

DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY – CITY OF IRON MOUNTAIN – BUSINESS DISTRICT STREET BY STREET 1879–1942

[Compiled and Transcribed by William J. Cummings]

Much of early Iron Mountain's historic flavor and mystique still remains in today's downtown area, often only as the site of a former building, sometimes hiding behind a remodeled façade of wood, metal and plastic, and sometimes miraculously unchanged over the decades.

While passing along Stephenson Avenue and the adjoining side streets, try to imagine you are walking the streets of downtown Iron Mountain between 1879, when the city began as a small mining settlement on the east side of what is now called the Chapin Pit, and the 1920's, when the Ford Motor Company built a major plant south of the city. The area surrounding the Ford Plant became first the Village of Kingsford and then the City of Kingsford. The two cities are conjoined along Woodward Avenue, with Iron Mountain to the north and Kingsford's Ford Addition to the south.

The Ford era, which began in 1920 and ended in 1951, had a major impact on the entire area, and many structures still standing in both communities are products of the early Ford years.

During the early last quarter of the nineteenth century and the first two decades of the twentieth century, the west side of Stephenson Avenue was largely vacant. Thus, you will note the majority of buildings on that side of Iron Mountain's principal thoroughfare are "modern," many having been constructed during the late Forties, the Fifties and the Sixties.

Portions of some of the older areas on the east side of Stephenson Avenue are of more recent construction due to a number of devastating fires over the decades or due to frame buildings being torn down for urban renewal.

AREA ENCOMPASSED BY THE HISTORIC BUSINESS DISTRICT

The area encompassed by Iron Mountain's historic business district begins at the Chapin Pit at the north and ends with the 700 Block of South Stephenson Avenue on the south. The eastern boundary is Iron Mountain Street, formerly Iron Mountain Avenue, and the western boundary is Carpenter Avenue. Merritt Avenue, a north-south street located west of South Stephenson Avenue and east of Carpenter Avenue is also included. Streets running east to west contained in this area include (from north to south): Fleshiem Street, Brown Street, Ludington Street, Hughitt Street, A Street, B Street, and C Street.

The organization of the information is by street, then block, then address, just as would be found in a city directory.

The information contained herein is presented in the following order, much like a walking tour:

1. Chapin Pit Area
2. 200 Block of East Fleshiem Street (North Side/South Side)
3. 100 Block of South Stephenson Avenue (East Side)
4. 200 Block of East Brown Street (North Side/South Side)
5. 200 Block of South Stephenson Avenue (East Side)
6. 200 Block of East Ludington Street (North Side/South Side)
7. 300 Block of East Ludington Street (North Side/South Side)
8. Iron Mountain Avenue/Street (From 200 Block to 600 Block – East Side/West Side)
9. 300 Block of South Stephenson Avenue (East Side)
10. 200 Block of East Hughitt Street (North Side/South Side)

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11. 400 Block of South Stephenson Avenue (East Side)
12. 200 Block of East A Street (North Side/South Side)
13. 500 Block of South Stephenson Avenue (East Side)
14. 200 Block of East B Street (North Side/South Side)
15. 600 Block of South Stephenson Avenue (East Side)
16. 200 Block of East C Street (North Side/South Side)
17. 700 Block of South Stephenson Avenue (Dickinson County Court House – East Side)
18. 700 Block of South Stephenson Avenue (West Side)
19. 100 Block of East C Street (South Side/North Side)
20. 100 Block of West C Street (South Side/North Side)
21. 600 Block of South Stephenson Avenue (West Side)
22. 100 Block of East B Street (South Side/North Side)
23. 100 Block of West B Street (South Side/North Side)
24. 500 Block of South Stephenson Avenue (West Side)
25. 100 Block of East A Street (South Side/North Side)
26. 100 Block of West A Street (South Side/North Side)
27. 400 Block of South Stephenson Avenue (West Side)
28. 100 Block of East Hughitt Street (South Side/North Side)
29. 100 Block of West Hughitt Street (South Side/North Side)
30. 300 Block of South Stephenson Avenue (West Side)
31. 100 Block of East Ludington Street (South Side/North Side)
32. 100 Block of West Ludington Street (South Side/North Side)
33. 200 Block of South Stephenson Avenue (West Side)
34. 100 Block of East Brown Street (South Side/North Side)
35. 100 Block of West Brown Street (South Side/North Side)
36. 100 Block of South Stephenson Avenue (West Side)
37. 100 Block of East Fleshiem Street (South Side/North Side)
38. 100 Block of West Fleshiem Street (South Side/North Side)
39. Merritt Avenue (East Side for Merritt Avenue and North Merritt Avenue)
40. Merritt Avenue (West Side for Merritt Avenue and North Merritt Avenue)
41. Carpenter Avenue (East Side from West B Street to West Fleshiem Street)
42. Carpenter Avenue (West Side from West B Street to West Fleshiem Street)

INFORMATION RESOURCES

The seven directories listed below are the first seven such volumes published with such contents in Dickinson County. The 1905-1906 volume was not used in this compilation because there is no street index. There is an alphabetical name listing and a classified business directory.

Additional information has been taken from a variety of contemporary area newspapers and some other sources.

1892-1894

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Bunn & Simmons' Iron Mountain City Directory. 1892-94. Comprising an Alphabetical List of Names, Business Department, Churches, Schools, Societies, Duplicate Directory by Streets and Numbers, Giving the Resident, Editorial Review, Etc. Sold Only on Subscription. Price \$5.00 Menominee, Mich., Soult & O'Donnell, Printers. August, 1892.

1902-1903

Directory of the Cities of Iron Mountain and Norway and Villages of Quinnesec and Vulcan, Mich. with a List of the Residents of Niagara, Wis., Containing An Alphabetically arranged list of business firms and private citizens in the Cities of Iron Mountain and Norway, Mich., and the Villages of Vulcan and Quinnesec, Mich., and Niagara, Wis.; a complete Street Directory of Iron Mountain; a classified list of business, trades and professions; a directory of National, State, County and Township officers, schools, churches, banks, fraternal, secret and beneficiary societies; postal, bank and express information; list of postoffices in Michigan; Iron Mines of Dickinson County, etc., 1902-1903, Vol. II – Price, Three Dollars; A.H. Storms, Publisher, Iron Mountain, Mich.

1905-1906

J.W. Shannon & Co.'s Directory of Iron Mountain for 1905-1906, Comprising An Alphabetically Arranged List of Business Firms and Private Citizens; A Classified List of All Trades and Professions; A Miscellaneous Directory of City and County Officers, Schools, Churches, Banks, Societies. Together With a Complete List of the Rural Delivery Route. Price Three Dollars by Subscription Only; Advocate Print, Green Bay, Wis.

1907-1908

The Inter-State Directory Company's Directory of Iron Mountain and Norway and Dickinson County Gazetteer For the Years 1907-1908, Containing an Alphabetical List of Private Citizens and Business and Professional People and Their Addresses. A Complete, Classified Business and Professional Directory, together with a Street and Avenue Guide. A World of Miscellaneous and Useful Information, viz: A List of Churches, Public Schools, National, State, County and City Officials, Secret and Benevolent Societies, Postoffice Department and Fire Alarm, etc. A Complete List of all the Farmers, Taxypapers and Country Residents of Dickinson Co., Giving Their Rural Route or Postoffice Address, the Township They Reside In, and the Number of Acres Standing of Record in Their Name, an Encyclopedia of Dickinson County, Michigan, Compiled and Published by the Inter-State Directory Co., 207 Iroquois Building, Marion, Ind., Price \$4.00, Tribune Company, Printers, Marion, Indiana University.

1913

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Directory of the Cities of Iron Mountain and Norway and Dickinson County with a List of Residents of Homestead, Wisconsin 1913, Comprising an Alphabetically Arranged List of Business Firms and Private Citizens – a Complete Street Directory of Iron Mountain, Miscellaneous Directory, City and County Officers, Schools, and Secret and Benevolent Societies. And a Complete Classified Business Directory of Iron Mountain and Norway. Price \$4.00. Douglas Anderson, Publisher, Rhinelander, Wis.

1925

Polk's Iron Mountain and Dickinson County Directory 1925, Containing Complete Directories of Channing, Felch, Foster [City], Hardwood, Iron Mountain, Kingsford, Loretto, Metropolitan, Norway, Quinnesec, Ralph, Sagola, Vulcan and Waucesaw; A Street and Avenue Guide and Directory of Householders for Iron Mountain; Also a List of Taxpayers in Dickinson County, Alphabetically Arranged; A "Buyer's Guide" And a Complete Classified Business Directory, Volume 1, Price \$12.00, R.L. Polk & Co., Publishers, Directory Building, Detroit, Mich., Member Association of North American Directory Publishers, Copyright 1925, by R.L. Polk & Co.

1935

Polk's Iron Mountain (Dickinson County, Mich.) City Directory 1935 Including Dickinson County, Containing an Alphabetical Directory of Business Concerns and Private Citizens, a Directory of Householders, occupants of Office Buildings and Other Business Places, Including a Complete Street and Avenue Guide, a Taxpayers Directory and Much Information of a Miscellaneous Character; also a Buyers' Guide and a Complete Classified Business Directory (For detailed Contents See General Index) Price \$12.00, R.L. Polk & Co., Publishers, 431 Howard St., Detroit, Mich., Member Association of North American Directory Publishers, Copyright, 1935, by R.L. Polk & Co.

1939

Iron Mountain and Kingsford 1939 City Directory, Donald B. Smith

1941-1942

Iron Mountain City Directory, Including Channing, Felch, Kingsford, Loretto, Metropolitan, Norway, Quinnesec, Sagola, Vulcan, and Waucesaw, For Complete Information See the General Index, Also a Classified Business Directory of the Supporters of This Directory, Price \$12.00, Published By The Johnson Publishing Co., Manitowoc, Wisconsin

1959

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Polk's Iron Mountain and Kingsford (Dickinson County, Mich.) City Directory 1959 Including Breitung Township, Containing an Alphabetical Directory of Business Concerns and Private Citizens, a Directory of Householders, Occupants and Office Buildings and Other Business Places, Including a Complete Street and Avenue Guide, a Numerical Telephone Directory and Much Information of a Miscellaneous Character; also the YELLOW PAGES With Special ADVERTISING SECTION and a Complete CLASSIFIED LIST For Contents See Introduction and General Index Price \$30.00, R.L. Polk & Co., Publishers, 350 Endicott-On-Fourth Bldg., St. Paul 1, Minn., Directory Library for Free Use of Public at Chamber of Commerce, 101 W. "B," Tel 740, Member Association of North American Directory Publishers, Copyright, 1959, by the R.L. Polk & Co.

EARLY CONTEMPORARY ACCOUNTS OF IRON MOUNTAIN'S BUSINESS DISTRICT

Early contemporary accounts of Iron Mountain's business district seldom provide addresses, as everybody living in the town knew where each and every business establishment was located and who ran it. There are no city directories prior to the invaluable 1892-1894 directory, and contemporary newspaper accounts are among the few resources available. From them we learn the names of businesses and businessmen starting up, leaving the community or moving to a new location. As can be seen in the three newspaper articles which follow, attempting to make a sequential time frame for businesses in terms of ownership, partnerships and location is a daunting task, even with the wonderful clues provided in such columns.

The Florence Mining News, Florence, Marinette County, Wisconsin, Volume I, Number 5 [Saturday, January 29, 1881], page 2, columns 2-3

IRON MOUNTAIN.

This town is improving fast, as we are informed with a very healthy growth. Business is fair and fully as good as could be expected at this dull season of the year. Among the latest additions to the brisk young city, is the hardware store of **Kern Bros.** They are doing as most of the pioneers of this region have had to do, –get on their stock of merchandise, household goods [*sic – goods*], &c., and then build around them. Their building is two storys [*sic – stories*], large and commodious, and well advanced towards completion. Their stock is all new and nicely assorted. Tinsmithing is run in connection with it, under the charge of an experienced workman. Mr. **John Kern** resides over the store with his family. We predict a fine business for the boys. **Andrew Boyington**, one of the pioneers, is still full of business, and as genial and as pleasant as in the olden time. He says that he has done a good business during the past season, and he deserves it. **R.O. Philbrook**, who is agent for Uncle Sam's mail business, and who keeps a general stock of goods, reports business as being as good as could be expected at this season of the year. He carries a well selected stock of goods. **C.E. Parent**, has the

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honor of being the first settler, and carries a fine line of general goods. He is quite a fur buyer, and says that he will pay the highest price for furs paid on the Menominee Range. His purchases of furs in one day last winter, he tells us, amounted to \$700. **C.S. Greece**, is a new comer, and is opening the “**Commercial Dining Hall**.” He makes oysters a specialty, and dishes them up in any style. **D.T. Adams** is finishing up a fine building, 24x60, two storys [*sic – stories*] high, for a music hall. He is now engaged in papering and painting it, and says when finished, [*it*] will be one of the finest halls on the entire range. **E. Bannerman** has a fine general store 29x75, and also keeps the “**Iron Mountain House**” adjoining. **Steller & Frederick** are building a first-class drug store, which they will have ready for occupancy in a few days. Those who patronize them can rely upon getting nothing but the best and purest drugs. **Ben Marchand** has a liquid dispensatory, which is doing, so Ben says, a tip-top business. A good livery stable, with sample room attached, is kept by **Branch & Parent**. **W.S. Lang** [*sic – Laing*] keeps a well supplied meat and poultry market. **Joseph Borch** keeps a stock of confectionery, nuts and eatables. **Louis Dittmar** is the shoe maker. **Jimmy Morrell** is temporarily engaged as general assistant to the station agent. Before the daisies blossom, he will take his old place on the ore docks at Escanaba. A fine two-story school house has been erected on the hill back of town, which we understand is well attended. The future prospects for Iron Mountain City looks [*sic – look*] well, and the MINING NEWS augurs for it a prosperous future.

The Menominee Range, Iron Mountain, Menominee County, Michigan, Volume XI, Number 3
[Thursday, April 11, 1889], page 1, column 5

Sitting in **Rundle’s opera house** last Monday evening we noticed the number of business cards on the stage drop that are already out of date. It is not two years we think since this curtain was painted, yet ten of the advertisements already represent business houses that no longer exist[,] either having suspended entirely or changed hands. For instance: **McLaughlin & Devere** are no longer insurance agents, having been succeeded by the **Menominee Range Insurance agency**; **T.B. Catlin** sells groceries, fruits, candies, cigars, etc., instead of furniture; **Laing Bros.** are succeeded by **Hoose & Waters**; **L.M. Hansen**, not **John Minnis**, is proprietor of the Iron Mountain livery stable; **Verhalen Bros.** left Iron Mountain a year ago or more; instead of **Rundle’s Bros.** it is now **Thos. Rundle**; instead of **Robbins & Blackney**, it is **Blackney & Son**; instead of **Schuldes & Carriere** it is **C. Schuldes**, and **Lieberthal & Co.** have no further use for an advertisement on Rundle’s drop curtain, nor have **Hathaway & Flatt**.

The Menominee Range, Iron Mountain, Menominee County, Michigan, Volume XIII, Number 7
[Thursday, May 7, 1891], page 1, column 3

THE draymen about town had plenty of work on Friday last and all day long great loads of furniture, store fixtures, etc., were passing to and fro on the streets. May 1 is considered all over the country to be a general moving day and it seems to be an established fact that more people move on that day than any other day in the whole year. In this city there were more removals than usual and many business men [*sic – businessmen*] are comfortably ensconced

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[sic – ensconced] in their new quarters while others are making preparations to become settled. The **Montgomery building** which was formerly occupied by the saloon of **J.H. Williams**, *[sic]* will be taken up in a few days by the **Bee Hive** store. The building is being remodeled this week and when completed will make one of the finest stores in town, the old front having been torn out and substituted by one of plate glass. **Williams'** saloon now occupies the building recently erected by **Sol. Noble** on Ludington street. **Edward St. Arnauld** has vacated the building he occupied on Stephenson avenue and has removed his saloon to the **Gingras & Trepanier building** on Hughitt street. **J.R. Johnston** will occupy the vacated room with his tailor-shop *[sic – tailor shop]* and gents' furnishing store. The room is being newly refitted and papered and will make a good stand for Mr. Johnston's business. The **City Shoe Store** has been removed from Brown street to a stand on Stephenson avenue where **Joseph Parry** and **A. Lieberthal & Co.** were stationed. This will now be an exclusive boot and shoe store and will be managed by Mr. Parry and **Fred Hunting**. The building vacated by them on Brown street will be occupied by **A. Uddenberg** as a drug store. *A[.] Lieberthal [sic – Lieberthal]* & Co. will remove their store to the building now occupied by the Bee Hive, but later in the year they will remove to the store now taken up by **Sam Rusky**, who in turn will go to the Bee Hive's present location.

1: CHAPIN PIT AREA

School Record, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 10, Number 6 [February, 1910], pages 21-24 *[This was the Iron Mountain school newspaper.]*

EARLY IRON MOUNTAIN.

July 5, 1879, **Captain John Wicks** with seven men arrived at the Chapin location. They were employed by the **Menominee Iron Mining Co.** to explore these parts. They came from Quinnesec, then the terminus of the railroad, with a team consisting of four mules to a wagon, bringing tents, tools and provisions, and a few boards with which to build a kitchen and a roof over a table which was built of rough boards in the open. They pitched their tents on section thirty.

Joseph Sandercock arrived on the fifteenth day of of *[sic]* September, 1879, and set up his anvil, the first in Iron Mountain, on a stump, and hung his bellows between two trees.

Oct. 22, 1879, the *Menominee Range*, a newspaper published at Quinnesec, stated that the **Chapin mine** was down sixty feet and what was thought to be good ore had been found.

Building commenced soon after this, **David Majo** being first to have a building ready for occupancy. Cold weather having set in[,] the house was immediately overflowing with boarders *[sic – boarders]*. About two weeks later **Jerome Rayome** had a building ready for boarders and soon the Company *[Menominee Mining Company]* completed a house. These buildings were located on ground that has since caved in, about on line with Vulcan Street. Subsequently many other buildings were put up in the vicinity. In 1885, the cave-in having begun, these buildings were removed.

The town was platted in the fall of 1879. **Samuel W. and Isaac Stephenson** and **Joseph Fleshiem** were the proprietors. The plat contained fifteen blocks and six streets; *[sic]* namely:

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Fleshiem, Brown, Ludington, Hughitt Streets and Stephenson Avenue. The plat was recorded Dec. 15, 1879.

2: NORTH SIDE OF 200 BLOCK EAST FLESHIEM STREET

210 – XXX – 2010

History: There are no listings for this address in the city directories in 1892-1894, 1902-1903, 1907-1908, 1913 or 1925. In 1935 **Ed Moreau & Son** (**Edward J. Moreau** and **Leo Moreau**) were feed dealers at this location. The **Moreau Coal Company**, Ed Moreau & Sons *[sic]*, proprietors, was listed here in 1939. In 1941 Ed Moreau & Son were listed here as feed dealers in the street listing, but in the alphabetical listing the firm ran a coal yard.

2: SOUTH SIDE OF 200 BLOCK EAST FLESHIEM STREET

201 – XXX – 2010

History: There are no listings for this address in the city directories in 1892-1894, 1902-1903, 1907-1908, 1913 or 1925. This address was listed as “vacant” in 1939 and not listed at all in 1941.

203 – XXX – 2010

History: **Anton Swanson** operated a saloon and boarding house at this address in 1902-1903. In 1907-1908 **Emil Larson** sold liquors and cigars, and lived here with his wife **Christina Larson**. In 1913, Emil Larson was listed as a miner, and resided at this address with his wife Christina Larson. In 1925 **Loia & Betti** (**Dominic Lioa** and **Hector Betti**) operated a boarding house at this location. By 1935 the **Calcaterra Taxi Company**, **Peter Calcaterra**, president, was located here. In 1939 the downstairs portion of this address was listed as “vacant” and the upstairs was the residence of **Joseph Osciezonek**, who worked for the W.P.A., and his wife **Dorothy Osceizonek**. By 1941 **Guido R. Stocker** *[sic – Stockero – ?]*, who worked at or owner the **Riverside Tavern**, and his wife **Emma Stocker** lived upstairs, while the **Quality Biscuit Company**, **Rudolph Brinsko**, manager, and the **United Roofing and Siding Company**, **Carl Blum**, a partner, and **Harold Blum**, a salesman, were located on the first floor.

***205 – INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, labor organization – 2010**

History: In 1892-1894 **Robert J. Hancock** and **William Sundstrom** ran a hardware store here. **S.P. Sandmark** ran his jewelry store at this location in 1902-1903, and also resided in the building, as did **William Simms**, an engineer, who lived upstairs at that time. In

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1907-1908 the lower portion of the building was listed as “vacant,” but William Sims still lived upstairs with his wife **Bessie Sims**, as well as **Joseph Sims**, a miner, **Percy Sims**, a plumber, and **Viola Sims**, a student. The building was again listed as “vacant” in 1913. However, according to **August Lilja**, owner in 1980 and a native of Iron Mountain’s North Side, the building was used as an opera house at one time, and a Swedish lodge known as the **North Star Lodge (Norsjenan Lodge No. 15)** met here. One would gather from the 1905-1906 and 1907-1908 city directories that this building was used as a lodge hall during those years, and probably longer. There was a stage area in the building, and **Ole Skratholt**, the famed Swedish comedian, appeared on this stage, and in later years played to audiences at the **Colonial Theater** at 209-211 East Ludington Street. Cooking facilities and a dining room were located in the basement. In 1925 **Charles C. Swartz** manufactured El-Como cigars here, but the building was again listed as “vacant” in 1935 and 1939. **Clyde G. Yeadon**’s name appeared in the 1941 street listing, but in the alphabetical listing he was found with his wife **Dorothy Yeadon** at 600 Quinnesec Street, where they operated the **Yeadon Sign Company**.

Architecture: The brickwork on the second story and above has recently been refurbished and gives an excellent example of a mason’s artistry toward the end of the nineteenth century. Two original cast iron columns with ornate designs are also visible on either side of the doorway.

***207 – APARTMENTS – 2010**

History: This building could have been erected as early as 1883, and was certainly built by 1889. In 1892-1894 **K.J. Holmes**, a clerk in **William Sundstrom**’s hardware store next door, lived here. **Hallberg & Osterberg (Peter Hallberg and Charles J. Osterberg)** worked as bakers here in 1902-1903, both men also residing in the building. By 1907-1908 the firm had expanded to include groceries as well as bakery goods. Peter Hallberg, his wife **Annie Hallberg** and **Selma Hallberg**, a teacher, all lived here at that time, as did Charles J. Osterberg. The business still operated here in 1913, with Peter Hallberg, his wife Johanna Hallberg, Selma Hallberg, a teacher, and Charles J. Osterberg still residing at this address, and all were still living here in 1925. **August Lilja**, former owner of this building, remembered that Hallberg & Osterberg baked their bread on bricks, and they also made Swedish hardtack, large round thin wafers with a hole in the middle, many of which were sold to the lumber camps. In 1935 the building was listed as “vacant.” **Jerry Salone**, a member of **George Corsi’s Orchestra**, and his wife **Ann Salone** were listed at this address in 1939. By 1941 **Hiram J. Kelly**, a driver for **Cochran Freight Lines**, and his wife **Alice Kelly**, **Sophia Peltoma**, **Mary Sjostrom** and **Anna Skoog**, W.P.A. foreman, Grade B, were listed as residing here.

3: EAST SIDE OF 100 BLOCK OF SOUTH STEPHENSON AVENUE

History: This is perhaps the most confusing block on which to trace back the history of business places, mainly due to numbering systems used over the past eight or nine decades.

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It is probable that the buildings in this complex were constructed after a terrible fire in the 100 Block of South Stephenson Avenue on December 18, 1888. Thirteen buildings were completely destroyed at a loss of \$40,000 and there was little insurance coverage. According to the 1914 Women's Club History, these buildings were all rebuilt later of brick. Because of the damage this fire caused, the city appointed a new fire warden and an ordinance was amended so that only stone or brick buildings could be erected in the business district. When the building housing today's [2010] Fontana's Supper Club was built, the long façade was constructed parallel to railroad tracks which went to the Chapin Mine. The tracks are long gone, but the sharp turn in the architecture marks their route.

Architecture: The architectural features of the buildings on this block are best viewed from across the street. Look at the brick work on the second floors of these buildings. Not only did the masons use different colored brick to add interest to these façades, but they also created texture, depth, shadow and delightful detail with their creative use of one of the simplest, oldest building materials available.

FIRE: At about 1 o'clock Tuesday morning, December 18, 1888, one of Iron Mountain's worst fires destroyed thirteen wooden buildings. According to accounts taken from the December 22, 1888 editions of Norway's *The Current* and *The Florence Mining News*, the fire broke out in Silverman, Davy & Levy's general store shortly before 1 o'clock, and rapidly spread to the surrounding buildings. The alarm was given and quickly responded to by the efficient volunteer brigade, but although three streams were quickly brought to play, in the flammable nature of the building and the prevalence of a strong wind made it impossible to stay the flames until the following business and dwelling houses had been destroyed: **Peter Baptiste** (loss, \$5,000, saloon and buildings; insurance, \$2,750); **Phil Bender's** barber shop (loss, \$100); **David Bergeron**, justice of the peace office (loss, \$150); **Thomas Buzzo's** saloon (loss, \$250) and boarding house; **Michael Carrigliotti's** double saloon (loss, \$3,000, buildings); **D. Conterini**, saloon (loss, \$200); **John Friedrich**, building, (loss, \$2,500; insurance, \$1,000); **Edwin Freeman**, saloon and livery barn (loss, \$3,500); **M. Goldman & Co.**, notions (loss, \$300); Grenfell, candies, etc. (loss, \$235); **Christopher Grossbusch**, general store (loss, \$4,000; fully insured); **Edward J. Ingram**, druggist, goods, (loss, \$500; fully insured); **H.N. LaDuke**, boarding house (loss, \$2,500; insurance, \$1,500); **Mrs. Manning**, boarding house (loss, \$800); **V. Nomilini**, saloon (loss, \$1,000); **Gust Pederson**, shoe shop (loss, \$150); **Peterson**, household goods (loss, \$150); **Silverman, Davis & Levy**, dry goods store (loss, \$5,000; insurance, \$4,000); **Fred Smith**, building (loss, \$1,000); **C. Sundstrom's Locomotive Bakery** (loss, \$150); **William Sundstrom**, general store (loss, \$8,000; insurance, \$4,500). The figures for losses (\$49,485) and insurance coverage were quoted from Iron Mountain's *The Menominee Range* by *The Florence Mining News*. **Tullgren's** brick building was the only building remaining intact in the whole block.

The article in *The Current* noted: "Had it not been for the recent snow it is probable that many more buildings would have been destroyed. Even now the blow is a severe one and it is a question if some of the sufferers will be able to resume business. It has been asserted that the new volunteer fire company was unexperienced [*sic – inexperienced*], and some reflections

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have been cast upon its manner of handling the fire. Perhaps this may be true, but during a short visit immediately after the fire we noticed some ice coated volunteer brigade men who have often done able and valiant work at fires in days gone by, and we cannot think that they have lost their cunning or their grit. It is often easier to stand by and criticise [*sic – criticize*] the work of others than it is to improve upon it. The writer has ‘been through the mill’ and knows that being a volunteer fireman is one of the most thankless jobs on earth.”

According to *The Florence Mining News* reporter, “With but one or two exceptions, the burned buildings were mere fire-traps, and but for the losses sustained by some of the uninsured victims, the conflagration was a good thing for the city. The fire was bound to come sooner or later, and if it had occurred at almost any other season of the year, it is fair to presume that an infinite amount of other valuable property would have been sacrificed to the destructive fire fiend. The roofs of the buildings were laden with snow on Tuesday morning, which materially aided the department in staying the progress of the flames as soon as the wooden rookeries were consumed. Nothing could save them. The fire was in the last block on the principal street, at the northwesterly end of the street, where the track running up to the Chapin mine cuts off the street. A portion of the same ground has been burned before. The loss is estimated at about \$50,000, though it is likely it will come considerably under this amount when the adjusters complete their work. Nearly all of the heaviest losers were adequately insured. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin and the hand of suspicion ominously points to certain individuals of Iron Mountain as the authors. Actual proofs of guilt are lacking at present and no arrests have yet been made.” *The Florence Mining News* also congratulated “**Ed. Ingram**, Iron Mountain’s leading druggist, over his fortunate escape. Ed recently moved out of one of the burned rookeries into an elegant brick store, thus happily saving himself a heavy loss. He lost a few goods and fixtures, however, but the loss is covered by insurance.

*101-125 – FONTANA’S SUPPER CLUB – 2010 (Geline’s Rib Cage – 1980)

History 101*: **Gust Pederson** repaired shoes at this address in 1892-1894. In 1902-1903 **Sam Anderson** was found in the street listing for 101-103 South Stephenson Avenue, but was not found in the alphabetical listing. **Mrs. P.A. Lagerfelt** ran a boarding house, probably on the second floor, at 101-107 South Stephenson Avenue in 1902-1903. **Perry Morrison** did “**cleaning and pressing**” here in 1907-1908. There was no listing for this address in 1913 or in 1925. In 1935, the **Beckstrom & Greenquist Decorating Company**, operated by **Harold C. Beckstrom** and **David E. Greenquist**, was located here. The Beckstrom & Greenquist Decorating Company was listed at 103 South Stephenson Avenue in 1939, but was probably still located at this address. By 1941 this address was not listed, but 103 South Stephenson Avenue was listed as “vacant.”

History 103*: In 1902-1903 **Sam Anderson** was found in the street listing for 101-103 South Stephenson Avenue, but was not found in the alphabetical listing. **Mrs. P.A. Lagerfelt** ran a boarding house, probably on the second floor, at 101-107 South Stephenson Avenue in 1902-1903. There is no listing for this address in 1907-1908. This address was listed as “vacant” in 1913. In 1925 **Fred. H. Gustafson** ran a garage at this address and **Louis**

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Johnson sold automobiles. **Louis Johnson** operated a garage here in 1935. The building located at 103-107 was known as the **Chapin Building**. The **Beckstrom & Greenquist Decorating Company**, operated by **Harold C. Beckstrom** and **David E. Greenquist**, was listed at this address in 1939, but had been listed at 101 South Stephenson Avenue in 1935. In 1941 this address was listed as “vacant.”

History 105*: **Mrs. P.A. Lagerfelt** ran a boarding house, probably on the second floor, at 101-107 South Stephenson Avenue in 1902-1903. There is no listing for this address in 1907-1908. This address was listed as “vacant” in 1913. There was no listing for this address in 1925 or 1935. By 1939 the **Nelson Garage**, **Axel Nelson**, proprietor, was located here, and was still listed at this location in 1941.

History 107*: **George Emma** ran a saloon at this address in 1892-1894. **Mrs. P.A. Lagerfelt** ran a boarding house, probably on the second floor, at 101-107 South Stephenson Avenue in 1902-1903. In 1907-1908 **Raffaele Corsi** sold wine and liquors and resided at this location with his wife **Lena Corsi**. **Alex Vespa**’s name appears in the street listing, but not in the alphabetical listing in 1907-1908. This address was listed as “vacant” in 1913, but **Michael Oswald**, working as the agency organizer for the **Prudential Insurance Company** at 110 East Ludington Street, was found at 107 ½ South Stephenson Avenue in the street index, probably living upstairs, but in the alphabetical listing was shown to reside with his wife **Theresa Oswald** at 105 South Stephenson Avenue. This address was named the **Chapin Building** in 1925, and served as a residence for **Willis J. Wilson**, an autoworker, and his wife **Mary J. Wilson**, **Ronald Wilson**, a machinist, and **Vada Wilson**, a student, as well as **Mrs. Exilda Belfi**, widow of **Willam Belfi**, **Dorothy Belfi** and **Eli Belfi**, an autoworker. **Louis Johnson** ran a tavern in this portion of the Chapin Building, (103-107 South Stephenson Avenue) in 1935, and also resided here. By 1939 the **White Star Tavern**, operated by **Louis Johnson**, was operating here, and was still located at this address in 1941 under the same ownership.

History 109*: In 1892-1894 **L.A. Rouse** operated a barbershop at this location. There was no listing for this address in 1902-1903. **John Blixt** ran a barbershop here in 1907-1908. In 1913 **Casper Wilt**, a painter, resided at this address. There was no listing for this address in 1925. The **City Flower Shop** occupied 109-113 South Stephenson Avenue in 1935, run by **Ida M. Quilici**, advertising “Plants, Ferns, Cut Flowers, Corsages, Wedding Bouquets and Funeral Designs a Specialty.” In 1939 and still in 1941 the City Flower Shop, operated by **Mrs. James (Ida) Goulette**, was still located here. **Cyrilla Grocery**, operated by **Americo Pelliccioni**, was also listed at this address in 1941.

History 113*: **John Virsella** ran a saloon at this address and also lived here in 1892-1894, as did **Natale Rutolanti** in 1902-1903. There was no listing for this address in 1907-1908. **Theodore H. Firme**, a plumber, conducted his shop here in 1913.

On Saturday evening, August 30, 1924, the **Blue Bird Café** was formally opened at this address, having actually been open for business on Wednesday, August 27. The proprietor, **E. Elli**, stated in the August 27, 1924 edition of the *Iron Mountain News* that the café would

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accommodate 400 persons and had “in connection a dance floor” that would be open every evening.

The building’s interior had been entirely remodeled over a period of some months, and represented “an investment of from \$28,000 to \$30,000.” In addition to 24 booths there were a number of tables on both the main floor and the balcony which encircled the interior. The dance floor accommodated “from 30 to 40 couple with comfort.” A 10-piece orchestra played for the formal opening on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, and a five-piece orchestra was to be engaged for every evening from that time on.

George Wilde, an “expert chef who was a member of **Sherry’s** staff for 10 years in New York,” was the manger of the new establishment and was to be in charge of the cuisine. According to Wilde, “strict decorum” was to “be maintained at all times and nothing but clean entertainment and dancing” would be allowed.

Apparently the new restaurant had some difficulties with staff and management changes. An article in the May 8, 1925 edition of the *Iron Mountain News* recorded a lawsuit filed by **Thomas F. O’Connell**, former chef at the **Bluebird Restaurant**, for \$300 which he “alleged was due him for labor performed.” The trial occurred on the afternoon of May 7, and “a jury of six men” allowed O’Connell \$125 for back wages. O’Connell, the plaintiff, was represented by **Ray Dundon**, and **Edward Murphy**, the defendant, was represented by **Ray E. MacAllister**. In the 1925 directory Edward Murphy, of Escanaba, was the owner of a restaurant at 119 South Stephenson Avenue which was listed as “vacant.”

James A. Mitchell ran **The City Cash Market** here in 1925, featuring “fancy and staple groceries and meats.” The **City Flower Shop** occupied 109-113 South Stephenson Avenue in 1935, run by **Ida M. Quilici**, advertising “Plants, Ferns, Cut Flowers, Corsages, Wedding Bouquets and Funeral Designs a Specialty.” In 1939 and still in 1941 the City Flower Shop, operated by **Mrs. James (Ida) Goulette**, was still located here.

History 115*: **Wallner & Barnardi (Joseph Wallner and Frank Banardi)** operated a saloon here in 1892-1894. Frank Banardi also lived at this address, as did **Peter Battosti**, a miner, at that time. **Traveggio & Saratoni (Emanuel Traveggio and Louis Saratoni)** operated a saloon at this location in 1902-1903, and also lived here. **Robert Quilici**, listed at this address in 1907-1908, sold liquor, cigars and ran a pool room, as well as residing here with his wife **Magdalena Quilici** and **Feore Orellio**. In 1913 Robert Quilici was still at this location, operating a saloon and residing here with his wife “**Batiste**” **Quilici**.

The May 1, 1925 edition of the *Iron Mountain News* announced that the **Coney Island Red Hot** stand had opened for business at 115 South Stephenson Avenue. The interior of the restaurant had been remodeled and new fixtures installed. In addition to a lunch counter, booths and tables were provided. The establishment specialized in red hots and childe con carne. **Sam Saltis**, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and **A. Pappas**, of Marinette, Wisconsin, were the proprietors. Neither of these men were listed in the 1925 directory

By 1925, during the Prohibition era, **Camilla Tiglint** sold soft drinks here. Robert Quilici and his wife Lena Quilici resided upstairs, as well as **Adam Quilici**, **Ida M. Quilici**, a bookkeeper, and **Viola F. Quilici**. **The Crystal Lunch** was located here by 1935 and was still here in 1939, operated by Viola Quilici. Robert Quilici still resided here in 1935, as did Viola Quilici. By 1941 the business was known as the **Crystal Inn**, but was still operated by Viola

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Quilici. **James Goulette**, a member of the Michigan legislature, lived here with his wife **Ida (Quilici) Goulette** in 1941.

History 117*: In 1892-1894 **C.A. Petterson** dealt in “hardware, stoves, tinware, watches, clocks, jewelry, sewing machines, pianos and organs” at this address, and **Edward Peterson** also ran a saloon here at this time. **J.A. Clancy**, an architect, had his office at this address in 1892-1894, advertising “Designing and superintending the construction of public buildings a specialty.” **J.A. Sundstrom** ran a hardware store on this site in 1902-1903, and **Pietro D’Inocenzi** and **Andrio D’Inocenzi**, both miners, boarded upstairs. In 1907-1908 **Otto Anderson** was named at this address in the street listing, but not in the alphabetical listing. By 1913 the **Iron Mountain Light and Fuel Company**, **Thorton B. Anderson**, superintendent, had its office here. **Noel H. Turner**, of the **International Construction Company**, and his wife **Margaret Turner**, lived upstairs at 117 ½ South Stephenson Avenue in 1913. **Louis A. Fox** had a clothing store here in 1925, and also lived at this address with his wife **Minnie Fox**. **Frank F. Goodenbour**, a helper, and his wife **Sarah L. Goodenbour**, also resided here in 1925. Louis A. Fox was still operating the clothing store at this location in 1935, residing here with his wife **Mary Fox**. Louis Fox, now the proprietor of the **Fox Fish Company**, lived here with his wife **Minnie Fox** in 1939. By 1941 **Beckstrom & Greenquist Decorating Company**, operated by **Harold C. Beckstrom** and **David E. Greenquist**, was located here.

History 119*: In 1892-1894 **William P. Bray**, “a resident of this city since 1881,” was a Justice of the Peace and sold insurance at this address. **Christopher Grossbusch**, a “Dealer in Fruit, Confectionery and Vegetables, Notions, Toilet Articles, Toys, Cigars, Tobacco, etc.” at 417 South Stephenson Avenue, lived here in 1892-1894. There was no listing for this address in 1902-1903. In 1907-1908 Christopher Grossbusch, retired, is identified as living at this address in the street listing with his wife **Magdalena Grossbusch**, but the alphabetical listing places them at 123 South Stephenson Avenue. Christopher Grossbusch, city treasurer, and his wife **Madeline Grossbusch** still lived here in 1913, together with **Clara A. Grossbusch** and **Mary B. Grossbusch**. **Edward Murphy**, a resident of Escanaba, Michigan, ran a restaurant here in 1925, but the street listing noted the location was “vacant.” This address was vacant in 1935. By 1939 the **Hoyle Sign Service**, operated by **Robert C. Hoyle**, was located here, and the owner lived here with his wife **Audrey Hoyle**. By 1941 the business was known as **Hoyle’s Sign Art Supply**, and the owner and his wife still lived at this address.

History 121*: **S. Rusky** ran a general store at this address in 1892-1894. **Frank Grossbusch** sold confectioneries and furniture at this address in 1902-1903, and lived upstairs with **Annie Grossbusch**, who also worked in the store, **Christ Grossbusch**, **Clara Grossbusch**, and **Mary Grossbusch**. In 1907-1908 the **Gately-Wiggins Company**, “complete house furnishers,” managed by **Patrick Downey**, occupied the first floor, while **Charles Grossbusch**, a furniture dealer, and his wife **Lena Grossbusch** resided upstairs, as well as **Anna Grossbusch**, **Clara Grossbusch**, a stenographer, **Frank Grossbusch**, **Madelen Grossbusch**, a stenographer, **Mary Grossbusch** and **Minnie Grossbusch**, a clerk. The Gately-Wiggins Company, selling clothing and furniture, was still located at this address in

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1913 with **John Williams**, manager. There was no listing for this address in 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

History 123*: In 1907-1908 **Christopher Grossbusch**, retired, was identified as living at this address in the alphabetical listing with his wife **Magdalena Grossbusch**, but the street listing places them at 119 South Stephenson Avenue. There were no listings for this address in the city directories for 1892-1894, 1902-1903, 1913, 1925 or 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

125 – XXX – 2010

History: In 1892-1893 **Merritt Bros. (Samuel Merritt and Mathew Merritt)** ran sample rooms here, as “Dealers in fine wines, liquors, cigars and fresh beer.” They assured “Gentlemenly [*sic* – *Gentlemanly*] treatment at all times. **Richard Magor**, a miner, also resided at this address in 1892-1894. **Michael Borgo**, who ran a saloon in 1902-1903 at 107 West Fleshiem Street, was found in the street listing for this address. **Louis Sjostrom** was listed as selling “liquors and cigars” at this location in 1907-1908, and as operating his saloon here in 1913. There was no listing for this address in 1925, 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

***127-129 – AMERICAN POSTAL PRESS ASSOCIATION, labor organization – 2010, GREAT LAKES INSURANCE, Jeffry P. Couper, owner – 2010, R.C. PETERSON LAW OFFICES – 2010, RAINSOFT, water treatment equipment service, Michael Zaio, manager – 2010, UPPER PENINSULA OFFICE FURNISHINGS – 2010 (Vacant – 1980; formerly Michigan Consolidated Gas Company)**

History 127: **Louis Zaio** operated a saloon at this location in 1902-1903, and **P.A. Tremontin**, agent, resided here. In 1907-1908 **Basilio Fedrizzi** sold “wines, liquors and cigars” at this address and also lived here with his wife **J. Carlota Fedrizzi**. **Charles W. Johnson** operated a saloon at this location in 1913.

History 129: George Frederick Seibert and **Mr. Schaller** opened Iron Mountain’s first drug store on the northeast corner of South Stephenson Avenue and East Brown Street in 1881, but this business was destroyed by fire. Seibert was one of Iron Mountain’s earliest inhabitants, and kept a journal of a trip he made on foot between Menominee, Michigan, and Vulcan, Michigan, in 1879 which was printed by the Mid-Peninsula Library Federation in Iron Mountain in 1976.

In 1902-1903 Ella Seaburg ran a millinery shop at this location. **Mrs. Hattie Morgan** operated a millinery shop here in 1907-1908, and Laura Morgan worked as a milliner here in 1913.

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History (127-129): An article in the December 3, 1914 edition of the *Iron Mountain Press* noted that Edward G. Kingsford, the local and Upper Peninsula agent for the Ford Motor Company, had moved his office and repair shops to “the large building north of the office of the Oliver Iron Mining Company on the corner of North Stephenson Avenue and Fourth Street. The building had been thoroughly repaired and equipped with a plant of machinery for general repair work. The shop was in charge of a machinist who was foreman of a large Milwaukee Ford garage for a number of years. A complete line of supplies was in stock and gasoline and oils could be purchased. The building on East Hughitt Street, former headquarters for Kingsford’s garage, was to be used as a storage warehouse. Kingsford planning to erect an electric sign at the new Stephenson Avenue location containing the word “Fords,” and about eight lamps were to be used in its construction.

In the February 8, 1917 issue of the *Iron Mountain Press* another major change of location was noted. **Edward G. Kingsford**, Upper Peninsula agent for the Ford Motor Company, had purchased lots 125, 127 and 129 at the northeast corner of Stephenson Avenue and East Brown Street on February 6, 1917. The deal, termed by the newspaper “one of the most important business deals consummated in Iron Mountain in many years,” assured the erection on the property of a business block at a cost of not less than \$20,000.

The deal was closed through the Commercial Bank, owners of lots 125 and 127. The adjoining lot on the north was owned by **Louis Sjostrom**. At the time the property was occupied by three frame buildings. The corner building was occupied by **Fornetti & Aimone** as a barber shop, the next by **Frank Caviani** as a saloon, and the third by **Louis Sjostrom**, the owner, as a saloon.

The corner lot had an interesting history. Some twenty odd years before it was purchased by the **Chapin Mining Company** with plans to erect a handsome building to be occupied by a bank which the mine management intended to organize. The lot cost the company about \$10,000. The bank was never organized due to the retirement of **Mr. Cady**, who was general manager at that time. Later the lot was purchased at a greatly reduced price by the **Kramer Brothers**, who in turn sold it to the **Commercial Bank**.

By the terms of the sale, Kingsford would not secure possession of the property until the first of May, when the saloon licenses of the two tenants would expire. Kingsford’s goal was to sell the three frame buildings then occupying the property, or, if they weren’t able to be sold, to wreck them as expeditiously as possible. The terms of the sale were private.

The building to be erected by Kingsford was to be one of the most substantial in the city. It was to be fireproof throughout constructed of brick, stone, steel and concrete.

The building was to have a frontage of sixty-nine feet on Stephenson Avenue and a depth of one hundred and twenty feet. It would be two stories in height with a full-sized basement. The basement would have a height of not less than ten feet in the clear and would have an entrance on East Brown Street. The main or street floor would be employed for offices, show rooms and stock rooms. The machine shop would be on the second floor. Much new machinery was to be added to this department. A portion of the second floor would also be utilized for storage purposes. Cars would also be able to be stored in the basement. The three floors would be connected by a freight elevator of sufficient capacity to easily handle the largest car. The heating plant would be located in the basement.

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Kingsford estimated the cost of the building at not less than \$20,000. It was stated, however, that no expense would be spared to make the structure the best and most modern automobile service station north of Milwaukee. Work of excavating was to commence as soon as Kingsford secured possession of the property and construction work would be rushed to the limit.

An article in the April 5, 1917 edition of the *Iron Mountain Press* stated that the plans for the large garage to be erected by Edward G. Kingsford at the corner of Stephenson Avenue and East Brown Street would soon be ready for the contractors. Because it was “practically impossible to secure an early delivery of structural steel,” it was decided to substitute other fireproof materials. Kingsford expected to sell the larger of the three buildings, a well-built structure then on the site. The small building was to be used for storage purposes while the garage was being erected and the third one was to be either sold or wrecked. Building operations were to commence as early as possible in May.

On May 3, 1917, about the time construction was to begin on the new Kingsford garage, the following article appeared in 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.

Just over two years earlier, in an article in the July 1, 1915, edition of the *Iron Mountain Press* stated: “**Edward G. Kingsford**, the district agent, received another large consignment of Ford automobiles during the week and the demand is still unsupplied. To date, in the local market, Mr. Kingsford has sold sixty cars and expects to sell at least twenty more. In the district for which Mr. Kingsford is the general agent, 360 cars have been delivered to purchasers to date.”

On September, 2, 1915, the *Iron Mountain Press* reported: “District Agent Kingsford, of the Ford Motor company, is doing a ‘land office business’ just at present. During the past ten days he has received five carloads of Ford automobiles. The total consignment was over thirty cars. The cars reach here in ‘knock-down form’ and are erected at Mr. Kingsford’s shops.

The **Kingsford Motor Car Company Auto Sales (Edward G. Kingsford and Edward S. Kingsford)** occupied this site in 1925 and was still there in 1935, selling “Ford and Lincoln Motor Cars, Trucks and Tractors.” The Kingsford Motor Car Company was still here in 1939 and 1941-1942.

4: NORTH SIDE OF 200 BLOCK OF EAST BROWN STREET

206 – XXX – 2010

History: **Thomas Anton**, a peddler, resided in the alley in back of 206 East Brown Street in 1892-1894. There was no listing for this address in 1902-1903. In 1907-1908 **Gust Treiber** or **Triber**, a laborer, lived here with his wife **Elizabeth Triber**. In 1913 **Axel**

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Frederickson worked as an organizer for the **Western Federation of Miners**, and had his office here. There was no listing for this address in 1925, 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

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History: In 1892-1894 **Ferdinand Pesavento** operated a saloon at this address, and also resided here. At the same time **Adolph Musson**, a carpenter, resided in the alley in back of 208 East Brown Street. There was no listing for this address in 1902-1903 or 1907-1908. The **Gately-Wiggins Company**, selling clothing and furniture at 121 South Stephenson Avenue, was managed by **John Williams** in 1913 and had a warehouse at this location. There was no listing for this address in 1925, 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

210 – XXX – 2010

History: In 1907-1908 **Mrs. Frances Oliver**, widow of Charles Oliver, resided at this address which was the first time 210 East Brown Street appeared in the city directories. **Matt Lundquist**, a plumber, lived here in 1913. **The City Furniture Store**, **Frank F. Grossbusch**, proprietor, sold “New and Used Furniture and Household Furnishings” at this location in 1925. The **White Elephant Store**, a “Clearing House For Used Furniture,” was run at this address by **Clair H. Mespell** in 1935. By 1939 the **Bicycle Repair Shop**, owned by **Alex Poirier**, was located here, but by 1941-1942 the **Fox Fruit & Fish Store** was operated by **Louis Fox** at this address, and **Joseph Illinski** and his wife **Mary Illinski** also lived here.

212 – XXX – 2010

History: **Christ Hecker** ran a boarding house at this location in 1892-1894, and also resided here. **Mrs. Christ Hecker** lived here in 1902-1903. **Frank Pluff** and **Turner Anderson** were found on the street index for this address, but were not in the alphabetical listing in 1907-1908. This address was listed as “vacant” in 1913. However, **Joseph Marchand**, a teamster, and his wife **Mary Marchand** lived at 212 ½ East Brown Street in 1913, probably upstairs. **John Franklin**, a painter, had his shop here, and **Emil Johnson**, a laborer, resided here with his wife **Wendla Johnson** in 1925. This address was listed as “vacant” in 1935. **Mrs. Maude Thorin**, **Curtis Thorin**, working with the W.P.A., and **Robert Thorin** resided at this address by 1939. By 1941-1942 the **Sheet Metal Works** was located here.

216 – XXX – 2010

History: In 1913 **John Franklin**, a painter and paper hanger, had his shop at this address. There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894, 1902-1903, 1907-1908, 1925, 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

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History: The **Sheerin House** was located at this address in 1892-1894 with **Frank Sheerin**, the proprietor, residing here. **Anton Miench** was the proprietor of the **Hotel Miench** at this location in 1902-1903, also residing here. In 1907-1908 Anton Miench was still the proprietor of the Hotel Miench, and also working as a general contractor, living here with his wife **Elizabeth Miench**. The Hotel Miench was owned and operated by **Peter Engberg** in 1913. Other members of the Engberg family living at the hotel were **Anna Engberg**, Peter's wife, **Ebba Engberg**, a cook, **Hilda Engberg**, a waitress, and John Engberg, a laborer. **Emil Larson**, a miner, and his wife **Christina Larson** resided here in 1925, as did **Ivar H. Anderson**, a carpenter, and his wife **Ruth C. Anderson**. The Andersons were still living at this address in 1935, as was Mrs. Christina Larson, widow of Emil Larson, who was still here in 1939 and 1941-1942, when **Oscar Peterson** also resided at this address.

4: SOUTH SIDE OF 200 BLOCK OF EAST BROWN STREET

207 – XXX – 2010

History: **John Blixt** ran his barber shop at this location in 1892-1894, and **Mrs. Jane Davis**, widow of **John Davis**, resided here, and was still living here in 1902-1903. **C. Morgan** was listed on the street index for this address in 1907-1908, but was not found in the alphabetical listing. In 1913 **John Trenergy**, a laborer, resided here with his wife **Minnie Trenergy**. This address was listed as "vacant" in 1925. **The Elks Club (B.P.O.E. – Benevolent Protective Order of Elks No. 700)** was located at this location by 1935, and still here in 1939 and 1941-1942.

209 – XXX – 2010

History: **James Dabb**, a laborer, lived here in 1902-1903. **David Castel and Son** (**David Castel, Sr.** and **David Castel, Jr.**) sold pianos and organs at this address in 1907-1908. David, Sr., also did piano and organ repairing and tuning, and David, Jr., was also a piano tuner. The remaining members of the Castel family lived here and included David, Sr.'s wife, **Eliza Castel**, and **Laura Castel**, **Morris Castel** and **Rachel Castel**, all students. David Castel (Sr. or Jr. not specified) was also the leader of **Castel's Band & Orchestra**, the rehearsal hall located at this residence. **William H. Mitchell** ran a general hardware store at 116 East Brown Street, and had a warehouse at this address in 1913. **Valerio Calvino**, a mason, and his wife **Anna Calvino** resided here at that time. **Victor Mattord**, a laborer, and his wife **Emma Mattord** lived here in 1925, together with **Carrie Mattord**, a student; **Ernest Mattord**, a teamster; and **William V. Mattord**, a barber at the shop of **George L. Huguet** at 202 ½ East Ludington Street. In addition, **Willard F. Rouse**, a mason, and his wife **Catherine**

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Rouse also resided at this address in 1925. By 1935 the **Elks Temple (Benevolent Order of Elks No. 700)** was located here and was still here in 1941-1942.

211 – XXX – 2010

History: In 1892-1894 **George P. Pastor** was listed as a “baker, saloon, etc.,” indicating he must have run both a bakery and a saloon from this location. **Joseph Arnibaldi**, a baker, resided here in 1902-1903. **Joseph LaFontain**, a laborer, lived here in 1907-1908 with his wife **Della LaFontain**, who was a dressmaker. There was no listing for this address in 1913. **Fred Cavaiani**, a musician, lived here with his wife **Margaret Cavaiani** in 1925, as did **William Louge**, a civil engineer, with his wife **Frances Louge**. In 1935 **Albert J. Wilke**, the Dickinson County Register of Deeds, and his wife **Jennie Wilke**, resided here, as did **L. Arthur Wright**, a manager, and his wife **Jeanette Wright**. In 1939 Albert J. Wilke, still Dickinson County Register of Deeds, remained at this address with his wife Jennie Wilke. By 1941-1942 **Elmer J. Haines**, a worker at the Ford Motor Company, and his wife **Regina Haines** resided here, as did **Albert O. Oein** [*sic – Oien*], also a worker at the Ford Motor Company, and his wife **Lucille Oein** [*sic – Oien*].

213 – XXX – 2010

History: There was no listing in the city directories for this address in 1892-1894, 1902-1903, 1907-1908 or 1913. **Mrs. Catherine “Cathy” Dorkey**, widow of **John Dorkey**, and **Samuel J. Dorkey**, a laborer, lived here in 1925, and **Mrs. Katherine H. Dorkey**, widow of John Dorkey, still resided here in 1935, 1939 and 1941-1942.

215 – XXX – 2010

History: In 1913 **John Grossbusch**, a carpenter and cabinetmaker, resided here. There is no listing in the city directories for this address in 1892-1894, 1902-1903, 1907-1908, 1925, 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942. [*Perhaps this is actually 213 East Brown Street. See above entry.*]

219 – XXX – 2010

History: Three miners – **Daniel Jope**, **Jacob Williams** and **James Prideaux** – lived at this address in 1892-1894. **William Lund**, a laborer, and **W.T. Luke**, a miner, resided here in 1902-1903. **Fred Brulin**, a miner, lived at this location with his wife **Augusta Brulin** in 1908, and **August Frederickson** also resided here at that time. In 1913 **Gust Triber**, a laborer, and his wife **Elizabeth Triber** lived at this address, as did **C.F. Wallberg**, a tailor, who had his shop at 500 North Stephenson Avenue. **W. Horace Williamson**, a mechanic lived here in

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1925 with **Martha Williamson**, widow of **Ralph Williamson**. There is no listing for this address in 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

5: EAST SIDE OF 200 BLOCK OF SOUTH STEPHENSON AVENUE

School Record, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 10, Number 6 [February, 1910], pages 21-24 [This was the Iron Mountain school newspaper.]

EARLY IRON MOUNTAIN.

Mr. **Charles Parent** should have the credit of having been the first general merchant as he came here in Nov. 1879, bringing a stock of general merchandise and and [sic] commenced business in a tent. He was accompanied by his half-brother **William**. Their families were still in Marinette. He soon had a building in readiness, located on Stephenson Ave. between Ludington and Brown Streets. He was second postmaster. He continued business here many years and was a highly respected resident of the city until his death.

R.C. Philbrook commenced building about the same time as Mr. Parent. He put in a stock of general merchandise (general merchandise at that time included liquors). He was the first postmaster.

In Jan. 1880, **Andrew Boyington** and family came, Mrs. Boyington being the first woman in Iron Mountain. Mrs. William Parent did not come until April, 1880, a short time after the arrival of **Thomas Hayes**['] wife, and Mrs. Charles Parent came in July, 1880.

Mr. Boyington bought two lots and erected a two story [sic – two-story] frame building. He was engaged in business here about two years and then removed to Iron River where he has since lived.

History: This area was rebuilt after a terrible fire destroyed several buildings in 1883. Because of that fire the city appointed a new fire warden and an ordinance was amended so that only stone or brick buildings could be erected in the business district.

FIRE: At about 10 o'clock on Friday evening, January 26, 1883, a fire broke out on the 200 block of South Stephenson Avenue. The following report is from the Saturday, January 27, 1883 edition of *The Florence Mining News*: An extensive conflagration occurred at Iron Mountain Sunday night last, commencing at about ten o'clock. The fire began in the upper story of **Oliver & Penglase's** saloon building, occupied by **Mrs. Hartman**, a widow lady, as a boarding house, and was caused by the fall and explosion of a lamp. Despite all efforts against it, the flames soon enveloped the building, and spread to the adjoining places, which were **Laing Bros.** meat market, **Wm. Andrew's** clothing store, **William Parent's** saloon, and the confectionery store owned by an old man commonly known as "The Old Dutchman," and they were all destroyed together with their contents. An Indian by the name of **Steve Nichols** was severely injured while engaged in fighting the fire and was carried from the scene in an insensible condition, with his face scorched and his eyesight seriously injured. The loss is

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estimated at \$10,000. Andrew's loss is covered by \$2,000 insurance, Parent's by \$1000 and Laing Bros' by \$700. Other property destroyed was uninsured. Oliver & Penglase will commence the erection of a three-story brick building at once, and it is altogether probable that all will rebuild. It was expected that **Charley Ross's** saloon, **Philbrooks'** [*sic* – *Philbrook's*] and **Parent's** stores, and **Jenkins'** hotel, situated in the same block, would also be destroyed, and all were speedily emptied of their contents, with the exception of the store of Philbrooks, the proprietor locking the door and preferring to trust his stock to the mercy of fire rather than to that of thieves. Much of **C.M. Parent's** stock was stolen, while Ross misses ten boxes of cigars and a keg of beer.

NOTE: **W.L. Laing's** meat market, **William Parent's** saloon and **William Pengalze's** saloon were located on Stephenson Avenue near Brown Street where the **Asp and Olson Store** (*Charles Asp, proprietor, notions and confections, 207 South Stephenson Avenue in 1913*); **Oscar Sand's** saloon (*Oscar and Hilda Sand, saloon, 203 South Stephenson Avenue in 1913*) and the **Wills and Carbis Meat Market** (*Thomas Wills and William J. Carbis, groceries and meats, 201 South Stephenson Avenue in 1913*) stood in 1914, according to the Women's Club History of Iron Mountain compiled in that year.

At this time there was no fire protection, so a bucket brigade was formed across the street to a creek and they passed the water in pails to the fire. **Steve Nick**, an Indian, laid on top of **R.O. Philbrook's** building and kept wet blankets on it until the fire was out, saving the balance of the block. A number of people thought they would help themselves to what they wanted after the fire. One man filled the inside of his clothes with Peerless Chewing Tobacco, and, when he tried to button his coat, the buttons all came off, according to the Women's Club History of Iron Mountain.

201-233 – FIRST NATIONAL BANK & TRUST OF IRON MOUNTAIN-KINGSFORD – 2010 [Occupies the entire east side of the 200 Block of South Stephenson Avenue.]

201 – (Vacant – 1980; formerly K-B's Pets; S & H Green Stamp Store)

History: In 1892-1894 **William Hocking** ran a boarding house and sample rooms, serving "fine wines, liquors, cigars and bottled goods." He advertised the "finest beer always on tap" and stated that "gentlemanly treatment" was "assured at all times." From 1902-1903 through 1907-1908 **Oscar Hersell** sold liquors and cigars here.

An article in the April 21, 1910 edition of the *Iron Mountain Press* reported that **Wills & Carbis** (**Thomas Wills** and **William J. Carbis**), "meat and produce dealers," had purchased the Oliver brick building at the corner of South Stephenson Avenue and East Brown Street and would be occupying the new business site in the near future. The following week, the April 28, 1910 issue of the *Iron Mountain Press* detailed the improvements being made by Wills & Carbis as follows:

Many Improvements.

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Wills & Carbis are remodeling their brick building at the corner of Stephenson avenue and East Brown street, for a meat market. A new front will be put in with a corner window. The three plate glasses in the front and corner windows will each be ninety by one hundred inches in size. The basement is being enlarged to forty by forty-five feet and a new hardwood floor will be laid in the market. A chemical refrigerator, with a cooling capacity of 10,000 pounds of ice in twenty-four hours, will be installed and operated by an eight-horse-power electric motor. It is expected that the building will be ready and the fixtures installed by June 1st. When completed it will be the most up-to-date market in the city.

Wills & Carbis sold meats and vegetables at this address in 1913, having moved from 203 South Stephenson Avenue. In 1925 the **Holland Furnace Company**, managed by **Nels T. Johnson**, was located here. By 1935 **William J. Carbis** was operating a grocery store here and was still here in 1939. By 1941-1942 the business was the **Carbis I.G.A.**, operated by **Frank Carbis**.

203 – (K & G Appliance and Gas Company, 203-207 South Stephenson Avenue – 1980)

History: **Jay W. Hoose** and **E.H. Eaton** operated the **J.W. Hoose & Company** store here in 1892-1894. Their meat market specialized in “fresh, dried, salted and smoked meats and sausages,” and also provided “game and fish in season.” **Hoose & Gage (Jay W. Hoose and Fred Gage)** also had a livery sale and boarding stable at 100 West B Street at this time, advertising “general teaming and first class livery turnouts at reasonable prices.” In 1902-1903 **Thomas Wills** ran a “meat market, provisions, etc.” at this address, but by 1907-1908 the establishment was known as **Wills & Carbis (Thomas Wills and William J. Carbis)**, offering “gro. meats, fruits and vegetables.” In 1913 **Oscar Sand** ran a saloon at this location, and also lived here with his wife **Hilda Sand**. **George Hoyle** worked as a paper hanger, painter and sign painter at this address in 1925, also specializing in “window glass, paints, picture framing” and particularly “sign writing.” George Hoyle was selling paints from this address in 1935, and **Robert Hoyle**, his son, worked as a sign painter and lived here, probably upstairs, with his wife **Lillian Hoyle**. George Hoyle’s business was called the **Hoyle Paint Shop** by 1939, and still was listed under that name in 1941-1942.

207 – (K & G Appliance and Gas Company, 203-207 South Stephenson Avenue – 1980)

History: In 1892-1894 **G.A. Malmgren**, a druggist, was a “Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Toilet and Fancy Articles, Paints, Oils, Wall Paper, Books, Stationery, Cigars, Confectionery and Druggists’ Sundries,” at this location, and his advertisement further noted “Prescriptions accurately compounded.” In 1902-1903 **Louis Sjostrom** ran a saloon here. In 1907-1908 **Asp & Olson (Charles J. Asp and Mr. Olson)** sold “confectioneries, cigars, tobaccos and stationery” at this address. The firm was still listed here in 1913, selling “notions and confectionery.” Charles J. Asp was listed as proprietor both in 1907-1908 and in 1913. **Arthur C. Frankini** ran a jewelry store at this site in 1925, and still had his store at this location in

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1935. By 1939 the **Farm Produce Market**, **Alice Lund**, manager, operated here, and was still located here in 1941-1942 with **William and Georgiana Nicholson** listed as owners. **Herbet J. Keller**, a cashier and clerk at the **State Surplus Store**, also lived here with his wife **Florence Keller** in 1941.

211 – (K & G Appliance and Gas Company, 203-207 South Stephenson Avenue – 1980)

History: In 1892-1894 **John Hicks**, billed as “the popular newsdealer” at this address, sold “Confectionery, notions, fancy articles, etc. Rubber stamps made made to order.” **Gust Pederson** was listed as a “boot and shoe repairer” here in 1902-1903, and was still operating his shoe shop at this site in 1907-1908 and again in 1913. **Robert J. Scholke** ran his tailor shop at this address in 1925, but by 1935 **August Pederson** again ran his shoe repair shop here, still working at this location in 1939 and 1941-1942.

213 – (K & G Appliance and Gas Company, 203-207 South Stephenson Avenue – 1980)

History: In 1892-1894 **Rabey & Thomas (John Rabey and William) Thomas** specialized in “staple and fancy groceries, fruits, canned goods and vegetables, etc.” at this address. **J.A. Johnson** operated a confectionery shop and resided here in 1902-1903. In 1907-1908 **Moses Khoury** was selling “confectioneries, fruits and ice cream, etc.” at this location which was also his residence. **Ray Porter** ran a variety store and resided at this address with his wife **Edith Porter** in 1913. In 1925 **The Columbia Restaurant**, operated by **John Corombos** and **Stephen Papas**, was serving patrons here. By 1935 the **Farm Produce Market** was conducted at this location by **William Nicholson**, of Waucedah, Michigan, and **Elmer Lund**, of Norway, Michigan. By 1939 the **K & G Refrigeration Service Company**, operated as a partnership by **Alfred J. Klungness** and **Henry Goulette**, was located here, still listed here in 1941-1942.

215-233 – WOOD BLOCK, INCLUDING ORIGINAL FIRST NATIONAL BANK, OTHER BUSINESSES LOCATED IN THE ORIGINAL WOOD BLOCK AND LOTS ADDED FOR THE DRIVE-IN BANKING FACILITY (1980)

History 215-233: The building encompassing 221-233 South Stephenson Avenue was known originally as the **Wood Block** when constructed in 1888. Various business places were housed at 221 South Stephenson Avenue, 225 South Stephenson Avenue and 229 South Stephenson Avenue. As the First National Bank grew, those addresses were gradually incorporated into the bank proper. In 1978 the bank purchased additional property to the north of the original building for a drive-in banking facility, including 215 South Stephenson Avenue and 219 South Stephenson Avenue.

History 215: An article in the March 14, 1885 edition Norway’s weekly newspaper *The Current* provided the following information:

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Lieberthal Bros. & Co., of Iron Mountain, Mich., have opened a merchant tailoring department in connection with their large stock of clothing, dry goods, boots and shoes, etc. They carry a large assortment of imported and domestic cloths to select from, and guarantee a perfect fit or no sale. Give them a call for your spring suit.

In 1892-1894 **D.H. Liebenthal** ran a clothing store in the brick building he constructed here in 1888. This was not necessarily the site of Lieberthal Bros. & Co. noted in the above article. In 1902-1903 the **Rusky Brothers (Samuel Rusky and Julius Rusky)** operated their general merchandise store, known as **The London Store**, at this location. The firm was still in business here in 1907-1908, listed as a “department store,” and again in 1913, listed as offering “general merchandise.” In 1925 **Walter and Ambrose C. Strand and Mrs. Bertha Strand**, widow of **Eric C. Strand**, operated **Strand Brothers Furniture Company** in the north half of this building, advertising “The House of Quality” and selling “Furniture, Rugs and Stoves,” and **Charles T. Stolberg** operated his tailor shop, advertising “Merchant Tailor, Altering, Pressing and Cleaning,” in the south portion. Both **Strand Brothers Furniture Company** and **Charles T. Stolberg**, tailor, still occupied this site in 1935. In 1939 the **Strand Furniture Company**, a partnership between **Ambrose C. Strand** and **Walter Strand** was still located here, and was still listed at this address, again as Strand Brothers Furniture Company, in 1941-1942, as was Charles T. Stolberg, owner of the **Stolberg Tailor Shop**.

History 217: **Dundon’s Actual Business College, Ruth F. Dundon and Richard F. Dundon**, proprietors, was listed at this address in 1939, and was again listed at 217 ½ in 1941-1942.

History 219: In 1892-1894 **Charles E. Parent** was still occupying the brick building bearing his name, constructed at this address in 1888. He dealt in “dry goods, carpets, boots, shoes, gents’ furnishings, groceries, provisions, flour, feed, crockery, glassware and general merchandise.” Charles E. Parent was considered by some to have been the first merchant in Iron Mountain, as he arrived in November, 1879, bringing a stock of general merchandise and setting up business in a tent. He located on Stephenson Avenue between Ludington and Brown Streets shortly thereafter, very possibly on the same location as his store. In 1902-1903 **Anderson & Sundstrom (Charles E. Anderson and Ferdinand Sundstrom)** ran their general merchandise store in this building. **The Electric Theater** operated at this location in 1907-1908. **Eugene DeGayner** ran **The Club**, offering billiards, pool and a bowling alley, at this location in 1913. **Mitchell Hardware (Harry H. Mitchell, Thomas Mitchell and William Henry Mitchell)** was located here in 1925, having moved that year from 207 South Stephenson Avenue, and was still listed at this address in 1935, 1939 and 1941-1942. The building was sold to the First National Bank in 1977, when Thomas and Harry Mitchell retired, and was razed in 1978 when the drive-in bank was established.

History 221: In 1892-1894 the Wright Brothers (**Jason K. Wright and Anson Francis Wright**) dealt in “dry goods, groceries, flour, feed and general merchandise” at this location. An article in the February 29, 1896 edition of *The Range-Tribune* announced The Continental,

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a new clothing store, opened that day “in Wood’s block, 221 Stephenson avenue, with a complete line of clothing, hats, caps and gents’ furnishing goods.” According to the newspaper account, the firm’s motto was “Quick sales and small profits.” **The Continental Clothing Store** was owned and operated by **Charles Delaporte & Son**, of Green Bay, Wisconsin, with **William Delaporte**, the “& Son,” serving as manager. The firm had a “well-established reputation for square dealing” and had “come to stay.” The article also mentioned that this location was “Corning’s old stand” in the Wood Block. This would have been **George T. Corning**, who operated a hardware store at 104 East Brown Street in 1892-1894, and was evidently back at that address in 1902-1903, when **Corning & Barron** (George T. Corning and **Thomas H Barron**) ran a hardware store at that location which was still in operation there in 1913.

The Continental Clothing Store evidently didn’t “come to stay,” as **Louis Kahn** sold wholesale and retail liquors here in 1902-1903. By 1907-1908 **Louis Johnson** was selling liquors and cigars at this address, and he ran a saloon here in 1913. By 1925 the First National Bank had incorporated this space into its portion of the building. Still a part of the bank in 1935, the **E.J. Electric Company**, **John Johnson**, a barber, and **Henry R. Miller**, a plumber, were operating their respective businesses from the building’s basement.

History 225: **John J. Cole** dealt in “dry goods and carpets” from his store at this location in 1892-1894. The portion of the original 1888 structure would encompass the area below the 4th, 5th and 6th second-story windows when counting from left to right when viewing a photograph of the original Wood Block. Cole also had a store at 311 South Stephenson Avenue at this time, where he sold “Clothing, hats, caps, gents’ furnishings, boots, shoes, etc.” In 1902-1903 **Louis Stoekly** worked as a druggist at this address.

C.E. Anderson operated a general merchandise store here in 1907-1908. An article in the September 19, 1912 edition of the *Iron Mountain Press* announced a new business partnership between C.E. Anderson and Jerome E. Strong as follows:

Takes a Partner.

C.E. Anderson, who has been engaged in the general merchandise business in this city for the past eighteen years, has sold an interest in the business to J.E. Strong, and the firm will be known as C.E. Anderson & Co. Mr. Strong, for the past eight years, has had charge of the dry goods department of the J.T. Mason store at Niagara. He is thoroughly conversant with every detail of the dry goods business and his genial and pleasant ways will be a drawing card in the business of the new firm. Since leaving the Mason store Mr. Strong has resided with his family at Quinnesec, but has now moved to this city and will reside on East B street. Mr. and Mrs. Strong will be welcomed in Iron Mountain society.

In 1913 the **C.E. Anderson Company** (**C.E. Anderson** and **Jerome E. Strong**) dealt in general merchandise at this location, and had another shop at 202 East Ludington Street. By 1925 the **First National Bank** had incorporated this space into its portion of the building which was still a part of the bank in 1935.

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History 229: In 1892-1894 **Edward J. Ingram** dealt in “drugs, medicines, paints, oils, glass, books and stationery, cigars and fancy goods,” and **Charles E. Steller** was a jeweler at this address. The portion of the original 1888 structure would encompass the area below the 7th, 8th and 9th second-story windows when counting from the left to right when viewing a photograph of the original Wood Block. **Hansen & Johnson (John Hansen and Gust Johnson)** ran a dry goods store here in 1902-1903, but had moved to 311 South Stephenson Avenue by 1907-1908, as this portion of the building had been incorporated into the First National Bank by that time, remaining a part of the bank in 1913, 1925 and 1935.

History 231-233: The bank occupied this address from the beginning on the ground floor. **John R. Wood**, president of the **First National Bank**, let the contract for his building on April 2, 1888, and the building was occupied before the end of the year. Wood had purchased the **Jenkins Hotel** which stood on the northeast corner of Stephenson Avenue and Ludington Street. **Henry W. Jenkins** built the hotel in the fall of 1881, and the building was considered Iron Mountain’s finest hotel. **Dr. Joseph Addison Crowell** and his bride lived there upon their arrival in Iron Mountain in 1882. Wood had the hotel moved to East Hughitt Street, east of the **Robbins Block**, where the north portion of the city parking lot is located today. He rented it as a hotel, but the building mysteriously burned the night of July 4, 1888.

History of the First National Bank of Iron Mountain-Kingsford: The First National Bank of Iron Mountain was organized on the evening of October 10, 1887 following the collapse of the Merchants’ and Miners’ Bank. The following article from the October 15, 1887 edition of *The Florence Mining News* provides a detailed account of what happened, including a typical lengthy headline: **UNHAPPY DEPOSITORS – FAILURE OF THE BANK AT IRON MOUNTAIN – J.L. Edwards, Proprietor of the Merchants and Miners’ Bank Makes An Assignment – A Large Number of Poor People Among the Depositors – A National Bank Organized – A Large Budget of Interesting Social and Personal Gossip.**

*Great excitement existed at Iron Mountain and other towns on the range this week over the failure of the **Merchants’ and Miners’ Bank** of the former place. The collapse of the concern was sudden and altogether unexpected, and hundreds of depositors, the majority of whom are poor people, will probably lose nearly all of their money. The Range estimates the liabilities of the defunct institution at from \$10,000 to \$15,000, and says that **J.L. Edwards**, the proprietor, owns and has an interest in several tracts of valuable mineral lands and will probably be able to pay his debts dollar for dollar. It is reported, however, that the liabilities will aggregate fully \$35,000. If this proves to be the case, it is extremely unlikely that the unfortunate depositors will realize more than from 25 to 50 cents on the dollar. At last accounts Edwards was said to be in Chicago, where he went to endeavor to raise money on his lands in order to meet his obligations. **Richard White**, who runs butcher shops in this city and at Iron Mountain, was among the heaviest losers. He is said to have lost \$2,600. The day before the failure Mr. White purchased a draft for \$1,400 on a Chicago bank, and the money was not forwarded. **Rundle Brothers**, the well-known Iron Mountain hardware dealers, also lost a considerable sum. The bank was originally started at Norway by **Chas. L. Anderson**, who afterwards*

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moved it to Iron Mountain, and a year or two ago sold out to Edwards. The Green Bay Advocate says that a suspicion is expressed that the latter has skipped to Canada with the available funds. The assignment was made to **J.S. Shafer**.

Iron Mountain, like many other towns, has had enough of irresponsible private banking institutions, and hereafter the people of that enterprising burg will do business only with national banks. The **First National Bank of Iron Mountain** was organized last Monday evening, with the following incorporators: **A.F. Wright**, Quinnesec; **John Perkins**, **F. Copeland**, **D.F. Mullens**, **B.W. Jones**, **E.S. Roberts**, Vulcan; **John R. Wood**, Appleton, Wis.; **Oliver Evans**, **A.D. Moore**, **H. McLaughlin**, **Wm. Oliver**, **W.S. Laing**, **R.P. Tuten**, **E.P. Foster**, **J.T. Jones**, **G.T. Corning**, **E.J. Ingram**, **C.E. Parent**, **H.E. Pearse**, Iron Mountain; **J.B. Maas**, **Samuel Mitchell**, **Edward Lobb**, Negaunee. Mr. Evans is a son-in-law of **H.D. Fisher**, of this city, and the other gentlemen are well and favorably known in Florence. The board of directors is composed of John R. Wood, A.F. Wright, H.E. Pearse, Oliver Evans, John Perkins, Wm. Oliver, W.S. Laing, C.E. Parent and Samuel Mitchell. The officers of the new bank are as follows: John R. Wood, president; A.F. Wright, vice-president; H.E. Pearse, cashier; Oliver Evans, assistant cashier. The capital stock is \$50,000. The bank will probably be ready for business by the first of November. A national bank is needed in Florence, but until one is organized, many of the local business men will most likely patronize the new concern at Iron Mountain.

FIRE: An article in the April 4, 1889 edition of *The Menominee Range* reported a narrow escape from a tragic fire in the Wood Block as follows:

Dickie Silverwood, one of the occupants of the Bank building, on Friday night, thought he smelt [sic – smelled] fire somewhere in his vicinity, and a very short investigation led him to believe that the fire was in the next room, which is occupied by **Justice Bergeron** as a courtroom. When he entered that room he found it filled with smoke, and a glowing red spot in the floor near the wall showed him where the mischief was at work. A few buckets of water soon quenched the smouldering [sic – smoldering] fire, which had already eaten a large hole right through the floor, above **Wright Bro's store**, besides blistering the base board [sic – baseboard] panelling [sic – paneling]. **Dave Bergeron** says he can only account for the affair by presuming that two Jewish peddlers, who were taking out garnishee warrants before him late in the afternoon, and who smoked cigarettes persistently all the time, must have thrown the ends of their cigarettes into the sawdust-filled papier-mache spittoon, and that these had smouldered [sic – smoldered] until they had at last eaten through sawdust and spittoon, and done the damage now reported.

History (Continued): The First National Bank of Iron Mountain opened its doors on Tuesday, November 1, 1887. Ten years later **John R. Wood** sold his interest in the First National Bank building, often referred to as the **Wood Block** (not to be confused with the **Wood's Sandstone Block** at 206-216 East Ludington Street) to **Jay W. Hoose** and **Edward W. Eaton** for \$20,000. An article in the November 4, 1897 edition of the *Iron Mountain Press* also reported that the property consisted of the three stores on Stephenson Avenue and the

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eleven offices above, the building occupied by **Brauns & Van** and the city council rooms. The new owners had to assume the existing mortgage for \$10,000 in addition to the money paid to Wood. At the time of the purchase **Hoose & Eaton** ran a meat market at 203 South Stephenson Avenue.

In an article appearing on August 2, 1900 in the *Iron Mountain Press* readers learned that “the counting room of the First National Bank” was “to undergo many alterations in the near future” to “add to the attractiveness and convenience of the institution.” The fixtures then in use would “be replaced with others of a more modern design” that would extend directly across the room. The new fixtures were “of oak finished in the natural wood,” and were “expected daily from the factory.”

One of the bank’s biggest renovations occurred in 1921. The September 30, 1921 edition of *The Iron Mountain Daily News* provided an in-depth account of the changes made in Iron Mountain’s oldest banking institution with the following headline: **Bank to Open Its New Home Tomorrow.**

Thirty-four years of successful banking will be celebrated tomorrow evening when the remodeled First National bank is thrown open for the inspection of the public. The formal opening will take place between 8 and 11 p.m., and will be accompanied by music and refreshments.

Completion of the remodeling has given the bank the right to claim itself the handsomest banking house in the upper peninsula, and probably the finest north of Milwaukee. For facilities, it is unexcelled anywhere.

*Work on remodeling of the interior of the institution has been in progress since last December, under the supervision of **F.E. Parmelee & Son**, architects and superintendents. Progress has been necessarily slow in order to cause the minimum interruption to business and least disturbance of the original structure.*

This is the third time the bank has been remodeled since its founding in 1887. In 1900 it was remodeled, and in 1906 remodeled and enlarged.

Beautiful Interior.

Passing through the bronze doors under an arch of Bedford stone, the visitor is struck with the beauty of the banking house. The finish is white marble; the woodwork, such of it as is visible, is of mahogany; the ceiling is finished in cream and old ivory, and antique lighting fixtures furnish soft illumination. The hangings are of ecru silk, hung in luxurious folds, and the grill work of the cages and about the vaults is of oxidized bronze.

Directly in front of the entrance, across the lobby, is the executive office, separated from the lobby proper by marble wainscoting. Within are the four mahogany desks of the bank’s officers. The floor is covered with a velvet carpet in a rich but dignified pattern.

Back of the office is the officers’ private consultation room, with a desk and two chairs.

Fine Vault Equipment.

Turning to the left from the executive office, the visitor is confronted by the tall grill surrounding the massive vaults. Of these there are five; [sic – :] three on the ground floor and two in the basement, giving the bank the best vault equipment north of Milwaukee.

First is the cash vault. This is protected by two steel doors, the first two inches in thickness, and the second an inch and a half. Back of these there is the day gate, and, before

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a burglar could get at the bank's bonds and specie, he would have to penetrate the four-inch door of the cash safe, and another door, almost as thick, guarding the inner compartment. The vault has a three-quarter inch steel lining.

Next is the book vault, and behind it, behind what is believed to be the most massive door in the upper peninsula, is the safety deposit vault for customers. Four hundred boxes are already in place, and space is provided for 1500.

*Interest centers, however, about the vault itself. In addition to the 18 inches of reinforced concrete in which all vaults are sheathed, the safety deposit vault interior is lined with half-inch steel. The door, including the bolt-work, is fourteen inches in thickness, and weighs about ten tons, although it is so precisely balanced that it may be moved with one hand. It is a product of the **Diebold Safe & Lock Co.**, of Canton, O. Two combinations and three time locks insure its safety.*

To enter the vault, a rubber covered "gang-plank" is provided, which must be lifted when the door is closed. The day-gate, used during business hours, cannot be opened without sounding an alarm gong, and, at night, jack-knives back into the vault to allow the heavy main door to be closed to within about a quarter-inch of its limit by hand, then eccentrics, spun by a wheel, force it inward, making a hermetic seal. The bolts are always left in the locked position during the day, so that, in case of a possible holdup, the bank force could not be locked in the vault, as even the most painstaking burglar would scarcely take time to work the combination.

One of the cellar vaults will be utilized for old records, which are so filed that they can be located at a moment's notice. The other has been fitted with shelves, which will be at the disposal of customers for the storage of furs or other valuables too bulky for the safety deposit boxes.

Coupon Booths.

Just beyond the safety deposit vault are four coupon booths. Like the rest of the interior woodwork and furniture, they are finished in mahogany. In each a chair is placed beside a glass shelf, so that anything which drops to the floor from the deposit box will be instantly noticeable. Scissors are provided in each booth for cutting coupons.

At the rear of the banking house is the women's retiring room, with chairs, table, couch and desk, finished in willow. A washroom and toilet adjoin. To the right are the men's and women's cloak rooms, and the men's washroom. To the left is a private telephone booth, and beyond it a storeroom.

To the left of the lobby, facing Stephenson avenue, is the bookkeeping room, where statements will be kept. This room, however, will contain no machines; the stenographers, and adding and bookkeeping machine operators will have another compartment between the coupon booths and the cages. Of the latter, there are seven, with mahogany woodwork and oxidized bronze grills.

Directors' Room.

A surprise awaits the visitor when he enters the directors' room. Unlike the remainder of the banking house, the woodwork here is of Circassian walnut, with a hardwood floor. A paneled walnut wainscoting extends about the walls, and the beams of the ceiling are in the same finish, with electric fixtures at the intersection, and a large antique fixture in the center.

The most striking feature of the room, however, is the huge mahogany table in its center, with room for a dozen mahogany arm-chairs around it.

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All the departments of the bank are connected by an intercommunicating telephone system, and the banking house is steam-heated by radiators with pneumo-thermostatic control.

The drapery, linoleum, curtains and hanging are by **Gimbel Brothers**, of Milwaukee; the furniture by the **Northwestern Furniture company** of the same city; the decorating by the **Bank Decorating company**, of St. Paul.

Handsome Offices.

The office suites on the second floor were also remodeled, and are now second to none in the district. The main corridor is reached by two stairways, one on Stephenson avenue and the other on Ludington street. Both the stairways and the corridor are finished in two shades of buff, with paneled wainscoting of gumwood, which is the finish of all doors and other woodwork. The ceiling is in cream, and the floor is covered with linoleum in panels of red and brown.

Occupants of the office suites are **C.D. Symonds**, attorney; **O.F. Brauns**, dentist; **G.H. Boyce**, oculist; **The Miller Insurance agency**; **the Pewabic company**, and the **Mineral Mining company**. The entrance to the **Elk's club rooms** also opens off the corridor. Washrooms for men and women are provided.

The interiors of the offices are no less attractive, the walls being finished in soft tones with stencil decorations around the border, and the ceilings in buff. Floors are of hardwood.

Credit Due Officers.

All credit for the success of the institution is due to the able leadership it has had since it was founded almost 34 years ago, October 10, 1887. The first officers were **John R. Wood**, president, **A.F. Wright**, vice president, **H.E. Pearse**, cashier. The directorate consisted of **Oliver Evans**, **W.S. Laing**, **Charles E. Parent**, **John T. Jones**, **William Oliver**, **A.F. Wright**, **John Perkins**, **Samuel Mitchell** and **John R. Wood**. The original capitalization was \$50,000, which was raised to \$100,000 Dec. 17, 1906.

M.A. Northrop was elected cashier Jan. 12, 1892, and was succeeded June 3, 1895, by **A.D. Eldridge**. **Charles Ewing** followed Mr. Eldridge November 24, 1897, and was, in turn succeeded by **R.S. Powell**, April 9, 1901. Mr. Powell held office until **F.J. Oliver**, the present incumbent, was elected cashier, Feb. 18, 1919.

W.S. Laing succeeded **J.R. Wood** as president August 20, 1897, and held office until his death in 1905, when **E.F. Brown** assumed the presidency, which he has held ever since.

Of the present officers, President **E.F. Brown** first was elected a director in 1897, although he had been long affiliated with the bank as a stockholder. As stated above, he was elected [sic – elected] president in 1906 [sic – 1905 – ?], and has held office since.

J.C. Kimberly, vice president, was elected to that office January 11, 1910, to succeed his father, **J.A. Kimberly**.

W.J. Cudlip, vice president, was elected a director January 8, 1907, and vice president January 14, 1919.

F.J. Oliver, cashier, first entered the service of the bank January 15, 1899. He was made assistant cashier January 8, 1907, and cashier February 18, 1919. June 17, 1919, was elected a director.

Joseph W. Franson, assistant cashier, became affiliated with the institution July 12, 1910, and was made assistant cashier upon his return from army service, July 8, 1919. **Leo H.**

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Mortenson, who took Mr. Franson's place in April, 1918, when the latter was called to the colors, was made assistant cashier the same date.

Present Directorate.

The present directorate of the bank consists of J.C. Kimberly, A. Bjorkman, W.J. Cudlip, R.W. Pierce, Jr., E.F. Brown, R.C. Browning, G.P. Fugere, R.T. Miller, W.E. Hallenbeck, J.W. Hoose, and F.J. Oliver.

A glance over the list of names of the officers and directors, past and present, shows that all are men of substance, and of sound business sense. Under their management the bank has grown from a small establishment to an institution with resources of over two million dollars[.] Its remodeled home is one of which the bank and the community it represents may well be proud, and under the same efficient leadership which it has always had, there is not the slightest doubt that the institution faces a long and prosperous future.

In the October 3, 1921 issue of *The Iron Mountain Daily News* a follow-up article on the opening of the new bank recorded the following:

Five thousand people, according to estimates based on the number of souvenirs distributed, attended the formal opening of the remodeled First National bank Saturday evening. They came from all parts of this district, Florence, Crystal Falls, and Iron River, Niagara, Norway, Vulcan and Loretto. Some businessmen stated that they did the biggest out-of-town business of any Saturday night in months.

Before the doors were opened at 8 o'clock there was a large crowd waiting to be admitted, the first five minutes of the reception filled the lower floor to capacity. Lines were organized as the only effective way of handling the huge number of visitors. Accordingly, they went from the lobby to the bookkeeping room; thence past the women's retiring room into the directors' room, around the table and out, up past the coupon booths and the huge new safety vault, whose construction and use was explained, to the executive office, where souvenirs were distributed, and thence out. Souvenirs consisted of thermometers, mounted on wood bases in mission finish, with aluminum name plates, four-foot tape measures in celluloid cases bearing a picture of the lobby, and quill pens with vari-colored plumes. Officers and employes [sic – employees] of the institution who were on hand to explain all points, were recipients of constant congratulations on the excellence of their new quarters.

*Throughout the evening **Castel's orchestra**, located in the northwest corner of the lobby, furnished music, which, with the artistically placed baskets of flowers, gave the whole affair the air of a gala occasion.*

*Upstairs, tenants of the office suites were also holding open house, while, in the **Elks' club rooms**, ice cream, coffee and waters were being served to all visitors. Like the bank proper, the second floor drew much favorable comment from the guests.*

Until 11 o'clock the procession continued without stop. When the doors were finally closed, it was estimated that a number greater than half the entire population of the city had visited the institution.

"We are building for the future," said F.J. Oliver, cashier. "We have been told this evening that ours is the finest banking house north of Milwaukee. We meant it to be such; we meant to

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erect a building that would keep pace with the promised growth which, we feel, is certainly coming to Iron Mountain.”

BUSINESSES AND OFFICES LOCATED IN THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING [THE WOOD BLOCK] FROM 1925-1941

1925: Businesses listed in the basement of the First National Bank Building, 221 South Stephenson Avenue, in the 1925 directory included: **Mette Electric Company**, (Walter F. Mette, Joseph P. Peterson and Edward *[sic – Edmond]* J. Poirier, proprietors, “Electrical Contractors, Fixtures and Supplies”; **John Johnson**, barber. On the second floor, the offices were occupied as follows: Rooms 1 and 2, **Symonds & Rahm**, (Charles D. Symonds and Paul Rahm), attorneys; Room 3, **Dr. Otto F. Brauns**, dentist; Room 4, **The Miller Agency**, **Carl G. Miller**, owner, general insurance; Room 5, **Dr. Joel D. Jones**, dentist; Room 6, **Dr. George H. Boyce**, physician; Room 7, **Dr. D. Boyce**; Room 8, **Mineral Mining Company**, **Edwin F. Brown**, secretary and general manager, and **Pewabic Company**, miners, **Edwin F. Brown**, manager.

1935: Businesses listed in the basement of the First National Bank Building, 221 South Stephenson Avenue, in the 1935 directory included: **E.J. Electric Company**, **Edmond J. Poirier**, proprietor; **Henry R. Miller**, plumber; **John Johnson**, barber. On the second floor, the offices were occupied as follows: Rooms 1-2 and 3, **Dr. Arthur L. Costa** and **Dr. Gemiel G. Jacobs**, dentists; Rooms 4-5, **The Miller Agency**, **Carl G. Miller**, owner, general insurance; Rooms 6-7, **Dr. George H. Boyce**, physician; Rooms 10, 11 and 12, **Symonds & Rahm**, (Charles D. Symonds and Paul Rahm), attorneys; Room 15, **F.E. Parmelee & Son** (Fred E. Parmelee and Gale F. Parmelee), architects; Room 16, **Carmelita’s Beauty Salon**, **Carmelita Fiorucci**, proprietor; Room 17, **Lake States Oil Company**, **George C. Newton**, treasurer-manager; Rooms 18-19, **Prudential Life Insurance**.

1939: Businesses listed in the basement of the First National Bank Building, 221 South Stephenson Avenue, in the 1939 directory included: **E.J. Electric Company**, **J.E. Poirier**, proprietor; **Iron Mountain Plumbing & Heating Company**, **Henry R. Miller**, proprietor; **Reliable Beauty & Barber Shop**, **John Johnson**, proprietor. On the second floor, the offices were occupied as follows: Room 2, **Dr. Gemiel G. Jacobs**, dentist; Rooms 4-5, **The Miller Agency**, **Carl G. Miller**, owner; Room 6, **Dr. George H. Boyce**, ear, eye, nose and throat specialist; Rooms 10, 11 and 12, **Symonds & Rahm**, (Charles D. Symonds and Paul Rahm), attorneys; Room 15, **Honolulu Conservatory of Music**; Room 16, **Carmelita’s Beauty Salon**, **Carmelita Mongiat**, proprietor; Room 17, **Lake States Oil Company**, **George C. Newton**, manager; Rooms 18-19, **Prudential Life Insurance**.

1941-1942: Businesses listed in the basement of the First National Bank Building, 221 South Stephenson Avenue, in the 1941-1942 directory included: **E.J. Electric Company**, **J.E. Poirier**, proprietor; **Miller Plumbing**, **Henry R. Miller**, proprietor; **Reliable Beauty & Barber Shop**, **John Johnson**, proprietor. On the second floor, the offices were occupied as follows: Rooms 1, 2 and 3, **Dr. Gemiel G. Jacobs**, dentist; Rooms 4-5, **The Miller Agency**, **Carl G. Miller**, owner; Rooms 6-7, **Dr. George H. Boyce**, ear, eye, nose and throat specialist; Room 8, **Mineral Mining Company**, **Elwin F. Brown**, manager; Rooms 10, 11 and 12, **Symonds & Rahm**, (Charles D. Symonds and Paul Rahm), attorneys; Room 16, **Carmelita’s Beauty**

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Salon, **Mrs. Myrtle Seilta**, proprietor; Room 17, **Lake States Oil Company**, **George C. Newton**, treasurer; Rooms 18-19, **Prudential Life Insurance**, **Arthur M. Mars**, manager; Room 20, **John V. Zanardi**, prosecuting attorney.

The First National Bank moved into its new building on the east side of the 200 block of South Stephenson Avenue on Monday, May 20, 1991. The new building had been constructed in front of the original Wood Block building which was razed shortly after the new building opened.

6: NORTH SIDE OF 200 BLOCK EAST LUDINGTON STREET

200 – FIRST NATIONAL BANK & TRUST OF IRON MOUNTAIN-KINGSFORD – 2010 (South Side of the First National Bank Building – 1980)

History: In 1935 **Ed Corey** was the manager of the **State Liquor Store** at this address. By 1939 **Guido Valenti** was manager of the State Liquor Store here, and **Joseph LaFave** was listed as manager in the 1941-1942 directory.

202 – FIRST NATIONAL BANK & TRUST OF IRON MOUNTAIN-KINGSFORD – 2010 (South Side of the First National Bank Building – 1980)

History: In 1892-1894 the **Western Union Telegraph Company**, managed by **Hubert A. Mead**, was located at this address in the “Wood’s Block.” **Mrs. Josie Robinson** was the manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, located in Room 16 of the Wood Block, in 102-1903. **John Niklas** had his tailor shop at 202 East Ludington Street in 1902-1903, and the **Elks Hall** was located upstairs at this address at that time. In 1907-1908 **O.E. Anderson** was found only in the street index at this address, and **Louis C. Messenger**, a barber, was listed at 202 ½ East Ludington Street. **C.E. Anderson & Company** (**C.E. Anderson** and **Jerome E. Strong**) ran a general merchandise store here and at 225 South Stephenson Avenue in 1913, and **Axel Carlson** also ran a barbershop at 202 (probably 202 ½) East Ludington Street at that time.

An article in the August 17, 1916 edition of the *Iron Mountain Press* announced a business change at this address as follows:

Business Change.

Sam Khoury has closed a deal for the purchase of the **Charles E. Anderson** grocery store on East Ludington street and took possession last Tuesday morning. Mr. Khoury will enlarge the stock and add a line of fruits, fine confectionery and cigars and tobacco. Next season he will have a soda fountain. The stand is a good one and the new proprietor is confident that, by close attention to business, he will win a generous patronage. Mr. Anderson will devote his entire time to his dry goods, clothing, shoe and bazaar departments.

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In 1925 **The Men's Store**, operated by **Max Dworsky** and **Paul Dworsky**, was located here, as was **George L. Huguet's** barbershop, at 202 ½ East Ludington Street. **Aimone & Fornetti** (**Peter Aimone** and **James Fornetti**) ran a barbershop at this address by 1935, were still here in 1939 and 1941. **Amos M. Troll** also ran the **Watch Repair Shop** here by 1941.

204 – FIRST NATIONAL BANK & TRUST OF IRON MOUNTAIN- KINGSFORD – 2010 (South Side of the First National Bank Building – 1980)

History: **John R. Johnston** advertised his shop and skills as “artistic merchant tailor and dealer in the only line of fashionable gentlemen’s furnishings” at this address in 1892-1894. In the February 16, 1893 edition of *The Range-Tribune* the following article appeared regarding a theft at John R. Johnston’s tailor shop:

Festive Burglars.

*The tailoring and gent's [sic – gents'] furnishing goods establishment of J.R. Johnston, in the Wood block, was entered by burglars last Saturday night and a quantity of clothing stolen. An entrance was effected by smashing the glass in the back door. There was no clue to the thieves [sic – thieves], but on Sunday afternoon, at the **Chicago & North-Western** depot, **Chief of Police Clements** overhauled a woodsman who was acting in a suspicious manner and found in his bag two coats, two pairs of pantaloons and one vest, all of which had been stolen from Mr. Johnston's stock. The fellow gave his name as **Charles Tonkins** and stated that he had purchased the goods from another. Soon after, at the place where Tonkins had been boarding, **John Shields** and **George Tebo** [sic – **Theibault**] were arrested. The former had one of the missing coats in is possession and the latter a pair of pants. Both claim to have purchased the goods from Tonkins, and did so in the presence of witnesses. All three were locked up, however, but on Monday Shields and Tebo were released upon furnishing bonds for their appearance. The examination will take place next Monday before **Justice Bergeron**.*

Asp & Olson (**Charles Asp** and a **Mr. Olson**) had a confectionery shop here in 1902-1903. By 1907-1908 the **Ericson & Company** had a candy store here operated by **Hjalmar Ericson**. **Louis Stoekly** ran a drug store at this address in 1913. By 1925 the **Sims' Drug Store**, a Rexall drug store operated by **Edwin J. Sims**, was located here. The **Allyn Shoppe**, women's wear, **Mrs. Roxie Allyn**, proprietor, offered women's wear at this address in 1935, was listed as **Allyn's Dress Shop**, managed by Mrs. Roxie Allyn, in 1939, and listed again in 1941-1942 as the **Allyn Shop**.

***206-216 – no current listing – 206 – 2010, MOUNTAIN SYSTEMS – 208, computers – 2010, SANDSTONE SALON – 208, beauty salon, Beth Lindeman, owner – 2010, 212 – SOL BLU LOUNGE, restaurant, Therese Bujold, owner – 2010, 214 – SUZANNE FLEURY LAW OFFICE, attorney – 2010, 216 – CREDIT SERVICES, INC., collection agency, Tammy Blomquist,**

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manager – 2010 (Iron Mountain City offices and City Hall – 206-216 East Ludington Street – 1980)

History of WOODS SANDSTONE BLOCK: Built by **John R. Wood**, first president of the **First National Bank**, in 1891 out of native red sandstone from the North Side quarry, this building was originally a business block, then the **Hotel Wood** and finally was sold to the **City of Iron Mountain** for use as a city hall, including the fire, police and water departments, from 1900 until the current city hall building at 705 South Stephenson Avenue was remodeled from **Koffman's**, a retail clothing store, and the public safety building at 101 (fire department) and 111 (police) East Fleshier Street were constructed in 1993.

Excavation of the cellar was already underway when *The Iron Range* noted in its June 18, 1891 edition that a ledge of blue slates had been encountered, requiring considerable blasting to remove this obstruction. Norway's newspaper, *The Current*, commented in its August 22, 1891 issue that the building, "when finished sometime in October," would be "one of the finest in the county," noting "the outer walls are of Iron Mountain sandstone, the partition walls of brick and the rest wood. It is 130 ft. front and 70 ft. deep. The first story will contain six good store rooms and the second story will have a hall about 35 x 90 ft. and a large number of fine office rooms. The work is being well done and when finished the building will be a great addition to Iron Mountain's permanent improvements."

The Iron Range announced in its October 1, 1891 that "THE stone work on John R. Wood's new block on Ludington street has been completed and masons are now plastering the rooms on the second floor. The store rooms on the first floor rank among the best in the city, each apartment being spacious and each is fitted with plate glass windows. On the second floor are rooms for offices and a large hall, which will probably be used for lodge purposes. The building is one of the best and most substantial in the city and a credit to the owner."

In the October 24, 1891 edition of *The Current* the readers learned that the grand opening of **Mrs. A.L. Copeland's** millinery shop in the new "Wood's block" proved a great success and added that "'tis safe to say that the church services must needs [*sic – need to*] be very interesting tomorrow, to secure and hold the undivided attention of the feminine portion of the several congregations." The reporter also noted that J.R. Wood guided him through the new building and three of the six stores on the first story were already occupied. "The second story contains eleven fine offices, well lighted and furnished with open fireplaces, and a hall 33 x 90 ft. in size, besides cloak rooms, wide halls and all the modern conveniences. This is probably one of the most convenient and handsome business houses on the peninsula."

The Iron Range announced in its November 12, 1891 issue that "THERE is no difficulty in renting good store rooms in this city. John R. Wood's block is hardly complete before tenants are found ready to move into it. Every store room is rented. **M.C. Gleason** has the first, **J. Bitterly** the second, **Louis Newberger** the third, the **post office** will move into the fourth, **Mrs. Copeland** has the fifth and the **Iron Mountain Insurance Agency** the sixth."

The **post office** moved into Wood's Sandstone Block on Monday evening, November 30, 1891, next to and east of Joseph Bitterly's jewelry store. In the December 3, 1891 article announcing the post office's new location the reporter for *The Iron Range* commented: "The room is larger and of course cleaner and therefore pleasanter to visit, but its cleanliness is only a temporary excellence. It won't be long, probably, before it, like the one just vacated, will look

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as though some one had mopped the walls and ceiling with a rag dipped in mud, unless Mr. Wood gives the room an annual coat of whitewash.” [The post office remained in the Wood Sandstone Block until the current post office opened at 105 West Ludington Street on Monday, November 4, 1935.]

Newly-formed **Dickinson County** did not have a court house, and the board of supervisors approved a lease made by a special committee for five rooms, a hall for court purposes and ground on which to build a county jail for an annual rental of \$1,200 with privilege of renewal for five years at its meeting on Monday, December 21, 1891. Indeed, the necessary vaults and other “appurtenances” were already being “put in” by December 10, according to an article appearing in *The Iron Range* on that date. *The Iron Range* for April 14, 1892 noted that the county clerk, register of deeds and country treasurer had “moved their offices into the rooms provided by the county board in Wood’s stone block.”

On Saturday night, February 24, 1894, “a dastardly attempt was made to burn the Wood brownstone block,” an article appearing in the March 3, 1894 edition of *The Range-Tribune* announced. “Some scoundrel broke into the closet on the second floor and after demolishing the radiator packed a lot of waste paper around the woodwork and fired the same. The fire, however, went out for lack of nourishment, the woodwork being maple, and but little damage was done.”

Apparently the business block was not proving as successful as John R. Wood had anticipated. There had been an economic “panic” in 1893 which today would be called a depression, and business was beginning to recover when the following article, appearing in the November 9, 1895 edition of *The Range-Tribune*, told of plans to convert the structure into a first-class hotel.

“THE question of a first-class hotel, centrally located, is again being agitated in business circles, and there can be no doubt as to its paying good interest on the money invested. The Wood stone block on East Ludington street is admirably situated for such purpose, and with another story added could be made the model hotel of the peninsula. Two years ago Mr. Wood seriously considered the question of converting the building into a hotel and had plans prepared by a leading architect of Oshkosh. These plans show that, with a few comparatively inexpensive alterations, and the addition of a third story, Iron Mountain would have a hotel second to none in the upper peninsula. In conversation with Mr. Wood last Tuesday the fact developed that, while he was not disposed to undertake the task of giving our city a first-class hotel single-handed, he certainly could be depended upon to contribute liberally toward the enterprise. With the revival of business on this range the needs of another hotel, centrally located, is becoming more manifest every day, and the subject is one that should receive the earnest consideration of our business men.”

The work of converting the Wood Sandstone Block into a hotel was unexpectedly delayed in early January, 1896, due to the failure of the delivery of the plans for the renovation, but the plans were received on Sunday, January 5, 1896, and the carpenters were put to work immediately. An article in *The Range-Tribune* on January 25, 1896, noted the contract for the carpentry work had been let to **Parmelee & Son**, Iron Mountain architects, and Mr. Wood was expecting that the house would be receiving guests by the middle of March. An item in the first issue of the new city newspaper the *Iron Mountain Press*, dated May 28, 1896, noted, “There are 109 incandescent lamps in the new Wood hotel.”

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The **Hotel Wood** opened to guests on Monday morning, June 15, 1896, with **C.B. Barker** serving as manager. An article anticipating the opening appeared in the *Iron Mountain Press* on June 11, 1896, and gave the following details:

“The Press inspected the house and furnishings yesterday in their unsettled condition, and the writer is ready to affirm that no hotel in this northern country is more handsome [*sic* – *handsomely*] furnished or contains more conveniences. Owner Wood has not spared his pocket-book in making his purchases of furniture, rugs, carpets, etc., and the result is that Iron Mountain will have the model hotel of the mining region of Lake Superior. And it can be stated on the side that, in purchasing the furnishings for the house, Mr. Wood has patronized home business houses very largely, the bill of Messrs. **Grossbusch** and **Heberle** alone amounting to nearly \$3000. The decorating was done by **Bond & Gill** and is unequalled in the peninsula – proof abundant that in their line this firm is unexcelled.”

An item in the June 25, 1896 issue of the *Iron Mountain Press* noted that **George Finch**, of Escanaba, had been in Iron Mountain for ten days engaged in placing a system of electric call bells in the Hotel Wood.

Frank A. Beveridge, who resigned his position with the **Cundy Mining Company** to become day clerk at the Hotel Wood toward the end of June, 1896, took over as manager sometime in the spring of 1897, replacing C.B. Barker, and was succeeded by **J.W. Hall**, of Chicago in late April, 1898.

The Hotel Wood had several owners at the end of the century, apparently having gone bankrupt. The Hon. **Fred Brastad**, of Ishpeming, who had purchased the hotel from the **Peninsula National Bank of Ishpeming**, sold the Hotel Wood to **Patrick Flanagan**, of Sagola, in mid-October, 1899. Flanagan was also negotiating with the **First National Bank of Iron Mountain** for the furniture.

Flanagan was the front man for a group of local investors who proposed to form a company to run the hotel, organizing in late November, 1899. The proposed company was to have a capital stock of about \$25,000. Among the potential stockholders, in addition to Patrick Flanagan, were **Elwin F. Brown**, **William S. Laing**, **John O’Callaghan**, **Jay W. Hoose** and **Rudolph Th. Miller**.

A committee was organized to study the feasibility of adding a third story to the building or putting on a rear addition, and **Architect J.E. Clancy** was consulted. In early December, 1899, the committee engaged **Architect Charlton**, of Marquette, to prepare plans and estimates for the enlargement and improvement of Hotel Wood. In early January, 1900, Charlton’s report, following his earlier survey of the building and premises, showed that the contemplated improvements would cost not less than \$16,000 which was more than the proposed stock company cared to invest in the hotel business.

The *Iron Mountain Press* announced that Patrick Flanagan had offered to sell the Hotel Wood property to the **City of Iron Mountain** for \$9,200 in its June 21, 1900 issue. The newspaper heartily endorsed the proposal, noting the building cost double that amount to erect and was in excellent repair. Sometime in 1899 the question of the erection of a city hall had been studied by the city council. The article noted:

“The Hotel Wood building is admirably adapted for the purposes proposed without disturbing the present tenants. There is an abundance of room for a fine council chamber, offices for the several city officials, the police department and the fire department. The stone

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building in the rear, formerly used as a sample room and laundry, would make a splendid jail with a few slight, inexpensive alterations, with apartments on the second floor for female prisoners. The rentals now received, if placed in a sinking fund, would more than pay for the building in ten years, to say nothing of the saving in rents. By all means the city authorities should purchase the building and should lose no time in doing so.”

The city council unanimously approved the following resolution in early November, 1900: “RESOLVED, That the Board of Public Works be and they are hereby authorized to contract for remodeling the buildings situated on Lots 13, 14, and west ½ of lot 15, of block 8, of plat of Iron Mountain city, in accordance with the plans now on file with the clerk, at an expense not to exceed \$2,000, and also to contract for the purchase of a boiler and piping for heating said building at an expense not to exceed \$900.”

An item in “Brief City Newsites” in the *Iron Mountain Press* for December 6, 1900 noted: “The new quarters for the city offices in the Woods [sic – Wood] Hotel building, recently purchased by the city, will be ready for occupancy about the fifteenth of this month. The new city home will be a great improvement upon the present quarters, and the city employes [sic – employees] are to be congratulated upon the pleasant change in store for them.”

Architecture: Most of the exterior is rough sandstone block, but closer observation reveals decorative designs carved near the windows and at the cornice. Note the date of construction – 1891 – carved in the central portion of the upper area of the building. Look for original cast iron detailing in the form of green-painted rosettes and columns on the ground floor.

This building dates from an era when sidewalk traffic was at least as important as street traffic. Before television, telephones and cars, this sidewalk must have been packed with people exchanging news and gossip or simply going about their business. Notice how each door is set back from the sidewalk with a small entry. This gives the building’s visitors a transition from the large-scale busyness of the sidewalk and street to the quieter, smaller spaces inside. It also allows doors to open without blocking pedestrian traffic.

History 206: At the time the Wood Sandstone Block opened in mid-November, 1891, **M.C. Gleason** ran his “sample rooms” or saloon at this address. Listed in the 1892-1894 city directory, M.C. Gleason ran popular sample rooms here, featuring “fine Kentucky whiskies, imported and domestic cigars, bottled goods and mixed drinks.” The emporium was billed as “expert and distinguished dispensers of palatable decoctions.” **Hugh McLaughlin**, “a resident of Iron Mountain since 1886,” was also listed here in 1892-1894 as a “Real estate dealer, register of deeds of Dickinson Co, abstracts of titles.” He had an office in Room 6 of the Fisher Block at 110 East Ludington Street for his real estate business and his office in the Wood Sandstone Block at this address was probably the office of the Dickinson County Register of Deeds. **John Friedrich**, “County Clerk, Justice of the Peace, Secy Washington Land Dealing and Building Co,” had his office in Room 3 of “Wood’s block” at this address in 1892-1894. **Anson F. Wright**, the county treasurer, was also listed at this address in 1892-1894. **Patrick O’Connell**, sheriff of Dickinson County, had his office in Room 5, “Wood’s block,” listed at this address in the street index but at 208 in the alphabetical listing.

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[Compiled and Transcribed by William J. Cummings]

IRON MOUNTAIN CITY OFFICIALS IRON MOUNTAIN CITY HALL, 206-208 EAST LUDINGTON STREET

The **City of Iron Mountain** acquired the Wood Sandstone Block late in 1900. By 1902-1903 most of the city offices were located at 206-208 East Ludington Street on the second floor, including the council chambers, the city clerk's office (**James D. Cudlip**) and the mayor's office (**Hon. Edward Harvey**). Other city officials in 1902-1903 were **Louis Stoekly**, city treasurer; **Stephen J. James**, city engineer; **Herbert M. Pelham**, city attorney; **Charles Grant**, chief of police and street commissioner; and **Dr. John D. Cameron**, health officer. City officials in 1907-1908 were: **Thomas H. Barron**, mayor; **John B. Calvi**, city clerk; **Jacob Quist**, city treasurer; **Richard C. Browning**, city assessor; **John O'Hara**, city attorney; **Edward Smythe**, sealer of weights and measures; **Edmund Brockington**, **Feori Deuocenzo**, pound masters; **Dr. S. Edwin Cruse**, city health officer; **Emil A. Croll**, city drain and sewer inspector. In 1913 **Ransom L. Hammond** was mayor and **W.G. Monroe** was president of the city council. City officials listed included **Sol Beuparlant**, city clerk; **Christopher Grossbusch**, city treasurer; **H.M. Pelham**, city attorney; **Dr. Leslie E. Coffin**, city health officer; **Charles Parmelee**, sewer inspector; **John M. Goldsworthy**, city engineer; **Eugene A. Woodward** and **William H. Hurley**, justices of the peace; **John Antonelli** and **Anton Swanson**, poundmasters; **Eugene W. Hunt**, **Robert J. McGrath** and **Henry Trepanier**, building inspectors. In 1925 city officials, most of whom had offices in "city hall" included **Walter A. Henze**, mayor; **Alfred E. Sutherland**, president of city council; **Harold C. Lindholm**, city clerk; **Frank Izzo**, city treasurer; **Frank Franck**, city assessor; **Oscar Leaf**, **Louis Sachetti** and **Adolph Walling**, city building inspectors; **Geron Frederickson**, city health officer; **Martin King**, city street commissioner; **Wynter W. Dalzell**, city surveyor; **Samuel Tretheway**, electrical inspector; **John Oberman**, plumbing inspector; **William O. Oliver**, inspector of weights, measures and meats; **Vincenzo Oraddei**, poundmaster. In 1935 city officials, most of whom had offices in "city hall" included **Carl G. Miller**, mayor; **Joseph Giacobina**, president of the city council; **Archie P. Farrell**, city assessor; **Ernest W. Brown**, city attorney; **Joseph A. Michela**, chief accounting officer; **Harold C. Lindholm**, city clerk; **Harold L. Senseman**, city engineer; **James L. Browning**, city health officer; **John Trottier**, city treasurer; **James R. Spencer**, municipal judge. There was no listing of city officials in the 1939 city directory, but in the 1941-1942 city directory the following listings occurred under the "City Hall" located at 206-208 East Ludington Street: City Clerk's Office; Mayor's Office (**Ivar H. Anderson**); City W.P.A. (**David J. Fornette** [*sic – Fornetti*], supervisor); City Engineer's Office (**George Wallner**); Michigan State Employment Service (**William J. Patterson**); Municipal Judge (**James C. Perino**); Fire Department; Police Station.

The **Iron Mountain Club** met the first Tuesday of each month in its clubrooms at this address with **Thomas H. Barron**, president, and **James D. Cudlip**, secretary and treasurer in 1902-1903. By 1913 **Elwin F. Brown** was president of the club, listed at 208 East Ludington Street, and **Lewis T. Sterling** was secretary.

In 1913 the **Commercial Association** had an office at 208 East Ludington Street.

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IRON MOUNTAIN FIRE DEPARTMENT

In 1892-1894 **Edward Harvey** was fire chief. **Engine House No. 1**, the main station, was located at 105 East Ludington Street, with **George Irving**, captain, and **William Irving**, **Joseph Renz**, **John Scannell** and **John Scott** serving as firemen. **Engine House No. 2**, located at 102 Second Street, was manned by **Alex Milliman**, captain, and **George Hefling**, **Byron Kinney**, **James Tearney** and **John Turner**, firemen. By 1902-1903, with the city's acquisition of the Wood Sandstone Block, **No. 1 Engine House** was located at 206-208 East Ludington Street on the ground floor with **Thomas H. Blackney**, chief, and firemen **Peter Cardinal**, **Lee LaLonde**, **Thomas Strong** and **Harry Thomas**. **No. 2 Engine House** was located at 709 Vulcan Street near Main Street on the North Side, manned by **Charles Lundgren**, assistant chief, and **John Carollo**, fireman. In 1907-1908 **Peter Cardinal** was Chief Engineer, and the following firemen were assigned to **Engine House No. 1**: **M.C. Gleason**, **Albert Parent**, **Thomas Stroup** and **Harry Thomas**. At **Engine House No. 2**, **Lee LaLonde** was captain and the firemen were **John Carollo** and **John Lundquist**. In 1913 **No. 1 Engine House**, still located in the "City Building," was under the direction of **John E. Scannell**, fire chief. **Lee LaLonde** was still the captain at **No. 2 Engine House** at 709 Vulcan Street near Main Street on the North Side. A listing of firemen did not appear in the 1913 city directory. In 1925 **Joel Axberg** was serving as fire chief, but a listing of firemen did not appear in the city directory. By 1935 **Michael J. Scolatti** was listed as fire chief, and, again, a listing of firemen did not appear in the city directory. In 1939 the Iron Mountain Fire Department and the Iron Mountain Police Department were listed at 206-208 East Ludington Street, and, again, a listing of firemen did not appear in the city directory. The two departments were again designated at the same address in the 1941-1942 city directory, but no listing of firemen appeared.

IRON MOUNTAIN POLICE DEPARTMENT

In 1892-1894 **T.B. Catlin**, chief of police, and his patrolmen, **Charles Anderson**, **John Clements**, **Francesco "Frank" Forlacchio**, **Edward King** and **Germain Thibeau**, were headquartered at 112 East Brown Street. Constables were as follows: **Peter Cardinal**, First Ward; **James Greenaway**, Second Ward; **Thomas Hayes**, Third Ward; **Alexander Milliman**, Fourth Ward; **Germain Thibeau**, Fifth Ward. Headquarters for the police department in 1902-1903 was located at the corner of Stephenson Avenue and East Hughitt Street. **Charles Grant** was chief of police and the policemen were **John Andrews**, **John Larkin**, **Seth Larson**, **John Michela** and **Joseph Renz**. Constables in 1902-1903 were **Arthur Sampson**, First Ward; **Napoleon Jacques**, Second Ward; **Thomas Cornish**, Third Ward; **Arthur Flatt**, Fourth Ward; **Charles Nelson**, Fifth Ward. In 1907-1908 **John Larkin** was chief of police, and the policemen were **William O. Ferzacca**, **Alphonse Gilbeault**, **Seth Larson**, **Charles Lundgren** and **Arthur Sampson**. Constables in 1907-1908 were **Arthur Sampson**, First Ward; **Frank Cavianni**, Second Ward; **James Pollard**, Third Ward; **Charles E. Johnson**, Fourth Ward; **Andrew Peterson**, Fifth Ward. In 1913 **Charles A. Lundgren** was chief of

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police, headquartered at 232 South Stephenson Avenue. Policemen were listed as **Joel Axberg**, **Vincent Luzi**, **Horton Mitchell**, **Albert Parent** and **Domenic Ruffato**. By 1925 the Iron Mountain Police Department was headquartered at 206 East Ludington Street in the city hall building with **Frank M. Smole** serving as police chief. A listing of policemen and constables did not appear in the 1925 city directory. **William O. Ferzacca** was chief of police in 1935 with department headquarters remaining in the city hall building. Once again, a listing of policemen and constables did not appear in the 1935 city directory. In 1939 the Iron Mountain Fire Department and the Iron Mountain Police Department were listed at 206-208 East Ludington Street, and, again, a listing of policemen did not appear in the city directory. The two departments were again designated at the same address in the 1941-1942 city directory, but no listing of firemen appeared.

History 208: At the time the Wood Sandstone Block opened in mid-November, 1891, **Joseph Bitterly** operated his jewelry store at this address, but in the 1892-1894 city directory Bitterly was listed at 305 South Stephenson Avenue as a “Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments and Optical goods.” In 1892-1894 **Michael J. Doyle**, an attorney and counselor at law occupied Rooms 1 and 2 in “Wood’s block” at this address.

The **City of Iron Mountain** acquired the Wood Sandstone Block late in 1900. By 1902-1903 most of the city offices were located at 206-208 East Ludington Street on the second floor and the fire department was located on the ground floor. [See **History 206** for more information on the city hall, city officials, the Iron Mountain Police Department and the Iron Mountain Fire Department.]

History 210: At the time the Wood Sandstone Block opened in mid-November, 1891, **Louis Newberger** occupied this space, but his name does not appear in the 1892-1894 city directory. **Fabian J. Trudell**, attorney and counselor at law, who was also mayor of the City of Iron Mountain in 1892-1894, had his office at this address in “Wood’s block.”

The **City of Iron Mountain** acquired the Wood Sandstone Block late in 1900. In 1902-1903 **C.T. Hampson & Company**, **C.T. Hampton**, broker, conducted business at this address and was again operating here as the **C.T. Hampton Commission Company**, C.T. Hampson, broker, in 1907-1908.

In May, 1910, a lease was signed between the City of Iron Mountain and the United States of America to expand the post office facility, incorporating 210 East Ludington Street with 212 East Ludington Street. [See **History 212** for more information on the post office.]

History 212: At the time the Wood Sandstone Block opened in mid-November, 1891, the **post office** was located at this address. The post office moved into Wood’s Sandstone Block on Monday evening, November 30, 1891, next to and east of Joseph Bitterly’s jewelry store. In the December 3, 1891 article announcing the post office’s new location the reporter for *The Iron Range* commented: “The room is larger and of course cleaner and therefore pleasanter to visit, but its cleanliness is only a temporary excellence. It won’t be long, probably, before it, like the one just vacated, will look as though some one had mopped the walls and ceiling with a rag dipped in mud, unless Mr. Wood gives the room an annual coat of

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whitewash.” The post office was listed at this address in 1892-1894 with **George F. Seibert** serving as postmaster and **W.B. St. John** working as assistant postmaster. Patrick Flanagan, Judge of Probate Court, was also listed at this address in 1892-1894, his office located in Room 11 of “Wood’s block.”

The **City of Iron Mountain** acquired the Wood Sandstone Block late in 1900. The post office continued operating at this address in 1902-1903, with “General delivery and registry divisions open from 8:30 a.m. to 8 p.m. (except during distribution of incoming mails), daily except Sunday and holidays.” The Hon. **Alfred Cruse** was postmaster and **A.H. Storms** was assistant postmaster. In 1907-1908 the post office operated at the same place with the same operations schedule under the direction of the same postmaster and assistant postmaster.

An article in the May 12, 1910 edition of the *Iron Mountain Press* announced that “a lease for a period of ten years” had been executed by the City of Iron Mountain to the United States of America “for the store room now occupied by the post-office and the one adjoining to the west,” at that time occupied by the C.T. Hampton Commission Company. The annual rent was \$950, making the total sum for the period covered by the lease \$9,500. This article stated “the city building originally cost the city only \$8,000,” although the figure of \$9,200 was noted in 1899 accounts, but emphasized that “your Uncle Samuel will more than pay for the structure during the life of the lease.” The article also noted the city had collected and would collect other rentals, past, present and future, from building tenants and the city government still had “ample room in the building for all its needs.”

As a part of the contract the City of Iron Mountain “agreed to make many improvements, including much new furniture and additional fixtures.” The wall between the two store rooms (210 and 212 East Ludington Street) was to be removed, thus providing a lobby more than twice as large as the one then in use, measuring 35 feet east and west and 27 feet north and south. Postmaster Cruse’s private office would be in the front west side with an entrance from the lobby.

The financial department would extend in a semi-circle along the west side. The money order department first, then two stamp windows, registry, a letter case, general delivery projecting a few feet into the room, paper boxes, followed by 212 automatic keyless private boxes and drawers. The carrier windows would be extended along the north end of the quarters then in use with a private entrance from the lobby and a workroom in the rear. The carriers would also be provided with a restroom. The arrangement would enable the clerks to handle the large Sunday and holiday crowds “in comfort and expeditiously.”

In 1913 the location of the post office was listed as 210-212 East Ludington Street, with Alfred Cruse still serving as postmaster, and A.H. Storms working as his assistant. The hours were 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., and the post office was closed only on Sunday.

In 1925 the post office, located at 210 East Ludington Street, was served by **Charles Hallman**, postmaster, and **Albert Erickson**, assistant postmaster. By 1935 the United States Post Office was listed at 105 West Ludington Street with **Charles M. Dillon** serving as postmaster. The new post office opened on Monday, November 4, 1935.

History 214: At the time the Wood Sandstone Block opened in mid-November, 1891, **Mrs. Anna L. Copeland** ran her millinery shop at this address. An article appearing on October 24, 1891, in Norway’s newspaper, *The Current*, mentioned the grand opening of her

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shop as follows: “The grand opening of millinery goods at Mrs. A.L. Copeland’s, in the new Wood’s block, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, proved a great success, and ‘tis safe to say that the church services must needs [*sic – need to*] be very interesting tomorrow, to secure and hold the undivided attention of the feminine portion of the several congregations. “Twas ever thus.”

The **City of Iron Mountain** acquired the Wood Sandstone Block late in 1900. The **United States Express Company** rented the store at this address in 1902-1903 with **George Polkinghorn** serving as agent, and the company was still at this location in 1907-1908 with **William J. Oberdorffer** serving as agent. By 1913 **Edwin L. Boswell** worked as the local agent for **Wells Fargo & Company** at this address.

In 1925 **Justice Court** was listed at 214 East Ludington Street, but in 1935 there was no entry for this address in the city hall building. By 1939 the **Michigan State Employment Service** was located here with **Andrew Steele** serving as manager. There was no listing for this address in 1941-1942.

History 216: At the time the Wood Sandstone Block opened in mid-November, 1891, **Iron Mountain Insurance Agency** was said to be located at this address. However, the business was located in the new Fisher Block at 110 East Ludington Street in the 1892-1894 city directory, and there was no entry for this address at that time.

The **City of Iron Mountain** acquired the Wood Sandstone Block late in 1900. The **Iron Mountain Water Works Company** was located at this address in 1902-1903 (**Emil A. Croll**, superintendent), 1907-1908 (Emil A. Croll, superintendent and manager) and 1913 (Emil A. Croll, superintendent; **Elwin F. Brown**, president; **Richard C. Browning**, secretary). In 1925 Emil A. Croll was listed as manager of the **City Water Works** at this address, and in 1935 **Harold L. Senseman**, Iron Mountain city engineer, was listed as superintendent of the City Water Works. The City Water Department was supervised by **George Wallner** by 1939, and was still listed at this address in 1941-1942.

***218 – RESIDENCE – 2010 (The Golden Comb Beauty Parlor – 1980)**

History: **John J. Saving**, a merchant and custom tailor, was operating his shop at this address when the following disturbing, yet amusing, article appeared in the June 6, 1889 edition of *The Menominee Range*, helping document his early occupancy at this address:

Too Much Love.

*Pete Torzinsky, a tailor employed by John Saving, showed such unmistakable evidence of insanity last Thursday, [*sic*] that **City Marshal Catlin** thought it advisable to take him to Menominee for examination, and the unfortunate man has since been sent to an insane asylum for treatment. It is reported that Torzinsky was deeply infatuated with a young lady of this city, but had never had the courage to tell her so or in fact to even speak to her, but had contented himself with casting loving glances at his inamorata while she was attending divine worship in **St. Joseph’s church**. It is hoped that a few weeks or months at Ionia will either*

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cure him of his infatuation or give him courage to speak out like a man. He has yet to learn evidently that a faint heart never won a fair lady.

In 1892-1894 **Erick Strom** worked here as a shoemaker and **John J. Saving** worked as a merchant and custom tailor. **L.T. Sterling** sold “lands, real estate and insurance” at this address in 1902-1903, while **Thomas Williams**, who had a second-hand store at 104-106 West Ludington Street, boarded upstairs. In 1907-1908 L.T. Sterling continued to run his general insurance and real estate office here. **James L. McParlon** ran the **City Dye Works** at this location in 1913, as well as selling pianos and sewing machines. In 1925 **James McParlon**, proprietor of the **Sewing Machine Exchange**, rented, repaired and exchanged sewing machines here, residing upstairs at 218 ½ East Ludington Street with his wife **Hazel L. McParlon**. **Albert H. Hooper** sold sewing machines at this address in 1935, and **Matt Carrig** and his wife **Elizabeth Carrig** lived upstairs at 218 ½ East Ludington Street. By 1939 the downstairs was listed as “vacant,” while **Matt Carrigg**, of the ERA and Dickinson County Health Unit, still lived here with his wife **Elizabeth Carrigg** and were still listed here in 1941-1942. **Gust Anderson Painting & Decorating** was located on the ground floor in the 1941-1942 city directory.

***220 – MORGAN STANLEY SMITH BARNEY, financial advisory services, John Curran, manager – 2010, ADAM L. KRUPPSTADT PC, attorney – 2010 (Immanuel Baptist Church – vacant – 1980)**

History 220: **Mrs. M. (Eliza) Blewett** resided here in 1907-1908. This is possibly the same home as recorded at 222 East Hughitt Street in 1902-1903. [See entry below.]

222 – XXX – 2010

History 222: **Oscar Sand**, a laborer, lived at this address in 1902-1903. This is possibly the same home as recorded at 220 East Hughitt Street in 1907-1908. [See above entry.]

224 – XXX – 2010

History 224 [220 – 2010]*: The **Emanuel Baptist Church** was located on the northwest corner of East Ludington Street and Iron Mountain Street in 1902-1903. The pastor, **Rev. G.W. Johnson**, lived in Escanaba, Michigan. Sunday services were held “as announced” at 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m., with Sunday School at 12 p.m. Standard Time. Exactly what type of structure was located here in 1902-1903 is uncertain.

The building still standing there in 2010 was built as the Immanuel Baptist Church, sometimes referred to as the **English Baptist Church**, during the ministry of the **Rev. A.K. Scott**, the foundation being laid in 1908. An article in the September 29, 1910 edition of the *Iron Mountain Press* announced that Pastor Scott was already planning to dedicate the

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“handsome house of worship” early in December. When the article appeared the auditorium was being finished and other work was to be completed as rapidly as possible. The total cost of the church was \$9,000, and Pastor Scott informed the reporter that the church would be “dedicated free from debt.” Another brief article in the December 15, 1910 issue of the *Iron Mountain Press* noted “the dedication of the new Baptist church has been delayed by the non-arrival of the stained glass windows, which the manufacturers agreed to deliver several weeks ago.” Pastor Scott was then anticipating having “everything in shape for the dedicatory services early in the new year.”

In 1913 the Immanuel Baptist Church was still conducting services at the corner of East Ludington Street and Iron Mountain Street.

The history of the Baptist churches in the area in the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century is somewhat confusing. Much of the following information was taken from the Fiftieth Anniversary Booklet for the Immanuel Baptist Church by E.O. Erickson, as quoted in an article in the June 26, 1980 edition of *The Iron Mountain News*. A number of families from Norway, Michigan, moved to Iron Mountain in about 1882, as the town was growing rapidly and the mines were expanding. The Baptist families from Norway first worshipped in a little school house on the North Side called “School House in the Swamp.” In 1885 the 18 members raised \$300 to buy and remodel a house on the North Side and the name of the church was changed from the Norway Swedish Baptist Church to the Swedish Baptist Church of Iron Mountain.

In the fall of 1886, **Ludvig Djupstrom** became pastor of the church. A lot was purchased on East Fleshiem Street and the first church, a simple rectangular structure 55 feet long and 30 feet wide, was built.

More Swedish Baptists came to the area and the congregation grew to over 100. On March 11, 1892, the question of a new church was taken up. A new lot was purchased at the southeast corner of East Hughitt Street and Iron Mountain Avenue, and a large church built of brick and wood with a high spire and large quartz windows in Gothic style was ready for worship in the fall of that same year. The building had a large auditorium or sanctuary with a gallery with a seating capacity of 350 persons, as well as a full basement hall for Sunday School and other meetings. The church was often referred to as the Rosqvist Church because the **Rev. John P. Rosqvist** was the pastor at the time.

Four years after this church was constructed many bills remained unpaid. The nation-wide Panic (today called a Depression) of 1893 caused much unemployment for a period of time. Spiritually, 61 new members were added to the congregation, but the church was faced with a \$7,000 debt. A resolute and energetic woman, **Mrs. S.J. Larson**, stepped to the forefront and by house-to-house solicitation secured \$1,000 which was matched by a loan from the **Baptist Home Mission Society**.

In 1914 the church faced another grave situation, as many leading members had moved away and the remaining membership could not support a pastor. The **Michigan State Baptist Convention** agreed to extend financial aid if the **Swedish Baptist Church** and the **English Baptist Church** (the church at the northeast corner of East Ludington Street and Iron Mountain Street) would merge. Such an agreement could not be reached, and the English Baptist Church was forced to disband. Since the old church needed extensive repairs and the comparatively new English Baptist Church was vacant, the Michigan State Baptist Convention

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was contacted, and, in 1919, it was agreed to exchange church buildings with the provision that the Swedish Baptist Church assume the responsibility of the debt of \$1,000 which remained on the English Baptist Church property. The congregation moved to the corner of East Ludington Street and Iron Mountain Street, and at a church meeting held February 22, 1920, decided to adopt the name “Immanuel Baptist Church” which had been carved on the cornerstone of the building, the name the congregation continues to use today.

Until 1920 the Swedish language was used exclusively in church work, except in the Sunday School, where English had begun to be used. **Pastor Paul Hallin** suggested that the evening service be conducted in English to accommodate many who did not understand Swedish. Although this change met with opposition by some of the older members, it was tried and continued until 1934, when the Swedish language was dropped altogether and all services were conducted in English. At that time the church called its first non-Swedish pastor, a Scotsman, the **Rev. Frank Blair**.

The church continued to grow, and increased Sunday School attendance made it necessary to hold classes in the Carnegie Public Library next door, the second floor of the Wisconsin-Michigan Power Company building across the street and a small residence behind the church.

The Immanuel Baptist Church was led by the **Rev. Paul Hallin** in 1925, and in 1935 the **Rev. Frank Blair** was pastor to this congregation, and was still listed as pastor in 1939 and 1941-1942.

[NOTE: The new Immanuel Baptist Church was constructed on Carpenter Avenue in 1960, the congregation moving from the structure on East Ludington Street at that time.]

Architecture: As you approach Ludington Street, look at the structure on the northwest corner of the intersection. The fine brickwork, stained glass windows, bell tower and dramatic roof add a lot of architectural interest to this block. Originally constructed as the Immanuel Baptist Church in 1907-1908, by the early 1990's this building was vacant and in a state of disrepair. The current owners renovated it in 1994 and it now houses two businesses. This is a great example of how a building can be sensitively updated to fulfill the needs of a modern professional office and still retain its historical character.

6: SOUTH SIDE OF 200 BLOCK EAST LUDINGTON STREET

201 – FLEURY SINGLER & COMPANY, accountants – 2010 (North Side of Daniels' House of Gifts and Cards – 1980)

History: In 1902-1903 **August Williams** had a confectionery store here and lived up the street at 217 East Ludington Street. There was no listing for this address in 1907-1908 or 1913. In 1925 **J.A. Minnear & Son** (**J.A. Minnear** and **William H. Minnear**) operated their real estate and insurance business here. **Joseph H. Thomas** sold sewing machines at this location in 1935. There was no listing for this address in 1939 or 1941-1942.

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203 – FLEURY SINGLER & COMPANY, accountants – 2010 (North Side of Daniels' House of Gifts and Cards – 1980)

History: In 1892-1893 **Miss H. Brown** operated a millinery shop here. **Victor E. Lundin**, a tailor, worked at this address in 1902-1903. By 1907-1908 **A. Wallberg** was found in the street index and **C.F. Wallberg** was listed under "Cleaning and Pressing" and "Merchant Tailoring" at this location in the business directory. However, neither name appeared in the alphabetical listing for 1907-1908. C.F. Wallberg was still working as a tailor here in 1913. **Budhadin Kahn** operated a restaurant at this location in 1925. **Thor Liengh**, a music director, sold musical merchandise at this address in 1935, and also operated the **Iron Mountain Sign Company** here. By 1939 **Dr. Joseph L. Clement**, an eye specialist, practiced at this address, and was still listed here, as an optician, in 1941-1942.

207 – XXX – 2010

History: **Davey & Eaton (Josiah Davey and Fred Eaton)** had "sample rooms" here in 1892-1894, featuring "fine wines, liquors, cigars and fresh beer. Free lunches served." In 1902-1903 **Emil Larson** ran a saloon at this address, as did **Emil Carlson** in 1907-1908. By 1913 Emil Carlson was proprietor of the **Farmers' Home Hotel** and saloon at this location. There was no listing for this address in 1925, 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

209-211 – CITY PARKING LOT – 2010 (City Parking Lot – 1980)

History 209: In 1892-1894 **Robert Drechsler** operated a tailor shop on this site which was also occupied by **Sing Kee's Chinese Laundry**, advertising "first class and prompt work" and noting that "all work left at this laundry will be well washed and neatly ironed at reasonable prices." Sing Kee also resided here, as did **Fred Eaton**, of **Davey & Eaton (Josiah Davey and Fred Eaton)**, who operated sample rooms next door at 207 East Ludington Street, featuring "fine wines, liquors, cigars, fresh beer and free lunches!" An item in the June 20, 1889 edition of *The Menominee Range* stated: "IRON MOUNTAIN can now boast of a Chinese steam laundry – the only one of its kind in this part of the country. The fixtures have just been put in by Sing Kee, the Hughitt street washee-washee." Apparently Sing Kee moved to this address from Hughitt Street by 1892-1894. **John Blixt** had a barbershop here in 1902-1903. In 1907-1908 **William Creuz** manufactured cigars at this address. **Victor E. Lundin** was a tailor here in 1913.

In 1925 the **Colonial Theatre** occupied 209-211. **August E. Brauns** was the president and **M.D. Thomas** was the secretary-treasurer of the **Colonial Theatre Company**. In 1935 this address was listed as "vacant." The Colonial Theatre was still here in 1939 with **Russell McNamee** serving as manager. By 1941-1942 **Alfred Wright** was listed as the manager.

DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY – CITY OF IRON MOUNTAIN – BUSINESS DISTRICT STREET BY STREET 1879–1942

[Compiled and Transcribed by William J. Cummings]

History 211: In 1902-1903 **Sol Noble's** blacksmith shop was located at this address and he boarded at the **Wabash Hotel**, run by **Mrs. D. Jarvis** upstairs at 319 South Stephenson Avenue. There was no listing for this address in 1907-1908 or 1913.

In 1925 the **Colonial Theatre** occupied **209-211**. **August E. Brauns** was the president and **M.D. Thomas** was the secretary-treasurer of the **Colonial Theatre Company**. In 1935 this address was listed as "vacant."

History of the COLONIAL THEATRE: In its May 18, 1916 edition, *The Iron Mountain Press* announced that **August E. Brauns** was to erect "a theatre second to none north of Milwaukee" on the property opposite the city hall building on East Ludington Street, then occupied by two frame buildings and known as the **Farmers' Hotel**. Brauns purchased the property, having frontage on East Ludington Street of 60 feet and a depth of 75 feet which extended to the alley, from the Commercial Bank during the week. There was also an alley on the west side.

The proposed theatre building was to cover the entire property with the main entrance on Ludington Street and exits on the side and rear alleys.

Architect Charlton, of Marquette, was commissioned to draft the plans for the theatre with instructions to design "a house second to none in the Upper Peninsula," containing "everything modern and up-to-date in accordance with the state's sanitary and safety laws."

Plans were to construct a theatre which would be able to show the higher grade motion pictures, and have a stage sufficient to accommodate larger theatrical companies.

Martin Thomas, then manager of the **Bijou Theatre** at 104-106 West Ludington Street, was to manage the new house.

By June 8, 1916, Contractor **Anton Meinch** was removing the frame buildings which Brauns had sold to **Joseph Tamborini**, and excavation for the new "opera house" was to commence as soon as the buildings were moved.

An article in October 26, 1916 edition of *The Iron Mountain Press* stated that the new opera house would "be illuminated with one thousand electric lamps, many of them of large power." The brick masons had finished work on the building and the scenery loft was almost enclosed. Plumbers were then engaged in installing the heating, ventilating and water systems. The ventilating system was to include all that was "new and modern."

The **Colonial Theatre**, described in the December 14, 1916 edition of *The Iron Mountain Press*, as "Iron Mountain's beautiful new play-house," opened Saturday evening, December 16, 1916 with "Poor Little Peppina," starring **Mary Pickford**, America's sweetheart in motion pictures.

For the grand opening all seats in all departments sold for twenty-five cents. For future motion picture attractions the following prices were: main floor, 15 cents; balcony, 10 cents; and box seats, 25 cents. Seats in boxes could be reserved for all occasions.

The Colonial was constructed of tile with a covering of grey stucco. The front had "a most artistic design" with 60 feet of frontage on East Ludington Street. At the alley, the building was 75 feet wide, and the total depth was 120 feet.

The main auditorium had a bowl-shaped concrete floor and could be flushed directly into the sewer system, "ensuring the utmost cleanliness." There were 550 upholstered opera chairs of the latest design on the main floor, while the balcony contained 360 opera chairs "of

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comfortable design.” There were three boxes, each with a seating capacity of seven persons. The chairs in the boxes were “of a neat wicker pattern.” Thus, the theatre had a seating capacity of 931, affording everyone “an unobstructed view of the entire stage.”

The stage had an opening 32x18 feet with a height of 50 feet from the floor to the gridiron, and was 30 feet deep. It was arranged so the largest attractions could be booked. The dressing rooms were large and comfortable and there were toilet rooms for women and men.

The “machine operating room” (projection booth) was located in the front of the house directly under the balcony. It was fire-proof in every respect, ample in size, well ventilated and equipped with two of the latest motor driven machines (projectors).

The entrance to the theatre was very roomy, featuring “an artistic tile floor” and mahogany swinging doors. To the left of the lobby was a rest room for ladies with a toilet. The men’s restroom was on the right. Both were equipped with sanitary fixtures.

The ventilating system consisted of “what is known as the force system with which all modern theatres are now equipped,” while the heating plant had what was known as “the down draft boiler system.”

The plans for the theatre were made by Architect Charlton, of Marquette, and the building was erected under the supervision of **Hans Nelson**.

An article appearing in the third edition of Iron Mountain’s new newspaper, *The Iron Mountain Daily News*, dated Wednesday, April 13, 1921, an article announced that the exterior alterations to the **Bijou Theatre** were nearing completion. The Bijou reopened on Monday, April 25, 1921, and the Colonial Theatre closed for a complete remodeling and interior redecoration on Friday, May 29, 1921.

The remodeling project included removing the partitions at the rear and at both sides of the entrance and widening both the foyer and the rear of the theatre proper. The stairs at the left of the entrance which led to the balcony were to be torn out and a new and wider flight built to replace them. In addition, all new seats were to be placed in the balcony “with the addition of a loge box arrangement similar to that used in a number of the more modern picture theatres throughout the country.” The loge boxes were mainly used to accommodate private theatre parties.

New Simplex projectors and Idealite screens were placed in both the Bijou and Colonial theatres at the time of the remodeling.

When the remodeling was completed, the Colonial Theatre seated 900 patrons and was used largely for showing larger feature pictures, as well as road shows. The Bijou, accommodating 700 patrons, was used only for lighter attractions and was a motion picture theatre only.

Just two years later the Colonial Theatre was once again redecorated. An article in the June 30, 1923 edition of *The Iron Mountain News* reported that “the Colonial Theatre will within the next several weeks be transformed into the prettiest theatre in Cloverland, according to plans for remodeling and redecorating the interior.

A contract for the work was closed by Martin D. Thomas, manager, and the Decorative Supply Company and Andrew Jasinski & Company, both firms being located in Chicago.

The plans called for a large amount of decorative plaster work, including pilasters on the side walls and fancy moldings around the proscenium. The theatre was to be thoroughly

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renovated, the color scheme of the painting consisting of old rose and gold and gray. **Ernest Bond**, local decorator, was associated in the work.

The box office was removed and a new one built in the center of the lobby. New entrance doors were installed and the outside canopy rebuilt and painted.

The entire gallery of the theatre was equipped with new seats and repairs were made to the seats on the first floor. In addition, all aisles were thickly carpeted and new lighting fixtures installed throughout.

A modernization program for both the Braumart and Colonial theatres, operated by the Braumart Theater Company, was undertaken in the summer of 1935. An article in the July 29, 1935 edition of the *Iron Mountain News* announced that the Colonial Theater would open with a matinee performance on Monday, August 3, 1935.

Both the exterior and interior of the theater had been rebuilt and decorated along new and modern lines.

All decorating of the Colonial, inside and out, was “designed and executed” by the **Bond Decorating Company**. The exterior had a terra cotta base, trimmed in dark brown. The terra cotta was “high-lighted” to bring out a more effective blend with the trimming.

Inside the decorative scheme was worked out in a grayish-tan theme, with mulberry paneling, trimmed in gold. The wainscoting along the walls was of gray-tan, the outer panels of mulberry, with gold borders, and the inner panels of light green. The ceiling was finished in ivory, and the same grayish-tan motif prevailed in the balcony and corridors.

High intensity lamps, a new generator, a new wide range Western Electric sound system and an improved screen brought the projection and sound equipment up to the highest approved standards. The new marquee at the front of the theater contained hundreds of electric lamps and many feet of neon tubing to present a striking color effect.

Seats, all reconditioned, which had recently been removed from the Braumart to make room for new ones, provided added comfort for patrons of the Colonial.

The Colonial Theater, closed in June, 1952, was reopened on Christmas Day of that same year with **Frank Osteroth**, of Hancock, a Korean War veteran, named manager. An article in the December 16, 1952 edition of the *Iron Mountain News* also noted that redecorating and cleaning of the theater under Osteroth’s supervision was underway in preparation for the December 25 opening.

213-215 – IRON MOUNTAIN DAILY NEWS – 2010 (*The Iron Mountain News*, Editorial and Advertising Offices – 1980)

History 213: **Sol Noble** ran “Sample rooms” at this address and was also a “manufacturer and dealer in wagons, carriages and sleighs” next door at 215 East Ludington Street in 1892-1894, who also advertised the following: “Blacksmithing and general job work. Vehicles made to order.” There was no listing for this address in 1902-1903 or in 1907-1908. However, in 1913 **John Obermeyer** ran his plumbing and heating business at this location. It is also possible that **John Obermeyer**’s plumbing and heating business, listed at this address was actually located at 215 East Ludington Street where **Theodore Firme** had worked at the same business in 1902-1903 and 1907-1908. Firme conducted his plumbing business at 113 South Stephenson Avenue in 1913. **The Style Shop**, operated by John Obermeyer and his

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wife **Maud Obermeyer**, sold ladies' clothing here in 1925. **Thomas J. Horton** ran a restaurant with his wife **Elizabeth Horton** at this address in 1935. By 1939 **Horton's Café** was managed by **Mrs. Betty Cunningham**. The 1941-1942 directory listed **Nelson's Food Mart**, operated by **John C. Nelson**, at 211 East Ludington Street, but that address was part of the Colonial Theatre, and 213, listed as "vacant", was certainly the address of this business.

History 215: **Sol Noble's** advertisement for "single and double wagons" in the April 18, 1889 edition of *The Menominee Range* documents his early occupancy of this site as follows:

For Sale.

Sol Noble has single and double wagons, manufactured by himself, and warranted to be strong and well made, that he will sell at reasonable prices. If in need of one don't fail to give him a call. Shop on Ludington street, opposite Wood's block.

Sol Noble, a "manufacturer and dealer in wagons, carriages and sleighs" at this location in 1892-1894 also advertised the following: "Blacksmithing and general job work. Vehicles made to order." His advertisement in 1892-1894 noted he dealt in "cutters, sleighs, wagons and mining gear," did "horse-shoeing and repairing" and was the "agent for B.R. and H.L. Sweet's Common Sense Sleighs." He also ran "Sample rooms" at 213 East Ludington Street and resided here. In 1902-1903 **Theodore Firm & Company**, plumbers, were in business at this address. Erroneously listed at 217 East Ludington Street in the street index in 1907-1908, Theodore Firme still worked in "plumbing and heating" at this location then. There was no listing for this address in 1913. It is possible that **John Obermeyer's** plumbing and heating business, listed at 213 East Ludington Street was actually located here at that time, as Theodore Firme was conducting his plumbing business at 113 South Stephenson Avenue in 1913.

In 1925 the **Iron Mountain Publishing Company**, **The Iron Mountain News**, **Upper Peninsula Office Supply Company** and **Western Union Telegraph Company** were all located here. The Iron Mountain Publishing Company was run by **Frank J. Russell**, president, and **Otto C. Davidson**, secretary and treasurer. *The Iron Mountain News* was produced by **Thomas J. Masterson**, managing editor, and **William F. Russell**, business manager. The Upper Peninsula Office Supply Company, a branch of the Marquette-based firm, was operated by **Paul J. Gingrass**, local manager. The company advertised itself as being "Commercial Stationers and Printers," selling "Wholesale School Supplies and Equipment, Wood and Steel Filing Devices and Office Furniture, Typewriters and Typewriter Supplies and Repairs for Machines of All Kinds, Sole Distributors in Dickinson County for Royal, Woodstock and Corona Typewriters." **Bessie E. Anderson** managed the Western Union Telegraph Company office. In 1935 **Frank J. Russell** worked as editor of *The Iron Mountain News* with **Thomas J. Masterson** still serving as managing editor and **William F. Russell** still listed as business manager. **Thomas J. Masterson** was also managing editor and **William F. Russell** was business manager for the Iron Mountain Publishing Company in 1935. **Sidney C. Yelland** managed the Upper Peninsula Office Supply Company in 1935, and the Western Union Telegraph Company office was still managed by **Bessie E. Anderson**. The management of

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both of these businesses, located on the ground floor of the building, remained the same in 1939 and again in 1941-1942. In 1939 the Iron Mountain Publishing Company, located upstairs continued to publish *The Iron Mountain News* with Frank J. Russell, editor. In the 1941-1942 city directory the Iron Mountain Publishing Company officers were listed as follows: Frank J. Russell, president; Otto C. Davidson, vice-president; William F. Russell, secretary, treasurer and manager of the newspaper.

History of *The Iron Mountain Daily News*: Early in 1921 **Frank J. Russell, Sr.**, the publisher of *The Marquette Mining Journal*, purchased two existing Iron Mountain newspapers, *The Tribune-Gazette* and *The Iron Mountain Press*, which ceased publication shortly thereafter, and established a new family newspaper, *The Iron Mountain Daily News*, which began publication on Monday, April 11, 1921. [BACKGROUND NOTE: *The Daily Tribune* began publication in 1897, and *The Evening Gazette* was founded in 1896. **Walter Hosking** purchased *The Daily Tribune* in 1900. In 1905, Hosking purchased *The Evening Gazette*, combining it with *The Daily Tribune* to form *The Tribune-Gazette*. *The Iron Mountain Press* began publication in 1896.]

On Saturday, February 25, 1922, the 101 East Ludington Street plant of *The Iron Mountain News* was totally wrecked. Publication resumed on Wednesday, 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*. During the interval, the newspaper had been published at *The Mining Journal* plant at Marquette.

According to the article in the May 3, 1922 edition of *The Iron Mountain News*, “when the debris of the fire had been cleared away, it was found that the big Duplex press was practically the only piece of equipment that could be salvaged, the remaining machinery having been hopelessly wrecked by the heat and the collapse of the building. Most of the records, and a few cases of type were saved.

“Before the ruins were fairly cold, wires had been sent to the offices of various machinery and equipment concerns requesting the immediate dispatch of men to Iron Mountain. Before the end of the next week, orders for a complete new plant had been placed.”

Initially “rebuilding on the old site was proposed, but it finally was decided to take advantage of the larger frontage available” between **The Style Shop**, owned and operated by **John Obermeyer** and his wife **Maud Obermeyer** at 213 East Ludington Street, and **Iron Mountain Electric Light & Power Company**, located at 217 East Ludington Street, across from the post office,” then located in the Iron Mountain City Hall building.

“Accordingly, a tract 30 by 70 feet was purchased, and excavation of that part of the basement which would house the big press started at once by **Anton Miench**, contractor. When the concrete foundations for the 45-ton machine were completed, it was dismantled and moved to its new location, covered by a temporary structure.” The permanent building was erected around it.

“With the pressroom problem settled, establishment of the composing room remained a question. Temporary offices had been set up in the rear of the Commercial Bank, through the courtesy of that institution, but finding of quarters large enough to accommodate the typesetting machines, cabinets, imposing stones, stereotyping and other equipment promised to be more of a problem. Tentative arrangements were made for the use of the Sundstrom

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block on East Flesheim Street, but sale of the property prevented their consummation. At this time, Payant Bros. moved into their new building at Merritt Avenue and A Street, and The News secured the old quarters in the Flanagan building on East A Street.

“Most of the mechanical force had been dispatched to Marquette to aid in getting out the paper there, the news and business staff continuing to function here. With the assistance of the employees who remained, together with some help from outside, the equipment was moved into the temporary building and set up. **Raymond Golk**, of the Mergenthaler Linotype Co., came here to erect the three new typesetting machines and **J.G. Dannenfeld**, of the Duplex Printing Press Co., Battle Creek, Mich., had charge of moving the big press, which he had set up in its original location to the site of the new building.”

The Iron Mountain News announced in its Friday, January 9, 1925 edition, that its publishers had authorized **F.E. Parmelee** to prepare plans for a 50-foot addition at the rear of their building.

According to the article, “The addition would conform in type of construction to the present structure, with steel carrying beams for the first and second floors, steel joists and reinforced concrete floors, making the structure one of semi-fireproof type.” There would be only a minimal amount of wood in the building. A full concrete basement was to be built, and the total floor space would measure over 6,000 square feet, all of which the publishers ultimately planned to use for their purposes.

The plans called for quarters for the office force that would take in the present editorial room and the provision of much more spacious editorial rooms than those then in use in the part of the building then occupied by the linotypes and makeup tables.

The new arrangement would relieve the badly over-crowded editorial and office quarters in use at that time and provide for the necessary increases of force in both departments.

The plans also included foundations for the sixteen page tubular press which was to be built that year by the Battle Creek Printing Press Company for *The Iron Mountain News* to be ready for delivery August 1, and for the stereotyping plant that would be installed in connection therewith.

In its Saturday, February 28, 1925 edition, *The Iron Mountain News* proudly announced that beginning Monday, March 2, 1925, the newspaper would be daily receiving the full leased wire report of the Associated Press which would bring with it “full and complete reports of all important news events outside of Iron Mountain and market reports, including the New York closing quotations.”

The operator would take this report from 8 a.m. until 3 p.m. every day, receiving it on a telegraph set installed in editorial rooms.

The Iron Mountain News began operations using “hot type” letterpress printing presses and manual typewriters. Letterpress print presses used melted lead to set the type.

The county’s only daily newspaper switched to “cold type” or an offset printing press on March 9, 1975.

In 1977 *The Daily News* and *The Daily Press* of Escanaba constructed a multi-million-dollar printing facility at Powers, where both newspapers were printed. The Iron Mountain printing presses were dismantled when the Powers Printing Company facility began operations in July 1977.

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As it began serving a greater regional area, the name was changed from *The Iron Mountain News* to *The Daily News* in 1978.

As part of Panax Corp., *The Daily News* published a Sunday newspaper – the *U.P. Sunday Times*. It first appeared on the newsstands on March 1, 1978. It ceased publication on July 27, 1980.

The news and classified advertising departments of *The Daily News* began using video display terminals (VDTs) in March, 1983.

After a computer upgrade, full computer pagination was implemented in the spring of 1991.

The Daily News was purchased by Ogden News Publishing of Michigan in [XXXX](#), and is currently [2010] owned and operated by that company under the name Ogden Newspapers Inc. of Michigan.

FIRE: On Saturday, February 25, 1922, the East Ludington Street plant of *The Iron Mountain Daily News* was totally wrecked. The newspaper was located at 101 East Ludington Street and had formerly been the location of *The Tribune-Gazette* and *The Daily Tribune-Gazette*. [\[Need to find account of fire.\]](#) Publication resumed on Wednesday, 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*. During the interval, the newspaper had been published at *The Mining Journal Plant* at Marquette.

217 – VOICE WORKS, voice lessons, Gail Vornkahl – 2010

History: In 1892-1893 **G.A. Malmgren**, a druggist and “Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Toilet and Fancy Articles, Paints, Oils, Wall Paper, Books. Stationery, Cigars, Confectionery and Druggists’ Sundries,” ran his drug store at 207 South Stephenson Avenue, advertising “Prescriptions accurately compounded,” and resided at this address, as did **Alexander McDonald**, a fireman at the **Pewabic Mine**. **August Williams** lived here in 1902-1903, operating his confectionery store down the block at 201 East Ludington Street. In 1907-1908 the **White Steam Laundry**, **J. Pattinson**, proprietor, was located at this address. By 1913 the **Iron Mountain Electric Light & Power Company** had its office here with **Otto C. Davidson** serving as president, **Lewis T. Sterling** serving as secretary and treasurer and **George Irving** working as superintendent. The **Peninsula Power Company** was also headquartered here in 1913 with **Otto C. Davidson** serving as president, **F.E. Turneure** serving as secretary and treasurer and **Lewis T. Sterling** working as the local agent for the company. In 1925 the Iron Mountain Electric Light & Power Company continued to maintain its office at this location, managed by **Victor E. Engblom**. By 1935 the **Wisconsin-Michigan Power Company** was operating here with **Mitchell G. Gorrow**, manager of the Northern Division in charge and **John D. Boyle** serving as sales manager. In 1939 the Wisconsin-Michigan Power Company was located on the ground floor with **Leo W. Wyss** serving as district manager, and General Offices [no further explanation in the city directory, but probably general offices for the Wisconsin-Michigan Power Company] were located on the second floor. Leo W. Wyss was listed as district manager for the Wisconsin-Michigan Power Company in the 1941-1942 directory.

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219 – RESIDENCE – 2010

History: **Michael Tearney**, a laborer, resided here in 1892-1893. By 1902-1903 **Peter Murray**, a brakeman, lived at this address. **Charles W. Palmer**, a railroad worker, resided here with his wife **Isabelle Palmer** in 1907-1908. Charles W. Palmer, a switchman, still lived at this address with his wife “Isabell” Palmer in 1913. **Mrs. Elizabeth Palmer**, widow of Charles Palmer, still resided at this address in 1925. In 1935 this address was listed as “vacant.” **Charles C. Rouse**, who worked for the W.P.A., lived here with his wife **Lina Rouse**, as well as **Frances Rouse**, who worked in **Horton’s Café**, **Kenneth Rouse** and **Milton Rouse**, a student, by 1939. In the 1941-1942 city directory Charles C. Rouse, listed as working in Michigamme, his wife Lina Rouse and Frances Rouse, listed as a clerk at Woolworth’s, resided here.

221 – RESIDENCE – 2010

History: **Joseph A. Keast**, a miner, lived here in 1892-1893, and was still at this address in 1902-1903, working as a miner. **Emma Keast** also resided here at that time, as did **Mary L. Keast**, a collector for the **Electric Light & Power Company**. In 1907-1908 Joseph Keast, a miner, lived here with his wife **Elizabeth Keast**, as well as Emma Keast and Mary Keast, a bookkeeper. **Smith & Anderson (James W. Smith and David Anderson)**, architects, had their office at this address in 1913, and **R.F. Dundon**, proprietor of the **Actual Business College** (100 East Brown Street) and his wife **Mae Dundon** lived upstairs at 221 ½ East Ludington Street. In 1925 **Frank Sikora**, a sawyer, and his wife **Helen Sikora**, **Axel E. Smeths**, a machinist, and his wife **Ruth Smeths**, and **Ray L. Eastham**, manger of the **Bijou Theater**, and his wife **Winifred A. Eastham**, all resided at this address. **Frank Sikora, Sr.**, now an autoworker, still lived at this address in 1935 with his wife Helen Sikora and **Frank Sikora, Jr.**, **Fred Sikora**, a student, and **Helen Sikora**, a nurse (who could be his wife or his daughter). Frank J. Sikora, working at the **Ford Motor Company**, still lived here with his wife Helene [*sic – Helen*] Sikora in 1939 and in 1941-1942, when Frank Sikora, Jr., a sheet metal worker for the Branz Brothers, also was listed at this residence. **Roy Friestrom**, a butcher at the **Farm Produce Market**, and his wife **Evelyn Friestrom** also lived here in 1941-1942.

223 – XXX – 2010

History: **Arthur Flatt**, “Dealer in all the leading papers and periodicals, musical instruments, books, stationery, fancy goods and notions,” ran a news depot and resided at this address in 1892-1893. There was no listing for this address in 1902-1903, 1907-1908, 1913, 1925, 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

7: NORTH SIDE OF 300 BLOCK EAST LUDINGTON STREET

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Northeast Corner (300) – MENOMINEE RANGE HISTORICAL FOUNDATION MUSEUM – 2010 (Carnegie Public Library – 1935; Carnegie Public Library – 1925)

History: In 1892-1894 **Frank Dolf**, a carpenter, and **John Krier**, a miner, both lived at 300 East Ludington Street, located on the northeast corner of Ludington Street and Iron Mountain Avenue.

Two articles appearing in the *Iron Mountain Press*, the first in mid-May, 1900, stating **Andrew Carnegie** had agreed to donate \$12,000 to erect a public library building in Ironwood, and the second, late in February, 1901, regarding a similar offer by Carnegie for a public library in Ishpeming, prompted **L.E. Amidon**, superintendent of schools, to petition Carnegie for a public library in Iron Mountain.

In the March 14, 1901 issue of the *Iron Mountain Press* it was announced that Amidon had received a letter from Carnegie agreeing to donate \$15,000 for a public library, “provided the citizens donate a free site and contribute \$1,500 per year for the support of the institution.” The Iron Mountain Board of Education unanimously accepted Carnegie’s offer, and a committee was appointed to secure a site for the building. The committee selected the lots on the northeast corner of Ludington Street and Iron Mountain Avenue occupied by the home of **William Krier** as the location for the **Carnegie Public Library** because it was within one block of Stephenson Avenue, half a block from the post office (212 East Ludington Street) and two blocks from the high school (then the **Nelson P. Hulst School** on Washington Avenue at the top of the hill). Krier was paid \$1,500 for the lots and allowed to move his house to another location.

Architect **James E. Clancy** designed the building, and Contractor **William H. Sweet**’s bid of \$12,950 was accepted by the board of education to complete the building. Apparently there was a cash shortfall, as an article in the December 19, 1901 issue of the *Iron Mountain Press* noted: “Hon. Andrew Carnegie has written **Secretary (Hugh) McLaughlin**, of the Board of Education to the effect that he will cheerfully increase his donation for public library purposes here from \$15,000 to \$17,500. The additional money is required for the stack-room and furnishings.”

A detailed article appeared in the columns of the *Iron Mountain Press* on April 17, 1902, just two days after the Carnegie Public Library opened, with the following information:

“The Carnegie Public Library of Iron Mountain is certainly one of which the citizens may be proud and a feeling of gratefulness to Mr. Carnegie should be a natural response in the hearts of all who appreciate its significance and value.

“The building, planned somewhat on the Grecian style of architecture, is built of Bedford stone and finished with most careful attention as to details that will add to usefulness and convenience in the different departments.

“On the first floor the furnishings are entirely of oak with maple floors, and much taste has been shown in the decoration. The entryway, the reference and distributing rooms have been made especially attractive by neat designs in stucco work on the ceilings.

“The entry is tinted in a dark olive shade which forms a harmonious contrast with the Pompeian red of the distributing room. In this room, as the name suggests, all books are to be returned and checked out.

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“The reference and reading room is large and well lighted; it is to be furnished with two reading tables, a writing desk and small table for use in consulting large and heavy reference books. While only the magazines and strictly reference books will be found there, it is possible to communicate almost directly with the librarian’s desk so that books or information may be had without leaving the room.

“Immediately back of the distributing room is the stack room fitted up with modern steel stacks and containing 4,000 volumes arranged according to the Dewey decimal system of classification.

“To the left of the stacks are two commodious offices: one for the Board of Education and one for the Superintendent of Schools. Directly above provision has been made for a second stack room, at the end of which are two small rooms to be used by those who come on matters of research and wish to talk about the subject, so making it possible to maintain silence in the other departments of the library.

“In the basement the juvenile room has already been supplied with a collection of books for boys and girls to read and examine at their pleasure, and duplicates of these are to be found up-stairs, and may be drawn at anytime.

“In the newspaper room will be found copies of the local papers and of the Chicago, Detroit and Marquette dailies. The supply, janitor and furnace rooms are also on this floor.

“The library is here for the reading public and everything that could be done to meet the wants and needs of the public will be done; at the same time it is hoped that a mutual relationship of helpfulness may be established and that the library may receive donations in the way of books or magazines.

“Tuesday, April 15th, at 10 a.m., the library was opened and that day was devoted especially to showing the building and its equipment to all who were interested. Library hours are from 10 a.m. to 12, from 1:30 p.m. to 5:30 and from 7 p.m. to 9 standard time. Sundays and legal holidays excepted.

“The plans for the library were furnished by J.E. Clancy, W.H. Sweet was the contractor, and the total cost of the building was \$17,500.”

The Carnegie Library opened on Tuesday, April 15, 1902, at 10 a.m. and served as the city library until April 16, 1969, when the new Dickinson County Library opened at 401 Iron Mountain Street.

The **Menominee Range Historical Foundation** acquired the building on July 6, 1971, and opened its museum three years later, on July 8, 1974. This building is on the **Michigan State Register of Historic Sites**.

Architecture: Architect **James E. Clancy** designed this building in the Beaux-Arts Style which borrows heavily from classical Greek architecture. The wooden columns and cornice show that influence. The walls are made of Bedford stone. The oak woodwork and stucco-designed ceilings in the original reference and distributing rooms can still be seen.

7: SOUTH SIDE OF 300 BLOCK EAST LUDINGTON STREET

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[Compiled and Transcribed by William J. Cummings]

Southeast Corner (301) – VACANT – 2010 (Swedish Mission Church, Rev. J. Helmer Lundgren, pastor – 1935; Swedish Mission Church, Rev. Knut K. Jacobson, pastor – 1925)

History: In August, 1882, a small group of God-fearing men held a meeting in the home of **Andrew Lundin** on Iron Mountain's North Side to form a Christian church. Six charter members gathered, naming their church the **Swedish Free Missionary Church of Iron Mountain**. **N. Velin**, one of the charter members, served as a layman preacher of the little flock for about two years. Initially services were held in the homes of various members, and then in different schoolhouses. Desiring a permanent place of their own, a church was built, but after a number of years, even after remodeling, the congregation outgrew the building, and a new church, a wooden structure with brick facing, was built at this location in 1890.

In 1892-1894 the Swedish Mission Church was located here, led by the **Rev. K.J. Blom**. Services were held at 10:30 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. on Sundays, with the Sunday School meeting at 12:00 p.m. There was a prayer meeting conducted on Tuesday evenings and a Bible study was held on Friday evenings. **Dr. John D. Cameron** was the superintendent of the Sunday school. The **Rev. Carl Hanson** was pastor of this church in 1902-1903, the parsonage being at 305 Iron Mountain Avenue. Sunday services included preaching at 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. with Sunday School being held at 2 p.m. The Young People's Society met Saturday at 8 p.m. and the Ladies' Aid Society met on alternate Thursdays at 2 p.m. Mining time was observed at all services. In 1907-1908 the **Rev. Isaac Skoog** served as pastor of this church, and still occupied this position in 1913. The **Rev. Knut K. Jacobson** was pastor of the Swedish Mission Church in 1925, and the **Rev. J. Helmer Lundgren** served the congregation as pastor in 1935 and was still pastor in 1939.

During its history, the name of the church had been changed several times. Early in 1942 the name was changed to the **First Covenant Church of Iron Mountain**.

Following the fire on January 18, 1950 which destroyed the church at 301 East Ludington Street, a new church was constructed on the corner of Cedar Avenue and H Street. The cornerstone was laid on November 5, 1950, and the dedication services were held on May 13-19, 1951.

FIRE: At 6:30 p.m. on Wednesday, January 18, 1950, fire broke out in the basement of the **First Covenant Church**, the alarm being turned in by **Albert Michela**, who lived at 307 East Ludington Street, directly east of the church. **Fireman Zambon** took the report at the station and **Lieut. Valenti**, in charge of the fire station at the time, summoned **Fire Chief Mike Scolatti** and dispatched a truck and crew to the church.

Scolatti and Valenti entered the church in an effort to locate the source of the fire. Even though they wore gas masks they were almost blinded as they forced their way through dense smoke and flames, determining the fire had started in the basement and had made considerable headway. Scolatti ordered water poured into the basement and summoned a second crew, putting all the men of the **Iron Mountain Fire Department** into the fight. The **Kingsford Fire Department**, called by a spectator, also responded quickly and **Chief Jossens** and his men worked with Chief Scolatti and his firemen.

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[Compiled and Transcribed by William J. Cummings]

Despite the heavy streams of water poured onto the fire by eight hose lines, the flames continued to spread, fanned by a cold west wind which sent the mercury to 17 below zero, and soon the church was ablaze. When the fire was at its height, radio station **WMIQ** cancelled the program then in progress to permit **Merv Baldrice** and **Frank Thibert** to tell the dramatic story over the air.

Radio lines were extended from the studio of WMIQ on East Ludington to a point near Iron Mountain Street, about 50 yards from the flaming church. Baldrice and Thibert remained at the scene during the height of the blaze, describing its fiery progress through the structure, until the ceiling and walls finally tumbled into the flaming mass, sending showers of sparks into the air.

The roof of the church fell in at 7:30 p.m., only an hour after the fire was first reported, and one section of the upper north wall crumbled in a fiery shower at 8 p.m.

The hundreds of persons, on foot and in cars, who rushed to the scene presented a traffic problem. **Chief Reno Romagnoli**, **Sgt. Frank Pipp** and Officers **Bert Pozza** and **Vance Sparapana**, assisted by **Sheriff Amedeo Pesavento** and his deputies, kept the crowd back from the burning building, where there was danger from falling bricks and timbers. Spectators were also moved away from the intersection as a safeguard against possible falling wires.

The **Wisconsin-Michigan Power Company** dispatched a lineman who shut off the east side street lights, extending through the intersection, as a precaution. Three line experts were also ordered to stand by for immediate action in the event any “hot” lines might come down.

The streets to the west, north and east of the burning church were jammed with spectators, who slipped and slid about as the surface of the road became covered with ice and water. Spray from the hose lines – which by morning had encased the gutted church in an armor of ice – fell and froze on the helmets and rubber coats of the firemen, who fought the blaze with mitts frozen to their hands.

Learning the plight of the firemen, the **Rev. Arthur E. Ellison**, pastor of the **Immanuel Baptist Church** nearby, ordered the basement of his church opened. Women of the **Ladies’ Aid Society** were also summoned and soon produced pots of steaming coffee which they served to firefighters, the police, volunteers and spectators. Boxes of rolls were sent by **Romeo Rocheleau**, of the **Home Bakery**, and by **Happy’s Lunch**.

Firemen, summoned to the church for brief periods of rest, were helped out of their frozen coats and served hot coffee while their mitts were being dried out in the oven of an electric stove. By 10:30 p.m., when only a few scattered groups of spectators remained, women of the church estimated that they had served coffee to 500 persons.

Firemen remained at the scene all night. Hose lines still crossed the East Ludington Street and Iron Mountain Street intersection the next morning. The fire, still smouldering at noon, had faded by 10 a.m., when only the shell of the building remained standing. Chief Scolatti determined the fire was out at noon and ordered the hose lines removed and the broken walls which stood on three sides of the building razed as a safety measure.

Beginning at 1 p.m., firemen, assisted by street department employees, attached heavy steel cables to the walls, which were then pulled down by city trucks and a heavy grader. When the last section of wall fell at about 3 p.m., a small blaze started up in the debris, and was immediately extinguished.

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[Compiled and Transcribed by William J. Cummings]

Nothing was saved. Valuable furnishings, including a Hammond electric organ, a new grand piano, two prized original paintings, a completely-equipped library, and choir robes, purchased recently at a cost of \$750, were lost. The loss was only partially covered by insurance.

8: EAST SIDE OF THE 200, 300, 400, 500 AND 600 BLOCKS OF IRON MOUNTAIN AVENUE/STREET

205 – XXX – 2010

History: **John Alger** and **T.C. Williams**, both miners, resided at this address in 1892-1894. **The Rev. A.F. Peterson**, pastor of the **Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church**, located at the corner of East Brown Street and Iron Mountain Avenue, lived here in the church parsonage in 1902-1903. **The Rev. Swan Magnuson**, pastor of the Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, resided here with his wife **Anna Magnuson** in 1907-1908. **The Rev. Otto A. Johnson**, pastor of the Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church at 118 West Brown Street, lived here with his wife **Nellie Johnson** in 1913. **The Rev. Charles E. Schildt**, pastor of the Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church on the northeast corner of West Brown Street and Carpenter Avenue, resided in the church parsonage here in 1925 with his wife **Ida Schildt**. **The Rev. Emil Malmstrom**, pastor of the Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, lived here with his wife **Esther Malmstrom** in 1935, together with **Frances E. Malmstrom**, a teacher. **The Rev. and Mrs. Malmstrom** still lived here in 1939, but **the Rev. Charles Swanson, Jr.**, minister of the **Wesley Methodist Church**, and his wife **Elsie Swanson** were listed at this address in 1941-1942.

305 – RESIDENCE – 2010

History: **The Rev. K.J. Blom**, pastor of the **Swedish Mission Church**, located at 301 East Ludington Street, resided here in 1892-1894. **The Rev. Carl Hansen**, pastor of the Swedish Mission Church, lived at this address in 1902-1903. In 1907-1908 **the Rev. Isaac A. Skoog**, pastor of the Swedish Mission Church, resided in the church parsonage here. **Rev. Skoog** continued to live at this address in 1913 with his wife **Alma Skoog**. **John C. Carlson**, a traveling salesman, lived here with his wife **Mary Carlson** and **Mildred C. Carlson**, a music teacher, in 1925. In 1935 **John C. Carlson** and his wife **Mary Carlson** still resided at this address, as they did in 1939, when he was listed as a salesman for the **Swedish Produce Company** and her name was given as **Marie Carlson**, although she was again listed as **Mary Carlson** in the 1941-1942 city directory.

Southeast Corner of Iron Mountain Avenue and East Hughitt Street – DICKINSON COUNTY LIBRARY AND LIBRARY PARKING LOT – 2010

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[Compiled and Transcribed by William J. Cummings]

History: The church building which was located at the southeast corner of Iron Mountain Avenue/Street and East Hughitt Street from 1892 to 1967 had a number of names during its 75-years history.

The history of the Baptist churches in the area in the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century is somewhat confusing. Much of the following information was taken from the Fiftieth Anniversary Booklet for the **Immanuel Baptist Church** by E.O. Erickson, as quoted in an article in the June 26, 1980 edition of *The Iron Mountain News*.

The first Baptists that came to Iron Mountain were **P.W. Nordin** and **O. Helgemo**. They came from Norway, Michigan, where they had worked for some time. When the work became scarce in Norway, they proceeded further up the railroad line to Iron Mountain.

A number of families from Norway, Michigan, moved to Iron Mountain in about 1882, as the town was growing rapidly and the mines were expanding. The Baptist families from Norway first worshipped in a little school house on the North Side called "School House in the Swamp." In 1885 the 18 members raised \$300 to buy and remodel a house on the North Side and the name of the church was changed from the **Norway Swedish Baptist Church** to the **Swedish Baptist Church of Iron Mountain**.

In the fall of 1886, **Ludvig Djupstrom** became pastor of the church. A lot was purchased on East Fleshiem Street and the first church, a simple rectangular structure 55 feet long and 30 feet wide, was built.

More Swedish Baptists came to the area and the congregation grew to over 100. On March 11, 1892, the question of a new church was taken up. A new lot was purchased at the southeast corner of East Hughitt Street and Iron Mountain Avenue, and a large church built of brick and wood with a high spire and large quartz windows in Gothic style was ready for worship in the fall of that same year. The building had a large auditorium or sanctuary, including a gallery or balcony, with a seating capacity of 350 persons, as well as a full basement hall for Sunday School and other meetings. The church was often referred to as the **Rosqvist Church** because the **Rev. John P. Rosqvist** was the pastor at the time.

Four years after this church was constructed many bills remained unpaid. The nation-wide Panic (today called a Depression) of 1893 caused much unemployment for a period of time. Spiritually, 61 new members were added to the congregation, but the church was faced with a \$7,000 debt. A resolute and energetic woman, **Mrs. S.J. Larson**, stepped to the forefront and by house-to-house solicitation secured \$1,000 which was matched by a loan from the **Baptist Home Mission Society**.

In 1914 the church faced another grave situation, as many leading members had moved away and the remaining membership could not support a pastor. The **Michigan State Baptist Convention** agreed to extend financial aid if the Swedish Baptist Church (the church at the southeast corner of East Hughitt Street and Iron Mountain Street) and the **English Baptist Church** (the church at the northeast corner of East Ludington Street and Iron Mountain Street) would merge. Such an agreement could not be reached, and the English Baptist Church was forced to disband. Since the old church needed extensive repairs and the comparatively new English Baptist Church was vacant, the Michigan State Baptist Convention was contacted, and, in 1919, it was agreed to exchange church buildings with the provision that the Swedish Baptist Church assume the responsibility of the debt of \$1,000 which remained on the English Baptist Church property. The congregation moved to the corner of East Ludington Street and

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Iron Mountain Street, and at a church meeting held February 22, 1920, decided to adopt the name “Immanuel Baptist Church” which had been carved on the cornerstone of the building, the name the congregation continues to use today.

The *Iron Mountain News*, in its May 3, 1921 issue, reported that the organization of a new Swedish church was perfected at a largely attended meeting of Scandinavians, former members of the **Swedish Lutheran Saron Church**, held on Sunday afternoon, May 1, at the **Holy Trinity Episcopal Church**. The new parish was to be known as the **Swedish Church of Iron Mountain**, and it was voted that the order, doctrine and liturgy of the state church of Sweden would serve as the standard of the congregation.

The **Rev. Erik Lindmark** was unanimously voted to become the rector of the new church. For the past several months the Rev. Lindmark had acted as supply pastor for the Swedish Lutheran Saron Church, located on Vulcan Street, and a call had been extended to him to become permanent pastor by a majority of the congregation. The **Augustana Synod**, the governing body of the church, refused to accept his credentials, however, and the direct result of this action was the division of the congregation.

An article in the May 26, 1921 edition of the *Iron Mountain News* reported that the members of the recently-organized Swedish Church of Iron Mountain had completed a deal to purchase the brick church building at the corner of East Hughitt Street and Iron Mountain Street, vacated about a year earlier by the Swedish Baptist congregation, and had taken possession of the building.

The church building was purchased from **Charles A. Hademan**, who acquired the property from the Michigan State Baptist Convention about a year before, as the Convention had taken the property in exchange with the Swedish Baptist Church for the Immanuel Baptist Church on East Ludington Street. The new church reportedly paid \$10,000 for the property which was “a valuable one for church purposes, being located in the heart of the city.”

The new congregation had a membership of over 150. With the organization of this new church, Iron Mountain had a total of five Swedish churches including the Baptist, the Lutheran Saron, the Methodist, the Mission and the new Swedish Church of Iron Mountain.

By May of 1924 this new church was known as the **Bethel Evangelical Lutheran Church**.

In 1923 the name of the Swedish Lutheran Church was changed to the **First Evangelical Lutheran Church**. Then, in 1932, the Swedish Lutheran or First Evangelical Lutheran Church and the Bethel Lutheran Church merged to become the **First Lutheran Church**. Both churches were used for services until 1934, when it was decided to use the downtown church, located at East Hughitt Street and Iron Mountain Street only. The First Lutheran Church is now located at 1210 South Stephenson Avenue in Iron Mountain.

403 – DICKINSON COUNTY LIBRARY, 401 Iron Mountain Street – 2010

History: The **Rev. K.A. Lundin**, pastor of the **Swedish Baptist Church**, located at the southeast corner of Iron Mountain Avenue and East Hughitt Street, lived at this address in 1902-1903. In 1907-1908 the **Rev. J.P. Sundstrom**, pastor of the Swedish Baptist Church, resided here with his wife **Gusta Sundstrom**. This address was listed as “vacant” in 1913. The **Rev. Paul Hallin**, pastor of the **Immanuel Baptist Church** at the corner of East Ludington

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Street and Iron Mountain Street, lived here with his wife **Anna Hallin** in 1925, together with **Gust Hallin** and **Haddom E. Hallen**, both autoworkers. The **Rev. Frank Blair**, pastor of the Immanuel Baptist Church, resided here in 1935, as he did with his wife **Mable Blair** in 1939 and 1941-1942.

409 – DICKINSON COUNTY LIBRARY, 401 Iron Mountain Street – 2010

History: The **Rev. John P. Rosqvist**, pastor of the **Swedish Baptist Church**, located at the southeast corner of Iron Mountain Avenue and East Hughitt Street and in the course of erection in August, 1892, when this city directory was published, lived here in 1892-1894. This address was not listed in the city directories for 1902-1903, 1907-1908, 1913, 1925, 1935 and 1941-1942.

609 – RESIDENCE – 2010

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1994, 1902-1903, 1907-1908, 1913, 1925, 1935, 1939 and 1941-1942.

611 – XXX – 2010

History: **Patrick O'Connell's** name appears in the street index at this address in 1892-1894, but in the alphabetical listing his residence was listed at 611 Washington Avenue, probably erroneously, as there was no street index listing for 611 Washington Avenue. O'Connell was sheriff of newly-formed Dickinson County at that time. **Alfred J. Rundle**, owner of **Rundle's Hardware Store** and **Rundle's Opera House**, 101-103 West Ludington Street, resided here in 1902-1903. Alfred J. Rundle still lived here in 1907-1908, together with his wife **Emma Rundle**. The Rundles remained at this address in 1913, 1925 and 1935. By 1939 Emma Rundle, widow of Alfred J. Rundle, was listed at this address, as were **Howard E. Rundle**, working for the W.P.A., and his wife **Eileen Rundle**. In the 1941-1942 city directory Howard E. and Eileen Rundle were still living here.

8: WEST SIDE OF THE 200, 300, 400, 500 AND 600 BLOCKS OF IRON MOUNTAIN AVENUE/STREET

202 – XXX – 2010

History: **Mike Kinney** was listed in the street index at this location in 1907-1908, but did not appear in the alphabetical listing. There was no listing for this address in 1913, 1925, 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

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[Compiled and Transcribed by William J. Cummings]

204 – XXX – 2010

History: **William Treloar**, a miner, lived at this address in 1892-1894. In 1902-1903 **Donato Stefanelli**, a laborer, resided at this address. There was no listing for this address in 1907-1908. This address was listed as “vacant” in 1913, and was not listed in 1925, 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

206 – XXX – 2010

History: **Richard Grenfell, Sr.**, a miner, was found in the street index at this address in 1892-1894, but was listed in the alphabetical index at 401 West Brown Street, living three with **Isaac Grenfell**, a telegraph operator for the **Milwaukee & Northern Railway**, **Mary Grenfell**, a dressmaker, **Martha J. Grenfell**, **Polly Grenfell**, a dressmaker, and **Richard Grenfell, Jr.**, a machinist. In 1902-1903 **Mrs. Josie Robinson**, the manager of the **Western Union Telegraph Company**, Room 16 of the **Wood Block [First National Bank Building]** on the 200 block of South Stephenson Avenue, resided at this address. **John T. Spencer**, an explorer, lived at this address with his wife **Mary Spencer** in 1907-1908. **Thomas Truscott**, an engineer, resided here with his wife **Mary Truscott** in 1913, together with **George Truscott**, a painter. Thomas Truscott, a fireman, still resided at this address in 1925 with his wife Mary Truscott. Thomas Truscott was still living here in 1935. By 1939 **Stewart Houston**, a partner in **Community Motors Service (Oscar Anderson and Stewart Houston)** at 700 South Stephenson Avenue, lived here with his wife **Doris Houston**. **Chester F. Kanouse**, a salesman for O’Birke, was listed at this address with his wife **Elsie Kanouse**, a clerk at the **J.C. Penny Company**, in 1941-1942.

306 – XXX – 2010

History: **Mrs. Mary Owen**, widow of **William Owen**, lived here in 1892-1894, as did **Josiah Beard**, a blacksmith working for **Sol Noble** at his shop at 215 East Ludington Street. In the street index for 1892-1894, **Salvation Officers**, possibly members of the **Salvation Army**, were also listed at this address, but there was no entry in the alphabetical listing and they were not listed in the street index by name. In 1902-1903 **Richard Grenfell**, a miner, resided here with **Martha Grenfell**, a clerk at **Rusky Brothers’ (Sam Rusky and Julius Rusky)** general merchandise store known as **The London Store** at 215 South Stephenson Avenue. The **Salvation Army Officers (American)** were also listed as living here in 1902-1903. The **Salvation Army Barracks** was then located at 223 East Hughitt Street. **James Keenen**, a telegraph operator, resided here with his wife **Belle Keenan** in 1907-1908. **Charles Lovendale**’s name appeared in the street index in 1907-1908, but he was not listed alphabetically. **Peter Johnson**, a painter, lived here in 1913, but a second entry for this address in the street index showed the property as “vacant.” Perhaps this was a multi-family dwelling. In 1925 **Clyde Long**, a musician, resided here with his wife **Ione Long**. **Kasimir Ko** was also named in the street index at this location in 1925, but the name did not appear in the

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alphabetical listing. **George E. Alto**, a towerman, lived at this address with **Jean D. Alto**, a student, in 1935, as did **Edward Lein**, a laborer, and his wife **Hazel Lein**, and **Claude VanMortar** or **VanMortor**, a laborer, and his wife **Helmi VanMortor**. By 1939 **Paul E. Bolander**, a teacher at the **Hawaiian Conservatory of Music**, lived here with his wife **Eva Bolander**, but **Ray McLaughlin**, assistant manager at the **S.S. Kresge Company**, and his wife **Lorraine McLaughlin**, a clerk at the **Rose Shop**, and **Ruth Willman**, a clerk at the **Montgomery Ward Company**, were listed at this address by 1941-1942.

404 – CITY PARKING LOT – 2010

History: In 1892-1894 **E.D. Bardwell**, the foreman tinner for **Hancock & Sundstrom** (**Robert J. Hancock** and **William Sundstrom**), a hardware store located at 303 South Stephenson Avenue, resided at this address. **John Mutter**, a laborer, lived here in 1902-1903. **Oscar Pollar**, a miner, lived here in 1907-1908 with his wife **Emma Pollar**. In 1913 **Andrew Anderson** was listed in the street index for this address. In the alphabetical listing **Andrew John Anderson**, a miner, was shown living at 414 Iron Mountain Street with his wife **Laura Anderson**, but the address was probably 404 and not 414. **Mrs. Lena M. Anderson** lived here in 1925, as did **George Prim**, a plumber for **Williams & Mood** (**La Vere A. Williams** and **Arthur L. Mood**), "Plumbing, Heating, Electrical, Sheet Metal Contractors, at 222 East Hughitt Street, and his wife **Ida Prim**. Mrs. Lena M. Anderson still resided here in 1935, 1939 and 1941-1942. Also listed at this address in 1941-1942 were **Loretta Ames**, a WPA Handicraft worker, and **Halmer C. Sundell**, representing the Hoover Company.

406 – CITY PARKING LOT – 2010

History: **Eslick Brothers** (**Carter J. Eslick** and **Clude Eslick**), soft drink manufacturers, ran their business here in 1925, but resided at 224 East A Street where the **City Bottling Works** were listed in 1907-1908 and 1913. In 1925 this address was probably incorrectly listed as 408 Iron Mountain Street. See the entry below. This address was listed as "vacant" in 1935, and was not listed in 1939 and 1941-1942.

408 – CITY PARKING LOT – 2010

History: The **City Bottling Works**, listed at this address as **Eslick's Bottling Works** in the street index in 1907-1908, was owned by **J.C. Eslick**. He and his wife **Margaret Eslick** lived at 224 East A Street, and in the alphabetical listing this was also given as the location for the City Bottling Works. In 1913 there was no listing at this address, but the City Bottling Works, run by John C. Eslick, was still listed at 224 East A Street, which also was his residence with his wife Margaret Eslick. There was no listing for this address in 1925, but it may have been confused with 406 Iron Mountain Street. This address was not listed in 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

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506 – XXX – 2010

History: Charles Clemo, a miner, lived here in 1892-1894. James E. Sorter, a photographer who operated a photograph studio at 210 East A Street, resided at this address in 1902-1903. Eric Bestrom was found in the street index at this location in 1907-1908, but his name did not appear in the alphabetical listing. In 1913 William E. Jayne, a timekeeper, lived at this address with his wife Lettie Jayne. Thomas F. Homes, an autoworker, resided here with his wife Ruth A.E. Homes in 1925. In 1935 Lee R. Sensabaugh, a chemist at the City Water Department, lived at this address with his wife Bernice Sensabaugh. Wilson W. Blackney, employed by the Carpenter Cook Company, and his wife Marie Blackney, resided here by 1939. Armand Morell, Sr., and his wife Mary Morell were listed here in 1941-1942, together with Armand Morell, Jr., a salesman for the Montgomery Ward Company.

9: EAST SIDE OF 300 BLOCK OF SOUTH STEPHENSON AVENUE

School Record, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 10, Number 6 [February, 1910], pages 21-24 [*This was the Iron Mountain school newspaper.*]

EARLY IRON MOUNTAIN.

Building commenced at once. Frank Ayers, a bachelor from Maine who had been exploring in these regions with a churn drill, was the first to have a building ready for occupancy. It was located on the southeast corner of Stephenson Ave. and Ludington St. He procured some lumber from Marinette and cut cedars in the swamp nearby for studding. He put in a small stock [of] "lumberjack" furnishings, including mittens, overalls, stockings, shoepacks, tobacco, liquors, etc. Later he started a restaurant, the first in the place, Thomas Hayes being employed as cook. He next added groceries and meats. In the spring or early summer of 1880, he sold a half interest in the business to William Doucette. About two months later Mr. Doucette became sole proprietor and Mr. Ayers hid himself to parts unknown.

[NOTE: Numbering and addresses on the 300 block of South Stephenson Avenue seemed to change arbitrarily from one year to the next, as is evidenced with the entries which follow. Attempting to pinpoint locations of some businesses at specified dates is challenging.]

301-303 – FLEURY SINGLER & COMPANY, accountants – 2010 [Jacobs Building] (Daniel's House of Gifts & Cards – 1980; Hayward's)

History: A history presented to the Iron Mountain Women's Club on February 20, 1914, noted that the southeast corner of Stephenson Avenue and Ludington Street was the site of the first building ready for occupancy in Iron Mountain. According to the account given

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then, **Frank Ayers**, of Maine, obtained lumber from Marinette and constructed a store in which he first sold lumber-jack furnishings which included mittens, overalls, stockings, shoe-packs, tobacco and liquors. He then was said to have started Iron Mountain's first restaurant at this location, hiring **Thomas Hayes** as cook, and later added a line of groceries and meats. He sold half interest in this property to **William Doucette** in 1880, and about two months later Ayers left for "parts unknown."

Whether the address indicated is 301 or 303, or 301-303 South Stephenson Avenue in the following information, the location was the southeast corner of South Stephenson Avenue and East Ludington Street.

In 1892-1894 **Hancock & Sundstrom** (**Robert J. Hancock** and **William G. Sundstrom**) ran a hardware store at 303 South Stephenson Avenue, and **Victor E. Lundin**, working as a merchant tailor here, advertised "Splendid fits and first-clas work. Repairing and pressing done neatly." Hancock & Sundstrom were also listed under Sundstrom's name in 1892-1894 as running a general merchandise store at 205 East Fleshiem Street, where Sundstrom also resided. **William G. Sundstrom** was independently running a hardware store at 301-303 South Stephenson Avenue in 1902-1903. **Dr. D.H. Ripley**, a dentist, and **Dr. S. Edwin Cruse**, a medical doctor, both had an office upstairs of 301 South Stephenson Avenue in 1902-1903. William G. Sundstrom still ran a hardware store, listed at 303 South Stephenson Avenue in 1907-1908, and not 301-303 South Stephenson Avenue, as in 1902-1903. **Victor E. Lundin** worked as a "merchant tailor" in 1907-1908, "over Sundstrom's hardware store," and **J. Auerbach**, an optometrist, also had his office upstairs at the "corner of Stephenson ave. and Ludington." **Gust F. Gensch** ran a hardware store here in 1913. **John O'Hara**, a lawyer, had his office at 303 ½ South Stephenson Avenue, probably upstairs of 303 South Stephenson Avenue, in 1913, and also resided there with his wife **Martha O'Hara**.

In an article in the September 28, 1921 edition of the *Iron Mountain News* the reporter declared "one of the most important business deals in Iron Mountain business circles in some months" would occur on Saturday, October 1, 1921, when **Gilbert P. Fugere** and **Daniel J. Eck** took possession of the **Gensch Hardware Store** at the corner of Stephenson Avenue and East Ludington Street.

In closing the deal, Fugere and Eck also secured possession of the large store and basement for a term of years.

The *Iron Mountain News* article noted: "It occupies one of the most prominent corners in the city and the building has been occupied as a hardware store for more than thirty years. It was first tenanted as such by **Hancock & Sundstrom**, later by **William Sundstrom** and son, who sold the stock to **G.F. Gensch**."

The article further stated that Fugere and Eck would do business under the firm name of the **Fugere-Eck Hardware Company**. G.P. Fugere, the senior member of the firm, was one of Iron Mountain's most successful and progressive young businessmen. He was a native of Iron Mountain and a graduate of the high school. Associated with his brother **Frank Fugere**, some fifteen years ago Gilbert Fugere engaged in the shoe and gentlemen's furnishing goods, and the firm was an immediate success. Fugere was one of the directors of the First National Bank and a member of the board of education at the time the Fugere-Eck Hardware Company was formed.

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[Compiled and Transcribed by William J. Cummings]

Eck was “an all-around tradesman,” a “good electrician and carpenter” and had some experience in merchandising. Eck was the active manager of the firm.

Rian’s Hardware, **Olaf Rian**, proprietor, occupied this historic spot in downtown Iron Mountain, listed at 301 South Stephenson Avenue by 1925, and advertising “General Hardware, Guns, Ammunition, Glassware and Tinware.” **Mrs. Amelia Erickson** worked as a milliner upstairs at 303 South Stephenson Avenue in 1925. By 1935, the **McDonald Hardware Company**, managed by **Clarence M. Tripp**, was located at 301 South Stephenson Avenue, as was the **MacDonald Hardware Company**, managed by **L.G. Jenkinson**, in 1939. The **Majestic Lunch**, operated by **Arthur Mitchell**, was listed at this address in the 1941-1942 city directory.

***305 – TIMELESS PHOTOGRAPHY, Phyllis Marion – 2010 (Bruttomesso’s Pizzeria – 1980)**

History: The following brief article in the April 18, 1889 edition of *The Menominee Range* documents **N.C. Schuldes’** clothing store was operating at this time, probably at this address, with **Carl Schuldes** working as manager:

C. SCHULDES’ store window has blossomed out in all the loveliness of spring millinery. Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed in such elegance as the modest lily, says Holy Writ, but the lady who is arrayed in one of the hats displayed in Schuldes’ window, [sic] will be clothed in the beauty of the lily of the field, with its eloquence and loveliness made conspicuous by the milliner’s art.

In 1892-1894 **N.C. Schuldes** ran a clothing store at this address, advertising “Fine millinery. The latest fashions. The latest styles and finest shoes in the city.” **Carl Schuldes** worked as manager for the store. At this same time **Joseph Bitterly** dealt in “Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical instruments and Optical goods” at the same location. **John Clifford** had a saloon here in 1902-1903, and **Frank Forsbusch** operated his tailor shop and resided upstairs. In 1907-1908 **William Foley** was a “saloon keeper” at this address. **Michael Khoury** operated two stores selling “fruits and confections” on Stephenson Avenue in 1913, one at this address, managed by **Abe Abraham**, and the other at 533 South Stephenson Avenue. In 1925 Michael Khoury still ran a confectionery shop at this address, and also resided here with his wife **Mary Khoury**. **Albert Khoury**, a clerk, **Anna Khoury**, a saleslady, and **Samuel Khoury**, a clerk, all worked in Michael Khoury’s shop and lived at this address in 1925, as did **Rose Khoury**, who was listed as a saleslady for Albert Khoury, but resided at this address. **Simon J. Shada**, a wholesale confectioner at 514 Carpenter Avenue, also lived at 305 South Stephenson Avenue with his wife **Estelle Shada** in 1925. In 1935 **Samuel Khoury** operated a confectionery shop at this address. **William J. Edwards** was a music dealer here in 1935, and **Ruby Edwards** worked in the store as a clerk. William J. Edwards, his wife **Ada Edwards** and Ruby Edwards all lived in Vulcan, Michigan.

***307 – XXX – 2010 (Camerland – 1980)**

DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY – CITY OF IRON MOUNTAIN – BUSINESS DISTRICT STREET BY STREET 1879–1942

[Compiled and Transcribed by William J. Cummings]

History: **Michael Carey** owned a cigar store and factory at this location in 1892-1894. **Joseph B. Eslick** ran his barbershop here in 1902-1903, and was still at this location in 1907-1908 and in 1913. **Riley's Stores**, **William Riley**, proprietor, had a News Stand at this address and at 1245 Carpenter Avenue in 1925, as well as a Smoke Shop at 307 ½ South Stephenson Avenue and a Dry Cleaning and Pressing shop at 111 East D Street. In 1935 the **Knights of Columbus Hall** was located here. While listed at 305 ½ South Stephenson Avenue in the 1939 city directory, the **Bon Ton Sweet Shoppe**, operated by **Wilbert Safranek**, was certainly located at this address. **Marian Safranek** also worked here at that time. The **Bon-Ton Sweet Shop**, under the same ownership, was again listed at 305 ½ South Stephenson Avenue in the 1941-1942 city directory, but was located here.

309 – XXX – 2010

History: **Jonah Orrison**, an agent for the **Atlantic Dynamite Company**, had his office at this address in 1892-1894, and was also the city treasurer. **Sophus H. Mortensen**, identified as the city's "leaping" [*sic – leading*] photographer, worked and resided at this location at that time, advertising "The finest scenic effects, All work done pertaining to the art." In 1902-1903 Sophus Mortensen still maintained his photographic studio here, advertising "all the latest positions, mounts, etc." **T.B. Catlin** was manager in the office of the **Michigan Telephone Company** (probably the Michigan State Telephone Company) in Room 2 (probably upstairs) at this address in 1902-1903. The **Michigan State Telephone Company** maintained an office here in 1907-1908 under the direction of **A.A. Shephard**, district manager. There was no listing for this address in 1913, 1925, 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

*311 – ROBIN J. TCHOKREFF – 2010 (The Shoe Bazaar – 1980)

History: In 1892-1894 **John J. Cole** dealt in "Clothing, hats, caps, gents' furnishings, boots, shoes, etc." here, and also sold "dry goods and carpets" at his other store located at 225 South Stephenson Avenue at this time. **L.W. Johnson**, a jeweler and optician, ran his shop here in 1902-1903, and **Mrs. J.O. Marchand** also operated her millinery shop at this address. An article in the December 8, 1904 edition of the *Iron Mountain Press* announced that L.W. Johnson intended to retire from the jewelry business, having sold "his handsome fixtures to **Rahm & Rylander** (**Gust Rahm** and **Carl Rylander**)."

Hanson & Johnson (**John Hanson** and **Gust P. Johnson**) sold "dry goods, shoes, clothing, furnishings, etc." here in 1907-1908. Gust P. Johnson was conducting a dry goods store at this address alone in 1913. In addition, the **Michigan State Telephone Company**, managed by **John F. Martin**, had its offices at 311 ½ South Stephenson Avenue, probably located on the second floor, in 1913.

On August 6, 1906, the **Michigan State Telephone Company** purchased stock and equipment from the **Menominee Range Telephone Company**. It is probable that the telephone company was actually upstairs of 311 South Stephenson Avenue during the entire span of years mentioned here, and that the address changed from 309 to 311 South Stephenson Avenue after 1907-1908 but before 1913.

DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY – CITY OF IRON MOUNTAIN – BUSINESS DISTRICT STREET BY STREET 1879–1942

[Compiled and Transcribed by William J. Cummings]

Gilbert P. Fugere and **Frank X. Fugere** opened their store, **Fugere Brothers**, offering “high-grade shoes and men’s furnishings,” in the **Cameron Building**, previously occupied by **Gust P. Johnson**, at the end of April, 1913. According to an article in the April 24, 1913, edition of the *Iron Mountain Press*, the “young men comprising the firm need no extended introduction to the people of Iron Mountain. For many years they held positions of responsibility with the leading business houses of the city and specialized in the lines they will now handle.” Gilbert Fugere worked for the **Levy Company** and Frank Fugere worked for **Abe Sackim** prior to forming **Fugere Brothers**. In 1925 the Fugere Brothers sold “Hats, Caps, Shoes and Men’s Furnishing Goods at 313 South Stephenson Avenue, but were also listed at this address. **Gilbert P. Fugere** was running the **Fugere Brothers** store alone, selling “clothing and shoes” at this address and “clothing” at 313 South Stephenson Avenue in 1935, as he was in 1939 and in 1941-1942, when the store was listed as **Fugere Bros. Shoes & Clothing**.

***313 – LINNEA & KRISTINE, retail florist and gifts, Linnea Marchetti, manager – 2010 (Jim Lynch – 1980)**

History: In 1892-1894 **Moriarity & Allen** (**James Moriarity** and **W.B. Allen**) were “Proprietors of the Fashion Sample rooms,” at this address, featuring “Imported and fine Kentucky whiskies, ale, porter, beer, etc.,” as well as “Imported and Domestic cigars.” **James Kinifick**, a railroad contractor, lived upstairs at this time with **Edward Kinifick**, a laborer, and **Katie Kinifick**, a teacher at the **Brown Street School**. **Arthur Uddenberg** was a druggist and news agent at this location in 1902-1903, and **Rahm & Rhylander** (**Gust Rahm** and **Carl Rylander**), jewelers, were also “dealers in musical instruments, sewing machines, talking machines [phonographs], etc.” here. **L.W. Johnson**, a jeweler at 311 South Stephenson Avenue, announced his intention of retiring in the December 8, 1904 edition of the *Iron Mountain Press* which also mentioned Johnson had “sold his handsome fixtures to Rahm & Rylander. **Dr. Peter Hebert**, a physician, maintained his office upstairs in 1902-1903. Arthur Uddenberg still sold drugs, books and maintained his news agency at this address in 1907-1908 and 1913. **Rahm & Will** (**Gust Rahm** and **Louis J. Will**) were “jewelers and opticians” here in 1907-1908 and 1913, while Dr. Peter Hebert, physician and surgeon, had his office upstairs in 1907-1908.

An article in the November 16, 1911 issue of the *Iron Mountain Press* reported a robbery at the Rahm & Will’s jewelry shop as follows:

“Burglars broke into the Rahm & Will jewelry store last Thursday night [November 9, 1911] and carried away over \$1,000 worth of jewelry and sterling silver. Entrance to the building was made by sawing out a panel of the side door, making an opening large enough for a small man to crawl through. The night was dark and rain was falling, making the conditions favorable for the burglars. Evidently there were [sic – was] more than one person implicated in the burglary, and that one or more of them were on the outside watching for the police, as it would seem that the man on the inside left hurriedly, as if [he] had been warned, because he left three watches on the show case [sic – showcase], which had been taken from the show window, and he also dropped a bracelet and necklace in the alley after leaving the building. Local talent is under suspicion of having done the work, but no positive evidence has yet been

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[Compiled and Transcribed by William J. Cummings]

secured. A bit, brace and keyhole saw, with which the panel of the door was cut out, were found under the side of the building. Rahm & Will did not carry any insurance against burglary, although they carry almost every other line of insurance applicable to their business.”

Hannah Hebert, widow of Peter Hebert, resided at 408 East D Street in 1913 which is where she and her late husband resided in 1907-1908. In 1925 the **Fugere Brothers (Gilbert P. Fugere and Frank X. Fugere)** sold “Hats, Caps, Shoes and Men’s Furnishing Goods at this address, but were also listed at 311 South Stephenson Avenue. Rahm & Will still operated their jewelry store at this address in 1925. The **Michigan Bell Telephone Company**, with **James A. Martin** listed as manager, was also located here in 1925. **Huguet & Webb (Mrs. George L. “Odianna A.” Huguet and Anna L. Webb)** conducted a millinery shop at 313 ½ South Stephenson Avenue (upstairs of 313 South Stephenson Avenue) and **Mrs. Beatrice J. Archie** also worked here as a photographer in 1925. Gilbert P. Fugere was running the Fugere Brothers store, selling “clothing and shoes”, at this address and “clothing” at 313 South Stephenson Avenue in 1935. Louis J. Will, “Jewelers and Watchmakers,” also still operated at this address in 1935. **Will’s Jewelry Shop**, Louis J. Will, owner, was listed here in 1939 and 1941-1942.

FIRE: On Tuesday, April 12, 1927, at about 11:15 p.m., fire was noticed in the L.J. Will Jewelry Store, located at 313 South Stephenson Avenue, by “Bunzie” Raho, a North Side Taxi Cab driver, who saw the flames as he was passing by the store and reported the blaze to the fire department. The fire may have been caused by a small wood stove located in the rear room of the store.

Will’s loss was estimated at \$50,000. The building and lot were valued at \$20,000 with \$5,000 of insurance carried on the building. The stock was valued at \$25,000 with \$11,000 insurance.

Beatrice Johnson’s photography studio and the Vogue Shop, a millinery store operated by Mrs. Anna Webb, were also damaged by the fire. Mrs. Webb, with some help, succeeded in removing all of her stock from the building, resulting in the loss of only some inexpensive articles of equipment.

There was about \$3,000 worth of smoke and water damage to the Fugere Brothers store, adjoining the jewelry store to the north, covered my insurance. There appeared to be no damage to the Woolworth’s store to the south.

On Saturday, April 23, 1927, L.J. Will announced plans to build a new brick and steel business building on his lot.

***315 – SALLY’S SALON A HAIR DIFFERENT, Sally Budmy, owner – 2010
(Merle Norman and Hair Designers – 1980)**

[NOTE: The location of businesses at 315, 317 and 319 South Stephenson Avenue is particularly confusing, and it would appear that street numbers changed over the years.]

History: **Harris & Pascoe (John Harris and J.H. Pascoe, Jr.)** were dealers in “confectionery, ice cream, oysters, fruits, etc.” at this address in 1902-1903, as well as running another store at 201 West B Street. There was no listing for this address in 1907-1908 or

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1913. The **F.W. Woolworth Company** was located at 315-317 South Stephenson Avenue in 1925 and the F.W. Woolworth Company, listed here in the alphabetical listing as well as in the street index sold “notions” at 319 South Stephenson Avenue under the management of **Arthur M. Larson**.

In 1935 **Arthur W. Larson** was still manager at the **F.W. Woolworth Company** store located at 315-317 South Stephenson Avenue. **Rollin’s Hat Shop**, managed by **Ada Martin**, was also listed at 315 South Stephenson Avenue in 1935, and was managed by **Mrs. P. LaRogue** [*sic – LaRoque*] by 1939, but owned by **P.J. Rollin**. The business was listed as **Perina’s Hat Shop**, owned by **Perina LaRoque**, in the 1941-1942 city directory.

317 – XXX – 2010

[NOTE: The location of businesses at 315, 317 and 319 South Stephenson Avenue is particularly confusing, and it would appear that street numbers changed over the years.]

History: **Mathius Swanson**, a jeweler at 317 South Stephenson Avenue in 1892-1894, was a “Dealer in watches, clocks, jewelry and silverware, scientific watch repairing.” He guaranteed “All work first-class in every particular and prices reasonable.”

A “New Clothing Store” was announced in the July 20, 1899 edition of the Iron Mountain Press as follows:

New Clothing Store.

S. Mortensen, who has been connected with the **Hub Clothing Store** and other mercantile establishments here during the past four or five years, has leased the new **Freeman brownstone building** and will engage in business for himself as soon as the store is ready for occupancy. He will handle clothing, gents’ furnishing goods, hats, caps, boots and shoes, and will handle a superior grade of goods. Mr. Mortensen is a popular young man and will no doubt do a fine business.

M. Mortensen sold “clothing, gents’ furnishings, boots, shoes, etc.” at this address in 1902-1903, as well as working as a photographer at 100 East Ludington Street. **C.F. Wallberg’s** tailor shop was on the second floor at 317 South Stephenson Avenue in 1902-1903. **Carl Rylander**, a watchmaker, no longer in partnership with **Gust Rahm**, worked here at 317 South Stephenson Avenue in 1907-1908. **Charles W. Johnson**, found at 319 South Stephenson Avenue in the street index in 1907-1908, but at 317 South Stephenson Avenue in the alphabetical listing, sold liquors and cigars at the latter location.

The Boston Store, a clothing establishment, was operated at 317-319 South Stephenson Avenue by **John I. Khoury** in 1913. **James Prenevost** was listed as running a “pool & billiards” hall in 1913 at 317 ½ South Stephenson Avenue, probably upstairs. **Leo Legendre**, a lineman, lived at 319 ½ South Stephenson Avenue, probably upstairs, with his wife **Edna Legendre** in 1913.

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An article in August 5, 1915 edition of the *Iron Mountain Press* noted that “the **F.W. Woolworth Company**, of New York City, who operate a long chain of five and ten cent stores throughout the country,” had leased the store building then occupied by **John I. Khoury** and would take possession about the first of October. The building was owned by **Edwin Freeman**.

In the August 12, 1915 edition of the *Iron Mountain Press*, residents learned that **John I. Khoury**, owner of **The Boston Store**, was selling “high-grade footwear, clothing and furnishing goods at practically cost prices” at a sale which opened the next Saturday and continued until the first of September.

According to the article Khoury had “been forced to sacrifice his large and splendid stock due to the fact that, during his absence in the west, the building he now occupies was arbitrarily leased for a term of ten years to another concern and he was served with a peremptory notice to vacate within the month.” Khoury, unable to secure another place of business within the time limit, decided to “inaugurate a forced sale at which the cost mark will be obliterated.”

The May 4, 1916 edition of the *Iron Mountain Press* announced: “The work of remodeling the **Freeman building** for the F.W. Woolworth Company was started this morning. **Hans Nelson**, of Green Bay, has the contract. The building will be extended thirty feet in the rear, making it, when completed, 30x110 feet, with a full basement. A curved glass front composed of eight lights of curve plate glass will be installed. **Emil Bergquist** has the contract for the cement floor in the basement, **John Obermeyer** will install a steam heating plant and plumbing, and **W.J. Brown** the electric light wiring. The interior of the building is to be redecorated. Mr. Nelson expects to have the work completed by the 15th of next month.”

On Friday, June 16, 1916, **T.G. Young**, general superintendent of the Woolworth stores, and **E.A. Wangler**, the local manager, were in charge of the formal opening of the local store, one of over eight hundred Woolworth stores throughout the country.

In an article in the June 15, 1916, edition of the *Iron Mountain Press*, Young stated that the Iron Mountain store was “the equal of any in the chain in point of furnishings and stock, the company having expended over \$8,000 in rebuilding and enlarging the Freeman block.” He added that no city had “a more up-to-date store, the front being a very handsome one” which was “built almost entirely of plate glass, the windows being of an oval design.”

The opening was like a reception. No goods were sold and visitors received presents. The article also noted: “A feature of the store is the candy department on the left of the main entrance. It has the approval of the state and federal sanitary authorities. On Saturday the formal opening will take place with thirty clerks in attendance.”

F.W. Woolworth Company was located at 315-317 South Stephenson Avenue in 1925 and F.W. Woolworth Company, listed here in the alphabetical listing as well as in the street index sold “notions” at 319 South Stephenson Avenue under the management of **Arthur M. Larson**. In 1935 **Arthur W. Larson** was manager at the **F.W. Woolworth Company** store located at 315-317 South Stephenson Avenue. **Edward Freeman**, an autoworker, lived at 317 ½ South Stephenson Avenue (upstairs) with his wife **Sorrie Freeman** in 1935. The F.W. Woolworth Company was listed at 319 South Stephenson Avenue in 1939 and 1941-1942, and in all probability encompassed 317-319 South Stephenson Avenue. Arthur M. Larsen [sic] still served as manager during those years.

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*319 – XXX – 2010

[NOTE: The location of businesses at 315, 317 and 319 South Stephenson Avenue is particularly confusing, and it would appear that street numbers changed over the years.]

History: **R. Frezinsky** ran a clothing store at this address in 1892-1894. **Mrs. D. Jarvis**, proprietor, operated the **Wabash Hotel** upstairs at this location in 1902-1903. **Charles W. Johnson**, found at 319 South Stephenson Avenue in the street index in 1907-1908, but at 317 South Stephenson Avenue in the alphabetical listing, sold liquors and cigars at the latter location. **John I. Khoury** sold clothing here in 1907-1908. **The Boston Store**, a clothing establishment, was operated at 317-319 South Stephenson Avenue by **John I. Khoury** in 1913. **James Prenevost** was listed as running a “pool & billiards” hall in 1913 at 317 ½ South Stephenson Avenue, probably upstairs. **Leo Legendre**, a lineman, lived at 319 ½ South Stephenson Avenue, probably upstairs, with his wife **Edna Legendre** in 1913.

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***321 – PERINA’S, INC., artificial breasts, Charlotte Novak, president –
2010 (Perina’s – 1980)**

History Before the Fire: In 1887 **Clinton W. Montgomery**, a brick manufacturer, built the Montgomery Block, one of the city’s earliest business blocks, at this location. In April, 1889, Montgomery purchased the **Adams House**, belonging to the **Jacques Brothers**, for \$4,400. This frame property adjoined Montgomery’s brick building, and the editor of *The Menominee Range* hoped the new owner would remove the wooden structure and extend his “handsome brick block.” **John T. Spencer**, a “dealer in fruits and vegetables, provisions, confectionery and notions,” operated two stores in 1892-1894, one here and the other at 118 West B Street, where he also lived.

FIRE: The two Montgomery blocks, the brick block and the frame block, both burned on Tuesday morning, January 11, 1898. At the time of the fire, the Montgomery blocks were occupied by **D.H. Lieberthal**, clothier; **A.J. Sundstrom**, hardware; **E. Mattson**, confectionery; and **C. Corneilson**, baker. *The Iron Mountain Press* termed the fire “the most destructive fire in the history of Iron Mountain, resulting in the almost total destruction of the Montgomery brick and frame blocks and the damaging of the Allen building.” The loss totaled over \$33,000. The **Allen Building** had **A.E. Smith**, saloonkeeper, as a tenant.

Shortly after one o’clock **Policeman Bray** discovered fire in the basement of the brick building occupied by Mr. Montgomery as an undertaking establishment. An alarm was at once

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turned in and the company responded with their usual promptness. **Chief Harvey**, with the assistance of his men and many volunteers, soon had nine streams of water pouring torrents of water upon and into the buildings, but owing to the difficulty of locating the flames it was not extinguished until six o'clock. In the meantime nearly 500,000 gallons of water had been consumed. Chief Harvey pronounced the fire to have been one of the most vicious he ever had to fight, and "had it not been for the efficiency of our fire department and water works system the business portion of our city would have been wiped out of existence."

Although a considerable amount of Sundstrom's, Lieberthal's and Mattson's stock was saved, it was in such a badly damaged condition that they would be lucky to realize hardly 25 cents on the dollar, thus suffering almost a total loss.

How the fire originated remained a mystery, but talk of incendiarism [*sic*] was "mere guess work."

As a result of this fire, the ordinance regulating fire limits was amended. Only solid brick or stone buildings were to be erected in the business district, and a fire warden was appointed. The city council was petitioned to lay water mains along the surface of Stephenson Avenue across the **Chapin Pit** to give increased efficiency.

History After the Fire: In 1902-1903 **A.L. Kramer & Company (Abe Kramer)** ran a saloon at this location. **Archie Lanouette** was the proprietor of a restaurant at this address in 1907-1908, and also resided here with his wife **Souvrine Lanouette**. There was no listing for this address in 1913 or 1925.

At 8 a.m. on the morning of Friday, November 29, 1929, the **J.J. Newberry Store**, the company's only "chain-store" in the Upper Peninsula, opened in the quarters formerly occupied by the **Dillon & Laughlin United Cigar Store (Charles M. Dillon and James A. Laughlin)** at 321 South Stephenson Avenue. The resident manager was **R. Baker**. The store had been "remodeled throughout, with all new fixtures and equipment," according to the article appearing in the November 27, 1929 edition of the *Iron Mountain News*. Although classified as a 5-25-cent store, prices in the J.J. Newberry Store ranged from five cents to one dollar and covered everything from hairpins to hardware. No ceremony or program of any kind had been arranged for the grand opening, but 50 girl clerks were to be in attendance. The store eventually expanded to include the adjoining store building at 323 South Stephenson Avenue. In 1935 the J.J. Newberry Company 5-25 cent store, managed by **Clarence W. Pickering**, was located at 321-323 South Stephenson Avenue. By 1939 **Walter R. Worthington** managed the J.J. Newberry Company's store, listed at 321 South Stephenson Avenue. The store was again listed at 321-323 South Stephenson Avenue in the 1941-1942 directory with **Orville Mynster** serving as manager.

***323 – SALON 323, beauty salon, John M. and Deborah A. McKinzie, owners – 2010 (Fugere Brothers – 1980)**

History: **Arthur Uddenberg**, an "Analytical Chemist, Assayer and Druggist," was a "Dealer in pure drugs and medicines" in 1892-1894 at this address and claimed "Prescriptions accurately compounded." **A.I. Le Veque**, "Jeweler and Watchmaker," a "Dealer in Watches,

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Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Optical Goods and Musical Instruments” here. There was no listing at this address in 1902-1903. **B. Kramer & Company (Ben Kramer)** sold liquor and cigars, and also advertised “billiards” at this location in 1907-1908. In 1913 **Joseph De Concini** ran **The Bank Buffet** at this location, also residing here with his wife **Ida De Concini**. In 1925 **Aimone & Fornetti (Peter Aimone and James Fornetti)** ran a barbershop at this location. In addition, **Dillon & Laughlin (Charles M. Dillon and James A. Laughlin)** ran a billiard parlor here, and **Adelard Page** had a boarding house upstairs, also residing there with his wife **Camillia Page**. The **J.J. Newberry Company**, a variety store managed by **Clarence W. Pickering**, conducted business at 321-323 South Stephenson Avenue in 1935. By 1939 **Walter R. Worthington** managed the J.J. Newberry Company’s store, listed at 321 South Stephenson Avenue. The store was again listed at 321-323 South Stephenson Avenue in the 1941-1942 directory with **Orville Mynster** serving as manager.

325 – XXX – 2010

History: **A.M. Oppenheim**, proprietor of “**The Fair**,” was a “Dealer in Dry Goods, Clothing, Furniture, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Provisions and General Merchandise,” and ran his store at 325-327-329 South Stephenson Avenue in 1892-1894. Oppenheim’s advertisement appears between pages 126 and 127 in the 1892-1894 city directory. **C.B. Gingras** [*sic – Gingrass*] operated a saloon at 325 South Stephenson Avenue in 1902-1903. Although **Joe De Concini**’s name appeared in the street index for this address in 1907-1908, he was found in the alphabetical listing as running a livery and selling feed, as well as liquor and cigars, but no place was given, other than his home address at 110 West Ludington Street, where he lived with his wife **Ida De Concini**. There was no listing for this address in 1913 or 1925. It is possible that 325 South Stephenson Avenue was 323 South Stephenson Avenue in those years, and also in 1907-1908.

At 8 a.m. on the morning of Friday, November 29, 1929, the **J.J. Newberry Store**, the company’s only “chain-store” in the Upper Peninsula, opened in the quarters formerly occupied by the **Dillon & Laughlin United Cigar Store (Charles M. Dillon and James A. Laughlin)** at 321 South Stephenson Avenue. The resident manager was **R. Baker**. The store had been “remodeled throughout, with all new fixtures and equipment,” according to the article appearing in the November 27, 1929 edition of the *Iron Mountain News*. Although classified as a 5-25-cent store, prices in the J.J. Newberry Store ranged from five cents to one dollar and covered everything from hairpins to hardware. No ceremony or program of any kind had been arranged for the grand opening, but 50 girl clerks were to be in attendance. The store eventually expanded to include the adjoining store building at 323 South Stephenson Avenue. In 1935 the J.J. Newberry Company 5-25 cent store, managed by **Clarence W. Pickering**, was located at 321-323 South Stephenson Avenue. By 1939 **Walter R. Worthington** managed the J.J. Newberry Company’s store, listed at 321 South Stephenson Avenue. The store was again listed at 321-323 South Stephenson Avenue in the 1941-1942 directory with **Orville Mynster** serving as manager.

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[Compiled and Transcribed by William J. Cummings]

History: **A.M. Oppenheim**, proprietor of “**The Fair**,” was a “Dealer in Dry Goods, Clothing, Furniture, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Provisions and General Merchandise,” ran his store at 325-327-329 South Stephenson Avenue in 1892-1894. **E.A. Woodward**, attorney and counselor at law, had his office upstairs at 327 South Stephenson Avenue in 1892-1894. **E.A. Neubauer & Company (E.A. Neubauer)** worked as “jewelers and opticians” at 327 South Stephenson Avenue in 1902-1903. E.A. Neubauer was still proprietor of a jewelry store here in 1907-1908, and was also Dickinson County Sheriff, living in the sheriff’s quarters in the jail building adjoining the court house with his wife **Emily Neubauer**.

A. Sackim Company (Abe Sackim, president; **Ben Seaman**, secretary; **Sam Seaman**, treasurer) sold “dry goods & gents’ furnishings” at 327-331 South Stephenson Avenue in 1913. There was no listing for this address in 1925, and the A. Sackim Company was listed at 329-333 South Stephenson Avenue in 1935. In 1939 and 1941-1942 there is no listing for this address. *[See the History for 331 South Stephenson Avenue below for a more complete history of the A. Sackim Company.]*

329-331 – XXX – 2010 (Ben Franklin Store – 1980)

History 329 (325-327-329): **A.M. Oppenheim**, proprietor of “**The Fair**,” was a “Dealer in Dry Goods, Clothing, Furniture, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Provisions and General Merchandise,” ran his store at 325-327-329 South Stephenson Avenue in 1892-1894. There was no listing for this address in 1902-1903 or in 1907-1908. **A. Sackim Company (Abe Sackim**, president; **Ben Seaman**, secretary; **Sam Seaman**, treasurer) sold “dry goods & gents’ furnishings” at 327-331 South Stephenson Avenue in 1913. The A. Sackim Company (**Abraham Sackim**, of Chicago, Ill., president; **Benjamin Seaman**, secretary-treasurer), a department store, was listed at 229-231 South Stephenson Avenue in 1925. In 1935 the A. Sackim Company, a department store under the same management and at the same address as in 1925, continued to conduct business. The A. Sackim Company was listed at 329 South Stephenson Avenue in the 1939 city directory, and at 329-331 South Stephenson Avenue in the 1941-1942 city directory. *[See the History for 331 South Stephenson Avenue below for a more complete history of the A. Sackim Company.]*

331 – XXX – 2010

History: In one very early photograph taken prior to 1892, the **Rundle Brothers** operated a hardware and mining supply store at this location. **Abe Sackim** ran **The Paris Store** at 331 South Stephenson Avenue in 1902-1903, selling “dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps, etc.” In 1907-1908 Abe Sackim was operating at the same address, advertising “dry goods, carpets, clothing, shoes and house furnishings.” **A. Sackim Company (Abe Sackim**, president; **Ben Seaman**, secretary; **Sam Seaman**, treasurer) sold “dry goods & gents’ furnishings” at 327-331 South Stephenson Avenue in 1913. The A. Sackim Company (**Abraham Sackim**, of Chicago, Ill., president; **Benjamin Seaman**, secretary-treasurer), a department store, was listed at 229-231 South Stephenson Avenue in 1925. In 1935, the **A.**

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Sackim Company Department Store (Abraham Sackim, president; Benjamin Seaman, secretary-treasurer) was still located at 329-331 South Stephenson Avenue.

History of the A. Sackim Company: An article celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the A. Sackim Company published in *The Iron Mountain News* for May 5, 1942 stated that in the spring of 1892, **Abe Sackim** and **Julius Rusky** established a small general store 26 feet by 75 feet in size in the mining town of Iron Mountain. This store was known as **The Paris Store**.

Information in the city directories noted **Samuel Rusky** running a general store at 121 South Stephenson Avenue in 1892-1894, with Julius Rusky working as a clerk and residing in the store. Abe Sackim's name does not appear in the 1892-1894 city directory. However, Abe Sackim was conducting business in The Paris Store at 331 South Stephenson Avenue by 1902-1903.

Two years after the store started business in the south portion of the building located at 327-331 South Stephenson Avenue, Rusky and Sackim dissolved their partnership, the latter taking over the business which he conducted alone until the company was incorporated in 1910 with brothers **Ben Seaman** and **Sam Seaman** becoming members of the firm.

The business prospered under Sackim's management and soon larger quarters were needed for the stock of men's and women's apparel, dry goods, shoes and accessories. An addition for the shoe and ready-to-wear department was added to the original building at that time.

The October 19, 1911 edition of the *Iron Mountain Press* contained a detailed article regarding the enlarged and remodeled store, announcing the formal opening to be held on Saturday, October 21, 1911, in conjunction with the beginning of the annual fall and winter sale.

The enlarged store had a frontage of 60 feet on Stephenson Avenue and a depth of 150 feet, occupying two floors. The new steel and plate glass front with the large display windows was a very handsome one and "added wonderfully to the general appearance of Iron Mountain's main business street."

There were two main entrances to the store from Stephenson Avenue. Entering the south door, to the right "the greatly enlarged dry goods and ladies' underwear departments" was located, "containing a line of goods that is most complete and fashionable." A large display counter was located in the center and the department containing corsets, notions and yarns was on the left. The bargain department and bed furnishings were located to the rear. The ladies' footwear department was "to the north of the notions department." The office and wrapping department was located behind both the ladies' footwear department and the notions department, almost in the center of the building. The "neck-wear department" occupied a space in the front near the south entrance.

The shoe department for men and boys was located to the right of the north entrance, with men's furnishings and underwear in the center and the clothing and hat and cap departments also on the right. The fixtures in this section of the store were all new, the very latest inventions for the showing of goods to the best advantage, and included modern wall and floor display cases.

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The department containing ladies' cloaks and coats, suits, furs and millinery was located in the solid stone annex in the rear.

The entire second floor was devoted to carpets, rugs, curtains, china and glassware and house-furnishings.

By 1914, four years after the incorporation and 22 years after the start of the business, the quarters were again found to be too small, and the store was again expanded. This time the corporation purchased a building immediately to the north of the old store, and combined the buildings by cutting arched entrance ways through the walls. An up-to-date men's clothing and furnishings department was then opened in the front half of the new wing, the rear of which was devoted to women's ready-to-wear.

Shortly after this, in 1915, Sackim, due to ill health, found it necessary to move to a warm climate, turning the management of the store over to Ben and Sam Seaman. Ben Seaman and his brother Sam continued the management of the store until the death of the latter, when Ben, the older of the brothers, assumed full control.

The store continued its steady growth under the direction of Ben Seaman, and in 1925 two departments were added, in a newly-built basement. In 1925 the Economy Basement, showing lower priced merchandise, was opened, and in 1926 came the popular cash-and-carry grocery department.

The A. Sackim Company also purchased that half of the property which it formerly had under lease in 1925.

The following article regarding the A. Sackim Company's 35th anniversary was published in the May 11, 1927 edition of *The Iron Mountain News*:

The A. Sackim company this week is celebrating its thirty-fifth anniversary.

This large department store was organized in Iron Mountain in the spring of 1892, the firm at that time consisting of A. Sackim and Julius Rusky.

In the fall of 1894 this partnership was dissolved, the business being continued by Mr. Sackim.

The firm was reorganized and incorporated April 1, 1909, two new members, Ben Seaman and Sam Seaman, being taken in. Mr. Sam Seaman died several years ago, but his brother, Ben, today holds the position of secretary and treasurer of the firm. [sic – ,] Mr. Sackim, the original organizer, still being president.

From the time it was started the store has enjoyed a steadily expanding business. The original quarters consisted of one room 25x60 feet and in 1898 the first addition was built. This addition lengthened the store 60 feet, giving it a total of 120 feet. In 1903 a complete basement was constructed. In 1910 the building to the north, or the section now occupied by the men's clothing department, was acquired.

The store now consists of two floors and sales basement, all 60x120 feet.

In 1935, the **A. Sackim Company Department Store** (**Abraham Sackim**, president; **Benjamin Seaman**, secretary-treasurer) was still located at 329-331 South Stephenson Avenue. The A. Sackim Company was listed at 329 South Stephenson Avenue in the 1939 city directory, and at 329-331 South Stephenson Avenue in the 1941-1942 city directory.

In early May, 1942, the A. Sackim Company celebrated its 50th Anniversary.

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At that time the store had “a staff of 35 carefully trained salesmen and saleswomen, many of whom, entering the employ of the company while still in their teens, had ‘grown up’ with the store.” The department heads were **Dan Goodman**, men’s clothing; **Arthur Chapman, Sr.**, women’s and children’s shoes; Miss **Irene Johnson**, women’s ready-to-wear; **Ben Rusky**, the Economy Basement; and **Charles Luber**, the cash-and-carry grocery department.

In observance of 50 years of business in a city where the store had become an institution, the A. Sackim Company invited its customers and friends to call. There were sales in all departments, cash awards in the amount of \$500, flowers for the women and cigars for the men. Seaman arranged to have a fortune teller at the store, giving free readings to customers. There was also free bus service to and from the store.

In the Wednesday, April 30, 1952 edition of The Iron Mountain News, the following article appeared under the headline “Many Changes Completed At Sackim’s Store”:

Expressing complete confidence in the stability and economic future of Iron Mountain, the management of A. Sackim Company today announced the completion of an extensive modernizing program started in conjunction with the store’s 60th anniversary.

“We will observe the 60th anniversary of the store throughout the year, placing special emphasis on our birthday during May – the month in 1892 when the store was opened,” **C.M. Fugit**, general manager, and only the third to serve in 60 years, announced today.

The store, originally the **Sackim and Rusky store**, was founded in 1892. The business was incorporated in 1908 as the A. Sackim Company and with the late Mr. **Abe Sackim** as president.

Ben Seaman Manager

When the latter moved with his family from the city, the late **Ben Seaman** was made general manager in 1920 and served until the death, in Chicago, of Mr. Sackim. Mr. Seaman then was made president.

On the death of Mr. Seaman, Mr. Fugit was made general manager and **Lawrence Joselit, Jr.**, of Chicago, grandson of the founder of the store, was advanced to the presidency.

A large, three-layer birthday cake tonight will be placed in one of the windows of the store, signaling the opening of the May-month birthday observance. The lower layer of the cake consists of a large base; the second layer a replica of the store as it is today, and the top layer, a miniature of the smaller store which was opened by Mr. Sackim.

Many Changes

Visitors to the store will note the many changes made during the recent months, including the installation of a modern, new cash register system with a complete floor audit; more sales space on the first floor, made possible by the moving of the offices to the second floor; the opening of a new entrance through the men’s department into the women’s ready-to-wear section; relocating the men’s shoe department and doubling the basement space through the conversion into floor space of an area formerly used for storage.

“In undertaking this project, we expressed complete confidence in the economic stability of Iron Mountain. This city will come all the way back and again be the hub of activity in this area,” Mr. Fugit said today in commenting on the modernization program in the store.

The store has also increased its personnel and has designated key employes [*sic* – *employees*] as buyers. “By selecting employes [*sic* – *employees*] familiar with the various

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departments, we are assured of buyers who know what the public wants and who are able to place orders in the market that will give us the best in merchandise at the most reasonable prices,” Fugit added.

Designated Buyers

Designated as buyers are **Mose Pasten**, men’s clothing; **Don Cooper**, men’s furnishings; **Jack Croci**, men’s shoes; Miss **Isabelle King**, accessories and dry goods; Miss **Irene Johnson**, women’s ready-to-wear; **Dan Poisson**, women’s shoes, and **Abe Block**, the basement store.

“It is reassuring to note that during the 60 years the A. Sackim company has been doing business, only three managers have served the store,” Fugit said.

There now are 27 employes [*sic – employees*] of the store, with an average of 10 year’s employment. The oldest employe [*sic – employee*] has been on the payroll for 35 years.

333 – [BEN FRANKLIN BLOCK] AMAZING SPACE, retail florist, Ruth Timbrook, owner – 2010, BANKERS LIFE & CASUALTY COMPANY, insurance – 2010, COLENZO & CO. PC, accountants, C. Todd and Dana Colenso – 2010, JERED LLC, marine equipment and supplies – 2010, JOHN MANDE & ASSOCIATES INSURANCE – 2010, MEAD & HUNT, professional engineers, Bruce Hawkinson, manager - 2010 (Lynn’s Hallmark Store – 1980)

History: Since Iron Mountain’s beginnings, this site was occupied by a drug store until **Cudlip’s Drug Store** was razed in 1969. **Margaret Seibert** was a “Dealer in Pure Drugs and Medicines, Books, Stationery, Fishing Tackle, Fancy Goods, Notions, Cigars and Druggists’ Sundries” at this address in 1892-1894. **Louis Stoekley** also worked as a druggist for Margaret Seibert in 1892-1894. Her husband **George Frederick Seibert** managed the drug store at this time and also served as postmaster. George Frederick Seibert and **Mr. Schaller** opened Iron Mountain’s first drug store on the northeast corner of South Stephenson Avenue and East Brown Street in 1881, but this business was destroyed by fire. Seibert was one of Iron Mountain’s earliest inhabitants, and kept a journal of a trip he made on foot between Menominee, Michigan, and Vulcan, Michigan, in 1879 which was printed by the Mid-Peninsula Library Federation in Iron Mountain in 1976. In 1902-1903, **Seibert’s Drug Store** was listed with **George “T.” Seibert**, druggist, at this address.

An article in the August 18, 1904 issue of the *Iron Mountain Press* read as follows: “**Seibert’s Central Drug Store**, which has been doing business in Iron Mountain almost since the arrival of the first settler, has been succeeded by the **Seibert Drug Company**. The members of the company are M. Seibert, George F. Seibert and Sam Cudlip. There will be no change in the present methods of doing business, as all the members of the company have been closely identified with the business for many years. The same careful attention will be given to all patrons and no effort will be spared to satisfy the public and win new friends. The company is deserving of and will have the best wishes of thousands of friends not only in Iron Mountain but throughout the peninsula. ‘May you all live long and prosper.’”

The Seibert Drug Company, operated by George F. Seibert, still sold “drugs, sundries, books, sporting goods, etc.” here in 1907-1908. In 1913 the Seibert Drug Company (Margaret

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Seibert, president; **Samuel Cudlip**, vice-president; George F. Seibert, secretary and treasurer) still operated its drug store at this location. Samuel Cudlip was the proprietor of **Cudlip's Drug Store**, "Pioneer Prescription Druggist, Stationery, Candies and Tobacco," at this address in 1925. **Genevieve Cudlip** was a bookkeeper at the drug store, living at 100 West Fleshier Street, where Samuel Cudlip and his wife **Bertha I. Cudlip** also lived. Cudlip's Drug Store was still operating here in 1935, 1939 and 1941-1942 with Samuel Cudlip, proprietor.

10: NORTH SIDE OF 200 BLOCK EAST HUGHITT STREET

202 – BEN FRANKLIN BLOCK – 2010 (South Side of the Ben Franklin Store – 1980)

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894, 1902-1903, 1907-1908 or 1913.

An article in the October 25, 1921 edition of the *Iron Mountain News* announcing a new gift shop at this location appeared as follows under this headline – GIFT SHOP TO OPEN TOMORROW MORNING – Mrs. Trowbridge and Miss Brown Have New Establishment:

*Miss Lucile Brown and Mrs. C.B. Trowbridge, both of this city, have made definite arrangements to open a gift shop in the rear of **Cudlip's Drug store**, which has been undergoing repairs and remodeling. A large stock has already been received and will be on display tomorrow morning when the doors are to be opened to patrons. A full line of baskets, Chinese lamps, and gold fish will be offered as opening specialties besides a large number of other small and useful gifts.*

The interior of the shop is panelled [sic – paneled] with beaver board and has been painted gray. Shelves have been installed and a small storeroom is located in the rear. The proprietors are at work today decorating the shop, and will have everything ready tomorrow morning. More stock will be ordered in the near future.

A follow-up article in the October 28, 1921 edition of the *Iron Mountain News* under the headline OPENING DAY AT GIFT SHOP SUCCESS reported:

*The opening day for the **Gift Shop** on East Hughitt street, conducted by Miss Lucile Brown and Mrs. C.B. Trowbridge, proved very successful. The gold fish, when were an opening specialty[,] sold rapidly, and the proprietors ask those desiring the fish to call before they are sold out, several people having already ordered them but not as yet called for them.*

Besides the fish, a large number of Chinese lamps, baskets of all descriptions and other gifts are in stock. A large assortment of candles and other cards for every occasion are in demand. According to the proprietors, a large order has been placed for various articles which will be on display next week.

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In 1925 Lucille Brown ran **The Gift Shop** at this address. **Earl R. White** had his barbershop here in 1935, 1939 and 1941-1942. These businesses would have been located on the south side of the building at 333 South Stephenson Avenue housing **Cudlip's Drug Store**.

204 – BEN FRANKLIN BLOCK – 2010 (South Side of the Ben Franklin Store – 1980)

History: In 1892-1894 the **American Express Company** was listed here in the street index, but was located at 106 East Ludington Street in the alphabetical listing, with **John J. Doetsch** serving as agent. Both **Dr. John D. Cameron**, physician, and **Dr. Joseph Addison Crowell**, physician and surgeon, had their offices at this address in 1902-1903. In 1907-1908 **Dr. John D. Cameron**, physician and surgeon, had his office here which was identified in the alphabetical listing as at the "rear of Seibert's drug store." **Dr. Charles D. Collins**, physician and surgeon, had his office here in 1913. In 1925 **Amos M. Croll** worked as a jeweler and watch repairer here. The site was listed as "vacant" in 1935. There was no listing for this address in 1939, and in 1941-1942 this site was listed as "vacant." These businesses would have been located on the south side of the building at 333 South Stephenson Avenue housing **Seibert's Drug Store** until sometime before 1925 and then **Cudlip's Drug Store**.

208 – MELLON CHIROPRACTIC CLINIC, Michael J. Mellon, owner – 2010 (Mellon Chiropractic Clinic – 1980)

History: In 1892-1894 **Angus McLeod**, a teamster for **G.M. Wood**, resided at this address. There was no listing for this address in 1902-1903, 1907-1908 or 1913. In 1925 the **Hord Brothers (Fred T. Hord and Charles A. Hord)**, worked here as shoemakers. In addition, the **Swanson Brothers (Oscar C. Swanson and Edward Swanson)** had their plumbing shop here. **Dr. Andrew Nelson** and **Dr. Michael F. Dockery**, both physicians, also had their offices at this address in 1925. In 1935 **Fred T. Hord** was still repairing shoes at this location, and **Dr. Herbert W. Huron** and **Dr. Francis DeSalvo**, both physicians, had their offices here. Fred T. Hord still operated Hord's Shoe Shop at this location in 1939, and the 1941-1942 city directory still listed Hord's Shoe Shop, as well as the offices of Dr. Herbert W. Huron, M.D., **Dr. Alfred D. Miller**, D.D.S., and the **New York Life Insurance Company**, **George M. McGowan**, proprietor. The building now standing at this site was constructed in 1945 as the **Logic Clinic**, a chiropractic clinic.

210-212 – CITY PARKING LOT – 2010 (Eureka Tire Company – 1980)

History (210): There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894. **Joe Lonprey** was listed in the street index for 210 East Hughitt Street and at 116 West Hughitt Street in the alphabetical listing for 1902-1903 as running a "livery stable, boarding house, saloon." However, in an advertisement found on page 74 of the 1902-1903 directory, **Matthias Lonprey** operated a livery stable at 210 East Hughitt Street, offering "First-Class Turn-Outs, Good Horses, Careful Drivers," adding "Special Attention to Boarding" and "Prices

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Reasonable.” According to the same advertisement Mattias Lonprey also ran the **Home Hotel** at 216-220 West Hughitt Street, offering “First-Class Service, Rates Reasonable, Bar in Connection.” The Home Hotel was actually located at 116-120 West Hughitt Street according to the street index for 1902-1903. Once again in 1907-1908 **Joseph Longprey [sic]** was listed in the street index for 210 East Hughitt Street, but **Mathias Lonprey** was in the alphabetical listing, operating a “livery, feed and sales stables” at this address, but residing at 216 East Hughitt with his wife **Mary Lonprey**. Matt Longprey [sic] still operated a livery stable here in 1913, and also ran a saloon at 214 East Hughitt Street, where he also resided. **Ernest C. Strickler** operated Chrysler, Maxwell and Reo Sales and Service, selling automobiles at 210-212 East Hughitt Street in 1925. In 1935 **Frank E. Lindquist** operated **Northern Battery Service** at the same location. By 1939 the **Peninsula Coca Cola Bottling Company**, **John D. Benham**, president and owner, was located at this address, which was listed as the **Coca Cola Bottling Company (W.H. or W.N. Holcombe**, vice-president and manager; **John D. Benham**, president; **Harold C. Aspegren**, secretary-treasurer) in 1941-1942.

History (212): There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894, 1902-1903 or 1907-1908. **Ernest C. Strickler** operated Chrysler, Maxwell and Reo Sales and Service, selling automobiles at 210-212 East Hughitt Street in 1925. In 1935 **Frank E. Lindquist** operated **Northern Battery Service** at the same location. There was no listing for this address in 1939 or 1941-1942.

214 – XXX – 2010 (Eureka Tire Company – 1980)

History: **Edward Seccombe** had sample rooms here in 1892-1894, his advertisement stating: “Just opened. His Wines, Liquors, Cigars and Beer cannot be excelled.” In the street index, **Mrs. Sarah Seccombe** was listed for this address, and the alphabetical listing noted this was the residence of **Edward Seccombe**. In 1902-1903 the **Steam Laundry** operated at this site. Residents at this address in 1902-1903 were Edward Seccombe, a pumpman, Sarah Seccombe and **Thomas Seccombe**, a delivery man for the Steam Laundry. Mrs. Seccombe probably ran the laundry. **Mrs. M. Lonprey** was listed at this address on the street index, but Mathias and **Mary Lonprey** were listed as living at 216 East Hughitt Street in the alphabetical listing which was probably an error. Matt Longprey [sic] still operated a livery stable at 210 East Hughitt Street in 1913, and also ran a saloon at 214 East Hughitt, where he also resided. In 1925 **Oscar E. Peterson** ran **Peterson’s Restaurant** at this address, advertising “We Feed The Inner Man.” There is no listing for 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

***216 – SIKORA SHEET METAL & FURNACE, Richard Hansen, owner – 2010 (Sikora Sheel Metal – 1980)**

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894. The office of **The Monitor**, edited and published by **James M. Enstrom**, was listed at this address in the street index in 1902-1903. An advertisement on page 100 of the 1902-1903 directory noted that **The Monitor** was “The only Swedish language newspaper published on the Menominee Range,” and

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included a photo of James M. Enstrom. The advertisement gave the office address as 220 East Hughitt Street, but the street index placed **John Marsch**, a railroad contractor, running a sales stable at 220 East Hughitt Street at that time. In 1907-1908 **Swan P. Sandmark**, a jeweler who also did repair work, had a shop at this location, and also resided here with his wife **Olga L. Sandmark**. Swan P. Sandmark still worked as a jeweler and resided here with his wife in 1913. In 1925 **The Salvation Army** was located here, with **Laura Blanks**, captain, and **Luella Hennington**, lieutenant. **The Salvation Army** was still headquartered here in 1935, with **Captain Clarence Green** serving as commanding officer. Public services were held Thursday, Saturday and Sunday Nights at 7:30. The Salvation Army Headquarters with **Captain Alfred Gorton** in charge was still located here in 1939, but was under the direction of **Lieutenant E. Bilton** by 1941-1942.

218 – THUNDER ISLAND SCHOOL OF MUSIC, John L. Richtig, owner – 2010 (American Cancer Society and the Gwen Daly Studio – 1980)

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894 or 1902-1903. Listed at 218-220 East Hughitt Street in 1907-1908, **John Marsch**, a railroad contractor, maintained an office here, but his home was in Chicago, Illinois. In 1913 the **Kurz Brothers (Rudolph Kurz)** dealt in farm lands and horses at 218-220 East Hughitt Street. In 1925 the **Iron Mountain Battery Company**, with **Robert D. Reeves** serving as manager, operated here, as well as **Willard Battery Sales and Service**. **Oscar R. Anderson** and **Stewart R. Houston** ran the **Community Motor Service** at this location in 1935, advertising “Automobile Repairing Specializing in Fords, Chevrolets and Plymouths.” There was no listing for this address in 1939 or 1941-1942.

220 – THUNDER ISLAND SCHOOL OF MUSIC, John L. Richtig, owner – 2010, HAHNER LAW OFFICES, attorneys, Mikael R. Hahner, Kathleen M. Hahner – 2010 (American Cancer Society and the Gwen Daly Studio – 1980)

History: **Felix Labrook** ran a livery, sale and boarding stable at this location in 1892-1894. **John Marsch**, a railroad contractor, ran a sales stable here in 1902-1903. Listed at 218-220 East Hughitt Street in 1907-1908, John Marsch, a railroad contractor, maintained an office here, but his home was in Chicago, Illinois. In 1913 the **Kurz Brothers (Rudolph Kurz)** dealt in farm lands and horses at 218-220 East Hughitt Street. There was no listing for this address in 1925. However, in 1935 **William F. Clarke**, manager of the **Michigan Bell Telephone Company**, and his wife **Helen D. Clarke**, **Thomas H. Hardgrove**, of **Hardgrove & Wales**, a gas station on Carpenter Avenue in Kingsford, and his wife **Edith Hardgrove**, and **Harold Ornstein**, a manager, and his wife **Ethel Ornstein**, all lived at this address. By 1939 **Montgomery Ward & Company** operated their warehouse here. **H. Hoyt Reagan**, chief cashier of Surplus Commodities, and **Don H. Keithley**, a reporter for *The Iron Mountain News*, and his wife **Jeannette Keithley**, were listed at this address in 1941-1942.

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222 – McCASH INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT, INC., financial planning consultant, **David J. McCash**, owner – 2010, **GINNY’S NAIL SALON**, manicuring, **Ginny Steele**, owner - 2010 (American Cancer Society and Gwen Daly Studio – 1980)

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894, 1902-1903, 1907-1908 or 1913. In 1925 **LaVere A. Williams** and **Arthur L. Mood** ran **Williams & Mood**, plumbing, heating, electrical and sheet metal contractors here. In 1935, **Williams & Sons**, plumbers, operated at this site with **LaVere A. Williams**, proprietor. **Carroll P. Buck**, a forester, lived here with his wife **Evelyn F. Buck** in 1935. **Northern Motors Service**, **Frank Elmer Lindquist**, owner, was located at this address by 1939. In the 1941-1942 city directory the **Kalamazoo Stove & Furnace Company**, managed by **Irving Olson**, was listed here and **Anthony Caramello**, an employee of the **Dickinson County Health Department**, lived upstairs with his wife **Rose Caramello**.

***224 – DOWNTOWN SEW & VAC**, **Rick Zolner**, owner – 2010 (Meyer’s Viking and Vacs – 1980)

History: In 1892-1894, **John Watsic** was the proprietor of the **St. Louis House** at this address, advertising “Good accommodations at reasonable rates. A fine bar of wines, liquors and cigars in connection.” John Watsic still ran the St. Louis House here in 1902-1903. Again in 1907-1908 John Watsic, proprietor, operated what was now called the **St. Louis Hotel** at this address, residing here with his wife **Mary Watsic**. **Anna Watsic**, a student, and **John Watsic**, a laborer, also lived here, and **Lena Watsic**, a dressmaker, boarded here in 1907-1908. In 1913 John Watsic still operated the St. Louis Hotel at this address and resided here with his wife Mary Watsic. In 1925 **Mrs. Rose Moudry** ran a hotel here, and lived here with her husband **John Moudry**. The building was listed as “vacant” in 1935. By 1939 the **Big Jo Bakery**, owned by **Felix A. Wittock**, was located here, and the owner and his wife **Rose Wittock** lived upstairs, as did **Richard Wittock**, a student. The Big Jo Bakery was owned and operated by **Ed Wittock** and Felix Wittock, according to the 1941-1942 city directory.

10: SOUTH SIDE OF 200 BLOCK EAST HUGHITT STREET

201 – ANDERSON TACKMAN & COMPANY, accountants, **L.R. Schaut**, partner – 2010 (North Side of S.S. Kresge Building – 1980)

History: **Philip Bender**, “a resident of this city since 1882,” ran a barbershop at this location in 1892-1894, advertising he was “A first-class barber. All work done in an agreeable and satisfactory manner.” There was no listing for this address in 1902-1903, 1907-1908, 1913, 1925, 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

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203 – PART OF ANDERSON TACKMAN & COMPANY – 2010 (North Side of S.S. Kresge Building – 1980)

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894 or 1902-1903. The **Singer Sewing Machine Company**, **C.G. Heft**, agent, had an office at 205 East Hughitt Street in 1907-1908, and **Robert Scholke** also did “tailoring, cleaning and pressing” at this address at that time, but both were found in the street index at 203 East Hughitt Street. Thus, there probably should not have been a listing for this address in 1907-1908. There was no listing for this address in 1913. In 1925 **Young & Miniat (William J. Young and Joseph A. Miniat)** were barbers at this location, and were still in business here in 1935. *[See listing for 207 East Hughitt Street for 1939 and 1941-1942.]* There was no listing for this address in 1939 or 1941-1942.

205 – PART OF ANDERSON TACKMAN & COMPANY – 2010 (North Side of S.S. Kresge Building – 1980)

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894. **Robert Scholke** worked as a tailor here in 1902-1903, and the **Singer Sewing Machine Company** also operated at this location at that time. The Singer Sewing Machine Company, **C.G. Heft**, agent, had an office at 205 East Hughitt Street in 1907-1908, and Robert Scholke also did “tailoring, cleaning and pressing” at this address in the alphabetical listing, but both were found in the street index at 203 East Hughitt Street. **J.F. Cowling** was listed in the street index at 205 East Hughitt Street in 1907-1908, but **Frank Cowling** was operating a general merchandise store at 207 East Hughitt Street, according to the alphabetical listing. There was no listing for J.F. Cowling, so it would be likely that J.F. Cowling and Frank Cowling were the same person. In 1913 **Neubauer & Haggerson (Edward A. Neubauer and A.F. Haggerson)** ran a jewelry store at this address, and Robert Scholke worked as a tailor here. In 1925 **Corbett J. Wysong** ran a restaurant at this address. **John Niklas** worked as a tailor here in 1935. There was no listing for this address in 1939 or 1941-1942.

207 – BLACKSTONE PIZZA COMPANY, Brad McKinnon, owner – 2010 (Wishing Well Gifts and the St. Vincent De Paul Store were located at 205-207 East Hughitt Street – 1980)

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894. **Jake Bradley**, of **Buchheim & Bradley (Albert Buchheim and Jacob “Jake” Bradley)**, music dealers, selling “pianos, organs, talking machines, sewing machines, etc.” at 107 East Ludington Street, resided on the second floor here in 1902-1903, and also conducted **Bradley’s Orchestra**, located at this same address. While **J.F. Cowling** was listed in the street index at 205 East Hughitt Street in 1907-1908, **Frank Cowling** was operating a general merchandise store at 207 East Hughitt Street, according to the alphabetical listing. There was no listing for J.F. Cowling, so it would be likely that J.F. Cowling and Frank Cowling were the same person. An advertisement on red paper inserted between pages 216 and 217 of the 1907-1908 city

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directory announced: “Frank Cowling, Dealer in Fine Groceries, Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Glass and Queensware, Fruits and Vegetables” at this address. **Mrs. L.M. Nelson** was listed at 207 in the street index, but **Louis M. Nelson**, a merchant, and his wife **Marie Nelson** were recorded as residing at 209 East Hughitt Street in 1907-1908. **L. Nelson & Company** operated a store at 219 East Hughitt Street, and the Nelsons may have resided at their place of business.

In 1913, the **Marion Theatre** (**Mrs. Marion Higgin** and **J. Elmore Becknell**, proprietors) operated at this location. **William Creuz**, a cigar manufacturer, also worked at this address at that time.

An article in October 19, 1911 edition of the *Iron Mountain Press* reported that J.E. Becknell, who had been conducting the **Bijou Theatre** for several years, was “arranging to open a new popular price theatre.” He had “leased the building on East Hughitt street lately occupied by J.F. Cowling” which was to be remodeled. The article noted Becknell proposed “to make the new house a model from the point of safety.” A news item in the November 1, 1911 issue of the *Iron Mountain Press* noted that Becknell had “let the contract for improvements” for “the new theatre in the **Mitchell building**” on East Hughitt Street. The second floor was to be removed and replaced with an arched steel ceiling. A balcony was to be erected over the main entrance, and it was “also proposed to strengthen the building and provide roomy and safe exits.” Another news item in the same newspaper stated **Architect Parmelee** was “at work on the plans for the new popular price theatre,” the plans calling for “a new front of a tasty design.” In the November 16, 1911 edition of the *Iron Mountain Press* the winning name for the new “photo play-house”, selected by the judges from a total list of 147 names suggested by contestants, was “**The Marion.**” **Hugo Ohmen**, one of three who had submitted the same name, won the \$25 prize by drawing lots. Mrs. Marion Higgin and J. Elmore Blacknell were the theatre’s managers and proprietors. Another article printed in the December 7, 1911 issue of the *Iron Mountain Press* reported remodeling work was “progressing at a rapid rate” with “a dozen or more men” employed in the work. The seating capacity was to be about four hundred, and the house was “well provided with exits and could be emptied in a couple of moments.” In addition sanitation was to be “all that could be desired.” The Marion opened on the evening of Saturday, December 30, 1911. Due to the large crowds, the proprietors had to present three shows instead of two, as was first planned, and during each show the 425-seat house was filled to capacity. The article in the January 4, 1912 edition of the *Iron Mountain Press* that provided the details of the grand opening mentioned that the “little Gerry sisters, of Chicago, aged seven and five years, furnished one of the leading features in their singing act, which brought forth encore after encore from the well-pleased audience.” The reporter, noting the new theatre was “one of the best arranged and safest in the north country,” added “extra attention” had “been given to sanitation” and “juvenile attendants” were assured of the “close personal supervision of the proprietors.” The March 27, 1913 issue of the *Iron Mountain Press* announced that a new gold fiber picture curtain had been installed at the Marion Theatre which made it “possible to show moving pictures by daylight or in a well-lighted hall at night.” According to the article “only one curtain of this kind” was sold in any one place, so Manager Becknell had “the exclusive right to use the curtain” in Iron Mountain.

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By 1921 the building was known as **Marion Hall**. It had been remodeled sometime before October 17, 1921 when an article in *The Iron Mountain News* stated that those who had attended dances at Marion Hall since it had been remodeled declared it to be “one of the best, if not the best, dance halls on the range.” The remodeling began in September. A new hardwood floor had been laid, the stage was enlarged and extended, the entire interior whitewashed and repainted and dressing rooms equipped for ladies and gentlemen. Storm doors had been installed at the entrance for protection from cold weather.

The interior walls and proscenium arch were “finished in blue,” while “a balcony finished in gold” adored each side of the stage which had been enlarged sufficiently to accommodate an orchestra.

“The new floor, large enough to accommodate 50 couples comfortably,” had been surfaced and waxed, chairs being provided around the sides. The balcony provided a place for watching the dancers. A passageway led from the balcony to the dressing rooms which were located on the second floor of the building next to the theatre. The partition formerly under the balcony had been removed, allowing considerably more space on the dance floor.

Cretonne curtains covered the doors and windows. An illuminated sign to the left of the stage announced the different dances, “while a more or less lifelike representation of the moon” furnished illumination for the “moonlight” dances.

The **Mason School of Dancing and Expression**, under the direction of **Miss Frances Mason**, held sessions at Marion Hall every Monday.

The **Yellow Cab Company** operated from this address sometime prior to the spring of 1925.

An article in the April 4, 1925 edition of the *Iron Mountain News* announced the **Blackstone Taxicab Company** would be moving to this location as follows under this headline: CAB COMPANY TO VACATE BUILDING – Option on Hansen Property Forces Blackstone to Leave:

The Blackstone Taxicab company will vacate its present quarters at the corner of Stephenson avenue and C street it was announced today. The building now occupied by the taxicab company is owned by Mrs. L.M. Hansen. An option has been taken on the property by a group of Chicagoans who have been reported contemplating building a hotel and theater here.

The Blackstone company was compelled to vacate with the expiration of its lease on the Hansen building. In view of the option, Mrs. Hansen was unable to renew the lease held by the taxicab company. The cab line will locate in the old Marion theater building located just east of Stephenson avenue on Hughitt street and formerly occupied by the Yellow Cab company. Removal to its new quarters will be started tomorrow.

Mrs. Hansen declared today that she looked for information relative to the expected sale of her property at an early date.

Notice that the Blackstone Taxi Company was enlarging its fleet was reported in the April 30, 1925 edition of the *Iron Mountain News* as follows:

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Howard Eslick and Charles Farrell, owners of the Blackstone Taxi company, will leave tonight for Detroit to drive back two seven-passenger Hudson sedans for their taxi line. The additional machines will make a fleet of seven cars which the Blackstone company will operate in the city.

In 1925 **The Iron Mountain Sign Company**, operated by **Thor Lieungh**, who did outdoor advertising, **Lieungh & Fox Chemical Manufacturers** (**Thomas Lieungh** and **Neb B. Fox**), makers of **Kyl-Fyr**, **John Niklas**, a tailor, and the offices of the **Superior Silver Fox Ranch** were all located here. The building was “vacant” in 1935. By 1939 the **Central Barber Shop** (**Joseph A. Miniat** and **William J. Young**) was operating at this location, and was still listed here in 1941-1942. *[See listing for 203 East Hughitt Street for 1925.]*

The present building was built in the fall of 1947 by **Margaret “Maggie” Jacobs**, according to **Don Khoury**, her grandson. In 1948 the **National Tea Foods**, a grocery store, leased the building until 1958. In 1959 the east side of the building was leased to **Sears** as their catalog store, and the west side was leased to the **L & P Meat Market**. When the meat market moved, the west side was leased to **Bill Vogelmann**, of Aurora, Wisconsin, for the **Iron Mountain Westinghouse Laundromat**. When Sears left, the east side was leased by the **St. Vincent De Paul Society** for their store. In October, 1974, **Don Khoury** moved **Wishing Well Gifts** to the west side of the building, moving to the **Downtown Plaza** in the fall of 1980, at which time the St. Vincent De Paul Society expanded their store and leased the entire building.

209 – SAVAGE MANE, beauty salon, Liz Douglas, owner – 2010 (The Coach Light Restaurant – 1980)

History: The **Blight House**, **William Blight**, proprietor, occupied this location in 1892-1894, also serving as a residence for the owner. **Hannah Johnson** was listed as a domestic at the Blight House, residing in the hotel, in 1892-1894. In 1902-1903 the Blight House was located at 209-211 East Hughitt Street with **Thomas Nichols** listed as the proprietor. **John Bond**, “wall paper, paints, oils, also contract painter and paper hanger,” operated his shop at this address in 1907-1908. **Ernest Bond** was also listed in 1907-1908 as a “paper hanger and decorator,” living at 800 South Carpenter Avenue, where **Mrs. Kate Bond**, widow of **John Bond**, also resided. **Mrs. L.M. Nelson** was listed at 207 in the street index, but **Louis M. Nelson**, a merchant, and his wife **Marie Nelson** were found as residing at 209 East Hughitt Street in 1907-1908. **Mrs. L.M. Nelson** had a millinery shop at this address in 1913, and **Albert L. Stevens**, supervisor of freight transfer at Channing, resided here at that time. In 1925 **William E. Drake** ran a restaurant at this address and resided here with his wife **Grace Drake**. **William J. Williams** ran a restaurant here in 1935. By 1939 **Happy’s Gem Tower**, operated by **Cecil Hostettler**, was located here, and was listed as **Happy’s Lunch Room** at the same location with the same owner in 1941-1942.

211-213 – XXX – 2010 (Energy Emporium [Nico, Inc.] and The Dickinson Advertiser – 1980)

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History (211): There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894. In 1902-1903 the Blight House was located at 209-211 East Hughitt Street with **Thomas Nichols** listed as the proprietor. There was no listing for this address in 1907-1908, 1913, or 1925. **Oscar E. Johnson** still operated the **Eureka Vulcanizing Company**, expanded to include 211-213 East Hughitt Street by 1935, also listed at this address in 1939 and 1941-1942.

History (213): **Johnson & Olson** (**Anna Johnson** and **Aleda Olson**) worked as dressmakers at this address and also resided here in 1892-1894. **Charles Manning**, a painter and paper hanger, also lived at this location in 1892-1894. **J.W. Burbank**, a “funeral director and licensed embalmer,” resided here in 1902-1903, working across the street in the **Robbins Block** at 217 East Hughitt Street. There was no listing for this address in 1907-1908 or 1913. In 1925 the **Eureka Vulcanizing Company** and **Northern Battery Service** were located at 213 East Hughitt Street. **Oscar E. Johnson** was the proprietor of the Eureka Vulcanizing Company and sold automobile accessories, Goodyear and General tires and tubes. **Frank E. and Edward O. Lindquist** ran **Northern Battery Service**. **Oscar E. Johnson** still operated the **Eureka Vulcanizing Company**, expanded to include 211-213 East Hughitt Street by 1935, also listed at this address in 1939 and 1941-1942.

***215 – CUISINE ART, kitchen cabinets and equipment, Deborah Gursky, manager – 2010, BOND DECORATING COMPANY, Toni Lori, owner – 2010, CHERITH COUNSELING CENTER, counselors, Sandra J. Festian, owner – 2010 (The Bicycle Livery – 1980)**

History of Photographer’s Studio Upstairs: Its diminutive size and Victorian detailing make the **Eskil’s Studio** one of the most charming buildings in downtown Iron Mountain. **Jorgen Johansen Eskil**, one of the pioneer photographers of the Menominee Iron Range, opened his first studio in Florence, Wisconsin, in 1883. By 1889, he had branch studios in Iron Mountain, Norway and Iron River. He constructed this studio with two store-rooms below in 1891. The arched doorway led upstairs to **Eskil’s Art Gallery**. J.J. Eskil was simply listed as a photographer at this address in 1892-1894, and again in 1902-1903.

In late December, 1904, Eskil sold his studio to **Ali Numa Chatelain**, who ran the studio until May, 1910, when he moved to Kalamazoo, Michigan. In 1907-1908, A.N. Chatelain was listed as operating an “art studio” at this address. **Nels M. Nelson**, listed as a photographer here in 1913, purchased the studio in May, 1910, and ran the studio until his death on August 29, 1921, from liver cancer.

James Archie took over the studio in the Eskil Block in about 1922. In 1925 James Archie was involved in selling real estate, as well as conducting the **Archie Studio** which advertised “Portraits, Commercial Photography and Amateur Finishing.” **Margaret Thoden** served as manager for the Archie Studio in 1935. The studio advertised “Portraits, Commercial Photography and Photo Finishing.” By 1939 the Archie Studio was operated by **David W. Archie**, son of James Archie, who died in 1940. A second studio was listed at 1201 South

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Carpenter Avenue in the 1939 city directory, and was also listed in 1941-1942, when the Archie Studio downtown was listed at 217 East Hughitt Street. The 215 East Hughitt Street address was listed as “vacant” in the 1941-1942 city directory, probably due to the fire which occurred May 24, 1941. David W. Archie ran the studio until his death on April 18, 1954.

[NOTE: Jorgen Johansen Eskil died January 14, 1942, in Iron Mountain.]

History of Tenants Downstairs: The original tenants in the two store rooms in 1891 were **Alfred H. Hunting**, a shoemaker, and **L.K. Graham**, a harnessmaker. Both were still listed at this location in 1892-1894. Alfred H. Hunting dealt “in a leading line of ladies’, gents’ and children’s boots, shoes, rubbers and general footwear,” and also repaired footwear, while L.K. Graham worked as a “Dealer in Light and Heavy Harness, Whips, Robes, Saddles and Horse Clothing. Repairing done neat and quick.” **D.A. Graham** worked with L.K. Graham as manager, and **N.C. Graham** also worked here as a harness maker. **John Engblom & Company** were “Dealers in general merchandise, groceries, provisions, flour, oats, feed, hay, etc.” at this address according to the advertisement on page 10 in the 1902-1903 directory. **Dr. C. Passudetti**, a medical doctor, also had his office at 215 East Hughitt Street in 1902-1903. The **K.J. Holmberg & Company**, **K.J. Holmberg**, proprietor, ran a general merchandise store here in 1907-1908. **John Hanson** operated a general merchandise store at this address in 1913, while **Emil Thorelius**, who lived in Vulcan, Michigan, worked as a custom tailor in the other store room and was an agent for **Superior Posten**. In 1925 the **Iron Mountain Overland Company Auto Sales**, located at this address, was operated by **Alvin B. Page**, who also resided here. **Clair E. Page** worked here as a partsman. **John C. Nelson** ran a grocery store at this location in 1935, listed as the **Nelson Food Market** and the **Nelson Grocery** in 1939. By 1941-1942 this address was listed as “vacant,” probably due to the fire which occurred May 24, 1941.

Although still standing, this building has sustained at least three fires up to the present (2010).

FIRE: The November 23, 1898 edition of the *Iron Mountain Press* noted that **J.J. Eskil’s Photograph Gallery**, on East Hughitt Street, was badly damaged by fire on Friday night, November 17. The fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp. Eskil placed his loss on the building at \$700 and on furniture and fixtures at \$700. In addition, many of his negatives were destroyed, a loss he estimated at not less than \$500. Eskil was repairing the damage as rapidly as possible and expected to be able to resume business in a few days. The loss is partially covered by insurance.

FIRE: The April 4, 1907 edition of the *Iron Mountain Press* noted that the **Eskil building** on East Hughitt Street was “the scene of the most disastrous fire that has visited Iron Mountain in many years” on Sunday night, March 31, 1907. The fire originated in the photograph gallery of **Ali Numa Chatelain** on the second floor, but the cause was unknown. According to the article, “the fire had undoubtedly been burning for several hours before discovery.” The apartments occupied by Chatelain were completely gutted. The contents were practically

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ruined either by the flames or the smoke and water. Damages were difficult to estimate, as the negatives could not be replaced, and the loss was thought to be between \$2,500 and \$3,000 with an insurance of \$1,500, \$500 of which was on household goods. The store of **K.J. Holmberg & Company** on the first floor, containing a \$10,000 stock of general merchandise, was flooded with water. Smoke also caused much damage. Holmberg estimated his loss at about \$6,000 with \$5,000 insurance. The store was closed and an inventory was taken. The building was owned by **J.J. Eskil**, who placed his loss at \$2,000 with an equal sum of insurance. The *Iron Mountain Press*, in its April 25, 1907 edition, noted that Chatelain had “arranged to resume business at his old stand in the Eskil building” on Saturday, May 4. The article noted he had “received a new outfit of all that is late and new in photographic effects and is in fine shape to execute good work promptly.” In an advertisement in the columns of the May 9, 1907 edition of the *Iron Mountain Press*, Chatelain noted: “On or after May 5th re-sittings can be had (free of charge) by all persons failing to get their proofs or pictures, owing to the fire at my studio.”

FIRE: On Saturday, May 24, 1941, an early morning fire broke out in the rear of **Nelson’s Market** on the ground floor and spread to the second floor where the **Archie Studio** was located. The second floor was gutted, the flames particularly intense due to the 2,000 pounds of photographic film which exploded when it ignited, catching three firemen (**Jack Rahoi, Theodore Hallman and Harry Person**) “in a sheet of flame” which blew them down the stairs leading to the studio. “As the firemen tumbled from the building, a column of flame more than 100 feet high shot from the roof, followed by a billowing puff of yellow smoke.”

Fireman **Alphonse Fuse**, playing a hose on the flames from the rear of the second floor, was knocked down by the blast and momentarily stunned, but escaped without injury. Fuse was heard to call for help, but he staggered to a second floor gallery unaided as other firemen rushed to his assistance.

Discovered shortly before 4 a.m., the fire had spread between the partitions of the 50-year-old building before an alarm was telephoned to the fire department. Firemen fought the blaze for more than three hours. At times five streams of water were pouring into the blazing structure.

Dave Archie, proprietor of the studio, said there were from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds of film and negatives stored in the two rear rooms of the second floor. He estimated his loss at \$5,000.

Grocery stock was a complete loss and fixtures were damaged by both fire and water in the Nelson Market. Damage there was estimated at from \$4,000 to \$6,000.

Loss to the building, owned by **J.J. Eskil**, was estimated at \$15,000.

The **Knights of Pythias** club rooms in the **Robbins Block**, adjoining the Eskil building on the east, were damaged by smoke, but no estimate of the damage was available. Also damaged by smoke were the **Sward Billiard Parlor** and the **Sanitary Laundry**.

Fire broke out anew, for a short time on Sunday morning, May 25, 1941. Firemen extinguished the second blaze in about 30 minutes, after it was discovered by a watchman. The fire was believed to have been caused by a spark which was fanned into flames by a brisk wind. No additional damage was done.

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Architecture: From across the street, you can easily see a sloped area on the roof next to the turret. This used to be a large skylight which bathed the studio space in natural light.

217-219: JULIA ROSE CREATIONS (217), bridal shop, **Sharon Ponzio,** owner – 2010, **H & R BLOCK TAX (219),** tax return preparation, **Kathy Ballone,** manager – 2010 (Vacant, 217 – 1980; The Health Hut, 219 – 1980)

History (217): Although they look completely different, the **Eskil Building** and the **Robbins Block** next to it were constructed at the same time. The two buildings share a wall which separates the two buildings, each owning one-half of the common wall. The **Robbins Block** was built by **Albert Eleazer Robbins**, who came to Iron Mountain in 1886, when he started his furniture and undertaking business on Stephenson Avenue between Hughitt and Ludington Streets. The years 1891 to 1894 were difficult times due to the Panic of 1893 (Depression), mine closings and sicknesses, such as typhoid fever, diphtheria and scarlet fever. During one of those years Albert Robbins had 366 funerals! Between 1891 and 1900 Robbins built a barn and warehouse on the east side of his sandstone building, now a part of the city parking lot. The barn had a deep basement and a ramp led from the Hughitt Street level down to the basement, where there were seven stalls and two box stalls for the horses. The 1892-1894 city directory listed Robbins as an “Undertaker and Embalmer,” as well as a “Dealer in furniture, wall paper and house furnishings, Upholstering, picture framing and repairing.” In 1897, the **City Bottling Works**, located in the basement, produced “pop and soft drinks” for Iron Mountain and nearby towns. **John C. Eslick** was probably the proprietor of the City Bottling Works, and was listed as a “pop manufacturer” at 224 East A Street in 1902-1903.

Albert E. Robbins was listed as a farmer in 1902-1903, residing at 316 East B Street, but he still owned the Robbins Block and **Robbins Hall** upstairs. The **S.H. & E.F. No. 15**, a Scandinavian fraternal order, met in their portion of Robbins Hall every Tuesday evening. **L.M. Hansen** ran the undertaking establishment formerly operated by Albert E. Robbins at this site, with **J.W. Burbank** listed as “funeral director and licensed embalmer” at this address in the 1902-1903. L.M. Hansen also operated a livery stable at 411-413 South Stephenson Avenue, his advertisement for “Livery and Undertaking” appearing on page 6 of the 1902-1903 city directory. The **Hassel-Best Company**, wholesale dealers in ice cream, also operated their business at this location in 1902-1903.

A new business firm was announced in the June 13, 1907 edition of the *Iron Mountain Press* as follows under this headline: NEW BUSINESS FIRM – Burbank & Person Consolate the Undertaking Business of City:

James Cunningham & Co., the leading hearse and carriage builders, have just sold and will deliver this week to H. Person, the liveryman, for the use of J.W. Burbank, the oldest undertaker in the city, the finest funeral outfit ever shipped to Michigan, consisting of a full draped, hand-carved funeral car of the very latest design, and truly a work of art, a six-passenger palace coach, an elegant new landau, and one casket wagon of latest design.

Mr. Burbank will continue at the old stand, which will be greatly modernized. The entire stock of undertaking goods, four hearses, ambulance, etc., owned by L.M. Hansen and F.G.

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[Compiled and Transcribed by William J. Cummings]

Berg, have been purchased by Mr. Person, who will retain three of the five hearses in stock, the hearse for country, and car for city use.

The undertaking stock has been turned over to J.W. Burbank, who will attend night and day calls, assisted by Mrs[.] J.W. Burbank and son, R.G. Burbank. 'Phone No. 99, two rings undertaking rooms; three rings residence.

The six-passenger palace coach is suitable for wedding parties. It will, however, be utilized principally for pall bearers.

A lowering device will also be added, doing away with the old style strap.

The deal consummated last Tuesday morning means a fusion of the Berg and Hansen interests, as both undertaking establishments were owned separately.

The **J.W. Burbank Company**, owned by J.W. Burbank, undertaker and funeral director, was located here in 1907-1908. **Robert G. Burbank**, his son, was listed as a funeral director with J.W. Burbank at this time. A full page advertisement was inserted between pages 80 and 81 in the 1907-1908 directory, the page printed totally in black with silver ink, noting "a lady assistant, night calls promptly attended to, orders for hearse and carriages for funerals should be placed at this office." J.W. Burbank and Robert G. Burbank were still undertakers at this location in 1913. In the 1925 city directory **John B. Erickson** had his undertaking parlor here, and the **Knights of Pythias** met in their hall upstairs, as did the **Christian Science Society**. **John B. Erickson** was still operating his undertaking parlor at this address in 1935, and the **Knights of Pythias Hall** was still upstairs, where the members of the **Seventh Day Adventist Church** also met in their rooms under the leadership of their pastor, the **Rev. Roscoe W. Moore**. By 1939 **Waldan's Billiard Parlor**, owned by **Daniel Croci**, was located here, but the **Archie Studio**, operated by **David W. Archie**, was listed at this address, as there had been a fire at 215 East Hughitt Street on May 24, 1941, and that building was listed as "vacant."

History (219): **William H. Mitchell**, "a resident of Iron Mountain since 1883," was a "Dealer in a full line of Staple and fancy groceries, provisions, dry goods, furnishings, boots, shoes, flour, feed and notions" at this address in 1892-1894. **Anson F. Wright** operated the **Wright Brothers** general merchandise store here in 1902-1903, according to the city directory, and the Wright Brothers also advertised they were cedar jobbers. **L. Nelson & Company**, **Louis M. Nelson**, proprietor, ran a store at this address in 1907-1908. **Mrs. L.M. Nelson** was listed at 207 in the street index, but Louis M. Nelson, a merchant, and his wife **Marie Nelson** were found as residing at 209 East Hughitt Street in 1907-1908. L. Nelson & Company operated a store at 219 East Hughitt Street, and the Nelsons may have resided at their place of business. In the 1913 city directory, the **Sanitary Laundry**, **Charles C. Kaufman**, proprietor, was located here.

An article regarding the **Sanitary Laundry and Dry Cleaning Works** in the October 21, 1921 edition of *The Iron Mountain Daily News* appeared as follows under this headline: SANITARY LAUNDRY CLOSED FOR REPAIRS – New 45 H.P. Boiler Will Be Installed Tomorrow:

The Sanitary Laundry and dry cleaning works on East Hughitt street have [sic – has] made arrangements to suspend operations this afternoon and tomorrow while the old boiler will be

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taken out and a new one installed. All disconnecting of fittings was done this afternoon in order to have everything ready for tomorrow when the old boiler will be taken out.

The new Scotch-Marine 5 h.p. boiler was received a few days ago and will be installed tomorrow morning. This is the only boiler of its kind in the city and is claimed to be very efficient.

A coal bin is being constructed in the rear of the building and will have a capacity of one carload of coal when completed. Construction will be of concrete, and the bin will be sunk to the level of the basement floor.

All improvements and installation of machinery will be completed before Monday, when the doors will again open for business.

In the 1925 city directory the business was listed as the **Sanitary Launderers & Dry Cleaners, Guy McCamant**, proprietor. The Sanitary Launderers & Dry Cleaners was still located here in 1935, 1939 and 1941-1942, and Guy McCamant was still the proprietor.

Architecture (217-219 East Hughitt Street):

221 – CITY PARKING LOT – 2010 (City Parking Lot – 1980)

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894, 1902-1903, 1907-1908 or 1913. In 1925 **Ed Moreau** sold hay and grain at this location. By 1935 the address was listed as “vacant.” There was no listing for this address in 1939 or 1941-1942.

223 – CITY PARKING LOT – 2010 (City Parking Lot – 1980)

History: In 1892-1894 **Herbert C. Smith** owned and published the *Dickinson County Journal*, a Democratic weekly newspaper, “issued every Saturday” at this location, also advertising a “Job office in connection.” The **Salvation Army Barracks** was located here in 1902-1903, and **Charles Olson** also resided at this address at that time. In 1907-1908 **M.H. Lundin** was listed at this address on the street index, as was **Emil Ramley**, but in the alphabetical listing only **Mrs. Hulda Lundin** was recorded as residing here. The **Full Gospel Mission** was located at this site in 1913, and **Charles Hasselstrom**, a tailor, resided at 223 ½ East Hughitt Street, probably upstairs, with his wife **Emma Hasselstrom**. In 1925 **Victor Niemi** had a bath house here. The address was listed as “vacant” in 1935. However, in 1939 the **Public Baths** were listed here, still operated by Victor Niemi, and in the 1941-1942 city directory the **Modern Public Baths** were listed at this address, but no proprietor was listed.

225 – CITY PARKING LOT – 2010 (City Parking Lot – 1980)

History: In 1892-1894 **Mrs. Lena M. Anderson**, widow of **Andrew E. Anderson**, and **Arthur Webb**, captain of the **Salvation Army**, both resided at this address. Mrs. Lena M. Anderson took in roomers at her residence here in 1902-1903. Mrs. Lena M. Anderson, widow

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of A.E. Anderson, still lived here in 1907-1908. Lena M. Anderson, widow of Andrew Anderson, was renting rooms at this address in 1913. In 1925 **Charles Abel**, a mill hand, and his wife **Winifred Abel**, **Albert E. Buckman**, a salesman at the Iron Mountain Overland Company, **Carl Knapp**, listed only in the street index, and **John B. Noel**, a saw filer, and his wife **Margaret Noel** all lived at this address. **Harry Belinkoff**, a salesman, and his wife **Jennie Belinkoff**, and **Mrs. Emma Mason**, widow of **Joseph Mason**, resided here in 1935. **Louis W. Mespell**, a painter, lived at this address with his wife **Blanche Mespell** and **Vera Mespell** by 1939, and he and his wife were still listed at this address in 1941-1942, together with **Emma F. Mespell** and **Wilbur C. Mespell**.

11: EAST SIDE OF 400 BLOCK OF SOUTH STEPHENSON AVENUE

[NOTE: The east side of the 400 block of South Stephenson Avenue has suffered at least four major fires between October 3, 1896 and February 28, 1982. There are no original buildings remaining on this block today (2010).]

401 – PART OF ANDERSON TACKMAN & COMPANY – 2010 (S.S. Kresge Company – 1980)

History: **Kramer Brothers** (**Benjamin Kramer** and **Meyer** or **Myer Kramer**) were the proprietors of the **Kentucky Liquor Store** and were “Dealers in wines, liquors and cigars” at this address in 1892-1893. **Kramer Brothers** (**Benjamin Kramer** and **Mike Kramer**) continued to operate their wholesale and retail liquor business here in 1902-1903, and **George R. Sutherland**, a mining engineer, lived upstairs. In 1907-1908 **John H. McKenna** sold liquor and cigars at this location, and also resided here. **Mrs. C. Lally** appeared in the street index at this address in 1907-1908, but her name was not found in the alphabetical listing. **Thomas Seccombe** ran a saloon here in 1913, and **Peter Crete**, a fireman, lived upstairs with his wife **Meta Crete**.

Sometime between 1913 and 1924 **George Vellenette** established a confectionery shop at this address. An article in the April 29, 1924 edition of *The Iron Mountain News* reported an expansion and renovation as follows:

*Plans for extensive improvements that will almost double the size of the establishment were announced today by **George Villenette** [sic – Vellenette], proprietor of the **Liberty Candy Kitchen**, located at the corner of Stephenson avenue and East Hughitt street.*

The exterior of the building is to be remodeled and painted while the interior will also be redecorated. In addition, a partition in the rear of the ice cream parlor will be removed and 14 new booths installed. This will provide accommodations for from 120 to 135 persons. The fixtures will be of mahogany throughout.

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Arrangements for the improvement to the building have been completed with Mrs. Celia Guley, of Green Bay, the owner, Vellenette said. The work will start soon and it is expected all will be completed by June 15.

The additional booths will make the parlor the largest in Iron Mountain and one of the largest in upper Michigan. The cost of the improvements will be more than \$5,000. The increase in size, Vellenette declares, is due to the rapid growth in business experienced during the last three years.

In 1925 **George Vellenette** operated a confectionery shop at this address, and **Mrs. Jessie McNicholas**, widow of **Francis McNicholas**, worked as a milliner and lived here, probably upstairs. The installation of the Liberty Candy Kitchen's new soda fountain was reported in the May 27, 1925 edition of *The Iron Mountain News* as follows:

The Liberty candy kitchen has completed installation of a Bishop Babcock Red Cross dry system soda fountain, equipped with a Lipman full automatic refrigerating machine which does away entirely with the use of ice.

A wide range of temperatures suitable for every soda fountain purpose can be obtained with the machine. The variation is from 35 degrees above zero to 20 degrees below. Brick ice cream will be kept at a temperature between zero and five degrees below, while bulk will be maintained at about 10 degrees above and other drinks will be maintained at 35 above. Control of these temperatures is complete [sic – completely] automatic, being accomplished through use of a thermostat.

Refrigeration is accomplished by the conversion of ammonia into gas, which is circulated through the foundation and returned again to the refrigerator, where it is first recondensed, then put through the same process, being used over and over again.

*The new fountain gives the Liberty four times its former storage capacity. It was installed by **J.D. Fairchild** and is said to be the only one of its kind north of Milwaukee.*

The Rose Shop, selling women's furnishings, was operated by **Sander Rosenblum** here in 1935. There was no listing for this address in 1939, and it was listed as the **S.S. Kresge Company**, located at 401-403 South Stephenson Avenue in the 1941-1942 city directory with **W. Carpenter**, manager.

According to Don Khoury, local businessman and owner of the Khoury building at 407 South Stephenson Avenue, the roof of the northern portion of the S.S. Kresge Company building caved in, probably due to the weight from a late snowfall, in early May, 1996. The Khoury building had been incorporated into the S.S. Kresge Company building in 1948 through a lease agreement with access to the new business space provided through three doorways cut through the wall. The building at 401-405 South Stephenson Avenue was later torn down and the Anderson Tackman & Company building was constructed. The Khoury building remained, and still stands in 2012.

403 – PART OF ANDERSON TACKMAN & COMPANY – 2010 (S.S. Kresge Company – 1980)

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History: **Wagner & Sundgren** (D.H. Wagner and J.A. Sundgren) ran a barbershop here in 1892-1894, advertising: “First-class workmen. Everything neat, clean and inviting. Shave 10 cents; hair cut 25 cents. Bath rooms in connection.” In 1902-1903 **Moses Taylor** operated **The Hub Clothing** at this address. An article appearing in the March 9, 1905 edition of the *Iron Mountain Press* reported the closure of this business as follows:

The Hub Store.

The Hub Store has been closed pending a settlement with creditors. Charles E. Parent, who was manger for the late Moses Taylor, the proprietor, states that the liabilities are considerably larger than the assets. The store has always done a large business and it is certain that, had not Mr. Taylor’s death been so sudden, no difficulties would have been encountered.

The liquidation of the stock was also reported in the April 20, 1905 edition of the *Iron Mountain Press* as follows under this headline: DEAL IN CLOTHING – L. Charash Purchases the Hub Stock of Clothing:

L. Charash, the well-known young merchant of Norway, was the successful bidder for The Hub Clothing Store stock of goods, which was sold at auction by Attorney Pelham, representing the Taylor estate, last Tuesday.

The sale was attended by a large number of buyers, no less than a dozen merchants from out of town being in attendance, as well as half a dozen local dealers, and the bidding was exceedingly lively. Mr. Charash, who evidently understood his business, finally secured the line for \$8,750. Good judges tell us that the stock is worth double the money paid for it.

In an interview with The Press, Mr. Charash states that it is his intention to close his store in Norway and become a permanent resident of Iron Mountain, continuing the business of the late Mr. Taylor, his brother-in-law. He will at once purchase a large line of seasonable and fashionable clothing, shoes, furnishing goods, etc., and in order to make room for the new lines, the Taylor stock will be closed out forthwith – in other words, at just above the cost price. This means “all kinds” of bargains for the people of Iron Mountain.

The store will be reopened on Saturday morning next. Mr. Charash has engaged Robet H. Sherman, one of the most popular salesmen on the range, to assist him in the management of the store, and he wants all the people to call and see him.

There was no listing for this address in 1907-1908, 1913 or 1925. In 1935 the **S.S. Kresge Company**, managed by **Willard J. Betz**, was located here, as it was in 1939 with **W. Harold Ross**, manager. The S.S. Kresge Company was listed at 401-403 South Stephenson Avenue in the 1941-1942 city directory with **W. Carpenter**, manager.

405 – PART OF ANDERSON TACKMAN & COMPANY – 2010 (S.S. Kresge Company [Kresge-Khoury Building], 405-407 – 1980)

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History: In 1892-1894 **Kalitt & Reeves** (G.H. Kalitt or A.H. Kalitt and John E. Reeves) were confectioners at this location. **W.H. Sweet** worked as an architect and contractor here in 1902-1903. In 1907-1908 **Charles B. Parent** was the proprietor of **The Parent Clothing Company** at this address, advertising “clothing, furnishings, trunks, valises, shoes, etc.” **The Parent Clothing Store**, Charles B. Parent, proprietor, still operated here in 1913. The Parent Clothing Store, still run by Charles B. Parent in 1925, advertised “High Grade Clothing, Fashionable Furnishings, Headwear and Footwear For Men.” **Mrs. Esther M. Taylor**, widow of **Moses Taylor** and owner of the building, lived here, and **Dr. Arthur L. Costa**, a dentist, had his office at this address. **The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company (A & P)** grocery store was located here in 1935 with **Harry E. Hanson** working as manager. There was no listing for this address in 1939 or 1941-1942. [This was the address for the A & P grocery store in the 1935 directory, but it is probable that it was actually located at 407 South Stephenson Avenue, as contemporary newspaper accounts place the S.S. Kresge store at 405 South Stephenson Avenue when it opened on November 17, 1926.]

FIRE: On Thursday, December 2, 1915, the buildings occupied by **Charles Parent** (405 – **Parent Clothing Store**), **John T. Carbis** (407 – **John T. Carbis Real Estate and Employment Agency**) and **Samuel Khoury** (409 – **Sam Khoury Confectionery**), on Stephenson Avenue, were totally destroyed by fire, the alarm sounding at about 2:30 o'clock. The total loss on buildings and stocks exceeded \$30,000.

The building occupied by Mr. Parent as a clothing store was owned by **Mrs. Esther M. Taylor**. It was a frame structure, two stories high. The estimated value of the building was \$5,000 and it was insured for \$2,000. The loss was a total one.

Cook & Pelham owned the building occupied by Sam Khoury as a confectionery store, as well as the small office building occupied by John Carbis. The estimated value of the buildings was about \$5,000 with \$2,000 insurance, and the loss was a total one.

Sam Khoury estimated his loss on stock and fixtures at \$3,500 with \$1,000 insurance.

Mr. Parent initially was unable to give any estimate of his loss. He had one of the largest and cleanest stocks of clothing and furnishing goods in the city and the loss was almost total. Roughly estimated, the loss was between \$12,000 and \$15,000.

Mr. Carbis placed his loss at \$500 in books, maps and furniture.

The total loss on buildings and stocks will, perhaps, exceed \$30,000.

The fire was under strong headway when discovered. The frame building owned by **Mrs. Sutherland**, at the corner of Stephenson Avenue and Hughitt Street, located only a few feet north of the buildings destroyed, took fire several times, but was only damaged to a small extent.

Mrs. Esther M. Taylor replaced the building burned in the December 2, 1915 fire with a stone and brick building designed by **N.P. Parmelee** and erected by **G.A. Gustafson**, in the early spring of 1916. This building had a frontage of 30 feet on Stephenson Avenue and a depth of 100 feet. The height on Stephenson Avenue was 30 feet, while at the alley the height was only 17 feet. A basement 30 x 50 feet formed a portion of the foundation. The erection price in 1916 was \$6,840, but when everything was completed, the expenditure was nearly \$10,000. **Charles E. Parent**, the clothing merchant who occupied the first **Taylor Building** was also the tenant in the new Taylor Building.

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The **S.S. Kresge Company** opened its five, 10 and 25-cent store on Wednesday, November 17, 1926, at 405 Stephenson Avenue. The store occupied the former **Parent Clothing Store**. The building was lengthened and “a new, modern front installed, with attractive display windows and a center entrance,” according to an article in the November 15, 1926 edition of the *Iron Mountain News*. New fixtures of the latest design were being received, and the store was “brilliantly lighted.” The article further noted, “One of the most interesting features of the local branch is the rest room provided on the second floor for women employees. The furniture, consisting of wicker tables, chairs and davenports, with a deep rug, has already been installed. Adjoining the rest room is the lunch room for employees living a considerable distance from the store and who bring their lunch to work. Upstairs also is the cloak room which is locked as soon as the last woman employee has checked in for work.” In the basement of the store, 857 storage bins contained merchandise systematically arranged as on the counters in the sales department.

407 – THRIVENT FINANCIAL – LUTHERANS, financial advisory services – 2010, TREN SETTERS BEAUTY SALON, Cheryl Pietrantonio, owner – 2010, JUST MYRNA, beauty salon, Myrna McNamee, owner – 2010

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894 or 1902-1903. **William Carbis** appeared at this address on the street index in 1907-1908, but the name should have been **John T. Carbis**, who sold “real estate and insurance” and also was the manager of the **Menominee Range Employment Agency** at this location. **William J. Carbis**, of **Wills & Carbis**, sold “groceries and meats” at 203 South Stephenson Avenue in 1907-1908. John T. Carbis still sold real estate and managed the Menominee Range Employment Agency here in 1913. [See the entry for 405 South Stephenson Avenue above regarding the fire which occurred on December 2, 1915 which burned the buildings located at 405-409 South Stephenson Avenue.]

In the January 29, 1924 edition of the *Iron Mountain News* the “grand opening ball” of the new Jacobs-Khoury Company building was announced as follows under this headline: Dancing To Feature Opening of New Store:

*An informal grand opening ball will be given tomorrow night by the Jacobs-Khoury company at the firm’s new building on Stephenson avenue. The building[,] located between the **Parent Clothing** and the **Levy-Unger** stores, was recently completed. Large blue and white signs, advertising the coming event[,] have been erected in the show windows of the building. They are illuminated at night by colored spotlights.*

***Reenee’s Danceland Charmers**, of Menominee, Mich., have been engaged to play. The orchestra features “**Al**” **Reenee**, pianist, formerly with the **Isham Jones** orchestra and also of radio fame. The special dance numbers will include several spotlight dances.*

An article in the *Iron Mountain News* edition of February 28, 1924, announced that the **Jacobs Jewelry Store** was “ready for business in its new home, on the second floor of the recently-erected **Jacobs Building**, 407 South Stephenson Avenue.” An extensive credit

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system was to be inaugurated according to **Sam Jacobs**, proprietor. A complete line of Brunswick phonographs, watches, diamonds and silverware was to be carried, according to Jacobs, who moved that week from the **Mercantile Building** on West B Street.

On Friday evening, March 14, 1924, the **Stern & Field Company's** store located in the recently-erected **Jacobs Building**, 407 South Stephenson Avenue, held a musical program, inviting the public to visit the newly-opened men's clothing establishment. The formal opening of the store, specializing in men's clothing and furnishings, was held on Saturday, March 15, 1924. Members of the Stern & Field Company were **Hugo Field**, of Hancock; **Sam M. Field**, of Moorehead, Minn.; **Sigmund Stern**, of Marquette; **Herbert Field**, of Iron Mountain; and **Noe Bertrand**, of Iron Mountain. The last two men were in charge of the Iron Mountain store, the sixth and newest of a chain of stores operated by the company – four in the Upper Peninsula, one in Minnesota and one in South Dakota. The fixtures, built especially for the store by a Grand Rapids, Mich., manufacturing concern, represented an investment of approximately \$10,000 and were modern in every respect, including wall display cabinets of the latest design, attractive counters and floor display cabinets. The display windows were of the arcade type with two entrances. A special color scheme was used in the windows, being arranged by artists.

In 1925, the **Jacobs Building**, at 407-409 South Stephenson Avenue, was home to **Stern & Field (Noe Bertrand, Herbert Stern)**, men's furnishings, advertising as "Iron Mountain's Quality Clothiers." **George P. Leanes** operated a billiard parlor in the basement. The following tenants were located on the second floor in 1925: Room 1, **Samuel Jacobs**, jewelry; Room 2, **Mrs. E.R. Hughes**, "Millinery and Fancy Dress Goods"; Rooms 3-4, **Allan M. Buchanan**, chiropractor, "Hours 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p.m."; Rooms 4-5, **Joseph Weinstock**, contractor; Room 6, **Mrs. Leah Elliott**, widow of **Claude Elliott**, dressmaker; Room 7, **Alexander Urban**, insurance; Rooms 8-9, **Chamber of Commerce (Raymond V. Dudley**, president; **Merton J. Fox**, vice-president; **Lawrence D. Tucker**, secretary; **Frank O. Morrett**, **Charles Parent**, **Benjamin Seaman** and **Fred S. Seaman**, directors) and the **Boy Scouts of America** headquarters; Rooms 10-11, **Phelps-Drake Company**, (**Harold L. Senseman**, manager) contractors. [NOTE: The Phelps-Drake Company built much of the Ford Plant in Kingsford and many of the public schools erected in the 1920's.]

On Friday, June 5, 1925, **Mrs. Sam Jacobs** opened the **French Gray Shop**, handling a complete line of ladies' wearing apparel, on the second floor of the **Jacobs Building**, 407 South Stephenson Avenue. The fixtures in the store were attractively finished in French gray. In addition to the complete line of dress apparel, imported handwork and fancy work was also handled. Japanese handkerchiefs were given as favors to the first 50 customers at the grand opening.

The address for the **Great Atlantic & Pacific Company (A & P)** grocery store in the 1935 directory was given as 405 South Stephenson Avenue, but it is probable that it was actually located at 407 South Stephenson Avenue, as contemporary newspaper accounts place the **S.S. Kresge Company** store at 405 South Stephenson Avenue when it opened on November 17, 1926. In 1935 **John B. Whitney**, a barber working for **A. Iver Harding's** barbershop at 105 East Hughitt Street, lived at 407 South Stephenson Avenue with his wife **Sophie Whitney**, probably upstairs. **Samuel J. Khoury** operated a billiards parlor in the basement of 407 South Stephenson Avenue in 1935. There were no other listings for 407-409 South Stephenson

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Avenue in that year, making the location of the A & P grocery store here very plausible. In the 1939 city directory the **Great Atlantic & Pacific (A & P) Tea Company**, managed by **Harry Hanson**, was listed at this address and there was no entry for 409 South Stephenson Avenue. In addition, the **Avenue Bar**, **Samuel J. Khoury**, proprietor, was located in the basement, and the following businesses and apartments were on the second floor: **The Grey Shoppe**, **Mrs. Maggie Jacobs**, proprietor; **Samuel J. Khoury**; **Patty's Beauty Shop**, **Mrs. Patty Whitford**, proprietor; **Donald Walters**, employee at the **Von Platen Fox Company**, and his wife **Ellen Walters**; **Edward Jacobs**, a teacher at the Kingsford Schools. In the 1941-1942 city directory the Great Atlantic & Pacific (A & P) Tea Company still occupied the ground floor of the Jacobs Building (407-409 South Stephenson Avenue) with **Gordon Hanson**, manager, and, again, there was no entry for 409 South Stephenson Avenue. In addition, Samuel J. Khoury still operated the Avenue Bar in the basement, and upstairs Mrs. Maggie Khoury continued to operate The Grey Shoppe, Patty Whitford continued to operate Patty's Beauty Shop, and **Earl H. Christensen**, a clerk at the **A & P Store**, and his wife **Blanche Christensen** resided in an apartment.

According to **Don Khoury**, the first floor was later leased by the **National Tea Foods Company (National Foods)** until 1948, when the National Tea Foods Company moved to 205 East Hughitt Street. In 1948, the **S.S. Kresge Co.** added this store to their store building, cutting three holes in the wall. **Samuel "Bokey" Khoury**, Don Khoury's father, ran the **Avenue Bar** in the basement. The Avenue Bar was supposedly the only bar on U.S. 2 to be housed in a basement.

409 – XXX – 2010

History: In 1892-1894 **Paul W. Clifford** had "Sample rooms" at this address, advertising: "Fine wines, liquors. Cigars and bottled goods. As fine as are produced." Clifford also lived here, as did **John Clifford**, who worked as a "clerk" in Clifford's sample rooms. There was no listing for this address in 1902-1903. **Khoury Brothers** were listed on the street index at this address in 1907-1908, but the only alphabetical listing at this address at that time was for **Sam Khoury**, a salesman, who lived here with his wife **Susie Khoury**. **Paul Khoury** sold confectionery and fruits here in 1913 with **Samuel I. Khoury** listed as manager. [See the entry for 405 South Stephenson Avenue above regarding the fire which occurred on December 2, 1915 which burned the buildings located at 405-409 South Stephenson Avenue. Also see the entry for 407 South Stephenson Avenue for a detailed account of the occupants of the **Jacobs Building**, located a 407-409 South Stephenson Avenue.]

FIRE: Damage estimated at \$1 million was caused by a fire which swept through three buildings located in the middle of the east side of the 400 block of South Stephenson Avenue on Sunday night, February 28, 1982.

The three-alarm blaze destroyed the former **Ace Drug Store building (Rene Savoie**, owner), the **Western Auto Store (Mr. and Mrs. Don Christy**, owners) and **Isabel's Ready-to-Wear (Isabel Pasten**, owner). Firefighters were summoned at 7:13 p.m. and had the blaze under control two hours later.

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All available Iron Mountain firefighters remained at the scene until 2 a.m. the next morning, when **Fire Chief Richard Rahoi** sent two crews back to the fire hall and left one at the scene as the ruins of the three buildings continued to burn throughout the night.

The three buildings destroyed by the blaze were in the 400 block of Stephenson Avenue (U.S. 2). Firefighters prevented the fire from spreading to the **S.S. Kresge Company** building and the Kresge-Khoury building at the north end of the block and the **Downtown Plaza** building (formerly **Montgomery Ward**) at the south end sustained smoke and water damage. **Joey Jaff's Avenue Bar**, located in the basement of the Kresge-Khoury building, sustained only smoke-damage, authorities noted.

Lt. Donald Legault, commander of the first crew and pumper unit on the scene, said smoke was billowing from the second floor and rear of the first floor of the Ace Drug building when firemen arrived on the scene. The blaze quickly spread to the front of the Ace Drug building and then to the Western Auto and Isabel's buildings.

The fire apparently started at the rear of the Ace Drug building, according to reports from eyewitnesses. Some people had reportedly been working in the building Sunday until about 6 p.m.

Heat from the fire cracked windows in stores across the street on Stephenson Avenue. Backdrafts resulted in three explosions during the fire causing flames to flare up from the front of the Ace Drug and Western Auto buildings.

Rahoi said arson had been ruled out as a possible cause of the blaze.

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History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894. **Louis M. Hansen** had expanded his livery stable by 1902-1903 to include 411-413 South Stephenson Avenue. Hansen also operated the undertaking parlor at 217 East Hughitt Street in the **Robbins Block**. There was no listing for this address in 1907-1908, but Louis M. Hansen's livery stable was still listed at 413 South Stephenson Avenue, and certainly still encompassed this lot. Under "Brief City News" in the March 24, 1910 edition of the *Iron Mountain Press* the following item was reported: "The old livery barn on Stephenson avenue, occupied by L.M. Hansen for a long term of years, is being demolished preparatory to the erection of a brick block by Messrs. Cook and Pelham, owners of the property." There was no listing for this address in 1913, and L.M. Hansen's livery stable had moved to 623 South Stephenson Avenue. There was no listing for this address in 1925. By 1935 **The Men's Store**, operated by **Max Z. Dworsky** and **Paul Dworsky**, offered "Men's Clothing, Furnishings, Etc." at this location, and were still located here in 1939 and 1941-1942.

413 – XXX – 2010

History: **Louis M. Hansen** operated a "Livery and boarding stable" at this location in 1892-1894, and lived at 405 South Stephenson Avenue. Hansen advertised his livery and boarding stable to be "First class in every particular." By 1902-1903 Louis M. Hansen had expanded his livery stable to include 411-413 South Stephenson Avenue, and also operated

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[Compiled and Transcribed by William J. Cummings]

the undertaking parlor at 217 East Hughitt Street in the **Robbins Block**. Louis M. Hansen still ran his livery stable at this address in 1907-1908, and the business probably still included 411 South Stephenson Avenue. Under “Brief City News” in the March 24, 1910 edition of the *Iron Mountain Press* the following item was reported: “The old livery barn on Stephenson avenue, occupied by L.M. Hansen for a long term of years, is being demolished preparatory to the erection of a brick block by Messrs. Cook and Pelham, owners of the property.” There was no listing for this address in 1913, and Louis M. Hansen’s livery stable had moved to 623 South Stephenson Avenue. There was no listing for this address in 1925, 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

415-417 – DICKINSON COUNTY DENTAL LAB, JENSEN’S CHURCH SUPPLIES, NICHOLET STAFFING, NORTHERN MICHIGAN HEARING AID, TOTAL FITNESS & HEALTH CLUB, WLUC-TV, DV8 HAIR SALON, MICHIGAN CENTER FOR TRUCK SAFETY, 415 South Stephenson Avenue – 2010 (J.C. Penny Company, Inc. – 1980)

History (415): In 1892-1894, **J.B. Eslick** operated a barber shop and bath rooms at 415, advertising: “The first-class shop of the City. None but experienced and expert workmen employed. Everything new and inviting.” There was no listing for this address in 1902-1903 or 1907-1908. However, by 1913, the **M. Levy Company (Albert Levy, president; Isaac Unger, secretary-treasurer)** had expanded to include 415-419 South Stephenson Avenue, selling “general merchandise.” The **Levy-Unger Company, Ltd. (Henry M. Levy, Albert Levy, Isaac Unger)** still sold “general merchandise” at 415-417 South Stephenson Avenue in 1925. By 1935 the **J.C. Penny Company, Inc.**, occupied 415-417 South Stephenson Avenue, with **Claude A. Moore** working as manager, offering “Men’s Furnishing Goods and Ready-to-Wear.” In 1939 and 1941-1942 the J.C. Penny Company, Inc., continued to occupy 415-417 South Stephenson Avenue with Claude A. Moore serving as manager.

History (417): In 1892-1894 **Christopher Grossbusch** was a “Dealer in Fruit, Confectionery and Vegetables, Notions, Toilet Articles, Toys, Cigars, Tobacco, etc.” at this location, but resided at 119 South Stephenson Avenue.

The **M. Levy Company** store was one of Iron Mountain’s first large department stores, selling a variety of general merchandise, and began operating at 415-417 South Stephenson Avenue sometime between 1892 and 1898.

The Range-Tribune noted in its April 30, 1898 edition that “**J.E. Clancy**, the architect for the new Levy building, came up from Green Bay yesterday with the plans for the building. The firm will send out for bids for constructing same at once and they must be received by May 16. The building will be two-story, brick, and the main rooms will be 50x100 feet, both the lower and upper floors being occupied by the firm. It will be a modern building in every particular and will be heated by steam.”

In an article appearing in the June 2, 1898 edition of the *Iron Mountain Press*, **Contractor Joergenson**, of Green Bay, was verified as the contractor for the erection of the M. Levy & Co.’s department store. Joergenson had begun removing the old frame buildings at 415-419 South Stephenson Avenue.

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[Compiled and Transcribed by William J. Cummings]

The August 17, 1898 issue of *The Daily Tribune* noted that the new Levy building has reached the second story and the work will be rapidly pushed to completion, and added that the firm expected “to occupy their new building next month.”

An item in *The Daily Tribune* for August 31, 1898 announced that the “new Levy building is completed to its full height and the work of finishing the interior will be rapidly pushed. It is a very handsome structure and the firm is entitled to praise for their enterprise. **George Dehn**, the plumber, is putting in an Eagle generator for an acetylene plant and 120 burners will be used to furnish light for the building.”

On September 15, 1898, the *Iron Mountain Press* announced that **N.B. Parmelee & Son** had secured the contract for building the fixtures for M. Levy & Co.’s new department store and would have the same ready to place in position as soon as Contractor Joergenson turned the building over to the firm. At this time it was anticipated that the building will be ready for occupancy by October 15.

The October 5, 1898 edition of *The Daily Tribune* noted that the “plate glass windows for the new Levy building were placed in position yesterday and are very handsome. They cost nearly \$100 apiece and there are four of them. A traveling man remarked this morning that there was not a handsomer store front in Chicago than the Levy front.”

However, on October 17, 1898 *The Daily Tribune* noted that “two of the large plate glass windows in the new Levy building front cracked from being set too tightly. The windows were insured and the insurance company will have to replace them.”

The following article appeared in the November 18, 1898 edition of *The Daily Tribune* under the headline: **NARROW ESCAPE: Incipient Blaze in the Levy Store Which Might Have Proved Serious:**

Last night about 11 o’clock, while the Levy and Unger boys were working in the new Levy store on Stephenson avenue preparing to receive the stock, the electric arc lamp in the store went out and they could not work longer. They left the building and went to the old store for their overcoats and as soon as they opened the door smoke was plainly seen in the store room. A telephone call was made at once to the engine house and an investigation was made. It was found that a spark had dropped from the arc lamp in the rear of the store and set fire to a covering on a line of cloaks. It had burned clear through the covering and had communicated to the coats, which were smouldering [sic – smoldering]. It took but a few minutes for the firemen to extinguish the fire, but it was a narrow escape. If the boys had not left their overcoats in the old building, the fire no doubt would have remained undiscovered until it got a good start and serious damage would have resulted. It was a fortunate thing that it turned out as it did. The loss will amount to less than \$20.

M. Levy & Co. moved into its new store on Saturday evening, November 19, 1898, and Monday, November 21, 1898.

The following article, appearing in *The Daily Tribune* on November 21, 1898, under the headline: **IN A NEW HOME: The Firm of M. Levy & Co. Moves to Its New Quarters: ESTABLISHED NEARLY TWELVE YEARS: Steady Increase of Business – The Individual Members of the Firm – The Handsomest Storeroom in the Upper Peninsula, provides a history of the company in Iron Mountain from 1887 until the new store opened**

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[Compiled and Transcribed by William J. Cummings]

Early in 1887 a firm in Ft. Atkinson, Wis., doing a general merchandise business, found its trade becoming so extensive that it concluded to look up another location, invest some capital and establish a branch house. This firm was M. Levy & Co., and two of its members after thoroughly investigating many cities and towns, decided that Iron Mountain was the most promising place on the list and offered the best inducements for the investment of capital.

So in September 1887, a branch establishment was opened here which was a success from the start, the business increasing so rapidly and requiring so much attention that the firm took advantage of an offer and sold out its Ft. Atkinson business, giving the business here its entire attention.

The firm at that time consisted of M. Levy, Isaac Unger and Henry Levy. Later on the senior member's youngest son, Albert Levy, was taken into the firm, which continued business successfully in the quarters just vacated, sailing through the dull years of 1892 and 1893 without financial mishap and carrying on its books many miners out of work and who greatly needed assistance, thus tiding them over until better times came.

Early last spring the volume of business of the concern began to increase so rapidly that steps were taken to construct a building exactly suited to their firm's demand.

The property adjoining the store on the North was purchased from Mrs. Amelia Pascoe and on June 1 a contract was entered into to construct a modern business block at a considerable cost, work upon which has just been completed.

Saturday night and this morning the immense stock of goods in the old store was moved into the new building which is handsomely fitted up with convenient counters and shelving, and modern office fixtures. The business of the concern is being conducted as usual today, and as soon as everything is in place a grand opening will be given. The whole of the building will be occupied by the firm and additional help may be needed to handle the holiday goods, a large and handsome stock of which is daily arriving. There are at present 20 people actively employed in conducting this large business. Four delivery wagons are necessary to deliver the goods to purchasers.

M. Levy & Co. certainly deserve [sic – deserves] great credit for investing so much capital in so fine a building but the members of the firm have confidence in the future of Iron Mountain and the handsome structure now occupied by them should be an inducement to others to invest capital in that way, which not only adds to the look of the city but would tend to increase the people's confidence in it.

We do not believe there is a finer store room in the upper peninsula than the one now used by M. Levy & Co. and the Tribune wishes the firm in its new undertaking that prosperity which has characterized its business in the past.

In the "Brief City Newsites" column of the November 30, 1898 edition of the *Iron Mountain Press* mention was made that "since moving into the new store M. Levy & Co. had been compelled to employ six additional clerks." It was further noted that M. Levy & Co. had placed an order for an immense stock of toys. Santa Claus was going to make his headquarters at the "big store" that season.

In 1902-1903 the **M. Levy & Company (Mandel Levy, Albert Levy, Henry Levy and Isaac Unger)** operated a general merchandise store at 417-419 South Stephenson Avenue.

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[Compiled and Transcribed by William J. Cummings]

In 1907-1908 the **M. Levy Company** department store was still located at 417-419 South Stephenson Avenue with Albert Levy, Henry M. Levy and Isaac Unger involved in running the business.

By 1911, the M. Levy Company needed to expand its operations. An article in the *Iron Mountain Press* on June 22, 1911 announced:

*The M. Levy Company has leased the handsome **Cook & Pelham Block** for a term of ten years and taken possession. Carpenters are now engaged in building the counters and fixtures. It is the intention of the company to occupy the building with their grocery, china, glassware and graniteware departments. This will permit the enlargement of other departments in the company building. The office and wrapping counters will be removed to the space now occupied by the grocery department and the stairway to the second floor will be rearranged. This will give much additional space for the display of shoes, clothing and gents furnishing goods which have been crowded in an inconvenient manner heretofore. **Manager M. Unger**, of this department, declares that, when he has his goods arranged in the new building, no town north of Chicago will have a neater grocery store than Iron Mountain. Mr. Unger is thoroughly informed in this branch of the trade, has a knack of displaying goods in an appetizing manner, and the business of the company is certain to increase as a result of the enlargement.*

In the July 20, 1911 edition of the *Iron Mountain Press* an article noted the M. Levy Company was moving the grocery and allied departments to the new Cook & Pelham building.

By 1913, the M. Levy Company (Albert Levy, president; Isaac Unger, secretary-treasurer) had expanded to include 415-419 South Stephenson Avenue, selling “general merchandise.” The **Levy-Unger Company, Ltd. (Henry M. Levy, Albert Levy, Isaac Unger)** still sold “general merchandise” at 415-417 South Stephenson Avenue in 1925. By 1935 the **J.C. Penny Company, Inc.**, occupied 415-417 South Stephenson Avenue, with **Claude A. Moore** working as manager, offering “Men’s Furnishing Goods and Ready-to-Wear.” In 1939 and 1941-1942 the J.C. Penny Company, Inc., continued to occupy 415-417 South Stephenson Avenue with Claude A. Moore serving as manager.

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History: **Pawle & Berklund (Louis Pawle and Thomas Berklund)** ran a saloon at this address which was also their place of residence in 1892-1894. In 1902-1903 the **M. Levy & Company (Mandel Levy, Albert Levy, Henry Levy and Isaac Unger)** operated a general merchandise store at 417-419 South Stephenson Avenue. In 1907-1908 the **M. Levy Company** department store was still located at 417-419 South Stephenson Avenue with Albert Levy, Henry M. Levy and Isaac Unger involved in running the business. By 1913, the M. Levy Company (Albert Levy, president; Isaac Unger, secretary-treasurer) had expanded to include 415-419 South Stephenson Avenue, selling “general merchandise.” The **Levy-Unger Company, Ltd. (Henry M. Levy, Albert Levy, Isaac Unger)** still sold “general merchandise” at 415-417 South Stephenson Avenue in 1925. The store probably still encompassed this lot at that time, but the address was listed as 415-417 South Stephenson Avenue instead of 415-

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419 South Stephenson Avenue, as it was in 1913. By 1935 the **J.C. Penny Company, Inc.**, occupied 415-417 South Stephenson Avenue, with **Claude A. Moore** working as manager, offering “Men’s Furnishing Goods and Ready-to-Wear.” In 1939 and 1941-1942 the J.C. Penny Company, Inc., continued to occupy 415-417 South Stephenson Avenue with Claude A. Moore serving as manager.

421 – THE ADVERTISER, Jim Walker, manager – 2010 (Isabel’s Women’s Clothing, 1980)

History: Originally known as the **Odd Fellows’ Building**, since the **Independent Order of Odd Fellows (I.O.O.F.)**, **Crescent Lodge No. 370** met in their hall upstairs Tuesday evenings at 7:30, this structure was erected in about 1888. In 1892-1894, the **M. Levy Company (Mendel Levy, Henry M. Levy and Isaac Unger)** were “dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Gents’ Furnishings, Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Feed, Boots, Shoes and General Merchandise,” occupying the store below the Odd Fellows Lodge. **Albert Levy** worked as the company’s bookkeeper. **William H. Mitchell** ran a general merchandise store at this location in 1902-1903, and sold “hardware, stoves, etc.” at 120 East Brown Street. The Odd Fellows Lodge was still located upstairs. **Mike Mitchell** provided “confectioneries, ice cream and fruits” at this address in 1907-1908. **Obeline Prenevost**, widow of **Xavier Prenevost**, sold confectionery goods and fruits here in 1913. In 1925 **Erickson & Johnson (Sol E. Erickson and Gust P. Johnson)** ran a grocery store at this address.

An article in the March 21, 1925 edition of the Iron Mountain News announced the opening of the **Hub Clothing Company** as follows under this headline: NEW CLOTHING STORE TO OPEN – Hub Company Located in Odd Fellows’ Building On Stephenson:

*Featuring Fashion Park clothes and carrying the best in men’s furnishings, the **Hub Clothing company** will open its doors to the trade in the Odd Fellow’s [sic – Fellows’] building, 421 Stephenson avenue, early next week. **David J. Confeld** and **Meyer Rosenblum** are the owners of the new store.*

*Mr. Rosenblum, for the last six years manager and buyer of the men’s department of the **Fair Savings Bank store**, Escanaba, and formerly connected with _____ Lytton and Sons, Chicago, Glass and Liebman, Brooklyn, Henry B---tsum, Gladstone, Mich., and the Hub stores at Gladstone and Crosby, Minn., will personally be in charge of the store here.*

Connected with Mr. Rosenblum in a managerial capacity is Mr. Confeld, who has been employed as a traveling auditor for the Gamble-Robinson company for several years and who for 12 years was employed by the Northwestern National bank of Minneapolis.

The interior of the building is being completely redecorated and in another week it is expected that much of the stock ordered for the new store will be on the shelves. The ceiling is being painted, a new lighting system is being installed and plans are made for the enlargement of the display windows within the next few months.

Fashion Park clothing is to be featured by the store, and Gordon hats are to be carried in the hat department. In addition, practically every known furnishing will be carried in stock, and a wide variety to choose from is promised.

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A boy's [sic – boys'] department is planned and a complete stock of clothing for youths will be carried.

Just over a month later the Iron Mountain News reported an attempted robbery at the new store in its April 24, 1925 edition as follows:

An attempted robbery last night at the New Hub clothing store in the Odd Fellows building on Stephenson avenue failed to materialize.

It is believed that the robbers were frightened away by the proprietors who entered the building at 11 o'clock. Entrance to the building was made through the rear basement door which was sprung open.

Finding the door leading into the store locked, the intruders removed one of the hinges of the door and were attempting to take the other one off when they became frightened. A small hatchet was found on the stairway. The work was believed to be that of youths as no man full sized could squeeze through the small opening made by springing the door.

The Boston Store, a department store at this location in 1935, was run by **Archie W. Reynolds**. In the 1939 city directory the I.O.O.F. Lodge was listed upstairs of 421-423 South Stephenson Avenue, but probably only comprised 421 South Stephenson Avenue. By the time the 1941-1942 city directory was published **Oshin's Ladies' Apparel**, **Isaac H. Oshin**, proprietor, was listed at this address, and there was no listing for 423 South Stephenson Avenue. There was no listing of the I.O.O.F. Lodge.

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History: **Simon Goldman** sold "notions" at this location in 1892-1894. By 1902-1903 **H.E. Smith** ran a clothing store here. There was no listing for this address in 1907-1908 or 1913. By 1925 this lot had been incorporated into the **United States National Bank**.

425-431 – DOWNTOWN PLAZA (Montgomery Ward Store, United States National Bank, Flanagan Block)

History 425: Owned by **Patrick Flanagan**, of Norway and Sagola, the **Flanagan Block**, located at the northeast corner of South Stephenson Avenue and East A Street, was one of the first large buildings constructed in Iron Mountain, housing a number of businesses. Probably the building at 425 South Stephenson Avenue listed in the 1892-1894 city directory in which **Engberg & Flannigan (Peter Engberg and John W. Flannigan)**, "Dealers in Wines, Liquors, Cigars and fresh Beer," was located was the building known as the Flanagan Block. Their advertisement in the 1892-1894 city directory read: "Mixed drinks and bottled good served, and good treatment assured." John W. Flannigan also resided at this address at that time.

427 – DOWNTOWN PLAZA – 2010

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[Compiled and Transcribed by William J. Cummings]

History 427: In 1892-1894 **Hormidas Boisvert** had a barbershop at this location, probably a part of the Flanagan Block.

429 – DOWNTOWN PLAZA – 2010

History 429: **Mrs. W.E. Richard** was the proprietor of the **Crystal Restaurant and Ice Cream Parlors** at this address in 1892-1894, advertising: “First-class in every particular. Meals served at all hours. Dealer in confectionary [*sic – confectionery*], cigars, fruits, etc.” **Mrs. Myra Richard** worked for Mrs. W.E. Richard and both women resided here. This business establishment was also probably a part of the Flanagan Block.

431 – DOWNTOWN PLAZA – 2010

History 431: **Thomas W. Grenfell** ran a confectionery shop at this location, probably a part of the Flanagan Block, in 1892-1894.

FIRE: Shortly after one o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, October 3, 1896, a policeman discovered smoke coming from the building owned by **Patrick Flanagan**, of Norway. According to *The Range-Tribune* account of the fire in its October 10, 1896, edition, “The alarm was turned in and the department responded promptly, only to find that they had an extremely treacherous blaze to fight. Every nook and crevice seemed to be ablaze, yet nowhere could the flames be reached. The tin roof was torn off and boards were ripped from their fastenings, and every time and no matter in what portion of the building an opening was made, the red flames and black smoke would pour forth and engulf the heroic fire boys and the citizens who were assisting.

“Four streams of water were playing on the building at one time, and each moment it appeared as though the fire could not be gotten under control, and in that event the whole block would be endangered. For one whole hour the fire chief and his men worked diligently tearing up the tin roof and ripping the boards and planks in an endeavor to reach the blaze.

“Nothing definite could be gained as to the origin of the fire, but the man who first discovered the blaze gave his theory that a lighted cigarette had been carelessly thrown between the sidewalk and the building and had ignited the dry timbers between the outer and inner walls. This burned rapidly and ran the full length of the building and up to the roof before it succeeded in breaking out.

“This appears quite plausible, for each time an opening was made that very spot was found to be on fire.”

According to the newspaper account, Flanagan had “not one cent’s worth of insurance...as Mr. Flanagan has no faith in insurance companies, and always figures what he saves by reason of not paying premiums.”

The building was occupied by **Frank Danielson**, grocery store; **Wade Leek**, restaurant; **John Flannigan**, saloon; and **George Monroe**, plumbing shop.

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Flanagan came to Iron Mountain from Norway on Monday, October 5, “to prosecute the work of repairing his building.” He planned to “repaper and repaint the structure throughout,” estimating his loss at \$450. John Flannigan, who conducted a saloon in one of the store rooms, placed his loss at \$75, due principally to the quantity of goods stolen during the progress of the fire. Wade Leek, the restaurateur, was out “a cool \$100,” besides his profits during the time he would be out of business. George Munroe, the plumber, placed his loss at \$25.

None of the occupants carried one cent’s worth of insurance which may prove a lesson to many people who “never have a fire.”

History (425 Continued): In 1902-1903 **L.N. Richards** operated a barbershop at this address. His advertisement, on page 12 of the 1902-1903 directory, claimed him to be “The Up-to-Date Barber and Hair Dresser,” offering “Face Massage, Newbro’s Herpicide! The Dandruff Cure!, and Face Tonics.” There was no listing for this address in 1907-1908 or 1913. By 1925 this lot had been incorporated into the **United States National Bank**.

History (427 Continued): There was no listing for this address in 1902-1903. (Perhaps the numbering had been altered, and **L.N. Richards** had his barbershop here instead of at 425 South Stephenson Avenue in 1902-1903, since **Hormidas Boisvert** ran a barbershop here in 1892-1894.)

History (429 Continued): **Kurz Brothers (Max Kurz)** sold “buggies, wagons, harness, etc.” at this location in 1902-1903, and also operated a sales stable at 225 East A Street. **Rudolph Kurz** worked as a clerk. The firm’s advertisement on page 41 of the 1902-1903 directory noted they offered “A Large Assortment [of] Draft and Driving Horses” and had business locations in “Iron Mountain, Escanaba, Iron River, Crystal Falls, and Powers, Mich.”

History (431 Continued): **Khoury & Company (J.I. Khoury)** had a confectionery shop here in 1902-1903. There was no listing for this address in 1907-1908 or 1913. By 1925 this lot had been incorporated into the **United States National Bank**.

FIRE: Early in the morning of Thursday, February 25, 1904, another fire almost completely destroyed the **Flanagan Block**.

According to the account in the *Iron Mountain Press* on that date, “the building was one of the first erected in Iron Mountain and was for many years used as a variety theatre.”

At the time of the fire, the building was occupied by **Kurz Brothers**, the well-known horse dealers, as a carriage, cutter and harness depot; **L.N. Richards**, barber shop; and **A.I. Khoury [sic]**, confectionery dealer.

The total loss was in the neighborhood of \$9,000. The loss of Kurz Brothers is between \$3,500 and \$4,000, with \$2,000 insurance; L.N. Richards, loss \$400, no insurance; A.I. Khoury [sic], loss unknown, insurance estimated at \$900; loss on building, owned by Judge Flanagan, of Sagola, estimated at \$4,000, no insurance.

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In an article appearing in the March 31, 1904, edition of the *Iron Mountain Press*, Patrick Flanagan stated he would build a new brick building at the corner of Stephenson Avenue and East A Street, providing a very detailed description of the new structure. However, it was never built, the lot remaining vacant until 1921, when the U.S. National Bank was built on the site. There are accounts of an ice rink being made on this corner during the years the lot was vacant.

History (425 Continued): There was no listing for this address in 1907-1908 or 1913. By 1925 this lot had been incorporated into the **United States National Bank**.

History (427 Continued): There was no listing for this address in 1907-1908 or 1913. By 1925 this lot had been incorporated into the **United States National Bank**.

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History (431 Continued): There was no listing for this address in 1907-1908 or 1913. By 1925 this lot had been incorporated into the **United States National Bank**.

History of 425-431 – The United States National Bank: On October 21, 1920, the *Iron Mountain Press* noted that application was about to be made for a charter for another bank in Iron Mountain – the fourth (First National Bank, Commercial Bank, American Security Bank). A week later the newspaper announced that Iron Mountain's newest bank, organized under and in accordance with the laws of the federal government, would be known as the Iron Mountain National Bank. An application for a charter was to be filed within a few days. On November 18, 1920, the *Iron Mountain Press* announced that "after a careful investigation conducted by representatives of the comptroller of the currency of the organizers of the proposed bank, and the future of Iron Mountain, a decision was reached to issue the charter."

The organization of the Iron Mountain National Bank was completed at a meeting of the stockholders held on Wednesday evening, December 22, 1920.

The article also announced a deal had been closed for the Flanagan business property at the corner of Stephenson Avenue and East A Street for \$34,500. Erection of a new "banking house and business block" was to begin as early as possible in the spring.

Excavation for the new building began on Wednesday, April 20, 1921, to determine the depth of the remaining foundation of the old Flanagan Block and the extent to which it would have to be reinforced. Local architects **F.E. Parmelee & Son** were in charge of the plan. Parmelee estimated construction would begin within two weeks and it would take six months to complete the building.

An article in May 19, 1921 edition of the newly-established *Iron Mountain Daily News* provided details on the building as follows:

Excavation was in progress today for the basement of the National Bank of Iron Mountain, which is to be erected on the vacant lot on Stephenson Avenue and A Street. Reinforcing of the present walls, and rebuilding in some places, will be started this week or early next week

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according to F.E. Parmelee, architect in charge of construction. As soon as materials arrive, the work of building will be rushed to completion. It is expected to have the bank ready for occupancy by November 1.

Scratch face brick, chocolate in color, with Bedford stone trim, will be the material used for the new building, which will front 62 feet on Stephenson Avenue, and will extend back 122 feet to the alley between Stephenson and Iron Mountain Streets. It will be two stories in height, and will be known as the **National Bank Block**. In addition to the banking house proper, the structure will contain three stores, a bowling alley and billiard room in the basement, and 17 two-room office suites upstairs. Nearly all those quarters have already been spoken for.

Will Have Handsome Front.

Across the front of the building will be five pilasters of brick, with Doric caps and bases of Bedford stone. There will be a Bedford stone cornice across the top, and a pediment of the same material above the cornice, bearing the name of the building. The doorway will be of Bedford stone, and in a panel above it will be the motto of the institution, "The Bank of the People." The stone will also be used for inset panels between the first and second floors.

The north section of the ground floor will be occupied by a store, 120x25 feet, with deep display windows. The main entrance will be in the center of the building, and will give on a vestibule. To the right of this vestibule is the entrance into the bank lobby, and to the rear is the stairway leading to the basement and to the upper floor.

Bank 62x122 Feet.

The banking house is 62 by 122 feet, and the lobby 44:7x15:5 feet. Directly opposite the door is the combined consultation room and cashier's office, and to the left of this room space is provided for four wickets. At the rear of the lobby is the door into the banking house proper. Along the north wall are the check desks, the entrance to the ladies' retiring room, and to the men's toilet.

Store on "A" Street.

In the rear of the banking houses on A Street, are the two store rooms, one measuring 27 feet in width and the other 21:8. Both are 47 feet long. A storage room is located in the rear of the wider store, also one in the rear of the store fronting on Stephenson Avenue.

On the second floor, in addition to the 17 office suites of two rooms each, lavatories for men and women will be provided. The office suites are so arranged that, while they connect, either may be entered or left without passing through the other. In addition to the main stairway back of the front entrance, a second stairway will be constructed on A Street, giving access to the second floor and the basement. In the basement, room will be provided for six bowling alleys and an equal number of billiard tables. The space under the sidewalks, according to present plans, will be utilized for candy or cigar booths.

By Friday, August 12, 1921, the *Iron Mountain Daily News* reported: The brick and stone masons have about completed the basement and division walls of the new building of the National Bank of Iron Mountain. Some of the cut stones for the handsome front are being put in place. It is expected that the work will now progress rapidly as it will be possible to employ more men than heretofore. The contract for the masonry has been sublet to **G.A. Gustafson**, the well known Norway contractor, who is doing the work under the direction of Fred E. Parmelee & Son, the contracting architects and superintendents. The work now completed

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[Compiled and Transcribed by William J. Cummings]

evidences the fact that the home of the National Bank of Iron Mountain will be the largest and finest business block on the Menominee range.

On December 14, 1921, an article in the *Iron Mountain Daily News* announced that the **J.C. Penny Company** had signed a lease for the Stephenson Avenue store in the New National Bank Block.

The store was to have a plate glass front, and would be 122 by 26 feet in size.

Plasterers were at work on the interior of the new block, applying the second layer on the walls of the second story. The woodwork was ready to be shipped as soon as the plaster was dry enough to permit its installation. The vault and safety deposit equipment was to be shipped by the York Safe Co. December 15.

In 1925 the following individuals, businesses and organizations were located in **United States National Bank Building**: **United States National Bank** (Charles Meilleur, president; Charles Parent and O.H. Milliman, vice-presidents; Russell J. Bath, cashier; Frank Stefani, assistant cashier); **J.C. Penny Company**, men's furnishing goods and ready-to-wear, **Fred S. Harmon**, manager; **James C. Knight**, lawyer; **Daniel J. O'Hara**, lawyer; **John S. O'Hara**, dentist; **Harold V. Malin**, dentist; **Leo O. Finch**, dentist; **Dora J. Cote**, dentist; **Ray E. MacAllister**, lawyer; **Elizabeth M. Twombly**, dressmaker; **Dr. J. Addison Crowell**, **Dr. George W. Belhumeur & Dr. Leslie E. Coffin**, physicians; **Dr. S. Edwin Cruse**, physician; **Dr. C.W. Walker**, physician, eye, ears, nose and throat, glasses fitted; **Dr. Lloyd J. Straub**, dentist; **Derham & Derham**, lawyers (Ray Derham, Roy R. Derham); **The Recreation Company**, billiards, **Richard P. James**, basement.

In 1935 the following individuals, businesses and organizations were located in **United States National Bank Building**: Room 1, **MacAllister & Brown** (Ray E. MacAllister and Ernest W. Brown, lawyers); Room 2, **John V. Zanardi**, lawyer; Room 3, **Vanity Beauty Shop** (Patty Pasquantonio, Celia Mancini), "Permanent Waving, Manicuring, All Branches of Beauty Culture"; Room 4, "vacant"; Room 5, **Dr. Ivar C. Johnson**, dentist; Room 6, "vacant"; Rooms 7-8, "vacant"; Room 9, **Dr. Dona J. Cote**, dentist; Room 10, **Dundon's Actual Business College**, **Richard F. Dundon** and **Ruth F. Dundon**, proprietors, "Established in 1908, Individual Instruction, Every Graduate Is Successful"; Rooms 11-12, **Frank G. Logic**, chiropractor; Room 13, "vacant"; Room 14, **The National Insurance Agency**, **Thompson Ross & Company**, stocks and bonds, **Russell J. Bath**, real estate and insurance; Room 15, **Derham & Derham** (Ray Derham and Roy E. Derham, lawyers, **Metropolitan Life Insurance Company**).

[\[Need to check for articles on bank opening in January, February and March, 1922, and actual closing of bank.\]](#)

By 1939 **Montgomery Ward & Company** was listed at 427-431 South Stephenson Avenue with **A.R. Rosier** serving as manager. There was no listing of occupants on the second floor in the 1939 city directory. In the 1941-1942 city directory Montgomery Ward & Company, then managed by **Dale M. Hurlbutt**, was listed at 427 South Stephenson Avenue, and also at the corner of South Stephenson Avenue and East A Street. Again, there was no listing of occupants on the second floor.

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Architecture: From Stephenson Avenue, the four brick pilasters on the façade with the stone entablature above suggest that this handsome building was designed in the Classical Revival style. In the early twentieth century, this building style – portrayed here in chocolate-colored brick and Bedford stone – was often used for banks and institutional buildings to give the impression of stability and solidity. The building itself conveys the message “your money will be safe here – this bank is here to stay.”

Following the 1904 fire, the site stood vacant until 1921, when the **U.S. National Bank** was built on the site. This bank failed during the Depression and later was occupied the **Montgomery Ward Company**. It is currently (2010) known as the **Downtown Plaza**, housing a number of businesses.

12: NORTH SIDE OF 200 BLOCK OF EAST A STREET

202 – PART OF DOWNTOWN PLAZA – 2010 (Vacant, Formerly South Side of the Montgomery Ward Store – 1980)

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894, 1902-1903, 1907-1908 or 1913. This area would have been vacant following the two fires which occurred in the Flanagan Block, one on October 3, 1896, and the other on February 25, 1904. The **United States National Bank** was built here in 1921. In 1925 **Yet Loy** ran the **Canton Cafe**, and lived at this location. **Pietro Calo**, a tailor, worked here in 1935. There was no listing for this address in 1939, but in the 1941-1942 city directory the **Montgomery Ward & Company** store and parking lot was listed.

204 – PART OF DOWNTOWN PLAZA – 2010 (Vacant, Formerly South Side of the Montgomery Ward Store – 1980)

History: In 1892-1894 **John Rainey**, a house, sign and ornamental painter and paper hanger, also dealt in “wall paper, paints, oils and glass” at this address. **Jacob Quist** ran a meat market here in 1902-1903, and **L.N. Richards**, who ran a barbershop at 425 South Stephenson Avenue, lived upstairs. There was no listing for this address in 1907-1908 or 1913, probably due to the Flanagan Block fire on February 25, 1904. This area would have been vacant until the **United States National Bank** was built here in 1921. There was no listing for this address in 1925. In 1935 the **Standard Printing Company**, **Paul J. Gingrass**, proprietor, was located here. Paul Gingrass was also sheriff of Dickinson County in 1935. There was no listing for this address in 1939 or 1941-1942.

206 – PART OF DOWNTOWN PLAZA – 2010 (Vacant, Formerly South Side of the Montgomery Ward Store – 1980)

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History: **John G. Thorsell** was a baker at this location in 1892-1894, and also lived here. In 1902-1903 **Nels Nelson** ran a bakery and resided at this address. By 1907-1908 Nels Nelson ran a “wholesale and retail bakery” here, and resided at this same address with his wife **Kristine Nelson**, as well as **Enoch Nelson**, a miner, and **Esta Nelson**. Nels Nelson and his wife Kristine Nelson operated the **Steam Bakery** and still resided here in 1913. In 1925 **William H. Metcalf** managed **The Variety Store** at this address. **John H. Vanitvelt** was the name recorded in the street index at this location in 1925, but in the alphabetical listing **Raymond J. Vanitvelt**, a driver, was residing here. In 1935 this address was listed as “vacant.” There was no listing for this address in 1939 or 1941-1942.

208 – PART OF DOWNTOWN PLAZA (Vacant, Formerly South Side of the Montgomery Ward Store – 1980)

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894, 1902-1903, 1907-1908 or 1913. However, in 1925 **Flanagan & Newkirk (John J. Flanagan and Henry A. Newkirk)** were dealers in lumber and forest products at this address, and **The Estate of Patrick Flanagan**, John J. Flanagan, executor, was also headquartered here. This address was listed as “vacant” in 1935. There was no listing for this address in 1939 or 1941-1942.

210 – XXX – 2010

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894. However, in 1902-1903, **James E. Sortor** had his photograph gallery at this address. It is likely that this address was actually 212 East A Street. There was no listing for this address in 1907-1908, 1913, 1925, 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

212 – CITY PARKING LOT – 2010 (Ward’s Catalog Store – 1980)

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894 or 1902-1903. However, sometime prior to the spring of 1905, **John Albert Quade** operated a photograph gallery at 212 East A Street. Since **James E. Sortor** operated a photograph gallery at 210 East A Street in 1902-1903, and since there were no other entries in the directories for that address, and since Quade’s photograph gallery was located at 212 East A Street prior to March, 1905, it is probable that Quade occupied Sortor’s former photograph gallery.

FIRE: A short item in the March 16, 1905 edition of the *Iron Mountain Press* reported that the “photograph gallery of **A. Quade**, located on East A street, was totally destroyed by fire last Friday night [March 10, 1905]. The origine [*sic – origin*] of the fire is unknown. Mr. Quade estimates his loss at \$500 with no insurance. The building was owned by **P. Flanagan** [*Patrick Flanagan, owner of the Flanagan Block at 425-431 South Stephenson Avenue*]. The loss on the building is about \$1,000 and it was insured for \$500.” Another column contained the following information: “Quade, the photographer, whose place of business was destroyed by

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fire, will be ready for customers again in a few days. He has had hard luck and will consider himself greatly favored if his patrons will reserve their orders until he re-opens his gallery.” In the March 23, 1905 issue of the *Iron Mountain Press* it was noted that “Quade, the photographer, will be ready to resume business in a few weeks.”

History (Continued): In 1907-1908 **Albert Quade** ran the **Quade Photo Gallery**, an art studio, at this location, where he also lived. **Quade’s Studio**, operated by Albert Quade, was still at this address in 1913, but was no longer Albert Quade’s residence. There was no listing for this address in 1925 or 1935. By 1939 **Mickey’s Service Cabs**, **Michael Doto**, proprietor, was located here, but there was no listing for this address in the 1941-1942 city directory.

214 – CITY PARKING LOT – 2010 (Ward’s Catalog Store – 1980)

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894 or 1902-1903. **Jacob Quist** ran a grocery and meat market here in 1907-1908. This address was listed as “vacant” in 1913, but **Eli Anderson**, a carpenter, lived upstairs at 214 ½ East A Street. In 1925 the **Citizens’ Gas Company** was recorded at this address in the street index, but in the Classified Business Directory of 1925 the **Iron Mountain Gas Company**, **E.J. Kopperkan**, proprietor, and **William F. Clausen**, manager, dealing in gas heaters, gas lamps, gas ranges and gas-using appliances, was listed here, and an advertisement was located on page 3 of the 1925 directory. This address was listed as “vacant” in 1935 and 1939, and there was no listing for this address in the 1941-1942 city directory.

216 – CITY PARKING LOT – 2010 (City Parking Lot – 1980)

History: In 1892-1894 **Edwin Freeman**, “a resident of Iron Mountain since 1880,” had a livery and did general teaming at this location, advertising: “Heavy and light teaming and contracting executed in a satisfactory manner and at reasonable figures.” Edwin Freeman’s advertisement on page 7 of the 1902-1903 directory stated he operated a “Livery and Sales Stable,” did “Teaming of all kinds” and offered “First-class rigs.” He also had “Hard Stove Wood For Sale.” By 1907-1908 Edwin Freeman had expanded his “livery and feed stable” to encompass 216-218 East A Street. **Oscar Freeman**, who lived next door at 220 East A Street, worked at Edwin Freeman’s livery and feed stable in 1907-1908. By 1913 Edwin Freeman was operating a livery and sales stable at 216 East A Street, but other tenants were listed for 218 East A Street. There was no listing for this address in 1925. In 1935 **Max B. McGrath**, a carpenter and contractor, was headquartered here. There was no listing for this address in 1939 or 1941-1942.

218 – CITY PARKING LOT – 2010 (City Parking Lot – 1980)

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History: **Adolph Boman** [*sic* – **Bowman**] ran “Sample rooms” here in 1892-1894, advertising: “You will always find his bar stocked with refreshing drinks, fine cigars, fresh beer always on tap. A cordial welcome extended to all.” Bowman also lived at this address. In 1902-1903 **Mrs. Lizzie Bowmann**, spelled Bowman in the street index, resided here. By 1907-1908 **Edwin Freeman** had expanded his “livery and feed stable” to encompass 216-218 East A Street. **Oscar Freeman**, who lived next door at 220 East A Street, worked at Edwin Freeman’s livery and feed stable in 1907-1908. **John Dullivan** [*sic* – **Sullivan**] was the proprietor of a popcorn stand, and resided here with his wife **Vinnia Dullivan** [*sic* – **Sullivan**] at this location in 1913, and **Henry F.J. Koepke** had a carpenter and construction shop in the rear, where he also lived. [NOTE: The surname listed in both the street index and the alphabetical listing was Dullivan, not Sullivan, but it must be a typographical error.] In 1925 **Harry Nead** ran a garage at this address, also living here with his wife **Emma C. Nead**. **Yeadon Signs**, **Clyde G. Yeadon**, proprietor, offered “Neon Signs, Outdoor Advertising and Show Cards” at this location and also resided here with his wife **Rose Mary C. Yeadon** in 1935. By 1939 **Jacobson’s Service Garage**, operated by **Herman Jacobson**, was located here, and was listed as **Jacobson’s Shell Service** and Jacobson’s Service Garage under the same ownership in the 1941-1942 city directory.

220 – CITY PARKING LOT – 2010 (City Parking Lot – 1980)

History: In 1892-1894 **Gustav Nord**, a miner, resided here. **A.R. Hammond**, a carpenter, lived here in 1902-1903. In 1907-1908 **Oscar Freeman**, who worked at **Edwin Freeman**’s livery and feed store next door, lived here with his wife **Anna Freeman**. This address was listed as “vacant” in 1913. **Charles Hassalstrom**, a carpenter, lived here with his wife **Emma Hassalstrom**, and **Hugo Hassalstrom**, a painter, in 1925. **Mrs. Sophie Peltomaa**, widow of **Nicholas Peltomaa**, resided here in 1935. There was no listing for this address in 1939 or 1941-1942.

224 – CITY PARKING LOT – 2010 (City Parking Lot – 1980)

History: **John C. Eslick** did teaming and lived at this address in 1892-1894. John C. Eslick, a pop manufacturer in 1902-1903, was still located here. In 1907-1908, John C. Eslick was listed of the **City Bottling Works**, located at this address, which was also where he resided with his wife **Margaret Eslick**. The City Bottling Works, John C. Eslick, proprietor, was still operating at this location, and was still the residence of John C. Eslick and his wife Margaret Eslick in 1913. **Della Eslick**, **Gertrude Eslick**, a stenographer, **Oris Eslick**, a clerk, and **William Eslick**, a switchman, also lived here in 1913. John C. Eslick and his wife Katherine Eslick resided here in 1925. The **Eslick Brothers** (**Carter J. Eslick** and **Claude Eslick**) had a soft drink business at 406 South Iron Mountain Street in 1925. Carter J. Eslick, Clude [*sic* – **Claude**] Eslick and his wife **Olive Eslick**, **Dorothy Eslick**, a telephone operator, and **Gertrude, Eslick**, a foreman, also resided at 224 East A Street in 1925. In 1935 **James L. Roberts** and his wife **Olive Roberts** lived at this address. By 1939 **Frank Bjorkman**, a W.P.A. foreman, and **Gust Bjorkman** resided here, as did **Constance A. Victor**. **Gerald**

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Goodchild, a W.P.A. worker, and his wife **Helen Goodchild**, as well as **George N. Goodchild**, an employee at the **Ford Motor Company**, and his wife **Grace Goodchild** were listed here in the 1941-1942 city directory.

12: SOUTH SIDE OF 200 BLOCK OF EAST A STREET

201 – PART OF IRON MOUNTAIN CITY HALL – 2010

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894, 1902-1903, 1907-1908, 1913 or 1925. **Andrew P. Payant** worked as a tailor at this address in 1935. There was no listing for this address in 1939, but in the 1941-1942 city directory **Dr. J.C. O'Donnell**, a dentist, was listed here.

203 – PART OF IRON MOUNTAIN CITY HALL – 2010

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894, 1902-1903, 1907-1908, 1913, 1925 or 1935. However, in 1939 the **Bath Agency**, owned by **Russell J. Bath**, dealt in “Real Estate, Insurance, Stocks & Bonds” at this address and was still listed here in the 1941-1942 city directory.

205 – PART OF IRON MOUNTAIN CITY HALL – 2010 (Jean Kay’s Pasties – 1980)

History: In 1892-1894 **A.J. Brazeau**, a merchant tailor at this location, advertised: “First-class workmanship. Fine fits, splendid suitings and reasonable prices.” There was no listing for this address in 1902-1903, 1907-1908, 1913, 1925, 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

207 – PART OF IRON MOUNTAIN CITY HALL – 2010 (Jean Kay’s Pasties, 205 East A Street – 1980)

History: **Peter Langis**, proprietor of the **Iron Mountain House**, operated his hotel and also lived at this address in 1892-1894. **A.B. Myhre** had “Sample rooms” here in 1892-1894, advertising: “He has a splendid stock of the finest goods sold over any bar. A gentlemanly good-hearted fellow, who will treat you as well as you do him and give you good goods if you will only stop in and call for them.” In 1902-1903 **Zenion P. Rousselle** had a harness shop at this address, and by 1907-1908 advertised “harness, horse goods, stock foods, tents and awnings” at this same site. **Peter Langis**, running a hotel and saloon at 501 South Stephenson Avenue, resided here with his wife **Lea Langis** in 1907-1908. In 1913 the **Payant Brothers (Alphonse Payant and Andrew Payant)** were tailors at this site. **Robert Scholke**, a tailor at 205 East Hughitt Street, and his wife **Emma Scholke** lived upstairs at 207 ½ East A Street in 1913. In 1925 **Harry Lee** ran a Chinese laundry at this location, residing here with his wife **Jean Lee**. The **Ackerman Trucking Company (Raymond J. Ackerman and Russell**

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W. Ackerman) operated here, advertising “local and long distance hauling of all kinds.” Raymond J. Ackerman and his wife **Lydia M. Ackerman**, and Russell W. Ackerman also lived at this address in 1925. By 1935, **Yep Lee** ran his laundry and resided at this location. In addition, **Frank M. Killian**, a driver for **W. D. Cochran Freight Lines (William D. Cochran)**, specializing “in Carload Distribution at the east side North Stephenson Avenue near East Fleshiem Street,” lived here with his wife **Violet C. Killian**. Yep Lee was still operating his laundry here in 1939 and in the 1941-1942 city directory in which Frank M. Killian was again listed at this address.

211 – CITY PARKING LOT – 2010 (John’s Colonial IGA – 1980; formerly the A & P Grocery Store, constructed in about 1940-1941)

History: In 1892-1894 **White, Levy & Company**, a meat market offering “fresh, dried, salted and smoked meats and sausages, vegetables, butter, eggs, etc.,” was run here by **Richard White**, “a resident of this city since 1882.” The alphabetical listing did not identify “Levy” with this company, but **M. Levy & Company (Mendel Levy, Henry M. Levy and Isaac Unger)** dealt in “Dry Goods, Clothing, Gents’ Furnishings, Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Feed, Boots, Shoes and General Merchandise” at 421 South Stephenson Avenue in 1892-1894. There was no listing for this address in 1902-1903. In 1907-1908 there was no listing in the street index for this address, but **Richard White, Sr.**, was listed in the 1907-1908 Iron Mountain Business directory as having a meat market at 211 East A Street, and in the alphabetical listing Richard White, Sr., was also listed as having a meat market, but no address for the market was given. In 1913 **D. Castel & Sons (David S. Castel, David Castel, Jr., and Maurice Castel)** sold “pianos and musical instruments” at this address which was also their residence, together with David S. Castel’s wife **Elizabeth Castel, Laura Castel**, a music teacher, and **Rachel Castel**, a student. **Castel’s Band & Orchestra**, under the direction of David S. Castel, was also headquartered here at that time. The **Hademan Music House, Charles A. Hademan**, proprietor, sold Steger and Baldwin pianos, Edison, Sonora and Columbia record players, and radios and radio supplies at this address, according to their advertisement on page 3 of the 1925 directory. The Hademan Music House was still at this location in 1935 with Charles A. Hademan, proprietor. **Elwood C. Hademan** worked in the store as a clerk, and also lived here with his wife **Jennie Hademan**. **Hademan’s Music Store** continued under the same ownership in 1939, but was listed as “vacant” in the 1941-1942 city directory.

213 – CITY PARKING LOT – 2010

History: **Richard White** was listed in the street index in 1907-1908 at this address. There were two men, father and son, named Richard White in the alphabetical index, but neither of them were listed as living at this address. However **Richard White, Sr.**, had a meat market at 211 East A Street. There was no listing for this address in 1913, 1925 or 1935. However, by 1939 **Peterson’s Sheet Metal Works**, owned by **John P. Peterson**, was listed at this address, and in the 1941-1942 city directory the **Montgomery Ward Warehouse** was

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listed here, as was **Fritz W. Soderberg**, an employee at the **Ford Motor Company**, who resided here with his wife **Maria Soderberg**.

215 – CITY PARKING LOT – 2010 (John’s Colonial IGA – 1980; formerly the A & P Grocery Store, constructed in about 1940-1941)

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894. In 1902-1903 **Anton Westrin** ran bath rooms and had an insurance business here. **Claus Hanson** ran the **Hotel Scandia** at this address, also listed as his place of residence, in 1907-1908, and sold “liquors and cigars,” probably at the hotel bar. **Zenion P. Rousselle** had his harness and saddlery shop here in 1913, and **John H. Vanitvelt**, a fireman for Hose Company No. 1 in the Iron Mountain City Hall, and his wife **Blanche Vanitvelt**, lived upstairs at 215 ½ East A Street. There was no listing for this address in 1925. However, **Bunn’s Gun Shop** was located here in 1935, advertising **Ernest D. Bunn**, the proprietor, as a “Gunsmith and Repairer of Fine Instruments, Handy Shop for Repairing of Mechanical Devices, Model Maker.” **Walter’s Welding Shop**, owned by **Charles Walters**, was here by 1939, and was also the residence of the owner and his wife **Anne Walters**. There was no listing for this address in the 1941-1942 city directory.

217 – CITY PARKING LOT – 2010 (1980)

History: In 1892-1894 the **Bell Brothers (John Bell and Richard Bell)** ran the **Marinette House** at this address, advertising “Splendid accommodations by the day, week or month, at reasonable prices. A bar of fine wines, liquors, cigars and fresh beer in connection.” Richard Bell also resided here, as did **George Bell**, who worked as a barkeeper. John Bell lived in Marinette, Wisconsin. An article in May 9, 1896 issue of *The Range-Tribune* reported: “**M.J. McCormick**, proprietor of the **Tremont [sic – Fremont] House**, the leading dollar-a-day hotel on the range, moved yesterday to the Marinette House, on East A street, where he will be pleased to welcome his old friends and patrons. The new house will be known as the Tremont [sic – Fremont].” Then, in the August 5, 1897 edition of the *Iron Mountain Press* another change was announced: “**John Marsch** has leased the hotel known as the **Fremont House** and took possession yesterday. It is the intention of the new proprietor to spend considerable money in refitting and refurnishing the house, making it second to no dollar-a-day hotel in the upper peninsula. Mr. Marsch is a good hotel man.” By 1902-1903 **Clifford R. [sic – L.] Raymond** ran the hotel, then known as the **Raymond House**, and also resided at this location, together with **Annie Raymond**, **Blanche Raymond** and **George Raymond**, a cook. In 1907-1908 **Clifford L. Raymond** was listed as proprietor of the **Raymond Hotel** at this address, where he lived with his wife **Georgia A. Raymond**. **George Raymond**, a lineman, and **Henry Raymond**, a student, both boarded at the Raymond Hotel in 1907-1908. Clifford L. Raymond was still proprietor of the Raymond Hotel in 1913, and still resided there with his wife **Georgiana Raymond**. **Thomas Raymond**, a clerk, also lived there in 1913. In 1925 **Alden O. Johnson** was listed as the proprietor of the **Raymond Hotel**, living here with his wife **Myra Johnson**. **Albin Johnson** and **Carmelia Johnson**, both automobile repairmen for the **Iron**

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Mountain Overland Company at 215 East Hughitt Street, resided in the Raymond Hotel in 1925. In 1935 the Raymond Hotel was operated by **Fred J. Johnson**, who also lived here with his wife **Ruby Johnson**. By 1939 Fred J. and Ruby Johnson were living at 518 East A Street, and he was working for the W.P.A., but the Raymond Hotel was still listed in the city directory. However, there was no listing for this address in the 1941-1942 city directory.

(219) – 221 – MOOSE-JACKSON CAFE, coffee shop, Eden Caudell, owner – 2010, DEVONA MASSAGE THERAPY, Devona Brown – 2010, SALVATION ARMY, social service and welfare organization, Linda Bigelow, religious leader – 2010 (J & R Electronics, WJNR-FM and K's Corner House, 219-221 East A Street – 1980)

History: **William W. Felch**, the proprietor of the **Felch Hotel** in 1892-1894, noted the establishment was “First class in every particular.” Advertising on page 18 in the 1892-1894 city directory, the advice was: “When in Iron Mountain stop at the Felch Hotel, The Best Hotel in the City, at 219 East A Street.” Another advertisement on the inside of the front cover of the directory advertised: “Rates Given to Theatrical Troupes or Persons Making a Stay of More than a Week. Centrally Located, and Has a Free 'Bus Running to and from all Trains.” The “bus” at that time would have been horse-drawn. Felch apparently held his guests to high standards, as an item in the April 13, 1892 issue of *The Range-Tribune* reported: “Two of the ancient dames with the Turner Gaiety company were bounced from the Felch House last Sunday morning, together with a young business man from Crystal Falls and a drummer named Smith.”

FIRE: On the night of October 8, 1895 the Felch Hotel stable was badly damaged by fire. *The Range-Tribune* for October 12, 1895 reported:

“Two valuable driving horses were burned to death and another was badly scorched. Several fine carriages, a number of harnesses, two valuable robes and a winter's supply of feed also burned. The fire is believed to have been the work of a couple of tramps who were seen around the hotel the fore part of the evening. The fire company responded with their customary promptness and soon had the fire under control and prevented it from communicating with the hotel. The loss is about \$1,200 with no insurance. The horses were great pets and their loss can hardly be measured in dollars and cents. This is the third time Mr. Felch has suffered loss from fire within a year, and he has the sympathy of many warm friends.”

History (Continued): An item in *The Range-Tribune* for December 14, 1895 announced: “The Felch House now has a free bus to all trains – free to patrons of the house. Passengers will be transferred to any part of this city for a quarter – an accommodation that will be appreciated.” In the February 29, 1896 edition of *The Range-Tribune* readers learned that “W.W. Felch, the veteran and popular hotel man, proprietor of the house bearing his name, has leased the St. James Hotel at Ironwood, and is arranging to move to that place on or about April 1st.” Fire continued to plague the Felch Hotel before Felch's departure to

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[Compiled and Transcribed by William J. Cummings]

Ironwood, as *The Range-Tribune* for March 21, 1896 reported: “The fire department was called out to quench a blaze in the rear of the Felch House last Monday morning.” Then, in the April 4, 1896 edition of *The Range-Tribune* it was noted that “There came near being a bad blaze at the Felch House last Tuesday.” Apparently Felch did not go to Ironwood, but left in the spring of 1897 for Green Bay, Wisconsin, where he had leased the American House. The August 5, 1897 issue of the *Iron Mountain Press* reported that William W. Felch died at midnight on August 1, 1897 at 54 yrs of age, leaving his wife and three daughters – **Mrs. F.A. Phillips**, of Metropolitan, **Mrs. O.L. Waite** and **Mrs. A.O. Smith**, of Green Bay.

An article in the May 27, 1897 issue of the *Iron Mountain Press* reported: “**Miss Emily Pascoe** has decided to reopen this famous old hostelry [*the Felch House*] and is now engaged in renovating the house from top to bottom. When all the changes and improvements are made, the Felch will be second to none on the Range. The manager will be **Mr. H.G. De Vere**, who understands the hotel business from A-Z.” An item in the June 10, 1897 edition of the *Iron Mountain Press* announced: “The Felch House has been renamed the **Hotel Pascoe**. It will be re-opened to the public next Saturday.”

In 1902-1903 the hotel was again called the **Felch Hotel**, operated by **Mrs. Stephen H. Austin**, proprietor.

FIRE: The February 16, 1905 edition of the *Iron Mountain Press* reported still another fire at the Felch Hotel which occurred on the afternoon of February 13, 1905, as follows:

“Last Monday afternoon, fire broke out in the Felch Hotel, in one of the rooms occupied by the help. The flames soon communicated to the roof and before the fire was under control it was partially destroyed, causing a damage to the building of about \$700. The fire did not reach the annex, or the lower rooms, but the furniture was damaged by water to the extent of about \$300, making a total loss of about \$1000. The fire department did good work in subsiding the flames and prevented them from spreading to the adjoining wooden buildings. The fire was caused by an overheated stove, which had been filled with dry pine boards and not securely closed. Carpenters and paper-hangers are at work repairing the damage to the building. Inside of ten days the work will be complete and the hotel running again in the usual manner.”

History (Continued): In 1907-1908 the **Felch Hotel** was operated by **Stephen H. Austin** at the same location, where he lived with his wife **Emily Austin**. Stephen H. Austin was still the proprietor of the Felch Hotel in 1913, again residing there with his wife Emily Austin. By 1925 **Albert Quade** was the proprietor of the Felch Hotel, living there with his wife **Ada Quade**. Albert Quade also continued his career as a photographer, operating **Quade’s Picture Shop** at 219 East A Street in the Felch Hotel. In 1935 the Felch Hotel and Quade’s Picture Shop were still operated by Albert Quade, where he also resided, as did **Harriet Quade** and **Stanley Quade**, a clerk in the Felch Hotel. By 1939 Stanley Quade was owner of the Felch Hotel and also operated the Quade Studio at the same address, but in the 1941-1942 city directory the Felch Hotel was listed with A. Quade, although there was no listing for anyone named Quade in the alphabetical index and there was no listing for the Quade Studio.

DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY – CITY OF IRON MOUNTAIN – BUSINESS DISTRICT STREET BY STREET 1879–1942

[Compiled and Transcribed by William J. Cummings]

Even in 1980, the **J & R Electronics Company** contained the **Felch Hotel** on the second floor.

225 – XXX (Vacant Lot – 1980)

History: In 1892-1894 **Max Kurz** managed the Iron Mountain branch of **Wirth, Hammel & Company**, dealers in “horses, mules, cattle, brood mares, driving horses, draft horses” at this location. The company’s main stables were at 197 Broadway in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. By 1902-1903 the **Kurz Brothers**, operated by Max Kurz with **Rudolph Kurz** working as a clerk, had their own sales stable here, and also sold “buggies, wagons, harness, etc.” at 429 South Stephenson Avenue in the **Flanagan Block**. Their advertisement on page 41 noted they offered “A Large Assortment [of] Draft and Driving Horses” and had business locations in “Iron Mountain, Escanaba, Iron River, Crystal Falls, and Powers, Mich.” Early on the morning of Thursday, February 25, 1904, a fire almost completely destroyed the Flanagan Block. The loss to the Kurz Brothers was estimated at between \$3,500 and \$4,000 with \$2,000 insurance. In 1907-1908 the Kurz Brothers still had their sale stable at this address, working as “dealers in horses, harness and vehicles.” In 1907-1908 Max Kurz still managed the Iron Mountain operation and boarded at the **Milliman Hotel**, formerly the **Commercial Hotel**, at 101 West B Street, while his brother **Moses Kurz** lived in Escanaba, Michigan. In 1913 the Kurz Brothers were selling “farm lands and horses” at 218-220 East Hughitt Street. **Dr. William O. Oliver**, a veterinary surgeon, had his offices at this address in 1913. In 1925 the **Rex Taxi Company** was located here, operated by **Loyal M. Robinson** and **Earl.W. Wood**, providing “Day and Night Service.” There was no listing for this address in 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

231 – MONTAGE DAY SPA & SALON, manicuring, Bobbie Peterson – 2010

13: EAST SIDE OF 500 BLOCK OF SOUTH STEPHENSON AVENUE

501 (501-511) – IRON MOUNTAIN CITY HALL ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES, Jordan Stanchina, city manager - 2010 (Koffman’s Store for Men 501-507 South Stephenson Avenue; Bellringer, 509-511 South Stephenson Avenue – 1980)

History: **Larson & Company (John Larson)** ran a saloon here in 1892-1894. In 1902-1903 **Peter Langis** was recorded on the street index at this address, but his name did not appear in the alphabetical listing. However, his name was listed in the Classified Business Directory for 1902-1903 as running a saloon. In 1907-1908 **Peter Langis** was listed as the owner of a hotel and saloon on this site. **Dominic Serena** operated the **Iron Mountain House**, a hotel, at this location in 1913, also residing here with his wife **Mary Serena**.

DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY – CITY OF IRON MOUNTAIN – BUSINESS DISTRICT STREET BY STREET 1879–1942

[Compiled and Transcribed by William J. Cummings]

FIRE: A fire which began at 11:45 p.m. on Tuesday, September 11, 1923, resulted in the loss of three buildings, all owned by **John Flanagan**, at 505, 507 and 509 South Stephenson Avenue (\$47,000 loss). The businesses located in those buildings were **Protegere Brothers' Candyland** (\$5,000 loss – 501/505); **Riley's News Depot**, owned by **William Riley** (\$2,000 loss – 507); and the **De Lima Restaurant**, owned by **Tony Fliris** (\$20,000 loss – 509).

The second floor of the De Lima Restaurant, a hotel, was destroyed. Efforts to save the furniture, clothing and other articles failed due to heavy smoke.

The merchandise in the Riley store was totally destroyed. Protegere Brothers, who also rented the upstairs of their building, suffered furniture and clothing losses as well as merchandise and fixtures on the ground floor. The new fixtures recently installed at a price of \$15,000 were only damaged by water. The fixtures in the restaurant were believed to be ruined in the same manner.

History (Continued): In 1925 **Apostle Protegere** ran a confectionery store, probably called the **Arcade Confectionery Store** at this location in 1925, living here with his wife **Frances Protegere**.

Angelo B. Bracco formally opened the **Central Drug Store** in the building formerly occupied by the Arcade Confectionery Store at the corner of Stephenson Avenue and East A Street on Saturday, May 30, 1925.

The store was one of the most modern in the city, according to the article in the *Iron Mountain News* on May 29, 1925. Fixtures, valued at approximately \$6,000, were entirely of walnut. The north side of the store was lined with modern type show cases that gave full display to all merchandise. On the south side there was a row of eight ice cream booths and a marble fountain and walnut tobacco case.

The front of the building had been remodeled. The “show windows” – large plate glass windows – were considered to be extremely attractive. An excellent lighting arrangement had also been installed.

A complete line of drugs and allied articles was carried at the store. Prescriptions were also compounded in a department located in a separate room at the rear. Bracco, an experienced pharmacist, was formerly employed at the **Cudlip Drug Store**.

The Central Drug Store, **L. Jess Suino**, proprietor, occupied this site in 1935, 1939 and 1941-1942. The building was listed at 501 South Stephenson Avenue. **Arthur LaFave** operated a barber and beauty shop at this address in the basement accessible from the south side of East A Street by an exterior stairway. By 1939 and still in 1941-1942 Arthur LaFave's shop was called the **Veribest Barber & Beauty Shop**. In 1939 **Dr. I.C. Johnson**, a dentist, **Dr. J.C. O'Donnell**, a dentist, and **Dr. F.O. Logic**, a chiropractor, maintained offices upstairs, and Dr. Johnson and Dr. Logic were both listed at the same location in the 1941-1942 city directory.

The Daily News, Iron Mountain-Kingsford, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume ____, Number ____ [Saturday, October 8, 1983], page 8, columns 1-7 with photograph of store

Koffman's marks 25th anniversary

DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY – CITY OF IRON MOUNTAIN – BUSINESS DISTRICT STREET BY STREET 1879–1942

[Compiled and Transcribed by William J. Cummings]

IRON MOUNTAIN – Twenty-five years ago a group of Iron Mountain High School varsity football players worked all day Sunday and late into the night moving the contents of Koffman's Store for Men to its present location at 501 Stephenson Ave.

For six years prior, Koffman's was located at 623 Stephenson Ave.

First known as the Outlet Store, the original business was born in 1944 at the site of the U.S. Post Office parking lot in the 100 block of W. Hughitt Street. Founded as an army-navy surplus store by Elmer Koffman, the father of Peter Koffman and husband of Nina Koffman, the business operated on Hughitt Street for eight years.

After several years on the north side of the street, the store was moved across the street to the building now occupied by Russ' Saw & Power Tool Shop, where it remained until 1952.

The first move to Stephenson Avenue was to 623 Stephenson, the building now occupied by McCabe and Wisti law offices. During its first 14 years of business, the Outlet Store had evolved from a surplus store to primarily a working man's store with the emphasis on work clothing, hunting clothing, camping supplies and a very limited amount of government surplus items such as army boots, machetes, fatigue pants and army blankets.

The business also underwent a name change during this period to reflect its changing character and differentiate itself from other surplus stores in the U.P. It was called Koffman's Outlet Store and later Koffman's Store for Men.

Elmer Koffman died unexpectedly in March of 1958 and the business was continued by his wife and son, who is presently running the operation. From the fall of 1958, Koffman's has had a series of expansions and remodelings at its present location.

The business now includes men's and women's dress, casual and athletic clothing and accessories, along with a comprehensive line of men's and women's shoes.

Koffman's Towne Hallmark, a full-line card and gift store, opened in the fall of 1980 adjacent to the clothing store. "This store complements the clothing store by adding a large variety of different products," stated Peter Koffman.

"There also is a rear entrance with convenient next-to-the-door parking behind Koffman's Towne Hallmark which serves the customers of our clothing and shoe stores as well."

Known as a quality men's and women's wear store, Koffman's features a large and varied selection of brand-name merchandise. There are presently 12 full and part-time employees with plans to add more for the busier shopping season.

Koffman's silver anniversary is being celebrated during the entire month of October with a number of activities and special events. "All the people at Koffman's want to show their appreciation to our many fine customers and friends for enabling us to reach the quarter century milestone," Koffman said.

A total of \$500 in merchandise is being given away through registration in the store. Grand prize is a \$250 gift certificate. Twenty-five \$10 gift certificates are being awarded – one each day – through Oct. 31.

"Anniversary cake and coffee will be served all month and everyone is invited to stop in," Koffman said. "Twenty-five selected specials from throughout the store are being offered at great savings. Many other events are planned for the balance of the month including trunk showings by representatives of Adidas and Alalen Edmonds shoes."

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For added customer convenience, Koffman's has new store hours from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Monday through Friday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday. "We are aware that many of our customers have not found the 5 o'clock closing adequate," Koffman said, "and hope this new 6 o'clock closing will be helpful."

The Daily News, Iron Mountain-Kingsford, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume ____, Number ____ [Friday, May 3, 1985], page ____, columns ____-____ [photograph by Michael Demski Photo]

Last stand

Razing of the last building of the old Koffman store complex at Stephenson Avenue and A Street in Iron Mountain has been completed. The buildings were razed by Ed Gauthier & Sons Contractors of Iron Mountain. Construction of a new 10,000-square-foot Koffman store is expected to begin within two weeks, with completion scheduled for late September. Photo shows razing work being done Thursday, with Commercial National Bank building in background.

503 (501-511) – IRON MOUNTAIN CITY HALL ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES, Jordan Stanchina, city manager - 2010 (Koffman's Store for Men 501-507 South Stephenson Avenue; Bellringer, 509-511 South Stephenson Avenue – 1980)

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894. In 1902-1903 **W.H. Moyle**, a farmer, resided at this location. [In 1892-1894 **William Moyle, Sr.**, ran a restaurant at 507 South Stephenson Avenue.] **Scandling & Soady** was also listed at this address on the street index for 1902-1903, but did not appear in the alphabetical listing. In 1902-1903 **W.H. Scandling** sold "groceries, meats, etc." at 517-519 South Stephenson Avenue, and **Harry Soady**, a bookkeeper at the Chapin Mine, resided at 114 West C Street. There was no listing for this address in 1907-1908 or 1913.

FIRE: A fire which began at 11:45 p.m. on Tuesday, September 11, 1923, resulted in the loss of three buildings, all owned by **John Flanagan**, at 505, 507 and 509 South Stephenson Avenue (\$47,000 loss). The businesses located in those buildings were **Protegere Brothers' Candyland** (\$5,000 loss – 501/505); **Riley's News Depot**, owned by **William Riley** (\$2,000 loss – 507); and the **De Lima Restaurant**, owned by **Tony Fliris** (\$20,000 loss – 509).

The second floor of the De Lima Restaurant, a hotel, was destroyed. Efforts to save the furniture, clothing and other articles failed due to heavy smoke.

The merchandise in the Riley store was totally destroyed. Protegere Brothers, who also rented the upstairs of their building, suffered furniture and clothing losses as well as merchandise and fixtures on the ground floor. The new fixtures recently installed at a price of \$15,000 were only damaged by water. The fixtures in the restaurant were believed to be ruined in the same manner.

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[Compiled and Transcribed by William J. Cummings]

History (Continued): In 1925 **Apostle Protegere** ran a confectionery store, probably called the **Arcade Confectionery Store** at this location in 1925, living here with his wife **Frances Protegere**.

Aneglo B. Bracco formally opened the **Central Drug Store** in the building formerly occupied by the Arcade Confectionery Store at the corner of Stephenson Avenue and East A Street on Saturday, May 30, 1925.

The store was one of the most modern in the city, according to the article in the *Iron Mountain News* on May 29, 1925. Fixtures, valued at approximately \$6,000, were entirely of walnut. The north side of the store was lined with modern type show cases that gave full display to all merchandise. On the south side there was a row of eight ice cream booths and a marble fountain and walnut tobacco case.

The front of the building had been remodeled. The “show windows” – large plate glass windows – were considered to be extremely attractive. An excellent lighting arrangement had also been installed.

A complete line of drugs and allied articles was carried at the store. Prescriptions were also compounded in a department located in a separate room at the rear. Bracco, an experienced pharmacist, was formerly employed at the **Cudlip Drug Store**.

The Central Drug Store, **L. Jess Suino**, proprietor, occupied this site in 1935. **Arthur LaFave** operated a barber and beauty shop at this address in the basement accessible from the south side of East A Street by an exterior stairway.

505 (501-511) – IRON MOUNTAIN CITY HALL ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES, Jordan Stanchina, city manager - 2010 (Koffman’s Store for Men 501-507 South Stephenson Avenue; Bellringer, 509-511 South Stephenson Avenue – 1980)

History: **S. Kaichen & Company**, operated a saloon managed by **Ben Kaichen** at this location in 1892-1894. There was no listing for this address in 1902-1903. However, in 1907-1908 **John Franklin** sold “wall paper, paints, oils and painters['] supplies, etc.” at this location. **Mrs. G. St. Onge** was named in the street index at this address in 1907-1908, but was not found in the alphabetical listing. **Mrs. William (Harriet) Tregilgas** ran a confectionery store at this address in 1913, residing here with her husband, **William Tregilgas**, and **Elizabeth M. Tregilgas**, a clerk. In 1907-1908 William Tregilgas ran a confectionery store at 507 South Stephenson Avenue.

FIRE: A fire which began at 11:45 p.m. on Tuesday, September 11, 1923, resulted in the loss of three buildings, all owned by **John Flanagan**, at 505, 507 and 509 South Stephenson Avenue (\$47,000 loss). The businesses located in those buildings were **Protegere Brothers’ Candyland** (\$5,000 loss – 501/505); **Riley’s News Depot**, owned by **William Riley** (\$2,000 loss – 507); and the **De Lima Restaurant**, owned by **Tony Fliris** (\$20,000 loss – 509).

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merchandise and fixtures on the ground floor. The new fixtures recently installed at a price of \$15,000 were only damaged by water. The fixtures in the restaurant were believed to be ruined in the same manner.

History (Continued): In 1925 **Oshins Ready-to-Wear Ladies' Furnishings** operated at this location under the management of **Mrs. Nellie Barkhurst**, selling "Ladies' Ready-to-Wear and Fancy Goods." **Ellen Blixt** sold "women's furnishings" at this address in 1935, and **Mary Harvey** also operated a beauty shop here at that time. By 1939 **The Rose Shop**, operated by **Sander Rosenblum**, was located here, but the site was listed as "vacant" in the 1941-1942 city directory.

507 (501-511) – IRON MOUNTAIN CITY HALL ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES, **Jordan Stanchina**, city manager - 2010 (Koffman's Store for Men 501-507 South Stephenson Avenue; **Bellringer**, 509-511 South Stephenson Avenue – 1980)

History: **William Moyle, Sr.**, ran a restaurant at this address in 1892-1894, also residing here along with **William Moyle, Jr.**, who was a clerk at **A. Cruse & Company** (**A. Cruse** and **Robert C. Faucett**), a "Meat Market" at 102 Fourth Street on the North Side, working as "Dealers in fresh, dried, salted and smoked meats. Game and fish in season." There was no listing for this address in 1902-1903. In 1907-1908 **William Tregilgas** ran a confectionery store here. **Dr. George H. Boyce, Sr.**, a physician, had his offices at this location in 1913.

FIRE: A fire which began at 11:45 p.m. on Tuesday, September 11, 1923, resulted in the loss of three buildings, all owned by **John Flanagan**, at 505, 507 and 509 South Stephenson Avenue (\$47,000 loss). The businesses located in those buildings were **Protegere Brothers' Candyland** (\$5,000 loss – 501/505); **Riley's News Depot**, owned by **William Riley** (\$2,000 loss – 507); and the **De Lima Restaurant**, owned by **Tony Fliris** (\$20,000 loss – 509).

The second floor of the De Lima Restaurant, a hotel, was destroyed. Efforts to save the furniture, clothing and other articles failed due to heavy smoke.

The merchandise in the Riley store was totally destroyed. **Protegere Brothers**, who also rented the upstairs of their building, suffered furniture and clothing losses as well as merchandise and fixtures on the ground floor. The new fixtures recently installed at a price of \$15,000 were only damaged by water. The fixtures in the restaurant were believed to be ruined in the same manner.

History (Continued): In 1925 **Riley's Smoke Shop** sold tobacco products at 507 ½ South Stephenson Avenue. This shop was a part of **Riley's Stores**, **William Riley**, proprietor, and included a Newsstand at 307 South Stephenson Avenue, another Newsstand at 1245 South Carpenter Avenue, the Smoke Shop located at this address, and Dry Cleaning and Pressing at 110 East D Street. The **M & M News (Mahlberg-Masty News Company – Rudolph T. Mahlberg and Joseph J. Masty)** was in operation at this location in 1935, selling newspapers and magazines, candy and gum, tobacco products and much more in a very small

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space. Listed at 507 ½ South Stephenson Avenue in both the 1939 and the 1941-1942 city directories, the M & M News (Mahlberg-Masty News Company) continued operation at their old stand.

509 (501-511) – IRON MOUNTAIN CITY HALL ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES, Jordan Stanchina, city manager - 2010 (Koffman's Store for Men 501-507 South Stephenson Avenue; Bellringer, 509-511 South Stephenson Avenue – 1980)

History: In 1892-1894 the **Kirby House**, a hotel and saloon located at this address, was operated by **Louis White**, who also resided here. **J.P. Thomas** operated a hotel and saloon at this address in 1902-1903. **The New Empire Restaurant** occupied this site in 1907-1908. **Seth A. Larson** was the proprietor of the **Empire Hotel & Restaurant** in 1913 at this address, residing here with his wife **Lena Larson**.

FIRE: A fire which began at 11:45 p.m. on Tuesday, September 11, 1923, resulted in the loss of three buildings, all owned by **John Flanagan**, at 505, 507 and 509 South Stephenson Avenue (\$47,000 loss). The businesses located in those buildings were **Protegere Brothers' Candyland** (\$5,000 loss – 501/505); **Riley's News Depot**, owned by **William Riley** (\$2,000 loss – 507); and the **De Lima Restaurant**, owned by **Tony Fliris** (\$20,000 loss – 509).

The second floor of the De Lima Restaurant, a hotel, was destroyed. Efforts to save the furniture, clothing and other articles failed due to heavy smoke.

The merchandise in the Riley store was totally destroyed. Protegere Brothers, who also rented the upstairs of their building, suffered furniture and clothing losses as well as merchandise and fixtures on the ground floor. The new fixtures recently installed at a price of \$15,000 were only damaged by water. The fixtures in the restaurant were believed to be ruined in the same manner.

History (Continued): In 1925 **Anton Fliris** ran the **De Lima Cafe** at this location. There was no listing for this address in 1935. By 1939 **Stern's Shoes**, operated by **Louis Stern**, and the **Woman's Fashion Shop**, operated by **Mrs. Clara Michaels**, were located at this address. In the 1941-1942 city directory the Woman's Fashion Shop under the same ownership and the Peterson Shoe Company, operated by **C. Gust Peterson**, were located here.

511 (501-511) – IRON MOUNTAIN CITY HALL ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES, Jordan Stanchina, city manager - 2010 (Koffman's Store for Men 501-507 South Stephenson Avenue; Bellringer, 509-511 South Stephenson Avenue – 1980)

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894 or 1902-1903. However, in 1907-1908 the name **John Semons** appeared in the street index. The only name similar on the alphabetical listing was **John Semmens**, a miner, who boarded at 209 West Fleshiem Street. In 1913 **Walter A. Arens** operated a barber shop at this address. **Venar H. Vrynolf**

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ran a barber shop at this location in 1925. There was no listing for this address in 1935, but **Julius Eutizzi** ran a barber shop listed at 513 South Stephenson Avenue which might have been at this location at that time. Julius Eutizzi continued his trade at this address under the name **Stogie's Barber Shop** in 1939, and was still listed at this address in the 1941-1942 city directory.

513 – XXX – 2010 (Vacant – 1980, Gisele's Restaurant, Northwoods Restaurant)

History 513: There was no listing for this address in the 1892-1894 street index, but **Mrs. S.E. Felch**, who ran a saloon next door at 515 South Stephenson Avenue, was identified as residing here in the alphabetical listing. **Thomas O'Brien** was listed as a bartender working and living at the **Iron Clad** at 513 South Stephenson Avenue in 1892-1894 which could actually be Mrs. S.E. Felch's saloon at 515 South Stephenson Avenue. **Frank Powell** had a barbershop here in 1902-1903, and boarded at the **Felch Hotel**. There was no listing for this address in 1907-1908. In 1913 **Abe Luke** ran a saloon at this location. **Zenion P. Rousselle** operated a harness shop here in 1925, and **George J. Miller**, a steamfitter, lived at this address with his wife **Violet Miller**.

An article in the May 8, 1925 edition of the *Iron Mountain News* announced the opening of a new men's clothing store as follows under this headline: NEW MEN'S STORE WILL OPEN HERE – Dworsky Brothers And Weinstein Company Lease Building:

*Stock of the **Z.P. Rousselle** store, 513 Stephenson avenue, [sic] has been purchased by the **Sworsky** [sic – Dworsky] **Bros.**, owners of the **Men's store**, and **I. Weinstein**, of the **I Weinstein company**, Minneapolis, and a long term lease taken on the building, according to an announcement at the Men's store this afternoon.*

Disposal of the stock will be made at a special sale to start about May 15, and it is expected to start work on remodeling the building the early party of June.

A clothing store, handling a high class and exclusive line of boys' and mens [sic – men's] clothes, furnishings, shoes and luggage[,] will be opened in the remodelled [sic – remodeled] building, adding another store to the chain now operated by the Weinstein interests.

In the May 18, 1925 edition of the *Iron Mountain News* the following announcement was made regarding Zenon P. Rousselle's harness shop:

*Construction has been started on a single story tile building which will be erected by **Z.P. Rousselle** in the rear of his former store on Stephenson avenue. Mr. Rousselle recently disposed of his stock of men's furnishings to the proprietors of the Men's store and will also rent the building to them. However, he will continue to conduct his business of harness making, awning work and auto top renewals in the new building which is expected to be ready about June 1.*

A follow-up article in the June 13, 1925 edition of the *Iron Mountain News* noted:

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The new harness shop to be conducted by E.P. [sic – Z.P.] Rousselle in a building in the rear of his old store at 513 Stephenson avenue, will be opened Monday [June 15].

The shop occupies a new brick one-story structure and can be reached either from A or B streets. As in the past harnesses and awnings will be dealt in and work done on auto tops.

In the June 30, 1925 edition of the *Iron Mountain News* the opening of the **Standard Clothing Company** was announced as follows:

*The **Standard Clothing company**, occupying [sic – occupying] the Stephenson avenue building recently vacated by the Rousselle harness shop, has been formally opened for business. The store [sic – store] is carrying a complete line of men's and boys' clothing, shoes and sporting goods. An extensive line of luggage is also carried.*

The Combination Lunch, a restaurant run by **John Corombos** and **Steve Pappas**, was located here in 1935. **Julius Eutizzi** also was listed as operating his barber shop at this address in 1935, but it is possible that the barber shop was actually located at what had been 511 South Stephenson Avenue, where **Walter A. Arens** had a barber shop in 1913 and **Venar H. Vryholf** worked as a barber in 1925.

On pages 131-132 in *Born From Iron: Iron Mountain, Michigan 1879-1979*, the city's centennial book, the following article was submitted by **Ted Corombos**:

THE COMBINATION LUNCH

From 1924 through 1951, the Combination Lunch was a landmark in the Iron Mountain area. Two brothers, John and George Corombos, came to the area to capitalize on the Ford boom. They had emigrated from Greece around 1908 to Lynn, Massachusetts, and then to Racine, Wisconsin, before coming here. A third partner was **Steve Pappas**.

Famous for the chili hot dog, the restaurant for many years was the only one in the area open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Through the Roaring Twenties, Prohibition, the Depression and World War II, the doors were always open. When it was decided to cut the hours a bit in 1948, it was necessary to buy locks for the doors, the original keys having long been lost and locks sealed from lack of use.

Many people today [1979] in their sixties and seventies remember having a late snack at the Combination after a night of dancing at the **Nightingale** or the **Pine Gardens**. More than a few brought in their own "white lightning" to spike the coffee during Prohibition.

John had one son, **Ted**, who still lives in Iron Mountain with his wife **Mary Ann** and sons **Jon**, **Mark** and **Greg**. He is an investment advisor with the firm **Corombos and Kremer, Inc.** **Mrs. John Corombos (Helen)** still lives in the family home.

George Corombos had two sons and two daughters, none of whom live in the area, but are frequent visitors to their mother **Marika's** home. **Ted G.** lives in Livermore, California; and **Bessy (Vicky)** in Cheshire, Connecticut.

The Steve Pappas family moved from the area in 1951. A son, **Peter**, lives near Milwaukee, and a daughter, **Mrs. Paul (Connie) Chardoul**, lives in Grand Rapids.

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[Compiled and Transcribed by William J. Cummings]

[NOTE: In 1925 the Columbia Restaurant was located at 213 South Stephenson Avenue, and was owned by John Corombos and Stephen Pappas. George Corombos was a cook at the Columbia Restaurant at that time. The Columbia Restaurant must have been a precursor to the Combination Lunch.]

The **Combination Lunch (John Corombos and Steve Pappas)** was listed at this address in 1935, and again in 1939 and 1941-1942.

***515 – CURVES, health club, Deanna Laurila, owner – 2010 (A.C. Frankini and Sons, Jewelers, 515-521 South Stephenson Avenue – 1980)**

[NOTE: The location of businesses at 515, 517, 519 and 521 South Stephenson Avenue is particularly confusing, and it would appear that street numbers changed over the years.]

History 515: Mrs. S.E. Felch ran a saloon at this location in 1892-1894, but resided at 513 South Stephenson Avenue. Thomas O'Brien was listed as a bartender working and living at the **Iron Clad** at 513 South Stephenson Avenue in 1892-1894 which could actually be Mrs. S.E. Felch's saloon at this address. In 1902-1903 John I. Khoury sold "fruits, etc." at this address. Louis Stoekly, a druggist, was conducting business at this address in 1907-1908. Louis Stoekly operated a drug store at 225 South Stephenson Avenue in 1902-1903, and Louis Stoekley worked as a druggist for Margaret Seibert at 333 South Stephenson Avenue in 1892-1894. There was no listing for this address in 1913.

History of the American Security Bank at 515-517 South Stephenson Avenue: On September 2, 1920, the *Iron Mountain Press* reported that Iron Mountain was to have a third bank (in addition to the First National Bank and the Commercial Bank) to be known as the **American Security State Bank** with a capitalization of \$100,000, divided into 1,000 shares at a par value of \$100 each. The stock was selling at \$120 a share.

The incorporators were A.A. Conrad, John J. Flanagan, Albert H. Hooper, Zenion P. Rousselle, Edward A. Best and James R. Spencer. Conrad was a resident of Wausaukee, where he held the position of cashier of the local bank. The other incorporators were well-known local businessmen.

In articles published October 14 and October 21, 1920, the *Iron Mountain Press* reported that the organization of the **American Security Bank** had been completed and the management expected to open the doors for business early in 1921 with a capital of \$100,000.

Albert H. Hooper was elected president of the bank, William H. Scandling was the vice-president, and A.A. Conrad the cashier. Hooper had been a resident of Iron Mountain for about twenty-five years and had held the position of agent for the **Chicago & North-Western Railway** continuously. Scandling, one of the city's pioneer merchants, had been a director of the **First National Bank** ever since its organization. He planned to retire from the mercantile business. Conrad, the cashier, came from Wausaukee, where he was cashier of the **Wausaukee State Bank**.

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The new bank had purchased the **William H. Scandling** property at 517-519 South Stephenson Avenue. The property had a frontage of 60 feet on the avenue and total depth of 120 feet. The bank occupied the building in which Mr. Scandling had been conducting business until the larger building was remodeled for banking purposes.

The first meeting of stockholders of the American Security Bank of Iron Mountain was held in the parlors of the **Milliman Hotel** on Saturday afternoon, October 30, 1920. The directors elected were **Albert H. Hooper, William H. Scandling, A.A. Conrad, E.E. Bussing, Richard H. James, John Elmer** and **James R. Spencer**. After adjournment, a meeting of the board of directors was held and the following officers elected: A.H. Hooper, president, William H. Scandling, vice-president, and A.A. Conrad, cashier.

The article in the November 4, 1920, issue of *Iron Mountain Press* which reported the organization included a complete description of the bank building to be erected as follows:

The building to be erected by the bank will be a magnificent façade in the Doric style of architecture made entirely of white Bedford stone with considerable hand carved ornamentation. It will be a full two stories in height with a high stone pediment surmounted by a flag staff, giving the structure an appearance of a three-story structure. The entrance doors will be heavy bronze copper covered that enter into a marble wainscoted vestibule.

The entire face of the bank fixtures and the wall wainscoting in the main bank lobby will be of marble with a tile floor. This floor tile is of the hard Tennessee variety such as is used in the leading hotels and banks of the large cities. The lobby will be a spacious one with a marble check desk in the center, and a marble, leather tufted seat at the side. Around the lobby and vestibule there will be a base of the beautiful variegated dark imported Italian marble. The balance of marble fixtures and wainscoting will be Tennessee tarrvenell. This is the hardest marble known and is originally a sea shell formation from sea deposits left when the Atlantic Ocean was over the state of Tennessee, ages ago. There will be a beam ceiling.

The arrangement of the interior has been prepared by bank building experts working in connection with the bank directors and between them has been planned a banking home having every convenience possible for customers and employees. There will be three private offices for consultation, and the business meetings of both officials and customers. Space for two active cashiers, four tellers' windows, stenographers and bookkeepers. The president's office, customers' room and directors' room, and also the furniture will be of dark walnut. There will be a coupon booth and phone booth for the use of customers desiring to inspect the contents of their safe deposit boxes in private, or desiring to carry on private local or long distance conversation. There will also be a private toilet room with porcelain fixtures and tile floor. The interior decorations will be in oil with an ornamental frieze near the ceiling in the main banking room.

The vault is a special type known as "a burglar proof, fire proof, shock proof vault." Since it cannot be burglarized, even when the secret of its construction is known, a special description of this most-modern type of vault building will be published at time of construction and the public will be invited to inspect the process. Since the terrible experience of a Chicago bank when a big dirigible balloon crashed through its roof, a new element has entered into requirements of safe bank vaults and that is to make them "shock proof" from either accident or attack from the sky.

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All the equipment, even including the furniture, ink wells, cuspidors, waste baskets, mop and pail and the flag on the flag pole, have all been let to one contract, together with the erection of the building, to **A. Moorman & Co.**, bank builders, of St. Paul, Minnesota. This firm, the second largest of its kind in the country, has its own factories and designs and builds nothing but the higher class of bank buildings. Their representative, **A.C. Clausen**, has been a guest for several days at the **Milliman**, where the contract was signed last Saturday and their construction manager will be on the job to start operations in a few days. The contract calls for the completion in four months. It is the policy of the construction company to patronize local mechanics and dealers as far as possible.

At a meeting of the stockholders and directors of the American Security Bank on December 8, 1920, **Dr. G.W. Earle**, of Hermansville, was elected president and director of the bank, succeeding **Albert H. Hooper**, who had temporarily filled the position of president during the progress of organization. Dr. Earle also became a large stockholder, and was very much interested in the new organization. Both of Dr. Earle's sons were also stockholders in the bank. The new president had been in business in the area for about thirty-two years and was one of the strongest financial men in the Upper Peninsula at the time. He was connected with a great many banks and was also in the lumber and timber business.

After this change, the directors were **Dr. G.W. Earle**, **William H. Scandling**, **A.A. Conrad**, **James R. Spencer**, **John Elmer**, **Richard H. James**, and **E.H. Bussing**, of Marquette.

An article in the newly-established *Iron Mountain Daily News*, in its April 27, 1921, edition, noted the decorators were at work finishing the new bank, and contained a full description, as follows:

Decorators are at work on the interior of the American Security Bank building, which, according to A.A. Conrad, cashier, will be opened for business soon after the first of the month. The new institution is attractive both in outside and inside appearance.

Entering through a copper sheathed out door, there is a vestibule separated from the bank lobby by another door of plate glass and walnut finished wood. Walnut is the finish of the woodwork throughout the bank.

To the right of the lobby is the president's office, and next to it the cashier's space. Beyond this is a double wicket, and across the rear of the lobby, two single wickets. The partition dividing the lobby from the bank proper is of Tennessee marble, with a baseboard of Levanto marble. Above the marble are plate glass panels in walnut frames with iron grills part of the height. To the left of the entrance is a public writing room, which will be equipped with a settee, table, and chair, for the accommodation of patrons and others. Another settee will be provided along the north wall of the lobby. The check desk, of Tennessee marble, with glass top, will occupy the center of the lobby. Blanks will be provided in compartments below the glass top.

Public Room Provided.

Passing back from the lobby, on the right is a public telephone booth and just beyond it a door giving access to the safety deposit vault. In the rear of the building is another public room which will be provided with a table and chairs, giving patrons privacy in which to look over the contents of their deposit boxes. A lavatory and toilet opens off this room.

Inside the bank proper, the main object of interest is the massive vault. The door of this vault weighs three tons, and, when closed, is hermetically sealed on corrugated rubber

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cushions. One layer of the door is of special steel, designed to withstand the fame of the oxy-acetylene torch.

Behind the door is the day gate, of ornamental steel grill work, and back of that space the 600 deposit boxes. The first unit is in place. The doors of the boxes are of half-inch special steel, and the boxes themselves are of two document length. A special hinged cover permits examination of the contents of the box without removing it.

Burglar Proof Safe.

Another grill of half-inch bar separates this from the cash compartment. The key to this compartment will be held by one employee of the bank, and he will be responsible for it. Inside is a five cubic foot manganese steel burglar proof safe. The door of this safe resembles the breech block of a 12-inch gun. When locked into place, it, also, is hermetically sealed. In the bottom compartment is a silver chest.

The walls of the vault are 48 inches thick, of solid concrete reinforced with a network of half-inch bars. They go through to the basement, where they enclose the stock vault for the keeping of the bank's blanks and records. Above the vault door is an ornamental frame for a Western Union clock.

"Cages" of iron grillwork, which has not yet been received, will be installed about the wickets. Plenty of room will be left for the other work of the institution.

Attractively Decorated.

The interior is finished with buff walls, cream ceiling, and old ivory trim. A stencil border design will be added. Lighting will be furnished by semi-indirect fixtures. The latest vapor heating system has been installed. The floor is of Tennessee marble.

Four other suites of two rooms each have been provided on the second floor and three of them have already been rented, Mr. Conrad declares.

On Saturday, May 14, 1921, the American Security Bank opened its doors to the public for inspection of the banking house and transaction of business.

Once again the Iron Mountain Daily News provided a detailed description of the facility, as follows:

The attractiveness of the interior decorations was enhanced by baskets of flowers placed on the desks and counters. Carnations were given as souvenirs to the lady visitors. Hundreds of people inspected the bank throughout the day.

Organized Last Fall.

Organization of the American Security Bank was effected last October, and construction was begun the following month. Since then, the building has been in course of construction, the interior fittings and decorating being completed last week.

Walnut and Tennessee marble make up the interior finish of the bank, while the walls are in buff, with stencil design, and the ceiling in cream, and old ivory trim. Semi-indirect art glass fixtures illuminate the building.

To the right of the entrance is the president's office, and next to it the cashier's desk. Beyond this are four wickets. To the left of the entrance is the public writing room, with desk, chair, and settee, for the use of patrons and visitors. The check desk, of marble, occupies the center of the lobby, and a marble settee is located along the north wall.

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A door to the rear of the lobby gives access to the safety deposit vault, the public telephone booth and the private room where patrons may inspect the contents of safety deposit boxes at their leisure.

Vault Is Massive.

Space is provided for 600 deposit boxes. One unit has already been installed, and many of the boxes rented. The sections are installed behind the great steel door, weighing three tons and built to withstand the flame of the oxy-acetylene torch, and which also seals the vault interior when closed.

Back of another iron grill is the manganese steel cash vault, five cubic feet in capacity, and as nearly burglar proof as a vault can be made. Walls of reinforced concrete, 48 inches thick, enclose the vault, which was built by the Deibold company, of Canton, O.

On the evening prior to the grand opening, **E.H. Bussing**, of Danville, Ill., formerly of Iron Mountain, and Miss **Maud L. Ward**, of Marquette, were united in marriage in the president's room of the American Security Bank, the **Rev. Dr. J.F. Young**, of the Presbyterian Church, performing the ceremony.

On Saturday, May 14, 1921, the American Security Bank opened its doors to the public for inspection of the banking house and transaction of business. The account of the grand opening appeared in the *Iron Mountain News* of that date as follows:

Following the completion of its handsome new home on Stephenson avenue, the American Security Bank this morning threw open its doors to the public, for inspection of the banking house and transaction of business. The bank will remain open this evening until 9 o'clock.

The attractiveness of the interior decorations was enhanced by baskets of flowers placed on the desks and counters. Carnations were given as souvenirs to the lady visitors. Hundreds of people inspected the bank throughout the day.

... [NOTE: A portion of this article was a verbatim repeat of an earlier description, and has been omitted here.]

Green Bay Cashier Here.

Besides Mr. Conrad and Douglas Wheelock, bookkeeper [sic – bookkeeper], formerly of the Wausaukee State Bank, A.C. Smith, assistant cashier of the Citizens National Bank, at Green Bay, is here to attend the opening and to assist Mr. Conrad as teller.

Currency was received yesterday, and, after completing his examination, F.F. Bernsteine, of the state banking department, last night authorized the institution to open. The absence of the bank examiner until yesterday afternoon prevented earlier announcement of the opening.

*The bank as organized has a capital and surplus of \$120,000. The officers are: **Dr. G.W. Earle**, president; **W.H. Scandling**, vice president; **A.A. Conrad**, cashier. The directors are Dr. G.W. Earles [sic - Earle], W.H. Scandling, A.A. Conrad, **James R. Spencer**, **John Elmer**, **R.H. James**, **A.H. Hooper**, **F.H. Bussing**, and **Henry Suino**.*

On Saturday, March 29, 1924, the **Wisconsin Lunch Company** opened the first of three restaurants it intended to conduct in Iron Mountain. The restaurant was located in the basement of the American Security Bank. Short order and regular meal service was offered at the new restaurant, which had accommodations for 50 persons.

In 1925 the following institutions and individuals were listed as occupants of the **American Security Bank Building**, 515-517 South Stephenson Avenue: **American Security Bank** (**Isaac W. Byers**, Iron River, Mich., president; **G. Harold Earle**, Hermansville, Mich., 1st vice-

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president; **Albert H. Hooper**, 2nd vice-president; **Russell C. Hanchette**, cashier; **F. Dean Cardinal**, assistant cashier; **B Realty Company** (**Benjamin Brill**, Green Bay, Wis., president; **Simon R. Brown**, Green Bay, Wis., vice-president; **Mrs. Minnie Brill**, treasurer; **Clarence J. Bellows**, secretary; **B. Isadore Brill**, salesman); **Edward J. Dundon**, attorney-at-law and counselor.

Sometime before November, 1929, the American Security Bank failed.

History (Continued): In an article in the *Iron Mountain News* on November 27, 1929, **Angelo B. Bracco** announced his new **City Drug Store** would open early the following week in the Stephenson Avenue site formerly occupied by the American Security Bank. At the time the article appeared most of the interior decorative work was completed and workmen were setting up storage and display cases and racks.

The article described the interior as follows:

Various up-to-date features will be included in the establishment, and all of the fixtures are new.

Display and storage racks along the north wall will contain, for the most part, patent and other medicines, while on the opposite wall will be displayed toilet articles, novelty goods and similar merchandise.

Eight class cases, ranged along the sides and in the center of the store, will display novelty and specialty goods and the cases themselves are of the new type, all electric-lighted and utilizing the space at the bottom as well as the top.

In the rear of the store to the right is the enclosed prescription room, with the shelves and vault already installed. Along the rear wall and in a sort of alcove are eight lunch booths, of latest design, with tapestry wall effects and mitered mirrors in each compartment.

New Fountain.

The soda fountain is in the center at the rear – all new equipment, and while temporary swinging stools will be provided for the opening, a new style of revolving seat, with a high-back support, will be installed later.

At the end of the alcove to the rear-left is the telephone booth.

The soda fountain is of the new liquid-carbonic type, with an up-to-date cooling installation.

Low chandeliers, comprising the inverted-lighting system, hang from the ceiling in the sales department, and these, with the window space and the cream-colored walls and ceiling, will provide ample light.

A plastic decorative scheme is carried out along the walls, while the ceiling is plain cream-colored.

On the mezzanine floor along the width of the rear, and enclosed, is the office. Copper-trimmed display windows, with marble base throughout, and a tiled entrance comprise the new front.

In 1935 the **City Drug Store**, **Angelo B. Bracco**, proprietor, was located at 517 South Stephenson Avenue. Angelo B. Bracco was also listed as a pharmacist at Cudlip's Drug Store in 1935. On the second floor there were offices for **Dr. Charles P. Drury**, a physician; the **Dickinson & Iron County Medical Society** (**Dr. A.L. Haight**, president; **Dr. A.R. Smith**, vice-president; **Dr. Charles P. Drury**, secretary-treasurer); and the regional office of the **State Emergency Relief Administration**, **Walter M. Berry**, field representative.

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In 1939 the City Drug Store continued under the same ownership. On the second floor there were offices for **Dr. E.B. Anderson**, physician and surgeon, and the **State Emergency Welfare Relief Administration Regional Office** with **Walter Berry**, Director, while **Adeline's Beauty Salon** was operated by **Adeline Beauchamp** in the basement. In the 1941-1942 city directory Dr. E.B. Anderson, physician and surgeon, **Dr. Francis Desalvo**, physician and surgeon, were listed upstairs and Adeline's Beauty Salon was still located in the basement.

517 – XXX – 2010 (A.C. Frankini and Sons, Jewelers, 515-521 – 1980)

History 517: **H. Geuting and Company**, a "Meat Market" was located here in 1892-1894, working as "Dealers in Fresh, Dried, Salted, Smoked Meats and Sausages, Game, Fruit and Vegetables." **H. Geuting** also lived here, as did **Joseph Geuting**, who worked as a clerk in the meat market. In 1902-1903 **William H. Scandling** sold "groceries, meats, etc." at 517-519 South Stephenson Avenue. His advertisement on page 3 of the 1902-1903 directory noted he was a "Dealer in Fresh and Salted Meats[,] Poultry, Game, Vegetables and Fruits in Season, Fancy Groceries, Flour, Feed, Hay, Oats, Etc." **Joseph L. Desjardin** worked as a butcher at W.H. Scandling's store in 1902-1903, and lived upstairs at 519 South Stephenson Avenue. W. H. Scandling was listed as a merchant at this address in 1907-1908, and since there was no listing for 519 South Stephenson Avenue, the store apparently remained the same size as in 1902-1903. **Nelson & Carlson (Eric Nelson and Carl J. Carlson)** ran a grocery and meat market at this site in 1913.

History of the American Security Bank and History (Continued): See the extensive information for 515 South Stephenson Avenue above under these headings.

An article in the March 26, 1924 edition of the Iron Mountain News announced the opening of the Wisconsin Lunch Company in the basement of the American Security Bank at this address on March 29 as follows under this headline: RESTAURANT TO OPEN SATURDAY – Will Be First of Three Wisconsin Company Plans Here

The Wisconsin Lunch Company will open on Saturday the first of three restaurants it intends to conduct in Iron Mountain, it was said today. The first restaurant will be located in the basement of the American Security bank.

The other two will be opened within two months, according to the management.

Short order and regular meal service will be offered at the new restaurant, which will have accommodations for 50 persons.

Creditors sold the restaurant a little more than nine months later, according to an article in the January 16, 1925 edition of the *Iron Mountain News* which follows:

*The Wisconsin Lunch, located in the basement of the American security [sic – Security] bank building at 517 Stephenson avenue and taken over by creditors of **Ehmed Elli**, former*

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owner of the **Blue Bird café**, was purchased yesterday by **Stephen Thanos**, of Iron Mountain, and four others, it was announced today.

The restaurant has not been open since the former owner left for parts unknown. It is understood that the new management will re-open the place either tomorrow or Sunday.

Mr. Thanos is interested in the **Boston Meat market** on Fourth street and also in a grocery store and meat market in Kingsford Heights.

519 – XXX – 2010 (A.C. Frankini and Sons, Jewelers, 515-521 South Stephenson Avenue – 1980)

History 519: There is no listing for this address in 1892-1894. In 1902-1903 **William H. Scandling** sold “groceries, meats, etc.” at 517-519 South Stephenson Avenue. His advertisement on page 3 of the 1902-1903 directory noted he was a “Dealer in Fresh and Salted Meats[,] Poultry, Game, Vegetables and Fruits in Season, Fancy Groceries, Flour, Feed, Hay, Oats, Etc.” **Joseph L. Desjardin** worked as a butcher at W.H. Scandling’s store in 1902-1903, and lived upstairs at 519 South Stephenson Avenue. W. H. Scandling was listed as a merchant at this address in 1907-1908, and since there was no listing for 519 South Stephenson Avenue, the store apparently remained the same size as in 1902-1903. There was no listing for this address in 1913 or 1925. However, in 1935 **Caviani & Mroz (Ernest P. Caviani and Leo Mroz)** worked as jewelers at this location, and Ernest P. Caviani also dealt in music and musical instruments. There was no listing for this address in the 1939 or the 1941-1942 city directories, but in the latter directory Caviani & Mroz, Jewelers, was listed at 517, but, in actuality, was probably located here.

521 – CHRIS HANLEY INSURANCE, Chris Hanley, manager – 2010 (A.C. Frankini and Sons, Jewelers, 515-521 South Stephenson Avenue – 1980)

History 521: **William H. Scandling** sold groceries at this address in 1892-1894. **T.J. Scandling** worked as a salesman in the grocery store and also resided here in 1892-1894. There was no listing for this address in 1902-1903. In 1907-1908 **John Treneary** was found on the street index for this address, but in the alphabetical listing **John Trenarry**, a mine worker, was living at 519 South Stephenson Avenue. W.H. Scandling sold groceries at this location again in 1913.

An article in the February 28, 1924 edition of the *Iron Mountain News* announced the **Nolingberg Bakery Company’s** new shop “located in the building next to the **American Security bank** on Stephenson avenue and formerly occupied by **A.C. Frankini**, jeweler.” The shop was to carry a “full line of staple bakery goods and a special line of fancy pastries.” The building had been remodeled throughout and an electric oven had been installed. The Nolingberg Bakery Company had been in business in Iron River for eleven years at this time, and had erected a new bakery building there two years prior to opening the shop in Iron Mountain. **M.F. Norlingberg**, who had been with the company since its organization, was to be in charge of the local shop. In 1925 **Elmer Nolingberg** operated a **bakery** here, assisted by **Maurice Nolingberg**, who worked as a baker. Maurice Nolingberg was probably the

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manager of the Iron Mountain shop noted in the newspaper article as M.F. Norlingberg, and Elmer Nolingberg the owner of the Nolingberg Bakery Company, headquartered in Iron River. There was no listing for this address in 1935, but by 1939 the **Frankini Jewelry Store** was located here, operated by **Arthur C. Frankini**, and **Dr. Francis DeSalvo**, physician and surgeon, had his office upstairs. The Frankini Jewelry Store continued to be listed at this address in the 1941-1942 city directory, and the **Blixt Dress & Gift Shop** was operated by **Ellen Blixt**, probably upstairs.

525 – XXX – 2010 (Rembrandt Studio, 523-525 South Stephenson Avenue – 1980)

History 525: The **Prosser House**, a hotel with “sample rooms,” was operated by **Peter Bhirdo** at this location in 1892-1894, advertising: “Good accomodations [*sic* – accommodations] for the traveling public by the day or week at living prices. Fine bar of wines[,] liquors and cigars.” By 1902-1903 the establishment at this address was called the **Metropolitan Saloon** in the street index and the **Metropolitan Hotel**, operated by **R. Pizzarelli**, in the alphabetical listing. In the Classified Business Directory for 1902-1903 the name **Rocco Pizarello** appeared under “SALOONS,” so the Metropolitan Saloon is probably the correct name, and the owner probably lived on the premises. There was no listing for this address in 1907-1908 or 1913. In 1925 the **Pepps & Leanes Restaurant (Angel Pepps and George Leanes)** occupied this site, but the 1925 directory indicated that the building was “vacant.” Angel Pepps and his wife **Henrietta Pepps** lived at 216 West Brown Street in 1925, and George P. Leanes ran a billiard parlor at 407 South Stephenson Avenue in the basement of the **Jacobs Building**, and lived at 203 South Stephenson Avenue with his wife **Rose Leanes**. **E.M. Kotler** ran a grocery store at this location in 1935. E.M. Kotler lived at 518 West A Street, as did **Louis D. Kotler** and his wife **Esther Kotler**, and **Ruth Kotler** and **William Kotler**, both clerks, possibly in the grocery store at this address. By 1939 the **Gamble’s Store**, managed by **Alfred Humphrey**, was listed at 523-525 South Stephenson Avenue, but the address noted in the 1941-1942 city directory was 525 South Stephenson Avenue with **Arnold Sjodin** serving as manager.

527 – MILLIE HILL MARKET LLC, grocers – moved to River Avenue – 2010 (Vacant – 1980)

History 527: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894, 1902-1903, 1907-1908, 1913, 1925, 1935, 1939 and 1941-1942.

529 – XXX – 2010 (Camelot Arcade – 1980)

History 529: There was no entry for this address in 1892-1894 or 1902-1903. In 1907-1908 the name **Peter Brette** appeared in the street index, but was not found in the alphabetical listing. **Albert P. Van Laanen** ran a saloon here in 1913, and **Anton Swanson**, the poundmaster, and his wife **Hilda Swanson** resided upstairs where Mrs. Swanson ran a boarding house. There was no listing for this address in 1925, 1935, 1939 and 1941-1942.

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531 – VACANT – 2010 (Quality Hardware – 1980)

History 531: The **Palace Sample Rooms**, owned and operated by **Peter Calvi** at this location in 1892-1894, advertised: “A fine bar of imported and domestic wines, liquors and cigars. Fresh beer always on tap.” Peter Calvi resided on the premises. In 1902-1903 Peter Calvi still ran a saloon at this address, but no longer resided here. Peter Calvi continued to run a saloon here in 1907-1908 and 1913. **The Quality Hardware Store**, **James P. Palmer** and **Keeler L. Calvi**, proprietors, occupied this site in 1925, selling a “General and Complete Line of Hardware.” **Leslie H. Palmer** was a salesman at the hardware store. **William Rauhut**, an autoworker, resided here with his wife **Frances Rauhut** and **Frank Rauhut**, a laborer, in 1925. In 1935 The Quality Hardware Store, James P. Palmer and Keeler L. Calvi, proprietors, was still located here, advertising “General and Complete Line of Hardware.” By 1939 Keeler L. Calvi was the only proprietor of The Quality Hardware Store, and the same listing appeared in the 1941-1942 city directory.

***535 – INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE SCHOOL, translators and interpreters, Danielle D. Khoury – 2010 (City Fruit Market – 1980)**

History 535: This structure, probably erected by **Richard Williams** in about 1883, is possibly the oldest surviving building in downtown Iron Mountain at this time (2010). In 1892-1894, **R.J. Kneebone**, of Florence, Wisconsin, operated a meat market here with **John B. Orr** serving as manager. This business dealt in “fresh, dried, salted, smoked and dried meats and sausages, butter, eggs and vegetables.” **R.P. Helson**, who sold “fruit, game and fish” at 601 South Stephenson Avenue, just across the street, lived here in 1892-1894, and **George Bender**, a tailor working for **John R. Johnston** at 204 East Ludington Street, also resided here. **Richard White, Sr.**, ran a meat market at this address in 1902-1903, and **Dr. Henry A. Newkirk**, a physician, had his office upstairs. Dr. Henry A. Newkirk, physician and surgeon, still maintained his office on the corner of East B Street and South Stephenson Avenue in 1907-1908, his name being listed at this address in the street index. There was no listing for an occupant for the store at this location in 1907-1908. **Michael Khoury** operated two stores selling “fruits and confections” on Stephenson Avenue in 1913, one at this address and the other at 305 South Stephenson Avenue, managed by **Abe Abraham**.

According to the following article in the August 17, 1923 edition of the *Iron Mountain News* under the headline STEPHENSON AVE. PROPERTY SOLD – Abe Khoury Purchases Corner Lot at B Street, this property changed hands three times within two years:

*For the third time within two years the building and lot at the corner of Stephenson avenue and B street, occupied by the **Carom “Sugar Bowl” confectionery store**, has changed ownership, having been sold to **Abe Khoury**, 305 Stephenson avenue.*

It is understood the purchase price for the property was \$18,500, probably the highest in proportion ever paid for real estate in Iron Mountain.

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*The property was formerly owned by **Sam Khoury**, who sold it to the **American Security bank** at a price reported to be \$15,000. At this time **A.A. Conrad** was cashier of the institution. Later, when he severed his connections with the bank he organized the **Conrad-Martin company**, which purchased the property from the American Security [bank]. The price in this instance was also said to be in the neighborhood of \$15,000. This deal occurred several months ago and the company has not disposed of the property to Abe Khoury.*

In 1925 **George M. Caram** ran a confectionery store at this location, and also resided here with his wife **Brenda Caram**.

According to the following article in the May 17, 1927 edition of the Iron Mountain News under the headline PAUL KHOURY TO OPEN NEW STORE EARLY IN MONTH, the Bootery and the Croll Jewelry Store had occupied this space and were moving to new quarters.

Paul Khoury, former Iron Mountain merchant, today announced that he will soon open a men's furnishing store in the building now occupied by the Bootery and the Croll jewelry store, corner of B street and Stephenson avenue. The Bootery and the Croll jewelry store will move to other quarters.

Mr. Khoury was in business in Iron Mountain for some years, conducting a confectionery store and also being in partnership with his brother, John, in a general merchandise store in the quarters now used by the Woolworth company.

For the last several years he had been in business in Channing but has now returned here.

The new store will carry a complete line of men's clothing and accessories and will also handle ladies' shoes and stockings. It is planned to add ladies' apparel later.

The store will be re-painted [sic – repainted] and will be equipped with new fixtures and complete new stock. Mr. Khoury will leave for Chicago tomorrow night to purchase his stock.

The opening will probably be held between the fifth and tenth of June.

Cashway Stores, a grocery store managed by **Joseph Coenen**, occupied this address in 1935. In 1939 the business was listed as **Cashway Store No. 27** with **Michael J. Stern** serving as manager. **H.S. Toretti** was listed as manager the Cashway Store at this address in the 1941-1942 city directory.

William Khoury, who, with his wife **Mary Khoury**, owned the **City Fruit Market** in 1980, began business here on April 11, 1946.

537 – LAYLA'S BOUTIQUE, Erin Irish, owner – changed to **DAMIAN'S COIN SHOP – 2010**, **HANSON REALTY**, Lisa Hanson, manager – 2010

14: NORTH SIDE OF 200 BLOCK EAST B STREET

200 – BON VOYAGE TRAVEL & CRUISES, Mary J. Linton, owner – 2010

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History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894, 1902-1903, 1907-1908, 1913 or 1925. However, in 1935 **H. Verner Bryroff** operated a barbershop at this location. This is probably the same location identified in the directory for 2010 as 537 South Stephenson Avenue.

202 – ALLEN PAINTING AND DECORATING – 2010, ELIZA’S SALON, beauty salon, Eliza Johnson, owner – 2010

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894, 1902-1903, 1907-1908, 1913 or 1925. However, in 1935 **Mrs. Clara Michaels** operated the **Women’s Fashion Shop**, women’s wear, at this location. In addition, **Mykle T. Jacobs** worked as a shoe shiner at 202 ½ East B Street in 1935.

204 – JEAN KAY’S PASTIES, Laurie Michaud, owner – 2010

History: **Edward Peterson** ran a saloon at 117 South Stephenson Avenue and resided here in 1892-1894. In 1902-1903 **John Tremberth**, a miner, lived at this location. There was no listing for this address in 1902-1903 or 1907-1908. However, by 1913 **Abe Abraham**, manager of **Michael Houry’s** stores selling “fruits and confections” at 305 South Stephenson Avenue and 533 South Stephenson Avenue, was living here with his wife **Mary Abraham**. In 1925 **James H. Mandley** operated a restaurant at this address, also residing here with his wife **Emma Mandley** and **Mrs. Hannah J. Mandley**. **Orlando F. Tramontine** operated the **Central Garage** here in 1935. By 1939 the **Mitchell Cash Market**, operated by **Fred Mitchell**, was located at this address, but was listed as the **Economy Cash Market**, still operated by Fred Mitchell, in the 1941-1942 city directory.

An article in the August 14, 1945 edition of the Iron Mountain News announced the opening of Hayward’s House of Gifts and Cards on Friday, August 17, as follows under the headline Wide Range Of Items Offered At New Shop:

*Every type of greeting card, from congratulations for birthdays and anniversaries to greetings for persons moving into a new house, and a large assortment of gifts and prizes will be offered at **Hayward’s House of Gifts and Cards**, 204 East B, which will be opened at 9 Friday morning.*

In addition to the complete line of greeting cards, gifts will include hand-painted pictures, Dresden china, gold and spun-glass figurines, toys for children, miniature Hollywood dolls, artificial flowers, religious plaques and pictures, small bridge prizes, tallies, napkins[,] seals and a large assortment of other items.

*Mr. and Mrs. **Wade Hayward**, residents of Iron Mountain for three years, are the proprietors of the new shop. Prior to coming to Iron Mountain, he was affiliated with the Walgreen Drug Stores in Milwaukee.*

The interior of the shop has been redecorated throughout. The walls and ceilings are finished in an ivory tint, with a pale blue molding. The woodwork is painted in white enamel. Shelves in the shop, upon which the gifts will be displayed, were designed by Hayward. Bright

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yellow chintz printed with a blue and brown floral design was used to make the pleated drapes for the shelves.

A [sic – An] unique window display, also designed by Hayward, includes white, tiered shelving, upon which the gifts will be displayed, backed by a white picket fence.

206 – CITY PARKING LOT – 2010

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894. However, in 1902-1903 **Mrs. Patrick O’Connell** was found at this address in the street index, but was listed as residing at 306 East B Street instead of 206 East B Street. **C.E. Harris**, a laborer, and his wife **Clara Harris** lived here in 1907-1908. This address was listed as “vacant” in 1913. **William J. Peppin**, an inspector, resided here with his wife **Rose Peppin** in 1925. **George C. Newton, Sr.**, treasurer and manager of **Lake States Oil Company** in Room 17 of the **First National Bank** building, lived at this address in 1935 with his wife **Ione B. Newton** and **George C. Newton, Jr.**, a student. There was no listing for this address in the 1939 or the 1941-1942 city directories.

208 – CITY PARKING LOT – 2010

History: In 1892-1894 **Fred Foley** was a “pop manufacturer” at this address and also lived here. **Carl Rhylander**, of **Rahm & Rhylander (Gust Rahm and Carl Rhylander)**, “jewelers, dealers in musical instruments, sewing machines, talking machines, etc.,” at 313 South Stephenson Avenue, resided at this location in 1902-1903. **William Hocking**, a salesman at **Kurz Brothers (Max Kurz and Moses Kurz)**, “dealers in horses, harness and vehicles” at 225 East A Street, lived here in 1907-1908 with his wife **Sarah Hocking**. **William C. Oliver**, a sawyer, resided at this address in 1913 with his wife **Agnes Oliver**. In 1925 **Correll Peppin**, a foreman, and his wife **Burneiditte [Bernadette - ?] Peppin**, lived here with **George Peppin** and **Wilfred Peppin**, both laborers, and **Lillian Peppin**, a saleslady at **Levy-Unger Company, Ltd. (Henry M. Levy, Albert Levy, Isaac Unger)**, a general merchandise store at 415-417 South Stephenson Avenue. **William Peart** resided here in 1935, together with **Ezra W. Peart**, who ran a filling station [gas station] at 701 Breen Avenue in Kingsford, and **George E. Peart**. William Peart was still living here in 1939, but by 1941-1942 **Mrs. Kathryn Oswald**, a W.P.A. worker, was listed at this address.

210 – CITY PARKING LOT – 2010

History: **Fred Eaton** was named on the street index at this address in 1892-1894, but was found in the alphabetical listing as residing at 209 East Ludington Street, a member of the firm **Davey & Eaton (Josiah Davey and Fred Eaton)**, “sample rooms, dealers in fine wines, liquors, cigars and fresh beer. Free lunches served.” The Davey & Eaton saloon was located at 207 East Ludington Street in 1892-1894. In 1902-1903 **George V. Phillips**, a conductor on the **Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway**, resided here. **Mrs. Frances Oliver**, widow of **Charles Oliver**, lived at this address in 1907-1908. In 1913 **Arthur J. La Ponsie**, a setter,

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resided here with his wife **Marie La Ponsie**. **Thomas Polkinghorne**, an autoworker, and his wife **Ellen Polkinghorne** lived here in 1925 with **Eva Polkinghorne**, a student, and **Thomas H. Polkinghorne**, a laborer. This address was listed as “vacant” in 1935. By 1939 **Mrs. Barbara Ostwall** [*sic*], widow of **Herman Ostwall**, lived here, but this address was listed as “vacant” in the 1941-1942 city directory.

212 – BELLIN HEALTH U.P. PRIMARY CARE, Dr. Douglas L. Villa – 2010

History: **Edward Brockington**, a laborer, resided at this address in 1892-1894 together with **E.C. Brockington**, a laborer, and **Loney Brockington** and **Ethel Brockington**. In 1902-1903 **Edmond Brockington**, a farmer, lived here. Edward Brockington, a poundmaster, was located at this address in 1907-1908 with his wife **Mary Brockington**, and **Gordon Brockington**, a deliveryman. In 1913 **Edmund C. Brockington**, a farmer, lived here with his wife **Mary Brockington** and **Audrie Brockington**, a clerk. It would appear that Edward C. Brockington and Edmund C. Brockington must be the same individual, especially since Mary was the name of the wife in both cases. Mrs. Mary Brockington’s name appeared on the street index for this address, but was not found in the alphabetical listing in 1925. **Leslie A. Sanders**, a clerk at the **Michigan Bell Telephone Company**, lived here in 1935 with his wife **Ruth Sanders**. There was no listing for this address in the 1939, but Leslie A. Sanders, an employee of the Michigan Bell Telephone Company, was again listed here in the street index of the 1941-1942 index, but found in the alphabetical index as living with his wife Ruth Sanders at 700 East I Street.

216 – RESIDENCE – 2010

History: **John E. Gill**, a “wiper” on the **Milwaukee & Northern Railway**, resided here in 1892-1894, and was still living here in 1902-1903, listed as a laborer. In 1907-1908, John E. Gill was listed as a fireman, living here with his wife **Minnie Gill** and **Murray Gill**, a student. John E. Gill was still listed as a fireman living here with his wife Minnie Gill in 1913. In addition, **Gordon C. Brockington**, a laborer, and his wife **Emily Brockington** resided at this address in 1913. **Thomas Homer** was identified as living at this address in the street index of the 1925 directory, but his name did not appear on the alphabetical listing. **Mrs. Christina Larson**, widow of **Alfred Larson**, resided here in 1935, and was still living here in 1939, but **Ernest Larson**, a W.P.A. worker, was listed here in the 1941-1942 city directory.

220 – ALLEN J. RITTENHOUSE LAW OFFICE – 2010

History: In 1892-1894 **Thomas Watts**, a miner, lived at this address, as did **Fred Watts**, another miner. In 1902-1903 Thomas Watts, again listed as a miner, was still residing here, and Thomas Watts, a miner, was at this address again in 1907-1908, living here with his wife **Grace Watts**, **Edward Watts**, a miner, and **Letta Watts**, a bookkeeper. Once again in 1913 Thomas Watts and his wife Grace Watts lived here, as did Edward Watts, a miner. In 1925 Mrs. Grace Watts, widow of Thomas Watts, still resided here, and **William Toy**, a forester, and

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his wife **Ingaborg Toy** were also living at this address. **Alfred R. Graefe**, a laborer, resided here with his wife **Ellen Graefe** and **Doris E. Graefe**, a student, in 1935. By 1939 **Edward Watts**, a W.P.A. worker, lived here, now with his wife **Flora Watts**. However, the listing in the 1941-1942 city directory shows **Everett Watts**, a watchman with the W.P.A., residing here with his wife **Flora Watts**.

14: SOUTH SIDE OF 200 BLOCK EAST B STREET

Gospel Hall: This building, located on the southeast corner of East B Street and South Stephenson Avenue, served as an early meeting place for many newly-formed congregations in the early years.

601 – CHINA GARDENS PARKING LOT – 2010

History: In 1892-1894 **R.P. Helson** sold “fruit, game and fish” at this address. **Rasmussen & Strong** (**P. Rasmussen** and **John Strong**) sold and repaired bicycles here in 1902-1903. **John Niklas**, a merchant tailor, worked here in 1907-1908. In 1913 **Axel Swanson**, a shoemaker, worked and lived at this location. There was no listing for this address in 1925 or 1935.

While there was no listing for this address in 1935, there was a listing for a **Standard Oil Company** filling station at the southeast corner of South Stephenson Avenue and East B Street, but no further information was provided.

203 – CHINA GARDENS PARKING LOT – 2010

History: There was no entry for this address in 1892-1894. However, in 1902-1903 **A.J. Palmquist**, a printer, resided here. There was no entry for this address in 1907-1908 or 1913. **Mrs. Jennie Vincent** ran **The Coffee Cup Inn** at this location in 1925, and **Athlyn Vincent** worked as a waitress here. In 1935 **Athlyn Vincent** was operating **The Coffee Cup Inn**, as she was in the 1939 and 1941-1942 city directories.

On page 131 in *Born From Iron: Iron Mountain, Michigan 1879-1979*, the city’s centennial book, the following article was submitted by **Estelle (Vincent) Kjellman**:

THE COFFEE CUP INN

In 1922, **Mrs. Thomas (Jane) Vincent** purchased the **Coffee Cup Inn** at 203 East “B” Street from **Mrs. Emma Hanson**. She operated the inn with her daughter **Athlyn**. Home cooking was the key to their long and successful business. They served two hot meals a day and a Sunday roast chicken dinner with soup and dessert for 50 cents.

Many of the city businessmen had a large table reserved for daily luncheons. **Athlyn** made it a habit of remembering each man on his birthday with a special cake.

The **Coffee Cup Inn** was a favorite eating place for all the teachers and many office workers, where they had a charge account for their meals until payday.

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The Coffee Cup Inn had a very homey atmosphere with white table cloths and napkins, embroidered and appliquéd with little designs by Athlyn's mother. Floral chair backs and curtains, also made by Mrs. Vincent, added great charm to the Inn.

After her mother's death Athlyn sold the business in the early 1960's to **Ernest Vigo**, who later operated the **Northwoods**. Miss Athlyn Vincent died in 1971.

[NOTE: A photograph accompanies this article with the following caption: The Coffee Cup Inn was located at 203 East "B" Street, and is pictured in 1920 with waitresses Athlyn Vincent and Estelle Kjellman.]

211 – LIGHTHOUSE COMPUTERS, computer and equipment dealers 2010, MERIT NETWORKS, data communications systems – 2010

History: There was no entry for this address in 1892-1894, 1902-1903, 1907-1908, 1913 or 1925.

An article in the February 4, 1925 edition of the Iron Mountain News recorded the awarding of the contract for the **Michigan Bell Telephone Company** building under the headline BELL COMPANY TO AWARD CONTRACT – New Structure on East B Must be Completed by End of June as follows:

*Contract for a two-story brick and steel telephone exchange office, to be located at 217 [sic – 211] East B street, will be let in Detroit May 1, **J.F. Martin**, district manager for the **Michigan Bell Telephone Co.**, announced today.*

The building will have a frontage of 58 feet and will be 42 feet in length, Mr. Martin said, adding that it will be of court or U-shaped construction.

To Instruct Operators.

The first floor of the exchange will be used by the commercial and plant equipment departments, Mr. Martin said, while the second floor will be given over to the operating room on one side and a reception room, kitchen and school room for operators on the other. All operators will receive a course of instruction in their work before they are permitted to serve the public, he announced, insuring better service than is possible under the present arrangement.

The basement of the building will be used for battery and other storage.

None of the equipment in use at the present exchange will be taken over to the new building, Mr. Martin said, but the most modern and up-to-date equipage will be used, giving Iron Mountain an exchange that will care for the city's needs for an estimated 10-year period.

*The house on the 100-foot lot which is the site of the new exchange must be moved or sold before May 1, when work is to start on the new structure. The contract will call for completion by 30 [sic – no month given, but according to the headline it must be June 30], according to Mr. Martin, while the **General Electric Co.** will have six months in which to complete installation of switch boards and other equipment.*

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In 1935 the **Michigan Bell Telephone Company** listed the office of its manager, **William F. Clarke**, at this location, and there was no change in either the 1939 or the 1941-1942 city directory.

213 – XXX – 2010

History: **Edward J. Ingram**, a “Dealer in drugs, medicines, paints, oils, glass, books and stationary, cigars and fancy good,” ran a drug store at 229 South Stephenson Avenue in 1892-1894, and resided at this location. There is a lengthy advertisement on pages 53-54 of the 1892-1894 city directory talking about E.J. Ingram, “Druggist and Pharmacist.” By 1902-1903 **Louis A. Henze**, of the **Henze-Tollen Brewing Company** (Louis A. Henze and **Gust Tollen**), “brewers of domestic and export beer and porter,” lived here. There was no listing for this address in 1907-1908. However, in 1913 **A.H. Storms**, the assistant postmaster, resided at this location with his wife **Bertha Storms**.

An article in the April 28, 1924 edition of the *Iron Mountain News* noted this property changed hands under this headline – MARTIN PROPETY SOLD TO DOCTORS: Valuable Piece of real Estate on B Street Changes Hands – as follows:

*Sale of the **J.F. Martin** home at 213 East B street to **Doctors Crowell, Belhumeur and Coffin**, Ford physicians and surgeons, was announced today. The property was owned by J.F. Martin, manager of the telephone company, and is one of the most valuable pieces of residence real estate in the city.*

The property has a frontage of 102 feet on B street. Before the location of the Ford company here it was valued in the neighborhood of \$3,000. Later it was offered at \$10,000 and was sold to the Ford doctors for \$12,000.

*The property at present is occupied by a large dwelling. No definite plans have as yet been made, it was declared, but a building may later be erected on the lot for use by the Ford doctors, who are now located in the **United States National bank building**.*

Mrs. Frank (Gertrude) Bjorkman operated a restaurant at this address in 1925, and **Mrs. Bertha Dworsky**, widow of **Moses Dworsky**, lived here with **Max Z. Dworsky** and **Paul Dworsky**. There was no listing for this address in 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

217 – XXX – 2010

History: In 1892-1894 **George H. Johnson**, a gardener, lived at this location. **William Lundgren**, a clerk at **The Hub Clothing**, owned by **Moses Taylor** at 403 South Stephenson Avenue, resided at this address in 1902-1903. In 1907-1908 **William Langren**, a clerk, lived here with his wife **Carrie Langren**. William Langren, now a salesman, resided here in 1913 with his wife Carrie Langren and **Mabel Langren**. In 1925 **William O. Langren**, still a salesman, lived here with his wife **Carrie O. Langren**, and **Cecil W. Langren**, a teller at the **First National Bank**, and **Jorgen Langren**, an electrician at **Mette Electric Company**

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(**Walter F. Mette**, **Joseph P. Peterson** and **Edward J. Poirier**), located in the basement of the **First National Bank**.

An article in the May 18, 1925 edition of the *Iron Mountain News* noted the opening of the Langren & Colburn Electrical Shop as follows:

*Announcement was made today of the opening of the **Langren and Colburn electrical shop** at 217 East B street. **J.O. Langren** and **Grove W. Colburn** are associated in the business and will do all kinds of electrical work in addition to handling supplies.*

Cecil W. Langren, still a teller at the First National Bank, continued to reside here with his wife **Helen B. Langren** and **Jorgen O. Langren**, an electrician, in 1935. By 1939 Jorgen was working for the Kimberly Clark Corporation, and in the 1941-1942 city directory only Cecil W. and Helen Langren were listed at this address.

221 – XXX – 2010

History: **Mrs. H.M. Mead**, widow of **Dr. J.M. Mead**, resided at this location in 1892-1894, as did **Hubert A. Mead**, manager of the **Western Union Telegraph Company** located in "**Woods Block**" at 235 South Stephenson Avenue. In 1902-1903 **Abe Sackim**, owner of **The Paris Store**, selling "dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps, etc." at 331 South Stephenson Avenue, lived here. Abe Sackim still resided here in 1907-1908 with his wife **Lillian Sackim**, and still maintained his store at 331 South Stephenson Avenue, selling "dry goods, carpets, clothing, shoes and house furnishings." In 1913 Abe Sackim, president of the **A. Sackim Company** (**Ben Seaman**, secretary; **Sam Seaman**, treasurer), still dealt in "dry goods and gents' furnishings" in an enlarged store at 327-331 South Stephenson Avenue, and maintained the same residence with his wife Lillian Sackim at 221 East B Street. **Martin B. Travis**, superintendent of **Iron Mountain Public Schools**, lived here in 1925. In 1935 **Cecil J. Browning**, a bookkeeper at **Phoenix Lumber & Supply Company, Inc.** (**John Williams**, local manager), in East Kingsford on Breitung Avenue at the **Milwaukee, Chicago & St. Paul** track, and his wife **Matilda I. Browning**, resided at this address. By 1939 **Ewald E. Gustafson**, an employee at **Frick's Bakery**, lived here with his wife **Helen Gustafson**. **Albert J. Wilke**, the Register of Deeds, and **Jane Wilke**, a stenographer in the Register of Deeds office, were listed at this address in the 1941-1942 city directory.

15: EAST SIDE OF 600 BLOCK OF SOUTH STEPHENSON AVENUE

In 1892-1894 only two addresses appeared on this block, as the 500 block of South Stephenson Avenue was basically the end of the downtown commercial district at that time. Ten years later there were four addresses listed in the 1902-1903 directory on the east side of the 600 block. By 1907-1908 the number had grown to six addresses, but by 1913 the number was down to four addresses. In 1925 there were only three establishments with addresses on this block, but by 1935 eight businesses were located here.

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601 – CHINA GARDENS PARKING LOT – 2010

History: In 1892-1894 **R.P. Helson** sold “fruit, game and fish” at this address. **Rasmussen & Strong (P. Rasmussen and John Strong)** sold and repaired bicycles here in 1902-1903. **John Niklas**, a merchant tailor, worked here in 1907-1908. In 1913 **Axel Swanson**, a shoemaker, worked and lived at this location. There was no listing for this address in 1925 or 1935. While there was no listing for this address in 1935, there was a listing for a **Standard Oil Company** filling station at the southeast corner of South Stephenson Avenue and East B Street, but no further information was provided. By 1939 **Herbie’s Service Station** was operated here by **Herbert Hughes**, and was still listed at this address as **Herbie’s Standard Service Station** under the same ownership in the 1941-1942 city directory, as was the **Blackstone Taxi Company**, also owned by **Herbert Hughes**.

603 – CHINA GARDENS PARKING LOT – 2010

History: **Thomas Blackney**, a miner at the **Pewabic Mine**, was named in the street index at this address in 1892-1894, but in the alphabetical listing he was residing at 602 South Stephenson Avenue, across the street. In 1902-1903 **Moy A. Lon** ran a Chinese laundry at this location and resided here, still operating his laundry and living here in 1907-1908. In addition, **Samuel Doney**, a blacksmith, resided at this address in 1907-1908 with his wife **Mary A. Doney** and **Lillie R. Doney**, a student, as did **Arthur Clairmont**, a bartender, and his wife **Minnie Clairmont**. The surname was spelled **Claremont** in the street index and **Clairmo** in the alphabetical listing. **Moy A. Lon** still did “hand laundry” at this address in 1913, and **Matt J. Arbour**, a plasterer, lived here with his wife **Mary Arbour** and **Lee Arbour**, a deliveryman. There was no listing for this address in 1925, 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

607 – CHINA GARDENS RESTAURANT, Yung P. Chang, owner – 2010

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894, 1902-1903, 1907-1908, 1913 or 1925. However, in 1935 the **Blackstone Lunch**, run by **Jacob Smith**, was located here. By 1939 the business was known as the **Blackstone Tavern**, operated by Jacob “Jake” Smith, and the **Blackstone Taxi Company**, owned by **Herbert Hughes**, was listed at 607 ½ South Stephenson Avenue. The Blackstone Tavern was listed at the same address and under the same ownership in the 1941-1942 city directory, but there was no listing for 607 ½ South Stephenson Avenue. The Blackstone Taxi Company had moved to 601 South Stephenson Avenue.

609 – CHINA GARDENS RESTAURANT, Yung P. Chang, owner – 2010

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894, 1902-1903, 1907-1908, 1913 or 1925. In 1935 the **Clement Optical Company**, operated by **Dr. J.L. Clement**, who resided in Escanaba, Michigan, was located at this address, advertising “Glasses Fitted, Eyes

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Examined, Acousticon Hearing Aids.” **Pietro Calo**, a tailor and furrier, was listed at this address by 1939, and was still listed in the 1941-1942 city directory as the **Calo Tailor & Furrier Shop** under the same ownership.

611 – CHINA GARDENS RESTAURANT, Yung P. Chang, owner – 2010

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894, 1902-1903, 1907-1908 or 1913. However, in 1925 the **Blackstone Taxi Company**, operated by **Charles R. Farrell** and **Howard J. Eslick**, offered “Day and Night Service, All Buick Enclosed Cars” at this location. There was no listing for this address in 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

***615 – DICKINSON COUNTY ABSTRACT AND TITLE COMPANY, Chris Kallal, manager – 2010, SUPERIOR TITLE & ABSTRACT, Jeff Smith, manager – 2010**

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894. **A. Richter**, a cigar manufacturer, worked at this address in 1902-1903, advertising the “finest grades of cigars made from the very best tobacco.” His advertisement on page 11 of the 1902-1903 directory read: “Manufacturer of Fine Havana and Domestic Cigars,” and added his specialties by name – Iron Mountain City Hall, X-Rays, Green Cloud, Iron Mountain Sweepers, D.C. Winner and Our Pet. In 1907-1908 **Andrew Swanson**, who sold dry goods and notions at his shop at 708 Vulcan Street on the North Side, resided at this address with his wife **Julia Swanson**. By 1913 **Charles Gunnarson** had expanded his furniture store at 619 South Stephenson Avenue to include 615-619 South Stephenson Avenue. The **Max A. Cohodes** building, constructed in 1922, was located at 615-621 South Stephenson Avenue and still [2010] stands there today. **Buchman’s Drug Store**, operated by **Abraham G. Buchman**, a druggist and prescription pharmacist, was located in a portion of the Max A. Cohodes building at 615 South Stephenson Avenue in 1925. **Joseph H. Cohodes** operated the **J.H. Cohodes Department Store** at this address by 1935 and was still listed here in 1939. **The Rose Shop**, a dress shop operated by **Rosenblum Sanders**, was listed at this address in the 1941-1942 city directory.

***617 – CORNERSTONE COMMUNITY CHURCH, Stephen Petry, religious leader – 2010**

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894, 1902-1903 or 1907-1908. By 1913 **Charles Gunnarson** had expanded his furniture store at 619 South Stephenson Avenue to include 615-619 South Stephenson Avenue. The **Max A. Cohodes** building, constructed in 1922, was located at 615-621 South Stephenson Avenue and still [2010] stands there today. Although listed at 615 South Stephenson Avenue in the 1925 directory, it is likely that **Joseph H. Cohodes** ran his “General Merchandise” store at this address, as **Buchman’s Drug Store** was listed at 615 South Stephenson Avenue. **Gamble Stores**, managed by **Alfred W. Humphrey**, sold automobile accessories at this location in 1935. By 1939

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[Compiled and Transcribed by William J. Cummings]

Standard Printing Company, owned by **Paul J. Gingrass**, was located here, and was still listed at this address under the same ownership in the 1941-1942 city directory.

*619 – CORNERSTONE COMMUNITY CHURCH, Stephen Petry, religious leader – 2010

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894. In 1902-1903 **Gunnarson & Berg** (**Charles Gunnarson** and **Claus Berg**) operated two stores, one at 122 East Brown Street, selling “furniture, paints and wallpaper,” and the other at this address, offering “furniture, wall paper and paints,” and advertising themselves as “painters and paper hangers.” Charles Gunnarson also boarded upstairs at this address in 1902-1903. Charles Gunnarson still roomed at this address in 1907-1908, and also operated his furniture business here. By 1913 Charles Gunnarson had expanded his furniture store to include 615-619 South Stephenson Avenue. The **Max A. Cohodes** building, constructed in 1922, was located at 615-621 South Stephenson Avenue and still [2010] stands there today.

An article in the July 8, 1922 edition of the *Iron Mountain News* under the headline ESCANABA MEN TO OPEN SHOP HERE: Buchanan Brothers Will Start Furniture, Undertaking Store announced the first occupant of the Cohodes Building as follows:

*Frank X. Buchanan and Joseph Buchanan, who expect to engage in the furniture and undertaking business in Iron Mountain about October 1, are in the city. For the past several years the brothers were associated with the **Anderson & Buchanan company**, a corporation engaged in the furniture and undertaking business at Escanaba, which has now been dissolved. The new firm has leased the **Cohodes building** now in course of erection. The Escanaba Mirror says that “Iron Mountain is to be congratulated upon acquiring two such splendid young business men to add to her roster of progressive young hustlers and community builders.”*

Buchanan & Villemur Company (**Frank X. Buchanan**, **Joseph L. Buchanan** and **Dolphis F. Villemur**) operated their furniture and undertaking business at 619-621 South Stephenson Avenue in 1925. In addition, **Louis H. Cohodes** was selling meats and groceries at 619 South Stephenson Avenue, according to the 1925 directory.

However, an article in the July 17, 1925 edition of the *Iron Mountain News* announced a new location for the Buchanan & Villemur Funeral Home as follows under the headline MODERN FUNERAL HOME COMPLETED: Buchanan & Villemur Have New Establishment in City:

One of the most modern funeral homes in the upper peninsula has been completed by Buchanan & Villemur, Iron Mountain funeral directors and embalmers, at 1117 Carpenter avenue.

The structure is modelled [sic – modeled] along the lines of the old colonial style homes and is equipped with all modern conveniences and rest rooms. In addition to the morgue there is a chapel especially designed and large enough to accommodate 50 persons.

The interior decorations are elaborate and cost a considerable sum.

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*The funeral home is considered to be one of the best north of Milwaukee.
The second floor of the building has living quarters.*

After the funeral home moved to its new location, the Green Mill Restaurant and Waffle Shop opened at this location according to an article in the July 1, 1925 edition of the *Iron Mountain News* as follows under the headline GREEN MILL CAFÉ IS OPENED TODAY: New Shop Will Offer Chinese Dishes and Waffles:

*The **Green Mill Restaurant and Waffle Shop**, at 619 Stephenson avenue, opened its doors to the public for the first time at noon today.*

*Proprietors of the place are **John Fundas**[,] of Chippewa Falls, Wis., and **John Kollis**, of Iron Mountain.*

Mr. Fundas is an experienced chef, and has a successful restaurant of the same [name - ?] in Chippewa Falls.

Good food, including a wide range of the popular Chinese chow meins and chop sueys, will be offered.

In honor of the opening today the tables were decorated with tea roses.

The **MacDonald Beauty Shop**, operated by **Mrs. Etta M. MacDonald**, was located at this address by 1935, and was still listed here under the same ownership in the 1939 and the 1941-1942 city directories.

***621 – CORNERSTONE COMMUNITY CHURCH, Stephen Petry, religious leader – 2010**

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894, 1902-1903 or 1907-1908. **Halbar** [*sic* – *Halvar*] **Person**, a liveryman, was listed at 623 South Stephenson Avenue according to the street index in the 1907-1908 directory, but in the Iron Mountain, Mich., Business Directory for 1907-1908 was found at 621 South Stephenson Avenue. Since **L.M. Hansen** had a livery stable at 623 South Stephenson Avenue in 1913 and there was no listing for 621 South Stephenson Avenue in 1913, the livery stable located here in 1907-1908 and in 1913 probably occupied 621-623 South Stephenson Avenue. The **Max A. Cohodes** building, constructed in 1922, was located at 615-621 South Stephenson Avenue and still [2010] stands there today. **Buchanan & Villemur Company** (**Frank X. Buchanan**, **Joseph L. Buchanan** and **Dolphis F. Villemur**) operated their furniture and undertaking business at 619-621 South Stephenson Avenue in 1925. **Charles Farrell** ran a restaurant here in 1935. By 1939 **Confeld's Ladies' Apparel Shop**, operated by **David J. Confeld**, was located at this address and was still listed here in the 1941-1942 city directory.

623 – AFFINITY MORTGAGE SVC, Mary Robitaille, president – 2010

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[Compiled and Transcribed by William J. Cummings]

History: In 1892-1894 **Timothy McNamara**, a railroad employee, lived here, as did **Nellie McNamara**, a telephone operator. There was no listing for this address in 1902-1903. **Halbar** [*sic – Halvar*] **Person**, a liveryman, was at this address according to the street index in the 1907-1908 directory, but in the Iron Mountain, Mich., Business Directory for 1907-1908 was found at 621 South Stephenson Avenue. **Louis M. Hansen** had his livery stable at this location in 1913, and there was no listing for 621 South Stephenson Avenue in 1913, so the livery stable located here in 1907-1908 and in 1913 probably occupied 621-623 South Stephenson Avenue.

An article in the May 27, 1920 edition of the *Iron Mountain Press* documented a modern addition to the Hansen Livery Stable as follows:

*L.M. Hansen has just received his new motor funeral car and it was employed for the first time last Tuesday. The car cost over \$4,000 and it is undoubtedly the most elaborate north of Milwaukee. It was built by J.S. Morris and was driven here from Waupun, Wis., and attracted much attention enroute [*sic – en route*]. Mr. Hansen has every reason to feel proud of his establishment, which had a small beginning. It includes the motor funeral car, a fine hearse, several automobiles and many good horses and carriages. It has no superior in the upper peninsula.*

An article in the April 4, 1924 edition of the *Iron Mountain News* noted a location change for the **Blackstone Taxicab Company**, operated by **Howard Eslick** and **Charles Farrell**, as follows under the headline CAB COMPANY TO VACATE BUILDING: Option on Hansen Property Forces Blackstone to Leave:

*The **Blackstone Taxicab company** will vacate its present quarters at the corner of Stephenson avenue and C street it was announced today. The building now occupied by the taxicab company is owned by **Mrs. L.M. Hansen**. An option has been taken on the property by a group of Chicagoans who have been reported contemplating building a hotel and theater here.*

*The Blackstone company was compelled to vacate with the expiration of its lease on the Hansen building. In view of the option, Mrs. Hansen was unable to renew the lease held by the taxicab company. The cab line will locate in the old **Marion theater building** located just east of Stephenson avenue on Hughitt street and formerly occupied by the **Yellow Cab company**. Removal to its new quarters will be started tomorrow.*

Mrs. Hansen declared today that she looked for information relative to the expected sale of her property at an early date.

There was no entry for this address in 1925. An article in the July 15, 1927 edition of *The Iron Mountain News* documents the erection of the building extending from 623-629 South Stephenson Avenue as follows under the headline Building To Be Erected At Hansen Corner Site: Wolfe Brothers Award Contract For Modern Business Establishment; Work Starts at Once:

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*Work on the construction of a one-story, all-brick and steel business building at Stephenson avenue and C street, on the site formerly occupied by the **L.M. Hansen livery**, will begin early next week, according to **G.A. Gustafson**, contractor who has been awarded the job by **Morris and Harry Wolfe**[,] Chicago business men [sic – businessmen] and owners of the site. The total cost of the structure is estimated at \$35,000.*

The announcement sets at rest a host of rumors which have been circulated for the year relative to the plans for the building.

According to the specifications, the structure will comprise four store sites occupying the entire lot with a full basement throughout. Three fronts, each measuring about 23 feet in width, will face Stephenson avenue, and the fourth store will occupy the corner, facing both Stephenson avenue and C street with a 40-foot width in the rear.

No Second Floor.

There will be no second floor, with offices, as had been rumored.

*The face of the structure will be of light yellow brick, trimmed with pre-cast stone. **William G. Pagels**, Chicago architect, designed the building.*

The contract for the excavation of the basement will be sub-letted [sic – sublet], officials of Mr. Gustafson's firm said today, and when that task is completed the contractor will employ about 25 men on the actual construction. The contract provides that the owners of the site will supply part of the material for the structure, and the plumbing, heating and electrical contracts will also be awarded separately, it was indicated.

Purchased Two Years Ago.

*Morris and Harry Wolfe, Chicago merchants and sons-in-law of **Max A. Cohodes**, of this city, purchased the site from Mrs. L.M. Hansen more than two years ago at a consideration of \$25,000. That part of the construction awarded to Mr. Gustafson is estimated at about \$26,000, and an estimated additional \$9,000 will go into the special material to be provided by the owners of the site and outside contracts for the fixtures.*

In announcing the plans, the Wolfe brothers declared that they were prompted in their investment by a full confidence in the industrial future of the district, and the subsequent growth of Iron Mountain and the territory immediately adjacent. No indication was given as to the nature of the business establishments to be given first choice of the three store sites.

It is planned to complete the structure within three months.

Rumors of the contemplated building have been general since the purchase of the site by Wolfe Brothers, but it was not until last week that Mr. Gustafson was given his part of the contract that plans for the structure became definitely known.

The building will complete an up-to-date business block between B and C streets, on Stephenson avenue, new fronts having recently been built there.

A follow-up article in the August 1, 1927 edition of *The Iron Mountain News* provides additional information as follows under the headline DIGGING CELLAR FOR FOUR-STORE CORNER BUILDING: Expect Business Block To Be Finished In Three Months:

***Anton Miench**, contractor, has started excavation for the \$35,000 one-story brick and steel business building to be built at the Hansen site, [on the] corner Stephenson avenue and C*

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street. Announcement of the project was made Friday, July 15, by **Morris and Harry Wolfe**, of Chicago, owners of the property.

While the contract for the excavation has been sub-let [sic – sublet] to Mr. Miench, **G.A. Gustafson** has the contract for the structural work, to the amount of about \$25,000, the balance of the \$35,000, aside from the excavation, being made up but sub-letted [sic – sublet] contracts for lighting and heating and with materials which the Wolfe brothers plan to provide themselves.

As explained in the original announcement, the building will be a four-store structure, with three fronts facing on Stephenson avenue and the fourth, a corner site, on Stephenson and C. The face of the building will be of light yellow brick, trimmed with pre-cast stone, according to the plans prepared by **William F. Pagels**, Chicago architect.

The Wolfe brothers are sons-in-law of **Max A. Cohodes**, of this city, and they purchased the site about two years ago from **Mrs. M.L. [sic – L.M.] Hansen**. The consideration then was given as approximately \$25,000. Shortly after the deal fire destroyed the Hansen livery barn, which occupied the property. The site was later cleared and finally made ready for the beginning of the work now in progress.

The excavation, it is estimated, will require little more than a week, when G.A. Gustafson will move his men and equipment on the job. It is planned to complete the structure within three months. According to reports today numerous inquiries have already been received by the Wolfe brothers from prospective tenants for the four stores.

There was no listing for this address in 1935, but it may have been a part of **H.I. Miller's** restaurant at 625 South Stephenson Avenue. However, by 1939 **Ellen Blixt Ladies' Apparel Shop**, operated by **Ellen Blixt**, was located here, but in the 1941-1942 city directory **Ross Clothes, Inc.**, operated by **Max Steiner**, was listed at this address.

625 – DOWNTOWN STUDIOS, Thomas S. Peters, manager, photographers – 2010

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894, 1902-1903, 1907-1908, 1913 or 1925. However, in 1935 **H.I. Miller** ran a restaurant at this location. By 1939 the **Fairmont Ice Cream Company**, managed by **Roland Clementson**, occupied this address. **Miller's Grill**, operated by **Margaret O'Brien**, the **Fairmont Ice Cream Company**, managed by **Alfred Brown**, and the **Greyhound Bus Station** all were listed at this address in the 1941-1942 city directory.

627 – B'S COUNTRY CAFE & CATERING, Terri Spigarelli, owner – 2010

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894, 1902-1903, 1907-1908, 1913 or 1925. **Erickson & Johnson (Sol E. Erickson and Gust P. Johnson)** had a grocery store at this address in 1935 which probably also included 629 South Stephenson Avenue, as there was no listing for that address in the 1935 directory. In 1939 the **Erickson & Johnson Grocery Store**, Sol E. Erickson, proprietor, was listed at this address, but certainly included

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629 South Stephenson Avenue. The **Erickson & Johnson Grocery & Meat Market (Sol E. Erickson and Gust A. Johnson)** was still listed at this address in the 1941-1942 city directory.

629 – B’S COUNTRY CAFE & CATERING, Terri Spigarelli, owner – 2010

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894, 1902-1903, 1907-1908, 1913 or 1925. **Erickson & Johnson (Sol E. Erickson and Gust P. Johnson)** had a grocery store at 627 South Stephenson Avenue in 1935 which probably also included this address which was not listed in the 1935 directory. In 1939 the **Erickson & Johnson Grocery Store**, Sol E. Erickson, proprietor, was still listed at 627 South Stephenson Avenue, but certainly included 629 South Stephenson Avenue. The **Erickson & Johnson Grocery & Meat Market (Sol E. Erickson and Gust A. Johnson)** was still listed at 627 South Stephenson Avenue in the 1941-1942 city directory.

17: EAST SIDE OF 700 BLOCK OF SOUTH STEPHENSON AVENUE

***705 – DICKINSON COUNTY COURT HOUSE AND JAIL – 2010 (Dickinson County Court House and Jail – 1980)**

History: Dickinson County, Michigan’s newest county, was created by an act of the Michigan State Legislature on October 2, 1891, being named in honor of the **Hon. Donald M. Dickinson**. In 1896 the Dickinson County Courthouse and Jail were constructed at a cost of \$35,000. For many years the county sheriff and his family resided in quarters provided in the jail. The turret was a part of the sheriff’s livingroom. On November 15, 1977, the Dickinson County Courthouse and Jail were listed in the Michigan State Register of Historic Sites.

Architecture: This magnificent structure, positioned prominently on a hill, was designed by Architect **James E. Clancy**, who also designed the Carnegie Public Library, as well as the Iron County Courthouse in Crystal Falls. The use of stone and rusticated brick and the bold, geometric massing of the building is typical of the Richardsonian Romanesque style, which is named after the American architect **Henry Hobson Richardson**. Richardson not only designed big, sturdy buildings, but also happened to be a rather big and sturdy man. This style was often used for public buildings of the late nineteenth century. Walk up the sidewalk for a closer look at the arched doorway, complete with flanking granite columns. Then view the Armed Services Memorial and the fortress-like sheriff’s residence and former jail to the south of the courthouse.

21: WEST SIDE OF 600 BLOCK SOUTH STEPHENSON AVENUE

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There were never many buildings of any kind on the west side of the 600 block of South Stephenson Avenue. In 1892-1894, 1902-1903, 1907-1908 and 1913 nothing was listed. Finally 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.

600 – DICKINSON COUNTY AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, DICKINSON COUNTY TOURISM ASSOCIATION, MICHIGAN STATE TRAVEL INFORMATION CENTER – 2010

History:

608 – XXX – 2010

History: The first recorded building on the west side of the 600 block of South Stephenson Avenue was the **Independent Order of Odd Fellows Hall**, located here. Originally the **I.O.O.F., Crescent Lodge No. 370** had their hall at 421 South Stephenson Avenue on the second floor of a building they constructed in 1888. There was no listing for this address in 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

614 – XXX – 2010

History: The second recorded building on the west side of the 600 block of South Stephenson Avenue was the **Iron Mountain-Kingsford Chamber of Commerce** which also contained the **Merchants' Credit Bureau**, located here in 1935. Officers for the Chamber of Commerce in that year were **Medio J. Bacco** (president of the **Bacco Construction Company**), president; **Russell J. Bath** (real estate, insurance, stocks and bonds), vice-president; **Frank Blair**, secretary-manager; and **Norman C. Bartholomew** (department manager, **Commercial Bank**), treasurer. The Merchants' Credit Bureau was in charge of **Mable [sic] Freeman**, secretary, in 1935. By 1939 the **Upper Peninsula Credit Association** was located here, owned by **Donald B. Smith**, and was still listed at the same address and under the same ownership in the 1941-1942 city directory. In addition, the **Chamber of Commerce, Donald B. Smith**, secretary, was located here by 1939, and was also still listed at the same address with Donald B. Smith serving as the secretary in the 1941-1942 city directory.

EARLY RETAIL MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION

In the December 22, 1910 edition of the *Iron Mountain Press* an article appeared noting the need for a businessmen's association as follows:

Needed Association.

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The matter of organizing an association to be composed exclusively of business men will be discussed at a meeting to be held early in the new year. The object of the organization is to bring about a unity of feeling among the merchants and to assist any movement having a tendency to material advance the welfare of Iron Mountain. It is probable that the association will embrace social features. There is need of such an organization here.

The next mention found to date [2010] regarding an association of retail merchants appeared twelve years later in the September 21, 1922 edition of *The Iron Mountain News*, under this headline: **RETAIL BUSINESS MEN ORGANIZE: Ben Seaman Named President of New Association.**

*The preliminary organization of the retail merchants of Iron Mountain was put through at a meeting held at Marion hall last evening. There was an encouraging attendance and about all the trades were represented. **Ben Seaman** was elected president of the association and **Charles Parent**, secretary.*

A board of directors will be elected at the next meeting, Wednesday evening, when the organization will be completed and a constitution and by-laws adopted. The object of the association is to discuss subjects of vital interest to the business men and the city. This will include proposed new industries, matters of taxation and public improvements, and similar topics. It is also hoped to secure united action concerning closing hours of stores and the observance of holidays. Every retail business man in the city is eligible to membership.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

An article in the August 12, 1920 issue of *The Daily Tribune-Gazette* reported an attempt to organize a chamber of commerce. A meeting held the previous evening at the **Eagles' Hall**, had been "called by **Walter Henze**, chairman, for the purpose of organizing a **Chamber of Commerce** for this city. After a discussion of the aims of the organization it was decided to hold another meeting at the council rooms" the following Monday evening "to perfect the organization and draw up a constitution and by-laws."

Sometime between the fall of 1922 and the spring of 1925, the Chamber of Commerce was established. An article appearing in the April 18, 1925 edition of *The Iron Mountain News* carried the following headline and contents: **CREDIT BUREAU SERVICE STARTS: Ratings Are Obtained On More Than 5,000 Persons.**

*Notification has been sent to 58 members of the **Iron Mountain Retail Merchants Credit Association** that the organization is to start functioning today. **L.D. Tucker**, secretary of the chamber of commerce[,] having completed the file and arrangements for the new service.*

Credit ratings have been obtained on more than 5,000 residents of Iron Mountain and vicinity, an average of four credit ratings being available in each case. Instructions as to the use of the new service have also been mailed and although several of the signed and paid up

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members have not filed their reports as yet, Tucker is hoping that these will be brought to the chamber of commerce headquarters some time next week.

May Erect Signs.

The chamber of commerce has also started plans for the erection of tourist welcome signs, which are to be placed at the north and south city limits on M 12 and at the intersection of Wisconsin highway 57 and M 12. Under present plans the cost of erection and maintenance is to be born [sic – borne] equally by the city, the Lions and the Rotary clubs and the chamber of commerce. It is expected that the first three named organizations will take definite action in the matter before the tourist season opens.

The signs are to be 11x30, and figures on the cast [sic – cost] have been submitted by a local sign company.

Chamber of Commerce Secretary Lawrence D. Tucker resigned in the early spring of 1925. In the April 27, 1925 edition of *The Iron Mountain News* the name of the new secretary was announced: **NEW SECRETARY NAMED BY BOARD: Appleton Man to Succeed Tucker as Chamber Official.**

*Kenneth C. Corbett, of Appleton, Wis., today was named secretary of the chamber of commerce to succeed **Lawrence D. Tucker**, who recently resigned to engage in the real estate business at L'Anse.*

*Mr. Corbett is the son of **Hugh Corbett**, secretary of the chamber of commerce [\[need to finish copying this article\]](#)*

The following brief item found in the April 30, 1925 edition of *The Iron Mountain News* reported K.H. Corbett, the new secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, had assumed his duties: **NEW SECRETARY NOW IN CHARGE: Corbett Takes Over Work Of Chamber; Tucker Goes to L'Anse.**

***K.H. Corbett**, newly-appointed secretary of the chamber of commerce, has assumed charge of his duties, having arrived here yesterday from Appleton.*

*Mr. Corbett succeeds **Lawrence D. Tucker**, who has entered the real estate business at L'Anse and left this morning for his new field.*

Before leaving, Tucker acquainted Corbett with the various phases of the chamber's work here and the new secretary will continue in principal [sic – principle] the policies already outlined. Corbett received his training in chamber work under his father, who is secretary of the Appleton chamber.

In the December 10, 1925 edition of *The Iron Mountain News* it was reported that the Iron Mountain Chamber of Commerce was issuing membership display cards bearing the newly-adopted Chamber insignia for display in offices and stores. Approximately 300 members were to receive the cards. The new card was of heavy, dark gray bond, bearing the following inscription: "We, as members of the Chamber of Commerce, agree that we will positively refuse to advertise in any advertising scheme, make donations, subscriptions or gifts of any nature to any cause or project that has failed to merit the endorsement of the Chamber's

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Solicitation Committee.” Space was reserved for signature of the member countersigned with that of the secretary of the chamber. The new membership insignia portrayed a small shield, bearing the inscription “Member of Iron Mountain Chamber of Commerce,” with a banner over the top on which was inscribed “All For One – One For All.” Members planned to adopt the emblem in their advertising in the future.

22: SOUTH SIDE OF 100 BLOCK EAST B STREET

School Record, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 10, Number 6 [February, 1910], pages 21-24 [*This was the Iron Mountain school newspaper.*]

EARLY IRON MOUNTAIN.

When Captain Wicks and his men came here [1879], there was a roving band of Indians encamped nearby. The nearest building inhabited was occupied by explorers about half way to Quinnesec. A deserted log shack, formerly occupied by lumbermen, stood near the present C.M. & St. Paul station.

*101 – THE MILWAUKEE ROAD PASSENGER DEPOT – 2010

History: Originally, the **Milwaukee & Northern Railroad** was built from Quinnesec to Iron Mountain in 1886, and a station was established with **J.M. Clifford** acting as agent. The Milwaukee & Northern Railroad Company was incorporated on June 5, 1880. In the early 1890’s four passenger trains arrived and departed daily on their tracks. The **Milwaukee & Northern Railway** depot, **J.M. Clifford**, agent and alderman in the Fifth Ward, was located at this address on the southeast corner of East B Street and Merritt Avenue in 1892-1894. In 1895 **Dr. Joseph Addison Crowell**, the health officer, condemned the well at the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Depot and pronounced the water poisonous. Several cases of typhoid fever were attributed to the use of water from this well. There was no listing for this address in 1902-1903 in the street index, but in the Classified Business Directory the **Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway** depot was now the name of the building located at this address, as it was in 1907-1908 with **G.F. Gensch** serving as the station agent. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway depot was still listed at this address in 1913 with **M.J. Schenk** serving as agent at both the freight and passenger depots for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and the **Wisconsin & Michigan Railway**. There were no other addresses on the south side of the 100 block of East B Street from 1892-1894 to 1913.

FIRE: On Tuesday night, June 18, 1901, the St. Paul Depot was badly gutted by fire, supposedly caused by spontaneous combustion. The estimated loss on building and contents was \$3,500. The article in the June 20, 1901 edition of the *Iron Mountain Press* noted: *The fire company performed splendid work, but it is a question whether the members are not deserving of public censure for saving the old shack from total destruction.*

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The July 4, 1901 edition of the *Iron Mountain Press* stated that the railroad company had not authorized a new depot as a result of the blaze, *but thanks to the efforts of Agent Gardinier the rebuilt structure is to be modernized to a certain extent.*

The plans adopted call for the entire remodeling of the interior. The north end is to be fitted up for a ladies' waiting room neatly furnished. Next comes the ticket office and next a waiting room for men. Adjoining will be the baggage room, with the delivery entrance on the west side of the building. The remainder of the building will be utilized for freight purposes.

The proposed changes will certainly be a great accommodation to the patrons, but what Iron Mountain deserves at the hands of the company is a handsome depot similar to that of the North-Western road.

History: Finally, on February 5, 1914, the *Iron Mountain Press* was able to announce that the *first consignment of brick for the new Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road passenger station has been received here. That looks like business.*

The company is soliciting bids from local building contractors, steam fitters and plumbers for erection work. That looks like business.

Owners of warehouses and other buildings on the company property between B and D streets have been notified to vacate – sixty days' notice having been given. More business.

The new station, estimated to cost about \$25,000, "considerably more than the first estimate," 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.

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

The pavilion floor, platform and steps into the depot was constructed 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.

Plans also included a new roundhouse, coal hoist and storage and water tank. The old station was moved two blocks south, facing on D Street, and converted into a freight depot and warehouse. There was also some rearrangement of tracks. All this brought the total for the project, including the new depot, to an expenditure of considerably more than \$50,000.

The old roundhouse, coal warehouse and water tank were torn down. The new roundhouse, coal warehouse and water tank were erected about one mile south, at a point near the **Wisconsin & Michigan** junction.

The roundhouse was a long, narrow structure, 176 feet long and 25 feet wide, and was erected on the east side of the track. The coal hoist and storage was built directly opposite the roundhouse, on the west side of the main line, with the water tank in the same locality.

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Passenger engines were to “take water” from standpipes while at the passenger station.

An article appearing in the August 13, 1914 edition of the *Iron Mountain Press* under the headline: **MANY IMPROVEMENTS: St. Paul Railroad is Spending Much Money in the Vicinity** detailed the changes made or about to be made by the company:

The old frame building that has served as a passenger and freight depot for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road ever since the building of the Milwaukee & Northern road, some twenty-nine years ago, is about to be removed south to D street, where, in the future, it will be used exclusively as a freight warehouse. The antiquated round-house and the equally antiquated watering tank will be wrecked. The old coal storage will meet the same fate. A new and modern round-house and coal elevator will be erected at a point near the Wisconsin & Michigan junction, one on each side of the main line. No water tank will be built, as the engines will be supplied with water from several stand-pipes located between rails on the main line south of B street. As soon as the buildings are removed considerable filling will be done preparatory to parking the entire block between B and C streets and River and Merritt avenues. When the entire scheme is perfected the appearance of our city will be improved a hundred per cent. And The Press feels that it is entitled no small share of the credit for the improvement.

Although the address was listed as the east side of South Merritt Avenue between West B Street and West C Street in 1925, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Depot with **James R. Peebles** serving as agent, still stands – vacant – at this location in 2010. **The Milwaukee Road** was the new name for this railway in 1935, with James R. Peebles still serving as agent for the passenger depot listed at 101 East B Street.

115 – XXX – 2010

History: There was no entry for this address in 1892-1894, 1902-1903, 1907-1908, 1913 or 1925. In 1935 the **Public Comfort Station** was located here, and continued to be listed at this address in the 1939 and 1941-1942 city directories.

History of St. Paul Park: 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 and the Michigan Welcome Center are located today [2010]. An article in the June 28, 1921 edition of the *Iron Mountain News* reported that 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 and needed the city council’s approval.

Under contract with the city, the “open space east of the St. Paul passenger station could only be used for park purposes as long as the passenger station remained where it was located at that time.” [*The St. Paul passenger station still remains at this location today – 2010.*] No spur track could be laid across the ground, nor could the ground be otherwise utilized.

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Under Mayor Eslick's plan, the city would "take over the upkeep of this plat, install water and lights, lay out pathways, plant trees, place benches, and build a bandstand." The Milwaukee, Chicago & St. Paul Railway officials had agreed to the proposal.

The article pointed out that under this proposal "the city would be provided with a delightful park almost in the center of the business district, and with a bandstand where concerts could be given or lectures delivered without causing the congestion of traffic which occurs at the present site. The bandstand at that time was located on the northwest corner of the intersection of South Stephenson Avenue and East Ludington Street, across from the First National Bank, known as the Wood Block. The article noted that the present bandstand was too high for proper carrying of sound.

One of three reported incidents attributed to **Ku Klux Klan** activities occurred at St. Paul Park on Christmas Eve, 1924, according to a brief report in the December 26, 1924 edition of the *Iron Mountain News* which stated: "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."

An earlier incident occurred on Saturday evening, August 23, 1924, when a large burning cross about fifteen feet high with a cross arm six feet long was seen blazing at the southwest summit of Millie Hill. The cross arm had been wrapped with burlap and wire, the burlap soaked in oil so it would burn more easily. An article in the August 25, 1924 edition of the *Iron Mountain News* noted that a "few of the more adventurous drove to the top of Ludington street and climbed the hill to examine the cross, which they found to be a spruce tree stripped of its branches and implanted into the ground to hold it firmly. A heavy rope an inch and a half in diameter and which presumably had been used to drag the cross to the spot had been left at the scene, indicating that the job had been hurriedly done and a quick get-away was found necessary. After burning a few minutes the cross arm fell from the tree and destroyed the effect of the symbol. The light could be seen on the hill, however, for more than an hour before it finally died out."

This article also stated the cross burning "followed a ceremony at which it is claimed 150 candidates were initiated into the secrets of klanism. The ritual, it was said, was carried out at a point about a quarter of a mile east of the fiery cross in the woods on top of the hill."

A "well-known Iron Mountain business man" spoke with a representative of the newspaper the day the article appeared, and, according to the report "virtually admitted he was a klansman and declared that organization work had been going on since last spring, following the espose of a big real estate scheme to import hundreds of negroes into the district." The businessman, who refused to have his identity revealed, "asserted that the klan membership here was now about 800, including the class initiated Saturday evening." The informant stated that "preparations for the ceremony were carried out quietly and no one was aware that it was going on," adding "the klansmen were attired in their full regalia of white robes and conical hoods."

All kinds of rumors regarding the Ku Klux Klan's involvement in the community were rampant and undocumented following this first incident. One incident reported in the article stated another meeting was held on Millie Hill on Sunday night and "several white robed figures were seen descending to the northern slope but investigation revealed that as far as

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could be determined a group of boys were attempting to re-light the cross while one or two were running about with shirts over their heads in imitation of the klan's dress."

The newspaper article also noted that "a klansman two weeks ago declared the local membership was only 75," giving rise to the credibility of the figure of 800 local members provided by the informant first quoted in regard to the incident.

The last incident received brief mention in the May 11, 1925 edition of the *Iron Mountain News*: "Six robed Klansmen accompanied by about 18 other men, also supposedly Klansmen, burned a fiery cross in the cleared land back of the new **Nightingale** dance hall on Saturday evening. The flames attracted some attention but the Klansmen soon disappeared." The *Nightingale* was a popular dance hall located at **Badwater**, as was another popular dance resort of the "Roaring Twenties" called **Pine Gardens**.

Nothing has ever been decisively documented regarding the Ku Klux Klan being active in the community, but these events occurred when the local newspaper carried frequent syndicated reports of Klan activity in many areas of the country.

The April 8, 1925 edition of the *Iron Mountain News* reported the city council had awarded a contract for beautifying the grounds at the St. Paul Park the previous evening to **A.A. Gordon**, landscape expert of the **Jewel Nursery Company**, of Lake City, Minnesota, at a price of \$200. Work was to begin in late May or early June, providing weather conditions were favorable. The city was to furnish the "top covering of the surface" which would be "filled with six inches of loam."

The three bids submitted for the construction of a comfort station (public restrooms) to be built by the city were rejected due to cost. An Iron Mountain architect maintained the structure should not cost more than \$6,000, but the bids were: **Fred DeRoche and Sons**, Fred and Ray, of Iron Mountain, \$14,400; **Leaf & Abrahamson**, \$10,604; and **Phelps-Drake Company, Inc.**, of Minneapolis, which had a branch office in Iron Mountain, \$12,000. Several changes were made in the plans and specifications and the project would be re-advertised.

Information regarding the revised plans was contained in an article in the April 11, 1925 edition of the *Iron Mountain News*. The original plans were for a building 32 feet by 24 feet, but the new dimensions would be smaller, and the quality of the fixtures which involved a large portion of the total cost would also be reduced. The new structure would be "fire-proof and sufficiently large."

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 that five bids were received for the revised comfort station, the contract being awarded by the city council to the Phelps-Drake Company for \$8,000. Work on the construction of the new comfort station to be erected at St. Paul Park on B Street was under way by May 16, 1925, with July 4 given as a completion date. The building was a brick structure with the basement floor for the use of men and the ladies' restroom on the ground floor.

22: NORTH SIDE OF 100 BLOCK EAST B STREET

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100 – HANTZ GROUP, financing counsulants, Barry Rae, manager – 2010

History: In 1892-1894 **Josiah Hitchens**, a marble cutter, worked at this location. There was no entry for this address in 1902-1903, 1907-1908, 1913 or 1925. In 1935 the **Iron Mountain Grill** was operated at this address by **Christ Anegon** and **Arthur B. Mitchell**, and was still listed here in the 1939 and 1941-1942 city directories.

An article in the October 21, 1921 edition of the *Iron Mountain News* announced the opening of a new restaurant on B Street which would be located in the building then being constructed by Joseph Cordy at 110 East B Street. Christ Anegon & Company, Inc., a firm made up of four local businessmen, were to open this restaurant. Members of the firm included **Christ Anegon**, manager, and **Arthur Mitchell**, proprietors of the **Iron Mountain Candy Kitchen** on East B Street and the proprietors of the **Liberty Candy Kitchen**.

*102 – POLLY’S UNDERGROUND PUB – 2010

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894 or 1902-1903. In 1907-1908 **Mike Mitchell**'s name appeared in the street index for this address. However, the alphabetical listing identified Mike Mitchell as selling “confectioneries, ice cream and fruits” at 421 South Stephenson Avenue. By 1913 **John Anegon** operated a confectionery shop at this location.

An article in the October 21, 1921 edition of the *Iron Mountain News* announced the opening of a new restaurant on B Street which would be located in the building then being constructed by Joseph Cordy at 110 East B Street. **Christ Anegon & Company, Inc.**, a firm made up of four local businessmen, were to open this restaurant. Members of the firm included **Christ Anegon**, manager, and **Arthur Mitchell**, proprietors of the **Iron Mountain Candy Kitchen** at 102 East B Street, and the proprietors of the **Liberty Candy Kitchen**, located at 401 South Stephenson Avenue.

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, and the room in the rear then used for storage and manufacturing purposes was to be remodeled to accommodate the new booths. The walls of the entire store were to be changed and “paneled oak and plate glass” would replace the all-glass decorations then in use. The plan also included changing the ceiling, covering it with plate glass panels.

Thieves broke into the basement of the Anegon confectionery store at 102 East B Street on the evening of Saturday, May 16, 1925, according to an article in the May 18, 1925 edition of *The Iron Mountain News*, making off with “eight large jars of maraschino cherries, a number of jars of crushed fruit and a complete shaving set.” Entrance was gained through a basement window, and the thieves were unable to get into the confectionery store on the first floor. Authorities suspected “more than one was implicated” due to the amount of merchandise taken.

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 deal – which had been pending for some

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time – was closed the previous day for a price of \$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.” The building did not occupy the entire lot, the rear portion being owned by **Brauns & Thomas (August E. Brauns and Martin D. Thomas)**, who had planned to use it in the original plans for the Braumart Theatre. No changes in the building were planned at the time except for beautifying the exterior.

There was no listing for this address in 1925, 1935 or 1939. The 1941-1942 city directory listed the **Metropolitan Life Insurance Company** at this address with **H.V. Henry** serving as manager.

104 – TIMBER PRODUCTS MICHIGAN, wood products, Michael Fox, manager – 2010

History: **Charles Cherney**, a photographer, worked at this location in 1892-1894. There was no listing for this address in 1902-1903, 1907-1908, 1913 or 1925. **Floyd Duchaine** worked as a barber at this location in 1935. The 1939 city directory placed the Braumart Theatre, under the management of **Edward Hickey**, at this address (the **Braumart Building**), as well as the **Brauns & Thomas Company**, owned by **Martin D. Thomas**. The Braumart Theatre was listed at 106 East B Street in the 1941-1942 city directory, and **Ray Durham** and **Ledger J. Archambeau**, attorneys, were listed at 104 East B Street.

106 – PERFORMING ARTS CENTER – 2010

History: The **Central House**, a hotel and saloon, was operated at this location in 1892-1894 by **Joseph Wenzel**, who also lived here. In 1902-1903 **John Parmentier** [*sic – possibly Parmenter*] was listed as the proprietor of the Central House, apparently the only structure on the 100 block of East B Street at the time. The Central House still operated at this address in 1907-1908 with **Joseph Cordy**, the proprietor, also residing here. The hotel and saloon still appeared to be the only building on the block. In 1913 Joseph Cordy still was the proprietor of the Central House which was also his residence.

An article in the November 17, 1922 edition of *The Iron Mountain News* showed an ownership change for this property as follows under the headline BRAUNS CLOSES BIG LAND DEAL: Buys Central House And Several Lots on East B Street:

*August E. Brauns has purchased the property on East B street known as the **Central house** and the vacant lots on the west from **Joseph Cordy**. The consideration is private, but the deal is one of the largest real property transactions to be closed in some months. The property has a frontage on East B street of over 92 feet and extends back to the alley more than 125 feet. Included in the deal is the Central house, a large frame structure, now tenanted by **Casmir Recla**. The Recla lease has more than a year to run. It is understood that Mr. Brauns will improve the vacant property. A year ago, a report was current that Marquette capitalists intended erecting a moving picture theatre on the site.*

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[NOTE: It is probable that 106 East B Street was actually located where 110 East B Street is now located, as early photographs of the Central House show the train tracks on the east side of the building. The fact that there was no listing for this address in the 1925 directory and that the new Cordy Building was constructed at 110 East B Street in 1921 help prove this assumption. Thus, this site at 106 East B Street would have been vacant when the construction of the Braumart Theatre began in 1925, probably occupying 104-106-108 East B Street.]

There was no listing for this address in the 1925 directory, although construction on the **Braumart Theatre** began September 3, 1924, and the grand opening was April 21, 1925. In 1935 the **Braumart Building**, in addition to the Braumart Theatre, under the management of **Lawrence D. Thomas**, contained the following professional offices and businesses: **Braumart Beauty Shop**, **George Chrest**, proprietor; **Dr. James L. Browning**, physician and surgeon; **Kathryn Colburn**, women's wear; **Portrait Studio**, **Beatrice Johnson**, photographer; **Upper Peninsula School of Beauty Culture**, **George Chrest**, proprietor. The 1939 city directory placed the Braumart Theatre, under the management of **Edward Hickey**, at 104 East B Street (the **Braumart Building**), as well as the **Brauns & Thomas Company**, owned by **Martin D. Thomas**. However, the Braumart Theatre was again listed at 106 East B Street in the 1941-1942 city directory, the Braumart Building, together with the **Braumart Barber Shop**, operated by **Floyd Duchaine**; the offices of Dr. James L. Browning, physician and surgeon; and the **Colburn Shop**, women's wear, operated by Kathryn Colburn.

History of the Braumart Theatre Complex: On February 18, 1924, **Martin D. Thomas**, manager of the newly-formed **Colonial Theatre Company**, announced plans for the construction of a new theater on East B Street. The property was unoccupied with the exception of a small part where the **Central House**, a hotel operated by **C.J. Recla**, stood. The hotel was razed to make room for the new structure.

The new theater was a part of the chain of theaters included in the Colonial Theatre Group, which consisted of the **Colonial Theatre** and the **Bijou Theatre**, both located on Ludington Street, Iron Mountain, and four additional houses located in Fond du Lac, Wis. The name Braumart was derived from a combination of the names of A.E. Brauns, the owner, and Martin D. Thomas, the manager.

Final plans called 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 of the entire project, including the theatre equipment, was \$200,000.

The **Foster Construction Company**, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, began construction on Wednesday, September 3, 1924.

The Braumart Theatre opened Tuesday evening, April 21, 1925, with 2,000 movie-goers attending the two performances. The day before the *Iron Mountain News* gave a detailed account of its elaborate décor and declared the Braumart “will rank as the finest amusement house north of Milwaukee, embodying as it does the most modern type of construction and the various and up-to-the-minute improvements in the technique of motion picture projection.”

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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 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 theatre was to be devoted entirely to motion picture programs.

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. The instrument purchased for the Braumart, a Wurlitzer-Hope-Jones organ, was considered “the largest and most completely equipped in the upper peninsula and northern Wisconsin.”

The equipment included hundreds of pipes and a variety of orchestra instruments, all electrically controlled from a keyboard in the orchestra pit. Large shutters in back of the two grills automatically regulated the amount of sound that reached the audience. As the Braumart featured its orchestra and organ, concealed lights were placed in the ceiling to flood the orchestra pit for special numbers.

The projection booth was located on the second floor of the building and access to it could only be gained only by using the stairway that led to the offices in the front of the structure. Everything in the booth was electrically controlled and emergency apparatus had been installed so that if there was an interruption of the power supply on one line it could be transferred to another.

The equipment included two Simplex projection machines both of which could be controlled at three stations in the booth. The machines were even equipped with individual motors that automatically regulated the adjustment of the carbon arcs. In old style lamp houses the light was given directly to the screen through a series of lenses. The lamp houses on these machines, however, incorporated a new process of reflecting the light, thus doing away with bluish and brownish spots upon the screen. In addition, there was a spotlight machine and other equipment to make the projection perfect.

The booth was absolutely fireproof and the portholes in front were guarded by automatic steel trap gates that would drop if the temperature reached a degree sufficient to melt a short strip of metal fuse attached to each projector.

Ambrose Larson, a nationally-noted organist, was engaged for the first two weeks the theater was open. Larson played the organ for the opening of the famous Capitol Theatre in Chicago and stopped every performance during the first week.

The 1,000-seat auditorium was filled for each of the two performances marking the grand opening on Tuesday evening, April 21, 1925, and some patrons were turned away at the second show which started shortly after 9 o'clock.

In addition to the theater, the Braumart building contained a group of well-lighted offices on the second floor and two stores. The stores were first occupied by the **Stronge & Warner Millinery Shop (Mrs. J.M. Record, manager, and Lucille Applegate, assistant manager),**

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opened on Saturday, April 25, 1925; and the **Braumart Shoe Shop**, owned by **R.J. Reynolds**, formerly of Watertown, South Dakota, opened Wednesday, October 7, 1925. **Dan Constantini** and **Wilfred Collette**, two experienced Iron Mountain clerks, were on the staff of the Braumart Shoe Shop when it opened.

Architecture: The classical decoration on the façade hint at the building's glamorous past. This building exterior is another example where brick was used in a variety of ways to add visual texture.

The architectural design was done by **Herbst & Kuenzli**, of Milwaukee. [The complete plans and presentation drawings are in the collections of the Milwaukee Public Library--Central library.] They also designed the demolished Delft Theatre in Iron River. They were a successor to the firm of **Charlton & Kuenzli**, of Marquette, Michigan, and Milwaukee, the architect for the demolished **Colonial Theatre** in Iron Mountain.

A group of local citizens organized in January 2008 with the goal of acquiring and restoring the Braumart. Their goal is to make it into an Arts Center for the area while maintaining the unique historic character of the existing building.

108 – MILLER AGENCY, INC., insurance, Gary Thomas, manager – 2010

History: There was no entry for this address in 1892-1894, 1902-1903, 1907-1908, 1913, 1925, 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

110 – AMERIPRISE FINANCIAL, financial advisory services, Mark McKinnon, manager – 2010, DANIEL F. ANDERSON, PC, attorney – 2010

106 East B Street: Central House, ca. 1892; owned by Joseph Wenzel in 1892; Milwaukee, Chicago & St. Paul Depot (later Milwaukee & Northern) across the street

History: There was no entry for this address in 1892-1894, 1902-1903, 1907-1908 or 1913. However, early photographs of the **Central House** show the train tracks on the east side of the building. The fact that the Central House appears to have been the only structure on the north side of the 100 block of East B Street from 1892-1894 to 1913, that the hotel was owned by **Joseph Cordy** beginning in 1907-1908, that Joseph Cordy built a new building at 110 East B Street replacing his hotel and saloon in 1921, and that there was no listing for 106 East B Street in the 1925 and 1935 directories, but there was a listing for the Cordy Building at 110 East B Street all indicate this assumption is correct.

History (as 106 East B Street): The **Central House**, a hotel and saloon, was operated at this location in 1892-1894 by **Joseph Wenzel**, who also lived here. In 1902-1903 **John Parmentier** [*sic – possibly Parmenter*] was listed as the proprietor of the Central House, apparently the only structure on the 100 block of East B Street at the time. The Central House still operated at this address in 1907-1908 with **Joseph Cordy**, the proprietor, also residing

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here. The hotel and saloon still appeared to be the only building on the block. In 1913 Joseph Cordy still was the proprietor of the Central House which was also his residence.

History (continued): An article in the October 21, 1921 edition of the *Iron Mountain News* announced the opening of a new restaurant on B Street which would be located in the building then being constructed by **Joseph Cordy**, stating:

*Christ Anegon & Co.[,] incorporated, a firm made up of four local business men, has made definite arrangements to open a restaurant in the building on East B street being constructed by **Joseph Cordy**, of this city. A large order has already been placed for interior furnishings and decorations and when everything is completed, booths, counters, mirrors and cut glass fixtures, the restaurant will be the most up to date and convenient in the upper peninsula, the owners declare.*

*The building is at present under construction and will be completed in about six weeks. The main floor and the basement will be occupied by the lunchroom while the rooms on the second floor will be rented out as offices. **Christ Anegon**, manager, announces that the doors will open for patrons about the first of the year. Every need in connection with a restaurant will be anticipated. The booths which will be installed on two sides will be finished in mahogany. A partition will be made across the rear end of the building, closing off the kitchen from the restaurant proper. All counters and tables in the booths will be of marble. Several refrigerators will be installed for the preservation of milk and other foods during the summer months. The proprietors of the **Liberty Candy Kitchen** are also included in the firm besides **Christ Anegon**, manager[,], and **Arthur Mitchell**, proprietors of the **Iron Mountain Candy Kitchen**, on East B street.*

In 1925 the following businesses and offices were listed in the **Cordy Building** at 110 East B Street: The **P.H. Davis Tailoring Company**, **Emil Thorelius**, district agent; **Hugh McLaughlin**, insurance and real estate; **James W. Smith**, architect; **McLogan-Pearce Music Company**, pianos, Victrolas, radios, **Irving G. Pearce**, president-manager, **L.G. Hillyer**, vice-president, **C.W. Weidleman**, secretary-treasurer; **Van Laanen Insurance Agency**, **John E. Van Laanen**, proprietor; **Itzoff [sic – Itzov] Clinical Laboratory**, **Theodore A. Itzoff [sic – Itzov]**, proprietor; **Arens & Duchaine**, (**Walter Arens** and **Floyd Duchaine**), barbers.

An article in the April 23, 1925 edition of the *Iron Mountain News* announced the opening of a new pool room at 106 East B Street as follows:

***B. Simonson** and **M.O. Hearn**, of Cloquet, Minn., having [sic – have] opened up a new pool room at 106 East B street. Five pocket billiard tables and one billiard table are included in the equipment. There is also a soda fountain and cigar counter. The new place is to be known as the **Star Billiard hall**, a large electric sign being erected this morning.*

In 1935 **Sim's Drug Store**, **Edwin J. Sims**, proprietor, and **Edward Izzo**, cigars, occupied ground floor of the Cordy Building. Upstairs, the following businesses and professional offices in 1935 were: **Edward J. Dundon**, lawyer; **Dr. Claude W. Walker**, physician; the **Itzov Clinical Laboratory**, **Theodore A. Itzov**, proprietor; **Walter A. Henze**, real estate; **Ellen V.**

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Nord, chiropractor. The 1939 city directory simply listed this address as the **Cordy Building**, but the 1941-1942 city directory contained a more complete directory which included the following: Sim's Drug Store, **Edwin H. Morrison**, manager; **Chippewa Billiard Parlors**, opened by **Louis Izzo**; **Marinello Beauty Shop**, operated by **Mary E. Harvey**; **Vanity Beauty Shoppe**, operated by **Mary Marana**. In addition, the rooms on the second floor were occupied as follows: Room 1, Edward J. Dundon, lawyer; Room 3, Itzov Clinical Laboratory, Theodore A. Itzov, proprietor; Room 6, Ellen V. Nord, chiropractor.

120 – XXX – 2010

History: There was no entry for this address in 1892-1894, 1902-1903, 1907-1908, 1913 or 1925.

In 1935 **Buchman's Drug Store**, operated by **Abraham G. Buchman**, "Druggist and Prescription Pharmacists," was located at this address on the south end of the **Commercial Bank Building**.

An article in the May 26, 1935 edition of the *Iron Mountain News* recorded the opening of a new flower shop, **The Blossom Shop**, in a section of Buchman's Drug Store as follows:

*Miss **Florence Schubert** and **F.J. Milford**, of Houghton, will soon open a flower store in a section of **Buchman's Drug store** at the corner of Stephenson avenue and East B street. Although the date of opening has not yet been set orders are now being taken for Memorial day and may also be left at Buchman's drug store in Breitung. The store will be known as the **Blossom shop** and will occupy that part of the drug store facing on East B street.*

In the 1939 city directory Buchman's Drug Store, Abraham G. Buchman, proprietor, was listed at 500 South Stephenson Avenue instead of 120 East B Street, but the establishment was again listed under the same ownership at this address in the street index and at 536 South Stephenson Avenue in the alphabetical listing in the 1941-1942 city directory.

23: SOUTH SIDE OF 100 BLOCK WEST B STREET

SW Corner of West B Street and Merritt Avenue – RIVER VALLEY STATE BANK – 2010

101 – RIVER VALLEY STATE BANK – 2010, NATIONAL CITY INVESTMENTS, INC. – 2010

History: In 1892-1894 the **Comercial House** was owned and run by **Vivian C. Chellew**, who also sold wholesale meats at 109 East Hughitt Street. Chellew also resided in the hotel. The **Commercial Hotel** was located at 101-103 West B Street in 1902-1903, operated under the management of **Ira A. Bean**, who lived at the hotel. By 1907-1908 the Commercial Hotel's name had been changed to the **Milliman Hotel**, operated by the **Milliman Brothers (Claude H. Milliman and Frank M. Milliman)**, both of whom lived at the hotel with their wives – **Marie**

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Milliman, wife of Claude H. Milliman, and **Florence Milliman**, wife of Frank M. Milliman. The address was listed as 101 West B Street, but the structure encompassed more than one lot. In 1907-1908 the Milliman Brothers were also listed at 105 West B Street, suggesting the Milliman Hotel occupied 101-105 West B Street at this time. The Milliman Brothers still operated and lived in the Milliman Hotel, listed at 101-103 West B Street in 1913. The Milliman Hotel, still operated by the Milliman Brothers, was listed at the southwest corner of West B Street and Merritt Avenue in 1925. In 1935 Frank M. Milliman, the manager of the Milliman Hotel, resided in the hotel with his wife Florence Milliman, as well as **Florence Milliman**, their daughter, and Marie Milliman, widow of Claude H. Milliman. The hotel advertised: “Nicely Furnished Rooms, Hot and Cold Baths, Best Dining Room In the Upper Peninsula.”

By 1939 **Warren W. Sherer** owned the establishment, renamed the **Dickinson Hotel**, which was under the same ownership in the 1941-1942 city directory.

103 – RIVER VALLEY STATE BANK – 2010, NATIONAL CITY INVESTMENTS, INC. – 2010

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894. The **Commercial Hotel** was located at 101-103 West B Street in 1902-1903, operated under the management of **Ira A. Bean**, who lived at the hotel. By 1907-1908 the Commercial Hotel’s name had been changed to the **Milliman Hotel**, operated by the **Milliman Brothers (Claude H. Milliman and Frank M. Milliman)**, both of whom lived at the hotel with their wives – **Marie Milliman**, wife of Claude H. Milliman, and **Florence Milliman**, wife of Frank M. Milliman. The address was listed as 101 West B Street, but the structure encompassed more than one lot. In 1907-1908 the Milliman Brothers were also listed at 105 West B Street, suggesting the Milliman Hotel occupied 101-105 West B Street at this time. The Milliman Brothers still operated and lived in the Milliman Hotel, listed at 101-103 West B Street in 1913. The Milliman Hotel, still operated by the Milliman Brothers, was listed at the southwest corner of West B Street and Merritt Avenue in 1925. In 1935 Frank M. Milliman, the manager of the Milliman Hotel, resided in the hotel with his wife Florence Milliman, as well as **Florence Milliman**, their daughter, and Marie Milliman, widow of Claude H. Milliman. The hotel advertised: “Nicely Furnished Rooms, Hot and Cold Baths, Best Dining Room In the Upper Peninsula.”

By 1939 **Warren W. Sherer** owned the establishment, renamed the **Dickinson Hotel**, which was under the same ownership in the 1941-1942 city directory.

105 – RIVER VALLEY STATE BANK – 2010, NATIONAL CITY INVESTMENTS, INC. – 2010

History: By 1907-1908 the Commercial Hotel’s name had been changed to the **Milliman Hotel**, operated by the **Milliman Brothers (Claude H. Milliman and Frank M. Milliman)**, both of whom lived at the hotel with their wives – **Marie Milliman**, wife of Claude H. Milliman, and **Florence Milliman**, wife of Frank M. Milliman. The address was listed as 101 West B Street, but the structure encompassed more than one lot. In 1907-1908 the Milliman Brothers were also listed at 105 West B Street, suggesting the Milliman Hotel occupied 101-105 West B

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Street at this time. The Milliman Brothers still operated and lived in the Milliman Hotel, listed at 101-103 West B Street in 1913. The Milliman Hotel, still operated by the Milliman Brothers, was listed at the southwest corner of West B Street and Merritt Avenue in 1925. In 1935 Frank M. Milliman, the manager of the Milliman Hotel, resided in the hotel with his wife Florence Milliman, as well as **Florence Milliman**, their daughter, and Marie Milliman, widow of Claude H. Milliman. The hotel advertised: “Nicely Furnished Rooms, Hot and Cold Baths, Best Dining Room In the Upper Peninsula.”

By 1939 **Warren W. Sherer** owned the establishment, renamed the **Dickinson Hotel**, which was under the same ownership in the 1941-1942 city directory.

115 – PARKING LOT – 2010

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894 or 1902-1903. By 1907-1908 **Andrew Swanson**, a merchant, and his wife **Julia Swanson** lived at this location. Andrew Swanson, the local agent for the **Prudential Casualty Company** in 1913, still resided here with his wife Julia Swanson. In 1925 Andrew Swanson, a salesman, and his wife Julia Swanson remained at this address. Andrew Swanson still lived here in 1935 and 1939. **Jean** [*sic – Gene –?*] **A. Fortier**, a teacher at Iron Mountain’s junior high school, was listed at this address with his wife **Fern Fortier** in the 1941-1942 city directory.

117 – PARKING LOT – 2010

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894, 1902-1903 or 1907-1908. However, **Fred E. Parmelee**, an architect, and his wife **Carrie Parmelee**, resided here in 1913. It is probable that the listing for this couple at 119 West B Street in 1907-1908 was in error or there was a renumbering of the street, as there was no listing for 119 West B Street in 1913. In 1925 **Wells E. Hallenbeck**, a lumberman, and his wife **Belle Hallenbeck**, resided here. **Mrs. Isabelle Hallenbeck**, widow of Wells Hallenbeck, still lived at this address in 1935, 1939 and 1941-1942.

119 – PARKING LOT – 2010

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894 or 1902-1903. By 1907-1908 **Fred C. Parmelee**, an architect, resided here with his wife **Carrie Parmelee** and **Claude Parmelee**, a student. There was no listing for this address in 1913, but Fred E. Parmelee and his wife Carrie Parmelee were listed at 117 West B Street, probably the address which should have been used in 1907-1908. There was no listing for this address in 1925, 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

125 – PARKING LOT – 2010

History: **Charles E. Parent** resided at this address in 1892-1894. Parent was a “Dealer in dry goods, carpets, boots and shoes, gents’ furnishings, groceries, provisions, flour, feed,

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crockery, glassware and general merchandise” at 219 South Stephenson Avenue at that time. In 1902-1903 **Charles E. Parent, Sr.**, now retired, still lived here, as did **Charles E. Parent, Jr.**, who worked as a bookkeeper for **Moses Taylor**, owner of **The Hub**, a clothing store located at 403 South Stephenson Avenue. An article in the July 12, 1906 edition of the *Iron Mountain Press* reported: “**Mrs. C.E. Parent** has sold her home at the corner of West B street and Carpenter avenue to **Joseph T. Mason**, president of **The J.T. Mason Mercantile company** doing business at Niagara. The property is one of the finest and most commodious in the city. The consideration was \$3,500. Mr. and Mrs. Mason come to Iron Mountain in order that their children may enjoy the privileges of our excellent schools, and they will be accorded a warm welcome by our people.” Joseph T. Mason, owner of the J.T. Mason Mercantile Company in Niagara, Wisconsin, and his wife **Emma A. Mason**, **Jay Mason** and **Marion Mason**, a student, all resided here in 1907-1908. By 1913 **Samuel Rusky** and **Julius Rusky**, the **Rusky Brothers**, selling general merchandise at 215 South Stephenson Avenue and 613 Vulcan Street on the North Side, resided at this address with their wives – **Minnie Rusky**, wife of Julius Rusky, and **Esther Rusky**, wife of Samuel Rusky, as well as **Gertrude Rusky**, a clerk. The Rusky Brothers (Samuel Rusky and Julius Rusky) still lived here in 1925, and ran a general merchandise store at 620 Vulcan Street on the North Side. Others listed at this address in 1925 were **Benjamin B. Rusky**, a salesman at Rusky Brothers; **David Rusky**, a salesman, and his wife **Helen Rusky**; **Minnie Rusky**, Julius Rusky’s wife; and **Nancy Rusky**, a saleslady.

An article in the May 16, 1925 edition of *The Iron Mountain News* reported an ownership change for this property as follows under the headline CLOSE DEAL FOR RUSKY PROPERTY: Ballagamba and Loia Purchase Carpenter Avenue Corner:

*Purchase of the **Rusky** property at the southeast corner of B street and Carpenter avenue by **Victor Ballagamba**, of this city, and **Angelo Loia**, of Iron River, at a price of approximately \$27,000, was announced today.*

The deal was closed late yesterday afternoon. The new owners are undecided as to what use they will make of the property, the purchase being largely an investment on probable turnover. It is known that representatives of a Chicago firm were in the city this week negotiating with the Ruskys for the property for probable use as a hotel site. A small difference in price held up the deal.

*Both Ballagamba and Loia are interested in the **Union Oil company**, which has filling stations in the city, village and at Iron River. If no other use is made of the Rusky corner a filling station may be built there by this company.*

Ballagamba recently returned from Gillett, Wyo., where he closed a deal for the purchase of 440 acres of oil lands which will be developed in the near future.

By 1935 the **Machus Service Station**, operated by **Alex M. Machus**, was located at this site on the southeast corner of West B Street and Carpenter Avenue. Listed as **Johnnie’s Service Station** by 1939, the business was owned by **John Fauri**, who was still at this address in the 1941-1942 city directory.

23: NORTH SIDE OF 100 BLOCK WEST B STREET

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100 – MICHAEL R. LAYDON, CPA, accountant – 2010

History: **Hoose & Gage** (Jay W. Hoose and Fred Gage) operated a “Livery, sale and boarding stable” at this location in 1892-1894, advertising: “General teaming. First class livery turnouts at reasonable prices.”

Two items in “Brief City Newsites” in the September 7, 1899 edition of the *Iron Mountain Press* noted a business change and additional vehicles for use at this location as follows:

*L.M. Hansen has leased the **Gage livery barn** opposite the **Commercial Hotel** and will conduct the same in the future. It will be stocked with splendid driving horses and fine carriages, and will be conducted in the same courteous manner as the Stephenson avenue stable.*

...

L.M. Hansen has ordered another trap and several fine single buggies from Morris, the Waupun, Wis., carriage manufacturer.

In 1902-1903 **Louis M. Hansen** operated two livery stables, one at this address and the other at 411-413 South Stephenson Avenue. Hansen also was owner of an undertaking parlor at 217 East Hughitt Street in the **Robbins Block**. **Allen Labrook** worked at Hansen’s livery at this address in 1902-1903. By 1907-1908 **Joseph DeConcini** was running a livery stable and feed store at this location, and **James Davis**, a hostler (a groom or stableman), lived here with his wife **Tena Davis**. **John H. McKenna** ran a livery and sale stable here in 1913.

An article in the October 15, 1915 edition of the *Iron Mountain Press* documented the change from livery stable to automotive garage as follows:

*Calvi & Tollen, who own the livery barn opposite The **Milliman Hotel**, will remodel the building, putting in a glass front and side windows; also a stone foundation and concrete floor, making the building suitable for a garage. **Anton Miench** will raise the building preparatory to building the foundation.*

A few weeks later another article, appearing in the November 4, 1915 edition of the *Iron Mountain Press*, provided additional information as follows:

*The work of converting the **McKenna livery barn** into a garage is now in progress. A stone foundation has been built and the plank floor taken out preparatory to re-placing [sic – replacing] with concrete. An addition, 24x36 feet in size, will be built on the rear of the building to be used as a repair shop. The garage when completed will be leased to **John Lloyd** and **Garnet James**. John Lloyd has been employed as foreman of the machine shops at the **Pewabic mine** for several years and Garnet James is a blacksmith by trade with considerable experience in auto repair work. The new firm expects to take the agency for some leading automobile. They will no doubt make a success in their new business venture.*

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An article in the January 13, 1916 edition of the *Iron Mountain Press* noted further changes in the Lloyd & James garage as follows:

*John Lloyd and Garnett James, well-known young business men, expect to open their new garage in the re-modeled building opposite **The Milliman** about the first of February. The building is well adapted for the purpose. It will have a storage capacity for about twenty-five automobiles with a convenient office annex. A machine shop has been erected in the rear and it will be equipped with an up-to-date plant of machinery. The firm has secured the agency for the famous Buick automobile, heretofore handled by **Bjorkman & Son**, and will handle a complete line of auto accessories and repairs. In addition, the firm will specialize in machinery repair work of all kinds. Mr. Lloyd, the senior member of the firm, has been foreman of the Pewabic machine shops for a number of years and has had a wide experience in all lines of shop work including automobiles. Mr. James is a blacksmith by trade and has also had experience in automobile repair work. The young men are congenial, reliable and accommodating and will no doubt succeed in their business venture.*

The **Winkler Motor Company**, **Herbert Winkler**, proprietor, “Oldsmobile Sales and Service,” was located at this address in 1925. An article in the April 6, 1925 edition of *The Iron Mountain News* announced a new line for the local company as follows:

*The **Winkler Motor company** has received the agency for the Rickenbacker motor cars, it was announced today. One of the members of the firm left today for Milwaukee to drive back one of the new models. The Winkler firm also handles the Oldsmobile.*

Johnson’s Garage, operated by **Emil Johnson**, was at this site in 1935 and still listed here in 1939. However, in the 1941-1942 city directory **Ace Buick Sales**, operated by **Gottfred R. Johnson**, was located at this address.

104 – IBEW, labor organization – 2010

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894, 1902-1903, 1907-1908, 1913, 1925, 1935 and 1941-1942.

106 – KINGSLEY NORTH, INC., jewelers/lapidaries, Dan Paupore, owner, Jeannie Whaley, manager – 2010

History: **Charles Guneson**, a painter, lived at this address in 1892-1894. In 1902-1903 **Theodore Strebel**, of **Holfeltz & Strebel** (**J.R. Holfeltz** and **Theodore Strebel**), a firm selling “agricultural implements, wagons, buggies, ice, lime, brick, cement and plaster” at 104 River Avenue, resided at this address. **James Murphy**, a railroad worker, lived here in 1907-1908 with his wife **Amelia Murphy**. In 1913 **James L. Murphy**, now a conductor, still lived at this address with his wife **Emelia Murphy**. **Mrs. Lillian D’Amour**, widow of **Wilfred D’Amour**,

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resided here in 1925. By 1935 **Vincent M. Granger** ran his barbershop at this location, listed as **Granger Barber Shop** in the 1939 and the 1941-1942 city directories.

110 – PARKING LOT – 2010

History: **John R. Johnston**, an “Artistic merchant tailor and dealer in the only line of fashionable gentlemen’s furnishings,” resided at this address in 1892-1894, and operated his tailor shop at 204 East Ludington Street. In 1902-1903 the **Rev. Isaac Wilcox**, pastor of the **Central Methodist Episcopal Church**, lived here in what was now the church parsonage. By 1907-1908 the **Rev. James Kerridge, Sr.**, pastor of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, resided at this address with his wife **Jennie Kerridge** and **James Kerridge, Jr.** The **Rev. R.L. Hewson**, pastor of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, resided in the parsonage here in 1913 with his wife **Agnes Hewson**. By 1925 the **Rev. Ernest Brown, Sr.**, pastor of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, lived at this address with his wife **Mabel Brown** and **Ernest Brown, Jr.**, and **Ivan Brown**, both salesmen at the **J.C. Penny Company**. The **Rev. Matt Mullen**, pastor of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, resided at the parsonage here in 1935 with his wife **Ethel F. Mullen**. By 1939 the **Rev. Henry A. Manahan**, pastor of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, resided here with his wife **Mary Manahan**. They were still listed here in the 1941-1942 city directory.

112 – PARKING LOT – 2010

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894, 1902-1903, 1907-1908 or 1913. In 1925, 1935, 1939 and 1941-1942 the **Central Methodist Episcopal Church** was listed at this address instead of 114 West B Street.

An article in the December 13, 1921 edition of the *Iron Mountain News* announced the plans for a new Central Methodist Episcopal Church building to replace the original structure as follows:

Plans and specifications for a new Central Methodist Episcopal church to be erected upon the site of the present place of worship, on West B street, are now being drafted by F.E. Parmelee & Son, architects and building superintendents.

The proposed new church will be one of the handsomest structures of this character in the upper peninsula and will contain many features unusual in places of worship.

The style of architecture employed is gothic of a beautiful and unusual design and the building will present a pleasing and attractive appearance. The plans do not include the usual steeple.

Stone and brick will be employed in the construction and the estimated cost of the building will be over \$50,000.

The plans provide for many novel features in church erection, including a fine gymnasium and moving picture balcony.

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The size of the building on the foundation will be 51 feet wide by 120 feet in length. In the basement will be located the gymnasium[,] dining-room, kitchen, seven large class-rooms, and the boiler and fuel rooms.

On the main floor is the foyer, 12 by 29 feet in size with waiting rooms for women and men on each side. These waiting rooms are 9 by 12 feet in size. From the foyer two stairways, one on each side[,] lead to the moving picture balcony, directly overhead.

The dimensions of the main auditorium are 52 by 51 feet and it will have a seating capacity of 450 people. The chair-room [sic – choir room] is 26 by 12 feet in size and directly in the rear will be located a large and modern pipe [organ]. There are also four large class-rooms in the rear as well as two lavatories. A stairway in the rear will lead to the basement.

In point of attractiveness the new Central church will be unequalled in the peninsula and the gymnasium and moving picture balcony are evidences of an attempt to make the house of worship more popular with the young people, a tendency to place the church in the lead in community work.

It is expected that work on the building will commence early in the coming building season.

However, the new church was not constructed in 1922, as then the church burned on January 5, 1944, the building was stated to be 61 years old.

FIRE: The following article appeared in the Wednesday, January 5, 1944 edition of *The Iron Mountain News* under the headline \$30,000 Loss In Blaze At M.E. Church:

Only blackened, crumbling walls remained shortly after noon today of the 61-year-old Central Methodist Episcopal church, West B street, which was destroyed by fire of unknown origin at an estimated loss of \$30,000, about half of which is covered by insurance.

Smoke pouring from the building at about 11 this morning was noticed by employes [sic – employees] of Frick's Bakery, adjoining to the west, who notified the fire department and the Rev. Percy Lomas, pastor, at his home. The latter said he was in the church at 10 this morning, and saw nothing wrong.

There was no fire in the church furnace last night or early this morning, although it was said a heating stove was lighted last night, in an ante-room of the basement, for a Boy Scout meeting.

Hurrying to the church when told of the fire, the Rev. Lomas tried to enter, but was driven back by smoke and flames.

Fire Spread Quickly

Firemen played three streams of water into the structure, one from the roof of the adjoining bakery, but the blaze, fanned by a stiff cross-wind, gained rapid headway. Flames burst quickly through the roof and upper walls, and clouds of black smoke rolled out over the area.

Many spectators, including high school students, watched the blaze.

Built in 1882, the church was one of the oldest structures in the city. The old walls, dried and porous through long-standing, were ready fuel for the fire.

Organ Lost

Lying in the charred embers today was the organ installed only five years ago and presented to the church by the children of the late Richard Hosking, who died Nov. 11, 1937.

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Lost also was the new pulpit Bible given by Mrs. Eldred Roberts and John Thomas, both of this city, in memory of their mother, Mrs. Bessie Thomas, who died Jan. 1, 1937.

The church was redecorated last summer by members who contributed their labor.

Insurance of \$14,000 is carried on the building and \$500 on the contents, according to the McGregor agency, which has the coverage.

The old parsonage, adjoining the church to the east, and which has been closed since the Rev. Lomas became pastor, was not damaged. This building was sold by the church some time ago, and has already been ordered razed.

The Rev. Lomas, residing at 407 West B, said he would call the trustees together in the next few days, to discuss future plans.

114 – PARKING LOT – 2010

History: In the fall of 1887, the **Rev. G.C. Squires** was sent to Iron Mountain to serve the **First Methodist Episcopal Church** on the North Side and to organize the new downtown congregation which met at **Scandling's Hall**. The foundation of the new church was laid on West "B" Street on land owned by **John T. Spencer**. The dedication service was conducted by the **Rev. A.R. Johns**, and presiding elder, the **Rev. Thompson**, on May 26, 1889. In September, 1890, the **Rev. John M. Shank** became the first pastor with 108 full members and 20 probationers. The **Central Methodist Church** occupied this site in 1892-1894 with the Rev. John M. Shank serving as pastor. Services were at 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school was at 2:15 p.m. Class meeting was held on Sunday morning before preaching, and at 3:15 p.m. and in the evening after preaching. Prayer meeting was held Thursday at 7 p.m. **J.H. Irwin** was superintendent of the Sunday school. Although there was no listing for this address in the 1902-1903 or in the 1907-1908 directory, the **Central Methodist Episcopal Church** was located here at that time. In 1913 the Central Methodist Episcopal Church was listed at this address. There was no listing for this address in 1925, 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942, as the church address was given as 112 West B Street during that time.

116 – PARKING LOT – 2010 (William Eldred – 1935)

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894, 1902-1903 or 1907-1908. The **Iron Mountain Mercantile Company, Ltd.** (**Adolph Anderson**, president; **Charles A. Hogg**, secretary; **Axel E. Nelson**, manager), successor to the Iron Mountain Co-Operative Society, was located at 116-124 West B Street in 1913, selling general merchandise. There was no listing for this address in 1925. However, the **Iron Mountain Mercantile Company Company, Ltd.** (**William G. Monroe**, president; **Andrew Ostrand**, of Crystal Falls, Michigan, treasurer; **Abraham E. Gronlund**, secretary and manager) was listed as a "Department Store, Dry Goods, Groceries, Meats, Hardware, Crockery, Flour and Feed" was located at 118-122 West B Street in 1925. See the entry for 118 West B Street for additional information. **William Eldred**, a mail carrier for the post office, lived at this address in 1935 with his wife **Marie Eldred**. In 1939 **Frick's Bakery**, owned and operated by **Donald A. Frickelton** and **Ray Frickelton**, was located here and was still listed at this address in the 1941-1942 city directory.

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118-122 – PARKING LOT – 2010

History (118): John T. Spencer, a “dealer in fruits and vegetables, provisions, confectionery and notions, operated a store and lived at this address, and had a second store, located at 321 South Stephenson Avenue in 1892-1894. By 1902-1903 the **Iron Mountain Co-Operative Society** was located at 118-120-122 West B Street, selling general merchandise with **Alex LaViolette** working as manager. In 1907-1908 the Iron Mountain Co-Operative Society was located at 118-124 East B Street, dealing in general merchandise and managed by **John Carlson**.

In its June 9, 1910 edition, the *Iron Mountain Press* reported the following business change regarding the Iron Mountain Co-Operative Society:

The Iron Mountain Co-Operative society has been succeeded by the Iron Mountain Mercantile Co., Limited. The latter company assumes the business and liabilities of the society. The organization of the Mercantile Co. was perfected last Friday with the following officers: President, Adolph Anderson, secretary, John H. Holland; treasurer, John H. Hitchens. The board of managers is composed of the above named officials and William E. Jayne and Henry Trepanier. The capital stock of the company is \$36,000. James W. Thompson will continue as manager of the business of the stores.

The **Iron Mountain Mercantile Company, Ltd.** (**Adolph Anderson**, president; **Charles A. Hogg**, secretary; **Axel E. Nelson**, manager), successor to the Iron Mountain Co-Operative Society, was located at 116-124 West B Street in 1913, selling general merchandise.

An article in the April 24, 1924 edition of *The Iron Mountain News* announced a major expansion of the Iron Mountain Mercantile Company as follows:

The Iron Mountain Mercantile company, which conducts a large retail store in its own building on West B street, is planning improvements that will cost \$25,000, according to an announcement by W.G. Monroe, chairman of the board of directors.

In addition to extensive remodelling [sic – remodeling] in the store, a large warehouse and garage will be erected and work on this will get under way within the next 30 days.

The store at present occupies practically three separate stores. Partitions will be removed between these and the quarters enlarged to include the store formerly occupied by Jacobs' jewelry. The changes will give it an area of 70x90 feet.

A feature will be the installation of a refrigerating plant for the meat market. During rush hours butchers are unable to handle the trade as fast as is desired but this will be changed with the addition of glass refrigerator counters in which may be placed meats already cut. In this manner, the meat can be prepared in advance without any danger of waste or spoilage.

The warehouse will be of either brick or stone construction, one story in height and 40x65 feet. It will be fireproof and large enough to store a quantity of merchandise. The garage, a separate building, will accommodate nine trucks. A barn will also be built for teams.

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The **Iron Mountain Mercantile Company Company, Ltd.** (**William G. Monroe**, president; **Andrew Ostrand**, of Crystal Falls, Michigan, treasurer; **Abraham E. Gronlund**, secretary and manager) was listed as a “Department Store, Dry Goods, Groceries, Meats, Hardware, Crockery, Flour and Feed” was located at 118-122 West B Street in 1925. In addition, the following professional and businessmen rented rooms on the upper floor as follows: Rooms 1-3-4, **Frank O. Logic**, chiropractor; Room 2, **Metropolitan Life Insurance Company**, **P.J. Spehar**, assistant manager; Rooms 5-7, **Arthur W. Moe**, chiropractor; Room 6, **Dundon’s Actual Business College**, **Richard F. Dundon** and **Ruth F. Dundon**, proprietors, established in 1908, “Individual Instruction, Every Graduate is Successful”; Room 8, **G.A. Gustafson Company** (**Gustaf A. Gustafson**, president and treasurer; **Irene M. Gustafson**, vice-president; **Seth Gustafson**, secretary), building contractors.

FIRE: A fire which started at about 10:45 p.m. on January 15, 1935, totally destroyed the Iron Mountain Mercantile Company and three other business establishments. The full account of this disaster appeared in the January 16, 1935 edition of *The Iron Mountain News* as follows:

*Four business establishments were wiped out and damage estimated between \$90,000 and \$95,000 – including building, stock and fixtures – resulted when fire of undetermined origin, starting at about 10:45 o’clock last night, destroyed the **Iron Mountain Mercantile company’s** building, West B street. It was the most disastrous fire in this city in many years.*

The morning only the walls, steel pillars and girders and two brick chimneys were standing, and at noon eight streams of water were still pouring into the smoldering ruins.

Firemen fought the blaze in a 22-below-zero temperature during the night and early morning.

*Besides the Mercantile company’s meat and grocery departments, the jewelry partnership of **Walter Flatt** and **Harmon McCarthy**, the **Allyn dress shop** and the **Actual Business college**, located in the building owned by the Mercantile company, were wrecked. Officers of the Mercantile placed their loss by damage to building, stock and fixtures at about \$70,000; the jewelry store and dress shop, between \$4,000 and \$5,000 each, and the Actual Business college, about \$3,000.*

Mercantile Fully Covered

*The Mercantile damage was fully covered by insurance, **Abe Gronlund**, president of the corporation[,] stated. **Mr. and Mrs. George Allyn**, of the dress shop, estimated their insurance coverage as “little more than half.” Flatt and McCarthy this morning said their insurance policies were locked in a safe now buried in the ruins, and were unable to fix their coverage. **R.F. Dundon**, proprietor of the Actual Business college, said he had “very little” insurance, and reckoned his loss as “almost complete.”*

*Quick action of the **Iron Mountain fire department**, assisted by the **Ford Motor company’s** equipment, and the added protection of stout, stone walls on either side, saved the **E.J. DeGayner** garage, corner of Carpenter Avenue and B street, and the **Central M.E. church**, adjacent to the Mercantile building on the east. The east wall of DeGayner’s and the west wall of the church were blackened with smoke and heavily caked with ice today, and a small quantity of water had seeped into the garage office. Considerable smoke crept into the garage building, but no serious damage resulted.*

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All of the cars stored in DeGayner's garage last night, including five new passenger cars, a new truck, some second-hand units and a number of cars left there for overnight storage, were taken out safely last night, and the new cars and those left for over-night storage being taken to the **Northern Battery company's** garage, on East Hughitt street. All of the furniture and most of the fixtures in the DeGayner apartment, over the garage, were taken out, some being moved to the **Iron Mountain Gas company's** office across the corner, and the rest being taken elsewhere for safe-keeping.

Trooper Overcome

Trooper Watkins, of the Iron Mountain detachment of state police, working with **Troopers Carstensen, Young and Gilmer** in removing furniture and fixtures from the DeGayner apartment, and cars from the garage below, was slightly overcome after his third trip into the smoke-filled building, but he was quickly revived. Troopers also were instrumental in salvaging Gronlund's car, stored in the rear of the Mercantile.

Crowds of spectators, attracted by the curling, black smoke which swept over the city, and the flames which leaped high into the air as the blaze reached its peak, stood about watching the fire and the efforts of troopers and others to salvage equipment. Despite the frigid temperature, the intense heat could be felt for a considerable distance and spectators crowded as close as possible for the double purpose of watching the spectacle at close range, and to benefit from the heat.

Alarm Turned In

An unidentified man turned in the alarm at 10:45 o'clock last night, and the crew from number one station, with **Chief Mike Scolatti** in charge, answered it. A call was sent immediately to number two station. At about 1:30 o'clock a truck arrived from the Ford plant with additional hose, and men, in charge of **Hiram Byers**. The Ford firemen stayed at the blaze until about 3:30 a.m., but the Ford hose was still in use at noon.

When the firemen arrived at the scene they found the blaze already well under way, apparently centered in the basement near the rear of the building and behind the Flatt and McCarthy jewelry. The Mercantile had a central heating plant, and the basement lay-out included several rooms and compartments, the furnace and boiler room being located at about the point where the blaze was discovered.

Eight Streams Working

Hooking onto five hydrants within an area of a block or more in every direction from the building, the firemen soon had eight streams of water playing full force into the structure, and from all sides. In all, about 5,500 feet of hose, including all of the equipment from both city stations and about 900 feet from the Ford plant, were in use at the height of the blaze.

For a time it appeared that the blaze had been partially stifled, and its progress definitely checked. Suddenly, however, the plate-glass window in the front of the Allyn shop crashed in, taking with it a rush of air that immediately sent a spiral of red and blue flame leaping skyward. In the next few moments, fire enveloped the interior, and the wave of heat sweeping outward told the full story of that blast of air through the broken store window.

Meanwhile, Gronlund, Mrs. Allyn, Flatt and Dundon had been notified, and all arrived at about the same time. Mr. Allyn was at work at the Ford plant when word reached him.

Removes Cars, Fixtures

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[Compiled and Transcribed by William J. Cummings]

DeGayner, learning immediately of the blaze and waiting only long enough to note that it was mounting steadily, enlisted aid in getting the cars out of his garage, and the furniture and fixtures from the living quarters above.

Paul Gingrass, sheriff, arrived soon after the alarm and joined city and state police in keeping the crowd back.

When it became apparent, shortly after midnight, that the building itself was doomed, the firemen concentrated their efforts on the east, west and rear walls of the structure, and that plan proved effective. At about 1:30 a.m., the second floor of the building, loudly crackling at first as if in warning, crumbled with a roar into the flaming mass beneath. With that crash went all the equipment of the Actual business [sic – Business] college.

Burns Self Out

Thereafter, despite the eight, full-pressure streams which played steadily into the ruins, the blaze burned itself out and, as the flames died away, only the steel pillars and girders, one half-wrecked brick partition and the two, brick chimneys were silhouetted against the sky. Rows of blackened cans stood out on the steel-shelving which still clung against the west wall of the Mercantile. There was nothing else but black, smoking ashes.

This morning, lines of hose stretched web-like in every direction from the building, much of it, immediately around the structure, submerged in water, slush or solid ice. Weary firemen plodded about, readjusting their lines and warning passersby against the danger of toppling walls. And perched crazily against a pole, in front of the Allyn dress shop, was a badly-dishevelled [sic – disheveled] clothes form, its bright apparel coated with icicles. It was the only article taken from the shop.

It was a busy, almost frantic scene at the DeGayner garage. Volunteers darted back and forth in and out of the building, and cars were shooting frontward and backward out of the south and west doors. Trooper Watkins, on his third trip, brought out a car but collapsed, for a moment, in the seat. He was quickly resuscitated and went back to work. Another trooper dived into the smoke-filled garage at the rear of the Mercantile, for Gronlund's car, backed it half out and the engine stalled. The trooper climbed out the door, scrambled up over the top of the car and dropped down in back, clear of the smoke. The car was pulled to safety.

College to Re-Open

*Only one of the businessmen whose establishments were destroyed could announce any plans for the future this morning. That was **R.F. Dundon**, of the **Actual Business college**, where 22 students had been enrolled. "The business college will definitely be reopened," Dundon said, "—where and when, I can't say. I will find a place somewhere, and the work will go on."*

The Actual Business college was established in Iron Mountain in 1908, and had been located in the Mercantile building for the past 14 years. Included in the equipment destroyed last night were 12 typewriters, about 75 desks, tables and chairs, and all of the records. The equipment and fixtures were valued, Dundon said, at about \$3,000. "It's just about a total loss," he added. "There will have to be some financing before I can start up again. I hope that any persons with accounts owing the business college will do what they can to assist."

Total Damage

The Mercantile damage was total, not a single item being saved. Only yesterday, it was learned, an insurance agent had checked the policies held by his company for the Mercantile,

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and had persuaded Grolund to add another \$5,000 to his coverage. Several agencies, it was said, shared in the coverage, and adjusters are expected here probably tomorrow to check the loss.

Gronlund was unable to say whether the business will be re-established. The Iron Mountain Mercantile company, formerly a co-operative concern, was incorporated in 1910, but had occupied the Mercantile building for some time previous to that. The officers are **A.E. Gronlund**, vice-president, and **Peter Broullire**, treasurer. The building, likewise, was owned by the corporation.

Eight employees [sic – employees] of the Mercantile were thrown out of work by last night's blaze.

The **Allyn Dress shop** had occupied store space in the first floor of the building for the past two years, or since the previous costly fire at the DeGayner flats, also at Carpenter and B streets. The loss in stock and fixtures there was estimated at about \$4,500, of which slightly more than half was covered by insurance.

Inventory of the Allyn stock, according to Mr. Allyn, was taken only a few days ago, at which time he had expressed the thought to his wife that more insurance could be carried. Nothing was done about it, however, he added.

No Plans For Future

The Allyns today announced no plans for the future.

Walter Flatt, for many years a jeweler here, and having been variously located during his business in the city, said today that watch and jewelry-repairing tools owned by him to the value of more than \$1,000 were destroyed. **Harmon McCarthy**, of Vulcan, his partner in the business since the store was located in the Mercantile two months ago, also lost a considerable amount in tools.

All of the gems, watches, etc., as well as insurance papers and other valuables, were locked in the safe, Flatt said. The safe went down when the floor collapsed early this morning and was still in the ruins at noon. Flatt, however, had asked **Anton Miench**, contractor, to remove it as soon as possible, so that he could check up on his insurance coverage. Flatt said he had "five or six" policies, but did not know whether there were all in force. Consequently, he said, he could not even approximately estimate his loss.

Flatt's business was destroyed last night on the site adjoining the location in which he first entered the business in Iron Mountain. Thereafter he was located in the new **Wolf building** on Stephenson avenue, between B and C street, and, before moving into the Mercantile, in the **Blackstone Taxi building** where he occupied a site, jointly, with **Thor Lieungh**, music dealer and instructor.

"I haven't any plans for the future," Flatt said this morning. "I won't know how I stand until I can get into the safe and examine the policies there. Unless it's what I hope it is, I may have to look around for a job."

State troopers stayed at the scene until about 5 o'clock this morning. City police and county deputies were still patrolling the area shortly before noon.

Approximately 800,000 gallons of water had been poured into the fire up to noon today, according to the estimates at the city filtration plant.

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This address was listed as “vacant” in 1935, and there was no listing for this address in 1939 or 1941-1942.

History (120): There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894. By 1902-1903 the **Iron Mountain Co-Operative Society** was located at 118-120-122 West B Street, selling general merchandise with **Alex LaViolette** working as manager. In 1907-1908 the Iron Mountain Co-Operative Society was located at 118-124 East B Street, dealing in general merchandise and managed by **John Carlson**. The **Iron Mountain Mercantile Company, Ltd.** (**Adolph Anderson**, president; **Charles A. Hogg**, secretary; **Axel E. Nelson**, manager), successor to the Iron Mountain Co-Operative Society, was located at 116-124 West B Street in 1913, selling general merchandise. The **Iron Mountain Mercantile Company Company, Ltd.** (**William G. Monroe**, president; **Andrew Ostrand**, of Crystal Falls, Michigan, treasurer; **Abraham E. Gronlund**, secretary and manager) was listed as a “Department Store, Dry Goods, Groceries, Meats, Hardware, Crockery, Flour and Feed” was located at 118-122 West B Street in 1925. See the entry for 118 West B Street for additional information. This address was listed as “vacant” in 1935. [NOTE: See **History (118)** for more details.]

History (122): There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894. By 1902-1903 the **Iron Mountain Co-Operative Society** was located at 118-120-122 West B Street, selling general merchandise with **Alex LaViolette** working as manager. In 1907-1908 the Iron Mountain Co-Operative Society was located at 118-124 East B Street, dealing in general merchandise and managed by **John Carlson**. The **Iron Mountain Mercantile Company, Ltd.** (**Adolph Anderson**, president; **Charles A. Hogg**, secretary; **Axel E. Nelson**, manager), successor to the Iron Mountain Co-Operative Society, was located at 116-124 West B Street in 1913, selling general merchandise. The **Iron Mountain Mercantile Company Company, Ltd.** (**William G. Monroe**, president; **Andrew Ostrand**, of Crystal Falls, Michigan, treasurer; **Abraham E. Gronlund**, secretary and manager) was listed as a “Department Store, Dry Goods, Groceries, Meats, Hardware, Crockery, Flour and Feed” was located at 118-122 West B Street in 1925. See the entry for 118 West B Street for additional information. This address was listed as “vacant” in 1935, and there was no listing for this address in 1939 or 1941-1942. [NOTE: See **History (118)** for more details.]

124 – GRASSED LOT – 2010

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894. By 1902-1903 **Martin Harvey & Company**, a blacksmith and wagon shop, was located here. In 1907-1908 the **Iron Mountain Co-Operative Society** was located at 118-124 East B Street, dealing in general merchandise and managed by **John Carlson**. The **Iron Mountain Mercantile Company, Ltd.** (**Adolph Anderson**, president; **Charles A. Hogg**, secretary; **Axel E. Nelson**, manager), successor to the Iron Mountain Co-Operative Society, was located at 116-124 West B Street in 1913, selling general merchandise. This address in 1913 was probably erroneous, and should have been 118-122 West B Street. The **Iron Mountain Mercantile Company Company, Ltd.** (**William G. Monroe**, president; **Andrew Ostrand**, of Crystal Falls, Michigan, treasurer;

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Abraham E. Gronlund, secretary and manager) was listed as a “Department Store, Dry Goods, Groceries, Meats, Hardware, Crockery, Flour and Feed” was located at 118-122 West B Street in 1925. See the entry for 118 West B Street for additional information. In 1925 **Eugene J. DeGayner** operated a garage at this address which would be the same site as addresses listed below as 126 West B Street and 130 West B Street. Eugene J. DeGayner also lived here with his wife **Hazel DeGayner** and **Ralph DeGayner**, a student. **DeGayner & Kesler (Eugene J. DeGayner and Russell A. Kesler)** were “Dealers for Dodge and Plymouth Motor Cars and Dodge Trucks” here in 1935, and also did “General Automobile Repairing.” The business continued to be listed at the same address as the **DeGayner & Kesler Garage** in the 1939 and 1941-1942 city directories. *[See **History 126** and **History 130** below for additional information, as the numbering for this lot varied over the years.]*

126 – GRASSED LOT – 2010

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894 or 1902-1903. In 1907-1908 **Beard’s Wagon Works**, owned by **Josiah Beard** and located at the northeast corner of West B Street and Carpenter Avenue, (listed in the street index as 126 West B Street) provided blacksmithing and horseshoeing, in addition to manufacturing wagons.

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.*

In 1913 **Corning & Company (Freeland Corning and William Parent)** operated an automobile garage and blacksmith shop at this location, although the address given was 130 West B Street.

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.*

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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.*

By the fall of 1920 Eugene J. DeGayner was enlarging his recently-purchased business, as recorded in the following article from the October 21, 1920 edition of the *Iron Mountain Press*:

***Eugene J. De Gaynor** is one of the few business men who does not propose to be overwhelmed next spring by the influx of new business. Mr. DeGaynor is district agent for the Dodge and other automobiles. He recently purchased the building at the corner of West B street and Carpenter avenue that he now occupies as a garage. Mr. DeGaynor has now let the contract to **Tom Stafford** for the immediate erection of an addition at the rear forty-seven by forty-nine feet in size. The present building is also to be remodeled. Work on the addition has commenced.*

Further renovations were completed by December, 1924, as reported in the December 3, 1924 edition of the *Iron Mountain News* as follows under the headline NEW SHOW ROOM FOR DODGE AUTOS: Extensive Alterations At DeGayner’s Completed:

*One of the finest auto display rooms in the city has just been finished in the **E.J. DeGayner garage** at the corner of B street and Carpenter avenue. Alterations have been under way for several weeks.*

The display room formerly occupied a small part of the front of the building. A room 30 feet square and large enough for four cars, [sic] has been built where the entrance to the garage was previously located. The entrance to the garage has been moved to the right of the display room.

The show room is painted white with green trimmings. It is brilliantly lighted at night and sets off effectively the cars on display. The garage has the agency for Dodge automobiles.

By the following spring the **DeGayner Motor Car Agency** was promoting Graham Brothers trucks, as shown in an article in the May 9, 1925 edition of the *Iron Mountain News* as follows under the headline GRAHAM TRUCK FIRST IN CLASS: World’s Largest Producers, Figures Received Here Show:

*Official figures received by the **DeGayner Motor car agency** from Detroit for the first quarter of 1925 show that Graham Brothers rank first in the world in the production and sale of 1 ½ ton trucks.*

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On the 1 ton and 1 ½ ton truck fields combined there were surpassed in volume only by Ford. “The information may be surprising to the general public,” said E.J. DeGayner, Dodge Brothers dealer here[,] “but not to us, nor to those who are familiar with the performance of Graham Brothers Trucks and with their rapid ascendancy in the industry during the last three years.

“Their advance has been without ostentation. It has been a steady, wholesome growth, based entirely upon the truck’s performance.”

Less than three years ago Graham Brothers were in twentieth position. Now they are manufacturing trucks at the rate of over 100 a day, marketing their entire output through Dodge Brothers dealers. This sales and service advantage of a strong dealer organization, combined with the merit of the truck itself, is regarded as one of the chief reasons for the rapid advance to leadership. Dodge Brothers dealers everywhere are highly regarded and their service facilities are good. Service is an exceedingly important factor in the operation of a truck and business men are not slow to appreciate the advantage of having genuine parts instantly available when needed.

130 – GRASSED LOT – 2010

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894, 1902-1903 or 1907-1908, although 126 West B Street and 130 West B Street were probably the same lot. In 1913 **Corning & Company (Freeland Corning and William Parent)** operated an automobile garage and blacksmith shop at this location.

24: WEST SIDE OF 500 BLOCK SOUTH STEPHENSON AVENUE

500 – NORTHERN MICHIGAN BANK & TRUST – 2010, BATH AGENCY, real estate, David R. Bath – 2010, FSC CONSTRUCTION, general contractors – 2010, GARDNER CLAIM SERVICE, insurance adjusters, James Gardner, owner – 2010, LANDSTAR RANGER, INC., trucking, Lindley Johnson, manager – 2010, MICHAEL J. PIETILA AGENCY, insurance – 2010, SUPERIOR REPORTING SERVICE, INC., court and convention reporters, Genevieve Angeloff, president – 2010, DAVID B. VANHOLLA, MD, physician and surgeon - 2010 (Wells Fargo Bank, Commercial National Bank)

History: Originally housing the **Commercial Bank**, downtown Iron Mountain’s most prominent building opened for business on Monday, December 23, 1929.

Organized thirty-seven years earlier, in March, 1892, the Commercial Bank opened its doors with a paid in capital of \$50,000 and a total of \$77,232.99 at the close of the first day’s

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business. At the time the new bank opened in 1929, its resources totaled \$2,929,541.27, and the capitalization stood at \$100,000.00.

The bank's first president was **Jesse Spaulding**. Other original officers were **Francis A. Brown**, vice-president; **Oliver Evans**, cashier and director, and **Anson F. Wright**, **Herbert M. Pelham**, **E.L. Parmenter, Sr.**, **Frank C. Smart**, **Mandel Levy** and **J.F. Hancock**, directors.

At the time the new bank opened **O.C. Davidson**, superintendent of the **Oliver Iron Mining Company** on the Menominee and Gogebic Ranges and one of the leading mining men of the country, was president of the bank. **Wilbur W. Thompson** served as cashier, and it was largely through his insistence and counsel that the board of directors was convinced of the advisability of erecting the new building.

Other officers of the bank then were **William Kelly**, vice-president; **Edward G. Kingsford**, vice-president; **Frank O. Morett**, assistant cashier; and **Edward F. Sandercock**, assistant cashier.

In addition to Davidson, Thompson, Kelly and Kingsford, directors of the bank then included **Medio J. Bacco**, contractor; **Festus C. Cole**, owner of the **City Lumber Yard**; **C.H. Baxter**, professor at the **Michigan College of Mines and Technology**, Houghton; **Henry G. Neuens**, retired pioneer businessman; and **Raymond Turner**, prominent attorney.

The building occupies the entire 500 of Stephenson Avenue with a depth of more than 30 feet. The structure is six stories high plus the basement, but to increase the illusion of height the architectural lines that predominate are perpendicular. Only two floors, the first and mezzanine, extend the full length of the block, with the center section of four stories having somewhat the appearance of a tower. This center section was designed for rental offices.

Constructed of concrete, brick and steel, upon opening the building was described to be "of solid construction and fireproof." Little wood was used in construction, and nearly all of that was in adornment, such as wainscoting when the building opened. Door frames and like trims were metal, and the movable partitions in the office quarters were also of the metal.

The architects for the building were **A. Moorman & Company**, of Minneapolis. The company specialized in bank buildings, and took charge from "the first blueprint to the final placing of the inkwells on the desks."

The architects awarded all individual contracts and supervised the erection and equipment of the structure. Their representative on the job was **George J. Morrison**.

The general construction contract was held by the **Phelps-Drake Company**, and work was begun in the spring of 1929, as soon as the basement excavation had been completed by **Joseph Mongrain**.

The plumbing and heating contract was given to **Arthur Bourgeois**. The **Meyers Electric Company**, of Oshkosh, Wis., held the electrical contract.

Etched glass was made by a Chicago firm, a Minneapolis concern manufactured the light fixtures, two other northwest firms finished the tile and marble, the wrought iron cages came from St. Paul, doors from Chicago, the oil burner from California, furniture from Wisconsin and Iowa.

Face brick was obtained from the **Service & Supply Company**, of Iron Mountain; wood supplies were obtained from the **City Lumber Yard** here, and shades were purchased from the **Home Furniture Company**, of Iron Mountain.

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Insofar as possible local labor was employed on the job, this being one of the provisions of the bank's contract with the architects.

In the 1935 city directory, the Commercial Bank Building, listed at 510 South Stephenson Avenue, contained the following businesses and offices: Basement, **Angelo N. Izzo**, billiards; **George S. Sullivan**, barber; **Ruth V. Lindquist**, beauty shop; Room 212, **Commercial Insurance Agency**; Room 300, **Crowell & Smith (Dr. Joseph Addison Crowell and Dr. Donald R. Smith)**, physicians; Room 310, vacant; Room 400, **Dr. Andrew Nelson**, physician; Room 406, **Dr. Benjamin J. Eslick**, dentist, and **Dr. Gereon Frederickson**, physician and surgeon; Room 408, **William E. Dirks**, music teacher; Rooms 410-412, **Raymond Turner and C. Oliver Payant**, attorneys; Rooms 500-502, vacant; Rooms 504-506, **Dr. Lloyd J. Straub**, dentist; Room 508, **Bacco Construction Company (Medio J. Bacco**, president; **John J. Bacco**, vice-president; **Carl I. Israelson**, secretary; **Arthur Fortier**, treasurer), general contractor; Room 510, **Upper Peninsula Credit Association**, **Donald B. Smith**, manager; Room 512, **Dr. William H. Alexander**, physician.

In the 1939 city directory, the Commercial Bank Building, listed at 500 South Stephenson Avenue, contained the following businesses and offices: Room 212, **Commercial Insurance Agency**, **N.C. Bartholomew**, manager; Room 300, **Dr. Donald R. Smith**, physician; Room 308, **Ray E. MacAllister** and **James C. Perino**, attorneys; Room 310, **Dr. Grant C. Hamm**, dentist; Room 312, **Dr. Herman Sturtz**, dentist; Rooms 400-405, **Dr. Andrew Nelson**, physician; Room 406, **Dr. Gereon Frederickson**, physician; Room 408, **Dr. Arthur L. Costa**, dentist; Rooms 410-412, **Raymond Turner** and **Ernest W. Brown** (prosecuting attorney), attorneys; Room 500, **Beauty Nook**, **Ruth V. Lindquist**; Room 504, **Dr. Lloyd J. Straub**, dentist; Room 508, **Bacco Construction Company (Medio J. Bacco**, president; **John J. Bacco**, vice-president; **Carl I. Israelson**, secretary; **Arthur Fortier**, treasurer), engineers and contractors; Room 512, **Dr. William H. Alexander**, physician.

In the 1941-1942 city directory, the Commercial Bank Building, listed at 510 South Stephenson Avenue, contained the following businesses and offices: Basement, **Squinch's Bar**, **Quinto Spera**; Room 212, **Commercial Insurance Agency**, **N.C. Bartholomew**, manager; Room 300, **Dr. Donald R. Smith**, physician; Room 308, **Ray E. MacAllister**, attorney; Room 310, **Dr. Grant C. Hamm**, dentist; Room 312, **Dr. Herman Sturtz**, dentist; Room 400, **Dr. Andrew Nelson**, physician and surgeon; Room 406, **Dr. Gereon Frederickson**, physician; Room 408, **Dr. Arthur L. Costa**, dentist; Rooms 410-412, **Raymond Turner** and **Ernest W. Brown** (prosecuting attorney), attorneys; Room 504-506, **Dr. Lloyd J. Straub**, dentist; Room 508, **Dr. Hugh D. McEachran**, physician; Room 512, **Dr. William H. Alexander**, physician.

Architecture: The style of the day, which came to be known as Art Deco, is characterized by strong vertical lines and the feeling of motion. Notice how the vertical is emphasized on the middle section of the already-tall building. Take a minute to look at the pale yellow terra cotta relief panels decorating the façade (one is pictured on the lower right corner of this page). Art Deco artists often looked to the natural world for inspiration, and that influence can be seen here in stylized ram's heads and geometric botanicals. Can you find the eagles?

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25: SOUTH SIDE OF 100 BLOCK EAST A STREET

107 – XXX – 2010

History: **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. 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.

25: NORTH SIDE OF 100 BLOCK EAST A STREET

106 – XXX – 2010

History: In 1892-1894 **Napoleon Vieau**, a harnessmaker, worked at this address. There was no listing for this address in 1902-1903. However, in 1907-1908 **Andrew Bjorkman**, a lumber dealer, was located here. There was no entry for this address in 1913, 1925, 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942. Note that this was the only address occupied on the north side of the 100 block of East A Street from 1892-1894 through 1907-1908.

26: SOUTH SIDE OF 100 BLOCK WEST A STREET

101 – XXX – 2010

History: There was no listing at this address in 1892-1894, 1902-1903 or 1907-1908. However, in 1913 **H.H. Laing** was recorded in the street index at this address, although H.H. Laing, a lumber dealer, was located at 104 West A Street in the alphabetical listing. Similarly, **Emil Lindgren** was recorded in the street index at this address, although, according to the

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alphabetical listing, **Emil Lindgren**, a laborer, lived at 708 River Avenue with his wife **Walberg Lindgren**. The entries in the street index were probably in error. There was no listing for this address in 1925, 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

109 – XXX – 2010

History: **William E. Herrington**, a flagman for the **Milwaukee & Northern Railway**, lived at this address in 1892-1894. In 1902-1903 **Horace Despins**, a laborer, resided here. Horace Despins, a laborer, still resided here in 1907-1908 with his wife **Emily Despins** and **Alfred Despins**. Horace Despins, a laborer, lived at this address in 1913 with his wife **Anna Despins** and **Emily Despins**, widow of **Alfred Despins**. In 1925 **Horace G. Despins**, a drayman, resided here with his wife **Anna Despins** and **Henry Despins**, a student. **Horace M. Despins** and his wife Anna Despins still lived here in 1935, as did **Henry J. Despins**, a laborer. Horace's middle initial changed from "G." in 1925 to "M." in 1935, but his wife was still Anna Despins. In 1939 Horace F. *[sic]* Despins and his wife Anna Despins and Henry J. Despins still resided at this address and were still listed here in the 1941-1942 city directory.

111 – XXX – 2010

History: In 1892-1894 **Peter Rasmussen**, a machinist, resided here. Peter Rasmussen, partner in **Rasmussen & Strong** (Peter Rasmussen and **John Strong**), sold and repaired bicycles at 601 South Stephenson Avenue in 1902-1903 and still lived at this address. In 1907-1908 Peter Rasmussen, by then working in a mine, lived here with his wife **Mary Rasmussen**. **Olaf E. Olson**, a teamster, resided at this address in 1913 with his wife **Freda Olson**. In 1925 **John Waldbillig**, a section foreman, lived here with his wife **Madeline Waldbillig**, **Anna Waldbillig**, an operator at the **Michigan Bell Telephone Company**, **Frank Waldbillig** and **John P. Waldbillig**, both section hands. **Pietro A. Calo**, a tailor working at 202 East A Street, resided at this address in 1935 with his wife **Grace Calo**, and were still at this address in 1939, along with **Henry Calo**. In the 1941-1942 city directory Pietro A. Calo, owner of the Calo Tailor Shop & Furrier, 609 South Stephenson Avenue, still was listed here with his wife Grace Calo, **Henry A. Calo**, now a tailor in the tailor shop, **Mike A. Calo**, an upholsterer at the **Ford Motor Company**, and **Molly M. Calo**.

115 – XXX – 2010

History: **Thomas Gaffney**, a laborer, lived at this location in 1892-1894. In 1902-1903 **Mrs. Sophia Gothe** resided here. **Mrs. R. Gothe**, also recorded as Mrs. Sophia Gothe in the alphabetical listing, was a widow still living at this address in 1907-1908, and **Sophie Gothe**, widow of **William Gothe**, was still here in 1913. [**William Gothe** was proprietor of the **German Hotel** at 107 Merritt Avenue in 1913, living there with his wife **Maggie Gothe**, and was probably the son of William and Sophia Gothe. The German Hotel was located nearby.] This address was listed as "vacant" in 1925. **William Gothe, Sr.**, again lived here in 1935, as did

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Bertha Gothe and **William Gothe, Jr.** By 1939 William Gothe, Sr., was listed as a W.P.A. worker, living here with William Gothe, Jr. In the 1941-1942 city directory William Gothe, the owner of the property and a W.P.A. worker, and William N. Gothe were still listed, as well as **Frank F. LaSalle**, a W.P.A. worker, and his wife **Bertha LaSalle**. [Note that Bertha Gothe lived here in 1935, and could be Bertha LaSalle. Also check **119** below.]

117 – ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY, thrift shop – 2010

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1994, 1902-1903, 1907-1908, 1913, 1925, 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

119 – XXX – 2010

History: In 1892-1894 **Hercule Rousseau**, a laborer, resided at this address. **Christ Gothe**, a laborer, lived here in 1902-1903. In 1907-1908 Christ Gothe, a miner, resided here with his wife **Anna Gothe** and **Gusta Gothe**, a student, and **Lena Gothe**. In 1913 Anna Gothe, widow of Christ Gothe, still lived at this address, as did **August Gothe**, probably the Gusta Gothe listed as a student in 1907-1908. This address was listed as “vacant” in 1925. Mrs. Anna Gothe, widow of Christ Gothe, again resided at this location in 1935, and was still listed here in the 1939 and 1941-1942 city directories.

123 – XXX – 2010

History: **Germain Thibeau**, a policeman, and **Joseph Provencher**, a teamster at the **Pewabic Mine**, both lived here in 1892-1894. **Herman Massey**, a laborer, resided at this location in 1902-1903. Listed as **Clese Lascello** in the street index for 1907-1908, **Calice LaSalle**, who worked at a livery, lived here with his wife **Exilda LaSalle** and **Frank LaSalle**, who also worked at a livery, and **James LaSalle**. In 1913 **John Olds**, a laborer, resided at this address with his wife **Mame Olds** and **Percy Olds**, a teamster. **William P. Olds**, first aid department (probably at the Ford Plant), lived here in 1925 with his wife **Blanche Olds** and **James Olds**, a laborer. **W. Percy Olds**, an autoworker, and his wife Blanche Olds resided at this address in 1935, as did **Ethel M. Olds**. In 1939 just W. Percy Olds and his wife Blanche Olds were listed here. By 1941-1942 **William W. Beaulier**, a machine operator at the **Ford Motor Company**, lived here with his wife **Edna Beaulier** and **Corrine E. Beaulier**.

127 – XXX – 2010

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894. In 1902-1903 **M. Kannon**, a peddler, was located at this location. **George Despins**, a teamster, lived at this address in 1907-1908 with his wife **Zelphria Despins**. In 1913 **George M. Despins**, a laborer, resided here with his wife **Zephrid Despins**. **Osais Champagne** was recorded as living here in the street index for this address in 1925, but in the alphabetical listing Osais Champagne, a

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blacksmith, lived at 127 West H Street with his wife **Zelphride Champagne**. Since there was no listing for 127 West H Street in the street index, 127 West A Street was probably the correct address. There was no listing for this address in 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

26: NORTH SIDE OF 100 BLOCK WEST A STREET

100 – SELECT APPRAISAL SERVICE, appraisers; TWISTED SISTERS BOUTIQUE – 2010

History: **Napoleon Vieau**, a harnessmaker at 106 East A Street in 1892-1894, resided here. In 1902-1903 **Arthur Duvall**, a laborer, lived at this location. There was no listing for this address in 1907-1908. **Fred Grolo [Groleau]**, an excavating contractor, resided at this location in 1913 with his wife **Arsiline Grolo [Groleau]**.

By the early 1920's Joseph A. Payant operated at undertaking parlor here. An article in the April 22, 1924 edition of *The Iron Mountain News* reported Payant's acquisition of a new "ambulance and funeral car" as follows:

The J.A. Payant Undertaking establishment has placed in service a 60-horsepower Meteor ambulance and funeral car. The machine was driven into Iron Mountain this morning from the factory at Piqua, Ohio, by Mr. Payant. The vehicle, which is completely equipped for emergency ambulance use, can be easily converted into a funeral car when desired.

The car is painted a dark blue. It has a 148-inch wheel base and ballon [sic – balloon] tires. Four doors are provided for the use of attendants and driver and a large door is located in the rear. Eight windows, four on each side, provide an abundance of light. When in funeral use, curtains may be drawn over these windows, shrouding the interior.

The ambulance equipment includes an emergency cot, attendant's chair, heating apparatus and other paraphernalia needed for the purpose.

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 and Loan Association**. **Andrew P. Payant** also did "High-Class Tailoring, Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing" here in 1925. Joseph A. Payant, a "Funeral Director, Embalmer," still worked at this location in 1935, advertising "Ambulance Service Night and Day," and J.A. Payant & Company (Joseph A. Payant and Sol Beuparlant) still sold real estate and insurance, and were still representatives for the **Detroit & Northern Michigan Building and Loan Association**. **C. Oliver Payant**, a lawyer with offices at 410-412 in the **Commercial Bank Building**, lived here with his wife **Margaret Payant** in 1935, as did **James Munden**, a foreman, and his wife **Luicile [sic] Munden**. In 1939 Payant's Funeral Home and the Detroit & Northern Michigan Building & Loan Association were still located here. In addition to the J.A. Payant Funeral Home and J.A. Payant & Company (Joseph A. Payant and Sol Beuparlant), real estate, **Gen's Beauty**

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Salon, operated by **Genevieve Olson**, was listed at this address in the 1941-1942 city directory. **Gunnard Olson**, who worked for Staso Roofing, was Genevieve Olson's husband, and they also resided here, as did **William Eslick**, an employee at the **Ford Motor Company**, and his wife **Waltrudis Eslick**, who was a beauty operator, possibly working at Gen's Beauty Salon.

102 – XXX – 2010

History: In 1892-1894 **H.H. Laing & Company** (**H.H. Laing**, **W.S. Laing** and **D.M. Laing**) worked here as "dealers in rough and dressed lumber, sash, doors, blinds and mouldings." In the street index for the 1892-1894 directory **H.H. Laing & Company** was located at 104 West A Street. **W.S. Laing** also sold wholesale meats at 115 East Hughitt Street. **Nelson Gingrass/Gingras** also lived at this address in 1892-1894. **Hector Fisher's** name appeared on the street index for this address, but not in the alphabetical listing for 1902-1903, and **H.H. Laing & Company**, lumber was listed at 102A West B Street. Listed as **Joe Merchant** in the street index, **Joseph Marchand**, a laborer, lived here in 1907-1908 with his wife **Mary Marchand**. There was no listing for this address in 1913, 1925, 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

104 – NANCY SCHAUB, attorney – 2010

History: **Thomas Hanley** resided here in 1892-1894. The **H.H. Laing & Company** was listed here in street index, but was located at 102 West A Street in the alphabetical listing. In 1902-1903 **Charles Weber**, a laborer, lived here. **H.H. Laing & Company** was listed at this address in 1907-1908. In 1913 **H.H. Laing & Company**, a lumber dealer, remained at this address. By 1925 **H.H. Laing & Company** (**Henry H. Laing** and **Roy A. Laing**) offered "Lumber, Sash, Doors, Mouldings, Roofing, Tarred Felt, Wallboard, Sheetrock, Window and Door Frames and Ladders" at this location. **H.H. Laing & Company** (**Roy A. Laing**) still sold "Lumber, Sash, Doors, Mouldings, Roofing, Tarred Felt, Wallboard, Sheetrock, Window and Door Frames and Ladders" at this address in 1935. **H.H. Laing & Company**, **Roy A. Laing**, manager and owner, was still listed here in the 1939 and 1941-1942 city directories.

106 – RESIDENCE – 2010

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894, 1902-1903 or 1907-1908. However, in 1913 **Thomas Perkins**, a laborer, resided here with his wife **Harriet Perkins**. Mrs. Harriet Perkins, widow of Thomas Perkins, still lived here in 1925. In 1935 **Mae Perkins** resided at this address. By 1939 **William Warrubeer [sic]** and his wife **Mary [sic] Warrubeer [sic]** lived here and were still listed at this address in the 1941-1942 city directory as **William Warmbier**, a W.P.A. worker, and his wife **Mae Warmbier**.

108 – XXX – 2010

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[Compiled and Transcribed by William J. Cummings]

History: Listed as **Frank Oleson** in the street index and **Frank Olson**, “saloon,” in the alphabetical listing of the 1892-1894 directory, the saloonkeeper or barkeeper lived at 109 West A Street, but was not listed under “SALOONS” in the business listing. **Joseph Merchand** [*sic* – **Marchand**], a laborer, resided at this address in 1902-1903. In 1907-1908 **J.N. Jacob**, a peddler, and his wife **Nora Jacob** lived here. **John Anegon**, who ran a confectionery at 102 East B Street, resided at this address in 1913. **James O’Donnell**, a fireman, lived here in 1925 with his wife **Eva O’Donnell** and **Mrs. Ellen O’Donnell**, who was a maid at the **Iron Mountain General Hospital**. **Daniel Constantine** [*sic* – **Constantini**], a plant operator, and his wife **Lillian Constantine** [*sic* – **Constantini**] were residing at this address by 1935, and were still here in 1939 with **Daniel Constantini** listed as working for the City of Iron Mountain. In the 1941-1942 city directory Daniel Constantini was a meter reader for the City of Iron Mountain, still living here with his wife Lillian Constantini.

110 – HEART TO HEART DOG & CAT GROOMING – 2010

History: **Albert St. Arnauld**’s name appeared in the street index at this address, but he was not listed in alphabetical index in the 1892-1894 directory. In 1902-1903 **Albert St. Arnauld**, a laborer, was living at this address. **Dolph St. Arnauld** was listed at this address in the street index, but in the alphabetical listing **Albert St. Arnauld**, a miner, still lived here in 1907-1908 with his wife **Odlea St. Arnauld**. In 1913 **Albert St. Arnauld**, a teamster, and his wife **Odele St. Arnauld** were still residing at this address. **Albert St. Arnauld** and **Edward St. Arnauld**, both laborers, lived here in 1925, as did **Anna St. Arnauld**, who also worked as a dressmaker at this location. In 1935 **Delphis J. La Vasseur**, a confectioner, and his wife **Eva La Vasseur**, lived here with **Frances La Vasseur**, a student, and **Marie La Vasseur**. By 1939 **Delphis J. La Vasseur** was a W.P.A. worker, still residing at this address with his wife **Eva La Vasseur** and daughters **Frances La Vasseur** and **Marie La Vasseur**, as well as **James La Vasseur**, a salesman, and his wife **Opal La Vasseur**. **Delphis J. La Vasseur** was working as a janitor at Iron Mountain High School and still living here with his wife **Eva La Vasseur** and **Frances La Vasseur**, who did office work for **Williams & Sons**, according to the 1941-1942 city directory.

116 – GAME & ASSOCIATES FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC. – 2010

History: In 1892-1894 **Adolph St. Arnauld**, the owner of a saloon at 216 West Hughitt Street, lived here, as did **Claire Vallette**, who worked in a sawmill, and **Henry St. John**, a riverman. Listed as **Joseph Grolo** in the street index, and correctly recorded as **Joseph Groleau** in the alphabetical listing, this laborer was residing at this address in 1902-1903. Recorded in the street index at this address as **Peter ChipLouis** in 1907-1908, **Peter Chiplovitz**, a stock dealer, lived here with his wife **Jennie Chiplovitz** and **Sophia Chiplovitz**, according to the alphabetical listing. In 1913 **Jerry Distasio**, a miner, resided at this address with his wife **Filomena Distasio**, and **Anna Distasio** and **Antonio Distasio**, a laborer. **Ralph**

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Manello, a section hand, lived here in 1925 with his wife **Lenia Manello** and **Carl Manello**, a student, and **John Manello**, a laborer. According to the alphabetical listing, **Edwin C. Henrickson**, who operated a dairy at 122 West A Street in 1925, also resided at 116 West A Street. **Ralph Minella** and his wife **Lena Minella** lived here in 1935, as did **Carl A. Minella**, assistant manager of the **Kingsford Motor Car Company**, and **John Minella**, a musician, and his wife **Eva Minella**. Although listed as **Rafiel Minella**, Ralph Minella and his wife Eva still resided at this address in 1939, together with **John Minella**. In the 1941-1942 city directory Ralph Minella was listed as the owner of property, living here with **John E. Minella** and his wife **Eva Minella**. This is probably an error, as Eva Minella should have been listed as Ralph's wife, unless Ralph's wife had died and John had a wife named Eva.

120 – XXX – 2010

History: **Elzear Perigny**, a laborer, resided here in 1892-1894. Listed as **Exavier Perigny** in the street index, but correctly recorded as **Xavier Perigny** in the alphabetical listing, this laborer was still living here in 1902-1903. Recorded as **Mrs. I. Periguy** in the street index and **Mrs. Philie Pergnz**, widow of **E. Pergnz**, in the alphabetical listing in the 1907-1908 directory, this certainly is Xavier Perigny's widow, still residing at this address. Elzear Perigny, widow of **Isadore Perigny**, was again living at this address in 1913. There still seems to be confusion with the names. Mrs. Elzear Perigny, widow of Isadore Perigny, was still residing at this address in 1925. **Albert J. LaRoux**, a laborer, and his wife **Sarah LaRoux** lived at this location in 1935 with **Arthur F. LaRoux** and **Harold A. LaRoux**. This address was listed as "vacant" in 1939, and there was no listing for this address in the 1941-1942 city directory.

122 – XXX – 2010

History: In 1892-1894, **Mrs. S.C. Raymond**, widow of **Maxim Raymond**, lived here, as did **Albert Maccot**, a laborer. **Isaac Harris**, a peddler, resided at this location 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 at 122 West A Street, but resided at 116 West A Street. The **Asselin Creamery** warehouse was located here in 1935. The Asselin Creamery, **Urgel A. 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. There was no listing for this address in 1939, but the 1941-1942 city directory listed **Harry W. Petroske**, an upholsterer at the **Ford Motor Company**, and his wife **Fern Petroske** at this address.

27: WEST SIDE OF 400 BLOCK SOUTH STEPHENSON AVENUE

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[Compiled and Transcribed by William J. Cummings]

[NOTE: There was nothing listed on the west side of the 400 block of South Stephenson Avenue in 1892-1894. Only one shop was found on this block in 1902-1903, and there was nothing listed on this block again in 1907-1908, 1913, 1925 or 1935.]

400 – DOMINO’S PIZZA, Dan Cahee, owner/ANTONIO’S PIZZA – 2010
(Giachino’s Men’s Wear, formerly Wright’s Men’s Wear – 1980)

History: The building described here was located at 115 East Hughitt Street, on the southwest corner of East Hughitt Street and South Stephenson Avenue. The side of the building constructed for the Nelson Morris & Company was facing the 400 block of South Stephenson Avenue. In 1892-1894 **William S. Laing** dealt in wholesale meats at this address. He was also a partner in **H.H. Laing & Company** (**H.H. Laing, W.S. Laing** and **D.M. Laing**), “dealers in rough and dressed lumber, sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, etc.,” at 102 West A Street. **William S. Laing** was an agent for **Nelson Morris & Company**, wholesale meat dealers with offices in Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1902-1903 at this location. However, by 1907, **William J. Cudlip** served as agent for Nelson Morris & Co., “packers and provisions.” In 1913 William J. Cudlip was the local manager for **Morris & Co.**, wholesale meats, erroneously listed at 109 instead of 115 East Hughitt Street, and Cudlip still served in the same capacity for the same company at the same location in 1925. By 1935 **C. Walter Westrin** served as branch manager for **Armour & Co.**, another wholesale meat firm. Many early residents remembered how ice was hauled to a small door on the uppermost story facing Stephenson Avenue and then packed in sawdust to keep the contents cool during the warmer months.

There was no listing for this address or any address on the west side of the 400 block of South Stephenson Avenue in the 1939 or the 1941-1942 city directories.

406 – XXX – 2010

History: In 1902-1903 **C. Lupori** sold “confections, etc.” at this address.

408 – SHIRT TAILS, screen printing, John Benzie, owner – 2010

History:

410 – B.K. ENTERPRISES ENGRAVING, trophies, awards and medals,
Brenda Mattson, owner – 2010

History:

426 – CARLSON WAGONLIT TRAVEL, travel agency, Linda Van Beek,
president – 2010 (Colenso’s, 426-430 South Stephenson Avenue – 1980)

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History: 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, and Stephenson Avenue was, in Peg’s words, “just a huge deep ditch with no light standards and the only sidewalk was on the east side of the street.” At that time a new four-lane highway was under construction through the city.

During their stay, the Colensos were surprised to find friends who had located in Iron Mountain, serving as store managers of **S.S. Kresge Company**, the **A & P** grocery store, the **J.C. Penny Company** and the **Montgomery Ward Company**. These friends and other businessmen in the area urged them to locate in Iron Mountain, even though John had signed a contract with **Foley Brothers Department Store** in Houston, Texas.

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 Tuscon, 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.

Architecture:

430 – UES COMPUTERS, INC. – 2010 (Colenso’s, 426-430 South Stephenson Avenue – 1980)

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1994, 1902-1903, 1907-1908, 1913, 1925, 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

28-29: THE MIDWAY – EAST AND WEST HUGHITT STREETS

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.

Alfred “Oscar” Flaminio, son of Angelo “Butch” and Jenny (Caretto) Flaminio, grew up on West Hughitt Street, where his father ran a saloon. In the fall of 1987 he recorded his

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memories which provide invaluable insight into this section of Iron Mountain when 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 Flaminio stated *The Midway was comprised of an area of three or four blocks, stretching from one block east of Stephenson Avenue to and including the 300 block west of Stephenson Avenue.*

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.

Initially, most of the lumberjacks were French Canadian with a few Scandinavian and Englishmen and Irish sprinkled in. With the arrival of the 1900’s came an increase in the Polish and Croatian nationalities. Iron Mountain was rapidly becoming, like the remainder of the country, a great melting pot of diverse nationalities.

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.”

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

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churches, bazaars or donations for anyone who was really down and out would be donated willingly and kindly by these ladies.

28: SOUTH SIDE OF 100 BLOCK EAST HUGHITT STREET

101 – XXX - 2010

History: Alfred St. Louis operated his barber shop here in 1892-1894, advertising as follows: “Artistic tonsorial artist. Expert workmen. Sure to please all those who favor him with their patronage.” There were no further listings for this address until 1939, when the **Boudreau Hotel, Joseph Boudreau**, proprietor and owner, occupied 101-103 East Hughitt Street. However, the Boudreau Hotel was also listed at 101-103 West Hughitt Street which was probably the correct entry. There was no listing for this address in the 1941-1942 city directory.

103 – HATS OFF HAIR DESIGNS, BEAUTY SALON – 2010

History: In 1892-1894 **A.O. Richter**, a cigar manufacturer, produced “fine grades of cigars made from the very best tobacco” and had a large advertisement in the city directory. **John Paulet**, a shoemaker, did business here in 1902-1903 and was still plying the same trade here in 1907-1908. The address was listed as “vacant” in 1913, but by 1925 **Gabriel Selakovich** was operating a restaurant and residing here. By 1935 the address was again listed as “vacant.” By 1939 the **Boudreau Hotel, Joseph Boudreau**, proprietor and owner, occupied 101-103 East Hughitt Street. However, the Boudreau Hotel was also listed at 101-103 West Hughitt Street which was probably the correct entry. There was no listing for this address in the 1941-1942 city directory.

105 – DENNIS POVOLO, BARBER – 2010

History: **Peter Nedo** ran a restaurant here in 1892-1894. **A.J. Massey [Massie]**, had his barber shop at this address in 1902-1903. **E.P. Gingrass** had his barbershop here in 1907-1908, and also resided here. In addition, the **Frank C. Schilling Company**, with **Frank P. Schilling** serving as resident manager, sold wholesale merchandise at 105-107 East Hughitt Street at that time. In 1913, George Gingrass operated his barbershop at this location. By 1925 **Berdinner & Harding (Thomas Berdinner and A. Iver Harding)**, worked here as barbers, but only A. Iver Harding was still operating a barbershop here by 1935. The **Harding Barber Shop, Ivar A. Harding**, proprietor, was listed in 1939, and again in the 1941-1942 city directory with the proprietor listed again as A. Ivar Harding.

107 – XXX – 2010

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[Compiled and Transcribed by William J. Cummings]

History: The **Frank C. Schilling Company**, with **Frank P. Schilling** serving as resident manager, sold wholesale merchandise at 105-107 East Hughitt Street in 1907-1908. **Brauns & Van (August E. Brauns and E. Van Den Breek)** had a warehouse for their wholesale grocery business here in 1913. They operated from 109-111 East Ludington Street. There were no further listings for this address.

109 – XXX – 2010

History: **Vivian C. Chellew** had a wholesale meats business here in 1892-1894, and was also proprietor of the **Commercial Hotel** at that time. **William H. Hurley** had his law office here in 1902-1903, and boarded at the **Wabash Hotel**. **Anthony “Tony” Izzo** worked as a shoemaker at this location in 1925. In addition, **Angelo N. Izzo** ran a billiards hall and **Louis Izzo** worked as a tailor here in 1925. By 1935 **Arthur F. Roesch** served as a branch manager for the **Blatz Brewing Company** at 109-111 East Hughitt Street. In 1939 the **Calcaterra Distributing Agency**, managed by **Peter J. Calcaterra**, was located at this address, but the business was listed as the **Calcaterra Distributing Company** in the 1941-1942 city directory under the same management.

115 – XXX – 2010

History: History: In 1892-1894 **William S. Laing** dealt in wholesale meats at this address. He was also a partner in **H.H. Laing & Company (H.H. Laing, W.S. Laing and D.M. Laing)**, “dealers in rough and dressed lumber, sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, etc.,” at 102 West A Street. **William S. Laing** was an agent for **Nelson Morris & Company**, wholesale meat dealers with offices in Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1902-1903 at this location. However, by 1907, **William J. Cudlip** served as agent for Nelson Morris & Co., “packers and provisions.” In 1913 William J. Cudlip was the local manager for **Morris & Company**, wholesale meats, erroneously listed at 109 instead of 115 East Hughitt Street, and Cudlip still served in the same capacity for the same company at the same location in 1925. By 1935 **C. Walter Westrin** served as branch manager for **Armour & Company**, another wholesale meat firm. Many early residents remembered how ice was hauled to a small door on the uppermost story facing Stephenson Avenue and then packed in sawdust to keep the contents cool during the warmer months. Armour & Company was operating from this address under the same management in the 1939 and 1941-1942 city directories.

28: NORTH SIDE OF 100 BLOCK EAST HUGHITT STREET

100 – JOHN F. ENGLUND, ATTORNEY – 2010

History: In 1892-1894 **William Graf** ran a saloon at this address, and **James Alexander**, a laborer at the **Chapin Mine**, lived upstairs. **John Vercella** had a saloon here in 1903-1904, and **Thomas Langdon**, a painter, lived upstairs. **Edward Shea** sold liquor and

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[Compiled and Transcribed by William J. Cummings]

cigars at this location in 1907-1908, and also resided here. 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, but the building was vacant again by 1935. By 1939 **Smith’s Gun Shop**, **Conrad Smith**, proprietor, was located here, but in the 1941-1942 city directory **Payne’s Studio**, owned by **Edna D. Payne**, was listed at this address.

104 – XXX – 2010

History: The **Montreal House**, owned by **George B. Mitchell**, was located here in 1892-1894. The hotel’s name was changed to the **Railroad House**, **Louis White**, proprietor, by 1902-1903, and **Thorvell Lyng**, a laborer, lived here. In 1907-1908 **Domenic Serena** was the owner of the Railroad House, and also sold liquor and cigars at this location. In 1913 **George T. “Red” Meehan** and **Dolly Meehan** operated a lunch counter and sold soft drinks at this address, and **A.J. LaBrook**, a wood machine operator, resided here. There were no listings in 1925, 1935 and 1939. In the 1941-1942 city directory the **Uptown Service Station**, operated by **Johnny Pari**, was in operation at this address.

106 – XXX – 2010

History: **Louise Otto** resided at the back of 106 East Hughitt Street in the alley in 1892-1894. There were no further listings for this address.

108 – XXX – 2010

History: **Adeline Richards** lived at the back of 108 East Hughitt Street in the alley in 1892-1894. **Franklin & Johnson**, painters and paper hangers, were listed at his location in 1902-1903. There were no further listings for this address.

29: SOUTH SIDE OF 100 BLOCK WEST HUGHITT STREET

101 – THE MUSIC TREE LTD, STEREOPHONIC & HIGH FIDELITY – 2010

History: **Come Trepanier** ran a bakery and was a “dealer in groceries, provisions, flour, feed, canned goods, confectionery, glassware, chinaware, and baker’s sundries,” and also lived at this address in 1892-1894. In addition, **Joseph O. St. Arnauld** worked here as a jeweler in 1892-1894. **Charles Tirschell** operated a saloon at this location in 1902-1903, and **Ginaro Vitilli**, a miner, and **Tony Patrossia**, a miner, resided here. By 1907-1908 the business had expanded to include 101-103 West Hughitt Street, and **Joseph J. Tirschel** sold liquors and cigars and also worked as a brewing agent. The Tirschel family, including wife **Josephine Tirschel**, and three children, **Anna**, **Emma** and **Rose**, all listed as students, lived

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here. Joseph J. Tirschel was still running his saloon at 101-103 West Hughitt Street in 1913, and was an agent for the **Leisen & Henes Brewing Company**, of Menominee, Michigan. Family members residing here in addition to Joseph J. Tirschel were his wife Josephine, **Joseph J. Tirschel, Jr.**, a teamster, and Rose. In 1925 during the prohibition era **Silas I. Lundquist** sold soft drinks at 101 West Hughitt. **Louis Quilici** was the proprietor of **La Taverna (The Tavern) Hotel** at 101-103 West Hughitt in 1935. By 1939, the **Boudreau Hotel**, **Joseph Boudreau**, proprietor and owner, occupied 101-103 West Hughitt Street. However, **Patty's Bargain Barn**, owned by **Domenic Flaminio**, was listed here in the 1941-1942 city directory.

103 – XXX – 2010

History: In 1892-1894 **Borgo & Bagozzo (John Borgo and Angelo Bagozzo)** ran a "Sample room" at this location where, according to their advertisement, "You will always find their bar stocked with a fine line of wines, liquors and cigars. Fresh beer always on tap." There was no listing for 103 West Hughitt Street in 1902-1903. By 1907-1908 the saloon operated by Charles **Tirschel** at 101 West Hughitt Street in 1902-1903 had expanded to include 101-103 West Hughitt Street, and **Joseph J. Tirschel** sold liquors and cigars and also worked as a brewing agent. The Tirschel family, including wife **Josephine Tirschel**, and three children, **Anna, Emma and Rose**, all listed as students, lived here. Joseph J. Tirschel was still running his saloon at 101-103 West Hughitt Street in 1913, and was an agent for the **Leisen & Henes Brewing Company**, of Menominee, Michigan. Family members residing here in addition to Joseph J. Tirschel were his wife Josephine, **Joseph J. Tirschel, Jr.**, a teamster, and Rose. In 1925 **Vincent Kozenski** operated the **Popular Restaurant** at this address, advertising "Meals at All Hours, Special Sunday Dinners, Eat Here." **Michael Solich** and his wife **Fannie** resided in the rear. **Louis Quilici** was the proprietor of **La Taverna (The Tavern) Hotel** at 101-103 West Hughitt in 1935. By 1939, the **Boudreau Hotel**, **Joseph Boudreau**, proprietor and owner, occupied 101-103 West Hughitt Street. There was no listing for this address in the 1941-1942 city directory.

105 – XXX – 2010

History: **Carmine Gaudio** ran a grocery shop and lived at this address in 1892-1894. **Alfred Taylor**, a laborer, recorded as **Alfred Tellier** in the street index, and **Joseph Pauline**, only listed in the street index, resided here in 1902-1903. **John Jetty** sold confectioneries, cigars and tobacco at this address and resided here with his wife **Elma Jetty** in 1907-1908. By 1913 **John Paulet** ran the **Square Deal Shoe Shop** at this address, and **W. Robert Gall**, a miner, resided here with his wife **Eliza Gall**. **The Lotus Grill**, **Lawrence A. Paige** and **Adrian T. Jensen**, proprietors, operated here in 1925. **John Feira** lived here with his wife **Anna Feira** in 1935. There was no listing for this address in 1939, but John Feira, now a clerk for the W.P.A., was residing here with his wife Anna Feira, according to the 1941-1942 city directory.

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107 – XXX – 2010

History: Reubin A. Berghdal, a tailor, worked and resided here with his wife **Maytie Berghdal** in 1925, and **John Paulet**, a drayman, lived in the rear. In 1935 **Thomas J. Martell** sold beer here, and **John Hunter**, a laborer, resided in the rear. The **Yeadon Sign Company**, **Clyde Yeadon**, proprietor, was located here by 1939, but **John Everingham** was listing as living here with his wife **Georgiana Everingham** in the 1941-1942 city directory.

109 – XXX – 2010

History: **Oliver Pluff**, a laborer, lived here in 1892-1894. While **Edmond Chandonet** was found at this address in the 1902-1903 street index, the alphabetical listing places him as a shoemaker at 110 West Hughitt Street. There is no listing for this address in 1907-1908, 1913 or 1925. **Dominic Izzo** ran a tavern here in 1935. There was no listing for this address in 1939, but the 1941-1942 city directory listed the **Singer Sewing Machine Company**, **Jay Bosley**, owner, at this location.

111 – XXX – 2010

History: **Edmond Chandonet** worked at this address as a shoemaker in 1892-1894, boarding at the **Patient Hotel**. There is no entry for this location in 1902-1903. **Arthur Minnear**, who worked in a saloon, resided at this address with his wife **May Minnear** in 1907-1908, according to the alphabetical index. However, the name listed for this address in the street index for that year is **Andrew Minnear**. There is no entry for this location in 1913, 1925 or 1935. In 1939, this address was listed as “vacant,” and there was no listing for this address in the 1941-1942 city directory.

113 – XXX – 2010

History: In 1892-1894, **Mrs. N. Lemaire** and **Florence Lemaire**, both dressmakers (or possible the same person listed under two different names), worked and resided at this address. **William Cocking**, a miner, lived here with his wife **Maggie Cocking** in 1907-1908. **Christ Rigoni**, an agent for the **Schlitz Brewing Company**, had his office at this location in 1913, living here with his wife **Pauline Rigoni**. **William Gothe**, a laborer, resided here in 1925. By 1935 **Ross Oian** [*sic – Oien – ?*] lived here with his wife **Elvira Oian**. **Biagio Franco** and his wife **Marion Franco** resided at this address in 1939 and were still listed here in the 1941-1942 city directory.

115 – XXX – 2010

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History: **John Mahoney**, a laborer, was listed as living at this address in 1892-1894, and again in 1902-1903. **John Mahoney, Sr.**, now a teamster, lived here in 1913 with his wife **Catherine Mahoney**, and **John Mahoney, Jr.**, and **Walter M. Mahoney**, both laborers. In 1925 the same four members of the Mahoney family resided here, John Mahoney, Jr., then being listed as an electrician. The address was listed as “vacant” in 1935. There was no entry for this address in 1939, but the 1941-1942 city directory listed Walter Mahoney again residing at this address.

119 – UTOPIA GIFTS, GIFT SHOP – 2010

History: In 1892-1894 **Thomas Vincent, Sr.**, a flagman with the Chicago & North-Western Railway, and **Thomas Vincent, Jr.**, an engineer, lived at this address. **Mrs. Mary J. Vincent** and **Mrs. Annie Kent** were listed as residents here in 1902-1903. By 1907-1908 **Fred Grollo/Grolo** [*sic – Groleau – ?*] and his wife **Alice Grollo/Grolo** lived at this address which was listed as “vacant” in 1913. **W. Joseph Pollard**, a foreman resided here in 1925, but there is no listing for this address in 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

121 – XXX – 2010

History: **Peter Erickson**, who worked as bartender for **John Visella** at 113 South Stephenson Avenue, lived here in 1892-1894. **Charles Oliver, Sr.**, **Charles Oliver, Jr.** and **Nicholas Roberts**, all listed as laborers, resided here in 1902-1903. In 1907-1908 **John Porro**, a laborer, occupied this address with his wife **Catherine Porro**. By 1913 **Victor Demarin**, a laborer, and **Peter Demarin**, a bartender, lived here. The property was listed as “vacant” in 1925, but by 1935 **Henry Wilcox, Jr.**, a painter, his wife **Carrie Wilcox** and **Maxine Wilcox** lived here. **Albert LaRoux** and his wife **Sarah LaRoux** resided at this address in 1939, together with **Arthur LaRoux**, an employee at the **Montgomery Ward & Company**, and his wife **Dorothy LaRoux**, and **Delores LaRoux** and **Harold LaRoux**. In the 1941-1942 city directory, Albert J. LaRoux, an employee at the Ford Motor Company, still lived at this address with his wife Sarah LaRoux, as well as Harold A. LaRoux, a laborer for **Miench Contracting**, and **Jean LaRoux**, N.Y.A.

123 – XXX – 2010

History: **Mrs. M. Kelly**, widow of **Bartholomew Kelly**, **Daniel Kelly**, a teamster at the **Chapin Mine**, **Josie Kelly**, a school teacher, and **Patrick Kelly**, a barber, all resided here in 1892-1894. **Martin King, Sr.** lived here by 1902-1903, and was still living here, working as a jobber, in 1907-1908, together with his wife **Catherine King** and their son **Martin King, Jr.**, a chemist. In 1913 Martin King, Sr., then a contractor, lived here with his aforementioned wife and son, then an assistant chemist, as well as **Edna King**, probably a daughter. In 1925 Martin King, a city street commissioner, and his wife still lived at this address, together with **Stella King**, a saleslady, at **Rahm & Will Jewelers & Watchmakers**, 313 South Stephenson

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Avenue. By 1935 only Mrs. Catherine King, widow of Martin King, resided here. **Earl Tillson**, a W.P.A. worker, lived here with his wife **Edna Tillson** in 1939, and they were still listed at this address in the 1941-1942 city directory, together with **Vivian Tillson**, a cost clerk.

29: NORTH SIDE OF 100 BLOCK WEST HUGHITT STREET

100 – XXX – 2010

History: This address was listed as “vacant” in 1939 and was not listed in the 1941-1942 city directory.

102 – XXX – 2010

History: **Mrs. Henry Sullivan** conducted her millinery shop at this address in 1892-1894, and also resided here with her husband, **Henry Sullivan**, a blacksmith. **Nother Rutherland**, a miner, also was listed as living at this location at that time. **Mrs. R. Jetti** was listed as living at this address in the street index in 1902-1903, but her name was not found in the alphabetical listing. In 1907-1908 **Norman Miller** sold liquors and cigars at this address and also resided here with his wife **Emma Miller**. The Millers were selling soft drinks and living here in 1913. **Daniel Golch** ran a billiards parlor at this location in 1925 and also lived here. In 1935 **Mrs. Elizabeth “Big Liz” Chaulklin**, widow of **William Chaulklin**, ran a tavern at this address. There is no listing for this address in 1939, but according to the 1941-1942 city directory **Elizabeth Buckley** was living here, as was **James Buckley**.

104 – XXX – 2010

History: **B. Recardi** ran his saloon and lived at this address in 1892-1894. **Joseph Conta** ran the saloon here in 1902-1903. In 1907-1908 **Dominic Contarini** sold liquors and cigars and resided here with his wife **Eliza Contarini** and their daughter, **Mary Contarini**, a student. **Edward Shea** and his wife **Esther Shea** sold soft drinks and lived at this address in 1913. Edward Shea was still selling soft drinks here in 1925, during Prohibition, but by 1935 he was operating a tavern at this address. **Shea’s Bar**, operated by Edward Shea, and **Oliver’s Eat Shop** (no owner listed) were located here in 1939, and in 1941-1942 Edward J. Shea was still living here, as was **Edward J. Shea, Jr.**, a W.P.A. worker.

106 – XXX – 2010

History: **LaBrook & Trudell** were listed in the street index at this address in 1902-1903. **Allen LaBrook** was alphabetically listed as working at **Hansen’s Livery Stable**, but there was no Trudell listed for this address. In 1913 **Angelo Bacco** sold confectionery and wines at 106-108 West Hughitt Street, residing here with his wife **Victoria Bacco** and **Amedeo Bacco**, an

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engineer, and **Mary Bacco**, a clerk. By 1925 **Yep Lee** had a laundry and lived here. In 1935 **Anthony Pellegrino** worked as a tailor at this address. **Pellegrino's Tailor Shop**, Anthony Pellegrino, proprietor, was still located here in 1939 and again in 1941-1942.

108 – XXX – 2010

History: In 1892-1894 **John Jedda** ran his saloon here, and his bartender, **Paul Revello**, worked and lived here. **Angelo Bacco** ran a saloon here in 1902-1903, and sold liquors and cigars from this address, where he lived with his wife **Victoria Bacco**, **John Bacco**, a student, and **Mary Bacco**. The Bacco family, consisting of Angelo, Victoria, John, a student, Mary and **Medio**, lived here in 1907-1908, Angelo still selling liquors and cigars. In 1913 Angelo Bacco sold confectionery and wines at 106-108 West Hughitt Street, residing here with his wife Victoria Bacco and **Amedeo Bacco**, an engineer, and Mary Bacco, a clerk. **Mrs. Emma Allard** ran a boarding house and resided with her husband **Charles E. Allard**, a painter, at this address in 1925. There is no listing for this address in 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

110 – XXX – 2010

History: **Domenic Fasso** worked as a shoemaker here and lived down the street at 114 West Hughitt Street in 1892-1894. **Peter Caretto** worked as a baker and macaroni manufacturer at this address in 1902-1903, although he ran the same businesses at 112 West Hughitt Street in 1892-1894. **Edmond Chandonet** was also listed as working as a shoemaker at this location in 1902-1903, but was found working as a shoemaker at 111 West Hughitt Street in 1892-1894. Peter Caretto resided at this location in 1907-1908, but no occupation was listed. By 1913 **Joseph Rivolta** ran a grocery store and confectionery shop here, also living on the premises with his wife **Fortuna Rivolta**. The business had expanded to include 110 West Hughitt Street, as in 1907-1908 the address was only 112 West Hughitt Street. There was no listing for this address in 1925, but in 1935 **Anthony "Tony" Izzo** ran his shoe repair shop at this location and also lived here with his wife **Frances Izzo**. The **Izzo Shoe Hospital**, Tony Izzo, proprietor, was still here in 1939, and Tony and his wife **Filomena Izzo** also resided here, as did **Ralph Izzo**. The business was called the **Izzo Leading Shoe Hospital** in the 1941-1942 city directory with Tony Izzo still residing here, as well as Ralph Izzo, now an assistant foreman at the **Ford Motor Company**, and his wife **June Izzo**, a stenographer for **E.J. Dundon**, an attorney. **Rose E. Izzo**, the bookkeeper at the Izzo Shoe Hospital, also resided there.

112 – XXX – 2010

History: **Pietro Caretto** ran a bakery and macaroni factory at this address in 1892-1894 and lived down the street at 120 West Hughitt Street. **Dominic Serena** ran his saloon here in 1902-1903. **Joseph Rivolta** sold groceries, confectionery and fruits at this location in 1907-

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1908, and also resided here with his wife, **Fortunata Rivolta**. By 1913 the store, offering groceries and confectionery, was still owned by Joseph Rivolta and his wife, and had expanded to include 110-112 West Hughitt Street. **Biago Franco** ran a grocery store at this address in 1925, and also lived here with his wife **Marion Franco**. **Leon LeClair** operated as a barber at this site at the same time. The Francos still operated a grocery store and lived here in 1935. In addition, **Alfred O. Stoneman**, an attendant at **Johnnie's Service Station** (owned by **John Fauri** and located at 411 Carpenter Avenue) lived here with his wife **Clara Stoneman** in 1935, as did **Mrs. Ruth Rogers**, who occupied quarters in the rear. By 1939 the **Roma Tavern**, operated by **Domenic Izzo**, was located at this address, and Domenic Izzo was still listed as running a bar here in the 1941-1942 city directory.

114 – XXX – 2010

History: **Domenic Fasso**, who worked as a shoemaker at 110 West Hughitt Street, resided here in 1892-1894, as did **August Paul**, a laborer. **Joseph Rivolta** ran a grocery store here in 1902-1903. While there is no listing for this address in 1907-1908, **John E. Caswell** ran a restaurant and lived here in 1913. In 1925 **Bertagnoli & Conta** (**Alex Bertagnoli** and **Samuel Conta**), operated their grocery store at this address, and Alex resided here with his wife **Angeline Bertagnoli**. Ownership of the grocery store had changed to **Albert J. Tousignant** by 1935. He also lived here with his wife **Mary Tousignant**. The **Hughitt Street Market**, owned by **Ray Cecconi** and **Domenic Badini**, was in business by 1939 and was still listed in the 1941-1942 city directory. **Henry Wilcox**, a chemical operator at the **Ford Motor Company**, and his wife **Carrie Wilcox** lived upstairs, together with **Henry B. Wilcox** and **Wallace L. Wilcox**, N.Y.A.

116 – XXX – 2010

History: In 1892-1894 **Andrew Wolfert**, a "Dealer in Staple and Fancy Groceries, Confectionery, Cigars, Tobacco, Notions, Flour, Feed, Hay and Grain" operated his store and lived here. **Joe Lonprey** was listed in the street index for 210 East Hughitt Street and at 116 West Hughitt Street in the alphabetical listing for 1902-1903 as running a "livery stable, boarding house, saloon." However, in an advertisement found on page 74 of the 1902-1903 directory **Matthias Lonprey** operated a livery stable at 210 East Hughitt Street, offering "First-Class Turn-Outs, Good Horses, Careful Drivers," adding "Special Attention to Boarding" and "Prices Reasonable." According to the same advertisement Matthias Lonprey also ran the **Home Hotel** at 216-220 West Hughitt Street with "First-Class Service, Rates Reasonable, Bar in Connection." The Home Hotel was actually located at 116-120 West Hughitt Street according to the street index for 1902-1903, and was again listed at that address in 1907-1908 and 1913. In 1907-1908 the Home Hotel, listed at 120 West Hughitt Street, had **Alfred "Fred" Lambert** as proprietor, also selling liquors and cigars, residing here with his wife **Minnie Lambert**. **James Lambert** worked as a clerk, boarding at the Home Hotel in 1907-1908. The **Home Hotel & Saloon**, 116-120 West Hughitt Street, was under the same ownership in 1913. There is no listing for 116 West Hughitt Street in 1925, but **Edward**

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Chandonet repaired shoes and lived at this address in 1935. The **City Shoe Shop**, **Edward Chandonet**, proprietor, was located here in 1939, and was called the **Chandonet Shoe Hospital**, owned by **Edmond Chandonet**, in the 1941-1942 city directory.

118 – XXX – 2010

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894, 1902-1903, 1907-1908 and 1913, but it may have been part of the **Home Hotel**. See entries for 116 and 120 West Hughitt Street. In 1925 **John Knutson** operated a restaurant and lived at this address. By 1935 **Mrs. Frances Hough**, widow of **William Hough**, lived here. Mrs. Frances Hough was listed as the proprietor of a tavern at this address in 1939. **Elizabeth “Big Liz” Chaulklin** was listed as operating a soft drink parlor here in the 1941-1942 city directory.

120 – XXX – 2010

History: **J.T. Channey**, advertising himself as “Auction, Commission and Pawn Broker. New and Second hand Furniture” conducted business at this address in 1892-1894. **Pietro Caretto** lived here at that time and also ran a bakery and macaroni factory at 112 West Hughitt Street. **Joe Lonprey** was listed in the street index for 210 East Hughitt Street and at 116 West Hughitt Street in the alphabetical listing for 1902-1903 as running a “livery stable, boarding house, saloon.” However, in an advertisement found on page 74 of the 1902-1903 directory **Matthias Lonprey** operated a livery stable at 210 East Hughitt Street, offering “First-Class Turn-Outs, Good Horses, Careful Drivers,” adding “Special Attention to Boarding” and “Prices Reasonable.” According to the same advertisement Matthias Lonprey also ran the **Home Hotel** at 216-220 West Hughitt Street with “First-Class Service, Rates Reasonable, Bar in Connection.” The Home Hotel was actually located at 116-120 West Hughitt Street according to the street index for 1902-1903, and was again listed at that address in 1907-1908 and 1913. In 1907-1908 the Home Hotel, listed at 120 West Hughitt Street, had **Alfred “Fred” Lambert** as proprietor, also selling liquors and cigars, residing here with his wife **Minnie Lambert**. **James Lambert** worked as a clerk, boarding at the Home Hotel in 1907-1908. The **Home Hotel & Saloon**, 116-120 West Hughitt Street, was under the same ownership in 1913. In 1925, during the prohibition era, **Leo Shapke** sold soft drinks at this address, which was listed as “vacant” in 1935. In 1925, during the prohibition era, **Leo Shapke** sold soft drinks at this address, which was listed as “vacant” in 1935, 1939 and 1941-1942.

122 – HOUSE OF FASHION – 2010

History: **J. Demars** worked as a shoemaker at this address in 1902-1903. There was no listing for 1907-1908, but in 1913 **William C. Schettler** manufactured cigars here. In 1923 the **Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company** operated here under the management of **Joseph C. Tirschell**, who lived here with his wife **Emily Tirschell**. **William J. Tirschell**, a weighmaster, lived in the rear with his wife **Anna Tirschell**. This address was listed as

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“vacant” in 1935. By 1939 the **Pabst Distribution Center**, operated by **Edward Tirschel**, was located at this address, and was operating as the **Tirschel Distributing Agency** in 1941-1942 with Edward Tirschel and his wife **Dorothy Tirschel** also residing here.

124 – RESIDENCE – 2010

History: **Lawrence Bros. (Joseph Lawrence and Thomas Lawrence)**, no occupation listed, operated from this address in 1902-1903, both boarding at 505 West Ludington Street. **Angelo Flaminio** sold liquors and cigars at this location in 1907-1908, and lived here with his wife **Teresa Flaminio**. Angelo Flaminio operated a saloon at this address in 1913, living here with his wife **Jennie Flaminio**. **Edward F. Tirschell** ran a billiards hall here in 1925. By 1935 **Patrick J. Trottier** operated a tavern at this location. The **M & M Tavern, William Tirschel**, proprietor was in operation here by 1939, and Joseph J. Tirschel resided at this address. In the 1941-1942 city directory the business was known as **Dutchie’s M & M Bar**, still owned and operated by William Tirschel.

126 – XXX – 2010

History: In 1892-1894 the **Contarini Bros. (Joseph Contarini and Domenic Contarini)** ran a saloon at this address, where **Henry Fitzpatrick**, a plumber, and **Stephen Sprague**, a carpenter, resided. **Angelo Flaminio** kept a saloon here in 1902-1903. By 1907-1908 **Thomas Lawrence** sold liquors and cigars at this location, also residing here. **Domenic Contarini** sold wines and lived here with his wife **Eliza Contarini** in 1913. In 1925 **Alfred Marcell** and his wife **Albina Marcell** rented furnished rooms here, living at this location themselves. Other members of the Marcell family living here included **Fred L. Marcell**, a barber, **Felix Marcell**, **George Marcell**, **Irene Marcell**, a clerk at the **Alfred T. Trepanier Bakery**, and **Joseph Marcell**. This address was listed as “vacant” in 1935. This address was listed as “vacant” in 1935, and there was no listing for this address in the 1939 or 1941-1942 city directories.

30: WEST SIDE OF 300 BLOCK OF SOUTH STEPHENSON AVENUE

There were no businesses noted on the west side of the 300 block of South Stephenson Avenue in the city directories for 1892-1894, 1902-1903, 1913, 1925, 1935, 1939 and 1941-1942, except for the **Chicago & Northwestern Depot**, located at 332 South Stephenson Avenue (1913 directory), and later 320 South Stephenson Avenue (1939 and 1941-1942 directories).

302 – POOR BOY ROYS, restaurant - 2010

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[Compiled and Transcribed by William J. Cummings]

310 – STEVENS DECORATING COMPANY, Joe Stevens, owner - 2010
(The Athlete's Choice – 1980, formerly Smitty's Sporting Goods, formerly Bert Harvey Sporting Goods)

History: An article appearing in *The Florence Mining News* noted that the **Chicago & Northwestern Depot in Iron Mountain** was more like a pigpen than a depot in 1885. The editor of an Iron Mountain newspaper stated that the analogy was literally true, as pigs were wallowing in the mud under the depot. The article stated: "The stench that arises some days is enough to knock the baggage truck off the platform. The reason that no one falls off the platform in front of the in-coming train is because they become so paralyzed by the horrible smell that they stagger up on the side of the depot and the conductor and brakeman have to rush out and drag the passengers on board the train. Once in awhile they get an invigorating whiff from a petroleum tank car standing on the side-track that braces them up wonderfully. No more frightful calamity could ever happen to a mortal than to be found dead around that depot!"

Another article, appearing in the April 25, 1889 issue of *The Menominee Range* read: "THAT miserable little tinder box dignified with the title of the C. & N.W. depot must go. It is a wonder to us how it is that an enterprising concern like the company could think of maintaining such an unsightly, incommodious, and discreditable hovel as its depot in a city like Iron Mountain. Is there no positive danger of the people arguing, 'as the depot, so the company'?"

On December 22, 1889, the new station house for the **Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company** was opened in Iron Mountain. An article appearing in *The Menominee Range* stated: "The new C. & N.W. depot was opened to the public last Sunday, 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 are not included in this schedule.

Architecture: This relatively small building holds a wealth of architectural detail – for example, notice the different patterns in the wall cladding, the tiny round-top windows on the gable ends of the roof, the shaped rafters and the chamfered roof ridge.

332 – MICHAEL'S FINE JEWELRY, Michael L. Frankini, owner – 2010

History: [Find article regarding Ochietti's Jewelry.]

Architecture:

DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY – CITY OF IRON MOUNTAIN – BUSINESS DISTRICT STREET BY STREET 1879–1942

[Compiled and Transcribed by William J. Cummings]

31: SOUTH SIDE OF 100 BLOCK EAST LUDINGTON STREET

***101 – PERENNIAL GARDENS, retail florist, Betzy Douglas, owner – 2010**

History: In 1902-1903, **Walter Reimer** and **Mrs. Annie Dorlfer** lived at this location. *The Tribune-Gazette*, a weekly, and *The Tribune-Gazette Daily*, owned and published by **Walter P. Hosking**, were located here in 1907-1908. **Joseph A. Doran**, the editor, also lived here, and Hosking ran a job printing office in conjunction with publishing the newspaper. **John O'Hara**, attorney, notary and city attorney and **Hugh McLaughlin, Sr.**, real estate, loans and insurance, also had offices on this site at the corner of East Ludington Street and Merritt Avenue. *The Tribune-Gazette*, a daily newspaper owned and edited by **Walter P. Hosking** was still here in 1913, as was **Hugh McLaughlin, Sr.**'s insurance office. **Eva O. Cardinal** also had her dressmaking parlors here at that time. Early in 1921 **Frank J. Russell, Sr.**, the publisher of *The Marquette Mining Journal*, purchased two existing Iron Mountain newspapers, *The Tribune-Gazette* and *The Iron Mountain Press*, which ceased publication shortly thereafter, and established a new family newspaper, *The Iron Mountain Daily News*, which began publication on Monday, April 11, 1921. [Need to find account of fire.]
BACKGROUND NOTE: *The DailyTribune* began publication in 1897, and *The Evening Gazette* was founded in 1896. Walter Hosking purchased *The Daily Tribune* in 1900. In 1905, Hosking purchased *The Evening Gazette*. *The Iron Mountain Press* began publication in 1896, with offices located in the Fisher Block at 110 East Ludington Street.]

FIRE: On Saturday, February 25, 1922, the East Ludington Street plant of *The Iron Mountain Daily News* was totally wrecked. The newspaper was located at 101 East Ludington Street and had formerly been the location of *The Tribune-Gazette* and *The Daily Tribune-Gazette*. [Need to find account of fire.] Publication resumed on Wednesday, 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*. During the interval, the newspaper had been published at *The Mining Journal Plant* at Marquette. The newspaper's new home was at 215 East Ludington Street.

There was no listing at this address in 1925, but **Frick's Bakery, Claude Frickelton**, proprietor, was located here in 1935. The **Aerzel Supply Company**, managed by **Leslie Cohodes**, was here by 1939, but the **Bon-Ton Igloo**, operated by **Wilbert Safranek**, and the **Upper Peninsula Beauty Academy, George Chrest**, proprietor, were listed at this address in the 1941-1942 city directory.

103 – PART OF APPLIANCE & FURNITURE MART – 2010

History: The **Harrold Brothers Bowling Alleys**, managed by **H.P. Harrold**, were located here in 1902-1903. **Mrs. Adina M. Beyers** conducted her millinery shop here in 1907-

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1908. The **Nelson Piano Store**, managed by **Mrs. Eugene Laugier**, who lived upstairs, was here in 1913. **Mrs. Marion Higgle**, one of the owners of the Marion Theatre, also lived here then. **Winkler & Deems** (**Orvin Winkler** and **Edgar Deems**) were contract carpenters, occupying a portion of the ground floor in 1913. There is no entry for this address in 1925, but the **Carlson News Agency**, run by **Harry R. Carlson**, was here in 1935. The Carlson News Agency was still here under the same ownership in 1939, as well as the **Economy Cleaners**, **James C. Perino**, proprietor. By 1941-1942 the Carlson News Agency, Harry R. Carlson, proprietor, was the only business listed at this address.

105 – PART OF APPLIANCE & FURNITURE MART – 2010

History: **Engine House No. 1** of the Iron Mountain Fire Department was located here in 1892-1894. **George Irving** was captain, along with firemen **John Scott**, **Joseph Renz**, **William Irving** and **John Scanell**. **Engine House No. 2** was located on Second Street with **Alex Milliman** serving as captain, along with **Byron Kinney**, **James Tearney**, **George Hefting** and **John Turner**. In 1902-1903 **E.L. Bowman** practiced osteopathic medicine here. The **Swedish Publishing Company** occupied this site in 1907-1908, and **Mrs. M. Gloyn**, widow of **John Gloyn**, resided here. There was no entry for this address in 1913, 1925, 1935 and 1939, and the address was listed as “vacant” in the 1941-1942 city directory.

107-111 – APPLIANCE & FURNITURE MART – 111, David Kensella, owner – 2010, A-OK SERVICE & PARTS CENTER – 111, David Kensella, owner – 2010

History (107): In 1902-1903 the firm of **Buchheim & Bradley** (**Albert Buchheim** and **Jacob “Jake” Bradley**), music dealers, sold “pianos, organs, talking machines, sewing machines, etc.” Their advertisement for the **Music House** appeared on page 7 of the 1902-1903 city directory. **Jake Bradley** also led **Bradley’s Orchestra**, headquartered at 207 East Ludington Street. There were no entries for this address in 1907-1908, 1913 or 1925. By 1935, the **Carpenter-Cook Company**, wholesale groceries, operated at 107-111 East Ludington Street under the management of **Peter L. Franchini**, and was still here in 1939, managed by **Willard J. Vanderhyden**, and continued to be listed at this address in 1941-1942 under the management of **Charles M. Sleder**.

History (109): In 1902-1903 **Sam Peterson** worked here as a tailor, and **John Gloyn**, a miner, lived upstairs. There was no entry for this address in 1907-1908. **Brauns & Van**, (**August E. Brauns** and **E. Van Den Braak**), a wholesale grocery firm, was located at 109-111 East Ludington Street in 1913. There was no listing for this address in 1925. By 1935, the **Carpenter-Cook Company**, wholesale groceries, operated at 107-111 East Ludington Street under the management of **Peter L. Franchini**, and was still here in 1939, managed by **Willard J. Vanderhyden**, and continued to be listed at this address in 1941-1942 under the management of **Charles M. Sleder**.

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History (111): Brauns & Van, “wholesale jobbers in fruits, vegetables, feed, etc.,” were located here in 1907-1908, and by 1913 used 109-111 East Ludington Street as their address. **August E. Brauns** lived in Iron Mountain, but **E. Van Den Braak** was based in Green Bay, Wisconsin. There was no listing for this address in 1925. By 1935, the **Carpenter-Cook Company**, wholesale groceries, operated at 107-111 East Ludington Street under the management of **Peter L. Franchini**, and was still here in 1939, managed by **Willard J. Vanderhyden**, and continued to be listed at this address in 1941-1942 under the management of **Charles M. Sleder**.

113 – XXX – 2010

History: By 1902-1903, **Brauns & Van (August E. Brauns and E. Van Den Braak)**, wholesale grocers, were established in the community at this address. There was no listing for this address in 1907-1908, 1913, 1925, 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

31: NORTH SIDE OF 100 BLOCK EAST LUDINGTON STREET

100 – PART OF TIMBERS MOTOR LODGE – 2010

History: **Van Stone & Nerold (George S. Van Stone and William Nerold)**, photographers, operated their studio here in 1892-1894. **M. Mortenson**, another photographer, occupied the studio in 1902-1903, and also sold “clothing, gents’ furnishings, boots and shoes, etc.” at 317 South Stephenson Avenue. **Martin C. Hartwig** worked as a coal and wood dealer here in 1907-1908, and still sold coal and wood at this location in 1913, as well as operating a restaurant. **Anna Derfler**, widow of **Frank Derfler**, and **Alex M. Jacob**, a peddler, also resided in the rear of the building in 1913. In 1925, **Charles G. Kroll** worked as a tailor here. By 1935, **John J. Alleva** ran the **Northland Typewriter & Supply Company** at this address. **Pozza’s Barber Shop**, **Henry G. Pozza**, proprietor, was located here in 1939, and was still listed at this address in the 1941-1942 city directory.

102 – PART OF TIMBERS MOTOR LODGE – 2010

History: In 1902-1903 **Rosa St. Louis** worked as a dressmaker here. **Annie Tagge** managed the **City Dye Works** here in 1907-1908, while **Mary Tagge** worked as a dressmaker. This address was the site of the **Iron Mountain Electric Light & Power Company’s** warehouse in 1913. **Gust Pederson** worked here as a shoemaker in 1925. This address was listed as “vacant” in 1935 and 1939, but in the 1941-1942 city directory the **Bicycle Repair Shop**, operated by **Alex Poirier**, was located here.

104 – PART OF TIMBERS MOTOR LODGE – 2010

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History: The **Eagle Laundry** operated here in 1892-1894. **Charles Wong**, ran a laundry here in 1902-1903, as well as the City Laundry at 109 West Ludington Street. **The Monitor Publishing Company** with Claus Hanson serving as manager, published **The Monitor**, a Swedish language newspaper issued every Friday, at this location in 1907-1908. **Mrs. John (Elma) Jetty** ran a confectionery store here in 1913, and she and her husband lived on the second floor. In 1925, **Martin C. Hartwig** operated his restaurant at this site. **Tito Gioacchini** ran a tavern here in 1935.

106 – PART OF TIMBERS MOTOR LODGE – 2010 (The Coffee Shop and Jan’s Style Salon – 1980)

History: From 1892-1894 up until 1925 the **American Express Company (American Railway Express Company)** was located in this building. Some agents were **John J. Doetsch**, 1892-1894 to 1902-1903; **L.E. Collins**, 1907-1908; **W.A. Sackett**, 1913; and **Morton E. Hurlburt**, 1925. **Charles Rouse** ran a restaurant at this location in 1935. The **Motor City Upholstering Shop**, operated by **Marvin H. Warner**, was located here by 1939 and was still listed at this address in 1941-1942.

108-110 – PART OF TIMBERS MOTOR LODGE – 2010 (Andreini’s Appliance & Furniture Carpet Shop, 108-110 – 1980)

THE FISHER BLOCK AND MORE 104-110 East Ludington Street, Iron Mountain, Michigan

By William J. Cummings
Fall, 2010

Rumors were spreading in Florence, Wisconsin, on Saturday, June 27, 1891, that Hiram D. Fisher, prominent businessman there, was going to build a \$20,000 brick store building on Stephenson Avenue in Iron Mountain that summer. According to *The Florence Mining News* published that day the structure would be three stories high and “one of the handsomest and most substantial business blocks ever erected in Dickinson County.”

The rumor was confirmed in an article appearing in *The Dickinson County Journal* shortly thereafter. However, the building was to be constructed on property leased from the Chicago & Northwestern Railway on East Ludington Street, not Stephenson Avenue. Architect J.E. Clancy, of Iron Mountain, had been engaged to draw up plans for the structure, a “magnificent three story and basement block, either of stone or brick, sixty feet frontage on Ludington Street and 108 feet deep.” Other investors were said to be Edward J. Ingram, a druggist, and A.D. Stiles, an agent for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, both of Iron Mountain. Oliver Evans, assistant cashier of the First National Bank and son-in-law of Hiram D. Fisher, was the third investor in the business block instead of A.D. Stiles.

The property was located opposite the Iron Mountain Fire Department’s Engine House No. 1 and Arthur Flatt’s news stand.

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Final plans called for 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.

Webb & Smith (William C. Webb and E.S. Smith) were awarded the contract for the basement and began excavation July 31, 1891. The stone foundation was nearing completion by the end of August. Joseph LeMieux won the contract for the building in early September with a low bid of \$15,250 and construction began by the middle of the month. The building was to be completed by December 15. The joists for the first floor were all in place by September 24. George Alexander was awarded the contract for laying the brick. By December 10 Dehn & Stutts (George J. Dehn and James W. Stutts), steam heating contractors, were nearly finished installing the heating plant. The cornice was also nearly completed by that date, and hardwood floors were being laid. Contractor Joseph LeMieux thought that the block would be ready for tenants by the first of the year at the very latest.

An article in the November 12, 1891 edition of *The Iron Range*, Iron Mountain’s leading newspaper at the time, pointed out there was “no difficulty in renting good store rooms in this city. Every store room is rented.” John R. Wood’s Sandstone Block at 206-216 East Ludington Street, the Robbins Block (Albert E. Robbins) at 217-219 East Hughitt Street, the Eskil Block (Jorgen J. Eskil) at 215 East Hughitt Street, the Spencer Block (John T. Spencer) at 118-122 West B Street and the Anderson building (address undetermined at present) all were new constructions in 1891 and had spaces for tenants.

The first tenant for the Fisher Block, Dr. William Hutchinson, was mentioned in *The Iron Range* on November 12, 1891. He had been associated with Dr. John D. Cameron and Dr. Joseph Addison Crowell, but was setting up an independent practice at the time. On December 17, “according to good authority,” a new furniture store was to occupy the west room and it seemed to be “an accepted fact” that a new bank would occupy the east room on the first floor. It was thought that the Iron Mountain City Council would transfer the offices of the city officials to the Fisher Block, and the Masonic Lodge and the Knights of Pythias were committed to occupy the third floor.

Tenants were moving in by early January, 1892. The December 31, 1891 edition of *The Iron Range* noted the Water Works Company’s office was moved that day to Room 4 of Fisher’s new block. A week later the same newspaper announced: *Fisher’s block is rapidly filling up. Cook & Pelham have three very large and pleasant office rooms on the second floor front, and the Water Works Company have equally pleasant ones across the hall. The register of deeds and county clerk also have their offices on the second floor. The offices of Hamlin & Fordyce, the Upper Peninsula Brewing Company and Detroit Building and Loan Association are rooms 2 and 3, on the first floor, entrance from the east side of the building. Jos. Lemieux also has his office in the building.*

The Masonic Lodge and the Knights of Pythias rented the two fraternal lodge halls on the third story, and initially announced that on January 15, both halls would be opened to invited guests. The Knights of Pythias Hall had a hardwood floor, while the Masonic Hall was carpeted. Thus, during the reception, those wishing to dance would do so in the Knights of Pythias Hall, while vocal and instrumental music, card playing and a social time for those not dancing would occur in the Masonic Hall. A “grand banquet” was to be held in the banquet

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hall, and admission was to be reasonable, the proceeds going toward furnishing the banquet hall which was to be used in common by the two lodges.

The “housewarming” actually occurred on Friday, January 22, 1892, and was thoroughly reported by *The Iron Range* under the headline “A Grand Success” in its January 28, 1892 edition. *The largest company that ever gathered in Iron Mountain was that which assembled in the Masonic and Knights of Pythias halls last Friday evening. Besides our own people there were delegations from Norway, Florence and other range towns, and it is estimated that at least 500 people were present...In the early part of the evening the company was seated in the Masonic hall, and listened to some excellent vocal music...At the conclusion of this program supper was announced as being ready in the banquet room, and 125 couples sat down to the tables...After supper followed the dance in the K. of P. hall, and the excellent music and gentlemanly and careful attention of the floor managers made the occasion one of complete enjoyment to all present. It was within three hours of daylight when the last dance was finished and the tired but happy dancers prepared to go home. Nearly \$250 was cleared, which will go toward furnishing the banquet hall and kitchen.*

The newly-organized Commercial Bank opened for business on Saturday, March 12, 1892 with Oliver Evans serving as its first cashier, having severed his connection with the First National Bank.

Meanwhile, it was announced that Hiram D. Fisher, Oliver Evans and Edward J. Ingram purchased the 20-foot lot adjoining the property to the west of the Fisher Block. In an article in the December 24, 1891 edition of *The Iron Range*, a reporter speaking to Fisher learned he intended to erect a one-story, fireproof store building, 22 x 88 feet on the property just purchased in the spring. The frame building already on the lot was to be moved farther west and turned around to front on Ludington Street. The new brick building was located at 106 East Ludington Street. The American Express Company moved into the building in late July or early August, 1892. (This building was the one damaged by falling bricks from the Fisher Block on March 15, 1890 which then housed Joe Kmiec’s café and the bus station.) The frame building was relocated at 104 East Ludington Street and was home to the Eagle Laundry.

At the county board of supervisors’ meeting held in mid-October, 1894, it was voted to move the county offices from the Wood Sandstone Block to the Fisher Block, probably because the county paid \$1,200 per year rent at the Wood Sandstone Block and Fisher offered a lease at \$800 per year. The Knights of Pythias had vacated their quarters on the third floor, and that room was to be fitted up for the court room. Thus, the Fisher Block was, in effect, the second “court house” for the young Dickinson County. In order to make room for the county offices, Dr. J.A. Elmere moved his office downstairs in the Fisher Block to the rear of the Commercial Bank.

The Masonic Lodge (Iron Mountain Lodge, No. 388, F. and A.M.) moved from the Fisher Block at the end of March, 1895, having signed a 10-year lease to begin on April 1 with John Russell, who was building a 50-foot addition to his building at 100 East B Street to be utilized as a banquet room and kitchen. Robert Meyer had the contract for the addition.

Older area residents will remember the Fisher Block as the location of the Iron Mountain Home Furniture Company, and later Andreini’s Appliance and Furniture Land annex.

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History (108): In 1902-1903 **George Irving** worked as superintendent of the **Iron Mountain Electric Light and Power Company** at this location. **Berg Furniture Company**, **F.G. Berg**, proprietor, operated a furniture and undertaking establishment here in 1907-1908, with **J.S. Smith** working as the undertaker. In 1913 **John Bond** had a furniture store at this address. **Godfrey Johnson** managed the **Gately-Wiggins Furniture Company** at this location in 1925. **The Iron Mountain Home Furniture Company** (**Theodore C. Moroni**, president; **Rueben A. Bennett**, secretary-treasurer) was here in 1935, as was the **Masonic Hall** which was located in the **Fisher Block** since it opened.

History (110): Known as the **Fisher Block**, the original structure was built in 1891. The **Commercial Bank** was housed in this building from 1892-1894 through 1925, and on December 21, 1929, its new building, located on the west side of the 500 block of South Stephenson Avenue, was officially dedicated. The bank was organized on March 12, 1892 with a paid capital of \$50,000. The first day's deposits were \$29,000. **Jesse Spaulding** was the first president, **Francis A. Brown** served as the first vice-president and **Oliver Evans** was the cashier and director.

In 1892-1894 no distinction was made between the two addresses. **George J. Dehn** and **James W. Stutts** advertised from this address as "sanitary plumbers, steam and gas fitters, hot water and hot air heating apparatus furnishers, sheet iron workers and sewer contractors." They dealt in gas, electric and combination fixtures and plumbers' supplies. The **Iron Mountain Water Works** had an office in the Fisher Block at this time.

An article in the September 14, 1899 edition of the Iron Mountain Press noted a business change in the Fisher Block as follows:

Bond & Gill, the dealers in carpets, wall paper, paints, etc., expect to move into the store in the **Fisher block** at present occupied by **Druggist Stoekly** about the first of the month. We are in-

[need to copy remainder of this article]

John Bond shared space with the bank for his furniture and carpet store in which he also sold wall paper and paints in 1902-1903. He also did painting and wallpapering, and was still there in 1913. **Tom A. Hanna** owned and edited the **Iron Mountain Press** at this address between 1902-1903 and 1913. In 1907-1908 the **Iron Mountain Light and Power Company** was at this address instead of **108**, as noted above. **John Obermeyer** also ran his plumbing and heating company from the basement of this building in 1907-1908.

OFFICE AND BUSINESS LISTINGS FOR THE FISHER BLOCK

1892-1894: Offices and businesses listed in the Fisher Block in the 1892-1894 city directory included: **Commercial Bank** (**Jesse Spaulding**, president; **Francis A. Brown**, vice-president; **Oliver Evans**, cashier); **Armstrong & Kingsford** (**Herbert Armstrong** and **Edward G. Kingsford**), real estate, surveyors and pine timber estimators, Room 11; **Cook & Pelham** (**August C. Cook** and **Herbert M. Pelham**), attorneys at law and real estate, Room 5; **Dehn & Stutts** (**George J. Dehn** and **James W. Stutts**), sanitary plumbers, steam and gas fitters, hot

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water and hot air heating apparatus furnishers, sheet iron workers and sewer contractors, dealers in gas, electric, combination fixtures and plumbers' supplies; **Hamlin & Fordyce** (**William Y. Hamlin** and **Thomas N. Fordyce**), real estate, **Lee Fordyce**, manager; **Iron Mountain Water Works** (**F.A. Todd**, president; **Charles E. King**, secretary; **D.L. Quirk**, treasurer; **Edward A. Ordway**, superintendent); **Dr. C. Frithiof Larson**, physician and surgeon, Rooms 10 and 12; **Hugh McLaughlin**, real estate dealer, register of deeds of Dickinson County, abstracts of titles, Room 6; **Lewis T. Sterling**, real estate and insurance; **Knights of Pythias, Hematite Lodge No. 129; A.F. & A.M., Iron Mountain Lodge No. 388.**

1902-1903: Offices and businesses listed in the Fisher Block in the 1902-1903 city directory included: **Basement** – **John Obermeyer**, plumber; **First Floor** – **Commercial Bank** (**Otto C. Davidson**, president; **John F. Hancock**, vice-president; **Oliver Evans**, cashier; **Wilbur W. Thompson**, assistant cashier); **John Bond**, furniture, carpets, wall paper, paints, etc.; painting and paper hanging; **Iron Mountain Press, Tom A. Hanna**, publisher, rear of Commercial Bank; **Second Floor** – Room 4, **E.A. Woodward**, lawyer; Room 4, **Alvin Poe**, farm lands, real estate and insurance; Room 5, **Dr. J.L. Page Remillard**, physician and surgeon; Room 6, **Cook & Pelham** (**August C. Cook** and **Herbert M. Pelham**), attorneys at law; Room 9, **Mrs. Kate H. Ingram**, music teacher; Room 10, **Hugh McLaughlin**, insurance and real estate; Room 11, **August J. Waffan**, lawyer and justice of the peace; Room 12, **J.H. Karkeet**, agent for **Aetna Power Company**; Room 13, **William Creuz**, cigar maker; **Third Floor** – **Iron Mountain Lodge No. 388, F. & A.M.** (Masonic Hall); **Fisher Block Hall.**

1907-1908: Offices and businesses listed in the Fisher Block in the 1907-1908 city directory included: **Basement** – **John Obermeyer**, plumbing and heating; **First Floor** – **Commercial Bank** (**Otto C. Davidson**, president; **John F. Hancock**, vice-president; **Oliver Evans**, cashier; **Wilbur W. Thompson**, assistant cashier); **Berg Furniture Store, F.G. Berg**, furniture and undertaking (108 East Ludington Street); **Iron Mountain Press, Tom A. Hanna**, publisher, rear of Commercial Bank; **Second Floor** – Room 4, **E.A. Woodward**, lawyer; Room 6, **Cook & Pelham** (**August C. Cook** and **Herbert M. Pelham**), attorneys and notaries; Room 7, **Iron Mountain Electric Light & Power Company, George Irving**, superintendent; Room 9, **Mrs. Kate H. Ingram**, music studio; Room 12, **J.H. Karkeet**, agent for **Aetna Power Company**; **Dr. Herman Sturtz**, dentist; **Western Union Telegraph Company, Bessie E. Anderson**, manager; **Third Floor** – **Iron Mountain Lodge No. 388, F. & A.M.** (Masonic Hall); **Iron Mountain Chapter O.E.S., No. 44.** *[Note: With the exception of the Iron Mountain Electric Light & Power Company, the room numbers were not indicated. Tenants who were listed in 1902-1903 with room numbers have been listed here with the same room numbers.]*

1913: Offices and businesses listed in the Fisher Block in the 1913 city directory included: **First Floor** – **Commercial Bank** (**Otto C. Davidson**, president; **Oliver Evans**); **Commercial Bank Insurance Agency** (**Anson F. Wright**, agent; **Wilbur W. Thompson**, manager); **John Bond**, furniture (108 East Ludington Street); **Iron Mountain Press, Tom A. Hanna**, proprietor and editor, rear of Commercial Bank; **Second Floor** – Room 4, **E.A. Woodward**, lawyer; Room 5, **Dr. Herman Sturtz**, dentist; Room 6, **Cook & Pelham** (**August C. Cook** and **Herbert M. Pelham**), lawyers; Room 8, **Dr. Celestin LeGolvan**, physician and surgeon; Room 9, **Kate H. Ingram**, widow of **Edward Ingram**, music teacher; Room 10, **Albert G. Jones**, mining lands; Room 11, **Western Union Telegraph Company, Bessie E. Anderson**, local manager;

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[Compiled and Transcribed by William J. Cummings]

Room 12, **Prudential Insurance Company**, Michael Oswald, agency organizer; **Third Floor – Iron Mountain Lodge No. 388, F. & A.M.** (Masonic Temple); **Fisher Hall**.

1925: Offices and businesses listed in the Fisher Block in the 1925 city directory included: **First Floor – Commercial Bank** (**Otto C. Davidson**, president; **William Kelly**, vice-president, **Edward G. Kingsford**, vice-president, **Wilbur W. Thompson**, cashier, **Frank O. Morrett**, assistant cashier; **Edward F. Sandercock**, assistant cashier); **Gately-Wiggins Company**, **Godfrey Johnson**, manager, furniture (108 East Ludington Street); **Second Floor – J.I. Corn Land Company**, **Julius I. Corn**, proprietor, homesites and houses on easy terms; – 1925; **Masonic Hall** – 1925; **Farrell & Sutherlund** (**Archie P. Farrell** and **Alfred E. Sutherlund**), dealers in farm and timber lands; **Charles T. Hampton Agency** (**Charles T. Hampton**), insurance and real estate; **Marinello Beauty Shop**, **Mary E. Harvey**, proprietor; **F.E. Parmelee & Son**, (**Fred E. Parmelee** and **Gale F. Parmelee**), architects; **James R. Spencer**, lawyer; **Dr. Herman Sturtz**, dentist; **Raymond Turner**, lawyer; **Third Floor – Iron Mountain Lodge No. 388, F. & A.M.** (Masonic Temple); **Fisher Hall**. *[Note: Room numbers were not given in the street index or the alphabetical listing for the offices and businesses located in the Commercial Bank Building (Fisher Block), 108-110 East Ludington Street, in the 1925 city directory.]*

1935: Offices, businesses and apartments listed in the Fisher Block in the 1935 city directory, all using 108 East Ludington Street for an address, included: **Iron Mountain Home Furniture Company** (**Theodore C. Moroni**, president; **Rueben A. Bennett**, secretary-treasurer), furniture; **Charles T. Hampton**, general insurance; **McGregor Brothers** (**Clark C. McGregor** *[sic]* and **S. Jim** *[sic]* **McGregor**), general insurance; **Esther Alexander**, stenographer for the Dickinson County Agricultural Agent, apartment; **Mrs. Mildred Barkhurst**, saleswoman, Isaac H. Oshin's, women's clothing store, apartment; Harry W. Petroske and wife Fern Petroske, apartment; **Masonic Hall**.

1939: Offices, businesses and apartments listed in the Fisher Block in the 1939 city directory, all using 108-114 East Ludington Street for an address, included: **Home Furniture Company**, **Rueben A. Bennett**, manager, furniture; **McGregor Brothers Insurance Agency** (**Clarke C. McGregor** and **James S. McGregor**), general insurance; **Oliver Iron Mining Company**, **George J. Eisele**, general superintendent; **Oshins Ladies' Apparel**, **Mrs. M.J. Townley**, manager; **Liberty Loan Corporation**, **Paul A. Lirette**, manager; Receivership of **U.S. National Bank**; **Charles Carlson**, traffic policeman at Lincoln School, apartment; **William J. Parent**, apartment; **Masonic Hall**.

1941-1942: Offices, businesses and apartments listed in the Fisher Block in the 1939 city directory, all using 108 East Ludington Street for an address, included: **Home Furniture Company**, **Rueben A. Bennett**, manager, furniture; **Bacco Construction Company** (**John J. Bacco**, president; **Arthur R. Fortier**, vice-president; **Carl I. Israelson**, secretary; **Joseph J. Rigoni**, treasurer); **Champion Gravel Company**, **Walter C. Seiler**, manager; **Liberty Loan Corporation**, **Paul A. Lirette**, manager; **Oliver Iron Mining Company**, **George J. Eisele**, general superintendent.

114 – PART OF TIMBERS MOTOR LODGE – 2010 (Chicago & North-Western Railway freight house – 1935)

DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY – CITY OF IRON MOUNTAIN – BUSINESS DISTRICT STREET BY STREET 1879–1942

[Compiled and Transcribed by William J. Cummings]

History: The Chicago & North-Western freight warehouse was located here in 1935. It has been incorporated into the Timbers Motor Lodge.

32: SOUTH SIDE OF 100 BLOCK WEST LUDINGTON STREET

101-103 – XXX – 2010

History (Rundle's Opera House): In the beginning of 1888, **John Thomas Spencer** began constructing a model opera house for Iron Mountain residents at 105-107 West Ludington Street. At that time only the first floor was completed and it was fitted with a few chairs and benches made from beer kegs with planks for seats. A presentation of "Monte Cristo" opened the city's new play house. The mortgage held by the **Wisconsin Land & Lumber Company** of Hermansville was foreclosed, and the property was later sold to the **Rundle Brothers – Thomas and Alfred J. Rundle**. Thomas Rundle died by 1891.

On June 13, 1891, a grand ball was held in Rundle's Opera House honoring the newly-formed **Dickinson County**. The **Hon. Don M. Dickinson** and several members of the Legislature arrived to help celebrate the occasion.

Sometime around 1892 the second story of Rundle's Opera House was completed. From then on, the good theatrical companies never forgot to stop in Iron Mountain. Among the great actors and actresses of the period who played on Rundle's stage were **Thomas Keen** in "Richard III"; **John S. Murphy** in "Sham Rhine and Kerry Glow" and **Ada Rhaen** in "Nell Gwynne." Social clubs and dancing clubs met here, and **Five O'Clock Teas** were very fashionable.

On April 22, 1897, the cinematoscope was exhibited at Rundle's Opera House, showing animated pictures that actually seemed to move!

Access to the second story, known as Rundle's Opera House for several decades, was gained through a wide door facing Merritt Avenue and the railroad tracks. The business entry for the hardware store was located on West Ludington Street.

Upon entering from Merritt Avenue, there was no foyer, but just a broad stairway leading to the second floor. After presenting your ticket at the door upstairs, you entered a large room and faced the stage with its ornate curtain. Traveling companies provided the theater with one-night stands and stock companies brought a repertoire of several plays, mostly romances, for a week of entertainment.

Vaudeville-type variety shows were also popular. **Myrtle (Thompson) Bartholomew**, recalling Rundle's Opera House in Iron Mountain's centennial book *Born From Iron*, remembered attending her first matinee on December 24, 1897, when she heard new songs to banjo music and saw a little girl dance. She also recalled occasional home talent productions, the most elaborate of which was the annual **Elks' Minstrel Show**, always done in black face. "This was the night when the local young blades had an opportunity to exhibit singing and dancing talents and a chance to try their wit in the humor of the day, 'roasting' prominent citizens to the delight of everyone except, of course, the victims," Myrtle wrote.

In addition to theatrical performances, the opera house was the site of occasional concerts and lectures to stimulate local cultural life, and politicians "hired the hall" to announce and

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[Compiled and Transcribed by William J. Cummings]

defend their platforms. Seniors from the Hulst High school were graduated from Rundle's stage until the new high school, built in 1911 and still serving as Iron Mountain High School, opened.

The opera house was also the site of the year's big social events, like the Easter Dance and the Elks' Ball, as well as big private parties. For dances, according to Myrtle, "the seats were moved to the side walls, the floors cleaned and waxed, plants and other color brought in to add glamour and the big hall became a ballroom ready for the arrival of society, young and old."

Myrtle recalled that her sister carried her dancing slippers in a silk bag and also had a beautiful white fan Myrtle wasn't supposed to touch. Myrtle's sister's escort would arrive to pick her up in a hired hack.

On Thursday, September 22, 1910, Martha **Washington's Daughters' Colonial Vaudeville** was presented under the auspices of the Women's Guild of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church. One hundred and twenty-five talented dames of Iron Mountain in attractive colonial costumes, including a chorus of one hundred dames, assisted by the best soloists sang the old plantation melodies and catchy tunes from the popular operas.

In the August 31, 1911, issue of the *Iron Mountain Press*, Manager Rundle announced he had booked "the following excellent attractions for an early appearance at his play-house": The County Sheriff, Fire and Flame, Messenger Boy, Lion and the Mouse, When Knighthood Was in Flower, Right of Way, the Aviator, the Traveling salesman, Uncle Josh, Gay Morning Glories and the Girl and the Tramp.

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.

It would appear that Alfred J. Rundle rebuilt his hardware store, as it is listed in Polk's Michigan State directories until 1919, and from 1921 to 1927 as Rundle Hardware Company, with **Alfred J. Rundle** and **Howard E. Rundle** listed as proprietors.

However, with the opening of numerous new movie theaters – some of which also had stages for vaudeville troupes – in the late teens and early twenties, the opera house was no longer a feature.

History (Rundle's Hardware): In 1892-1894, **A.J. Rundle** was listed as "manager and proprietor of the Opera House", as well as a "dealer in hardware, stoves, tinware and mining supplies. Jobbing in tin and sheet iron." The address was 105-107 West Ludington Street. Listed as handling "hardware, stoves, mining supplies, and plumbing" in 1902-1903, the entry for 1907-1908 merely listed "hardware and mining supplies," the same listing appearing in 1913. The entry for 1925 for the **Rundle Hardware Company**, noted "wholesale and retail hardware, distributors of Maytag Washing Machines, Corbin Hardware and Universal Stoves." **Alfred J. Rundle** and **Howard E. Rundle** were the proprietors at 101-103 West Ludington Street at that time.

***105 – IRON MOUNTAIN POST OFFICE – 2010 (Iron Mountain Post Office – 1980)**

DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY – CITY OF IRON MOUNTAIN – BUSINESS DISTRICT STREET BY STREET 1879–1942

[Compiled and Transcribed by William J. Cummings]

History: The **Iron Mountain United States Post Office**, located at 105 West Ludington Street (listed at 101 West Ludington Street in the 1939 and 1941-1942 city directories) on the site of Rundle Brothers Hardware Store and Opera House, was dedicated Sunday, November 3, 1935. The contract price, together with lock box equipment and lighting fixtures, amounted to \$55,176.88 as of October 16, 1935. The entire post office plant, including the site, cost approximately \$100,000.

According to an article in the Saturday, November 2, 1935, edition of *The Iron Mountain News*, the construction of the post office culminated an effort dating back to 1920, when petitions were first circulated asking the government for the structure. Nothing was done until several years before construction began, when the project was first listed on the treasury department's list of proposed appropriations.

A long time elapsed without further action, but finally the site on West Ludington Street between Merritt Avenue and Carpenter Avenue was purchased.

According to **James J. Doheney**, superintendent of rural mails in Chicago, "on November 18, 1933, the public works administration allotted \$78,700 for the building. **J. Ivan Dize** and his associates, **W.A. Stewart** and **L.R. Hoffman**, were selected as the architects. The construction contract was awarded by the treasury department January 18, 1935, to **McGough Brothers**, of St. Paul, in the amount of \$48,100, the building to be completed in 300 calendar days from notice to proceed."

The November 2, 1935, article noted that the new post office building was "in marked contrast to the quarters occupied in the city hall building for 40 years." Apparently "the plain appearance of the exterior of the building" had caused criticism, but added that the interior was "modern in every respect" and the furnishings were attractive.

Architecture: Originally, the building covered a ground area of 5,980 square feet, the cubical content being 149,285 feet. The work room contained 3,700 square feet plus 400 square feet for the financial section.

At that time of construction, building design had moved toward a streamlined, Art Deco or Modern look with less ornamentation, but still influenced by classical proportions. Notice the brick and stone detailing across the tops of the windows and at the top of the walls – that subtle line echoes the ornate cornices that topped off turn-of-the-century commercial buildings.

W.P.A. Murals: The murals in the lobby were painted by Bulgarian-born artist Vladimir Rousseff in 1935-36, 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. 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. The Iron Mountain Post Office is very unusual because it contains five large, well-preserved murals.

109-113 – XXX – 2010

DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY – CITY OF IRON MOUNTAIN – BUSINESS DISTRICT STREET BY STREET 1879–1942

[Compiled and Transcribed by William J. Cummings]

History (109): Miss Hattie Riendeau operated a millinery shop and lived here in 1892-1894. Charles Wong ran the **City Laundry** here in 1902-1903, as well as another laundry at 104 East Ludington Street. In 1907-1908 the City Laundry, referred to as a Chinese laundry, was owned by **Yep Sing**, and in 1913 the City Laundry had **Sam Sing**, possibly the same man, listed as the proprietor. In 1925 the **Rundle Sheet Metal Works** was located at 109-113 West Ludington Street. Aside from the new **Iron Mountain United States Post Office**, there were no addresses listed on this block in 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

History (111): *The Daily Tribune* and *The Weekly Tribune* were published by **Walter P. Hosking**, proprietor, with **George F. Stoney** serving as managing editor and **Joseph Doran** working as city editor in 1902-1903 at this address. There was no listing for this address in 1907-1908. In 1913 the A.J. Rundle Hardware Company used 111-113 West Ludington Street as a warehouse. In 1925 the **Rundle Sheet Metal Works** was located at 109-113 West Ludington Street. Aside from the new **Iron Mountain United States Post Office**, there were no addresses listed on this block in 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

History (113): In 1892-1894, the **Salvation Army Barracks** was located here. There were no listings for this address in 1902-1903, 1907-1908 or 1913. In 1925 the **Rundle Sheet Metal Works** was located at 109-113 West Ludington Street. Aside from the new **Iron Mountain United States Post Office**, there were no addresses listed on this block in 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

115 – XXX – 2010

History: **William Jeffery**, a member of the special police force, resided here in 1892-1894. **August Johnson** lived here in 1902-1903. **August Anderson**, a miner, was at this address in 1907, and again in 1913, when he was listed as a powder man. In 1925 **Victor Forsberg**, a shoemaker, lived here. Aside from the new **Iron Mountain United States Post Office**, there were no addresses listed on this block in 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

117 – XXX – 2010

History: **James Coleman**, a teamster for **Edward Harvey**, lived here in 1892-1894. **John Fredericks**, referred to as a “mining man,” resided here in 1902-1903. Another teamster, **Joseph Tauschek**, was at this address in 1907-1908, and **Adolph Blahnik**, a cement worker, lived here in 1913. In 1925 **Benjamin H. Drumheller**, a carpenter, and **Lafayette Hemphill**, a mill hand, resided at this address. Aside from the new **Iron Mountain United States Post Office**, there were no addresses listed on this block in 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

119 – XXX – 2010 (Fred Trepanier, William J. Young – 1925)

DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY – CITY OF IRON MOUNTAIN – BUSINESS DISTRICT STREET BY STREET 1879–1942

[Compiled and Transcribed by William J. Cummings]

History: In 1902-1903 **Fred Trepanier**, a laborer, lived at this address. **Joseph Trepanier**, who worked at a meat market, resided here in 1907-1908. By 1913 **Fred Trepanier**, now a carpenter, was back at this address, and was still listed as a resident in 1925, along with **William J. Young**, a barber with the firm of **Young & Miniati (Joseph A. Miniati)**, whose shop was located at 203 East Hughitt Street. Aside from the new **Iron Mountain United States Post Office**, there were no addresses listed on this block in 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

123 – XXX – 2010

History: In 1892-1894 **Dr. J.S. Gareau**, physician and surgeon, was residing here, keeping office hours at this corner address from 8 to 9 a.m., 1 to 3 p.m. and 7 to 8 p.m. **L.M. Hansen**, who ran a livery at 411-413 Stephenson Avenue and also had an undertaking establishment in the Robbins Block at 217 East Hughitt Street, lived here in 1902-1903. **John Garvey**, a railroad yardmaster, resided here in 1907-1908. **John F. Martin**, manager of the **Michigan State Telephone Company**, was here in 1913. **Medio J. Bacco**, a contractor, lived at this address in 1925. Aside from the new **Iron Mountain United States Post Office**, there were no addresses listed on this block in 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

32: NORTH SIDE OF 100 BLOCK WEST LUDINGTON STREET

100 – XXX – 2010

History: In 1902-1903 **Frank Parent** ran **The Bonaparte**, a saloon, at this address. At the same time, **Mrs. William Hanley** took in boarders upstairs. Frank Parent was selling liquors and cigars here in 1907-1908. There was no listing for this address in 1913, 1925, 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

**102 – SUPERIOR CARPET TILE HOBBY, INC., Mark Wiederrecht,
president – 2010**

History: **Charles Wong** operated a Chinese laundry here in 1892-1894, and **Joseph Bordeau** dealt in real estate, also residing at this address. There is no entry for this address in 1902-1903 or 1907-1908. In 1913 the property was “vacant.” There was no entry for this address in 1925 or 1935. By 1939 the **Viking Tavern**, **J. Anderson**, proprietor, was located here, but there was no entry listed at this address in the 1941-1942 city directory.

104 – PART OF SUPERIOR TILE HOBBY, INC. – 2010

History: In 1892-1894, **DaPrato & Rigassi (John DaPrato and Charles Rigassi)** sold groceries at this site. **Thomas Williams** ran a second-hand store at 104-106 West Ludington

DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY – CITY OF IRON MOUNTAIN – BUSINESS DISTRICT STREET BY STREET 1879–1942

[Compiled and Transcribed by William J. Cummings]

Street in 1902-1903. By 1907-1908 **The Bijou**, a vaudeville theater, was in operation at 104-106 West Ludington Street under the management of **Gustaf Holmberg**. **Frank Parent** was also listed at 104 West Ludington Street selling liquors and cigars in 1907-1908. **Martin D. Thomas** was managing **The Bijou Theatre** at 104-106 South Stephenson Avenue in 1913, and the theatre was still operating there in 1925. **Hector Golchic** sold soft drinks in the rear of the 104 portion building in 1925 when Prohibition was in effect, and **Celina Gauthier** also operated a restaurant in the rear at the same time. In 1935 **Charles J. Johnson** operated a grocery store at this location and **Albert Scholke** worked as a tailor here. The **Recreation Bowling Alley**, managed by **Peter Tomassoni**, was located at this address by 1939, and was listed as the **Recreation Bowling Alleys** in the 1941-1942 city directory under the ownership of **Joseph Crispigna**, **Peter Tomassoni** and **Ray Derham**.

106 – PART OF SUPERIOR TILE HOBBY, INC. – 2010

History: **Moroni & Bena** (**John Moroni** and **James Bena**) ran a saloon here in 1892-1894. **Thomas Williams** ran a second-hand store at 104-106 West Ludington Street in 1902-1903. By 1907-1908 **The Bijou Theatre**, a vaudeville theater, was in operation at 104-106 West Ludington Street under the management of **Gustaf Holmberg**. **Martin D. Thomas** was managing **The Bijou Theatre** at 104-106 South Stephenson Avenue in 1913, and the theatre was still operating there in 1925. **Hans Christensen** ran a bowling alley here in 1935. The **Recreation Bowling Alley**, managed by **Peter Tomassoni**, was located at 104 West Ludington Street by 1939 and probably encompassed this address, since the Bijou Theatre building had been located at 104-106 West Ludington Street. Listed as the **Recreation Bowling Alleys** in the 1941-1942 city directory under the ownership of **Joseph Crispigna**, **Peter Tomassoni** and **Ray Derham**, this address was not found in the city directory, but certainly was a part of this establishment.

108 – PARKING LOT – 2010

History: In 1892-1894, **Mrs. Margaret Kerr**, widow of **Daniel Kerr**, and **Mrs. Ann James**, widow of **Thomas James**, lived here. **Daprato & Rigassi** (**John Daprato** and **Charles Rigassi**) sold groceries at this address in 1902-1903. Daprato & Rigassi sold “groceries, fruits, vegetables, shoes, notions, feed, etc.” in 1907-1908, and **Gabriel Oman**, who worked at the City Water Works, resided upstairs at this address. In 1913, Daprato & Rigassi were selling “general merchandise” and Gabriel Oman, now foreman at the City Water Works, still lived here. Daprato & Rigassi were still running a general store here in 1925.

An article in the April 7, 1925 edition of *The Iron Mountain News* reported a theft at the Daprato & Rigassi store as follows:

Thieves last night entered the Daprato & Rigassi store, 108 West Ludington street, and stole a box of cigars and other merchandise, the amount of which has not been determined. Pennies in the cash register were not touched nor was the safe tampered with.

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Entrance into the store building was made by pushing out a small window in the basement. A lever catch was found broken this morning. After jumping down into the cellar, the thieves lifted the door leading to the store.

By 1935, **Calisto Serena** sold “general merchandise” at this location which was listed as the **Serena Grocery Store** in 1939 and as **Serena’s Grocery** in 1941-1942, still under the same ownership.

110 – XXX – 2010

History: In 1892-1894, the following individuals resided at this address: **Daniel McNellis**, the foreman of the *Dickinson County Journal*; **Mary A. McNellis**, a dressmaker; **Mrs. Margaret McNellis**, widow of **John McNellis**; and **William Tremewan**, an engineer, **Appleton Mine**, and **Jennie Tremewan**, a waiter [*sic – waitress*] at the **Commercial Hotel**, lived on the alley side of the building. **Gabriel Oman**, a worker at the Water Works Company, lived here in 1902-1903. **Joseph DeConcin**, who had a livery and sold feed, as well as cigars and liquor, at 100 West B Street, lived here in 1907-1908. **Ida Johnson**, widow of **August Johnson**, resided here in 1913. There was no listing for this address in 1925, 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

112 – RESIDENCE – 2010

History: **Thomas W. Hayes** ran a restaurant, confectionery and bakery, and also lived here in 1892-1894. Thomas Hayes continued residing here, listed as a painter in 1902-1903, and as a painter and paper hanger in 1907-1908 and 1913. **Gust R. Sandberg**, a cement worker, lived here in 1925, as did **Mrs. Hilda Sand**, widow of **Oscar Sand**. Hilda Sand was still living here in 1935, together with **Esther M. Sand** and **Lillian E. Sand**, a stenographer for the **W.D. Cochran Freight Lines**. In 1939 Hilda Sand was residing at this location with **Astrid Sand** and **Bertil Sand**, an driver for the **W.D. Cochran Freight Lines**. Hilda Sand and Bertel [*sic*] Sand, a driver for the W.D. Cochran Freight Lines were still listed at this address in the 1941-1942 city directory, as was **Ward Korten**, a driver for the **Express**, and his wife, **Lillian Korten**, a bookkeeper for the **W.D. Cochran Freight Lines**.

114 – XXX – 2010

History: **Fred Cerelle**, a laborer, lived at this address in 1892-1894. There was no listing for this address in 1902-1903, 1907-1908, 1913, 1925, 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

116 – RESIDENCE – 2010 (Emma Stevenson – 1935; Eugene J. Groleau – 1925)

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[Compiled and Transcribed by William J. Cummings]

History: In 1892-1894 **Charles Rawn**, a mason, and **James Granville**, a vocalist, resided at this address. **Louis Dehate**, a laborer, lived here in 1902-1903. By 1907-1908 **Mrs. Louise DeHate**, widow of **Louis DeHate**, **Archie DeHate**, an electrician, **Emil DeHate**, a railroader, and **Georgiana DeHate**, a dressmaker, lived here. **R. Lefebvre**, a watchman, and **William J. Cocking**, a miner, lived here in 1913. **Eugene J. Groleau**, a foreman, lived here by 1925, and **Emma Stevenson**, widow of **Charles Stevenson**, and **Ile Stevenson** lived here by 1935. In 1939 Emma Stevenson, widow of Charles Stevenson, and Miss **Aili Stevenson** still resided at this address, but in the 1941-1942 city directory **Joseph Horn** and his wife **Marte Horn**, as well as **Joseph J. Horn**, a salesman, and his wife **Marie Horn** were listed here.

122 – RESIDENCE – 2010

History: **Henry McDermott**, superintendent of the **Lumberman's Mining Company**, **Henry McDermott, Jr.**, a machinist at the **Ludington Mine**, **Josephine** and **Mary McDermott**, all lived here in 1892-1894. By 1902-1903 Henry McDermott, Jr., the machinist, and **Mae McDermott**, a teacher, resided at this address. Henry McDermott, superintendent of the **Munro Mine** lived here in 1907-1908. **Isadore Zacks**, a cattle buyer and slaughterer, made his home here in 1913 with his wife **Lena Zacks**, and was still here in 1925, working as a livestock dealer and living with his wife Lena Zacks, **Max Zacks** and **Nina Zacks**, a bookkeeper. By 1935 **Isidore [sic] Zacks**, who had a trucking business, still resided at this address with his wife **Leah [sic] Zacks**, together with Max Zacks, a driver, **Morris Zacks**, a driver, and Nina Zacks. In 1939 Isadore Zacks, of **I. Zacks & Son (Isadore Zacks and Max Zacks)**, sold meats and fruits at 100 East Brown Street, but still lived with his wife Leah Zacks at this address, where their son Max Zacks also resided. Son **Morris Zacks** also worked at I. Zacks & Son, but lived with his wife **Naomi Zacks** at 311 ½ East Smith Street. In the 1941-1942 city directory **I. Zacks & Sons (Isadore Zacks, Max Zacks and Maurice [sic] Zacks)** still dealt in meats and fruit at 100 East Brown Street. Isadore Zacks and his wife Leah Zacks and their son Max Zacks continued to live at this address, while Maurice M. Zacks and his wife Naomi Zacks resided at 1229 Crystal Lake Boulevard.

33: WEST SIDE OF 200 BLOCK OF SOUTH STEPHENSON AVENUE

208 – XXX – 2010

History: **Peter Jedda, Sr.** ran a saloon at this address in 1892-1894, and his son, **Peter Jedda, Jr.**, also worked in the saloon as a bartender. Both father and son also lived here. There was no listing for this location in 1902-1903. **Raffale Ambrosecchia**, a driller, resided here with his wife **Mary Ambrosecchia** in 1907-1908, and they still lived here in 1913, when Raffale's occupation was listed as a miner. There was no listing for this location in 1925, but by 1935 **John Basso** lived here with his wife **Adeline Basso**, and **Mrs. Frances Rauhut**,

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[Compiled and Transcribed by William J. Cummings]

widow of **William Rauhut**, also resided at this address. There was no listing for this address in 1939, but John J. Basso was living here in 1941-1942.

34: SOUTH SIDE OF 100 BLOCK OF EAST BROWN STREET

101 – XXX – 2010

History: In 1892-1894 **Mrs. Lottie Conners**, widow of **Lawrence Conners**, lived here. **Oscar Lundin**, a tailor, resided at this address in 1902-1903. **Amedee Latondress**, a laborer, and his wife **Georgiana Latondress** are listed at this address in 1913 and again in 1925. In 1935 **Henry Jacob**, a truck driver, and his wife **Ovida Jacob** lived here, as did **Mrs. Georgiana St. Arnauld**, widow of **Albert St. Arnauld**. **Georgina [sic] St. Arnold [sic]**, widow of **Albert St. Arnold [sic]** still resided at this address in 1939, and may have been working for the City of Iron Mountain. **Mrs. Georgiana St. Arnold** was again listed at this address in 1941-1942, as was **Henry Jacobs**, a trucker for the City of Iron Mountain, who also lived here with his wife **Vida Jacobs**.

103 – XXX – 2010

History: The **Asselin Creamery**, managed by **Urgel F. Asselin**, a resident of Norway, was located here in 1925, but there was no listing for this address in 1892-1893, 1902-1903, 1907-1908, 1913, 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

105 – XXX – 2010

History: **James Anderson** sold “hardware, tinware and notions” here in 1892-1893, and **Leander Martell**, an ice dealer, lived upstairs. Leander Martell, listed as a farmer in 1902-1903, still resided upstairs, and again in 1907-1908 Martell lived here and worked as a laborer. Leander Martell still lived here in 1913 with his wife **Adelaide Martell**, and **John Strong**, who had a second hand store at 105-107 East Brown Street also resided here at that time. In 1925 **Frick’s Bakery**, **Claude Frickelton**, proprietor, operated here with Claude and his wife **Rose Frickelton** living here, along with **Don Frick**, who was also a clerk at the bakery, **Mrs. Julia Martell**, widow of Leander Martell, and **John H. White**, a carpenter, and his wife **Elsie White**. This was during the Ford Boom and living quarters were at a premium. In 1935 the **Strand Furniture Exchange** (**Walter E. Strand** and **Ambrose C. Strand**) sold second hand goods at 105-107 East Brown Street. At that same time **Clifford Martell** lived at 105 East Brown Street with his wife **Alice Martell**, as did **Mrs. Lillian D’Amour**, widow of **Wilfred D’Amour**. The **Strand Furniture Company warehouse** was located here in 1939, but the 1941-1942 city directory listed the **Strand Second Hand Store**, operated by the **Strand Brothers** (**Walter E. Strand** and **Ambrose C. Strand**), at this address.

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107 – XXX – 2010

History: Harpster & Powell (John Harpster and John Powell) operated a dye works and resided at the same address in 1902-1903. The **Carpenter Cook Co.**, wholesale grocers, selling fruit and produce under the local management of **T.W. Gander**, was located at 107-111 East Brown Street in 1925. The **Strand Furniture Exchange** (**Walter E. Strand** and **Ambrose C. Strand**) sold second hand goods at 105-107 East Brown Street by 1935. By 1939 **Fred Johnson**, a W.P.A. worker, and his wife **Marie Johnson** lived here. **Santina Ferzacca**, a housewife, and **Abe Raskin**, owner of the **Mountain Hotel** at 606 Carpenter Avenue, and his wife **Rose Raskin** were listed at this address in the 1941-1942 city directory.

109 – XXX – 2010

History: In 1892-1894 **Lorenzen & Grevette** (**John Lorenzen** and **Joseph Grevette**) ran a saloon at this location and **Julius Conciani**, a mason, resided in the alley. **Alex Cormer**, a laborer, lived here in 1902-1903. **Mrs. Christina Larson**, widow of **J. Larson**, **Edith Larson**, **Ester Larson**, **Guarda Larson**, **Gust Larson** and **Nels Larson** all resided at this address in 1907-1908. **John E. Clash**, sold “teas, etc.,” here in 1913, and **Lowell Tebo**, a woodsman, resided here with his wife **Florence Tebo**. **The Cycle Store**, **William M. Rhodes**, proprietor, provided “Indian Motorcycle Sales and Service” and bicycle repairing at this location in 1925. **Mrs. Mabel Morrison** and **Mrs. Elizabeth Triber**, widow of **Thomas Triber**, also lived here at that time. In 1935 **Louis Engstrom** resided here. There was no listing for this address in 1939, and the address was listed as “vacant” in the 1941-1942 city directory.

111 – XXX – 2010

History: **G.B. Tramontin**, a resident of Iron Mountain since 1879, operated the **National Saloon**, “Fine wines, liquors and cigars served,” at this location in 1892-1894, also serving as an agent for **Pabst Brewing Company** and living upstairs. In 1902-1903 **C.W. Johnson** ran a saloon at this address, but by 1907-1908 **G.B. Tramontin** was the name on the street address listing. The following Tramontin (spelled “Tremontin”) family members were found in the alphabetical listing as residing here in 1907-1908: **Hugo Tramontin, Sr.**, an agent for the Pabst Brewing Company; his wife **Marie Tramontin**; **Ernest Tramontin**, a student; **Hugo Tramontin, Jr.**; **Jennie Tramontin**, a student; and **Olga Tramontin**, a student. **Oscar Sand** operated a saloon at this address at that same time. The address was listed as “vacant” in 1913.

An article in the March 25, 1924 edition of the *Iron Mountain News* announced the opening of a new laundry at this address as follows under the headline NEW LAUNDRY TO BE OPENED HERE: Expect to Have Establishment Ready By First of May:

*Plans are being made to open a new laundry and dry cleaning plant in Iron Mountain about the first of May, it was announced today. The firm, which will be known as **the Modern***

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*Laundry & Dry Cleaning company, is composed of **Edward E. Brouillire** [sic – Brouillire], who has been with the **Sanitary laundry** for 10 years, and **Harry Johnson**, of Minneapolis.*

Equipment valued at \$12,000 has been purchased for the stablishment [sic – establishment], Brouillire said, and is expected here about the middle of April. The laundry will be located at 111 East Brown street in a building that will be remodelled [sic – remodeled] for this purpose.

Reports have been current for some time that an Iron River man has purchased property on South Carpenter avenue upon which he will build a laundry but no announcement to this effect has been made.

By 1925 the **Modern Laundry & Dry Cleaners**, (**Edward Brouillire** and **Harry Johnson**), operated their business at this location, and **Mrs. Wendla Sundquist**, widow of **Albert O. Sundquist**, **Melvin L. Hulsopple**, a cook, and his wife **Stella Hulsopple** lived here. A brief item in the May 27, 1925 edition of the Iron Mountain News announced the following business change:

***Harry Johnson** has disposed of his half interest in the **Modern laundry** to **William Folley**, it was announced today. The business will now be conducted by **Brouillire** and Folley.*

The Modern Laundry & Dry Cleaners was still located here in 1935, operated by **Edward Brouillire** and **William Folley**. **Emil E. Lund** resided here with his wife **Irene Lund** at this time. By 1939 the **Modern Laundry**, now operated by Edward E. Brouillire and Fred Folley, was still located here, and was again listed as the **Modern Laundry & Dry Cleaners** under the same ownership in the 1941-1942 city directory which also listed **James McEwing**, an electrician with the **Wisconsin & Michigan Power Company**, as residing here with his wife **Philemine McEwing**.

117 – XXX – 2010

History: In 1892-1894 **M. Tramontin** sold groceries at this location, but lived at 111 East Brown Street, a Tramontin family residence for many years. There was no other record of this address in the city directories for 1902-1903, 1902-1903, 1907-1908, 1913, 1925, 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

34: NORTH SIDE OF 100 BLOCK OF EAST BROWN STREET

100 – SUMMERS LUMBER & TIMBER COMPANY – 2010

History: **John Russell**, a “dealer in staple and fancy family groceries, provisions, flour, feed, dry goods, boots, shoes, furnishings and general merchandise” operated his store at this address in 1892-1894. **Baptist Hall** was located on the second floor of Russell’s building at this time. In 1902-1903 John Russell was still listed at this location as a “dealer in staple and

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fancy family groceries, provisions, flour, feed, hay, dry goods, boots, shoes, furnishing goods and general merchandise.” John Russell, erroneously listed at 102 East Brown Street in 1907-1908, sold “dry goods, groceries and notions” at 100 East Brown Street.

An article in the September 1, 1910 edition of the *Iron Mountain Press* noted the **Actual Business College** would “occupy the **Russell Hall** on Brown street on and after the 10th.” Proprietor **R.F. Dundon** was making needed alterations in the hall and when the furniture was in place would “have one of the best arranged schools in the north county.”

John Russell continued to run a general store here in 1913. At that time the Actual Business College, R.F. Dundon, proprietor, was conducted on the second floor of Russell’s building.

An article in the March 10, 1924 edition of the *Iron Mountain News* announced the building had been leased to a wholesale confectioner as follows under the headline RUSSELL LEASES STORE BUILDING: Chalmers-Burns Confectionery Company to Establish Here:

*Negotiations have been completed for the lease of the **John Russell building** on West Brown street to the firm of **Chalmers and Burns**, wholesale confectioners. The firm will be established in its new quarters April 1.*

***A.M. Chalmers**, senior member, has been associated with the Hewett Wholesale company, of Sault Ste. Marie, as manager, for the last three years. **E.S. Burns** was employed by the same company as a salesman.*

John Russell will not be connected with the company. He announced today that he would permanently retire from business. Mr. Russell came to Iron Mountain in 1884 and has conducted a grocery and dry goods store here for the last 40 years. When he came the city consisted merely of a few scattered groups of mining shacks. He has always been prominent in commercial and civic matters and is very well known.

In 1925 **Chalmers & Burns, Inc.**, wholesale confectioners, occupied this site, as they still did in 1935. In 1939 **Isadore Zacks**, of **I. Zacks & Son (Isadore Zacks and Max Zacks)**, sold meats and fruits at this location, but still lived with his wife **Leah Zacks** at 122 West Ludington Street, where their son Max Zacks also resided. Son **Morris Zacks** also worked at I. Zacks & Son, but lived with his wife **Naomi Zacks** at 311 ½ East Smith Street. In the 1941-1942 city directory **I. Zacks & Sons (Isadore Zacks, Max Zacks and Maurice [sic] Zacks)** still dealt in meats and fruit here. Isadore Zacks and his wife Leah Zacks and their son Max Zacks continued to live at 122 West Ludington Street, while Maurice M. Zacks and his wife Naomi Zacks resided at 1229 Crystal Lake Boulevard.

102 – XXX – 2010

History: In 1892-1894 **James R. Spencer** operated his confectionery shop at this address.

An advertisement in the May 2, 1896 edition of *The Range-Tribune* noted a new shoe store had been established at this address as follows:

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[Compiled and Transcribed by William J. Cummings]

*Everything in the line of footwear at **Corning's New Shoe Store**. Largest and most complete line of ladies', gent's, youth's and children's shoes in the city. Latest styles and narrow widths. Every man who rides the bicycle needs bicycle shoes. We have them. Prices away down. Call and see our shoes before purchasing elsewhere. Brown street, next door to **Corning & Barron's hardware store**.*

Mrs. George T. (Ida M.) Corning sold shoes here in 1902-1903. **Corning & Barron** (**George T. Corning**, **Ida M. Corning**, his wife, and **Thomas H. Barron**), general hardware merchants, had expanded their original establishment to include 102-104 East Brown Street by 1907-1908. Barron was also the city mayor, and resided at 104 East Brown Street. Corning & Barron (**George T. Corning** & **Thomas H. Barron**) continued running their hardware store at 102-104 East Brown Street in 1913, and **Samuel Doney**, an insurance agent, resided at 104 East Brown Street with his wife **Mary Doney** and **Lillian Doney**. The **Acme Printing Company**, **George W. Klein**, proprietor, advertised "Commercial Forms, Booklets, Folders and General Job Printing" at this site in 1925, and **Mrs. Elsie G. Klein** was listed as a "Piano Instructor and Accompanist For Orchestras, Etc." The Kleins also lived here in 1925.

An article in the June 26, 1925 edition of the *Iron Mountain News* announced a change in ownership for the Acme Printing Company as follows:

*The **Acme Job Printing shop**, 104 East Brown street, has been taken over by **Emil A. Rompf**, of Hancock, it was announced today.*

Mr. Rompf has been employed in the printing business for 15 years, being associated with various firms in the copper country. He is fully experienced.

*The shop is being remodelled [sic – remodeled] and new equipment installed. The business was established about three years ago by **George Klein**.*

John Everingham, a meat cutter, resided here with his wife **Pearl Everingham** in 1935. There was no listing for this address in 1939 or 1941-1942.

104 – XXX – 2010

History: **George T. Corning** operated his hardware store at this location in 1892-1894, and **Thomas H. Barron**, his bookkeeper, also resided at the store. By 1902-1903 the hardware firm here was known as **Corning & Barron** (**George T. Corning** and **Thomas H. Barron**). Corning & Barron (**George T. Corning**, **Ida M. Corning**, his wife, and **Thomas H. Barron**), general hardware merchants, had expanded their original establishment to include 102-104 East Brown Street by 1907-1908. Barron was also the city mayor, and resided at 104 East Brown Street. Corning & Barron (**George T. Corning** & **Thomas H. Barron**) continued running their hardware store at 102-104 East Brown Street in 1913, and **Samuel Doney**, an insurance agent, resided at 104 East Brown Street with his wife **Mary Doney** and **Lillian Doney**. In 1925 **John W. Strong** ran a "Variety Store, Including Hardware, Stoves, Ranges, Fishing Tackle, New and Second Hand Furniture, Bicycles, Automobile Accessories, Repair Shop in Connection" at this location, where he also lived with his wife **Ellen E. Strong**, **Abigail**

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Strong, a domestic, **Doris Strong** and **Ethel Strong**, both students, **Gertrude Strong**, a saleslady, and **W. Bradden Strong**, a machinist. **Esther Strong** was also listed as a dressmaker and resident at this address. John W. Strong still operated a variety store and resided here with his wife Ellen E. Strong in 1935. There was no listing for this address in 1939 or 1941-1942.

108 – XXX – 2010

History: In 1892-1894 **George Emma**, who ran a saloon at 107 Stephenson Avenue, lived here. **Joe Franzoi** operated a saloon at this location in 1902-1903. In 1907-1908 **George Hoyle** worked from this address doing “upholstering, wall paper, paper hanging, etc.” **Mrs. Annie Lundquist**, widow of **Olaf Lundquist**, resided here at that time. George Hoyle still worked as a painter and paper hanger at this address, and Anna (Annie) Lundquist still resided at this location in 1913. **Carlson & Son (Frank Carlson and Emil Carlson)** sold “Automobile Accessories and Supplies, Dealers of Goodrich Auto Tire Standard Products” here in 1925. Mrs. Anna Lundquist continued to reside here, together with **Ber [sic – Bernard – ?] Lundquist** and **Silas I. Lundquist**, who sold soft drinks at 101 West Hughitt Street. In 1935 **Berger Simonson** had a restaurant at this location. By 1939 the **Pavey Heating Company**, operated by **Kenneth G. Pavey**, was located here, and also served as the residence of the owner and his wife **Margaret Pavey**. In the 1941-1942 city directory the business was listed as **Pavey Heating and Insulating Company** under the same ownership, and still served as the residence for Kenneth G. and Margaret Pavey.

110 – XXX – 2010

History: **Z. Frank** worked here as a “dealer in confectionery, fruit, canned goods, cigars, tobacco, pipes and smokers’ articles, vegetables, writers’ materials and temperance drinks” in 1892-1894. **John Givogre** ran a saloon at this address in 1902-1903. **G.B. “Battista” Contarini** sold cigars and liquors, as well as living here in 1907-1908. In 1913 Battista Contarini was listed as selling “wines” and living at this address with his wife **Jennie Contarini**. There is nothing listed for this address in 1925, but in 1935 Baptiste Contarini [*spelled Cantarini*], ran a tavern and resided here with his wife Jennie Contarini. The **Buffalo Bill Tavern**, operated by **Jenney [sic] Contarini**, was operating at this address in 1939, but **Tom Strong** was listed as operating a tavern here in the 1941-1942 city directory.

112 – XXX – 2010

History: In 1892-1894 **T.B. Catlin** was listed at this address as a “Dealer in Teas, Coffee, Glassware, Crockery, China and fancy goods.” Catlin, also residing here, was the “Chief of Police, City Marshal, Street Commissioner,” and the “Manager, **Michigan Bell Telephone Company**” at that time. **Claus Berg**, of **Gunnarson & Berg (C. Gunnarson & Claus Berg)**, lived upstairs at this address in 1902-1903. The firm’s main store at 619 South

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Stephenson Avenue sold “furniture, wall paper and paints,” and the two men worked as painters and paper hangers. A second store was located at 122 East Brown Street. In 1907-1908 **Joseph Bolognesi** sold “wines, liquors and cigars” at this address, which was listed as “vacant” in 1913. There was no listing of any kind in 1925, but **Frank Sonaglia** operated a tavern at this location in 1935, and was living here with his wife **Lena Sonaglia**. By 1939 **Dale’s Carpenter Shop**, **George H. Dale**, proprietor, was operating here, and was still listed at this address in the 1941-1942 city directory with ownership shared by **George H. Dale** and **August L. Dale**.

114 – MAYME’S BAR – 2010

History: **Joseph Bolognesi** ran a saloon and resided at this address 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. **The Milano Restaurant**, Joseph Bolognesi, proprietor, was operating at this address in 1939, and probably included 116 East Brown Street. The Milano Restaurant was still listed under the same ownership in the 1941-1942 city directory, again probably encompassing 116 East Brown Street. Joseph Bolognesi was listed as a widower in the 1939 city directory, and resided here with **Maymie** [*sic* – *Mayme*] **Bolognesi**, an employee at the **Ford Motor Company**, and **William Bolognesi**, a municipal judge. In the 1941-1942 city directory Joseph Bolognesi still resided at this address, and also operated the **Bolognesi Distributing Agency** at the corner of Stephenson Avenue and Flesheim Street. **Frank Bolognesi** worked as a trucker for Joseph Bolognesi and lived at this address, as did **Wayne Bolognesi**, an employee of the **Ford Motor Company**, and **William I. Bolognesi**, an attorney and judge, and his wife **Alice Bolognesi**.

116 – SULLY’S HAIR STYLING – 2010

History: In 1892-1894 **Hancock & Co.** (**W.H. Hancock**, **J.P. Mitchell** and **Thomas Wills**) had a meat market here. This address was not listed in 1902-1903, but **William H. Mitchell** ran a general hardware store at this location in 1907-1908 which was still there in 1913 under the same ownership. In 1925, the **Roma Restaurant** was located at 114-116 East Brown Street. Joseph Bolognesi was running a tavern at 114-116 East Brown Street and living there with his wife **Emma Bolognesi** in 1935. **The Milano Restaurant**, Joseph Bolognesi, proprietor, was operating at 114 East Brown Street in 1939, and probably included this address. The Milano Restaurant was still listed at 114 East Brown Street under the same ownership in the 1941-1942 city directory, again probably encompassing this address.

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History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894, 1902-1903, 1907-1908, 1913, 1925, 1935 or 1939. In the 1941-1942 city directory **Gordon's Texaco Service**, operated by **Gordon Schultz**, was listed at this address.

120 – XXX – 2010

History: **Emil Carriere** sold “Hardware, stoves, Tinware, Paints, Oils, Guns, Amunition and Domestic Sewing Machines, Tin and Sheet Iron works” at this location in 1892-1894. By 1902-1903 **William H. Mitchell** was selling “hardware, stoves, etc.” here, but there are no entries for this address in 1907-1908, 1913, 1925, 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

122 – XXX – 2010

History: **Mrs. Margaret Kinsman**, widow of **J.C. Kinsman**, lived here in 1892-1894. **Gunnarson & Berg**, (**C. Gunnarson & Claus Berg**) operated the smaller of their two stores here in 1902-1903, selling “furniture, paints and wall paper.” Their other store was located at 619 South Stephenson Avenue, where they sold “furniture, wall paper and paints,” and the two men worked as painters and paper hangers. C. Gunnarson boarded at the main store at 619 South Stephenson Avenue. **Gust Arnold**, a laborer, boarded upstairs at this address at this time, where **Mrs. Lindquist** also lived. **Carlo Mosca**, in the street listing, or **John Mosea** [*probably Mosca*], a miner, resided here in 1907-1908. **John M. Garvey** sold flour and feed at this location in 1913, and was still there in 1925. There was nothing listed for this address in 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

Iron Mountain News, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 5, Number 39 [Tuesday, May 26, 1925], page 3, column 2

TYPEWRITER IS LOOT OF THIEF

Only Article Taken In
Robbery at Garvey
Feed Store

Some aspiring young man with a penchant for authorship or a desire to write communications to the newspaper last night broke into the office of the J.M. Garvey Grain and Feed company, at the corner of Brown street and the NorthWestern [*sic – Northwestern*] railroad tracks, and departed with a Remington typewriter.

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A rear door that opened under pressure permitted the thief to enter and make his way forward to the office. A report to the police gave the typewriter as the only item missing.

Footprints indicated that the theft was the work of a boy or youth and the police have in mind several who may have committed it.

35: SOUTH SIDE OF 100 BLOCK OF WEST BROWN STREET

101 – XXX – 2010

History: John J.B. Orr lived here in 1892-1894, and worked as manager for R.J. Kneebone's meat market at 535 South Stephenson Avenue. August Johnson, a miner, resided here in 1902-1903. In 1907-1908 Oscar Sand, who operated a saloon at 111 East Brown Street, lived here with his wife Hilda Sand. Hans Nelson resided at this address with his wife Anna Nelson in 1913. Gene J. Jacobs lived here with his mother, Mrs. Mary Jacobs, widow of Eugene Jacobs, in 1925, and worked as a painter and decorator, advertising "Painting, Decorating, Paperhanging and Kalsomining." Gene J. Jacobs still conducted business as a painter and lived here in 1935, as did Frederick W. Johnson and his wife Marie Johnson. Frederick W. Johnson ran a tavern at 204 South Merritt Street. By 1939 Adolph G. Sorenson, a W.P.A. worker, and his wife Dorothy Sorenson resided at this address, and was again listed here with his wife in the 1941-1942 city directory, then working at the Peninsula Granite & Marble Company. Fred J. Sorenson, who did service work for Henning Pearson, also was listed here in 1941-1942, as was Samuel W. Hocking, who lived here with his wife Minnie Hocking.

103 – XXX – 2010

History: Josiah Davey, of Davey & Eaton (Josiah Davey and Fred Eaton), operated sample rooms at 207 East Ludington Street, but lived at this location in 1892-1894. John G. Nichols, a tinsmith for A.J. Rundle Hardware, resided here in 1902-1903. There was no listing for this address in 1907-1908. Claude Frickelton, a conductor, lived here with his wife Rose Frickelton in 1913. By 1925 Henry Wilcox, a miner, resided here with his wife Minnie Wilcox, as did Thomas H. Cocking, a miner, with his wife Mary Cocking. Henry and Minnie Wilcox still lived at this address in 1935. Samuel Hocking and his wife Minnie Hocking resided here by 1939 [moving to 101 West Brown Street by 1941-1942, see above], and Minnie Wilcox again was listed at this address in 1941-1942, together with William Wilcox, a barber working in Thomas F. Berdinner's barbershop at 714 South Stephenson Avenue, as well as Clarence Morrison, a machinist at the Ford Motor Company, Mabel Morrison, a housewife, and William H. Morrison.

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History: **C.F. Johnson**, a miner, and **Charles Erickson**, whose name did not appear in the alphabetical listing, lived here in 1892-1894. **M. Lavine**, a butcher, resided at this address in 1902-1903. In 1907-1908 **John W. Erickson**, a miner, lived here with his wife **Beda Erickson**. **William Pilley**, a flagman, resided at this location with his wife **Mary Pilley**, as well as **Elmore W. Pilley**, a clerk, in 1913. **John H. Chapman, Sr.**, **John H. Chapman, Jr.**, and **Mary Chapman** all lived here in 1925. By 1935 this address was home to **Joseph C. Trepanier**, a laborer, his wife **Marion Trepanier**, **Marie Trepanier**, a domestic, and **Theodore Trepanier**. **Clement Trepanier** [*sic – Joseph Clement Trepanier*], a W.P.A. worker, and his wife **Marion Trepanier** were still living here in 1939, and again in 1941-1942, when the listing was again for **Joseph C. Trepanier** and his wife **Marion Trepanier**.

107 – XXX – 2010

History: **Seth Larson**, a policeman, resided here with his wife **Carrie Larson** in 1907-1908. In 1913 **Peter Broullire**, a bookkeeper, lived at this address with his wife **Minnie Broullire**. **Frank F. Grossbush**, proprietor of the **City Furniture Store**, lived here in 1925, as did **Mary Grossbush**. **William J. Dabb** resided at this location with his wife **Justine Dabb**, and **William Dabb**, a clerk at **William J. Carbis'** grocery store at 201 South Stephenson Avenue, in 1935. **William J. Dabb** and his wife **Justine Dabb** still were living here in 1939, as was **John J. Dabb**, a W.P.A. worker, all three again listed in the 1941-1942 city directory.

109 – XXX – 2010

History: **Zeth Larson**, a policeman, lived here in 1902-1903. There were no other entries for this address in 1892-1894, 1907-1908, 1913, 1925, 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942. Since **Seth Larson**, a policeman, lived at 107 West Brown Street in 1907-1908, there must have been an error in the 1902-1903 city directory.

111 – XXX – 2010

History: In 1892-1894 **Herman Borggren** ("The leading Baker. Dealer in all kinds of bread stuff, cakes, cookies, toast, hardtack, etc. Parties and weddings supplied. Confectionery, etc.") operated his bakery and lived at this address. **Isaac Larson**, who worked at the Pewabic Mine, and **Rev. Peter Munson**, pastor of the **Swedish M.E. Church**, also resided here at that time. **Isaac Larson**, listed as a baker, lived here in 1902-1903, was again listed as a baker living at this address with his wife **Lottie Larson** in 1907-1908, and was again listed as living at this address with his wife **Charlotte (Lottie) Larson** in 1913, when a "bakershop" was being operated here. The bakery may have been active back in 1902-1903, when **Isaac Larson** was first listed as a baker. In 1925 **Lawrence A. Zeugner**, a shoemaker residing in Norway, operated his shop here, and the following people were residing at this address: **Mrs. Ida Johnson**, widow of **August Johnson**; **Charles E. Nesbitt**, a machine operator, and his wife **Alberta Nesbitt**; and **James A. Anderson**, a carpenter, and his wife

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Eunice Anderson. The **Brown Street Market**, operated by **Edward C. Graefe** and **Norman O. Graefe** here in 1935, advertised “Groceries and Meats, Delivery Service to All Parts of the City.” **Norman O. Graefe** also lived here with his wife **Sylvia Graefe** in 1935, as did **John F. Gagnon**, an autoworker, and his wife **Marguerite Gagnon**. By 1939 Edward C. Graefe was listed as the sole proprietor of the Brown Street Market. **Elmer L. Koffman** operated the **National Wholesale Company** at this address, according to the 1941-1942 city directory. Apparently the business had expanded to encompass 111-113 West Brown Street. *[See the entry for 113 West Brown Street below.]*

113 – XXX – 2010

History: **Neuens & Roell (Henry G. Neuens and Edmund F. Roell)**, according to their advertisement in 1892-1894, were “dealers in staple and fancy family groceries, flour, feed and farm produce, crockery, glassware and canned goods. Ladies’, gents’, children’s footwear *[sic]*, boots, shoes and rubbers. Special agents for Wilbur’s Seed Meal” at this location. They were at the same address selling groceries in 1902-1903, were selling “general merchandise” in 1907-1908 and were classified as a “general store” here in 1913. **Pasquale Mansueto**, a laborer, resided in the rear of the store with his wife **Filomena Mansueto** in 1913. By 1925 the business was known as **E.F. Roell & Co. (Edmund F. Roell, Ewald O. Roell and Edward C. Graefe)**, still operating as a general store selling “General Merchandise, Staple and Fancy Groceries, Dry Goods, Gold Bond Coffee, Cera Soda Flour, Usinger’s Fine Sausage and Ward’s Bread.” The address was listed as “vacant” in 1935. By 1939 the **National Wholesale Company, Elmer L. Koffman**, proprietor, was located here. Apparently the business had expanded to encompass 111-113 West Brown Street by 1941-1942. *[See the entry for 111 West Brown Street above.]*

115 – XXX – 2010

History: **Robert Drechsler** resided at this address in 1892-1894, and worked as a tailor at 209 East Ludington Street. There were no further listings for this address in 1902-1903, 1907-1908, 1913, 1925, 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

117 – MARK’S WINDOW CLEANING, window cleaning – 2010

History: In 1892-1894 **Edgar W. Lathrop**, a teamster lived here. **O.J. Pierson** *[probably Pearson, judging from the next entry and occupation]*, a carpenter, resided here in 1902-1903, and in 1907-1908 **O.T. Pearson**, a carpenter, lived here with his wife **Clara Pearson** and son **Paul Pearson**, a student. In 1913 **William J. Baumgartner**, the principal of the **Farragut School**, lived at this location with his wife **Cecile Baumgartner**. **Mrs. Eleda Johnson** resided here in 1925, and **Mrs. Mary Ambrosia**, widow of **Ralph Ambrosia**, was living here by 1935, and was still listed at this address in 1939 and 1941-1942.

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[Compiled and Transcribed by William J. Cummings]

35: NORTH SIDE OF 100 BLOCK OF WEST BROWN STREET

100 – MEDIA PRODUCTS GROUP, multimedia; ORBIT TECHNOLOGY, computer and equipment data; WHITE KNUCKLE RC & HOBBIES, hobby and model construction supplies – 2010

History: The Northern Garage, (George Jacksin and George Davich), provided “Rollins Auto Sales and Service, Day and Night Storage,” at 100-102 West Brown Street in 1925. On the second floor of this structure The Northern Ballroom, (George Jacksin, George Davich), provided a site for “Dancing and Public Entertainment,” 100-102 West Brown Street. An article in the November 8, 1927 edition of *The Iron Mountain News* noted a change of management as follows under the headline MANAGEMENT OF NORTHERN BALL ROOM CHANGED: Parmelees To Conduct Hall; Opening On Saturday Night:

*The management of the Nightengale pavilion, which is owned by the **Parmelees**, has taken over the **Northern ball room** [sic – Ballroom], corner of Merritt avenue and East Brown street, and will conduct it during the winter months, it was announced today.*

*The ball room [sic – ballroom] will hereafter be known as the **Winter Gardens** and the opening has been set for Saturday night, with a special masquerade ball as the feature.*

The hall has been re-decorated [sic – redecorated] and other new arrangements made for the convenience of the dancers. A number of social functions and parties have already been booked and several well known [sic – well-known] orchestras scheduled for appearances.

An extensive article in the December 27, 1927 edition of *The Iron Mountain News* reported an accident at the end of a Christmas Eve party as follows under the headline THREE HURT AS BALCONY RAIL IS BROKEN IN RUSH: Dancers Precipitated To Floor As Section Gives Way:

*Three girls were injured, two seriously, and several persons were stunned and escaped with only minor scratches and bruises when a section of the wooden railing on the balcony check-room [sic – checkroom] at the **Winter Garden** [sic – Gardens], formerly the **Northern ballroom**, gave way before a holiday jam, as the climax to a Christmas eve party hurling about 10 of the merrymakers to the floor below and throwing the home-bound party into confusion.*

*The injured, later removed to **General hospital**, were:*

*Miss **Esther Korten**, Kimberly avenue, left wrist fractured.*

*Miss **Frances Kascin**, 511 Quinnesec street, Iron Mountain, injuries to head, the extent of which have not yet been determined.*

*Miss **Mildred Lindstrom**, 156 Withworth avenue, East Kingsford, cut on head.*

*Miss **Rena Manifor**, South Stephenson avenue, landed on both knees, sustaining bruises and scratches.*

*Others caught in the fall were **Thomas Hardgrove**, 737 Cass avenue, **Leo Mascotte** and **Homer Cayo**. Several whose names could not be learned scrambled out of the melee, after the fall, and disappeared in the crowd before their identities could be learned.*

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Dances Had Finished.

It was as the strains of "Home Sweet Home," concluding the Christmas eve festivities, were dying away that the crowd which almost packed the dance floor surged towards both stairways leading to the balcony and checkroom, laughing and pushing their way as they scrambled for their wraps. Meeting in front of the check-room [sic – checkroom] window, the two lanes of jostling humanity struggled for a place at the window, weaving back and forth as the departing ones, laden with wraps, elbowed their way out of the oncoming mob.

Suddenly there was a crash and a thud, as eight feet of the center section of the railing gave way and the first of the victims struck the floor about 10 feet below. There was a moment's tense silence, then screams as one after another of the 10 or more who had been jammed against that part of the railing fell to the ballroom floor.

Some leaped to their feet or rolled away from the center of the mix-up. The Misses Korten and Lindstrom were helped to their feet, Miss Korten gripping her broken wrist and Miss Lindstrom visibly in pain from the cut on her head. Miss Kascin lay quite still on the floor.

The injured girls were assisted into waiting automobiles and taken to General hospital, as others stood about rubbing their bruises and nursing minor injuries. Police assisted in quieting the crowd.

Injury Not Critical.

Miss Kascin was still unconscious when she arrived at the hospital, and did not revive until early Sunday morning. Although it is known that she received a severe blow on the back of her head it is not believed that her skull is fractured.

Miss Lindstrom, with a cut on the back of her head, left the hospital shortly after her injury had been dressed. Miss Korten stayed overnight and was taken to her home yesterday noon.

Miss Kascin seemed comfortable this morning as she lay in her bed at the hospital, relating her experience to friends.

"It all happened so quickly that I really don't remember very much of it," she said. "I know that I was standing right against the wall, near the check-room [sic – checkroom] window. I can remember being suddenly pushed away from the wall towards the railing, and I can't recall anything after that. I don't remember being taken to the hospital, and the first I knew, after having been pushed, was when I awoke here Sunday morning."

Miss Kascin was emphatic in declaring that the crowd was pushing and jostling as it surged toward the check-room [sic – checkroom] window, and that the men and girls were bumped back and forth between the railing and the wall of the check-room [sic – checkroom].

Thomas Hardgrove, 21, employed at the Triangle Gas company's station on South Carpenter avenue, told much the same story.

Landed On Side.

"I guess I was one of the first to go over," he said. "I landed on my side and rolled over quick, to get away from the others that were falling around me. I saw Leo Mascotte on the floor, and saw someone tumble right down on him. Then I got up and when I turned around again others were picking themselves up and scrambling out of the way. Although I do not know the exact number who fell, I would say there were about 10."

Miss Manifer, who escaped with only minor bruises, landed on her hands and knees.

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Gale F. Parmelee, of **F.E. Parmelee and sons** [sic – Sons], owners and managers of the **Nightingale dancing pavilion** and who have leased the **Winter Gardens** for a five-months season, from the **Worden-Allen company**, gave his version of the accident this morning.

“The platform and railing at the Winter Gardens is a substantial wooden structure,” he said. “The railing is bolted to the steel girders supporting the walls and roof of the building, and is further strengthened by angle irons bolted to the uprights supporting the balcony floor.

“No ordinary pressure could have broken away any part of that railing,” Mr. Parmelee continued, “but the crowd that rushed into the narrow passageway, pushing, laughing and apparently unmindful of the scramble that resulted, was more than enough to tax the strength of an even stronger support. There must easily have been 75 or 80 people on the balcony and they were all pushing about in effort to get their wraps and get out.”

By 1935 the structure located at 100-102 West Brown Street was listed as “vacant.” By 1939 **Chalmers & Company Wholesale Confectionery**, **Alex M. Chalmers**, proprietor, was listed at 100-102 West Brown Street and was still listed at this location in the 1941-1942 city directory. There was no entry for this address in 1892-1894, 1902-1903, 1907-1908 or 1913.

102 – XXX – 2010

History: **Anton Tramontin** operated a saloon at this address in 1892-1894, and also resided here. In 1902-1903 **Dominic Contarini** was the saloonkeeper at this location. **Charles Lee** sold “liquor and cigars” here in 1907-1908, living at this address with his wife **Barbara Lee**, as well as **Frank Lee**, a laborer, and **Kasmer Lee**, a student. **Phillip Zaio**, listed on the street index but not found in alphabetical listing, also may have resided here in 1907-1908. The property was listed as “vacant” in 1913. **The Northern Garage**, (**George Jacksin** and **George Davich**), provided “Rollins Auto Sales and Service, Day and Night Storage,” at 100-102 West Brown Street in 1925. On the second floor of this structure **The Northern Ballroom**, (**George Jacksin**, **George Davich**), provided a site for “Dancing and Public Entertainment,” 100-102 West Brown Street. In 1935 the structure located at 100-102 West Brown Street was listed as “vacant.” By 1939 **Chalmers & Company Wholesale Confectionery**, **Alex M. Chalmers**, proprietor, was listed at 100-102 West Brown Street and was still listed at this location in the 1941-1942 city directory.

104 – XXX – 2010

History: In 1892-1894 **James Rodda**, a miner, lived at this address. **George Wedge**, a miner, resided here in 1902-1903, as did **Verona Wedge**, a milliner, who also worked at this address. In 1907 George Wedge, a miner, resided here with his wife **Mary Wedge**, as well as **John Wedge**, who worked in a freight office. Miner George Wedge, his wife, Mary Wedge, and John Wedge, a machinist, all still lived here in 1913. **Peter Dalberto**, a painter, resided here with his wife **Georgina Dalberto** in 1925, and **Edward Dabb**, a janitor, lived here with his wife **Edith Dabb** in 1935. By 1939 **Joseph G. Horn**, a salesman, resided here with his wife **Marie**

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Horn, but in the 1941-1942 city directory **Emil Gustafson** was listed at this address, as was **Emma V. Stevenson**.

106 – XXX – 2010

History: **John Uren**, a miner, resided here in 1892-1894, and was still living here in 1902-1903 when his occupation was listed as a drayman. **Mrs. John Uren** was found on the street listing as living at this address in 1907-1908, but her name did not appear in the alphabetical listing. **Richard Julian**, a miner, lived here in 1913. **David Heinonen** ran a boarding house at this location in 1925, and resided here with his wife **Niame Heinonen**. **Alfred Gaiconi**, a laborer, was living here with his wife **Antoinette Giaconi** in 1935. In 1939 Alfred Gaiconi, a W.P.A. worker, and his wife Antoinette Gaiconi remained at this address, and were again listed here in the 1941-1942 city directory.

108 – RESIDENCE – 2010

History: **Z. Frank**, listed as a “Dealer in confectionery, fruit, canned goods, cigars, tobacco, pipes and smokers’ articles, vegetables, writers’ materials and temperance” at 110 East Brown Street in 1892-1894, resided at this address. By 1902-1903 **John Reynolds, Sr.**, and his son, **John Reynolds, Jr.**, a laborer, lived here. **James Olds**, a laborer, resided at this address in 1907-1908 with his wife **Nanie Olds**, as well as **Albert J. Olds**, a laborer, **Charles Olds**, a laborer, and **Fred Olds**, a laborer. **Frank Hill**, a fireman, lived here with his wife **Selma Hill** in 1913. The property was listed as “vacant” in 1925, but by 1935 **Johannes Taylor**, an autoworker, and his wife **Lucille Taylor** occupied this address. In 1939 and again in 1941-1942 this address was listed as “vacant.”

110 – RESIDENCE – 2010

History: **F.W. Parker** was listed as living here in the street index in 1892-1894, but was not found in the alphabetical listing. **Mrs. Mary Colburn**, a caterer, resided here in 1902-1903. **Charles H. Martin**, a miner, shared this residence with his wife **Susie Martin** in 1907-1908. **Charles H. Martin**, a miner, shared this residence with his wife **Susie Martin** in 1907-1908. By 1913 **Charles H. Martin** was a ropeman, still living here with his wife **Susan Martin**. Mrs. Susie Martin, widow of Charles H. Martin lived at this address in 1925, together with **Clarice Martin**, **Hortense Martin**, a saleslady at **Oshin’s Ready-to-Wear**, and **Lenore Martin**, a stenographer. In 1935 Susan Martin, widow of Charles H. Martin, was still listed here, as was Clarice Martin, a clerk, and **Gladys** Martin, a clerk. Mrs. Susan Martin, widow of Charles H. Martin, and Gladys Martin, an employee at the **S.H. Eagle Company** at 205 West A Street, were still at this location in 1939. In the 1941-1942 city directory Mrs. Susan Martin was still listed at this address, together with Clarice Martin and Gladys Martin, cashier and bookkeeper at the Eagle Company (S.H. Eagle, eggs, poultry and cheese) at 205 West A Street, and

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Marcus J. Townley, the superintendent of the school board, and his wife **Leonor Townley**, manager of the **A & P Store** at 407 South Stephenson Avenue.

112 – RESIDENCE – 2010

History: In 1892-1894 residents of this property included **Frederick Lane**, a warehouse man for the **Milwaukee & Northern Railway**; **C.E. Lane**, a clerk for **J.L. Sterling**, **Ellen M. Lane**, **W.H. Lane**, a clerk for the Milwaukee & Northern Railway, and **William Lane**. **Joseph E. Graefe**, a laborer, lived here in 1902-1903, and was an engineer, residing at this address with his wife **Ida Graefe**, and **Edward C. Graefe**, a laborer, and **Lawrence A. Graefe**, a student, in 1907-1908. By 1913 Joseph E. Graefe was a station engineer, still living here with his wife **Ida**, and **Edward C.** and **Lawrence A. Graefe**, both clerks. Joseph E. Graefe, a pump operator, still was listed at this address in 1925 with his wife **Ida**, **Helen E. Graefe**, a teacher; **Lawrence A. Graefe**, an assistant agent for the Chicago & North-Western Railway; **Norman L. Graefe**, a student, and **Ruth Graefe**. Mrs. **Ida Graefe**, widow of **Joseph E. Graefe**, was still a resident of this property in 1935, as was **Lawrence A. Graefe**, an assistant agent. There was no listing for this address in 1939, but **George P. Crandall**, employed at the **A.C. Frankini Jewelry Store** at 521 South Stephenson Avenue, and his wife **Ruth Crandall** were listed here in the 1941-1942 city directory.

118 – XXX – 2010

History: In 1892-1894 **T.H. Byrnes** operated a meat market and also resided at this address. In 1902-1903 the property was occupied by **Byrnes Hall**, presumably owned by **T.H. Byrnes**. There was no listing for this address in 1907-1908. By 1913 the **Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church**, the **Rev. Otto Johnson**, pastor, had been constructed. The church's pastor in 1925 was the **Rev. C.E. Schildt**, and in 1935 the **Rev. Emil Malmstrom** was serving as pastor. The Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church was still located at this address in 1939, with the **Rev. Emil Malmstrom** still serving as pastor. By 1941-1942 the church's name had been changed to the **Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church**, and the **Rev. Charles J. Swanson** was the pastor.

36: WEST SIDE OF 100 BLOCK OF SOUTH STEPHENSON AVENUE

There are no recorded addresses in the city directories on the west side of the 100 block of South Stephenson Avenue.

37: SOUTH SIDE OF 100 BLOCK EAST FLESHIEM STREET

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101 – IRON MOUNTAIN FIRE DEPARTMENT – 2010

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1994, 1902-1903, 1907-1908, 1913, 1925, 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

105 – XXX – 2010

History: **Olaf Flodman** was recorded at this address in the street index in the 1892-1894 directory, but was found in the alphabetical listing as **Olof Flodman**, a miner, boarding at 214 West Fleshier Street. Others boarding at 214 West Fleshier Street in 1892-1894 were **Gust Flodman**, who worked at the water works, **Oscar Flodman**, a miner, and **William Flodman**, a miner at the Chapin Mine. Others residing at 214 West Fleshier Street in 1892-1894 were **Ed G. Flodman**, a laborer, **Emma Flodman** and **Joseph Flodman**, a laborer. In 1902-1903 **Mrs. Sophia Harris** lived at this address, as did **Fred J. Harris**, a newsdealer. **Wilhelm Doto** was recorded at this address in the street index in the 1907-1908 directory, but was not found in the alphabetical listing. In 1913 **John H. Chapman**, a miner, and his wife **Mary Chapman** resided here. There was no listing for this address in 1925, 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

107 – XXX – 2010

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894 or 1902-1903. In 1907-1908 **P.A. Tramontin**, a beer agent, resided here with his wife **Mary Tramontin**. In 1913 **Miench & Son (Anton Miench and Dalbert F. Miench)**, contractors, sold sand, stone, etc. at this location, where they also lived with **Elizabeth Miench**, wife of Anton Miench. Anton Miench and his wife Elizabeth Miench still resided at this address in 1925, but the business was listed as being located next door at 109 East Fleshier Street. Dalbert F. Miench, assistant manager for Anton Miench, still lived here with his parents in 1925, as did **Mame Miench**, a stenographer. In 1935 Anton Miench and his wife Elizabeth Miench were still living here and operating the business at 109 East Fleshier Street. Elizabeth Miench, widow of Anton Miench, resided here in 1939, and was again listed at this address in 1941-1942 together with **William Tousignant**, a laborer at the **Ford Motor Company**, and **Ernest Tramontine**, a county surveyor.

109 – XXX – 2010

History: In 1892-1894 **S.P. Swanson**, an agent for the **Fred Miller Brewing Company**, of Milwaukee, was a “Dealer in fine wines, liquors and cigars” at this address. There was no listing for this address in 1902-1903, 1907-1908, 1913 or 1925. However, **Anton Miench**, listed as a “Contractor, Builder and House Mover, Stone and Cement Work, Dealer in Stone, Sand, Gravel, Lime and Cement, Teaming and Auto Trucking, Delivery to Any Part of the City”

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ran his business from this site in 1925. **Dalbert F. Miench**, son of Anton and Elizabeth Miench, still resided with his parents next door and was the assistant manager of the company. In 1935 Anton Miench was still listed as a “Contractor, Building and House Mover,” who did “Stone and Cement Work” and was a “Dealer in Stone, Sand, Gravel, Lime, Cement and Coal.” His son, Delbert [*sic* – *Dalbert*] F. Miench, was the company’s manager. By 1939 Anton Miench had died and Dalbert F. Miench was the proprietor and manager of the Miench Contracting Company which still operated at this address in 1941-1942.

111 – IRON MOUNTAIN POLICE DEPARTMENT – 2010

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1994, 1902-1903, 1907-1908, 1913, 1925, 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

113 – XXX – 2010

History: **Emanuel Peraggi** was recorded at this address in the street index in the 1892-1894 directory, but was not found in the alphabetical listing. **Josiah Beard**, a blacksmith, was recorded at this address in the street index in 1902-1903, but was located at 210 East Fleshiem Street in the alphabetical listing. There was no listing for 210 East Fleshiem Street in the street index in 1902-1903. There was no listing for this address in 1907-1908, 1913, 1925, 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

115-117 – XXX – 2010

History: The **Fuller Goodman Company**’s Iron Mountain yard was located on the south side of East Fleshiem between Merritt Avenue and Stephenson Avenue, according to the 1925 directory. **Earl F. Brossard** was the company’s local manager at that time. The Fuller Goodman Company sold “Lumber, Building Material, Fuel, Cement, Plaster, Lime, Brick and Stucco, Mill Work, Roofing and Wall Board.” By 1935 Earl F. Brossard ran his own business here, selling “Lumber, Building Materials, Coal, [*and*] Farm Implements.” There was no listing for 115 East Fleshiem Street in 1939, but the **Brossard Lumber & Fuel Company**, Earl F. Brossard, owner and manager, was listed at 117 East Fleshiem Street. There was no listing for either 115 or 117 East Fleshiem Street in the 1941-1942 city directory.

37: NORTH SIDE OF 100 BLOCK EAST FLESHIEM STREET

100 – XXX – 2010

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History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894. **Mrs. Marie Maroni** [*sic* – **Moroni**] lived here in 1902-1903. **John Tatoni** and **Leonardo Powri** were recorded at this address in the street index in 1907-1908, but were not found in the alphabetical listing. **Mrs. Melvina St. Onge** resided at this address in 1913, as did **Simeon St. Onge**, a laborer. There was no listing for this address in 1925, 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

102 – XXX – 2010

History: **John Richards**, a miner, resided at this address in 1892-1894. **Louis Ferzacca**, a miner, lived here in 1902-1903. **Domi Fontrechis** was recorded at this address in the street index in 1907-1908, but was found as **Domenico Fontechio** here in the alphabetical listing. **Joe Cordute** was also recorded here in the street index in 1907-1908, but was not found in the alphabetical listing. In 1913 **Mark Couillard**, a teamster, and his wife **Mary Couillard** resided at this location. Recorded as **Alphonse Cerasoli** in the street index for this address in the 1925 directory, **Alphonso Cerasoli**, a millhand, lived here with his wife **Bambina Cerasoli**, as well as **Anthony Cerasoli**, a millhand, **Pia Cerasoli** and **Terasa** [*sic* – **Teresa**] **Cesasoli**. In 1935 Alphonse Cerasoli, a laborer, and his wife Bambina Cerasoli, still resided at this address, as did **Fred Cerasoli** and **Nelda Cerasoli**. There was no listing for this address in 1939 or 1941-1942.

104 – RESIDENCE – 2010

History: In 1892-1894 **George Rowe**, a miner at the Chapin Mine, lived here. **Mrs. Grace Williams** was located at this address in 1902-1903. **Mrs. A. Tramontin** and **Julius Concianni** were both recorded at this address in the street index in 1907-1908, but neither was found in the alphabetical listing. In 1913 **Mary Tramontin**, widow of **Anton Tramontin**, resided here with **Mamie Tramontin**, a clerk. Mrs. Mary Tramontin, widow of Anton Tramontin, still lived at this address in 1925. **Mamie Tramontin**, a saleslady at the **Levy Unger Company, Ltd., Store** at 415-417 South Stephenson Avenue, was listed at 114 East Fleshiem Street in the 1925 directory, but the **City Lumber Yard** was actually located there. The address probably should have read 104 East Fleshiem Street for Mamie Tramontin's entry. **Nestor Tramontin**, a laborer, and **Orville Tramontin** were both listed at 107 East Fleshiem Street, but in all probability lived at 104 East Ludington Street, since **Anton Miensch** lived at 107 East Ludington Street with his wife **Elizabeth Miensch**, son **Dalbert F. Miensch** and **Mame Miensch**. **Adolph F. Lundberg** and his wife **Signe Lundberg** resided at this address in 1935, and were still here in 1939 and 1941-1942, when Adolph F. Lundberg was listed as a car inspector for the **Chicago & Northwestern Railway**.

108 – NO CURRENT LISTING – 2010

History: **William D. Williams**, a clerk at the **M. Levy & Company** store at 421 South Stephenson Avenue, lived at this address in 1892-1894. In 1902-1903 **Mrs. P.S. Williams**

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operated a boarding house at this location. **Mrs. Phillipa Williams**, widow of **William Williams**, resided here in 1907-1908 with **Grace Una Williams**, a student, and **Mary Williams**. **L.E. Collins**, an agent for the **American Express Company** at 106 East Ludington Street, also lived at this address in 1907-1908. Phillipa Williams still resided at this address in 1913, as did Grace U. Williams and Mary Williams. Phillipa Williams was incorrectly listed as the widow of **Phillip Williams**. **Mrs. Philipa S. Williams**, widow of William Williams, was still recorded at this address in the street index in the 1925 directory, but in the alphabetical listing was located at 106 East Fleshiem Street, an address which had not been recorded between 1892 and 1913, and which did not appear in the street index. **Lillian Williams**, a bookkeeper at the **Parent Clothing Store** at 405 South Stephenson Avenue, was also located at 106 East Fleshiem Street in the alphabetical listing for 1925, but probably was residing at 108 East Fleshiem Street. **Halmer G. Hanson** and his wife **Alva Hanson** lived here in 1935, as did **John Johnson**, together with **Cessal J. Johnson**. By 1939 **Alphonse Cerasoli**, an employee at the **Ford Motor Company**, resided here with his wife **Lindiva Cerasoli** and **Nelda Cerasoli**, and in 1941-1942 Alphonse Cerasoli, a painter at the Ford Motor Company, was listed here with his wife **Bambina Cerasoli**. **David J. Fornetti**, a supervisor for the W.P.A., also was listed at this address with his wife **Nelda Fornetti** in 1941-1942.

110 – RESIDENCE – 2010

History: In 1892-1894 **Joseph Hanley, Sr.**, a miner, resided here, as did **Joseph Hanley, Jr.**, a blacksmith. **Mrs. J. Hambley** lived at this address in 1902-1903. **Samuel Truscott**, a miner, and his wife **Jane Truscott** were located here in 1907-1908, and **Joseph Hambley**, a laborer, boarded at this address. *[NOTE: With the given name similarities with the Hanley and Hambley surnames, it is possible Joseph Hanley, Sr. or Jr., and Joseph Hambley are the same person.]* In 1913 **John Berglund**, a miner, and his wife **Emma Berglund** lived here. Recorded as **Nicholas Paolette** in the street index for this address in the 1925 directory, **Nicholas Paoletti**, a carpenter, and his wife **Annie Paoletti** resided here, as did **John Sand**, a meat cutter, and his wife **Elizabeth Sand**. In 1935 Nicholas Paoletti, a carpenter, and Anna Paoletti were still living at this address, and **Mrs. Mary Tousigna** *[sic – Tousignant]*, widow of **Peter Tousigna** *[sic – Tousignant]*, and **Wilfred T. Tousigna** *[sic – Tousignant]* also resided here. By 1939 Anna Paoletti, widow of Nicholas Paoletti, was again living at this address, and was still listed here in 1941-1942, as was **Fred Cerasoli**, a trucker for the **Apple River Mill Company** at 114 East Fleshiem, and his wife **Nora Cerasoli**.

112 – RESIDENCE – 2010

History: **John Clements**, a policeman, lived at this address in 1892-1894, as did **William Clements**. There was no listing for this address in 1902-1903. **Staffonele Donate**, a miner, and his wife **Angeline Donate** resided here in 1907-1908. *[NOTE: The name may be reversed here and could be Donate Staffonele – probably Stefanelli.]* The **City Lumber Yard** was listed at 112 East Fleshiem Street in 1913, with **Festus C. Cole** still the proprietor. The business probably extended to 114 East Fleshiem Street and 120 East Fleshiem Street,

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as there was no listing for those addresses in 1913. **Raffi Corsi**, a miner, and his wife **Annie Corsi** were listed at this address in 1925, together with **Fannie Corsi**, a clerk, and **Geneva Corsi**. By 1935 **Mrs. Anna Corsi**, widow of **Ralph Corsi**, and **Elsie Corsi**, a stenographer, were living here, although Anna Corsi was erroneously recorded as living at 110 East Fleshiem Street in the alphabetical listing. Anna Corsi, widow of Ralph Corsi, was still here in 1939, as was **Woodrow Corsi**, a W.P.A. worker. In the 1941-1942 city directory Anna Corsi was still listed at this address, as was **Elsie A. Corsi** and Woodrow Corsi, a laborer for the **Miensch Construction Company** at 109 East Fleshiem Street, and **Edward F. Meagher** and his wife **Judith Meagher**.

114 – XXX – 2010

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894. The **City Lumber Yard**, owned and operated by **Festus C. Cole**, was located here in 1902-1903. There was no record for this address in the street index in 1907-1908. In the alphabetical listing, the City Lumber Yard, F.C. Cole, proprietor, was listed as “dealers in all kinds of lumber, sash, doors, blinds, etc.” The office was located on the north side of East Fleshiem Street near the Chicago & Northwestern Railway tracks. There was no listing for this address in 1913, but the City Lumber Yard, listed at 112 East Fleshiem Street, probably included this property. There was no record for this address in the street index in 1925, even though in the alphabetical listing **Mamie Tramontin**, a saleslady at the **Levy Unger Company, Ltd., Store** at 415-417 South Stephenson Avenue, was certainly incorrectly placed at this address in the alphabetical listing. The “Office and Yard” of the **City Lumber Yard** was listed as being located on the north side of East Fleshiem Street near the Chicago & Northwestern Railway tracks. Festus C. Cole was still the proprietor, and the company sold “Sash, Doors, Mouldings, Lath, Shingles, Roofing” and were “Jobbers of Tarred, Felt and Building Paper, Lumber of All Kinds.” The **Apple River Mill Company**, managed by **James Roberts**, sold “flour and feed” at this location by 1935, and was still here in 1939 with **Armand Prenevost** serving as manager, a position he still held with this company at this location according to the listing in the 1941-1942 city directory.

116 – XXX – 2010

History: Although there were no previous listings at this address, in 1939 the **City Lumber Yard**, managed by **Ewald Dickson**, was located at this address, as it was again in the 1941-1942 city directory, under the ownership of **Ewald E. Dickson** and **Harold M. Cole**. *[See the entry for 120 East Fleshiem Street below for a detailed history of the City Lumber Yard.]*

120 – DECORATIONS PLUS, balloon artists – 2010

History: The **City Lumber Yard** was located here, at the northwest corner of East Fleshiem Street and South Stephenson Avenue, with **E.L. Parmenter, Jr.**, proprietor, and

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Festus C. Cole, manager. There was no listing for this address in 1902-1903, 1907-1908, 1913, 1925, 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942, but the lot was certainly a portion of the City Lumber Yard which was included in all of those directories. The “Office and Yard” of the **City Lumber Yard** was listed as being located on the north side of East Fleshiem Street near the Chicago & Northwestern Railway tracks. Festus C. Cole was still the proprietor, and the company sold “Sash, Doors, Mouldings, Lath, Shingles, Roofing” and were “Jobbers of Tarred, Felt and Building Paper, Lumber of All Kinds.” The City Lumber Yard was still operating under the direction of Festus C. Cole in 1935 at the same location on the north side of East Fleshiem Street near the Chicago & Northwestern Railway tracks. The company still advertised “Sash, Doors, Mouldings, Lath, Speed Lay Asphalt, Celotex, Shingles, Roofing” and were “Jobbers of Tarred, Felt and Building Paper, Lumber of All Kinds.”

A history of the City Lumber Yard appears on pages 156-157 of *Born From Iron: Iron Mountain, Michigan 1879-1979*, Iron Mountain’s centennial book, as follows:

CITY LUMBER YARD COMPANY

*The City Lumber Yard was one of the first establishments of its kind in Iron Mountain and officers of the company believe it was organized in the late 1890’s by **Ira Carley**, who had established a mill and other lumbering interests at Ingalls in Menominee County.*

***Festus C. Cole** came to Iron Mountain to manage the yard at the request of **E.L. Parmenter, Jr.**, then associated with Carley at Ingalls. Mr. Cole had no training in that line of work, but immediately became interested in the new field and applied himself to it.*

*Then came the panic of 1893 [The Panic of 1893 was a nationwide economic depression.], and the lumber yard was one of the industrial victims. Iron Mountain did not begin to emerge from that panic for about two years. Mr. Cole, in 1894, joined the younger Parmenter in the operation of the **Sturgeon Mill** on the Sturgeon River, near Vulcan. These were lean years for the lumber business, and in 1926 [the Sturgeon Mill] was sold to the **O’Callaghan** brothers of Norway.*

Meanwhile, Iron Mountain was on the upgrade once more and in 1897 Mr. Cole returned to this city and reopened the lumber yard, this time in partnership with the junior Parmenter. About a year later the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Cole continued as sole owner of the property until 1926, when it was reorganized under the same ownership, but in corporate form. It was continued under that status until Mr. Festus C. Cole passed away in November of 1938.

*In 1938, Mr. **Joe Corin**, early pioneer resident of Iron Mountain, recalled the days he spent as lumber salesman and bookkeeper of the City Lumber Yard. During those early days, of course, there was no truck delivery or “fancy lumber.” Customers were told, virtually to “come and get it” and they took what the yard had to offer. Later deliveries were made by horse and dray and in later years a well-organized service of truck delivery.*

*The City Lumber Yard offered various accessories, including builder’s hardware, nails and wire, insulation board, paints, sash doors and practically every item to build or repair any structure above the foundation walls. The yard also carried nationally known brands of material, such as Curtis wood work, Celotex insulation, Certain-Teed roofing and paints, National hardware and other well known brands. In addition, the yard has [sic] handled **Von Platen Fox Lumber Company** products almost exclusively, including hemlock, spruce and*

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pine, that arrangement having existed since the start of the **Von Platen Mill** operation in Iron Mountain.

After the death of Mr. Festus C. Cole, the City Lumber Yard Company was again reorganized, **Ewald E. Dickson** being president and **Harold M. Cole** vice-president. Dickson had been manager of the lumber yard for many years and Cole is [sic – was] the son of the late F.C. Cole, former owner of the business.

The City Lumber Yard was operated under the name of Harold C. Cole until his retirement in 1963, the business being sold to **J.V. Miksa**, who operated the business until 1967, when it was closed out. In January, 1968, the buildings were bought by the **Lake States Oil Company**, thus ending over 75 years of service from the City Lumber Yard Company.

[NOTE: There is a biography of both **Festus Clarke Cole** and **Harold Moon Cole** on page 156 of *Born From Iron: Iron Mountain, Michigan 1879-1979*, and a photograph of each of them on page 157 of the same book.]

38: SOUTH SIDE OF 100 BLOCK WEST FLESHIEM STREET

101 – RESIDENCE – 2010

History: **Frederick Southcolve** was located at this address in 1892-1894. **Mrs. M.B. Fiske** operated a private boarding house here in 1902-1903, residing here as did **Frank Fiske**, a bookkeeper. Recorded as **Mrs. J. Maroni** at this address in the street index for the 1907-1908 directory, **Mrs. Mary Moroni**, widow of **John Moroni**, lived here with **Gaston Maroni** [sic – **Moroni**], a laborer, **Louise Moroni**, **Theodore Moroni**, a student, and **Valentine Moroni**, a laborer. Mary Moroni, widow of John Moroni, still resided at this address in 1913, as did **Louisa Moroni**, a nurse, **Theodore Moroni**, a clerk, and **Valentino Moroni**, a laborer. In 1925 Mrs. Mary Moroni, widow of John Moroni, remained at this location, as did **Gaston Moroni**, a timekeeper, and **Valentine** [sic – **Valentine/Valentino**] **Moroni**, a trackman. Mrs. Mary Moroni, widow of John Moroni, was still listed at 101 West Fleshiem Street, as was Valentine Moroni, a policeman, in 1935. By 1939 Valentine Moroni, a policeman, and his wife **Esther Moroni** were living here, but the listing in the 1941-1942 city directory contained Mrs. Mary J. Moroni, owner of the property, again residing here with Valentine Moroni, working at the police department, and his wife Esther Moroni.

105 – ALANO CLUB OF IRON MOUNTAIN, drug abuse/addiction, information/treatment – 2010

History: In 1892-1894 **John Gross**, a miner, lived here. **Leonardo Paradisso**, a laborer, resided at this address in 1902-1903. **James Pollard**, a miner, and his wife **Harriet A. Pollard** lived at this location in 1907-1908. **Ralph Minella**, a miner, and his wife **Michelena**

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Minella resided here in 1913. **Charles Cesario**, a miner, and his wife **Rose Cesario** lived at this address in 1925, together with **Eminra [sic] Cesario**, and **Vincent Ceno**, a timekeeper, and his wife **Elma Ceno**. In 1935 **Carlo Ceasario [sic – Cesario]** and his wife **Rose Ceasario [sic – Cesario]** were still living at this address, as was **Frank Ceasario [sic – Cesario]**, a bartender. Carlo Ceasario and his wife Rosa Ceasario were again located here in 1939, and again in the 1941-1942 city directory, together with Frank Ceasario, a machine woodworker at the Ford Motor Company, and his wife **Mary Ceasario**.

107 – XXX – 2010

History: **Arthur Bowden**, a miner, lived at this address in 1892-1894. **Mike Borgo** ran a saloon at this address and also at 125 South Stephenson Avenue in 1902-1903. Recorded as **Branchini**, **Steffenelli** at this address in the street index of the 1907-1908 directory, the name was not found in the alphabetical listing. Recorded as **John De Rousha** at this address in the street index in the 1913 directory, **John J. Derousha**, a laborer, and his wife **Matilda Derousha** resided here, as well as **Albert Derousha**, a laborer. There was no listing for this address in 1925 or 1935. There was no listing for this address in 1925, 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

109 – NO CURRENT LISTING – 2010

History: In 1892-1894 **William Geack**, a miner at the **Chapin Mine**, resided at this address. William Geack, a laborer, still lived here in 1902-1903, as did **Lillian Geack**. Although recorded as **William Gasck** at this address in the street index for 1907-1908, William Geack, a laborer, his wife **Elizabeth Geack** and **Hilda Geack** resided here. In 1913 **Leonardo Puorro**, a miner, and his wife **Jennie Puorro** lived at this address. **Michael Lerza**, a miner, and his wife **Minnie Lerza** resided at this address in 1925. **Michael Lerza**, a laborer, and his wife **Dominica Lerza** still lived at this address in 1935, as did **Cecile Lerza**, a student. In 1939 Michael Lerza, a W.P.A. worker, and his wife Dominica Lerza were again located at this address, as was **Ora M. Lerza**. Michael Lerza, a laborer at the **Ford Motor Company**, was listed here in the 1941-1942 city directory with his wife **Minnie Lerza**, **Cecile L. Lerza**, a stenographer for **John V. Zanardi**, the prosecuting attorney for Dickinson County, and Ora M. Lerza.

111 – RESIDENCE – 2010

History: **George Iliff**, a blacksmith at **Sol Noble's** shop at 213 East Ludington Street, lived at this address in 1892-1894. **Thomas Blackney**, chief of the **Iron Mountain Fire Department** in 1902-1903, resided here. In 1907-1908 **Henry Wilcox, Sr.**, a miner, and his wife **Minnie Wilcox**, and **Henry Wilcox, Jr.**, a laborer, lived here. **Edward Crebo**, a machinist, resided at this address with his wife **Verma [sic – Verna] Crebo** in 1913. **Mrs. Bertha Beach**, widow of **Frank Beach**, lived here in 1925. **Mrs. Anna Wickman**, a

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seamstress, resided at this address in 1935. By 1939 **Carl Carlson**, a W.P.A. worker, and his wife **Louise Carlson** were living here, but **Berger Simonson**, a carpenter, and his wife **Amanda Simonson** were listed at this address in the 1941-1942 city directory.

117 – RESIDENCE – 2010

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1994, 1902-1903, 1907-1908, 1913, 1925, 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

119 – RESIDENCE – 2010

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894 and 1902-1903. **Alex LaLonde**, a carpenter, and his wife **Ellen LaLonde** lived here in 1907-1908. **Alexander LaLonde**, a carpenter, and his wife Ellen LaLonde still resided at this address in 1913. Alex LaLonde, a carpenter, and his wife Ellen LaLonde remained at this location in 1925. **Mrs. Ellen LaLond** [*sic* – **LaLonde**], widow of Alex LaLonde, was residing at this address in 1935. By 1939 **Alex Alexander** was living here with his wife **Lena Alexander**, and they were again listed at this address in the 1941-1942 city directory.

38: NORTH SIDE OF 100 BLOCK WEST FLESHIEM STREET

100 – RESIDENCE – 2010

History: In 1892-1894 **Robert Nankivell**, a miner, resided at this address. **Samuel J. Cudlip**, a druggist at **Seibert's Drug Store** at 333 South Stephenson Avenue, lived here in 1902-1903. There was no listing for this address in 1907-1908, but the directory probably was in error, as Samuel Cudlip and his wife **Bertha Cudlip** were listed at 102 West Fleshier Street, an address which was not listed prior to or after that date. Samuel J. Cudlip, part owner of the **Seibert Drug Company** (**Margaret Seibert**, president; **Samuel Cudlip**, vice-president; **George F. Seibert**, secretary and treasurer) at 333 South Stephenson Avenue by 1913, still resided at this address with his wife Bertha Cudlip. By 1925 Seibert's Drug Store had become **Cudlip's Drug Store**, operated by Samuel Cudlip, "Pioneer Prescription Druggist," selling "Stationery, Candies and Tobacco" at 333 South Stephenson Avenue. Samuel Cudlip and his wife **Bertha I. Cudlip** were still living at 100 West Fleshier Street in 1925, 1935, 1939 and 1941-1942. Samuel Cudlip also continued to run Cudlip's Drug Store at 333 South Stephenson Avenue during those years.

102 – XXX – 2010

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History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894 or 1902-1903. **Samuel Cudlip**, who worked at the **Seibert Drug Company** at 333 South Stephenson Avenue, and his wife **Bertha Cudlip** resided here in 1907-1908. This was probably an error, and should have been listed as 100 West Fleshiem Street. There was no listing for this address in 1913, 1925, 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

104 – RESIDENCE – 2010

History: **Thomas H. Hasking** was recorded at this address in the street index in the 1892-1894 directory, but was found in the alphabetical listing as **Thomas Hosking**, a barkeeper at **Sol Noble's** saloon at 215 East Ludington Street, who resided here. Thomas Hosking, a pumpman, still lived at this address in 1902-1903. **Mrs. Mary J. Stanton**, widow of **Thomas Stanton**, resided at this location in 1907-1908 with **Elenaor** [*sic* – **Eleanor**] **Stanton**, **Samuel Stanton**, a laborer, and **Thomas Stanton**, a shipping clerk. In 1913 Mary J. Stanton, widow of Thomas Stanton, still lived here, as did Eleanor Stanton, a clerk, Samuel Stanton, a brakeman, and **Thomas H. Stanton**, a drill operator. **Harry Cowling**, a machine operator, and his wife **Elizabeth Cowling** resided at this address in 1925, as did **Frederick J. Cowling**, also a machine operator. In 1935 **Mrs. Annie Cowling**, widow of Harry Cowling, still lived here, as did Fred J. Cowling and his wife **Fern Cowling** and **Elsie Cowling**, a bookkeeper. Ann Cowling, widow of Harry Cowling, was still at this address in 1939, as was **Evelyn Cowling**, who worked at **Chalmers & Company** at 100-102 West Brown Street, and **Fred Cowling**, who worked at the **Ford Motor Company**. In the 1941-1942 city directory Mrs. **Annie E. Cowling**, owner, **E. Evalyn** [*sic*] **Cowling**, a stenographer for **Chalmers & Company**, Fred J. Cowling, a laborer at the **Ford Motor Company**, and his wife Fern Cowling and **Adolph F. Lundberg**, a car inspector for the **Chicago & Northwestern Railway**, and his wife **Signe Lundberg** all were listed at this address.

106 – RESIDENCE – 2010

History: In 1892-1894 **Josiah Harris**, a miner, lived at this address. Josiah Harris, a laborer, still resided here in 1902-1903. **Richard Grenfell**, a miner, and his wife **Rebecca Grenfell** lived at this location in 1907-1908. **Maude Wildman** resided at this address in 1913. **Mrs. Mary J. Stanton**, widow of **Thomas Stanton** lived here in 1925, as did **Samuel Stanton**, a brakeman. In 1935 Mrs. Mary J. Stanton, widow of Thomas Stanton, was still residing at this address. This address was listed as “vacant” in 1939, but **George G. Clements**, a steelworker at the **Ford Motor Company**, and his wife **Olive Clements** were listed at this location in the 1941-1942 city directory.

110 – RESIDENCE – 2010

History: **John A. Scott**, a fireman at **Engine House No. 1** at 105 East Ludington Street, resided here in 1892-1894. **Joseph Higgins**, a laborer, lived at this address in 1902-1903.

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Richard Cowling, a miner, was residing here in 1907-1908 with his wife **Elizabeth Cowling**, as well as **Mrs. Beatrice Cowling**, widow of **Thomas Cowling**, **Norman Cowling**, a blacksmith, and **Sidney Cowling**, a driller. In 1913 Richard Cowling, a laborer, and his wife Elizabeth Cowling still lived at this address. **George W. Satterlund**, a machinist, and his wife **Amanda Satterlund** were residing here in 1925. George W. Satterlund, an automobile mechanic, and his wife **Amanda E. Satterlund** were still at this address in 1935, as was **G. Roy Satterlund**, a laborer. In 1939, George W. Satterlund, a worker at the **Ford Motor Company**, remained here, and was still listed at this address in the 1941-1942 city directory, working as a machinist at the **Ford Motor Company**, as were **Donald W. Satterlund**, a student and salesman at the **J.C. Penny Company**, and **E. Satterlund**, a teacher on the North Side, and his wife **Laverne Satterlund**.

112 – RESIDENCE – 2010

History: In 1892-1894 **Alexander Scott**, an engineer, lived at this address, as did **Katherine M. Scott**. **Solomon S. Scott**, an engineer on the **Chicago & Northwestern Railway**, resided here in 1902-1903. Solomon Scott, a railroad engineer, and his wife **Emma Scott** lived here in 1907-1908. Solomon S. Scott, a locomotive engineer, and his wife Emma Scott remained at this address in 1913. Solomon S. Scott, an engineer, and his wife Emma Scott were still residing here in 1925, as was **Keen S. Scott**, an automobile mechanic, and **Lucile [sic – Lucille] Scott**. In 1935 **S. Stanley Scott** and his wife **Emma K. Scott** were still at this address, as was **Lucille N. Scott**. Emma K. Scott, widow of S. Stanley Scott, and Lucille N. Scott were living still living here in 1939 and 1941-1942.

116 – RESIDENCE – 2010

History: **Gust Pederson**, who resided here in 1892-1894, was an “expert boot and shoe maker,” operating his shop at 101 South Stephenson and advertising “Good material used and splendid fits assured for normal or deformed feet.” **Patrick McCrystal**, a laborer, also was located at this address in 1892-1894. In 1902-1903 **Alex Olson**, a miner, lived here. **Mrs. Louise Lockett**, widow of **John Lockett**, and **Esley Lockett**, a machinist, resided here in 1907-1908. **Henry Krall**, a miner, and his wife **Mary Krall** lived at this address in 1913. **Emil Kraff**, a miner, resided here with his wife **Mary Kraff** and **Adolph E. Kraff**, a driver, in 1925. **Emil Krall**, a laborer, and his wife **Anna F. Krall** lived here in 1935. [NOTE: There may have been a mistaken in the surname spelling in the 1925 directory, recording “Kraff” instead of “Krall.”] In 1939 Emil Krall, a W.P.A. worker, and his wife Anna F. Krall were still residing here and were again listed at this address in the 1941-1942 city directory.

118 – XXX – 2010

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894. **Phillip Mitchell**, a laborer, resided here in 1902-1903. Phillip Mitchell, a laborer, and his wife **Jane Mitchell** lived at this

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address in 1907-1908. There was no listing for this address in 1913, 1925, 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

39: EAST SIDE OF SOUTH MERRITT AVENUE

[MERRITT AVENUE, RUNNING ALONG THE MILWAUKEE & NORTHERN RAILWAY, FORMS THE DIVIDING LINE FROM WHICH THE STREETS RUNNING EAST AND WEST ARE NUMBERED.]

101 – XXX – 2010

History: **Lester L. Combs**, a laborer recorded as **Lester L. Combo** in alphabetical listing, lived at this address with wife **Sadie B. Combs/Combo** in 1935. There was no listing for this address in 1939, but in 1941-1942 **James A. Hooper** was listed here.

105 – XXX – 2010

History: In 1892-1894 **Mrs. Ellen Foster**, widow of **John Foster**, lived here. This may be the same house recorded above at 105 North Merritt Avenue. There was no listing for this address in 1939 or 1941-1942.

107 – XXX – 2010

History: The **German House, Reinhart Gothe**, proprietor, sold “liquors and cigars” at this address which was also the residence for the proprietor in 1907-1908. **Robert Gothe**, a student, also boarded at the German Hotel at that time. In 1913 the **German Hotel** was run by **William Gothe**, who lived here with wife **Maggie Gothe**, and **Lena Gothe**, a “domestic” or maid. The listings and names for 407 Merritt Avenue below make one suspect this is the same place with an erroneous address, mistaking “107” for “407.” There was no listing for this address in 1939 or 1941-1942.

203 – XXX – 2010

History: **George H. Munro** advertised “Plumbing steam and gas fitting. Buildings fitted with hot water, steam and hot air conveniences. Agent for the Furman Boiler” at this address in 1892-1894. The only other listing for this address was “vacant” in 1913.

205 – XXX – 2010

History: In 1892-1894 **Joe Dabritt**, a laborer at the Chapin Mine, resided in a residence near the alley at this address. There are no other listings for this address.

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207 – XXX – 2010

History: In 1907-1908 the names **Mrs. Hannah Doerfler** and **Ludovici Girodo** appeared in the street index, but neither name appeared in the alphabetical listing. There are no other listings for this address.

305 – XXX – 2010

History: The **City Jail** was at this location in 1892-1894, but no other listings were found in the city directories for this address except “vacant” in 1913.

*407 – GOLDEN COMB BEAUTY SALON, HAIR DEPOT, TANGLES HAIR CARE – 2010

History: The **German Hotel**, operated by **Marsch & Gothe** (**John Marsch** and **Fred Gothe**), in 1892-1894 at this address boasted “Good accomodations [*sic – 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 at that time. The German Hotel was listed at 407 Merritt Avenue in 1902-1903, 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 address 107 Merritt Avenue in 1907-1908 and 1913, respectively.

An article in the December 2, 1920 edition of the *Iron Mountain Press* as follows marked one of the earliest accounts of raids during the Prohibition Era under the headline POLICE AND SHERIFF RAID: Police and Sheriff Make Raid at American Hotel:

*The police and sheriff departments worked hand in hand late yesterday afternoon and made a raid at the **American Hotel** on Merrit [*sic – Merritt*] avenue, formerly known as the **German Hotel**, and confiscated three cases of bitters and six quart bottles of some kind of wine. The seals on the bottles of bitters were broken when found by the authorities[,] this, in itself, constituting a violation of the liquor law. The liquor was placed in a sleigh and taken to the county jail. The raid was made by **Sheriff Farrell, Undersheriff Frank Cleveland, Chief of Police Gilbeault and Officers Corey, Constantini and Warne**. Besides placing the proprietor, **Anton Lavorich**, under arrest on a charge of violation of the liquor law, the officers took three men in custody on a charge of gambling, namely, **George Meyers, Louis Osborn and Louis Mellis**.*

*Meyers was arrested a few days ago on a charge of gambling at the time the raid was made by the police at **Robert Wasevich’s** place, East Brown street.*

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*All the men arrested in the raid yesterday afternoon were [sic – were] taken before **Justice MacDonald**. Laviorich was bound over to circuit court for trial, under a cash bond of \$500, which he furnished, [.] Osborn and Mellis were fined \$10 and costs and Meyers was fined \$25 and costs, owing to it being his second offense. All the men paid their fines.*

*Laviorich purchased the American Hotel a few days ago from **Reinhart Goethe**, the consideration, it is said, being \$8,500. He took possession at one o'clock yesterday afternoon, and within three hours afterward was in the toils of the law. The police and sheriff departments knowing of the deal and also knowing that he conducts two places of business in Gladstone and one at Escanaba, suspicioned that he would probably have some liquor at the place, so the two departments heartily co-operated and made it their business to find out. The place was filled with men when the officers entered like thieves in the night, some engaged in playing cards, and immediately looks of surprise crept all over their countenances. Those charged with gambling were placed under arrest at once while some of the officers proceeded to look around for liquor. Every nook and corner in the place was carefully searched and all the time that the raid was going on the doors of the place were kept locked and no person was allowed to leave it until the authorities had completed what they came there for.*

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**. This was undoubtedly the same building that housed the German Hotel, the German House and the American Hotel listed on this site. The American Hotel, Anton Loverich, proprietor, was mistakenly listed at 405 South Merritt Avenue in the 1939 city directory, but was as the **American Inn** at this address under the same ownership in the 1941-1942 city directory.

The **Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Depot**, located between West B and West C Streets on South Merritt Avenue, listed **James R. Peebles** as station agent in 1925. **The Milwaukee Road** was the railway's new name by 1935, but James R. Peebles was still the station agent, and the address used was 101 West B Street. James R. Peebles was still listed as the station agent for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway freight depot in the 1941-1942 city directory.

J.R. Holfeltz Company, (**Jacob R. Holfeltz**, proprietor), dealt in "Ice, Coal and Building Material" on South Merritt Avenue opposite the **Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Depot** in 1925. J.R. Holfeltz Company was under the management of **W.E. Disher** in 1935, selling coal on South Merritt Avenue opposite **The Milwaukee Road Depot**. **Anna Holfeltz**, living at 602 West Hughitt Street, was listed as the widow of Jacob R. Holfeltz in 1935. In 1939 **Holfeltz & Company**, **Marie Henze**, proprietor, still were coal dealers on Merritt Avenue, but the business was not listed in the 1941-1942 city directory.

39: EAST SIDE OF NORTH MERRITT AVENUE

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[Compiled and Transcribed by William J. Cummings]

[MERRITT AVENUE, RUNNING ALONG THE MILWAUKEE & NORTHERN RAILWAY, FORMS THE DIVIDING LINE FROM WHICH THE STREETS RUNNING EAST AND WEST ARE NUMBERED.]

27 (later 127) – XXX – 2010

History: In 1913 **John Nyman**, a bellman at a mine, lived at the north end of Merritt Avenue with his wife **Lena Nyman**. In 1925 the address was listed as 127 (27) North Merritt Avenue, and John Nyman, a miner, still lived here with his wife Lena Nyman. There was no listing for this address in 1935, 1939 and 1941-1942.

29 (later 129) – XXX – 2010

History: **John Powers**, a surface foreman in 1907-1908, lived on what was listed simply as “Merritt Avenue North.” In 1913 John Powers, a surface boss, was again listed as living at the “north end of Merritt Avenue.” In 1925 the address was listed as 129 (29) North Merritt Avenue, and **John A. Johnson**, a miner, and his wife **Anna Johnson** resided here. Again in 1935 John A. Johnson, no occupation listed, and his wife Anna L. Johnson were living at this address. There was no listing for this address in 1939 or 1941-1942.

105 – XXX – 2010

History: **Antonio Sgarlotti**, a laborer, resided at 105 North Merritt Avenue with his wife **Jennie Sgarlotti** in 1913. Another couple, **Allesandro Vespa**, no occupation listed, and his wife **Camela Vespa** also lived here at that time. In 1925 Anthony Sgorlata [*sic – Sgarlotti*], a miner, and his wife Jennie Sgorlata [*sic – Sgarlotti*] remained at this address. Another couple, **Clement Leotta** (**Leotto** in alphabetical listing), a miner, and wife **Mary Leotta** also lived here in 1925. Anton Sgarlatti [*sic – Sgarlotti*], and wife **Joanne Sgarlatti** [*sic – Sgarlotti*] still lived at this location in 1935 together with **Dominic Sgarlatti**, **Frank Sgarlatti**, **Joseph Sgarlatti**. This may be the same house recorded below as 105 South Merritt Avenue. There was no listing for this address in 1939 or 1941-1942.

40: WEST SIDE OF SOUTH MERRITT AVENUE

[MERRITT AVENUE, RUNNING ALONG THE MILWAUKEE & NORTHERN RAILWAY, FORMS THE DIVIDING LINE FROM WHICH THE STREETS RUNNING EAST AND WEST ARE NUMBERED.]

104 – XXX – 2010

History: **Hoose & Person** (**Jay W. Hoose** and **Halvor** [*sic – Halvar*] **Person**), did excavating and railroad construction in 1913. This address appears in the street index, but

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[Compiled and Transcribed by William J. Cummings]

Hoose's residence at 520 West B Street was listed as the office. There were no other listings for this address in the city directories.

116 – APRIA HEALTHCARE, home health and health care – 2010

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1994, 1902-1903, 1907-1908, 1913, 1925, 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

204 – XXX – 2010

History: **C.O. Seaberg**, veterinary surgeon and dentist, had his office at this address, located between Ludington Street and Brown Street, in 1907-1908. There were no further listings for this address until 1935, when **Frederick W. Johnson** ran a tavern here. By 1939 the **White Front Tavern & Restaurant**, **Tito Gioacchini**, proprietor, operated at 204-206 South Merritt Avenue. The business was listed as the **Pas-Time Smoke Shop**, Tito Gioacchini, proprietor, again at 204-206 South Merritt Avenue in the 1941-1942 city directory.

206 – XXX – 2010

History: **Mrs. Anna Doerfler**, widow of **Frank Doerfler**, resided here in 1892-1894, together with **Annie Doerfler**, **Mary Doerfler**, **Frank Doerfler**, an engineer, and **Joseph Doerfler**, who worked for **George H. Munro** at 203 Merritt Avenue. By 1939 the **White Front Tavern & Restaurant**, **Tito Gioacchini**, proprietor, operated at 204-206 South Merritt Avenue. The business was listed as the **Pas-Time Smoke Shop**, Tito Gioacchini, proprietor, again at 204-206 South Merritt Avenue in the 1941-1942 city directory.

208 – XXX – 2010

History: This address was listed as "vacant" in 1925, and did not appear in any other city directories.

210 – XXX – 2010

History: **Walter Reimer** was listed at this address in the street index in 1902-1903, but appeared in alphabetical index as residing at 101 East Ludington Street. There were no other listings for this address in the city directories.

306 – XXX – 2010

DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY – CITY OF IRON MOUNTAIN – BUSINESS DISTRICT STREET BY STREET 1879–1942

[Compiled and Transcribed by William J. Cummings]

History: In 1892-1894 **Mrs. Matilda Jettie**, widow of **Leon Jettie**, lived at this address, as did **Ole Larson**, a laborer. The name may have been misspelled, as **Mrs. Matilda Jedda**, residing at this address in 1902-1903, ran a saloon, and **Charles E. Barlament**, a bartender, was boarding here at that time. **Mrs. C. [Charles] Barlament**, was the name in the street index in 1907-1908, but in the alphabetical listing **Rosa Barlament** resided at this address. Rose Barlament, widow of Charles Barlament, was still at this address in 1913. **Mrs. Mary Brunswick** lived here in 1925. By 1935 **Mrs. Elizabeth Chaulklin**, widow of **William Chaulklin**, lived here, and another (or possibly the same) **Mrs. Elizabeth Chaulklin** operated and lived in a tavern nearby at 102 West Hughitt Street at that same time. In 1939 **Louis Ferzacca**, a W.P.A. worker, lived here with his wife **Genevieve Ferzacca**. **George T. Meehan** and his wife **Dollie Meehan** were listed at this address in the 1941-1942 city directory.

40: WEST SIDE OF NORTH MERRITT AVENUE

[MERRITT AVENUE, RUNNING ALONG THE MILWAUKEE & NORTHERN RAILWAY, FORMS THE DIVIDING LINE FROM WHICH THE STREETS RUNNING EAST AND WEST ARE NUMBERED.]

Southeast Corner of the Ludington Mine Location, North End of Merritt Avenue – XXX – 2010

History: **St. George's Hospital**, located on the southeast corner of the Ludington Mine Location on Merritt Avenue north of Fleshem Street, 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. J. 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. Dr. Cameron, hired by the Menominee Mining Company to care for the Chapin Mine's employees and their families, arrived in Iron Mountain early in 1882, and was joined in November, 1882, by Dr. Crowell. They had approximately 300 miners under their care when they began to practice, but this number reached 3,400 in 1890. In that same year the Chapin Hospital, more of an office than a hospital, was built at the northeast end of the Chapin Pit where Park Avenue turns toward the North Side. **Allen Hopper** was the orderly, or male nurse, assigned to the hospital, and also took care of the mine's horses. The miners had one dollar deducted from their monthly pay for medical care which covered all medicines and doctor's fees. By 1891 St. George's Hospital had room for fifteen beds and nurses' quarters. Dr. William Hutchinson and Dr. Krohn were hired as assistants. An article in September 24, 1891 issue of *The Iron Range*, Iron Mountain's leading newspaper at the time, stated, "DRS. CAMERON and Crowell were notified by Supt. Cady last Friday that their services would not be required at the Chapin mine after this month, as he desired to have physicians who would devote their time exclusively to the needs of the men employed at that mine, and the position was offered to Dr. Carpenter, of Stambaugh." Apparently the time the doctors spent with patients at St. George's Hospital was not appreciated by Superintendent Cady. In 1892 or 1893, a trained nurse from Cook County

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[Compiled and Transcribed by William J. Cummings]

Hospital in Chicago, Miss **Mary Beer**, came to Iron Mountain to nurse at St. George's Hospital. A buxom, short, heavy-set woman, Miss Beer became matron, and later superintendent of the hospital. She taught nursing to Miss **Annie Murphy** and Miss **Dora Alexander**, who also worked in the hospital. Nurse Beer was remembered as somewhat of a character. Although she was strict, the miners still liked her, and asked for her whenever they needed a nurse. She later became a school nurse, checking students for lice, and giving them baths at the **Chapin Dry**. In 1892-1894, Drs. Cameron and Crowell were listed as "Physicians and Surgeons" in charge of the St. George Hospital with office hours from 8 to 9 a.m.; 1 to 2 p.m. and 7 to 8 p.m. They were still listed as doctors at St. George Hospital in 1902-1903. The two doctors dissolved their partnership well before Dr. Cameron's sudden death on Saturday, October 3, 1908, when he suffered a fatal heart attack at his home. In 1913 Dr. Crowell was listed as the surgeon at St. George's Hospital, and Dr. S. Edwin Cruse worked there as assistant surgeon. 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, when 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.

2 – XXX – 2010

History: **Henry Englund**, barn boss at the Ludington Mine, lived here in 1892-1894. There was no other listing for this address in the city directories.

4 – XXX – 2010

History: **William Williams**, a miner, resided here in 1892-1894. There was no other listing for this address in the city directories.

100 North Merritt Avenue North – XXX – 2010

History: In 1925 **Louis M. Nelson, Sr.**, a laborer, lived here with his wife **Marie Nelson**, as well as **Louis M. Nelson, Jr.**, a draftsman, and **Luella Nelson** and **Paul I. Nelson**, both listed as students. This address was not listed in 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

41: EAST SIDE OF THE 200, 300, 400, 500, 600 AND 700 BLOCKS OF CARPENTER AVENUE

209 – XXX – 2010

DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY – CITY OF IRON MOUNTAIN – BUSINESS DISTRICT STREET BY STREET 1879–1942

[Compiled and Transcribed by William J. Cummings]

History: John Blackler, a miner, and Bissie [*sic* – Bessie] Blackler lived at this address in 1892-1894. There was no listing for this address in 1902-1903, 1907-1908, 1913, 1925, 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

211 – XXX – 2010

History: In 1892-1894 Philip Bender, “A resident of the city since 1882,” worked as “a first-class barber” at 201 East Hughitt Street, advertising “All work done in an agreeable and satisfactory manner.” Philip Bender also resided at this address. There was no listing for this address in 1902-1903, 1907-1908, 1913, 1925, 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

213 – RESIDENCE – 2010

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1994, 1902-1903, 1907-1908, 1913, 1925, 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

223 – XXX – 2010

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894, 1902-1903, 1907-1908, 1913 or 1925. In 1935 Stanley’s Greenhouse was recorded at this address in the street index, but since the alphabetical listing appears in the Kingsford section of the 1935 directory as Stanley’s Greenhouse, Stanley A. Stanley, proprietor, at 223 Carpenter Avenue, this would be South Carpenter Avenue and was not located here. *[NOTE: Stanley’s Greenhouse was purchased by Jerry and Mary Miller in the mid-1930’s and became Miller Floral at this address in Kingsford.]* Thus, there was no listing for this address in 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

301 – XXX – 2010

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894, 1902-1903, 1907-1908, 1913 or 1925. In 1935 the Standard Oil Company operated a filling station at this location. Lindy’s Service Station, Elmer Lindberg, proprietor, was operating at this address by 1939, but in the 1941-1942 city directory Henning’s Standard Service, operated by W. Person Henning, was located here.

401 – HAMM’S SERVICE – 2010

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1994, 1902-1903, 1907-1908, 1913, 1925, 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

403 – XXX – 2010

DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY – CITY OF IRON MOUNTAIN – BUSINESS DISTRICT STREET BY STREET 1879–1942

[Compiled and Transcribed by William J. Cummings]

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894, 1902-1903, 1907-1908, 1913 or 1925. By 1935 **John M. Garvey** operated **Wolverine Cleaners & Dyers** at this location. In 1939 owners of the Wolverine Cleaners & Dyers were listed as **Robert and Marion Garvey**, but in the 1941-1942 city directory John M. Garvey was again listed as the owner.

405 – RESIDENCE – 2010

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894, 1902-1903, 1907-1908 or 1913. However, in 1925 **Edward J. Hammel Company, Edward J. Hammel**, proprietor, supplied “Plumbing and Heating” services with “Estimates and Plans Furnished,” at this location. In 1935 the **Paul Electric Company**, owned by **Lawrence J. Paul**, offered “Frigidaire, Maytag Washers and Ironers, Radios, Electrical Appliances” at this address. Lawrence J. Paul and his wife **Angeline Paul** also lived here. There was no listing for this address in 1939, but the 1941-1942 city directory again listed the Paul Electric Company, Lawrence J. Paul, owner, here, where he still lived with his wife Angeline Paul.

407 – XXX – 2010

History: **Thomas Trathen**, a miner, resided at this address in 1892-1894. By 1902-1903 **Joseph Bell**, a laborer, lived here. Recorded as the residence of **Mrs. E. Kent** on the street index, those living at this address in 1907-1908 according to the alphabetical listing were **Albert J. Kent**, a teamster, **Annie Kent** and **Estelle Kent**, a student. **Anna Kent**, widow of **Edwin Kent**, resided here with **Estella Kent**, a bookkeeper, in 1913. **Ernest Bond**, a painter and decorator, operated two shops in 1925, one at 407 Carpenter Avenue and the other at 412 Carpenter Avenue. **Bailey & Sigler (Dr. Bertram M. Bailey and Dr. Hugh R. Sigler)**, physicians, had their offices at 407 Carpenter Avenue in 1925. In 1935 **Bond Decorating Company**, managed by Ernest Bond, was still located at this address, advertising that the company dealt in “Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Printers [*sic* – *Painters*] Supplies” and did “Paper Hanging and Painting.” **Joseph Record**, a salesman, and his wife **Edna Record** also lived at this address in 1935, probably on the second floor. Bond Decorating Company was still operated by Ernest Bond here in 1939 and was listed at the same address under the same ownership in the 1941-1942 city directory. **Walter Martini** was listed at this address in the street directory in 1941-1942, but his name was not found in the alphabetical index.

409 – XXX – 2010

History: In 1892-1894 **Thomas Savour**, a blacksmith, lived here. **Joseph Gardner**, a wagonmaker, was located at this address in 1902-1903. Recorded in the street index as the residence of **Louis Gardner**, the alphabetical listing for 1907-1908 showed **Louis Gardiner**, who worked in a round house for a railroad company, lived here with **Emma Gardiner**, a

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student, **Joseph Gardiner**, who worked in a livery barn, and **Joseph Gardiner**, a carpenter, and his wife **Felmen [sic] Gardiner**. In 1913 **William Beard**, a miner, and his wife **Sophia Beard** lived at this address. There was no listing for this address in 1925, 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

411 – AUTO CLINIC, CESASOLI MOTORS, EAGLE AUTOMOTIVE, SPIGARELLI, INC. – 2010

History: **C.L. Raymond** ran a bakery at this address, also residing here in 1892-1894. In 1902-1903 **Raphael Manelli**, a laborer, lived at this location. Recorded in the street index as the residence of **Mrs. Peter Murry**, **Pete Murray**, working for the railroad, was found living here with his wife **Sophia Murray** in the alphabetical listing in 1907-1908, as was **Sol Peters**, a paper hanger, and his wife **Laura Peters**. **I. Suceny** was also recorded as living at this address in the street index in 1907-1908, but was not found in the alphabetical listing. However, **John Sweeney**, a cruiser, was listed as living at this address in 1907-1908. **Josiah Beard**, a blacksmith, resided here with his wife **Sophia Beard** in 1913. There was no listing for this address in 1925. In 1935 **Johnnie's Service Station**, operated by **John Fauri**, offered "Gasoline and Lubricating Oils, Auto Accessories, Battery Service" at this location. By 1939 **Gordon's Texaco Station**, operated by **Gordon A. Schultz**, was located here, but in the 1941-1942 city directory the business was listed as **Hank's Service Station**, managed by **Henry J. Dessereau**.

503 – SUPERIOR BAGELS & SUBS – 2010

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1994, 1902-1903, 1907-1908, 1913, 1925, 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

605 – XXX – 2010

History: This address was listed as "vacant" in 1935, and there was no listing for this address again in 1939 or 1941-1942.

611 – XXX – 2010

History: In 1892-1894 **W.L. Gould**, a lumberman, and **Cora Gould**, a music teacher, lived at this address. The **Rusky Brothers (Samuel Rusky and Julius Rusky)** operated **The London Store** at 215 South Stephenson Avenue, selling general merchandise, and resided here in 1902-1903. In 1907-1908 the Rusky Brothers (Samuel Rusky and Julius Rusky) still operated their department store at 215 South Stephenson Avenue, and still lived here with their wives – **Minnie Rusky**, the wife of Julius Rusky, and **Ester [sic – Esther] Rusky**, the wife of Samuel Rusky. By 1913 **Albert P. Van Laanen**, who operated a saloon at 529 South

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Stephenson Avenue, resided at this address with his wife **Victoria Van Laanen**. Mrs. Victoria Van Laanen, widow of Albert P. Van Laanen, still lived here in 1925 together with **Ann Van Laanen**, a student, **Antoinette Van Laanen**, a stenographer, and **Joseph Van Laanen**, a clerk at **Cudlip's Drug Store**. In 1935 Victoria Van Laanen, widow of Albert P. Van Laanen, remained at this address with **Eleanor Van Laanen**, a bookkeeper at the **Iron Mountain Home Furniture Company** at 108 East Ludington Street, and **Joseph H. Van Laanen**, a salesman at the **Iron Mountain Auto Supply Company** at 300 Carpenter Avenue.

The 1935 directory lists the **Hotel Mountain**, operated by **Abe Raskin**, as being located to the south side of Mrs. Van Laanen's home. The Hotel Mountain was advertised as "A Home Away From Home," and was located "One Block West of St. Paul Depot" on the east side of Carpenter Avenue between West B Street and West C Street.

In 1939 Mrs. Victoria Van Laanen, widow of Albert P. Van Laanen, was again listed here, as was Eleanore [sic] Van Laanen, an employee at the **Sears Associated Store** at 110 East Ludington Street, and Joseph H. Van Laanen, an employee at the Iron Mountain Auto Supply Company at 200 West Hughitt Street. The 1941-1942 city directory still listed Mrs. Victoria Van Laanen and Joseph H. Van Laanen, a salesman at the Iron Mountain Auto Supply Company, as residing at this address, as well as **Arthur J. Hayes**, a pattern maker at the **Ford Motor Company**, and his wife **Anne Hayes**.

701 – AUTO TECH SERVICE CENTER – 2010

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894, 1902-1903, 1907-1908 or 1913. However, in 1925 **M.J. Schenk & Company**, **Max J. Schenk**, proprietor, operated a gas station here, offering "Oils, Gas, Tires and Automobile Accessories, **Wadhams Gasoline** a Specialty." The **M.J. Schenk Company**, Max J. Schenk, proprietor, again advertised "Oils, Gas, Tires and Automobile Accessories," and was selling "**Shell Gasoline**" in 1935. By 1939 the **M. & D. Service Station**, operated by **Frank F. Miller** and **Michael J. DeFiore**, was operating at this site and was still listed here in the 1941-1942 city directory.

705 – XXX – 2010

History: **Joseph Parry**, a bookkeeper, lived at this address in 1892-1894, his name being recorded as **Joseph Perry** in the street index. By 1902-1903 the name **Mrs. Joseph Parry** was recorded in the street index, but was found in the alphabetical listing as **Mrs. Joseph Perry**, living here with **Tracy Perry**, a student. There was no listing for this address in 1907-1908, 1913, 1925, 1935, 1939 or 1942-1942.

709 – XXX – 2010

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1994, 1902-1903, 1907-1908, 1913, 1925 or 1935. By 1939 **Alvin Peterson** lived here with his wife **Hellen [sic] Peterson**, but there was no listing for this address in the 1941-1942 city directory.

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[Compiled and Transcribed by William J. Cummings]

725 – RESIDENCE – 2010

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1994, 1902-1903, 1907-1908, 1913, 1925, 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

42: WEST SIDE OF THE 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600 AND 700 BLOCKS OF CARPENTER AVENUE

100 – XXX – 2010

History: In 1892-1894 **Herbert W. Wright**, an engineer at the **Chapin Mine**, resided here, and was still at this address in 1902-1903. **Herbert W. Wright**, working in a mine, lived at this address in 1907-1908 with his wife **Lucyna Wright**, as well as **Eugene Wright** and **Irma M. Wright**, both of whom worked in a printing office, and **Fred L. Wright** and **William E. Wright**, both of whom were mail carriers. There was no listing for this address in 1913. Eugene Wright, a laborer, again resided here in 1925, as did **William J. Fish**, a drayman, and his wife **Helen Fish**. In 1935 **Milton W. Carlson**, a laborer, and his wife **Marie Carlson** lived at 100 South Carpenter Avenue. By 1939 **Alvin Edlund**, a W.P.A. worker, and his wife **Edna Edlund** resided here. In the 1941-1942 city directory **Edward A. Sundin**, Radio Trician *[sic]* his wife **Margaret Sundin**, and **Eugene Wright**, a carpenter, were listed at this address.

102 – XXX – 2010

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894. In 1902-1903 **Henry Bins**, a painter, lived here. There was no listing for this address in 1907-1908, 1913 or 1925. **Mrs. Lillian M. Paul**, widow of **Edwin Paul**, a clerk, lived at 102 South Carpenter Avenue in 1935. Lillian M. Paul continued to live at this address in 1939 and was still listed here in 1941-1942, working as a W.P.A. timekeeper, together with **Lillian Paul**, a student.

210 – XXX – 2010

History: **J. Rainey** was recorded as living at this address in 1892-1894, but in the alphabetical listing **John Rainey**, a “house[,] sign and ornamental painter, paper hanger and dealer in wall paper, paints, oils and glass,” operated his shop at 204 East A Street and resided at 613 West C Street. There was no entry for this address in 1902-1903, 1907-1908, 1913, 1925, 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

300 – AVIS RENT A CAR, B & B MOTOR SALES – 2010

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[Compiled and Transcribed by William J. Cummings]

History: In 1892-1894 **Robert P. Tuten**, “Proprietor and publisher *[of]* **The Iron Range**, a weekly rep. *[Republican]* newspaper, issued every Thursday,” operated his newspaper at 300 Carpenter Avenue at the corner of West Ludington Street, advertising “Job printing in connection.” **George H. Munro** resided at this address, but operated his shop at 203 Merritt Avenue, advertising “Plumbing[,] steam and gas fitting. Buildings fitted with hot water, steam and hot air conveniences. Agent for the **Furman Boiler**.” **Simon Brothers**, carriage and sign painters, worked at this address in 1902-1903, boarding nearby at the **Harding Hotel** at 201-203 West Hughitt. **John Rodda**, a blacksmith, also operated his shop at this location in 1902-1903, and probably lived here also. In 1907-1908 **E.W. Hunt & Son** (**Eugene W. Hunt** and **Edgar H. Hunt**), “architects, contractors, carriage makers and mfrs. *[manufacturers of]* office and store fixtures,” worked and resided at this location together with **Permillia Hunt**, wife of E.W. Hunt, **Jane Hunt**, wife of Edgar Hunt, **Frank Hunt**, a student, and **Lottie Hunt**. Their full-page advertisement on red paper appears between pages 200 and 201 of the 1907-1908 directory. The name listed in the street index was **Heint & Sons**, obviously an error. E.W. Hunt & Son (Eugene W. Hunt and Edgar H. Hunt) still worked as “blacksmiths and carriage dealers” at this address in 1913. Eugene W. Hunt also lived here with his wife **Millie Hunt** and **Frank B. Hunt**, a blacksmith. In 1925 **H. Richard Sachs** rented furnished rooms at this location. **Fabian LaChapelle**, a laborer, and his wife **Harriett *[sic]* LaChapelle**, as well as **Elza Leach**, a laborer, and his wife **Alta Leach** resided here in 1925. Elza Leach’s name appeared as **Eliza Leach** in the alphabetical listing. The **Iron Mountain Auto Supply Company**, operated by **Stephen F. Krause**, was located here in 1935. **Ronald Ackerman**, a laborer, and his wife **Pauline Ackerman** also lived at this address, probably on the second floor. By 1939 the **Johnson Produce Market**, **Charles J. Johnson**, proprietor, was operating his store here, still selling groceries and meats at this address in 1941-1942.

302 – RESIDENCE – 2010

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894, 1902-1903, 1907-1908 and 1913. In 1925 the **City Laundry & Cleaning Works**, owned and operated by **Claude R. Jorgensen**, was located here, also serving as a residence for the proprietor and his wife **Mimie Jorgensen**. The **Quality Cleaners**, run by **Ernest Flaminio** at this address in 1935, advertised using his establishment “For Better Cleaning.” **Quality Cleaners & Dyers** was still run by Ernest Flaminio at this location in 1939, and was listed here in the 1941-1942 city directory.

304 – XXX – 2010

History: **Joseph Fisher**, a blacksmith, and **Napoleon Ratel**, a laborer, lived at this address in 1892-1894. In 1902-1903 **Joseph Fugere**, a farmer, resided here, as did **Cora Fugere**, a seamstress, **Geneva Fugere** and **Gilbert P. Fugere**, both clerks at the **M. Levy Company**, located at 417-419 South Stephenson Avenue. Joseph Fugere, a farmer, still lived here in 1907-1908 with his wife **Olive Fugere**, **Edward Fugere**, a student, **Frank Fugere** and **Gillie *[Gilbert P.] Fugere***, both clerks, and **John Fugere**, a miner. In 1913 Joseph Fugere, a

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farmer, and his wife Olive Fugere remained at this address, living here with Edward Fugere and Frank Fugere, both clerks. Joseph Fugere was a barn foreman in 1925, still residing here with his wife Olive Fugere and **Eva Fugere**, who worked as a cashier at **Fugere Brothers** (**Gilbert P. Fugere** and **Frank X. Fugere**) at 313 South Stephenson Avenue, and **John B. Fugere**, a salesman at Fugere Brothers. In 1935 **Walton D. Harding**, a driver, and his wife **Mildred C. Harding** lived at this address. There was no listing for this address in 1939, but the 1941-1942 city directory listed **William Tirschel**, owner of the **M & M Tavern** at 124 West Hughitt Street, and his wife **Ann Tirschel** as residing here.

306 – XXX – 2010

History: In 1892-1894 **Prosper Cossette**, a carpenter, resided here. **Joseph Dessureau** and **Eugene Jacob**, both laborers, lived at this location in 1902-1903. **Mrs. Mary Jacob**, widow of **Eugene Jacob**, lived here in 1907-1908 with **Eldrich Jacob**, **Eugene Jacob** and **Henry Jacob**, a house mover. In 1913 **Henry Jacob**, a teamster, resided at this address with his wife **Marie Jacob**, and **Oliver Allard**, a laborer, and his wife **Anna Allard** also lived here. **Edward Tousignant**, a scaler, and his wife **Vera Tousignant** resided here in 1925. **Adolph D. St. Arnaud** and **James St. Arnaud** lived at this address in 1935, as did **Mrs. Elizabeth M. Vida**, widow of **John Vida**, a laundress. By 1939 **Louis Francis** and his wife **Edna Francis**, together with **Beatrice Francis**, N.Y.A., and **Geneva Francis**, who worked at the Relief Warehouse, resided here, but in 1941-1942 the family at this address was listed as **Louis Fronsee**, his wife **Edna Fronsee**, **Beatrice Fronsee**, a stenographer for the N.Y.A., and **Eleanor Fronsee**, who did sewing for the N.Y.A. **Mrs. Mae Vida** also was listed at this address in 1941-1942.

404 – XXX – 2010

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894. **M. Trenarais**, a laborer, resided at this address in 1902-1903. **Dona Collins**, a railroader, lived at this location in 1907-1908 with his wife **Emma Collins**. In 1913 **Eli Mongrain**, a laborer, resided here with his wife **Clarice Mongrain**. There was no listing for this address in 1925, 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

406 – XXX – 2010

History: **S.G. Barnes**, a tailor, lived at this address in 1892-1894. By 1902-1903 **Eli Mongrain** [*sic* – **Mongrain**], a laborer, and **Elida Mongrain** [*sic* – **Mongrain**], a dressmaker, resided here. Eli Mongrain, a laborer, still lived here in 1907-1908, together with his wife **Clara Mongrain**, **Olida Mongrain**, a dressmaker, and **Rezima Mongrain**, a clerk. Although this address was listed as “vacant” in the street index in 1913, in the alphabetical listing **Delore Mongrain**, a lather, and **Angeline M. Mongrain**, a seamstress, lived here. In 1925 **Roy Bennetts**, a plumber, and his wife **Sigrid Bennetts**, and **Harriet Bennetts**, widow of **James Bennetts**, all lived at this address. **Mabel Morrison**, widow of **Harry Morrison**, and **Clarence**

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R. Morrison and **William Morrison**, both students, resided here in 1935. **William Morrison** lived at this address in 1939, but in the 1941-1942 city directory **Johnson's Barber Shop**, operated by **Henry G. Johnson**, was listed here.

408 – XXX – 2010

History: **Prosper Germain**, a teamster, and **Thomas Weeks**, a miner, resided at this location in 1892-1894. **Thomas Weeks**, an agent for **Gately & Company**, still lived here in 1902-1903, together with **Bertha Weeks**, a student, and **Irene Weeks**, a clerk at **Gately & Company**, who boarded here. In 1907-1908 **Thomas Weeks**, now an agent for "household specialities," continued residing at this address with **Lousie** [*sic* – **Louise**] **Weeks**, his wife, **Robert Weeks**, a painter, and **Violetta Weeks**, a telephone operator. **Thomas J. Weeks**, a janitor, and his wife **Louise Weeks** still lived here in 1913, as did **Marion M. Weeks**. In addition, **Gust Carlson**, a diamond driller, and his wife **Winifred Carlson** resided at this address in 1913. **Thomas J. Weeks**, a mechanic, and his wife **Anna Weeks** lived here in 1925, as did **Thomas H. Harvey**, a laborer, and his wife **Victoria Harvey**, as well as **Lawrence Harvey**. In 1935 **Thomas J. Weeks**, a laborer, and his wife **Anna Weeks** still resided here, as did **Thomas A. Weeks**. In 1939 **Thomas J. Weeks**, an employee at the **Ford Motor Company**, and his wife **Anna Weeks** continued to live here, and were still listed at this address in the 1941-1942 city directory, when **Thomas J. Weeks** was a foreman at the **Ford Motor Company**.

410 – THE CUT ABOVE – 2010

History: In 1892-1894 **Louis Arnold** operated his butcher shop at this address and also lived here. He advertised as follows: "The place to buy first class meats. He sells as cheap as any dealer in the city and low prices given on large orders. Meats are all honest and fresh and in all varieties. Prompt and reliable." **Louis Arnold** continued to operate his "meat market, groceries and provisions" store here in 1902-1903. His advertisement appeared on page 8 of the 1902-1903 directory, stating: "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." **Bertha Arnold**, a bookkeeper for **Louis Arnold**, also resided at this address in 1902-1903. **Otto Arnold**, a butcher for the company in 1902-1903, lived at 212 West A Street. Although there was no entry in the street index for this address in 1907-1908, the alphabetical listing recorded **Arnold Brothers** (**Otto Arnold** and **Robert Arnold**), selling "groceries, meats, fruits, vegetables and feed" at this location. **Otto Arnold** lived here with his wife **Nell Arnold**. Members of the **Arnold** family living at 212 West A Street in 1907-1908, where **Otto Arnold**, the butcher, lived in 1902-1903, were: **Albert Arnold**, a delivery man, **Bertha Arnold**, a bookkeeper, **Louis Arnold** and his wife **Louise Arnold**, and **Robert Arnold**. The 1907-1908 street index placed **Arnold Brothers** at 412 Carpenter Avenue. **Otto L. Arnold** still operated the grocery and meat market at 410 Carpenter Avenue in 1913,

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and also lived here with his wife **Marie Arnold**. **Robert Arnold** worked as a butcher in 1913, probably here, but lived with his wife **Rose Arnold** at 314 West Ludington Street. Otto Arnold was operating a grocery store here in 1925, located on the southwest corner of Carpenter Avenue and West A Street. By 1935 **Clarence E. Arnold** was selling groceries and meats at 410 Carpenter Avenue. **Arnold's Grocery Store** continued to be operated by Clarence E. Arnold in 1939, and was listed as **Arnold's Market** with Clarence E. Arnold, proprietor, living with his wife **Loreta [sic] Arnold** at the same address.

412 – XXX – 2010

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894, 1902-1903, 1907-1908 or 1913. **Ernest Bond**, a painter and decorator, operated two shops in 1925, one at 407 Carpenter Avenue and the other at 412 Carpenter Avenue. There was no listing for this address in 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

510 – XXX – 2010

History: **W.H. Needham** was a “Carriage and Wagon manufacturer,” here in 1892-1894, who also did “blacksmithing and general job work. Repairing and ordered work.” According to his advertisement in the 1892-1894 directory, he was a “Manufacturer of Wagons, Carriages and Sleighs, Repairing Promptly and Well Executed, General Blacksmithing, Horse-shoeing a Specialty, First-Class Tradesmen Employed.” There was no listing for this address in 1902-1903, 1907-1908, 1913, 1925, 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

512 – XXX – 2010

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894, 1902-1903, 1907-1908 or 1913. However, in 1925 **Peerless Radiator Repair & Welding Works**, **Oril P. Savoie**, proprietor, offered its services from this location. **Richard C. Abelt** operated the **Superior Garage** here in 1935. By 1939 the **Quality Service Garage**, owned by **Peter Hendricks**, was in operation at this address, but was listed as the **White Top Garage**, run by **Robert B. Schettler**, in the 1941-1942 city directory.

514 – MAIN STREET PIZZA – 2010

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894, 1902-1903, 1907-1908 or 1913. **Simon J. Shada** ran a wholesale confectionery store here in 1925. **Louis Viens** was also recorded at this address in the street index in 1925, but his name was not found in the alphabetical listing for either Iron Mountain or Kingsford. In 1935 the **Asselin Creamery**, a Norway dairy owned and operated by **Urgel F. Asselin**, sold “Milk, Cream, Butter, Ice Cream and Eggs” at this branch location. **Leo J. Duford**, a driver, also resided at this address in

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1935. By 1939 **Bob's Cycle Shop**, owned by **Robert B. Schettler**, was doing business at this location, and was listed together with **White Top Cab**, also owned and operated by **Robert B. Schettler**, in the 1941-1942 city directory. Leo J. Duford, a W.P.A. worker, also resided here again in 1941-1942.

600 – XXX – 2010

History: **William F. Moehlenpah** and **George C. Moehlenpah**, both clerks at the **Chapin Mining Company**, lived here in 1892-1894, as did **M.A. Gibson**, an undertaker, probably working for **Albert E. Robbins** at 217 East Hughitt Street in the **Robbins Block**, as Robbins was the only undertaker in the business listing. In 1902-1903 **R.P. Helson**, a salesman, resided at this address. **Flora Knutson** lived here in 1907-1908. This address (600A Carpenter Avenue) was listed as "vacant" in 1913. **Amos M. Croll**, a "Jeweler and Watch Repairer" had his shop at 204 East Hughitt Street in 1925, but lived at this address with his wife **Elvira Croll** and **Hugo C. Croll**, a laborer, and **Louis M. Croll**, a student. The residence at 600A Carpenter Avenue was listed as "vacant" in 1925. **The Vogue Apparel Shop** was run by **Mrs. Jessie Houle**, widow of **Francis Houle**, here in 1935. By 1939 the **Iron Mountain Gas Company**, managed by **Melville D. Hof**, was located at this address, as was the **Morell Beauty Salon**, operated by **Mary Morell**, and both businesses were again listed here in the 1941-1942 city directory.

602 – XXX – 2010

History: In 1892-1894 **A.P. King**, a chemist at the **Chapin Mining Company**, and **M.J. Doyle**, an "attorney and counselor at law" in Rooms 1 and 2 of Wood's Sandstone Block, 208 East Ludington Street, resided at this address. **Fred Lane**, a janitor, lived at 602A Carpenter Avenue in 1902-1903. Recorded in the street index for 1907-1908 as the address of **C. Pacquette**, the alphabetical listing placed **Charles Poquette**, a barber, living here with his wife **Irene Poquette**. Similarly, **John Fredrickson's** name was recorded in the street index for this address, but the alphabetical listing found **Della Fredricks**, **Jennie Fredricks**, **John Fredricks** and **Tony Fredricks** all residing here in 1907-1908. This address was listed as "vacant" in 1913. However, **Frank Morgan**, a carpenter, resided at 602A Carpenter Avenue with his wife **Harriet Morgan** and **Laura Morgan**, who worked as a milliner at 129 South Stephenson Avenue. In 1925 **Henry Perry**, a laborer, and his wife **Eva Perry** lived at this address, as did **Tom Mitchell**, one of the owners of **Mitchell Hardware** at 219 South Stephenson Avenue, and his wife **Jean Mitchell**. **William H. Liebe**, a laborer, and his wife **Pearl Liebe** resided at 602A Carpenter Avenue in 1925. By 1935, **Nilo I. Salmeen** operated a grocery store at this location. The **Handi Cash Store**, **Robert W. Marolf**, proprietor, was located here in 1939, but in the 1941-1942 city directory the **Economy Market**, operated by **Habile K. Najjar** and **William Najjar**, was listed at this address.

604 – XXX – 2010

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History: Dr. E. Meyer, a physician and surgeon, maintained his office and residence at this address in 1892-1894, and William Allen, superintendent of the Quinnesec Logging Company, also lived here. In 1902-1903 Argo M. Dill, foreman for the *Iron Mountain Press*, a weekly newspaper, lived here, and Mrs. Exilda Little and Virginia Little, an operator for the Michigan Telephone Company, both resided at 604A Carpenter Avenue. Theodore D. Schoyen, an engineer, and his wife Nellie Schoyen resided at this address in 1907-1908, and the name E.A. Cerolo also appeared in the street index, but was not found in the alphabetical listing. In 1913 Wallace Stephenson, a commercial traveler, and his wife Rose Stephenson, lived at 604 Carpenter Avenue, and Frank D. Moran, also a commercial traveler, and his wife Loretta Moran lived at 604A Carpenter Avenue. Clarence B. Potter, a painter, and his wife Lela Potter resided here in 1925. George L. Lothamer, a steamfitter, and his wife Luella Lothamer lived at 604A Carpenter Avenue in 1925, as did Abraham W. Luke, a game warden, and his wife Kathryn Luke. Romeo H. Rocheleau had a bakery here and also lived at this address with his wife Ernestine Rocheleau in 1935. There was no listing for this address in 1939 or 1941-1942.

On page 132 in *Born From Iron: Iron Mountain, Michigan 1879-1979*, the city's centennial book, the following article was submitted by William Rocheleau:

THE PASTY KING OF IRON MOUNTAIN

Romeo Rocheleau was the owner and head baker of the Home Bakery at 605 Carpenter Avenue in Iron Mountain and was considered the Pasty King of the Upper Michigan mining country.

Rocheleau began making Cornish pasties as a side line to bring in some extra money in 1932, when the iron range was hard hit by the Depression.

When the miners came from Cornwall, England, in the early 80's [1880's] to work in the Upper Michigan iron mines, they brought with them their favorite recipes for the pasty, which in some respects resembles the meat pie.

The mixture of cubed meat and vegetables, baked in a pastry wrapper, was ideal for the underground miner's dinner pail. Baked in the early morning by the miner's wife, the pasty would remain hot for several hours. If need be, it could be reheated on the "miner's stove," which was merely a pick shovel held over a couple of candles.

However, it remained for Romeo Rocheleau, a baker of French descent, to commercialize the Cornish miner's delicacy.

Rocheleau was only eight years old when he mixed his first batch of bread dough for his baker father. After working 17 years for other bakers, he opened the Home Bakery in 1932.

Rocheleau had two former street transit busses converted into mobile pasty concession stands and they were used at agricultural fairs and other special events.

In 1962 the Home Bakery sold 4,000 to 5,000 pasties weekly in the summer when tourists were traveling through Iron Mountain and when the local people wanted pasties for home or for family picnics. During the summer Rocheleau had a pasty stand on Highway US-2 which passed through Iron Mountain.

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The Home Bakery ceased operations in the summer of 1964, but remains the Pasty King of Iron Mountain in the memories of many.

606 – XXX – 2010

History: There were no listings for this address in 1892-1894, 1902-1903, 1907-1908, 1913, 1925 or 1935. In 1939 the **Mountain Hotel**, **Abe Raskin**, manager, was listed at this address which was also the residence of Abe Raskin and his wife **Rose Raskin**. There was no listing for this address in 1941-1942.

610 – XXX – 2010

History: In 1892-1894 **Ransom L. Hammond**, an “attorney and counselor at law” as well as the city attorney, resided at this location and had his office in Room 2 of the Wood Block at 235 South Stephenson Avenue. Ransom L. Hammond, now prosecuting attorney for Dickinson County, maintained both his residence and his office at the same locations 1902-1903 as in 1892-1894. In 1907-1908 Ransom L. Hammond, an “attorney and notary” with an “office over” the First National Bank, remained at this address, living here with his wife **Minnie L. Hammond** and **Eldredge [sic – Eldridge] Hammond**, a student. Ransom L. Hammond, mayor of the City of Iron Mountain in 1913, maintained his law office at 227 South Stephenson Avenue, and still lived here with his wife Minnie L. Hammond and **David D. Hammond** and **Kenneth Hammond**, both students. **Mrs. Matilda Farrell**, widow of **Robert Farrell**, had boarders and resided at this address in 1925, as did **Ira Farrell**, a student, and **John Farrell**, a laborer. This address was listed as “vacant” in 1935. By 1939 the **Home Bakery**, owned by **Romeo H. Rocheleau**, operated at this location, and was again listed here in the 1941-1942 city directory.

612 – RESIDENCE – 2010

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1994, 1902-1903, 1907-1908, 1913, 1925, 1935 or 1939. By 1941-1942 the **Seventh Day Adventist Church**, the **Rev. C.B. Messer**, pastor, was located at this address.

700 – XXX – 2010

History: **William Oliver**, a machinist, and **Martha Oliver** lived here in 1892-1894. **Edward Eaton**, a laborer, was located at this address in 1902-1903. **Edward H. Eaton** was still living here in 1907-1908 with his wife **Abbie L. Eaton**. In 1913 **Harrison G. Robey**, resident engineer for the **Peninsula Power Company**, lived here with his wife **Orra Robey**. **Emil A. Croll**, the manager of the **City Water Works**, resided here with his wife **Emma Croll**. In 1935 **Emmerson D. Spencer**, a laborer, and his wife **Alvina E. Spencer** lived at this

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address. There was no listing for this address in 1939, but in the 1941-1942 city directory the **New Home Sewing Machine, Joseph H. Thomas**, owner, was located here.

704 – XXX – 2010

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894, 1902-1903, 1907-1908 or 1913. However, in 1925 **Arthur Chapman**, a clerk at the **A. Sackim Company** at 329-331 South Stephenson Avenue, resided here with his wife **Florence Chapman**. There was no listing for this address in 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

706 – XXX – 2010

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894, 1902-1903, 1907-1908, 1913 or 1925. **Mrs. Carrie L. Vellenett** operated a wholesale confectionery shop at this location in 1935, and also resided here with her husband **George Vellenett**, a salesman for their wholesale confectionery business. The Vellenetts were still listed at this location continuing their respective occupations in the 1939 and 1941-1942 city directories.

708 – LOGO SPORTSWEAR – 2010

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894, 1902-1903, 1907-1908, 1913 or 1925. In 1935 **Mrs. Catherine Betzler** operated a grocery store at this location, and also resided here with her husband **Joseph Betzler**, a meat cutter. **People's Food Store**, Joseph Betzler, proprietor, continued to operate here in 1939, and was still listed at this address with Joseph Betzler listed as the manager of People's Food Store in the 1941-1942 city directory.

710 – XXX – 2010

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894, 1902-1903, 1907-1908, 1913 or 1925. **Milo E. Hansen**, proprietor of **Dickinson County Motors**, was a "Dealer For Hudson and Terraplane Motor Cars" at this address in 1935, and also did "General Automobile Repairing." There was no change in business, location or ownership in the listings in the 1939 and 1941-1942 city directories.

714 – XXX – 2010

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1894, 1902-1903, 1907-1908, 1913 or 1925. **Henry J. Bell** and his wife **Myrtle E. Bell** lived here in 1935. **Joseph Betzler**, proprietor of **People's Food Store**, lived here with his wife **Katherine Betzler** in 1939 and

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they were still residing at this address in 1941-1942, when Joseph Betzler was listed as manager of People's Food Store.

724 – LAKESIDE CHIROPRACTIC – 2010

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1994, 1902-1903, 1907-1908, 1913, 1925, 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

728 – AVENUE DESIGNERS, SHEAR MAGIC – 2010

History: There was no listing for this address in 1892-1994, 1902-1903, 1907-1908, 1913, 1925, 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.