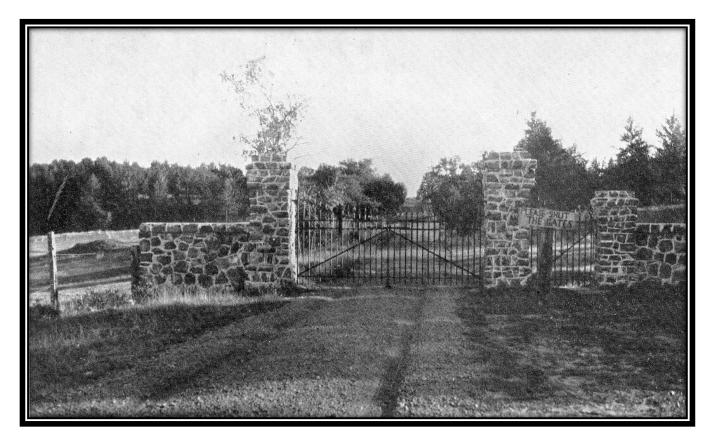
[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – Updated July 2019]

NORWAY TOWNSHIP

Organized December 30, 1880, embracing T39N – T40N – T41N of R29W (then part of Menominee County), set off from Breitung Township; named for Village of Norway located therein.



Norway Township Cemetery Entrance, Norway Township, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1915-1920: This unused black-and-white halftone postcard view unidentified on the image shows the entrance gates to the Norway Township Cemetery and probably dates between 1915 and 1920. *[William J. Cummings]*

FREDERICKTON: Platted July 9, 1879, by the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railway and Iron Company on the S ½ of NW ¼ of Section 9, T39N of R29W; probably named for Frederick Ayer, secretary of the company; annexed to City of Norway in 1891.

INGALSDORF/INGALLSDORF/INGOLSDORF: Platted as Ingolsdorf June 11, 1879, by the Ingalls Mining Company (Eleazer S. Ingalls, president; Timothy Cole, secretary) on the SE ¹/₄ of NE ¹/₄ of Section 8, T39N of R29W; post office established September 11, 1879, with Charles E. Knowlton, postmaster; changed to Norway December 8, 1879.

PARMENTER'S MILL: Edward L. Parmenter operated a sawmill on the Sturgeon River located between Vulcan and Loretto near the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad bridge prior to

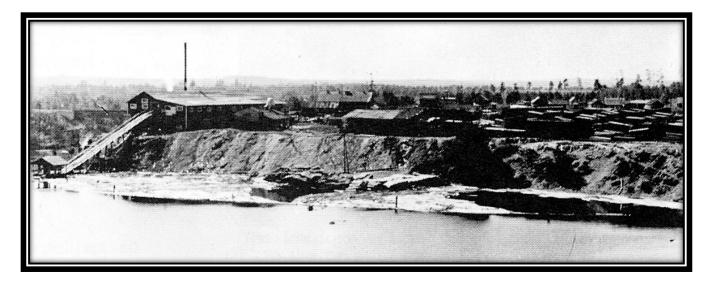
[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – Updated July 2019]

December, 1892, when he proposed to build houses for his employees the following spring. *See STURGEON MILL.*

SOUTH NORWAY: Platted September 5, 1890, by Eugene Krohn on the NE ¹/₄ of SE ¹/₄ of Section 8, T39N of R29W; annexed by City of Norway in 1891; never populated.

STURGEON CITY: Platted May 17, 1894, by James H. and Margaret Bush on the SE ¹/₄ of SE ¹/₄ of Section 12, T39N of R29W; never populated.

STURGEON MILL: Originally known as Parmenter's Mill, this sawmill settlement probably changed names after mid-November, 1896, when the O'Callaghan Brothers (James, John and George), of Norway, purchased the mill; by early March, 1897, the organization at the Sturgeon River was named the O.C. Lumber Company.



O.C. Lumber Company Settlement, Sturgeon Mill, ca. 1910: This screened photograph appears on page 33 in *Vulcan, Michigan, Centennial Book 1872-1972*, showing Sturgeon Mill in about 1910. The mill village was located between Vulcan and Loretto near the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad bridge across the Sturgeon River. *[Vulcan Centennial 1872-1972 Book]*

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



O.C. Lumber Company Settlement, Sturgeon Mill, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1925-1940: This unused real photo postcard view unidentified on the image probably dates between 1925 and 1940 and possibly shows the O.C. Lumber Company settlement at Sturgeon Mill on the Sturgeon River. The words "Vulcan near Norway" are written in pencil on the back of this winter scene. Some buildings are identified in the margin and appear in quotes below. A large sawmill is visible in the background at the left, a "hotel" which was probably a two-story boarding house left of center with five small houses in a row along what appears to be the main "street" of the settlement to the left of the hotel, and another large building in the background which appears to be a sawmill, but is labeled as a "chemical plant." *[William J. Cummings]*

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



Partial View of the O.C. Lumber Co. Plant, Sturgeon Mill, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1909: This real photo postcard view identified as "Partial View of the O.C. Lumber co. Plant, Sturgeon Mills, Mich." is postmarked Vulcan, Michigan, July 15, 1909. Sturgeon Mill was a small settlement located on the Sturgeon River between Vulcan and Loretto. Note the log being pulled up into the sawmill from the millpond at the right. *[William J. Cummings]*

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



O.C. Lumber Company Store, Sturgeon Mill, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1897-1900: This screened photograph appears on page 33 in *Vulcan, Michigan, Centennial Book 1872-1972*, showing the O.C. Lumber Company's store at Sturgeon Mill. Originally known as Parmenter's Mill, this sawmill settlement probably changed names after mid-November 1896, when the O'Callaghan Brothers (James, John and George), of Norway, purchased the mill. By early March 1897, the organization at the Sturgeon River was named the O.C. Lumber Company. *[Vulcan Centennial 1872-1972 Book]*

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



This photograph appears on page 26 in *Vulcan, Michigan, Centennial Book* 1872-1972, showing a log jam on the Menominee River. The photograph was taken April 23, 1899. *[Menominee Range Historical Museum]*

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

VULCAN: Originally called Breitung or Breitung Mine for the mine around which it developed, officials of the Menominee Mining Company selected Vulcan as the name of the mine and the settlement in late July, 1877; post office established October 31, 1877, with Milton C. Belknap, postmaster; named for the Roman god of metal-working who produced thunderbolts for Jupiter on his forge beneath Mount Etna; platted July 25, 1925, by Raymond and Esther J. Turner on the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 14, and the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 15, T39N of R29W.



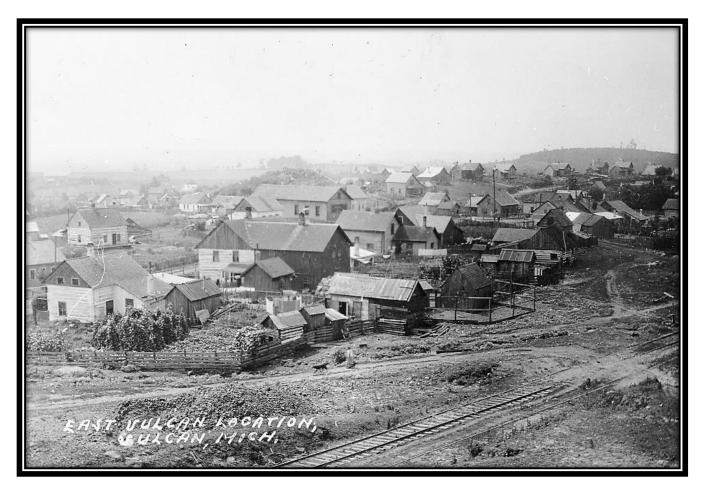
Swinging Bridge, Near Vulcan, Norway Township, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. **1907:** This real photo postcard view unidentified on the image shows the Swinging Bridge near Vulcan and is postmarked Vulcan, Michigan, April 6, 1907. Note the people walking across the bridge. *[William J. Cummings]*

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



Sturgeon River Bridge, Near Vulcan, Norway Township, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1909: This cyanotype real photo postcard view identified as "Stergon [sic – Sturgeon] River Bridge, Volcan [sic – Vulcan], Mich." is postmarked Florence, Wisconsin, September 17, 1909. In 1890 the Menominee Land & Lumber Company built a wooden wagon bridge across the Sturgeon River. This photograph may show the original bridge which was replaced in 1908 by a steel bridge. Note the log construction and reinforced protected area where logs would hit the structure during the log drive. This is a cyanotype, a photographic printing process that produces a cyan-blue print. Drawings referred to as "blueprints" were reproduced using this process. [William J. Cummings]

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



East Vulcan Location, Vulcan, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1907-1918: This unused real photo postcard view identified as the "East Vulcan Location, Vulcan, Mich." probably dates between 1907 and 1918. This photograph shows the residential area of the East Vulcan Location, looking west or southwest, from the vicinity of the current Iron Mountain Iron Mine. The postcard was purchased on eBay from Cheshire, England. *[William J. Cummings]*

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



Willie Kelly, Son of Penn Iron Mining Company's General Manager William Kelly and His Aunt, Vulcan, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1898: Ten-year-old Willie Kelly, the only child of the Penn Iron Mining Company's General Manager William Kelly and his wife, was killed in a freak accident while boarding the cart pulled by his pony on Saturday, August 20, 1898. Willie and his aunt probably posed for the photographer earlier that same summer. Note that Willie's aunt is riding sidesaddle as most women did. Vulcan can be seen in the background. *[Menominee Range Historical Museum]*

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



Business District, Vulcan, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1910: This unused oval real photo postcard view with unidentified image probably dates to about 1910 and shows stores on both the left and right sides of the street along with horse-drawn buggies and a delivery wagon. The inscription "Vulcan, Mich." is written in pencil on the back, probably by the seller. *[William J. Cummings]*

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



View of Vulcan, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1908: This real photo postcard view with unidentified image is postmarked Vulcan, Michigan, May 7, 1908. This vertical postcard view shows the Norway Township Hall at the left, the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Green School and the Penn Mining Company's horse barn at the far right. The photograph is printed on the top half of the postcard and "VULCAN" is written below in ink. *[William J. Cummings]*

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



Methodist Episcopal Church and the Green School, Vulcan, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1885-1900: Edward Parmelee received the contract to construct the "Green School," the two-story building with the belfry, at the beginning of August 1885. The "Green School" was completed by the end of October 1885. Upon completion, the "Green School" was described as "the most convenient and handsomest of its size of any in the county" in the October 31, 1885, edition of Norway's newspaper The Current. The building continued to serve as a grade school until it was replaced by part of the brick elementary school built in 1927 and attached to the old high school. Standing at the northeast corner of Main and Market Streets, the single-story Methodist Episcopal Church at the left, formally organized in 1885, was the original frame Vulcan school built in 1879 by the Penn Iron Mining Company which donated the building to the congregation when the "Green School" opened. The building was demolished in 1963. The small building to the right served as the fire house and hose tower, used to dry canvas fire hoses. The band stand is visible to the right of the school building in the background. This photograph appears on page 66 in Vulcan, Michigan, Centennial Book 1872-1972. [Menominee Range Historical Museum]

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



Norway Township Hall, Vulcan, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1910: This real photo postcard view identified as "Town Hall, Photo by Turini" This postcard has been cut down in size. On October 29, 1904, Newman and Johnson began building the Norway Township Hall, a two-story brick building measuring 40 feet by 70 feet, in Vulcan, Michigan. According to the Vulcan, Michigan, Centennial Book 1872-1972, the new Norway Township Hall and Opera House was dedicated on November 25, 1905. Since the school had no gymnasium or auditorium, the town hall was used for basketball games, school parties, plays, recitals and recitations, as well as grade school and high school graduation exercises. The town hall was well-suited as originally built, as there was a stage at the east end and a spectator gallery at the west end, making the "opera house" an adaptable, multi-purpose structure. The column "Vulcan Varieties" appeared sporadically in *Iron Mountain Press* at the turn of the century. Excerpts help document the town hall construction, as follows. October 27. 1904: The contract for building the new town hall was awarded last Monday night to Newman & Johnson. The building will be 40x70, two stories high, and will be constructed of brick. The brick will be purchased from W.J. Turner. November 3, 1904: The work of excavating for the foundation of the new town hall was started last Monday. December 15, 1904: The foundation of the new town hall is completed and everything is ready for further work. April 27, 1905: The town-hall

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

is enclosed and the interior work is progressing rapidly. The building will be completed by the first of June. October 5, 1905: Since the completion of the new town hall building, and the consequent removal into it of the post-office, thus vacating the old landmark which for so many years was used as a hotel, store and post-office, Lewis Whitehead, the owner of the property, has razed the old building to the ground. He intends to level off the ground where the old building stood and convert the entire corner into a beautiful lawn. Nov. 23, 1905: On Saturday, Nov. 25th, an entertainment will be given in the town hall under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of the First M.E. church. A good program has been arranged, consisting of drills, tableaux, recitations and music. [William J. Cummings]



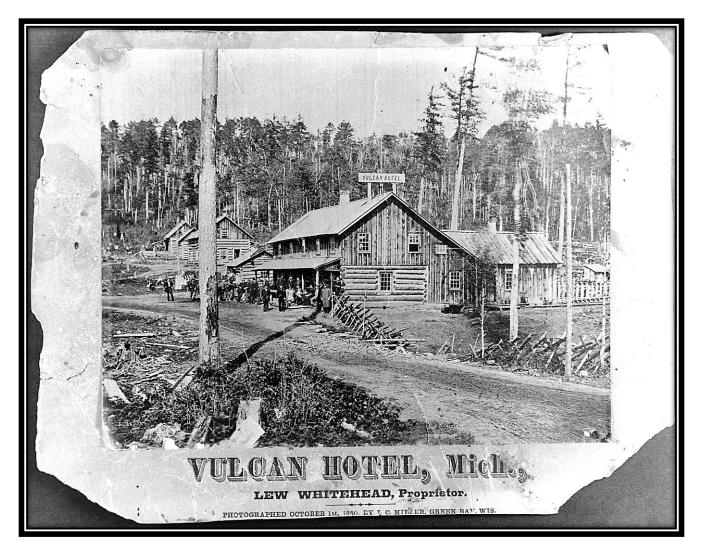
H. Hastings' Meat Market, Market Street, Vulcan, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1885: This screened photograph appears on page 43 in *Vulcan, Michigan, Centennial Book 1872-1972*, showing H. Hastings' Meat Market. Thought to date from 1885, the H. Hastings' Meat Market, later operated by Otto Marinelli, was located on Market Street and was one of the earliest buildings in Vulcan. The structure was torn down in 1962. [Vulcan Centennial 1872-1972 Book]

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



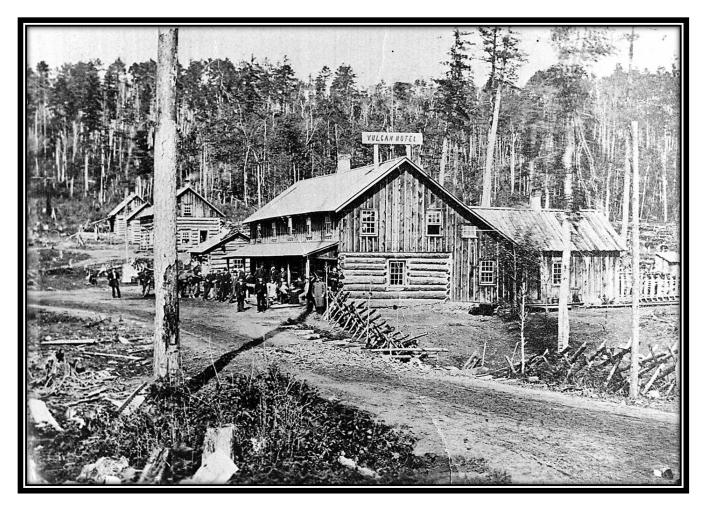
Vulcan Meat Market Wagon, Vulcan, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1900-1910: This unidentified photograph shows a man driving a wagon labeled "VULCAN MEAT MARKET" and probably dates between 1900 and 1910. The exact location of the photograph has not been determined. *[William John Cummings]*

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



Vulcan Hotel, Mission Street, Vulcan, Menominee County (later Dickinson County), Michigan, October 1, 1880: The printed caption on the cardboard mount below this photograph reads: VULCAN HOTEL, Mich., Lew Whitehead, Proprietor. Photographed October 1st, 1880, by L.C. Miller, Green Bay, Wis. This is the earliest documented photograph taken on the Menominee Iron Range. [Dr. John Newkirk]

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



Vulcan Hotel, Mission Street, Vulcan, Menominee County (later Dickinson County), Michigan, October 1, 1880: The Vulcan Hotel, said to have been opened by Lewis Young Whitehead in 1878, was the first hotel on the Menominee Range. In late November, 1879, workmen were putting up a large addition to accommodate guests. A printed caption on the cardboard mount below this photograph reads: VULCAN HOTEL, Mich., Lew Whitehead, Proprietor. Photographed October 1st, 1880, by L.C. Miller, Green Bay, Wis. The hotel was located on the west side of Mission Street, and some early log residences typical of early settlements on the Menominee Range are visible to the north of the hotel. Note the combination of log and board-and-batten construction and the unusual fence. In addition to serving as a hotel, the structure later served as a store and was Vulcan's post office until the new town hall was erected in 1904. In October, 1905, Whitehead razed this pioneer landmark. This photograph appears on page 52 in *Vulcan, Michigan, Centennial Book 1872-1972. [Dr. John Newkirk]*

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



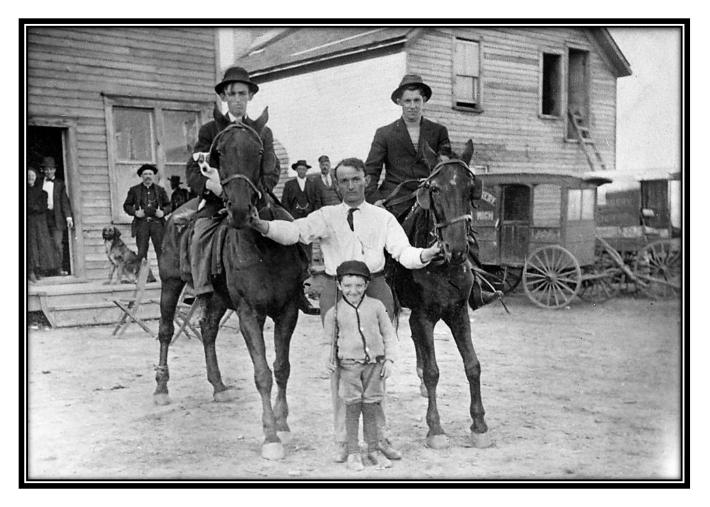
New Vulcan Hotel, Mission Street, Vulcan, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1905-1910: This front view of the Vulcan Hotel and Lewis Young Whitehead home on Mission Street shows the porch covered with ivy and a Palladian window on the second floor above the entrance. An outbuilding of some sort can be seen in the rear to the left of the house. This photograph probably dates between 1905 and 1910. *[Dr. John Newkirk]*

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



New Vulcan Hotel, Mission Street, Vulcan, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1905-1910: This side view of the Vulcan Hotel and Lewis Young Whitehead home on Mission Street shows the front porch covered with ivy and two dormers. This photograph probably dates between 1905 and 1910. [*Dr. John Newkirk*]

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



Street Scene, Vulcan, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1900-1910: This unidentified photograph with two buildings in the background, as well as a delivery wagon (probably a bakery wagon) and numerous people and a dog on the porch, shows two young men in hats on horses and a man in a white shirt between the horses holding the bridles, while a young boy wearing a cap stands in front of this man. This photo may be connected to Vulcan and could be some members of the Whitehead or Rice family. *[Probably Dr. John Newkirk]*

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



Swift Peterson's General Store, Vulcan, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1920-1930: Swift Peterson ran a general store and barbershop in this building and the entrance to the theater is at the right. The sign advertises "Best's Ice Cream". This photograph was probably taken in the 1920s. *[William J. Cummings]*

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

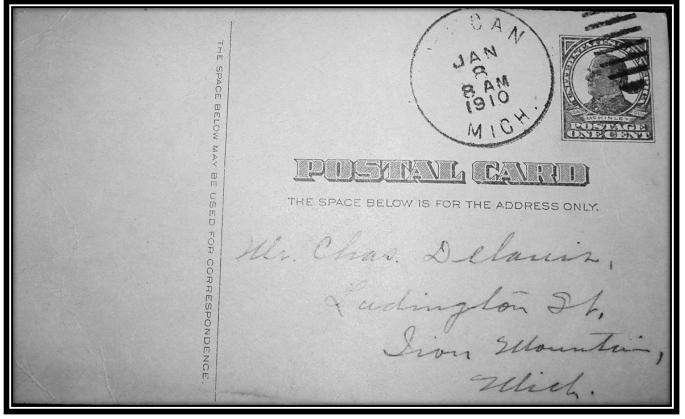


Vulcan Dancing Club, Vulcan, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1895-1900: Members of the Vulcan Dancing Club sat for the photographer in the mid-1890's. Those seated in the front row, left to right, are Frank Copeland, Dr. Bernard W. Jones, Mr. Verdarman (?), unknown, Fred Hauser (?), Mr. Clemo and John Harris. Standing in the second row are unidentified woman, Enoch Roberts (?), Alice Chamberlin, Thomas Trudgeon, Mrs. Jones, Arthur Thompson, Jennie Stickle (?), Sadie Thompson, Roy Whitehead, Gertie Copeland and Tony Johnson. Unfortunately, only those mentioned above were listed on the back of this photograph. This photograph also appears on page 48 in *Vulcan, Michigan, Centennial Book 1872-1972.* [Dr. John Newkirk]

Dancing Party Invitation, Vulcan Town Hall, Vulcan, Michigan, January 14, 1910: This postcard invitation to Mr. Chas. Delangis, a clerk, who resided with his wife Laura at 618 West Ludington Street, Iron Mountain, Michigan, is postmarked Vulcan, Michigan, January 8, 1910. The Vulcan Dancing Club was sponsoring the Dancing Party and music was provided by Castel's Orchestra from Iron Mountain. Note that admission was \$1.00 and supper was extra. *[eBay]*

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

Yourself and Ladies are cordially invited to attend a Dancing Party, to be given Friday Evening, Jan. 14th, 1910, at Vulcan Town Hull, under auspices of Vulcan Dancing Club. Music by Castel's Orchestra. Admission, \$1.00. SUPPER EXTRA



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



View of Lake Hanbury, Looking North, Vulcan, Menominee County (later Dickinson County), Michigan, ca. 1880-1885: This screened photograph appears on page 40 in *Vulcan, Michigan, Centennial Book 1872-1972* and shows a view of the north shore of Lake Hanbury, probably taken in the 1880s. The larger houses belonged to the mining officials and were located on what was known as "Silk Stocking Row." The John J. Hagerman-Frank Copeland double house can be seen to the left of the center of the photograph, and the house to the left of the Hagerman-Copeland house belonged to Dr. Nelson Powell Hulst. The mining company office and store building can be seen at the far right. *[Vulcan Centennial Book]*

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



James John Hagerman-Frank Copeland Double House, "Silk Stocking Row", Vulcan, Menominee County (later Dickinson County), Michigan, ca. 1880-1885: Construction on James John Hagerman's house in Vulcan was under way in May,1880, in Vulcan. Hagerman, president of the Menominee Mining Company, occupied the west wing when he and his family were on the Menominee Iron Range. The Franklin Copelands, seated here with their daughter Gertrude at the center of the porch, lived in the rest of the house. Captain Lewis Whitehead is seated at the far left and Dr. Nelson Powell Hulst is standing second from right. Others in the photograph are unidentified. The house was later the girlhood home of Charlotte Armstrong, an internationally recognized suspense novelist. Among her novels is *The Trouble in Thor*, the setting of which is based on Vulcan. This photograph appears on page 46 in *Vulcan, Michigan, Centennial Book 1872-1972.* [Menominee Range Historical Museum]

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



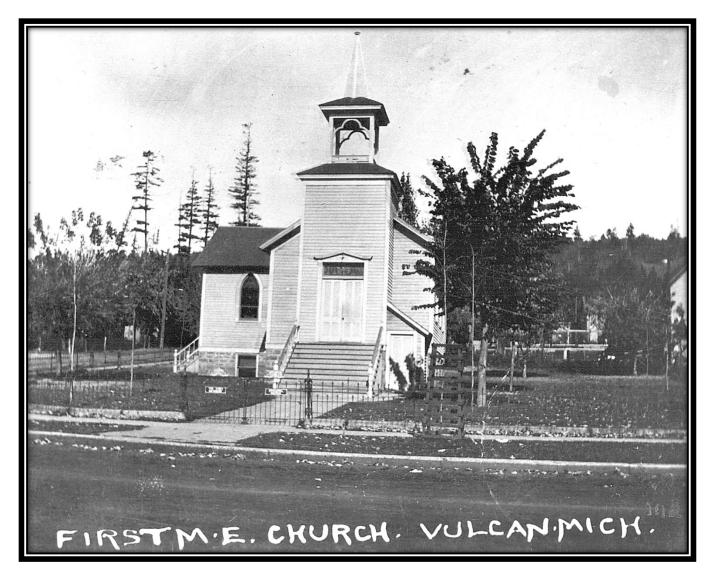
Dr. Nelson Powell Hulst House, "Silk Stocking Row", Vulcan, Dickinson County, Michigan: This view of the residence of Dr. Nelson Powell Hulst, built for him by the Menominee Mining Company on Lake Hanbury in 1878, probably dates between 1950 and 1960. *[source unknown]*

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



First Bethany Episcopal Church, Vulcan, Dickinson County, Michigan, June 26, 1906: The wedding party and guests posed outside of Vulcan's first Bethany Episcopal Church June 26, 1906, when Jeffie Whitehead, daughter of Lewis Young and Jennie (Rice) Whitehead, married George Allen Goodrich. Bridesmaid Mary Flanagan and best man Roy Whitehead stood to the side of the bridal couple, pictured in the center. According to *Vulcan, Michigan, Centennial Book 1872-1972*, the first Episcopal Church in Vulcan was established some time prior to 1902, and a small shingled church was built. This structure, now remodeled, is the present home [1972] of Clifford Diedrich on Main Street. About 1908, this building was replaced by a brick church located at the northeast corner of Central Boulevard and Park Street. The Episcopal church in Vulcan was always a mission church, served by clergymen from Iron Mountain. Through almost all of the years the Episcopal Church had an active congregation in Vulcan. Frank Elms served as Sunday School superintendent and a mainstay of the congregation. In 1925, the church was closed and the building sold. It is now [1972] the home of the Richard Faulls. This photograph appears on page 62 in *Vulcan, Michigan, Centennial Book 1872-1972. [Dr. John Newkirk]*

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



First Methodist Episcopal Church, Northeast Corner of Main Street and Market Street, Vulcan, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1910-1915: This real photo postcard view identified as "First M.E. Church, Vulcan, Mich." probably dates between 1910 and 1915. The building was originally the first frame schoolhouse on the Menominee Iron Range, built in 1879. The building was demolished in 1963. The postcard has been trimmed. *[Rosemary Van Peymbrock]*

The following information is found on page 63 of *Vulcan, Michigan, Centennial Book* 1872-1972:

Records of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Vulcan indicate that the first services were probably held in 1882, in the original frame schoolhouse. Lay preachers were James Dawe and Tobiass [sic – Tobias] Thomas Sr. The church was formally organized in 1885, with the reverend Alex S. Fair, and services continued to be held in the schoolhouse. When the new and large grade school was completed in that year, the Penn Iron Mining Company, which had built the original school, presented the older building to the congregation. The new church in the old building was formally dedicated on May 23, 1886. By the fall of 1886, the Norway

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Current was able to comment that "The choir of the Vulcan M.E. Church is earning for itself an enviable reputation. The instrumental parts consist of an organ and cornet, and the vocal is well known to be far above average."

In 1889 a new wing was added on the north with chancel and choir loft. The right wing was added to the building in about 1907 or 1908, and the left wing in 1915 or 1916.

Through the years, the names of J.H. Nicholls and Digory Harfoot were added to the list of local preachers, while the minister's roll following Mr. Fair, included Timothy Edwards, F. Strong, E.W. Franzee, H.L. Hewson, R.E. Miller, Albert E. Hill, E.H. Scott, E. Stephens, W.J. Harper, Wm. P. Ainsworth, A. Nelson, John A. Hughes, J.H. Mappleback, John Bosanko, A.P. Richard, Alvin Doten, H.E. Smith, Charles F. Wolfe, Wm. H. Hughes, J.W. Greenwood, John J. Strike, Howard F. Snell, Percy Lomass [sic], C.M. Schuckman, Reginald Becker, Ralph Guilliat, Haybert Woodall, John Grenfell, Albert Terwilleger and Helen L. Royce.

The Reverend Pickard, who had not obtained a high school diploma earlier, attended high school in Vulcan at the same time that Ernest and Cecil Alford were in school.

Funds for improvements to the church were frequently raised through "socials". The files of the Norway Current mention a clothespin social, a home talent concert, a necktie social and a peach social. Most of these events were held in Whitehead's Hall.

The young people, members of the Epworth League, held lawn socials lighted by Japanese lanterns on the church grounds. For one of these events, The Current commented, in a column called Vulcan Mites, "Tonight for one night only, at the M.E. Church, strawberries and 'I-scream'. "don't forget, young man, to take your best girl, for ice cream has a wonderful way of stimulating the affections."

Prior to 1900, a parsonage was built on Central Boulevard, and occupied by most of the ministers who served in Vulcan. This house was later remodeled by Mr. & Mrs. Ralph LaPorte, and is still occupied by them [1972].

The church was originally a part of the Norway Charge, but in 1902 the churches in Vulcan and Loretto were made a separate charge, with the Reverend R.E. Miller appointed as pastor. At some time prior to 1941 the Loretto church closed, and Vulcan returned to the Norway Circuit. In 1953, the Vulcan church became associated with the First Church, Iron Mountain, and in 1957 the Vulcan Church became a part of the Hermansville Charge.

In 1964, the Vulcan congregation was combined with that of Grace United Methodist Church in Norway, and the property in Vulcan sold. The church building was demolished in 1963. With its wrecking, the first schoolhouse on the Menominee Range and one of the earliest Protestant churches in the area disappeared.

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St. Barbara's Catholic Church, Vulcan, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1938: This unused real photo postcard view with unidentified image is postmarked Vulcan, Michigan, August 27, 1938 and shows St. Barbara's Catholic Church and the rectory. *[eBay]*

The following information is found on pages 60-61 of *Vulcan, Michigan, Centennial Book* 1872-1972:

In 1882 a Tyrolese group banded together for the purpose of having a church built at the Vulcan location. The Penn Mining Company leased them a lot 24 by 116 feet, [as a] site for a new church. Their earnest endeavors soon gained the favor of public sentiment and a small church, under the patronage of St. Barbara, was the result.

The pastors of Norway came to say Mass on Sundays until October 8, 1887, when Reverend Dominic Vento became the first resident pastor. He remained until September 8, 1889.

Other priests who served the people of St. Barbara's Parish throughout the succeeding years were: The Rev. A.O. Pelisson, Rev. Alberico Vitali, Rev. Anthony Molinari, Rev. Joseph Pentin, Rev. Joseph Haas, Rev. Benjamino Berto, Rev. W.H. Shea, Rev. John Kraker, Rev. Raphael Cavicchi, Rev. A. Woliny, Rev. John Stenglein, Rev. Anthony Molinari, Rev. A. Willny, Rev. Louis Kania, Rev. Dennis Babliewicz Ofm., Rev. Constantine Lein, Rev. Louis Kania, Rev. Dennis Babliewicz Ofm., Rev. Constantine Dzuik, Rev. Simon Borkowski, Rev. George Laforest, Rev. Caspar Douenberg, Rev. William Schick, Rev. Raymond Przybylski, Rev. Thomas Ruppe and Vulcan's present pastor [1972] Rev. Gervase Brewer.

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



St. Barbara's Catholic Church, Vulcan, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1950-1960: This unused real photo postcard view identified as "St. Barbara's Catholic Church, Vulcan, Near Norway, Mich. N412" probably dates between 1950 and 1960. *[William J. Cummings]*

The following information is found on pages 60-61 of *Vulcan, Michigan, Centennial Book* 1872-1972:

The first church stood on its original site until the spring of 1925, when on Holy Thursday [April 9, 1925], during the pastorate of Father Simon Borkowski, a disastrous fire occurred which completely destroyed the church. However, the rectory was saved and was occupied by one of the parishioners.

Following the fire, Father Simon Borkowski arranged for Mass and other divine services to be held in the Vulcan Town Hall. Plans were immediately made for the erection of the present magnificent and imposing St. Barbara's Church and rectory. A new site, in Central Vulcan, was leased from the Penn Mining Company. In 1925 the cornerstone was laid. The new church was completed in 1930. It is well to add that much of the work was done by the men of the parish; this meant a considerable saving to the congregation in the construction cost of the new church and rectory.

The parish registers show that the first Baptism was that of Aloysius Joseph Stanchina, son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Stanchina, born October 8, 1887, and baptized on October 9, 1887, by Rev. Dominic Vento.

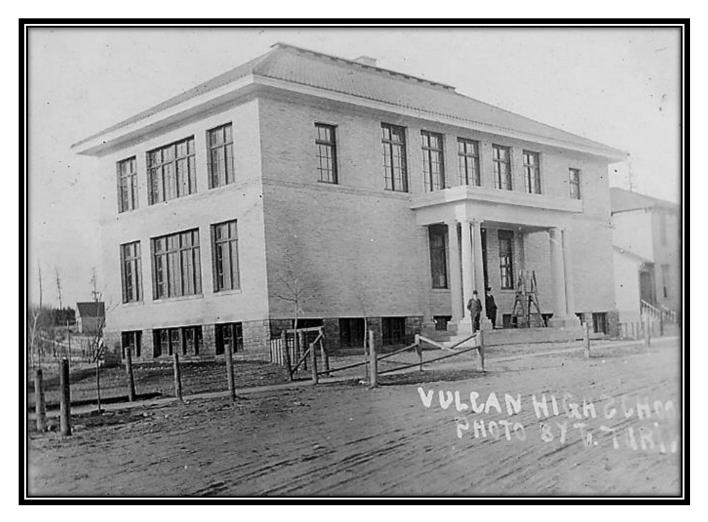
Frank Sala and Catherine Bertolo were married on October 8, 1887, the witnesses beinfg Henry Bertolo and Margaret Knott.

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



St. Barbara's Catholic Church, Vulcan, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1920-1925: This interior view of the original St. Barbara's Catholic Church identified as "Vulcan, Mich. Interior St. Barbara's Church" probably dates between 1920 and 1925. The first St. Barbara's Catholic Church was completely destroyed by fire on Holy Thursday, April 9, 1925. Father Simon Borkowski was the pastor at that time. The rectory was saved and occupied by one of the parishioners following the fire. The new St. Barbara's Catholic Church was completed on a new site in Central Vulcan in 1930 where it remains. *[Rosemary Van Peymbrock]*

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



Vulcan High School, Vulcan, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1910: This real photo postcard view identified as "Vulcan High School Photo by J. Turini" is postmarked Vulcan, Michigan, September 27, 1910. The Vulcan High School was built in 1909. In 1913 the first high school class was graduated. Members of the class were Albert Carlson, Edward Eva, Walter Marinelli, Alvira Campbell, and Millie Eva. The building to the right was the Green School, built in the fall of 1885. *[William J. Cummings]*

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



Vulcan High School, Vulcan, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1915: This real photo postcard view identified as "High School, Vulcan, Mich." is postmarked Vulcan, Michigan, February 5, 1915. This postcard view of the High School by Pesha Art Company, Marine and Local Views, Marine City, Michigan and shows the front of the structure. The high school was built in 1909, and in 1913 the first high school class was graduated. The members of the class were Albert Carlson, Edward Eva, Walter Marinelli, Alvira Campbell, and Millie Eva. *[William J. Cummings]*

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



Vulcan High School, Vulcan, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1915-1920: This real photo postcard view identified as "School, Vulcan, Mich." probably dates between 1915 and 1920 and was published by the Iron Range Studio, Iron River, Michigan. The high school was built in 1909, and in 1913 the first high school class was graduated. The members of the class were Albert Carlson, Edward Eva, Walter Marinelli, Alvira Campbell, and Millie Eva. Note the early automobile parked in front of the structure. This photograph appears on page 74 in *Vulcan, Michigan, Centennial Book 1872-1972.* [Menominee Range Historical Museum]

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



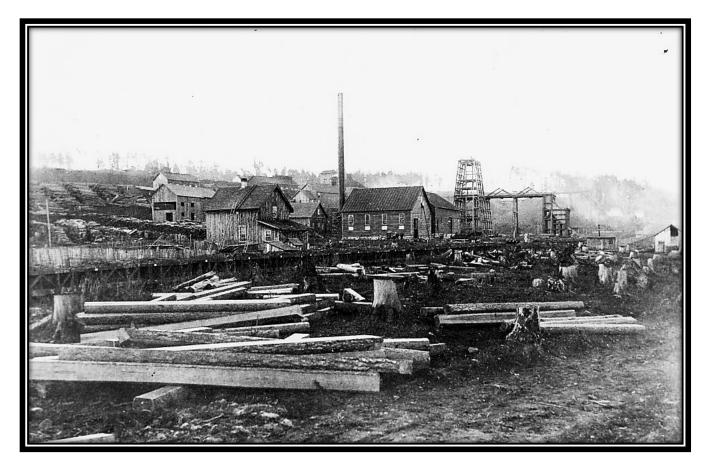
Vulcan High School, Vulcan, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1940-1950: This unused real photo postcard view identified as "B-836 Vulcan High School, Near Norway, Michigan" probably dates between 1940 and 1950. The old high school building is visible at the left in the background while the large grade school addition, constructed in 1927, is at the right. The old high school structure was demolished after the remodeling of the Middle School in 1966. This photograph appears on page 77 in *Vulcan, Michigan, Centennial Book 1872-1972. [William J. Cummings]*

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



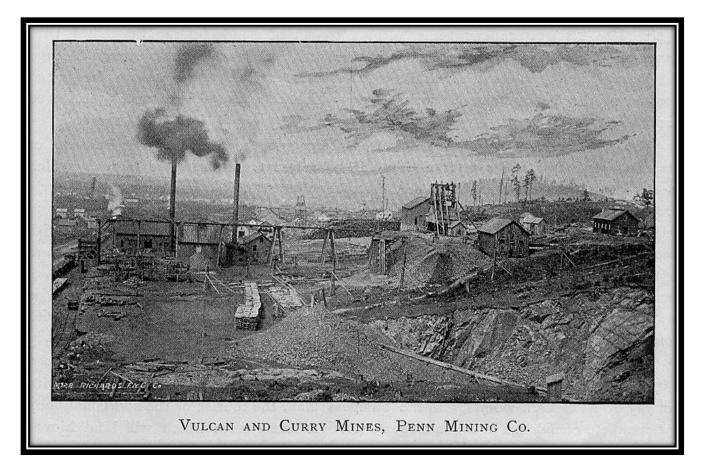
Reath's Crossing School, State Road, Near Vulcan, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1890-1899: The Reath's Crossing School, built in 1879, served families with children living on the State Road. The distance to Vulcan was too far to walk and the children would have had to cross the river. Before this school was built, classes were held in the James Rice farmhouse. Farmers involved in constructing the schoolhouse included James Rice, Eugene Liberty and Richard Reath. The first teacher was Miss Burdock. Before building the school classes were held in the James Rice home. This photograph was probably taken in the 1890s. [*Dr. David L. Reath*]

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



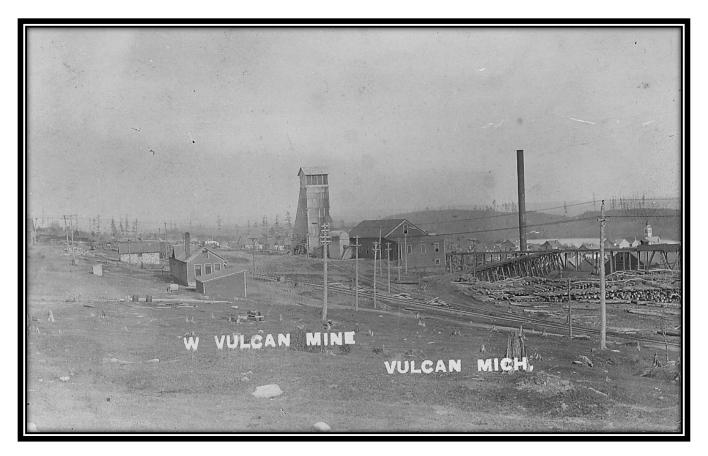
Vulcan Mine Looking Northwest, Vulcan, Menominee County (later Dickinson County), Michigan, May 1886: Taken in May 1886, this view, looking northeast, shows the Vulcan Mine, located on the E ½ of the NE ¼ of Section 9, T39N, R29W. Mention of the Breitung Mine, the Vulcan Mine's original name, appeared in the *Escanaba Tribune*'s August 16, 1873 edition as a mine that "gives a good promise." Originally worked by the Milwaukee Iron Company, the lease was transferred to the newly-formed Menominee Mining Company in early March 1877. In late July 1877, John J. Hagerman, the new company's president, and A.C. Brown, a stockholder, visited the mine and laid out a town site overlooking Lake Hanbury to be called "Vulcan," changing the mine's name to match that of the new settlement. The railroad reached Vulcan in early September 1877. Notice the huge timbers with rough sides in the foreground and the large number of logs piled in the upper left of the photograph. *[Marquette County Historical Society]*

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



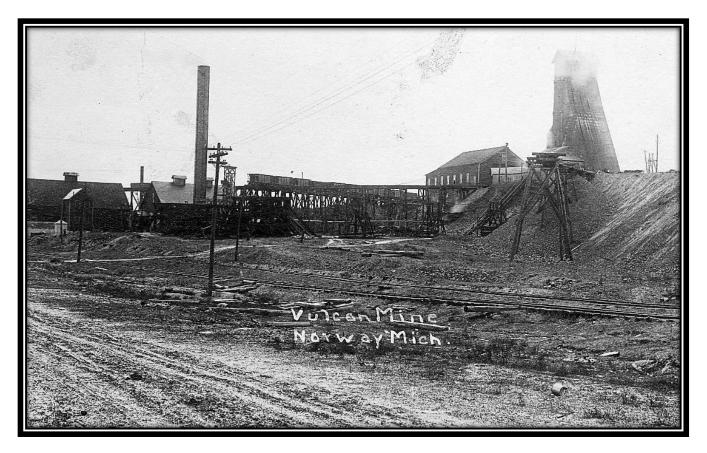
Vulcan and Curry Mines, Vulcan, Menominee County (later Dickinson County), Michigan, ca. 1891: This view of the Vulcan and Curry Mines identified as "Vulcan and Curry Mines, Penn Mining Co." appeared in Walter R. Nursey's *The Menominee Iron Range* in 1891. [William J. Cummings]

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



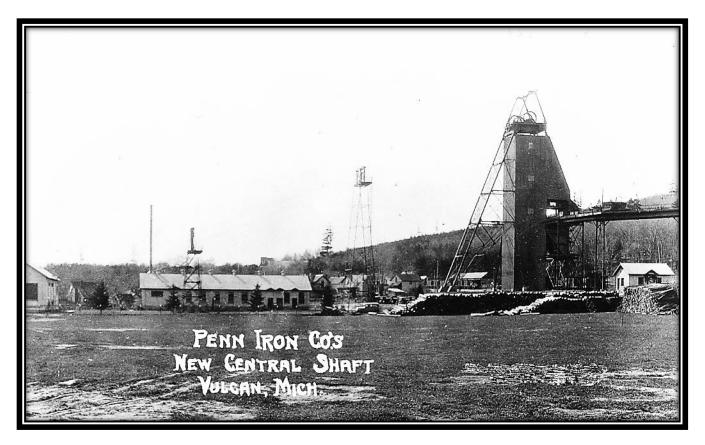
West Vulcan Mine, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1910-1915: This unused real photo postcard view identified as "W. Vulcan Mine, Vulcan, Mich." probably dates between 1910 and 1915. Note the shaft housing and mining buildings. *[William J. Cummings]*

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



Vulcan Mine, Vulcan, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1914: This real photo postcard view identified as "Vulcan Mine, Norway *[sic – Vulcan]*, Mich." is postmarked Faithorn, Michigan, February 24, 1914. , this view of the Vulcan Mine, incorrectly labeled "Norway, Mich.," shows the shaft house at the right, the trestle in the center and the engine house at the left. *[William J. Cummings]*

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



Penn Iron Mining Company's New Central Shaft, Vulcan, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1920-1940: This unused real photo postcard view identified as the "Penn Iron Co.'s New Central Shaft, Vulcan, Mich." probably dates between 1920 and 1940. The Central Vulcan Mine is shown with numerous mining buildings and the shaft housing at the right. *[William J. Cummings]*

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



Central Vulcan Mine, Penn Iron Mining Company, Vulcan, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1925-1942: This unused real photo postcard view identified as "Penn Iron Mining Co. 29 Vulcan, Mich." probably dates between 1925 and 1942 with a DOPS stamp box to indicate its age. The mine shaft at the left might be the Curry Shaft. The steam shovel in the center was used to fill the ore cars which are seen on the railroad tracks on both sides of this photograph. [William J. Cummings]

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



Central Vulcan Mine, Penn Iron Mining Company, Vulcan, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1939-1945: This unused real photo postcard view identified as the "Central Mine, Penn Iron Mining Co., Vulcan, Near Norway, Mich. K500" dates from between 1939 and 1945 with an EKC stamp box to indicate its age. Note the cars in the parking lot. *[William J. Cummings]*

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



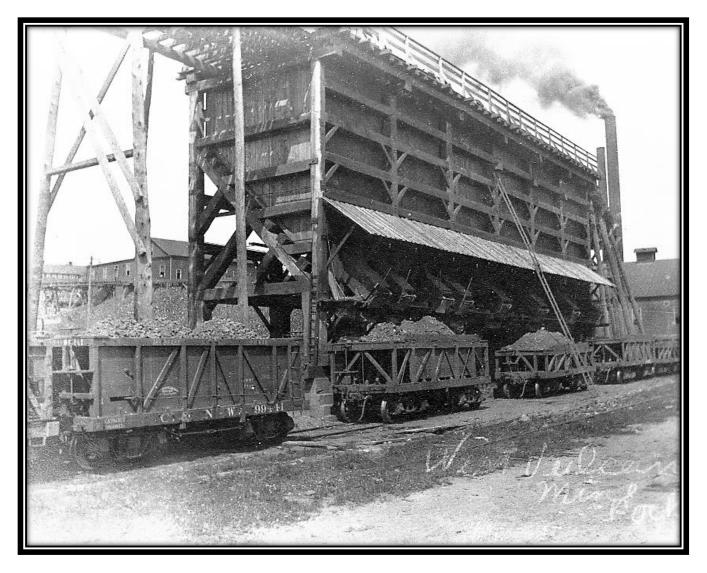
East Vulcan Mine Looking Northeast, East Vulcan, Menominee County (later Dickinson County), Michigan, May 1886: Taken in May 1886, this view, looking northeast, shows the East Vulcan Mine, located on the S ½ of the S ½ of Section 11, T39N, R29W. A shaft house appears above the tramways and stockpiles in the upper left. Notice how the land has been clear-cut with few trees remaining on the horizon. This photograph appears on page 35 in *Vulcan, Michigan, Centennial Book 1872-1972. [Marquette County Historical Society]*

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



East Vulcan Mine Miners, East Vulcan, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1910-1915: This unused real photo postcard view identified as the "East Vulcan Mine, May 6" probably dates between 1910 and 1915. The second line of the inscription has the date May 6 (?) and the number following may be "11" which would indicate the year 1911. These unidentified miners wore carbide lamps on their hats. Note that two men have lunch buckets. *[William J. Cummings]*

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



West Vulcan Mine, Vulcan, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1910-1915: This unused real photo postcard view identified as the "West Vulcan Mine" probably dates between 1910 and 1915 and shows the loading process used at the mine from the tramway. Note the loading chutes and the five railroad ore cars, three of which are loaded. *[William J. Cummings]*

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



Penn Iron Mining Company Horse Barn, Vulcan, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1907-1920: This unused real photo postcard identified as "Vulcan Barn, Vulcan, Mich." probably dates between 1907 and 1920. This building was the Penn Iron Mining Company's horse barn which was located next to the Green School, visible at the left. The message on reverse to Mr. J.E. Hagey from Nella Myers says, "This is Pa's barn." Note the cupola vent, the open double doors near the center with three men standing in front of the doors, a single personnel door to the left where another man stands and another pair of closed double doors at the right. Ramps lead to each of the doors. *[William J. Cummings]*

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



Oliver Iron Mining Company Steam Engine No. 120 with Coal Tender, Vulcan, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1907-1918: This unused real photo postcard view with unidentified image dates between 1907 and 1918 and shows the Oliver Iron Mining Company Steam Engine No. 120 with its coal tender. A penciled notation on the reverse reads "Vulcan, Mi., from Marcella Phillips". *[William J. Cummings]*

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



East Vulcan Mine, Vulcan, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1910-1920: These men worked at the East Vulcan Mine as drivers for the teams of horses pictured. *[source unknown]*

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



East Vulcan Mine Safety Award, East Vulcan Mine, Vulcan, Dickinson County, Michigan, July 1931: These miners and other employees posed for the presentation of the Vulcan Mine Safety Award in July 1931. The statue on the table represents St. Barbara, the patron saint of miners. Saint Barbara is venerated by Catholics who face the danger of sudden and violent death at work. She is the patron of miners, tunnellers, armorers, military engineers, gunsmiths and anyone else who worked with cannon and explosives. Note the embossed "Solheim, Norway, Mich." identification at the lower left. This photograph appears on page 37 in *Vulcan, Michigan, Centennial Book 1872-1972. [Menominee Range Historical Museum]*

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



East Vulcan Mine Safety Award, East Vulcan Mine, Vulcan, Dickinson County, Michigan, August 1935: These miners and other employees posed for the presentation of the Vulcan Mine Safety Award in August 1935. The statue in front of the podium represents St. Barbara, the patron saint of miners. Saint Barbara is venerated by Catholics who face the danger of sudden and violent death at work. She is the patron of miners, tunnellers, armorers, military engineers, gunsmiths and anyone else who worked with cannon and explosives. *[Menominee Range Historical Museum]*

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



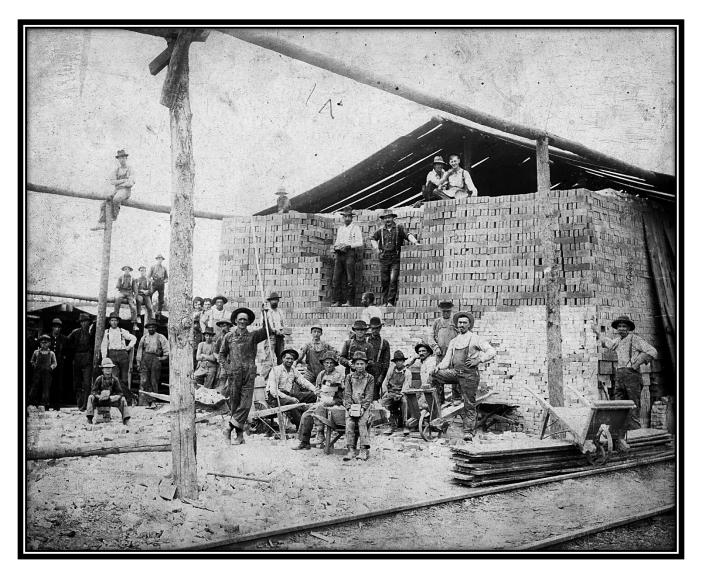
East Vulcan Mine Safety Award, East Vulcan Mine, Vulcan, Dickinson County, Michigan, September 1937: These miners and other employees posed for the presentation of the Vulcan Mine Safety Award in September 1937. The statue in front of the white cloth represents St. Barbara, the patron saint of miners. Saint Barbara is venerated by Catholics who face the danger of sudden and violent death at work. She is the patron of miners, tunnellers, armorers, military engineers, gunsmiths and anyone else who worked with cannon and explosives. *[Menominee Range Historical Museum]*

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



Giovanni Battista Cologna, East Vulcan Mine Miner, Vulcan, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1925-1930: Giovanni Battista Cologna (18?? - 1935), an Italian immigrant who lived in East Vulcan, worked in the East Vulcan Mine as a pump man. His job was to keep the pumps running and lay new pipes as needed to dewater East Vulcan Mine. In this photograph he is going to or coming from a shift at work. The structure in back is either the East Vulcan headframe or an associated structure. This photograph probably dates from the mid-1920s to the late 1920s. Note the carbide lamp on his hat. Giovanni Battista Cologna was Bert J. Peterson's maternal grandfather. He was also the great-grandfather of Jimmy Lindstrom. Jimmy Lindstrom's grandmother was Rose (Christianelli) Cologna, and her husband was Cipriano "Jimmy" Cologna. Jimmy Lindstrom provided the images for the Christianelli Saloon and the Menominee River Brewing Company images on the City of Norway site. *[Bert J. Peterson]*

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



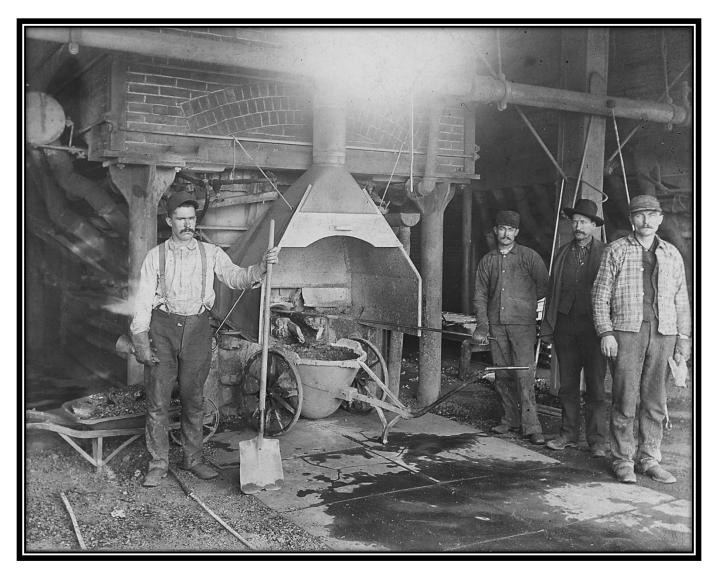
Vulcan Brick Works, Near Vulcan, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1891: Suitable clay for brick manufacture was discovered about a mile south of Vulcan. In 1891 a brick plant known as the Vulcan Brick Works was built there by William J. Turner and Dr. B.W. Jones. In this photograph, dating from about 1891, workers posed with stacked bricks, preparing the kilns for firing. At this time the kilns burned cordwood. Note the young boys working alongside of the men. In 1893, Turner acquired Dr. Jones' interest, and the plant continued to operate under the direction of several superintendents, including Superintendents Cole and Finnegan. Turner died November 3, 1913, and operations at the brick works continued until 1915. The Vulcan Brick Works operated from May until December of each year, employing between forty-five and sixty men. During the winter, a number of men were employed in cutting cord wood used for burning the brick, which required cutting and hauling about 3,000 cords a year. This photograph appears on page 58 in *Vulcan, Michigan, Centennial Book 1872-1972. [Menominee Range Historical Museum]*

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



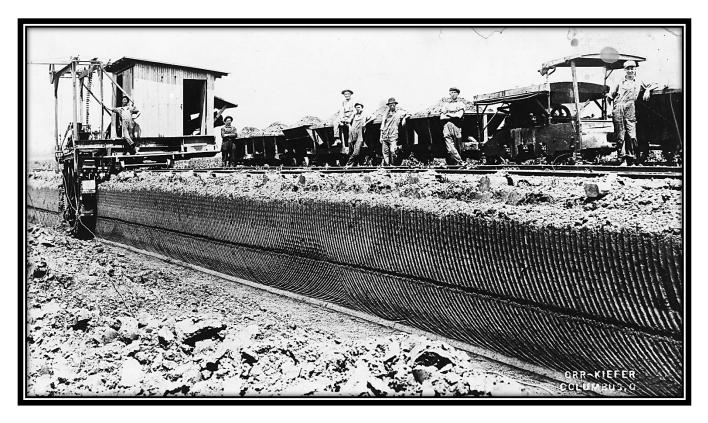
Vulcan Brick Works, Near Vulcan, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1910-1915: Dating between 1910 and 1915, dump cars were being loaded with clay at the Vulcan Brick Works. *[Menominee Range Historical Museum]*

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



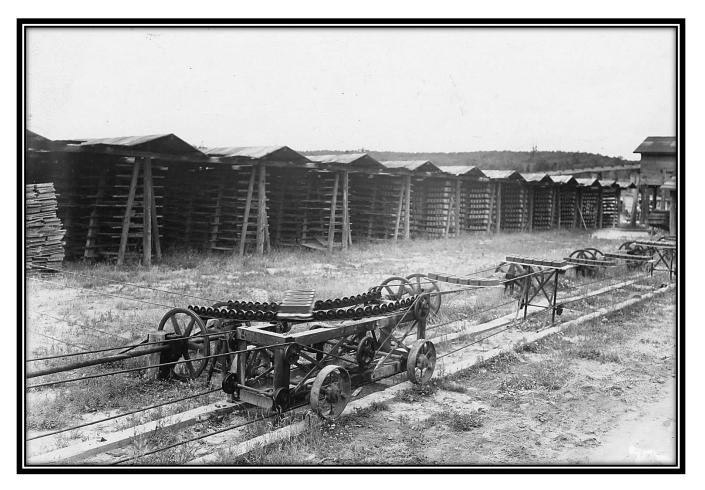
Vulcan Brick Works, Near Vulcan, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1910-1915: Workers pictured here at the Vulcan Brick Works had loaded a two-wheeled cart with clay for making bricks. The plant supplied brick to all parts of the Upper Peninsula, as well as northern Wisconsin. There was a particularly strong market among the mining companies, as most of the mines depended on steam power, and the brick fireboxes of the boilers required frequent replacement. Most of the brick buildings in the western part of the Upper Peninsula were built of the products of this plant, including Vulcan's Norway Township Hall (1905), the Vulcan High School (1909), and various mine buildings and churches. While the Vulcan Brick Works was operating, a small community built up around it, consisting of a schoolhouse and about fifteen houses. Sales in 1911 exceeded 5,000,000 bricks. The largest single order (1,200,000 bricks) was for the new Iron Mountain High School. This order was delivered over the Wisconsin & Michigan Railroad, several carloads being shipped daily. *[Menominee Range Historical Museum]*

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



Vulcan Brick Works, Near Vulcan, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1910-1915: Dating between 1910 and 1915, a ditching machine was used to cut clay which was loaded into waiting cars to be converted into bricks. Taken by Orr-Keifer, a photography studio in Columbus, Ohio, this view may not be of the Vulcan Brick Works, but it illustrates the process of brick making. *[Menominee Range Historical Museum]*

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



Vulcan Brick Works, Near Vulcan, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1925: In 1924, Noel H. Turner, a son of William J. Turner, reopened and rebuilt the brick plant, moving the entire operation to a higher location about a quarter of a mile east of the original site. Dating from about 1925, this view of the Vulcan Brick Works shows the drying sheds with stacks of bricks and conveyors on tracks used for transporting them. This photograph appears on page 59 in *Vulcan, Michigan, Centennial Book 1872-1972. [Menominee Range Historical Museum]*

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



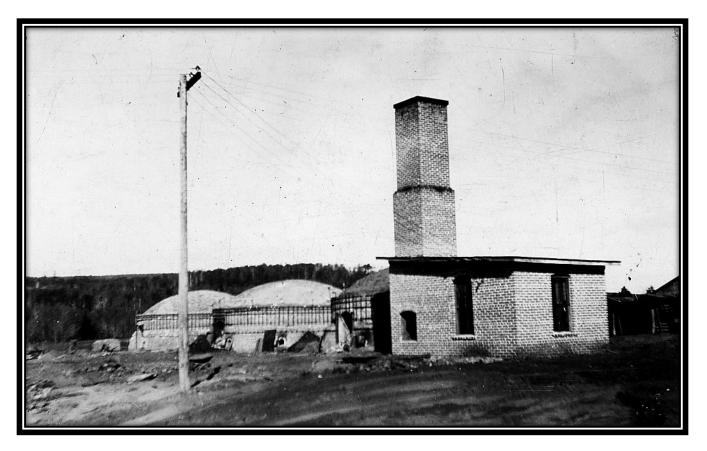
Vulcan Brick Works, Near Vulcan, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1925: The woodburning "scove kilns" were replaced by more efficient coal fired "Boss kilns" with forced and induced draft equipment. Dating from about 1925, a worker stood next to one of the kilns at the Vulcan Brick Works. Note the charcoal piles and the construction of the kiln. *[Menominee Range Historical Museum]*

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



Vulcan Brick Works, Near Vulcan, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1925: Dating to about 1925, this photograph of the Vulcan Brick Works shows the railroad siding, the three brick kilns and various buildings, including the superintendent's house in the background to the left of the kilns. Beginning in the winter of 1932, Noel H. Turner began producing local peat which was briquetted and used as fuel particularly well-suited for burning clay ware such as bricks. This photograph appears on page 59 in *Vulcan, Michigan, Centennial Book 1872-1972.* [Menominee Range Historical Museum]

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



Vulcan Brick Works, Near Vulcan, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1925: Dating from about 1925, this photograph shows three brick kilns of the Vulcan Brick Works and another building with a large chimney. The plant ceased operations in 1936. *[Menominee Range Historical Museum]*

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



Gold Hill Farm, Near Vulcan, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1900: Mrs. Lewis Whitehead posed at the barn on the Whitehead farm, called Gold Hill Farm, with her son, Lewis Whitehead, Jr., and farmhands in about 1900. This photograph appears on page 39 in *Vulcan, Michigan, Centennial Book 1872-1972. [Dr. John Newkirk]*

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



This early 1900's view shows the New York Farm's superintendent's residence and some of the barns and warehouses. This photograph appears on page 32 in *Vulcan, Michigan, Centennial Book* 1872-1972. [Vulcan Centennial Book]

The New York Lumber Company opened mills in Marinette, Wisconsin, in 1858 and 1859. They were logging at points along the Menominee River and the Sturgeon River. In 1866 the Company established the New York Farm at the junction of these two rivers.

The farm was operated to supply food for the logging camps and feed for the horses used at the camps in the area and north and east of Vulcan, as well as a suitable place where the horses used in the logging camps could spend the summer without making the long trip to the Marinette-Menominee area.

The farm consisted of about 2,000 acres, and included a big farm house to lodge the foreman and about twenty-five men. There were also about six big barns for cows, horses and sheep plus numerous other buildings, such as a creamery and a blacksmith shop.

The farm's big herd of milk cows produced milk which was churned into butter and made into cheese which was sold to the various stores in the area. In addition to producing feed for the horses, the farm produced a variety of vegetables to supply the camps.

The farm employed about twenty-five men during the summer. Among the key men who worked on the farm in the summer and in the woods in the winter were the early Vulcan residents including Dan Hart, Cirie Calliari, John Giesen, John Brenner, John Ries, Mike McQueen and Pat Crowley.

A warehouse erected at the Vulcan depot kept supplies brought in by rail. Supply teams consisting of four mules hauled these supplies from the warehouse and the farm to the various camps.

These camps usually employed from sixty to a hundred men during the logging season, which lasted from September to April.

Thomas Rice, the first manager of the farm, was the first permanent white settler in what is now Norway Township. In 1880 Rice bought the acreage that became the Rice farm from the Menominee River Lumber Company which had acquired the properties of the New York Lumber Company.

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

On February 4, 1910, William J. Turner purchased a portion of the New York Farm property consisting of over 700 acres from the Menominee River Lumber Company for about \$15,000. Some 300 acres were already cleared and "ready for the plow," according to an article in February 10, 1910 edition of the *Iron Mountain Press*.

According to an article appearing in the *Iron Mountain Press* the week before, the farm, the property of the Menominee River Lumber Company, was developed under the direction of the late Jesse Spalding, the Chicago millionaire, who spent his summers at the farm. The farm was one of the largest in the Upper Peninsula and was splendidly equipped with buildings, including a first-class creamery.

Included in the purchase were the large superintendent's residence, several cottages for the help, a creamery, and many barns, shops and storehouses.

According to the newspaper article Turner intended to engage in the cattle and sheep business on an extensive scale.

Interestingly, on March 17, 1910, the Dickinson County Board of Poor Commissioners, instructed by the Dickinson County Board of Commissioners, purchased 115 acres of cleared land from William J. Turner, a portion of the New York Farm land he had purchased a month earlier. According to the *Iron Mountain Press*, the deal included "a farm house large enough to accommodate forty people, several barns, numerous warehouses, *[a]* root house with basement, an excellent creamery and a large orchard."

The lands, located along the Sturgeon River, were purchased for \$12,000. According to the article, the buildings were said to have cost nearly double that sum.

The cost for the support of the poor in Dickinson County each year exceeded \$25,000 at the time. According to figures compiled by Supervisor Thompson, the amount could be reduced a third, or a half, and the farm would soon pay for itself.

The newspaper announced that Joseph Tauscheck, of Iron Mountain, a practical farmer and good manager, had been appointed superintendent of the Dickinson County Poor Farm in its June 23, 1910 edition.

On March 2, 1917 a fire which supposedly started in a defective chimney in the main building's kitchen at about noon resulted in the destruction of the main building, hospital, ice house and root house, entailing a loss to Dickinson County of probably \$15,000, with \$9,800 insurance.

Due to a frozen hydrant, there was no ready water supply, and a bucket brigade was pressed into service. All that was saved was a small amount of furniture.

The residents were taken out safely and taken to Norway, where they were cared for at the old and new Penn hospitals.

A new facility was eventually established on the south side of U.S. 2 between Iron Mountain and Quinnesec which later became the Freeman Convalescent Home.

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



The New York Farm had a large herd of milk cows, and made butter and cheese which was sold to various stores in the Vulcan area. This photograph appears on page 31 in *Vulcan, Michigan, Centennial Book 1872-1972.* [Vulcan Centennial Book]

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



The New York Farm, owned by the New York Lumber Company, was established at the junction of the Menominee River and the Sturgeon River in 1866. The farm supplied food for the logging camps and feed for the horses used at the camps in the area north and east of Vulcan. The Menominee River Lumber Company later purchased the New York Farm property. This early steam-powered engine was probably used in threshing at the New York Farm. This photograph appears on page 29 in *Vulcan, Michigan, Centennial Book 1872-1972.* [Vulcan Centennial Book]

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



Thomas Rice Farm, Near Sturgeon Mill on the Sturgeon River, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1880: This photograph appears on page 23 in *Vulcan, Michigan, Centennial Book 1872-1972*, showing the Thomas Rice farm on the Sturgeon River south of Vulcan. The squared log house was built by Thomas Rice in about 1880 and an earlier log barn is visible at the left. [*Vulcan Centennial 1872-1972 Book*]

Thomas Rice Farm was located near the New York Farm on the Sturgeon River. In 1972 remains of the original one-room log cabin Thomas Rice built for his family still stood in the farm, as did traces of the larger two-story house built of squared white pine logs, pictured above, that was the Rice farm home for three generations. At the time of the Vulcan Centennial celebration in 1972 the farm Tom Rice settled remained in the Rice family, owned by his great-grandson, William Rice, of Detroit, who was a coach at Dearborn High School. [Vulcan Centennial Book]

In 1866, the New York Lumber Company – which had opened mills at Marinette in 1858-1859 – established the New York Farm at the junction of the Menominee and Sturgeon Rivers. The farm was operated to supply food for the logging camps and feed for the horses used at the camps in the area and north and east of the present site of Vulcan, and as a place where the horses could be summered without making the long trip to the Marinette-Menominee area.

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

Thomas Rice, the first manager of the 2,000-acre farm, was also the first permanent white settler in what is now Norway Township.

On the 1870 U.S. Census for Oconto, Marinette County, Wisconsin, Thomas Rice was listed as the 33-year-old head of the household, born in Canada. His wife was listed as 29-year-old Margarett *[sic]*, born in Canada. Their children were 4-year-old daughter Mary, born in Canada; and 2-year-old Margarett *[sic]*, born in Illinois. Sarah Dorsey, the 22-year-old sister of Margret, born in Canada, was also listed as a member of the household.

In June of 1871, Margret Rice joined her husband Thomas at the New York Farm, becoming the first white woman to settle on the Menominee Range. She arrived from Menominee on a stormy night, accompanied by her three oldest children – Margaret, Mary and Edward. Edward was only six months old.

Mrs. Rice described her arrival as reported below in an article which appeared in the December 5, 1908 edition of Norway's *The Current*:

"Mrs. Rice's description of the incidents and occurrences of those early days are of great interest. There was at that time and during the whole of 1871, a general rush to secure pine lands and special messengers were on the river trails carrying land minutes to the mouth of the Menominee and bringing instructions back to the cruisers. So great was the rush that no weather conditions were supposed to deter the safe delivery of letters, or packages at their destinations up or down river. Mrs. Rice's description of her first crossing of the Sturgeon river is to say the least graphic.

"It appears that she and her husband and children arrived at the south bank of the river near where the present wagon bridge now is; that it was raining and lightning heavily and continuously, that the camp was so far from the opposite side of the river that the attention of no one could be attracted, and so as it had grown dark, one of the men was forced to swim the river and summon help from the camp, in the shape of a bark canoe, in which the water soaked woman and children were ferried across with much difficulty."

At that time what was known as the State Road (now County Road 577) was called the "Tote Road," and was the only link with Menominee, which at that time was the nearest town.

The early settlers' farms naturally clustered around the "Tote Road" or the "State Road," as it soon became known. Among other early State Road settlers were the families of James Rice and Richard Reath, as well as the Barkers, the Duncans, the Underwoods, the Giesens and the Tavis family.

Thomas Rice operated a sawmill on the banks of the Sturgeon River for many years. When he brought his family there, Menominee Indians were still occupying the land. However, they were friendly, and whenever a band of these Indians rode up to the Rice cabin, Tom would share his food with them. No one was ever turned away from Tom Rice's cabin.

In those days the settlers had to travel to Marinette and Menominee for supplies. With no bridges, they would ford the river at the lowest point. The round trip took two days.

In 1873 daughter Katherine "Kate" was born to the Rices. However, because there were no medical facilities in the wilderness, Margret Rice returned to Marinette to have her baby. In 1876, she gave birth to another son, Joseph.

An item in the column "Menominee Range Items" in the August 4, 1877 edition of Marquette's *The Mining Journal* noted: "A child belonging to Mr. Thos. Rice, of the New York farm, was severely burned last Saturday about the neck and shoulders. I believe the doctor thinks the child will recover." The column was written under the pseudonym "Wolverine."

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

An item in Norway's *The Current* on September 25, 1886, stated: "Thomas Rice will go up on the Paint river next week to build two camps for the M.R.L. Co. *[Menominee River Lumber Company]* and will run one of them this winter."

Just over four years later – on April 5, 1890 – Thomas Rice, Vulcan's pioneer resident, died of pneumonia at his home at the age of 54.

Just a month later – on May 7, 1890 –, *The Current* reported that Patrick Rice, Thomas Rice's brother, had been struck by a train while walking through the rock cut on the Loop about a mile west of Fumee. Being deaf Patrick did not hear the approach of Engine No. 448, which struck him and threw him about 20 feet, breaking his back and causing instant death. Patrick had a small farm on the State Road and worked in the woods.

Margret Rice was seriously injured when the king bolt of the wagon she was driving came out and the horse walked away with the front wheels, pulling her to the ground, on June 11, 1897, according to an account in *The Current*.

In the 1900 United States Census for Norway Township, Dickinson County, Michigan, Margret Rice was listed as the 59-year-old, widowed head of the household, born in June, 1841, in Canada. She immigrated to the United States in 1864, and her father and mother were both born in Ireland. She was the mother of eight children, five of whom were living in 1900.

Her son Joseph was listed as a 25-year-old single male born in Wisconsin in June, 1875. His parents were both born in Canada.

Her daughter Elizebeth *[sic – Elizabeth]* was listed as a 19-year-old single female born in Michigan in June, 1881. Her parents were both born in Canada.

Angelo Tomasi, a 36-year-old single male born in Italy in October, 1864, was listed as a boarder and probably was a farm hand, assisting Joseph. Angelo immigrated to the United States in 1895.

An article in the December 5, 1908 edition of *The Current* noted Margret Rice was then making her home with her daughter, Mrs. Albert W. (Katherine) Anderson, at the Penn Mining Company's hydraulic plant at Sturgeon Falls.

Margret's son Joseph contracted tuberculosis and spent some time at the Michigan Tuberculosis Hospital in Howell beginning in June, 1911. He returned to his farm near the Sturgeon River in Norway Township, but suffered a relapse. In early October, 1912, Joseph left for Silver City, New Mexico, hoping that the change of climate would restore his health. His wife and three children joined him in the spring of 1913.

At times Joseph showed signs of improvement, but it became evident that there would be no permanent betterment of his condition. Margret and her daughter Elizabeth Gorman left for Tyrone, Grant County, New Mexico, arriving a few days before Joseph's death on July 5, 1914. Together with Joseph's immediate family, they accompanied the remains back to Norway, where he was buried.

Margret (Dorsey) Rice died February 17, 1921.

Thomas and Margret (Dorsey) Rice were the parents of eight children according to the 1900 United States Census information given by Margret. At that time five were living. Six of their children were:

Mary, born in 1863 in Illinois; married Alexander Miller; died July 11, 1894 (30 years, 7 months, 11 days);

Margaret, born in 1868 in Wisconsin; married (1) Richard (?) Knight; married (2) John Carroll; died April 22, 1907, in Bessemer, Gogebic County, Michigan;

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Edward James, born January 17, 1871 in Marinette, Wisconsin; married (1) Mary A. Farnand, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh (wife's maiden name – Cosgione) Farnand, on October 30, 1911, in Iron River, Iron County, Michigan; Mary was born January 6, 1873 and died March 21, 1915 in Palatka, Iron County, Michigan; (2) Elvina Kenny, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joe (wife's maiden name – Saltzeiter) Kenny, on June 10, 1915, in Iron River, Iron County, Michigan; died October 26, 1933, in Quinnesec, Dickinson County, Michigan;

Katherine "Kate", born June, 1873, in Menominee, Menominee County, Michigan; married Albert W. Anderson, son of Andrew and Carrie (Peterson) Anderson, born January 11, 1894, in Chicago, Illinois, on May 7, 1900, in Vulcan, Dickinson County, Michigan; died in June, 1955;

Joseph T., born in June, 1875 in Wisconsin; married Annie Young, daughter of Peter Young, on July 22, 1907, in Norway, Dickinson County, Michigan; died July 5, 1914, in Tyrone, Grant County, New Mexico;

Elizabeth "Lizzie", born June, 1881 in Michigan; married Phillip Gorman, on April 27, 1894, at St. Barbara's Church in Vulcan, Dickinson County, Michigan.

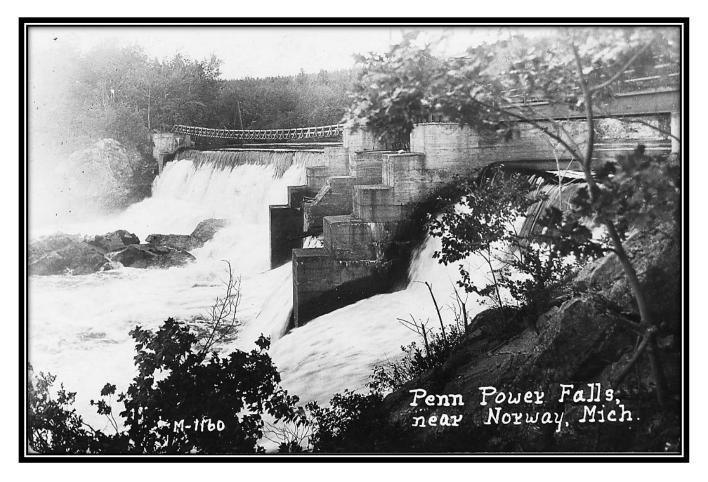
In 1880 Thomas Rice bought the acreage that was still the Rice farm at the time of Vulcan's centennial in 1972 from the Menominee River Lumber Company which had acquired the properties of the New York Lumber Company.

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



Penn Iron Mining Company's Power Plant, Sturgeon River, Near Vulcan, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1910: This real photo postcard view identified as "P.I.M. Power Plant, Photo by J.A. Turini, Vulcan, Mich." is postmarked Vulcan, Michigan, August 5, 1910, showing the Penn Iron Mining Company Power Plant on the Sturgeon River near Vulcan from above. John Turini was listed as a teamster living in the West Vulcan Location in the *Directory of the Cities of Iron Mountain and Norway and Dickinson County with a List of Residents of Homestead, Wisconsin 1913.* Albino Turini, a miner, was also listed as living in the West Vulcan Location with his wife, Teresa. The Sturgeon River rises from the confluence of the East and West branches at 45°55'19"N 87°47'46"W and empties into the Menominee River at 45°45'03"N 87°52'02"W near Norway. *[William J. Cummings]*

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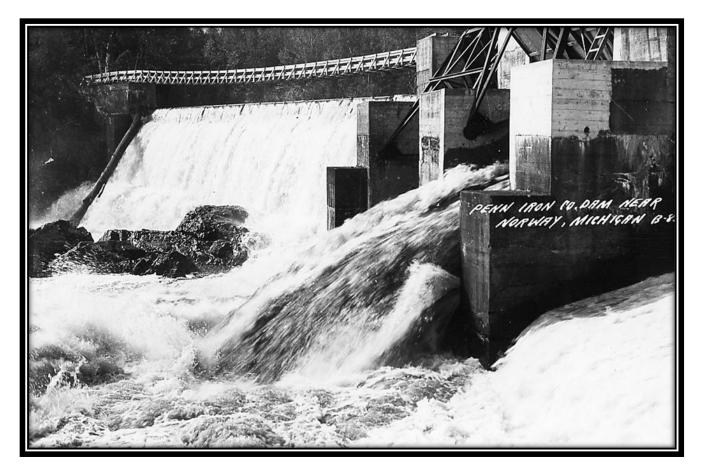
Penn Iron Mining Company's Power Plant Dam, Sturgeon River, Near Norway, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1941: This real photo postcard view identified as "M-1160 Penn Power Falls, near Norway, Mich." is postmarked Norway, Michigan, August 30, 1941 and shows the Penn Iron Mining Company's dam on the Sturgeon River. The Sturgeon River rises from the confluence of the East and West branches at 45°55'19"N 87°47'46"W and empties into the Menominee River at 45°45'03"N 87°52'02"W near Norway. *[William J. Cummings]*

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



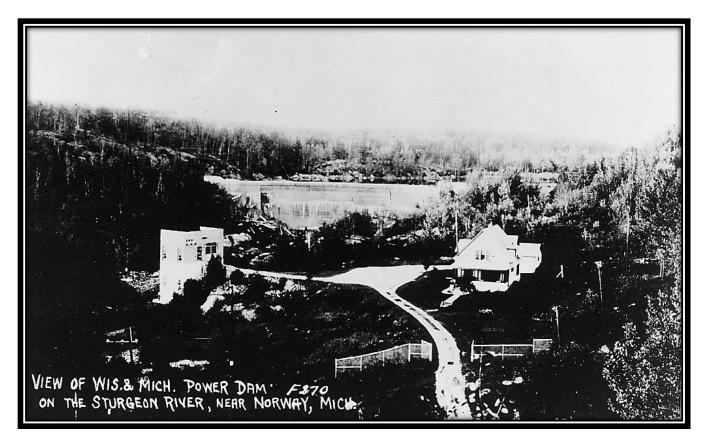
Penn Iron Mining Company's Power Plant Dam, Sturgeon River, Near Norway, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1939-1950: This unused real photo postcard view identified as "Penn Iron Co. Dam Near Norway, Mich. B-835" dates between 1939 and 1950 with an EKC stamp box to indicate its age and shows the Penn Iron Mining Company's dam on the Sturgeon River. The Sturgeon River rises from the confluence of the East and West branches at 45°55'19"N 87°47'46"W and empties into the Menominee River at 45°45'03"N 87°52'02"W near Norway. *[William J. Cummings]*

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



Penn Iron Mining Company's Power Plant Dam, Sturgeon River, Near Norway, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1950-1960: This unused real photo postcard view identified as "Penn Iron Co. Dam Near Norway, Mich. B-837" dates between 1950 and 1960 with Kodak Paper stamp box to indicate its age and shows the Penn Iron Mining Company's dam on the Sturgeon River. The Sturgeon River rises from the confluence of the East and West branches at 45°55'19"N 87°47'46"W and empties into the Menominee River at 45°45'03"N 87°52'02"W near Norway. *[William J. Cummings]*

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



Wisconsin & Michigan Power Company's Power Plant Dam, Sturgeon River, Near Norway, Dickinson County, Michigan, ca. 1950-1960: This unused real photo postcard view identified as "View of Wis. & Mich. Power Dam on the Sturgeon River, Near Norway, Mich. F270" dates between 1950 and 1960 with Kodak Paper stamp box to indicate its age. The Sturgeon River rises from the confluence of the East and West branches at 45°55'19"N 87°47'46"W and empties into the Menominee River at 45°45'03"N 87°52'02"W near Norway. *[William J. Cummings]*

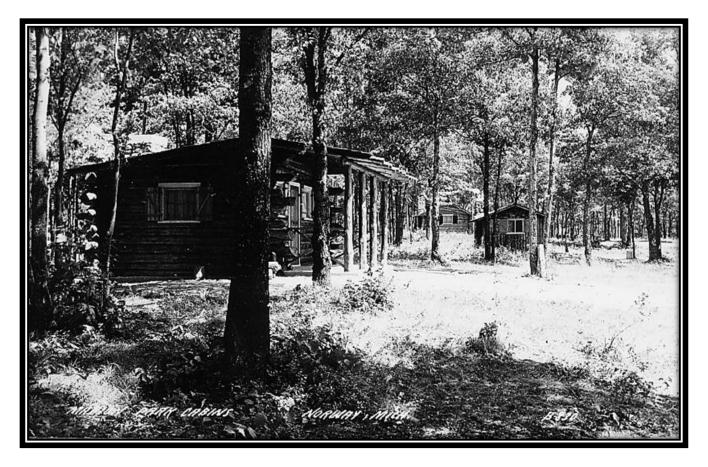
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This postcard view, dating between 1939 and 1950, shows the Caretaker's Lodge at Marion Park. [WJC Photo]

Marion Park, Norway, Mich., (showing swimming/wading pool with four children in pool and numerous others near small building next to pool), unused (real postcard, DOPS stamp box 1925-1942) [2009 – Frank Buol, Dubuque, IA -- \$5.95] \$6.00

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Marion Park Cabins, Norway, Mich. B-830, (showing rustic cabins in forested park), unused (real photo, ca. 1940-1950) [2008 – Jim Stearns -- \$6.00] \$6.00

This postcard view, dating between 1940 and 1950, shows the cabins at Marion Park. *[WJC Photo]*

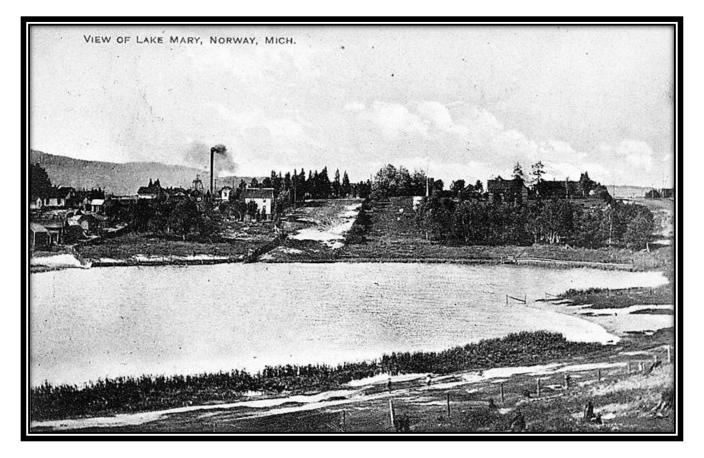
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Lake Mary, First Hamilton Lake, Near Norway, Mich. E-,247 (showing lake scene at dusk with swimmers in foreground at right), unused (real photo, EKC, ca. 1939-1950) [2008 – Jim Stearns -- \$6.00] \$6.00



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



1914

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



This postcard view, entitled "Bringing in a Timber Wolf, Norway, Mich.," dates to around 1930. The successful hunter or trapper wearing snowshoes showed a huge timber wolf hanging from a stout stick over this left shoulder. *[WJC Photo]*

Bringing in a Timber Wolf, Norway, Mich. M-94, (showing hunter or trapper on snowshoes in snow-covered woods with a huge timber wolf handing from his left shoulder), unused (real photo, ca. 1930) [2007 – Arnold L. Reaper, Toledo, OH -- \$12.90] \$20.00

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



Hubert C. Eklund seated on running board with birds [Bill Nelson]

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



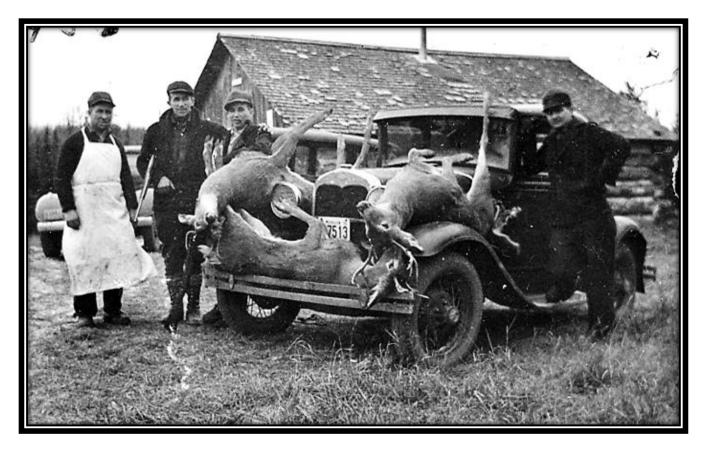
Seven Bird Hunters and Dog [Bill Nelson]

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



Six Bucks on a Buck Pole, November, 1944 [Bill Nelson]

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



Three Bucks on Old Car, 1936 [Bill Nelson]

South Shore, 2nd Hamilton Lake, Near Norway, Mich. A-1768, (showing view of cottages and boat houses across lake and shore in foreground with tall birdhouse mounted on pole), postmarked Norway, Mich., September 7, 1948 (real photo) [2009 – Janine Seis, Lake Nebagamon, WI -- \$6.49] \$7.00
North West Shore, 2nd Hamilton Lake Near Norway A-1772, (showing view of cottages and boat houses across lake with lake in foreground; badly stained postcard), postmarked Norway, Mich., April 26, 1940 (real photo) [2009 – Janine Seis, Lake Nebagamon, WI – FREE] \$2.00

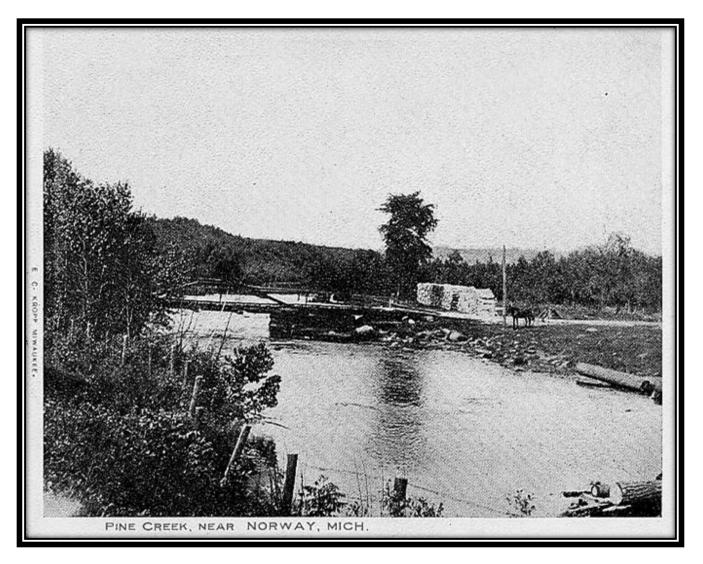
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Postmarked Norway, Mich., October 6, 1942, this postcard view shows a maple sap evaporator at Trepanier's Sugar Bush in Upper Pine Creek. The sugar bush was built into the side of a low hill. A large tank was located in the other side of this building where the sap was emptied and fed by gravity into the evaporator. The team of draft horses – Pat and Mike – pulled a sledge used to collect the maple sap. A whistle would bring them back with the sap. Pictured, from left to right, were Ellen Trepanier, probably Lloyd Trepanier, Richard "Dick" Trepanier, Joseph Trepanier, Blanche Trepanier and possibly Sharon, later the wife of Lloyd Trepanier. *[WJC Photo]*

Bringing in a Timber Wolf, Norway, Mich. M-94, (showing hunter or trapper on snowshoes in snow-covered woods with a huge timber wolf handing from his left shoulder), unused (real photo, ca. 1930) [2007 – Arnold L. Reaper, Toledo, OH -- \$12.90] \$20.00

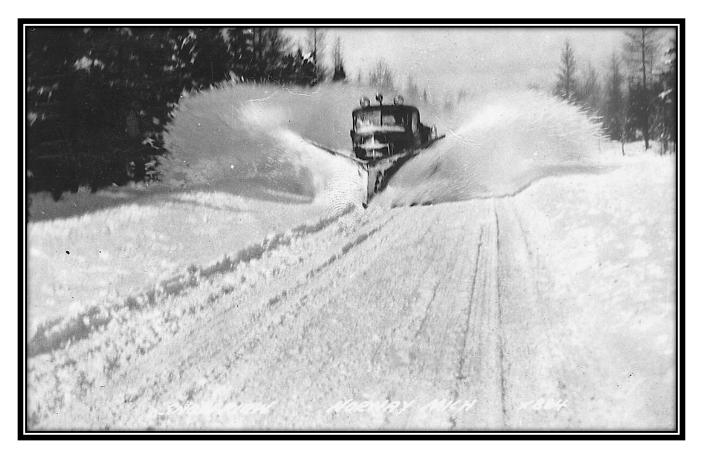
[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings – Updated July 2019]



Postmarked Norway, May 17, 1906, this halftone postcard view shows a bridge crossing Pine Creek. Note the logs piled on right side of bridge and horse standing near a pole at the approach to the bridge. *[WJC Photo]*

- **Pine Creek near Norway, Mich.**, (showing view of Pine Creek with bridge; logs piled on right side of bridge and horse is standing near a pole at the approach to the bridge), unused (black-and-white halftone with undivided back, ca. 1906-1907) [xxxx xxxx -- xxxx] \$5.00
- Pine Creek, near Norway, Mich., (showing view of Pine Creek with bridge; logs piled on right side of bridge and horse is standing near a pole at the approach to the bridge; E.C. Kropp, Milwaukee, publisher), unused (black-and-white halftone with undivided back, ca. 1906-1907) [2012 Doug Marty, Cody, WY \$1.55] \$7.00
- Pine Creek, near Norway, Mich., (showing view of Pine Creek with bridge; logs piled on right side of bridge and horse is standing near a pole at the approach to the bridge; E.C. Kropp, Milwaukee, publisher), postmarked Norway, May 17, 1906 (black-and-white halftone with undivided back) [2012 – Tammy Fisk, Arcadia, MI – \$7.00] \$7.00

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Postmarked Norway, Mich., November 19, 1945, this postcard view shows a V-shaped plow clearing the highway following a snowstorm with snow flying in both directions. *[WJC Photo]*

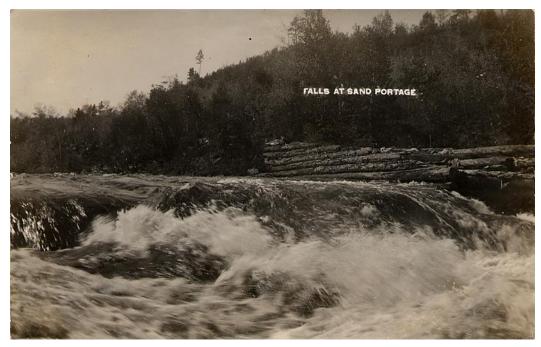
Snow Plow, Norway, Mich. T-884, (showing large snowplow with V-shaped plow on front plowing highway with snow flying in both directions), postmarked Norway, Mich., November 19, 1945 (real photo) [2012 – Good Buyz Inc., Piqua, OH -- \$9.99] \$10.00

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



Penn Store, 16th Avenue, Norway [Rosemary Van Peymbrock]











- **Falls at Sand Portage**, (showing waterfalls, possibly Piers Gorge), postmarked Quinnesec, December 13, 1911 (real photo) [1990 Josephine Fox -- \$.50] \$10.00
- **Falls at Sand Portage**, (showing waterfalls with log retaining wall, possibly Piers Gorge), postmarked Quinnesec, October 26, 1911 (real photo) [1990 Josephine Fox -- \$.50] \$10.00
- **River View at Sand Portage**, (showing waterfalls with log retaining wall, possibly Piers Gorge), postmarked Quinnesec, November 4, 1911 (real photo) [1990 Josephine Fox -- \$.50] \$8.00