

**PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE  
DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN**

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

**CHAPIN PIT**



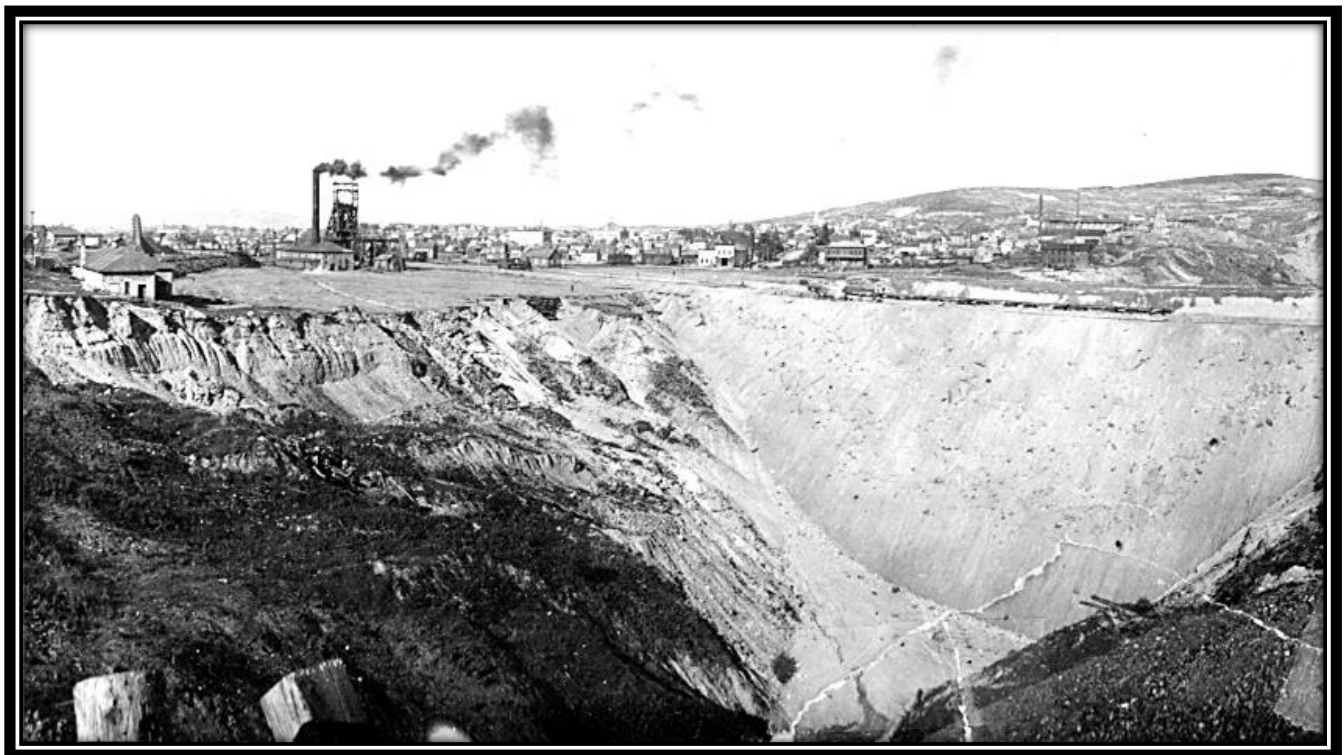
**Chapin Mine Cave, East Side of the Chapin Pit, Chapin Location, North Side, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, 1899:** This photograph documents the gradual settling of ground around the Chapin Mine into what is now known as the Chapin Pit. The camera is facing northeast and some of the earliest Chapin Mine shaft houses are visible at the left. The buildings just right of center in the distance are probably a part of the Millie Mine. The dark-colored building at the right in the distance is probably a part of the Chapin Mine complex. *[Keen Scott]*

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**Chapin Mine Cave, East Side of the Chapin Pit, Chapin Location, North Side, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1910:** This double panoramic real photo postcard view identified as **"10 Chapin Cave. Nelson's Photo"** is postmarked Iron Mountain, July 30, 1910 and shows the east side of the Chapin Pit Cave, looking southwest. At the extreme upper left the sandstone water tank with its cast iron top is visible. Slightly left of center "C" Ludington Shaft of the Chapin Mine, where the Cornish Pumping Engine is still located, is visible, as is a portion of 25 Location on Iron Mountain's West Side. Note that the Chapin Mine Cave or East Chapin Pit is devoid of water. [Menominee Range Historical Museum]



**Chapin Mine Cave, East Side of the Chapin Pit, Chapin Location, North Side, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1910:** Detail of the above postcard view.



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**Chapin Mine Cave, West Side of the Chapin Pit, Sink Hole, Chapin Mine, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1908:** This black-and-white halftone postcard view identified as **"Sink Hole, Chapin Mine, Iron Mountain, Mich. N.C. Kroff Co., Milwaukee"** is postmarked Iron Mountain, July 13, 1908 and shows the west side of the Chapin Pit with the Hamilton Mine shaft and workings at the upper left and the Chapin Mining Company Store at the upper right. *[William J. Cummings]*



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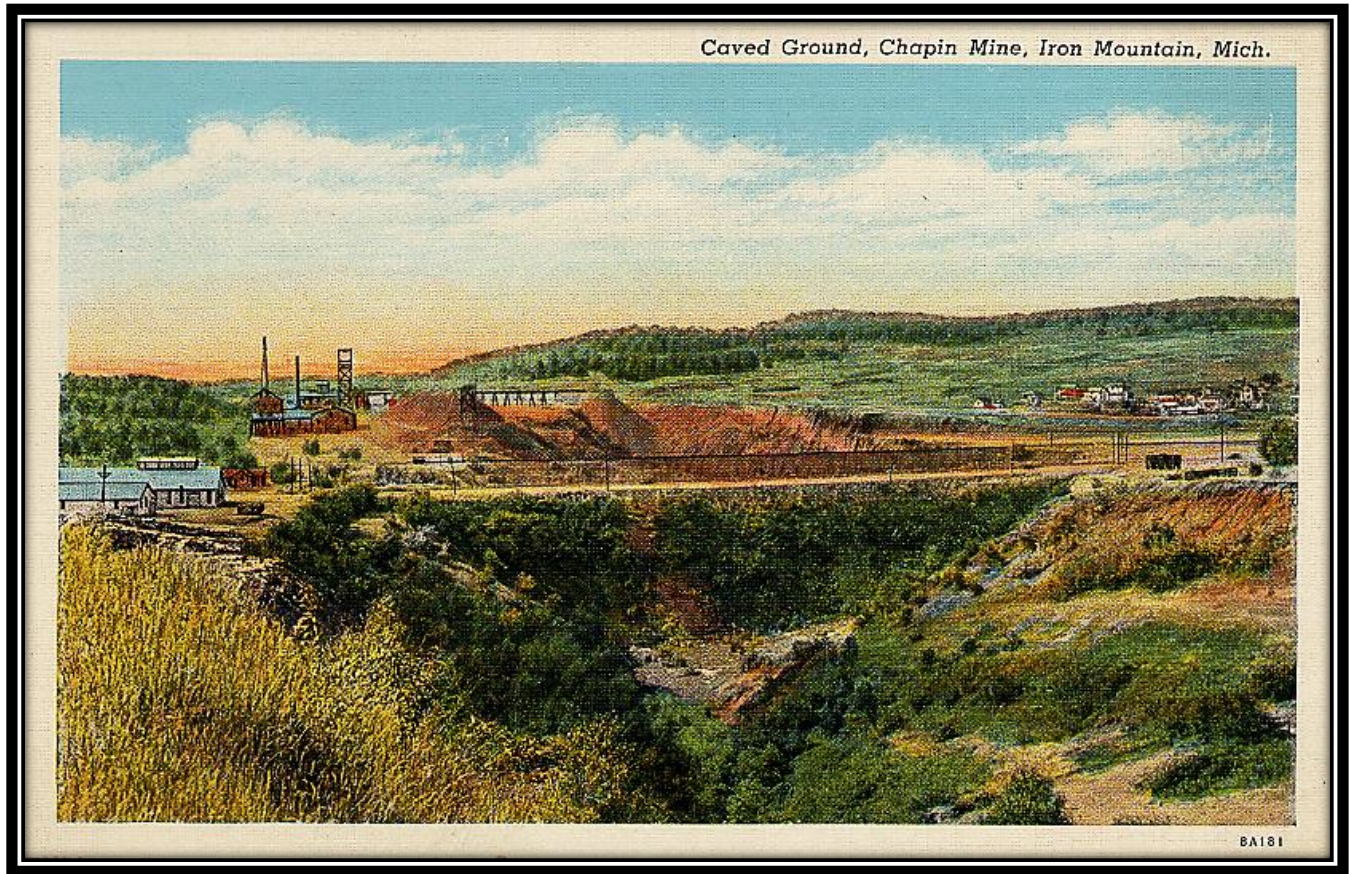
Sink Hole, Chapin Mine, Iron Mountain, Mich.

**Chapin Mine Cave, West Side of the Chapin Pit, Sink Hole, Chapin Mine, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1908:** This unused tinted black-and-white halftone postcard view identified as “Sink Hole, Chapin Mine, Iron Mountain, Mich.” is identical to the previous photograph and probably dates to about 1908 also. This postcard view was published by Seibert Drug Co., Iron Mountain, Mich., so identified on the back. This view shows the west side of the Chapin Pit with the Hamilton Mine shaft and workings at the upper left and the Chapin Mining Company Store at the upper right. [William J. Cummings]



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**Chapin Mine Cave, Chapin Location, North Side, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1920-1930:** This unused tinted black-and-white halftone postcard view is identified as “Caved Ground, Chapin Mine, Iron Mountian, Mich. 8A181” and probably dates between 1920 and 1930. This view was probably taken from the north end of Millie Hill looking west and shows the East Chapin Pit in the foreground, the Chapin Mining Company shops at the far left, Stephenson Avenue and the railroad tracks crossing the pit and the “C” Ludington Shaft of the Chapin Mine in the background at the left. Note that there is no water in the pit. *[William J. Cummings]*

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**Chapin Mine Cave, Chapin Location, North Side, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1930-1940:** This unused real photo postcard view identified as “Iron Mines at Iron Mountain, Mich. A-2288” probably dates between 1930 and 1940. This view shows the West Chapin Pit and the buildings at the upper left are part of “C” Ludington Shaft of the Chapin Mine where the Cornish Pumping Engine is still located. Note that there is no water in the pit. *[William J. Cummings]*



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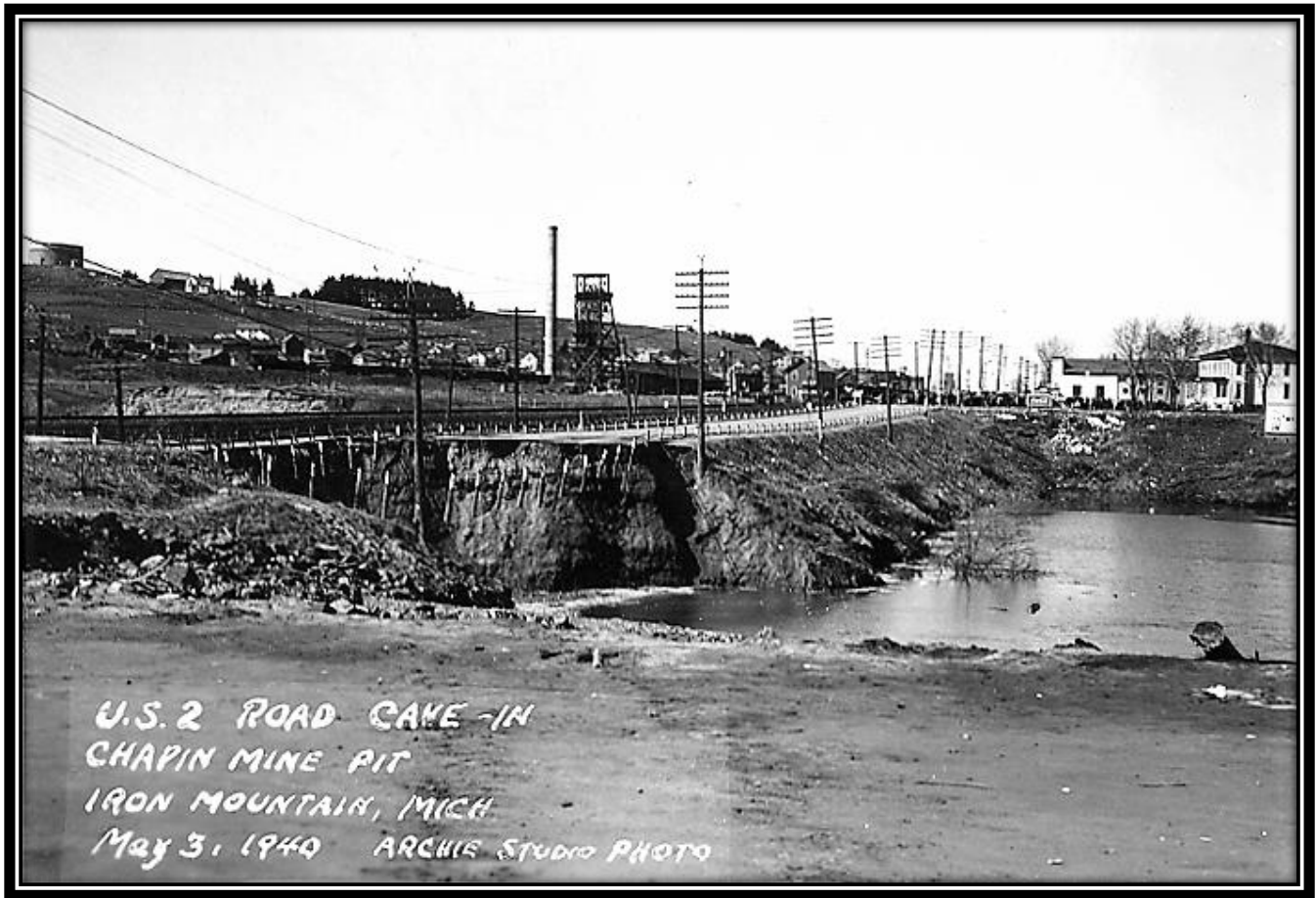
*[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – August 2019]*



**View of Iron Mountain from Millie Hill, Chapin Location, North Side, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1940-1950:** This photograph was probably taken between 1940 and 1950. A portion of Iron Mountain's West Side is visible at the far left, and both sides of the Chapin Pit, filled with water and crossed by North Stephenson Avenue are left of center. The buildings on the right side show the Chapin Location (North Side). *[Menominee Range Historical Museum]*

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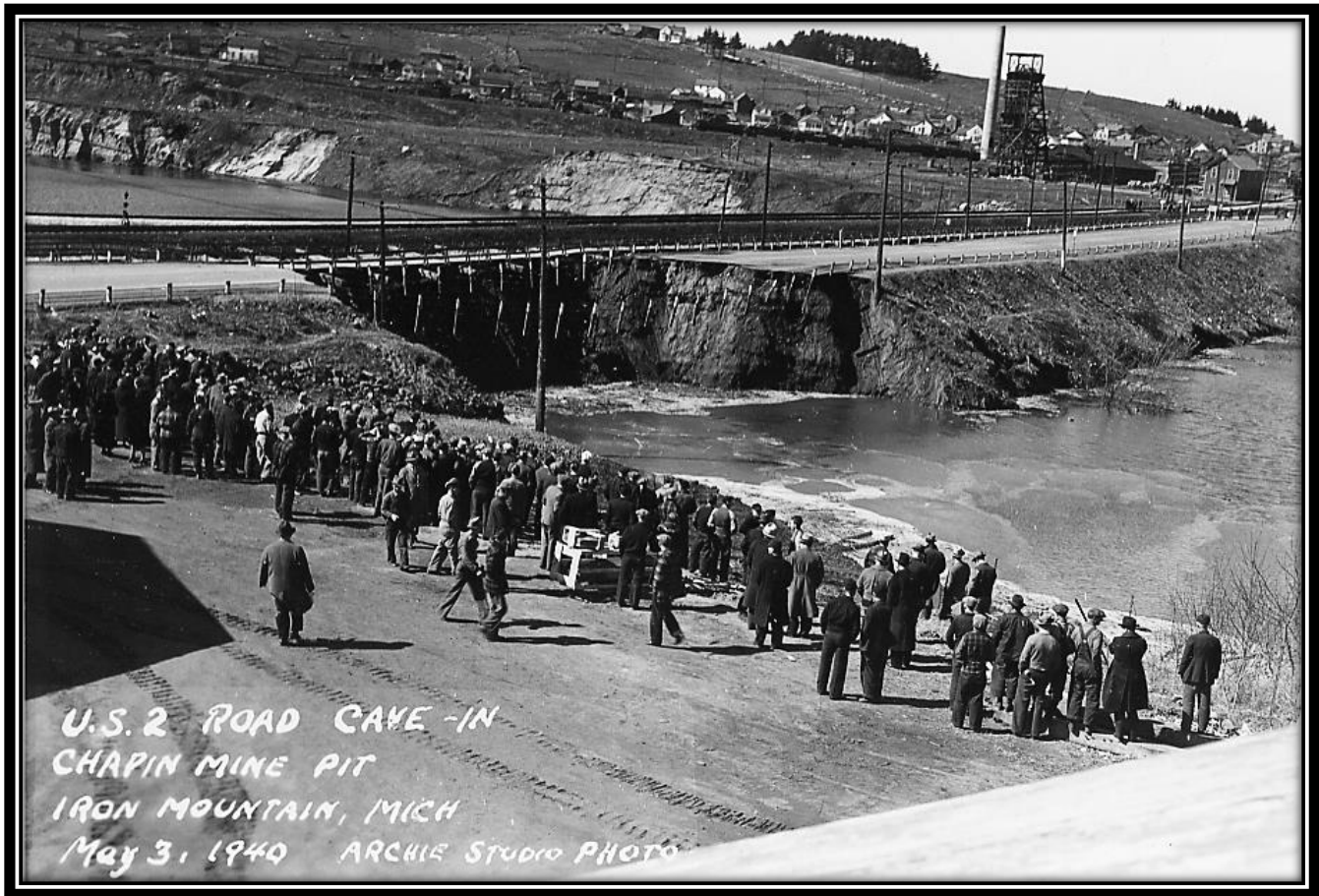


**U.S. 2 Road Cave-In, Chapin Mine Pit, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, May 3, 1940:** This unused real photo postcard view identified as “U.S. 2 Road Cave-In, Chapin Mine Pit, Iron Mountain, Mich. May 3, 1940 Archie Studio Photo” documents the cave-in of North Stephenson Avenue (U.S. 2). As long as the pumps were active at the Chapin Mine, the pits on either side of Stephenson Avenue were dry. However, when the Chapin Mine closed on August 1, 1932 and the pumps ceased, the pits gradually filled with water. On May 3, 1940, at 2 p.m., an 80-foot section of roadway unexpectedly caved into the East Chapin Pit, leaving guardrail and tele phone posts suspended. Although nobody was injured, four cars and a truck were buried beneath the rubble. While many felt the cave-in was due to the old mine workings settling, mining men familiar with the Chapin believed it was caused by the roadway fill collapsing. The Hamilton shaft housing and smokestack are visible in the background. [William J. Cummings]



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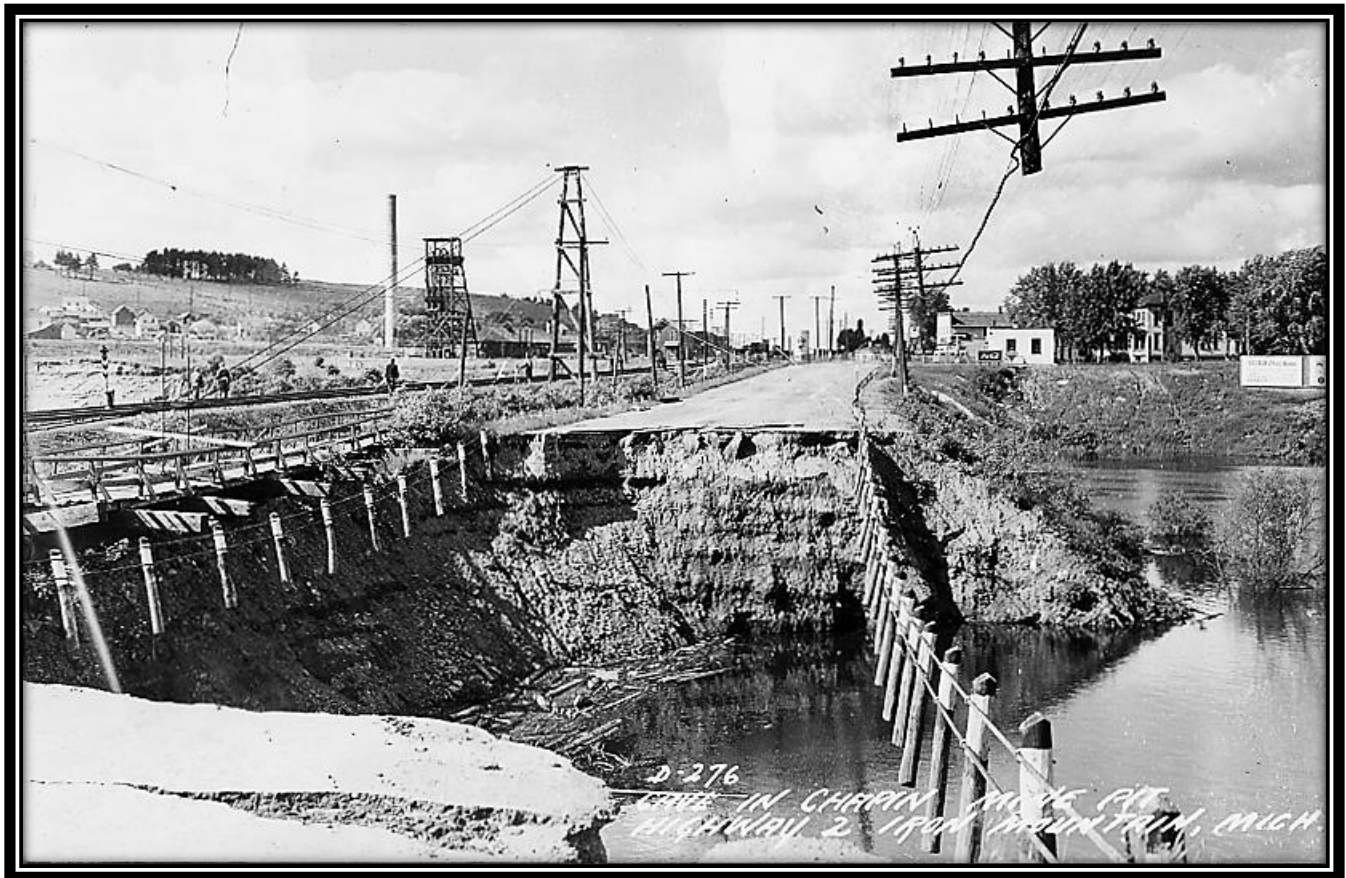
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**U.S. 2 Road Cave-In, Chapin Mine Pit, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, May 3, 1940:** This unused real photo postcard view identified as “U.S. 2 Road Cave-In, Chapin Mine Pit, Iron Mountain, Mich. May 3, 1940 Archie Studio Photo” documents the cave-in of North Stephenson Avenue (U.S. 2). As long as the pumps were active at the Chapin Mine, the pits on either side of Stephenson Avenue were dry. However, when the Chapin Mine closed on August 1, 1932 and the pumps ceased, the pits gradually filled with water. On May 3, 1940, at 2 p.m., an 80-foot section of roadway unexpectedly caved into the East Chapin Pit, leaving guardrail and tele phone posts suspended. Although nobody was injured, four cars and a truck were buried beneath the rubble. While many felt the cave-in was due to the old mine workings settling, mining men familiar with the Chapin believed it was caused by the roadway fill collapsing. The Hamilton shaft housing and smokestack are visible in the background. [William J. Cummings]

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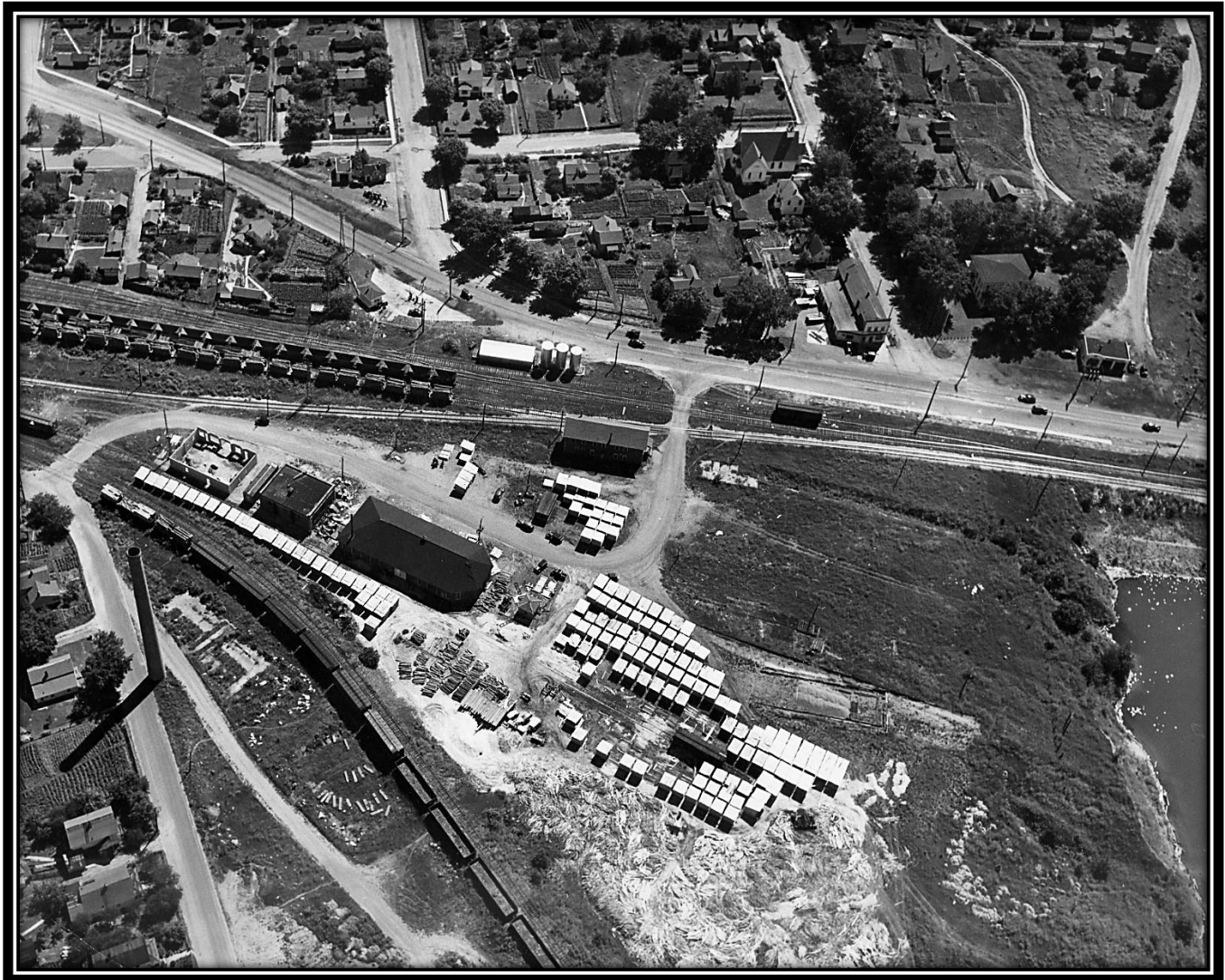


**U.S. 2 Road Cave-In, Chapin Mine Pit, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, May 3, 1940:** This unused real photo postcard view identified as “D-276 Cave-In, Chapin Mine Pit, Highway 2, Iron Mountain, Mich.” documents the cave-in of North Stephenson Avenue (U.S. 2). As long as the pumps were active at the Chapin Mine, the pits on either side of Stephenson Avenue were dry. However, when the Chapin Mine closed on August 1, 1932 and the pumps ceased, the pits gradually filled with water. On May 3, 1940, at 2 p.m., an 80-foot section of roadway unexpectedly caved into the East Chapin Pit, leaving guardrail and tele phone posts suspended. Although nobody was injured, four cars and a truck were buried beneath the rubble. While many felt the cave-in was due to the old mine workings settling, mining men familiar with the Chapin believed it was caused by the roadway fill collapsing. The Hamilton shaft housing and smokestack are visible in the background. [William J. Cummings]



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**Aerial View of the North Side Looking East from the Chapin Pit, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1940-1950:** This aerial photograph shows the west and east sides of U.S. 2 (North Stephenson Avenue). The Hamilton Mine smokestack is visible at the far left and a number of Hamilton Mine buildings are visible above and two the right of the smokestack. The western edge of the south portion of the Chapin Pit is visible at the far right. [*Menominee Range Historical Museum*]

# PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

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



**Aerial View of the North Side Looking North from the Chapin Pit, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1940-1950:** This aerial photograph shows the west (left) and east (right) sides of U.S. 2 (North Stephenson Avenue) crossing the Chapin Pit, looking north. The Hamilton Mine Smokestack is visible on the west side at the tip of a triangle of land. Miners' Hall is visible just to the west of the railroad tracks where the first road crosses the tracks from U.S. 2. *[Menominee Range Historical Museum]*



# PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

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

## MILLIE MINE

**Location:** NE ¼ of NW ¼ and NW ¼ of NE ¼ of Section 31, Township 40 North, Range 30 West (1914) – NE ¼ of NW ¼ and NW ¼ of NE ¼ of Section 31, Township 40 North, Range 30 West (1952)

**Type:** Open Pit/Underground Mine

**Greatest Vertical Depth:** 400 feet (1914) – 1,200 feet (1952)

**Description:** First opened in 1880. The sub-level back-stope and open-cut systems are used in this mine, the greatest depth being 400 feet. (1914) – Once known as **Hewitt Mine**, and also **Dessau Mine**, being operated by Hewitt & Dessau Mining Company until 1918. Opened as an underground and open pit mine in 1881; shipped every year through 1925, except 1893, 1904-1905, 1910, 1913 and 1915-1918. Part of the ore was taken out through the Chapin Mine, the underground workings being operated by the Oliver Iron Mining Company, 1918-1925, as a part of the Chapin Mine. Property acquired by North Range Mining Company and a shipment was made from the open pit in 1936. Lease cancelled in 1945 and property reverted to the owners. Depth, 1,200 feet. Inactive. (1952)

**Operating Company:** B.J. Clergue & Associates, Iron Mountain, Michigan (1914) – Hewitt & Dessau Mining Company; North Range Mining Company (formerly) (1952)

**Manager:** Charles McGregor (1896); Silas J. McGregor (1914)

**Shipments:** 1881-1936 – 503,934 tons (1952)

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**Millie Mine C Shaft House with Miners, Chapin Location, North Side, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. March, 1896:** This early photograph, dating to March, 1896, was identified as the Millie Mine. Note the miners are still wearing miner's candlesticks on their hats. A number of young boys posed with their fathers and one was holding his father's lunch pail. The shaft housing appears to be at the upper right and a tramway extended out to the stockpiles. *[Menominee Range Historical Museum]*



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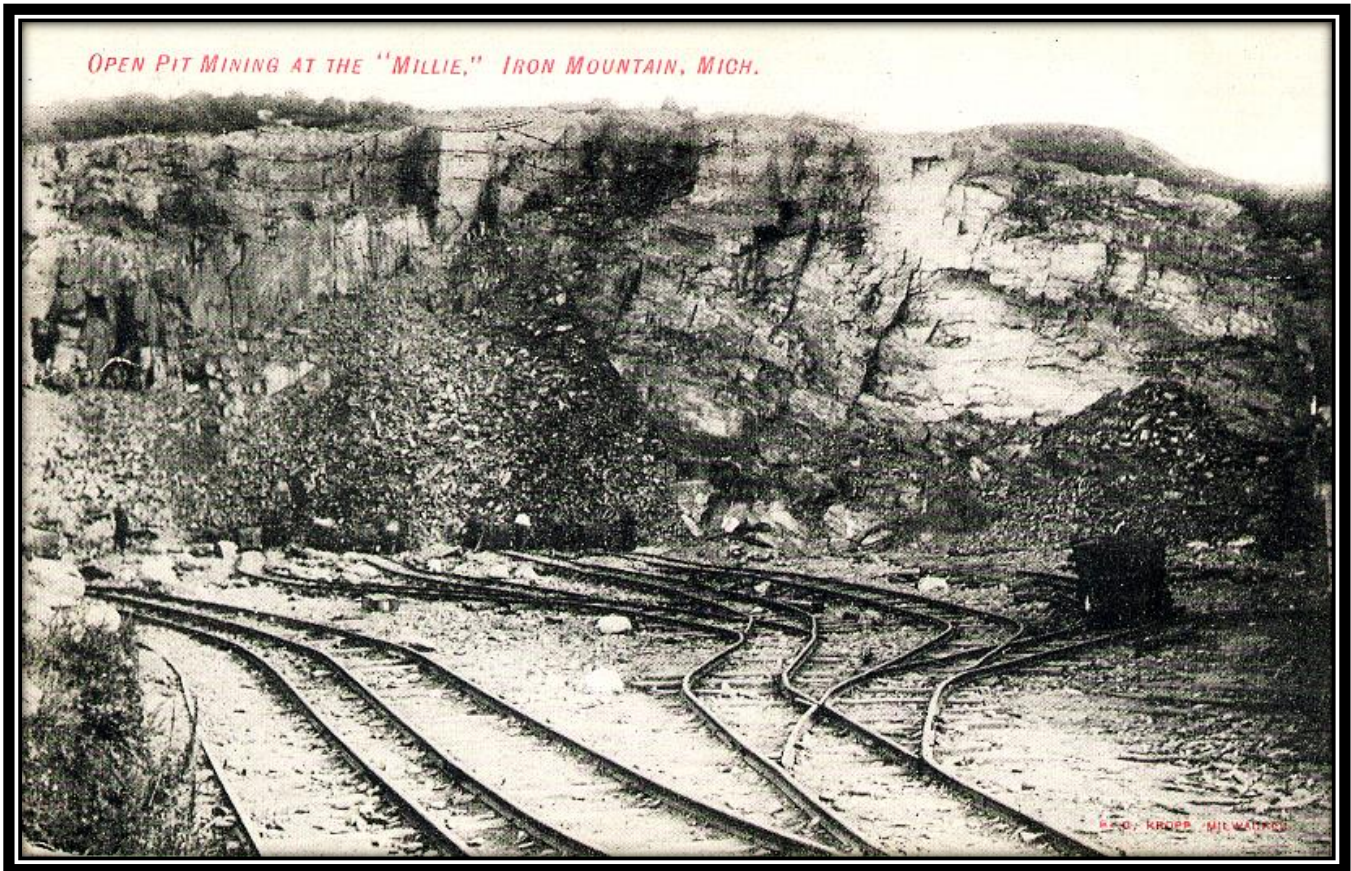
*[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – August 2019]*



**Millie Mine, Chapin Location, North Side, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1900-1910:** This photograph, probably dating between 1900 and 1910, was identified as the Millie Mine on the back and shows the shaft housing at the far right and various railroad tracks. *[Menominee Range historical Museum]*

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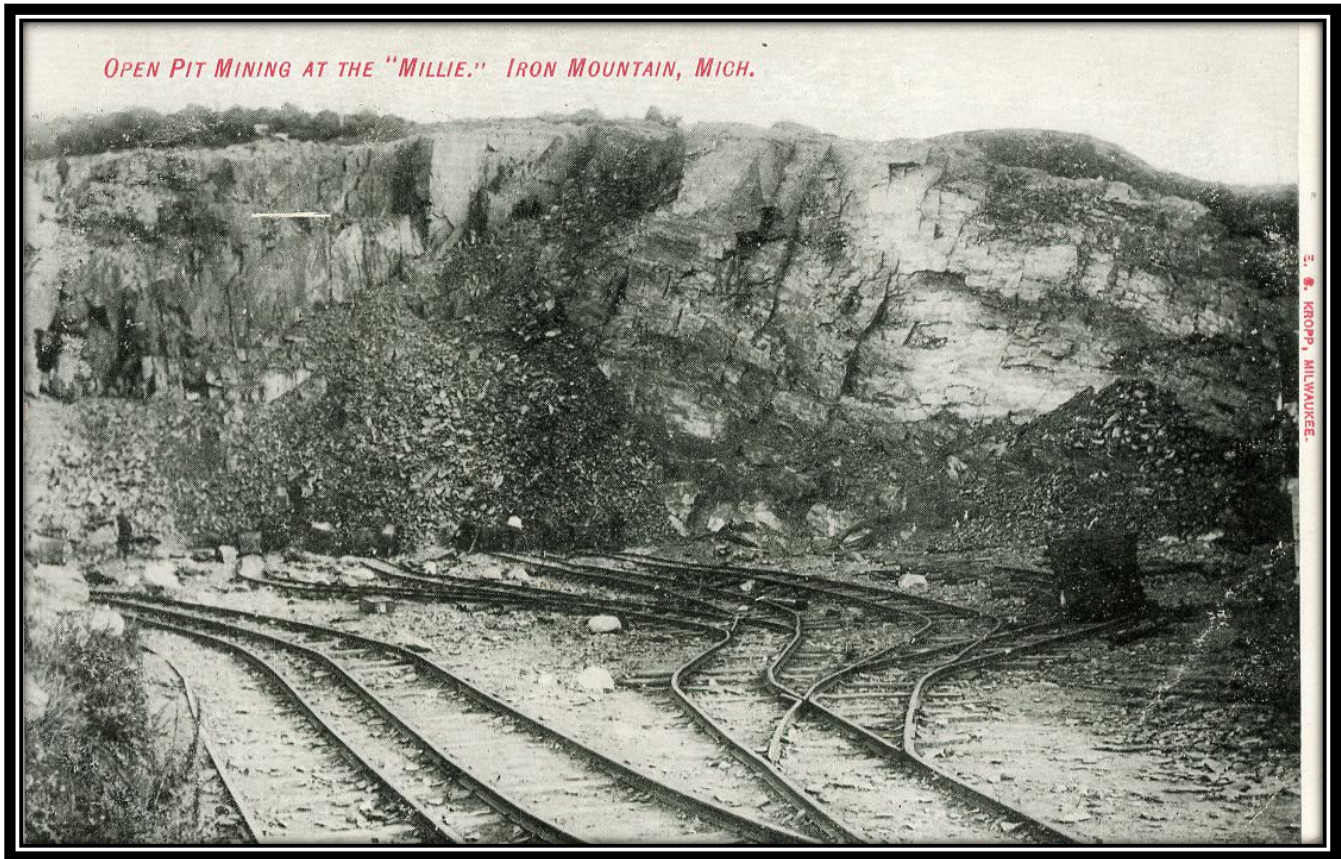


**Millie Mine, Chapin Location, North Side, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1908:** This black-and-white halftone postcard is identified as **“Open Pit Mining at the ‘Millie,’ Iron Mountain, Mich. R.C. Knopp, Milwaukee”** is postmarked Iron Mountain, Michigan, November 16, 1908 and shows the open pit of the Millie Mine with a myriad of railroad tracks. *[William J. Cummings]*



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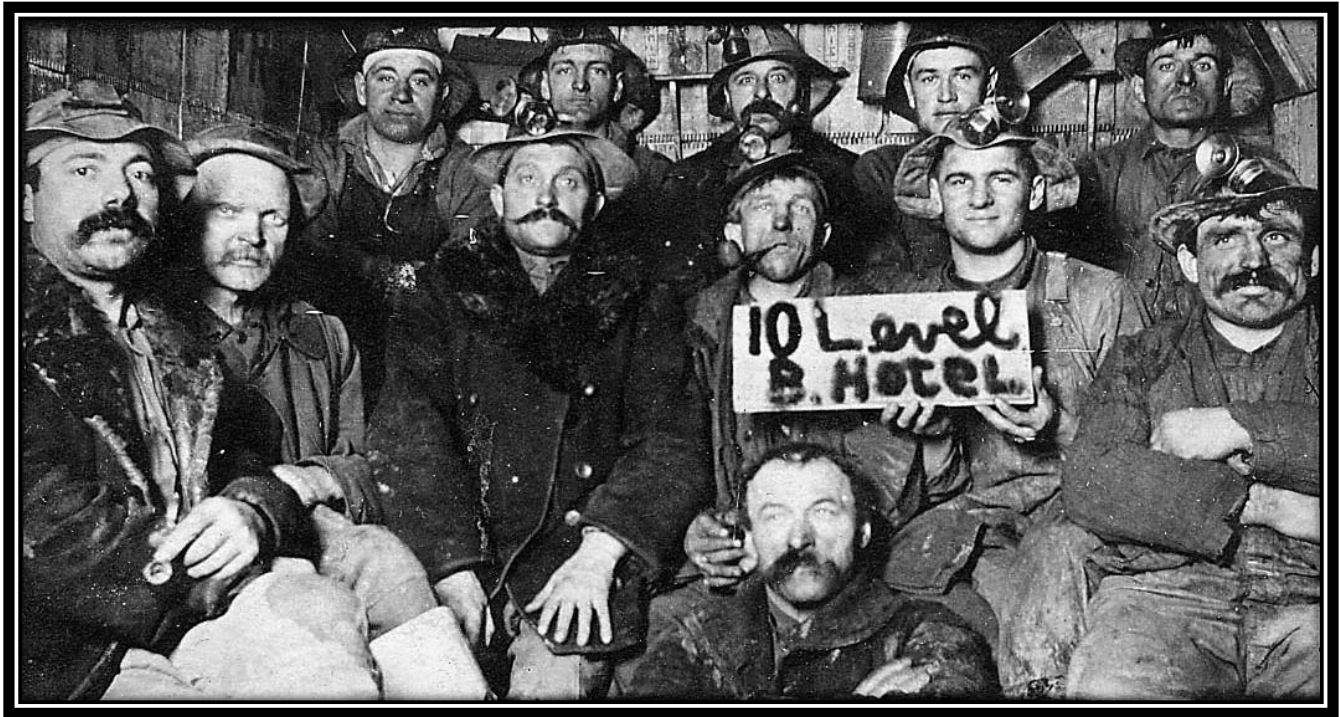
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**Unidentified Group of 12 Miners in Mine Holding Sign Reading “10 Level B. Hotel”**, (showing group of twelve miners similar to above postcard wearing carbide lamps on their hats; acquired in Dickinson County by seller), unused, (real photo, CYKO Stamp Box, ca. 1904-1020's) [2010 – Jim Stearns, Iron Mountain, MI -- \$6.95] \$20.00 *[William J. Cummings]*



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**Unidentified Group of 4 Miners in Mine**, (showing four miners seated inside of mine and three miners standing behind with heads not visible; miners wearing carbide lamps on their hats; acquired in Dickinson County by seller), unused (real photo, CYKO Stamp Box, ca. 1904-1920's) [2010 – Jim Stearns, Iron Mountain, MI -- \$19.49] \$20.00 *[William J. Cummings]*

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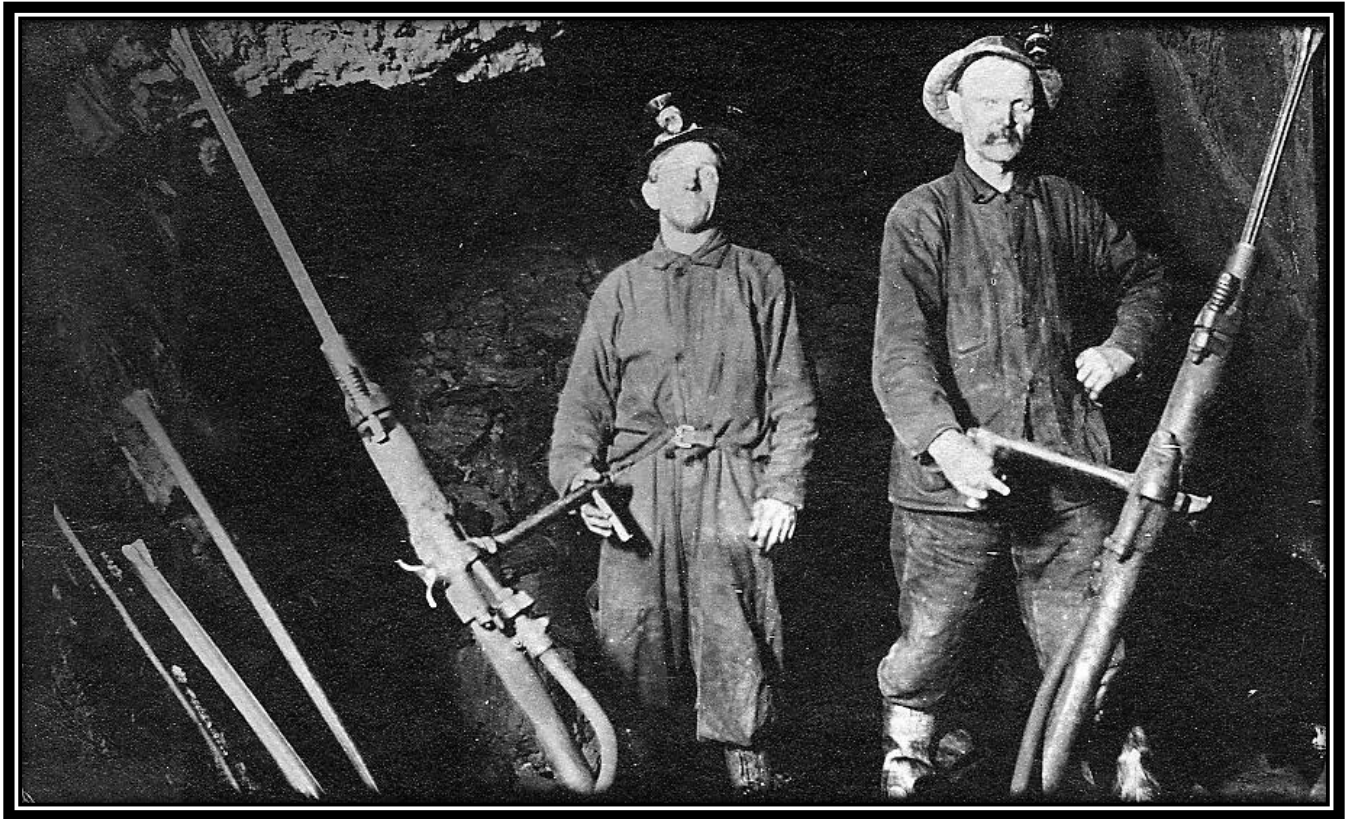


*[William J. Cummings]*



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**Two Miners with Rand Drill at East Chapin Mine**, (showing two miners standing with Rand Drill; on reverse in pen “East Chapin Mine, 1916”), postally unused (real photo) [2001 – Debbie Davis -- \$3.00] \$20.00 *[William J. Cummings]*

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**Unidentified Group of 25 Miners in Front of Shaft House**, (showing group of twenty-five miners in front of shaft house with skip entrances behind them and logs being made into timbers in front; men wearing carbide lamps on their hats and three kneeling miners have round or oval lunchpails; tracks leading to skip shaft and cage for miners to the left of this shaft; acquired in Dickinson County by seller), unused (real photo, AZO Stamp Box with Four Triangles Up, ca. 1904-1918) [2010 – Jim Stearns, Iron Mountain, MI -- \$9.10] \$20.00 *[William J. Cummings]*



# PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

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## HAMILTON MINE

**Location:** NW ¼ of SW ¼ of Section 30, Township 40 North, Range 30 West

**Type:** Underground Mine

**Discovery:** 1883

**Opened:** 1886

**Greatest Vertical Depth:** XXX feet

**Description:** XXX

**Ore:** XXX

**Operating Company:** XXX

**Manager:** XXX

**Superintendent:** XXX

**Sales Agents:** XXX

**Railroad:** Chicago & Northwestern Railway

**Port:** Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan

**Shipments:** XXX

**Name Changes:** Part of **Chapin Mine** after 1894

### Yearly Shipments

1886.....	872 tons
1887.....	600 tons
1888.....	8,801 tons
1889.....	8,347 tons
1890.....	17,072 tons
1891.....	58,197 tons
1892.....	2,183 tons
TOTAL.....	96,072 tons

## CHAPIN MINE

**Location:** SW ¼ and SW ¼ of SE ¼ of Section 30, Township 40 North, Range 30 West; N ½ of SE ¼ and SE ¼ of SE ¼ of Section 25, Township 40 North, Range 31 West (1914) – Includes **Chapin Mine**, S ½ of SW ¼ and SW ¼ of SE ¼; **Hamilton Mine**, N ½ of SW ¼, Section 30, Township 40 North, Range 30 West; and **Ludington Mine**, N ½ of SE ¼ and SE ¼ of SE ¼ of Section 25, Township 40 North, Range 31 West. (**Ludington Mine** included **Bradley Mine**, N ½ of SE ¼ of Section 25, Township 40 North, Range 31 West to 1937.) (1952)

**Type:** Underground Mine

**Discovery:** 1879

**Opened:** 1880

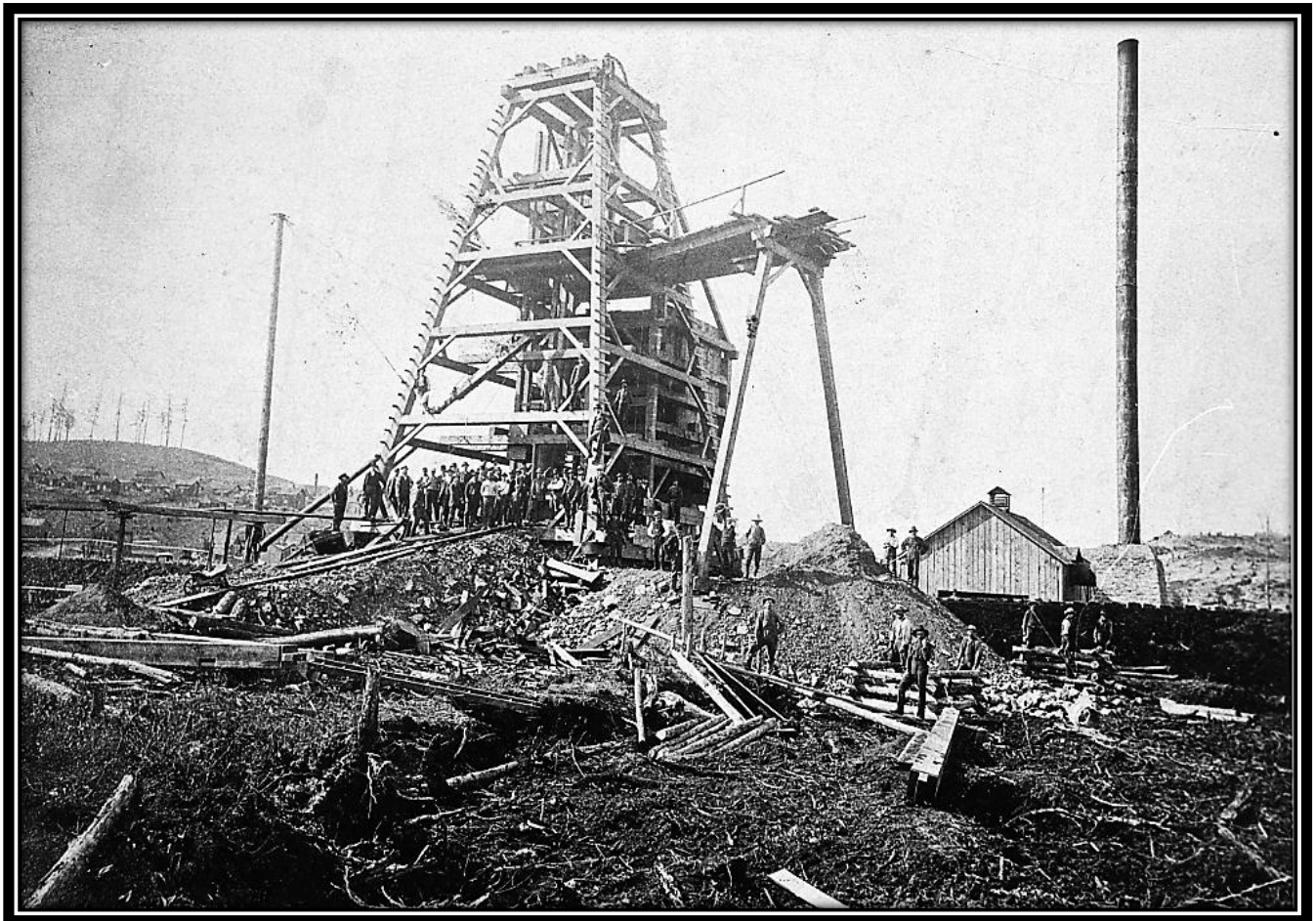
**Greatest Vertical Depth:** 1,522 feet (1914) – 1,520 feet (1952)

**Description:** First opened up in 1880. The mine is worked by underground methods. The greatest vertical depth is 1,522 feet. (1914) – **Chapin Mine** opened 1880; shipped every year through 1934, except 1932 and 1933. **Ludington Mine** opened 1880 and shipped every year through 1894. Shipments after 1894 included in **Chapin Mine**. **Bradley Mine** shipped 1937-1950 (see **Bradley Mine**). **Hamilton Mine** (Hamilton Ore Company) opened 1886 and shipped every year through 1892. Shipments after 1892 included in **Chapin Mine**. Property

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operated by Oliver Iron Mining Company. Now abandoned and lease surrendered, 1934. Depth, 1,520 feet. The adjoining **Millie Mine** (NE ¼ of NW ¼ and NW ¼ of NE ¼ of Section 31, Township 40 North, Range 30 West) operated 1912-1925 through Chapin Mine workings, but is now a North Range Mining Company open-pit operation. (See description of **Millie Mine** for shipments.) Inactive. (1952)



**Hamilton Mine Shaft Under Construction, Chapin Location, North Side, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. Late Fall 1883:** With the buildings surrounding the Chapin Mine in the background at the foot of Iron Mountain's Millie Hill serving as a reference point, this view, looking east, shows the Hamilton Mine shaft under construction. This photograph documents early mining construction techniques before steel replaced timber. The photographer probably captured this scene in the late fall of 1883 when the shaft house and tramway were being erected. Notice how few pine trees adorn the crest of Millie Hill. *[Menominee Range Historical Museum]*

Hoping to intercept the Chapin and Ludington deposits, the ill-fated Emmett Mining Company had obtained a lease on 80 acres in Section 30 owned by the Hamilton and Merryman Company. Within three months following the Keel Ridge tragedy, Superintendent John Tyler Jones was

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supervising the diamond drilling operations at this exploration, where the deposit which was to become the Hamilton Mine was discovered just 40 feet from the Ludington property line. The company also began platting an addition to the village of Iron Mountain on this tract and moved 29 buildings from the abandoned Keel Ridge location to this site.



**Hamilton Mine, N $\frac{1}{2}$  of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 30, Township 40, Range 30, Chapin Location, North Side, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1886-1890:** The Hamilton Mine was owned by the Hamilton Ore Company, of Sharon, Pennsylvania, and was located on the N $\frac{1}{2}$  of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 30, Township 40, Range 30, a tract which contained 80 acres leased from the Hamilton & Merryman Company. John Tyler Jones prospected in the area in 1883 and discovered the mine that year by using a diamond drill. This early photograph, probably dating between 1886 and 1890, shows the shaft housing at the right and the trestles and tramways where the ore cars dumped the iron ore onto the stockpiles on the left. [*Menominee Range Historical Museum*]

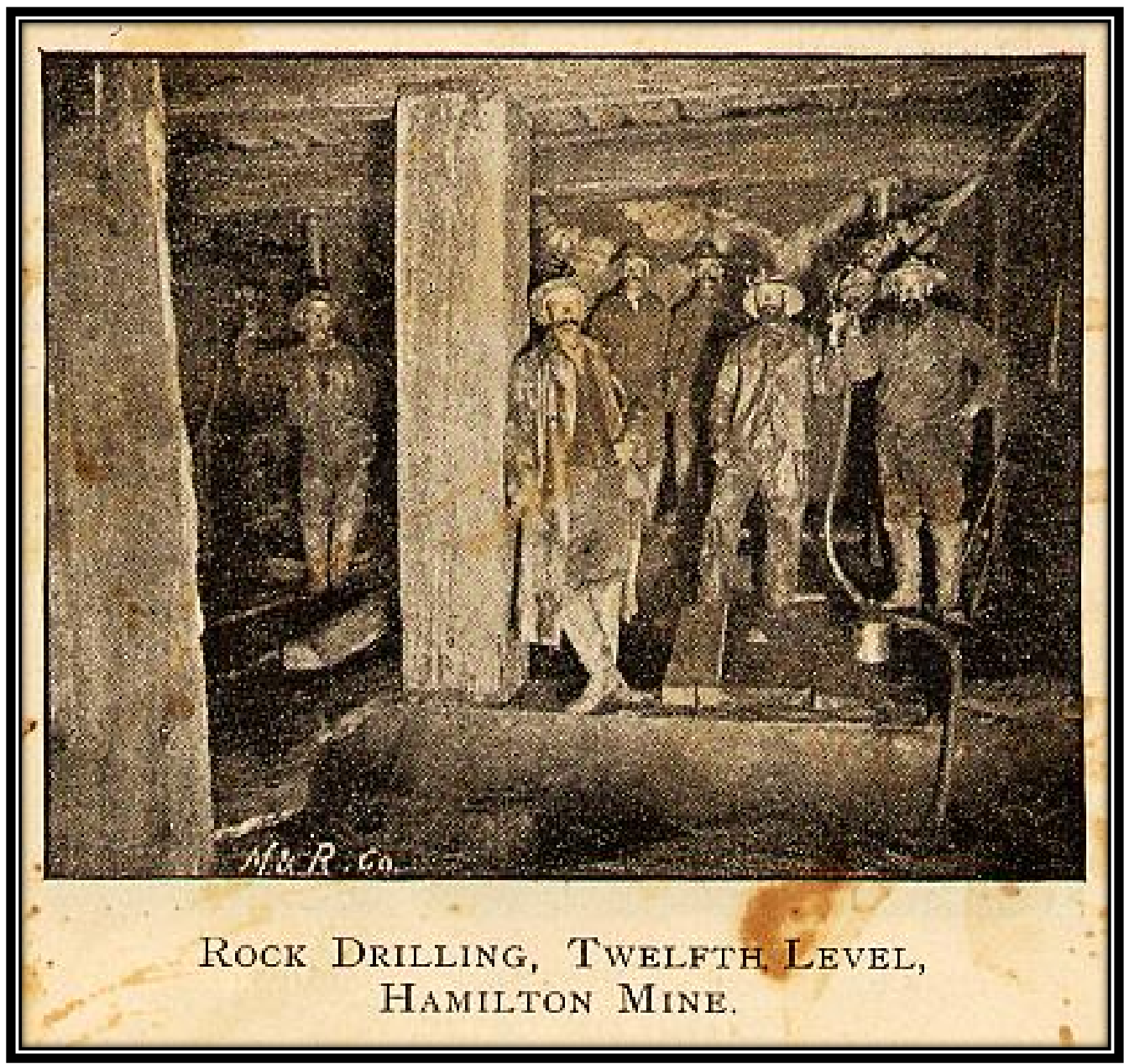
By August, 1883, plans for sinking a shaft had been completed with full knowledge that the ore body was located at least 600 feet below the surface. A shaft house was under construction in late October, and boilers and an engine from the Keel Ridge were used to facilitate the work, then down 110 feet. The 215-foot level had been reached by late January 1884, and the completed shaft house was acclaimed as the finest on the range.



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By mid-December, 1884, the shaft was down 530 feet; six months later the 650-foot mark was reached. Having announced they would strike clean ore within 30 days, the company was very disappointed when a jasper deposit was encountered at 680 feet, but a diamond drill core indicated clean ore 70 feet below. This 9 x 12-foot shaft reached a depth of 960 feet from the collar and was on the list of producers in 1886, shipping 872 tons. By then the corporate name assumed by the company was the Hamilton Ore Company, of Sharon, Pennsylvania, with P.L. Kimberly, an iron manufacturer, the principal stockholder.



ROCK DRILLING, TWELFTH LEVEL,  
HAMILTON MINE.

*The Menominee Iron Range by Walter R. Nursey, 1891, page 63*

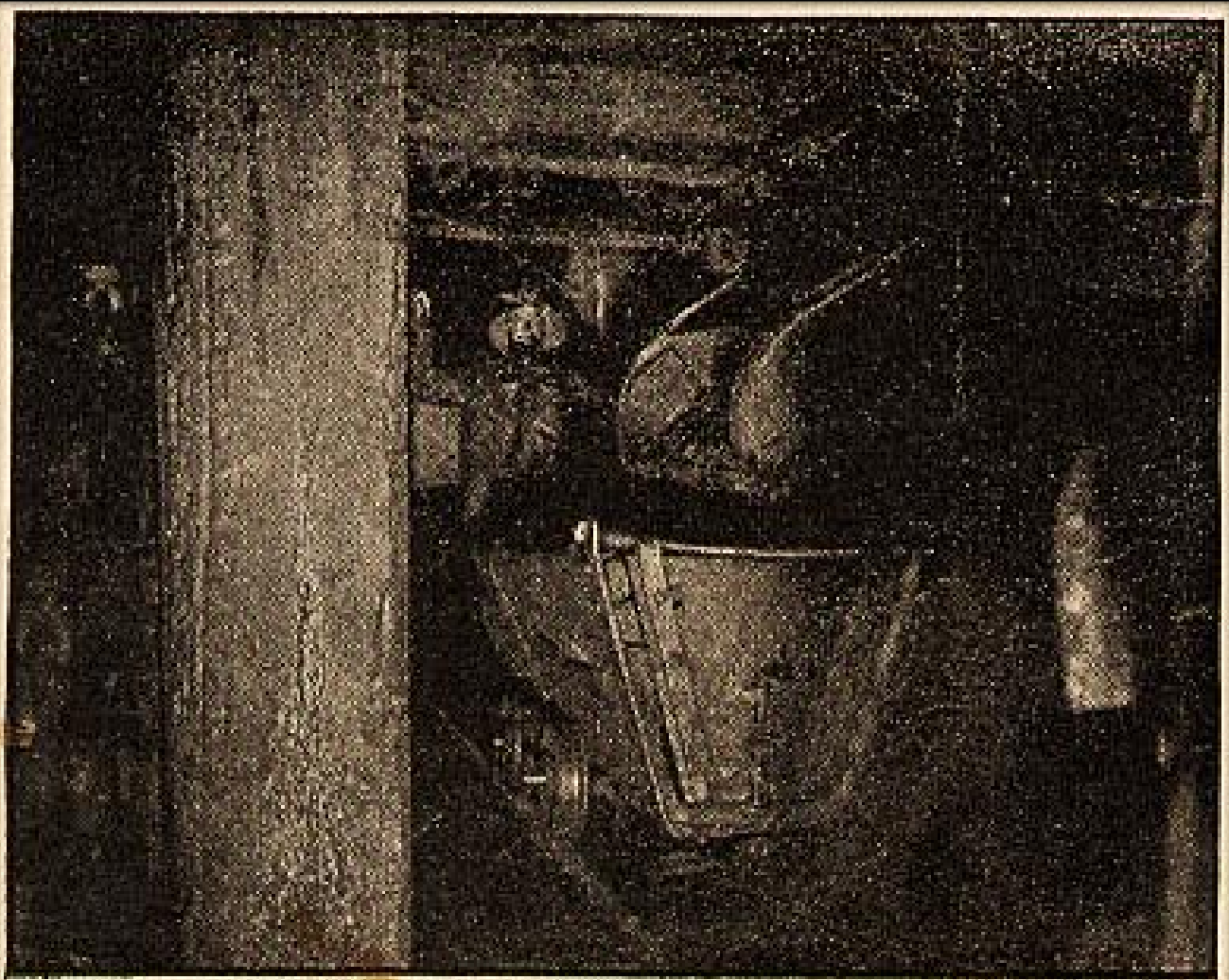
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Although a force of only 30 men was originally employed at the Hamilton exploration, by 1891 over 300 miners comprised the work force.

During the fall of 1891, No. 2 shaft was being sunk at the Hamilton. Noting unusual commotion at the shaft's collar on October 22, Superintendent Jones investigated, arriving just in time to witness miner James Biddick being brought to the surface, blinded and nearly dead.

Biddick had just about finished the last hole in a series prior to blasting when he struck a water-filled cavity, and the released pressure tossed him like a ball. At least a portion of the water came from the Ludington's A shaft sump and continued rising in the Hamilton's No. 2 shaft to within 90 feet of the collar.



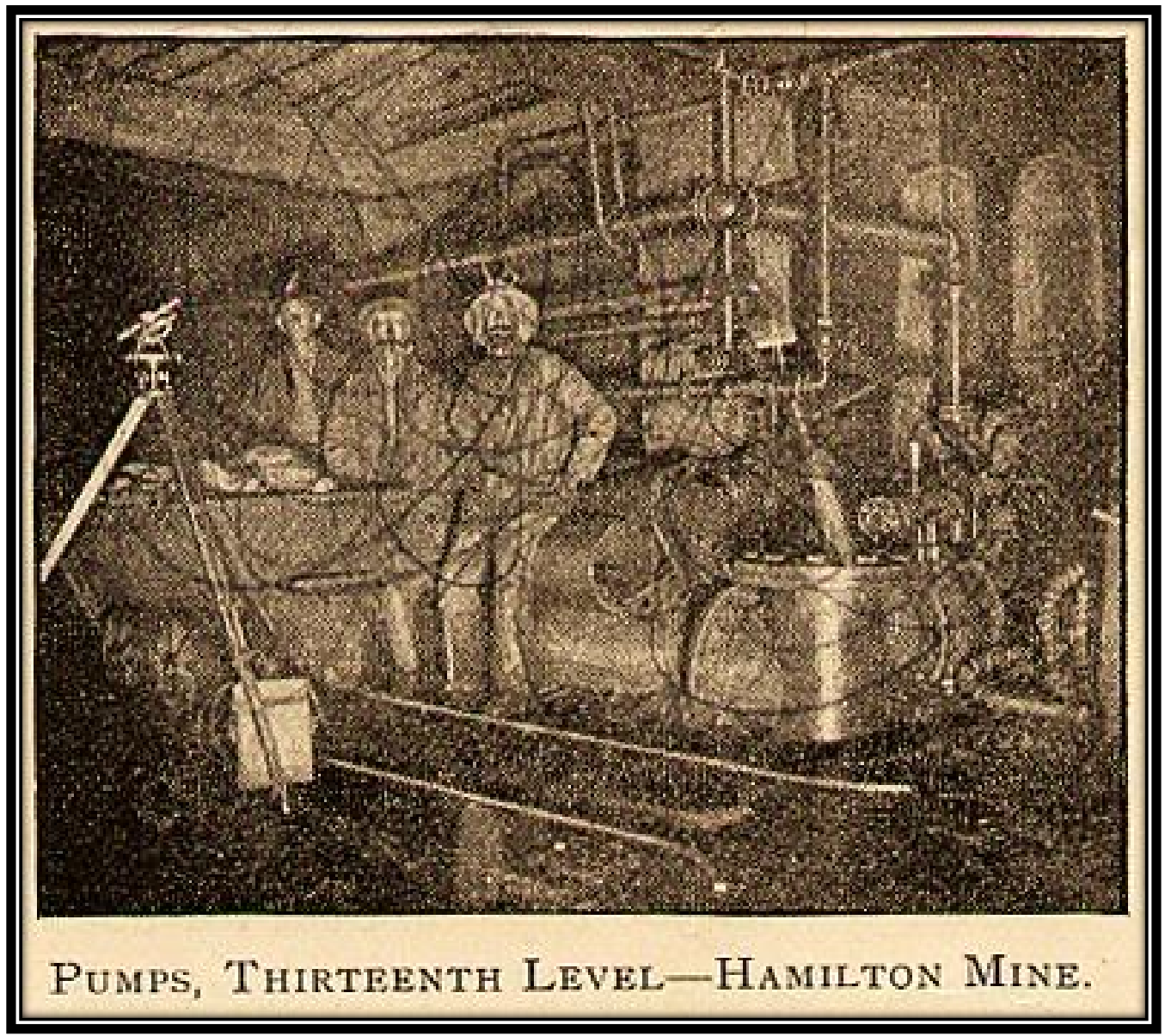
TRAM CAR, THIRTEENTH LEVEL,  
HAMILTON MINE.

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*The Menominee Iron Range by Walter R. Nursey, 1891, page 64*

Since a 10-ton hoisting plant was then being installed at this shaft, plans were modified to incorporate bailers to dewater the mine. Installation was still in progress on December 31, 1891, when the Ludington's hanging wall moved and water began entering that mine at the 11th level of A shaft at a rate of 6,000 gallons per minute. The Ludington was soon filled to the 9th level, and the Hamilton's No. 1 shaft, connected to the Ludington's A shaft by drifts, was also filling. The water level at the Hamilton's No. 2 shaft was lowered by 182 feet by this second flooding!



*The Menominee Iron Range by Walter R. Nursey, 1891, page 98*



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The Ludington immediately reduced its labor force from 500 to 150 men, while the Hamilton, with both shafts flooded, laid off all its miners and most of the surface men.



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

## **Bailer with Capacity of 2,560 Gallons, Hamilton Mine, Chapin Location, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. Summer 1893: *[Menominee Range Historical Museum]***

A month after the flooding, the Ludington's bailing operation had succeeded in lowering the water level only 10 feet. The management, losing tremendous sums daily, abandoned the mine February 6, 1892. Superintendent Bankes tendered his resignation, and the remaining 150 employees were discharged. Once the bailing operations ceased, the water in the Ludington rose at the rate of a foot an hour, reaching the 6th level by February 11.

Shortly thereafter negotiations were unsuccessfully initiated to have the two companies handle the dewatering jointly. Eventually Kimberly bought controlling interest in the Ludington Mine, and an agreement with the stockholders was reached.

Before bailing operations could begin, the 1,325-foot level of No. 1 Hamilton had to be connected with No. 2 Hamilton because No. 2 had a bailing capacity of 2,560 gallons in each of its two large bailers, while the two bailers in No. 1 only had the capacity of 500 gallons each. The dangerous work of driving the 313-foot drift which would connect these two shafts began in the winter of 1893 under the supervision of Captain Frank Carbis.

The drift, averaging 18 feet in width and 12 feet in height for its entire length, was made this size to facilitate handling the long drills with which exploratory holes were bored. These long drills were used as a precautionary measure to keep the men well away from the work area, since they anticipated encountering more water which, at that level, is under 600 pounds of pressure to the square inch, or 43 tons per square foot. The remaining 140 feet were driven in May 1893, and when the connection was finally completed on June 1, compressed air was encountered instead of water. However, No. 2 Hamilton filled rapidly with water once the hole was made, while the water in the Ludington shafts receded 75 feet at the rate of 15 feet per hour.

By then the Ludington's three shafts and the two Hamilton shafts were all equipped with bailers, and negotiations to begin the joint dewatering operation were completed. Captain Robert Flaherty supervised the bailing operation which began June 19, 1893. By July 14, the bailers had raised 87,017,954 gallons of water, lowering the water level by 896 feet in the Ludington and 1,325 feet in the Hamilton. The flow was then normal, and in six weeks the water was out of both mines.

When the successful dewatering of the Hamilton and Ludington shafts was accomplished in the summer of 1893, the full impact of the financial panic *[economic depression]* was just beginning to spread across the nation. With the depressed iron market, these mines remained closed, and General Manager John Tyler Jones had to allow them to again fill with water.

Following its sale in 1894, the Chapin continued to mine and ship ore, and began increasing its work force in the spring of 1895. In early June, *The Range-Tribune* exclaimed:

*It seems like old times now with the Chicago & North-Western hauling between six and seven hundred cars to Escanaba daily from this range, and the cry being heard all along the line for more cars...Thirty-two trains are operated, sixteen each way, and the daily movement of ore is over 10,000 tons.*

Beating all the Chapin's previous records, the steam shovel loaded 113 cars in 13 hours one day in August.

# PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

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

The newspapers noted a verbal agreement had been made by which the Hamilton and Ludington mines would both come under the Chapin management in their late November editions. The merger became official after a meeting in Cleveland on January 6, 1896, and plans were rapidly made to dewater the two new properties. Hampered by a series of accidents to the equipment, bailing finally began May 4, and a month later the task was completed with 122,464,787 gallons of water raised.





## PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

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

**Hamilton Mine Shaft Housing, Chapin Location, North Side, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1890-1900:** This early view of the Hamilton Shaft belonged to Arthur Jones, son of Superintendent John Tyler Jones. Note the building under construction behind the shaft housing and the men standing in front giving scale to the size of this construction. *[Menominee Range Historical Museum]*

The management soon placed an order for a Reidler pumping plant for these two mines which was installed at the 12th level of the Hamilton No. 2 shaft in a room cut into the limestone measuring 53 x 35 feet with an 18-foot ceiling. Work soon began to connect the Chapin's D shaft with the Hamilton No. 2 shaft, and was completed in late fall, 1897.

All of the old buildings at both the Hamilton and Ludington properties were torn down as these improvements were being made, and the connection between the Chapin and Ludington mines was completed early in May 1898.



**Hamilton Shaft of the Chapin Mine, Chapin Location, North Side, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1912:** Flat cables were used to hoist the cage and iron ore from the Hamilton Shaft. This sandstone building was one of many constructed at the Hamilton Shaft. Note the wooden shaft house. *[Menominee Range Historical Museum]*

**PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE  
DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN**

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



These photographs, taken May 17, 2010, show some of the remaining Hamilton Mine Shaft sandstone buildings on the North Side near the boiler house smokestack.

**PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE  
DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN**

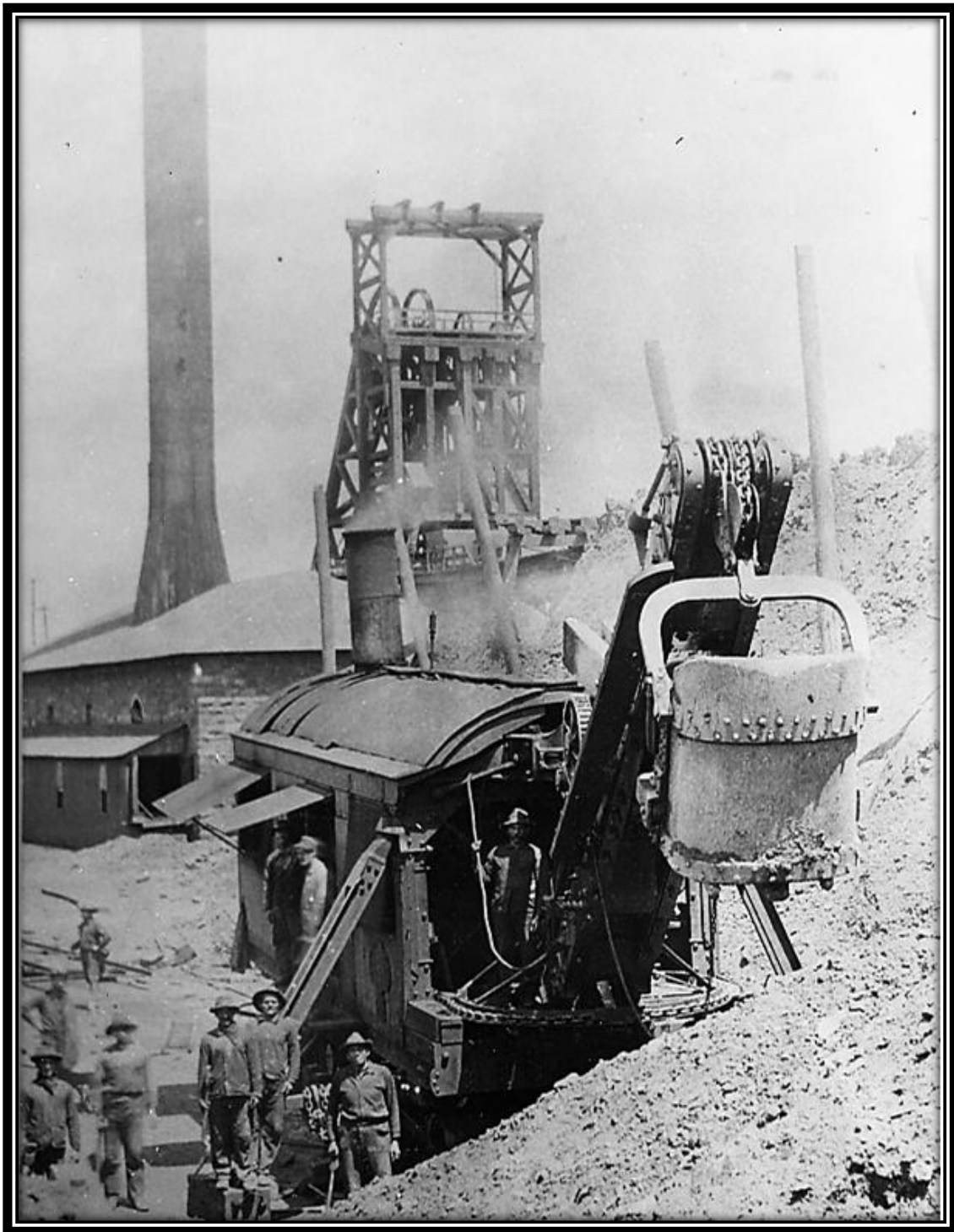
*[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – August 2019]*





**PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE  
DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN**

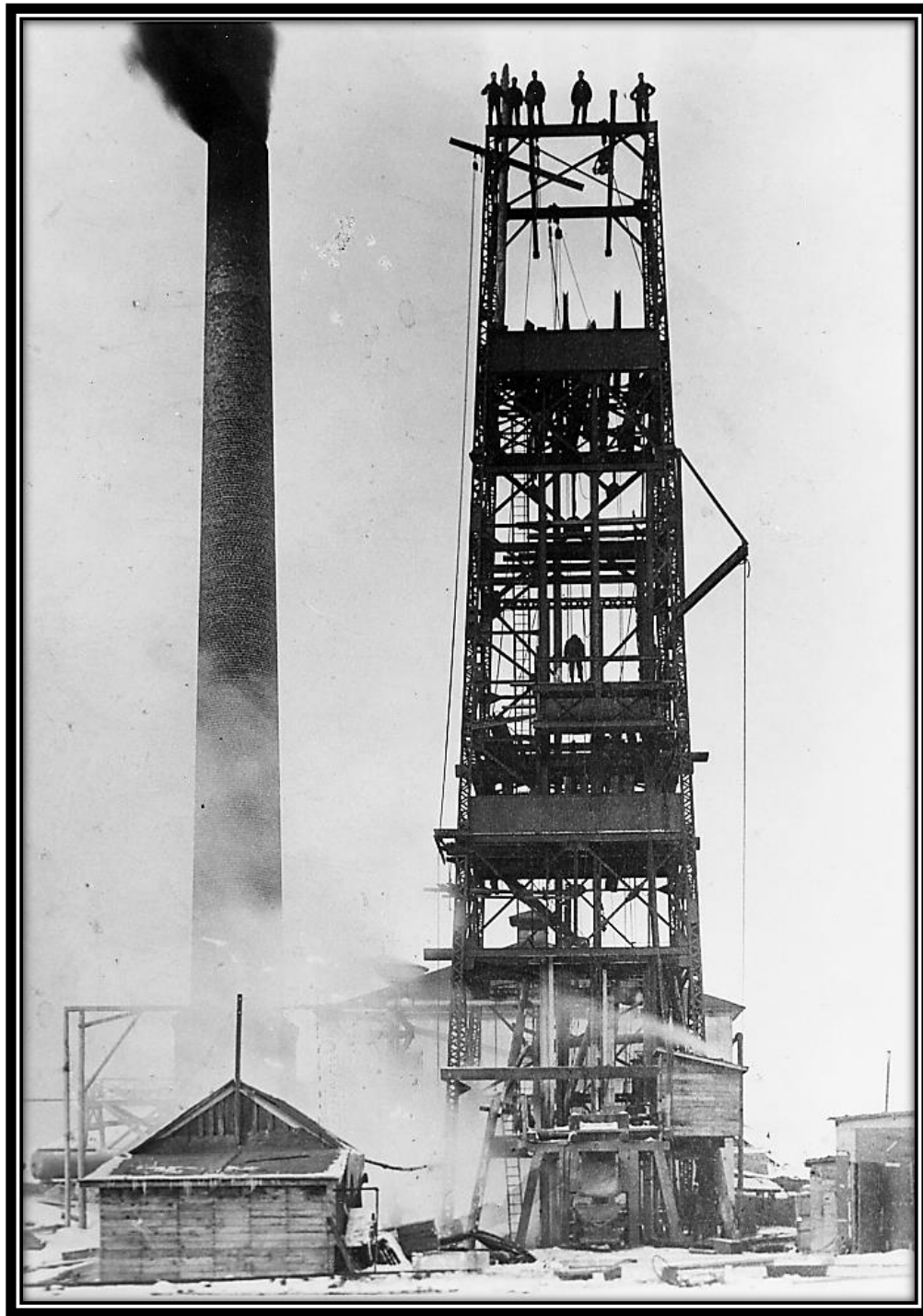
*[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – August 2019]*



**Hamilton Mine Steam Shovel, Chapin Location, North Side, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1900:** The steam shovel was an expensive and vital piece of machinery, particularly for the larger mining companies, and was used to load stockpiled iron ore into the railroad cars. The steam shovel and crew of the Hamilton Shaft of the Chapin Mine are pictured here near the turn of the century. *[Menominee Range Historical Museum]*

# PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

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



**Hamilton Mine Shaft Housing and Smokestack, Chapin Location, North Side, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1914-1915:** When the Oliver Iron Mining Company rebuilt the Hamilton shaft between 1912 and 1914, electric centrifugal pumps were installed at the twelfth and then the sixteenth levels, ending the era of the Cornish pumping engine and the age of steam at the Chapin Mine. The smokestack pictured here still stands (2019) on Iron Mountain's North Side. *[Menominee Range Historical Museum]*

**PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE  
DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN**

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

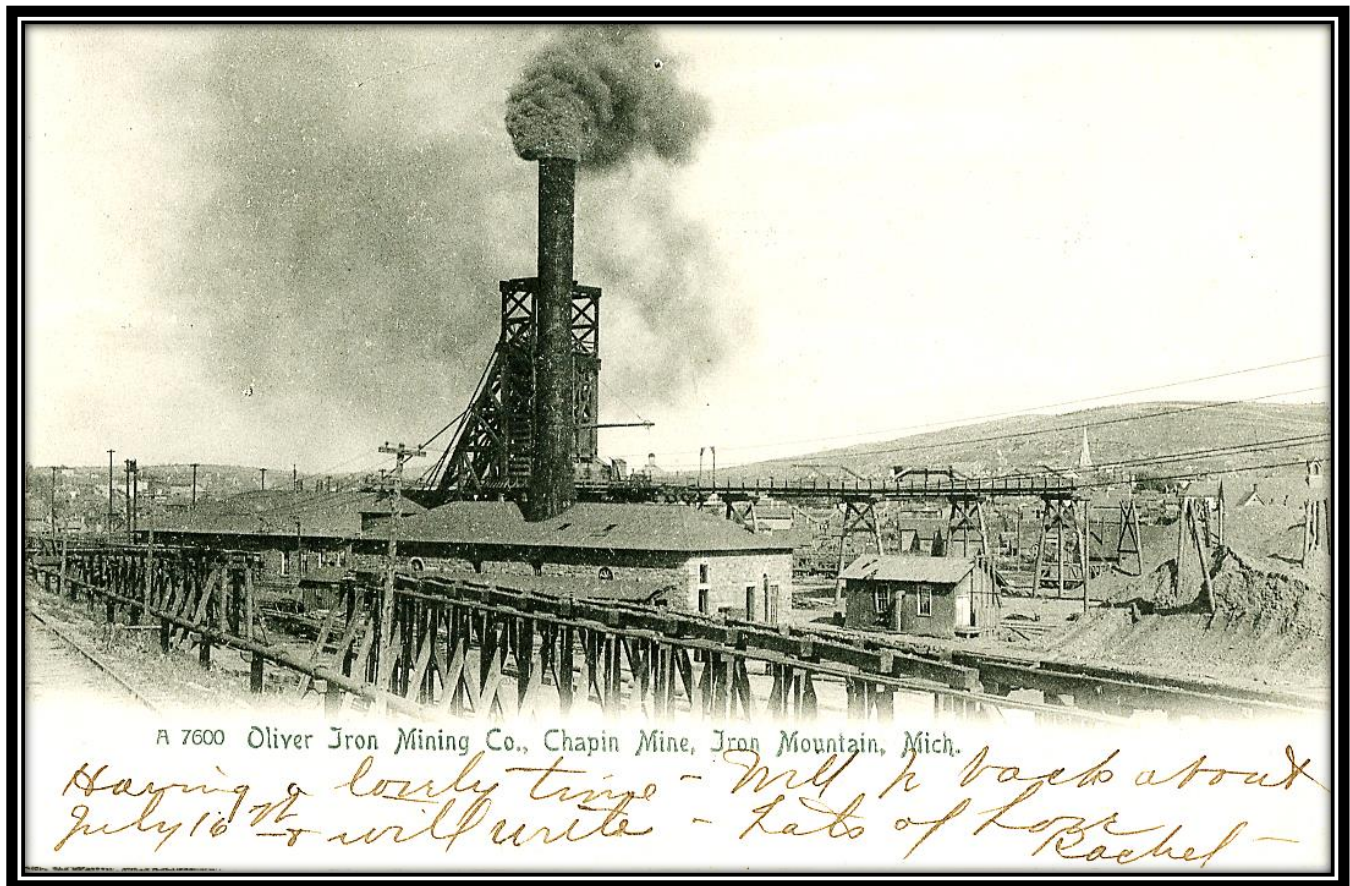


**Hamilton Mine Shaft, Chapin Location, North Side, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1913:** This view of the Hamilton Mine Shaft at the right was taken in about 1913 by an amateur photographer. The head of the photographer's horse appears at the extreme right. The round sandstone water tank with its cast iron dome can be seen left of center on the horizon. *[Menominee Range Historical Museum]*



# PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

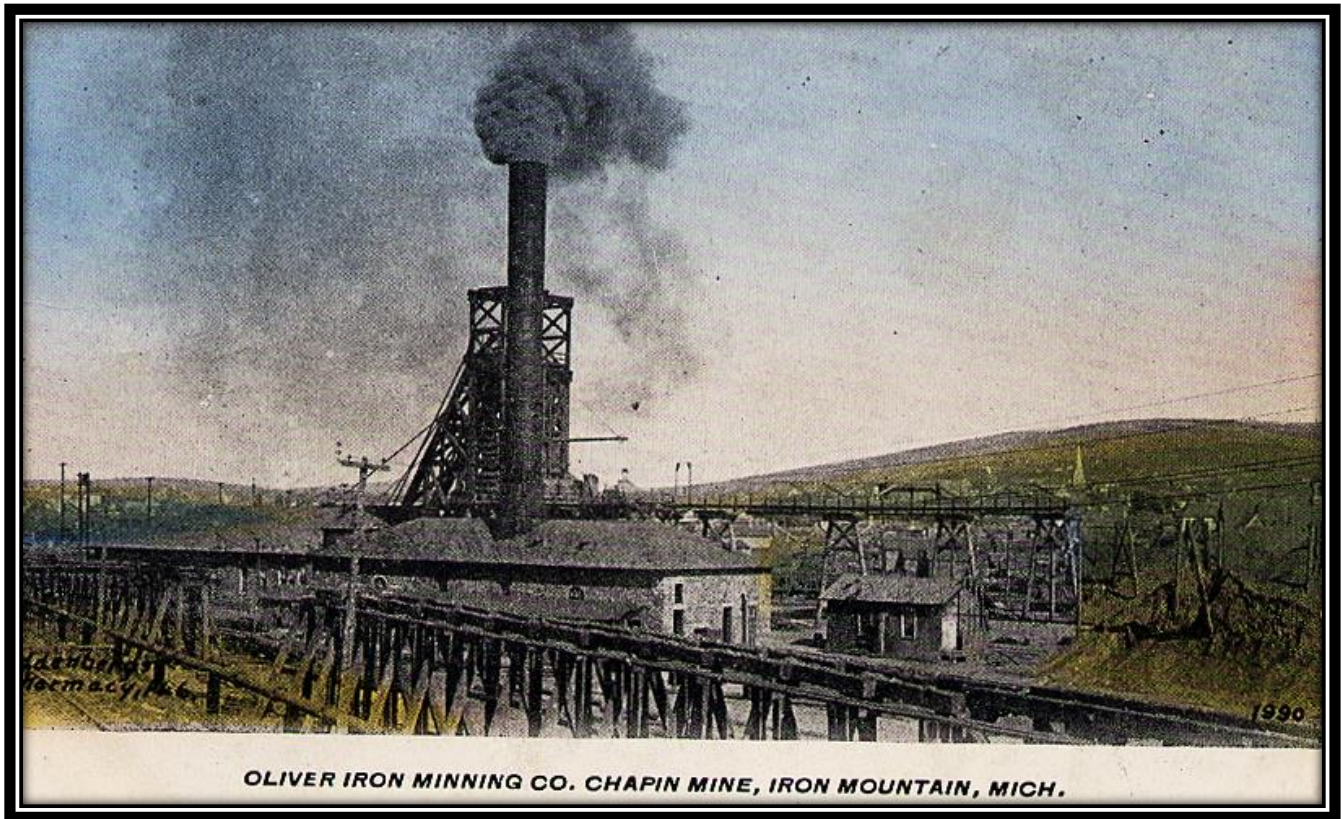
[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – August 2019]



**Oliver Iron Mining Company, Hamilton Shaft, Chapin Mine, Chapin Location, North Side, Iron Mountain, Michigan, ca. 1905:** This black-and-white halftone postcard view identified as the "A 7600 Oliver Iron Mining Co. Chapin Mine, Iron Mountain, Mich." is postmarked Iron Mountain, Michigan, July 4, 1905. Note the smoke coming from the huge smokestack, the shaft housing, the various trestles for moving iron ore into railroad cars or to the stockpiles and the sandstone mining buildings in the lower left portion of the photograph. The following tinted black-and-white halftone postcard view is identical, but postmarked in 1914. [William J. Cummings]

**PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE  
DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN**

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



**Oliver Iron Mining Company, Hamilton Shaft, Chapin Mine, Chapin Location, North Side, Iron Mountain, Michigan, ca. 1914:** This tinted black-and-white halftone postcard view identified as the "Oliver Iron Mining Co. Chapin Mine, Iron Mountain, Mich." is postmarked Iron Mountain, Michigan, June 29, 1914. Note the smoke coming from the huge smokestack, the shaft housing, the various trestles for moving iron ore into railroad cars or to the stockpiles and the sandstone mining buildings in the lower left portion of the photograph. *[William J. Cummings]*



**PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE  
DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN**

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

**MINERS' UNION HALL**



These photographs, taken May 17, 2010, show Miners' Hall, the union hall which originally stood on the east side of the Chapin Pit and was relocated next to the railroad tracks.



**PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE  
DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN**

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



# PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

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



**Iron Mountain Hose Company No. 2 Fire Station, 709 Vulcan Street, North Side, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1910:** This two-story frame structure was erected at 709 Vulcan Street in 1893 to house the Iron Mountain's Hose Company No. 2 Fire Station. Lee LaLonde was captain of Iron Mountain Hose Company No. 2 in 1913 and may be one of the men posing with the team and ladder wagon here. During the summer of 1914 a brick building was constructed at the southeast corner of Vulcan Street and East Main Street to replace this engine house. In 1926 Hose Company No. 2 was consolidated with Hose Company No. 1 at fire station located in the Iron Mountain City Hall building on the 200 block of East Ludington Street. *[Menominee Range Historical Museum]*

**PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE  
DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN**

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

**CHAPIN IRON MINING COMPANY  
OLIVER IRON MINING COMPANY**

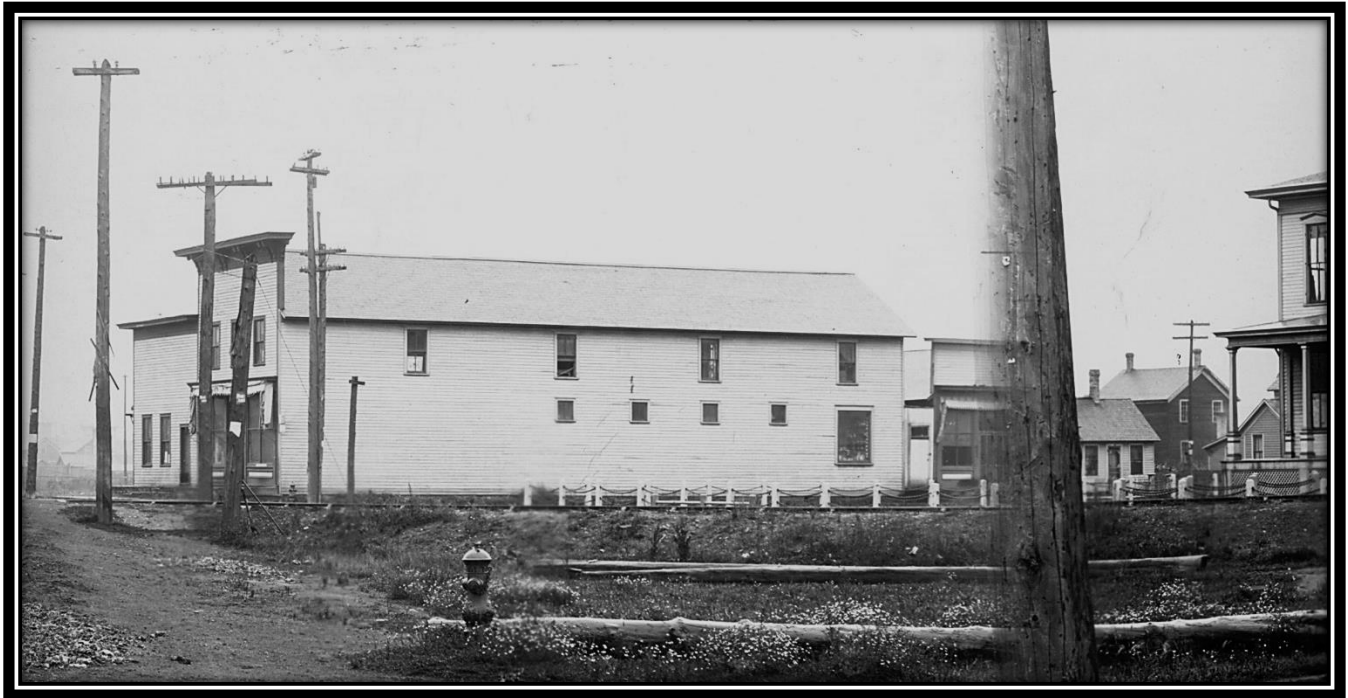


**Chapin Mining Company Office (Oliver Mining Company Office), 300 Block of North Stephenson Avenue, North Side, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1900:** In 1892 the Chapin Mining Company had its office at 100 Second Street. Ferdinand Schlesinger was president; William Schlesinger, vice-president; and James MacNaughton, superintendent. The Oliver Iron Mining Company had its office here on the southeast corner of North Stephenson Avenue and Second Street by 1902. Otto C. Davidson was the superintendent; George J. Eisele, chief clerk; S.E. Canaan, John A. Ryan, Harry Soady, W.A. Hiller and Frank Uren, bookkeepers; Alfred Kohlmetz, stenographer; Elmer Hicks, timekeeper; and Charles A. Hogg, shipping clerk. The structure continued to be the Oliver Mining Company Office at least until 1935, when it was still listed as such in the city directory. By 1939 the Knights of Columbus were occupying rooms here and were still at this location until at least 1964. *[Menominee Range Historical Museum]*



**PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE  
DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN**

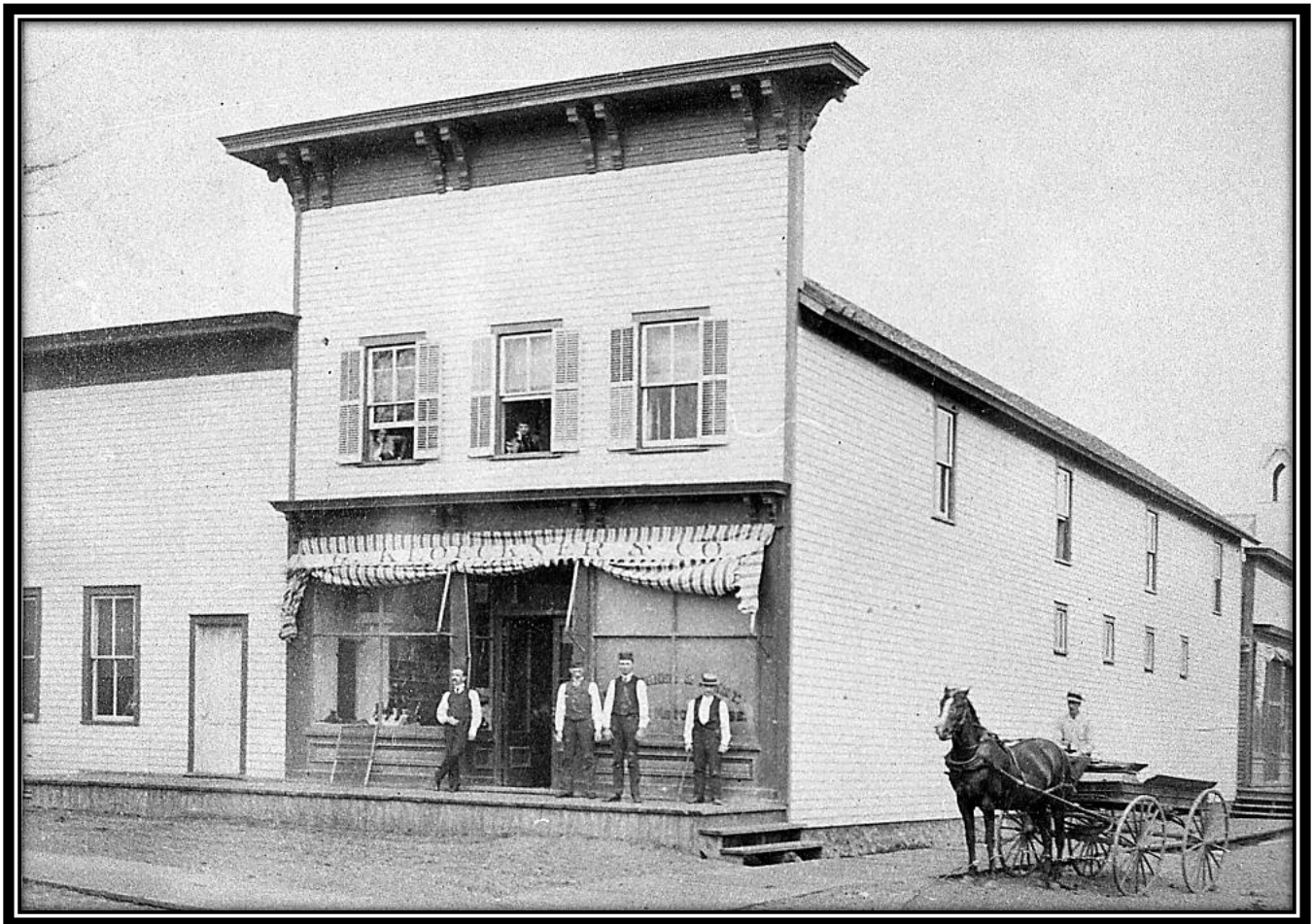
*[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – August 2019]*



**Chapin Mining Company Store, 401 North Stephenson Avenue, North Side, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1900:** The Chapin Mining Company Store, located on the northeast corner of North Stephenson Avenue and Fourth Street, just north of the Chapin Mining Company Office building which is visible at the extreme right. *[Menominee Range Historical Museum]*

# PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

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



**G. Kloeckner & Company General Store (formerly the Chapin Mine Store), 102 Fourth Street, North Side, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1891-1900:** The Menominee Mining Company decided to close Iron Mountain's Chapin Company Store in March of 1886. Gabriel and Daniel Kloeckner, probably with a partner named Flint, took over the business in early August. By 1889 Alfred Cruse and Andrew Uren comprised the "& Co." of the firm instead of Flint. However, by 1891 the two Kloeckners were the sole proprietors of this general store. Joseph Tippet was driving the wagon. *[Gene Derwinski/Dick Ferris – Menominee Range Historical Museum]*

*401 1892-1894: A.C. Angrove, proprietor the Princess Cash Store, general merchandise, corner of Carpenter Avenue and Fourth Street*

*401 1902-1903 John Swanson, general merchandise, Stephenson Avenue and Fourth Street*

*401 North Stephenson Avenue, 1913, Rauer Garage, Charles Rauer, proprietor, auto garage*

*401 North Stephenson Avenue, 1925, Arthur Johnson garage*

*Carlson Service Station, Harold Carlson, proprietor*

# PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – August 2019]



**Dale's Carpenter Shop (formerly the Chapin Mine Store), 401 North Stephenson Avenue, North Side, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1954:** In the 1946 Iron Mountain-Kingsford City Directory, Dale George operated Dale's Carpenter Shop in the former Chapin Mining Company Store at 401 North Stephenson Avenue, on the northeast corner of North Stephenson Avenue and Fourth Street. In 1939 Carlson's Service Station, Harold Carlson, proprietor, was listed at this address. In 1925 Arthur Johnson ran a garage here and Edward Hennidale and his wife Lucile lived upstairs. Alvin F. Bramer and his wife Irene lived at 102 East Fourth Street which may have been the rear portion of this building. [Menominee Range Historical Museum]

*401 Dale's Carpenter Shop, 1946, George H. Dale, proprietor*



# PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – August 2019]

## NORTH SIDE BUSINESSES



**Anderson & Johnson General Store, 600-602 East Main Street, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1912:** In 1892, the Babardi Bros. (Angelo and G.) operated a meat market at 600 East Main Street. In 1902 Angelo Gabardi had a butcher shop at 102 Fourth Street, and Johnson & Anderson (Gustav A. Johnson and Peter Olaf Anderson) sold meats at 600 East Main Street. In 1905, Anderson & Johnson (Peter O. Anderson and Gustav A. Johnson) operated a general merchandise store and meat market here. The address for Anderson & Johnson was listed as 600-602 East Main Street. Peter Olaf Anderson, son of Anders Olson and Anna Johnson and born in Sweden, married Anna, daughter of Anders and Lisa (Anderson) Frenberg on December 20, 1892, in Iron Mountain. Peter Olaf Anderson died suddenly due to heart trouble on June 10, 1922. His obituary noted he was the senior member of the Anderson & Johnson firm, operating a general store on East Main Street. In 1925 Gustav A. Johnson was the proprietor of the Anderson & Johnson Store, located at 602-606 East Main Street, selling “fancy and staple groceries, meats, dry goods and hardware.” The business continued to be listed in 1939, 1946, and 1961 and 1964. Note the four delivery wagons in the above photograph which dates to about 1912. [Menominee Range Historical Museum]

**PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE  
DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN**

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



**Co-operativa Italiana Delivery Wagon, 421 Vulcan Street, North Side, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1903-1905:** The Co-Operativa Italiana store opened at 431 Vulcan Street in Iron Mountain's Chapin Location in January 1903. The store was an outgrowth of a benevolent society organized May 16, 1900, with 165 charter members, all natives of Capestrano, Abruzzi, Italy. The driver of the society's delivery wagon is unidentified. However, the photograph was taken by Adolph Anderson, a local amateur photographer, shortly after the store opened. *[Menominee Range Historical Museum]*

**PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE  
DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN**

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



**Dairy Foods, North Stephenson Avenue and Margaret Street, North Side, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1940-1950: [Don Khoury]**



# PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – August 2019]

## NORTH SIDE RESIDENTIAL AREAS



**Fourth Street, Chapin Location, North Side, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, October 19, 1912:** Looking west from the intersection with Vulcan Street, this view of Fourth Street in Iron Mountain's Chapin Location was taken October 19, 1912. In the *1913 Directory of the Cities of Iron Mountain and Norway and Dickinson County* those residing on the left side of the street were listed as follows: 307 Fourth Street, Louis (Marie) Mochen, miner; 303 Fourth Street, Joseph (Teresa) Rampanelli, miner; 309 Norway Street (white, single-story house), William O. (Santa) Ferzacca, mine police; 308 Norway Street, William (Ida) Polkinghorn, blacksmith. The two-story house on the right at 308 Fourth Street was the residence of William H. (Maria) Bennetts, foreman of the mine carpenter shop. Note the unpaved street and board sidewalks. The mine visible in the background is the C Ludington Shaft of the Chapin Mine where the Cornish Pumping Engine is located. [Menominee Range Historical Museum]

**PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE  
DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN**

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

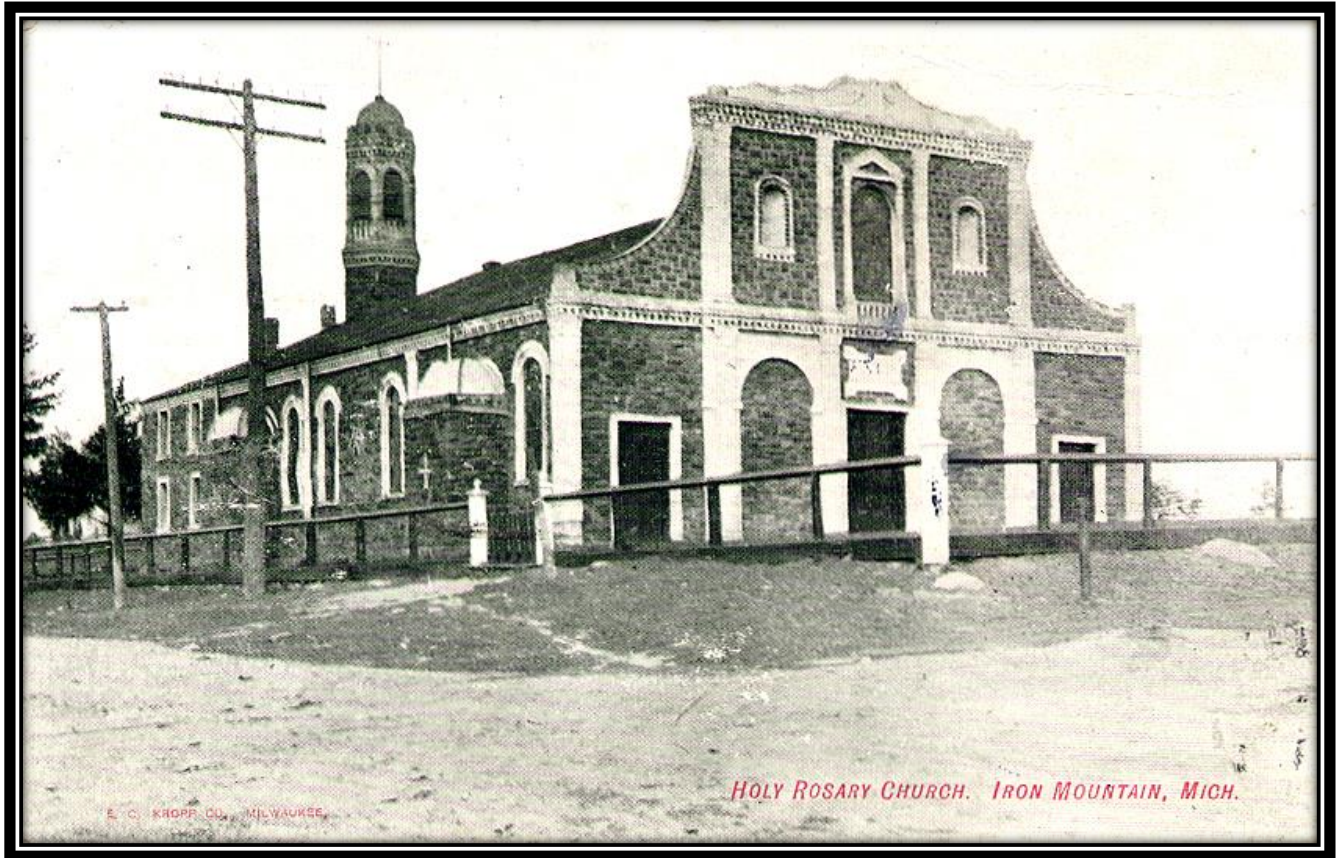


**Norway Street Looking North from Fifth Street, Chapin Location, North Side, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1912: [Menominee Range Historical Museum]**

**PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE  
DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN**

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

**NORTH SIDE CHURCHES**



**Holy Rosary Church, Iron Mountain, Mich., A.C. Knopp Co., Milwaukee**, (showing the Immaculate Conception Catholic Church on the North Side), postmarked Iron Mountain, December 5, 1907 (black-and-white halftone) [2002 – The Antique Cellar, Brookfield, Wis. -- \$3.15] \$8.00



**PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE  
DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN**

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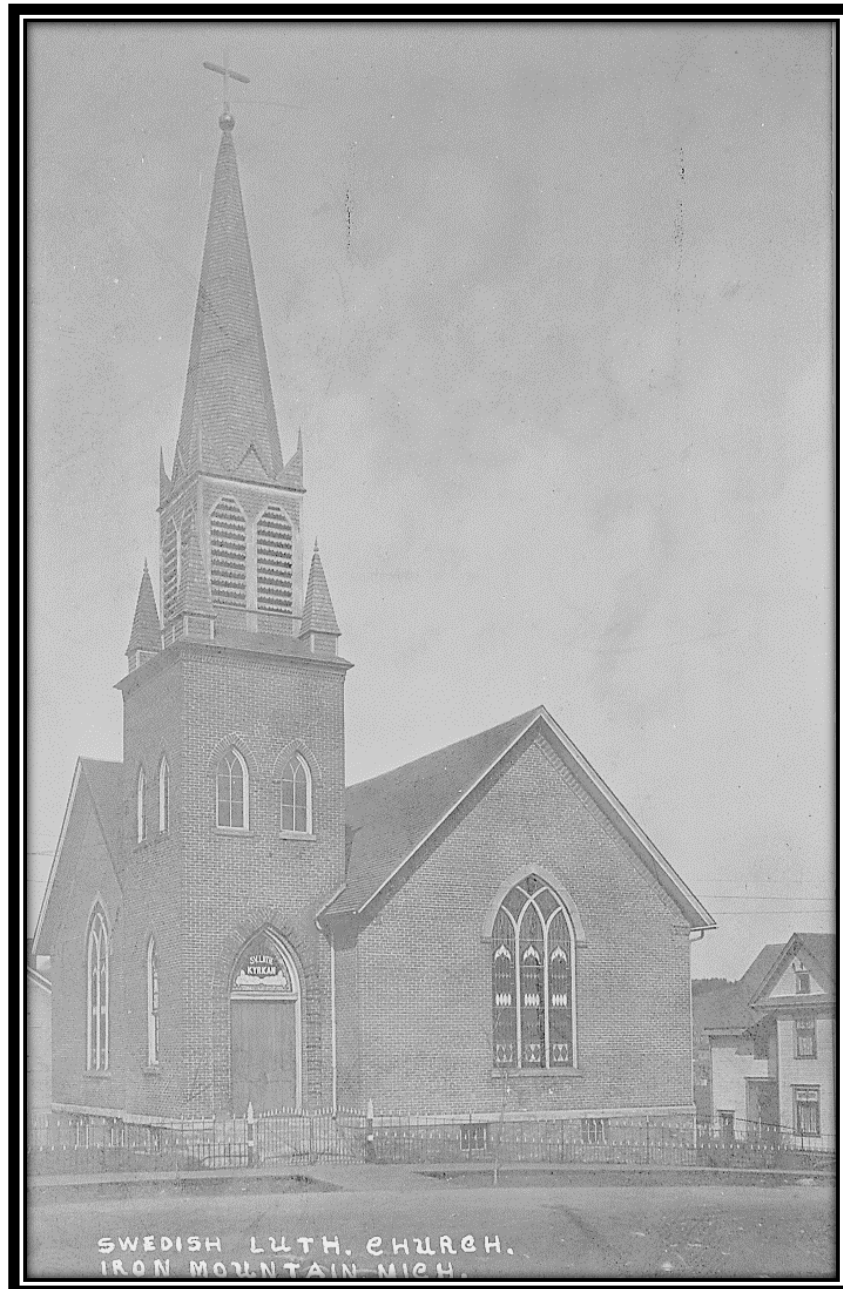
**PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE  
DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN**

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**PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE  
DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN**

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



**Swedish Lutheran Church, Corner of Fourth Street and Vulcan Street, Chapin Location, North Side, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1913:** This real photo postcard view identified as the “Swedish Luth. Church, Iron Mountain, Mich.” is postmarked Iron Mountain, Michigan, July 3, 1913. *[William J. Cummings]*

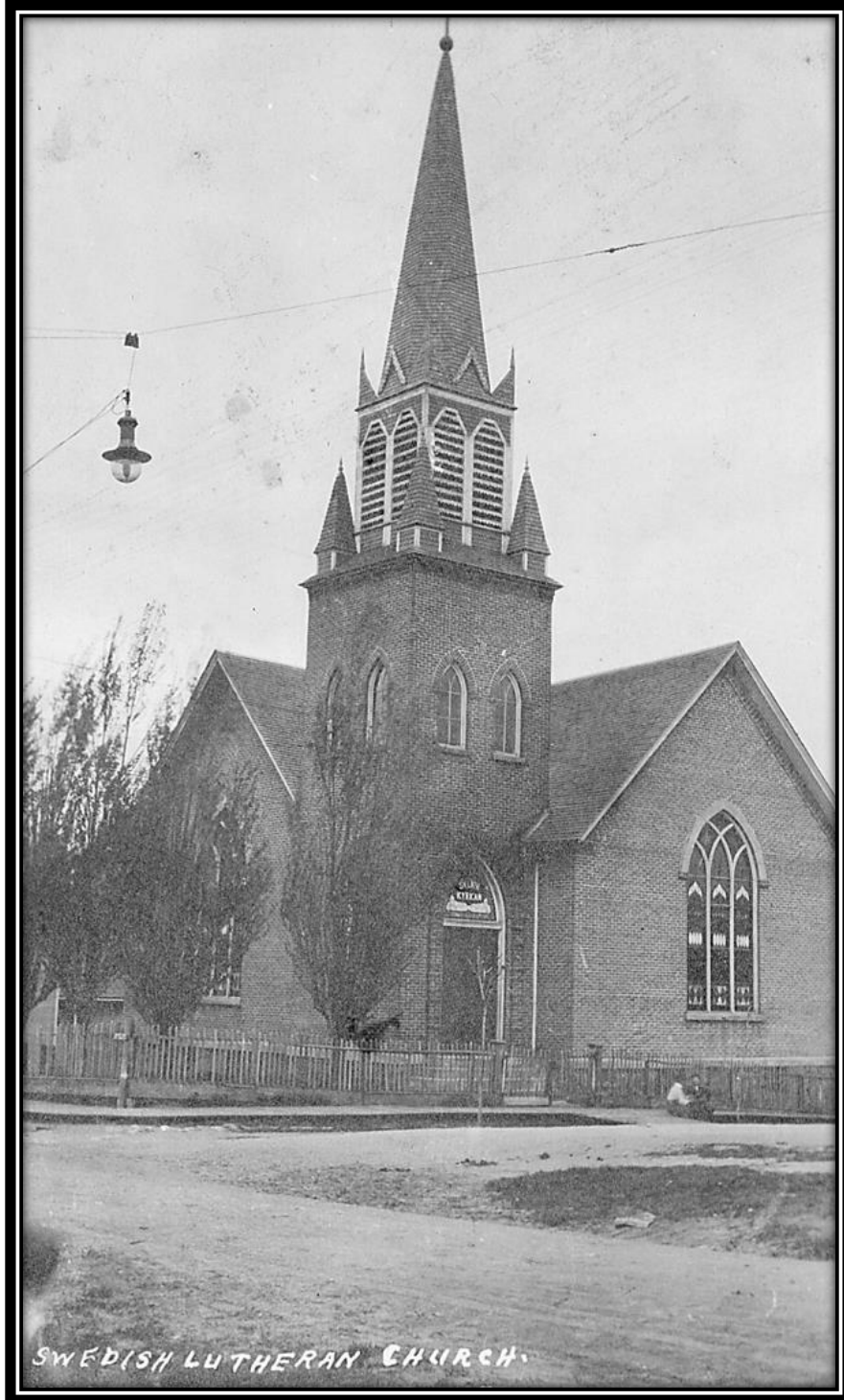
**Swedish Lutheran Church, Iron Mountain, Mich.,** (showing the Swedish Lutheran Church, corner of Fourth Street and Vulcan Street on the North Side, with tall steeple over tower with arched door and arched stained-glass window on the gable at the right), postmarked Iron Mountain, June 2, 1913 (real photo) [2015 – Dave Lacumo, Novi, MI – \$28.00] \$30.00



# PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

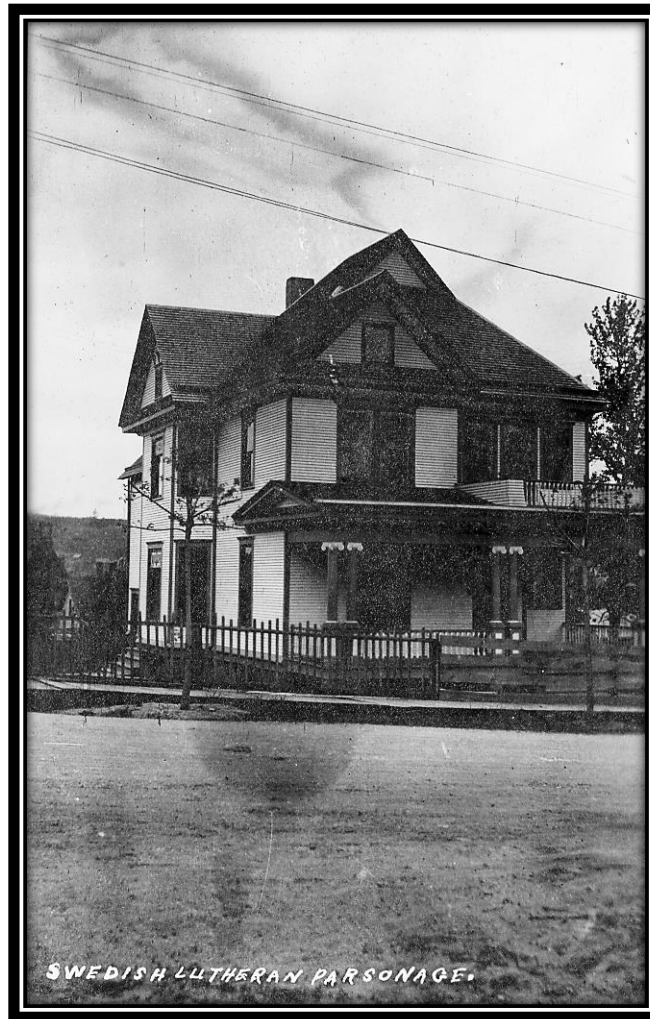
*[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – August 2019]*

**Swedish Lutheran Church, Iron Mountain, Mich.**, (showing the Swedish Lutheran Church, corner of Fourth Street and Vulcan Street on the North Side, with tall steeple over tower with arched door and arched stained-glass window on the gable at the right), unused (real photo with AZO stamp box with four triangles up, circa 1913) [2018 – Mueller, Franksville, WI - gift] \$30.00



**PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE  
DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN**

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



**Swedish Lutheran Parsonage, Iron Mountain, Mich.,** (showing the Swedish Lutheran parsonage, near the corner of Fourth Street and Vulcan Street on the North Side), unused (real photo with AZO stamp box with four triangles up, circa 1913) [2018 – Mueller, Franksville, WI - gift] \$20.00

# PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – August 2019]



**Frank Perino's Shoemaker's Shop, 515 Vulcan Street, North Side, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1910-1915:** The shoemaker's shop operated by Frank Perino can be seen in the background and was located at 515 ½ Vulcan Street. This postcard view dates between 1910 and 1915. An early form of public transportation in Iron Mountain was a horse-drawn bus with bench seats on each side and roll-down canvas curtains to keep out the rain. The women seated inside the bus and standing at the left were teachers who were transported to and from the Chapin and Farragut Schools at the Chapin Location. Note the three little boys crouching underneath the bus. [Menominee Range Historical Museum]



**PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE  
DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN**

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

**NORTH SIDE SCHOOLS**



**Farragut School and Chapin School, Vulcan Street and Sixth Street, North Side, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, October 19, 1912:** Stamped October 19, 1912 on the reverse, this photograph shows the Farragut School and the Chapin School, located at the corner of Vulcan Street and Sixth Street in Iron Mountain's Chapin Location on the North Side. The Amidon School, named in honor of L.E. Amidon, Iron Mountain's superintendent of schools from 1898 to 1915, was erected in same area in 1924, and still stands today, now serving as an apartment building. *[Menominee Range Historical Museum]*

# PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

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



**Chapin School, Corner of Vulcan Street and Sixth Street, North Side, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, October 19, 1912:** Located at the corner of Vulcan and Sixth Streets in the Chapin Location (North Side), this view of the Chapin School is dated October 19, 1912. The two-story brick structure, named in honor of Henry A. Chapin, the fee owner of the Chapin Mine, was constructed in 1889, and originally contained six rooms and a basement, but four more rooms were added later. The building was razed in 1949. *[Menominee Range Historical Museum]*

**PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE  
DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN**

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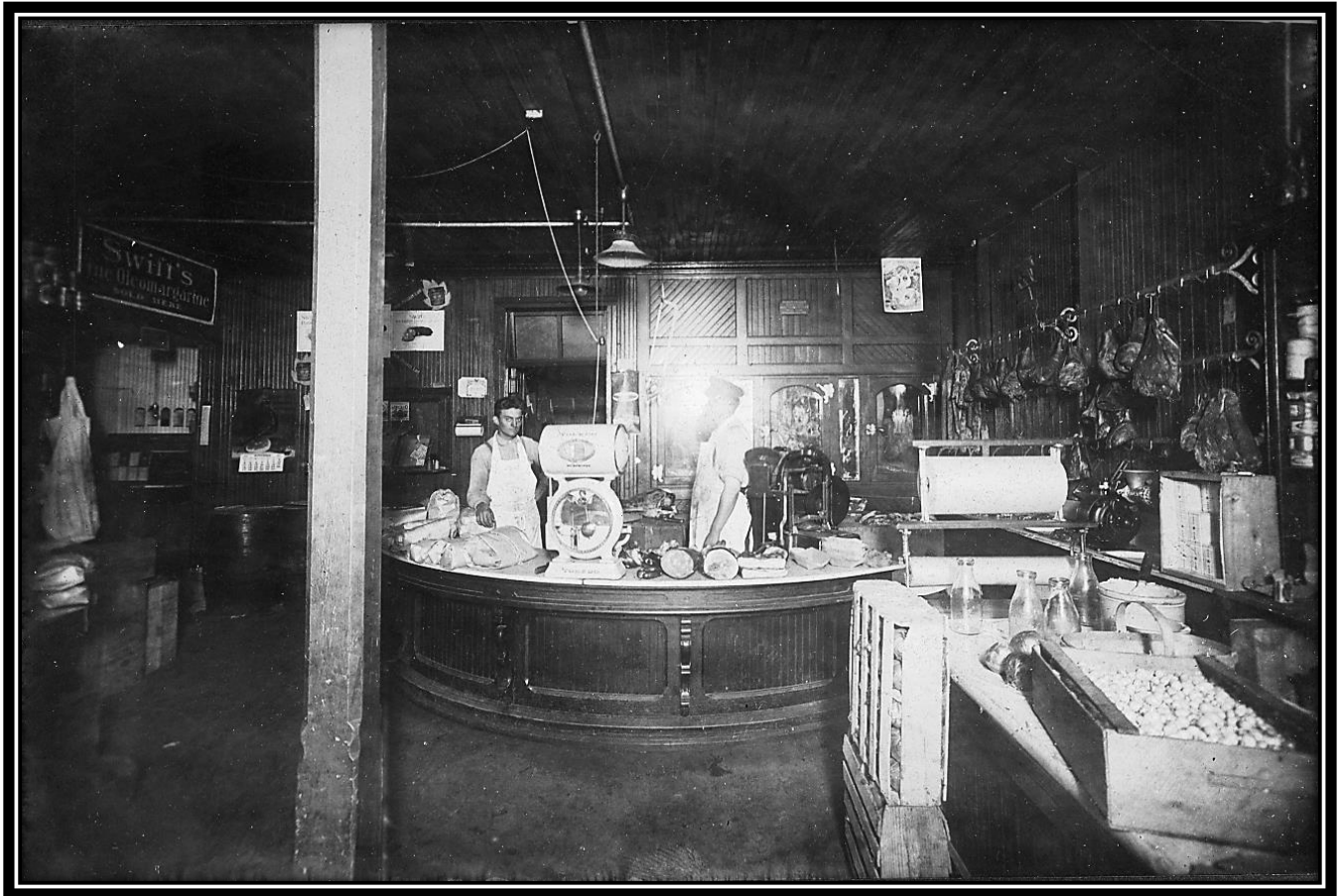


**Farragut School, Corner of Vulcan Street and Fifth Street, North Side, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, October 19, 1912:** Located at the corner of Vulcan and Fifth Streets in the Chapin Location (North Side), this view of the Farragut School is dated October 19, 1912. Constructed in 1899, the two-story brick structure, named in honor of Admiral David Glasgow Farragut, admiral of the U.S. Navy during the Civil War, best remembered in popular culture for his order at the Battle of Mobile Bay, usually paraphrased “Damn the torpedoes, full speed ahead.” *[Menominee Range Historical Museum]*



**PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE  
DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN**

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



**Louis Tramontin's General Store, 118 East Main Street, North Side, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1910-1915: butcher department [Menominee Range Historical Museum]**

**PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE  
DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN**

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

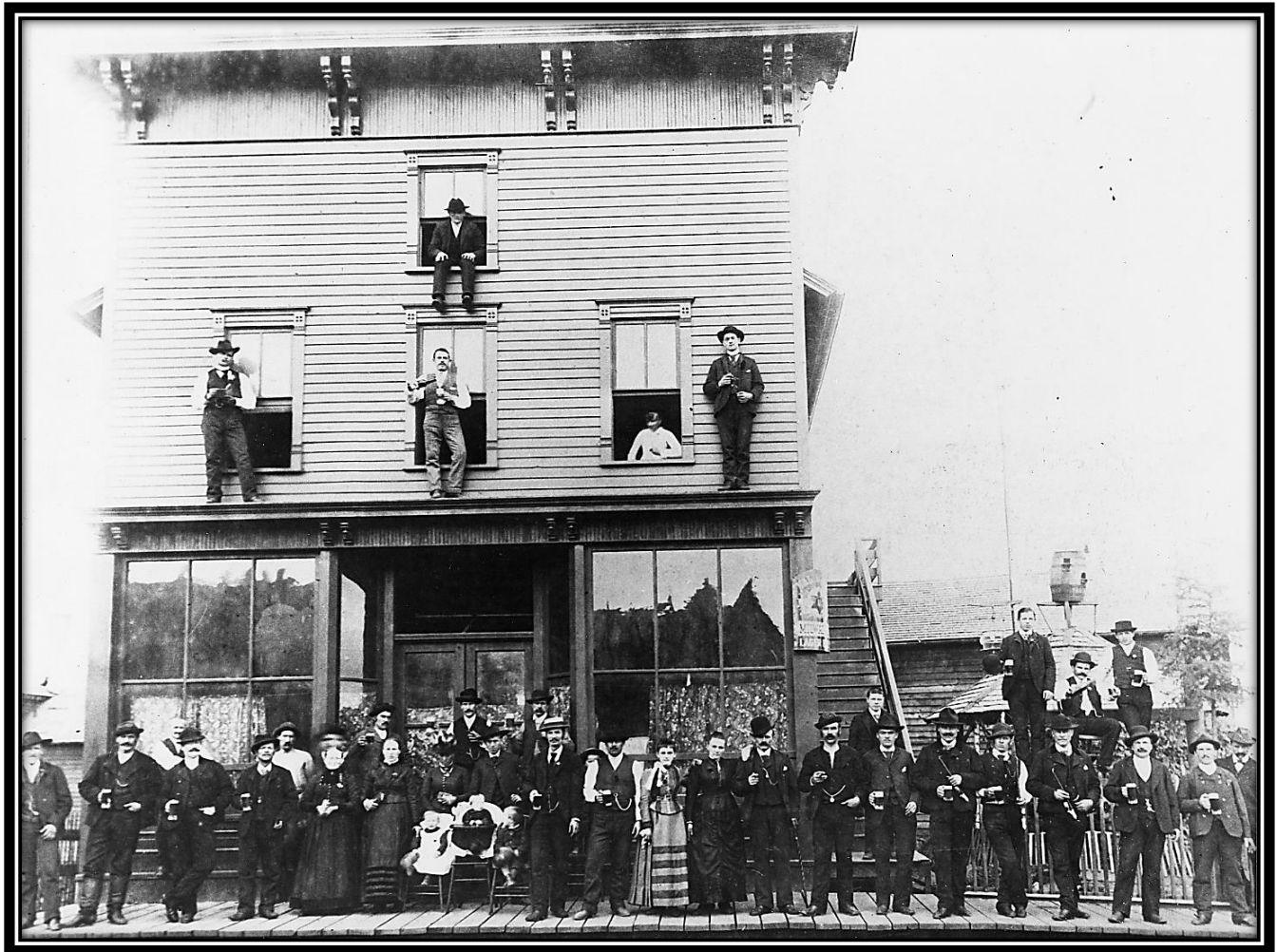


**Louis Tramontin's General Store, 118 East Main Street, North Side, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1910-1915: grocery department [Menominee Range Historical Museum]**

# PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – August 2019]

## NORTH SIDE SALOONS



**Pipp & Tondini Saloon, 622 Millie Street, North Side, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1900-1910:** Located at 622 Millie Street on Iron Mountain's North Side, the Pipp & Tondini Saloon was operated by Jacob (Mary) Pipp and Enrico and Henry Tondini by 1907. Although there were 59 saloons recorded in the 1892 Iron Mountain city directory, there was no listing for this address. In the 1902 Dickinson County directory Catherine Moletta ran a grocery store here and was also listed as one of 54 saloonkeepers. In the 1905 Iron Mountain city directory Catherine Moletta ran a general merchandise store and saloon at 620-622 Millie Street. By 1913 Joseph (Elizabeth) Giachino had taken possession of this saloon from Pipp & Tondini. During the Prohibition era Anton DeMuri and his wife Angeline sold soft drinks at this location, according to the 1925 directory. With Prohibition over, the DeMuris again operated a tavern at this address by 1935. By 1939 the DeMuri saloon, known as the Venetian Tavern, was still owned and operated by Anton and Angeline DeMuri. By 1946 Anton DeMuri was retired and living at this address. [Gene Derwinski/Dick Ferris – Menominee Range Historical Museum]



# PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – August 2019]



**John Rubbo's Saloon, 710 Millie Street at the Corner of Margaret Street, North Side, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1900-1910:** John (Mary) Rubbo's Saloon, located at 710 Millie Street at the corner of Margaret Street on Iron Mountain's North Side, Iron Mountain, was listed in the city directories for 1892, 1902, 1905, 1907 and 1913. The Rubbo family also resided at this address. John Rubbo was convicted of selling homemade wines without a license in April 1918.. By 1925 during the prohibition era Samuel (Constantina) Dalfhonso sold soft drinks and lived here. By then Mary Rubbo, John Rubbo's widow, was living at 424 East Margaret Street, but John T. (Margaret) Rubbo lived at 710 Millie Street. In the 1935 city directory Joseph (Emma) Pennoni operated a tavern here, which was called the Northside Tavern in the 1939 city directory. By 1946 the Pennonis still lived at this address, but Joseph was working for the Ford Motor Company. [Menominee Range Historical Museum]

# PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – August 2019]



**Louis Tramontin's Saloon, 118 East Main Street, North Side, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1905-1915:** In 1892 in Iron Mountain's first city directory Louis Tramontin was listed as operating a saloon and residing at 118 East Main Street on Iron Mountain's North Side. By 1902 Angelo Sylvestro was listed as operating a saloon here. However, by 1905 "Luigi Tremontini" was listed as the proprietor of the saloon, living on the premises. In the 1907 city directory "Hugo" (Marie) Tremontin was at this location. Hugo worked as an agent for the Pabst Brewing Company. In 1913 "Luigi" (Anna) Tremontin/Tramontin sold soft drinks and also lived here. Luigi "Tremontine" pled guilty to "violation of the liquor law" and paid \$200 plus \$50 costs in circuit court on April 8, 1920. Louis "Traimtion" [*sic* – *Tramontin*] was living here, probably with his wife and children, in 1925. In the 1935 and 1939 city directories Louis and Anna Tramontin lived here. By 1946 Anna Tramontin, a widow, resided here. [*Menominee Range Historical Museum*]

# PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – August 2019]



**Pasquale's Tavern, 402 Fifth Street, North Side, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1940-1950:** The first listing for this address appeared in the 1935 city directory, when Pasquale and Matilda Celanese operated a grocery store and tavern here, living on the premises. By 1939 the saloon was listed as the Celanese Tavern. In the 1946 city directory Mrs. Carmen DeUhlho operated the Happy Land Cafe at this address. Pasquale Celanese still resided here, as did Russel (Ruth) Ackerman, who worked at the Anderson Motor Company, and Robert (Rachel) Oliver. [Menominee Range Historical Museum]



# PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – August 2019]

## NORTH SIDE SERVICE STATIONS



**North Side Service Station, 111 East Main Street, North Side, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1920:** The North Side Service Station, operated by Joseph “Penny” Andrini and Louis Gregore, was located at 111 East Main Street on Iron Mountain’s North Side in 1935. Note the three “visible gas” pumps pumping Sinclair Gasoline. *[Gene Derwinski/Dick Ferris – Menominee Range Historical Museum]*

The first gas pumps were built in the 1880’s by the Bowser Company in Fort Wayne, Indiana, followed in 1898 by pumps that could pull fuel from an underground tank. As the automobile’s popularity soared in the 1920s, service stations sprang up everywhere and the gas pump became a key promotional medium.

The early pumps were “visible gas” pumps, with a clear glass cylinder, usually 5 or 10 gallons on top of the pump, so you could see what you were getting, or if the gas was dirty which was a big problem at that time. There was a manual pump handle you’d pull back and forth to pump the gas out of the underground tank into the cylinder, which was 8 or 10 feet tall. From there the gas flowed by gravity down the hose into the car.

By 1915, some visible gas pumps stood upwards of 10-feet tall. The cylinders were marked, by gallon, similar to a large science beaker. Beyond being a measurement device, these pumps demonstrated the clarity of the gasoline; at the time, customers became increasingly aware that pollutants in gasoline would harm their engine. Another function was to allow the customer to quickly see which pump was ready to fill a gas tank, based on which cylinders were full. The cylinders had a release valve attached, gravity feeding the tank of a customer’s vehicle when released.

# PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – August 2019]

Due to a lack of street lights at night, globes not only helped advertise the gasoline's manufacturer, but also served as a beacon for travelers in desperate need of refueling. These globes were added in early versions of the 1910s-styled pumps. They were the last decorative element of the gasoline pump to remain through the 1940s. As the cylinders shrank into sight glasses, and then were all together removed, the globes remained.

These pumps were used from the early 1900's until advent of the electric pumps.

The following information was found in *Scrapbook Memoires of Dickinson County* in an article by Al Fuse titled "Biography of a Determined Immigrant – Joseph "Penny" Andreini" on pages 15-19.

Joseph "Penny" Andreini, son of John and Rose (Carietti) Andreini, was born September 9, 1903 in Catabagli, Province of Ancona, Marche, Italy. John Andreini was a farmer and handyman. Penny's schooling in Italy was equivalent to the eighth grade in the United States.

At the age of 18 Penny and his brother Ernesto came to the United States and worked in the iron mines at Eveleth, Minnesota, for four years, and then returned to Italy.

Penny's brother, Louis "Vampa" Andreini, lived in Loretto, Dickinson County, Michigan. When Penny returned to the United States, he sailed on a ship which landed in Montreal, Canada, coming through the St. Lawrence River. bound for Detroit, he wore a tag showing his destination was Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A. The entire voyage took thirty days. The trip took thirty days. Penny wore a tag showing his destination as Detroit, Michigan, and traveled there by rail. He eventually made his way to Loretto. The ship landed in Montreal, Canada, via the St. Lawrence River seaway. From Detroit, Penny traveled by rail, eventually arriving in Loretto. He got a job at the Loretto Mine for \$2.10 a day, but the job only lasted two weeks as there was a slump in the ore market.

His brother Louis got him started in a small pool hall with one pool table in Loretto. Soft drinks, snacks and candy were featured. The school children would stop here for penny candy. A penny or two of candy was a big treat for the children. Someone noted Penny did a landslide business with the children and said he should be called "Penny" due to the penny candy he sold. The name stuck.

Penny was recalled to the Loretto Mine and worked there for a year until 1923. Wages at the mine were still \$2.10 per day. The recently-built Iron Mountain Ford Motor Company offered the highest wages in the area, and Penny worked there for a year.

Penny got a job as an apprentice mechanic with Gregory "Greg" Argentati, operated the Oakland Sales and Service at 102 East Main Street. The garage was owned by Frank Sonaglia, and had formerly been the Butterfly Theater. Penny worked at this garage for four years and became a very proficient mechanic.

In April 1928 Penny rented an old building owned by Mary Gaudio on Vulcan Street, opposite the Iron Mountain No. 2 Fire Station on the 700 block of Vulcan Street. Here Penny worked as a mechanic along with Jimmy "Gan" Dennocenzo. He had a gasoline pump and sold Sinclair products.

# PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – August 2019]



**North Side Service Station, Southwest Corner of Main Street and Stephenson Avenue, North Side, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1934-1935:** Penny Andreini's North Side Service Station [Menominee Range Historical Museum]

The following information was found in *Scrapbook Memoires of Dickinson County* in an article by Al Fuse titled "Biography of a Determined Immigrant – Joseph "Penny" Andreini" on pages 15-19.

In 1931 the new U.S. 2 highway was being relocated, following the old Schlesinger spur track past Moon Lake. The Oliver Iron Mining Company closed the Chapin Mine in 1932 and was disposing of much of its land. Penny was interested in the mining company property on the southwest corner of U.S. 2 and East Main Street. Penny had a lot of competition while negotiating for the property as the area was a prime business location. He closed the deal with Oliver Iron Mining Company Superintendent Otto C. Davidson for \$3,000 and obtained a loan through the First National Bank in Iron Mountain.

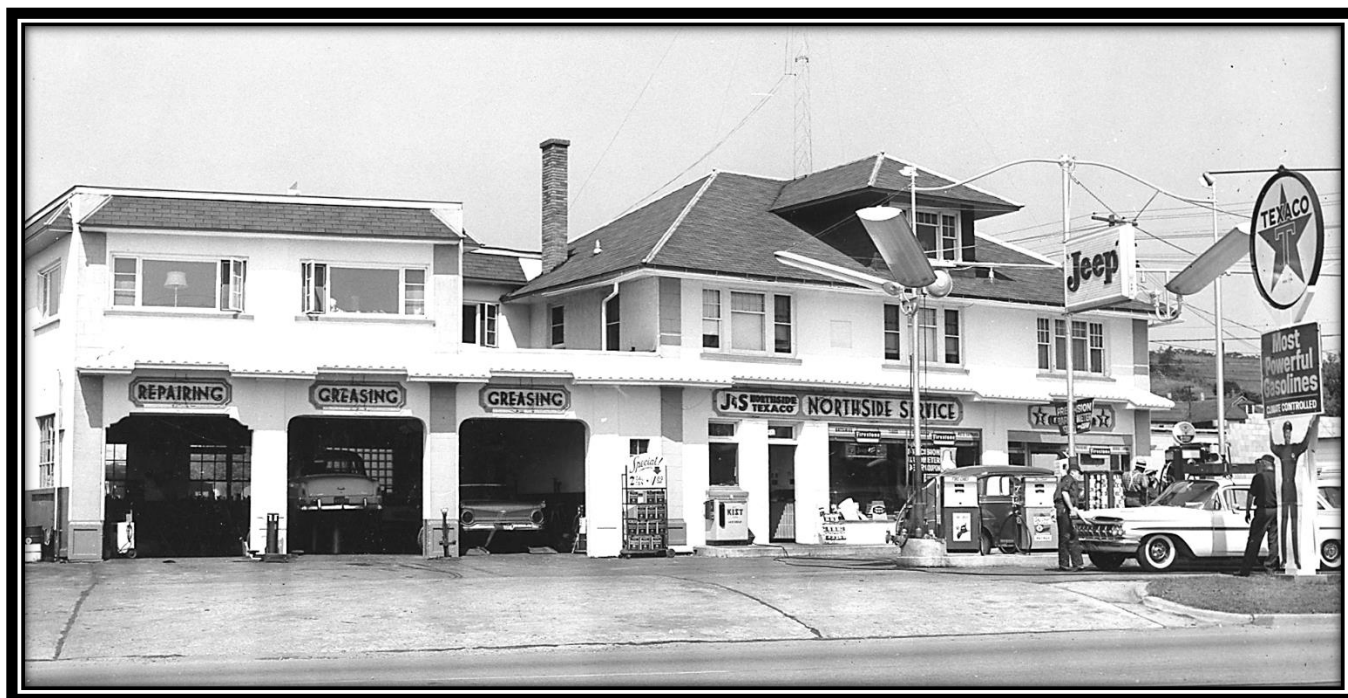
George Wallner designed the modern station with a two bay garage, six pumps and living quarters on the second story. The station featured Sinclair products. A wrecker service was offered, the wrecker having been built by Penny and his mechanics. The mechanics and helpers were Joe "Friday" Carollo, Jimmy "Gan" Dennocenzo, "Chick" and Mario Pietrantonio.

Sinclair was pressuring Penny in certain areas. Penny bought the gas pumps and the underground tanks. Sinclair wanted to have the pumps painted a certain way and Penny had his own ideas. The controversy ended when Penny got a franchise with the Texaco Oil Company.



# PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – August 2019]



**North Side Service Station and Penny Oil Company, Southwest Corner of Main Street and Stephenson Avenue, North Side, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. late 1950s:** Penny Andreini's North Side Service Station [Menominee Range Historical Museum]

The following information was found in *Scrapbook Memoires of Dickinson County* in an article by Al Fuse titled "Biography of a Determined Immigrant – Joseph "Penny" Andreini" on pages 15-19.

Americo Senatori and Bill Jenkins managed the garage and gasoline sales.

In 1939 Penny built the "G & H" station on the 100 block of East Brown Street. The service station had two garage bays, one on the south side and the other on the east side for larger vehicles. A sales room also featured Texaco products. The "bear wheel alignment" and frame straightening unit was installed.

In 1949 Penny added another service station at the southeast corner of East C Street and Carpenter Avenue. This facility had a two-bay garage to service automobiles and trucks. Several gas pumps were installed. A large display and sales room was also adjacent to the garage. A large modern apartment was on the second story. Jerry Rittenhouse managed the station.

Penny's business grew to the point that he needed a bulk storage facility, and a bulk plant was built on north U.S. 2 within the city limits. Four upright and two horizontal tanks with a capacity of 95,000 to 100,000 gallons for gasoline and fuel oil storage. A large cement block warehouse was constructed to store all the bulk oil, solvents and greases.

Penny had the Twin City Service Station built of concrete blocks and brick on six lots at the northwest corner of Carpenter Avenue and Woodward Avenue. The building was 60 feet by 65 feet and had three service garage bays. Modern restrooms were provided for the convenience of the customers.

Penny also had several stations in the surrounding area.

# PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – August 2019]



**Penny Oil Company, Corner of Vulcan Street and Margaret Street, North Side, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1928-1929:** Penny Andreini 's Penny Oil Company [Menominee Range Historical Museum]

The following information was found in *Scrapbook Memoires of Dickinson County* in an article by Al Fuse titled "Biography of a Determined Immigrant – Joseph "Penny" Andreini" on pages 15-19.

In April 1928 Penny rented an old building owned by Mary Gaudio on Vulcan Street, opposite from the Iron Mountain No. 2 Fire Station. He had a gasoline pump and sold Sinclair products. He also sold Philco, Spartan and Majestic radios.

In 1934 Penny obtained a franchise for Westinghouse products. He started with two refrigerators, the Philco line of radios and later television sets. Penny also stocked a lot of battery-operated radios, servicing the outlying areas, without electric service. Anton Kranner was the radio repairman. Later Gerald Piatti was the all-around serviceman, installing television roof antennas and working as an electrician, maintenance man and delivering gas and fuel oil at peak times.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE  
DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – August 2019]

**NORTH SIDE HOTELS AND MOTELS**



**Bert's Motel, North Side U.S. 2, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1940-1950:** This unused real photo postcard view identified as "Bert's Motel North Side U.S. 2, Iron Mountain, Mich." probably dates between 1940 and 1950. There was no listing for this motel in the 1939, 1946, 1961 or 1964 city directories. The following postcard view of the same motel is postmarked Cloverton, Minnesota, June 1, 1953. [William J. Cummings]



**PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE  
DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN**

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



**Bert's Motel, North Side U.S. 2, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1953:** This real photo postcard view identified as "Bert's Motel North Side U.S. 2, Iron Mountain, Mich." is postmarked Cloverton, Minnesota, June 1, 1953. There was no listing for this motel in the 1939, 1946, 1961 or 1964 city directories. *[William J. Cummings]*

**PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE  
DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN**

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



**Rancho Motel, 1111 Vulcan Street, North Side, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1950-1960:** This unused black-and-white halftone postcard view identified as the “Rancho Motel” probably dates between 1950 and 1960. Note the sign advertised the rooms were equipped with “television”. In the 1961 city directory Albert H. Carollo was listed as the proprietor. The net-like disfigurement is due to the paper upon which this halftone photograph was printed. *[William J. Cummings]*

**PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE  
DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN**

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



**Town & Country Tourist Court, 1516 South Stephenson Avenue, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1950-1960:** This unused real photo postcard view identified as the **"Town & Country Tourist Court, Iron Mountain, Mich. 3A911"** probably dates between 1950 and 1960. In the 1961 city directory Chester F. Crantz was listed as owner of the Town & Country Motel, 1516 South Stephenson Avenue. *[William J. Cummings]*



**PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE  
DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN**

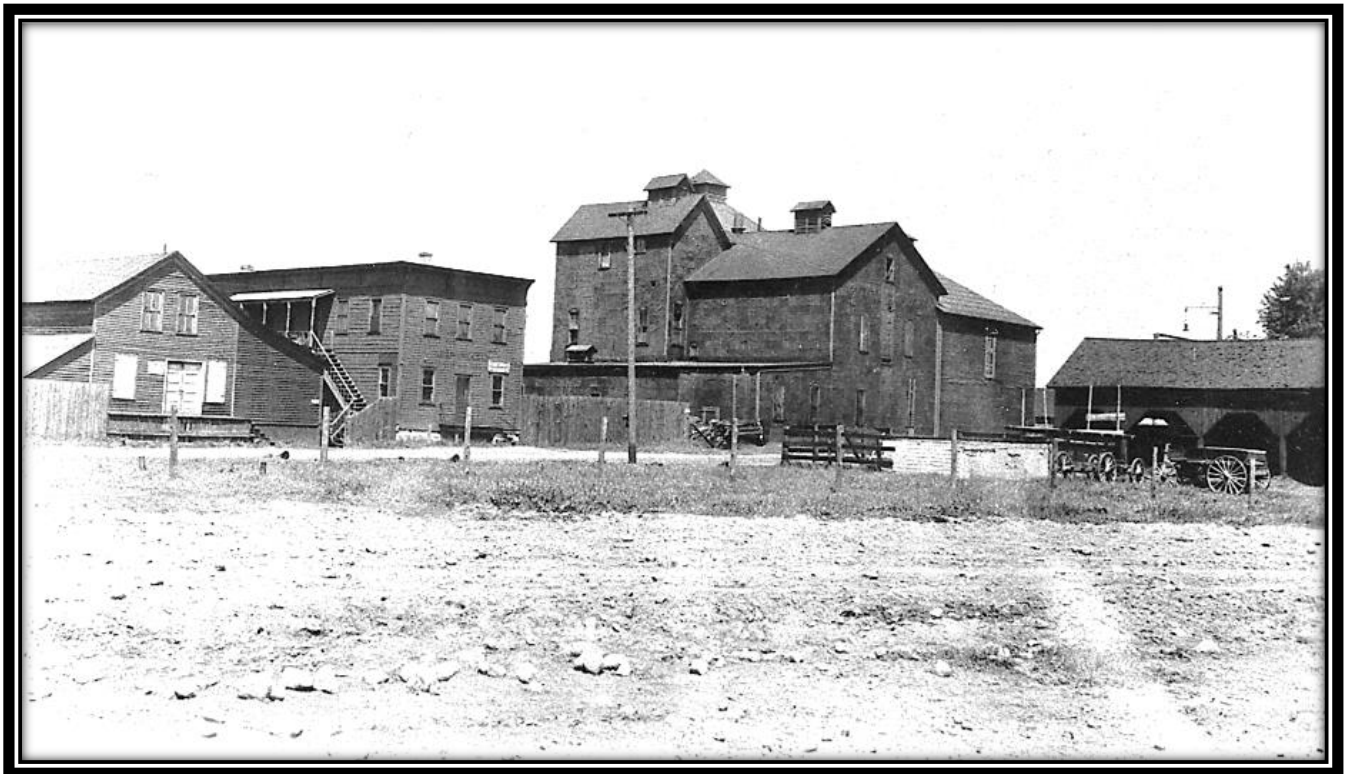
*[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – August 2019]*



**Italian House with Italian Fraternal Organization, ca. 1900-1915:** This unidentified photograph has not been verified as being located in Iron Mountain. The photograph was taken in conjunction with some kind of fraternal organization celebration. *[Menominee Range Historical Museum]*

# PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

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



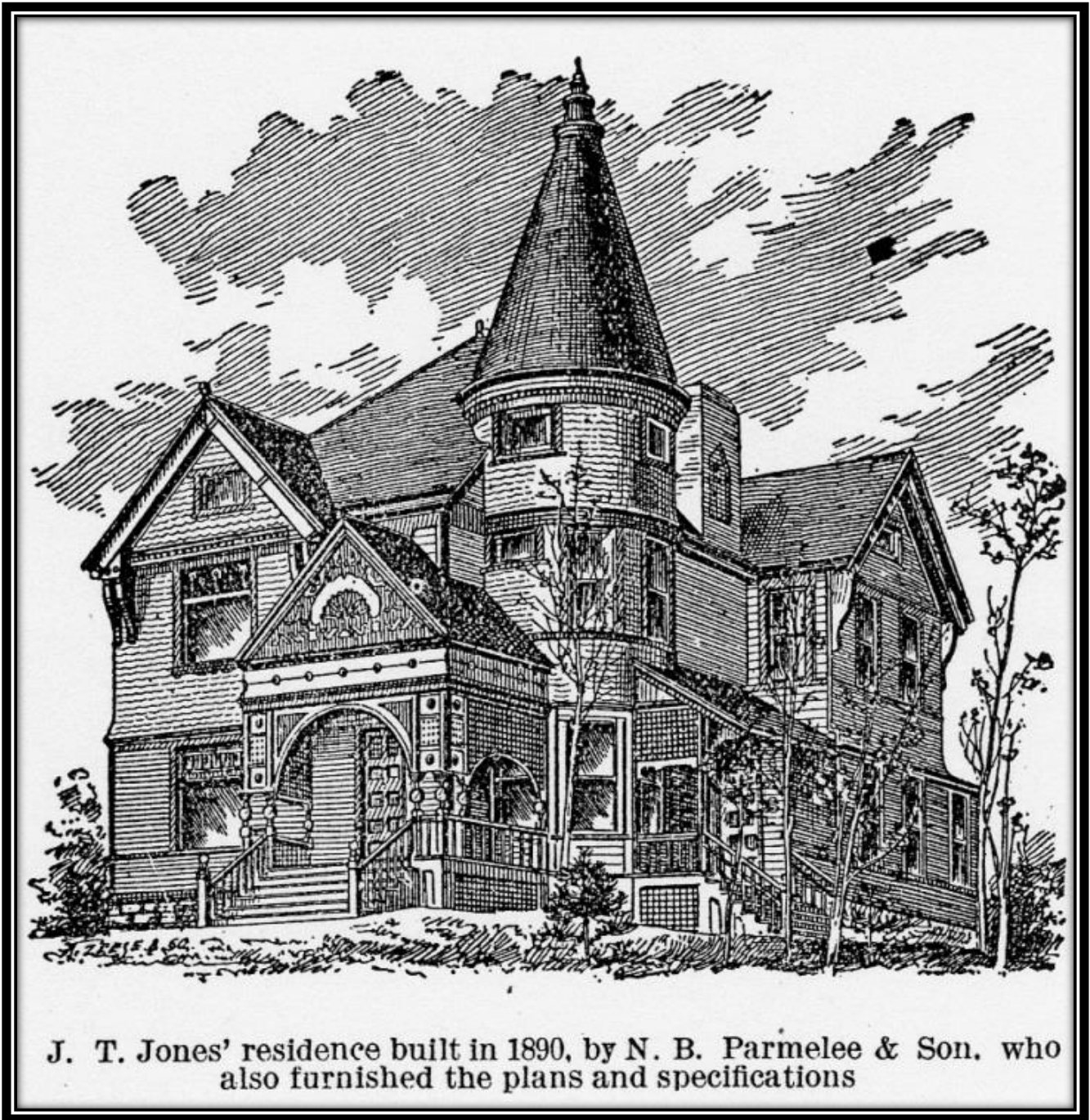
**Henze-Tollen Brewing Company, 1106 Norway Street, North Side, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1900-1915:** The Henze-Tollen Brewing Company, located at 1106 Norway Street on Iron Mountain's North Side, was established in 1899. Officers from 1901 through 1909 were Louis A. Henze, president and manager; Gus Tollen, vice-president; and George J. Eisele, secretary and treasurer. Between 1911 and 1913, O.R. Henze served as secretary and treasurer. From 1917-1919 Louis A. Henze was president and general manager and O.R. Henze was secretary and treasurer. On Saturday, October 5, 1918 the Henze-Tollen Brewing Company, which had been manufacturing two brands of near beer, suspended operations. Sometime in early 1918, the owners organized the Arbutus Beverage Company, a subsidiary, to manufacture a high-grade line of soft drinks, anticipating the implementation of Michigan's prohibition law on May 1. The manufacture of ciders and other soft drinks continued following the closure of the brewery on a reduced rate. The Arbutus Beverage Company operated until about 1921-1922. *[Menominee Range Historical Museum]*



PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE  
DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – August 2019]

**JOHN TYLER AND RACHEL (MILLIGAN) JONES  
FAMILY**



J.T. Jones' Residence built in 1890, by N.B. Parmelee & Son, who also furnished the plans and specifications. Advertisement in the March 26, 1891 Issue of *The Menominee Range*, Iron Mountain's first newspaper. [Dickinson County Library]



**PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE  
DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN**

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



***The John Tyler Jones residence, built in 1890, was located at the end of Grand Boulevard near Lake Antoine on Iron Mountain's North Side. [Menominee Range Historical Museum]***

*Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 11, Number 7 [Thursday, July 5, 1906], page 1, column 2*

**Beautiful Home.**

Probably the most beautiful country home in the upper peninsula is that of Mr. and Mrs. **John T. Jones** on the banks of Lake Antoine. It contains about twenty acres and embraces many natural advantages. Nature has been aided very materially in the work of beautifying by Mr. Jones. This spring Mr. Jones planted some fifteen hundred fruit trees and nearly all are flourishing. He is now engaged in building a large greenhouse. In this connection it is interesting to note that the glass used in the construction of the building was used for a number of years in the Ferris wheel, which was recently destroyed at St. Louis.

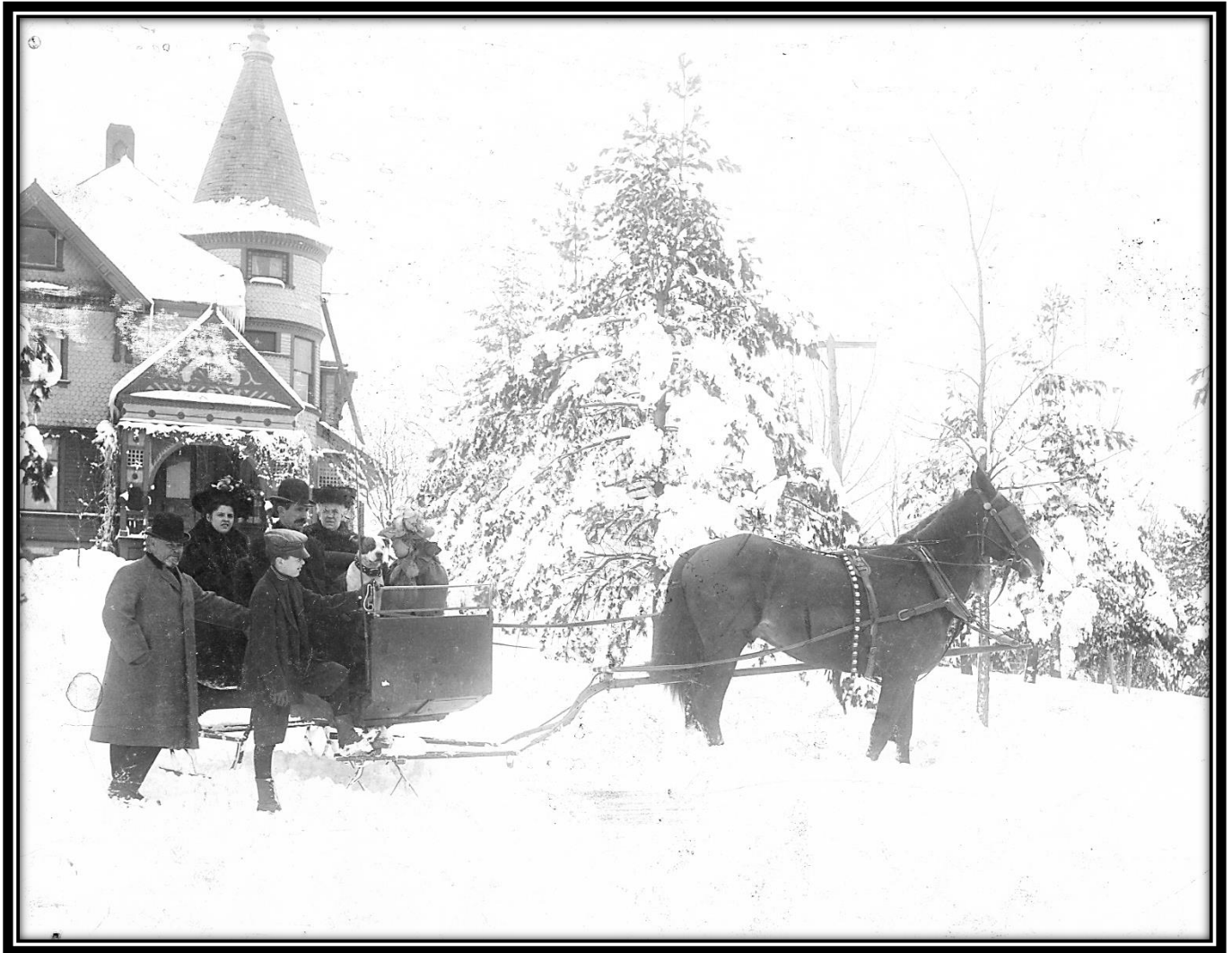
# PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

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

**John Tyler Jones Residence, 703 Grand Boulevard [North Side]:** John Tyler Jones came to the Menominee Iron Range from Pennsylvania in June, 1881, to supervise the Keel Ridge Mine, just east of Iron Mountain. He was instrumental in the discovery and development of the Hamilton Mine, serving as its superintendent, a position he also held later with the Antoine Ore Company. His residence was built before 1892 and contained some twenty acres of land adjoining Lake Antoine. In June and July, 1906, a greenhouse/conservatory was under construction. The glass for the greenhouse came from the gondola cars of the original Ferris Wheel from the 1904 St. Louis World's Fair. That same spring, some 1,500 fruit trees were planted on the property. The Branz family, later owners, converted the greenhouse area into an enclosed swimming pool. A tunnel connected the John Tyler Jones house with his son Elmer's house at 707 Grand Boulevard, saving outdoor trips in inclement weather. Prominent in mining circles, Jones was also an inventor, holding numerous patents which included a railroad spike and a ball-bearing railroad car wheel. Recognizing the economic potential of the Upper Peninsula's low grade iron ore, he built an experimental furnace near his home in 1908, named for his daughter Ardis, to test his theory. The Ardis Furnace, a huge metal tube lined with firebrick, was placed on an incline and charged with ore. The whole device was rotated by electric motors, and iron suitable for mill use was discharged from the lower end. The experiment was plagued with financial and mechanical problems, and the furnace was dismantled by the end of World War I. Elements of Jones' method were later incorporated into successful processing operations for low-grade iron ore. The ruins, listed on the Michigan State Register of Historic Sites, are visible on North U.S. 2 behind the Comfort Inn of Iron Mountain.

# PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

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The **John Tyler Jones Family** was photographed in front of their home on Grand Boulevard near Lake Antoine in Iron Mountain in 1908. **John Tyler Jones** and his son **Arthur Jones** are standing in front of the sleigh. Those seated in the sleigh are: unidentified woman, unidentified man, **Mrs. John Tyler (Rachel Milligan) Jones**, unidentified dog and unidentified woman. The Jones family children were: **Albert Graham**, born July, 1876, married **Cora Symons**; **Elmer William**, born October, 1879, married **Gertrude E. Crowell**; **Caroline “Carrie”**, born February, 1883, married **Edwin W. McDonell**; **Rachel Ann**, born September 3, 1888, and died June 18, 1911; **Ruth**, born October 17, 1890, married **Paul J. Lewis**; **Arthur John**, born November 27, 1894, married **Dolsie Bergan**, died January, 1969; **Ardis Leah**, born March, 1899, married **Walter J. Blenko**, died May 20, 1996. Two other children, **Harry** and **Margaret**, had died by 1895. **Ardis (Jones) Blenko** mentioned her mother’s horse, “sedate old Dolly,” and the “high stepping team, Dixie and Dandy” in her story *Papa and the Ferris Wheel* which appeared in *Dickinson Diggings*, Volume IX, Number 4 – November 1990. Perhaps Dixie and Dandy are the team pulling the sleigh. [Lori B. (Strang) Sorenson]



# PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

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



*The John Tyler Jones family posed in at the foot of the front porch at their residence on Grand Boulevard, Iron Mountain in about 1900-1905. Those identified include John Tyler Jones, seated at left, possibly with daughter Ardis Jones; Rachel (Milligan) Jones, seated at right, and son Arthur Jones, standing at far right. [Lori B. (Strang) Sorenson]*

Mr. Jones and his family occupy one of the finest and most elegantly equipped homes in **Iron Mountain**. This residence was built by him in 1891, at a cost of \$7,000. He was married, in 1871, to Miss **Rachel A. Milligan**, a native of Pittsburg and a daughter of **John Milligan**, of that city, the Milligans being a prominent Quaker family. They have had eight children, six of whom are living, viz: **Albert, Elmer, Carrie, Rachel, Ruth** and **Arthur**. **Harry** and **Margaret** are deceased.

**PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE  
DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN**

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



*The Jones family children prepared their pony cart for Fourth of July Parade in about 1900 to 1905. A portion of the house is visible at the upper right. Arthur Jones was holding the bridle of the white pony. Ardis (Jones) Blenko mentioned the pony Lady in her story of "Papa and the Ferris Wheel." [Lori B. (Strang) Sorenson]*

**PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE  
DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN**

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



***John Tyler Jones and his wife Rachael posed at the foot of the steps in the conservatory made from the glass of the original Ferris Wheel. [Menominee Range Historical Museum]***

John Tyler and Rachel Ann (Milligan) Jones posed in the conservatory built from the remains of the Ferris Wheel at their home on Lake Antoine between 1905 and 1910. Note the steps coming down into the conservatory from the main house. *[Menominee Range Historical Museum]*



**PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE  
DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN**

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***John Tyler Jones, seated at the foot of the steps in the conservatory at his home near Lake Antoine on Iron Mountain's North Side. [Menominee Range Historical Museum]***

John Tyler Jones relaxed in his favorite leather chair at the foot of the steps leading to the conservatory amid the palms and other plants at his home on Lake Antoine sometime between 1905 and 1910. *[Menominee Range Historical Museum]*

**PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE  
DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN**

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



***Rachel (Milligan) Jones was seated in wicker chair in the conservatory with hydrangeas blooming and leopard skin rug at her feet over another fur rug at her home on Lake Antoine sometime between 1905 and 1910. Vines cascaded over the walls of the planting area. [Lori B. (Strang) Sorenson]***

Rachel (Milligan) Jones was seated in wicker chair in the conservatory with hydrangeas blooming and leopard skin rug at her feet over another fur rug at her home on Lake Antoine sometime between 1905 and 1910. *[Lori B. (Strang) Sorenson]*

**PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE  
DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN**

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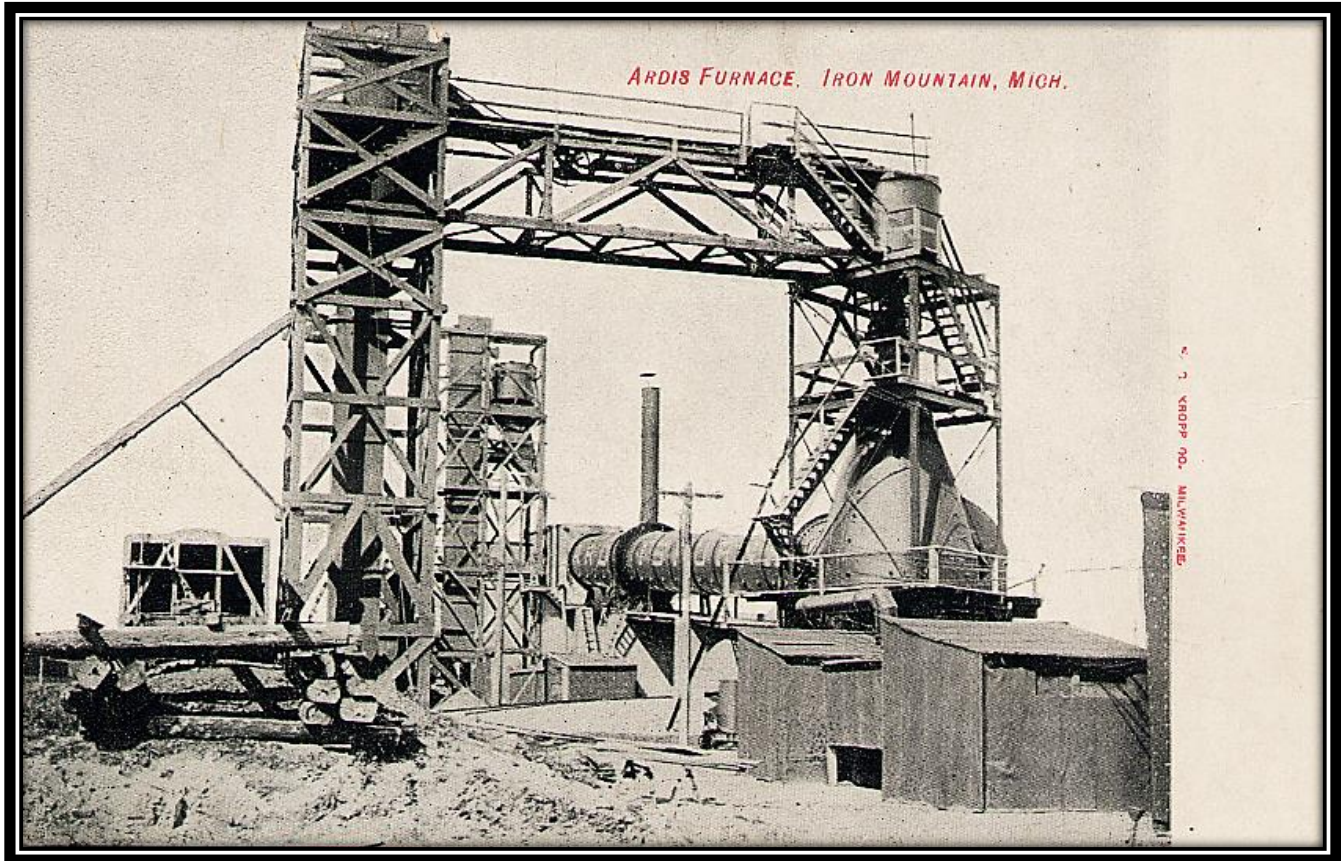
Ardis Jones and Arthur Jones, children of John Tyler and Rachel (Milligan) Jones, were photographed on their pony Lady. Ardis (Jones) Blenko mentioned the pony Lady in her story of Papa and the Ferris Wheel. *[Lori B. (Strang) Sorenson]*



# PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – August 2019]

## ARDIS FURNACE

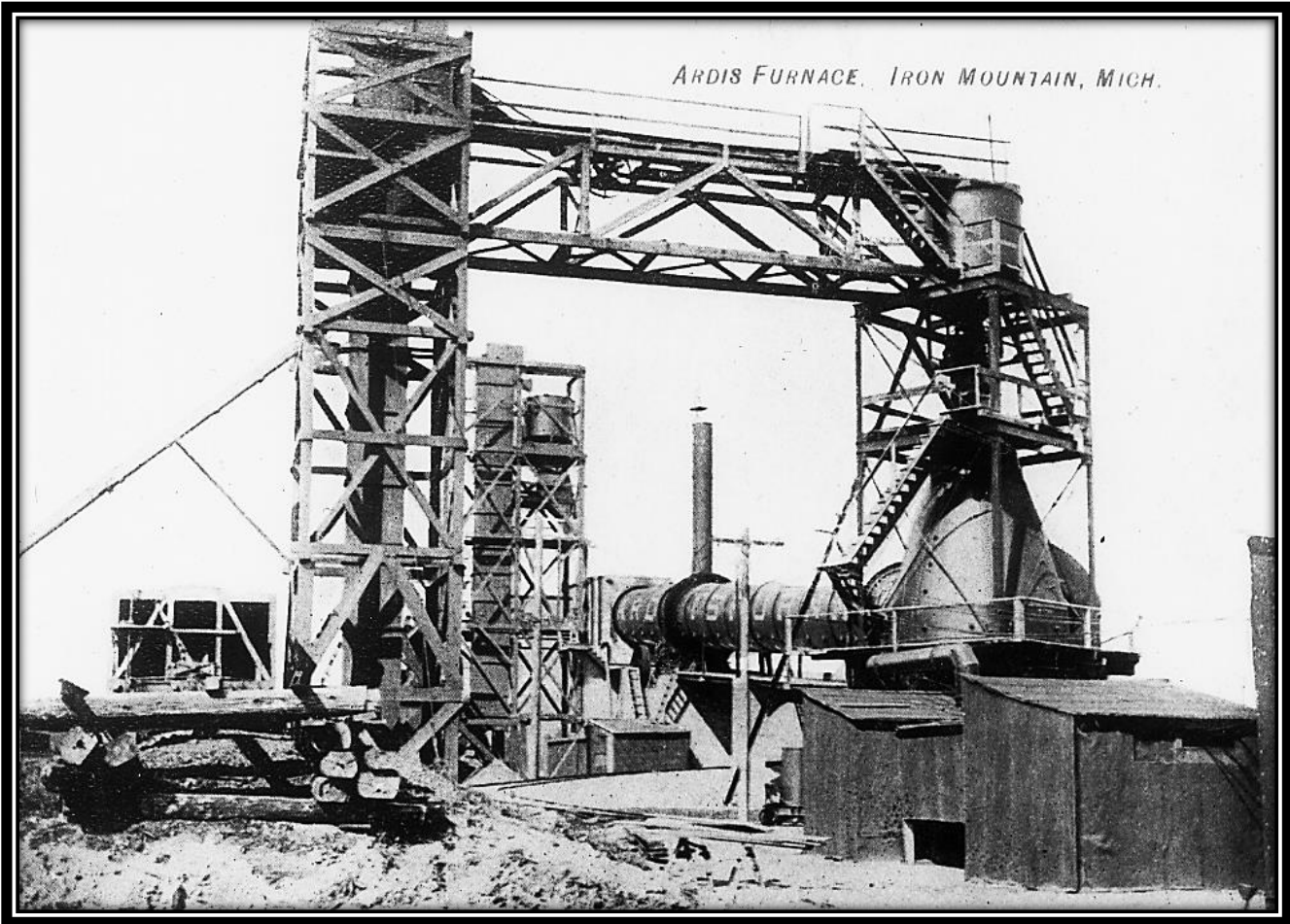


The Ardis Furnace was initially a huge success, and Inventor John Tyler Jones turned down multiple million-dollar offers for his patent. This postcard view dates from 1909. [William J. Cummings]

The Ardis Furnace was initially a huge success, and Jones turned down multiple million-dollar offers for his patent. Additional furnaces were built in Marquette, Michigan, and Republic, Michigan, with the belief that the on-site refining of ore would save tremendously in shipping costs. [WJC Photo]

**PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE  
DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN**

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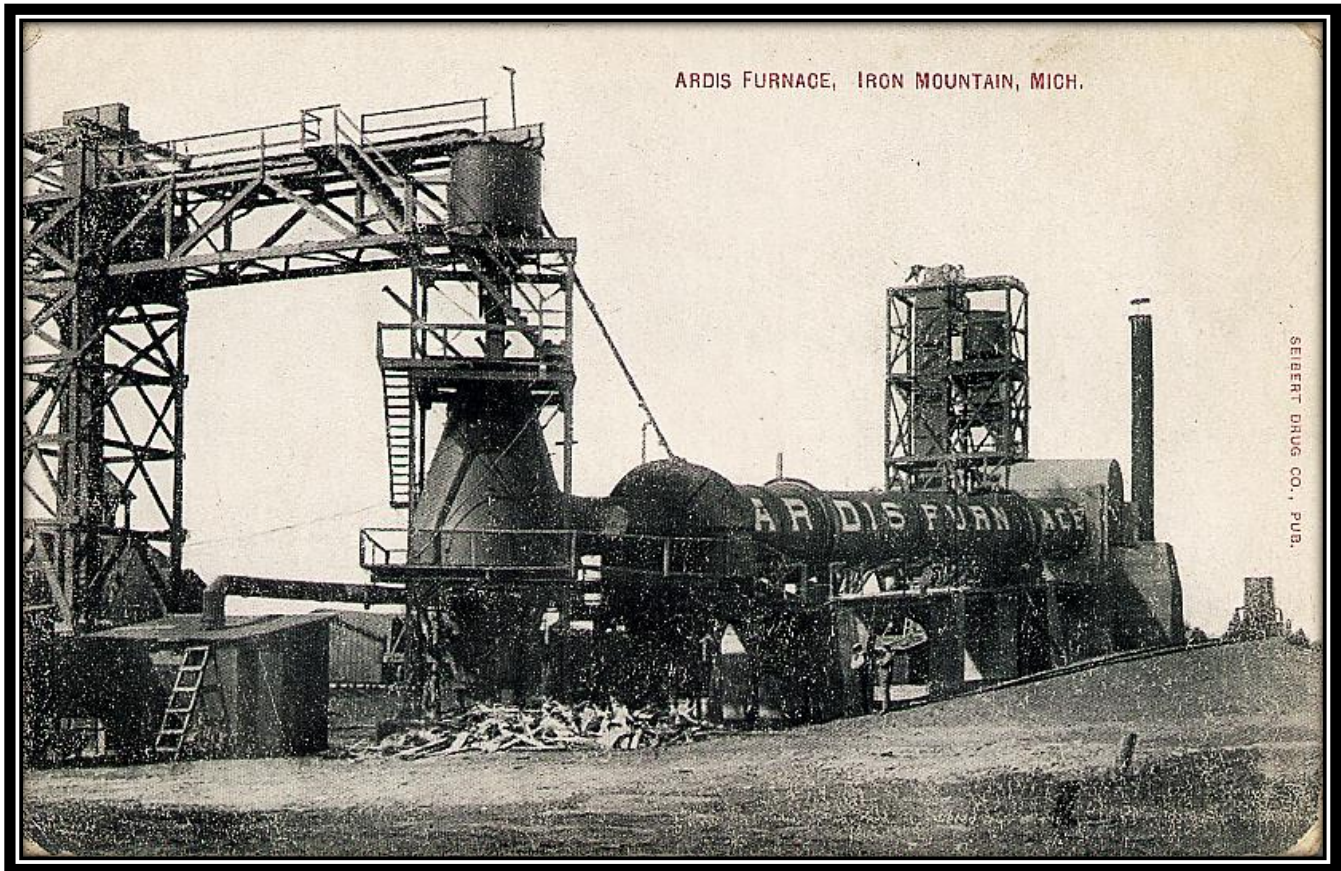


**Large Steel Tube for the Ardis Furnace, Loaded for Shipment, North Side, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. May 1916:** In May, 1916, the Ardis Furnace's large steel tube was sold to the Thomas Iron & Steel Company of Ohio. Note the information painted on the tube: Loaded by A. Miench, xxxx Mines Furnace, Iron Mt. xxx. Little of value from the \$100,000 expended in experimental work remained, as the buildings were already in ruins. In April, 1925, stockholders of the Chartiers Mining & Manufacturing Company, established in 1910 by John Tyler Jones, its first president, elected officers and directors to conduct the sale of the remaining property of the company, located on the North Side where the Ardis Furnace stood, and authorized the conveyance of property to the City of Iron Mountain and settlement of an award in payment as allowed at the October term of circuit court. A few months earlier the City of Iron Mountain started a condemnation suit to obtain part of the company's land for the new filtration plant. A jury awarded the Chartiers Mining & Manufacturing Company \$4,750 for the land upon which the filtration plant already stood. [William J. Cummings]



# PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

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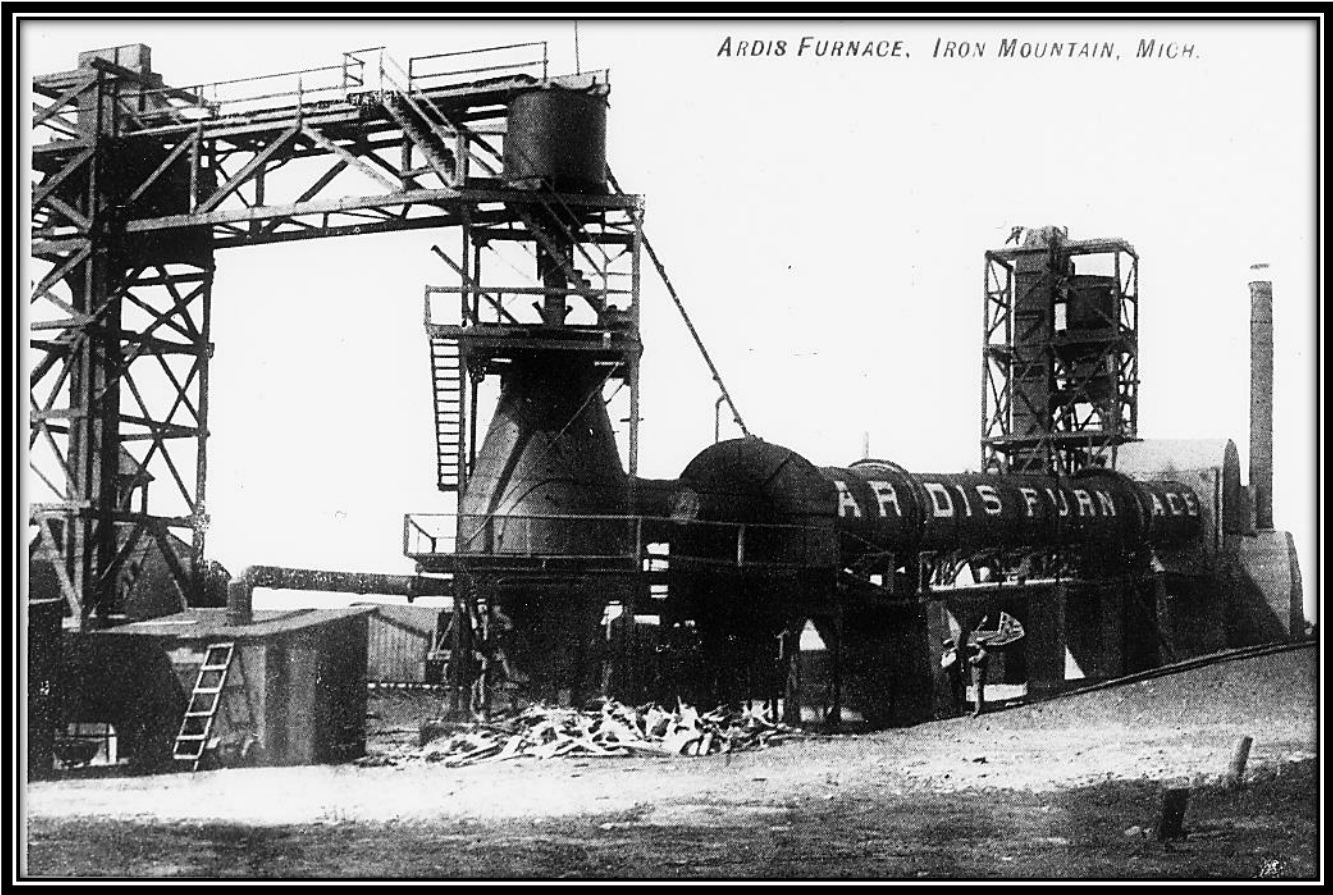


The furnace consisted of an 85-foot long steel tube eight feet in diameter and lined with firebrick which was placed on an incline and charged with ore. The whole device was rotated by electric motors. Iron suitable for mill use was discharged from the lower end of the tube. The Chartiers Mining and Manufacturing Company erected the furnace on the city's North Side near Jones' residence at Lake Antoine. *[William J. Cummings]*

The furnace consisted of an 85-foot long steel tube eight feet in diameter and lined with firebrick which was placed on an incline and charged with ore. The whole device was rotated by electric motors. Iron suitable for mill use was discharged from the lower end of the tube. The Chartiers Mining and Manufacturing Company erected the furnace on the city's North Side near Jones' residence at Lake Antoine. *[WJC Photo]*

**PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE  
DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN**

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



# PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

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



By early November, 1908, work had begun on a temporary shelter measuring 80 feet long, 30 feet wide and 20 feet high to house the Ardis Furnace so the operation could continue through the winter months. This postcard view, taken by Albert Quade, dates from about 1910. *[William J. Cummings]*

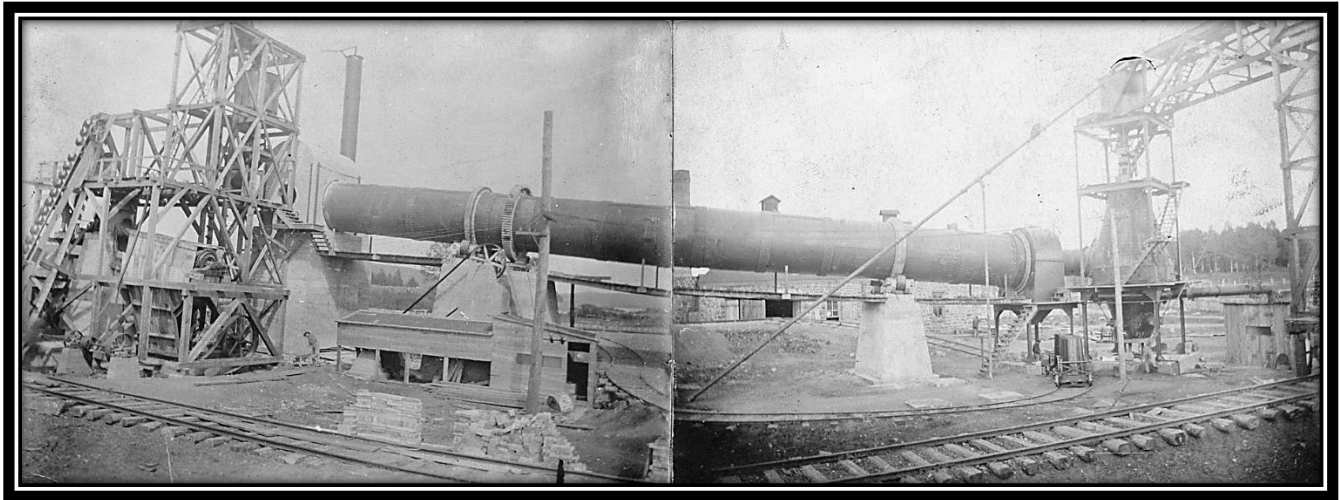
This rare postcard view, taken by Albert Quade, an early Iron Mountain photographer, probably sometime between 1910 and 1912, shows the Ardis Furnace enclosed in a building. Mining men from across the nation and beyond came to see the furnace in operation, but the experiment was plagued with financial and mechanical problems. *[WJC Photo]*

The firebrick lining the tube was unable to withstand the heat of the reaction. Jones brought in consulting engineers, and some improvements were made, but the fundamental heat problem was unsolved. Jones poured more money into the project, but within two years had exhausted his personal fortune, losing everything including his house. The furnace was dismantled and sold for scrap, and the project abandoned. Jones moved on to other mining projects as a consultant, and although the Ardis Furnace was unsuccessful, elements of the technology were incorporated into later operations which successfully extracted iron from low-grade ore. *[WJC Photo]*



# PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

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



In the early 1970's, plans were made to demolish the remains of the Ardis Furnace. However, the Menominee Range Historical Foundation petitioned to save the structure, and the Hanna Mining Company bought it and presented it to the Foundation. The ruins of the abandoned experimental blast furnace, located at the northeast corner of Aragon and Antoine Streets in Iron Mountain and accessible from U.S. 2, were designated a Michigan State Historic Site in 1971 and placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1972.

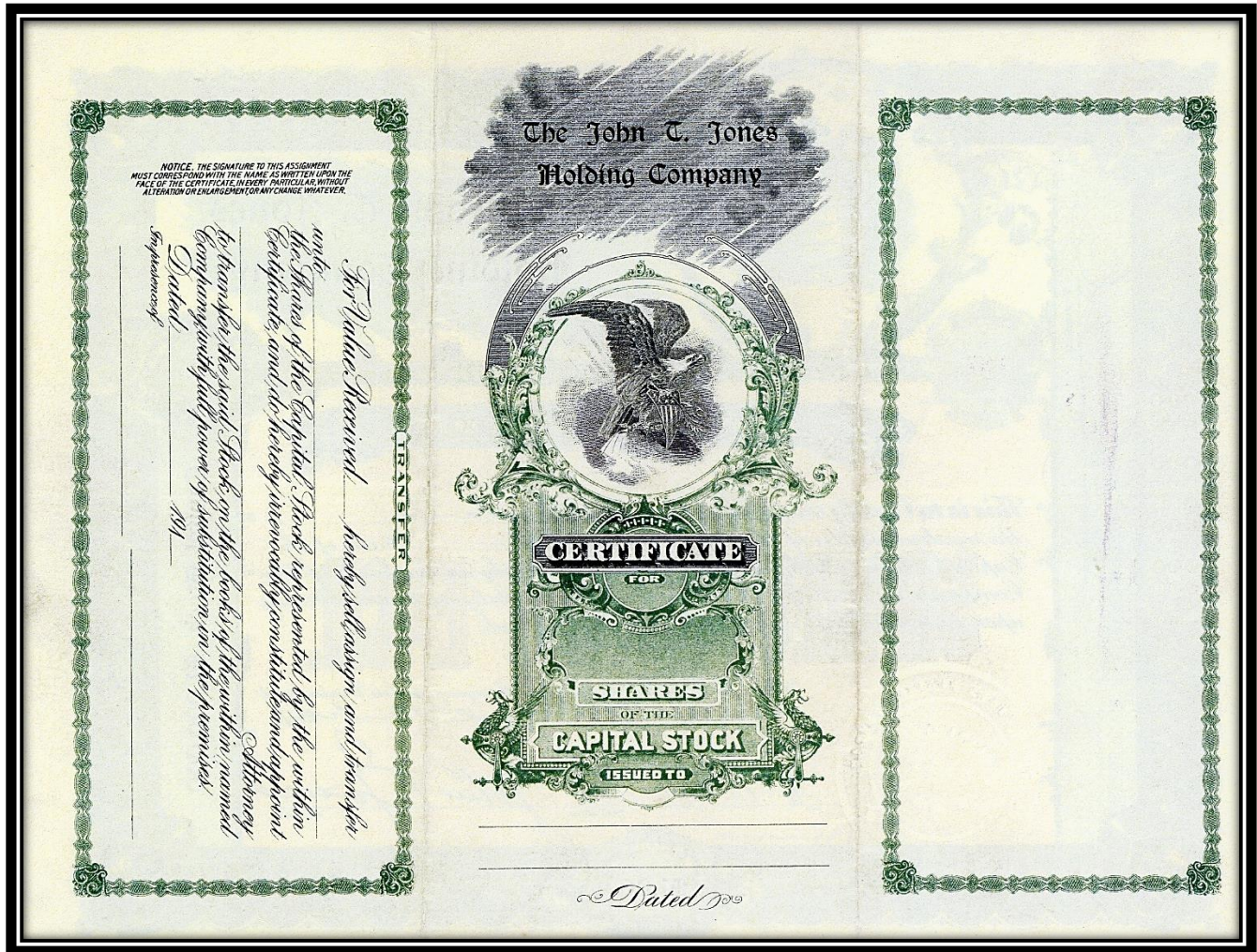






PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE  
DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – August 2019]





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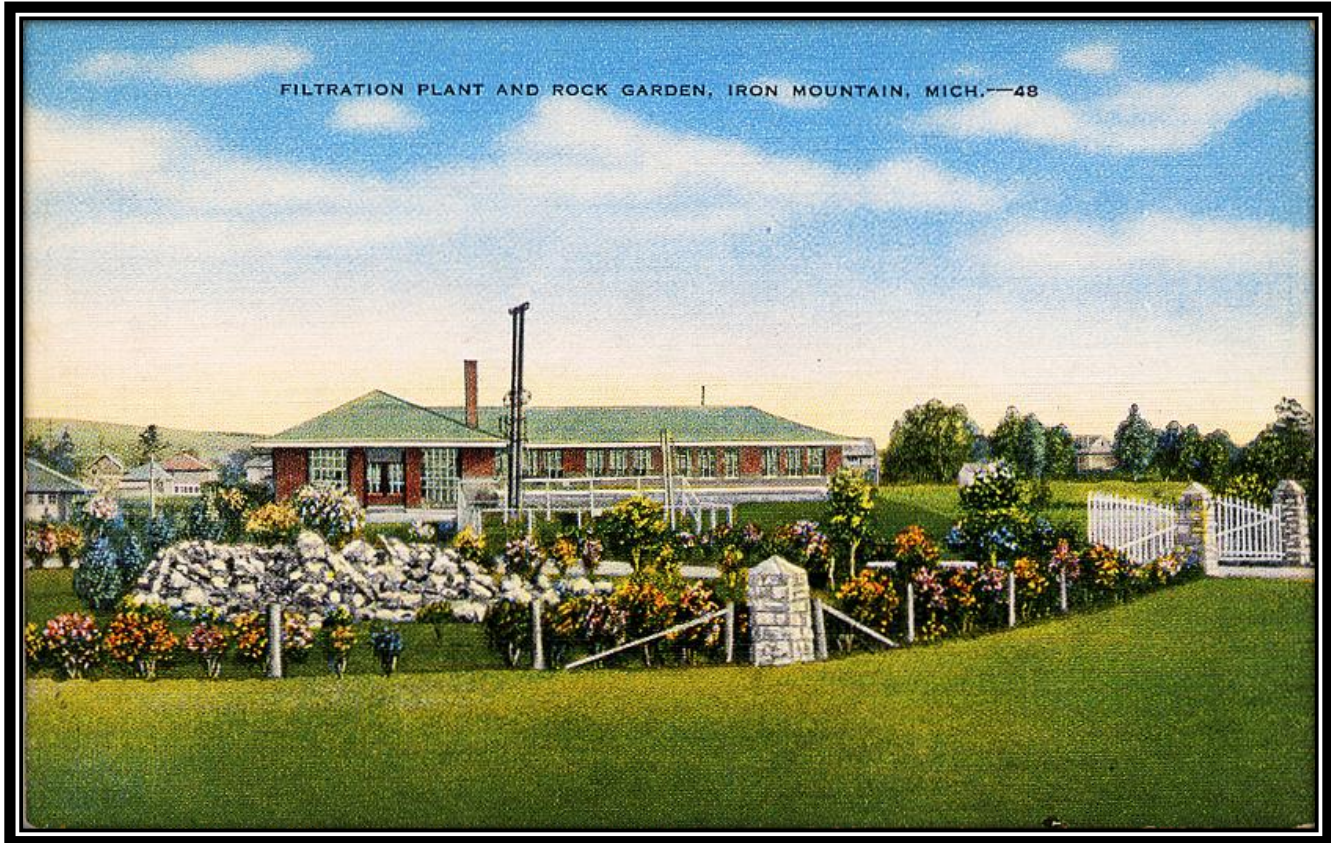




# PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – August 2019]

## LAKE ANTOINE



**Filtration Plant, West of Lake Antoine Near the Ardis Furnace, North Side, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1925-1935:** This unused linen-finished colored postcard view identified as "Filtration Plant and Rock Garden, Iron Mountain, Mich. – 48" probably dates between 1925 and 1935. The original source of water for Iron Mountain came from wells located in the area of the Ardis Furnace. In 1924, the filtration plant was constructed. The only change since 1924 was the addition of a water softening plant in 1952 which was needed because of the hard water coming from the mines and being pumped into Lake Antoine. The filter beds did an excellent job of purifying the water. One-half part per million of chlorine was added as per state requirements. As the modernization and expansion of the community occurred, the filtration plant became more and more inadequate. The structure was torn down sometime in the 1990s. [William J. Cummings]



# PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

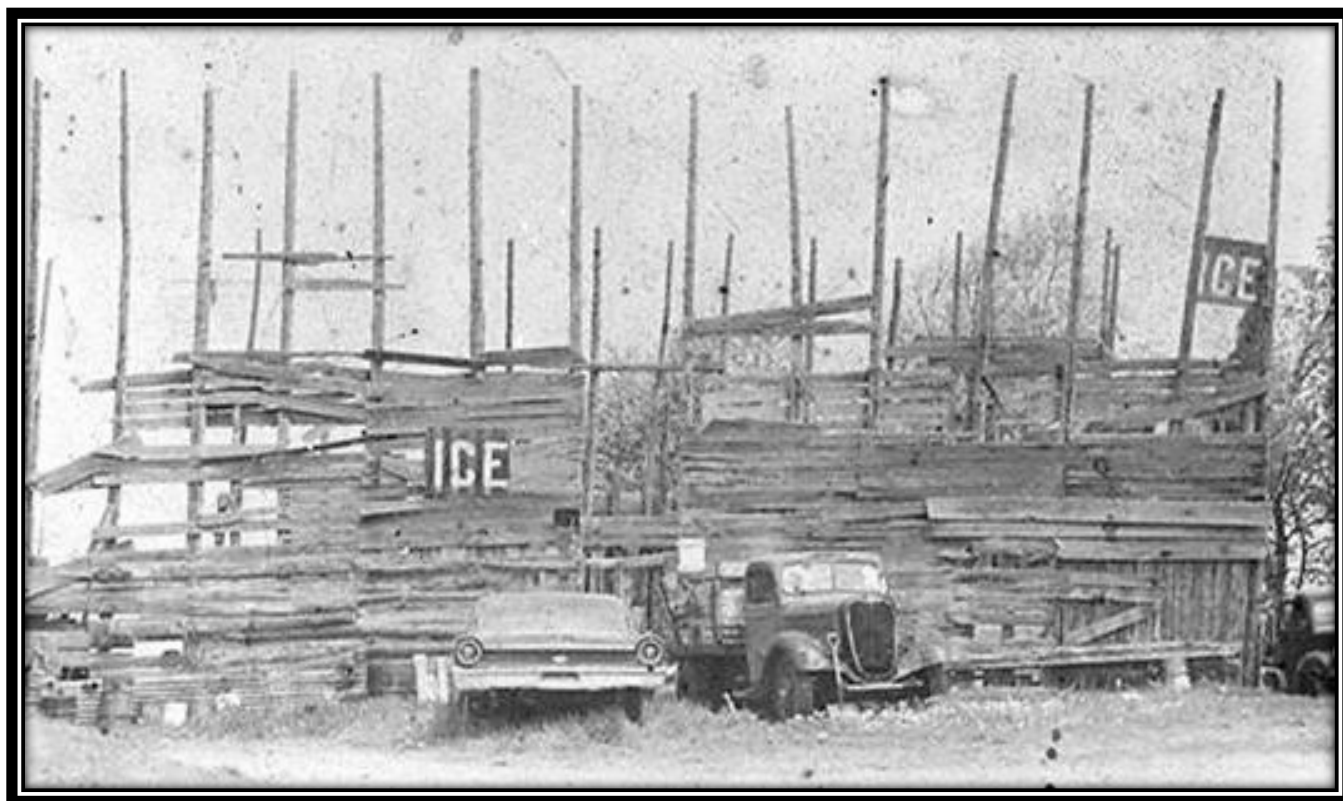
[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – August 2019]



**Motor Launch to Shady Island, Lake Antoine, North Side, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. XXXX:** Lake Antoine, a 748-acre spring-fed lake, was named for Antoine LeBeau, according to ----- . The island located in the southwestern portion of the lake located was originally called Shady Island and was the site of a resort. In June 1890, Dick Flaherty put in “a fine little steam yacht” on the lake for the accommodation of pleasure parties, and also had a number of rowboats for rent. By July 1891, Flaherty had fourteen small boats he rented to picnic parties and others. In April 1916, James Mitchell purchased a dozen small pleasure boats and began a livery at Lake Antoine in connection with his steamer service. He contemplated building a bathhouse at the east end of the lake where there was a beautiful beach. The island was later owned by the Bugni family and is now known as Bugni’s Island. Lake Antoine boasts a fine beach and park area containing 80 campsites. Some fishermen consider it to be one of the best lakes in the western Upper Peninsula for fishing for bluegill, crappie, perch, large mouth bass and northern walleye. [William J. Cummings]

# PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – August 2019]



**John “Frenchy” Goulette’s Ice House, Southeast Shore of Lake Antoine, North Side, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1960-1970:** This photograph shows John “Frenchy” Goulette’s Ice House. [Steve Mainville]

In *Scrapbook Memories of Dickinson County, Michigan*, a compilation of stories written by Lawrence “Larry” Negro’s Iron Mountain-Kingsford Community Schools adult history classes, published in 1993, “A Tour of the North Side” by John Meyer and Lawrence Negro appeared on pages 244-258. The account of John “Frenchy” Goulette’s Ice House appears on page 258, as follows:

We will turn left at East Margaret Street and where we see the last house on the left is a point where at one time existed an important landmark, where an interesting and colorful, well-known citizen, the late John – better known as “Frenchy” – Goulette, operated a most unusual type of winter ice harvest business. The following story gives some insight about Goulette and the ice business:

*Grizzled, goateed John ‘Frenchy’ Goulette, 72, is one of the few survivors of a vanishing breed of businessmen who were numbered among the first victims of automation. He still harvests and stores natural ice, but he’s the first to admit that there’s little profit in it.*

*He gets his ice from Lake Antoine near Iron Mountain, but Frenchy says the business is mostly a tourist attraction and the old, roofless ice house is a town landmark. There was a time, he reminisces, when the Goulette Brothers had 25 to 30 men on the payroll and harvested some 87,000 tons of lake ice a year. There was a ready market for ice then – mainly the breweries, taverns and butcher shops – at a dime for a hundred pounds.*

# PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

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

*Today, automatic ice markers for home and industry have all but ended the winter harvest, but the old-timers still like to talk about the good old days: Like when the spring breakup brought lumberjacks into Iron Mountain, ready for fun and ready to buy drinks for any and all comers.*

*“Didn’t matter who the man was, even an iceman,” says Frenchy. “We’d often come to find a man had put in a whole day delivering a wagonload of ice to one lively saloon. He’d bring it in a few cakes at a time, just to get the free drinks.”*

*In the ice house, 350-pound ice cakes are arranged in even layers and finally covered with 18 inches of sawdust. If the layers are solid with no gaps, the ice will keep under the sawdust, tolerating even 90-degree heat with only minimal shrinkage. Most of the ice harvested by Goulette’s crews is used as a standby supply for the Iron Mountain freezer plant.*



**Road Along the North Shore of Lake Antoine, Near Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1940-1950:** This unused real photo postcard view identified as “Lake Antoine Park, Iron Mountain, Mich. A-2291” probably dates between 1940 and 1950 and shows the road along the north shore of Lake Antoine which leads to the park at the east end of the lake. *[William J. Cummings]*



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DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN**

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



**Lake Antoine Park, Near Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1940-1950:** This unused real photo postcard view identified as “Lake Antoine Park, Iron Mountain, Mich. K262” probably dates between 1940 and 1950 and shows the area near the bathing beach on the eastern shore of Lake Antoine inside the park. The bath house is visible at the far left. *[William J. Cummings]*



**PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON MOUNTAIN – NORTH SIDE AND LAKE ANTOINE  
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**Road Along the Eastern Shore in Lake Antoine Park, Near Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1940-1950:** This unused real photo postcard view identified as “**Lake Antoine Park, Iron Mountain, Mich. A-2294**” probably dates between 1940 and 1950 and shows the road along the eastern shore of Lake Antoine inside the park and just past the bathing beach. *[William J. Cummings]*

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DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN**

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



**Lake Antoine Park, Near Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1940-1950:** This unused real photo postcard view identified as “Lake Antoine Park, Iron Mountain, Mich. E-1310” probably dates between 1940 and 1950 and shows the shuffleboard courts near the bathing beach on the eastern shore of Lake Antoine inside the park. The bath house is visible at the far left. *[William J. Cummings]*



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DICKINSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN**

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**Lake Antoine Park, Near Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1940-1950:** This unused real photo postcard view identified as "Lake Antoine Park, Iron Mountain, Mich. E-1311" probably dates between 1940 and 1950 and shows the grassed area near the bathing beach on the eastern shore of Lake Antoine inside the park. The bath house is visible at the far left and the stone wall separating the park and the beach can also be seen at the right. *[William J. Cummings]*

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**Lake Antoine Park, Near Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1940-1950:** This unused real photo postcard view identified as "Lake Antoine Park, Iron Mountain, Mich. K262" probably dates between 1940 and 1950 and shows the area near the bathing beach on the eastern shore of Lake Antoine inside the park. The bath house is visible at the far left. *[William J. Cummings]*



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**Lake Antoine Park, Near Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1925-1935:** This unused real photo postcard view identified as "Lake Antoine Park, Iron Mountain, Mich. K262" probably dates between 1940 and 1950 and shows the area near the bathing beach on the eastern shore of Lake Antoine inside the park. The bath house is visible at the far left. *[William J. Cummings]*



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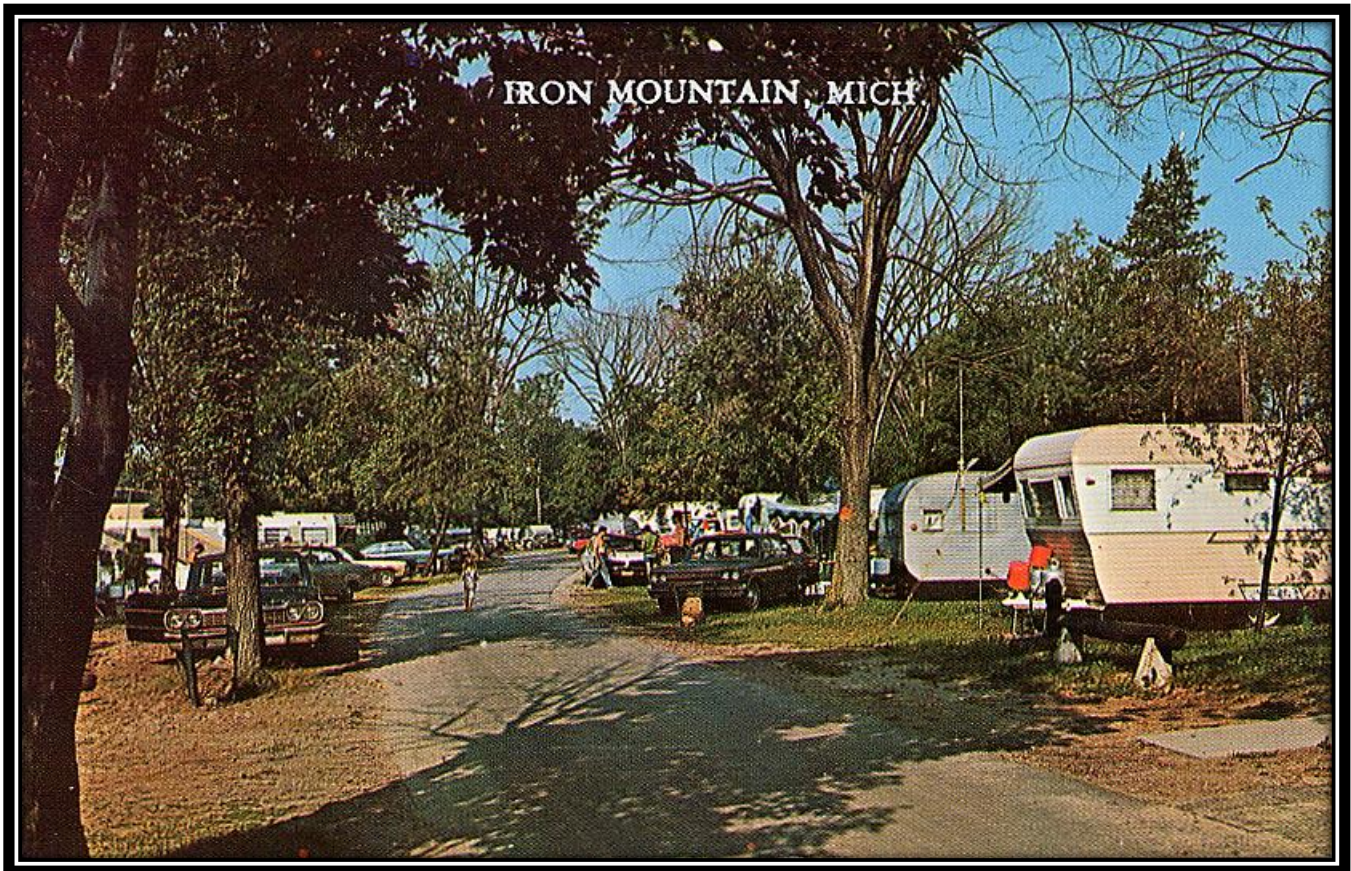


**Lake Antoine Park, Near Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1940-1950:** This unused real photo postcard view identified as “Lake Antoine Park, Iron Mountain, Mich. K262” probably dates between 1940 and 1950 and shows the area near the bathing beach on the eastern shore of Lake Antoine inside the park. The bath house is visible at the far left. *[William J. Cummings]*



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