

MENOMINEE RANGE HISTORY – DICKEY’S/DICKIE’S TRADING POST JAMES S. AND WILLIAM DICKEY/DICKIE

[Compiled and Transcribed by William J. Cummings]

DICKEY’S/DICKIE’S TRADING POST:

William and James S. Dickie established a trading post on the Old State Road on the **SE ¼ of Section 33, T40N of R30W** in about **1871**; traded with the Indians and stocked provisions for explorers throughout the 1870’s just west of what became Quinnesec.

LAND INFORMATION FOUND AT THE REGISTER OF DEEDS OFFICE, DICKINSON COUNTY COURT HOUSE, IRON MOUNTAIN, MICHIGAN

A Warranty Deed was issued to **William Dickie** on June 27, 1878, and recorded at the Menominee County Court House on December 22, 1879 for the **NE ¼, the NW ¼, the SW ¼ and the SE ¼ of Section 33, T40N, R30W** for the sum of \$1,000. This land was sold to Walter E. Waldron on June 1, 1910 for \$1.00. *[Note: The actual price paid did not have to be recorded, and many entries were made for \$1.00.]* The NE 1/4 of the SE ¼ and the NE ¼ and the S ½ of the SE ¼ and the NE ¼ belong to Breitung Township today.

A deed dated November 11, 1878 shows **James S. Dickie** held the **W ½ of the SE ¼ of Section 19, T40N R30W and the NE ¼ of the SW ¼ of Section 19, T40N R30W**. The SE ¼ of Section 19 is located off the northwestern portion of the western part of Lake Antoine. The Department of Natural Resources (SE ¼ of SE ¼ of Section 19) and William Neuens Realty (NE ¼ of SE ¼ of Section 19) may be the land holders of a portion of this property today.

Be-Wa-Bic Country: The Story of the Menominee in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan by Herbert F. Larson, Sr., Carlton Press, New York, N.Y., 1963, pages 119-121

After **[D.C.] McKinnon** had entered his land at the **Marquette** land office **[1877]**, he returned to **Quinnesec[,]** where he hired some men to return with him to **Na-na-i-mo**. There he intended to do some test-pitting for iron ore. The first man he ran into was **A.W. Quirt**, whom he hired, as well as two other men who had worked on the railroad grade – **McLeish** and **McCauly**. They loaded a supply wagon with equipment and supplies of about ten hundred pounds. That was all a good team could handle over the rough trail to Na-na-i-mo. The teamster sat on a high seat which was fastened on the end of two long limber poles of elm, they being securely anchored on each side of the wagon box, near the rear, on the outside of the wagon box. This gave plenty of spring. The driver, in order to stay in his seat, was fastened in by means of a safety belt. The men did not ride by walked behind the wagon. The road from **Quinnesec** to **Florence** was fairly good; most of the road went through a dense pine forest. At **Iron Mountain**, then known as **Section 30**, there were only a few scattered cabins. Test-pitting was in operation where later the **Chapin Mine** was discovered. When they reached **Dickie’s trading post at Lake Antoine**, the horses were watered and fed, and the men had lunch and took a smoke.

Refreshed, the men crossed the **Menominee River** at **Twin Falls[,]** where a new bridge had been built in 1877. Before to *[sic]* this time, the Menominee River had been crossed above the falls[,] where **Tom King** and **Jerome Da-co-ta** had **operated a ferry**.

Located on a hill, overlooking the river valley, was a fairly large log building. Over its main entrance was a cedar shake on which was painted in large letters: **“Montreal Badwater House.”** It was classed as an inn for travelers and had

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several separate bedrooms. Everything was neat and tidy. It had the reputation of serving a fine table. A barn stood nearby for the horses and a large well-kept garden furnished the vegetables. **Paul Minkler** and his young wife ran the hostelry. When the railroad arrived at **Florence**, Paul moved up to the new town of **Iron River**, where, associated with his brother, he became one of its leading citizens and successful business men.

Reaching **Florence** late in the afternoon, the men made their first night's stop at **Joel Waters' boarding house**. A little later he moved to the new village of **Iron River**. As they left Florence early the next day, they passed **Mudge's establishment**, which had just been opened, and followed the supply road to **Stephenson's Camp** on the Michigan side of the **Brulé river [sic – River]**. This was later known as **Washburn's**. Here the men took up the **Chicagon Lake Indian Trail**. They entered a great plain covered by a giant pine forest, which extended almost to **Chicagon lake [sic – Lake]**. Leaving the pine forest, they encountered a tract of hardwood which extended all the way to the **Iron River**. At **Chicagon Lake**, they spent the second night at the **Indian village**, as guests of **Mr. and Mrs. Tom King**, who had moved up from **Badwater** and who **operated a half-way house** with accommodations for eight men and four horses.

Speaking of the place in after years, **A.W. Quirt** said that the **Kings** kept a very clean place and served good meals. Since it was a very hot day in August, the men took a refreshing bath in the lake before retiring. Early the following afternoon, *[sic]* they reached **Iron River** a little to the east of the present **Stambaugh** depot.

Be-Wa-Bic Country: The Story of the Menominee in the Upper Peninsula of

Michigan by Herbert F. Larson, Sr., Carlton Press, New York, N.Y., 1963, pages 143-145

Early in the summer of **1877**, he *[William Holmes]* started for the north. In his party were his son, **William A. Holmes**, **David** and **Charley Kakatosh**, **Menominee Indians**, who besides being skilled canoemen were also top-notch timber cruisers. The rest of the party consisted of **two Menominee Indian canoemen**. **David and Charley Kakatosh** were also Civil War Veterans, having served in a Wisconsin cavalry unit, and were with **Sherman** when he marched to the sea.

Taking the train at **Menominee, Michigan**, they went as far as **Powers**, where a work train took them to **Vulcan**, which was then the end of the line. There one of **Kirby Carpenter's lumber teams** met them and transported their supplies over the supply road to **Dickie's trading post at Mountain Lake (Lake Antoine)**. Here the party spent the night. All the way from **Vulcan** to the **Badwater Indian village** on the **Menominee River**, the road passed through a dense pine forest. They passed through where **Iron Mountain** is now located. The only inhabitants were a few Indians encamped near where the **St. Paul depot** now stands. **Kakatosh** said they were **Badwater Indians**. A little further along the supply road was a long building; it was a saloon and a dwelling. The party stopped for a glass of beer. As the building stood on **Section 30**, the place was known as **Section 30**. That's all there was to **Iron Mountain** in the early summer of 1877. **Stephenson Avenue, where it is now located, followed the old lumberman's supply road through Iron Mountain. It later became the extension of the State Road from Vulcan to the Twin Falls Bridge, where it crossed the**

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Menominee River on its way to Florence, Wisconsin.

Reaching the **trading post**, the party saw a large, comfortable, well-built log building situated in the middle of a clearing bordering on a lake and surrounded by a dense pine forest. **Dickie** had homesteaded his one hundred and sixty acres, the **SE ¼ of Section 19, T40-R30** in **1871**, coming up from **Marinette, Wisconsin**. Over the entrance of the log building was a weather beaten sign which read:

You Are Welcome

Dickie’s Trading Post

This building served as **Dickie’s home, general store, tavern and inn**, where travelers could spend the night, be served meals, and even be outfitted for a trip into the wilderness if their wants were not too great. At first, **Dickie** had to haul all his supplies from **Marinette, Wisconsin**, which was a ten-day round trip, but when the railroad reached **Quinnesec, Michigan**, that town became the trading center of the area. A large building stood in back of the inn. It served as a **stable and barn**. Alongside of it was a well-kept garden which supplied **Dickie’s** table with fresh vegetables. He also raised enough potatoes to supply his yearly wants. The Indians of that area brought in their furs, skins, fish and venison in exchange for salt pork, tobacco, blankets, clothing, traps, guns and ammunition, and such fancy articles as beads and shawls, etc.

The first years of the **Trading Post** were lonesome years for the panic of 1873 hit the surrounding area hard. When the nation recovered and with the discovery of iron ore by the **Breen Brothers [Thomas and Bartley Breen]** to the South, prospectors and timber cruisers flocked into the area

and business became so good that **Dickie’s** brother **Jim [James S. Dickie]** joined him to run the establishment. When they heard that the railroad was going to push on to Florence, Wisconsin, they knew their days were numbered.

As the team and men came into **Dickie’s clearing**, they were spied by a barking dog who ran to meet them. They also heard the ring of a blacksmith’s hammer. Hearing the dog’s bark, a man stepped out of a building which served as the **blacksmith’s shop**. He peered down the road to see what was coming. When he saw that the team was going to stop, he walked forward and with outstretched hands greeted **Mr. Holmes**, who had gotten off the wagon.

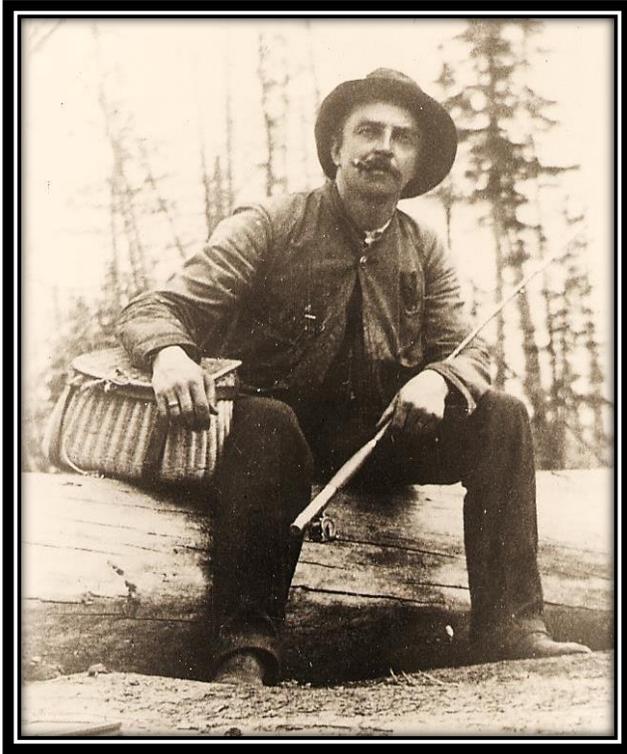
The next morning, bright and early, the party, accompanied by **Tom King**, bid **Dickie** good-bye and left for the **Badwater Indian village** situated on the banks of the **Menominee River on Lot 4, Section 30, T41N-R30W**. Two miles below the village they passed a new Iron [*sic – iron*] bridge which was being constructed across the river to supplant the ferry service. The **ferry** no longer could handle the traffic and **Paul Minkler’s Montreal Badwater House**, a resting place greatly appreciated by the traveling public. When they arrived at the **Indian village**, their supplies and camping equipment were loaded into two birch bark canoes which were purchased from **Tom King** for fifteen dollars each.

For some reason or other, there were very few Indians at home to see them off as they left the village and poled up the river. As they proceeded along the river, they observed that the area had been devastated by a terrible forest fire. Still standing were many burnt pine tree trunks. However, a new growth had taken hold and the country was green once more. This condition lasted up to the junction of the **Brulée [River]** and **Me-squa-me-cum**

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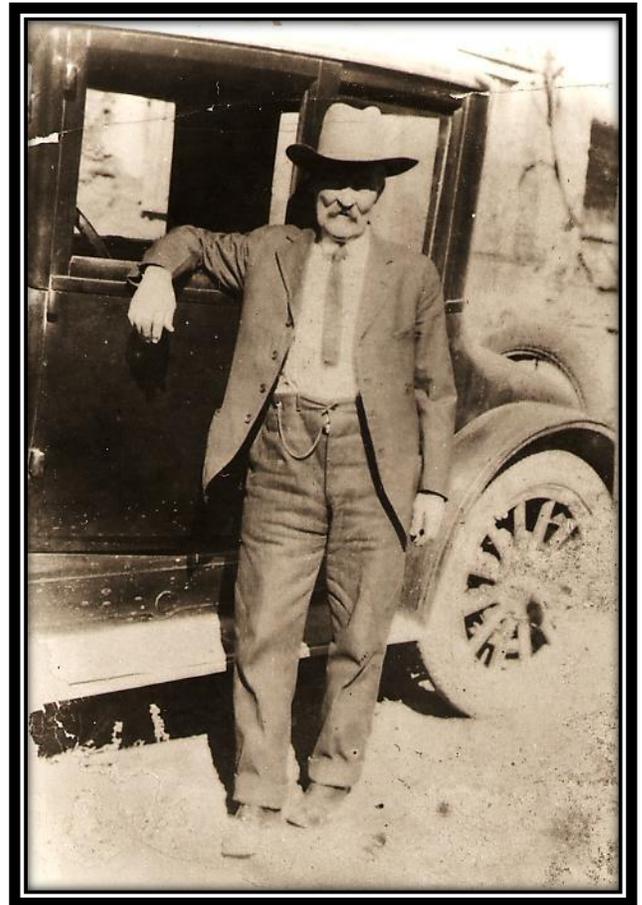
Sepe (Paint Water), where the **Paint [River]**, with its dark, swampy-colored water, tumbled wildly over the rocks. Here the river was white with foam until it joined the **Brulée’s** clear waters.



George Frederick Seibert (pictured here), pioneer Iron Mountain druggist, recorded his stop at Dickey’s Trading Post in his journal during a trip up the Menominee River in 1879.

Sunday Morning, May 6, 1879: Arrived at Dickey’s at 6:30 [p.m.] and was not favorably impressed by the outside appearance, but found myself mistaken in my estimate of the place. We got a splendid supper and found a very pleasant woman in Mrs. Dickey...Had a smoke and was standing in the store...when two Redmen came in and commenced talking with the Dickeys. The only thing I understood was “kee win” (no friend). The Dickeys being traders and buyers of furs spoke the Indian dialect fluently, and kept up a conversation for over half an hour with them. The Indians took some crackers and

drank some – gin, I think it was, and then made as they would go, but they hung around for a long time even after we went to bed. The Dickeys, I think, are very nice people, but I don’t think they would scruple at anything to make money. The selling of liquor to Indians is punished severely, but they did it. They have furs of all kinds in their store, fisher, otter, beaver, lynx, mink, fox, etc. They keep overalls, cigars, tobacco, pipes, whisky, prints, and groceries. Store is small, but large enough to do all their trading with the Reds.



James S. (pictured here) and **William Dickie**, among Dickinson County’s earliest pioneers, established their trading post on the **SE ¼ of Section 33, Town 40 North of Range 30 West** (northeast of Quinnesec) in about 1871, trading with the Indians and

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providing basic supplies to early explorers. Almost all contemporary accounts mention stopping at Dickie's/Dickey's on the old State Road until about 1880, when the Dickie/Dickey brothers pursued other occupations.

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

The Mining Journal, Marquette, Marquette County, Michigan, Number 485 [Saturday, November 3, 1877], page 8, column 1

[To the Editor.]

A TRIP TO THE MENOMINEE RANGE. – Having just returned from a trip to the Menominee iron range, I herewith enclose you a brief outline of my experience in that important, but yet undeveloped region. Arriving at **Forty-Two**, or "**Powers**," as it is now called, I found everything in a flourishing condition. The place is laid out for a town, but the only buildings there as yet are a post-office and several boarding houses. The boarding houses are all full to overflowing. Leaving there next morning, I arrived at the **Quinnesec** during a heavy rain. At this place four buildings are going up, and are so much needed that they are being filled with merchandise while yet in an unfinished state. While here I called on **John McKenna**, of course, who is running a drug store at this place. John seems to be doing well, and is glad to see a Lake Superior man at any time. I then went over to **Dickey Brothers'** place, which is a mile and a half distant. The Dickey Brothers have kept an

Indian trading post at this place for the last six years, and while there I examined some most magnificent furs procured from Indians and trappers. The next place I arrived at was on a section of the Menominee river called **Bad Water**, 10 miles from the **Quinnesec mine**. Here, in company with **Mr. Keyser**, of Menasha, Wis., I stopped over night at the house of a man named **Miller**, and in justice to Mr. Miller, must say that he keeps one of the best and neatest houses in the state of Michigan. I crossed the river at 7 o'clock next morning, (Sunday), on my way to the **Commonwealth mine**. I arrived there at 11 o'clock a.m. and found my way to the house of **John Tobin**. I found Tobin at home, and took dinner with him, after which we sat down together and had a smoke. After taking a short rest we started for the mine, which is half a mile distant from Tobin's house. There I found a stripping or opening of a vein of blue steel ore 162 feet wide, and 25 feet deep as far as developed. The Commonwealth company has a range of four miles from east to west on the line of this vein, with several test pits a mile and a half distant, showing in places a good sample of magnetic ore. From my limited experience I should judge by the looks of this mine that it is an immensely rich find, and will some time turn out to be a sort of bonanza to the owners. While at this mine I was the recipient of many kind favors from Mr. Tobin, to whose courtesy and kindness every visitor in this region will testify. The Quinnesec mine is doing a large amount of work, and are preparing for extensive mining operations next spring. At the Breen mine they are taking out from 10 to 15 car loads of ore per day. The captain says that as soon as they get their shaft in good working order, he calculates to ship 120 cars of ore per day. P.D.

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The Iron Port, Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan, Volume X, Number 32 [Saturday, July 12, 1879], page 3, column 3

LAST Sunday while **William Leahey** was jumping out of a wagon at **Dickie's camp, four miles from Quinnesec**, he had the misfortune to break a bone of his leg and dislocate the ankle joint. **Dr. North** was summoned and soon he had him in good shape again.

The Menominee Range, Iron Mountain, Menominee County, Michigan, Volume XI, Number 35 [Thursday, November 21, 1889], page 5, column 3

Personal and Social.

Mr. Gutzman, representing **Wirth, Dickie & Co.**, manufacturers of cigars, was taking orders in this city last Monday.

JAMES S. DICKIE/DICKEY

1875 Wisconsin State Census, Marinette Town, Oconto, Wisconsin, Line Number 52

James Dickey [no other information provided on Family Search]

1880 United States Census for James S. Dickie, Breitung, Menominee County, Michigan, page 149 C

Jas. S. Dickie, male, 34, married, mining boss, white, American, head of household, born in Canada in 1846, father born in Canada, mother born in Canada

Alice Dickie, female, 30, married, keeping house, white, American, wife, born in Canada in 1850, father born in Canada, mother born in Canada

Mitchell Morin, male, 44, widowed, laborer, white, American, boarder, born in Canada in 1836, father born in Canada, mother born in Canada

Thos. Currie, male, 22, single, laborer, white, American, boarder, born in Canada in 1858, father born in Canada, mother born in Canada

John McLean, male, 24, single, laborer, white, American, boarder, born in Canada in 1856, father born in Canada, mother born in Canada

August Lund, male, 29, single, laborer, white, American, boarder, born in Sweden in 1851, father born in Sweden, mother born in Sweden

Htos. Murray, male, 28, single, laborer, white, American, boarder, born in Canada in 1852, father born in Canada, mother born in Canada

Jas. Omally, male, 19, single, laborer, white, American, boarder, born in Wisconsin in 1861, father born in Canada, mother born in Canada

1884 Michigan State Census, Menominee County, page 525

James Dickie, 39, born in New Brunswick, parents born in Scotland

Alice Dickie, 36, wife, born in New Brunswick, parents born in Ireland

Mary Dickie, 7, daughter, born in Michigan

1894 Michigan State Census, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, page 538, family number 204, line number 19

James S. Dickie, age 49, born in 1845, relationship to head of household – brother

Sarah Ferguson, female, age 70, born in 1824, relationship to head of household – sister

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Lizzie Ferguson, female, age 28, born in 1866, relationship to head of household – daughter

1913 Iron Mountain School Pamphlet

Mary Dickie entered Iron Mountain High School in 1894, graduated in 1898, and then graduated from Ypsilanti State Normal College, becoming a teacher

The Iron Port, Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan, Volume X, Number 40 [Saturday, September 6, 1879], page 3, column 6

[Menominee Range.]

–**Float copper** has been found, about eight miles from **Quinnesec**, by **James Dickie**.

The Florence Mining News, Florence, Florence County, Wisconsin, Volume ____, Number ____ [Saturday, February 19, 1881], page ____, column ____

Mr. **James Dickey**, of Norway, one of the resolute pioneers of this section of the country, happened in to see us on Saturday last. Mr. Dickey is one of the oldest settlers and explorers in this region. Before the unbroken forest ever heard the yell of the locomotive, or hardly saw the tracks a wagon made, he had penetrated and wandered over this solitary wilderness, from the mouth of the Menominee to the head waters of the Brule – often carrying a pack which would have tired a much stronger man – through tangled cedar swamps across sand plains and over rough and rocky hills. Many a noon he was taking his mid-day lunch, without even removing his snowshoes, and at night when tired and exhausted has lain down in his trusty mackinaw blankets, on the snow, with

nothing to intervene between him and the stary [*sic – starry*] heavens above. He has passed through many exciting scenes of pioneer life, – one especially [*sic – especially*], – when a pack of starving wolves kept him awake all night. They approached so far, that at times it seemed, as though he could almost have hit some of them with a long pole, and they varied this amusement up roming [*sic – roaming*] up very close to the camp and giving short barks, with making a chorus of howls, that made the old woods ring and the sensitive [*sic – sensitive*] twigs stand on end. In the morning he and his companions counted the remains of four deer killed during the night by these ferocious brutes. Mr. Dickey is still a young man and has many years of usefulness before him. He is now interested in exploring the S ½ of the SW ¼ of section 24, 40-17 for iron, with an abundant show of success.

The Iron Port, Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan, Volume XII, Number 24 [Saturday, May 14, 1881], page 8, column 1

RANGE ITEMS

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

The Iron Port, Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan, Volume XII, Number 25 [Saturday, May 21, 1881], page 8, columns 1-2

RANGE ITEMS

–**Dickie** runs a line of **stages to Felch mountain** [*sic*]. --Chronicle, 14th.

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The Current, Norway, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume ____, Number ____ [Saturday, April 18, 1885], page ____, column ____

James S. Dickie has disposed of his **livery stable** here to **Dan Shannon**, of **Iron Mountain**, who is now in possession.

The Current, Norway, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume ____, Number ____ [Saturday, January 2, 1886], page ____, column ____

James Dickie has opened a saloon at the old stand of **Hubbard & Hartman** on the **Curry location**.

The Florence Mining News, Florence, Florence County, Wisconsin, Volume VII, Number 5 [Saturday, January 29, 1887], page 4, column 2

Norway Nuggets.

(SPECIAL TO THE FLORENCE MINING NEWS)

James S. Dickie and others are exploring on the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 13, 39-29. The showing so far looks decidedly encouraging.

The Menominee Range, Iron Mountain, Menominee County, Michigan, Volume XI, Number 4 [Thursday, April 18, 1889], page 8, column 1

Personal and Social.

James Dickie, of **Iron River**, was in this city last Saturday, but he like all others from Iron county was unable to give us any information as to the vote of Iron River on the county seat question.

The Current, Norway, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume ____, Number ____ [Saturday, June 30, 1900], page ____, column ____

J.S. Dickie, an old time resident of this city, but who now resides in **Montana**, was renewing old acquaintances here this week.

Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume ____, Number ____ [Thursday, June 26, 1902], page ____, column ____

Miss **Mary Dickie**, a daughter of **James Dickie** of Iron Mountain, a former resident of this city, arrived here today. She will visit her aunts, **Mrs. Willman**, **Mrs. T.W. Brown**, **Mrs. C.N. Van De Bogart**, **Mrs. A.J. Smith**... – Marinette Eagle.

Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume ____, Number ____ [Thursday, June 22, 1905], page ____, column ____

Capt. James Dickey has closed a deal with a Milwaukee concern for the **Paint Mine** which he discovered some weeks ago, mention of which was made in *The Press*. The deal was a favorable one. It is the purpose of the **Milwaukee** parties to develop and mine the deposits as soon as details can be arranged.

Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume ____, Number ____ [Thursday, April 12, 1906], page ____, column ____

Capt. James Dickey sends *The Press* a copy of the **Silver City, New Mexico Independent** containing an exhaustive write up of the mines in the vicinity of that camp. Capt. Dickey is the manager of the **Copper Gorge Developing Co.**, which is opening

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several properties in the district, and Independent compliments him on the good work he is doing. The property is referred to as an excellent one.

Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume ____, Number ____ [Thursday, August 2, 1906], page ____, column ____

Capt. James S. Dickie was down last Sunday and Monday from **Watersmeet** where he is superintending the work of demolishing the old buildings erected years ago by the **Crozer Lumber Co.** The material will be shipped to this city.

The Current, Norway, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume ____, Number ____ [Saturday, March 2, 1907], page ____, column ____

Capt. James Dickie and **C.T. McElroy**, former well-known citizens of this place, have, in company with **John B. Weimer**, formed a new copper company to be known as the **Native Copper Co.** The capital stock of the company is \$1,500,000. The property of the new concern is located in **Honover, Grove County, N.M.** A branch office has been located in **Milwaukee.**

WILLIAM DICKIE/DICKEY

1880 United States Census for William Dickie, Breitung Township, Menominee County, Michigan, page 97, page letter D

William Dickie, male, 34, married, livery stable, white, American, head of household, born in Canada, born in 1846; father born in Scotland; mother born in Scotland

Mary Dickie, female, 28, married, keeping house, white, American, wife, white,

born in Canada, born in 1852, father born in Scotland; mother born in Scotland

James E. Dickie, male, 8, single, at school, white, American, son, born in Wisconsin, born in 1872

Mary E. Dickie, female, 6, single, at school, white, American, daughter, born in Wisconsin, born in 1874

Clara Cleary, female, 22, widowed, dressmaker, white, American, other (relationship to head of household), born in Canada, born in 1858, father born in Ireland, mother born in Ireland

Montana, County Marriages, 1865-1950, page 56

James Edward Dickie, married 15 September 1898 in Billings, Yellowstone County, Montana; age 25; born 1873; father **William Dickie**; mother **Mary Kennedy**; and

Mamie Cecelia Benson, age 17; born 1881; father **Charles Hill Benson**; mother **Florence Virginia Dotson**

1900 United States Census for James Dickey, Billings Wards 1-3, Yellowstone County, Montana, page 13 B, family number 193

James Dickey, head, born October 1872 in Wisconsin, head of household, father born in Canada, mother born in Canada, white, male, married, years married – 1, marriage year (estimated) 1899

Maurie [sic – Mamie] Dickey, wife, born June 1881 in South Dakota, father born in Ohio, mother born in Virginia, female, married, years married – 1, marriage year (estimated) 1899

Mary E. Dickie, born July 1899 in Montana, daughter, father born in Wisconsin, mother born in South Dakota, white, female, single

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Frank Killern, born April 1848 in Minnesota, boarder, father born in Ireland, mother born in Ireland, white, male, single

1910 United States Census for James E. Dickie, Billings Ward 1, Yellowstone County, Montana, District 244, sheet 8B, household 176

James E. Dickie, male, 37, married, white, white, head of household, born 1873 in Wisconsin

Mamie Dickie, female, 28, married, white, white, wife, born in 1882 in South Dakota, father born in England, mother born in Virginia

Nellie Dickie, female, 11, single, white, white, daughter, born in 1899 in Montana, father born in Wisconsin, mother born in South Dakota

Florence Dickie, female, 7, single, white, white, daughter, born in 1903 in Montana, father born in Wisconsin, mother born in South Dakota

Dorothy Dickie, female, 4, single, white, white, daughter, born in 1906 in Montana, father born in Wisconsin, mother born in South Dakota

Genevieve Dickie, female, 3, single, white, white, daughter, born in 1907 in Montana, father born in Wisconsin, mother born in South Dakota

Lilian Dickie, female, 0, single, white, white, daughter, born in 1910 in Montana, father born in Wisconsin, mother born in South Dakota

Montana Death Index, 1860-2007

James Dickey, died 22 July 1917, male, 44, marital status unknown, born in 1873 (estimated)

WILLIAM DICKIE, livery and feed stable, was born in New Brunswick in

1840; came to the United States in 1865; located at Saginaw for two years, in the **lumber business**; then went to Marinette four years; then to **Section 33, buying fur from Indians for nine years**, and came to **Norway** in 1880; here he has a **livery stable and blacksmith shop**; at **Iron Mountain**, Mich., owns 160 acres on Section 33. [**Norway**, page 498, *History of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan*, 1883]

The Mining Journal, Marquette, Marquette County, Michigan, Volume XI, Number 560 [Saturday, April 12, 1879], page 8, columns 1-4

VULCAN.

The following was the vote at Vulcan, by majorities:

Supervisor, **E. Morcom**, 26; treasurer, **Wm. H. Jenkins**, 127; clerk, **Hugh McLaughlin**, 1; highway commissioner, **Wm. Dickie**, 77; overseer highways, **L. Whitehead**, 30; sup't of schools, **J.B. Knight**, 68; inspector of schools, **R. Brown**, 16; justice of the peace, **Capt. Schwartz**, 134.

QUINNESEC.

OFFICERS elected at the annual township meeting held in the **township of Breitung** on last election day: Supervisor, **Elisha Murcom** [*sic - Morcom*]; town clerk, **Hugh McLaughlin**; Treasurer, **Wm. H. Jenkins**; commissioner of highways, **William Dickie**; overseer of highways, **Lewis Whitehead**; superintendent of schools, **James H. Knight**; school inspector, **Roscoe G. Brown**; justice of the peace, **Jerome B. Schwartz**; constables,

MENOMINEE RANGE HISTORY – DICKEY’S/DICKIE’S TRADING POST JAMES S. AND WILLIAM DICKEY/DICKIE

[Compiled and Transcribed by William J. Cummings]

John Cumlin, Richard Harris, Richard Roach, Alphonse Surprise.

It must be remembered that Vulcan and Quinnesec are both in the same township, of which each forms a precinct.

The Mining Journal, Marquette, Marquette County, Michigan, Volume XI, Number 563 [Saturday, May 3, 1879], page 8, columns 1-4

QUINNESEC.

See here **Bill Dickie**, you who was recently elected **highway commissioner** by a large majority, we don't know you personally, but would warn you against **John L. Buell**, the bull-dozer. He's trying to lead you by the nose into the construction of that pet new road of his by his soft-toned flattery. You are an honest man, we know, but bull-dozing is bull-dozing, and John L. Buell is John L. Buell.

Michigan State Gazetteer and Business Directory 1879, Volume IV, Detroit: R.L. Polk & Company, 1879, page 919

QUINNESEC.

Dickey & McDonald, wagonmakers

The Florence Mining News, Florence, Florence County, Wisconsin, Volume III, Number 35 [Saturday, September 1, 1883], page 1, column 6

FIRE AT NORWAY.

On Wednesday morning at about 2 o'clock a fire broke out at **John O'Callaghan's Opera House**, at the foot of Main Street, which had just been fitted up, and opened as a roller skating rink. The

blaze spread unimpeded to adjoining buildings and consumed in short order **William Dickie's livery**, **Lieverthal's clothing store**, and the old **Nicholson drug store**, which contained some stock. The loss is estimated at \$25,000, with small insurance. The origin of the fire is shrouded in mystery.

The Marquette Mining Journal, Marquette, Marquette County, Michigan, Volume ____, Number ____ [September 8, 1883], page ____, column ____

Disastrous fire caused destruction of **O'Callaghan's Opera house building** and **Livery stable of Mr. W. Dickie** adjoining it on the west, late Tuesday night...opera house built by O'Callaghan Bros. three years ago...

Iron Mountain News Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume ____, Number ____ [Tuesday, July 31, 1934], page ____, column ____ (Glancing Back Column from the Tribune-Gazette files for July, 1914, taken from an earlier source dated July 31, 1885)

The last remnant of **Dickie's livery stable at Quinnesec** departed this life Thursday morning.

Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 5, Number 5 [Thursday, June 21, 1900], page 8, column 3

Wm. Dickey, of **Billings, Montana**, formerly a resident of this city, arrived last night to visit his brother, **James**. The two brothers had a trading post in the seventies near the present site of the Quinnesec cemetery, and afterward **Wm. Dickey** kept a livery barn here. He **left Iron Mountain**

MENOMINEE RANGE HISTORY – DICKEY’S/DICKIE’S TRADING POST JAMES S. AND WILLIAM DICKEY/DICKIE

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sixteen years ago and now has a stock ranch in Montana.

The Current, Norway, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume ____, Number ____ [Saturday, September 10, 1904], page ____, column ____

William Dickie – mortgage sale, dated October 6, 1893, executed by **Alice Dickie** of Iron Mountain and **William Dickie**, of city of Billings, County of Yellowstone, Montana...

Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 5, Number 5 [Thursday, July 4, 1907], page ____, column ____

John Dickie, veterinary surgeon, has removed from **Quinnesec** to **Iron River**.

Iron Mountain News, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, _____ Year, Number _____ [Friday, December 1, 1922], page 1, column 8

REAL PIONEER IS VISITING IN CITY

Man Who Helped Clear First Ground Is Back Again

Larry Livingston, the wizard land clearer of the upper peninsula, should meet **R.G. Baker, the man who cleared the first land in Iron Mountain.**

Baker, who is a salesman for the Jewel Tea company and resides in Escanaba, is in Iron Mountain for the first time since approximately 50 years ago [when] he and

his partner, **John Schaefer**, logged five acres of ground for **Henry Jenkins**, later a hotel proprietor here.

Baker is now 68 years old but appears active and strong. He remarked on the change that has taken place in Iron Mountain during the half century interval that has elapsed since his first visit here.

When the site now occupied by the city was a wilderness **Baker and his partner were brought here from Menominee by Bill Dickey.** They travelled [sic – traveled] in a rig over a rough road that led through a forest. **Dickey at that time ran an Indian trading post about two and one half miles from the present city.**

The two newcomers remained here 40 days during which they cleared the five acres of land for Mr. Jenkins, who had the work done in order to prove up his homestead claim. When they left, they had to walk to **Powers**, the trip taking two days and leading through a dense forest. An Indian guide piloted them over the trail.

From Powers they returned to Menominee by rail, preparations being made then to build the right-of-way from Powers to Iron Mountain.

Although he has passed through Iron Mountain since he helped clear the five acres, Baker has never stopped off here until this time. He is staying at 208 East B street and will be here for several days.