

# PHOTOGRAPHS OF BREITUNG TOWNSHIP, DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

*[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – Updated July 2019]*

## BREITUNG TOWNSHIP

Organized March 16, 1877, embracing T39N – T40N – T41N of R 29W – R30W – R31W and T41N of R32W (then part of Menominee County); boundary changes: (1) T39N – T40N – T41N set off December 30, 1880, and organized as Norway Township; T41N of R31W – R32W –R33W set off in 1885 and made part of Mastodon Township, Iron County, as organized; (3) portions of Sections 19, 20, 29 and 30 of T40N of R30W and portions of Sections 24, 25 and 36 of T40N of R30W detached March 18, 1891, and attached to City of Iron Mountain; (4) N ½ of T40N of R30W set off March 1, 1901, and attached to Sagola Township; (5) NW ¼ of NW ¼ of Section 6 of T36N of R30W set off March 17, 1903, and attached to City of Iron Mountain; (6) NE ¼ of Section 35 of T40N of R31W set off March 19, 1908, and attached to City of Iron Mountain; named for Edward Breitung (1831-1887), iron mine capitalist from Negaunee.

**BADWATER INDIAN VILLAGE:** Located in the SW ¼ of Section 29, T41N of R30W on the Menominee River, this Menominee/Chippewa Indian village was established prior to 1840 and still inhabited in the early 1900's; cemetery site at Joe Corn's Landing still contains graves of Jerome Dakota and his daughter.

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**Badwater Indian Village, Michigan and Wisconsin Boundary, December 1840:** The earliest printed documentation found to date regarding Native Americans inhabiting what became Dickinson County, Michigan, is found in a written report submitted to Congress by Capt. Thomas Jefferson Cram in December, 1840.

Congress had commissioned Cram, a member of the Corps of Topographical Engineers in the War Department, to determine the boundary between Michigan and Wisconsin in 1840, appropriating \$3,000 for the survey. Except for the southern shore of Lake Superior, this land had not yet been surveyed. Capt. Cram submitted his written report of his findings in December, 1840. President Martin Van Buren submitted the report to the Senate on February 1, 1841.

Identified as "No. 2 Corrected Map of the Country Along the Proposed Boundary Between Michigan and Wisconsin To accompany the Report of Capt. T. J. Cram December 1840" the above map shows the location of the Badwater Indian Village. [William J. Cummings]

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**Badwater Indian Cemetery, Menominee River, Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan ca. 1922-1923:** Edwin Trestrail, son of William C. Trestrail, posed by an Indian grave at the burial ground at Badwater near the Big Bend of the Menominee River in about 1922-1923. William C. Trestrail acquired the property February 19, 1912, and named it Riverview Farm, according to Putnam W. Robbins, his son-in-law. Edwin Trestrail acquired the property from his father May 25, 1925, according to land records in the Dickinson County Courthouse. When the Twin Falls Dam was built this land was flooded by the backwater. [Putnam W. Robbins]

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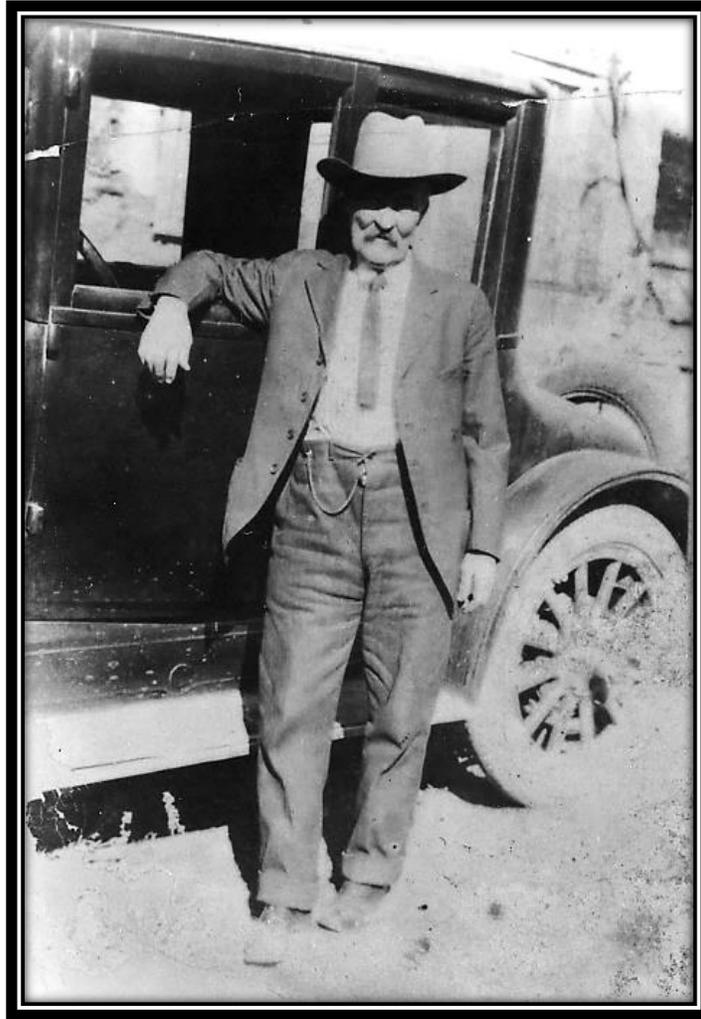
**Badwater Indians Paddling Birchbark Canoe, Eagle Island, Spread Eagle Chain of Lakes, Florence County, Wisconsin, Summer of 1896:** Menominee Joe (left) and Jerome Dakota (right), Indians from the Badwater Indian village, paddled their birch bark canoe near Eagle Island in the Spread Eagle Chain of Lakes, Wisconsin, during the summer of 1896. The canoe is similar to birch bark canoes purchased from the Badwater Indians at a cost of one dollar per foot. [Walter Weber]

**BREITUNG:** The village of Breitung was platted September 8, 1920, by Raymond and Esther J. Turner on the SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 1, T39N of R31W.

**DICKEY'S/DICKIE'S TRADING POST:** William and James Dickie established a trading post on the Old State Road on the SE  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 33, T40N of R30W in about 1871; traded with the Indians and stocked provisions for explorers throughout the 1870's just west of what became Quinnesec.

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**James S. Dickey, Trading Post Operator, Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1910-1920:** James S. (above) and William Dickey, among Dickinson County's earliest pioneers, established their trading post on Section 34, Town 40 North of Range 30 West (northeast of Quinnesec) in about 1871, trading with the Indians and providing basic supplies to early explorers. Almost all contemporary accounts mention stopping at Dickey's on the old State Road until about 1880, when the Dickey brothers pursued other occupations. William Dickey settled in Norway in 1880, where he established a livery stable and blacksmith shop. By April, 1885, William Dickey had a livery stable in Marinette, Wisconsin, and James S. Dickey was farming in the Iron River area. The Dickey brothers later moved out West. [Menominee Range Historical Museum]

**EAST BREITUNG:** Platted March 4, 1924, by Julius I. Corn on the SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 7, T39N of R30W in Breitung Township.

**EAST KINGSFORD:** Platted February 26, 1925, by Julius I. Corn, Yetta A. Corn and Rose Corn Federgreen on the SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 6, T39N of R30W in Breitung Township.

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**FERNDALE:** Platted September 7, 1920, by Bartolo and Madalene Carollo on the SW ¼ of SE ¼ of Section 6, T39N of R30W.

**GRANITE BLUFF:** Established as a sawmill settlement in Breitung Township; post office established February 18, 1890, with Fred H. Strup, postmaster; discontinued September 19, 1895; restored from December 22, 1895, to June 15, 1900, and from May 7, 1904, to June 29, 1918.



**Sprinkler Sleigh, Granite Bluff, Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1910:** This real photo postcard view unidentified on the image is postmarked Granite Bluff, Michigan, February 6, 1910. The teamster driving the sprinkler sleigh was identified as “Nels P.” on the back of the postcard.

Sprinkler sleighs were used in the logging camps to make ice roads to facilitate hauling loads of logs during the winter months. A gouger was used to cut the width of the sleigh runner into the ice to prevent the sleigh from leaving the road. A teamster drove the sprinkler sleigh. Another lumberjack was in charge of sprinkling the water contained in the huge wooden box. There were a number of holes in the rear at the base of the box sleigh which could be opened or closed by using wooden “pins.”

Icing the roads was often done at night, when the temperatures were below freezing. Ice roads enabled a team of horses to pull enormous loads of logs. At times two or three teams were used to “break” the load – to get the load moving – and were then quickly unhitched,

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leaving the hauling team to complete the trip to the rollways. This postcard view shows a relatively flat-topped wooden sprinkler sleigh icing a logging road. Notice how slick the ice appears, and the heavy clogged shoes on the team of horses which gave them better traction. The teamster, seated on the sleigh, held the reins, while the lumberjack in charge of discharging the water puffed on his clay pipe. Note his low footwear with rubber bottoms and leather tops called shoe packs which were worn in cold weather with several pairs of socks.  
*[William J. Cummings]*

**LAKE ANTOINE:** Village of Lake Antoine platted August 23, 1890, by James S. Dickie on the S ½ of SE ¼ of Section 19, T40N of R30W.

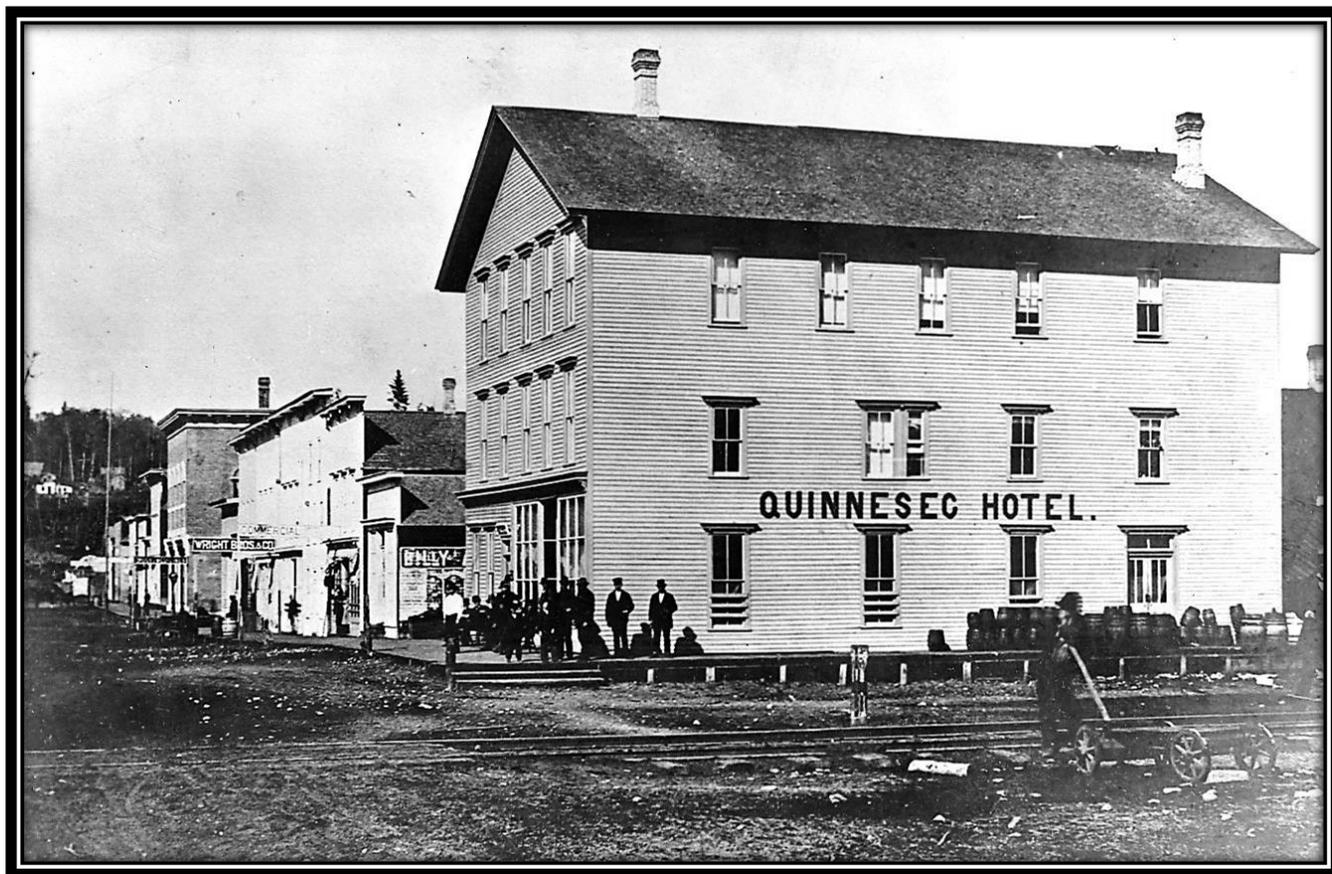
**MERRIMAN:** C.E. Ruprecht erected a shingle mill at “Merryman’s Siding” which began operation in early November, 1892; station on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway; named for either John Merriman, early railroad station agent in Iron Mountain and Florence, Wisconsin, or Andrew C. Merryman, secretary and general manager of the Hamilton & Merryman Company, a lumbering firm in Marinette, Wisconsin, which logged in the area.

**MILLER’S FERRY:** Paul Miller established a “ferry” service on Section 13, T40N of R31W on the Old State Road near Badwater which operated in the late 1870’s and probably some years earlier to help people cross the Menominee River at this point.

**QUINNESEC:** Platted March 8, 1877, by John Lane Buell on the NE ¼ of NE ¼ of Section 3, T39N of R30W; name derived from the Chippewa Be-kwe-ne-sec Se-je-won which means Smoky Falls, referring to the fine spray or mist caused by the falling water dashing against the rocks of the two nearby waterfalls on the Menominee River; post office established September 25, 1877, with Roscoe G. Brown, postmaster.

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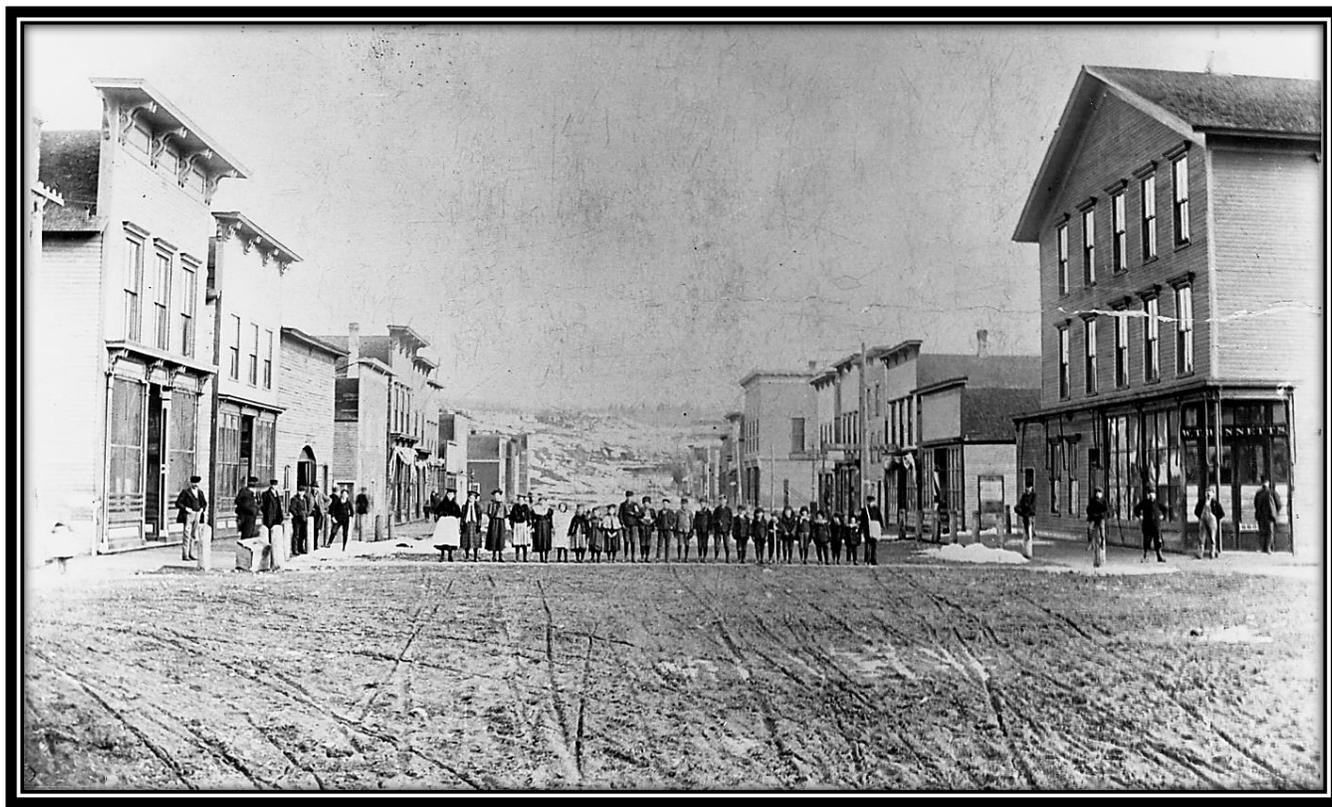
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**Quinnesec Avenue, Looking North, with Quinnesec Hotel, Quinnesec, Menominee County (later Dickinson County), Michigan, ca. 1880-1881:** Dating about 1880-1881, this view of the east side of Quinnesec Avenue looking north in the village of the same name encompasses the area between Pine Street on the south and Brule Street and beyond on the north. The Chicago & North-Western Railway tracks are in the foreground. The Quinnesec Hotel was managed by A. Clement around this time. A bit farther up the street is the Commercial Dining Hall which was run by W.W. Felch. Wright Brothers, a general store run by Jason K. and Anson W. Wright, is just up the block. The two-story brick building on the north side of Paint Street is Buell's Opera House. *[Alice (Massie) Riekkola]*

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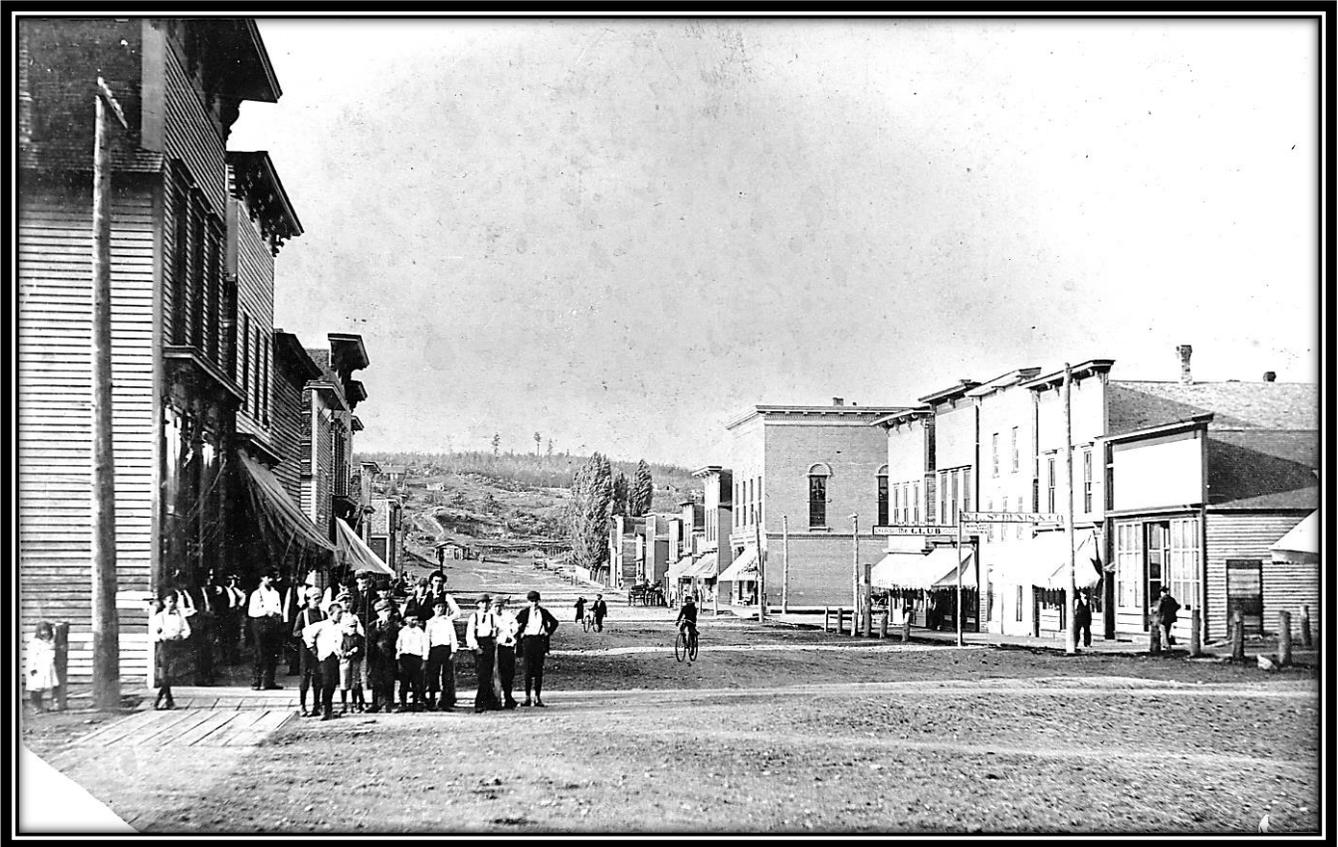
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**Quinnesec Avenue, Looking North, Quinnesec, Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1900:** This view of Quinnesec's business district was taken from Pine Street looking north on Quinnesec Avenue after the turn of the century and before the great fire of May 18, 1906. Buildings on the west side (left) were owned by Tom McKenna, saloon; James Malone, saloon; John Marsch, livery; Mrs. P. Smith, residence; Pat McKenna, two saloons; John McKenna, store; Charles Paquette, barber shop; and Robert Hancock. Buildings on the east side (right) were owned by John L. Buell, hotel; W.L. St. Dennis, post office and store; John Crane, saloon and the Menominee Range Telephone Company Exchange; Matt Bryngelson, saloon; and Anson Wright, store. All buildings in this block south of Paint Street were destroyed in the 1906 fire. [John Alquist/Breitung Township]

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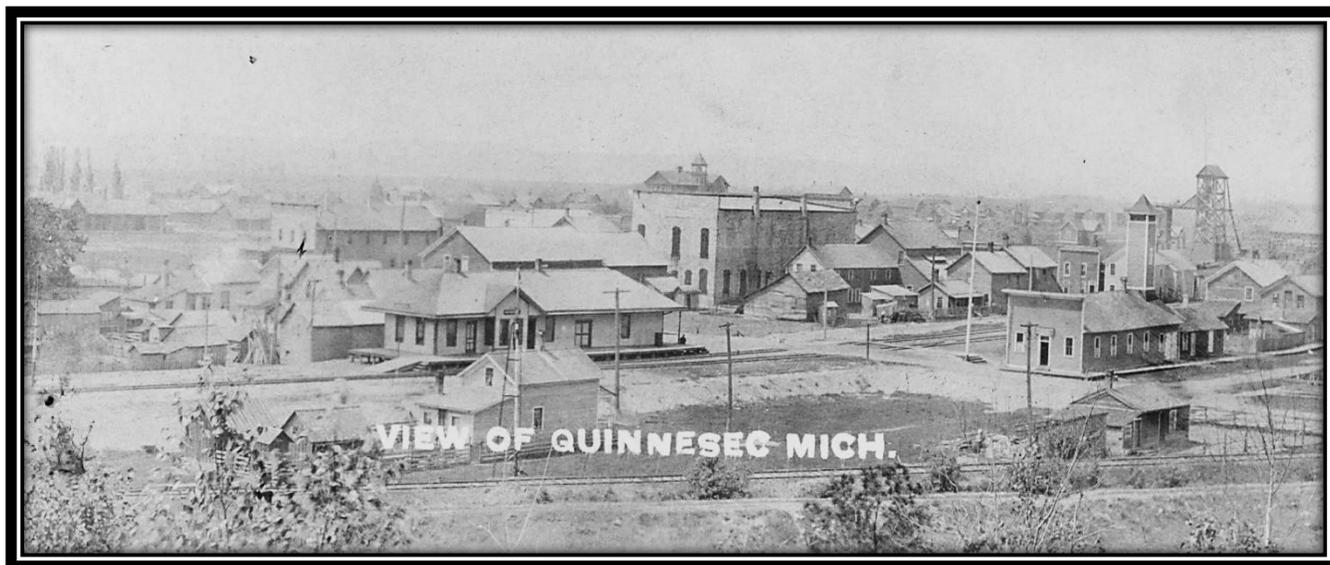
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**Quinnesec Avenue, Looking North, Quinnesec, Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1903:** This view of Quinnesec's business district was taken in about 1903. The photographer was standing at Pine Street looking north on Quinnesec Avenue. Buell's Opera House, the two-story brick building at the left, was located at the northeast corner of Quinnesec Avenue and Paint Street (now U.S. 2). All of the buildings south of Paint Street burned in the fire of May 18, 1906, with losses in excess of \$75,000 suffered throughout the village. Buildings pictured above which burned in the fire located on the west side (left) of Quinnesec Avenue were Thomas McKenna's saloon, James Malone's saloon, John Marsch's livery stable, Mrs. P. Smith's home, Mrs. Patrick McKenna's store and saloon, a store belonging to the estate of Mrs. John McKenna, Charles Paquette's barbershop and J.H. McKenna's store. On the east side (right) of Quinnesec Avenue were two stores owned by Mrs. John St. Denis, John Crane's vacant saloon, Matt Bryngelson's vacant saloons (two buildings on one lot), the Wright Brothers' vacant store and two vacant lots at the corner. The first sign at the right reads Miss L. (Luella) St. Denis & Co. Luella St. Denis was the postmistress and ran a small stationery and confectionery store in conjunction. The second sign identifies The Club which must have been a saloon in John Crane's building. Note the hitching posts in front of the buildings and the board sidewalks. [John Alquist/Breitung Township]

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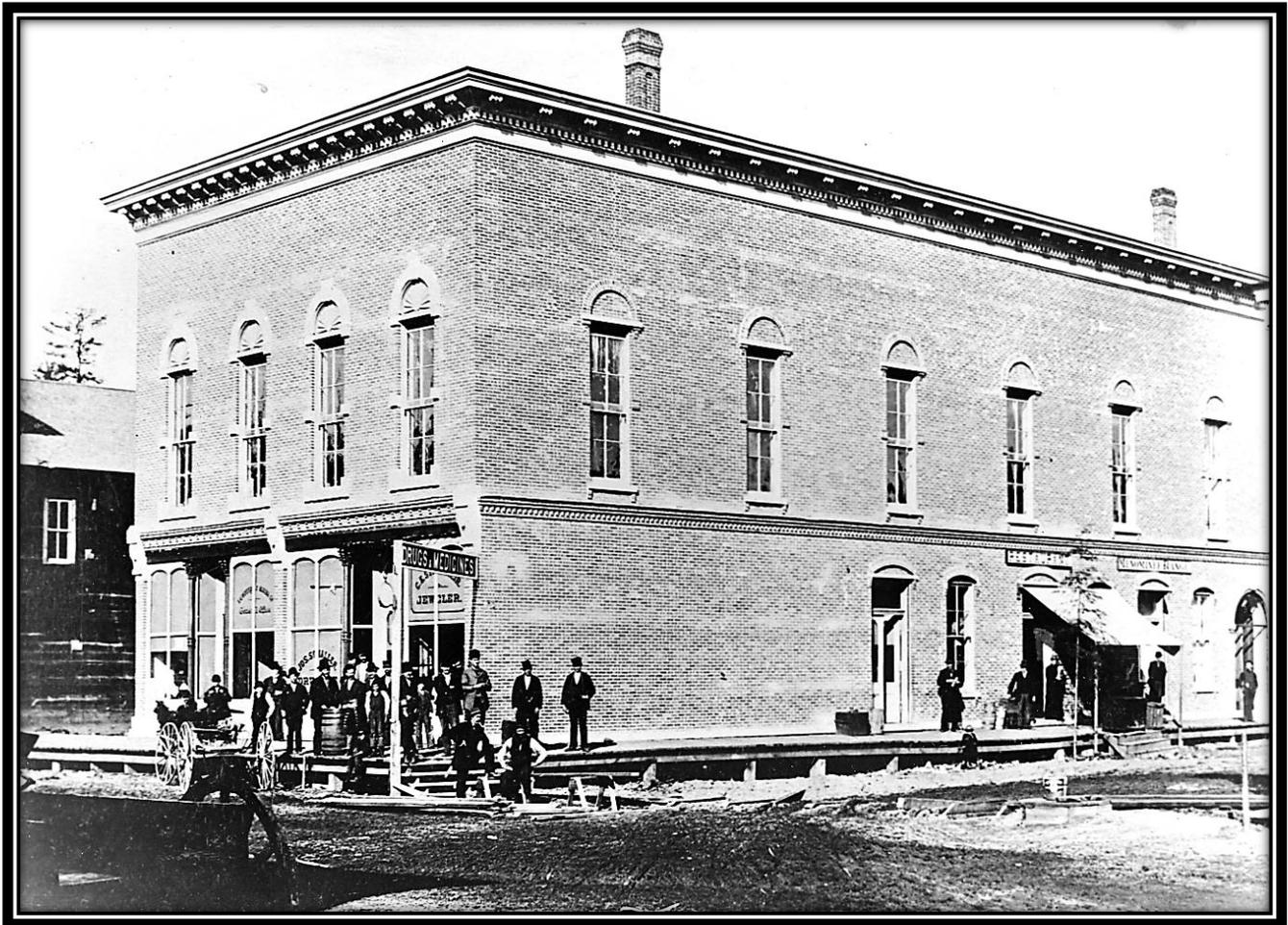
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**View of Quinnesec, Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1909:** This detail of a real photo postcard view identified as “View of Quinnesec, Mich.” is postmarked Quinnesec, Michigan, July 30, 1909. The camera is looking southwest. The buildings on the north side of Paint Street (now U.S. 2) include the Wisconsin-Michigan Railroad Depot just to the left of center; the roof of Ben Marchand’s Livery Stable just behind the depot; Buell’s Opera House, the two-story building in the center, located on the northeast corner of Quinnesec Avenue and Paint Street; the old Breitung Township Hall with the jail and the fire tower attached on the right, at the right side of the photograph; and the Cundy Mine shaft behind the township hall at the extreme right. The Garfield School (now the site of the Breitung Township Hall) is visible above the rooftop of the opera house. Lake Street is the road going from the right edge of the photo and passing the small building at the lower right. [William J. Cummings]

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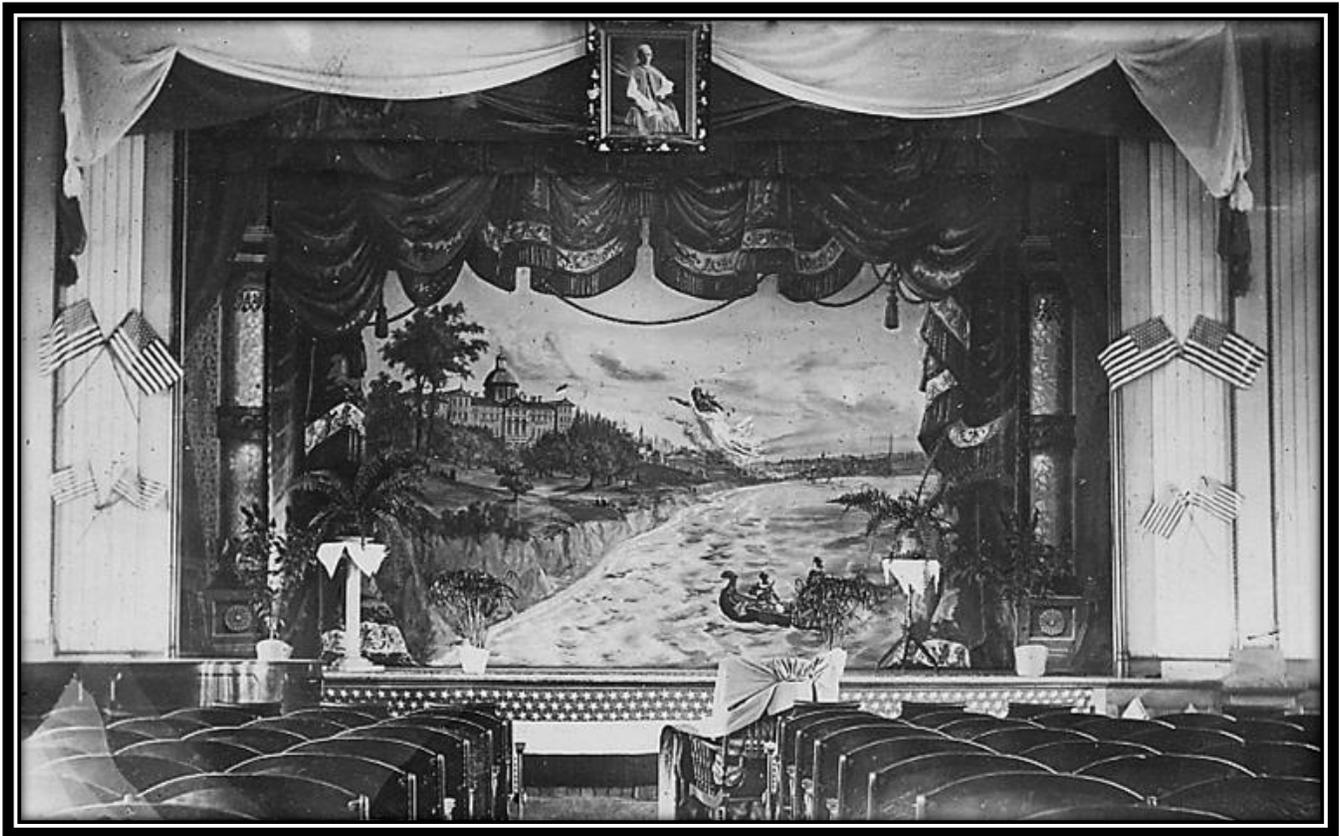
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**Buell's Opera House, Corner of Quinesec Avenue and Paint Street, Quinesec, Breitung Township, Menominee County (later Dickinson County), Michigan, ca. 1880:** John Lane Buell's opera house in Quinesec, considered one of the finest in the Upper Peninsula, was located on the northeast corner of Quinesec Avenue and Paint Street (now U.S. 2). The opera house opened to the public Tuesday, December 30, 1879, and served as the social and cultural center of the village for many years. The second story contained a large dance floor and auditorium with a stage. In this photograph, probably taken in the summer of 1880, a sign in the left store front window notes the Menominee Mining Company general offices were located within. In the window to the left of the right store front is the sign for Joseph Schaller, druggist, while the sign for Charles E. Steller's jewelry shop appears in the right window of this same store front. Under the awning on the side is a restaurant, and next-door is the office of *The Menominee Range*, the county's first newspaper. This photograph dates no later than the spring of 1881 when the newspaper was moved to Norway. The opera house burned August 23, 1925. [Alice (Massie) Riekkola]

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**Auditorium of Buell's Opera House, Corner of Quinnesec Avenue and Paint Street, Quinnesec, Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1911:** This real photo postcard view unidentified on the image is postmarked Quinnesec, Michigan, October 14, 1911 and was taken by an amateur photographer and sent to Miss A. Hoheisel in Norway. The photographer was her boyfriend, later her husband. The view is thought to be the auditorium of Buell's Opera House, showing the painted backdrop. It appears that there is a photograph of the pope above the curtains. Note the crossed American flags on the pilasters on either side of the stage.

An article in the February 5, 1881 edition of *The Florence Mining News* noted the following: *HON. JOHN L. BUELL, is fitting up his Opera House, at Quinnesec, in the most approved style. The stage, including the green room, will be 18x45 feet. The entire stage scenery is being made in Chicago and the drop curtain will represent a magnificent view of the Lower Quinnesec Falls. This painting, as we are informed, will be well worth the price of an ordinary admission ticket.*

The backdrop in the above view doesn't seem to match the description in the 1881 newspaper article. [William J. Cummings]

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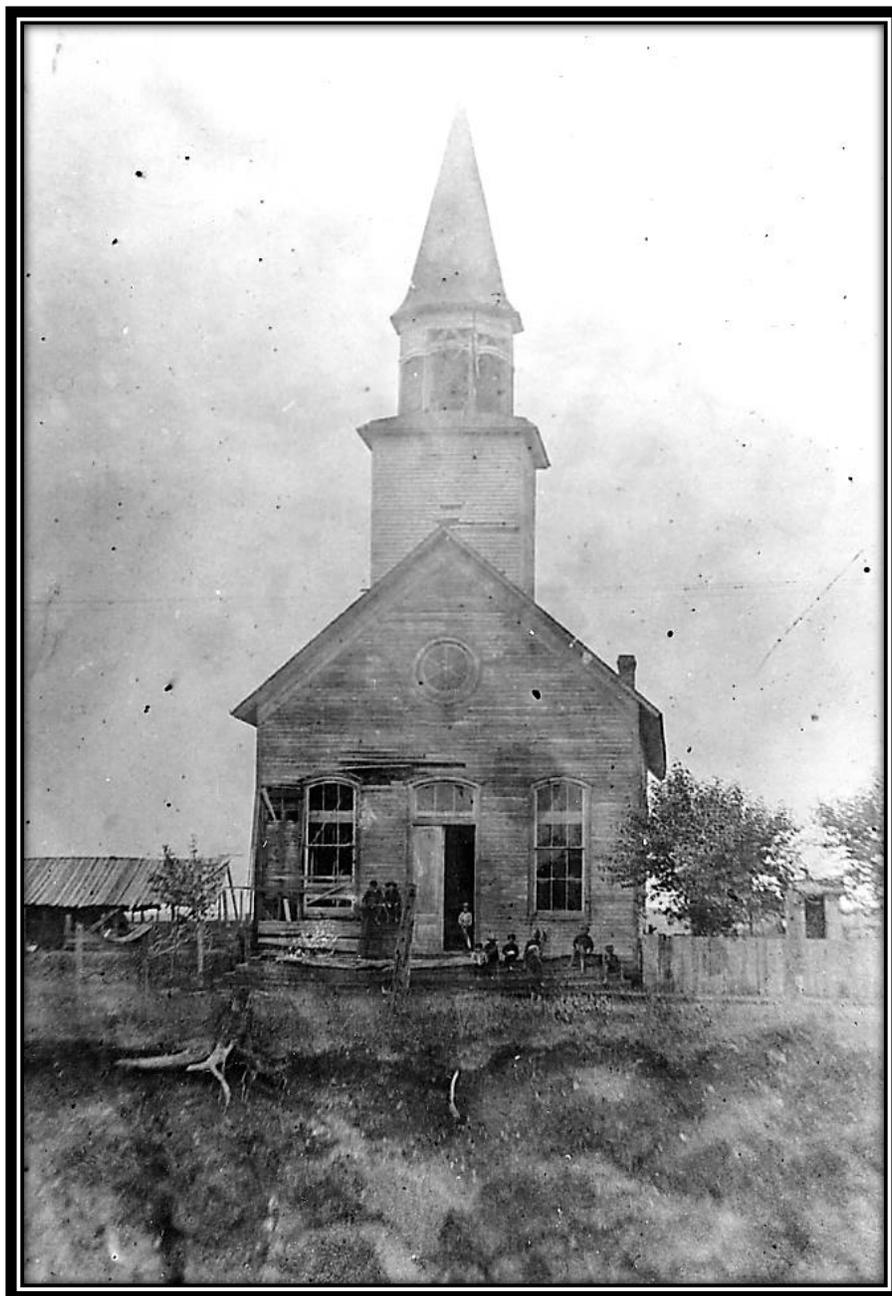
**Remains of Quinnesec Following the May 18, 1906 Fire, Quinnesec, Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan, May 1906:** This unused black-and-white halftone postcard identified as “Quinnesec, Mich., after the Fire” with an undivided back dates from shortly after the May 18, 1906 fire which destroyed much of Quinnesec’s business district.

The two-story brick building at the left was Buell’s Opera House, located at the northeast corner of Quinnesec Street and Paint Street (now U.S. 2). At the far right was the St. Denis home, one of two buildings which survived the fire visible in this photograph. The other is the white building in the center of the photograph which was the Catholic church rectory. The Church of the Immaculate Conception, just east of the rectory, was destroyed in the conflagration.

The structure under construction at the corner opposite the opera house was built by John McKenna. Lumber for this building was delivered on Monday, May 21, just three days following the fire, and the carpenters finished construction on Monday, June 11. That evening a dance was held in the new building to celebrate, and then John Biolo opened his saloon there. The vacant lots to the right of McKenna’s new building and across the street previously contained Quinnesec’s business district. [William J. Cummings]

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**Immaculate Conception Catholic Church, Quinnesec, Breitung Township, Menominee County (later Dickinson County), Michigan, ca. 1880:** The church of the Immaculate Conception was already under construction in Quinnesec when *The Menominee Range*, the first newspaper in what is now Dickinson County, mentioned it in an item in the columns of its first issue on March 19, 1879. This photograph, said to be taken in 1880, shows damage caused by lightning. The cross on top of the steeple was destroyed, part of the louvers was blown out of the bell tower and the front of the church and steps were damaged. The church was repaired and in use until destroyed by the Quinnesec fire in 1906. [Alice (Massie) Riekkola]

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**St. Mary's Catholic Church Rectory, Quinnesec, Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1913:** This real photo postcard view identified as "Harry Passno '13" is postmarked Quinnesec, Michigan, September 18, 1913. The 1913 St. Mary's Catholic Church confirmation class posed near the church rectory at right and the bell from St. Mary's Catholic Church which was rescued from the 1906 fire. This photograph appears on page 197 of the *Quinnesec, Michigan, Centennial Book 1876-1976* with identification as follows: first row, Clement Sullivan, Fred La Pointe, Myrle McKenna, Freddie Belleville, Earl Grenfell, Milton Brooks, -----, Tommy Ducharme, ----- Ed Grenfell; second row, Phillip McKenna, Marguerite Sullivan, -----, -----, ----- Ducharme, Barbara Christnagel, George Sullivan; third row, Violet Kenney, -----, Madine La Pointe, Carie [sic] Snyder, Adris [sic – Ardis] McKenna, Josephine Cristnagel, Margaret Kenney, Irene McKenna, Triscilla [sic – Priscilla] Massie, Verna Kenney, Luella Brooks, Rose Christnagel, Germaine La Pointe. [William J. Cummings]

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**St. Mary's Catholic Church, Quinnesec, Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1916:** This real photo postcard view identified as "St. Mary's Church, Quinnesec, Mich. 895" is postmarked Quinnesec, Michigan, August 4, 1916 and shows the façade of the church which faced west. The church was dedicated on Sunday, October 1, 1916, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Eis, about the time this photograph was taken. The rose window above the front door was donated by Father James Corcoran. Substantially built, the church had a high grade varnished hardwood floor. The stained glass windows were purchased from the Marquette Stained Glass Works. The altar was donated to the church by Joseph A. Reau, of Butte, Montana, who spent his boyhood in Quinnesec. [William J. Cummings]

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Guy Forstrom, superintendent of Breitung Township's Department of Public Works, displayed the restored 800-pound bronze St. Mary's Catholic Church bell donated by Isadore Pancheri in 1934 on January 26, 1916.

In June of 1995, the Marquette Catholic Diocese closed two churches: St. Edward's Church in Alpha and St. Mary's Church in Quinnesec. At the end of January 1996, St. Edward's Church of Alpha was sold to the Alpha-Mastodon Senior Citizens Site Council. The last Mass was held in June 1995 and the church closed. A one-year period was given to decide the fate of St. Mary's.

Because of its rich history, the Most Reverend James H. Garland, Bishop of the Diocese of Marquette, granted permission to petitioners of St. Mary's Catholic Church in Quinnesec to sell their church and grounds to the Menominee Range Historical Foundation for the token payment of one dollar in March 1996.

The Foundation's long-range plan was to renovate the building as a museum representing all mainline religions of the Menominee Iron Range and adjoining regions. However, the museum never materialized.

In October 1998, the Foundation announced St. Mary's Catholic Church would be sold, and in early 1999 many religious articles from the church were removed to the Menominee Range Historical Museum in Iron Mountain for possible use in a religion display.

St. Mary's Catholic Church was sold to the Christ Temple of the Church, Pentecostal Assemblies of the World, based in Lansing, on February 2, 1999. Items remaining in the church were the old organ and bench, all pews, the candle holder on the wall of the sacristy, the piano in the basement, the cabinet for storing music books which was in the choir loft, and the original cabinet and drawers which were used for the priest's vestments.

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The Foundation salvaged and preserved three historic stained-glass windows prior to the sale which were later transferred to Our Lady of the Blessed Sacrament Adoration Association for preservation and installation in their chapel which was established in the convent of the Dominican Sisters located next to the Bishop Baraga School. In 2000, the current Our Lady of the Blessed Sacrament Eucharistic Adoration Chapel was constructed on the corner of “B” Street and Stockbridge Avenue. The Sisters were no longer living in the convent and the building was demolished.

When the Foundation sold St. Mary’s Church, the 800-pound bell was removed and kept in storage in the dry building near the Cornish Pumping Engine & Mining Museum for almost 20 years. In December 2015, the Foundation Board unanimously voted to offer the bell to Breitung Township, as there was interest in moving the bell back to Quinnesec and building a small structure on the east side of the Breitung Township Hall for permanent display. From that vantage point, visitors can look east down Menominee Street and see the former St. Mary’s Catholic Church, now the Christ Temple Church of the Apostolic Faith, where the bell used to hang.

During the winter of 2015-2016, Guy Forstrom, superintendent of Breitung Township’s Department of Public Works, and his crew were able to clean the bell and paint its cast iron frame. An attractive covered 14-foot square structure with openings on two sides was built in the summer of 2016.

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**Pioneer School, Southwest Corner of Bluff Street and Paint Street, Quinnesec, Breitung Township, Menominee County (later Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1880-1895:** Said to have been built in 1877 by John Lane Buell, the founder of Quinnesec, the Pioneer School, the first constructed in Breitung Township, was located on the southwest corner of Bluff Street and Paint Street (now U.S. 2) with the front door facing north. A board sidewalk from the school to Quinnesec Avenue was built in May, 1879. On June 23, 1879, school was discontinued in an attempt to prevent the spread of scarlet fever. A second story was being added in late October, 1879, to accommodate all the pupils in attendance. The addition was finished by mid-December, when the workmen enclosed the grounds with a fence.

A one-story library building facing Bluff Street was attached to the school by a hallway and was undoubtedly the area's first such repository. The library's record book for 1882-1883 listed over 1,500 books on the shelves. The borrower had his or her name recorded in the record book, and under the name was a list of the books borrowed, plus their condition upon being loaned and returned. In April, 1883, Breitung Township allocated \$500 for the purchase of additional books. Later, as the population increased, it became necessary to use the library as an additional classroom.

The early pupils did not have school seats until August, 1881, when seats were purchased at a cost of \$273.17. Additional school furniture was purchased in September, 1881, for \$464.87. School teachers in 1881 were Jennie Atkinson (salary of \$50 per month), Marion Burdon and Ora Lathnop (salary of \$45 per month each). Hattie Dodge also taught in 1881. The school was later moved to a lot west of the school (southwest corner of Menominee and College Streets). A brief item in the *Iron Mountain News* for Friday, May 23, 1924, noted: *One*

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*of Quinnesec's oldest land marks, passed into ashes when the old Quinnesec frame school caught fire and burned to the ground. The origin of the fire is unknown. The building had been condemned for a few years for school purposes and had been used as a warehouse. [John Alquist/Breitung Township]*

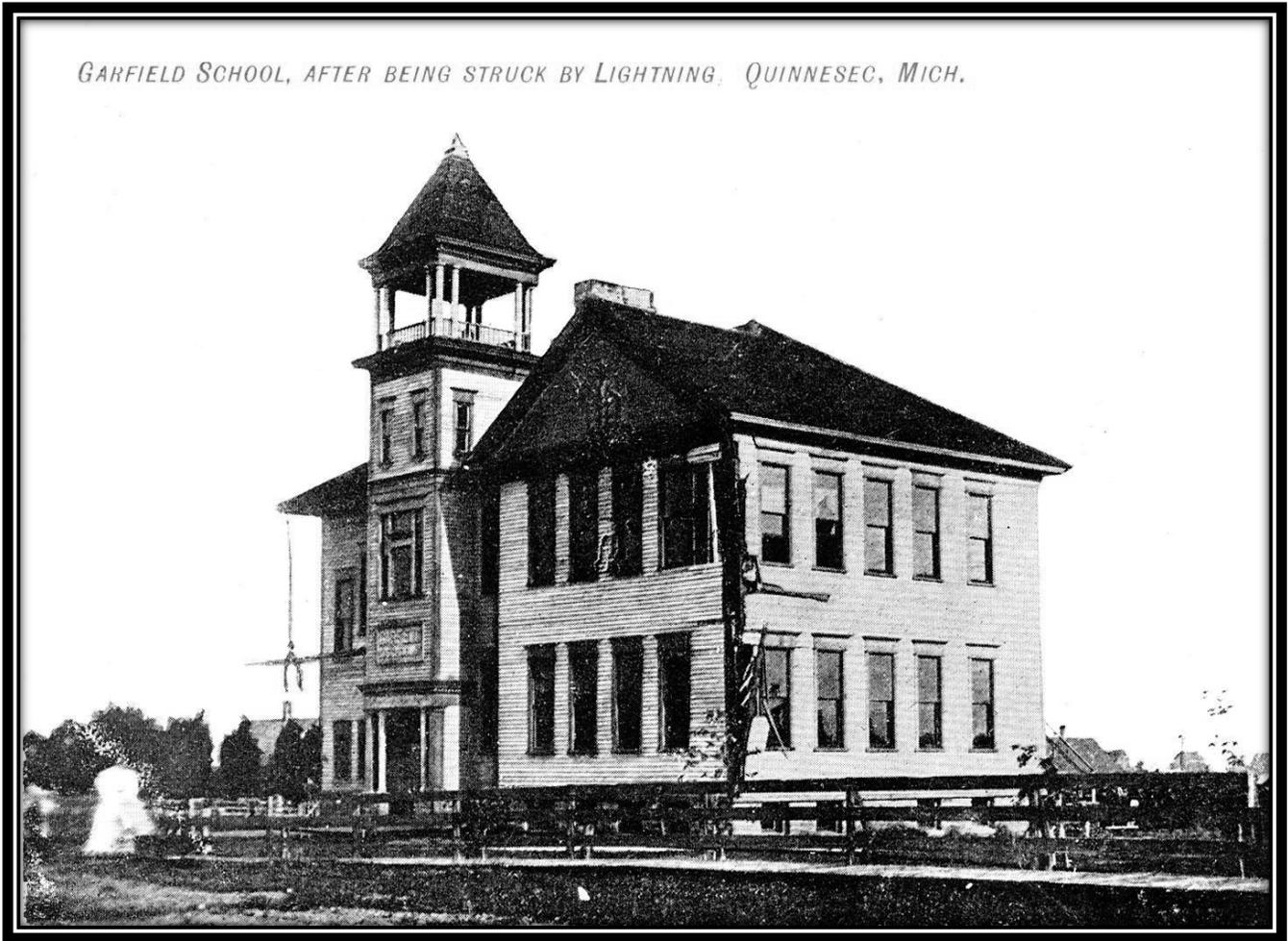


**Garfield School, Quinnesec, Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1898-1900:** Quinnesec's Garfield School, formally opened December 23, 1897, replaced the Pioneer School which could no longer be used because of its proximity to the Cundy Mine shaft. The two-story building, located where the Breitung Township Hall now stands, contained four classrooms and a library which was located in the front portion of the building on the second floor. The structure would accommodate 235 pupils. The interior was finished in Georgia pine. A large picture of President James A. Garfield (1831-1881) hung in front of the large classroom on the first floor, called the assembly room. Two additional classrooms were located on this floor. When the school opened, classes from kindergarten through eighth grade were taught. Eighth grade graduates held their commencement exercises in Buell's Opera House. Those wanting a high school education had to go to Iron Mountain. *[Menominee Range Historical Museum]*

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*[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – Updated July 2019]*

*GARFIELD SCHOOL, AFTER BEING STRUCK BY LIGHTNING, QUINNESEC, MICH.*



**Garfield School, Quinnesec, Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan, July 9, 1906:** This detail of a black-and-white halftone postcard view identified as “Garfield School, After Being Struck by Lightning, Quinnesec, Mich., E.C. Kropp, Milwaukee” is postmarked Quinnesec, Michigan, April 14, 1908 and shows the damage done to the Garfield School on Monday, July 9, 1906, when the structure was struck by lightning. An article in the *Iron Mountain Press* on Thursday, July 12, 1906 stated: *The Garfield school was struck by lightning last Monday and damaged to the extent of \$500. The northwest corner of the building was badly shattered and several windows were broken. The roof of the building was damaged to some extent. Robert Brown, who had the contract for painting and kalsomining the building was working inside the building at the time with two other men, but, fortunately, none of the three were [sic – was] injured. [William J. Cummings]*

# PHOTOGRAPHS OF BREITUNG TOWNSHIP, DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – Updated July 2019]



**Garfield School, Quinnesec, Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1911:** This real photo postcard view identified as "Garfield School, Quinnesec, Mich." is postmarked Quinnesec, Michigan, June 1, 1911 and shows students standing and seated in the school yard in front of the fence. Quinnesec's Garfield School, formally opened December 23, 1897, replaced the Pioneer School which could no longer be used because of its proximity to the Cundy Mine shaft. The two-story building, located where the Breitung Township Hall now stands, contained four classrooms and a library which was located in the front portion of the building on the second floor. The structure would accommodate 235 pupils. The interior was finished in Georgia pine. A large picture of President James A. Garfield (1831-1881) hung in front of the large classroom on the first floor, called the assembly room. Two additional classrooms were located on this floor. When the school opened, classes from kindergarten through eighth grade were taught. Eighth grade graduates held their commencement exercises in Buell's Opera House. Those wanting a high school education had to go to Iron Mountain. [William J. Cummings]

[NOTE: This same photograph with students identified appears on page 124 of the Quinnesec Centennial Book.]

# PHOTOGRAPHS OF BREITUNG TOWNSHIP, DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – Updated July 2019]



**Eighth Grade Graduation, Buell's Opera House, Quinnesec, Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan, 1924:** The 1924 Eighth Grade Graduation Class posed for the photographer at Buell's Opera House. Standing, left to right, are Verna Vaillancourt, Germaine LaPoint, Harold LaPoint, George Phillips and Marie Mongrain; seated, left to right, are Louise Smith, Marguerite Sullivan, School Commissioner Frank Sweeney, Superintendent Edmund A. Crawford, Irene Alquist and Vera Kellstrom. [Toni Marie (Freel) Cummings]

[NOTE: This same photograph appears on page 128 of *Quinnesec, Michigan Centennial – First on the Range – 1876-1976.*]

## PHOTOGRAPHS OF BREITUNG TOWNSHIP, DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – Updated July 2019]



**Quinnesec Junior High School, Quinnesec, Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1940:** The two-story, brick Quinnesec Junior High School was built on a five-acre site in 1925 at a cost of \$170,054.90. In its first year (1925-1926) the school contained kindergarten through eleventh grade which had transferred from the Garfield School which had only gone through the tenth grade. During the 1926-1927 school year the twelfth grade was added, and Quinnesec's first graduating class received their diplomas in May, 1927. At the end of the 1943-1944 school year the high school was closed and students were transferred to Kingsford High School. The school remained open with classes from kindergarten through eighth grade until the end of the 1964-1965 school year. *[John Alquist/Breitung Township]*

## PHOTOGRAPHS OF BREITUNG TOWNSHIP, DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – Updated July 2019]

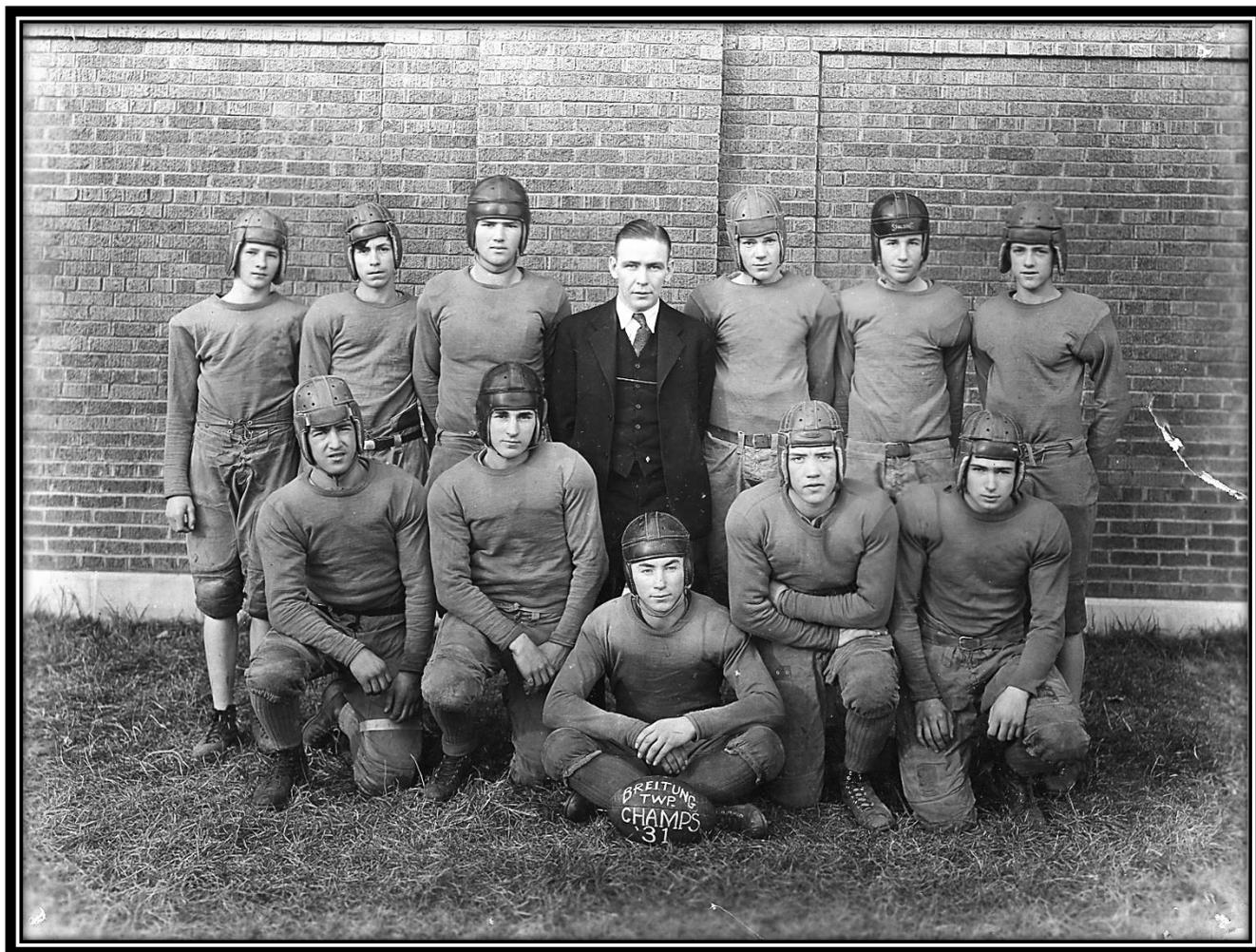


**Basketball Team, Quinnesec High School, Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan, 1928:** Taken in the gymnasium of the new Quinnesec Junior High School, the 1928 basketball team included: standing, left to right, Superintendent Edmund A. Crawford, Marlin LaPoint, Ray LaHaie, Henry LaPointe, Arnold Kenney, Lloyd Rousseau and Coach Edward Stanaway; seated, left to right, John Cottrill, Glen Burbie, Martin Christnagel, Gilbert LaPoint, Claude Phillips, Norman Haug and George LaPointe. [Toni Marie (Free) Cummings]

[NOTE: This same photograph appears on page 159 of the *Quinnesec, Michigan Centennial – First on the Range – 1876-1976.*]

## PHOTOGRAPHS OF BREITUNG TOWNSHIP, DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – Updated July 2019]



**Football Team, Quinnesec High School, Quinnesec, Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan, 1931:** Although this photograph of the 1931 Quinnesec High School football team, Breitung Township Champions, is unidentified, on page 162 of *Quinnesec, Michigan Centennial – First on the Range – 1876-1976* another photograph with more players, all identified, can be found.

# PHOTOGRAPHS OF BREITUNG TOWNSHIP, DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – Updated July 2019]



**Hillcrest Motel, Quinnesec, Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan, 1956: Copyright 1956:** This colored real photo postcard view identified on the back as the "Hillcrest Motel, Three Miles East of Iron Mountain on U.S. 2, Quinnesec, Michigan Phone 3120J" was built on the north side of U.S. 2 just past the traffic light in Quinnesec by Harlan and Joyce (Perron) Larson. Additional information on the back of this postcard view noted "Showers or Tub Baths – Open year around. Harlan and Joyce Larson, Owners and Managers, Copyright 1956." [William J. Cummings]

## PHOTOGRAPHS OF BREITUNG TOWNSHIP, DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

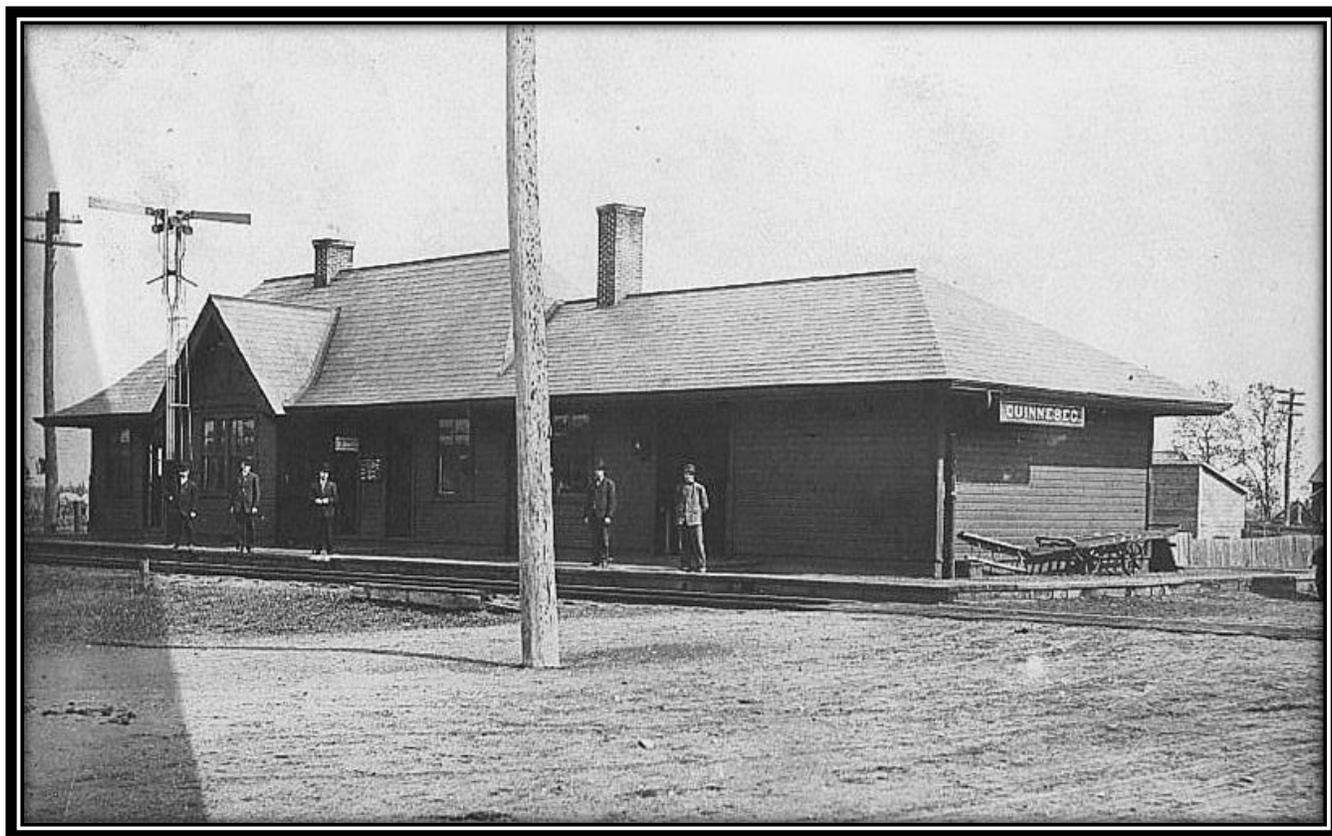
[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – Updated July 2019]



**Chicago & Northwestern Railway Depot, Quinnesec, Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1908:** Posing for the photographer in front of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Depot at Quinnesec in about 1908 were (left to right) Oscar Swanson, father of K.O. Swanson; O.B. Pegg, station agent; Herman Gotslieben, telegraph operator; Bill Dickson, car clerk; and Art Larson, freight. In late October, 1877, the Menominee River Railroad, a branch of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, reached Quinnesec. Shipping from the Quinnesec Mine commenced shortly thereafter. The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Depot was built on the east side of Quinnesec Avenue. A spur track was later built to Niagara at the east end of town and another spur track was built to the Cundy Mine when it opened in 1896. The original depot burned in 1906 during the Quinnesec fire which destroyed the business district. The depot pictured above was its replacement and was torn down in 1960. [John Alquist/Breitung Township]

## PHOTOGRAPHS OF BREITUNG TOWNSHIP, DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

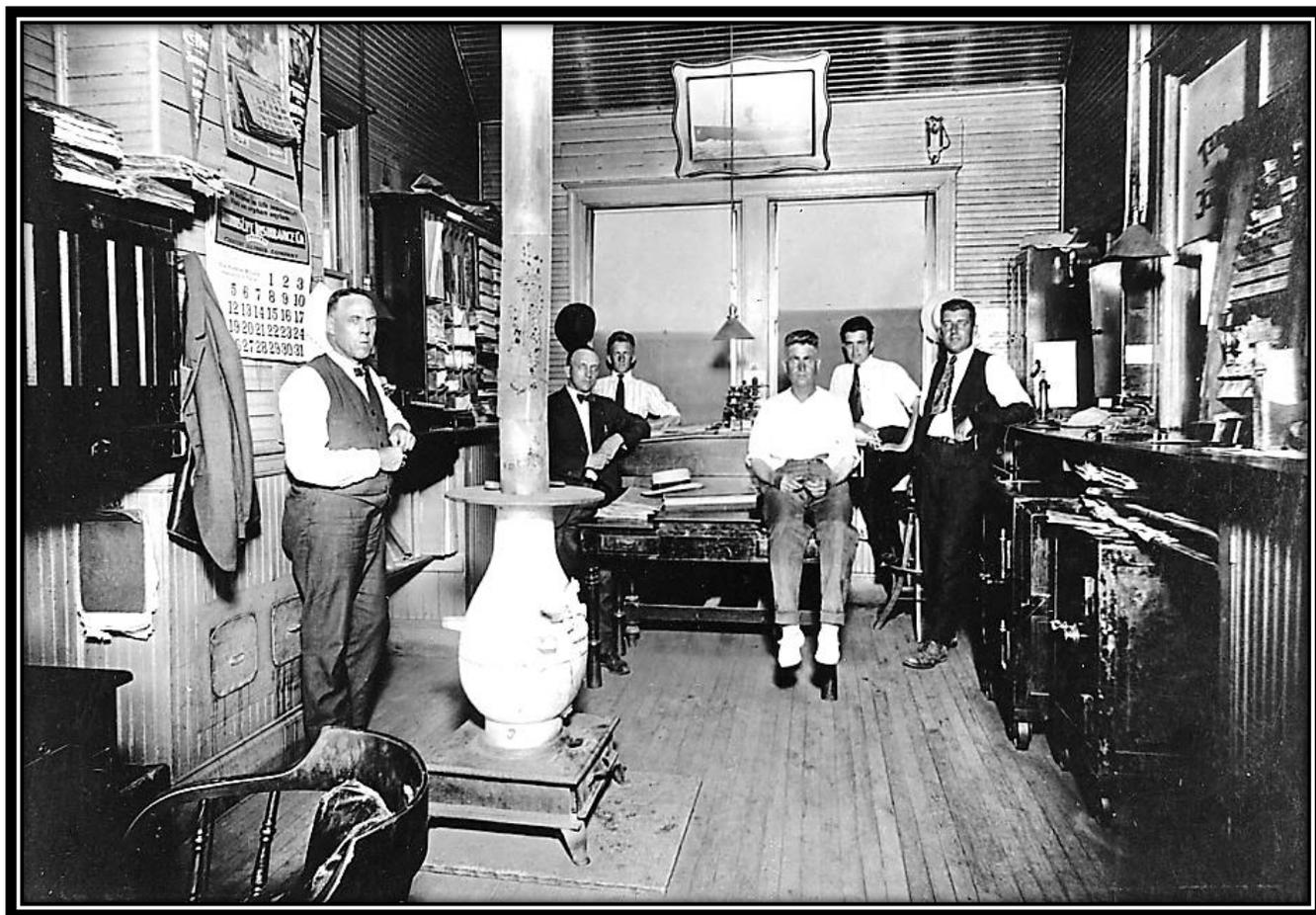
[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – Updated July 2019]



**Chicago & Northwestern Railway Depot, Quinnesec, Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1910-1915:** According to John Alquist, Quinnesec historian, the waiting room was at the east end, and contained benches with backrests. The baggage room was at the west end, and had large exterior doors and two baggage wagons which were kept inside. Later the post office took over the west end. The depot had tracks on both the north and south sides. An outhouse was located south across the tracks from the depot which was tipped over every Halloween. When Parnell McKenna was killed around 1950 the wigwags were installed. His car was dragged from Quinnesec to Lake Avenue. [eBay]

## PHOTOGRAPHS OF BREITUNG TOWNSHIP, DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

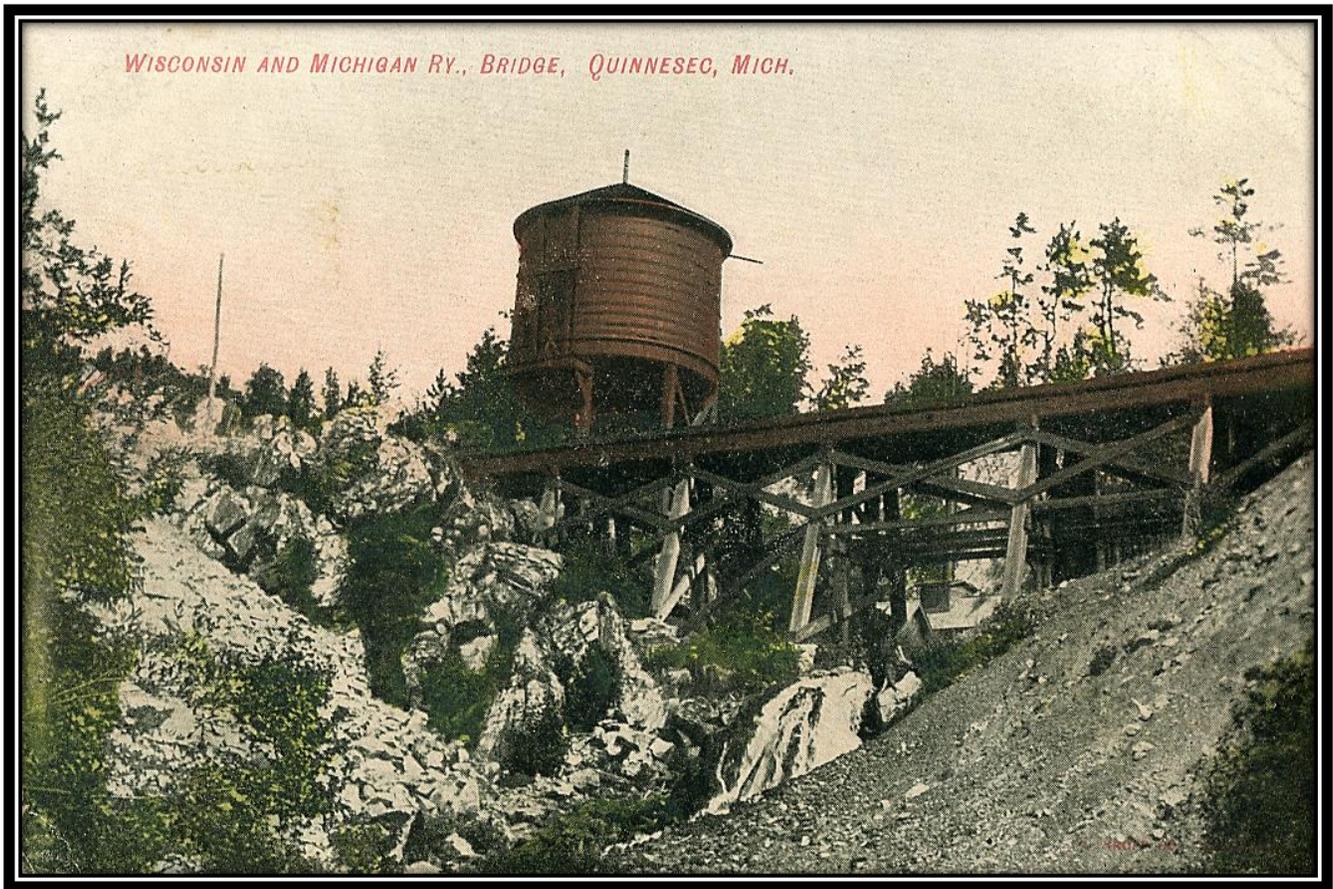
[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – Updated July 2019]



**Interior of the Chicago & North-Western Railway Depot, Quinnesec, Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan, July 23, 1920:** Posing for the photographer inside of the Chicago & North-Western Railway Depot at Quinnesec on July 23, 1920, are, left to right, unidentified, unidentified, Walter Alquist, unidentified, Art Larsen and Pete Rasmussen. Note the safes underneath the counter at the right and the potbellied stove. [*John Alquist/Breitung Township*]

**PHOTOGRAPHS OF BREITUNG TOWNSHIP, DICKINSON COUNTY,  
MICHIGAN**

*[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – Updated July 2019]*



**Wisconsin & Michigan Railway Bridge, Fumee Falls, East of Quinnesec, Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1910-1915:** This unused tinted black-and-white postcard view identified as the "Wisconsin & Michigan Ry. Bridge, Quinnesec, Mich." probably dates between 1910 and 1915. Note the huge water tank used to fill steam engine holding tanks. This site, just east of Quinnesec, was later developed into a tourist park and camp site. *[William J. Cummings]*

# PHOTOGRAPHS OF BREITUNG TOWNSHIP, DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – Updated July 2019]



**Tourist Park, Fumee Falls, East of Quinnesec, Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1920-1930:** This unused tinted black-and-white halftone postcard view identified as "Tourist Camp on M 12, near Iron Mountain, Mich. – 14" probably dates between 1920 and 1930. Note the Wisconsin & Michigan Railway bridge and the early car in the left foreground. [William J. Cummings]

# PHOTOGRAPHS OF BREITUNG TOWNSHIP, DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

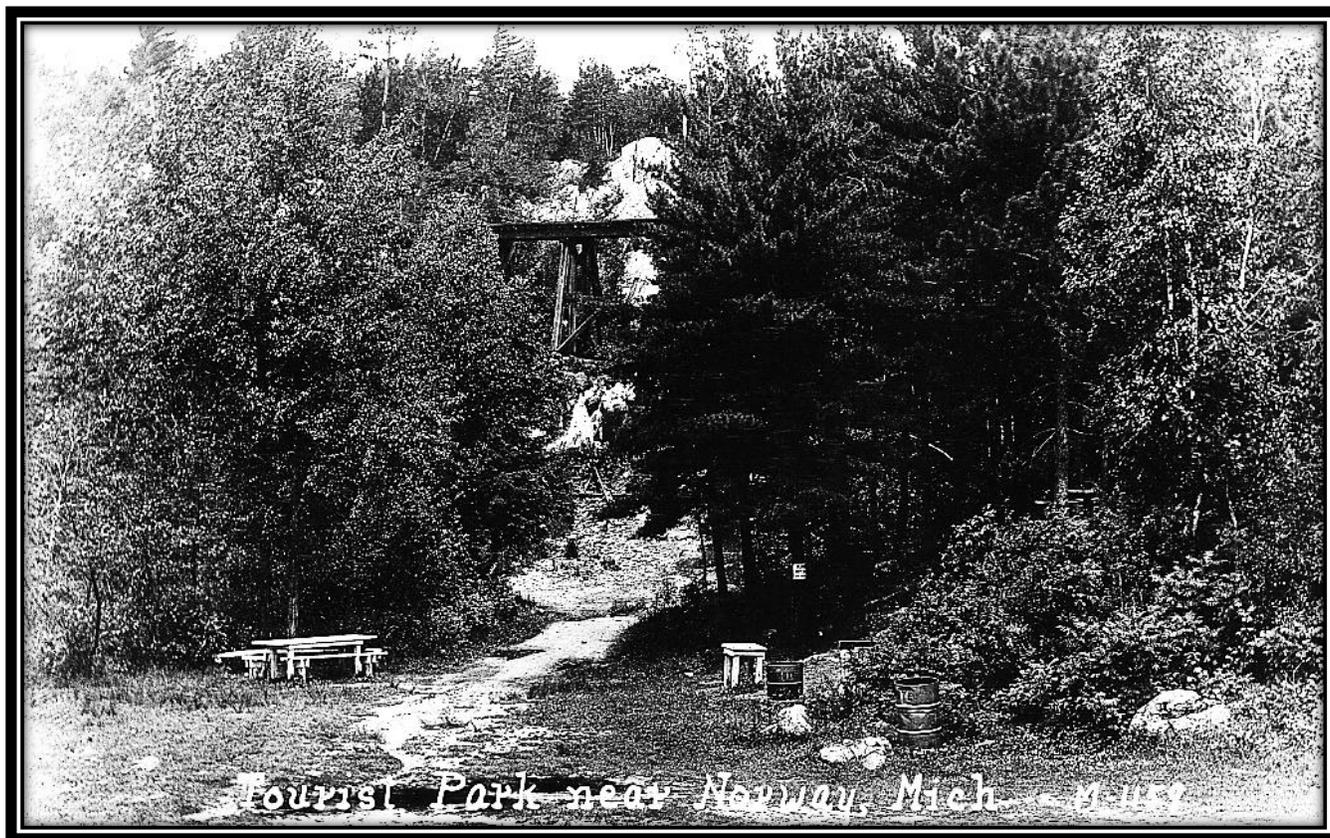
[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – Updated July 2019]



**Camp Site, Fumee Falls, East of Quinnesec, Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1930-1940:** This unused real photo postcard view identified as "Camp Site – Norway [sic – Quinnesec], Mich." probably dates between 1930 and 1940 and shows the camp site area at the base of Fumee Falls. The identification uses "Norway" when "Quinnesec" would be correct, as the site lies just east of the Village of Quinnesec. Note the Wisconsin & Michigan Railway bridge and the water tank above the falls. [William J. Cummings]

# PHOTOGRAPHS OF BREITUNG TOWNSHIP, DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – Updated July 2019]



**Camp Site, Fumee Falls, East of Quinnesec, Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1940-1950:** This unused real photo postcard view identified as “**Tourist Park near Norway [sic – Quinnesec], Mich. M-1159**” probably dates between 1940 and 1950 and shows the camp site area at the base of Fumee Falls. The identification uses “Norway” when “Quinnesec” would be correct, as the site lies just east of the Village of Quinnesec. Note the Wisconsin & Michigan Railway bridge just visible between the trees. [William J. Cummings]

# PHOTOGRAPHS OF BREITUNG TOWNSHIP, DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – Updated July 2019]



**Wisconsin & Michigan Railway Engine, Coal Tender and Two Passenger Cars Just Past Fumee Falls, East of Quinnesec, Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1911:** This unused real photo postcard view unidentified on the image was taken in about 1911 shows a Wisconsin & Michigan Railway steam engine, coal tender and two passenger cars traveling east, having just crossed the bridge over Fumee Falls near Quinnesec. Note the water tank on the west side of the falls near the left of this photograph and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway bridge above the train in the background. [William J. Cummings]

[NOTE: This same photograph appears on page 92 of the *Quinnesec, Michigan Centennial – First on the Range – 1876-1976* and is captioned “R.R. Scene Near Quinnesec, Mich.”]

# PHOTOGRAPHS OF BREITUNG TOWNSHIP, DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – Updated July 2019]



**Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Track, Fumee Falls, East of Quinnesec, Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1911:** This real photo postcard view identified as the “St. Paul Track, Quinnesec, Mich.” is postmarked Quinnesec, Michigan, July 5, 1911. Note the rocky bluffs to the north of the railroad bed. [William J. Cummings]

**Bridge Across Menominee River, Quinnesec, Mich.,** (showing bridge looking east from the Quinnesec side which led to the road to Niagara, Wisconsin), postmarked Quinnesec, April 9, 1912 (real photo) [1990 – Josephine Fox -- \$.50] \$10.00

**C M & St. Paul Bridge, Quinnesec, Mich.,** (showing the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad bridge across Fumee Falls just east of Quinnesec), postmarked Quinnesec, April 10, 1911 (real photo) [1990 – Josephine Fox -- \$.50] \$15.00

**PHOTOGRAPHS OF BREITUNG TOWNSHIP, DICKINSON COUNTY,  
MICHIGAN**

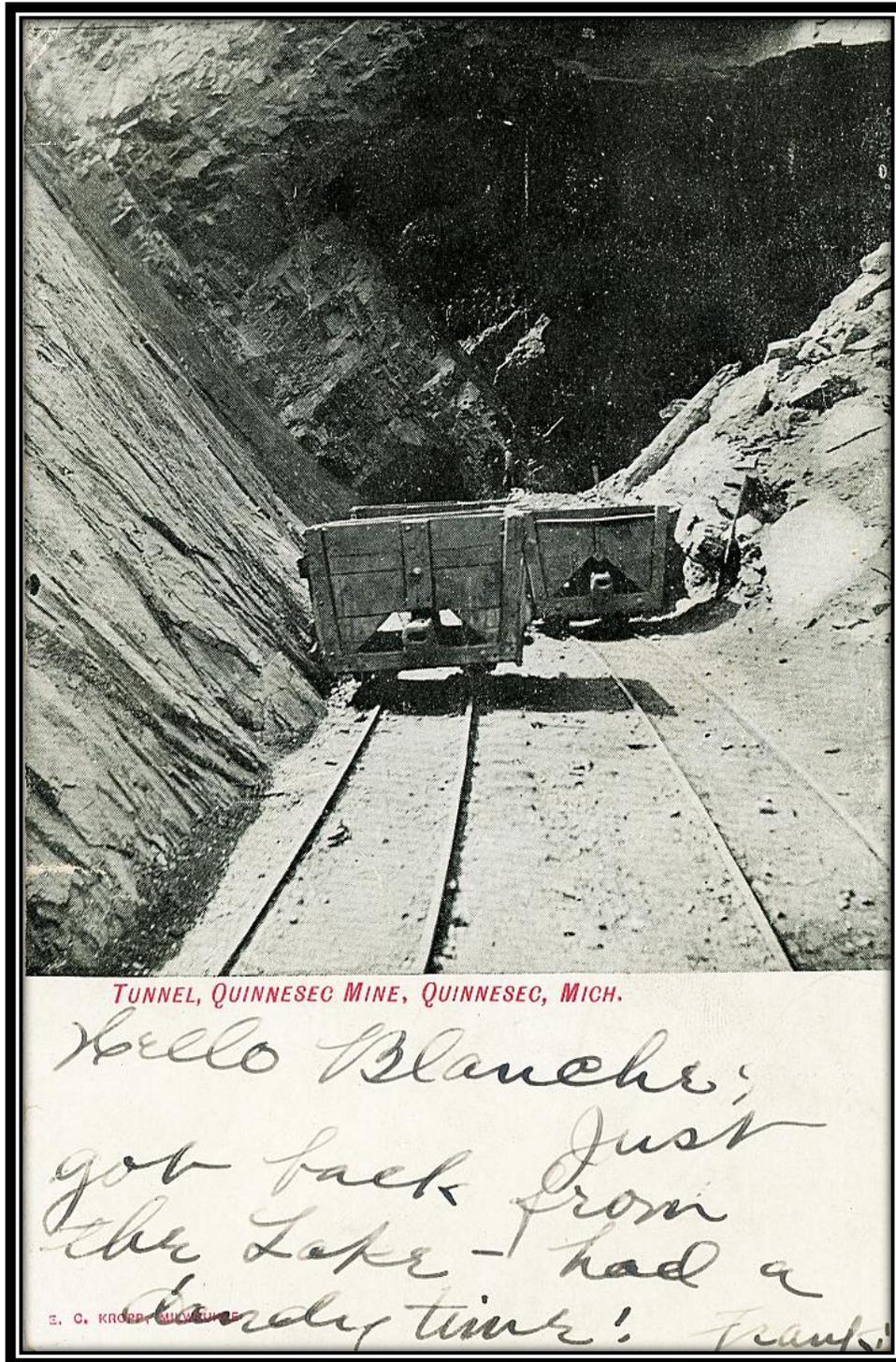
*[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – Updated July 2019]*



**Open Pit, Quinnesec Mine, Quinnesec, Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1906:** This black-and-white halftone undivided back postcard view identified as "Open Pit, Quinnesec, Mich." and postmarked Quinnesec, Michigan, October 11, 1906 shows the entrance to the Quinnesec Mine. This postcard was published by E.C. Knopp, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The Quinnesec Mine was later known locally as the Devil's Ice Box because snow could be found in its ruins even in the summer. *[William J. Cummings]*

**PHOTOGRAPHS OF BREITUNG TOWNSHIP, DICKINSON COUNTY,  
MICHIGAN**

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – Updated July 2019]



Entrance to the Quinnesec Mine, Quinnesec, Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1907: This undivided back black-and-white halftone postcard view identified as "Tunnel, Quinnesec Mine, Quinnesec, Mich." is postmarked Quinnesec, Michigan, July 6, 1907 and shows two small ore cars on the tracks leading from the entrance to the Quinnesec Mine. [William J. Cummings]

**PHOTOGRAPHS OF BREITUNG TOWNSHIP, DICKINSON COUNTY,  
MICHIGAN**

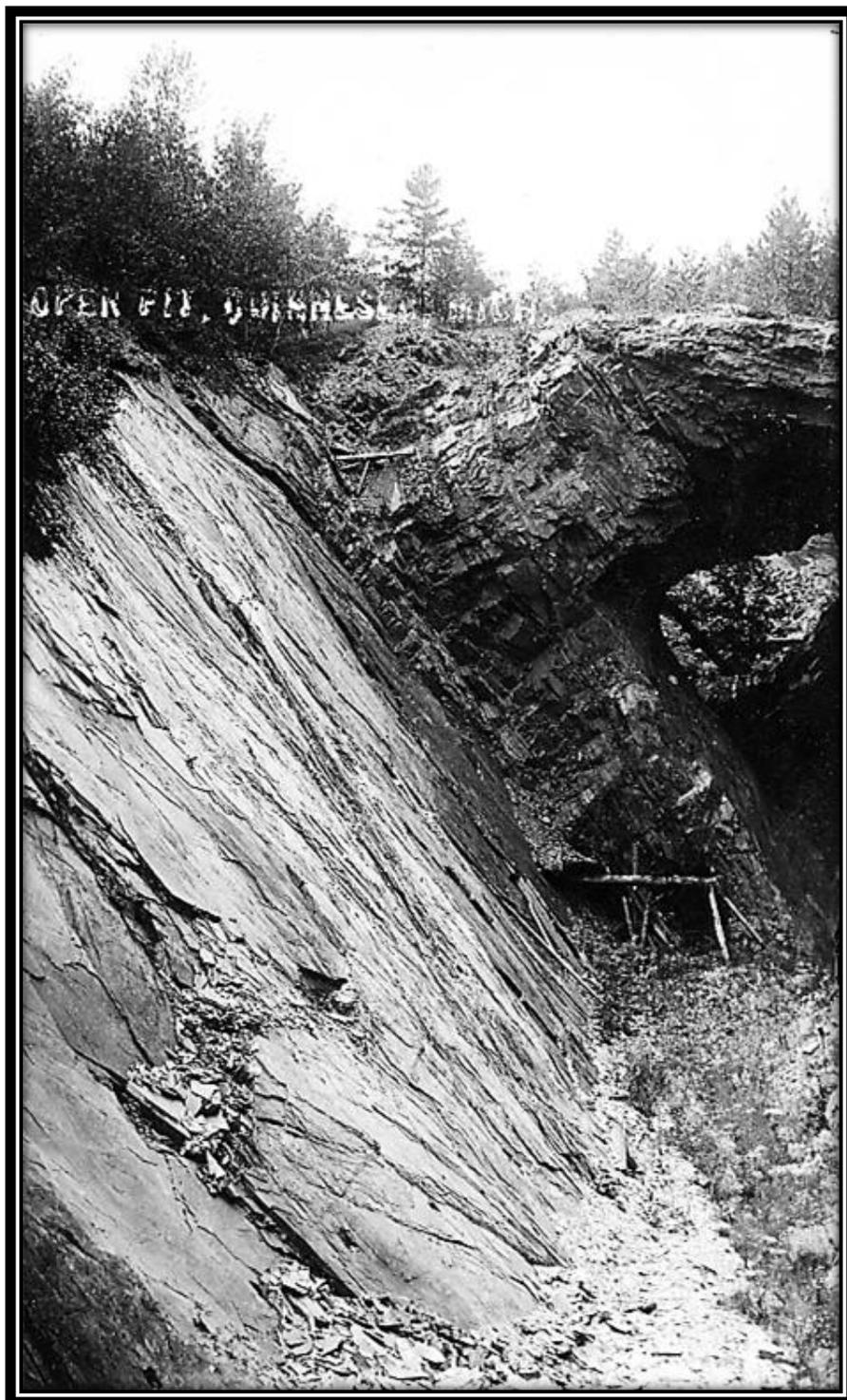
*[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – Updated July 2019]*



**Quinnesec Mine, Quinnesec, Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1908:** This real photo postcard view unidentified on the image is postmarked Iron Mountain, Michigan, July 27, 1908 and shows five unidentified miners pushing two tram cars, probably at the Quinnesec Mine, judging from the rock formation and entrance to the mine. The miner in the center appears to have a miner's candlestick on his hat. *[William J. Cummings]*

# PHOTOGRAPHS OF BREITUNG TOWNSHIP, DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – Updated July 2019]



**Open Pit, Quinnesec Mine, Quinnesec, Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1911:** This real photo postcard view, identified as "Open Pit, Quinnesec, Mich." and postmarked Quinnesec, Michigan, November 25, 1911, undoubtedly shows the Quinnesec Mine entrance, later to be known as the Devil's Ice Box. [William J. Cummings]

# PHOTOGRAPHS OF BREITUNG TOWNSHIP, DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

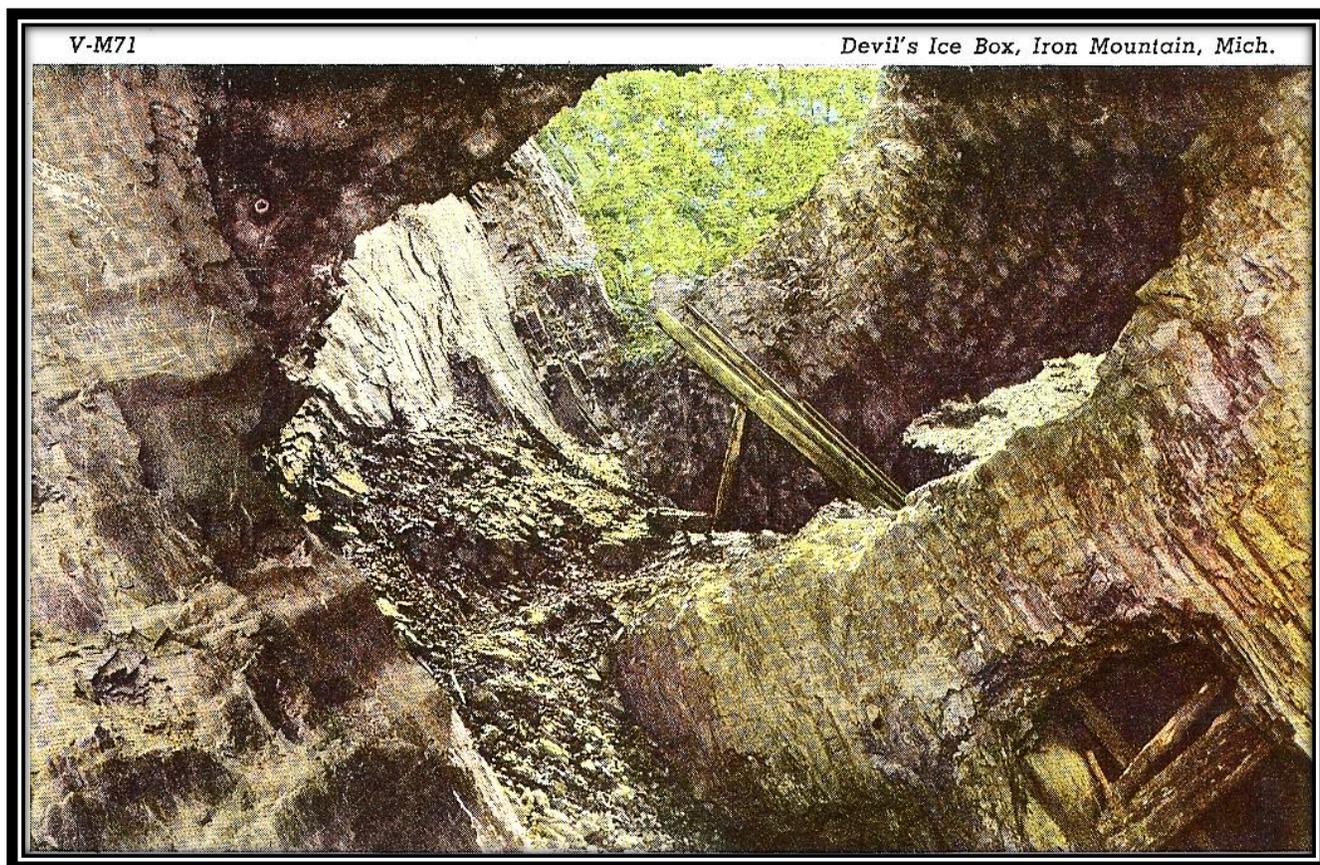
[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – Updated July 2019]



**Devil's Ice Box, Quinnesec Mine, Quinnesec, Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1940-1950:** This unused real photo postcard view identified as the "Devil's Ice Box, Iron Mountain, Mich. C-1072" probably dates between 1940 and 1950, judging from its EKC stamp box. The Devil's Ice Box, actually the abandoned Quinnesec Mine, was so named because snow and ice could be found inside almost all year. [William J. Cummings]

# PHOTOGRAPHS OF BREITUNG TOWNSHIP, DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

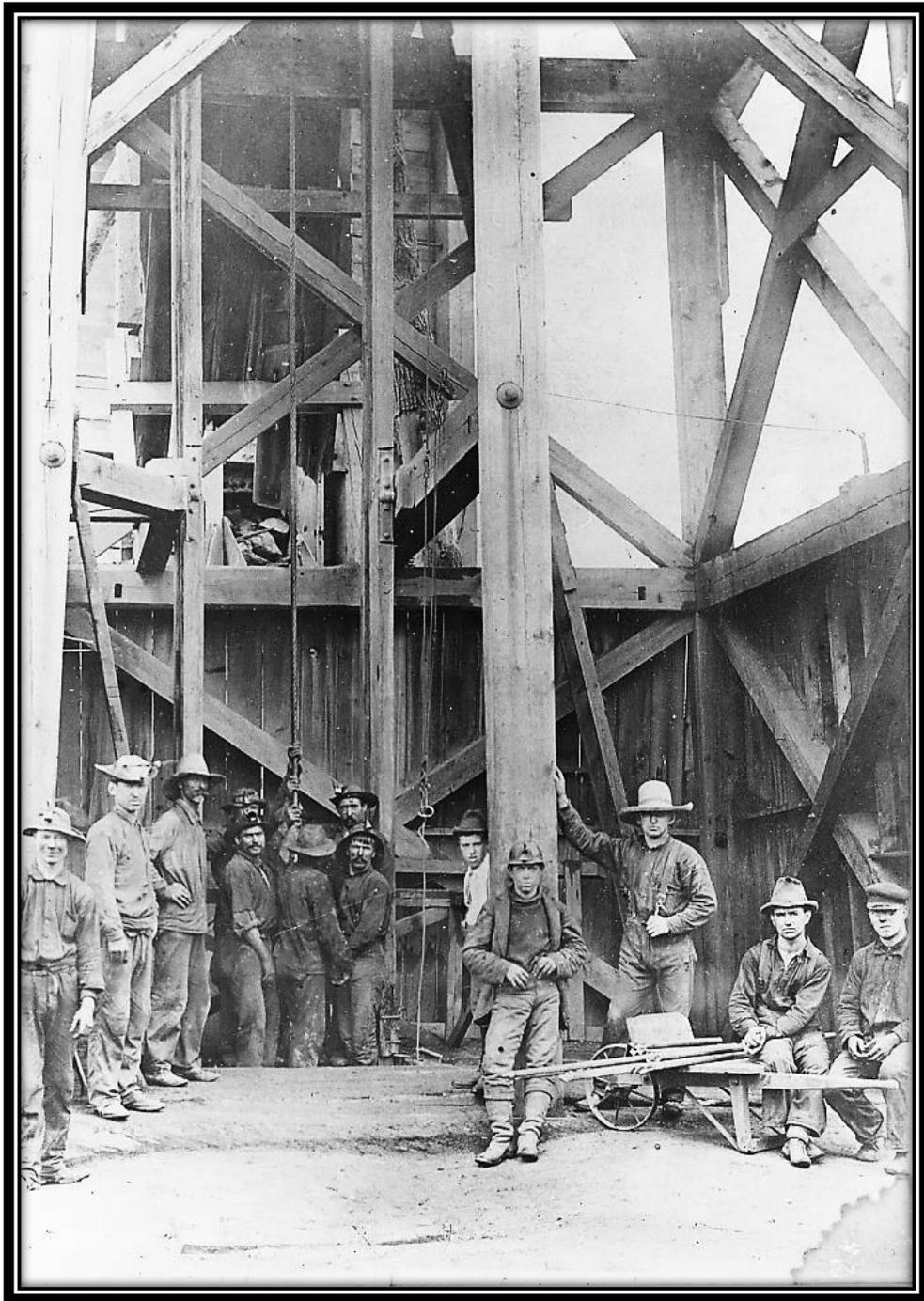
[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – Updated July 2019]



**Devil's Ice Box, Quinnesec Mine, Quinnesec, Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1945:** This colored real photo postcard view identified as "V-M71 Devil's Ice Box, Iron Mountain, Mich." is postmarked Hancock, Michigan, September 10, 1945 and shows the Devil's Ice Box, actually the abandoned Quinnesec Mine, which was so named because snow and ice could be found inside almost all year. [William J. Cummings]

## PHOTOGRAPHS OF BREITUNG TOWNSHIP, DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

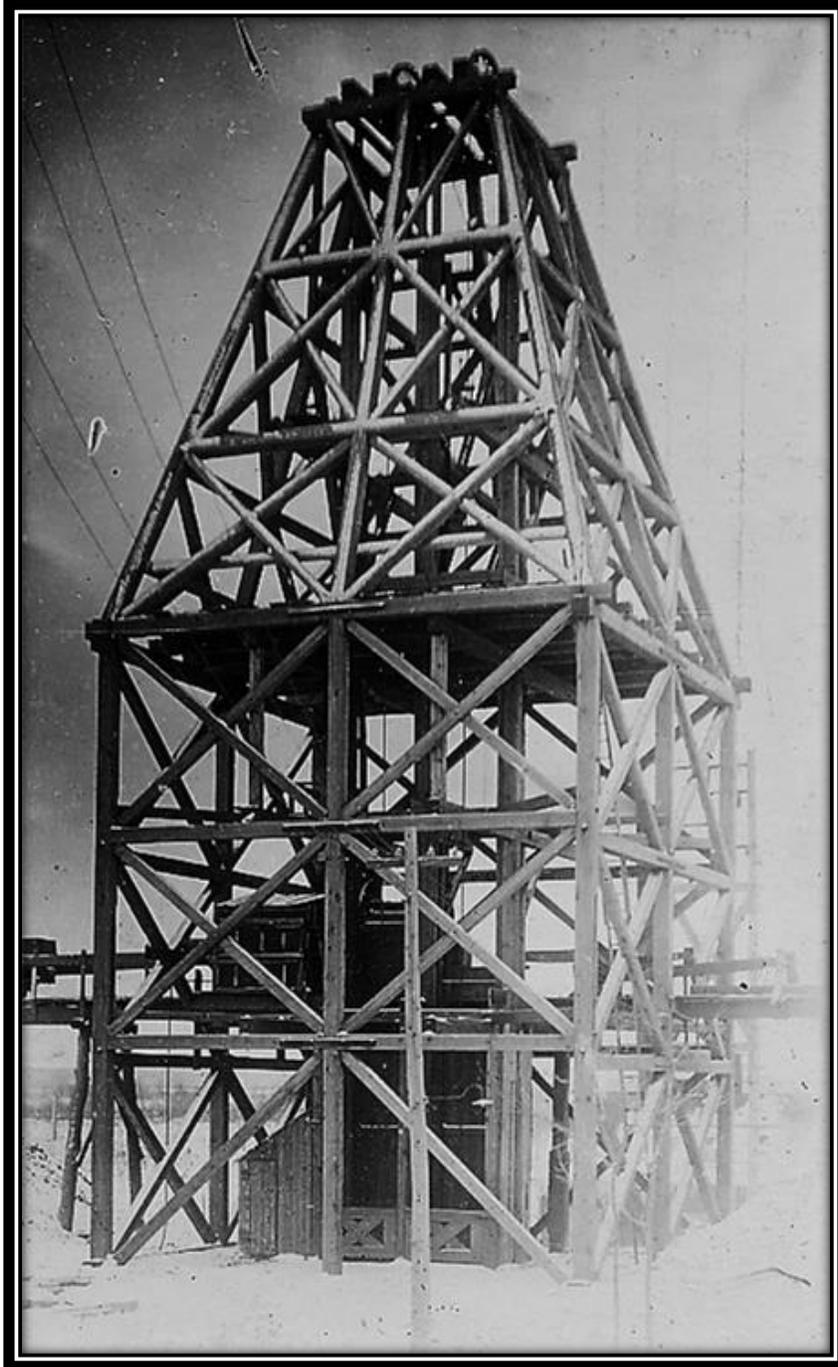
[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – Updated July 2019]



**Cundy Mine Shaft, Quinnesec, Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1896:** This photograph was probably taken not too long after Quinnesec's Cundy Mine opened in 1896. Some of the miners in the center are standing on either the top of a skip, the top of a hoisting mechanism or a makeshift skip in preparation to descend for their shift underground. Most of them appear to have sunshine lamps attached to their hats. They burned a paraffin-like substance to illuminate the miner's work area. [*Menominee Range Historical Museum*]

**PHOTOGRAPHS OF BREITUNG TOWNSHIP, DICKINSON COUNTY,  
MICHIGAN**

*[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – Updated July 2019]*



**Probably the Cundy Mine Shaft, Quinnesec, Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1911:** This real photo postcard view unidentified on the image is postmarked Escanaba, Michigan, April 14, 1911 and probably shows the heavily timbered shaft which was located at Quinnesec's Cundy Mine. The timbered shaft housing appears somewhat similar to the previous photograph taken in 1896. Note the skip with gates at the base. *[William J. Cummings]*

**PHOTOGRAPHS OF BREITUNG TOWNSHIP, DICKINSON COUNTY,  
MICHIGAN**

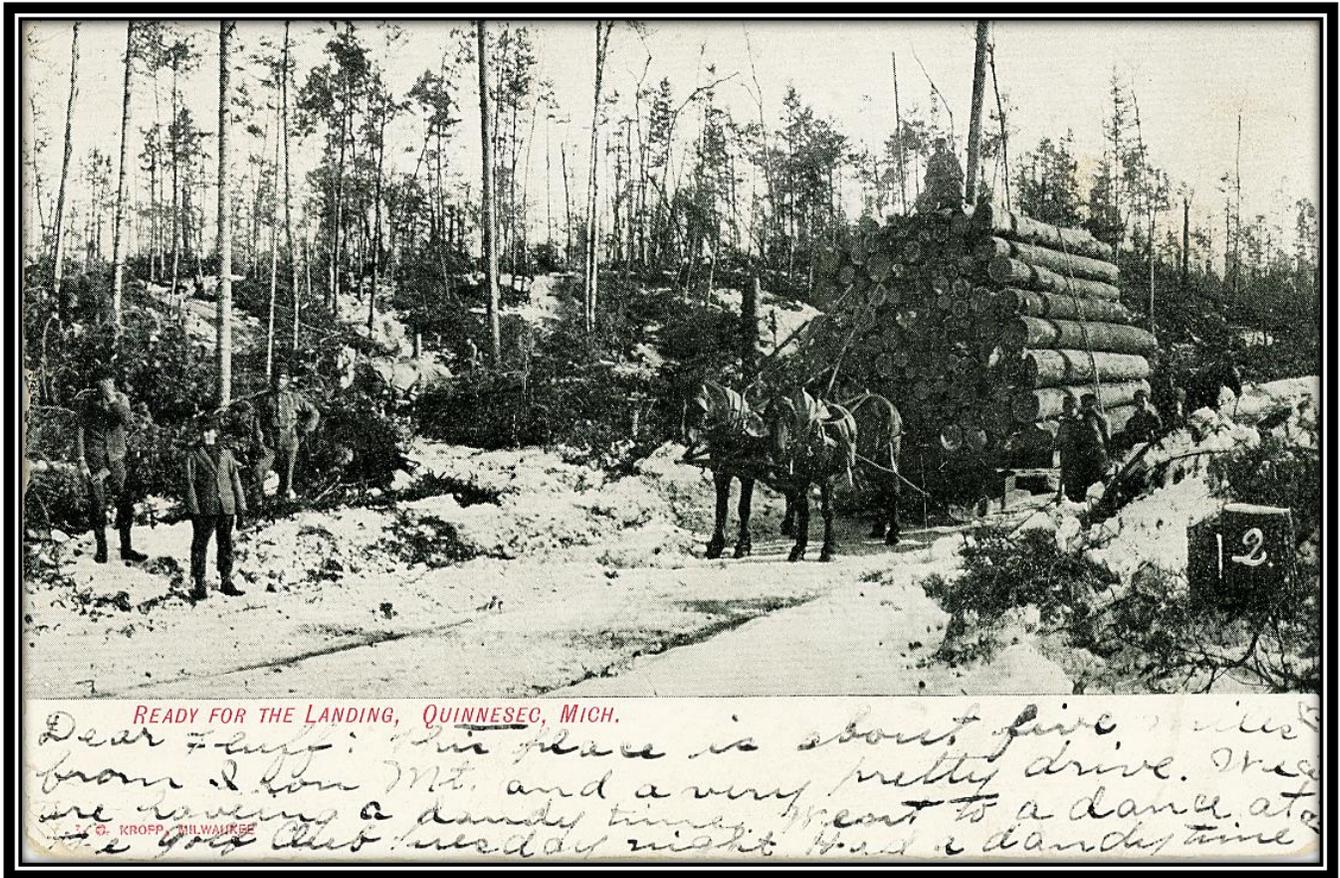
*[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – Updated July 2019]*



**Diamond Drilling Operation, Near Fumee Creek on the McKenna Property, Quinnesec, Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1910-1915:** Walter Alquist, Axel Alquist and Amil LaPointe stood on the diamond drill scaffold, waving to the photographer. Note the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway bridge in the background at the left.  
*[Roxanne Anderson]*

# PHOTOGRAPHS OF BREITUNG TOWNSHIP, DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – Updated July 2019]



**Large Load of Logs Being Hauled to the Landing, Near Quinnesec, Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1907:** This undivided back black-and-white halftone postcard view identified as “Ready for the Landing, Quinnesec, Mich.” is postmarked Iron Mountain, Michigan, July 8, 1907. A team of horses pulled a large load of logs on a logging road with a driver and another man on top of the logs while three lumberjacks stood at the left watching. Note the number “12” which appears in the lower right corner. Another identical view in the Cummings collection reads: “7-27-07 A common winter scene. Ray D. Boynton.” [William J. Cummings]

# PHOTOGRAPHS OF BREITUNG TOWNSHIP, DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – Updated July 2019]



**Hamilton & Merryman Company Camp 2, Near Quinnesec, Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1910:** This unused black-and-white halftone postcard view identified as "Snow Plowing, Camp 2, H. & M. Co., Quinnesec, Mich." probably dates around 1910 and shows four teams on heavy work horses in front of some logging camp buildings at the Hamilton & Merryman Company's Camp 2 in the vicinity of Quinnesec plowing snow to keep the logging roads passable. Sometimes as many as five or six teams of horses were used to draw the snowplows which cleared the snow from the hauling roads. [William J. Cummings]

## PHOTOGRAPHS OF BREITUNG TOWNSHIP, DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

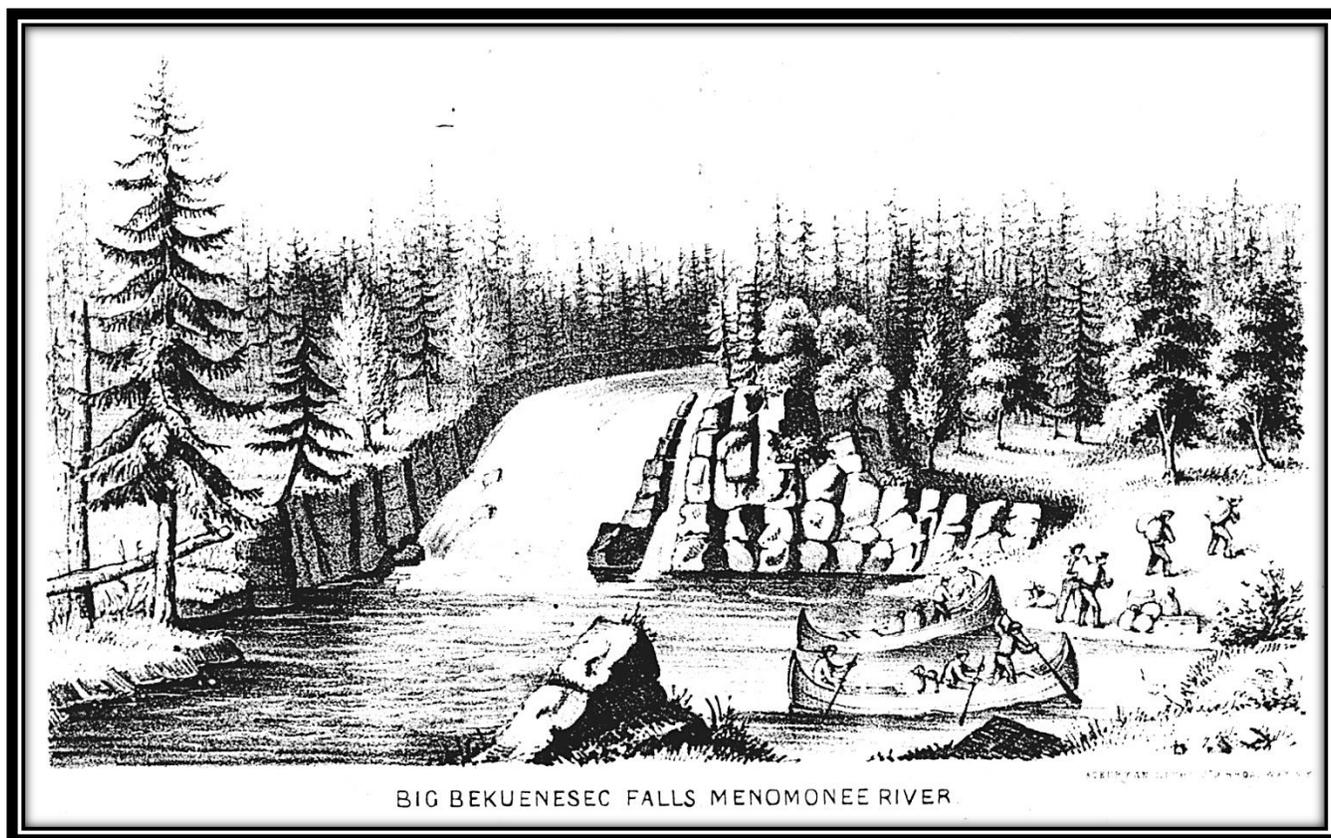
[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – Updated July 2019]



**Camp 2, Near Quinnesec, Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1910-1920:** This photograph, probably dating between 1910 and 1920, was supposedly taken at “Camp 2” which might be Camp 2 of the Hamilton and Merryman Company located near Quinnesec and shows what appears to be an A-frame jammer used in loading logs onto sleds or railroad cars. A jammer was defined as follows in a logging term dictionary for more modern times: *a light-weight, ground lead yarder using tongs and usually mounted on a truck with a spar and boom.* [unknown source]

# PHOTOGRAPHS OF BREITUNG TOWNSHIP, DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

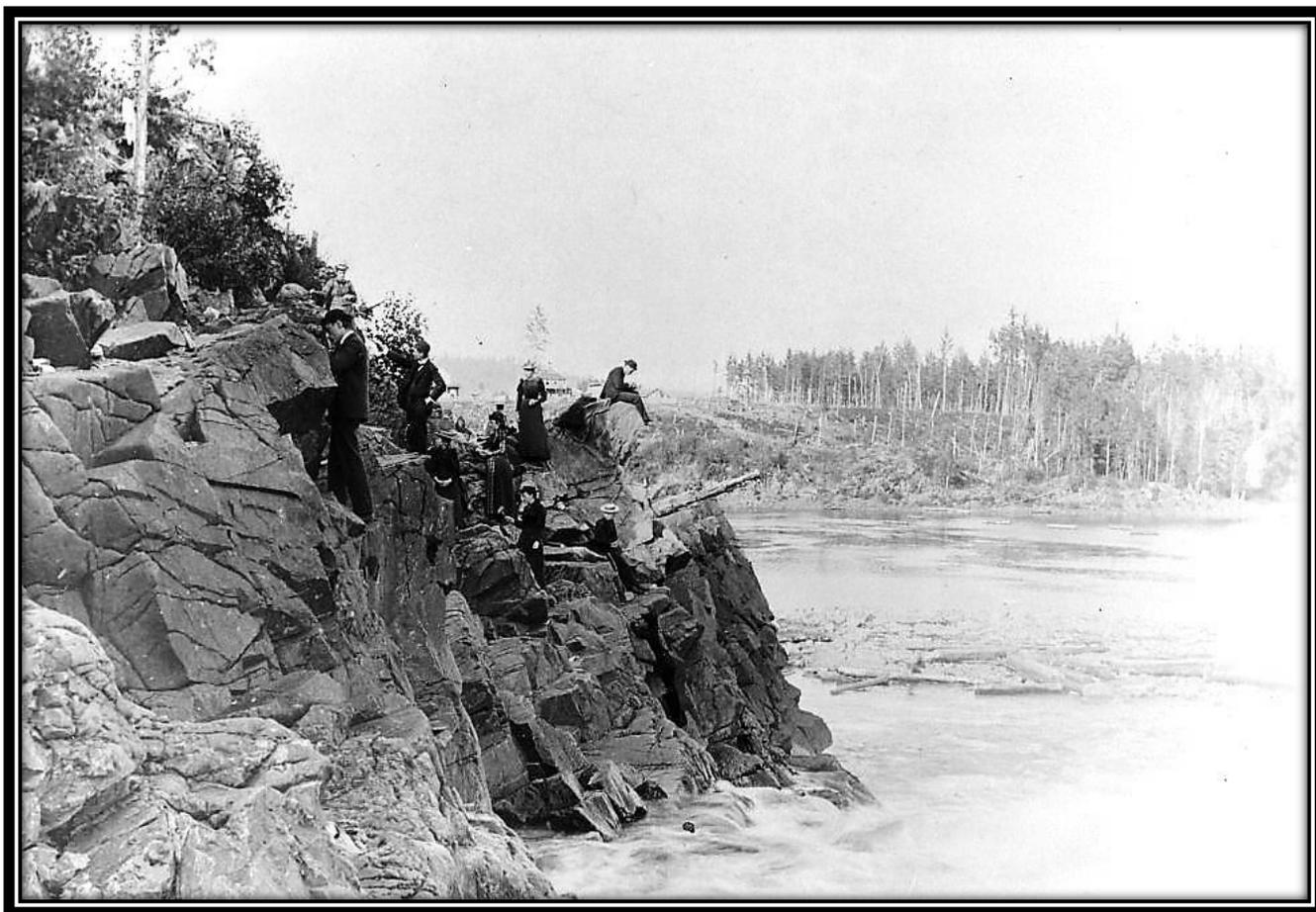
[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – Updated July 2019]



**Big Quinnesec Falls, Menominee River Near Quinnesec, Delta County (later Menominee County, later Dickinson County), 1850:** This lithograph, identified as “**Big Bekuenesec Falls Menomonee River**” is the oldest graphic representation of any Dickinson County landmark known to date. Identified as Plate II in “Part I: Copper Lands” of the *Report on the Geology and Topography of a Portion of the Lake Superior Land District, in the state of Michigan*, the lithograph was produced by Ackerman Lithographers, 379 Broadway, New York. J.W. Foster and J.D. Whitney, United States geologists, submitted this report to the House of Representatives in Washington, D.C., in 1850. [Michigan Technological University]

# PHOTOGRAPHS OF BREITUNG TOWNSHIP, DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – Updated July 2019]



**Lower Quinnesec Falls, Near Quinnesec, Breitung Township, Menominee County (later Dickinson County), Michigan, ca. 1890-1900:** The cliffs on the Michigan side of the Menominee River below the Lower Quinnesec Falls attracted a number of well-dressed rock climbers in this photograph, taken in about 1890-1900, possibly by Jorgen Johansen Eskil, pioneer Menominee Iron Range photographer who operated his studio in Florence, Florence County, Wisconsin, beginning on July 4, 1883 and moved to Iron Mountain, Menominee County (later Dickinson County), Michigan in 1891. Notice the logs which had accumulated near the base of the cliffs. The buildings in the background just left of center could be part of Niagara, Marinette County, Wisconsin. [*Menominee Range Historical Museum*]

## PHOTOGRAPHS OF BREITUNG TOWNSHIP, DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

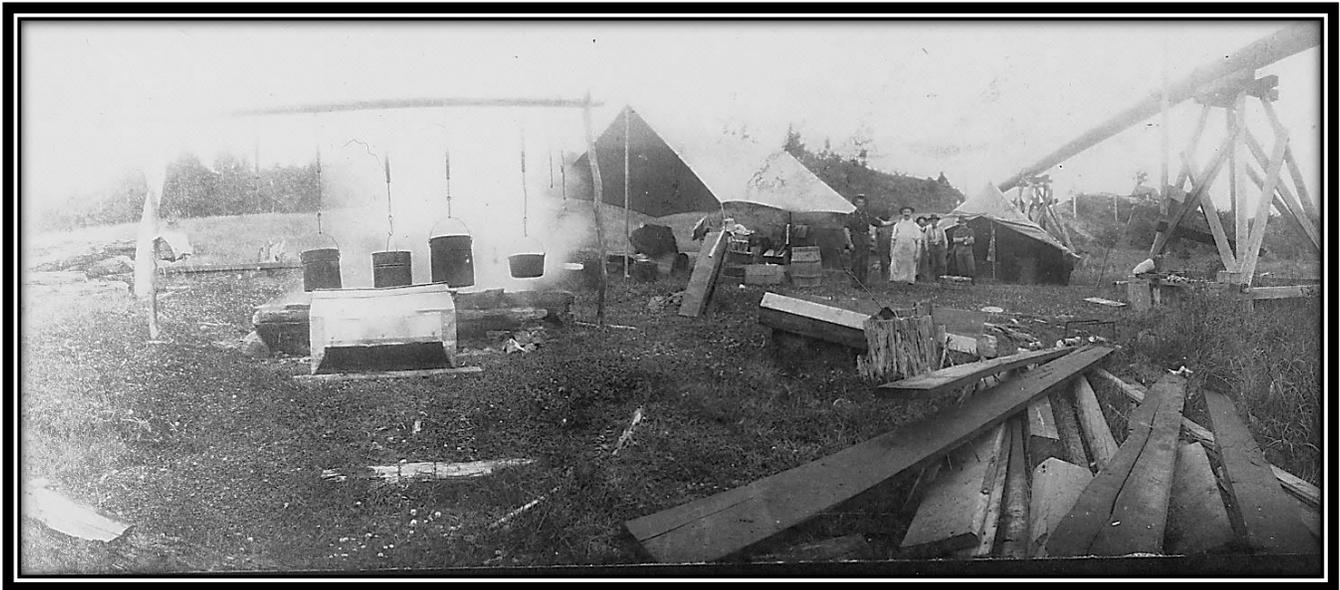
[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – Updated July 2019]



**Log Jam on Upper or Lower Quinnesec Falls, Near Quinnesec, Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan, April 23, 1899:** Maude Gee (standing) and Jamie Gee, Jeffie Whitehead and John Bush posed for the photographer on a huge log jam near either the Upper or Lower Quinnesec Falls of the Menominee River on April 23, 1899. An item in the April 14, 1892 edition of Iron Mountain's *The Iron Range*, noted: *SCORES of people have visited Quinnesec falls the past week to see the immense log jam there, which extended from the Hydraulic works to within a short distance of the railroad bridge. A force of men were employed blasting the ice and breaking the jam, and succeeded in starting the logs last Tuesday. It is estimated that there were 6,000,000 feet in the jam. [Dr. John Newkirk]*

# PHOTOGRAPHS OF BREITUNG TOWNSHIP, DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

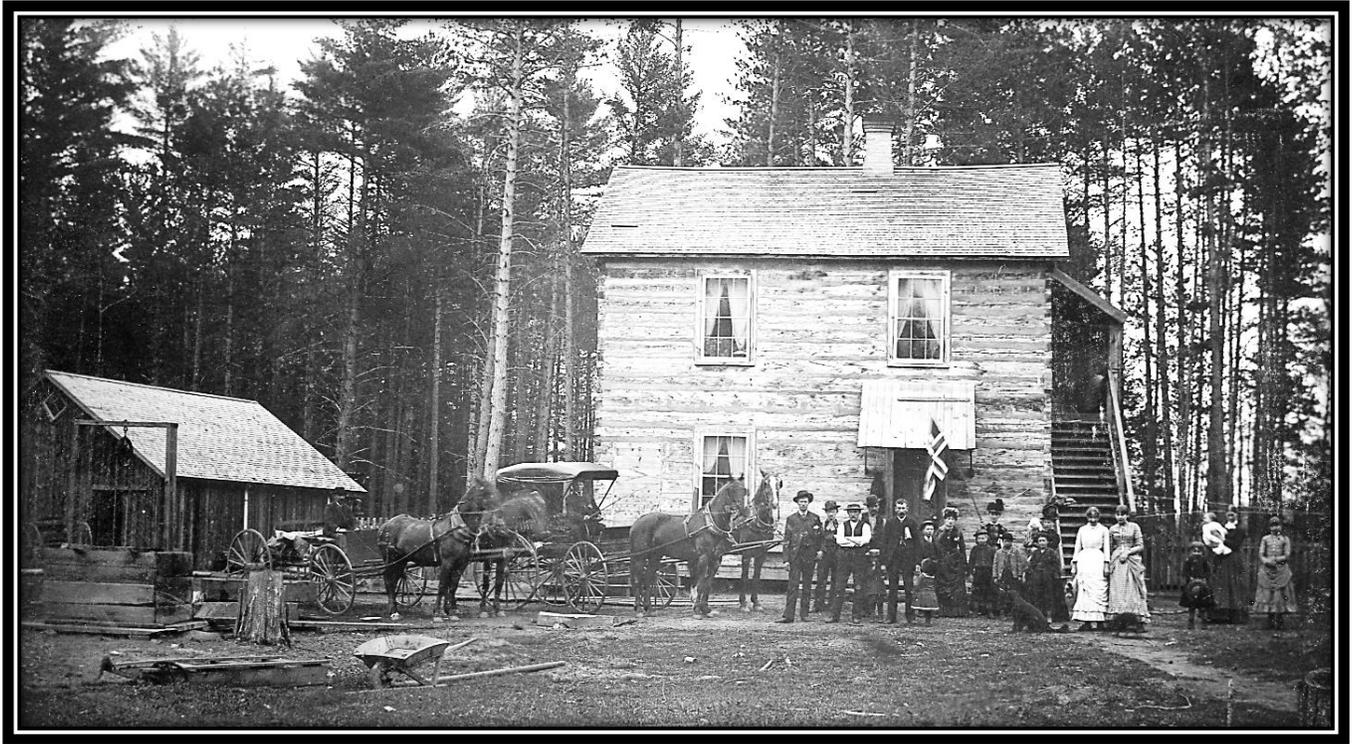
[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – Updated July 2019]



**Log Drive Camp Near Hydraulic Falls, Near Quinnesec, Breitung Township, Menominee County (later Dickinson County), Michigan, ca. 1890:** Taken near Hydraulic Falls in about 1890, this photograph shows a typical log drive camp. Note the cook tent and crew just right of center and the large kettles suspended and steaming over an open fire. Some typical lumberjack fare had colorful terminology. “Red horse” was either salt beef, corned beef or pickled beef. “Grapefruit” referred to cold, canned tomatoes. “Morning Glories” were flapjacks or pancakes served every breakfast. “Sowbelly” referred to fat pork pickled in brine and served daily. Food at a logging camp was referred to as “chuck.” At the right is the air pipe which served the Chapin and Ludington Mines with compressed air to work machinery, running nearly three miles from the Hydraulic Power Company at the Upper Quinnesec Falls (Hydraulic Falls) to Iron Mountain. A favorite pastime for several generations was “walking the pipe” to the falls and back. *[Menominee Range Historical Museum]*

# PHOTOGRAPHS OF BREITUNG TOWNSHIP, DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – Updated July 2019]



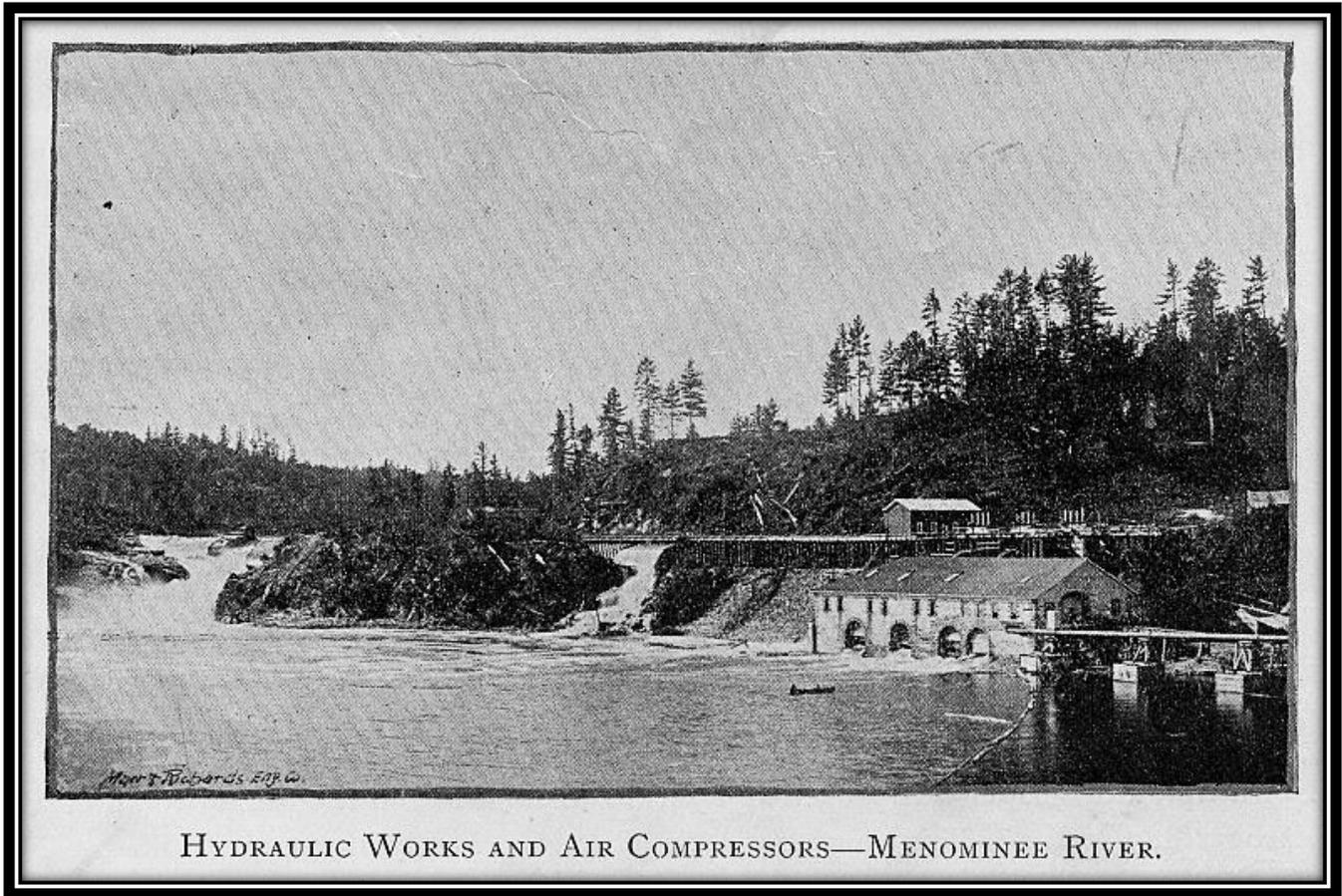
**Gustave Tollen's Log House at Hydraulic Falls, Near Quinnesec, Breitung Township, Menominee County (later Dickinson County), Michigan, 1884:** Gust Tollen, an employee of the Chapin Mine for 44 years, served as superintendent of the Hydraulic Power Company for most of that time. This photograph was taken in 1884 by Jorgen Johansen Eskil, pioneer Menominee Iron Range photographer who operated his studio in Florence, Florence County, Wisconsin, beginning on July 4, 1883 and moved to Iron Mountain, Menominee County (later Dickinson County), Michigan in 1891. *[Menominee Range Historical Museum]*

Gustave Tollen was born in Dramen, a seaport town in Norway, Europe, on November 28, 1851. Gustave immigrated to the United States in 1880 and came directly to Iron Mountain. He married Laura Peterson in 1886. Laura was born on Kongsberg, Kongsberg Kommune, Buskerud Fulke, Norway, Europe, on August 24, 1858. She first resided in Florence, Florence County, Wisconsin, for about two years prior to going to Hydraulic Falls after her marriage to Gustave Tollen.

Gustave was an employee of the Oliver Iron Mining Company and its predecessors for 44 years at the time of his death on January 6, 1928, at 76 years of age. He died at his home at Hydraulic Falls following a four-day illness from a brain hemorrhage. His wife Laura died May 31, 1934, at the age of 75. She had moved to Iron Mountain after the death of her husband and resided with her son, Gustave D. Tollen.

# PHOTOGRAPHS OF BREITUNG TOWNSHIP, DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – Updated July 2019]



**Hydraulic Works and Air Compressors, Upper Quinnesec Falls, near Quinnesec, Breitung Township, Menominee County (later Dickinson County), Michigan, ca. 1891:** This steel engraving identified as “Hydraulic Works and Air Compressors – Menominee River.” appeared in Walter R. Nursey’s book *The Menominee Range* which was published in 1891 to promote settlement in what is now Dickinson County, Michigan, Florence County, Wisconsin, and Iron County, Michigan. [William J. Cummings]

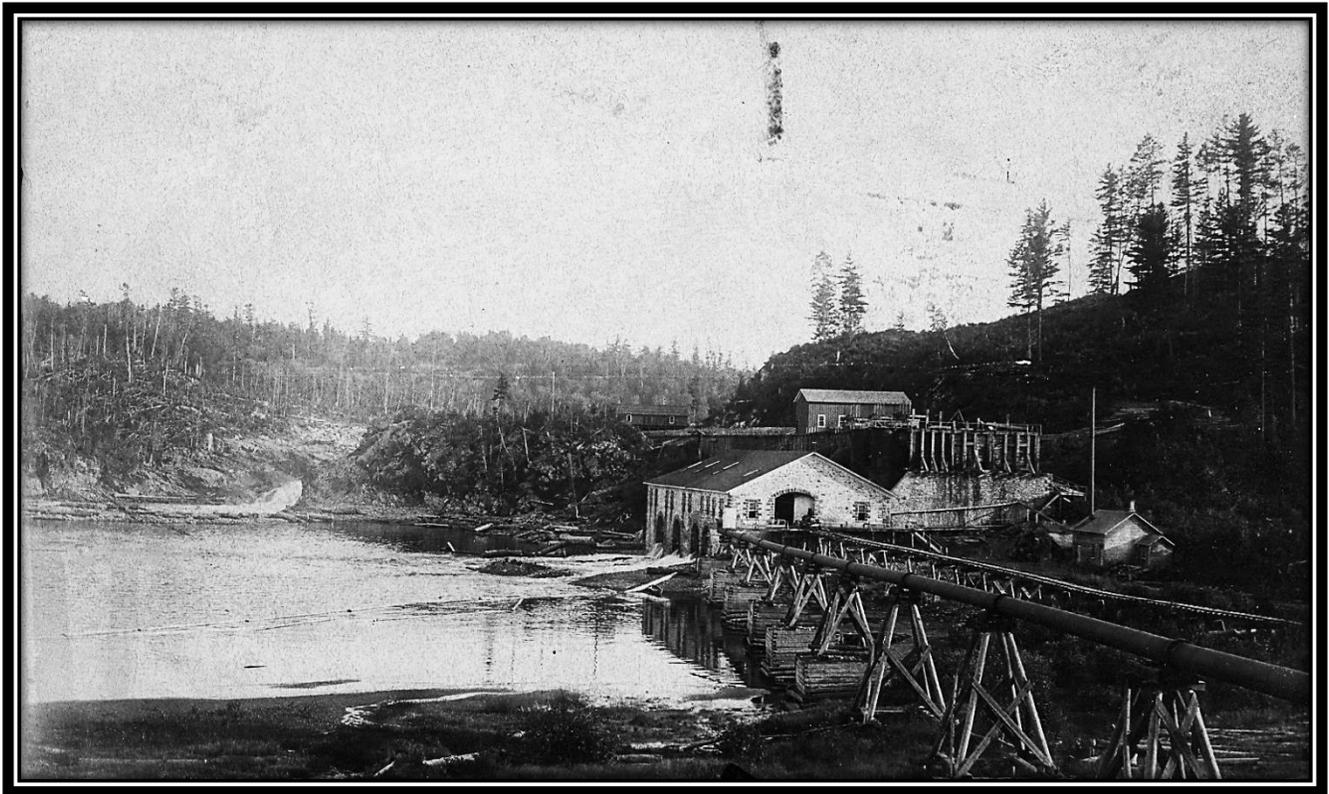
The following information was taken from *Iron Mountain’s Cornish Pumping Engine and the Mines It Dewatered* by William J. Cummings, 1984, pages 24 and 25:

*Fuel to run the heavy machinery necessary for underground mining was a major expense. Shortly after the Chapin Mine’s discovery, the Menominee Mining Company decided compressed air would be the most economical power source to remove the vast ore deposits buried under Section 30’s swampy surface.*

*Early in 1881, a preliminary survey was made between the mine and the Upper or Little Quinnesec Falls, a series of cascades falling sixty feet into a broad channel below, located about three miles southeast of Iron Mountain on the Menominee River. The Hydraulic Power Company was soon organized with the Menominee Mining Company taking four-fifths of the corporate stock, while the Lumbermen’s Mining Company, owner of the Ludington Mine, subscribed to the remainder.*

# PHOTOGRAPHS OF BREITUNG TOWNSHIP, DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

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**Hydraulic Works, Upper Quinnesec Falls, near Quinnesec, Breitung Township, Menominee County (later Dickinson County), Michigan, ca. 1893-1894:** This early photograph shows the original Hydraulic Falls Works building and dates from about 1893-1894. [Keen Scott]

The following information was taken from *Iron Mountain's Cornish Pumping Engine and the Mines It Dewatered* by William J. Cummings, 1984, pages 24 and 25 (continued):

*By October, Albert Conro, a Menominee Mining Company official who had been a railroad and governmental harbor contractor most of his life, had completed plans for the project which, upon completion, cost \$325,000. T.W. Orbison, a young civil engineer, executed the plans, while Conro supervised the actual work.*

*Construction began the following fall, when a cofferdam was built 300 feet above the falls to control the flow of water. The inlet from the stream just above the falls was then deepened to 20 feet, and a channel 270 feet long was excavated, narrowing from 75 feet in width at the mouth of the inlet to 53 feet at the bulkhead, with a depth of 12 feet at the low and 30 feet at the high water marks. Eight gates were placed in the bulkhead, each 5 feet wide and 8 feet high, working in slides by a rack and pinion movement fastened to the tongue.*

*The flume, 50 feet wide by 14 feet deep and 650 feet long, squarely abutted the bulkhead and allowed logs to be floated down the river to the mills in Menominee. Robert H. Flaherty, of Marquette, had the contract for framing the timbers for the flume's sides and bottom which were lined with 2-inch tongue-and-groove planks.*

# PHOTOGRAPHS OF BREITUNG TOWNSHIP, DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – Updated July 2019]



**Hydraulic Works [Detail], Upper Quinnesec Falls, near Quinnesec, Breitung Township, Menominee County (later Dickinson County), Michigan, ca. 1893-1894:** This early photograph shows the original Hydraulic Falls Works building and dates from about 1893-1894. [Keen Scott]

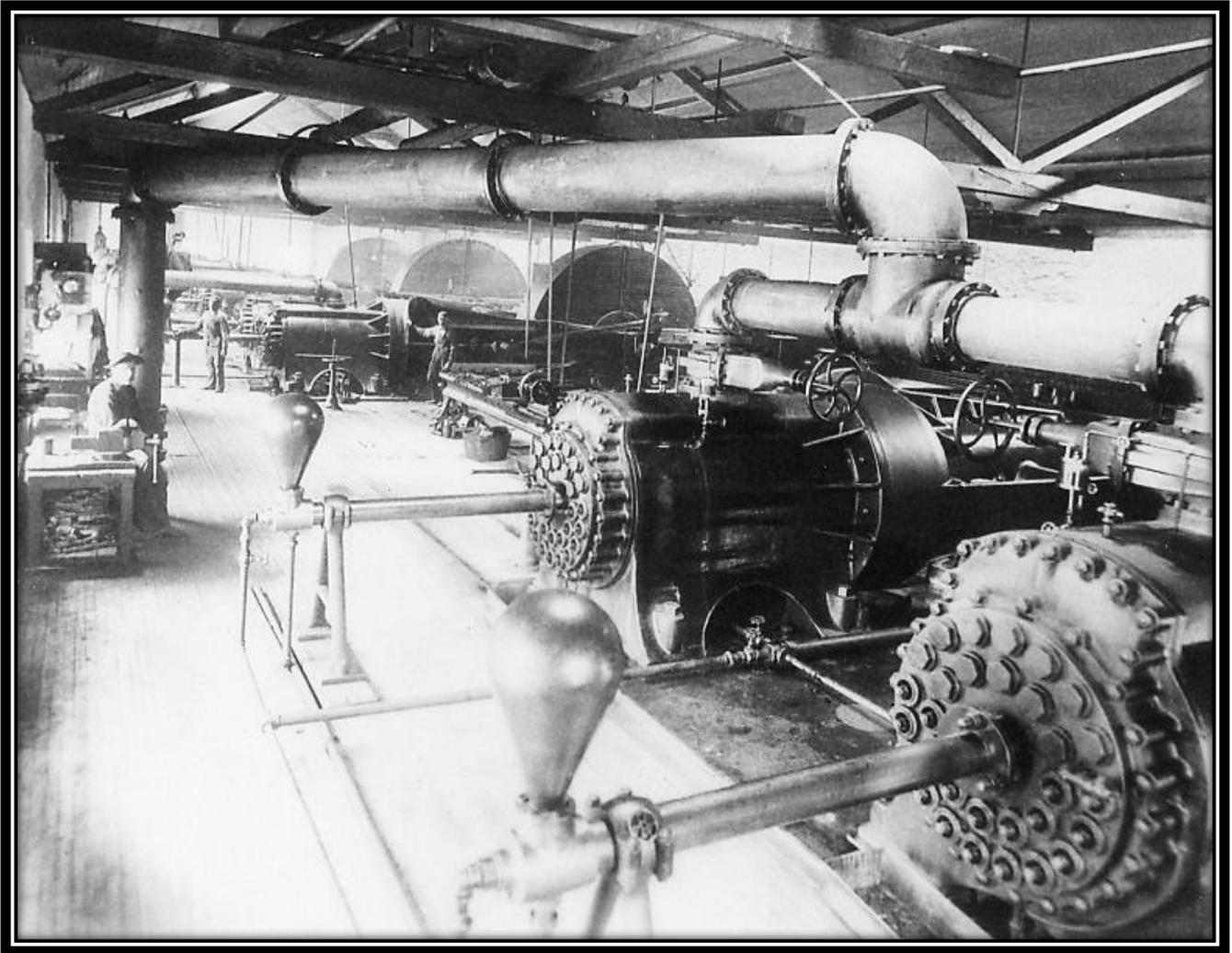
The following information was taken from *Iron Mountain's Cornish Pumping Engine and the Mines It Dewatered* by William J. Cummings, 1984, pages 24 and 25 (continued):

*An opening 6 feet high and 12 feet wide was made 550 feet from the bulkhead in the flume, leading into the penstock which carried the water from the flume to the wheel box where the power was generated. This penstock was a wrought iron pipe 7 feet in diameter constructed of ¼-inch boiler plates securely riveted together.*

*The compressor house, measuring 100 feet by 60 feet, was built on a foundation where two wheel pits 18 feet wide, 23 feet deep and 60 feet long were placed at 32-foot intervals. The wheel boxes, containing Victor turbines, or water wheels, built by the Stillwell & Bierce Manufacturing Company, of Dayton, Ohio, were placed near the bottom of the pits at the end nearest the flume. These turbines were controlled by a delicate compound speed and pressure regulator arranged to adjust the speed of the compressors from time to time so as to maintain a uniform pressure of air in the pipes. Power was transmitted from the turbines by beveled gearing and an 11-foot jack-shaft carrying a 14-foot in diameter gear wheel with a 24-inch face to a shaft upon which the crank-heads of a pair of compressors were keyed.*

# PHOTOGRAPHS OF BREITUNG TOWNSHIP, DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – Updated July 2019]



**Air Compressors Powered by Turbines, Hydraulic Falls Power Plant, Upper Quinnesec Falls, near Quinnesec, Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1900-1910:** Workmen were dwarfed by the gigantic compressors powered by turbines, or water wheels. Gust Tollen, an employee of the Chapin Mine for 44 years, served as superintendent of the Hydraulic Power Company for most of that time. *[Menominee Range Historical Museum]*

The following information was taken from *Iron Mountain's Cornish Pumping Engine and the Mines It Dewatered* by William J. Cummings, 1984, pages 24 and 25 (continued):

*Originally only two pairs of Duplex Rand compressors were used, the cylinders measuring 32 inches in diameter with a 60-inch stroke. By running the turbines at 150 revolutions per minute, the compressors produced 40 strokes in the same time interval and had the capacity to compress 2,300,000 cubic feet of air in 24 hours, the equivalent in physical energy being 1,000 horse-power. An additional turbine and a third pair of compressors were installed shortly after the plant went into operation to meet the mining companies' needs.*

# PHOTOGRAPHS OF BREITUNG TOWNSHIP, DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – Updated July 2019]



**Hydraulic Falls (Upper Quinnesec Falls) with the Spill Gates Open, near Quinnesec, Breitung Township, Menominee County (later Dickinson County), Michigan, ca. 1893-1894:** This early photograph shows the immense water flowing through the spill gates of the Hydraulic Falls dam on the Upper Quinnesec Falls and dates from about 1893-1894. [Keen Scott]

The following information was taken from *Iron Mountain's Cornish Pumping Engine and the Mines It Dewatered* by William J. Cummings, 1984, pages 24 and 25 (continued):

*By mid-summer, 1883, the right of way for the 24-inch wrought iron pipeline which spanned 16,665 feet (approximately 2 7/8 miles) was being cut. The pipe was supported by stands 58 feet apart, each carrying a roller upon which the pipe rested. Expansion joints inserted every 580 feet allowed a play of 13 inches, although no more than 7 inches were estimated as the variance in length in each 580-foot section under the influence of summer heat and winter cold. Laid on a line having very few angles on an upgrade from the falls to within a few hundred feet of the Chapin Mine, the pipe then descended rapidly to the Menominee River Railroad track, where a 12-inch pipe led to the Ludington Mine, supplying the Emmett exploration (Hamilton Mine) and the Ludington Mine with air to drive their hoisting and pumping machinery. Air pressure within the pipeline was maintained at between 60 and 65 pounds.*

# PHOTOGRAPHS OF BREITUNG TOWNSHIP, DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – Updated July 2019]



**Hydraulic Falls Power Plant and Air Pipe, Upper Quinnesec Falls, Near Quinnesec, Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan, July 15, 1904:** With the purchase of the Menominee River's Upper Quinnesec Falls in 1881, the Menominee Mining Company and the Lumbermen's Mining Company formed the Hydraulic Power Company to provide compressed air for running their mining equipment. The cast iron pipeline, 24 inches in diameter, exited from the compressor house and ran 2 7/8 miles to the Iron Mountain mines. This photograph, identified as "10104 7-15-04 U.S. Steel Corporation Power Plant, Quinnesec Falls, Iron Mountain, Mich. Chapin Mine" was taken July 15, 1904. Gust Tollen is driving the "rig." [Menominee Range Historical Museum]

The following information was taken from *Iron Mountain's Cornish Pumping Engine and the Mines It Dewatered* by William J. Cummings, 1984, pages 24 and 25 (continued):

*The Hydraulic Power Company was supplying compressed air for the Chapin Mine's drills by January 1884, and a third turbine and pair of compressors were due to be installed by the end of the summer.*

*Eventually the ownership of the Hydraulic Power Company and the use of the power supplied was shared by the Chapin Mining Company and the Ludington operation, the Chapin retaining two-thirds interest.*

# PHOTOGRAPHS OF BREITUNG TOWNSHIP, DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

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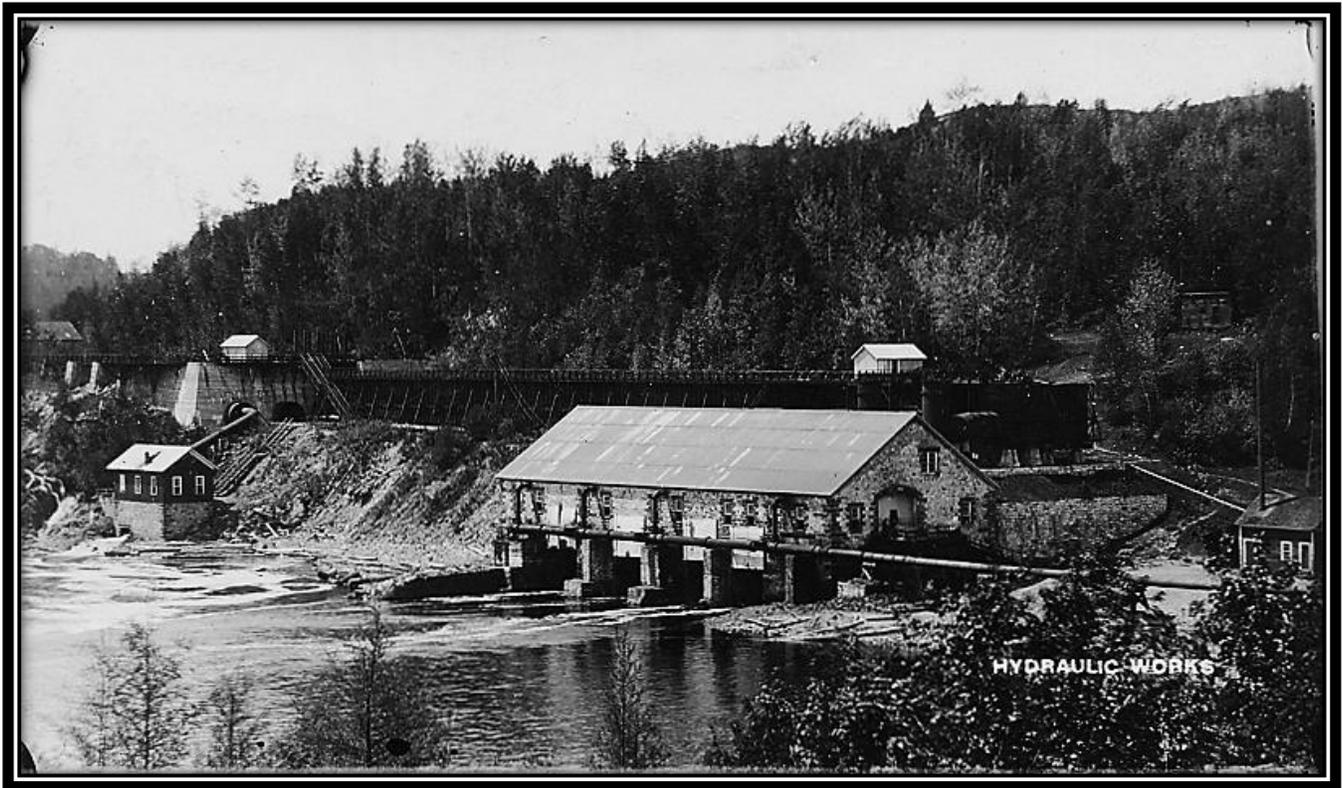
**Hydraulic Falls, Near Quinnesec, Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan, Copyright 1905:** This black-and-white halftone postcard view identified as “Hydraulic Falls, Iron Mountain, Mich. Photo. Only. Copyright 1905 by the Rotograph Co.” is postmarked Powers R.P.O. [Railroad Post Office], September 3, 1907. This photograph shows the sluiceway and logs amassed at the foot of Upper Quinnesec Falls or Hydraulic Falls. Log jams were common during the spring drive, and getting the logs moving again was dangerous and tested the lumberjacks’ skills with a peavy, cant hook and balance. [William J. Cummings]

The following information was taken from *Iron Mountain’s Cornish Pumping Engine and the Mines It Dewatered* by William J. Cummings, 1984, pages 24 and 25 (ended):

*Modifications and improvements were steadily made at the power plant which eventually included generating electrical power. In early June 1899, General Manager James MacNaughton, of the Chapin Mining Company, signed a contract with the General Electric Company of Chicago for a complete incandescent electric system for lighting the property both underground and on the surface. Power for operating the generator which would have the capacity to furnish between 2,000 and 2,400 sixteen-candlepower lights was to be furnished by an improved water wheel to be located at the Hydraulic Falls. The work of cutting the new race for this water wheel was well underway by mid-July, while the power house for the electric lighting plant, measuring 25 to 30 feet, sheeted with iron and lined with brick, was erected toward the end of the summer. By mid-January 1900, the new lighting plant was working satisfactorily.*

# PHOTOGRAPHS OF BREITUNG TOWNSHIP, DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – Updated July 2019]



**Hydraulic Works, Upper Quinnesec Falls (Hydraulic Falls), near Quinnesec, Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1910:** This unused real photo postcard view identified as "Hydraulic Works" dates from about 1910 and shows the Hydraulic Falls Power House on the Menominee River. With the purchase of the Menominee River's Upper Quinnesec Falls in 1881, the Menominee Mining Company and the Lumbermen's Mining Company formed the Hydraulic Power Company to provide compressed air for running their mining equipment. The wrought iron pipeline, 24 inches in diameter, exited from the compressor house and extended 2½ miles to the Iron Mountain mines. [William J. Cummings]

**PHOTOGRAPHS OF BREITUNG TOWNSHIP, DICKINSON COUNTY,  
MICHIGAN**

*[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – Updated July 2019]*



**Open Spill Gates at Hydraulic Falls (Upper Quinnesec Falls), near Quinnesec, Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1910:** This unused real photo postcard view unidentified on the image shows a boy and three girls standing on the walkway over the spill gates at Hydraulic Falls looking at the water coming over the dam. *[William J. Cummings]*

**PHOTOGRAPHS OF BREITUNG TOWNSHIP, DICKINSON COUNTY,  
MICHIGAN**

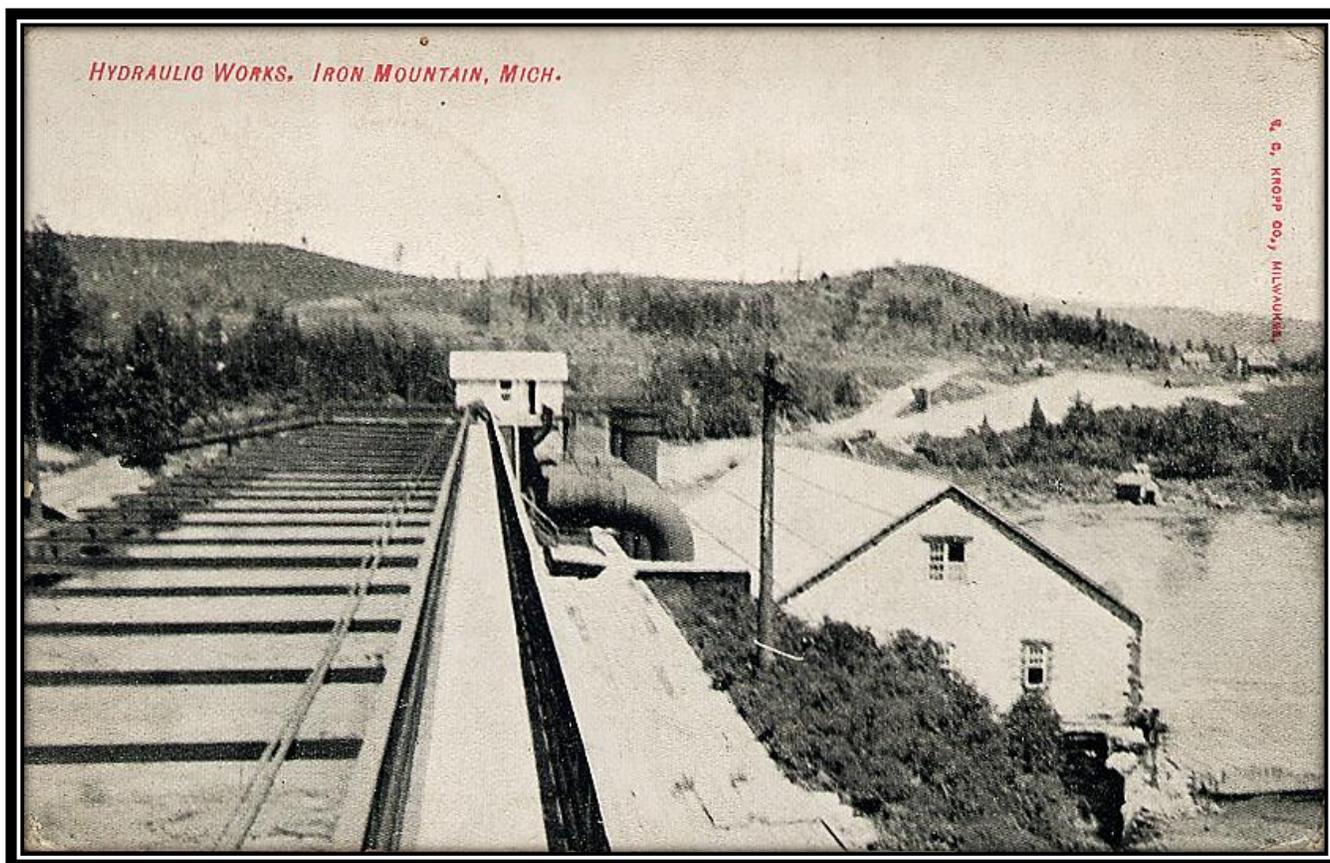
*[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – Updated July 2019]*



**Backwater Above Hydraulic Falls (Upper Quinnesec Falls) on the Menominee River, near Quinnesec, Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1910:** This unused real photo postcard view unidentified on the image dates to about 1910 and shows the backwater of the Hydraulic Falls Dam on the Menominee River. *[William J. Cummings]*

# PHOTOGRAPHS OF BREITUNG TOWNSHIP, DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – Updated July 2019]



**Hydraulic Works, Upper Quinnesec Falls (Hydraulic Falls), near Quinnesec, Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1910-1911:** This black-and-white halftone postcard view identified as "Hydraulic Works, Iron Mountain, Mich." is postmarked Champion R.P.O. [Railroad Post Office], September 8, but the date, probably 1910 or 1911, did not print. The view shows the walkway and workings above the dam and the powerhouse is visible below. This postcard view was published by the E.C. Knopp Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. [William J. Cummings]

# PHOTOGRAPHS OF BREITUNG TOWNSHIP, DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

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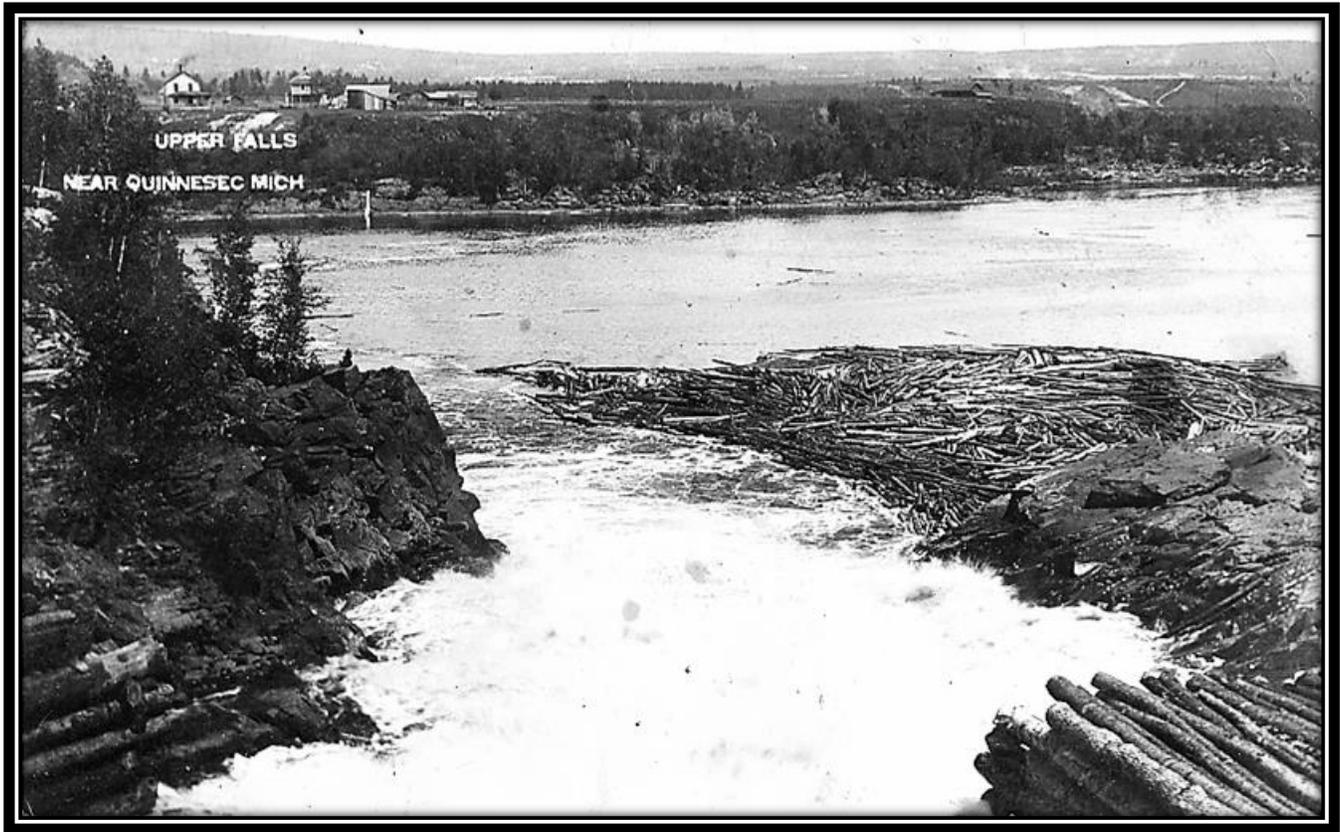


Quinnesec Falls and Hydraulic Powerhouse, Iron Mountain, Mich.

**Hydraulic Works, Upper Quinnesec Falls (Hydraulic Falls), near Quinnesec, Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1911:** This black-and-white halftone postcard view identified as “Quinnesec [*sic* – *Quinnesec*] Falls and Hydraulic Powerhouse, Iron Mountain, Mich.” is postmarked Iron Mountain, Michigan, May 22, 1911 and shows the Hydraulic Falls Power House on the Menominee River. With the purchase of the Menominee River’s Upper Quinnesec Falls in 1881, the Menominee Mining Company and the Lumbermen’s Mining Company formed the Hydraulic Power Company to provide compressed air for running their mining equipment. The wrought iron pipeline, 24 inches in diameter, exited from the compressor house and extended 2½ miles to the Iron Mountain mines. [William J. Cummings]

# PHOTOGRAPHS OF BREITUNG TOWNSHIP, DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – Updated July 2019]



**Upper Quinnesec Falls or Hydraulic Falls, Near Quinnesec, Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1910-1911:** This real photo postcard view identified as “Upper Falls, near Quinnesec, Mich.” is postmarked in Quinnesec, Michigan, but the date is too faint to read. It probably dates between 1910 and 1911 and shows the raging water coming down the sluiceway at the Upper Quinnesec Falls (Hydraulic Falls). Note that many logs had congregated at the foot of the falls. Note the houses and other buildings on the Michigan side of the Menominee River in the upper left. [William J. Cummings]

**PHOTOGRAPHS OF BREITUNG TOWNSHIP, DICKINSON COUNTY,  
MICHIGAN**

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**Log Jam, Below Hydraulic Falls, Near Quinnesec, Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1910-1920:** This unused tinted black-and-white halftone postcard view identified as **"Log Jam, Below Hydraulic Falls, Iron Mountain, Mich."** probably dates between 1910 and 1920. The dam gates were wide open and there was an accumulation of logs in the foreground, similar to those seen in the preceding postcard view. *[William J. Cummings]*

# PHOTOGRAPHS OF BREITUNG TOWNSHIP, DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

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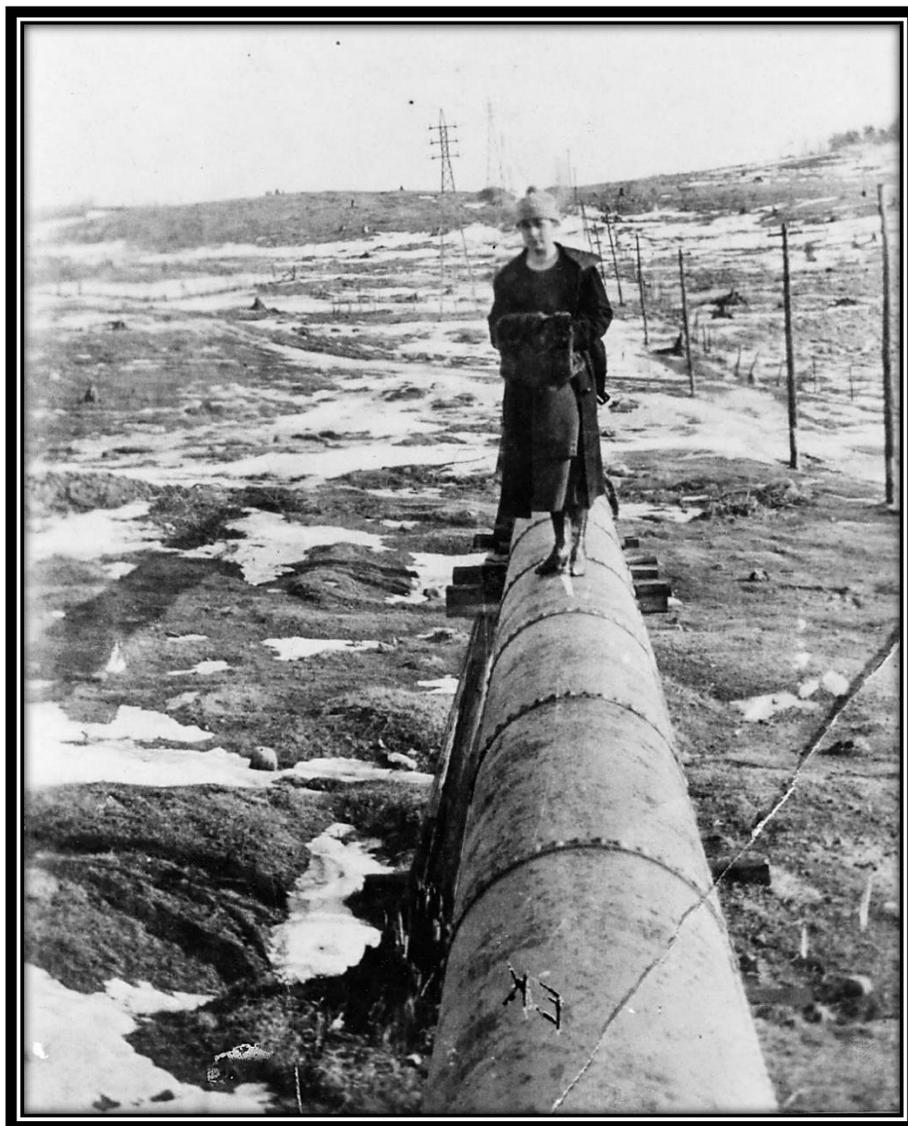


**Stockpiled Logs Near the Menominee River, Quinnesec, Postmarked May 23, 1912:** Postmarked Quinnesec, May 23, 1912, this privately-printed postcard view shows the logging yards south of Quinnesec along the Menominee River above the Lower Quinnesec Falls at Niagara, Marinette County, Wisconsin. The dusting of snow indicates late winter or early spring, when a large number of logs would be stockpiled to transport to the mills. [William J. Cummings]

**Unidentified Logging Operation, Quinnesec, Mich.,** (showing boxcars and flatcars with loads of logs in a log yard when snow was on the ground), postmarked Quinnesec, May 23, 1912 (real photo) [1990 – Josephine Fox -- \$.50] \$10.00

## PHOTOGRAPHS OF BREITUNG TOWNSHIP, DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

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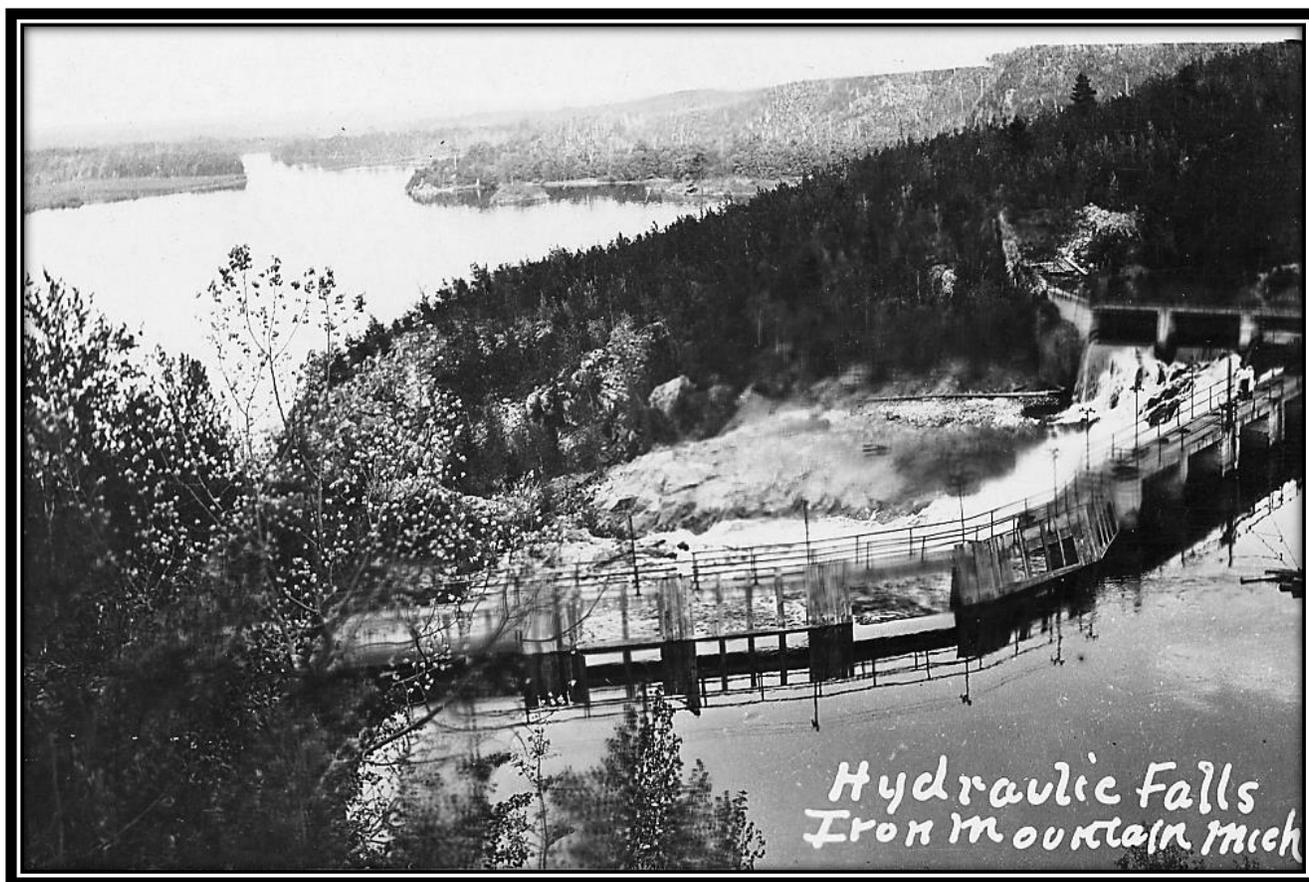


**Hydraulic Falls, Near Quinnesec, Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1920-1930:** Peg (Grenfell) Peters, wife of Pete Peters walked the Hydraulic Falls Air Pipe which ran from Hydraulic Falls to Iron Mountain to the Chapin and Ludington Mines. *[Dave Grenfell]*

The wrought iron pipeline, 24 inches in diameter, exited from the compressor house and extended 2½ miles to the Iron Mountain mines. The pipe was supported by stands 58 feet apart, each carrying a roller upon which the pipe rested. Expansion joints inserted every 580 feet allowed a play of 13 inches, although no more than 7 inches were estimated as the variance in length in each 580-foot section under the influence of summer heat and winter cold. Laid on a line having very few angles on an upgrade from the falls to within a few hundred feet of the Chapin Mine, the pipe then descended rapidly to the Menominee River Railroad track, where a 12-inch pipe led to the Ludington Mine, supplying the Emmett exploration (Hamilton Mine) and the Ludington Mine with air to drive their hoisting and pumping machinery. Air pressure within the pipeline was maintained at between 60 and 65 pounds.

# PHOTOGRAPHS OF BREITUNG TOWNSHIP, DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

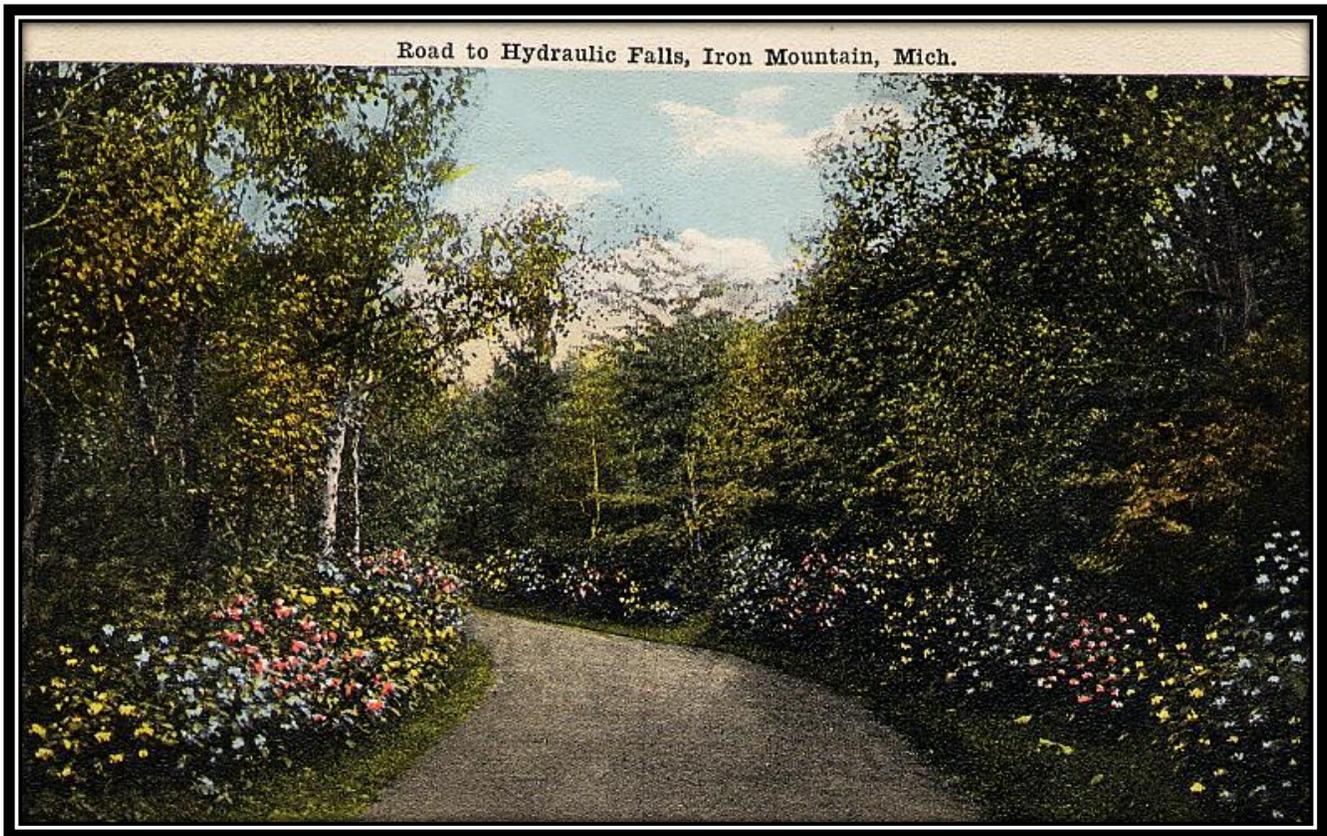
[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – Updated July 2019]



**Hydraulic Falls, near Quinnesec, Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1920-1940:** This unused real photo postcard view identified as “Hydraulic Falls, Iron Mountain, Mich.” probably dates between 1920 and 1940 judging from the Defender Stamp Box with a diamond shape inside between DEFENDER on the top and bottom. This postcard view shows the backwater of the Hydraulic Falls Dam in the foreground and a view east down the Menominee River. [William J. Cummings]

**PHOTOGRAPHS OF BREITUNG TOWNSHIP, DICKINSON COUNTY,  
MICHIGAN**

*[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – Updated July 2019]*



**Road to Hydraulic Falls, Near Quinnesec, Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1920-1930:** This tinted black-and-white halftone postcard view identified as “Road to Hydraulic Falls, Iron Mountain, Mich.” probably dates between 1920 and 1930 and shows the curving road leading to the falls from what is now called the Breitung Cutoff Road. *[William J. Cummings]*

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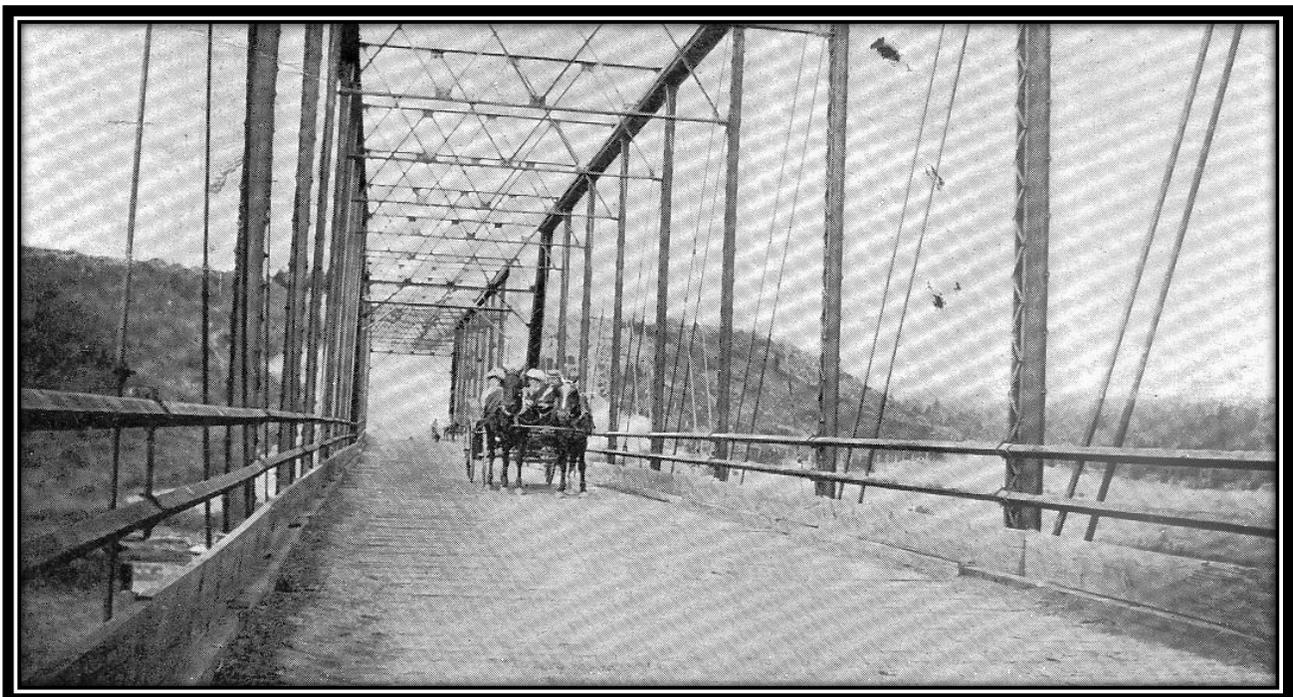
**Hydraulic Falls (Upper Quinnesec Falls) Power Plant, Near Quinnesec, Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1950:** This colored black-and-white halftone postcard view identified as “**Quinnesec Falls, Power Plant Near Iron Mountain, Mich.**” probably dates from about 1950 and shows an aerial view of the Quinnesec Power Plant Complex. *[William J. Cummings]*

**PHOTOGRAPHS OF BREITUNG TOWNSHIP, DICKINSON COUNTY,  
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*[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – Updated July 2019]*



**Bridge across Menominee River, on the Road to Niagara, Iron Mountain, Mich.,** (showing team of horses pulling wagon across a steel-structure bridge; photo taken from one end of the bridge with bridge deck in the foreground); postmarked Iron Mountain, Mich., Oct. 10, 1910 (black-and-white halftone) [2011 – Dave Jaeger, Haslett, MI -- \$5.60] \$10.00  
10-10-1910



**PHOTOGRAPHS OF BREITUNG TOWNSHIP, DICKINSON COUNTY,  
MICHIGAN**

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**Bridge across Menominee River, on the Road to Niagara, Iron Mountain, Mich.**, (showing team of horses pulling wagon across a steel-structure bridge; photo taken from one end of the bridge with bridge deck in the foreground); postmarked Iron Mountain, Mich., Oct. 26, 1909 (black-and-white halftone) [2011 – Dave Jaeger, Haslett, MI -- \$5.60] \$10.00  
10-26-1909

**St. Paul Bridge across Menominee River, Iron Mountain, Mich., The Rotograph Co., N.Y. City 59221**, (showing the bridge between Michigan and Wisconsin in winter), unused (black-and-white halftone tinted blue and pink, ca. 1910) [1990 – Josephine Fox – \$.50] \$7.00

# PHOTOGRAPHS OF BREITUNG TOWNSHIP, DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

*[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – Updated July 2019]*

**RANDVILLE:** Station on the Milwaukee & Northern Railroad established ca. 1890 near the Groveland Mine; probably named for William H. Rand, president of the Groveland Mining Company; post office established March 28, 1891, with Horace W. Bent, postmaster; discontinued March 31, 1932.



**Randville Depot, Randville, Breitung Township, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1910-1915:** This unused real photo postcard view unidentified on the image shows the Milwaukee & Northern Railroad depot at Randville, near the Groveland Mine. This was a true “whistle stop.”  
*[William J. Cummings]*

## PHOTOGRAPHS OF BREITUNG TOWNSHIP, DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – Updated July 2019]

**RICHARDSBURG:** Settlement at the Indiana Mine named for Captain Guy A. Richards, mine superintendent; post office established May 29, 1917, with Sol Beauparlant, postmaster; closed, but restored August 25, 1925.



**Indiana Mine, Northwest of Lake Fumee, Breitung Township, Menominee County (later Dickinson County, Michigan, May 1886:** Taken in May 1886, this view, looking north, shows the Indiana Mine, located on the W  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the NE  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 27, T40N, R30W. This mine, located northwest of Lake Fumee, opened in 1882 and shipped its last ore the year this photograph was taken. The mine reopened in 1915, and a settlement called Richardsburg was established. However, the last ore was shipped in 1920. [Marquette County Historical Society]

**WEST BREITUNG:** Village of West Breitung platted November 4, 1920, by the Iron Mountain Real Estate Company (Wilbur W. Thompson, president; Raymond Turner, secretary) on the SE  $\frac{1}{4}$  of SE  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 2, and the NE  $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 11, T39N of R31W.

**YOUNGS:** Settlement established at Groveland Mine named for George W. Youngs, of Iron River, general manager of the Groveland Mining Company; post office established March 21, 1911; discontinued June 30, 1912.