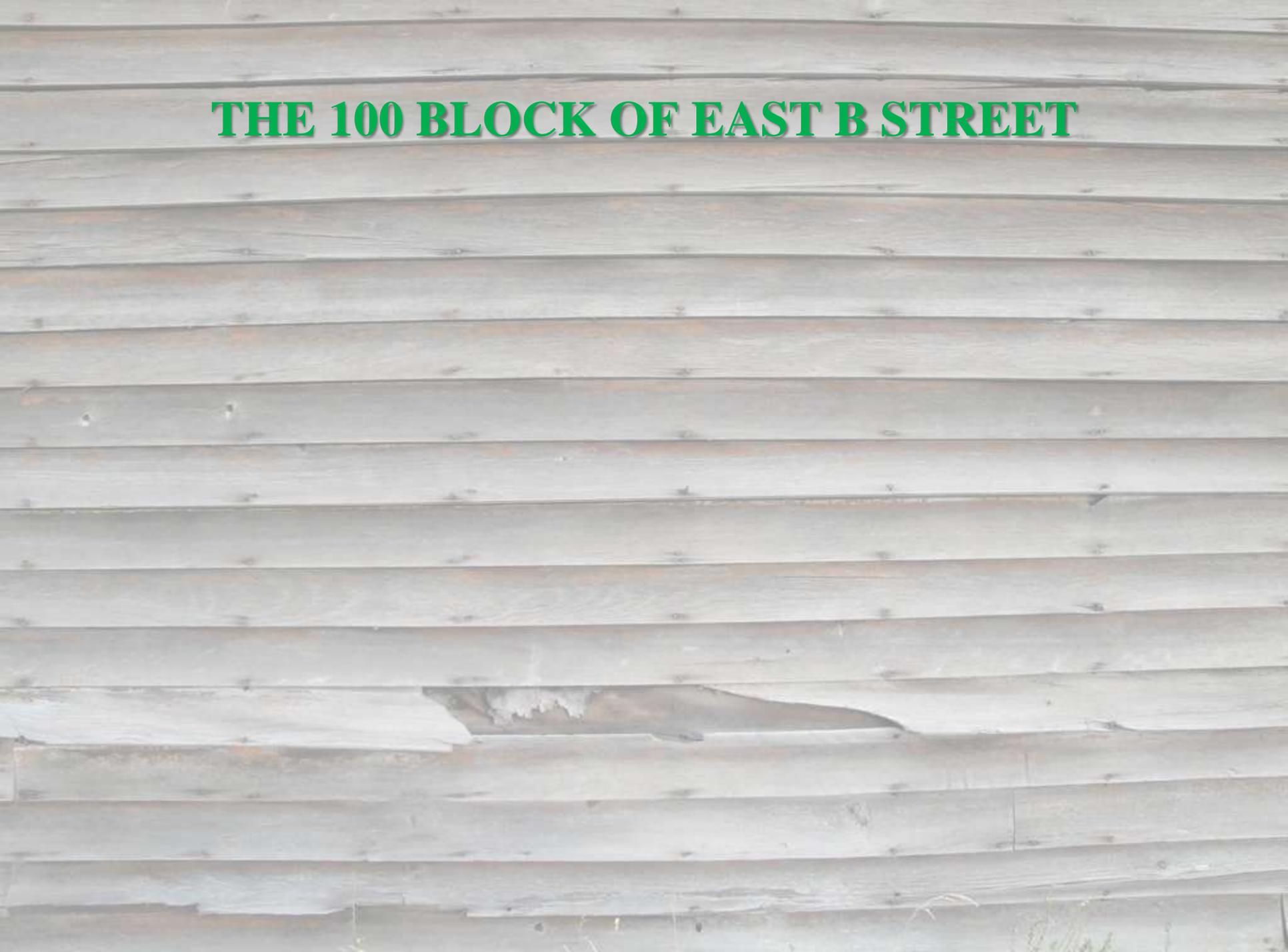
**REMNANTS OF
EARLY DOWNTOWN
IRON MOUNTAIN
PART 2**

**Compiled and Edited by
William John Cummings
October 2010
Revised December 2015**

THE 600 BLOCK OF SOUTH STEPHENSON AVENUE WEST SIDE

- ❖ There were never many buildings of any kind on the west side of the 600 block of South Stephenson Avenue. In 1925 the **Odd Fellows Hall** appeared at 608 South Stephenson Avenue. Then, in 1935 the **Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Credit Bureau** was located at 614 South Stephenson Avenue.
- ❖ An article in the June 28, 1921 edition of the *Iron Mountain News* reported the arrangements upon which Mayor **Joseph E. Eslick** had been working for the past five years to insure that Iron Mountain would have a downtown park were being finalized, needing the city council's approval. **St. Paul Park** was the area west of the 600 block of South Stephenson Avenue near the **Milwaukee, Chicago & St. Paul Railway depot** where the **Dickinson County Chamber of Commerce**, the **Michigan Welcome Center** and the **Mouw & Ceello Law Offices** are now located.
- ❖ A brief report in the December 26, 1924, issue of the *Iron Mountain News* noted: *While worshippers were on their way to midnight church services Christmas eve a fiery cross, emblem of the **Ku Klux Klan**, was ignited at the **St. Paul depot park**. The cross was seen by few persons, however, for shortly after it began blazing a party of persons in a car drove over it and knocked it down.*
- ❖ A contract between the **City of Iron Mountain** and the **Chamber of Commerce Band** for fifteen band concerts was announced in the April 18, 1925 edition of the *Iron Mountain News*. The series was to begin early in June at **St. Paul Park**. The concerts were held on Sunday.
- ❖ An article in the May 12, 1925 edition of the *Iron Mountain News* noted the contract for the comfort station (public restrooms) was awarded by the city council to the **Phelps-Drake Company**, of Minneapolis, for \$8,000. Construction of the facility was under way by May 16, 1925, with July 4, given as a completion date. The building was a brick structure with a basement floor for the men's restroom while the ladies' restroom on the ground floor.

THE 100 BLOCK OF EAST B STREET



100 BLOCK OF EAST B STREET



The evergreen arch which crossed Iron Mountain's 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 previous day the six-year-old son of **William H. Hancock**, who was watching 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**, on the 100 block of West B Street, 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.
[Ken Pavey]

110 East B Street – *The Central House, ca. 1900-1910*

The **Central House**, a hotel and saloon, was operated here by **Joseph Wenzel** in 1892. By 1902 the establishment was run by **John Parmenter**, and by 1907 by **Joseph Cordy**, who was still here in 1913. **August E. Brauns** purchased the **Central House** and the vacant lots to the west of the hotel from **Joseph Cordy** in November, 1922, with a frontage on B Street of 92 feet, the lot extending back 125 feet. *[Menominee Range Historical Museum]*



104-108 East B Street – *Braumart Theatre, 1936*



On February 18, 1924, **Martin D. Thomas**, manager of the **Colonial Theatre Company**, announced a new theater would be built here, added to the **Colonial** and the **Bijou**.

The name **Braumart** was a combination of the names of the owner, **August E. Brauns**, and the manager, **Martin D. Thomas**.

Final plans were for a building with a total area of 96 x 120 feet, including the foyer, 25 x 30 feet; the auditorium, 73 x 90 feet; a shop 25 x 40 feet on each side, and another store 26 x 120 feet. The estimated cost, including equipment, was \$200,000.

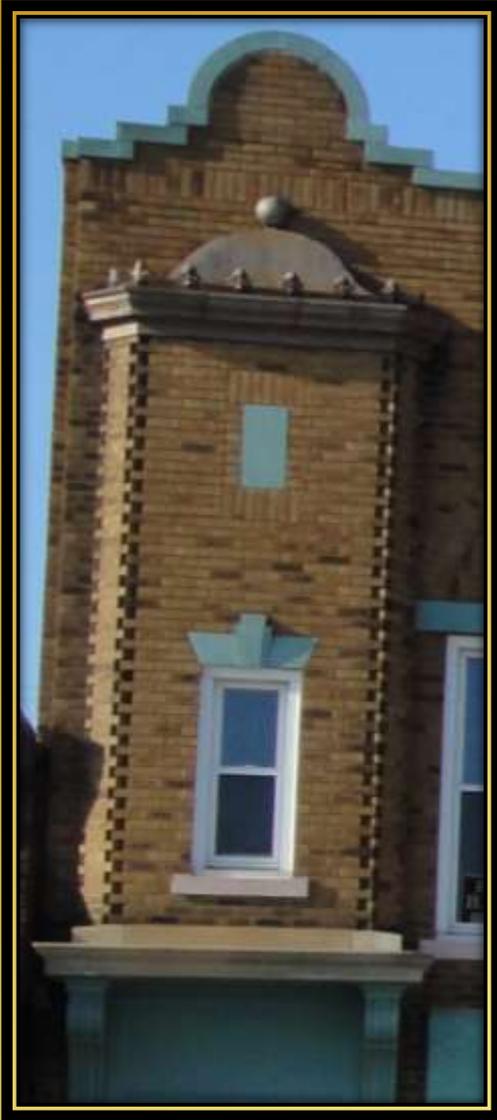
The architects were **Herbst & Kuenzli**, of Milwaukee. The **Foster Construction Company**, also from Milwaukee, began construction in September 3, 1924.

The grand opening was held Tuesday, April 21, 1925. Two performances filled the 1,000-seat theater and patrons were turned away. **Ambrose Larson**, a nationally-noted organist, played the Wurlitzer-Hope-Jones organ.

“The General Died at Dawn” came out in 1936, starring **Gary Cooper** and **Madeleine Carroll**. Cooper’s famous line – “We could have made wonderful music together.” – came from this film set in China.

[City of Kingsford]

104-108, 110 East B Street – *Performing Arts Center (Timber Products Michigan, Miller Agency, Inc.)*



Inset at several places in the wall dividing the **foyer** from the auditorium were groups of three arched windows fitted with stained glass that reflected in various tints the soft glow of the indirect lighting system.

Entry to the **auditorium** was through French doors from the arc-shaped, long foyer. The auditorium had seating capacity for 1,000 patrons with four heavily-carpeted aisles to provide easy access to the deeply-cushioned seats.

The auditorium walls were decorated in various tints and shades, providing a “tapestry effect” in the panels. Pilasters along the walls were highly decorated, each bearing the famed theatrical masks of comedy and drama. The **proscenium arch** opened upon the 15 x 40-foot stage, quite narrow in terms of depth because the theater was to be devoted entirely to motion picture programs.

The **Wurlitzer-Hope-Jones organ**, “the largest and most completely equipped in the upper peninsula and northern Wisconsin,” included hundreds of pipes and a variety of orchestra instruments, all electrically controlled from a keyboard in the orchestra pit.

Two large grills, one on each side of the stage and about ten feet above the floor, were located on the two walls that slanted inward to the proscenium arch, concealing the large chambers in which the organ equipment was installed.

104-108 East B Street – *Braumart Theatre, 1936*



Both the **Braumart Theatre** and the **Colonial Theatre** were “modernized” in 1935, just a year before this photograph was taken. “A new glass front, finished in royal blue with chromium trim,” was added to the Braumart, “with a new ticket office constructed of blue glass and chrome and extended to the sidewalk line. A new marquee of enameled steel with clusters of electric lights and neon tubing” was constructed overhead. The theater name was inscribed in electric lights across the front of the marquee in a combination of both neon and silhouette letters. *[City of Kingsford]*

104-108, 110 East B Street – *Performing Arts Center* (*Timber Products Michigan, Miller Agency, Inc.*)

The **display frames**, or **attraction boards**, on either side of the theater lettering on the new, larger marquee were set at an angle to be visible from both the front and sides. Silhouette letters stood out from the background of illuminated opal glass.

Inside the lobby was “finished with blue glass wainscoting terminating in a chrome trim” and “large circular French mirrors” were set in the side walls.

“A new suite of restrooms” was “reached by a wide, curving stairway extending down from the foyer. The stairway” led “directly into a carpeted lounge fitted with modernistic chrome furniture.”

By May 22, 1925, construction work had started on a two-story building erected by the **Brauns & Thomas Company** on the vacant lot next to the **Braumart Theatre**. The lot and the building were the same size – 25 x 120 feet. The structure had a brown brick front, while the side and back walls were white brick. The first floor of the building was designed for store purposes. The seven offices on the second floor used the same stairway entrance on the west side of the theater as the offices on the theater’s second floor. A hall connected the two buildings. The new building had a full basement.

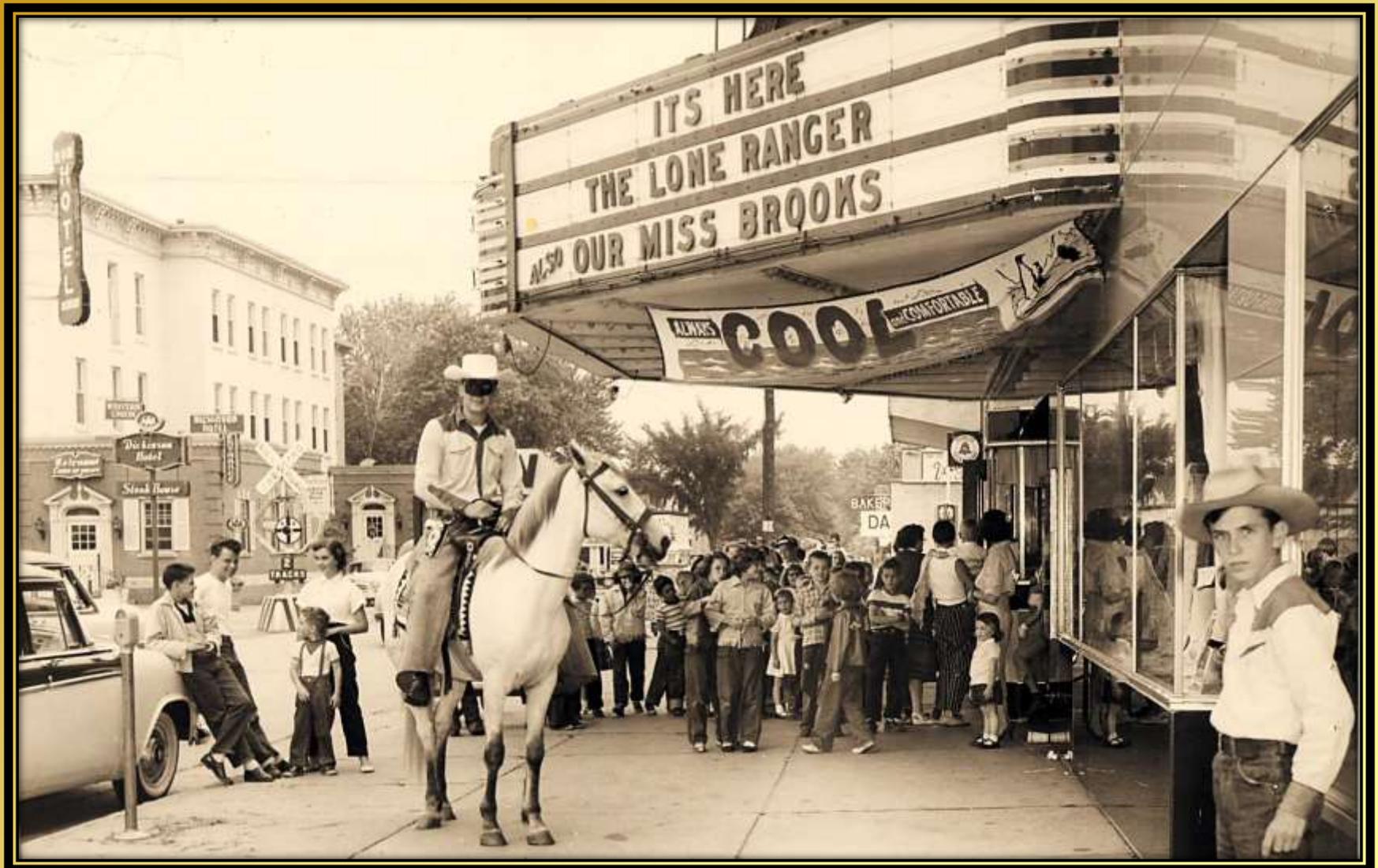


104-108 East B Street – *Braumart Theatre, 1954*



A clown stood in front of the **Braumart Theatre** advertising the movie 3 Ring Circus in 1954. Notice the ticket booth located between the two sets of double doors. *[Tom and Liz Renn]*

104-108 East B Street – *Braumart Theatre, 1956*



The Lone Ranger appeared in front of the **Braumart Theatre** in 1954 to promote the movie of the same name. Our Miss Brooks was also playing. The **Dickinson Hotel** can be seen in the background. *[Tom and Liz Renn]*

104-108 East B Street – *Braumart Theatre, late 1950's*



Patrons stacked canned goods in the lobby to gain admittance to the **Braumart Theatre** prior to the Christmas holidays to help the less fortunate. Santa Claus and two uniformed ushers helped, and **Frank Osteroth**, theater manager, stood in the back. *[Tom and Liz Renn]*

104-108 East B Street – *Braumart Theatre, late 1950's*



Icicles and snowflakes adorned the concession at the **Braumart Theatre** prior to the Christmas holidays in the late 1950's. Santa Claus and **Frank Osteroth**, theater manager, were being helped by the clerks. *[Tom and Liz Renn]*

104-108 East B Street – *Braumart Theatre, 1959*



Clowns again promoted The Big Circus, playing at the **Braumart Theatre** in 1959. Notice the orderly line of patrons, largely children, and the sign at the left indicating **Jacobs Restaurant (Bob Jacobs)**, where **Polly's Underground Pub** is located today. *[Tom and Liz Renn]*

104-108 East B Street – *Braumart Theatre, late 1950's*



The banner held by a uniformed usher and **Frank Osteroth**, theater manager, at the **Braumart Theatre** in the late 1950's noted the Penny's Movie Party. Judging from the young audience, the matinee may have been sponsored with free admission. Note the architectural appointments of the theater's auditorium. *[Tom and Liz Renn]*

104-108 East B Street – *Braumart Theatre, 1961*



Chinese lanterns adorned the concession stand in 1961 when *Flower Drum Song* was featured at the **Braumart Theatre**. **Bill Riske**, accompanied by his date in a kimono, wore his varsity jacket. The railing for the stairway leading to the restrooms can be seen at the far right. *[Tom and Liz Renn]*

104-108 East B Street – *Braumart Theatre, 1966*



Motorcycles appeared en force to promote *The Wild Angels*, playing at the **Braumart Theatre** in 1966. Leather jackets, however, were missing. The marquee lights highlight the entrance. In 1967 remodeling took place with rocking chair seats installed for “the ultimate in comfort.” *[Tom and Liz Renn]*

104-108 East B Street – *Braumart Theatre, 1968*



Braumart Theatre patrons braved the cold to get their tickets for *Romeo & Juliet*, a much-acclaimed movie, in 1968. William Shakespeare may have been upset that his name was misspelled on the marquee. *[Tom and Liz Renn]*

104-108 East B Street – *Braumart Theatre, 1983*



The Braumart Theatre's auditorium was divided into two parts in 1982. Note that the ticket booth was no longer between the two sets of double doors, and the red "Braumart" had replaced the lighted version. In 1983 "Mr. Mom" and "Risky Business" were playing. In April, 1995, a new eight-screen cinema opened on U.S. 2 in Quinnesec. The Braumart showed second-run films for a while and again showed some new releases before closing in January, 1996. [Tom and Liz Renn]

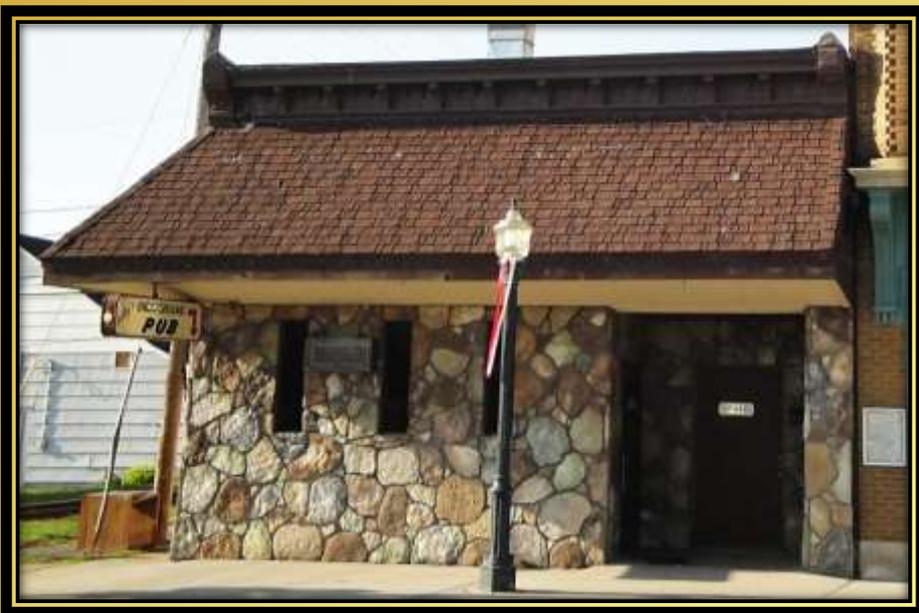
102 East B Street – *Polly's Underground Pub*



In 1913 **John Anegon** operated a confectionery shop here.

By 1921 **Christ Anegon** and **Arthur Mitchell** ran the **Iron Mountain Candy Kitchen** here.

In the February 28, 1924 edition of *The Iron Mountain News*, “Mitchell & Anegon, proprietors of the **St. Paul Candy Kitchen**, announced the completion of plans for the enlargement of their establishment.” Twelve additional booths were to be installed in the remodeled room in the rear. The walls of the entire store were to be “paneled oak and plate glass” and the ceiling was also to be covered with plate glass panels.

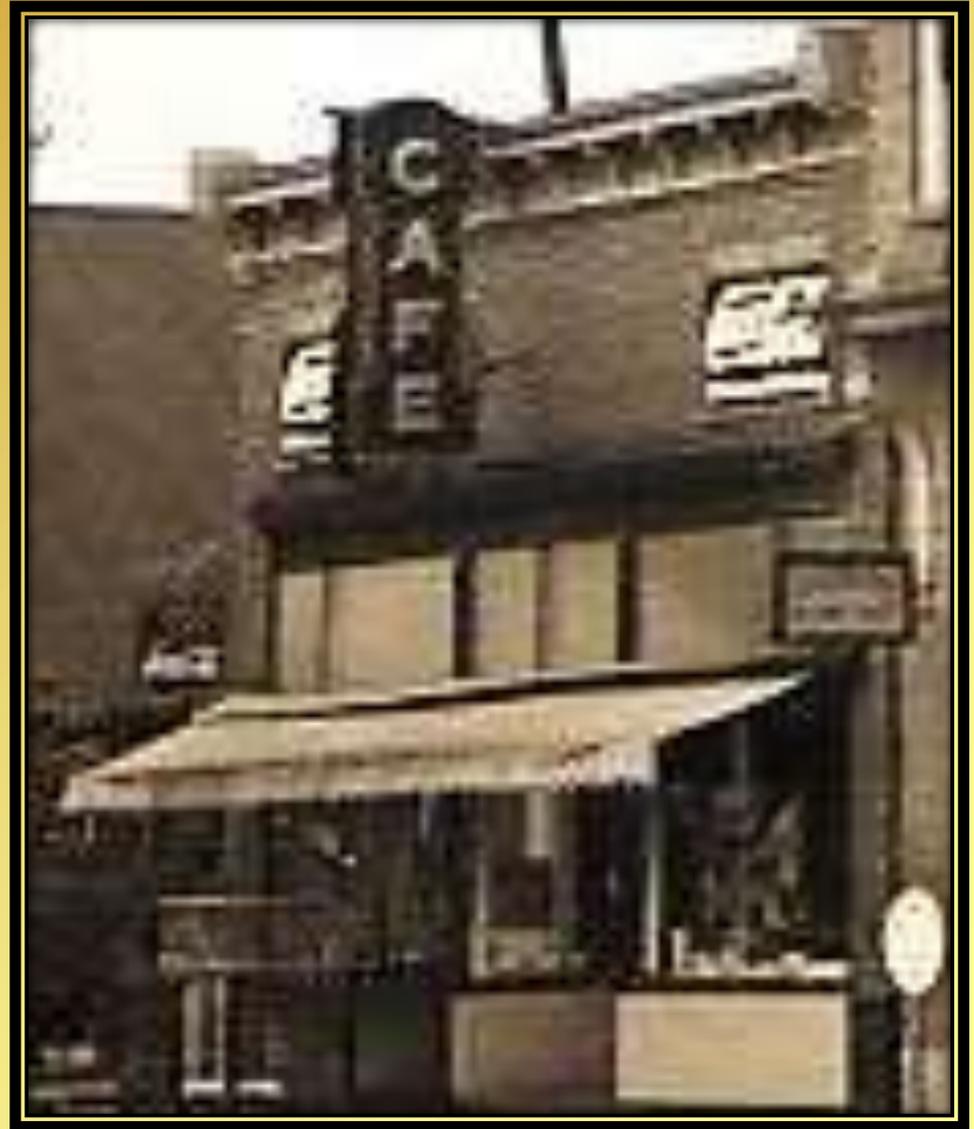


The sale of the **Joseph Cordy** building at 102 East B Street, occupied by **Christ Anegon** and **Arthur Mitchell**, owners of the Anegon confectionery store, was announced in the May 28, 1925 edition of *The Iron Mountain News*. The sale price was \$22,000. The article noted that the building was “a one-story brick structure” and was “advantageously located for the confectionery business, being next to the Braumart theatre.”

100 East B Street – *The Iron Mountain Grill, 1936*

The **Iron Mountain Grill**, **Christ Anegon** and **Arthur B. Mitchell**, proprietors, was operating here by 1935, and still serving customers in 1941.

By 1959 **Robert Jacobs** ran **Jacobs' Restaurant**, "Located Next to the Theatre and Across the Street From the Depot, Open 8 AM to 11 PM."



101 East B Street – *Milwaukee Road Passenger Depot (vacant)*



The first consignment of brick for the erection of the new **Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Passenger Depot** was received in mid-February, 1914.

The estimated cost of the new station was \$25,000. The station was “to be a solid brick building with a slate roof and fire-proof in every particular.”

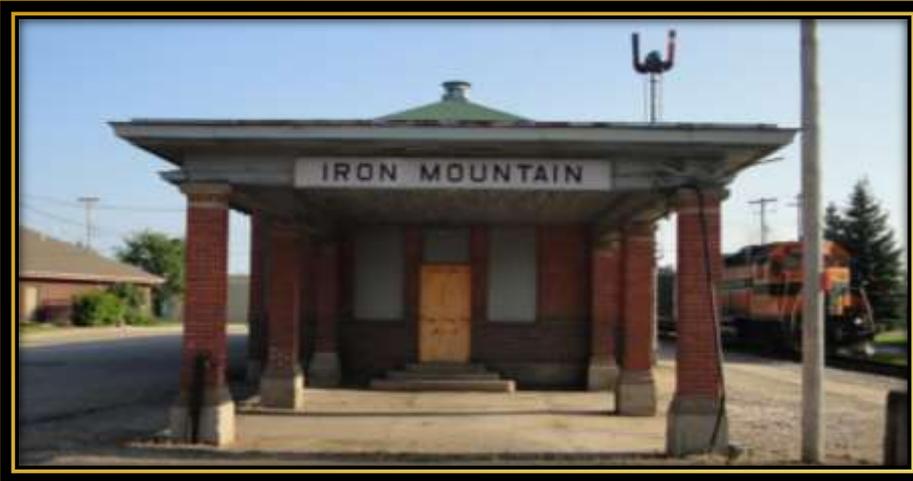
The main building was designed at 27 x 100 feet on the foundations with an extension on the east side 4 x 15 feet in size for toilet rooms.

The general waiting room and the smoking room were 24 x 26 feet, while the ticket office between the two was 14 x 14 feet in size. There was an arched passageway between the general waiting room and the smoking room.

A separate building, 20 x 26 feet, for express, baggage, the steam heating plant and coal storage was located to the south of the station, connected by a pavilion.



101 East B Street – *Milwaukee Road Passenger Depot (vacant)*

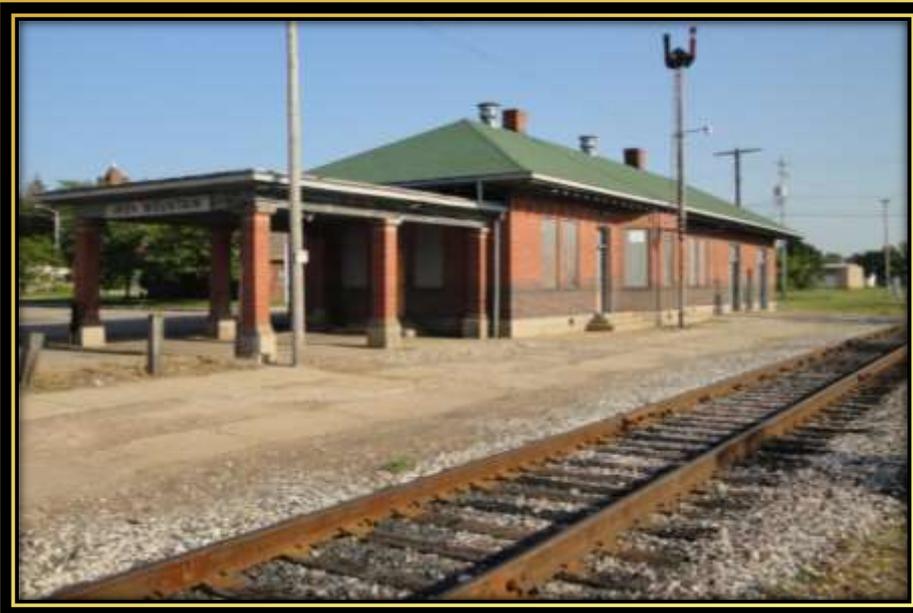


A pavilion facing B Street, 20 x 30 feet in size, made the total length of the station and pavilion 130 feet.

The pavilion floor, platform and steps into the depot were made of cement. The platform extended from B Street south to D Street.

The land to the east of the station which had been occupied by warehouses and team tracks was to be turned into a park. As soon as the buildings were removed, considerable filling was done preparatory to converting the entire block between B Street and C Street and River Avenue and Merritt Avenue into a park which was known as **St. Paul Park**.

Owners of warehouses and other buildings on the company property between B Street and D Street were notified to vacate and given sixty days' notice.



101 East B Street – *Milwaukee Road Passenger Depot (vacant)*



Postmarked April 22, 1915, this real photo postcard view shows the **Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Depot** which was built by the **Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad** (otherwise known as the **Milwaukee Road**) in 1913, when the railroad extended a branch line into **Iron River**. The brick depot has a modified Neoclassical design and is rectangular in shape. The depot has a covered porch on one end that connected to the waiting room. The station agent's office was located in the middle of the building, and a freight room was on the other end. Iron Mountain's Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Depot appears to be almost identical. *[WJC Photo]*

THE 100 BLOCK OF WEST B STREET

- ❖ Only one early building remains on either side of the 100 block of West B Street.
- ❖ **FIRE:** A fire which started at about 10:45 p.m. on January 15, 1935, totally destroyed the Iron Mountain Mercantile Company, Ltd., and three other business establishments.
- ❖ **FIRE:** On January 5, 1944, the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, 112 West B Street, was destroyed by a fire first noted at 11 a.m. by employees of Frick's Bakery, to the west of the church. The 61-year-old structure, built in 1882, was one of the oldest structures in the city.

100 West B Street – *L.M. Hansen Livery Sale & Boarding Stable,* *ca. 1899-1906*

Hoose & Gage (Jay W. Hoose and Fred Gage) operated a “Livery, sale and boarding stable” here in 1892, advertising: “General teaming. First class livery turnouts at reasonable prices.”

Louis M. Hansen leased the Gage livery barn in September, 1899, his sign indicating L.M. Hansen Livery Sale & Boarding Stable.

Joseph DeConcini ran a livery stable and feed store here by 1907.

In 1913 **John H. McKenna** operated a livery and sale stable here.

*[Menominee Range
Historical Museum Photo]*



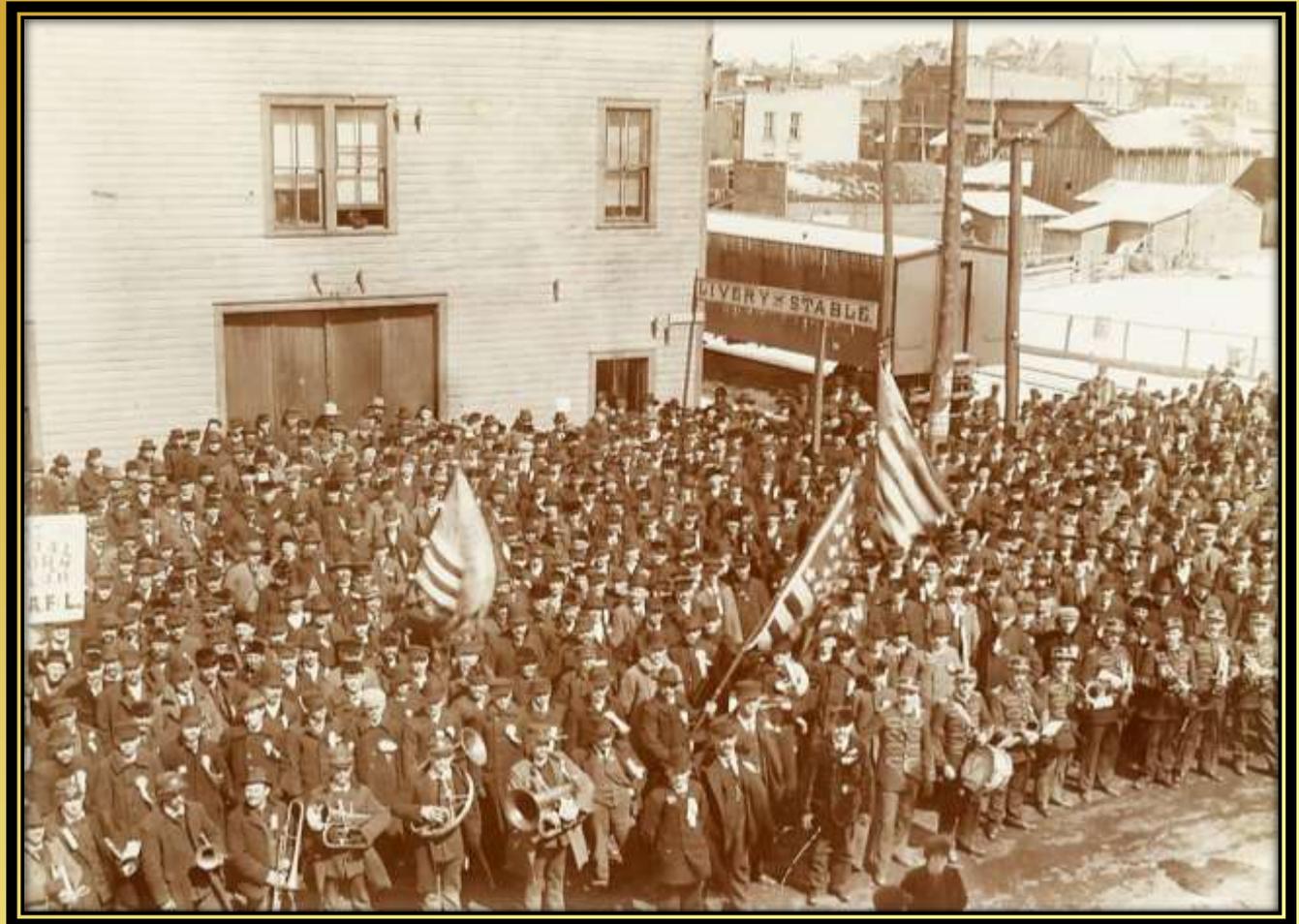
100 West B Street – *Unidentified Livery Sale & Boarding Stable,*
ca. 1890-1910



Hoose & Gage (Jay W. Hoose and Fred Gage) operated a “Livery, sale and boarding stable” here in 1892, advertising: “General teaming. First class livery turnouts at reasonable prices.” **Louis M. Hansen** leased the Gage livery barn in September, 1899, his sign indicating L.M. Hansen Livery Sale & Boarding Stable. **Joseph DeConcini** ran a livery stable and feed store here by 1907. In 1913 **John H. McKenna** operated a livery and sale stable here. *[Menominee Range Historical Museum Photo]*

100 West B Street – *Unidentified Livery Sale & Boarding Stable,* *ca. 1890-1910*

Hoose & Gage (Jay W. Hoose and Fred Gage) operated a “Livery, sale and boarding stable” here in 1892, advertising: “General teaming. First class livery turnouts at reasonable prices.” **Louis M. Hansen** leased the Gage livery barn in September, 1899, his sign indicating L.M. Hansen Livery Sale & Boarding Stable. **Joseph DeConcini** ran a livery stable and feed store here by 1907. In 1913 **John H. McKenna** operated a livery and sale stable here.



Looking northeast, the **Swedish Mission Church** is visible in the upper right, located on the southeast corner of the intersection of East Ludington Street and Iron Mountain Street. The triangular peak of the **Odd Fellow's Block** (I.O.O.F., Crescent Lodge No. 370) at 421 South Stephenson Avenue is visible to the left of the telephone pole. The sign at the left may read “Reform Club” and contains the letters “A.F.L.” at the bottom. *[Menominee Range Historical Museum Photo]*

100 West B Street – *Michael R. Laydon, C.P.A.*



In mid-October 1915 **Calvi & Tollen** were remodeling their livery barn here, “putting in a glass front and side windows; also a stone foundation and concrete floor, making the building suitable for a garage.” A 24 x 36 foot addition was built in the rear as a repair shop. **John Lloyd** and **Garnet James** leased the garage, opening their business in February, 1916.

By 1925 **Winkler Motor Company**, **Herbert Winkler**, proprietor, sold Oldsmobiles and Rickenbacker Motor Cars here, and in 1935 **Emil Johnson** operated **Johnson’s Garage** at this location.

112 West B Street – *Central Methodist Episcopal Church,*
ca. 1890-1900



The Central Methodist Episcopal Church was dedicated May 26, 1889, and this photograph, taken by Jorgen J. Eskil, probably dates shortly thereafter. The corner of the parsonage can be seen at the right, and a corner of the Iron Mountain Co-Operative Society, located in the Spencer Block, is visible at the left. The church was destroyed by fire January 5, 1944. [*Menominee Range Historical Museum*]

118-122 and 112 West B Street – *Iron Mountain Cooperative Society and Central Methodist Episcopal Church, ca. 1902-1910*



Looking east, the **Iron Mountain Co-Operative Society**, established by 1902 in the **Spencer Block (John T. Spencer)**, was managed by **Alex LaViolette**. In June of 1910 it became the **Iron Mountain Mercantile Co., Ltd.** The 70 x 90-foot remodeled structure burned to the ground on January 15, 1935. The **Central Methodist Church**, built in 1882, appears here with a white horse-drawn hearse in front, indicating a child's funeral was in progress. The 61-year-old church was destroyed by fire on January 5, 1944. [*Gene Derwinski/Dick Ferris*]

118-122 West B Street – *Iron Mountain Cooperative Society*,
ca. 1902-1910



Looking north, the **Iron Mountain Co-Operative Society**, established by 1902 in the **Spencer Block** (John T. Spencer) at 118-1922 West B Street, was managed by **Alex LaViolette**. In June of 1910 it became the **Iron Mountain Mercantile Co., Ltd.** The 70 x 90-foot remodeled structure burned to the ground on January 15, 1935. *[Menominee Range Historical Museum]*

118-122 West B Street – *Iron Mountain Mercantile Company, Ltd.,*
ca. 1925



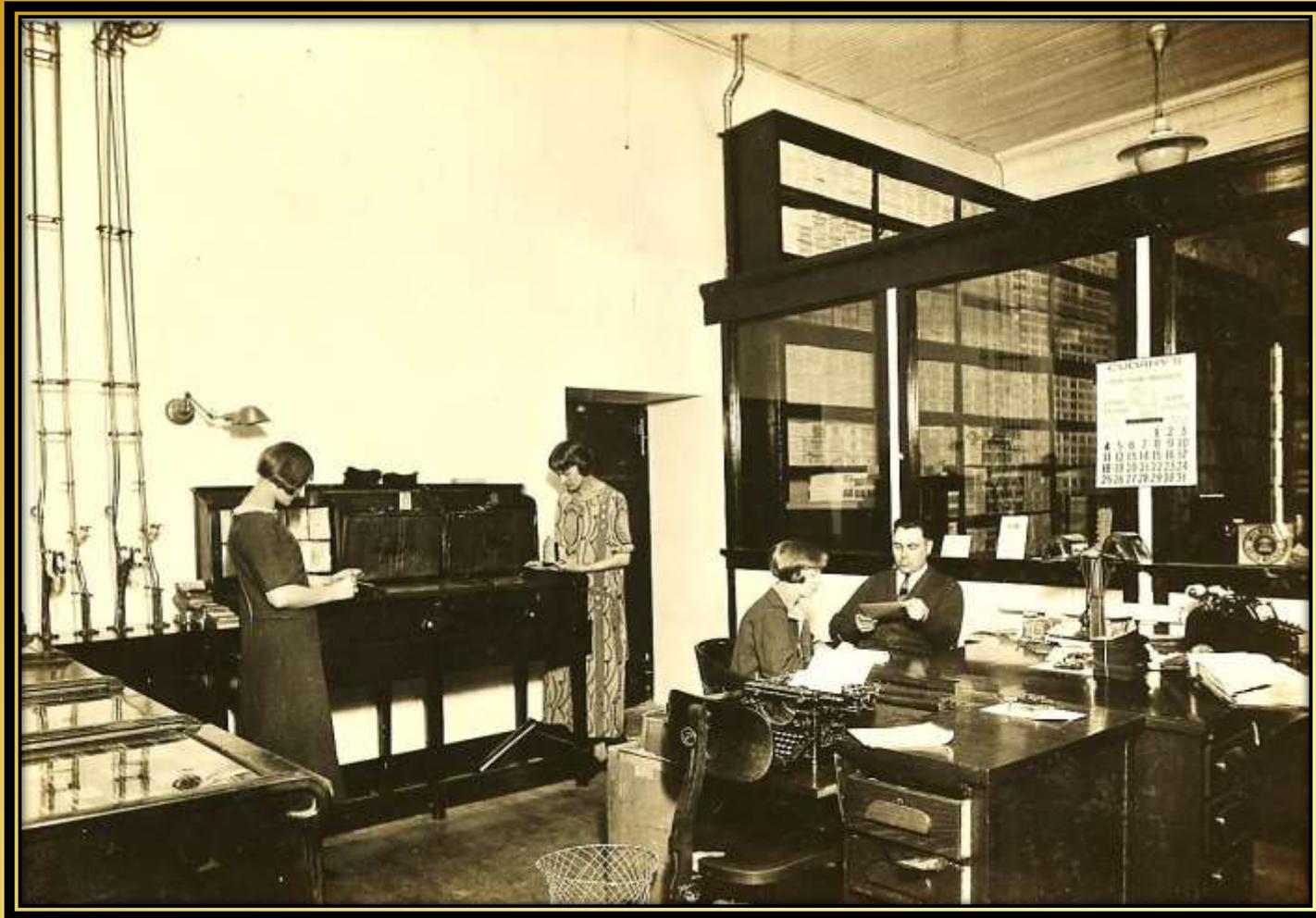
Looking north, the **Iron Mountain Co-Operative Society**, established by 1902 in the **Spencer Block** (John T. Spencer) at 118-1922 West B Street, was managed by **Alex LaViolette**. In June of 1910 it became the **Iron Mountain Mercantile Co., Ltd.** Dating from about 1925, this photograph shows the Iron Mountain Mercantile Co., Ltd. **Abe E. Gronlund** was the manager. Some 45 teamsters were employed in delivering groceries and other goods. Note the early automobiles. The building to the left of the Mercantile was **Eugene DeGayner's** garage. *[Menominee Range Historical Museum]*

118-122 West B Street – *Iron Mountain Mercantile Company, Ltd.,*
ca. 1925



Dating from about 1925, this photograph shows the **Iron Mountain Mercantile Co., Ltd.** **Abe E. Gronlund** was the manager. Some 45 teamsters were employed in delivering groceries and other goods. This photograph was taken at the rear of the building, and shows some of the delivery boys, including, from left to right, **George Edlund, Ezkil Swanson, Armand Prenevost, Frank Cooper, Ted Carrow, Dane Westin** (butcher), **Gunnard Swanson, and Lionel Trepanier.** [*Menominee Range Historical Museum*]

118-122 West B Street – *Iron Mountain Mercantile Company, Ltd.,*
ca. 1925



Dating from about 1925, this photograph shows the **Iron Mountain Mercantile Co., Ltd.** Pictured here, from left to right, were **Agnes Sundstrom**, **Vivian Kapeller**, **Doris Sundstrom** and **Abe E. Gronlund**, manager.
[Menominee Range Historical Museum]

118-122 West B Street – *Iron Mountain Mercantile Company, Ltd.,*
ca. 1925



Dating from about 1925, this photograph shows the dry goods and household goods department of the **Iron Mountain Mercantile Co., Ltd.** Pictured are **William Langren** (far left), **Mildred Bessey**, **Julia Windell** and **Emma Rabichaud**. [*Menominee Range Historical Museum*]

118-122 West B Street – *Iron Mountain Mercantile Company, Ltd.,*
ca. 1925



Dating from the spring of 1925, this photograph shows the grocery of the **Iron Mountain Mercantile Co., Ltd.** Pictured, from left to right, are **Adolph Nelson, Victor Tundd, Albert Masty, Minnie Coombs, Elsie Johnson** and **Leo Kester.** [*Menominee Range Historical Museum*]

118-122 West B Street – *Iron Mountain Mercantile Company, Ltd.,*
ca. 1925



Dating from the spring of 1925, this photograph shows the butcher shop of the **Iron Mountain Mercantile Co., Ltd.** Pictured, from left to right, are **Dane Wastin, Bill Witynski, Leo Kessler** and **Charles Berglund.** [*Menominee Range Historical Museum*]

124 West B Street – *Josiah Beard Blacksmith & Wagonmaker,* *ca. 1907*



Iron Mountain's northeast corner of Carpenter Avenue and West B Street was the site of numerous transportation-related businesses during the early 1900's. In 1902 **Martin Harvey**'s blacksmith and wagon shop was located in this building. By 1907 **Josiah Beard** had taken over, specializing in blacksmithing, horseshoeing and wagon-making. [*Menominee Range Historical Museum*]

124 West B Street – *Josiah Beard Blacksmith & Wagonmaker,*
ca. 1907



An article in the April 13, 1911 edition of the *Iron Mountain Press* announced the sale of Beard's establishment as follows: *A new business firm – known as **Freeland Corning & Co.** – closed a deal last Saturday for the purchase of the **Beard blacksmith and wagon shops** at the corner of West B street and Carpenter avenue. The business will be enlarged so as to include a first-class garage with automobiles for sale and hire. **Josiah Beard**, who is a first-class worker in iron and wood, will remain in the service of the firm. Mr. Corning is a machinist and has had experience in the best shops hereabouts as well as in the construction of automobiles. **Freeland G. Corning** and **William Parent**, probably the “& Co.” were operating an automobile garage on this site as Corning & Co. in 1913. [Menominee Range Historical Museum Photo]*

124 West B Street – *Gottfried “Guffy” Johnson’s Garage, ca. 1915*



An article in the June 10, 1915 edition of the *Iron Mountain Press* announced the establishment of another new automobile firm at this address as follows: *Gottfred Johnson and Howard Sandercock have succeeded to the automobile business of Charles Rauer, at the corner of West B street and Carpenter avenue. The young men have a thorough knowledge of all departments of the automobile business and are first-class machinists. They have held positions with Mr. Rauer for several years. Messrs. Johnson and Sandercock are progressive young men and enjoy the confidence of the community. It is safe to predict that they will make a success of the business and that work entrusted to them will receive prompt attention. The firm also will succeed to the local agency of the famous Overland automobile. [Gene Derwinski/Dick Ferris]*

124 West B Street – Gottfried “Guffy” Johnson’s Garage, ca. 1915



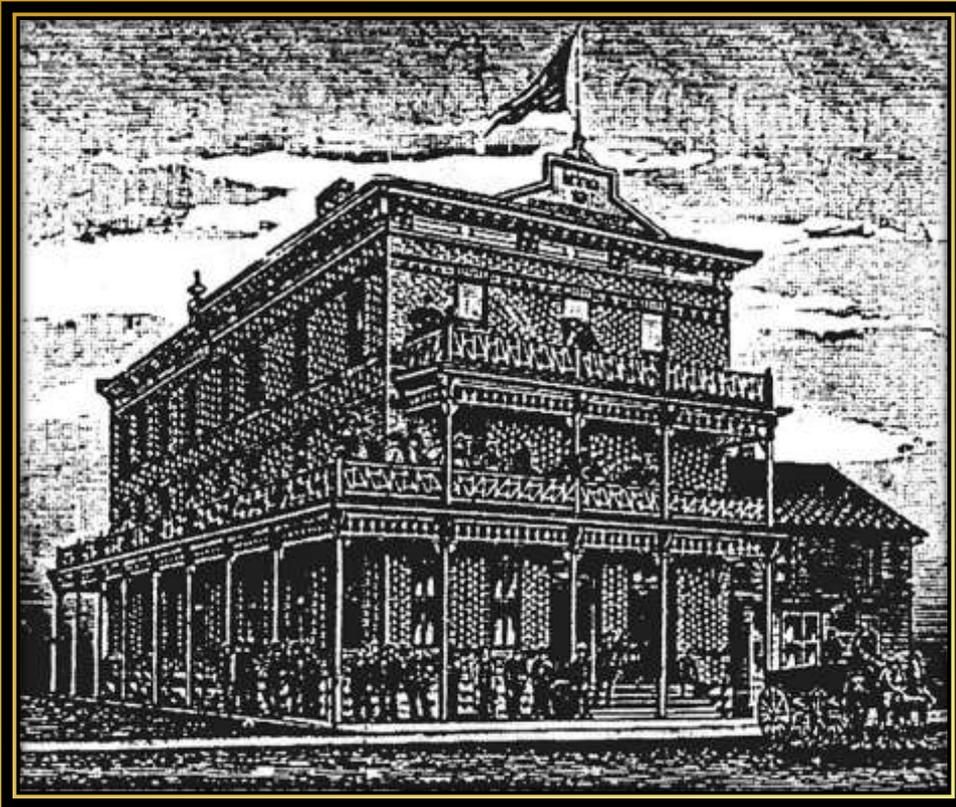
This photograph, said to date to 1915, shows a group gathered on the Carpenter Avenue side of **Gottfried “Guffy” Johnson’s** garage. Pictured from left to right are **Art Johnson, W. Carlson, Bob Dennins, Lawrence Contarini, Gottfried “Guffy” Johnson, R. Evans** and **Ernest Lindstrom**. The partnership had changed to **Johnson & DeGayner** (**Gottfred “Guffy” Johnson** and **Eugene J. DeGayner**) when the following article appeared in the May 3, 1917 edition of the *Iron Mountain Press*: *Many new automobiles are being sold here this spring and the demand for light delivery trucks is very large. During the past ten days, **Edward G. Kingsford**, agent for the Ford, has received and sold over sixty cars. He has orders booked for many more. **Johnson & DeGayner** have sold a number of Overlands and are expecting three carloads. Nearly a dozen new trucks have appeared on the streets during the past few weeks.* [Gene Derwinski/Dick Ferris]

124 West B Street – Gottfried “Guffy” Johnson’s Garage, ca. 1915



An article in the October 21, 1920 *Iron Mountain Press* noted DeGayner, “district agent for the Dodge and other automobiles,” had recently purchased the garage and had contracted **Tom Stafford** to erect a 47 by 49-foot addition at the rear of the building, as well as remodel the original structure. DeGayner remodeled the structure to include “one of the finest auto display rooms in the city,” according to an article in the December 3, 1924 edition of *The Iron Mountain News*. By 1935 **DeGayner & Kesler** (Eugene J. DeGayner and **Russell A. Kesler**) were “Dealers for Dodge and Plymouth Motor Cars and Dodge Trucks.” [Gene Derwinski/Dick Ferris]

101-105 West B Street – *The Commercial Hotel*



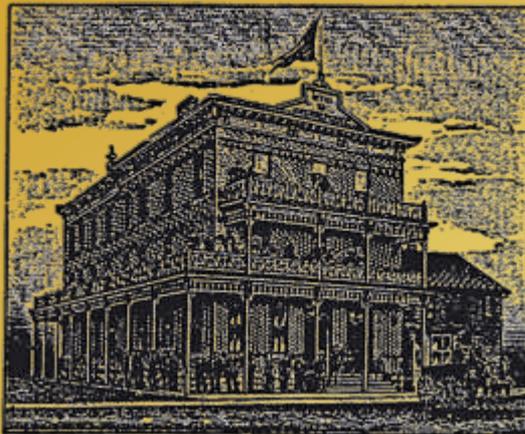
This cut of the **Commercial Hotel** appeared in an advertisement in *The Menominee Range's* special supplement for Thursday, July 4, 1889. The supplement was lithographed by the Calvert Lithograph Company of Detroit, Michigan. [Menominee Range Historical Museum]

Ground was broken for the construction of the **Commercial House** on September 1, 1887.

The plans for **Vivian C. Chellew's** hotel were drawn by a Milwaukee architect, and the contract was awarded to **J. Bonnett & Son**, of Whitewater, Wis., who sent **Frederick H. Strup** to supervise the construction of the building.

The hotel, fronting on West B Street, measured 34 x 80 feet and was 38 feet high – three stories of solid brick. The first floor consisted of a 20 x 30 foot office and a 30 x 47 foot dining room with built in china closet and two fireplaces. The old **Phinn Hotel**, a wooden structure which previously stood on the site, housed the kitchen. There was a large front entrance to the bar, the billiard room, bath rooms and barber shop in the basement. The second floor had 11 “sleeping rooms” averaging 10 x 13 ½ feet in size and a 20-foot square parlor with a fireplace. There were 15 “sleeping rooms” on the third floor averaging 10 x 13 ½ feet in size. The entire building was heated by steam, lighted by gas and provided with hot and cold water.

101-105 West B Street – *The Commercial Hotel*



Commercial Hotel,

W. H. JENKINS, Proprietor.

The only First-Class Hotel in the City.

House Heated by Steam.

Good Sample Rooms for Commercial Men.

Iron Mountain, - - Michigan.

Vivian C. Chellew stated at the grand opening, held on Tuesday, January 17, 1888, that his cost for the building, furnishings and equipment was over \$25,000.

In May, 1889, **William H. Jenkins** leased the **Commercial Hotel**. In March, 1893, **John P. Outhwaite** leased the hotel. In February, 1896, **Ira A. Bean** leased the hotel. In July, 1897, **W.F. McMyler** leased the hotel. In February, 1902, **Ira A. Bean** again leased the hotel.

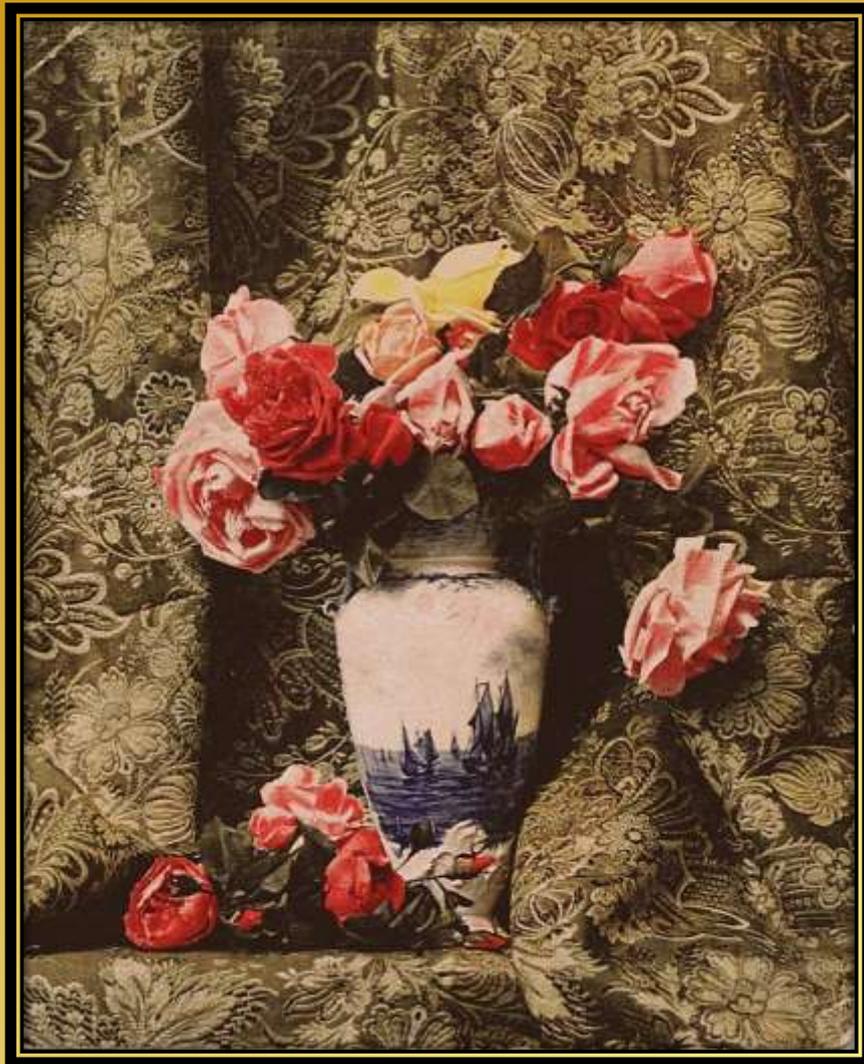
This advertisement appeared in *The Menominee Range's* special supplement for Thursday, July 4, 1889. The supplement was lithographed by the Calvert Lithograph Company of Detroit, Michigan. [*Menominee Range Historical Museum*]

101 West B Street – *Commercial House, ca. 1906*



The line of early automobiles processing east on Iron Mountain's B Street in this postcard view may have been en route to the first annual hill climbing contest sponsored by the **Menominee Range Automobile Club** on September 2, 1907. The course was up East B Street from Stephenson Avenue to Superintendent **Elwin F. Brown**'s house at the **Pewabic Mine**. Buildings visible on the south side of the street from left to right included the **Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Depot**, the **Commercial Hotel**, operated by **Claude H. Milliman** and **Frank M. Milliman**, and the residences of **Andrew Swanson** (115), **Fred C. Parmelee** (119) and **J.T. Mason** (126).
[WJC Photo]

101-105 West B Street – *The Commercial Hotel*



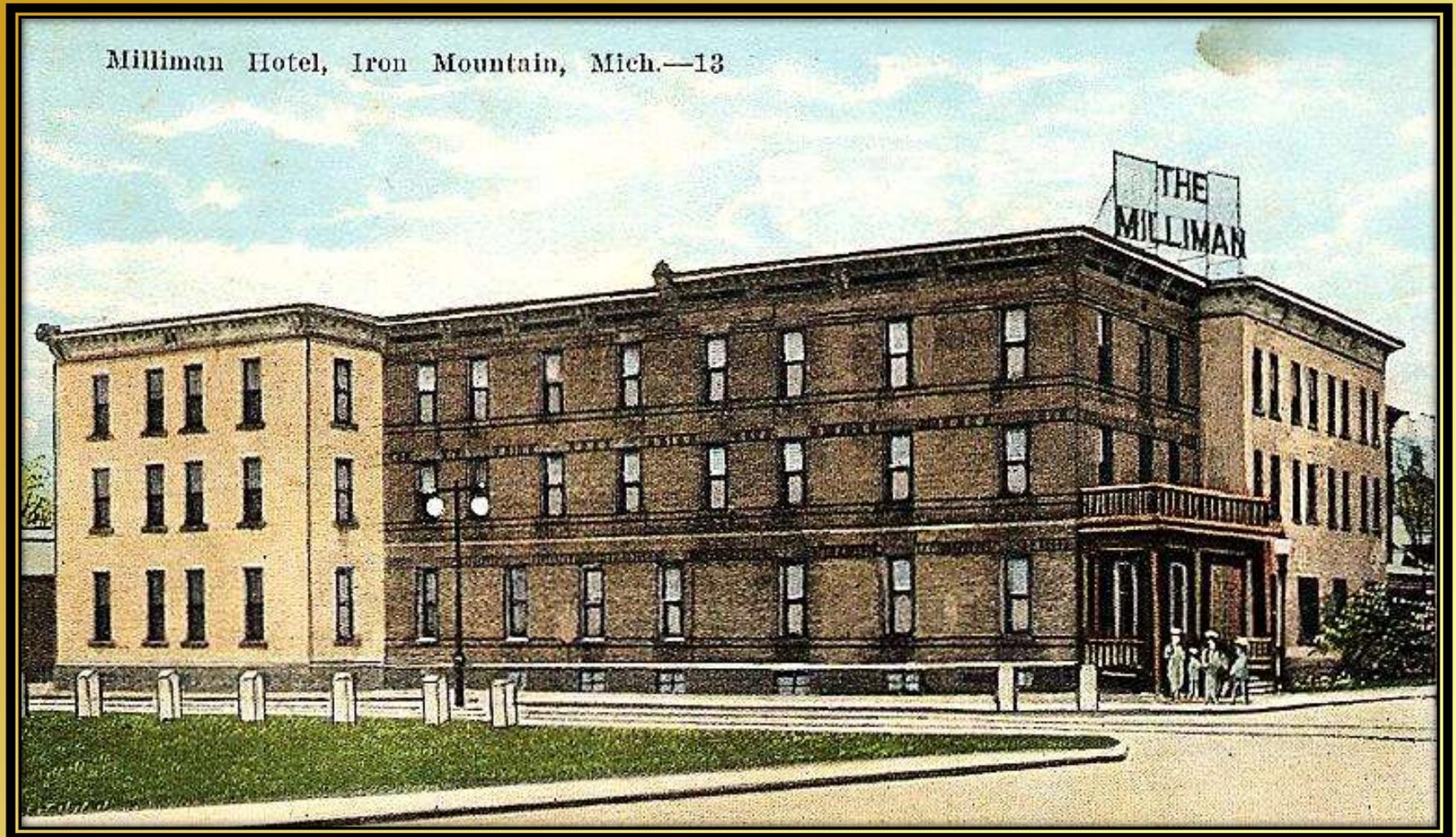
...DINNER...

	New York Counts	
Lettuce	Cream of Powl	Olives
	Scalloped Whitefish, Cream Sauce Potatoes Natural	
	Young Chicken, Stuffed, Giblet Sauce Mashed Potatoes	
	Cream of Small Oysters, in Toast Patties June Peas	
	ANGELICA PUNCH	
	Banana Souffla, Wine Sauce	
	Roast Sirloin of Beef, au Jus Browned Sweet Potatoes	
	Lobster Salad	
Lemon Pie	Vanilla Ice Cream Cake	Green Apple Pie
Fruit	Orange Jelly, Whipped Cream	Cheese
	Coffee	

Sunday, April 2, 1890.

Easter Dinner Menu from the **Commercial Hotel** for Sunday, April 2, 1899 [WJC Photo]

101-105 West B Street – *The Milliman Hotel, ca. 1920*



On February 1, 1903, **Frank M. Milliman** and **Claude H. Milliman**, of Belle Plaine, Iowa, became owners of the hotel which remained in their possession until April 30, 1936. The Millimans made three additions to the structure – the first in 1907 when the **Milliman House** was the hotel's name, the next in 1913 and the last in 1921. [WJC Photo]

101-105 West B Street – *The Dickinson Hotel, ca. 1940-1950*



From May 1, 1936 to March 1, 1937 **Alfred Keast**, former manager of the **Crystal Inn**, Crystal Falls, leased the **Milliman Hotel**. [WJC Photo]

Warren W. Scherer, of Crystal Falls, purchased the **Milliman Hotel** for \$48,000, taking possession on March 1, 1937 and operating the hotel under the name of the **Dickinson Hotel** until September 16, 1944. The name change occurred within the first two years after the sale of the hotel. [WJC Photo]



101-105 West B Street – *The Dickinson Hotel, ca. 1945-1950*

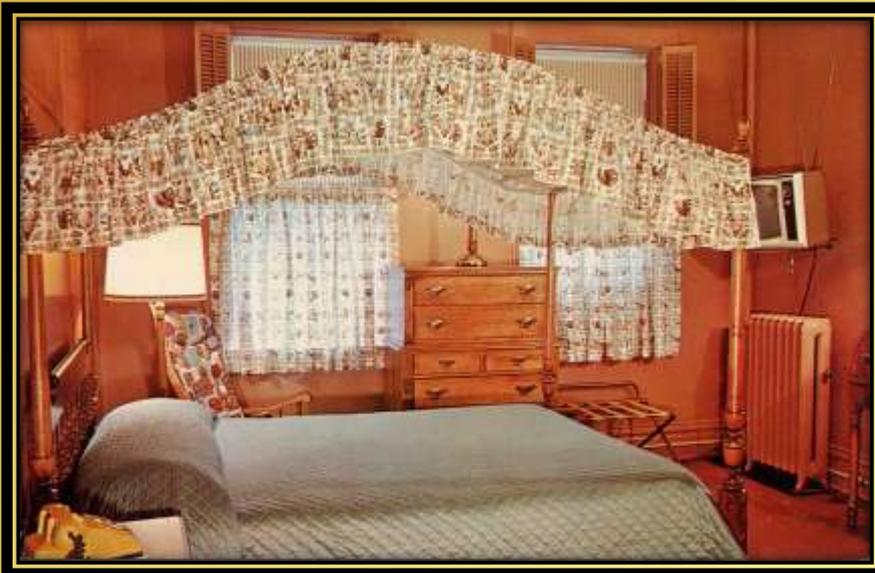
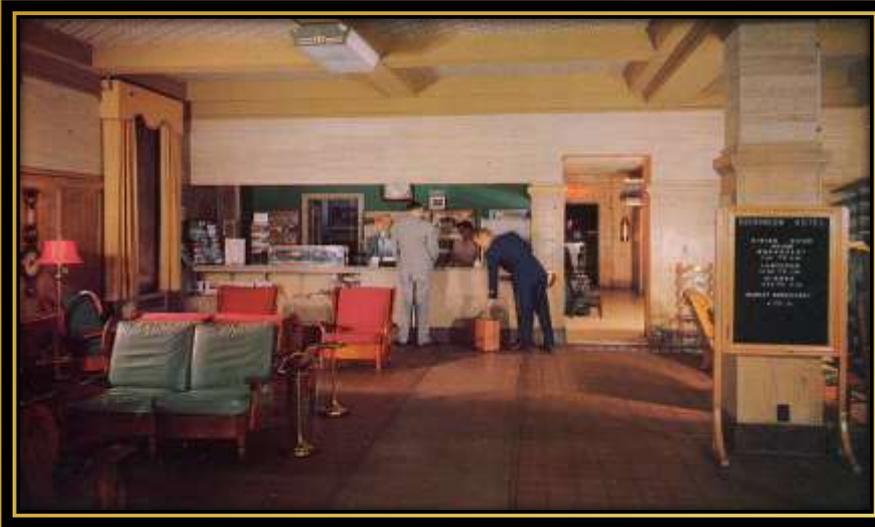


On September 16, 1944, Scherer sold the hotel to **Lou Henry**, of Crystal Falls, and his son-in-law, **David M. Kennedy**. The **Kentucky Fried Chicken** franchise was acquired in 1961. They operated the hotel until November 26, 1969. [WJC Photo]

The announcement of Kennedy's sale of the **Dickinson Hotel** to a new corporation, **Dickinson Hotel, Inc.**, consisting of **Glenn A. Anderson**, president, **Paul B. Dishnow**, secretary and treasurer, **Margie L. Anderson**, vice-president, and **Irene H. Dishnow**, director, was made December 4, 1969. On Sunday, June 7, 1987, the **Dickinson Inn** ceased operation after brunch. The **Commercial National Bank & Trust Co.** purchased the hotel June 10, 1987, and the building was razed beginning on Saturday, July 18, 1987. [WJC Photo]

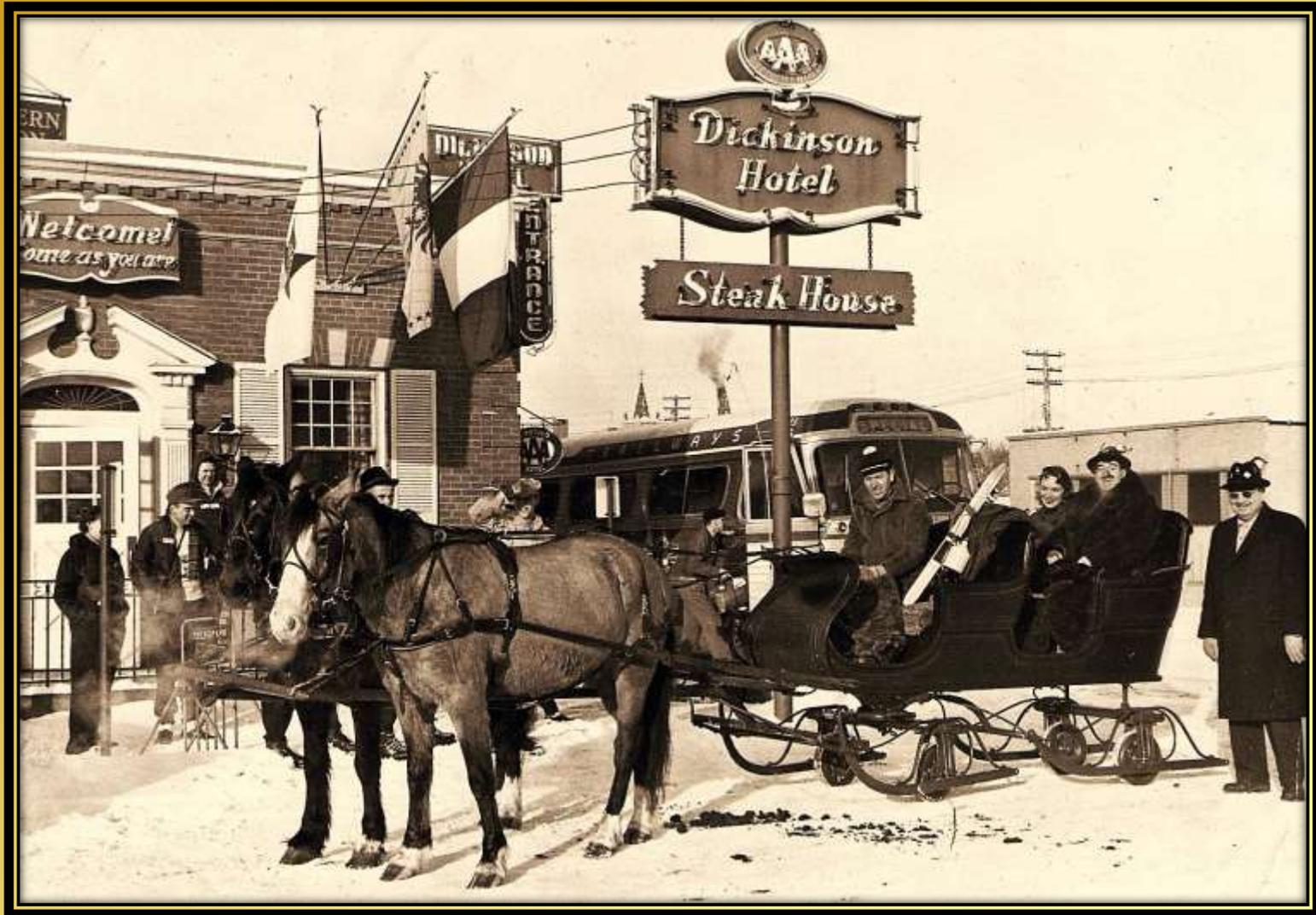


101-105 West B Street – *The Dickinson Hotel, ca. 1955-1965*



These **Dickinson Hotel** postcard views show portions of the interior in the mid-1950's and early 1960's. The postcard of the Lobby was copyrighted in 1955. The postcard view of the Slalom Room – Ski Bar and Grill and the Bridal Suite probably date from the 1960's. [WJC Photos]

101-105 West B Street – *The Dickinson Hotel, ca. 1950-1965*



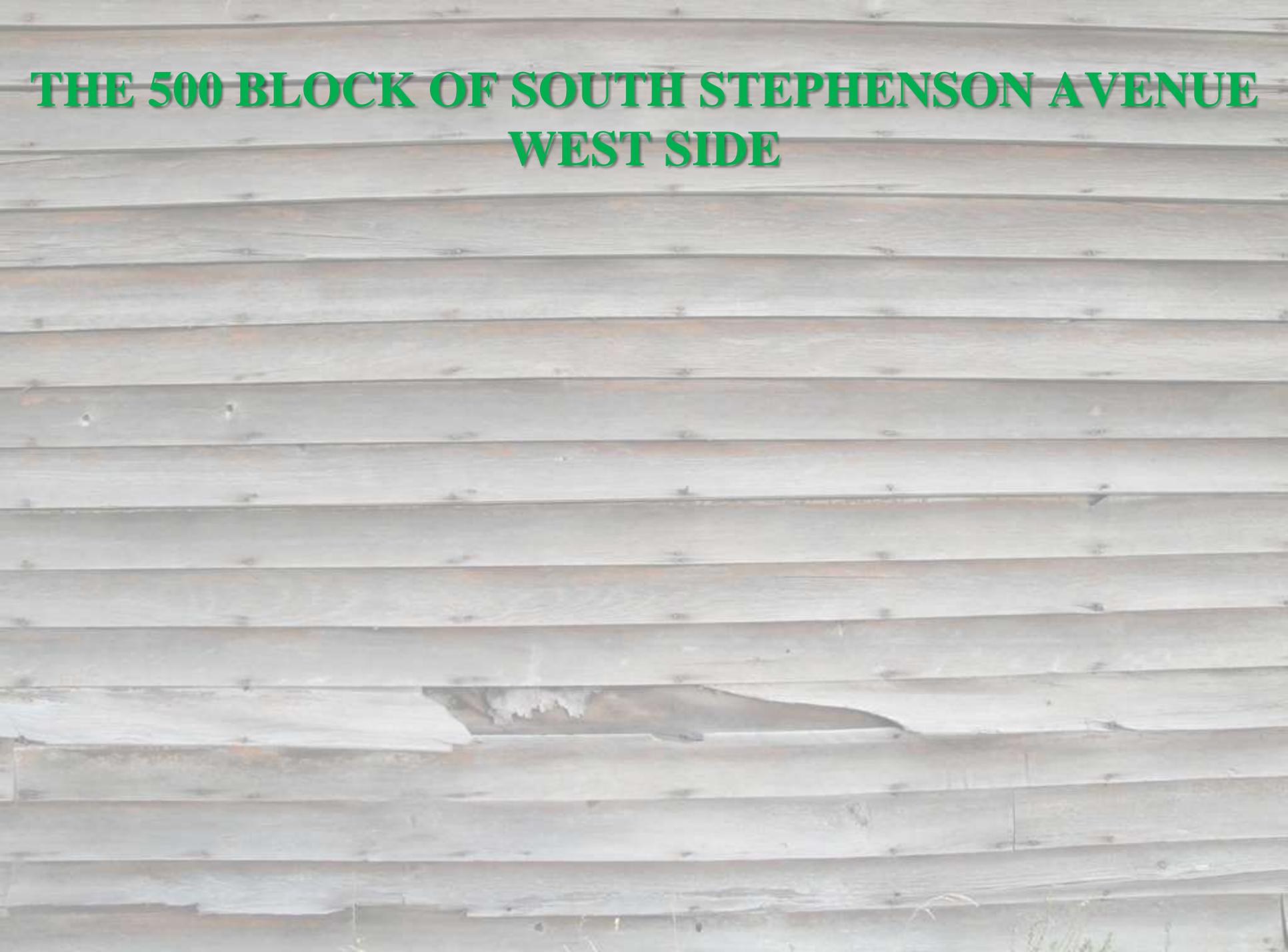
Special ski trains and ski busses came to Iron Mountain to enjoy the slopes at Pine Mountain in the 1950's and 1960's. The **Dickinson Hotel** catered to the ski crowd. **David Kennedy**, far right, did much to promote ski weekends, including a “wheeled” horse-drawn sleigh. *[Don Khoury]*

101-105 West B Street – *River Valley Bank*

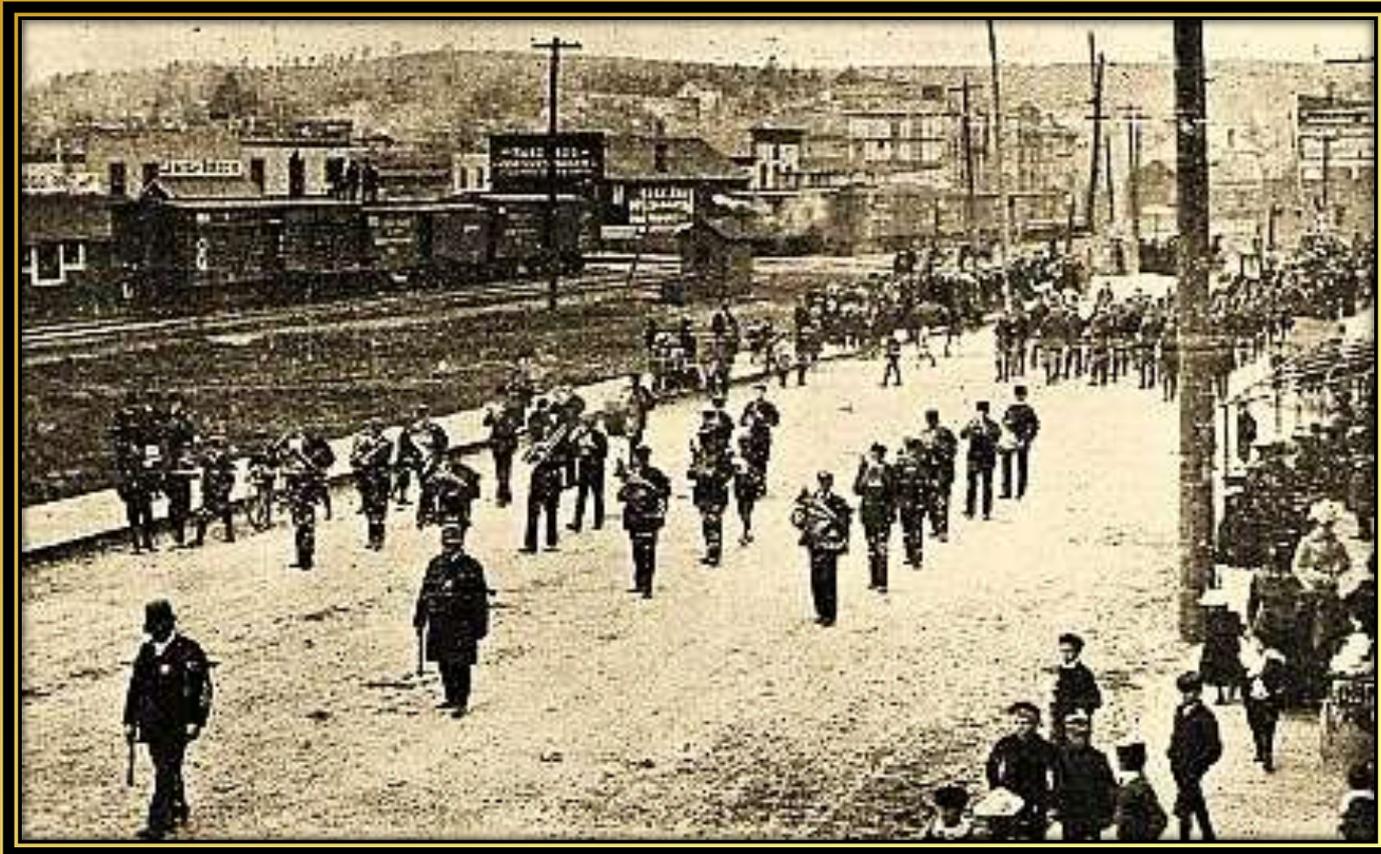


The **Commercial National Bank & Trust Co.** constructed this building on the site of the **Commercial House** – **Commercial Hotel** – **Milliman Hotel** – **Dickinson Hotel** – **Dickinson Inn** for its headquarters in the late 1980's. **First of America** was the next bank to occupy this structure, selling to **National City Bank** in about 1997-1998. The **River Valley Bank** acquired the property in November or December, 2004.

**THE 500 BLOCK OF SOUTH STEPHENSON AVENUE
WEST SIDE**



THE 500 BLOCK OF SOUTH STEPHENSON AVENUE WEST SIDE



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 were held September 19 at Cemetery Park. **William S. Laing**, marshal of the day, led the procession of about 2,000 marchers, who were moving south on Stephenson Avenue between A and B Streets when this photograph was taken. The unoccupied site on the west side of the street was where the **Commercial Bank** was constructed in 1929. *[Gene Derwinski/Dick Ferris]*

THE 500 BLOCK OF SOUTH STEPHENSON AVENUE WEST SIDE



Ground was broken for the construction of the **Commercial Bank** on the west side of the 500 block of South Stephenson Avenue in the spring of 1929. The intersection of South Stephenson Avenue and East A Street is shown in this photograph. The **J.C. Penny Company** then occupied the north store front of the **U.S. National Bank** building on the northeast corner, but later occupied the **Levy-Unger Company** building two stores north. The **Central Drug Store** was located on the southeast corner of the intersection. [*Menominee Range Historical Museum*]

500 South Stephenson Avenue – *Commercial Bank, ca. 1940-1950*



The **Commercial Bank** hosted an open house on Saturday, December 21, 1929. Between 12,000 and 15,000 visitors toured the bank that day between 2:00 to 5:00 p.m. and 7:00 to 9:00 p.m., according to estimates by the architects. The bank opened officially on Monday, December 23, 1929. **Paul Khoury, Jr.**, and **Henry Neuens** were the first depositors. This postcard view shows the north end of the bank before an addition was made that extended the building to the corner. *[WJC Photo]*

500 South Stephenson Avenue – Northern Michigan Bank & Trust, Michael J. Pietila Insurance Agency

A. Moorman & Co., of Minneapolis, specialized in bank buildings. Their contract with the Commercial Bank entrusted the architects to make all decisions, and also awarded the construction contract to the firm, all at a prearranged total price.

When the building was finally turned over to the bank, it was complete in every respect. Everything was in place, even to furnishing cleaning materials for various surfaces, naming the days on which the janitors were to send their clothing to the laundry, giving instructions on how to polish the brass, marble, silver, steel and other materials, and supplying the brushes for sweeping out.

The building occupies an entire block with a depth of more than 30 feet. Containing six stories plus a basement, the architectural lines that predominate are perpendicular, increasing the illusion of height. Only two floors, the first and mezzanine, extend the full length of the block, with the center section of four additional stories having the appearance of a tower.



500 South Stephenson Avenue – *Northern Michigan Bank & Trust,* *Michael J. Pietila Insurance Agency*

Three huge chandeliers, “ponderous but artistic in design,” illuminated the **banking room**. Green walls with a textured finish had “ornamental stencils of unique design on the cross-beamed ceiling.”

There were **six teller’s cages with two windows each**, and each window was numbered and had its own special title. Counters and other furniture in the cages were of walnut, fitting in with the other furniture in the bank. The base of the cages was marble, the main foundation being light toned, with a baseboard of dark red.

The **offices** on the third, fourth and fifth floor were primarily occupied by dentists and doctors. The centrally-located **elevator** provided easy access to each floor, but elevator service was not available at night, and the stairs had to be used.

The **steel partitions in the office suites** could be “moved about and placed in any position to eliminate the necessity of cutting into the walls, tearing away the plaster or otherwise defacing the building with alterations.” Partitions were placed according to the tenants’ instructions.

The men’s and women’s lockers and washrooms, the oil-heating plant, the central electrical control units, and a room designed for use as a barber shop were all located in the **basement**.



500 South Stephenson Avenue – *Northern Michigan Bank & Trust, Michael J. Pietila Insurance Agency*

The Commercial Bank building is an excellent example of Art Deco architecture.

Art Deco is an eclectic artistic and design style which had its origins in Paris in the first decades of the 20th century. The style flourished in the Twenties and continued to be employed until after World War II.

This period of design and style did not just affect architecture, but all of the fine and applied arts as well. Furniture, sculpture, clothing, jewelry and graphic design were all influenced by the Art Deco style.



Basically it was a "modernization" of many artistic styles and themes from the past. Art Deco may contain the influence of **Far and Middle Eastern design, Greek and Roman themes,** and even **Egyptian and Mayan influence.**

Modern elements included echoing machine and automobile patterns and shapes such as stylized gears and wheels, or natural elements such as sunbursts and flowers.

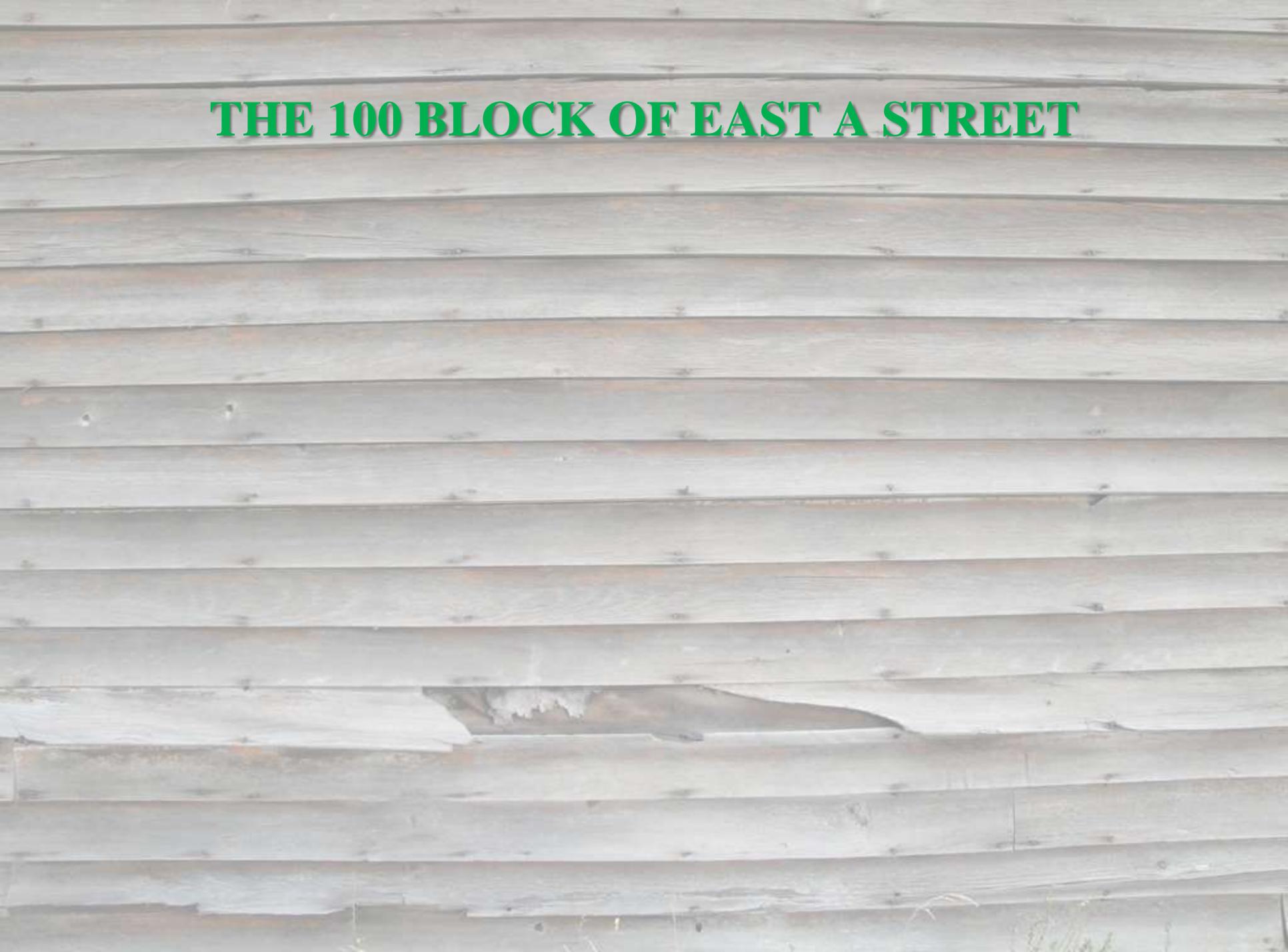


500 South Stephenson Avenue – Commercial Bank, ca. 1940-1950



Buchman's Drug Store included six luncheon booths, four tables and eight seats at the 16-foot soft drink counter, and also contained a bakery. The store measured 68 by 28 feet and had 34 windows. The entrance was on East B Street at the corner of the building. [WJC Photo]

THE 100 BLOCK OF EAST A STREET



107 East A Street – *Champion, Inc. (vacant)*



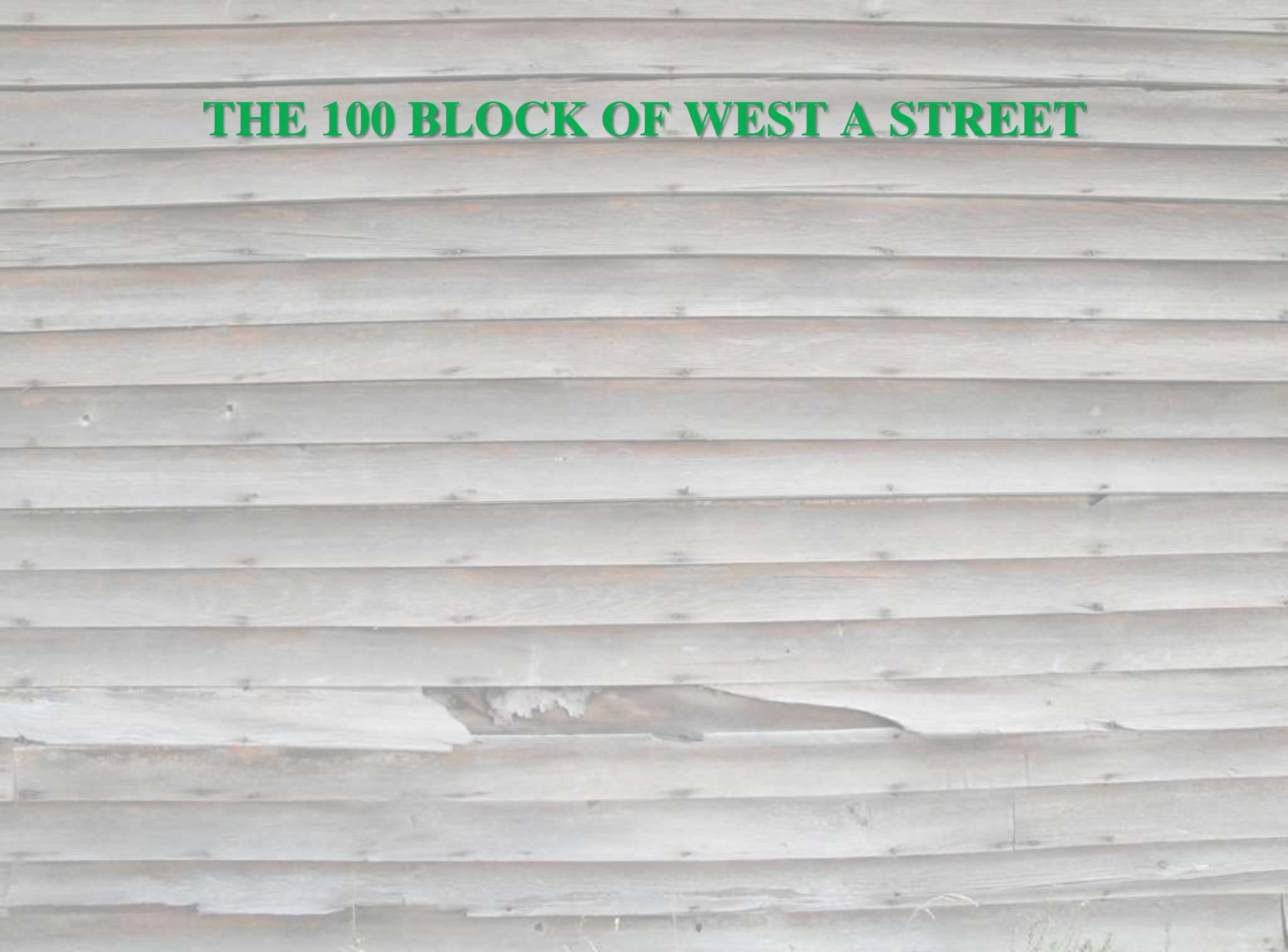
Edward Harvey, a “Dealer in hard and soft coal and wood, delivered to all parts of the city, teaming and hauling contractor,” worked and lived at this address in 1892-1894. In 1902-1903 Edward Harvey still dealt in “coal and wood,” and was also mayor of the City of Iron Mountain. **Martin Harvey** was a dealer in coal and wood at this address in 1907-1908, also living here with his wife **Agnes Harvey**. In 1913, **E.D. Parmelee**, dealing in building material and fuel, maintained his office at this address. By 1925 **Rigoni & Smith (Christ Rigoni and Jacob Smith)** were selling “Ice, Fuel and Building Material, Lime, Brick, Cement, Sewer Pipe and Roofing” at this location. [*Menominee Range Historical Museum*]

107 East A Street – *Champion, Inc. (vacant)*



The **Service & Supply Company** (**Christ Rigoni**, president; **Wallace B. Thompson**, secretary; **Franklin A. Flodin**, treasurer) offered “Building Materials, Equipment and Fuel, Wholesale and Retail” at this address in 1935. By 1939 the **Service & Supply Company** was listed as a **Division of Lake Shore Engineering Company**, and was listed in the 1941-1942 city directory as the **Service Supply Division of the Lake Shore Engineering Company** (**Franklin A. Flodin**, president; **Wallace B. Thompson**, vice-president; **Charles B. Madden**, secretary, **Louis C. Verrette**, purchasing agent), dealing in mining and industrial equipment and supplies. Note that this was the only address occupied on the south side of the 100 block of East A Street from 1892-1894 through 1941-1942.

THE 100 BLOCK OF WEST A STREET



100 West A Street – *Select Appraisal Service and Twisted Sisters*



In 1925 **Joseph A. Payant**, a “Funeral Director, Embalmer,” worked at this location, advertising “Ambulance Service Night and Day.” In addition, **J.A. Payant & Company** (**Joseph A. Payant** and **Sol Beuparlant**) sold real estate and insurance, as well as being representatives for the **Detroit & Northern Michigan Building & Loan Association**. **Andrew P. Payant** also did “High-Class Tailoring, Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing” here in 1925. All of these businesses except for Andrew P. Payant, tailor, continued to operate here in 1935.

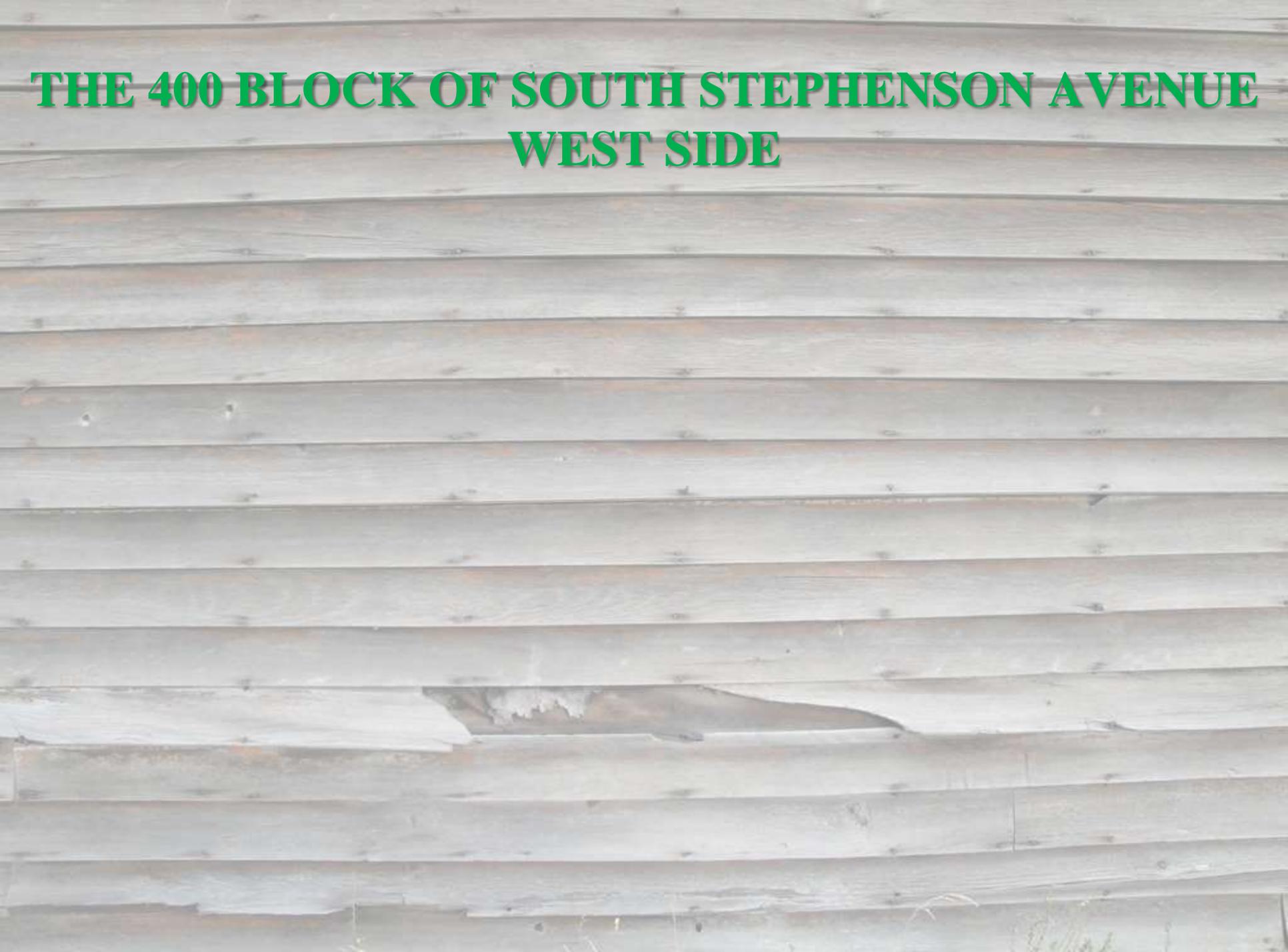
122 West A Street – *Vacant*

In 1892-1894, **Mrs. S.C. Raymond**, widow of **Maxim Raymond**, lived here, as did **Albert Maccot**, a laborer. **Isaac Harris**, a peddler, resided here in 1902-1903. The woman living at this address in 1907-1908 was recorded as **Mrs. James Lally** in the street index and **Mrs. Jennie Lalley**, widow of **James Lalley**, in the alphabetical listing. There was no listing for this address in 1913.

By 1925 **Edwin C. Henrickson** was operating a dairy here. The **Asselin Creamery** warehouse was located here in 1935. The **Asselin Creamery**, **U. F. (Urgel Felix) Asselin**, proprietor, sold “Milk, Cream, Butter, Ice Cream and Eggs” at 514 Carpenter Avenue at this time, but the dairy was located in Norway, Michigan.



**THE 400 BLOCK OF SOUTH STEPHENSON AVENUE
WEST SIDE**



*426, 410, 408, 400 South Stephenson Avenue – UES
Computers Sales & Service, Carlson Wagonlit Travel,
B.K. Enterprises Engraving, Shirt Tails, Antonio's Pizza*



Brothers **Max Dworsky** and **Paul Dworsky** were building their new store in Iron Mountain when **John R. Colenso** and **Margaret E. “Peg” Colenso** paid a visit while on vacation in June, 1948. John Colenso had corresponded with the Dworsky brothers earlier in the year regarding the purchase of their men’s clothing business. Work on the Dworsky brothers’ new building in June had not progressed beyond the basement walls.

By September, 1948, the Colensos had made the decision to buy the business, and **Colenso’s** became one of the premiere clothing stores in Iron Mountain and the surrounding area. One-third interest was eventually held by **Irving Hoffman**. Due to health issues, he wanted to sell his share, and **C. Todd Colenso**, the oldest son of John and Margaret, returned to Iron Mountain in July, 1975, to assist in running the store. Daughter **Sherry (Colenso) Dillard** worked at the store until her husband’s employment ended with the closing of the **Groveland Mine**, and they moved to Tucson, Arizona. Youngest son **Kim Colenso** also worked at the store, but was forced to move to a drier climate for health reasons in the late 1970’s. With the opening of the **Midtown Mall** and the **Birchwood Mall** in Kingsford, business waned and Colenso’s, Inc. closed its doors permanently on January 31, 1981.

426, 410, 408, 400 South Stephenson Avenue – *Colenso's, the Shoe Bazaar, Kushner's Children's Clothing, Mancini's Men's Clothing, ca. 1950*



This postcard view, probably taken in the early 1950's, shows: 414, **Colenso's** (**John R. Colenso** and **Margaret "Peg" Colenso**), department store; 433, **Shoe Bazaar** (**Hy Donofsky**, manager) and **Kushner's Childrens Clothes** (**David Kushner** and **Eleanor Kushner**); 400, **Mancini's Men's Wear**. On the east side of the street, easily identified businesses include: 415-417, **J.C. Penny Co., Inc.**; 421, **Oshin's Mens & Ladies' Apparel** (**Isaac H. Oshin**); 427, **Montgomery Ward Co.** Note the parallel parking and parking meters on both sides of the street. [WJC Photo]

426, 410, 408, 400 South Stephenson Avenue – *B.K. Enterprises*
Engraving, Shirt Tails, Antonio's Pizza



Today's view of the north end of the 400 block of South Stephenson Avenue shows newly-opened **Antonio's Pizza, Pasta & Pasties** on the north end of the block. This end had an addition made to the original building, extending to the public sidewalk. The **Colenso** building at the south end of this block had a similar addition, also extending almost to the public sidewalk.

THE 100 BLOCK OF EAST HUGHITT STREET

“THE MIDWAY”

“The Midway,” an area stretching for three or four blocks on East and West Hughitt Street in downtown Iron Mountain, was infamous during the last two decades of the nineteenth century and first three decades of the twentieth century. “The Midway” evidently was so named because early carnivals were set up on Hughitt Street. Life along “The Midway” was sometimes a walk on the wild side. There are numerous contemporary newspaper accounts during the Prohibition years about liquor raids in this area, as well as raids on the houses of ill repute located there.

Alfred “Oscar” Flaminio, son of **Angelo “Butch” and Jenny (Caretto) Flaminio**, grew up on West Hughitt Street where his father ran a saloon. In his reminiscences, written in 1987, “Oscar” noted:

Hughitt Street was home to a good number of saloons and brothels. The Northwestern Depot was in the middle of the block of Stephenson Avenue, cornered by Hughitt and Ludington Streets. When the lumberjacks came to town, they did not have to travel far to find a saloon – or a fair lady. With his earnings of several months in his pockets he had come to town to have a good time. Pockets full of cash, they would wander up and down the street to find whatever suited their needs. Within four days most of this money would be gone. Often, they did not have fare left to board the train that would take them back to the woods and their livelihood. However, there was always someone who would make a loan, knowing that they would return again with pockets full of cash and looking for a place to spend it, as they were having a good time.

*The one hundred block of the Midway area was the most popular spot in town. Looking west from Stephenson Avenue, one could see **Red Meehan**’s restaurant and saloon, **Serena**’s and **Tebo**’s, sandwiched between the St. Paul and Northwestern tracks. Of course, there were numerous saloons in this area, as it was so accessible to the “weary traveler.”*

100 East Hughitt Street – *Milwaukee Saloon, ca. 1895-1900*



A beer wagon stopped in front of the **Milwaukee Saloon**, 100 East Hughitt Street, when the photographer snapped this view. By 1892 **William Graf** was operating a saloon at this location, and by 1902 **John Vercelli** was the proprietor. Note the wooden ramps leading to the board sidewalks and the young girl sitting in the upstairs window. [*Menominee Range Historical Museum*]

100 East Hughitt Street – *John F. Englund, Attorney*



In 1892 **William Graf** ran a saloon at this address. **John Vercella** had a saloon here by 1902. **Edward Shea** sold liquor and cigars at this location by 1907. In 1913 the ground floor was “vacant,” but **Thomas Smith**, a painter, lived upstairs. **Claude Burby** and his wife **Edna Burby** operated a restaurant at this address in 1925. The building was “vacant” again by 1935.



THE 100 BLOCK OF WEST HUGHITT STREET

“THE MIDWAY”

Alfred “Oscar” Flaminio’s reminiscences about “The Midway” from 1987 also mentioned the following:

French Rosie had the corner spot on Merritt Avenue and Hughitt. Her husband, Norm Miller [Norman Miller, 102 West Hughitt Street], was a piano player and a regular customer at my father’s place. He would come in with his hand-rolled cigarette dangling from the corner of his mouth, have his two usual beers and then meander back to his own saloon to sit and bang away at the piano. Rosie had a reputation of being a “sticker” with the dice. Many a lumberjack went home broke trying to beat French Rosie at her game. Rosie also “housed” a few ladies upstairs in her day as well!

*Angelo Flaminio’s saloon was located at 124 West Hughitt Street. One day after the country went dry, the law came in and picked up all the wine and dumped it into the alley. People came from blocks around with their pitchers to pick up the wine that was seeping out of the busted barrels. That was in 1919-1920, and Pa stayed in business one more year, selling “near beer.” Then he, like so many others, was forced to close the doors. Years later I was speaking with **Dolly Meehan**, and she told me that my dad had the cleanest and one of the finest saloons on Hughitt Street. Dolly was a good friend of the family.*

*Dolly was married to **Red Meehan**, who died in 1948. She continued to operate an establishment on Merritt Avenue. Her place was well-known, as was the fact that she probably had the only house of ill repute behind a Federal Post Office. I have always felt that these ladies, in spite of the profession they had chosen for themselves, had their place in that era, as well as in our modern times. The madams were a pretty fair lot, and any money needed for churches, bazaars or donations for anyone who was really down and out would be donated willingly and kindly by these ladies.*

NORTHWEST CORNER OF CARPENTER AVENUE AND WEST HUGHITT STREET



Workmen were boxing in the mine creek which ran along the side of Iron Mountain's West Hughitt Street from Merritt Avenue west in mid-June, 1891, to "prevent children from throwing debris into the water," according to *The Iron Range*. The camera faces east, and this unidentified city crew was working at the northwest corner of Carpenter Avenue and Hughitt Street. Buildings on the south side of the street are visible behind the workers. [Menominee Range Historical Museum]

THE 100 BLOCK OF WEST HUGHITT STREET NORTH SIDE



Buildings, from right to left: **106, Antonio Pellegrino, Tailor & Clothier**, 1959-1961; vacant, 1963-1964; **110, Tony Izzo & Sons** (Ralph, Carl and Andri), awnings, 1959-1972; **112**, vacant, 1959-1963; **Dorothy's Beaute Salon** (Mrs. Dorothy J. Oien), 1964-1970; vacant, 1971; no listing, 1972-1973; **114, Roy's Swap Shop** (LeRoy Bastian), used furniture, 1959-1966; vacant, 1967-1971; no listing 1972-1973; **116, G & G Lunch** (George M. Bodelin), restaurant, 1959-1964; **G & G Lunch** (Mrs. Harriet M. and Theodore J. Luciani), 1966; **G & G Lunch** (Willie P. Erickson/Conrad Willie Erickson), 1967-1971; no listing, 1972; **118**, no listing, 1959; **Anna Bryla**, boarding house, 1961; vacant, 1963-1971; no listing, 1972; 120, vacant, 1959; **Popeye's Café** (Frank Rucinski), 1961; vacant, 1963; **Sandy's Pizzeria** (Donald B. Hunter), 1964; vacant, 1966-1967-1969-1970-1971; **The Coffee Cup**, 1972. These buildings were demolished in about 1973, when the **Iron Mountain Post Office** expanded.
[WJC Photo]

101 West Hughitt Street – *Charles Tirschel's Saloon,*
ca. 1900-1910



Charles Tirschel's Saloon was located at 101 West Hughitt Street, west of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad tracks. **Joseph Tirschel** is standing at the far left and the other four men are unidentified. Note that "Leisen & Henes Beer Always on Draught" was painted on the window at the right. [*Menominee Range Historical Museum Photo*]

101 West Hughitt Street – *The Bank Buffet, ca. 1908*



The **Bank Buffet** was located at **101 West Hughitt Street**. Owner **Joseph De Concini** stands to the left of the cash register behind the bar, then an unidentified bartender, an unidentified patron, **Pete Tramontin** and **Bill Hosking** at the right. [*Menominee Range Historical Museum Photo*]

101 West Hughitt Street – *The Bank Buffet, ca. 1909*



The Bank Buffet was located at 101 West Hughitt Street. The first two men at the left are unidentified. The third man is **John Da Prato**, then **Ben Kramer**, bartender **Jinks Johnson**, unidentified bartender and **Joseph De Concini**, owner, behind the bar. [*Menominee Range Historical Museum Photo*]

*XXXXX Avenue – Little Joe Tavern,
ca. 1900-1910*



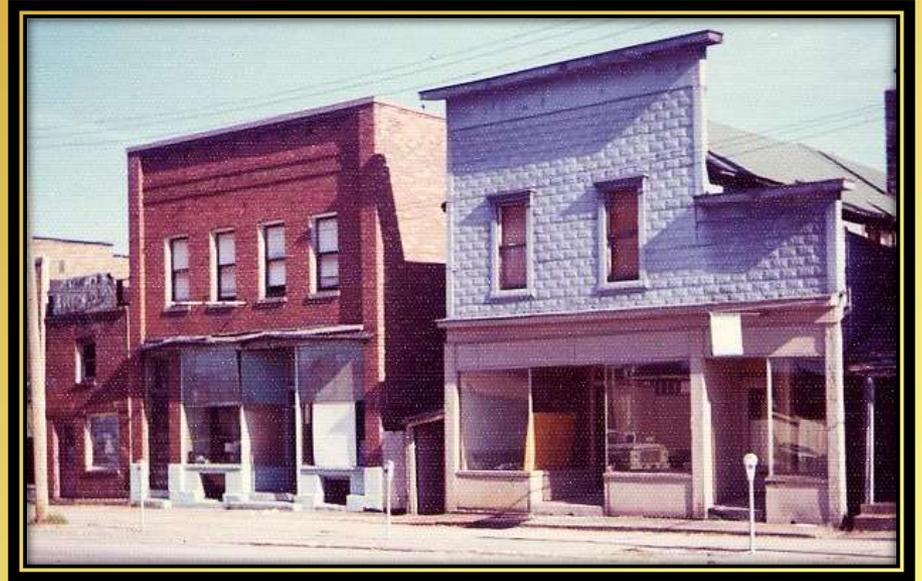
Little Joe's Tavern was located at XXXX Avenue. The tall man with the white beard standing next to the bar is **John Lane Buell**, founder of Quinnesec. Note the beer kegs at the left. [*Menominee Range Historical Museum Photo*]

110-112 West Hughitt Street – *Rivolta's Grocery Store, ca. 1915-1920*



Joseph and Fortuna Rivolta operated their grocery store at 110-112 West Hughitt Street [Maureen McKindles]

100 Block of West Hughitt Street, ca. 1971-1973



The **G & G Restaurant** was operated by **Conrad W. Erickson** at 116 in 1971, when 114 and 112 were listed as “vacant.” **Tony Izzo & Sons** was located at 110. In 1941 the Izzo shop was known as the **Leading Shoe Hospital**. All of these buildings were demolished in about 1973, when the **Iron Mountain United States Post Office** expanded. They were located where the drive-through mailboxes are now. *[Don Khoury Photos]*



122 West Hughitt Street – A & P Grocery Store, ca. 1920-1930



The A & P (Atlantic & Pacific) Grocery Store at 122 West Hughitt Street. **J.C. Tirschel** and **Mrs. Charles Furno** [*Menominee Range Historical Museum*]

126 & 124 West Hughitt Street – *Vacant, House of Fashion*



126 – In 1892 the **Contarini Bros.** (**Joseph Contarini** and **Domenic Contarini**) ran a saloon at this address. **Angelo Flaminio** kept a saloon here by 1902. By 1907 **Thomas Lawrence** sold liquors and cigars here. **Domenic Contarini** sold wines and cigars here in 1913. In 1925 **Alfred Marcell** and his wife **Albina Marcell** rented furnished rooms here. The building was “vacant” in 1935.



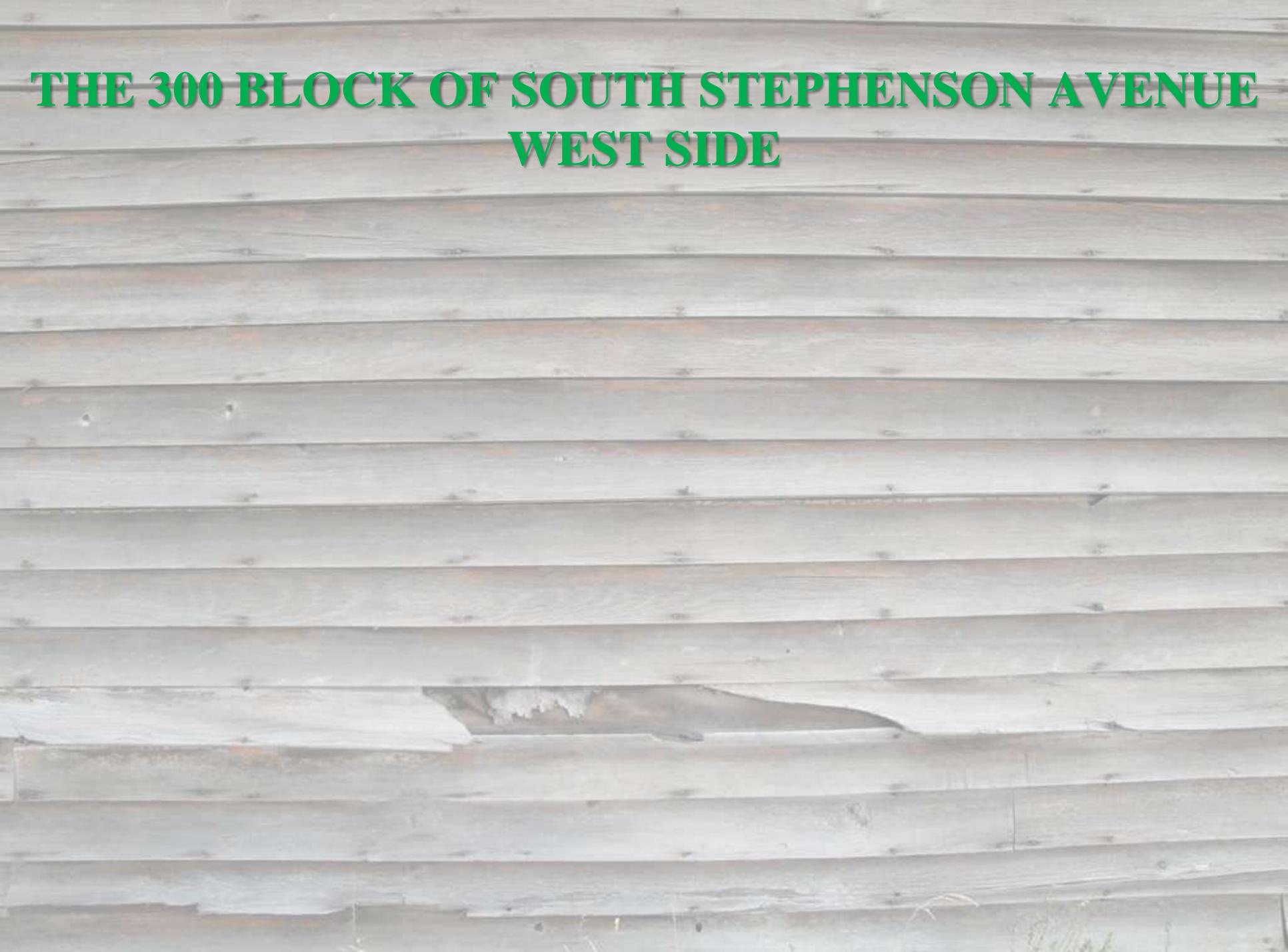
124 – **Lawrence Bros.** (**Joseph Lawrence** and **Thomas Lawrence**) operated a business here in 1902. **Angelo Flaminio** sold liquors and cigars here by 1907 and was still here in 1913. **Edward F. Tirschell** ran a billiards hall here in 1925. By 1935 **Patrick J. Trottier** operated a tavern here.

119 West Hughitt Street – *Deli on Hughitt (vacant)*



In 1959 **Paul Electric Company (Lawrence J. Paul)**, electrical contractors, was located here and was still under the same ownership in 1964. By 1966 the electrical contracting company had become **Paul Electric Service, Inc.**, with **James W. Reiten**, president.

**THE 300 BLOCK OF SOUTH STEPHENSON AVENUE
WEST SIDE**

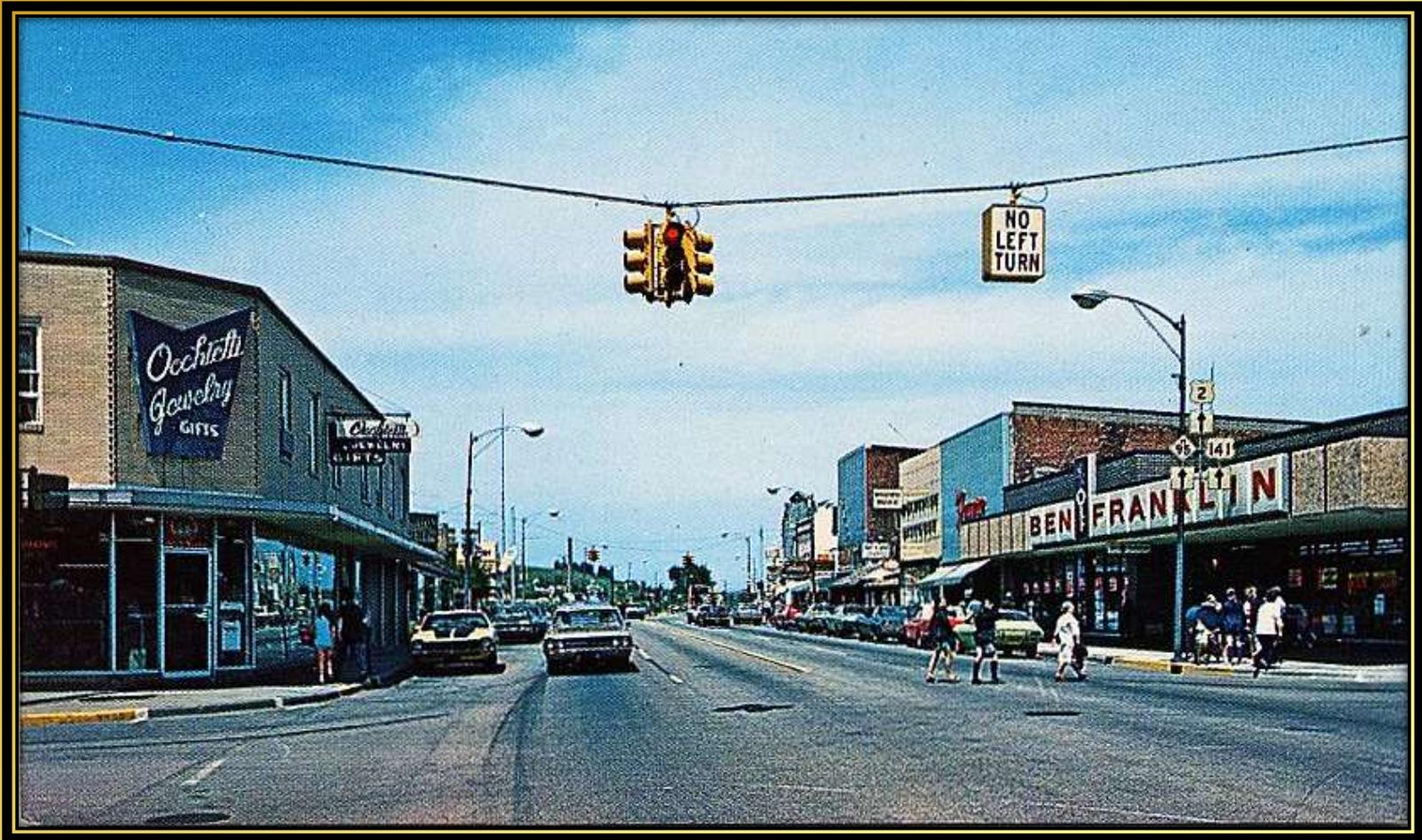


THE 300 BLOCK OF SOUTH STEPHENSON AVENUE EAST AND WEST SIDES – LOOKING NORTH



This real photo postcard view dates to the 1950's. On the west side of the street **Occhietti Jewelry** (**Benjamin Occhietti** and **Roland Occhietti**) occupied much of the block. Their store opened by the early 1950's. **Dr. S. Leinsohn**, Chiropractor, and **Bert Harvey's Sporting Goods**, located in the former **Chicago & Northwestern Railway Passenger Depot**, were also on the west side of the street. **Cudlip's Drug Store**, **A. Sackim Company** and **J.J. Newberry Company** were located on the south end of the east side of the 300 block of South Stephenson Avenue. [WJC Photo]

THE 300 BLOCK OF SOUTH STEPHENSON AVENUE EAST AND WEST SIDES – LOOKING NORTH_y



This colored postcard from the 1970's shows **Occhietti Jewelry** on the northwest corner of South Stephenson Avenue and East Hughitt Street and the **Ben Franklin** store on the northeast corner with Fugere's to the north.
[WJC Photo]

332 South Stephenson Avenue – *Michael's Fine Jewelry*



Occhietti Jewelry (Benjamin Occhietti and Roland Occhietti) was operating here by the early 1950's.

310 South Stephenson Avenue –
Chicago & Northwestern Passenger Depot, ca. 1891



This engraving of the **Chicago & Northwestern Passenger Depot** appeared in Walter Nursey's book *The Menominee Iron Range*, published in 1891 to promote further settlement and development of the area. [WJC Photo]

310 South Stephenson Avenue – *Stevens Decorating* [*Chicago & Northwestern Passenger Depot*]



An article the December 26, 1889 edition of *The Menominee Range* announced: *The new C. & N.W. depot was opened to the public last Sunday [December 22], and now that it is entirely complete, its beauty, neatness and convenience makes it all the more striking in comparison with the dingy old shanty that has served as a depot so long. The old depot is being remodeled and fitted up into a convenient and commodious freight house. The office will be in the south end of the building, where a hardwood floor is being laid, and where such counters, desk, etc. will be placed as may be required for the ready dispatch of business.*



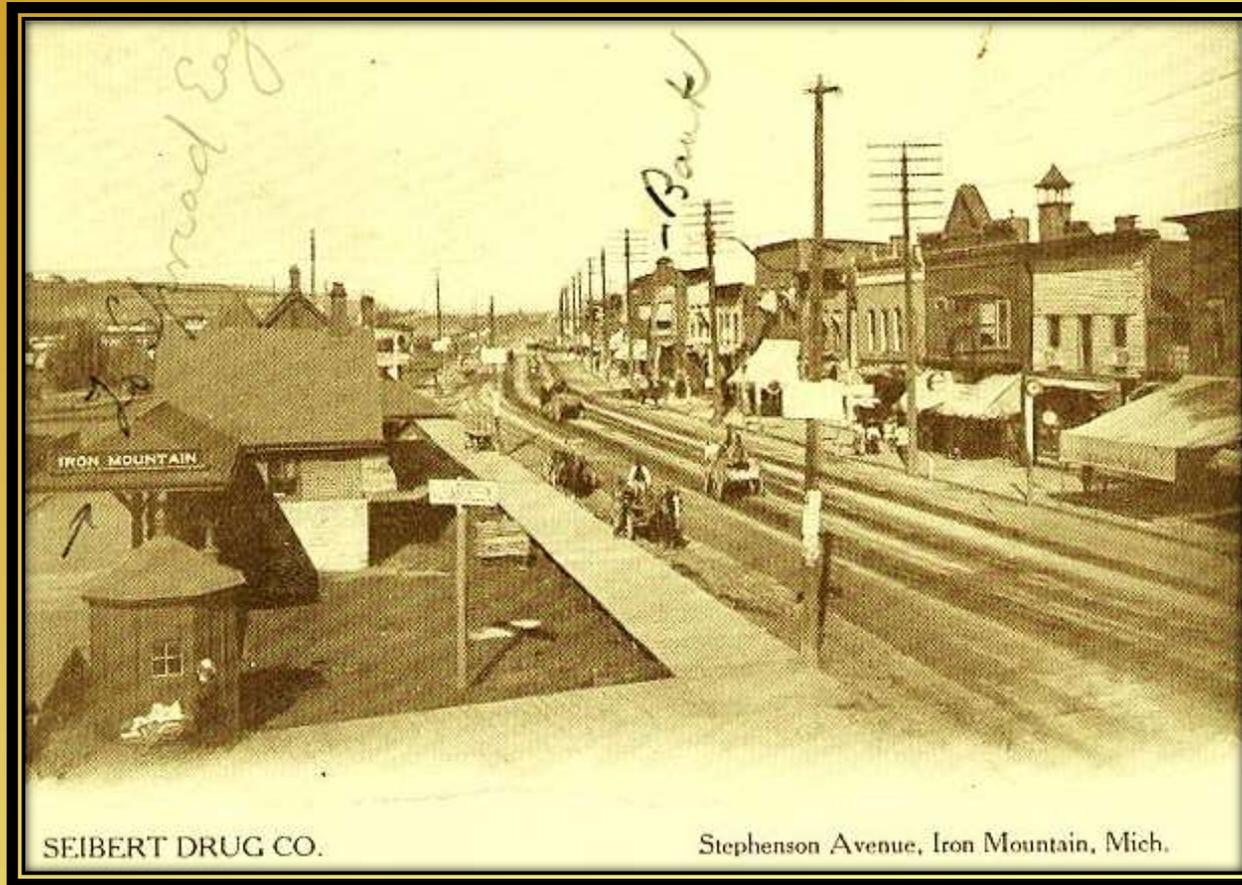
On the Chicago & Northwestern, a passenger could reach Chicago from Iron Mountain in twelve hours. Six passenger trains arrived and departed daily in the early 1890's in Iron Mountain. In addition, three freight trains reached the city daily. Ore trains were not included in this schedule.

310 South Stephenson Avenue – *Chicago & Northwestern Passenger Depot, ca. 1890-1898*



Iron Mountain's new **Chicago & North-Western Railway Depot**, located on the west side of the 300 block, 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. Further down the street on the same side is the original sandstone building which housed the Cornish pumping engine. This tall structure with a smokestack behind it was built in the fall of 1890, and was razed in June, 1899, thus helping to date the photograph. The water tank can be seen on the horizon and at the extreme left is a corner of the **Fisher Block** which originally housed the **Commercial Bank**, built in 1891. *[Gene Derwinsk/Dick Ferris]*

310 South Stephenson Avenue – *Chicago & Northwestern Passenger Depot, ca. 1900-1910*



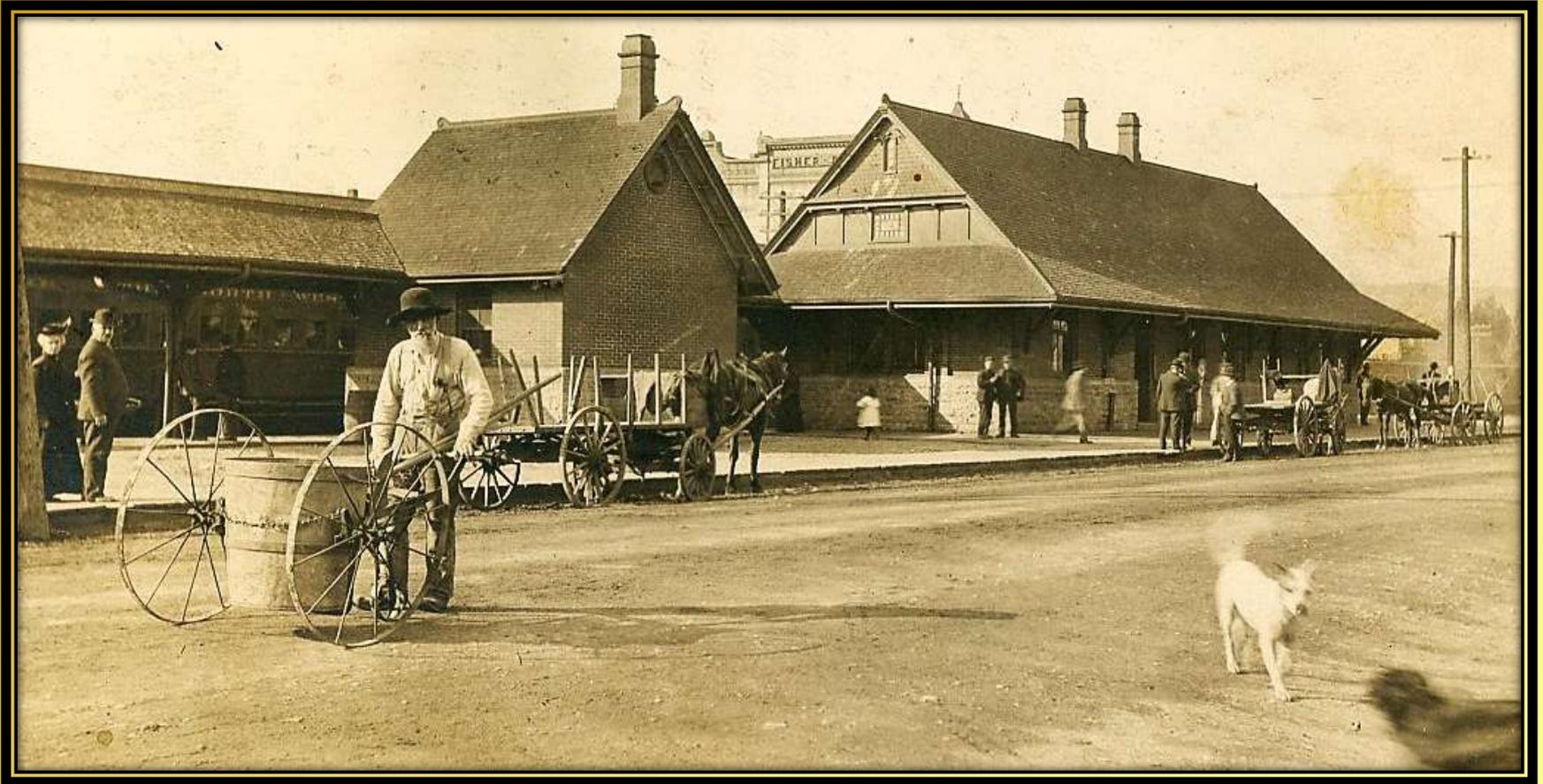
This postcard view, postmarked in Iron Mountain on July 20, 1906, shows Iron Mountain's Chicago & Northwestern Railway Depot, located on the west side of the 300 block of South Stephenson Avenue, and the northern part of the east side of the 300 block of South Stephenson Avenue. The black-and-white halftone photograph was printed on light green paper stock, and the sender had added some annotations regarding the location of the First National Bank and the route the train took from the depot to Spread Eagle, Wisconsin. [WJC Photo]

310 South Stephenson Avenue – *Chicago & Northwestern Passenger Depot, ca. 1900-1910*



The **Chicago & Northwestern Railway** passenger depot had a long, covered platform. Notice the **Montgomery Block**, built in 1887, across the street and the **Nelson, Morris Company** building at the far right, a wholesale meat warehouse. [*Menominee Range Historical Museum*]

310 South Stephenson Avenue – *Chicago & Northwestern Passenger Depot, ca. 1900-1910*



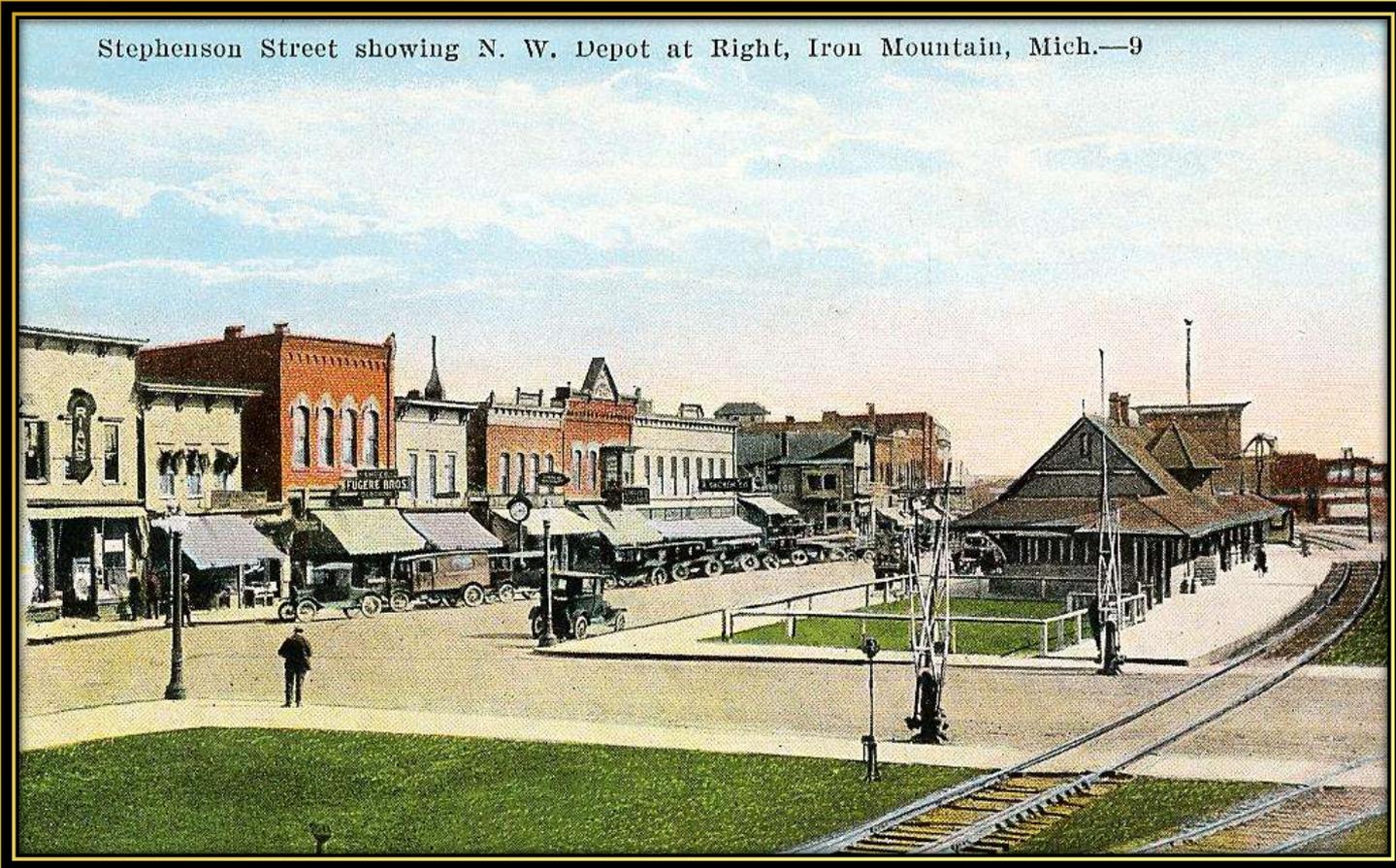
Postmarked Iron Mountain, September 14, 1909, this real photo postcard view shows south and east sides of both the freight depot and the passenger depot of the **Chicago & Northwestern Railway**. **Tommy Perkins** pushed the two-wheeled cart used to dispose of horse manure. Note the older couple at the far left, the passenger train on the tracks in the background, several wagons parked near the depot and three dogs in the right foreground. *[WJC Photo]*

310 South Stephenson Avenue – *Chicago & Northwestern Passenger Depot, ca. 1900-1910*



Four elephants parade past the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Depot as Iron Mountain residents gather to watch the procession. Note the parasols held by the ladies in the crowd to avoid the sun. The sandstone water reservoir with its iron dome is visible at the right on the horizon. *[Menominee Range Historical Museum]*

310 South Stephenson Avenue – *Chicago & Northwestern Passenger Depot, ca. 1900-1910*



Looking southeast on the 300 Block of South Stephenson Avenue this 1915-1920 colored postcard view shows the **Chicago & North-Western Railway Depot** with the passenger platform and a passenger train at the right. The upper portion of the Nelson, Morris Company building, a wholesale meat warehouse, is the two-story structure visible above the depot rooftop in the background. Note the fenced lawn area to the north of the station.
[WJC Photo]

310 South Stephenson Avenue – *Chicago & Northwestern Passenger Depot, ca. 1900-1910*



Looking south on the 300 Block of South Stephenson Avenue this 1914 postcard view shows the Chicago & North-Western Railway Depot with the passenger platform and a passenger train stopped at the station. The Nelson, Morris Company building, a wholesale meat warehouse, is the two-story structure to the left of the depot rooftop in the background. Note the fenced lawn area to the north of the station. *[Paul Petosky]*

310 South Stephenson Avenue – *Chicago & Northwestern Passenger Depot, ca. 1900-1910*

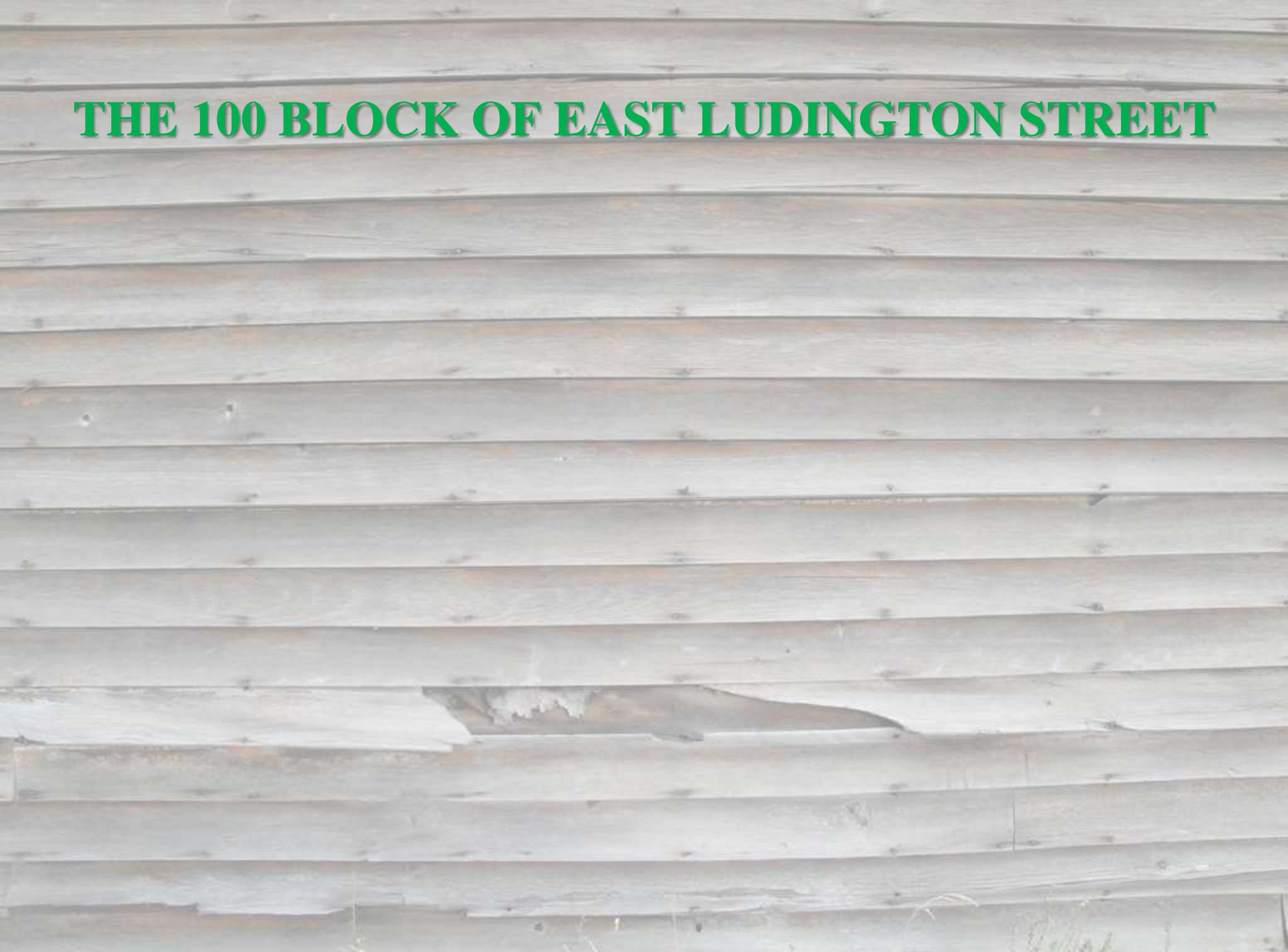


This photograph, taken May 31, 1948, shows Chicago & Northwestern Railway Engine No. 450 on the tracks in front of the depot. Note the Iron Mountain Home Furniture Store, formerly the Fisher Block which housed the Commercial Bank at 108-110 East Ludington Street in the background. [WJC Photo]

310 South Stephenson Avenue – *Stevens Decorating*
[Chicago & Northwestern Passenger Depot]



THE 100 BLOCK OF EAST LUDINGTON STREET



108-110 East Ludington Street – *The Fisher Block, ca. 1891*



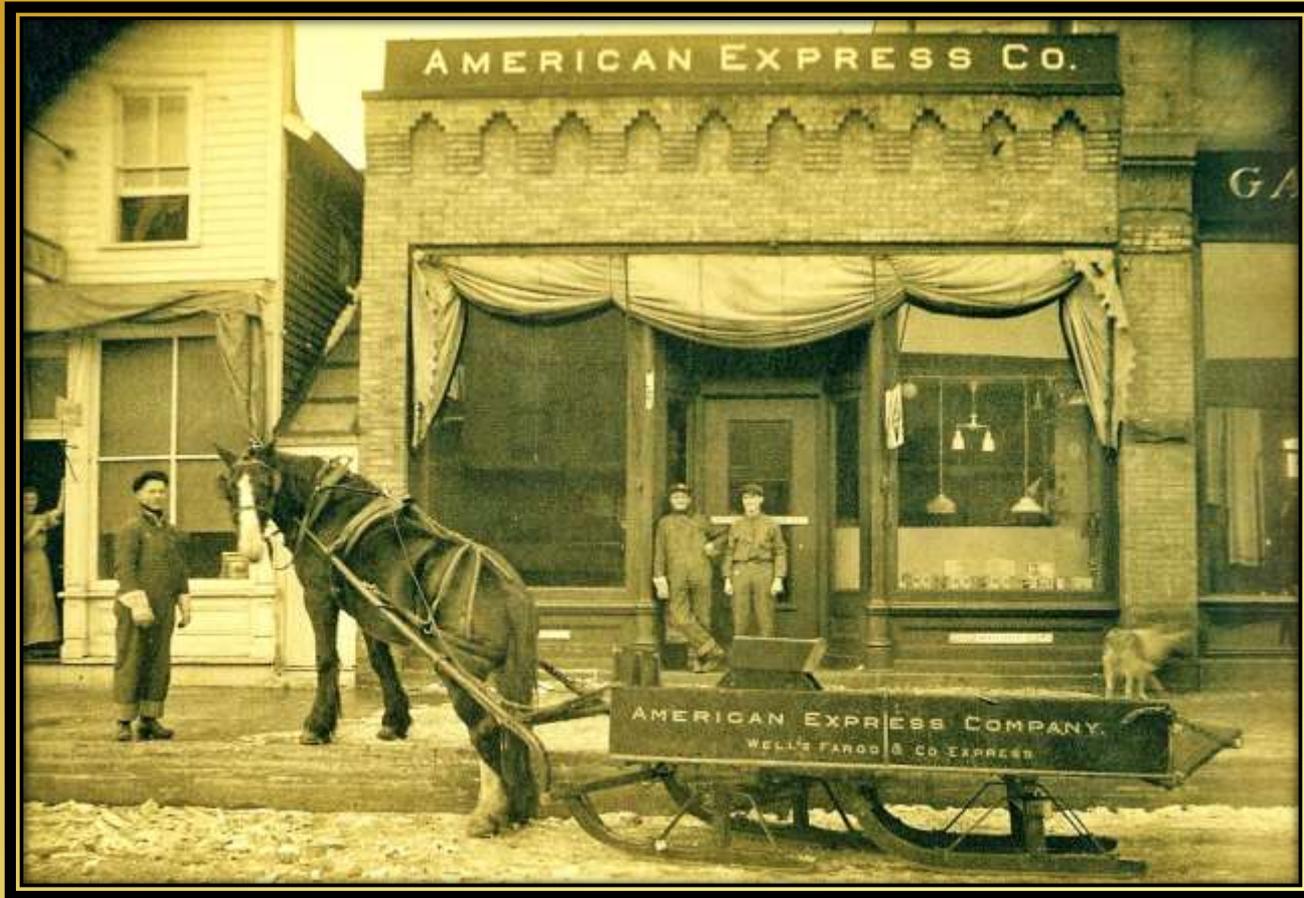
This engraving of the **Fisher Block** appeared in Walter Nursey's book *The Menominee Iron Range*, published in 1891 to promote further settlement and development of the area. [WJC Photo]

THE 100 BLOCK OF EAST LUDINGTON STREET



In 1892, **George S. Van Stone** operated a photography studio with **William Nerold** at 100 East Ludington Street. By mid-November, 1895, Van Stone was making plans to leave for California, dating this photograph between 1892 and 1895. Also listed in the 1892-1894 city directory were the **Eagle Laundry** at 104, and the **American Express Company** at 106, **John J. Doetsch** serving as agent. Construction began on the **Fisher Block**, at 108-110, in late July, 1891. **Hiram D. Fisher** erected the 22 by 80 foot one-story brick building at 106 in 1892. [*Don Khoury*]

104-106 East Ludington Street – *Jetty's Confectionery and the American Express Company*



In 1913, the **American Express Company** was still located at 106 East Ludington Street. **Willard A. Sackett** was agent at that time, and also resided there. **John Jetty**, a mason, and his wife **Elma** resided at 104 East Ludington Street, where she ran a confectionery store, and perhaps she is standing in the doorway of her shop. It would appear that the **Gately-Wiggins Company**, selling clothing and furniture, was located in west store front of the **Fisher Block** when this photograph was taken, but the company was listed at 121 South Stephenson Avenue in 1913. [*Menominee Range Historical Museum*]

108-110 East Ludington Street – *The Fisher Block, ca. 1909*



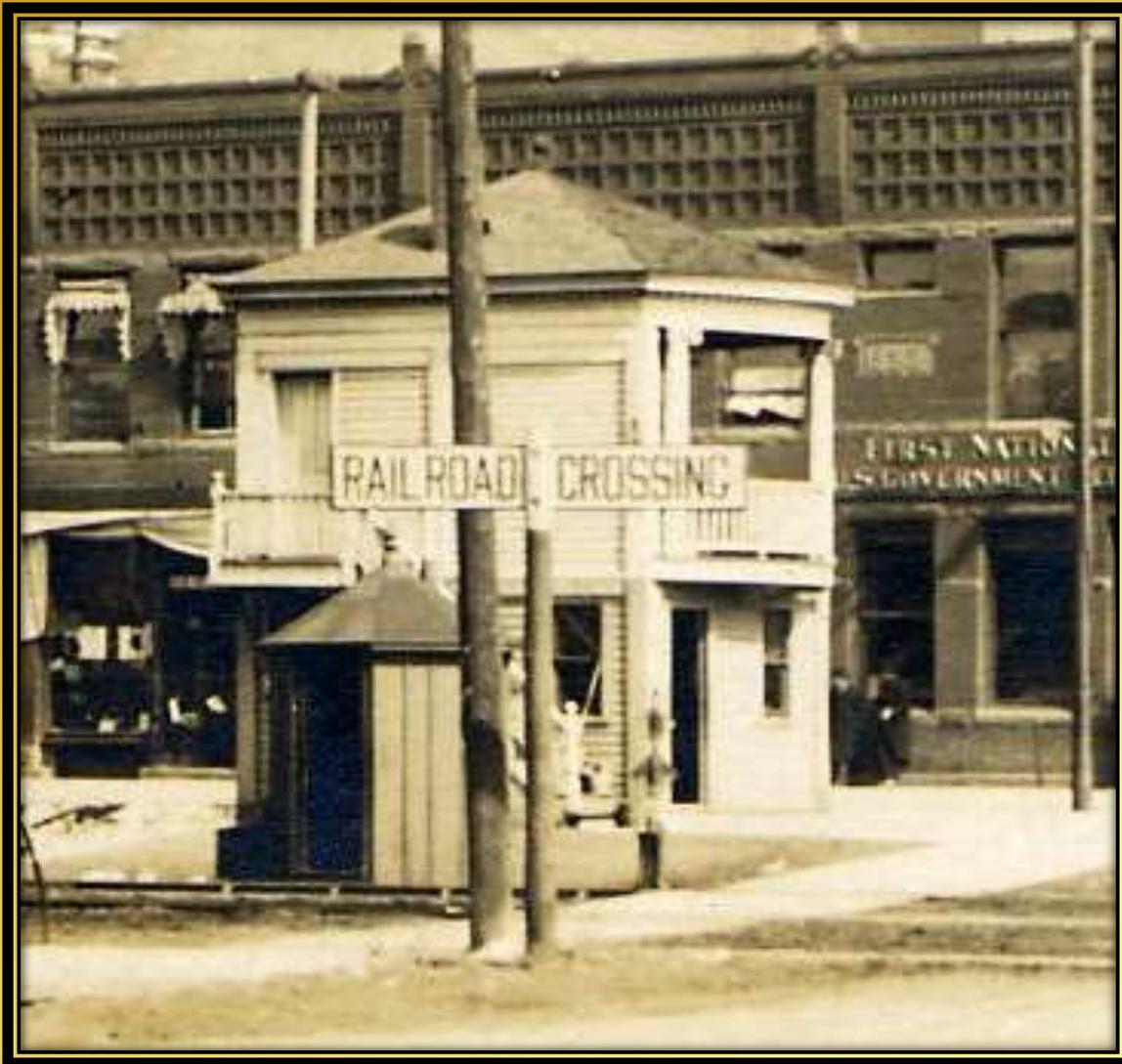
This postcard view of the **Fisher Block** was postmarked January 20, 1909. **Hiram D. Fisher**, of Florence, Wis., was the principal investor, together with **Edward J. Ingram** and **Oliver Evans**, both of Iron Mountain. A lease for the property was obtained from the **Chicago & North-Western Railroad Co.**, “said property being located opposite the **Iron Mountain Fire Department’s Engine House No. 1** and **Arthur Flatt’s news stand.**” Architect **James E. Clancy** drew the plans. The three-story brick building had 60 feet of frontage and was 108 feet deep. There was a large basement under the entire building. The first floor had two “store rooms,” while the second floor was divided into offices, each supplied with a fire-proof vault. The third floor was divided into two large halls provided with reception rooms well adapted for “secret societies” or fraternal lodges. *[WJC Photo]*

108-110 East Ludington Street – *The Fisher Block, ca. 1911*



This postcard view, taken by Iron Mountain photographer **Albert Quade**, was postmarked August 8, 1911. **Webb & Smith** began excavating the basement July 31, 1891. **Joseph LeMieux**'s low bid of \$15,250 was accepted and construction began in mid-September, 1891. **George Alexander** had the contract for laying the brick. Tenants were moving in by early January, 1892. The offices of the register of deeds and county clerk of newly-formed Dickinson County were on the second floor, making the **Fisher Block** the second "court house." The newly-organized **Commercial Bank** opened for business here March 1, 1892. In 1913 **J. Bond Furniture (John Bond)** occupied the left store room, while the **Commercial Bank**'s name appears on the window on the right store room, and the ***Iron Mountain Press*** offices were on the east side of the building. [WJC Photo]

Northwest Corner of South Stephenson Avenue and East Ludington Street



The bandstand was originally located here, erected around the turn of the Twentieth Century. It was later moved to **St. Paul Park**, located on the west side of the 600 block of South Stephenson Avenue.

The **Iron Mountain Police Department** used the area underneath the bandstand as its headquarters before moving into the city hall building.

The small hexagonal building next to the **Chicago & Northwestern Railway** tracks was used by crossing guards during inclement weather.

This detail of a postcard view dates from about 1910, and was taken by **Albert Quade**, whose studio was on the 200 block of East A Street. *[WJC Photo]*

100 Block of East Ludington Street, Looking West, ca. 1925



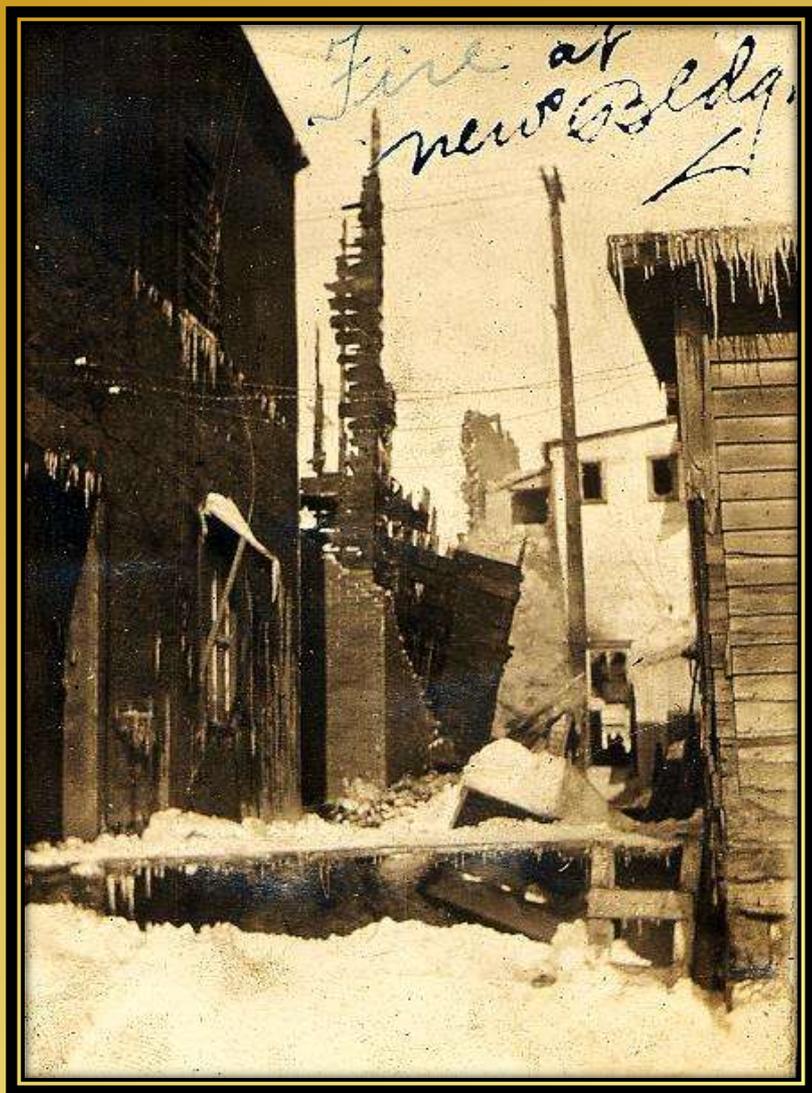
By 1935 the **Carpenter Cook Co., Wholesale Grocers Fruit and Produce**, was located at 107-111 East Ludington Street, where the **Appliance & Furniture Mart** is now located. The **Chicago & Northwestern Railway** freight depot is at the far right where the **Timbers Motor Lodge** is now located. A stylish “flapper” was crossing South Stephenson Avenue when this photograph was taken. *[Eugene DeGayner/Hazel Dault]*

100 Block of East Ludington Street, Looking West, ca. 1925



Using the 1935 city directory information, this detail of the previous photograph shows: 107-111, **Carpenter Cook Company, Wholesale Grocers Fruit and Produce**; 105, no entry; 103, the **Carlson News Agency, Harry Carlson**, owner; 101, **Frick's Bakery, Claude Frickelton**, proprietor, all on East Ludington Street. **Rundle's Hardware Company** and **Rundle's Opera House** burned on Sunday morning, September 11, 1915. The loss was estimated at between \$25,000 and \$35,000, including the hardware store and opera house on the second floor. The **Rundle Hardware Company** apparently rebuilt, and, from this photograph, appears to be located, at the corner of Merritt Avenue and West Ludington Street. At the far right is the **Harding Hotel**, located at the southwest corner of West Ludington Street and Carpenter Avenue. *[Eugene DeGayner/Hazel Dault]*

101 East Ludington Street – *The Iron Mountain Daily News*



The Iron Mountain Daily News began publication on April 11, 1921. On February 25, 1922, the 101 East Ludington Street plant was totally wrecked. Publication resumed on May 3, 1922, in Iron Mountain, when the name of the newspaper was changed from *The Iron Mountain Daily News* to *The Iron Mountain News*.
[Don Khoury]

101 East Ludington Street – *Perennial Gardens*

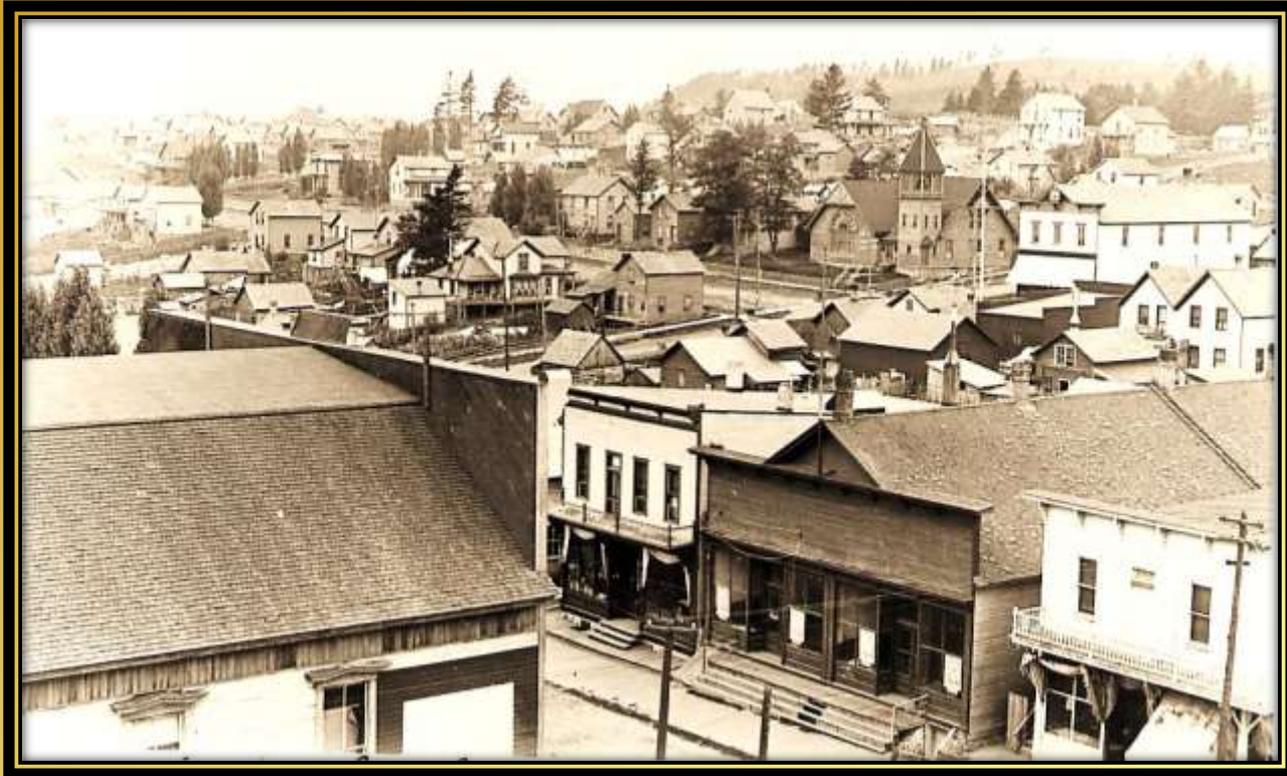


The Tribune-Gazette, a weekly, and *The Tribune-Gazette Daily*, owned and published by **Walter P. Hosking**, were located here in 1907. **Joseph A. Doran**, the editor, also lived here, and Hosking ran a job printing office in conjunction with publishing the newspaper. *The Tribune-Gazette*, a daily newspaper owned and edited by **Walter P. Hosking**, was still here in 1913. There was no listing for this address in 1925, but **Frick's Bakery**, **Claude Frickelton**, proprietor, was here in 1935.

THE 100 BLOCK OF WEST LUDINGTON STREET



THE 100 BLOCK OF WEST LUDINGTON STREET NORTH SIDE



Taken in the late 1890's or possibly the early 1900's, the camera faced northwest, showing several buildings on the north side of the 100 block. The rooftop in the left foreground was **Rundle's Hardware Store and Opera House** (on the second floor), 101-103 West Ludington Street. In 1902, the three buildings facing the camera, from left to right, were: 108, **Daprato & Rigassi** (**John Daprato** and **Charles Rigassi**), grocery store; 104-106, **Thomas Williams**, second-hand store; 102, **Frank Parent**, saloon. In the upper right the **First Presbyterian Church** can be seen at the northwest corner of West Brown Street and Carpenter Avenue. Across Carpenter Avenue at 118 West Brown Street is **T.H. Byrne's** meat market, housed in the two-story white building in 1892. *[Menominee Range Historical Museum]*

THE 100 BLOCK OF WEST LUDINGTON STREET SOUTH SIDE



Rundle's Opera House was located on the second story of A.J. Rundle's hardware store, located at 105-107 West Ludington Street, where the Iron Mountain U.S. Post Office now stands. The raised area on the roof would have been used as "fly" space for scenery for theater productions. This photograph probably dates between 1900 and 1910. *[Menominee Range Historical Museum]*

105 West Ludington Street – *United States Post Office, Iron Mountain, Michigan*



The **Iron Mountain United States Post Office** was dedicated on Sunday, November 3, 1935. It was the first post office built for that purpose to serve Iron Mountain residents. Petitions asking the government for a post office began fifteen years earlier. The building, built by the **McGough Brothers Company**, of St. Paul, Minnesota, was constructed in about three months for \$56,000.

The design of the building was modernistic. A heated entrance vestibule prevented the 14 by 60-foot lobby from being chilled when the doors opened. The lobby floors and wainscots were of variegated tile. The east end of the lobby contained windows for money orders, postal savings and C.O.D., while the west end contained general delivery, stamp and parcel post windows, and letter and package drops. The mailboxes were on the south side. This building was put up for sale in the fall of 2010 by the United States government, but was taken off the market when placed in a different postal district. *[WJC Photo]*

**105 West Ludington Street – *United States Post Office,
Iron Mountain, Michigan***



These views of the United States Post Office in Iron Mountain were taken in the late summer of 2010.

105 West Ludington Street – *United States Post Office, Iron Mountain, Michigan*



The murals in the lobby were painted by Bulgarian-born artist **Vladimir Rousseff** in 1935-1936, and the overall theme of the images is Westward Expansion. During **Franklin Delano Roosevelt's** New Deal administration, several programs existed to include artwork in public buildings, such as the well-known **Works Progress Administration's Federal Arts Project**.

These two murals are located on the south wall above the mailboxes in Iron Mountain's **United States Post Office**.



*105 West Ludington Street – United States Post Office,
Iron Mountain, Michigan*



The U.S. Treasury's **Treasury Relief Art Project** and the **Section of Fine Arts** funded forty-eight works of art in Michigan's post offices, including this one. Most of these projects consisted of a single mural or sculpture. Iron Mountain's **United States Post Office** is very unusual because it contains five large, well-preserved murals.

This mural is located on the west end of the lobby of the Iron Mountain's **United States Post Office**.

*105 West Ludington Street – United States Post Office,
Iron Mountain, Michigan*



This mural is located over the service desk at Iron Mountain's **United States Post Office** and depicts Westward Expansion by wagon train and railroad.

105 West Ludington Street – *United States Post Office,
Iron Mountain, Michigan*



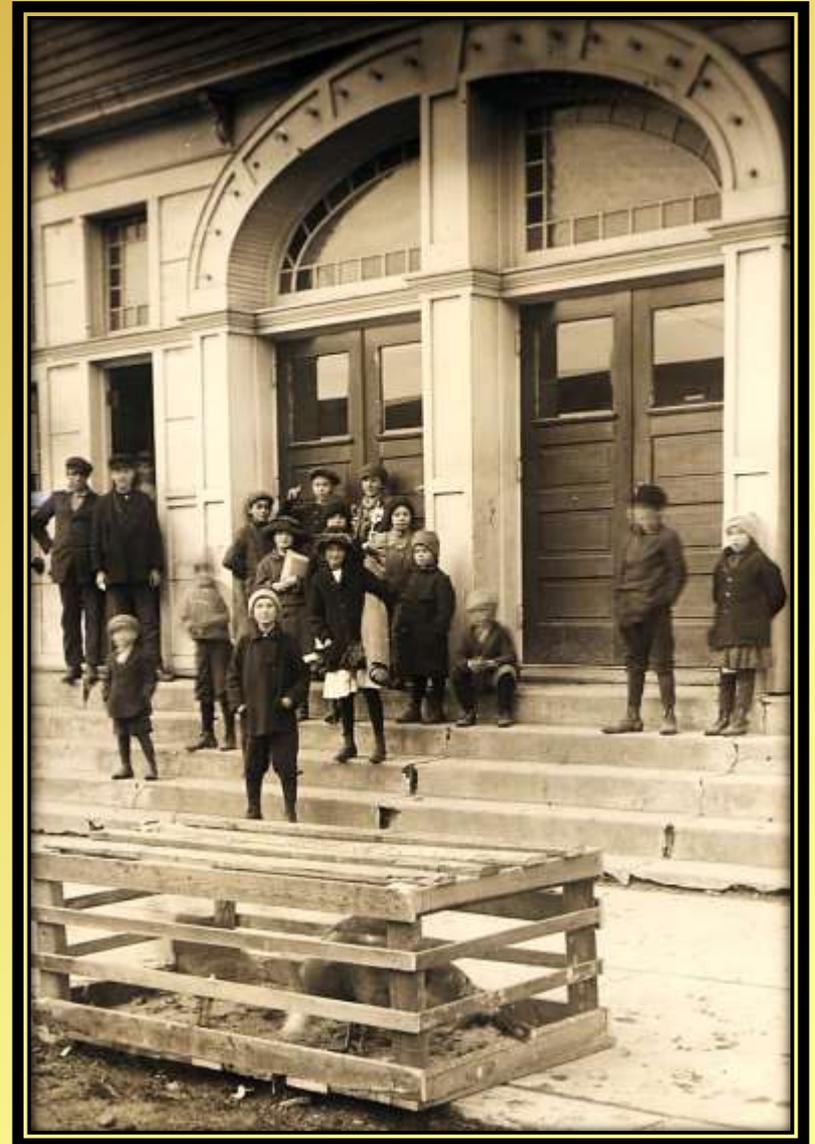
On the east wall of the portion of the lobby where the service counter is located, this mural, surrounding the door to the postmaster's office, depicts miners and prospectors and their role in Westward Expansion, an appropriate theme for Iron Mountain.

104-106 West Ludington Street – Bijou Theatre, ca. 1915

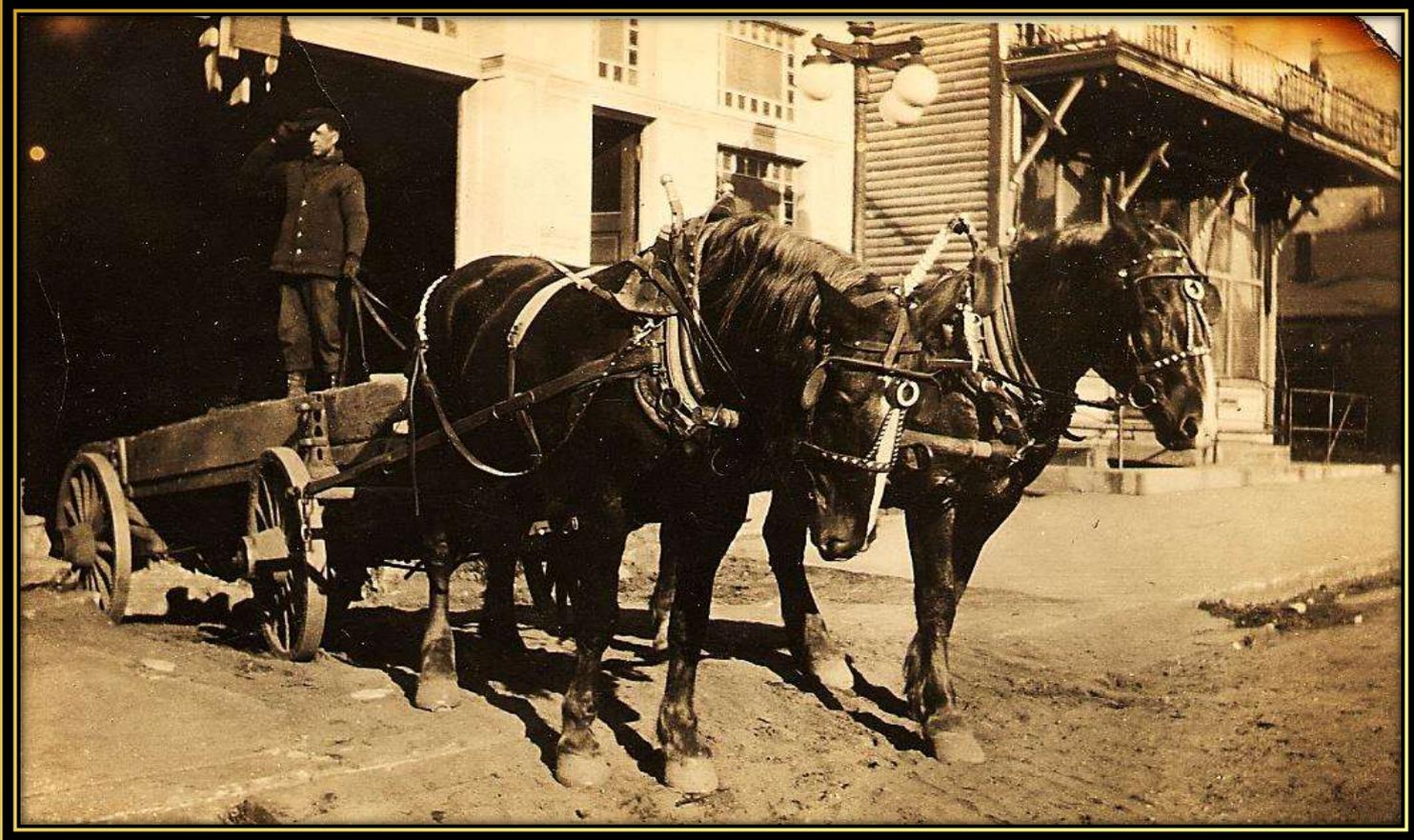
The **Bijou Theatre**, a vaudeville theater, was in operation and under the management of **Gustaf Holmberg** by 1907. **J.E. Becknell** had served as manager for several years when, in October, 1911, he resigned to begin the **Marion Theatre** at 207 East Hughitt Street. **Martin D. Thomas** leased the Bijou Theatre beginning November 1, 1911. The plans for the proposed transformation of the Bijou Theatre to a “modern opera house” began near the end of September, 1915. The renovated theater would have seating for 800 patrons. **August E. Brauns** owned the Bijou Theatre prior to late January, 1916, when the plans drafted by **Architect Charlton**, of Marquette, were publicly announced, the work to commence as soon as weather permitted.

By mid-January, 1916, the **Iron Mountain Women’s Club** had made arrangements with Manager Thomas to show special children’s matinee pictures of an educational nature on Saturdays. The youngsters pictured here probably awaited a Saturday matinee performance, possibly hoping to win one of the plump gobblers in the crate, offered as door prizes.

The theater was again extensively remodeled early in the spring in 1921. The theater still operated in 1925, but by 1935 **Charles J. Johnson** operated a grocery store at 104 and **Hans Christensen** ran a bowling alley at 106. *[Menominee Range Historical Museum]*

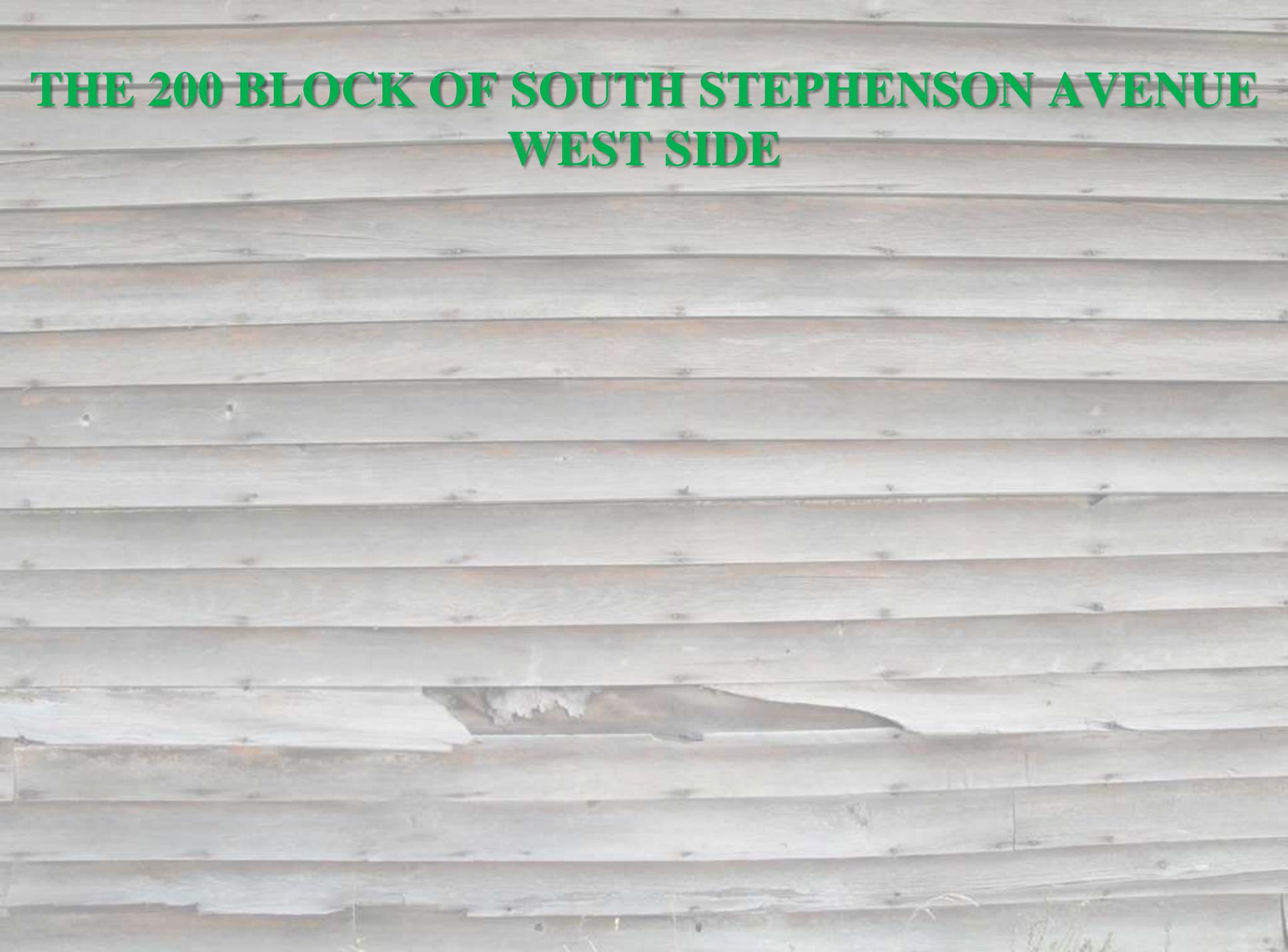


102, 104-106 West Ludington Street – *Bijou Theatre and Frank Parent's Saloon (The Bonaparte), ca. 1916*



The remodeling of the **Bijou Theatre** to a “modern opera house” began in the spring of 1916, and included replacing the elevated wooden floor with a concrete one, as well as enlarging and extending the stage to the rear of the building. The stage opening was to be 40 feet, and the stage 50 feet long [*deep*]. A loft was constructed on top of the structure to permit the use of drop scenery. **Frank Parent’s** saloon at 102, listed as “vacant” in 1913, can be seen in the background. [*WJC Photo*]

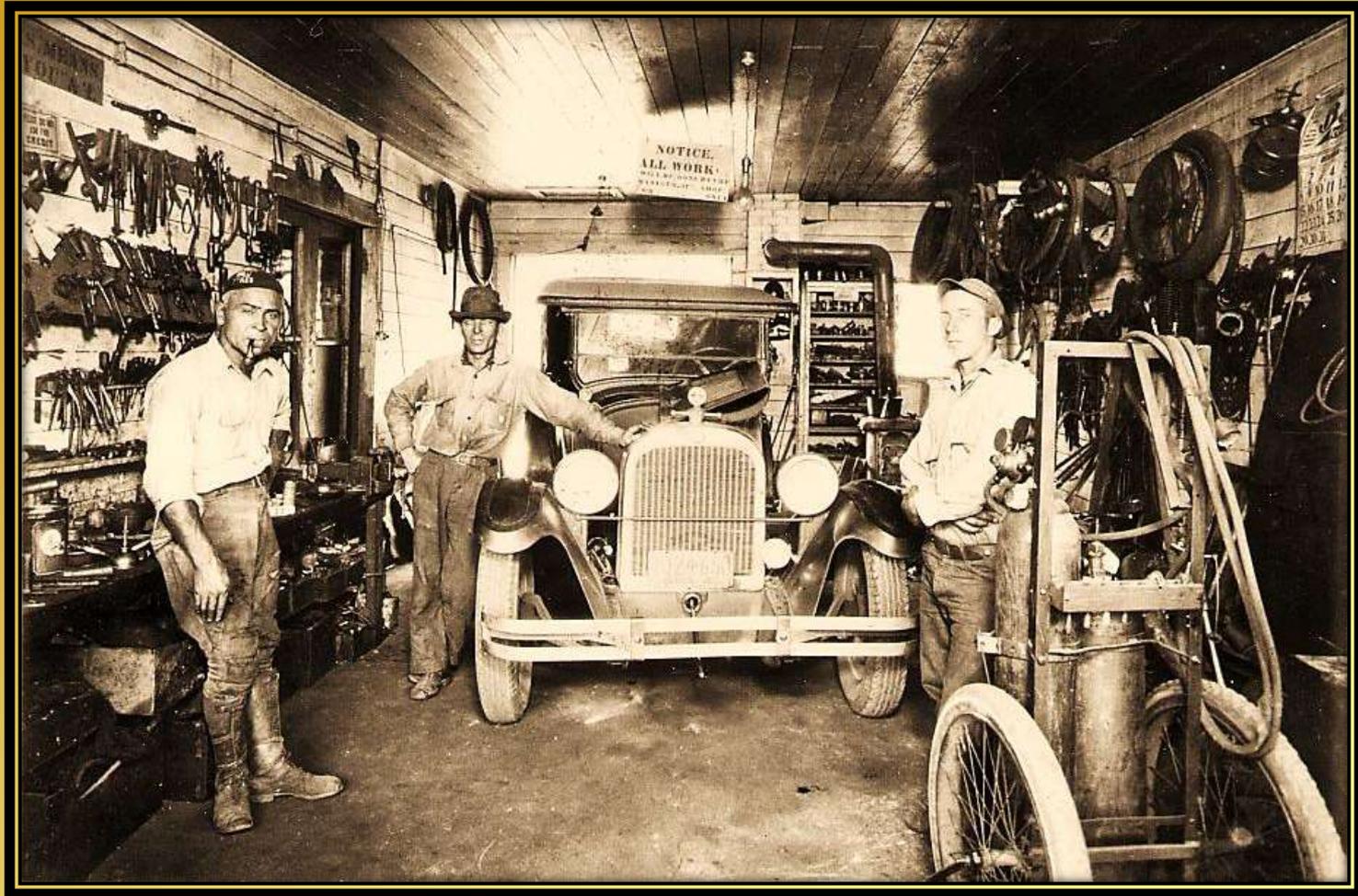
**THE 200 BLOCK OF SOUTH STEPHENSON AVENUE
WEST SIDE**



THE 100 BLOCK OF EAST BROWN STREET



109 East Brown Street – *The Cycle Shop, 1927*



William Rhodes, left, ran **The Cycle Shop** at 109 East Brown Street in 1925. Rhodes sold Indian brand motorcycles and evidently also repaired and serviced automobiles. Also pictured in this 1927 photograph are **Pat Trepanier**, center, and **James Martin**, right. Information on the photograph indicates **The Cycle Store** was located at 202 Merritt Avenue, perhaps a later address than the one contained in the 1925 directory. [*Menominee Range Historical Museum*]

109 East Brown Street – *The Cycle Shop, 1927*



William Rhodes ran **The Cycle Store** at 109 East Brown Street in 1927. Rhodes sold Indian brand motorcycles and evidently also repaired and serviced automobiles. The business card for The Cycle Shop documents the location and proprietor. *[Menominee Range Historical Museum]*



114 East Brown Street – *Mayme's Bar*



By 1939 the **Milano Restaurant** was operating here, **Joseph Bolognesi**, proprietor, and was still here in 1941 under the same ownership.

Joseph Bolognesi ran a saloon and resided here with his wife **Caroline Bolognesi** in 1913. In 1925, the **Roma Restaurant** was located at 114-116 East Brown Street. **Joseph Bolognesi** was again running a tavern – at 114-116 East Brown Street – and living there with his wife **Emma Bolognesi** in 1935.



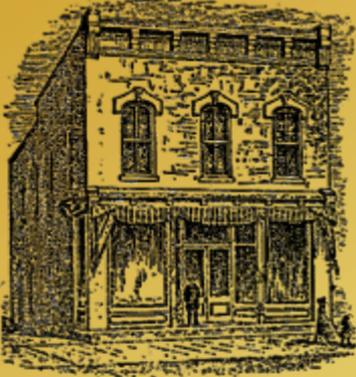
116 East Brown Street – *William Henry Mitchell's Hardware Store*



In 1892 **Hancock & Co.** (W.H. Hancock, J.P. Mitchell and Thomas Wills) had a meat market here. This address was not listed in 1902, but **William H. Mitchell** ran a general hardware store at 120 East Brown Street then, and was listed at this location in 1907, and again in 1913. Mitchell later moved to 207 South Stephenson Avenue and then to the **C.E. Parent Building** at 219 South Stephenson Avenue by 1925. **Mitchell Hardware** remained there until 1977 and was razed in 1978, when the drive through banking window was installed. [*Gene Derwinski/Dick Ferris*]

100 East Brown Street – *Summers Lumber & Timber Company*

JOHN RUSSELL,



—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Brown Street, Iron Mountain,
Keeps a full line of
GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, ETC.,
UNDERWEAR, BOOTS and SHOES,
Crockery and Glassware, Hay, Grain and Feed.

This advertisement appeared in Walter R. Nursey's book *The Menominee Iron Range*, published in 1891 to promote the area for settlement and investment. [WJC Photo]



John Russell was operating his general merchandise store here before 1892, at which time **Baptist Hall** was located upstairs. In 1910 the **Actual Business College**, **R.F. Dundon**, proprietor, held classes in **Russell Hall** upstairs. In March, 1924, Russell retired from business, leasing his building to **Chalmers & Burns** (**A.M. Chalmers** and **E.S Burns**), wholesale confectioners.

111 East Brown Street – *Vacant*



G.B. Tramontin, a resident of Iron Mountain since 1879, operated the **National Saloon**, here by 1892, also serving as an agent for **Pabst Brewing Company**. By 1902 **C.W. Johnson** ran a saloon here, but G.B. Tramontin was back here by 1907. The building was listed as “vacant” in 1913. On about May 1, 1924, the **Modern Laundry & Dry Cleaners** (**Edward E. Broullire** and **Harry Johnson**) opened here.



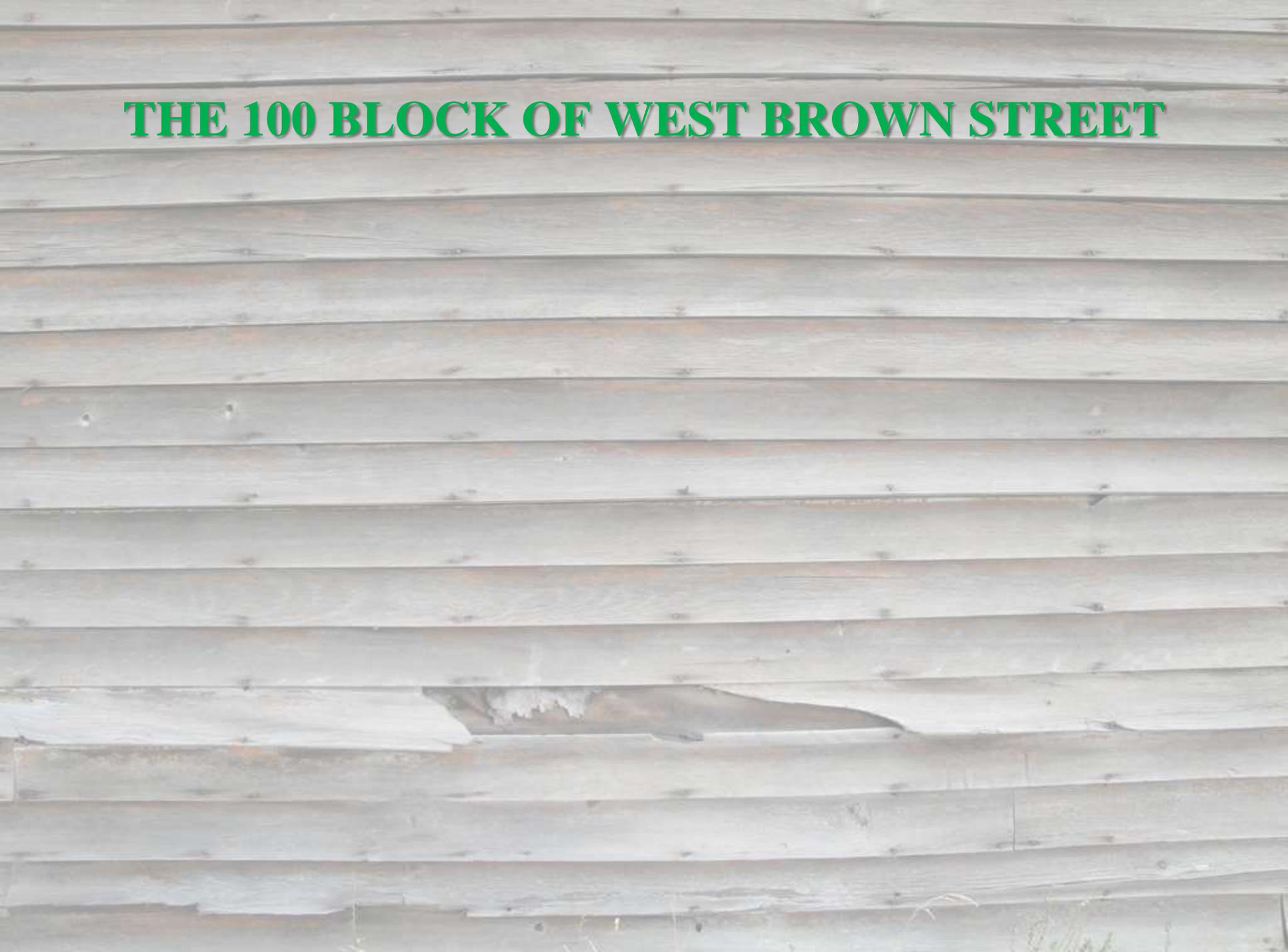
In late May, 1925, Johnson sold his share of the business to **William Folley** and they still ran the business here in 1935. By 1939 **Fred Folley** was listed as owner with Edward E. Broullire, and they still operated the business here in 1941.

111 East Brown Street – *Modern Laundry & Dry Cleaners*



On about May 1, 1924, the **Modern Laundry & Dry Cleaners** (**Edward E. Broullire** and **Harry Johnson**) opened here. In late May, 1925, Johnson sold his share of the business to **William Folley** and they still ran the business here in 1935. By 1939 **Fred Folley** was listed as owner with **Edward E. Broullire**, and they still operated the business here in 1941. Pictured here in the 1930's are Fred Folley (left) and Bert Broullire (center). The person in at right is not identified. [*Jennie Saler*]

THE 100 BLOCK OF WEST BROWN STREET



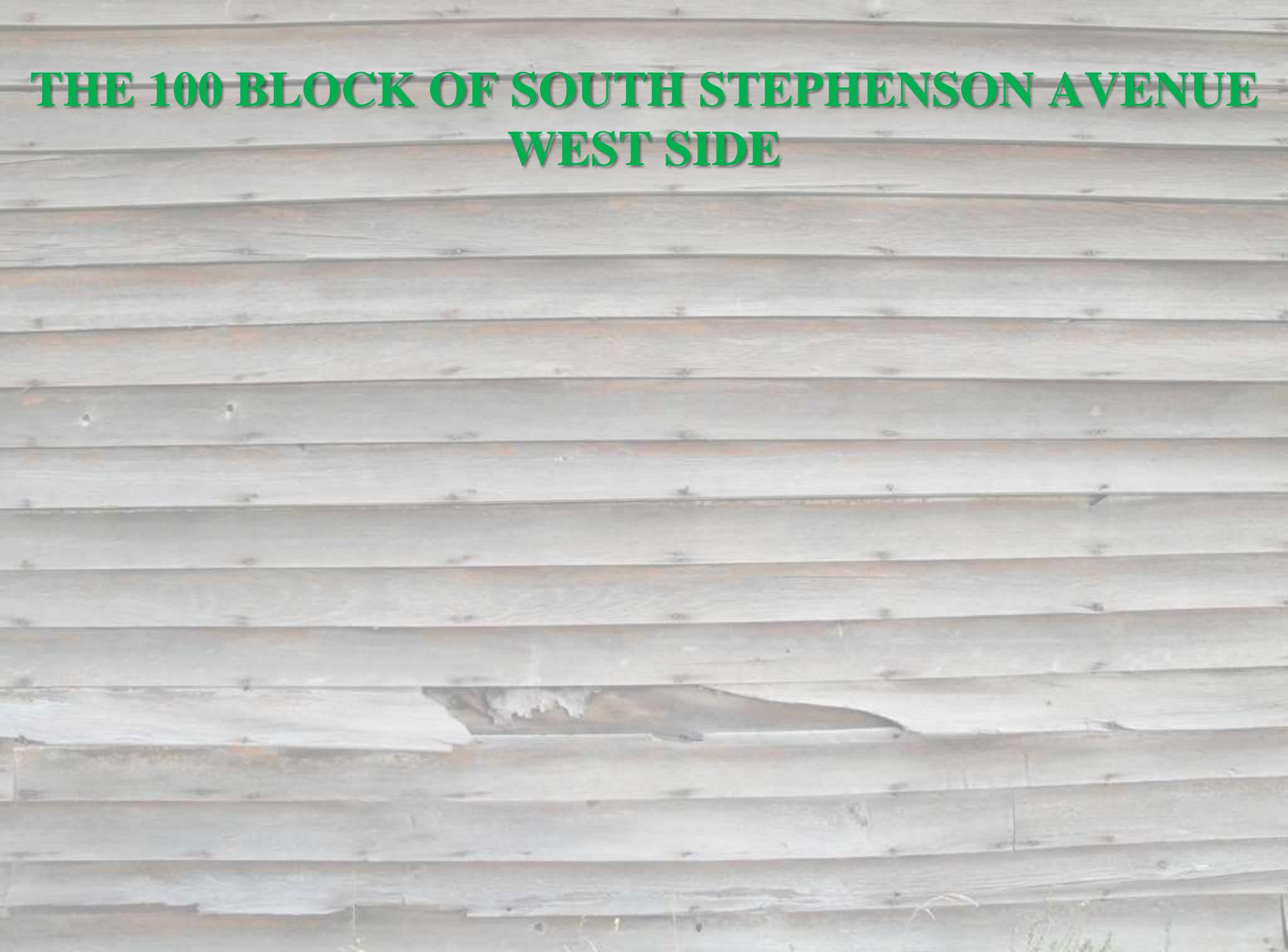
**100-102 West Brown Street – *Media Products Group,
Orbit Technology and White Knuckle RC & Hobbies***



The Northern Garage, operated by **George Jacksin** and **George Davich**, provided “Rollins Auto Sales and Service, Day and Night Storage,” here in 1925. On the second floor of this structure **The Northern Ballroom**, under the same ownership, provided a site for “Dancing and Public Entertainment.” In early November, 1927, the management had changed. The **Parmelees**, who operated the **Nightingale** at Badwater, took a five-month lease, operating the ballroom under the name the **Winter Gardens**.



**THE 100 BLOCK OF SOUTH STEPHENSON AVENUE
WEST SIDE**



THE 100 BLOCK OF EAST FLESHIEM STREET



107 and 109 East Fleshier Street – A. Miench, Dealer in Sand, Stone & Gravel, House Mover & General Contractor, ca. 1910-1915



The **A. Miench, Dealer in Sand, Stone & Gravel, House Mover & General Contractor** was located at 107 East Fleshier Street. **Anton Miench** and his wife **Elizabeth Miench** resided in their home, shown at the right, next door at 109 East Fleshier Street.

Note that teams of horses provided the source of power for much of the work done by this early contracting firm.

The camera is facing south, showing the rear of the Miench business operations.

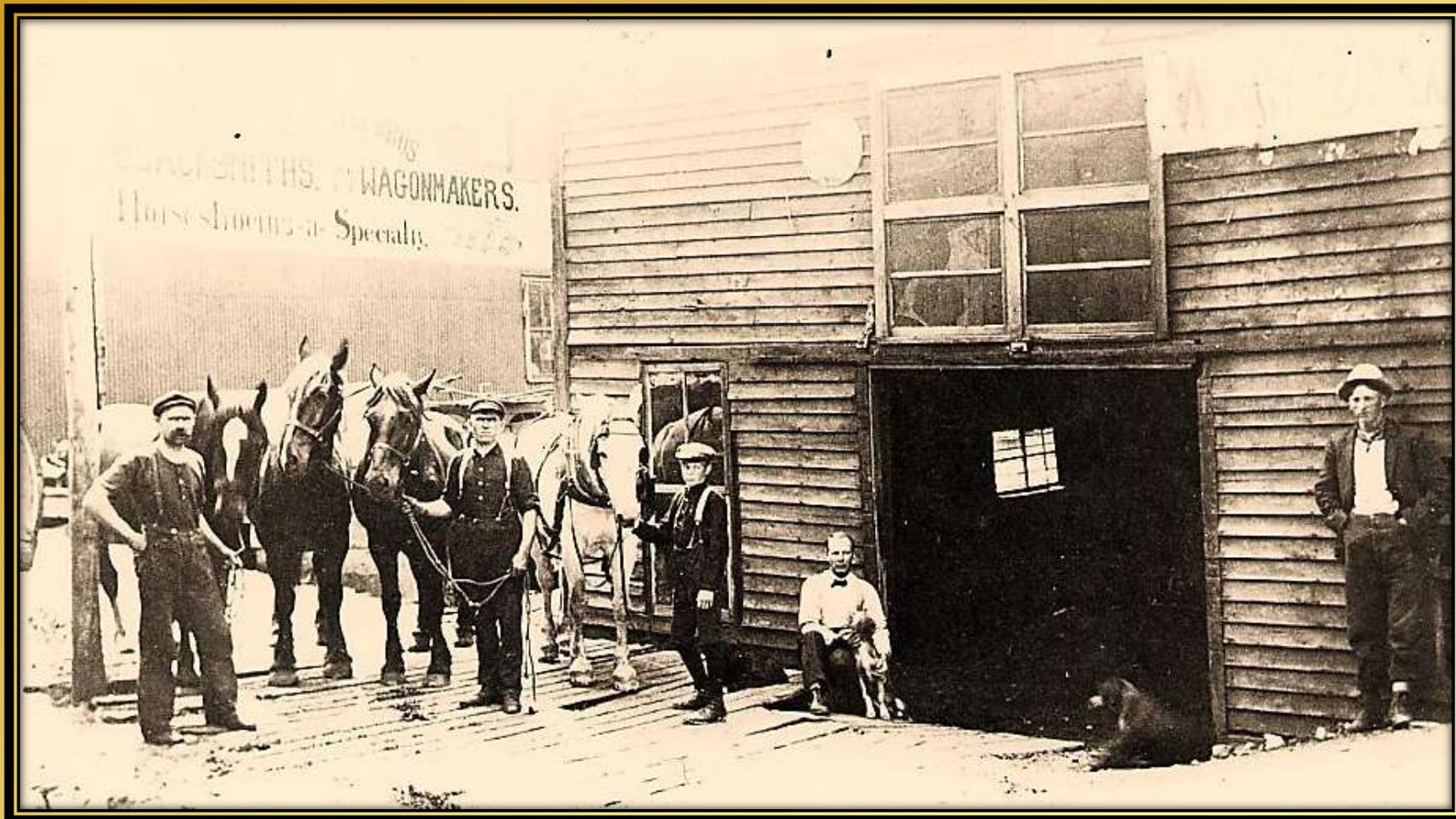
The **Wood Block**, housing the **First National Bank** on the 200 block of South Stephenson Avenue, can be seen at the extreme left. The buildings at the left of the photograph would be the rear view of structures occupying the 100 block of East Brown Street on the north side. *[Menominee Range Historical Museum]*

107 and 109 East Fleshiem Street – A. Miench, Dealer in Sand, Stone & Gravel, House Mover & General Contractor, ca. 1910-1915



This detail of the previous photograph shows **Anton Miench**, standing at the end of the load of timbers wearing a white shirt and black hat. His wife **Elizabeth Miench** appears over his right shoulder, wearing a white apron, at the gate to their house at 109 East Fleshiem Street. [*Menominee Range Historical Foundation Museum Photo*]

113 East Fleshier Street – *William Beard Blacksmith & Wagonmakers Shop, ca. 1903*



The **Beard Brothers Blacksmith & Wagonmakers Shop** was located at 113 East Fleshier Street in 1902. Pictured, left to right, are **Herb Beard**, **Si Beard**, **Tom Strong** and **Will Clemo**. The man at the right is not identified. By 1907 **Josiah Beard**'s shop was at the corner of Carpenter Avenue and West B Street. [*Gene Derwinski/Dick Ferris*]

THE 100 BLOCK OF WEST FLESHIEM STREET

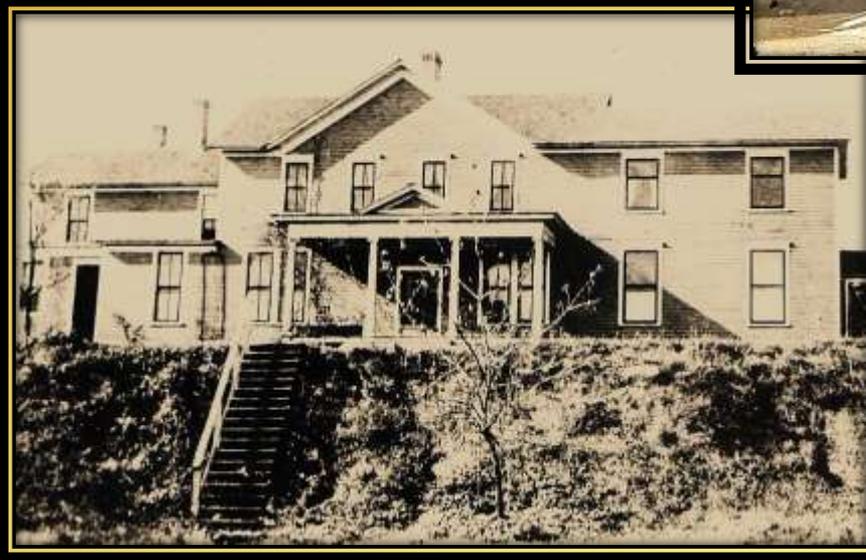


THE EAST SIDE OF MERRITT AVENUE



Southeast Corner of the Ludington Mine Location at North End of Merritt Avenue – *St. George's Hospital, ca. 1910-1920*

St. George's Hospital was built in the late summer and fall of 1889 to accommodate miners not working at the **Chapin Mine**, who had access to medical treatment at the **Chapin Hospital**. Built by **Dr. John D. Cameron** and **Dr. Joseph Addison Crowell**, the hospital accommodated ten patients and was named in honor of the patron saint of the Cornish, who comprised a large segment of the city's population. By 1891 St. George's Hospital had room for fifteen beds and nurses' quarters. **Dr. William Hutchinson** and **Dr. Krohn** were hired as assistants.



St. George's Hospital eventually became the property of the Oliver Iron Mining Company, and had been operated under a lease when it was closed permanently by December, 1923, as efforts were being made to establish Iron Mountain's General Hospital, formerly the Scandinavian Hospital and then the Westerlin Hospital, located at 615 East G Street. *[Menominee Range Historical Foundation Museum Photos]*

407 Merritt Avenue – *Golden Comb Beauty Salon, Hair Depot, Tangles Hair Care*

The **German Hotel**, operated by **Marsch & Gothe** (**John Marsch** and **Fred Gothe**), in 1892 at this address boasted “Good accommodations by the day or week. A fine bar of wines and liquors in connection.” Both of the proprietors resided in the hotel at that time. In addition, **Chris Gothe**, who worked at a brewery, and **Peter Marsch**, a laborer, both boarded at the German Hotel. The German Hotel was listed at 407 Merritt Avenue in 1902, but there was no record of proprietors. Fred Gothe’s name was not found in the directory and John Marsch worked in railroad construction and had a sales stable at 220 East Hughitt Street at that time. The entries for the German House and the German Hotel appeared with the erroneous address of 107 Merritt Avenue in the 1907-1908 and 1913 city directories, respectively.

The **American Hotel**, **Anthony Baraga**, proprietor, operated at Merritt Avenue on the southeast corner of Hughitt Street in 1925, the owner living on the premises. In 1935 the American Hotel was listed at 407 South Merritt with a different proprietor, **Anton Loverich**.



407 Merritt Avenue – *The German Hotel, ca. 1900-1910*

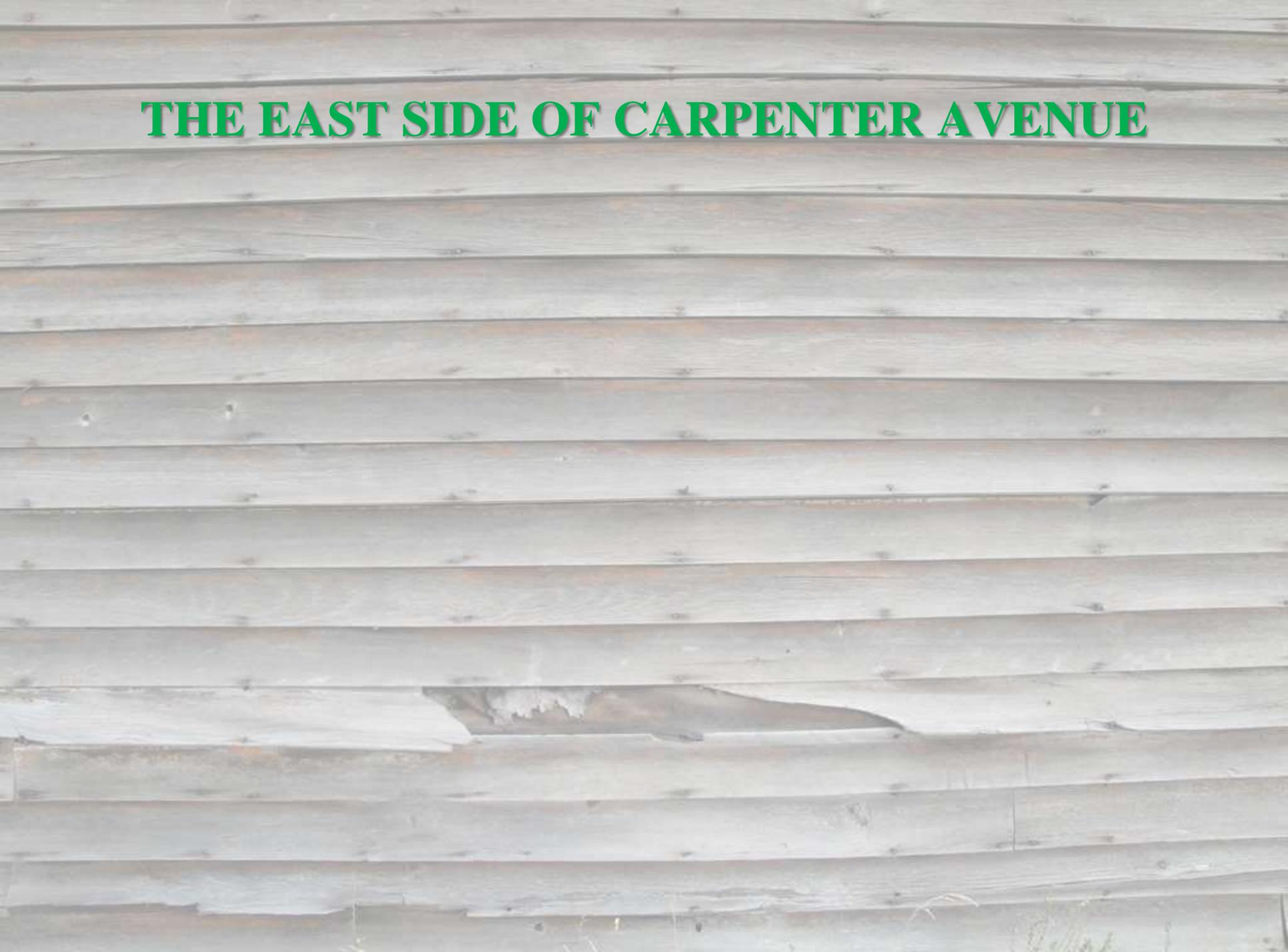


The **German Hotel**, operated by **Marsch & Gothe (John Marsch and Fred Gothe)** in 1892 at this address, boasted “Good accommodations by the day or week. A fine bar of wines and liquors in connection.” The man in the white shirt and long white apron is **William Gothe**. His wife, **Margaret Gothe**, is the woman standing second from the right at the corner of the building, together with their children and dog. The **American Hotel**, **Anthony Baraga**, proprietor, operated at Merritt Avenue on the southeast corner of Hughitt Street in 1925. In 1935 the American Hotel was listed at 407 South Merritt with **Anton Loverich**, proprietor. [*Menominee Range Historical Museum*]

THE WEST SIDE OF MERRITT AVENUE



THE EAST SIDE OF CARPENTER AVENUE



THE WEST SIDE OF CARPENTER AVENUE



Northwest Corner of Carpenter Avenue and West Ludington Street – *Ludington Center*



In 1935 **John B. Erickson** was still operating his funeral home at 217 East Hughitt Street in the **Robbins Block**. By 1939 the **Erickson & Son Mortuary (John B. Erickson and Everett B. Erickson)** was located here at 200 West Ludington Street. By 1959 the **Erickson & Son Funeral Home** was operated by Everett B. Erickson. The firm later became the **Erickson-Rochon Funeral Home** with **J. Robert Rochon** becoming a partner.

**Southeast Corner of Carpenter Avenue and West Ludington Street –
*Lundholm's Standard Service, ca. 1968-1969***



Rudy Lundholm, Jr., owned and operated **Lundholm's Standard Service** on the southeast corner of Carpenter Avenue and West Ludington Street. This photograph was taken around the Christmas holidays in 1968 or 1969. [*Sue (Lundholm) Wilson*]

Southwest Corner of Carpenter Avenue and West Ludington Street – *Johnson's Grocery Store, ca. 1935*



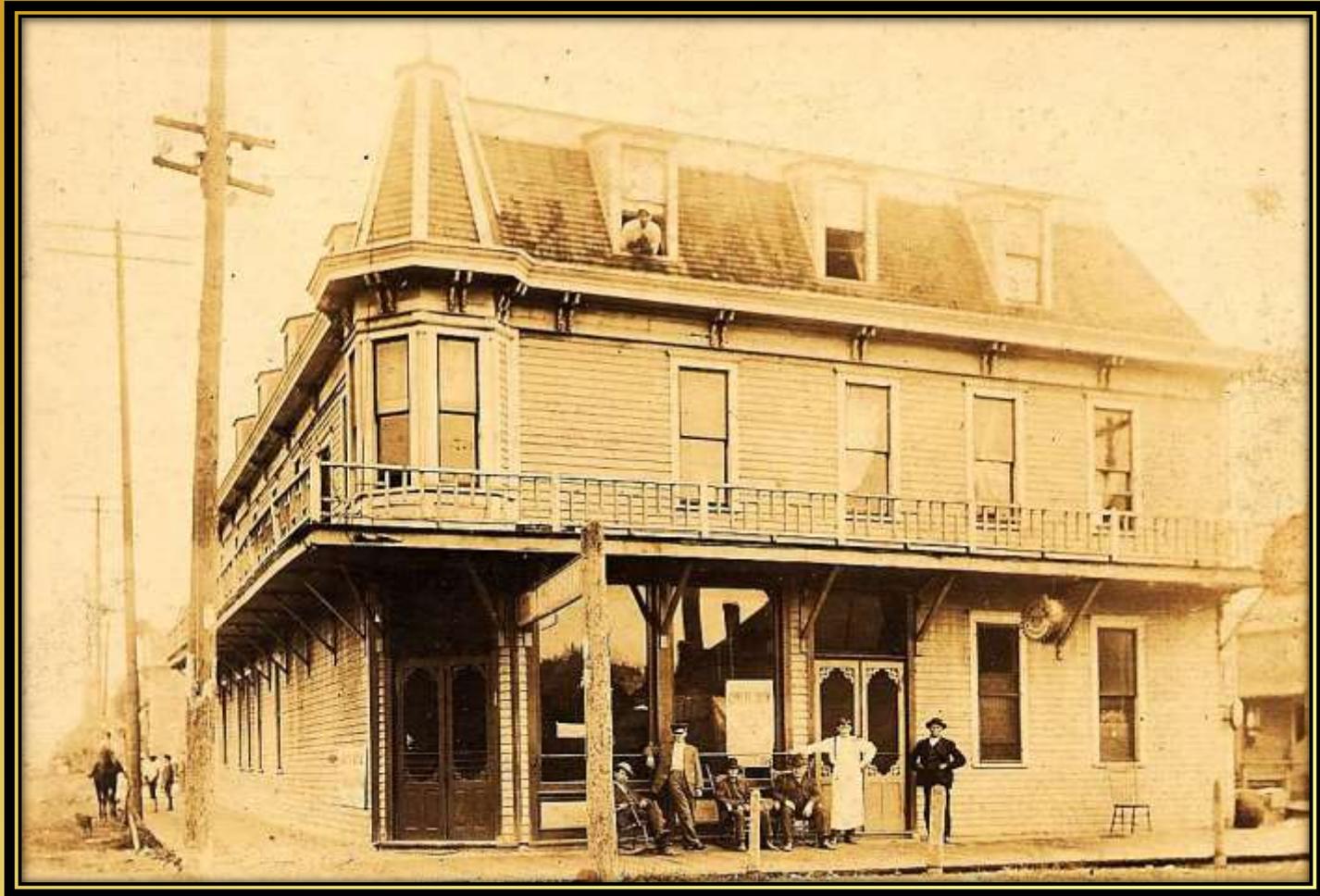
Charles J. Johnson ran the **Johnson Produce Market** at 300 South Carpenter Avenue on the southwest corner of the intersection with West Ludington Street by 1939. The store operated here until Johnson's death in 1944. He is pictured here in the interior of the store in about 1935-1936 with his daughters (left to right) **Lois (Nelson)**, **Dorris (Negro)** and **Jean (Thekan)**. After 1925, but by 1935, Charles J. Johnson's grocery store was at 104 West Ludington Street, where part of the **Bijou Theatre** had been, next to **Serena's** general merchandise store at 108. [*Jean (Johnson) Thekan*]

Southwest Corner of Carpenter Avenue and West Hughitt Street – *The Peter Patient Hotel, ca. 1891-1900*



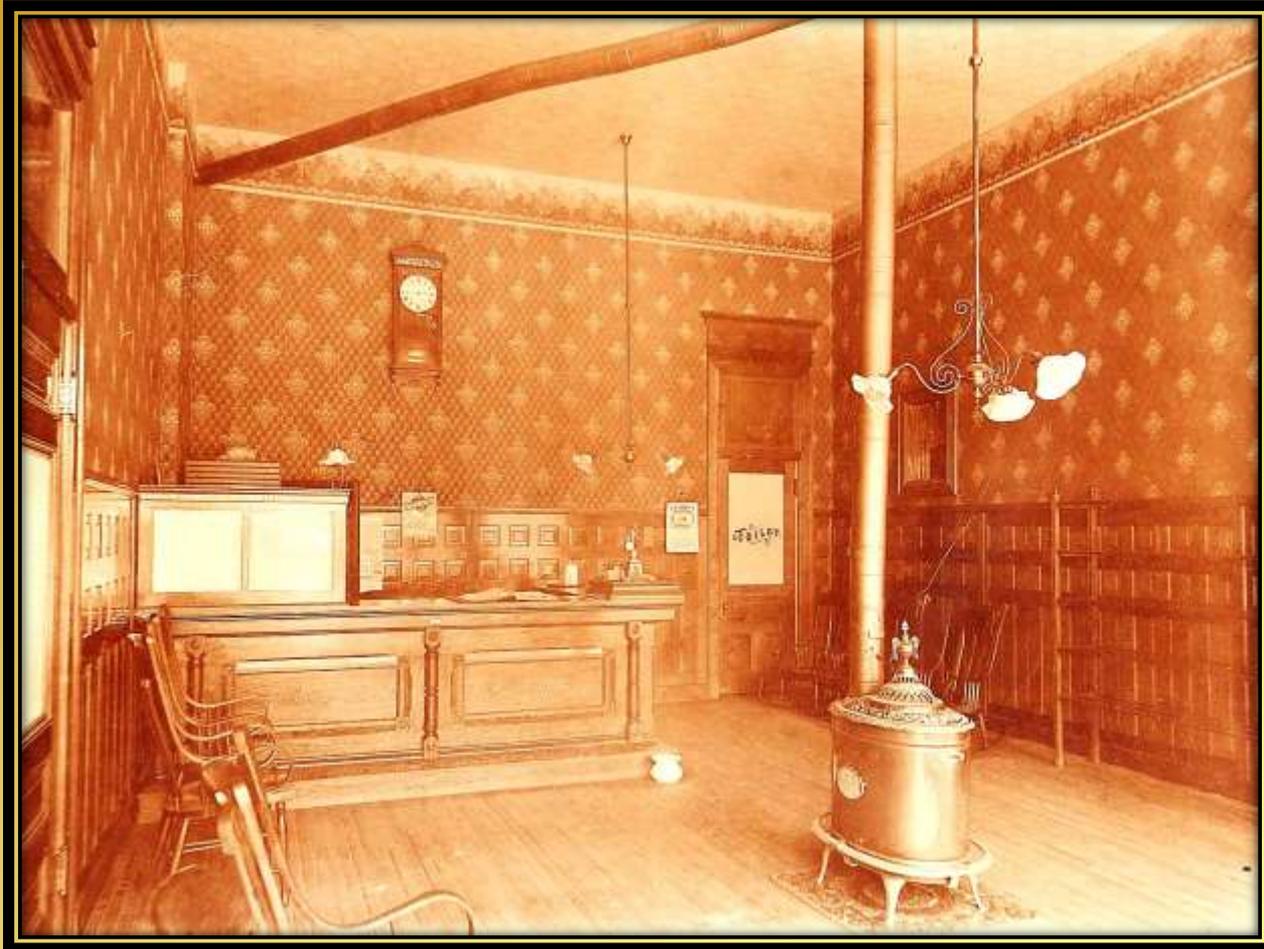
Peter Patient erected this three-story hotel and saloon during the summer of 1891. Around the turn of the century **William James Harding** ran the establishment as the **Hotel Harding** and was still managing the business in 1935. By 1959 the building was known as the **Hotel Flinn**, **Sam R. Flinn**, proprietor. **Donald R. Cooper** was the owner when the Hotel Flinn burned December 2, 1963. [*Gene Derwinski/Dick Ferris*]

Southwest Corner of Carpenter Avenue and West Hughitt Street –
The Harding Hotel, ca. 1900-1910



Jorgen J. Eskil took this photograph of the **Harding Hotel**, formerly the **Patient Hotel**, early in the twentieth century. An inscription on the back of the photograph noted that “**Jim**” was on the horse at the side of the hotel, and also that **Jack Eslick** and **Martin King** were pictured, probably on the porch, perhaps seated in the rockers on the West Hughitt side of the building. Note the woman, perhaps a maid, peering out of the left dormer window. *[Menominee Range Historical Museum]*

Southwest Corner of Carpenter Avenue and West Hughitt Street – *The Harding Hotel, ca. 1900-1910*



Jorgen J. Eskil took this photograph of the **Harding Hotel** office area, including the reception desk, early in the twentieth century. Note the fancy electric lighting fixtures, the parlor stove situated in the center of the room with the lengthy stovepipe and the bentwood chairs. The beautifully paneled walls were topped to wallpaper with a wide border at the ceiling level, and a regulator clock hung high above the reception desk. The glass on the door at the far left is marked "Toilet." [*Menominee Range Historical Museum*]

Southwest Corner of Carpenter Avenue and West Hughitt Street –
The Harding Hotel, ca. 1913



Postmarked June 7, 1913, this view of shows Carpenter Avenue, looking south, with the **Harding Hotel** on the southwest corner at the intersection with West Hughitt Street. [WJC Photo]

Southwest Corner of Carpenter Avenue and West Hughitt Street – *The Harding Hotel, ca. 1930-1940*



The **Harding Hotel** had 32 rooms and was owned and managed by **Thomas G. Horton** by the late 1930's and early 1940's at 201 West Hughitt Street. This advertising postcard would date from 1925 to the early 1940's. Billed as "Iron Mountain's \$1.00 Hotel," the guests slept on "Innerspring Mattresses" and enjoyed "hot and cold running water." [WJC Photo]

Northwest Corner of Carpenter Avenue and West Hughitt Street – *E.E. St. Arnauld Saloon, ca. 1900*

Edward E. St. Arnauld ran “sample rooms” at 200 West Hughitt Street in 1892, dealing in “fine wines, liquors, cigars and bottle goods,” and was still operating a saloon here in 1902, and again in 1907. By 1913 **Antonio J. Lefebvre** was running the saloon, but Edward E. St. Arnauld was still residing here, probably upstairs.

In 1925 **Edward J. Verette** sold “Staple and Fancy Groceries, Fresh and Smoked Meats, Freshly Dressed Poultry Every Saturday, Vegetables and Fruits of All Kinds” here.

By 1935 **John Ealmini** ran a tavern here. *[WJC Photo]*



Northwest Corner of Carpenter Avenue and West Hughitt Street – *E.E. St. Arnauld Saloon, ca. 1900*



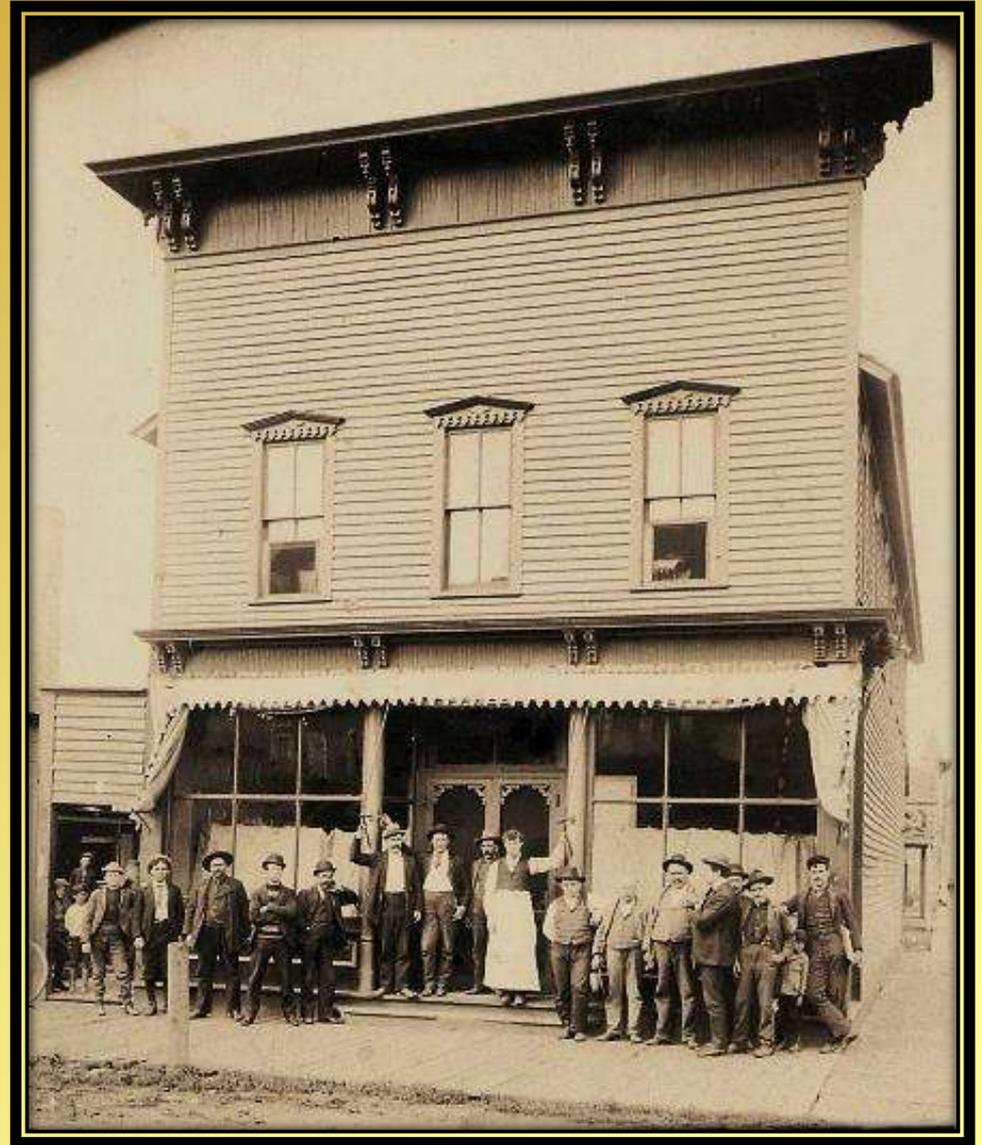
A group of patrons and employees at **Edward E. St. Arnauld's Saloon** posed for the photographer, including a delivery wagon and team of horses on Carpenter Avenue. [WJC Photo]

Northwest Corner of Carpenter Avenue and West Hughitt Street – *E.E. St. Arnauld Saloon, ca. 1900*



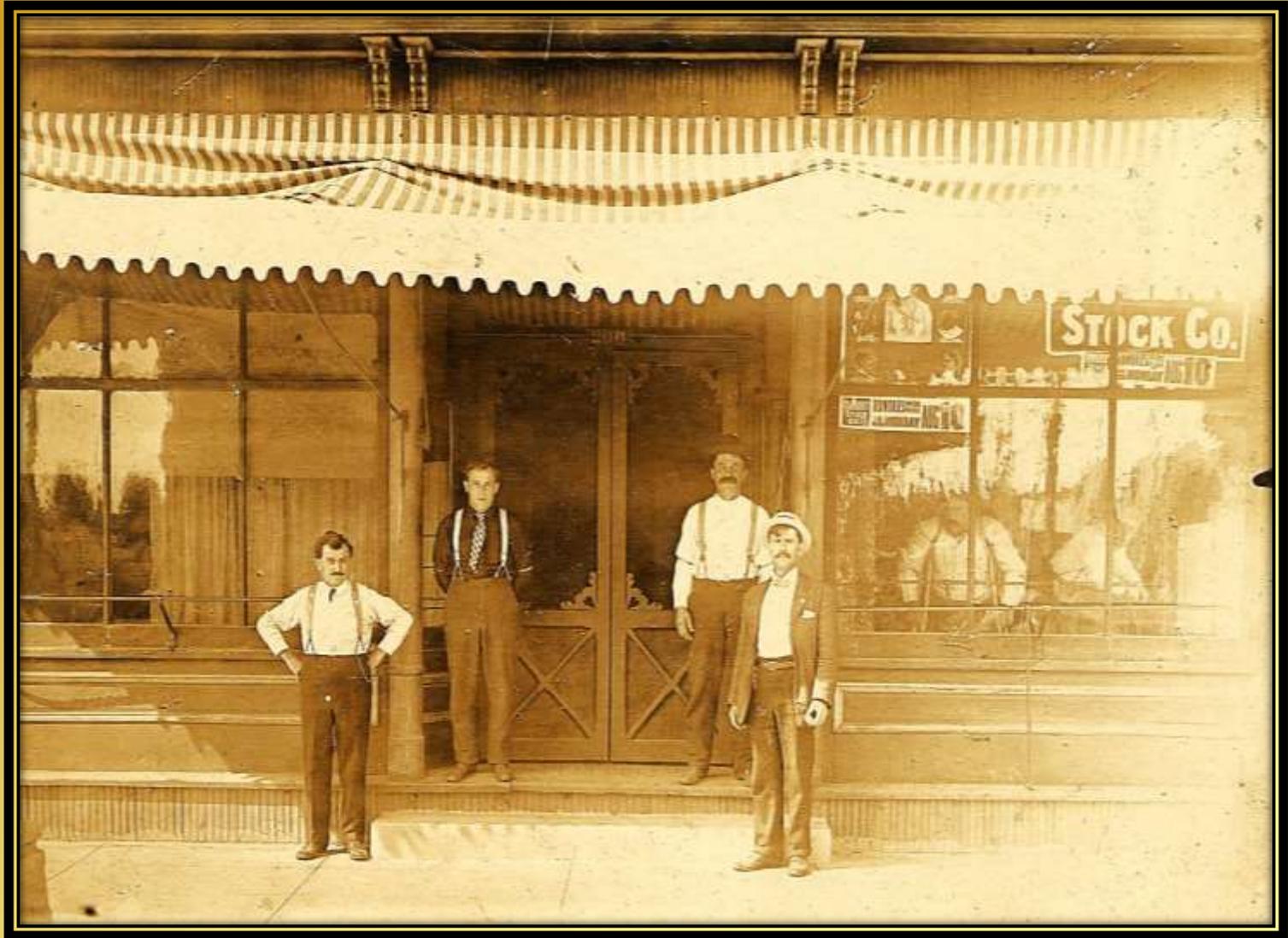
Three patrons and the bartender at **Edward E. St. Arnauld's Saloon** posed for the photographer. The number over the door shows this was 200 West Hughitt Street. [WJC Photo]

Northwest Corner of Carpenter Avenue and West Hughitt Street –
E.E. St. Arnauld Saloon, ca. 1900-1910



A group of twenty patrons, children and employees at **Edward E. St. Arnauld's Saloon** posed for the photographer. Notice the ornate brackets on the cornice above the windows. *[WJC Photo]*

Northwest Corner of Carpenter Avenue and West Hughitt Street –
E.E. St. Arnauld Saloon, ca. 1900-1910



Four men at **Edward E. St. Arnauld's Saloon** posed for the photographer. Notice the two men looking out the window on the right side of the photo. One appears to be on crutches. [WJC Photo]

Northwest Corner of Carpenter Avenue and West Hughitt Street –
E.E. St. Arnauld Saloon, ca. 1900-1910



A group of seven patrons and employees at **Edward E. St. Arnauld's Saloon** lift a glass to toast the photographer. Notice the little girl at the far left at the base of the exterior stairway. [WJC Photo]

Northwest Corner of Carpenter Avenue and West Hughitt Street –
E.E. St. Arnauld Saloon, ca. 1900-1910



A group of thirteen patrons and employees at **Edward E. St. Arnauld's Saloon** posed for the photographer. Notice the ornate brackets on the cornice above the windows. [WJC Photo]

Northwest Corner of Carpenter Avenue and West Hughitt Street – *E.E. St. Arnauld Saloon, ca. 1900-1910*



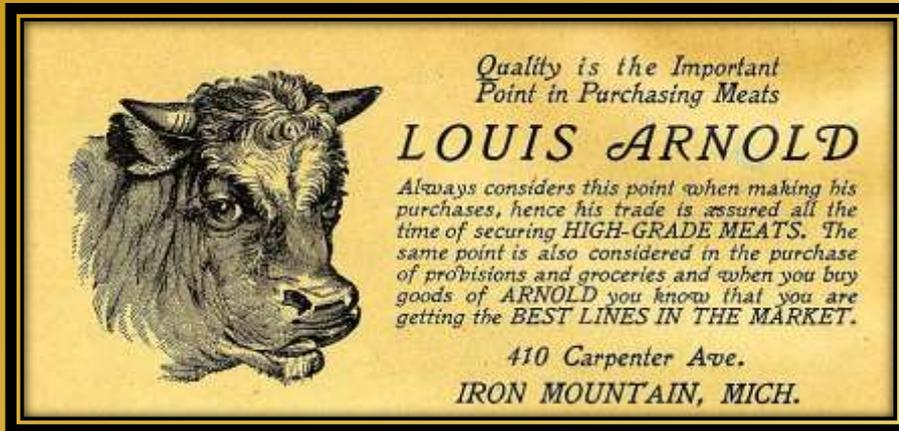
Seven patrons and employees at **Edward E. St. Arnauld's Saloon** posed for the photographer. Notice the poster in the left window announcing the St. Jean Baptiste Day celebration on Saturday, June 23. June 23 fell on Saturday in 1900, 1906 and 1917. This photograph probably dates from 1906. [WJC Photo]

Northwest Corner of Carpenter Avenue and West Hughitt Street – *Galaxy Sports*



The basic structure of **Edward E. St. Arnauld's Saloon** remains today as **Galaxy Sports**, still located at the northwest corner of Carpenter Avenue and West Hughitt Street.

410 Carpenter Avenue – *The Cut Above*



*Quality is the Important
Point in Purchasing Meats*

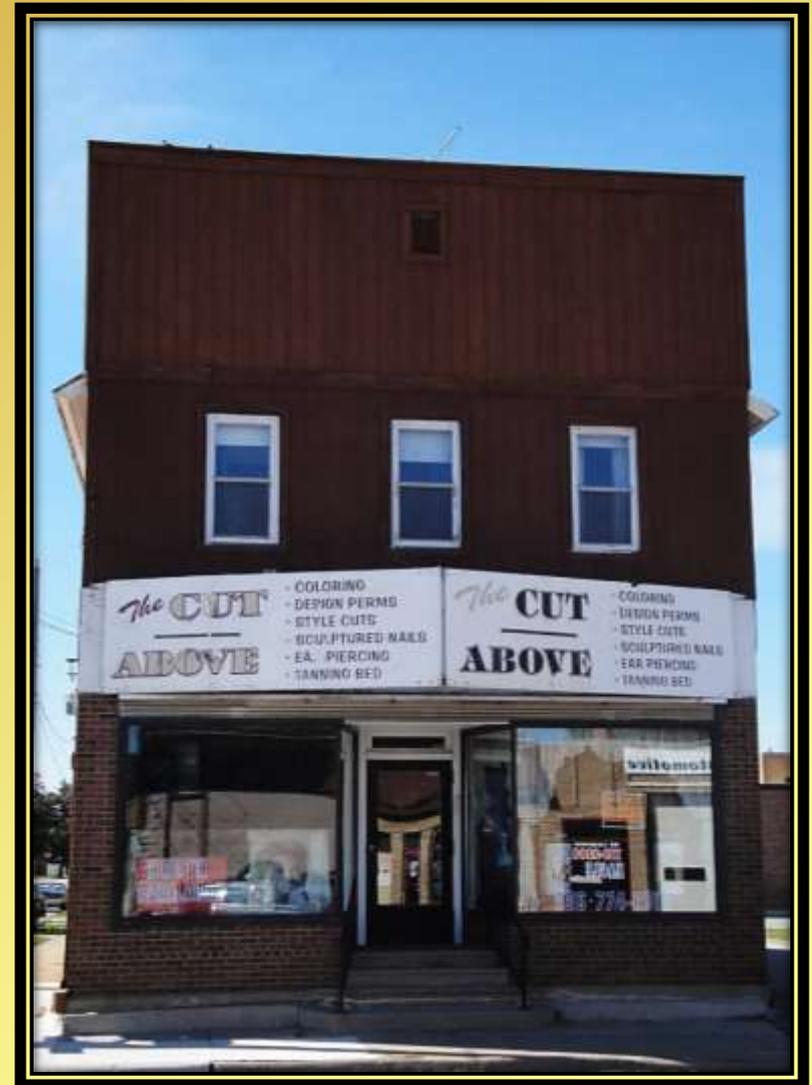
LOUIS ARNOLD

Always considers this point when making his purchases, hence his trade is assured all the time of securing HIGH-GRADE MEATS. The same point is also considered in the purchase of provisions and groceries and when you buy goods of ARNOLD you know that you are getting the BEST LINES IN THE MARKET.

*410 Carpenter Ave.
IRON MOUNTAIN, MICH.*

In 1892 **Louis Arnold** operated a butcher shop here. The business continued and by 1907 the **Arnold Brothers** (**Otto Arnold** and **Robert Arnold**) sold “groceries, meats, fruits, vegetables and feed” here. By 1913 **Otto L. Arnold** ran the store, and was still doing so in 1925. By 1935 **Clarence Arnold** sold groceries and meats here.

The above advertisement appeared in the 1902-1903 city directory. [WJC Photo]



Looking North on Carpenter Avenue – ca. 1920-1925



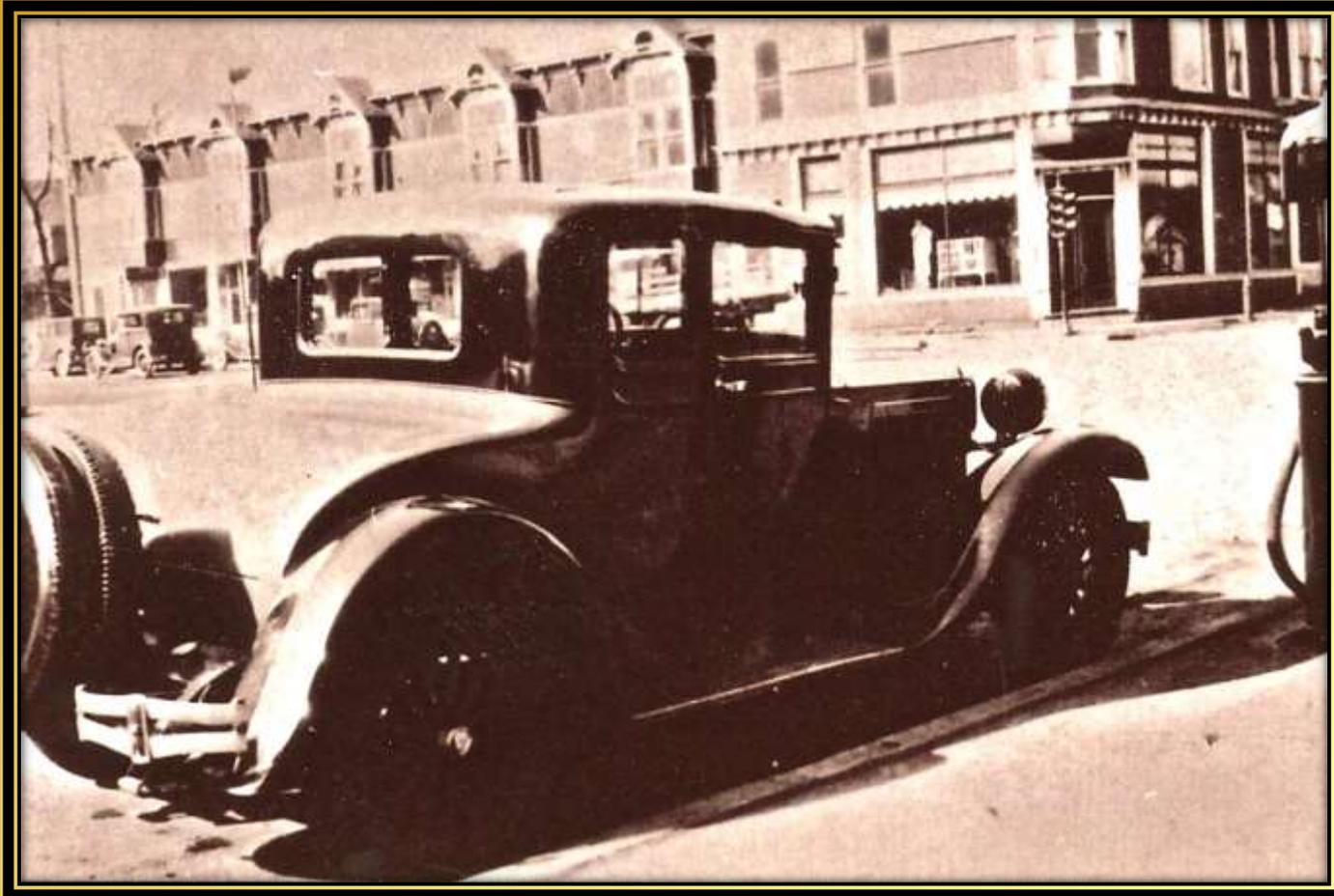
This snapshot was taken just past the intersection of Carpenter Avenue and West B Street in the early 1920's. Apparently grading work was being done on the 400 and 500 blocks of Carpenter Avenue. The huge faucet hanging as a business sign from the two-story building at the far left indicated a plumber's shop. Perhaps **Edward J. Hammel**, who had a shop at 405 Carpenter Avenue in 1925, operated from this building when he began business in Iron Mountain a few years earlier. In 1925 this building housed a wholesale confectionery run by **Simon J. Shada** at the 514 address. At 512 **Oril P. Savoie** was the proprietor of the **Peerless Radiator Repair & Welding Works** in that same year. **Eugene DeGayner** began operating his garage in conjunction with the area's Dodge dealership at 124 West B Street in 1919 with **Gottfried "Guffy" Johnson**, but was operating on his own by 1921. The building at the right was DeGayner's garage. [*Eugene DeGayner*]

Southwest Corner of Carpenter Avenue and West B Street – *McKinney Flats, About 1930*



Located at the southwest corner of Carpenter Avenue and West B Street, this building, known as the **McKinney Flats**, was originally a two-story structure containing apartments for eight or nine families. **Pascoe & Harris (J.H. Pascoe, Jr., and John Harris)** sold “confectionery, ice cream and soda, cigars, fruits, etc., oysters in season and lunches” at 201 West B Street and 315 South Stephenson Avenue in 1902. **E.A. Croll** purchased the building from the **Marquette Savings Bank** in early January, 1905. In 1913 **Flora Knudson** worked as a milliner and ran a hairdressing parlor at 201 West B Street. In mid-March, 1924, Croll sold the building to **Eugene A. DeGayner**. On May 14, 1931, a fire severely damaged the building which then housed the **Iron Mountain Gas Company, Em’s Pasty Shop, Stomberg’s Self Serve Grocery, Allyn’s Dress and Hat Shop** and the **O’Connor’s Bake Shop**. By early June, 1931, the structure was being rebuilt as a single-story. All of the tenants prior to the fire returned, except the **O’Connor’s Bake Shop**, where the fire originated. [*Hazel (DeGayner) Dault*]

Southwest Corner of Carpenter Avenue and West B Street –
McKinney Flats, About 1930



In mid-March, 1924, Croll sold the McKinney Flats building to **Eugene A. DeGayner**. This snapshot was taken from DeGayner's Dodge dealership on the northwest corner of Carpenter Avenue and West B Street. On May 14, 1931, a fire severely damaged the building which then housed the **Iron Mountain Gas Company, Em's Pasty Shop, Stomberg's Self Serve Grocery, Allyn's Dress and Hat Shop** and the **O'Connor's Bake Shop**. By early June, 1931, the structure was being rebuilt as a single-story. All of the tenants prior to the fire returned, except the O'Connor's Bake Shop, where the fire originated. *[Hazel (DeGayner) Dault]*

Southwest Corner of Carpenter Avenue and West B Street – *Second Chance Consignment*



The **McKinney Flats Block**, constructed in about 1890, survived the May 14, 1931 fire. The first story of the structure was saved and continued to be used for a variety of businesses for the next eight decades. During the last week of September, 2013, the vacant building was demolished.

**CONTEMPORARY PHOTOGRAPHS
IN THIS POWER POINT
PRESENTATION
WERE TAKEN IN THE LATE
SUMMER OF 2010
BY WILLIAM J. CUMMINGS**

MENOMINEE



RANGE



MEMORIES

**Additional Photographs
and Information
Regarding Early
Downtown Iron Mountain
... and Other
Communities in Dickinson
County ...**

**Are Always Welcome to
Add to the Historical
Documentation of the
Area Comprising the
Eastern Menominee Iron
Range.**

THE END