

DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY – CITY OF IRON MOUNTAIN – BUSINESS DISTRICT 1879–1942 – LUDINGTON STREET – EAST AND WEST

[Compiled and Transcribed by William J. Cummings]

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 1902-1903. **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.*

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

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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 his 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, 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 Fleshiem 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

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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 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

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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 county 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.”

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*]

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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 Brastaad**, 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 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

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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.

IRON MOUNTAIN CITY OFFICIALS

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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, Josesph 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;

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Andrew Peterson, Fifth Ward. In 1913 **Charles A. Lundgren** was chief of 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. Hampton, 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.

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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 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

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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 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

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*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 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

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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 “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**

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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 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

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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.

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.

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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.

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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 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.

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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 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

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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 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

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[Compiled and Transcribed by William J. Cummings]

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 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

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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 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.”

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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.

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

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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.

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

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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

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.

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“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.

“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

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ceilings in the original reference and distributing rooms can still be seen.

7: SOUTH SIDE OF 300 BLOCK EAST LUDINGTON STREET

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,

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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.

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 Amedio 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

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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.

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.

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.

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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 1907-1908. The **Nelson Piano Store**, managed by **Mrs. Eugene Laugier**, who lived upstairs, was here in 1913. **Mrs. Marion Higgie**, 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 Scanel**. 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**.

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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**.

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

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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

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

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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.

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

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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 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, 1990 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.

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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.

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

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1892-1894: Offices and businesses listed in the Fisher Block in the 1892-1894 city directory included: **Commercial Bank** (**Jesse Spalding**, 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 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. Waffen**, 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*

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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; 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

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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)

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.

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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 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

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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)**

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. Dohoney**, superintendent of rural mails in Chicago, "on November 18, 1933, the public works administration allotted \$78,700 for the building. **J. Ivan Dise** 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

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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

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.

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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)

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 & Miniat** (**Joseph A. Miniat**), 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.

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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 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:

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*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.*

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)

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

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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.

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.

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