

DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY – EARLY PLACE AND STREET NAMES AND MISCELLANEOUS LOCATIONS

[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]

[NOTE: See Dickinson County Gazetteer for a description of most common place names in the county. Places listed below are more specific, and do not always indicate a location with a legal property description.]

BREEN TOWNSHIP

Calumet Mine Location: The mine was located in Section 8, Township 41 North, Range 28 West, and shipping began in 1882, by which time four shafts had been sunk. The mine shipped for two more years and then closed. The mine was reopened late in 1905 or early in 1906 by the Verona Mining Company, a branch of the Pickands-Mather. There was a double row of mining houses at this mining location in the early 1900's, as well as a schoolhouse.

Finntown: Immigrants of Finnish descent settled in a neighborhood in Section 10 of Breen Township and the area became known as "Finntown." About seven or eight families were always in residence there, living close together and carrying out their Finnish traditions, using the Finnish language. The men were employed at the Morgan Lumber & Cedar Company Mill, did logging, jobbing or farming. Finntown had its own school for many years. Later the children were bused to the school in Foster City. [Michigan's Breen Township, Dickinson County: The First Hundred Years 1878-1978, pages 227-230]

Fordville: In the spring of 1933 five employees of the Ford Motor Company of Kingsford, Michigan, were given the opportunity, with the Ford Motor Company's assistance, to homestead in the Hardwood area. They were Matt Ronkko, Richard Sheldon, William Ottenhoff, Paul Newman and Carl Bergfelt. The company supplied tractors for plowing, drilled the wells and set up houses. The men performed a

tremendous amount of work to open up this wilderness and set up future farms for their families. By late summer the families arrived to join their husbands and fathers. They, too, learned the meaning of hard work – clearing land, picking rocks, planting gardens. In the winter months, the five homesteaders worked at the plant at Kingsford to repay their debt to the company. It wasn't easy commuting that distance in those days. Roads were poor and chores had to be done at the farm when the day was done at the plant. [Michigan's Breen Township, Dickinson County: The First Hundred Years 1878-1978, page 231]

Grange Hall: Located near Hardwood in Breen Township, the Grange Hall burned during a forest fire in mid-May, 1925. Farms lost at the same time included Sheriff Frank Cleveland's farm and the John Erickson farm.

Hancock Location: See Rideouts Location. In 1876 the Peninsula Iron & Lumber Company leased land in the northeast quarter of Section 30 from Henry H. Porter for \$247,220.90. In 1881, the Hancock Mining Company paid \$500,000 for a mining lease in the southwest and southeast quarters of Section 30, and a few months later another lease in the same area was for another half million dollars.

Hungry Hollow: Hungry Hollow was about five miles east of Hardwood proper, and a couple of miles down the road from Fordville. Times were hard in 1935, according to people who settled the area. It was during the Great Depression and the Ford Plant in Kingsford was down to one day a week. Unlike the homesteaders in Fordville, the settlers in Hungry Hollow were on their own. Jim Cousineau, Breen Township Board member (1978), explained that the name for the neighborhood was given by Bill Edens, who claimed that as he was walking down the hill he saw a hungry-

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looking dog chewing at a dead dog. “Boy, this is a hungry place!” he exclaimed, and the name “Hungry Hollow” took root. [Michigan’s Breen Township, Dickinson County: The First Hundred Years 1878-1978, pages 233-237]

Hylas: A spur or landing on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company where logs from cuttings were hauled, unloaded and stored. Later logs were unloaded right into railroad cars from the sleighs. John Louis DuFresne brought his family to Hylas around 1895, buying a forty of land and starting logging operations. He built a camp for twenty men who worked for him and a “cook camp” nearby where his family lived. He and his wife Delphine had fifteen children. [Michigan’s Breen Township, Dickinson County: The First Hundred Years 1878-1978, pages 192-196]

Nurse Carlson Road: Axelina (Flink) Carlson, “Nurse Carlson,” lived “to the right of Dickinson County Road 569, up the hill and about a mile up the road.” Her farm home in Foster City became a dispensary from which she doled out medications of all kinds and all kinds of on-the-spot health care. She treated everything from serious axe wounds suffered by loggers to the multitude of illnesses and injuries of immigrants who arrived in the township in ever increasing numbers. She made pills and prepared other concoctions and never refused a “call” if she could possibly make it. She traveled by horse and buggy, or sleigh. In winter, when a sleigh would not get through to a patient, Axelina traveled on skis. [Michigan’s Breen Township, Dickinson County: The First Hundred Years 1878-1978, pages 159-161]

Rideouts Location: The Hancock Mine was located here. W.K. Rideout carried on a one-man mining operation at Hancock, hauling ore to a nearby railroad spur by horse and wagon and shoveling the rock into the gondolas. Rideout leased land in

the northeast quarter of Section 30 in 1900 from the Peninsula Iron & Lumber Company. Rideout was a logger and lumberman. He operated a small mill a few miles from the Hancock Mine, employing a number of men. The location was named for him. One of Rideout’s daughters married Dr. G.W. Moll and another married R.W. Pierce. Rideout is said to have invented signal lights used on railroad tracks.

Riverside Co-op Cheese Factory: Located on the south bank of the Sturgeon River in the same vicinity as the Morgan Lumber and Cedar Company barn on what became the Norman Skogman property. [Michigan’s Breen Township, Dickinson County: The First Hundred Years 1878-1978, page 104]

BREITUNG TOWNSHIP

IRON MOUNTAIN

25 Location: The Ludington Mine was located on Section 25, and the mine location and surrounding residential area is referred to as 25 Location.

American Hotel: Located at 407 South Merritt Avenue in *Polk’s Iron Mountain Classified Business Directory Including Dickinson County 1935*.

The American Hotel, Anthony Baraga, proprietor, operated at Merritt Avenue on the southeast corner of Hughitt Street in 1925, the owner living on the premises. In 1935 the American Hotel was listed at 407 South Merritt with a different proprietor, Anton Loverich. This was undoubtedly the same building that housed the German Hotel, the German House and the American Hotel listed on this site. The American Hotel, Anotn Loverich, proprietor, was mistakenly listed at 405 South Merritt Avenue in the 1939 city directory, but was

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as the American Inn at this address under the same ownership in the 1941-1942 city directory.

[See the German Hotel/German House.]

Anderson Building: Constructed in 1891, 105 East C Street, according to May 3, 1926 article on prohibition on *The Iron Mountain News*. The Princess Restaurant was located in the basement at that time.

Anshe Kneseth Israel (Jewish Synagogue): Located on South Kimberly Avenue at the northeast corner of West A Street in *Polk's Iron Mountain City Directory 1935* and *Polk's Iron Mountain Classified Business Directory Including Dickinson County 1935*.

The Swedish Free Missionary Church of Iron Mountain, better known as the Swedish Mission Church, was founded in August, 1882, when the six charter members met at the home of Andrew Lundin in the young settlement's North Side. They built their first church, the frame structure, at the southeast corner of East Brown Street and Iron Mountain Street. However, a rapidly-increasing congregation soon outgrew this building, even after remodeling. The Swedish Mission congregation erected a new church on the southeast corner of Ludington Street and Iron Mountain Street in 1890.

In 1892, the old Swedish Mission Church was purchased by the Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church which had been organized by Dr. C.G. Nelson on May 15, 1890. The church's first pastor was the Rev. F. Soderman.

Members of Iron Mountain's Jewish community purchased the church from the Swedish Methodists in 1909, and moved it to the corner of Kimberly Avenue and West A Street.

Armory Company L: Located in the Spencer Block at 118 East B Street in the *Directory of the Cities of Iron Mountain and Norway and Villages of Quinnesec and*

Vulcan, Mich. with a List of the Residents of Niagara, Wis. 1902-1903.

Athletic Park: Located at the site of the present (2009) Iron Mountain High School Stadium. The Athletic Park was originally owned by the Iron Mountain Athletic Association which formed in 1906, when the park was established. The park, equivalent to 32 city lots, was sold to the Iron Mountain Public Schools for \$15,750 in the summer of 1925.

Ayoub Building: Located at 706-710 Carpenter Avenue, this building was probably constructed in the 1920's. The owners were Lebanese, according to Don Khoury, and were from the Copper Country.

Baptist Hall: Located on the second floor of 100 East Brown Street above John Russell's general store, according to the 1892-1894 Iron Mountain City Directory.

Benso's Hall: Located at 514 Sixth Avenue on the North Side, this was a gathering place for the Italian population. The owner was Domenic Benso, who had a saloon at 512 Sixth Avenue, in the 1913 city directory.

[See Columbia Hall.]

Bies Building: Located at the corner of East A Street and South Stephenson Avenue. The following article from the *Iron Mountain News*, May 6, 1921, page 3, column 1, provides information on the building's construction:

At the corner of East A street and Stephenson avenue, Edward Bies, the well-known garage man, yesterday broke ground for the erection of a concrete business block. It will be a one-story structure and will have a [sic] On B street will contain two stores each having a frontage of thirty feet. Both have been leased. Mr. Bies has leased the store he now occupies for the sale of automobile tires and accessories and a drug store will be opened therein. Mr. Bies will remove his business to the apartment south now

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occupied as a salesroom and exhibition room, and the rear portion of the new building will be utilized for a shop and general garage purposes.

Braumart Building: Located at 106 East B Street in *Polk's Iron Mountain City Directory 1935* and *Polk's Iron Mountain Classified Business Directory Including Dickinson County 1935*.

Braumart Theatre: On February 18, 1924, Martin D. Thomas, manager of the newly-formed Colonial Theatre Company, announced plans for the construction of a new theater on 100 block of East B Street. The property was unoccupied with the exception of a small part where the Central House, a hotel operated by C.J. Recla, stood. The hotel was razed to make room for the new structure.

The new theater was a part of the chain of theaters included in the Colonial Theatre Group, which consisted of the Colonial Theatre and the Bijou Theatre, both located on Ludington Street, Iron Mountain, and four additional houses located in Fond du Lac, Wis. The name Braumart was derived from a combination of the names of A.E. Brauns, the owner, and Martin D. Thomas, the manager.

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

The Foster Construction Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, began construction on Wednesday, September 3, 1924.

The Braumart Theatre opened Tuesday evening, April 21, 1925, with 2,000 moviegoers attending the two performances. The day before the *Iron Mountain News* gave a detailed account of its elaborate décor and declared the Braumart "will rank as the finest amusement house north of

Milwaukee, embodying as it does the most modern type of construction and the various and up-to-the-minute improvements in the technique of motion picture projection."

Byrne's Hall: Located at 118 West Brown Street in the *Directory of the Cities of Iron Mountain and Norway and Villages of Quinnesec and Vulcan, Mich. with a List of the Residents of Niagara, Wis. 1902-1903*. T.H. Byrnes ran a meat market at this location in 1892, according to the 1892-1894 city directory.

Cameron Building: This store building was located at 311 South Stephenson Avenue.

In 1892-1894 John J. Cole dealt in "Clothing, hats, caps, gents' furnishings, boots, shoes, etc." at 311 South Stephenson Avenue, and also sold "dry goods and carpets" at his other store located at 225 South Stephenson Avenue at this time. L.W. Johnson, a jeweler and optician, ran his shop here in 1902-1903, and Mrs. J.O. Marchand also operated her millinery shop at this address. An article in the December 8, 1904 edition of the *Iron Mountain Press* announced that L.W. Johnson intended to retire from the jewelry business, having sold "his handsome fixtures to Rahm & Rylander (Gust Rahm and Carl Rylander)."

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

On August 6, 1906, the Michigan State Telephone Company purchased stock and equipment from the Menominee Range Telephone Company. It is probable that the telephone company was actually

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upstairs of 311 South Stephenson Avenue during the entire span of years mentioned here, and that the address changed from 309 to 311 South Stephenson Avenue after 1907-1908 but before 1913.

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

Carnegie Public Library: Located at 300-302 East Ludington Street, now (2009) the Menominee Range Historical Foundation Museum, in the *Directory of the Cities of Iron Mountain and Norway and Villages of Quinnesec and Vulcan, Mich. with a List of the Residents of Niagara, Wis. 1902-1903*.

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

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\$17,500. The additional money is required for the stack-room and furnishings.”

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.

Catholic Woods: Located on the west side of Crystal Lake and extending to the east side of the residential area on the road leading from Woodward Avenue to the City Park in Iron Mountain. This tract of land was supposedly owned by the Catholic church, thus the reference to the Catholic Woods, prevalent in the 1950's and 1960's.

Catlin Building: Located on Brown Street. The following article from the Iron Mountain Press for June 3, 1897, page 1, column 4, mentions this building:

The dry goods establishment of Ellis Hassel, in the Montgomery block, was closed on a chattel mortgage held by Lauerman Bros., of Marinette, last Monday. The mortgage is for \$1,874. Mr. Hassel came to the city about a year ago and engaged in business in a small way in the Catlin building on Brown street, moving about four months ago to Stephenson avenue. He was enterprising and was thought to be doing a successful business. His failure is a surprise to his most intimate friends. Mr. Hassel informs his intimates that he intends going to Europe as soon as his affairs are settled.

Central Methodist Episcopal Church: Located at 114 West B Street in the *Directory of the Cities of Iron Mountain and Norway and Villages of Quinnesec and Vulcan, Mich. with a List of the Residents of Niagara, Wis. 1902-1903* and in *J.W.*

Shannon & Co.'s Directory of Iron Mountain for 1905-06; located at 112 West B Street in *Polk's Iron Mountain City Directory 1935* and *Polk's Iron Mountain Classified Business Directory Including Dickinson County 1935*.

In the fall of 1887, the Rev. G.C. Squires was sent to Iron Mountain to serve the First Methodist Episcopal Church on the North Side and to organize the new downtown congregation which met at Scandling's Hall. The foundation of the new church was laid on West "B" Street on land owned by John T. Spencer. The dedication service was conducted by the Rev. A.R. Johns, and presiding elder, the Rev. Thompson, on May 26, 1889. In September, 1890, the Rev. John M. Shank became the first pastor with 108 full members and 20 probationers. The Central Methodist Church occupied this site in 1892-1894 with the Rev. John M. Shank serving as pastor. Services were at 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school was at 2:15 p.m. Class meeting was held on Sunday morning before preaching, and at 3:15 p.m. and in the evening after preaching. Prayer meeting was held Thursday at 7 p.m. J.H. Irwin was superintendent of the Sunday school. Although there was no listing for this address in the 1902-1903 or in the 1907-1908 directory, the Central Methodist Episcopal Church was located here at that time. In 1913 the Central Methodist Episcopal Church was listed at this address. There was no listing for this address in 1925, 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942, as the church address was given as 112 West B Street during that time.

On Wednesday, January 5, 1944, the 61-year-old Central Methodist Episcopal Church was destroyed by fire.

Central School: Located at the corner of Prospect Avenue and West B Street in the *Directory of the Cities of Iron Mountain and Norway and Villages of Quinnesec and Vulcan, Mich. with a List of the Residents of*

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Niagara, Wis. 1902-1903 and in J.W. Shannon & Co.'s Directory of Iron Mountain for 1905-06.

The Central School was built in 1884 on the site of the present Iron Mountain High School at the cost of \$15,000. It had two stories with eight rooms and housed all grades. It served as the high school until the Hulst School was built. The first high school class graduated in 1889. O.H. Chamberlin was the first superintendent of schools. The Central School was moved to a new site at the corner of Kimberly Avenue and West Hughitt Street in mid-June, 1911, so that the new Iron Mountain High School could be constructed on the site. White & Miench were awarded the contract for moving the school. The frame building was razed in 1937 to make room for the new junior high school, today's Central School. Construction on the new building was completed at the end of 1938, and the school was opened following Christmas vacation, in January, 1939.

Chapin Building: Located at 103-107 South Stephenson Avenue in *Polk's Iron Mountain City Directory 1935* and *Polk's Iron Mountain Classified Business Directory Including Dickinson County 1935*.

Chapin Hall: Located at 102 Second Street in the *Directory of the Cities of Iron Mountain and Norway and Villages of Quinnesec and Vulcan, Mich. with a List of the Residents of Niagara, Wis. 1902-1903* and in *J.W. Shannon & Co.'s Directory of Iron Mountain for 1905-06*.

Chapin Hospital: Located at 402 Second Street in the *Directory of the Cities of Iron Mountain and Norway and Villages of Quinnesec and Vulcan, Mich. with a List of the Residents of Niagara, Wis. 1902-1903* and in *J.W. Shannon & Co.'s Directory of Iron Mountain for 1905-06*.

Shortly after Iron Mountain was founded, the owners of the Chapin Mine hired Dr. John D. Cameron, who arrived

early in 1882, to care for the employees of the Chapin Mine and their families. The miners had \$1 deducted from their monthly pay for medical care which covered all medicines and doctor's fees. Dr. Cameron, was a graduate of McGill College in Montreal, Canada. He was joined in November of 1882 by Dr. Joseph Addison Crowell. These two doctors had approximately 300 miners under their care when they began practice, but this number reached 3,400 in 1890.

In that same year, the Chapin Hospital, which was in effect more of an office than a hospital, was built at the northeast end of the present Chapin Pit where Park Avenue turns towards the North Side. Allen Hopper was the orderly, or male nurse, assigned to the hospital, and also took care of the mine's horses.

On Friday, September 18, 1891, Supt. Cady informed Dr. Cameron and Dr. Crowell that, since he desired physicians who would devote their time exclusively to the needs of the men employed at the Chapin Mine, their position would be filled by Dr. William J. Carpenter, physician and surgeon, of Stambaugh.

Chapin Pit/Chapin Lake: The body of water on North Stephenson Avenue at the site of the original Chapin Mine, and the original settlement of Iron Mountain which began in the fall of 1879.

Chapin School: Located at the corner of Vulcan Street and Sixth Street in the *Directory of the Cities of Iron Mountain and Norway and Villages of Quinnesec and Vulcan, Mich. with a List of the Residents of Niagara, Wis. 1902-1903* and in *J.W. Shannon & Co.'s Directory of Iron Mountain for 1905-06*.

Built in 1889 at the corner of Vulcan Street and Sixth Street in the Chapin Location (the North Side), this school was named for Henry A. Chapin, of Niles, Michigan, the fee owner of the Chapin

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Mine. The lot has a frontage on three sides – on the west of 100 feet, north 240 feet and east 146 feet, and was owned by the Chapin Mining Company. In mid-May, 1889, N.B. Parmelee & Son were awarded the contract to build the school at a cost of \$8,954, and immediately began working on the structure. By late June, 1889, the foundation walls were nearly completed. The Chapin School had six rooms and later four more were added.

An article on The Menominee Range on September 26, 1889, page 1, column 3, noted:

THE new school house on the Chapin location is the most conspicuous building in that part of the city, and the only school building in the city worthy [of] the name.

The building was razed in about 1949.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Depot:

Located at the corner of West B Street and Merritt Avenue in *J.W. Shannon & Co.'s Directory of Iron Mountain for 1905-06*.

Originally, the Milwaukee & Northern Railroad was built from Quinnesec to Iron Mountain in 1886, and a station was established with J.M. Clifford acting as agent. The Milwaukee & Northern Railroad Company was incorporated on June 5, 1880. In the early 1890's four passenger trains arrived and departed daily on their tracks. The Milwaukee & Northern Railway depot, J.M. Clifford, agent and alderman in the Fifth Ward, was located on the southeast corner of East B Street and Merritt Avenue in 1892-1894. In 1895 Dr. Joseph Addison Crowell, the health officer, condemned the well at the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Depot and pronounced the water poisonous. Several cases of typhoid fever were attributed to the use of water from this well. There was no listing for 101 East B Street in 1902-1903 in the street index, but in the Classified Business Directory the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway depot was now the

name of the building located at 101 East B Street, as it was in 1907-1908 with G.F. Gensch serving as the station agent. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway depot was still listed at this address in 1913 with M.J. Schenk serving as agent at both the freight and passenger depots for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and the Wisconsin & Michigan Railway. There were no other addresses on the south side of the 100 block of East B Street from 1892-1894 to 1913.

Finally, on February 5, 1914, the *Iron Mountain Press* was able to announce that the *first consignment of brick for the new Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road passenger station has been received here. That looks like business.*

The company is soliciting bids from local building contractors, steam fitters and plumbers for erection work. That looks like business.

Owners of warehouses and other buildings on the company property between B and D streets have been notified to vacate – sixty days' notice having been given. More business.

The new station, estimated to cost about \$25,000, "considerably more than the first estimate," was to be a solid brick building with a slate roof and fire-proof in every particular. The main building was designed at 27 x 100 feet on the foundations with an extension on the east side 4 x 15 feet in size for toilet rooms.

A pavilion facing B Street, 20 x 30 feet in size, made the total length of station and pavilion 130 feet. The general waiting room and the smoking room were 24 x 26 feet, while the ticket office between the two was 14 x 14 feet in size. There was an arched passageway between the general waiting room and smoking room.

A separate building, 20 x 26 feet, for express, baggage, the steam heating plant

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and coal storage was located to the south of the station, connected by a pavilion.

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

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

Plans also included a new roundhouse, coal hoist and storage and water tank. The old station was moved two blocks south, facing on D Street, and converted into a freight depot and warehouse. There was also some rearrangement of tracks. All this brought the total for the project, including the new depot, to an expenditure of considerably more than \$50,000.

The old roundhouse, coal warehouse and water tank were torn down. The new roundhouse, coal warehouse and water tank were erected about one mile south, at a point near the Wisconsin & Michigan junction.

Chicago & Northwestern Depot:

Located at 320 South Stephenson Avenue in *J.W. Shannon & Co.'s Directory of Iron Mountain for 1905-06*.

An article appearing in *The Florence Mining News* noted that the Chicago & Northwestern Depot in Iron Mountain was more like a pigpen than a depot in 1885. The editor of an Iron Mountain newspaper stated that the analogy was literally true, as pigs were wallowing in the mud under the depot. The article stated: *The stench that arises some days is enough to knock the baggage truck off the platform. The reason that no one falls off the platform in front of the in-coming train is because they become*

so paralyzed by the horrible smell that they stagger up on the side of the depot and the conductor and brakeman have to rush out and drag the passengers on board the train. Once in awhile [a while] they get an invigorating whiff from a petroleum tank car standing on the side-track that braces them up wonderfully. No more frightful calamity could ever happen to a mortal than to be found dead around that depot!

Another article, appearing in the April 25, 1889 issue of *The Menominee Range* read: *THAT miserable little tinder box dignified with the title of the C. & N.W. depot must go. It is a wonder to us how it is that an enterprising concern like the company could think of maintaining such an unsightly, incommodious, and discreditable hovel as its depot in a city like Iron Mountain. Is there no positive danger of the people arguing, 'as the depot, so the company'?*

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

On the Chicago & Northwestern, a passenger could reach Chicago from Iron Mountain in twelve hours. Six passenger trains arrived and departed daily in the early 1890's in Iron Mountain. In addition, three

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freight trains reached the city daily. Ore trains are not included in this schedule.

Christian Science Church: Located at 712 South Stephenson Avenue in *Polk's Iron Mountain City Directory 1935* and *Polk's Iron Mountain Classified Business Directory Including Dickinson County 1935*.

City Building/City Hall: Located at 206-208 East Ludington Street in the *Directory of the Cities of Iron Mountain and Norway and Villages of Quinnesec and Vulcan, Mich. with a List of the Residents of Niagara, Wis. 1902-1903* and in *J.W. Shannon & Co.'s Directory of Iron Mountain for 1905-06*.

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

[See Wood's Sandstone Block.]

City Jail: The city jail was listed at 305 Merritt Avenue in the 1892-1894 city directory.

City Park: In mid-September, 1908, the Iron Mountain City Council appointed a committee to make a survey of the lands located east and south of "Pine Grove Park," the golf course, desired for a city park. The lands were owned by Hewitt & Jones, who refused to accept the offer made by the city of \$20.00 per acre. In mid-November, 1908, the city authorities commenced condemnation proceedings in probate court against the Hewitt Land & Iron Company which had refused to accept the city's offer for the lands desired for a

city park. On May 27, 1911, "Dr. Warren H. Manning, of Boston, considered the foremost landscape artist in this country," according to an article in the *Iron Mountain Press*, visited the property which had been recently purchased for a city park, agreeing to furnish sketches for the improvement of the area. Dr. Manning's services were secured through the courtesy of the Hon. William G. Mather, of the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company. On July 17, the city council voted to spend a "considerable sum of money" in improving the city park on Iron Mountain's west side. The trees were to be trimmed up and swings and seats were to be placed in the grove. In early August, the park committee of the city council proposed to immediately spend the \$3,000 in the city park fund on improvements which included a pavilion measuring about 50 feet x 60 feet, swings and seats. The city water mains were also to be extended to the park and the little lake was to be improved. At this time seven men were working in the park trimming up the trees, clearing the underbrush and cleaning up the area in hopes of having the grounds in shape for opening on Labor Day.

Max A. Cohodes Building: Built in 1922, this business block, located at 615-621 South Stephenson Avenue, contained a number of different businesses over the decades.

Columbia Hall: Harry Menucci and Domenic Benso, proprietors, 514 Sixth Avenue on the North Side, in the 1907 city directory; see Benso's Hall. Menucci & Benso also ran a saloon at 509 Sixth Avenue, selling liquor and cigars. Harry Menucci resided at 509 Sixth Avenue.

[See Benso's Hall.]

Commercial Bank Building: Located at 510 South Stephenson Avenue in *Polk's Iron Mountain City Directory 1935* and *Polk's Iron Mountain Classified Business Directory Including Dickinson County 1935*.

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Commercial Hotel: Located at 101-103 West B Street in the *Directory of the Cities of Iron Mountain and Norway and Villages of Quinnesec and Vulcan, Mich. with a List of the Residents of Niagara, Wis. 1902-1903* and in *J.W. Shannon & Co.'s Directory of Iron Mountain for 1905-06*.

Cook & Pehlam Block: Located at 411-413 South Stephenson Avenue, this brick block was erected on the site formerly occupied by Louis M. Hansen's livery stable. According to an item in the March 24, 1910 edition of *Iron Mountain Press*: The old livery barn on Stephenson avenue, occupied by L.M. Hansen for a long term of years, is being demolished preparatory to the erection of a brick block by Messrs. Cook and Pelham, owners of the property. August C. Cook and Herbert M. Pelham were lawyers and had a professional partnership.

Cordy Building: Built in the fall of 1921 by Joseph Cordy, the Cordy Building, a one-story brick structure, is located at 102 East B Street. The building does not occupy the entire lot, as the rear portion was purchased by Brauns & Thomas, whose original plans were to use it for part of the Braumart Theatre. The building was occupied by Christ Anegon & Co., Arthur Mitchell being the "& Co." of the firm, as a confectionery store. It was known as the St. Paul Candy Kitchen by 1924, and was usually referred to as Anegon's Candy Kitchen. Anegon and Mitchell purchased the building from Joseph Cordy on May 27, 1925, for \$22,000.

Coragliotti Building: Located on Brown Street. The following article from *The Menominee Range*, April 4, 1889, page 1, column 5, noted the building's construction:

Mr. Paul Barossi, who has done some excellent masonry work around the location, is now putting up a handsome brick building on Brown street to take the

place of the wooden premises which were occupied by Michael Coragliotti before the recent fire. The structure will be two-stories [sic – two stories] high and handsomely decorated. As the work is in the hands of Mr. Barossi there will be, judging by his previous work, a very substantial building added to those already within the fire limits.

Cordy Building: Built in the fall of 1921 by Joseph Cordy, the Cordy Building, a one-story brick structure, is located at 102 East B Street. The building does not occupy the entire lot, as the rear portion was purchased by Brauns & Thomas, whose original plans were to use it for part of the Braumart Theatre. The building was occupied by Christ Anegon & Co., Arthur Mitchell being the "& Co." of the firm, as a confectionery store. It was known as the St. Paul Candy Kitchen by 1924, and was usually referred to as Anegon's Candy Kitchen. Anegon and Mitchell purchased the building from Joseph Cordy on May 27, 1925, for \$22,000.

Cordy Building: Located at 110 East B Street in *Polk's Iron Mountain City Directory 1935* and *Polk's Iron Mountain Classified Business Directory Including Dickinson County 1935*.

County Jail: Located at the corner of South Stephenson Avenue and East D Street in the *Directory of the Cities of Iron Mountain and Norway and Villages of Quinnesec and Vulcan, Mich. with a List of the Residents of Niagara, Wis. 1902-1903*.

Crystal Lake: The lake in the southern part of the city which once had a beach where the soccer fields are now located.

Cyrenaica: Pronounced "Cher-ee-nyka," this was a part of Lybia in Africa. During the nineteenth century, Italy and many other countries attempted to expand their empires for economic reasons. Italy tried to take Cyrenaica by force, but met with fierce and brutal resistance. The area west from the railroad yards in the

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Northside of Iron Mountain was called Cyrenaica, bounded on the east by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad yards; to the west, the area was never more than one block deep, except for the Joseph Tamborini farm at the end of West Main Street. The following account is one version of how the area received its name: In the old days, the Northside had a lot of so-called neighborhood gangs or sections with the members being very clannish. A man from a different area in the Northside came to the area across the tracks for some reason. He was very temperamental and had a drinking problem, and got into an argument and scuffle with someone who gave him several bruises. Later, one of the man's neighbors asked him why he had those bruises. He replied, "Don't ever go across the tracks, because the people there are as savage as the people of Cyrenaica." The name stuck.

Deadman's Alley: Located on the North Side, this alley was supposedly the location of a knife fight which resulted in the death of one of the participants.

East Side: Located to the east of Stephenson Avenue and comprising the streets from the Chapin Pit at the north to the edge of town on the south, this area was largely settled by Scandinavians when Iron Mountain was young.

Elks' Hall: Located at 202 East Ludington Street in in the *Directory of the Cities of Iron Mountain and Norway and Villages of Quinnesec and Vulcan, Mich. with a List of the Residents of Niagara, Wis. 1902-1903* and in *J.W. Shannon & Co.'s Directory of Iron Mountain for 1905-06*.

Emanuel Baptist Church: Located at the corner of East Ludington Street and Iron Mountain Avenue in the *Directory of the Cities of Iron Mountain and Norway and Villages of Quinnesec and Vulcan, Mich.*

with a List of the Residents of Niagara, Wis. 1902-1903.

European Hotel: Located at 319 South Stephenson Avenue in *J.W. Shannon & Co.'s Directory of Iron Mountain for 1905-06*.

Evangelical Lutheran Church: Located on West D Street at the southeast corner of Stockbridge Avenue in *Polk's Iron Mountain City Directory 1935* and *Polk's Iron Mountain Classified Business Directory Including Dickinson County 1935*. [Listed as the German Evangelical Lutheran Church.]

Farragut School: Located at the corner of Vulcan Street and Fifth Street in the *Directory of the Cities of Iron Mountain and Norway and Villages of Quinnesec and Vulcan, Mich. with a List of the Residents of Niagara, Wis. 1902-1903* and in *J.W. Shannon & Co.'s Directory of Iron Mountain for 1905-06*.

Felch Hotel: Located at 219 East A Street in the *Directory of the Cities of Iron Mountain and Norway and Villages of Quinnesec and Vulcan, Mich. with a List of the Residents of Niagara, Wis. 1902-1903*, in *J.W. Shannon & Co.'s Directory of Iron Mountain for 1905-06* and in *Polk's Iron Mountain Classified Business Directory Including Dickinson County 1935*.

Fifth Avenue: Now known as Sixth Street

First Lutheran Church: Located at the corner of East Hughitt Street and Iron Mountain Street in *Polk's Iron Mountain City Directory 1935* and *Polk's Iron Mountain Classified Business Directory Including Dickinson County 1935*.

First Lutheran Church: Located on Vulcan Street on the northwest corner of Fourth Street in *Polk's Iron Mountain City Directory 1935* and *Polk's Iron Mountain Classified Business Directory Including Dickinson County 1935*.

First Methodist Episcopal Church: Located at the corner of Fourth Street and

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Chapin Street (108 Fourth Street) in the *Directory of the Cities of Iron Mountain and Norway and Villages of Quinnesec and Vulcan, Mich. with a List of the Residents of Niagara, Wis. 1902-1903* and in *J.W. Shannon & Co.'s Directory of Iron Mountain for 1905-06*; Located at 108 Fourth Street in *Polk's Iron Mountain City Directory 1935* and *Polk's Iron Mountain Classified Business Directory Including Dickinson County 1935*.

First National Bank Building: Located at 221 South Stephenson Avenue in *Polk's Iron Mountain City Directory 1935* and *Polk's Iron Mountain Classified Business Directory Including Dickinson County 1935*.

First Presbyterian Church: Located at the corner of Carpenter Avenue and West Brown Street (200 West Brown Street) in the *Directory of the Cities of Iron Mountain and Norway and Villages of Quinnesec and Vulcan, Mich. with a List of the Residents of Niagara, Wis. 1902-1903*; in *J.W. Shannon & Co.'s Directory of Iron Mountain for 1905-06* and in *Polk's Iron Mountain City Directory 1935* and *Polk's Iron Mountain Classified Business Directory Including Dickinson County 1935*.

Fisher Block: This building, located at 110 East Ludington Street, was constructed by Hiram D. Fisher, of Florence, Wisconsin, in 1891, and originally housed the Commercial Bank, as well as the offices of *The Iron Mountain Press*. Before being torn down, it housed the Andreini Furniture Store annex.

Flanagan Block: Owned by Patrick Flanagan, of Norway and Sagola, the Flanagan Block, located at the northeast corner of South Stephenson Avenue and East A Street, was one of the first large buildings constructed in Iron Mountain, housing a number of businesses. On Saturday, October 3, 1896, the Flanagan Block suffered severe fire damage, but the building was repaired, repapered and

repainted. On Thursday, Feb. 25, 1904, the building was totally destroyed by fire. Possibly the building at 425 South Stephenson Avenue listed in the 1892-1894 city directory as Engberg & Flannigan (Peter Engberg and John W. Flannigan), dealers in wines, liquors, cigars and fresh beer was the Flanagan Block, perhaps with different owners. Their advertisement in the city directory reads: "Mixed drinks and bottled good served, and good treatment assured." Following the 1904 fire, the site stood vacant until 1921, when the U.S. National Bank was built on the site. This bank failed during the depression and later was occupied the Montgomery Ward Company. It is currently (2009) known as the Downtown Plaza, housing a number of businesses.

Flanagan Building: Located on East A Street in 1922, when it served as temporary quarters for *The Iron Mountain News* following a fire at the newspaper offices. The Payant Bros. had moved into their new offices at Merritt Avenue and A Street, vacating their quarters in the Flanagan building.

Freiderich's Block: Located on North Stephenson Avenue. The following article from *The Menominee Range*, May 21, 1891, page 1, column 2, noted the sale of the property to Dr. John D. Cameron:

The Freidrich's block on Stephenson avenue was sold on Wednesday to Dr. J.D. Cameron; consideration \$12,500.

German Hotel/German House: The German Hotel, operated by Marsch & Gothe (John Marsch and Fred Gothe), in 1892-1894 at 407 South Merritt Avenue, boasted "Good accomodations [*sic* – *accommodations*] by the day or week. A fine bar of wines and liquors in connection." Both of the proprietors resided in the hotel at that time. In addition, Chris Gothe, who worked at a brewery, and Peter Marsch, a laborer, both boarded at the German Hotel

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at that time. The German Hotel was listed at 407 Merritt Avenue in 1902-1903, but there was no record of proprietors. Fred Gothe's name was not found in the directory and John Marsch worked in railroad construction and had a sales stable at 220 East Hughitt Street at that time. The entries for the German House and the German Hotel appeared with the address 107 Merritt Avenue in 1907-1908 and 1913, respectively.

[See also the American Hotel.]

German Lutheran Church: Located at 317 West D Street in the *Directory of the Cities of Iron Mountain and Norway and Dickinson County with a List of Residents of Homestead, Wisconsin 1913*.

Gospel Hall: This building, located on the southeast corner of East B Street and South Stephenson Avenue, served as an early meeting place for many newly-formed congregations in the early years.

Holy Rosary Catholic Church: Located at the corner of Millie Street and Blaine Street in the *Directory of the Cities of Iron Mountain and Norway and Villages of Quinnesec and Vulcan, Mich. with a List of the Residents of Niagara, Wis. 1902-1903*. [See also the Immaculate Conception Catholic Church.]

Holy Trinity Episcopal Church: Located at the corner of Prospect Avenue and West B Street (223 West B Street) in the *Directory of the Cities of Iron Mountain and Norway and Villages of Quinnesec and Vulcan, Mich. with a List of the Residents of Niagara, Wis. 1902-1903* and in *J.W. Shannon & Co.'s Directory of Iron Mountain for 1905-06*.

Hotel Antoine: Located at 1115 Vulcan Street in *Polk's Iron Mountain Classified Business Directory Including Dickinson County 1935*.

Hotel Harding: Located at the corner of West Hughitt Street and Carpenter Avenue in the *Directory of the Cities of Iron*

Mountain and Norway and Villages of Quinnesec and Vulcan, Mich. with a List of the Residents of Niagara, Wis. 1902-1903, in *J.W. Shannon & Co.'s Directory of Iron Mountain for 1905-06* and in *Polk's Iron Mountain Classified Business Directory Including Dickinson County 1935*.

Hotel Mountain: Located on the east side of Carpenter Avenue between West B Street and West C Street in *Polk's Iron Mountain Classified Business Directory Including Dickinson County 1935*.

Immaculate Conception Catholic Church: Located at the corner of Millie Street and Blaine Street in *J.W. Shannon & Co.'s Directory of Iron Mountain for 1905-06*; located on East Blaine Street on the northeast corner of Millie Street in *Polk's Iron Mountain City Directory 1935* and *Polk's Iron Mountain Classified Business Directory Including Dickinson County 1935*. [See also the Holy Rosary Catholic Church.]

Immanuel Baptist Church: Located at the corner of East Ludington Street and Iron Mountain Avenue in *J.W. Shannon & Co.'s Directory of Iron Mountain for 1905-06*.

I.O.O.F. Hall [International Order of Odd Fellows]: Located at 421 South Stephenson Avenue in the *Directory of the Cities of Iron Mountain and Norway and Villages of Quinnesec and Vulcan, Mich. with a List of the Residents of Niagara, Wis. 1902-1903* and in *J.W. Shannon & Co.'s Directory of Iron Mountain for 1905-06*.

Iron Mountain Club: Located in the City Building/City Hall at 206-208 East Ludington Street in the *Directory of the Cities of Iron Mountain and Norway and Villages of Quinnesec and Vulcan, Mich. with a List of the Residents of Niagara, Wis. 1902-1903* and in *J.W. Shannon & Co.'s Directory of Iron Mountain for 1905-06*.

Jacobs Building: Located at 407 South Stephenson Avenue in *Polk's Iron Mountain City Directory 1935* and *Polk's*

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Iron Mountain Classified Business Directory Including Dickinson County 1935.

Jewish Synagogue: Located at the corner of Kimberly Avenue and West A Street in the *Directory of the Cities of Iron Mountain and Norway and Dickinson County with a List of Residents of Homestead, Wisconsin 1913.*

[See Anshe Knesseth Israel.]

Kent Street: Originally the Chapin Mining Company's road leading from Stephenson Avenue to the Ludington Mine.

Khoury Building: Located on the southeast corner of South Stephenson Avenue and East Ludington Street.

Lally Building: Located at the corner of East Hughitt Street and South Stephenson Avenue.

LaTaverna Hotel: Located at 101-103 West Hughitt Street in *Polk's Iron Mountain Classified Business Directory Including Dickinson County 1935.*

Lincoln School: Located at the corner of Carpenter Avenue and West F Street in the *Directory of the Cities of Iron Mountain and Norway and Villages of Quinnesec and Vulcan, Mich. with a List of the Residents of Niagara, Wis. 1902-1903* and in *J.W. Shannon & Co.'s Directory of Iron Mountain for 1905-06.*

Ludington Location: The area around the Ludington Mine which was located where the Cornish Pumping Engine now stands.

Ludington School: Located at 719 Houghteling Street in *J.W. Shannon & Co.'s Directory of Iron Mountain for 1905-06.*

Masonic Hall: This hall was located in the Fisher Block at 110 East Ludington Street in the *Directory of the Cities of Iron Mountain and Norway and Villages of Quinnesec and Vulcan, Mich. with a List of the Residents of Niagara, Wis. 1902-1903* and in *J.W. Shannon & Co.'s Directory of Iron Mountain for 1905-06.*

McKinney Flats: Located at the southwest corner of Carpenter Avenue and West B Street, this building was originally a two-story structure containing apartments for eight or nine families. E.A. Croll purchased the building from the Marquette Savings Bank in early January, 1905. In mid-March, 1924, Croll sold the building to Eugene A. DeGayner. On May 14, 1931, a fire severely damaged the building which then housed the Iron Mountain Gas Company, Em's Pasty Shop, Stomberg's Self Serve Grocery, Allyn's Dress and Hat Shop and the O'Connor's Bake Shop. By early June, 1931, the structure was being rebuilt as a single-story. All of the tenants prior to the fire returned except the O'Connor's Bake Shop.

Milliman Hotel: Located at 101-105 West B Street in *Polk's Iron Mountain Classified Business Directory Including Dickinson County 1935.*

Millie Hill: The hill to the east of the East Chapin Pit where the Millie Mine was located.

Miners' Hall: The union hall, originally located on land where the Chapin Pit is today; the building was moved to the north side of the West Chapin Pit where it stands today [2009]. It was used for meetings for various organizations.

The Menominee Range, Iron Mountain, Menominee County, Michigan, Volume XI, Number 8 [Thursday, May 16, 1889], page 1, column 2:

THE Iron Mountain Temple of Honor and Temperance celebrated the 8th anniversary of the institution of their order in this city by a parade and banquet at Miners' hall, last Tuesday. Judging from the number in line the society must be in a most prosperous condition in this city.

Montgomery Block: Built in 1887 at 321 South Stephenson Avenue by Clinton W. Montgomery, a brick manufacturer, this was one of Iron Mountain's early business

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blocks. In April, 1889, Montgomery purchased the Adams House, belonging to the Jacques Brothers, for \$4,400. This frame property adjoined his brick building, and the editor of *The Menominee Range* hoped Montgomery would remove the wooden structure and extend his “handsome brick block.” These two “Montgomery blocks,” one brick and the other frame, both burned on Tuesday morning, January 11, 1898. At the time of the fire, the Montgomery blocks were occupied by D.H. Lieberthal, clothier; A.J. Sundstrom, hardware; E. Mattson, confectionery; and C. Corneilson, baker. *The Iron Mountain Press* termed the fire “the most destructive fire in the history of Iron Mountain.”

Mud Lake: The smaller lake located north of Crystal Lake which is marshy.

Mt. Olivet Lutheran Church: Located on West H Street at the southeast corner of Stockbridge Avenue in *Polk's Iron Mountain City Directory 1935* and *Polk's Iron Mountain Classified Business Directory Including Dickinson County 1935*.

Northern Ballroom: Located at 100-102 West Brown Street, the Northern Ballroom was situated on the second floor of the Northern Garage, operated by George Jacksin and George Davich by 1925. The Northern Ballroom changed management in early November, 1927, when the Parmelees, who operated the Nightingale Dance Pavilion at Badwater, leased the Northern Ballroom from the Worden-Allen Company and changed the name to the Winter Gardens.

North Milwaukee Avenue: Became North Kimberly Avenue from 600 to 700, where it became North Milwaukee Avenue again

North Side: Extending north of the Chapin Pit on both sides of Stephenson Avenue, this area was largely settled by the Italians.

N.P. Hulst High School: Located on Madison Avenue at the head of East Ludington Street in the *Directory of the Cities of Iron Mountain and Norway and Villages of Quinnesec and Vulcan, Mich. with a List of the Residents of Niagara, Wis. 1902-1903* and in *J.W. Shannon & Co.'s Directory of Iron Mountain for 1905-06*. The school was at the end of East Ludington Street where Hulst Manor now (2009) stands.

Old Faceful: This was a spring on the north shore of Lake Antoine where ice-cold water bubbled from a pipe in a large sewer tile just to the side of the road and next to the lake.

Our Saviour English Lutheran Church: Located at 1006 South Kimberly Avenue in *Polk's Iron Mountain City Directory 1935* and *Polk's Iron Mountain Classified Business Directory Including Dickinson County 1935*.

Pewabic Hill: The hill on the East Side where the Pewabic Mine was located.

Pewabic Hospital: Located at 837 East B Street in the *Directory of the Cities of Iron Mountain and Norway and Villages of Quinnesec and Vulcan, Mich. with a List of the Residents of Niagara, Wis. 1902-1903* and in *J.W. Shannon & Co.'s Directory of Iron Mountain for 1905-06*. Dr. J. Ashley Bangs, the doctor, also resided in this building.

Pewabic Location: The area around the Pewabic Mine where there were a few homes and the mining buildings on Pewabic Hill.

Pine Mountain: The hill on the north of the West Side where the Pine Mountain Ski Jump is located.

Police Station No. 1: Located at the corner of Stephenson Avenue and East Hughitt Street in the *Directory of the Cities of Iron Mountain and Norway and Villages of Quinnesec and Vulcan, Mich. with a List of the Residents of Niagara, Wis. 1902-*

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1903 and in *J.W. Shannon & Co.'s Directory of Iron Mountain for 1905-06*.

Police Station No. 2: Located at the corner of Vulcan Street and Main Street in *J.W. Shannon & Co.'s Directory of Iron Mountain for 1905-06*.

Polka Dot Club Room/Hall: *The Menominee Range, Iron Mountain, Menominee County, Michigan, Volume XI, Number 8 [Thursday, May 16, 1889], page 1, column 2*

A BALL will be given in Polka Dot hall on the 24th inst. [of this month] for the benefit of Noble & Hall's orchestra. This, we understand, is the first of a series of parties to be given by these gentlemen, and we hope they will be well patronized. A good local orchestra is a desirable thing.

Post Office: Located at 210 East Ludington Street in the *Directory of the Cities of Iron Mountain and Norway and Villages of Quinnesec and Vulcan, Mich. with a List of the Residents of Niagara, Wis. 1902-1903*; listed at 212 East Ludington Street in the *Directory of the Cities of Iron Mountain and Norway and Dickinson County with a List of Residents of Homestead, Wisconsin 1913*.

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.

Public Comfort Station: Located at 115 East B Street in *Polk's Iron Mountain City Directory 1935* and *Polk's Iron Mountain Classified Business Directory Including Dickinson County 1935*.

Prospect Hill: The hill above Pewabic Hill which overlooks Lake Antoine.

Raymond Hotel: Located at 217 East A Street in *Polk's Iron Mountain Classified Business Directory Including Dickinson County 1935*.

Reynolds' Building: *The Menominee Range, Iron Mountain, Menominee County, Michigan, Volume XI, Number 8 [Thursday, May 16, 1889], page 1, column 2:*

TOM HAYES and Anderson are calsomining and painting Reynolds' building, formerly occupied by Geo. Corning, and when they are through with their work it will be occupied by Jos. Parry, who will open a general merchandise store.

Robbins Block: Built of native red sandstone from the North Side quarry in 1891, this building, located at 217 East Hughitt Street, shares a common wall with what originally was the Eskil Studio. It was build by Albert E. Robbins to house his furniture and undertaking establishment, and had a stable to house the horses and hearses on the east side of the building where the parking lot is now located.

Robbins' Hall: Located in the Robbins Block at 217 East Ludington Street in the *Directory of the Cities of Iron Mountain and Norway and Villages of Quinnesec and Vulcan, Mich. with a List of the Residents of Niagara, Wis. 1902-1903* and in *J.W. Shannon & Co.'s Directory of Iron Mountain for 1905-06*.

Roosevelt Mountain: When the Pine Mountain Ski Jump was being constructed in the spring of 1938, the "mountain" was referred to as Roosevelt Mountain, probably in honor of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, then president of the United States. This was a WPA project.

Rundle's Opera House: This hall was located on the second floor of Rundle's Hardware at 101-103 West Ludington Street, the site of the current (2009) Iron Mountain Post Office, *Iron Mountain and*

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Norway and Villages of Quinnesec and Vulcan, Mich. with a List of the Residents of Niagara, Wis. 1902-1903 and in *J.W. Shannon & Co.'s Directory of Iron Mountain for 1905-06*. Rundle's Opera House burned on Sunday morning, September 11, 1915.

Russell's Hall: Located on the second floor of John Russell's general store at 100 East Brown Street *Iron Mountain and Norway and Villages of Quinnesec and Vulcan, Mich. with a List of the Residents of Niagara, Wis. 1902-1903* and in *J.W. Shannon & Co.'s Directory of Iron Mountain for 1905-06*.

Salvation Army Barracks: Located at 223 East Hughitt Street in the *Directory of the Cities of Iron Mountain and Norway and Villages of Quinnesec and Vulcan, Mich. with a List of the Residents of Niagara, Wis. 1902-1903* and in *J.W. Shannon & Co.'s Directory of Iron Mountain for 1905-06*; located at 216 East Hughitt Street in *Polk's Iron Mountain City Directory 1935* and *Polk's Iron Mountain Classified Business Directory Including Dickinson County 1935*.

Sandstone Quarry: Located on the North Side at the end of Fourth Street; sandstone from this quarry was used in constructing many buildings, such as the Immaculate Conception Church, the Wood Sandstone Block and the Robbins Block, as well as basements for many homes and other buildings.

Scandinavian Hospital: Located at 615 East G Street in the *Directory of the Cities of Iron Mountain and Norway and Dickinson County with a List of Residents of Homestead, Wisconsin 1913*.

Section 30: The famed Chapin Mine was located on Section 30, a term sometimes used in early days to refer to the settlement which became Iron Mountain. The Chapin Pits would be located on this area today.

Seventh Day Adventist Church: Located at 217 East Hughitt Street in *Polk's*

Iron Mountain City Directory 1935 and *Polk's Iron Mountain Classified Business Directory Including Dickinson County 1935*.

Shea's Pond: Located where the Midtown Mall parking lot is now situated; served the Von Platen-Fox Lumber Mill. The following brief notice was found in the *Iron Mountain Press* issue for Thursday, July 29, 1920, on page 1, column 3: W.J. Cudlip and J.S. Butler have purchased from the Spies Lumber company the property known as the Shay pond. There are thirty odd lots in the tract.

Spencer Block: Located at 118 West B Street listed in the 1892-1894 city directory as the location of John T. Spencer's store and residence, where he dealt in fruits and vegetables, provisions, confectionery and notions. Spencer also had a business location at 321 South Stephenson Avenue at that time.

Spencer Hall: Located at 118 West B Street in the *Directory of the Cities of Iron Mountain and Norway and Villages of Quinnesec and Vulcan, Mich. with a List of the Residents of Niagara, Wis. 1902-1903*.

S.H. & E.F. Hall: Located at 217 East Hughitt Street (Robbins Block) in the *Directory of the Cities of Iron Mountain and Norway and Villages of Quinnesec and Vulcan, Mich. with a List of the Residents of Niagara, Wis. 1902-1903* and in *J.W. Shannon & Co.'s Directory of Iron Mountain for 1905-06*.

Spencer Hall: Located at 118 West B Street in *J.W. Shannon & Co.'s Directory of Iron Mountain for 1905-06*.

St. George's Hospital: Located at the head of Merritt Avenue in the *Directory of the Cities of Iron Mountain and Norway and Villages of Quinnesec and Vulcan, Mich. with a List of the Residents of Niagara, Wis. 1902-1903* in *J.W. Shannon & Co.'s Directory of Iron Mountain for 1905-06*.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church: Located at corner of Prospect Avenue and

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West A Street in the *Directory of the Cities of Iron Mountain and Norway and Villages of Quinnesec and Vulcan, Mich. with a List of the Residents of Niagara, Wis. 1902-1903* and in *J.W. Shannon & Co.'s Directory of Iron Mountain for 1905-06*; located on Prospect Avenue at the southeast corner of West A Street in *Polk's Iron Mountain City Directory 1935* and *Polk's Iron Mountain Classified Business Directory Including Dickinson County 1935*.

St. Mary's Catholic Church: Located at the corner of Kimberly Avenue and West B Street (418 West B Street) in the *Directory of the Cities of Iron Mountain and Norway and Villages of Quinnesec and Vulcan, Mich. with a List of the Residents of Niagara, Wis. 1902-1903* and in *J.W. Shannon & Co.'s Directory of Iron Mountain for 1905-06*; located on West B Street at the southeast corner of Kimberly Avenue in *Polk's Iron Mountain City Directory 1935* and *Polk's Iron Mountain Classified Business Directory Including Dickinson County 1935*.

St. Paul Park: Located on the west side of South Stephenson Avenue between East B Street and East C Street where the Chamber of Commerce and Tourist Information building are now (2009) located.

Sundstrom Block: Located on East Flesheim Street, the Sundstrom Block was sold early in 1922, but had been considered as temporary quarters for *The Iron Mountain News* which had experienced a fire in its offices on February 25 of that year.

Swedish Baptist Church: Located at the corner of East Hughitt Street and Iron Mountain Avenue (301 East Hughitt Street) in the *Directory of the Cities of Iron Mountain and Norway and Villages of Quinnesec and Vulcan, Mich. with a List of the Residents of Niagara, Wis. 1902-1903*

and in *J.W. Shannon & Co.'s Directory of Iron Mountain for 1905-06*.

Swedish Lutheran Church: Located at 320 Fourth Street (corner of Fourth Street and Vulcan Street) in the *Directory of the Cities of Iron Mountain and Norway and Villages of Quinnesec and Vulcan, Mich. with a List of the Residents of Niagara, Wis. 1902-1903* and in *J.W. Shannon & Co.'s Directory of Iron Mountain for 1905-06*.

Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church: Located at the corner of Iron Mountain Avenue and East Brown Street (118 West Brown Street) in the *Directory of the Cities of Iron Mountain and Norway and Villages of Quinnesec and Vulcan, Mich. with a List of the Residents of Niagara, Wis. 1902-1903* and in *J.W. Shannon & Co.'s Directory of Iron Mountain for 1905-06*; located on West Brown Street on the northeast corner of Carpenter Avenue in *Polk's Iron Mountain City Directory 1935* and *Polk's Iron Mountain Classified Business Directory Including Dickinson County 1935*.

Swedish Mission Church: Located at the corner of Iron Mountain Avenue and East Ludington Street (301 East Ludington Street) in the *Directory of the Cities of Iron Mountain and Norway and Villages of Quinnesec and Vulcan, Mich. with a List of the Residents of Niagara, Wis. 1902-1903* and in *J.W. Shannon & Co.'s Directory of Iron Mountain for 1905-06*.

Tamborini's Hill: The hill to the west of the West Chapin Pit where the sandstone water tank was located.

Taylor Building: Located at 405 South Stephenson Avenue, this building, owned by Mrs. Esther M. Taylor, was destroyed in the fire on Thursday, December 2, 1915 which destroyed this building, occupied by Charles Parent as a clothing store, the John T. Carbis Real Estate and Employment Agency at 407 South Stephenson Avenue, and Sam Khoury's confectionery shop at

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409 South Stephenson Avenue. In the Thursday, February 17, 1916 edition of the *Iron Mountain Press*, plans for constructing a new brick building by Mrs. Esther M. Taylor on the same site were announced. The new Taylor Building was to have a frontage of thirty feet and a depth of one hundred feet; the height on the avenue was to be thirty feet and on the alley seventeen feet; and the basement, thirty by fifty feet in size, was to be constructed of brick and stone. The erection price was \$6,840, and when completed the building would represent an expenditure of nearly \$10,000. The plans for the building were made by Architect Parmelee, and Charles E. Parent, the clothing merchant, would occupy the new structure.

The Midway: The 100 block of West Hughitt Street, where carnivals were set up in the early 1920's and possibly before. There were many taverns in this block, and when the lumberjacks arrived in town following the log drive in the spring, it was noted for being a very wild area. This area also contained houses of prostitution.

Thistle Avenue: The original name for what is now Seventh Street on the North Side.

United States National Bank Building: Located at 431 South Stephenson Avenue in *Polk's Iron Mountain City Directory 1935* and *Polk's Iron Mountain Classified Business Directory Including Dickinson County 1935*.

Wabash Hotel: Located at 319 South Stephenson Avenue in the *Directory of the Cities of Iron Mountain and Norway and Villages of Quinnesec and Vulcan, Mich. with a List of the Residents of Niagara, Wis. 1902-1903*.

Walpole Park:

Washington School: Located at the corner of Washington Avenue and East C Street in the *Directory of the Cities of Iron Mountain and Norway and Villages of*

Quinnesec and Vulcan, Mich. with a List of the Residents of Niagara, Wis. 1902-1903 and in *J.W. Shannon & Co.'s Directory of Iron Mountain for 1905-06*.

West Side: Located to the west of Stephenson Avenue and comprising the streets from the Chapin Pit at the north to the edge of town on the south at H Street, this area was settled by the French, English and various other nationalities when Iron Mountain was young.

West Smith Alley: Early name for North Kimberly Avenue

Winter Gardens Ballroom: Located at 100-102 West Brown Street, the Northern Ballroom was situated on the second floor of the Northern Garage, operated by George Jacksin and George Davich by 1925. The Northern Ballroom changed management in early November, 1927, when the Parmelees, who operated the Nightingale Dance Pavilion at Badwater, leased the Northern Ballroom from the Worden-Allen Company and changed the name to the Winter Gardens.

Wolfe Block: On July 15, 1927, *The Iron Mountain News* announced that the Wolfe Brothers would "commence construction of a one-story all-brick and steel business building at Stephenson Avenue and C street, on the site formerly occupied by the L.M. Hansen livery." The block, containing four store spaces, extended from 623-629 South Stephenson Avenue. Three of the store fronts faced Stephenson Avenue and the fourth was a corner site on South Stephenson Avenue and East C Street. The owners, Morris and Harry Wolfe, Chicago businessmen and sons-in-law of Max A. Cohodes, who owned the building block north of the site, hired G.A. Gustafson as contractor. The structure's estimated cost was \$35,000. William G. Pagels, a Chicago architect, designed the building, specifying light yellow brick, trimmed with pre-cast stone.

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Anton Miench began excavating the basement before the beginning of August. The Wolfe brothers purchased the site sometime in 1925 from Mrs. L.M. Hansen for \$25,000. Shortly after the purchase was made the Hansen Livery Barn which occupied the property was destroyed by fire.

Wood Block: This building, on the corner of East Ludington Street and South Stephenson Avenue, contained the First National Bank in the first-floor corner section and various other stores originally. It was built by John R. Wood, who was president of the First National Bank, in 1888.

Wood's Sandstone Block: This building is on the 200 block of East Ludington Street. Built by John R. Wood in 1891 out of native red sandstone from the North Side quarry, the building was originally a business block, then the Wood Hotel and finally was sold to the City of Iron Mountain for offices and the fire department.

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 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

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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 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

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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*] furnished or contains more conveniences. Owner Wood has not spared his pocket-book in making his purchases of furniture, rugs, carpets, etc., and the result is that Iron Mountain will have the model hotel of the mining region of Lake Superior. And it can be stated on the side that, in purchasing the furnishings for the house, Mr. Wood has patronized home business houses very largely, the bill of Messrs.

Grossbusch and Heberle alone amounting to nearly \$3000. The decorating was done by Bond & Gill and is unequalled in the peninsula – proof abundant that in their line this firm is unexcelled.”

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

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

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

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

A committee was organized to study the feasibility of adding a third story to the building or putting on a rear addition, and Architect J.E. Clancy was consulted. In early December, 1899, the committee engaged Architect Charlton, of Marquette, to prepare plans and estimates for the enlargement and improvement of Hotel

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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 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."

KINGSFORD

Big Lightning/Little Lightning: These two ski jumps were located what some referred to as the Catholic Woods, west of Crystal Lake and north of Woodward Avenue.

Breitung:

Breitung Cutoff Road:

Bum's Hollow: Located behind the Kingsford City Hall area, a little farther south behind some of the city garages and other buildings at the railroad tracks near Cemetery Park, hobos often congregated here, sometimes living for brief periods in small shacks. Hobos still frequently this area in the late 1950's.

Cardinal Field: This baseball field was located to the east of Carpenter Avenue, just about opposite where Shop-Ko and the Birchwood Mall now stand.

Cowboy Lake: Cowboy Lake is the backwater created when the Ford Hydroelectric Dam was erected on the Menominee River, roughly at the western end of Woodward Avenue.

East Kingsford:

East Kingsford Club Hall:

Ferndale: A portion of the Carollo farm platted in 1920 by Cruse & Co. as a

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residential area “for homes for industrial workers, being within walking distance of the Ford plants, close to the von Platen-Fox mill and convenient to all the railroads.”

Five Corners:

Ford Addition: Upper and Lower Ford Addition

Ford Dam:

Ford Field: Located south of Hamilton Avenue and west of Carpenter Avenue, this area was owned by the Ford Motor Company and was a buffer between the Ford Addition, a residential area comprised of company-built homes, and the Ford Plant. There were a few well-worn paths through the tall grasses leading from the residences to the plant. In the early 1950's, the Ford Motor Company planted thousands of red pine trees in this field which extended even west of Westwood Avenue. The reforestation resulted in lower taxation of those acres.

Ford Filtration Plant:

Ford Plant:

Hemlock Hall: Located at 425 Hemlock Street, across from the Roosevelt School. According to information in *Polk's Iron Mountain City Directory 1935/Polk's Dickinson County Directory 1935*, Harry Rost was manager of Hemlock Hall, used as a dance hall at the time.

Kacker's College of Knowledge:

Kacker's Corners:

Kingsford Heights:

Kingsford Hotel: Located at 131 Harding Avenue in *Polk's Iron Mountain Classified Business Directory Including Dickinson County 1935*.

Miron Ski Jump:

Rex Theater: Located next to Erickson's Gas Station, the Rex Theater opened in the summer of 1936.

Sewer Creek: Originating in Iron Mountain and owned by the City of Iron Mountain originally, this small stream was used as a sanitary effluent which carried

waste water to the Menominee River. In Kingsford it runs to the west of Carpenter Avenue, mostly underground. The Village of Kingsford received permission from the City of Iron Mountain to use this creek for waste water in 1925, but had to agree to pay half of the cost of deepening and widening the stream due to increased usage with the advent of the Village of Kingsford and the Ford Boom.

Skidmore:

QUINNESEC

Devil's Ice Box: The remains of the Quinnesec Mine just north of Quinnesec off of the road leading to Lake Antoine. There frequently was snow visible inside the mine entrance even in the summer, hence the name.

Fox Ranch Road: Located east of Quinnesec and just east of Fumee Falls, this road led to a fox ranch.

Fumee Creek:

Fumee Falls:

Fumee Lake:

St. Mary's Catholic Church: The St. Mary's Catholic Church was located at 3280 Menominee Street, Quinnesec. According to Quinnesec historian John Alquist, the main part of the church was not in the platted part of the Village of Quinnesec. In fact, the east north-south property line of the plat of the Village of Quinnesec went through the center of the steeple, so half of the steeple and front doors were in Quinnesec and the end of Menominee street. The center of the church was on the centerline of Menominee Street which runs east and west. The parsonage (rectory) was in the village of Quinnesec. A woman who lived in the parsonage told John Alquist that there was a "three holer" outhouse in back. The original church which burned faced north and was near the railroad tracks. After the

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fire the people voted where to put a new church.

BADWATER

The Nightingale Dance Hall:

Pine Gardens Dance Hall:

FELCH TOWNSHIP

Cleveland Homestead: Actually located in Felch Township, just over the border, most residents of Cleveland Homestead used Ralph as their address and place to purchase supplies. They were considered part of the community. [*West Branch Township History 1844-2001/Ralph, Michigan 1901-2001*, page 4; page 17]

Farmer Town: Many residents of Milltown moved to Farmer Town after the Metropolitan Lumber Company ceased operations and moved some families to California in about 1900 to work in a mill there. The old Metropolitan School grounds were located in Farmertown.

Felch: Originally platted as Metropolitan by the Metropolitan Iron and Land Company on October 20, 1882.

Felch Mountain: Platted on July 14, 1881, by owners Jonathan Warner, Charles Hickox, John A. Coughy and John N. Glidden.

Gene Lake: Situated one mile north of Norway Lake, this lake was named for Eugene Bean, who was caretaker of the dam constructed to insure a head of water for the spring log drives on the Sturgeon River. When the new dam was constructed approximately 800 acres of land were flooded, creating a lake for recreation, flood control, fish and wildlife. Eugene Bean used to trap near the lake and left the area after his two small adopted daughters,

Bethrus (Beatrice), aged 3, and Emma, aged 5, burned to death in the tent or shack in which they were sleeping on May 12, 1913. [*Felch Township Centennial 1878-1978*, pages 72-73; page 205]

Graysville:

Metropolitan: Platted on October 20, 1882, by the Metropolitan Iron and Land Company, this settlement is known today as Felch, and was also known as ‘Milltown’ by early residents.

Milltown: Metropolitan was referred to as ‘Mill Town’ by early residents.

Old Town: Felch is sometimes referred to as ‘Old Town’ because the village originally platted as Metropolitan is now known as Felch.

Park City: An area near the Erik Skog home early in the twentieth century.

Princeton:

Ranger Field: The baseball field located behind the old Felch High School. The Felch baseball team was known as the Rangers.

Theodore: Platted June 21, 1881, by the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railway and Iron Company.

Turner: Actually located in Felch Township, just over the border, the residents of Turner were very much included in West Branch Township life in every way except registering to vote. During World War II the soldiers and sailors from Turner were listed on the Honors Plaque in the West Branch Township Hall. [*West Branch Township History 1844-2001/Ralph, Michigan 1901-2001*, page 4; page 17]

Turner Junction: There were buildings from an old logging camp at Turner, and at one time there were seven homes there. The siding at Turner Junction was pulled out in 1972 and passenger service had been discontinued in the 1950’s. [*Felch Township Centennial 1878-1978*, page 102] Although located in Felch Township, the

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residents were very much a part of West Branch Township life. [West Branch Township History 1844-2001/Ralph, Michigan 1901-2001, page 4]

NORWAY TOWNSHIP

Camp Hamlin: Originally built by the Hamilton-Merryman Company, Camp Hamlin, located south of Hamilton Lakes, was owned and operated for many years by William J. Turner. [See *Vulcan, Michigan, Centennial 1872-1972*, page 30, for additional details.]

New York Farm: In 1866, the New York Lumber Company, which had opened mills at Marinette in 1858-1859, established the New York Farm at the junction of the Menominee and Sturgeon Rivers. The farm was operated to supply food for the logging camps and feed for the horses used at the camps in the area and north and east of the present site of Vulcan, and as a place where the horses could be summered without making the long trip to the Marinette-Menominee area. The company operated big camps throughout the Menominee Range. There was a big farm house to lodge the foreman and about twenty-five men. There were also about six big barns for cows, horses and sheep plus numerous other buildings, such as a creamery and a blacksmith shop. The farm had a big herd of milk cows and churned butter and made cheese which was sold to the various stores in the area. The farm raised feed for the horses and various vegetables which were used to supply the camps. There was also a warehouse erected at the Vulcan Depot to which supplies were hauled by the railroad. Supply teams consisting of four mules hauled these supplies from the warehouse and the farm to various camps. These

camps usually employed from sixth to one hundred men during the season which lasted from September to April. When the camps broke up in the spring the horses and the key men came down to the New York Farm and remained there for the summer. Thomas Rice was the first manager of the farm, which consisted of about 2,000 acres, and consequently the first white settler in what is now Norway Township. In June of 1871, Margaret Rice, the wife of Thomas Rice, joined him at the New York Farm, becoming the first white woman to settle on the Menominee Range. [See *Vulcan, Michigan, Centennial 1872-1972*, pages 22 and 26-27, for additional details.]

Poor Farm: Early in the 1900's, the Menominee River Lumber Company sold the New York Farm properties to William J. Turner, who continued to operate the farm under various superintendents until his death in 1913. The property was later divided into four farms, with each of Mr. Turner's four sons acquiring one of them. Raymond Turner, the oldest of the "Turner boys" later sold the portion of the farm where headquarters had been located to Dickinson County as a County Farm or "Poor Farm," as it was known in those days. It was used as an infirmary to take care of all the relief cases of Dickinson County. In March 1917 the main house burned and the infirmary was moved to Iron Mountain, on the site where now (1972) is located the Freeman Convalescent Home. [See *Vulcan, Michigan, Centennial 1872-1972*, page 27, for additional details.]

Sturgeon Mill: In 1890 E.L. Parmenter and his father operated a lumber mill on the Sturgeon River east of East Vulcan. They built a dam across the river to create a pond to hold the logs and built a shingle mill on the bank of the river. They operated for several years and in 1893, during a period known as the "Cleveland Hard Times," the

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mill was sold to George and James O'Callaghan, of Norway. They operated for many years as the O.C. Lumber Company and had a prosperous business. The O.C. Lumber Co. manufactured lumber, lathe, shingles and other wood products and employed about sixty men at the mill from spring to fall. The company also operated several camps in the woods and employed fifty to sixty men in the camps and in the spring their logs were driven down the Sturgeon River and kept in the mill pond until they were sawed. A fair-sized little community was built there, consisting of a store, school house, several barns and about twenty houses. The O.C. Lumber Co. operated there for a period of about twenty-five years, when the mill buildings and operations were sold. Afterwards the latter was revived by the St. Onge Lumber Co., which operated there for several years. At the present time (1972) there isn't a building standing on the site, but a number of the original "Sturgeon Mill" houses still stand in Vulcan, where they were moved when the sawmill operations ceased. [See *Vulcan, Michigan, Centennial 1872-1972*, page 28, for additional details.]

NORWAY-VULCAN

Belgium Town:

Butcher Hill: Patrick Flanagan's butcher shop was located on the curve at the north end of old Main Street. Butcher Hill was named for this landmark.

DeRoeck Building: Located on Nelson Street\

High Block:

Lake Hanbury:

Masonic Hall: Location where the fire of 1888 started.

Miners' Hall:

Nelson Hill: The hill at the end of Nelson Street, today's (2009) Main Street, north of the viaduct.

Nelson Street Block: Nelson Street Block's five brick stores were the first buildings to be torn down due to mining operations. Almost three of these Nelson Street Block stores were torn down in a photo dated 1903. In 1901 much trouble was caused in the Nelson Street block by the settling of the ground. This was the first indication of settling of ground under the business district due to mining operations. In the period of the next ten years the "old" town was moved to today's location (from Main Street to Nelson Street which became Main Street).

Old Town: Original business district of Norway on Main Street. Today's Main Street was originally Nelson Street, and the Old Town Main Street was one block west of Nelson Street north of the viaduct.

Oliver Block:

Red Town: Red Town was the mining settlement of the West Vulcan Mine between Norway and Vulcan on the south side of today's (2009) U.S. 2. Many company houses were constructed, and the "red" in Red Town comes from the color many mining buildings were painted – a rust red.

Smith Block: Two-story brick building with angled entrance at corner, located at the corner of Central Avenue and Nelson Street.

Strawberry Lake:

Sunset Hill:

Valhalla Hall: By October 26, 1901, there was much talk of a new brick building to be built on the south side of the tracks. Built by Nels J. Blomgren in 1901, the 30' x 60' building was located on Summit Avenue. The ground floor had billiard rooms and a double run bowling alley. The place was later given the name "Valhalla Hall" and was Norway's first bowling alley.

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[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]

VULCAN

Silk Stocking Row: The homes built along the north shore of Lake Hanbury were referred to as “Silk Stocking Row” due to the status of the occupants who lived there. When additional homes were built on the other side the “alley” providing access to Silk Stocking Row, the resulting street was named Central Boulevard. In 1878, the Menominee Mining Company built a house for Dr. Nelson Powell Hulst, a recent graduate of Yale College and the Sheffield Scientific School who had been sent by the company in June of 1872 to explore for iron ore on what became the Menominee Iron Range, with Thomas Breen serving as his guide. Hulst moved into the house with his wife, Florence, for whom Florence, Wisconsin, was named, at the beginning of December, 1878. The house, located on the north shore of Lake Hanbury, was the third house from the entrance to the supervisor’s home off what is now Central Boulevard. It was a large, gray-painted structure with a screened porch on the east and the south. The following summer (1879) the Menominee Mining Company erected another large residence for James J. Hagerman, president of the Menominee Mining Company. Franklin Copeland, the bookkeeper, and his family lived in east wing of the house and the Hagermans used the west wing when in Vulcan. This house was to the left of the Hulst residence when facing Lake Hanbury. This house later was the residence of F.H. Armstrong, who became a mining engineer prior to 1905, and his wife Clara (Pascoe) Armstrong, and their family. His daughter, Charlotte Armstrong, born May 5, 1905, in Vulcan, became a famous author, writing 28 novels, including *The Trouble in Thor*, set in

Vulcan. Seven of her books were made into movies and she also wrote numerous short stories and television scripts. In 2008, the Hulst home was the residence of Joseph and Jocelyne Sade. The Hagerman house was the residence of Erica Judy in 2008.

Whitehead’s Hall:

SAGOLA TOWNSHIP

Dead Man’s Lake: Later named Silver Lake

WAUCEDAH TOWNSHIP

WEST BRANCH TOWNSHIP

Alan A. Wells Memorial Air Field: Dedicated in memory of Allen A. Wells on Sunday, August 6, 1950, the Alan A. Wells Memorial Air Field was located near Ralph. The air strip was to be utilized for emergency purposes and by hunters and fishermen going to the Ralph area.

Alfred: Located just west of Northland, on the border of Dickinson and Marquette Counties. It was a thriving town with a sawmill on the river. There was a school and a store there. The town burned down, leaving very little standing. The sawmill was built before 1914, and logs were floated down the river to the sawmill. [*West Branch Township History 1844-2001/Ralph, Michigan 1901-2001*, page 4; page 17]

Bryden: Original name for Ralph.

Camp 3: This location was used as a place of residence for registered voters. [*West Branch Township History 1844-2001/Ralph, Michigan 1901-2001*, page 17]

Camp 12: Located about a mile south of Camp Baker. [*West Branch Township*

DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY – EARLY PLACE AND STREET NAMES AND MISCELLANEOUS LOCATIONS

[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]

History 1844-2001/Ralph, Michigan 1901-2001, page 4; page 17]

Camp Baker: Camp Baker one of the oldest logging camps on record. When people began arriving, shortly after the turn of the twentieth century, they found the camps to be run down and flea-infested. The Meinolf family lived at Camp Baker, located just below the Aimone Camp (owned by Darryl and Karen Bengry in 2001) when they first arrived in the area. Family members remarked how their mother had to battle fleas when they moved into the camp. [*West Branch Township History 1844-2001/Ralph, Michigan 1901-2001, page 4; page 17]*

Cleveland Homestead: Actually located in Felch Township, just over the border, most residents of Cleveland Homestead used Ralph as their address and place to purchase supplies. They were considered part of the community. [*West Branch Township History 1844-2001/Ralph, Michigan 1901-2001, page 4; page 17]*

Ford River Camp: About one mile east of the Ford River Farm along the railroad tracks, the Ford River Camp was owned by the same people who owned the Ford River Farm. [*West Branch Township History 1844-2001/Ralph, Michigan 1901-2001, page 4; page 17]*

Ford River Farm: The 500-acre Ford River Farm operated by W.T. Carpenter as a potato plantation in 1917, failed due to adverse weather conditions. Carpenter sold the farm to Paul Schenk, and Indiana coal mine operator, in 1918. By mid-August, 1918, H.T. Myers, a member of the cattle firm of Schenk & Myers, cattlemen of New Mexico, had expanded the Ford River Farm by several thousand acres of adjoining lands.

Gleason: Gleason was located on the Kates Grade spur. [*West Branch Township*

History 1844-2001/Ralph, Michigan 1901-2001, page 17]

Kates: Located at the end of Kates Grade railroad spur in the northeast corner of the township, this was a small village. [*West Branch Township History 1844-2001/Ralph, Michigan 1901-2001, page 4; page 17]*

Kentucky Town: There were at least two settlements that were the homes of families who came to West Branch Township from Kentucky to work cutting the tops of the trees and turning them into cordwood. Credited with excellent work, the men were rewarded at the end of the pay period with extra pay for a “job well done.” A school was built at Kates for the children. One was at Lindsley and one was north of Fillis’ farm. Some spot a Kentucky Town behind Skelley’s Ranch. Some believe that the village of Kates, on the northeastern part of the township, was also referred to as “Kentucky Town.” [*West Branch Township History 1844-2001/Ralph, Michigan 1901-2001, page 4; page 17]*

Lindsley: Also known as Kentucky Town, Lindsley was located just east of Russell. An early resident of West Branch Township recalled there was a village there, including a store and gas station. [*West Branch Township History 1844-2001/Ralph, Michigan 1901-2001, page 17]*

MacBeath Ranch: In late May, 1918, W.B. MacBeath, a prominent cattle raiser from Tuscon, Arizona, and W.E. Thwaits, a prominent cattleman from Silver City, New Mexico, after touring the Upper Peninsula, thought so well of the grazing proposition that upon arriving home they made immediate arrangements to ship considerable shipments to a point near Ralph. [*Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 23, Number 1 (Thursday, May 23, 1918, page 1, columns 3-4)*]

DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY – EARLY PLACE AND STREET NAMES AND MISCELLANEOUS LOCATIONS

[Compiled and Transcribed by William John Cummings]

McRae: McRae was located southwest of Alfred on the railroad tracks. [West Branch Township History 1844-2001/Ralph, Michigan 1901-2001, page 4] McRae was located northwest of Alfred on the railroad tracks. [West Branch Township History 1844-2001/Ralph, Michigan 1901-2001, page 17]

Old Camp 5: Old Camp 5 was located two sections north of Alfred. [West Branch Township History 1844-2001/Ralph, Michigan 1901-2001, page 4; page 17]

Quinn Brothers Ranch: In about 1917 the Quinn Brothers, of McKenry, Illinois, secured a large tract near Ralph in West Branch Township and brought in about 3,000 goats, which flourished on the grasses. [West Branch Township History 1844-2001/Ralph, Michigan 1901-2001, pages 168-170]

Ralph: Originally known as Bryden, Ralph is said to have been located at the Ford River Farm. [West Branch Township History 1844-2001/Ralph, Michigan 1901-2001, page 17]

Ross: Ross was another of the Kates Grade Settlements. [West Branch Township History 1844-2001/Ralph, Michigan 1901-2001, page 17]

Russell: Was located just east of the Ford River Farm along the railroad tracks. [West Branch Township History 1844-2001/Ralph, Michigan 1901-2001, page 17]

Skelly Ranch: Albert Skelly and his brothers, Charles, Joseph and Steve, all residents of the Copper County, having moved to Calumet from Chicago, had a 640-acre cattle ranch north of Ralph, and was the first such ranch in Dickinson County. The Skelly brothers operated slot machines in Houghton, Keweenaw, Ontonagon and Baraga Counties. The farm was originally established in the late 1890's by the Mann Brothers Lumber Company, of Oconto, Wisconsin, as a summer headquarters and farm to raise cattle, pigs

and horses for their camps. [Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 19, Number 21 (Thursday, October 8, 1914, page 1, column 6)] Charles Skelly was the brother in charge of the ranch when it was sold to W.A. MacBeath in early August, 1918. [West Branch Township History 1844-2001/Ralph, Michigan 1901-2001, pages 147-150]

Turner: Actually located in Felch Township, just over the border, the residents of Turner were very much included in West Branch Township life in every way except registering to vote. During World War II the soldiers and sailors from Turner were listed on the Honors Plaque in the West Branch Township Hall. [West Branch Township History 1844-2001/Ralph, Michigan 1901-2001, page 4; page 17]

Ward: Was the site of the Ford River Farm (the Cootware Farm in 2001), located two miles southeast of Ralph along the track. [West Branch Township History 1844-2001/Ralph, Michigan 1901-2001, page 17]

West Branch Farm: West Branch Farm was located just south of Kates along the railroad. [West Branch Township History 1844-2001/Ralph, Michigan 1901-2001, page 4; page 17]

Wolverine: Wolverine was located on Kates Grade. [West Branch Township History 1844-2001/Ralph, Michigan 1901-2001, page 4; page 17]