[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]

IRON MOUNTAIN

Platted October 29, 1879, by Samuel M. Stephenson, Isaac Stephenson and Joseph Fleshiem on the NW ¼ of NW ¼ of Section 31, T40N of R30W; post office established May 17, 1880, with Renel O. Philbrook, postmaster; early references to Iron Mountain include Section 30, Chapin, Chapin Mine and Iron City; incorporated as a village October 10, 1887; incorporated as a city April 2, 1888.

200 BLOCK OF EAST FLESHIEM STREET



[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]

Hallberg & Osterberg Bakery and Grocery, 207 East Fleshiem Street, Iron Mountain, ca. 1907: This building could have been erected as early as 1883, and was certainly built by 1889. In 1892 K.J. Holmes, a clerk in William Sundstrom's hardware store next door, lived here. Hallberg & Osterberg (Peter Hallberg and Charles J. Osterberg) worked as bakers here by 1902, both men also residing in the building. By 1907 the firm had expanded to include groceries as well as bakery goods. Peter Hallberg, his wife Annie Hallberg and Selma Hallberg, a teacher, all lived here at that time, as did Charles J. Osterberg. The business still operated here in 1913, with Peter Hallberg, his wife Johanna Hallberg, Selma Hallberg, a teacher, and Charles J. Osterberg still residing at this address, and all were still living here in 1925. August Lilja, former owner of this building, remembered that Hallberg & Osterberg baked their bread on bricks, and they also made Swedish hardtack, large round thin wafers with a hole in the middle, many of which were sold to the lumber camps. In 1935 the building was listed as "vacant." [Menominee Range Historical Museum]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]

100 BLOCK OF EAST FLESHIEM STREET





Anton Miench, Dealer in Sand, Stone & Gravel, House Mover and General Contractor, 107 and 109 East Fleshiem Street, Iron Mountain, ca. 1910-1915: A. Miench, Dealer in Sand, Stone & Gravel, House Mover & General Contractor was located at 107 East Fleshiem Street. Anton Miench and his wife Elizabeth Miench resided in their home, shown at the right, next door at 109 East Fleshiem Street. Note that teams of horses provided the source of power for much of the work done by this early contracting firm. The camera is facing south, showing the rear of the Miench business operations. The Wood Block, housing the First National Bank on the 200 block of South Stephenson Avenue, can be seen at the extreme left of the top photograph. The buildings at the left of the photograph would be the rear view of structures occupying the 100 block of East Brown Street on the north side. [Menominee Range Historical Museum]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



Anton Miench, Dealer in Sand, Stone & Gravel, House Mover and General Contractor, 109 East Fleshiem Street, Iron Mountain, ca. 1910-1915: This detail of the previous photograph shows Anton Miench, standing at the end of the load of timbers wearing a white shirt and black hat. His wife Elizabeth Miench appears over his right shoulder, wearing a white apron, at the gate to their house at 109 East Fleshiem Street. [Menominee Range Historical Museum]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



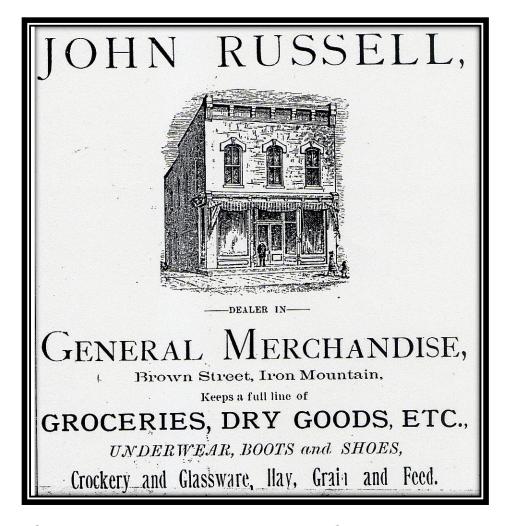
Beard Brothers Blacksmith & Wagonmakers Shop, 113 East Fleshiem Street, Iron Mountain, ca. 1903: The Beard Brothers Blacksmith & Wagonmakers Shop was located at 113 East Fleshiem Street in 1902. Pictured, left to right, are Herb Beard, Si Beard, Tom Strong and Will Clemo. The man at the right is not identified. By 1907 Josiah Beard's shop was at the corner of Carpenter Avenue and West B Street. [Gene Derwinski/Dick Ferris]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]

100 BLOCK OF WEST FLESHIEM STREET 200 BLOCK OF WEST FLESHIEM STREET 200 BLOCK OF EAST BROWN STREET

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]

100 BLOCK OF EAST BROWN STREET



John Russell, General Merchandist, 100 East Brown Street, Iron Mountain, 1891: This advertisement appeared in Walter R. Nursey's book *The Menominee Iron Range*, published in 1891 to promote the area for settlement and investment. John Russell was operating his general merchandise store here before 1892, at which time Baptist Hall was located upstairs. In 1910 the Actual Business College, R.F. Dundon, proprietor, held classes in Russell Hall upstairs. In March, 1924, Russell retired from business, leasing his building to Chalmers & Burns (A.M. Chalmers and E.S Burns), wholesale confectioners. [William John Cummings]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



The Cycle Shop, 109 East Brown Street, Iron Mountain, 1927: William Rhodes, left, ran The Cycle Shop at 109 East Brown Street in 1925. Rhodes sold Indian brand motorcycles and evidently also repaired and serviced automobiles. Also pictured in this 1927 photograph are Pat Trepanier, center, and James Martin, right. Information on the photograph indicates The Cycle Store was located at 202 Merritt Avenue, perhaps a later address than the one contained in the 1925 directory. [Menominee Range Historical Museum]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



Modern Laundry & Dry Cleaners, 111 East Brown Street, Iron Mountain, ca. 1930-1939: On about May 1, 1924, the Modern Laundry & Dry Cleaners (Edward E. Broullire and Harry Johnson) opened here. In late May, 1925, Johnson sold his share of the business to William Folley and they still ran the business here in 1935. By 1939 Fred Folley was listed as owner with Edward E. Broullire, and they still operated the business here in 1941. Pictured here in the 1930's are Fred Folley (left) and Bert Broullire (center). The person in at right is not identified. G.B. Tramontin, a resident of Iron Mountain since 1879, operated the National Saloon, "Fine wines, liquors and cigars served," at 111 East Brown Street in 1892, also serving as an agent for Pabst Brewing Company and living upstairs. In 1902 C.W. Johnson ran a saloon at this address, but by 1907-1908 Oscar Sand operated a saloon here. The address was listed as "vacant" in 1913. In 1892 Lorenzen & Grevette (John Lorenzen and Joseph Grevette) ran a saloon in the building at the right (109 East Brown Street). John E. Clash sold "teas, etc.," here in 1913. The Cycle Store, William M. Rhodes, proprietor, provided "Indian Motorcycle Sales and Service" and bicycle repairing at this location in 1925. [Jennie Saler]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



W.H. Mitchell Hardware, 116 East Brown Street or 120 East Brown Street, Iron Mountain, ca. 1892-1913: In 1892 Hancock & Co. (W.H. Hancock, J.P. Mitchell and Thomas Wills) had a meat market at 116 East Brown Street. Emil Carriere sold "Hardware, stoves, Tinware, Paints, Oils, Guns, Amunition and Domestic Sewing Machines, Tin and Sheet Iron works" at 120 East Brown Street in 1892. By 1902 William H. Mitchell was selling "hardware, stoves, etc." at 120 East Brown Street, but there are no further entries for this address in 1907-1908, 1913, 1925, 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942. In 1907 and again in 1913, the city directories listed William H. Mitchell as running a general hardware store at 116 East Brown Street. Street numbering was subject to change in the early years, and this building may have been both 116 and 120 East Brown Street. Note the acorn sign hanging above the entrance. Mitchell later moved to 207 South Stephenson Avenue and then to the C.E. Parent Building at 219 South Stephenson Avenue by 1925. Mitchell Hardware remained there until 1977 and was razed in 1978, when the drive thorough banking window was installed. In 1902, the building to the right of the W.H. Mitchell Hardware Store at 122 East Brown Street was the smaller of two stores operated by Gunnarson & Berg, (C. Gunnarson & Claus Berg), selling "furniture, paints and wall paper." Their other store was located at 619 South Stephenson Avenue, where they sold "furniture, wall paper and paints," and the two men worked as painters and paper hangers. John M. Garvey sold flour and feed at 122 East Brown Street in 1913, and was still there in 1925. There were no further entries for 122 East Brown Street. [Gene Derwinski/Dick Ferris]

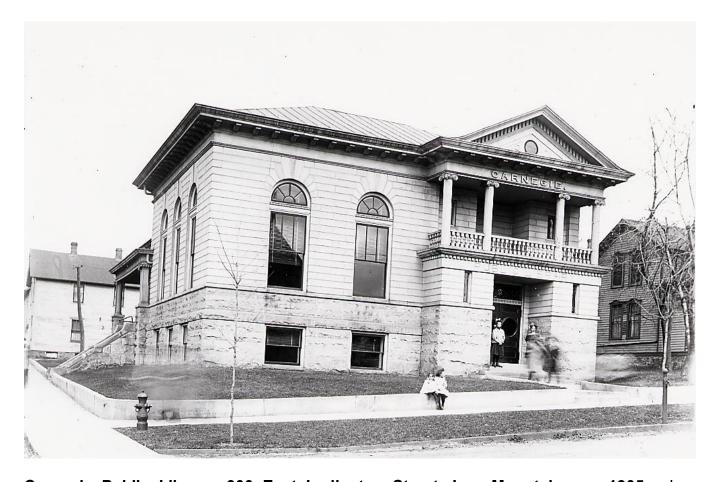
[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]

100 BLOCK OF WEST BROWN STREET

200 BLOCK OF WEST BROWN STREET

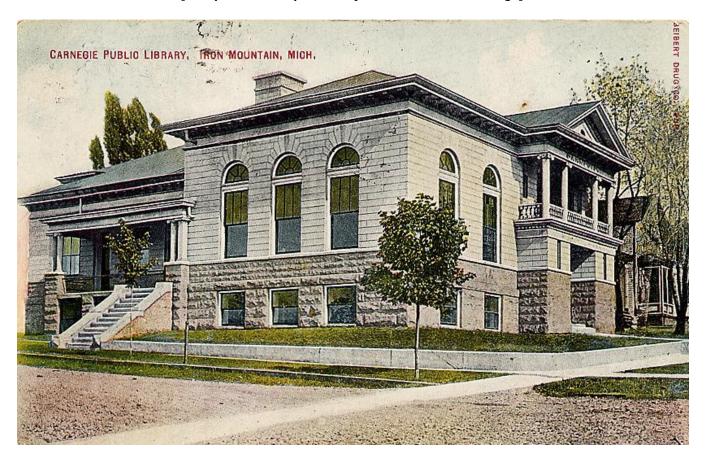
[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]

300 BLOCK OF EAST LUDINGTON STREET



Carnegie Public Library, 300 East Ludington Street, Iron Mountain, ca. 1905: Iron Mountain's Carnegie Public Library first opened its doors Tuesday, April 15, 1902, at the southeast corner of East Ludington Street and Iron Mountain Street. L.E. Amidon, superintendent of schools, contacted Andrew Carnegie by letter in March of 1901, requesting funds to erect a public library, Carnegie agreeing to provide \$17,500. Architect James E. Clancy designed the building, specifying Bedford stone for its exterior, and the edifice was constructed by local contractor William H. Sweet. In addition to the library space, offices for the Iron Mountain School Board of Education and the superintendent were provided. The Menominee Range Historical Foundation acquired the building on July 6, 1971, and opened its museum three years later, on July 8, 1974. This building is on the Michigan State Register of Historic Sites. [Menominee Range Historical Museum]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



Carnegie Public Library, 300 East Ludington Street, Iron Mountain, ca. 1905: Postmarked on the Escanaba & Lake Superior Railroad Train 16, R.P.O. on September 19, 1911, this tinted halftone postcard view of the Carnegie Public Library, Iron Mountain, Mich., was published by the Seibert Drug Company. The five large windows with half-circle transoms lighted the reference and reading room. The windows below lighted the juvenile room. [William John Cummings]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



Swedish Free Missionary Church, Interior, Southeast Corner of East Ludington Street and Iron Mountain Street, Iron Mountain, 1903: During the month of August in the year 1882, a small group of God-fearing men banded together to form a Christian church in Iron Mountain. The organizational meeting was held in the home of Andrew Lundin on the North Side. Six charter members gathered and officially named their church the Swedish Free Missionary Church of Iron Mountain. Among the six mentioned charter members, N. Velin was the first preacher, a layman. He ministered to the little flock for about two years. meetings, to begin with, were held in the homes of various members. They also began meeting at different schoolhouses. The need for a permanent place of their own was felt and the church was built. The capacity of this church, after a number of years, was outgrown even after remodeling. In 1890 a new edifice was erected on the southeast corner of Ludington and Iron Mountain Streets. It was a wooden structure with a brick facing. On January 18-19, 1950, this church was destroyed by fire. During the history of the church, the name had been changed several times, and it was in the beginning of the year 1942 that the name was changed to the First Covenant Church of Iron Mountain. The cornerstone of the new church, located on the corner of H Street and Cedar Avenue, was laid with impressive ceremonies on November 5, 1950. The dedication services were held on May 13-19, 1951. [Martha Nagel]

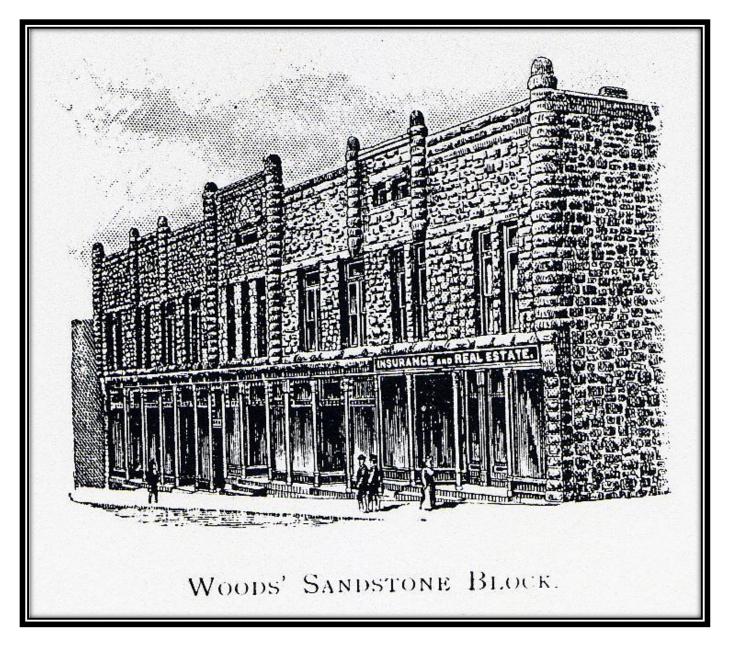
[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



Swedish Free Missionary Church, Interior, Southeast Corner of East Ludington Street and Iron Mountain Street, Iron Mountain, 1911: The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the district association of the Swedish Mission Churches of Northern Michigan and Wisconsin, their Silver Jubilee, as noted by the dates 1886-1911 in this photograph, convened in Iron Mountain beginning on Friday, May 5, 1911. The following information is from an article which appeared in the Iron Mountain Press on Thursday, May 4, 1911: The silver jubilee sessions will be notable in many respects. Bishop E.J. Hjerpe, of Chicago, will be in attendance and preside. A splendid program has been arranged by Rev. Isaac Skoog, of the local church. Sessions will be held on Friday, Saturday and Sunday. On Monday, the visitors will be entertained at the summer home of Rev. Mr. Skoog at Spread Eagle, and on Tuesday a meeting of the Minister's [sic - Ministers'] association will be held. The program embraces addresses and papers by Rev. John Hendrickson, of Stephenson; Rev. Axel Rapp, of Ironwood; Rev. Isaac Skoog, of Iron Mountain; Rev. F.A. Lindolm [sic – Lindholm], of Wallace; Rev. Thure A. Jacobson, of Ishpeming; Rev. John Hedlund, of Bark River; Bishop Hierpe, of Chicago; Rev. Andrew Anderson, of Norway; Rev. L.G. Lance, traveling missionary; Rev. P.L. Taansberg, of Stephenson; Rev. A.E. Rundquist, of Menominee; Rev. O.J. Willner, of Stambaugh; Rev. H. Hultman, of Negaunee; Rev. J. Sallstrom, of Winnipeg, Canada; Rev. John Skoglund, of Ishpeming. [Martha Nagel]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]

200 BLOCK OF EAST LUDINGTON STREET



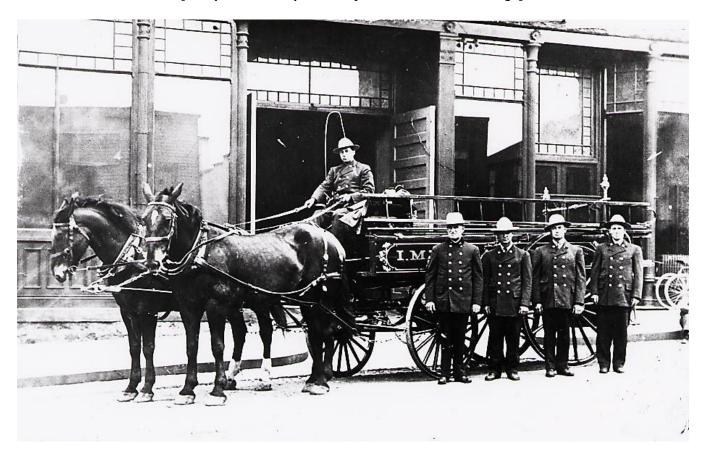
Engraving of Woods' [sic – Wood's] Sandstone Block, 206-216 East Ludington Street, Iron Mountain, 1891: This engraving of the Wood's Sandstone Block appeared in Walter Nursey's book *The Menominee Iron Range*, published in 1891 to promote further settlement and development of the area. The intersection of South Stephenson Avenue and East Ludington Street was and still is one of the principal areas in the downtown business district. The 200 block of East Ludington Street still contains a number of early buildings, including Wood's Sandstone Block. To date the 200 block of East Ludington Street has had only one fire. [William John Cummings]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



Wood's Sandstone Block (Wood Hotel), 206-216 East Ludington Street, Iron Mountain, ca. 1896: The Wood Sandstone Block was constructed by John R. Wood, first president of the First National Bank, in 1891. Excavation for the basement was underway by mid-June 1891. The building had a frontage of 130 feet and was 70 feet deep. Originally the first story contained six store rooms and the second story had a 33' x 90' hall and eleven offices, welllighted and furnished with open fireplaces, as well as cloak rooms, wide halls and "all the modern conveniences." By October 1, 1891, the stonework was completed, the sandstone coming from the quarry on the North Side of Iron Mountain. The post office moved into the building on November 30, 1891, and was there until the present post office opened in 1935. Offices for the newly-formed Dickinson County were first located here, then moved to the Fisher Block, and finally to the court house, following its construction in 1896. The building was converted to the Hotel Wood, opening June 15, 1896. The hotel was not as successful as was hoped, and in 1900 the City of Iron Mountain purchased the structure for \$9,200 to use as a city hall building, housing offices, the fire, police and water departments. This structure served as city hall from 1900 until the current city hall building at 705 South Stephenson Avenue was remodeled from Koffman's, a retail clothing store, and the public safety building at 101 (fire department) and 111 (police) East Fleshiem Street was constructed in 1993. [Menominee Range Historical Museum]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



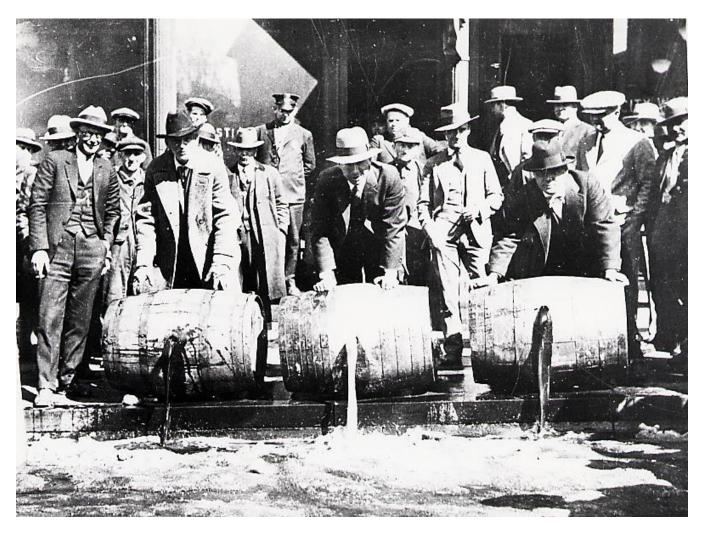
Iron Mountain Hose Company No. 1, Iron Mountain City Hall (Wood's Sandstone Block), 206-216 East Ludington Street, Iron Mountain, ca. 1912: Iron Mountain's Hose Company No. 1 posed in front of the city hall in about 1912. Pictured from left to right are John H. "Jack" Vanitvelt, driver, Fire Chief John E. Scannell (1911-1914), Joseph L. Berry, Thomas A. Strong and Thomas Polkinghorn. The three arched entrances at the west end of the building were made for the fire department vehicles after the city acquired the structure in 1900. [Gene Derwinski/Dick Ferris]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



Iron Mountain Fire Department, Probably Inside Iron Mountain City Hall (Wood's Sandstone Block), 206-216 East Ludington Street, Iron Mountain, ca. 1910-1915: This postcard view is identified in the reverse as being the Iron Mountain Fire Department. Note the crossed fire axes and lantern in the center with two nozzles behind the axe blades, a fireman's jacket and two pails labeled "FIRE BUCKET" which serve as seats for two of the firemen. Help with identification of the men pictured is sought. [William John Cummings]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



Prohibition Era, Iron Mountain City Hall (Wood's Sandstone Block), 206-216 East Ludington Street, Iron Mountain, ca. 1926: Wine confiscated in a raid (about 1926) during the Prohibition Era literally flowed down the East Ludington Street hill in front of Iron Mountain City Hall. The three men assisting in the "pouring" of the barrels were, left to right, John C. Eslick, Police Chief Peter Carlevato and Lawrence D. Tucker, then a cub reporter for *The Iron Mountain News*. During the Twenties, raids by federal, state and local agents were frequent in an attempt to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment throughout Dickinson County. [Dick Ferris/Gene Derwinski]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



North Side of the 200 Block of East Ludington Street, Facing West, Iron Mountain, ca. 1915-1925: Located on the northwest corner of the intersection of Iron Mountain Street and East Ludington Street, the Emanuel Baptist Church, sometimes called the English Baptist Church, was dedicated in early January, 1911, although the cornerstone reads 1908. The Swedish Baptist Church acquired the building in 1919, some years after the English Baptist Church disbanded, but decided to keep the name on the cornerstone. This congregation is now located at the Immanuel Baptist Church on South Carpenter Avenue in Kingsford. The store and residence located at 218 East Ludington Street, between Wood's Sandstone Block and the Emanuel Baptist Church, has an interesting history. In 1892-1894 Erick Strom worked here as a shoemaker and John J. Saving worked as a merchant and custom tailor. L.T. Sterling sold "lands, real estate and insurance" at this address in 1902-1903, while Thomas Williams, who had a second-hand store at 104-106 West Ludington Street, boarded upstairs. In 1907-1908 L.T. Sterling continued to run his general insurance and real estate office here. James L. McParlon ran the City Dye Works at this location in 1913, as well as selling pianos and sewing machines. In 1925 James McParlon, proprietor of the Sewing Machine Exchange, rented, repaired and exchanged sewing machines here, residing upstairs at 218 ½ East Ludington Street with his wife Hazel L. McParlon. Albert H. Hooper sold sewing machines at this address in 1935, and Matt Carrig and his wife Elizabeth Carrig lived upstairs at 218 ½ East Ludington Street. By 1939 the downstairs was listed as "vacant," while Matt Carrigg, of the ERA and Dickinson County Health Unit, still lived here with his wife Elizabeth Carrigg and were still listed here in 1941-1942. Gust Anderson Painting & Decorating was located on the ground floor in the 1941-1942 city directory. [William John Cummings from eBay]

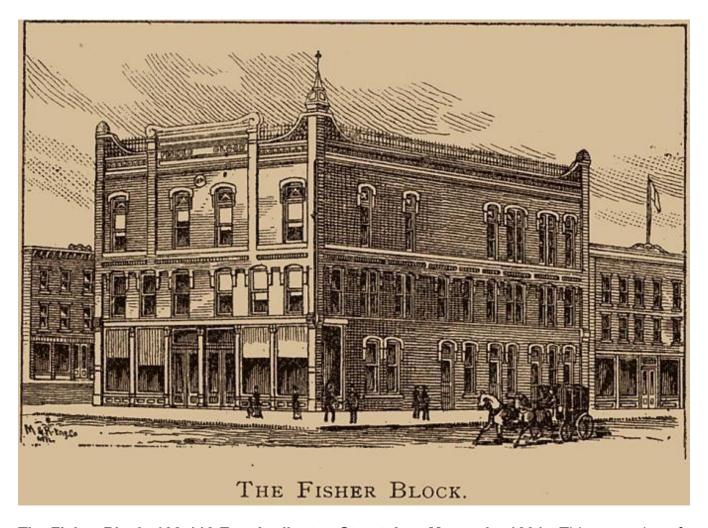
[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



C.F. Wahlberg Tailor Shop, 203 East Ludington Street, Iron Mountain, ca. 1906: Posing for the photographer in C.F. Wahlberg's tailor shop at 203 East Ludington Street in about 1906 were, from left to right, Albert Sundquist, Mr. Nelson, C.F. Wahlberg, Emil Carlson and an unidentified man. Wainscoting covered the walls and sides of the counter and a hand-crank telephone hung on the wall behind the unidentified man. [Dick Ferris/Gene Derwinski]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]

100 BLOCK OF EAST LUDINGTON STREET



The Fisher Block, 108-110 East Ludington Street, Iron Mountain, 1891: This engraving of the Fisher Block appeared in Walter Nursey's book *The Menominee Iron Range*, published in 1891 to promote further settlement and development of the area. *[William John Cummings]*

THE FISHER BLOCK AND MORE
104-110 East Ludington Street, Iron Mountain, Michigan

By William J. Cummings Fall, 2010

Rumors were spreading in Florence, Wisconsin, on Saturday, June 27, 1891, that Hiram D. Fisher, prominent businessman there, was going to build a \$20,000 brick store building on Stephenson Avenue in Iron Mountain that summer. According to *The Florence Mining News* published that day the structure would be three stories high and "one of the handsomest and most substantial business blocks ever erected in Dickinson County."

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]

The rumor was confirmed in an article appearing in *The Dickinson County Journal* shortly thereafter. However, the building was to be constructed on property leased from the Chicago & Northwestern Railway on East Ludington Street, not Stephenson Avenue. Architect J.E. Clancy, of Iron Mountain, had been engaged to draw up plans for the structure, a "magnificent three story and basement block, either of stone or brick, sixty feet frontage on Ludington Street and 108 feet deep." Other investors were said to be Edward J. Ingram, a druggist, and A.D. Stiles, an agent for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, both of Iron Mountain. Oliver Evans, assistant cashier of the First National Bank and son-in-law of Hiram D. Fisher, was the third investor in the business block instead of A.D. Stiles.

The property was located opposite the Iron Mountain Fire Department's Engine House No. 1 and Arthur Flatt's news stand.

Final plans called for a large basement under the entire building. The first floor had two "store rooms," while the second floor was divided into offices, each supplied with a fire-proof vault. The third floor was divided into two large halls provided with reception rooms well adapted for "secret societies" or fraternal lodges.

Webb & Smith (William C. Webb and E.S. Smith) were awarded the contract for the basement and began excavation July 31, 1891. The stone foundation was nearing completion by the end of August. Joseph LeMieux won the contract for the building in early September with a low bid of \$15,250 and construction began by the middle of the month. The building was to be completed by December 15. The joists for the first floor were all in place by September 24. George Alexander was awarded the contract for laying the brick. By December 10 Dehn & Stutts (George J. Dehn and James W. Stutts), steam heating contractors, were nearly finished installing the heating plant. The cornice was also nearly completed by that date, and hardwood floors were being laid. Contractor Joseph LeMieux thought that the block would be ready for tenants by the first of the year at the very latest.

An article in the November 12, 1891 edition of *The Iron Range*, Iron Mountain's leading newspaper at the time, pointed out there was "no difficulty in renting good store rooms in this city. Every store room is rented." John R. Wood's Sandstone Block at 206-216 East Ludington Street, the Robbins Block (Albert E. Robbins) at 217-219 East Hughitt Street, the Eskil Block (Jorgen J. Eskil) at 215 East Hughitt Street, the Spencer Block (John T. Spencer) at 118-122 West B Street and the Anderson building (address undetermined at present) all were new constructions in 1891 and had spaces for tenants.

The first tenant for the Fisher Block, Dr. William Hutchinson, was mentioned in *The Iron Range* on November 12, 1891. He had been associated with Dr. John D. Cameron and Dr. Joseph Addison Crowell, but was setting up an independent practice at the time. On December 17, "according to good authority," a new furniture store was to occupy the west room and it seemed to be "an accepted fact" that a new bank would occupy the east room on the first floor. It was thought that the Iron Mountain City Council would transfer the offices of the city officials to the Fisher Block, and the Masonic Lodge and the Knights of Pythias were committed to occupy the third floor.

Tenants were moving in by early January, 1892. The December 31, 1891 edition of *The Iron Range* noted the Water Works Company's office was moved that day to Room 4 of Fisher's new block. A week later the same newspaper announced: *Fisher's block is rapidly filling up. Cook & Pelham have three very large and pleasant office rooms on the second floor front, and the Water Works Company have equally pleasant ones across the hall. The register of deeds and county clerk also have their offices on the second floor. The offices of Hamlin &*

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]

Fordyce, the Upper Peninsula Brewing Company and Detroit Building and Loan Association are rooms 2 and 3, on the first floor, entrance from the east side of the building. Jos. Lemieux also has his office in the building.

The Masonic Lodge and the Knights of Pythias rented the two fraternal lodge halls on the third story, and initially announced that on January 15, both halls would be opened to invited guests. The Knights of Pythias Hall had a hardwood floor, while the Masonic Hall was carpeted. Thus, during the reception, those wishing to dance would do so in the Knights of Pythias Hall, while vocal and instrumental music, card playing and a social time for those not dancing would occur in the Masonic Hall. A "grand banquet" was to be held in the banquet hall, and admission was to be reasonable, the proceeds going toward furnishing the banquet hall which was to be used in common by the two lodges.

The "housewarming" actually occurred on Friday, January 22, 1892, and was thoroughly reported by *The Iron Range* under the headline "A Grand Success" in its January 28, 1892 edition. The largest company that ever gathered in Iron Mountain was that which assembled in the Masonic and Knights of Pythias halls last Friday evening. Besides our own people there were delegations from Norway, Florence and other range towns, and it is estimated that at least 500 people were present...In the early part of the evening the company was seated in the Masonic hall, and listened to some excellent vocal music...At the conclusion of this program supper was announced as being ready in the banquet room, and 125 couples sat down to the tables...After supper followed the dance in the K. of P. hall, and the excellent music and gentlemanly and careful attention of the floor managers made the occasion one of complete enjoyment to all present. It was within three hours of daylight when the last dance was finished and the tired but happy dancers prepared to go home. Nearly \$250 was cleared, which will go toward furnishing the banquet hall and kitchen.

The newly-organized Commercial Bank opened for business on Saturday, March 12, 1892 with Oliver Evans serving as its first cashier, having severed his connection with the First National Bank.

Meanwhile, it was announced that Hiram D. Fisher, Oliver Evans and Edward J. Ingram purchased the 20-foot lot adjoining the property to the west of the Fisher Block. In an article in the December 24, 1891 edition of *The Iron Range*, a reporter speaking to Fisher learned he intended to erect a one-story, fireproof store building, 22 x 88 feet on the property just purchased in the spring. The frame building already on the lot was to be moved farther west and turned around to front on Ludington Street. The new brick building was located at 106 East Ludington Street. The American Express Company moved into the building in late July or early August, 1892. (This building was the one damaged by falling bricks from the Fisher Block on March 15, 1990 which then housed Joe Kmiec's café and the bus station.) The frame building was relocated at 104 East Ludington Street and was home to the Eagle Laundry.

At the county board of supervisors' meeting held in mid-October, 1894, it was voted to move the county offices from the Wood Sandstone Block to the Fisher Block, probably because the county paid \$1,200 per year rent at the Wood Sandstone Block and Fisher offered a lease at \$800 per year. The Knights of Pythias had vacated their quarters on the third floor, and that room was to be fitted up for the court room. Thus, the Fisher Block was, in effect, the second "court house" for the young Dickinson County. In order to make room for the county offices, Dr. J.A. Elmere moved his office downstairs in the Fisher Block to the rear of the Commercial Bank.

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]

The Masonic Lodge (Iron Mountain Lodge, No. 388, F. and A.M.) moved from the Fisher Block at the end of March, 1895, having signed a 10-year lease to begin on April 1 with John Russell, who was building a 50-foot addition to his building at 100 East B Street to be utilized as a banquet room and kitchen. Robert Meyer had the contract for the addition.

Older area residents will remember the Fisher Block as the location of the Iron Mountain Home Furniture Company, and later Andreini's Appliance and Furniture Land annex.

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



104-110 East Fleshiem Street, Iron Mountain, ca. 1892-1895: In 1892, George S. Van Stone ran a photography studio with William Nerold at **100** East Ludington Street. By mid-November, 1895, Van Stone was making plans to leave for California, dating this photograph between the latter part of 1892 and 1895. Also listed in the 1892-1894 city directory were the Eagle Laundry at **104**, and the American Express Company at **106** with John J. Doetsch serving as agent. Construction began on the Fisher Block, at **108-110**, in late July, 1891.

At **100:** M. Mortenson, another photographer, occupied the studio by 1902. Martin C. Hartwig worked as a coal and wood dealer here in 1907, and was still there in 1913. In 1925, Charles G. Kroll worked as a tailor here. By 1935, John J. Alleva ran the Northland Typewriter & Supply Company at this address.

At **104:** Charles Wong, ran a laundry here by 1902. The Monitor Publishing Company with Claus Hanson serving as manager, published *The Monitor*, a Swedish language newspaper issued every Friday, at this location by 1907. Mrs. John (Elma) Jetty ran a confectionery store here by 1913. By 1925, Martin C. Hartwig operated his restaurant at this site. Tito Gioacchini ran a tavern here by 1935.

At **108:** George Irving worked as superintendent of the Iron Mountain Electric Light and Power Company at this location by 1902. Berg Furniture Company, F.G. Berg, proprietor, operated a furniture and undertaking establishment here by 1907, with J.S. Smith working as the undertaker. By 1913 John Bond had a furniture store at this address. Godfrey Johnson managed the Gately-Wiggins Furniture Company at this location by 1925. The Iron Mountain

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]

Home Furniture Company (Theodore C. Moroni, president; Rueben A. Bennett, secretary-treasurer) was here by 1935.

At **110:** The Commercial Bank was housed in the Fisher Block from 1892 until December 21, 1929, when its new building on the the 500 block of South Stephenson Avenue was officially dedicated. In the 1892-1894 city directory no distinction was made between 108 and 110. George J. Dehn and James W. Stutts advertised from this address as "sanitary plumbers, steam and gas fitters, hot water and hot air heating apparatus furnishers, sheet iron workers and sewer contractors." They dealt in gas, electric and combination fixtures and plumbers' supplies. The Iron Mountain Water Works had an office in the Fisher Block at this time. Bond & Gill, the dealers in carpets, wall paper, paints, etc., moved into the store in the Fisher Block formerly occupied by Druggist Stoekly on October 1, 1899. John Bond still shared space with the bank for his furniture and carpet store in 1913. Tom A. Hanna owned and edited the *Iron Mountain Press* at this address between 1902 and 1913. John Obermeyer also ran his plumbing and heating company from the basement of this building by 1907. *[Don Khoury Photo]*

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



Street, Iron Mountain, ca. 1913: In 1913, the American Express Company, **104-106 East Ludington Street, Iron Mountain, ca. 1913:** In 1913, the American Express Company was still located at **106** East Ludington Street. Willard A. Sackett was agent at that time, and also resided there. John Jetty, a mason, and his wife Elma resided at **104** East Ludington Street, where she ran a confectionery store, and perhaps she is standing in the doorway of her shop. It would appear that the Gately-Wiggins Company, selling clothing and furniture, was located in west store front of the Fisher Block when this photograph was taken, but the company was listed at 121 South Stephenson Avenue in 1913. *[Menominee Range Historical Museum]*

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



The Fisher Block, 108-110 East Ludington Street, Iron Mountain, ca. 1909: This postcard view of the Fisher Block was postmarked January 20, 1909. Hiram D. Fisher, of Florence, Wisconsin, was the principal investor, together with Edward J. Ingram and Oliver Evans, both of Iron Mountain. A lease for the property was obtained from the Chicago & North-Western Railroad Company, "said property being located opposite the Iron Mountain Fire Department's Engine House No. 1 and Arthur Flatt's news stand." Architect James E. Clancy drew the plans. The three-story brick building had 60 feet of frontage and was 108 feet deep. There was a large basement under the entire building. The first floor had two "store rooms," while the second floor was divided into offices, each supplied with a fire-proof vault. The third floor was divided into two large halls provided with reception rooms well adapted for "secret societies" or fraternal lodges. [William John Cummings]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



The Iron Mountain Daily News, 101 East Ludington Street, Iron Mountain, February 22, 1922: In 1902-1903, Walter Reimer and Mrs. Annie Dorfler lived at 101 East Ludington Street. The Daily Tribune began publication in 1897, and The Evening Gazette was founded in 1896. Walter Hosking purchased The Daily Tribune in 1900. In 1905, Hosking purchased The Evening Gazette. The Tribune-Gazette, a weekly, and The Tribune-Gazette Daily, owned and published by Walter P. Hosking, were located at this address in 1907-1908. Joseph A. Doran, the editor, also lived here, and Hosking ran a job printing office in conjunction with publishing the newspaper. John O'Hara, attorney, notary and city attorney and Hugh McLaughlin, Sr., real estate, loans and insurance, also had offices on this site at the corner of East Ludington Street and Merritt Avenue. The Tribune-Gazette, a daily newspaper owned and edited by Walter P. Hosking was still here in 1913, as was Hugh McLaughlin, Sr.'s insurance office. Eva O. Cardinal also had her dressmaking parlors here at that time. Early in 1921 Frank J. Russell, Sr., the publisher of *The Marquette Mining Journal*, purchased two existing Iron Mountain newspapers, The Tribune-Gazette and the Iron Mountain Press, which ceased publication shortly thereafter, and established a new family newspaper, The Iron Mountain Daily News, which began publication on Monday, April 11, 1921. The Iron Mountain Press began publication in 1896, with offices located in the Fisher Block at 110 East Ludington Street.

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]

On Saturday, February 25, 1922, the 101 East Ludington Street plant was totally destroyed by fire. Following the fire, the newspaper was published at *The Mining Journal Plant* at Marquette until publication resumed on May 3, 1922, in Iron Mountain, when the name of the newspaper was changed from *The Iron Mountain Daily News* to *The Iron Mountain News*. The newspaper's new home was at 215 East Ludington Street. In this snapshot photograph, taken by James "Jimmy" Goulette at the time of the fire, the Fisher Block on East Ludington Street can be seen at the left. *[Don Khoury]*



The Iron Mountain Daily News, 101 East Ludington Street, Iron Mountain, February 22, 1922: This is another snapshot photograph taken by James "Jimmy" Goulette at the time of the fire. [Don Khoury]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



The South Side of the 100 Block of East Ludington Street, Iron Mountain, ca. 1930-1935: By 1935 the Carpenter Cook Co., Wholesale Grocers Fruit and Produce, was located at 107-111 East Ludington Street, where the Appliance & Furniture Mart is located in 2013. The Chicago & Northwestern Railway freight depot is at the far right where the Timbers Motor Lodge was located in 2013. A stylish "flapper" was crossing South Stephenson Avenue when this photograph was taken. [Eugene DeGayner/Hazel Dault]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



The South Side of the 100 Block of East Ludington Street, Iron Mountain, ca. 1930-1935: Using the 1935 city directory information, this detail of the previous photograph shows: 107-111, Carpenter Cook Company, Wholesale Grocers Fruit and Produce; 105, no entry; 103, the Carlson News Agency, Harry Carlson, owner; 101, Frick's Bakery, Claude Frickelton, proprietor, all on East Ludington Street.

Rundle's Hardware Company and Rundle's Opera House burned on Sunday morning, September 11, 1915. The loss was estimated at between \$25,000 and \$35,000, including the hardware store and opera house on the second floor. The Rundle Hardware Company apparently rebuilt, and, from this photograph, appears to be located, at the corner of Merritt Avenue and West Ludington Street. At the far right is the Harding Hotel, located at the southwest corner of West Ludington Street and Carpenter Avenue. [Eugene DeGayner/Hazel Dault]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



North Side of the 100 Block of East Ludington Street with the Fisher Block, the Band Stand the Wood Block with the First National Bank on South Stephenson Avvenue, Iron Mountain, ca. 1911: This postcard view, taken by Iron Mountain photographer Albert Quade, was postmarked August 8, 1911. Webb & Smith began excavating the basement July 31, 1891. Joseph LeMieux's low bid of \$15,250 was accepted and construction began in mid-September, 1891. George Alexander had the contract for laying the brick. Tenants were moving in by early January, 1892. The offices of the register of deeds and county clerk of newly-formed Dickinson County were on the second floor, making the Fisher Block the second "court house." The newly-organized Commercial Bank opened for business here March 1, 1892. In 1913 J. Bond Furniture (John Bond) occupied the left store room, while the Commercial Bank's name appears on the window on the right store room, and the *Iron Mountain Press* offices were on the east side of the building. [William John Cummings]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]

100 BLOCK OF WEST LUDINGTON STREET



North Side of the 100 Block of West Ludington Street, Iron Mountain, ca. 1897: Taken in the late 1890's or possibly the early 1900's, the camera faces northwest, showing several buildings on the north side of the 100 block of Iron Mountain's West Ludington Street. The rooftop in the left foreground was Rundle's hardware store and opera house (on the second floor), 101-103 West Ludington Street. Rundle's Opera House burned on Sunday morning, September 11, 1915. The loss was estimated at between \$25,000 and \$35,000, including the hardware store and opera house on the second floor. The Iron Mountain Post Office was built at this location in 1935. The three buildings facing the camera (dates in parentheses refer to city directories) are, from left to right: 108, residence of Mrs. Ann James and Mrs. Margaret Kerr (1892); Daprato & Rigassi (John Daprato & Charles Rigassi), grocery store (1902); 104-106 (double store), Thomas Williams, second hand store (1902); 106, Moroni & Bena (John Moroni and James Bena, saloon (1892); 104, Daprato & Rigassi (John Daprato and Charles Rigassi) grocery store, (1892); 102, Chinese laundry, Charles Wong, proprietor (1892); 100 (probably the same building as 102), Frank Parent, saloon (1902). In 1905 Louis Trochinski ran a bowling alley in the right side of the double building which was known as the Bijou Theater by 1907. In the upper right the First Presbyterian Church can be seen at the northwest corner of West Brown Street and Carpenter Avenue. Across Carpenter Avenue at 118 West Brown Street is T.H. Byrne's meat market, housed in the two-story white building in 1892. [Menominee Range Historical Museum]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]

HISTORY OF RUNDLE'S OPERA HOUSE 105-107 West Ludington Street, Iron Mountain, Michigan

By William John Cummings

In the beginning of 1888, John Thomas Spencer began constructing a model opera house for Iron Mountain residents at 105-107 West Ludington Street. At that time only the first floor was completed and it was fitted with a few chairs and benches made from beer kegs with planks for seats. A presentation of "Monte Cristo" opened the city's new play house. The mortgage held by the Wisconsin Land & Lumber Company of Hermansville was foreclosed, and the property was later sold to the Rundle Brothers – Thomas and Alfred J. Rundle. Thomas Rundle died by 1891.

On June 13, 1891, a grand ball was held in Rundle's Opera House honoring the newly-formed Dickinson County. The Hon. Don M. Dickinson and several members of the Legislature arrived to help celebrate the occasion.

Sometime around 1892 the second story of Rundle's Opera House was completed. From then on, the good theatrical companies never forgot to stop in Iron Mountain. Among the great actors and actresses of the period who played on Rundle's stage were Thomas Keen in "Richard III"; John S. Murphy in "Sham Rhine and Kerry Glow" and Ada Rhaen in "Nell Gwynne." Social clubs and dancing clubs met here, and Five O'Clock Teas were very fashionable.

On April 22, 1897, the cinematescope was exhibited at Rundle's Opera House, showing animated pictures that actually seemed to move!

Access to the second story, known as Rundle's Opera House for several decades, was gained through a wide door facing Merritt Avenue and the railroad tracks. The business entry for the hardware store was located on West Ludington Street.

Upon entering from Merritt Avenue, there was no foyer, but just a broad stairway leading to the second floor. After presenting your ticket at the door upstairs, you entered a large room and faced the stage with its ornate curtain. Traveling companies provided the theater with one-night stands and stock companies brought a repertoire of several plays, mostly romances, for a week of entertainment.

Vaudeville-type variety shows were also popular. Myrtle (Thompson) Bartholomew, recalling Rundle's Opera House in Iron Mountain's centennial book *Born From Iron*, remembered attending her first matinee on December 24, 1897, when she heard new songs to banjo music and saw a little girl dance. She also recalled occasional home talent productions, the most elaborate of which was the annual Elks' Minstrel Show, always done in black face. "This was the night when the local young blades had an opportunity to exhibit singing and dancing talents and a chance to try their wit in the humor of the day, 'roasting' prominent citizens to the delight of everyone except, of course, the victims," Myrtle wrote.

In addition to theatrical performances, the opera house was the site of occasional concerts and lectures to stimulate local cultural life, and politicians "hired the hall" to announce and defend their platforms. Seniors from the Hulst High school were graduated from Rundle's stage until the new high school, built in 1911 and still serving as Iron Mountain High School, opened.

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]

The opera house was also the site of the year's big social events, like the Easter Dance and the Elks' Ball, as well as big private parties. For dances, according to Myrtle, "the seats were moved to the side walls, the floors cleaned and waxed, plants and other color brought in to add glamour and the big hall became a ballroom ready for the arrival of society, young and old."

Myrtle recalled that her sister carried her dancing slippers in a silk bag and also had a beautiful white fan Myrtle wasn't supposed to touch. Myrtle's sister's escort would arrive to pick her up in a hired hack.

On Thursday, September 22, 1910, Martha Washington's Daughters' Colonial Vaudeville was presented under the auspices of the Women's Guild of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church. One hundred and twenty-five talented dames of Iron Mountain in attractive colonial costumes, including a chorus of one hundred dames, assisted by the best soloists sang the old plantation melodies and catchy tunes from the popular operas.

In the August 31, 1911, issue of the *Iron Mountain Press*, Manager Rundle announced he had booked "the following excellent attractions for an early appearance at his play-house": The County Sheriff, Fire and Flame, Messenger Boy, Lion and the Mouse, When Knighthood Was in Flower, Right of Way, the Aviator, the Traveling salesman, Uncle Josh, Gay Morning Glories and the Girl and the Tramp.

Rundle's Opera House burned on Sunday morning, September 11, 1915. The loss was estimated at between \$25,000 and \$35,000, including the hardware store and opera house on the second floor.

It would appear that Alfred J. Rundle rebuilt his hardware store, as it is listed in Polk's Michigan State directories until 1919, and from 1921 to 1927 as Rundle Hardware Company, with Alfred J. Rundle and Howard E. Rundle listed as proprietors.

However, with the opening of numerous new movie theaters – some of which also had stages for vaudeville troupes – in the late teens and early twenties, the opera house was no longer a feature.

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



Bijou Theatre, 104-106 West Ludington, Iron Mountain, ca. 1915: The Bijou Theatre, a vaudeville theater, was in operation and under the management of Gustaf Holmberg by 1907. J.E. Becknell had served as manager for several years when, in October, 1911, he resigned to begin the Marion Theatre at 207 East Hughitt Street. Martin D. Thomas leased the Bijou Theatre beginning November 1, 1911. The plans for the proposed transformation of the Bijou Theatre to a "modern opera house" began near the end of September, 1915. The renovated theater would have seating for 800 patrons. August E. Brauns owned the Bijou Theatre prior to late January, 1916, when the plans drafted by Architect Charlton, of Marquette, were publicly announced, the work to commence as soon as weather permitted.

By mid-January, 1916, the Iron Mountain Women's Club had made arrangements with Manager Thomas to show special children's matinee pictures of an educational nature on Saturdays. The youngsters pictured here probably awaited a Saturday matinee performance, possibly hoping to win one of the plump gobblers in the crate, offered as door prizes.

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]

The theater was again extensively remodeled early in the spring in 1921. The theater still operated in 1925, but by 1935 Charles J. Johnson operated a grocery store at 104 and Hans Christensen ran a bowling alley at 106. [Menominee Range Historical Museum]



Bijou Theatre, 104-106 West Ludington, Iron Mountain, 1916: The remodeling of the Bijou Theatre to a "modern opera house" began in the spring of 1916, and included replacing the elevated wooden floor with a concrete one, as well as enlarging and extending the stage to the rear of the building. The stage opening was to be 40 feet, and the stage 50 feet long [deep]. A loft was constructed on top of the structure to permit the use of drop scenery. Frank Parent's saloon at 102, listed as "vacant" in 1913, can be seen to the east (right) of the theater building. [William John Cummings]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



United States Post Office, 105 West Ludington Street, Iron Mountain, ca. 1936-1940: The Iron Mountain United States Post Office was dedicated on Sunday, November 3, 1935. It was the first post office built for that purpose to serve Iron Mountain residents. Petitions asking the government for a post office began fifteen years earlier. The building, built by the McGough Brothers Company, of St. Paul, Minnesota, was constructed in about three months for \$56,000.

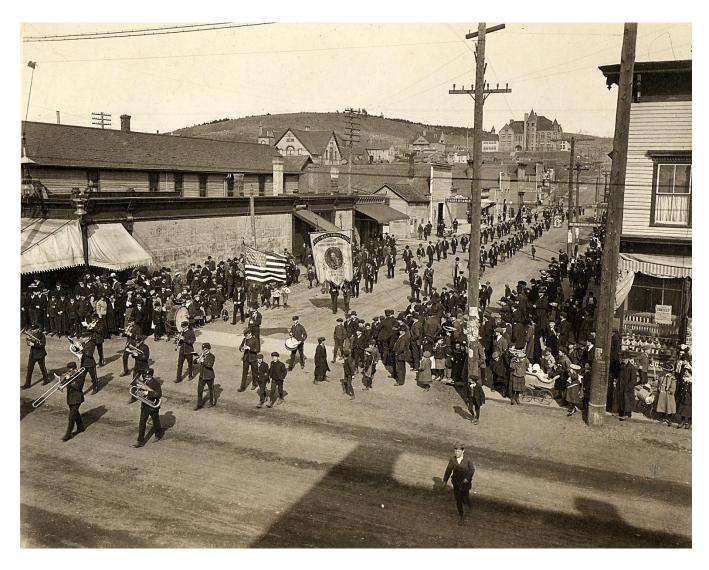
The design of the building was modernistic. A heated entrance vestibule prevented the 14 by 60-foot lobby from being chilled when the doors opened. The lobby floors and wainscots were of variegated tile. The east end of the lobby contained windows for money orders, postal savings and C.O.D., while the west end contained general delivery, stamp and parcel post windows, and letter and package drops. The mailboxes were on the south side. This building was put up for sale in the fall of 2010 by the United States government, but was taken off the market when placed in a different postal district. [William John Cummings]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]

200 BLOCK OF WEST LUDINGTON STREET

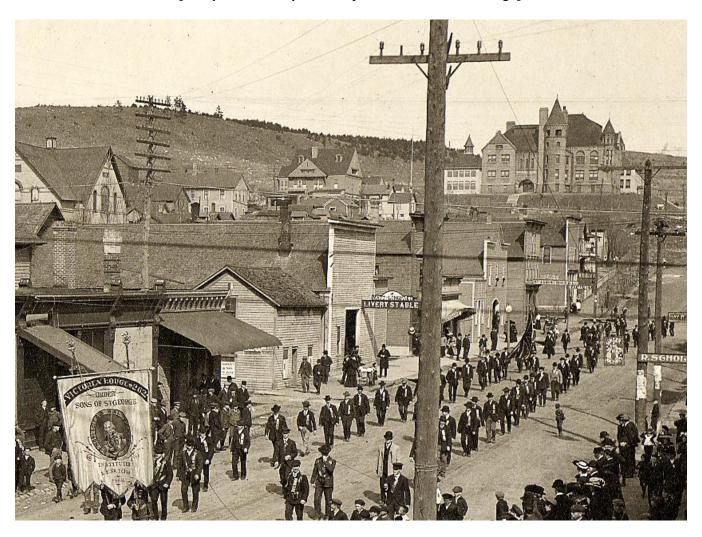
[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]

200 BLOCK OF EAST HUGHITT STREET



200 Block of East Hughitt Street, Iron Mountain, ca. 1905: The Victoria Lodge #262 of the Order of the Sons of St. George, a Cornish fraternal group, marched down East Hughitt Street in formation behind a band in about 1905. The Swedish Mission Church and the Dr. Joseph Addison Crowell residence on East Ludington Street, and the Nelson P. Hulst School on Madison Avenue with the Fulton School (left) and the Lowell School (right) annexes appear in the background. *[Menominee Range Historical Foundation Museum]*

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



200 Block of East Hughitt Street, Iron Mountain, ca. 1905: This detail of the previous photograph shows the north side of the 200 block of East Hughitt Street in about 1905. The Swedish Mission Church (partially visible at far left) and the Dr. Joseph Addison Crowell residence at **405** East Ludington Street, and the Nelson P. Hulst School on Madison Avenue with the Fulton School (left) and the Lowell School (right) annexes appear in the background.

Both Dr. John D. Cameron, physician, and Dr. Joseph Addison Crowell, physician and surgeon, had their offices at **204**, the back portion of Seibert's Drug Store with the awning, in 1902. By 1907 Dr. John D. Cameron, physician and surgeon, had his office here, identified in the alphabetical listing as at the "rear of Seibert's drug store." Dr. Charles D. Collins, physician and surgeon, occupied this space in 1913. By 1925 Amos M. Croll worked as a jeweler and watch repairer here.

Joe Lonprey was listed in the street index for **210** in the alphabetical listing for the 1902-1903 city directory as running a "livery stable, boarding house, saloon." However, in an advertisement found on page 74 of the directory, Matthias Lonprey operated a livery stable at **210**, offering "First-Class Turn-Outs, Good Horses, Careful Drivers," adding "Special Attention to Boarding" and "Prices Reasonable." In the 1907-1908 city directory Joseph Lonprey was listed in the street index at **210**, but Mathias Lonprey was in the alphabetical listing, operating a

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]

"livery, feed and sales stables" at this address. Matt Lonprey still operated a livery stable here in 1913, and also ran a saloon at **214**, where he also resided.

Ernest C. Strickler operated Chrysler, Maxwell and Reo Sales and Service, selling automobiles at **210-212** East Hughitt Street in 1925. In 1935 Frank E. Lindquist operated Northern Battery Service at the same location. By 1939 the Peninsula Coca Cola Bottling Company, John D. Benham, president and owner, was located here, and was again listed as the Coca Cola Bottling Company (W.H. or W.N. Holcombe, vice-president and manager; John D. Benham, president; Harold C. Aspegren, secretary-treasurer) in 1941-1942.

Edward Seccombe had sample rooms at **214**, his advertisement in the 1892-1894 city directory stating: "Just opened. His Wines, Liquors, Cigars and Beer cannot be excelled." In the street index, Mrs. Sarah Seccombe was listed for this address, and the alphabetical listing noted this was the residence of Edward Seccombe. In 1902-1903 the Steam Laundry operated at this site. Residents at this address in 1902-1903 were Edward Seccombe, a pumpman, Sarah Seccombe and Thomas Seccombe, a delivery man for the Steam Laundry. Mrs. Seccombe probably ran the laundry. In 1925 Oscar E. Peterson ran Peterson's Restaurant at this address, advertising "We Feed The Inner Man." There were no listings for 1935, 1939 or 1941-1942.

The office of *The Monitor*, edited and published by James M. Enstrom, was listed at 216 in the street index in the 1902-1903 city directory. An advertisement on page 100 of the 1902-1903 directory noted that *The Monitor* was "The only Swedish language newspaper published on the Menominee Range," and included a photo of James M. Enstrom. The advertisement gave the office address as 220 East Hughitt Street, but the street index placed John Marsch, a railroad contractor, running a sales stable at 220 East Hughitt Street at that time. In 1907-1908 Swan P. Sandmark, a jeweler who also did repair work, had a shop at this location, and also resided here with his wife Olga L. Sandmark. Swan P. Sandmark still worked as a jeweler and resided here with his wife in 1913. In 1925 The Salvation Army was located here, with Laura Blanks, captain, and Luella Hennington, lieutenant. The Salvation Army was still headquartered here in 1935, with Captain Clarence Green serving as commanding officer. Public services were held Thursday, Saturday and Sunday Nights at 7:30. The Salvation Army Headquarters with Captain Alfred Gorton in charge was still located here in 1939, but was under the direction of Lieutenant E. Bilton by 1941-1942.

Listed at **218-220** East Hughitt Street in the 1907-1908 city directory, John Marsch, a railroad contractor, maintained an office here, but his home was in Chicago, Illinois. In 1913 the Kurz Brothers (Rudolph Kurz) dealt in farm lands and horses at **218-220**. By 1925 the Iron Mountain Battery Company, with Robert D. Reeves serving as manager, operated here, as well as Willard Battery Sales and Service. Oscar R. Anderson and Stewart R. Houston ran the Community Motor Service at this location in 1935, advertising "Automobile Repairing Specializing in Fords, Chevrolets and Plymouths." There was no listing for this address in 1939 or 1941-1942.

Felix Labrook ran a livery, sale and boarding stable at **220** East Hughitt Street in 1892. John Marsch, a railroad contractor, ran a sales stable here by 1902. Listed at **218-220** East Hughitt Street in 1907-1908, John Marsch, a railroad contractor, maintained an office here, but his home was in Chicago, Illinois. By 1913 the Kurz Brothers (Rudolph Kurz) dealt in farm lands and horses at **218-220** East Hughitt Street. There was no listing for this address in 1925. However, in 1935 William F. Clarke, manager of the Michigan Bell Telephone Company, and his wife Helen D. Clarke, Thomas H. Hardgrove, of Hardgrove & Wales, a gas station on

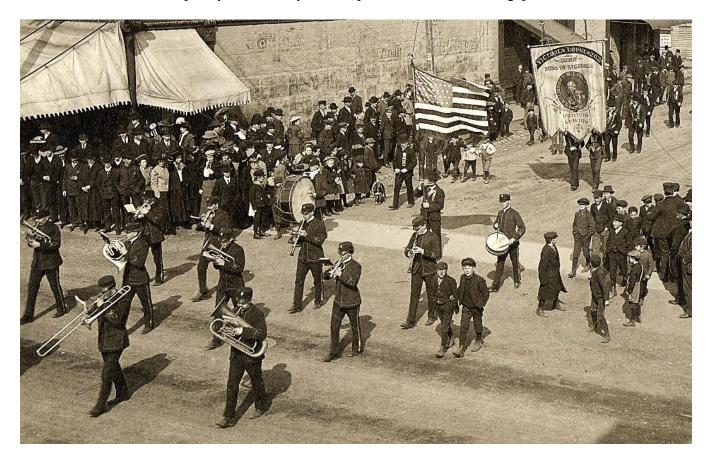
[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]

Carpenter Avenue in Kingsford, and his wife Edith Hardgrove, and Harold Ornstein, a manager, and his wife Ethel Ornstein, all lived at this address. By 1939 Montgomery Ward & Company operated their warehouse here. H. Hoyt Reagan, chief cashier of Surplus Commodities, and Don H. Keithley, a reporter for *The Iron Mountain News*, and his wife Jeannette Keithley, were listed at this address in 1941-1942.

The first listing for **222** East Hughitt Street appeared in 1925, when LaVere A. Williams and Arthur L. Mood ran Williams & Mood, plumbing, heating, electrical and sheet metal contractors here. In 1935, Williams & Sons, plumbers, operated at this site with LaVere A. Williams, proprietor. Northern Motors Service, Frank Elmer Lindquist, owner, was located at this address by 1939. In the 1941-1942 city directory the Kalamazoo Stove & Furnace Company, managed by Irving Olson, was listed here.

In the 1892-1894 city directory, John Watsic was listed as the proprietor of the St. Louis House at **224** East Hughitt Street, advertising "Good accommodations at reasonable rates. A fine bar of wines, liquors and cigars in connection." John Watsic still ran the St. Louis House here in 1902. Again, in 1907 and 1913, John Watsic, proprietor, operated what was now called the St. Louis Hotel at this address. In 1925 Mrs. Rose Moudry ran a hotel here, and also resided in thehotel with her husband John Moudry. The building was listed as "vacant" in 1935. By 1939 the Big Jo Bakery, owned by Felix A. Wittock, was located at this address, and the owner and his wife Rose Wittock lived upstairs, as did Richard Wittock, a student. The Big Jo Bakery was owned and operated by Ed Wittock and Felix Wittock, according to the 1941-1942 city directory. [Menominee Range Historical Foundation Museum]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



200 Block of East Hughitt Street, Iron Mountain, ca. 1905: The Victoria Lodge #262 of the Order of the Sons of St. George, a Cornish fraternal group, marched down East Hughitt Street in formation behind a band in about 1905. This detail of the previous two photograph shows the band, the banner carried by membersof the Victoria Lodge #262 of the Order of the Sons of St. George and the crowd gathered at the northeast corner of South Stephenson Avenue and East Hughitt Street where Seibert's Drug Store was located. *[Menominee Range Historical Foundation Museum]*

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



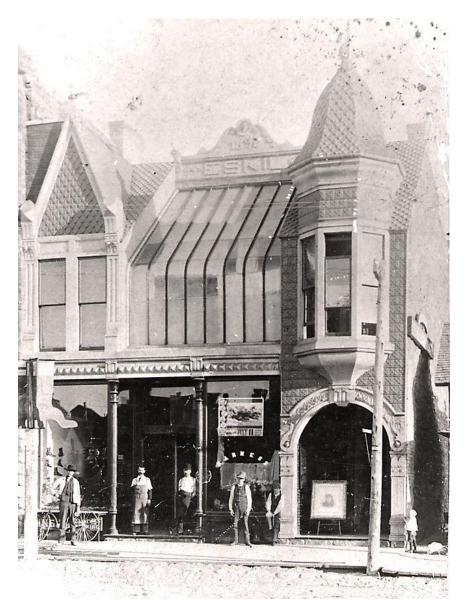
Matt Lonprey's Livery Stable and Saloon, 210 and 214 East Hughitt Street, Iron Mountain, August 2, 1911: By 1902 Matthias Lonprey operated a livery stable at 210 East Hughitt Street (left), offering "First-Class Turn-Outs, Good Horses, Careful Drivers," adding "Special Attention to Boarding" and "Prices Reasonable." Lonprey still operated his livery stable here in 1913 also ran a saloon at 214 East Hughitt (right). The Holms family posed for this postcard view, dated August 2, 1911. [William John Cummings]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



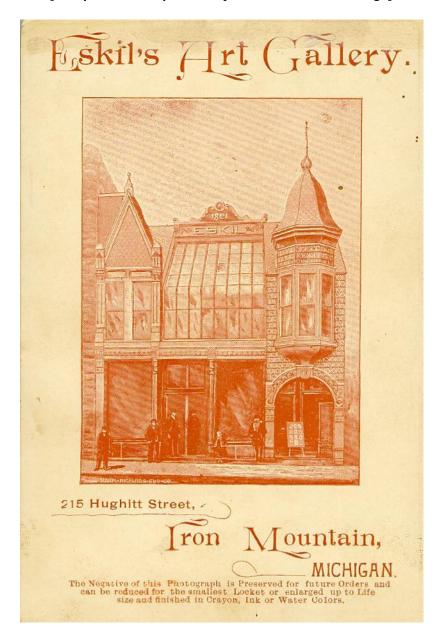
Robbins Block and Eskil Block, 219-215 East Hughitt Street, Iron Mountain, ca. 1902: Although they look completely different, the Eskil Building and the Robbins Block next to it were both constructed in 1891 and share a wall which separates them, each owning one-half of the common wall. The Robbins Block was built by Albert Eleazer Robbins, who ran a furniture store and undertaking business here. In one year between 1891 and 1894, when typhoid fever, diphtheria and scarlet fever were rampant, he had 366 funerals! Between 1891 and 1900 Robbins built a barn and warehouse on the east side of his sandstone building. The barn had a deep basement and a ramp led from the Hughitt Street level down to the basement, where there were seven stalls and two box stalls for the horses. By 1902-1903, Louis M. Hansen, a livery owner, took over the undertaking business, employing J.W. Burbank as an embalmer. Burbank later bought the business, and by 1925 and still in 1935 John B. Erickson ran his funeral parlor here. Shown here in about 1902, the stores on the first floor were L.M. Hansen's funeral parlors in the Robbins Block with the Iron Ore Farmers' Union office upstairs, and John Engbloom & Co.'s general store in the Eskil Block. [Gene Derwinski/Dick Ferris]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



Eskil Block, 215 East Hughitt Street, Iron Mountain, ca. 1891-1892: Jorgen Johansen Eskil, one of the pioneer photographers of the Menominee Iron Range, began business in Florence in 1883, and had branch studios in Iron Mountain, Norway and Iron River by 1889. The arched doorway led upstairs to Eskil's Art Gallery. In December, 1904, Eskil sold his studio to Ali Numa Chatelain, who sold it to Nels M. Nelson in May, 1910. Nelson operated the studio until his death on August 29, 1921. James Archie took over the studio in 1922, and his son, David Archie, took over the studio sometime prior to his father's death in 1940, running the studio until his own death on April 18, 1954. The original tenants in the two store rooms in 1891 were Alfred H. Hunting, a shoemaker, and L.K. Graham, a harnessmaker. Several general stores operated here, including John Engblom & Co. (1902), K.J. Holmberg & Co. (1907), John Hanson (1913) and John C. Nelson (1935). There have been three fires in this building – November 23, 1898, April 4, 1907 and May 24, 1941. [William John Cummings]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



Eskil Block, 215 East Hughitt Street, Iron Mountain, ca. 1891-1892: Jorgen Johansen Eskil, one of the pioneer photographers of the Menominee Iron Range, began business in Florence in 1883, and had branch studios in Iron Mountain, Norway and Iron River by 1889. The arched doorway led upstairs to Eskil's Art Gallery. In December, 1904, Eskil sold his studio to Ali Numa Chatelain, who sold it to Nels M. Nelson in May, 1910. Nelson operated the studio until his death on August 29, 1921. James Archie took over the studio in 1922, and his son, David Archie, took over the studio sometime prior to his father's death in 1940, running the studio until his own death on April 18, 1954. The original tenants in the two store rooms in 1891 were Alfred H. Hunting, a shoemaker, and L.K. Graham, a harnessmaker. Several general stores operated here, including John Engblom & Co. (1902), K.J. Holmberg & Co. (1907), John Hanson (1913) and John C. Nelson (1935). There have been three fires in this building – November 23, 1898, April 4, 1907 and May 24, 1941. [William John Cummings]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



Western Auto Store and Archie Studio, 215 East Hughitt Street, Iron Mountain, 1959: The two clowns with balloons were advertising the movie *The Big Circus* which was playing at the Braumart Theatre. Photographer David Archie, whose studio was located here, was taking photos of the promotional event, including this view on East Hughitt Street. The Western Auto store at 215, Happy's Café at 209, operated by Cecil "Happy" Hostettler, and the Iron Mountain Westinghouse Laundromat, operated by William Vogelman, of Aurora, Wis., at 207, can also be seen. Occhietti's Jewelry is visible at the northwest corner of East Hughitt Street and South Stephenson Avenue (332 South Stephenson Avenue). [Tom and Liz Renn]

100 BLOCK OF EAST HUGHITT STREET

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]

100 BLOCK OF WEST HUGHITT STREET



North Side of the 100 Block of West Hughitt Street, Iron Mountain, ca. 1959-1972: Buildings, from right to left: 106, Antonio Pellegrino, Tailor & Clothier, 1959-1961; vacant, 1963-1964; 110, Tony Izzo & Sons (Ralph, Carl and Andri), awnings, 1959-1972; 112, vacant, 1959-1963; Dorothy's Beaute Salon (Mrs. Dorothy J. Oien), 1964-1970; vacant, 1971; no listing, 1972-1973; 114, Roy's Swap Shop (LeRoy Bastian), used furniture, 1959-1966; vacant, 1967-1971; no listing 1972-1973; 116, G & G Lunch (George M. Bodelin), restaurant, 1959-1964; G & G Lunch (Mrs. Harriet M. and Theodore J. Luciani), 1966; G & G Lunch (Willie P. Erickson/Conrad Willie Erickson), 1967-1971; no listing, 1972; 118, no listing,1959; Anna Bryla, boarding house, 1961; vacant, 1963-1971; no listing,1972; 120, vacant, 1959; Popeye's Café (Frank Rucinski), 1961; vacant, 1963; Sandy's Pizzaria (Donald B. Hunter), 1964; vacant, 1966-1967-1969-1970-1971; The Coffee Cup, 1972. These buildings were demolished in about 1973, when the Iron Mountain Post Office expanded. [William John Cummings]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]

200 BLOCK OF WEST HUGHITT STREET



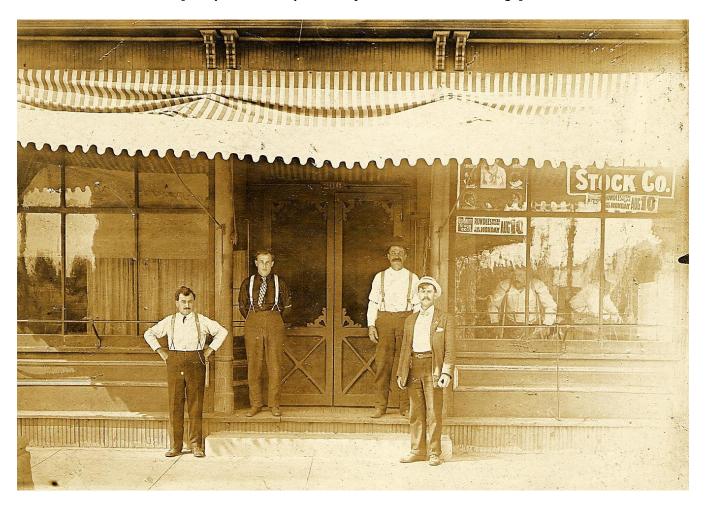
Northwest Corner of Carpenter Avenue and West Hughitt Street, Iron Mountain, June, 1891: Workmen were boxing in the mine creek which ran along the side of Iron Mountain's West Hughitt Street from Merritt Avenue west in mid-June, 1891, to "prevent children from throwing debris into the water," according to *The Iron Range*. The camera faces east, and this unidentified city crew was working at the northwest corner of Carpenter Avenue and Hughitt Street. Buildings on the south side of the street are visible behind the workers. *[Menominee Range Historical Museum]*



Edward E. St. Arnald's Saloon, 220 West Hughitt Street (Northwest Corner of West Hughitt Street and Carpenter Avenue), Iron Mountain, ca. 1900: A group of patrons and employees at Edward E. St. Arnauld's Saloon posed for the photographer, including a delivery wagon and team of horses on Carpenter Avenue. Edward E. St. Arnauld ran "sample rooms" at 200 West Hughitt Street in 1892, dealing in "fine wines, liquors, cigars and bottle goods," and was still operating a saloon here in 1902, and again in 1907. By 1913 Antonio J. Lefebvre was running the saloon, but Edward E. St. Arnauld was still residing here, probably upstairs. In 1925 Edward J. Verette sold "Staple and Fancy Groceries, Fresh and Smoked Meats, Freshly Dressed Poultry Every Saturday, Vegetables and Fruits of All Kinds" here. By 1935 John Ealmini ran a tavern here. [William John Cummings]



Edward E. St. Arnald's Saloon, 220 West Hughitt Street (Northwest Corner of West Hughitt Street and Carpenter Avenue), Iron Mountain, ca. 1900-1910: A group of thirteen patrons and employees at Edward E. St. Arnauld's Saloon posed for the photographer in about 1900-1910. Notice the ornate brackets on the cornice above the windows. [William John Cummings]



Edward E. St. Arnald's Saloon, 220 West Hughitt Street (Northwest Corner of West Hughitt Street and Carpenter Avenue), Iron Mountain, ca. 1900-1910: Four men at Edward E. St. Arnauld's Saloon posed for the photographer in about 1900-1910. Notice the two men looking out the window on the right side of the photo. One appears to be on crutches. [William John Cummings]



Edward E. St. Arnald's Saloon, 220 West Hughitt Street (Northwest Corner of West Hughitt Street and Carpenter Avenue), Iron Mountain, ca. 1900-1910: A group of seven patrons and employees at Edward E. St. Arnauld's Saloon lift a glass to toast the photographer in about 1900-1910. Notice the little girl at the far left at the base of the exterior stairway and the poster in the window at the left celebrating St. Jean de Baptiste Day on Saturday, June 23. June 23 fell on Saturday in 1900, 1906 and 1917. [William John Cummings]



Edward E. St. Arnald's Saloon, 220 West Hughitt Street (Northwest Corner of West Hughitt Street and Carpenter Avenue), Iron Mountain, ca. 1900-1910: Seven patrons and employees at Edward E. St. Arnauld's Saloon posed for the photographer. Notice the poster in the left window announcing the St. Jean Baptiste Day celebration on Saturday, June 23. June 23 fell on Saturday in 1900, 1906 and 1917. [William John Cummings]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]

200 BLOCK OF EAST A STREET



The North Side of the 200 Block of East A Street, Facing East, Iron Mountain, ca. 1910: The camera was pointed east on the 200 block of East A Street. In 1902 J.E. Sortor operated his photograph studio at 210 East A Street. By 1905 Albert Quade was operating his photograph studio at 212 East A Street.

A short item in the March 16, 1905 edition of the *Iron Mountain Press* reported that the "photograph gallery of A. Quade, located on East A street, was totally destroyed by fire last Friday night *[March 10, 1905]*. The origine *[sic – origin]* of the fire is unknown. Mr. Quade estimates his loss at \$500 with no insurance. The building was owned by P. Flanagan *[Patrick Flanagan, owner of the Flanagan Block at 425-431 South Stephenson Avenue]*. The loss on the building is about \$1,000 and it was insured for \$500." Another column contained the

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]

following information: "Quade, the photographer, whose place of business was destroyed by fire, will be ready for customers again in a few days. He has had hard luck and will consider himself greatly favored if his patrons will reserve their orders until he re-opens his gallery." In the March 23, 1905 issue of the *Iron Mountain Press* it was noted that "Quade, the photographer, will be ready to resume business in a few weeks."

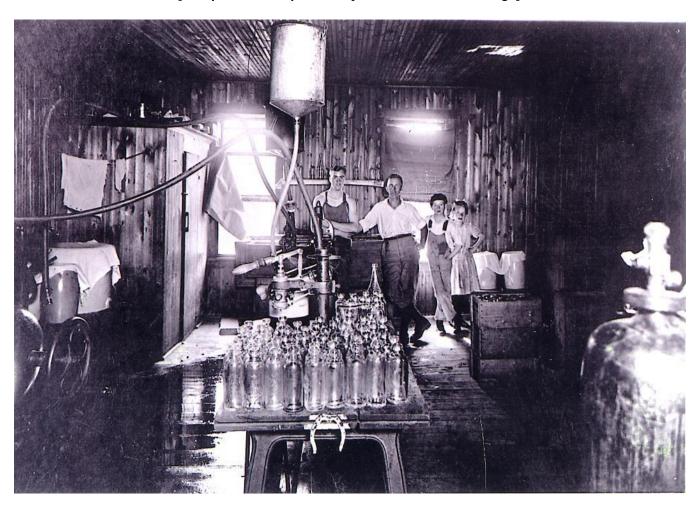
Quade's Studio was listed at 210-212 East A Street in 1907, and at 212 East A Street in 1913.

The Iron Mountain Sausage Company Meat Market was probably located at 214 East A Street, which was vacant in 1913. Jacob Quist, who had a meat market at 204 East A Street in 1902, sold groceries and meats at 214 East A Street by 1907.

In 1892-1894 Edwin Freeman, "a resident of Iron Mountain since 1880," had a livery and did general teaming at 216 East A Street, advertising: "Heavy and light teaming and contracting executed in a satisfactory manner and at reasonable figures." Edwin Freeman's advertisement on page 7 of the 1902-1903 directory stated he operated a "Livery and Sales Stable," did "Teaming of all kinds" and offered "First-class rigs." He also had "Hard Stove Wood For Sale." By 1907-1908 Edwin Freeman had expanded his "livery and feed stable" to encompass 216-218 East A Street. Oscar Freeman, who lived next door at 220 East A Street, worked at Edwin Freeman's livery and feed stable in 1907-1908. By 1913 Edwin Freeman was operating a livery and sales stable at 216 East A Street, but other tenants were listed for 218 East A Street. There was no listing for this address in 1925.

This photograph was probably taken by Albert Quade in about 1910. Note the houses on the south side of the 300 block of East A Street with the stone retaining walls. [William John Cummings]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



City Bottling Works, 224 East A Street, Iron Mountain, ca. 1900-1905: John C. Eslick and James Langdon purchased Frederick Folley's soda water factory in mid-April, 1897. Folley was manufacturing "pop" at 208 East B Street by 1892. Eslick & Langdon promptly ordered modern machinery for the manufacture of "summer temperance drinks" and their factory in the basement of the Robbins Block on East Hughitt Street was running "full blast" by the end of May. When this photograph was taken, probably shortly after the turn of the century, Eslick was operating the City Bottling Works alone at 224 East A Street.

John C. Eslick did teaming and lived at this address in 1892-1894. John C. Eslick, a pop manufacturer in 1902-1903, was still located here. In 1907-1908, John C. Eslick was listed as the proprietor of the City Bottling Works, located at this address, which was also where he resided with his wife Margaret Eslick. The City Bottling Works, John C. Eslick, proprietor, was still operating at this location, and was still the residence of John C. Eslick and his wife Margaret Eslick in 1913. Della Eslick, Gertrude Eslick, a stenographer, Oris Eslick, a clerk, and William Eslick, a switchman, also lived here in 1913. John C. Eslick and his wife Katherine Eslick resided here in 1925. The Eslick Brothers (Carter J. Eslick and Claude Eslick) had a soft drink business at 406 South Iron Mountain Street in 1925. The 400 block of Iron Mountain Street would be at the intersection with East A Street. [Menominee Range Historical Museum]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



William O. Oliver, Veterinary Surgeon, 225 East A Street, and the Felch Hotel, 219-221 East A Street, Iron Mountain, ca. 1913: This postcard view, dating from about 1913, shows the office of William O. Oliver, a veterinary surgeon, at 225 at the intersection with Iron Mountain Street, and the Felch Hotel at 219-221. This view was probably taken by Albert Quade.

In 1892-1894 Max Kurz managed the Iron Mountain branch of Wirth, Hammel & Company, dealers in "horses, mules, cattle, brood mares, driving horses, draft horses" at 225 East A Street. The company's main stables were at 197 Broadway in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. By 1902-1903 the Kurz Brothers, operated by Max Kurz with Rudolph Kurz working as a clerk. had their own sales stable here, and also sold "buggies, wagons, harness, etc." at 429 South Stephenson Avenue in the Flanagan Block. Their advertisement on page 41 noted they offered "A Large Assortment [of] Draft and Driving Horses" and had business locations in "Iron Mountain, Escanaba, Iron River, Crystal Falls, and Powers, Mich." Early on the morning of Thursday, February 25, 1904, a fire almost completely destroyed the Flanagan Block. The loss to the Kurz Brothers was estimated at between \$3,500 and \$4,000 with \$2,000 insurance. In 1907-1908 the Kurz Brothers still had their sale stable at this address, working as "dealers in horses, harness and vehicles." In 1907-1908 Max Kurz still managed the Iron Mountain operation and boarded at the Milliman Hotel, formerly the Commercial Hotel, at 101 West B Street, while his brother Moses Kurz lived in Escanaba, Michigan. In 1913 the Kurz Brothers were selling "farm lands and horses" at 218-220 East Hughitt Street. Dr. William O. Oliver, a veterinary surgeon, had his offices at this address in 1913. In 1925 the Rex Taxi Company

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]

was located here, operated by Loyal M. Robinson and Earl W. Wood, providing "Day and Night Service."

William W. Felch, the proprietor of the Felch Hotel at 219-221 East A Street in 1892-1894, noted the establishment was "First class in every particular." Advertising on page 18 in the 1892-1894 city directory, the advice was: "When in Iron Mountain stop at the Felch Hotel, The Best Hotel in the City, at 219 East A Street." Another advertisement on the inside of the front cover of the directory advertised: "Rates Given to Theatrical Troupes or Persons Making a Stay of More than a Week. Centrally Located, and Has a Free 'Bus Running to and from all Trains." The "bus" at that time would have been horse-drawn. Felch apparently held his guests to high standards, as an item in the April 13, 1892 issue of *The Range-Tribune* reported: "Two of the ancient dames with the Turner Gaiety company were bounced from the Felch House last Sunday morning, together with a young business man from Crystal Falls and a drummer named Smith."

On the night of October 8, 1895 the Felch Hotel stable was badly damaged by fire. *The Range-Tribune* for October 12, 1895 reported:

"Two valuable driving horses were burned to death and another was badly scorched. Several fine carriages, a number of harnesses, two valuable robes and a winter's supply of feed also burned. The fire is believed to have been the work of a couple of tramps who were seen around the hotel the fore part of the evening. The fire company responded with their customary promptness and soon had the fire under control and prevented it from communicating with the hotel. The loss is about \$1,200 with no insurance. The horses were great pets and their loss can hardly be measured in dollars and cents. This is the third time Mr. Felch has suffered loss from fire within a year, and he has the sympathy of many warm friends."

An item in *The Range-Tribune* for December 14, 1895 announced: "The Felch House now has a free bus to all trains – free to patrons of the house. Passengers will be transferred to any part of this city for a quarter – an accommodation that will be appreciated." In the February 29, 1896 edition of *The Range-Tribune* readers learned that "W.W. Felch, the veteran and popular hotel man, proprietor of the house bearing his name, has leased the St. James Hotel at Ironwood, and is arranging to move to that place on or about April 1st." Fire continued to plague the Felch Hotel before Felch's departure to Ironwood, as *The Range-Tribune* for March 21, 1896 reported: "The fire department was called out to quench a blaze in the rear of the Felch House last Monday morning." Then, in the April 4, 1896 edition of *The Range-Tribune* it was noted that "There came near being a bad blaze at the Felch House last Tuesday." Apparently Felch did not go to Ironwood, but left in the spring of 1897 for Green Bay, Wisconsin, where he had leased the American House. The August 5, 1897 issue of the *Iron Mountain Press* reported that William W. Felch died at midnight on August 1, 1897 at 54 years of age, leaving his wife and three daughters – Mrs. F.A. Phillips, of Metropolitan, Mrs. O.L. Waite and Mrs. A.O. Smith, of Green Bay.

An article in the May 27, 1897 issue of the *Iron Mountain Press* reported: "Miss Emily Pascoe has decided to reopen this famous old hostelry *[the Felch House]* and is now engaged in renovating the house from top to bottom. When all the changes and improvements are made, the Felch will be second to none on the Range. The manager will be Mr. H.G. De Vere, who understands the hotel business from A-Z." An item in the June 10, 1897 edition of the *Iron Mountain Press* announced: "The Felch House has been renamed the Hotel Pascoe. It will be re-opened to the public next Saturday."

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]

In 1902-1903 the hotel was again called the Felch Hotel, operated by Mrs. Stephen H. Austin, proprietor.

The February 16, 1905 edition of the *Iron Mountain Press* reported still another fire at the Felch Hotel which occurred on the afternoon of February 13, 1905, as follows:

"Last Monday afternoon, fire broke out in the Felch Hotel, in one of the rooms occupied by the help. The flames soon communicated to the roof and before the fire was under control it was partially destroyed, causing a damage to the building of about \$700. The fire did not reach the annex, or the lower rooms, but the furniture was damaged by water to the extent of about \$300, making a total loss of about \$1000. The fire department did good work in subsiding the flames and prevented them from spreading to the adjoining wooden buildings. The fire was caused by an overheated stove, which had been filled with dry pine boards and not securely closed. Carpenters and paper-hangers are at work repairing the damage to the building. Inside of ten days the work will be complete and the hotel running again in the usual manner."

In 1907-1908 the Felch Hotel was operated by Stephen H. Austin at the same location, where he lived with his wife Emily Austin. Stephen H. Austin was still the proprietor of the Felch Hotel in 1913, again residing there with his wife Emily Austin. By 1925 Albert Quade was the proprietor of the Felch Hotel, living there with his wife Ada Quade. Albert Quade also continued his career as a photographer, operating Quade's Picture Shop at 219 East A Street in the Felch Hotel. In 1935 the Felch Hotel and Quade's Picture Shop were still operated by Albert Quade, where he also resided, as did Harriet Quade and Stanley Quade, a clerk in the Felch Hotel. By 1939 Stanley Quade was owner of the Felch Hotel and also operated the Quade Studio at the same address. [William John Cummings]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



The East End of the South Side of the 200 Block of East A Street and Both Sides of the 300 Block of East A Street, Iron Mountain, ca. 1913: Probably taken by Albert Quade in about 1913, this photograph shows the office of William O. Oliver, a veterinary surgeon, at 225 at the intersection with Iron Mountain Street, and the Felch Hotel at 219-221. [William John Cummings]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



The East End of the South Side of the 200 Block of East A Street, Iron Mountain, ca. 1915-1920: Taken by Albert Quade in the late teens, this photograph shows the office of William O. Oliver, a veterinary surgeon, at 225 at the intersection with Iron Mountain Street, the Felch Hotel at 219-221, and the Raymond Hotel at 217, and Zenion P. Rouselle's harness and saddlery shop at 215. In 1980 the Felch Hotel was WJNR-FM, J & R Electronics and Kay's Corner House.

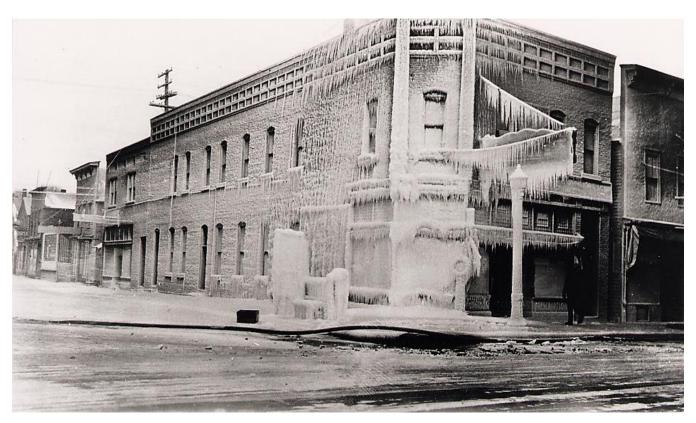
In 1892-1894 the Bell Brothers (John Bell and Richard Bell) ran the Marinette House at 217 East A Street, advertising "Splendid accommodations by the day, week or month, at reasonable prices. A bar of fine wines, liquors, cigars and fresh beer in connection." Richard Bell also resided here, as did George Bell, who worked as a barkeeper. John Bell lived in Marinette, Wisconsin. An article in May 9, 1896 issue of *The Range-Tribune* reported: "M.J. McCormick, proprietor of the Tremont [sic – Fremont] House, the leading dollar-a-day hotel on the range, moved yesterday to the Marinette House, on East A street, where he will be pleased to welcome his old friends and patrons. The new house will be known as the Tremont [sic – Fremont]." Then, in the August 5, 1897 edition of the Iron Mountain Press another change was announced: "John Marsch has leased the hotel known as the Fremont House and took possession yesterday. It is the intention of the new proprietor to spend considerable money in refitting and refurnishing the house, making it second to no dollar-a-day hotel in the upper peninsula. Mr. Marsch is a good hotel man." By 1902-1903 Clifford R. [sic – L.] Raymond ran the hotel, then known as the Raymond House, and also resided at this location, together with Annie Raymond, Blanche Raymond and George Raymond, a cook. In 1907-1908 Clifford L.

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]

Raymond was listed as proprietor of the Raymond Hotel at this address, where he lived with his wife Georgia A. Raymond. George Raymond, a lineman, and Henry Raymond, a student, both boarded at the Raymond Hotel in 1907-1908. Clifford L. Raymond was still proprietor of the Raymond Hotel in 1913, and still resided there with his wife Georgiana Raymond. Thomas Raymond, a clerk, also lived there in 1913. In 1925 Alden O. Johnson was listed as the proprietor of the Raymond Hotel, living here with his wife Myra Johnson. Albin Johnson and Carmelia Johnson, both automobile repairmen for the Iron Mountain Overland Company at 215 East Hughitt Street, resided in the Raymond Hotel in 1925. In 1935 the Raymond Hotel was operated by Fred J. Johnson, who also lived here with his wife Ruby Johnson. By 1939 Fred J. and Ruby Johnson were living at 518 East A Street, and he was working for the W.P.A., but the Raymond Hotel was still listed in the city directory. However, there was no listing for this address in the 1941-1942 city directory.

There was no listing for 215 East A Street in 1892-1894. In 1902-1903 Anton Westrin ran bath rooms and had an insurance business here. Claus Hanson ran the Hotel Scandia at this address, also listed as his place of residence, in 1907-1908, and sold "liquors and cigars," probably at the hotel bar. Zenion P. Rousselle had his harness and saddlery shop here in 1913, and John H. Vanitvelt, a fireman for Hose Company No. 1 in the Iron Mountain City Hall, and his wife Blanche Vanitvelt, lived upstairs at 215 ½ East A Street. There was no listing for this address in 1925. However, Bunn's Gun Shop was located here in 1935, advertising Ernest D. Bunn, the proprietor, as a "Gunsmith and Repairer of Fine Instruments, Handy Shop for Repairing of Mechanical Devices, Model Maker." Walter's Welding Shop, owned by Charles Walters, was here by 1939, and was also the residence of the owner and his wife Anne Walters. There was no listing for this address in the 1941-1942 city directory. *[William John Cummings]*

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



The West End of the South Side of the 200 Block of East A Street, Iron Mountain, ca. 1940-1945: The Central Drug Store at the southeast corner of South Stephenson Avenue and East A Street was covered with ice from water used in fighting a fire. Note the fire hose running across the road and beyond. The photograph was taken by Albert Quade, who had a photograph studio at 210-212 East A Street, and later in the Felch Hotel at 219 East A Street.

Peter Langis, proprietor of the Iron Mountain House, operated his hotel and also lived at 207 East A Street in 1892-1894. A.B. Myhre had "Sample rooms" there in 1892-1894, advertising: "He has a splendid stock of the finest goods sold over any bar. A gentlemanly good-hearted fellow, who will treat you as well as you do him and give you good goods if you will only stop in and call for them." In 1902-1903 Zenion P. Rousselle had a harness shop at this address, and by 1907-1908 advertised "harness, horse goods, stock foods, tents and awnings" at this same site. Peter Langis, running a hotel and saloon at 501 South Stephenson Avenue, resided here with his wife Lea Langis in 1907-1908. In 1913 the Payant Brothers (Alphonse Payant and Andrew Payant) were tailors at this site.

Robert Scholke, a tailor at 205 East Hughitt Street, and his wife Emma Scholke lived upstairs at 207 ½ East A Street in 1913. In 1925 Harry Lee ran a Chinese laundry at 207 East A Street, residing here with his wife Jean Lee. The Ackerman Trucking Company (Raymond J. Ackerman and Russell W. Ackerman) operated here, advertising "local and long distance hauling of all kinds." Raymond J. Ackerman and his wife Lydia M. Ackerman, and Russell W. Ackerman also lived at this address in 1925. By 1935, Yep Lee ran his laundry and resided at this location. In addition, Frank M. Killian, a driver for W. D. Cochran Freight Lines (William D. Cochran), specializing "in Carload Distribution at the east side North Stephenson Avenue near East Fleshiem Street," lived here with his wife Violet C. Killian. Yep Lee was still operating his

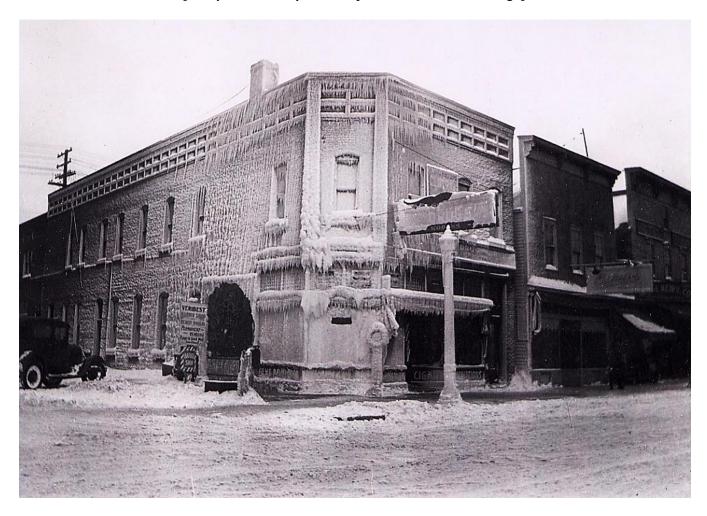
[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]

laundry here in 1939 and in the 1941-1942 city directory in which Frank M. Killian was again listed at this address.

In 1892-1894 White, Levy & Company, a meat market offering "fresh, dried, salted and smoked meats and sausages, vegetables, butter, eggs, etc.," was operated at 211 East A Street by Richard White, "a resident of this city since 1882." The alphabetical listing did not identify "Levy" with this company, but M. Levy & Company (Mendel Levy, Henry M. Levy and Isaac Unger) dealt in "Dry Goods, Clothing, Gents' Furnishings, Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Feed, Boots, Shoes and General Merchandise" at 421 South Stephenson Avenue in 1892-1894. There was no listing for this address in 1902-1903. In 1907-1908 there was no listing in the street index for this address, but Richard White, Sr., was listed in the 1907-1908 Iron Mountain Business directory as having a meat market at 211 East A Street, and in the alphabetical listing Richard White, Sr., was also listed as having a meat market, but no address for the market was given. In 1913 D. Castel & Sons (David S. Castel, David Castel, Jr., and Maurice Castel) sold "pianos and musical instruments" at this address which was also their residence, together with David S. Castel's wife Elizabeth Castel, Laura Castel, a music teacher, and Rachel Castel, a student. Castel's Band & Orchestra, under the direction of David S. Castel, was also headquartered here at that time. The Hademan Music House. Charles A. Hademan, proprietor, sold Steger and Baldwin pianos, Edison, Sonora and Columbia record players, and radios and radio supplies at this address, according to their advertisement on page 3 of the 1925 directory. The Hademan Music House was still at this location in 1935 with Charles A. Hademan, proprietor. Elwood C. Hademan worked in the store as a clerk, and also lived here with his wife Jennie Hademan. Hademan's Music Store continued under the same ownership in 1939, but was listed as "vacant" in the 1941-1942 city directory.

Richard White was listed in the street index in 1907-1908 at 213 East A Street. There were two men, father and son, named Richard White in the alphabetical index, but neither of them were listed as living at this address. However Richard White, Sr., had a meat market at 211 East A Street. There was no listing for this address in 1913, 1925 or 1935. However, by 1939 Peterson's Sheet Metal Works, owned by John P. Peterson, was listed at this address, and in the 1941-1942 city directory the Montgomery Ward Warehouse was listed here, as was Fritz W. Soderberg, an employee at the Ford Motor Company, who resided here with his wife Maria Soderberg. [William John Cummings]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



Southeast Corner of South Stephenson Avenue and East A Street, Iron Mountain, ca. 1940-1945: In 1925 Apostle Protegere ran a confectionery store, probably called the Arcade Confectionery Store, at 501 South Stephenson Avenue. The Central Drug Store was coated in ice following a fire, probably sometime in the 1930's.

Angelo B. Bracco formally opened the Central Drug Store in the building formerly occupied by the Arcade Confectionery Store at the corner of Stephenson Avenue and East A Street on Saturday, May 30, 1925.

The store was one of the most modern in the city, according to the article in the *Iron Mountain News* on May 29, 1925. Fixtures, valued at approximately \$6,000, were entirely of walnut. The north side of the store was lined with modern type show cases that gave full display to all merchandise. On the south side there was a row of eight ice cream booths and a marble fountain and walnut tobacco case.

The front of the building had been remodeled. The "show windows" – large plate glass windows – were considered to be extremely attractive. An excellent lighting arrangement had also been installed.

A complete line of drugs and allied articles was carried at the store. Prescriptions were also compounded in a department located in a separate room at the rear. Bracco, an experienced pharmacist, was formerly employed at the Cudlip Drug Store.

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]

The Central Drug Store, L. Jess Suino, proprietor, occupied this site in 1935, 1939 and 1941-1942. The building was listed at 501 South Stephenson Avenue. Arthur LaFave operated a barber and beauty shop at this address in the basement accessible from the south side of East A Street by an exterior stairway. By 1939 and still in 1941-1942 Arthur LaFave's shop was called the Veribest Barber & Beauty Shop. In 1939 Dr. I.C. Johnson, a dentist, Dr. J.C. O'Donnell, a dentist, and Dr. F.O. Logic, a chiropractor, maintained offices upstairs, and Dr. Johnson and Dr. Logic were both listed at the same location in the 1941-1942 city directory.

The Central Drug Store was coated in ice following a fire, probably sometime in the early 1940's. Note the Veribest Barber & Beauty Shop sign on the north side of the building with the stairway leading down to the basement. [William John Cummings]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]

100 BLOCK OF EAST A STREET



The Service & Supply Company, 107 East A Street, Iron Mountain, ca. 1940: Edward Harvey, a "Dealer in hard and soft coal and wood, delivered to all parts of the city, teaming and hauling contractor," worked and lived at this address in 1892-1894. In 1902-1903 Edward Harvey still dealt in "coal and wood," and was also mayor of the City of Iron Mountain. Martin Harvey was a dealer in coal and wood at this address in 1907-1908, also living here with his wife Agnes Harvey. In 1913, E.D. Parmelee, dealing in building material and fuel, maintained his office at this address. By 1925 Rigoni & Smith (Christ Rigoni and Jacob Smith) were selling "Ice, Fuel and Building Material, Lime, Brick, Cement, Sewer Pipe and Roofing" at this location.

The Service & Supply Company (Christ Rigoni, president; Wallace B. Thompson, secretary; Franklin A. Flodin, treasurer) offered "Building Materials, Equipment and Fuel, Wholesale and Retail" at this address in 1935. By 1939 the Service & Supply Company was listed as a Division of Lake Shore Engineering Company, and was listed in the 1941-1942 city directory as the Service Supply Division of the Lake Shore Engineering Company (Franklin A. Flodin, president; Wallace B. Thompson, vice-president; Charles B. Madden, secretary, Louis C. Verrette, purchasing agent), dealing in mining and industrial equipment and supplies. Note that this was the only address occupied on the south side of the 100 block of East A Street from 1892-1894 through 1941-1942. [Menominee Range Historical Museum]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]

200 BLOCK OF EAST B STREET



Blackstone Hat Shop and Shoe Shine Parlor, 202 East B Street, Iron Mountain, ca. 1920-1925: Samuel "Bokey" Khoury and an unidentified friend with a dog stood in front of the Blackstone Hat Shop and Shoe Shine Parlor at 202 East B Street sometime in the early 1920's. In 1935 Mykle T. Jacobs had a shoe shine stand at 202 ½ East B Street. [Don Khoury]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]

100 BLOCK OF EAST B STREET



Evergreen Arch for Dickinson County's Formation, 100 Block of East B Street, Looking West, Iron Mountain, ca. June 13, 1891: The evergreen arch which crosses Iron Mountain's East B Street near the Chicago & North-Western Railway tracks in this historic photograph was erected for the celebration of Dickinson County's formation held on Saturday, June 13, 1891. The day before, the six-year-old son of William H. Hancock, who was watching workmen erect the arch, was run down while attempting to escape from a speeding delivery wagon. The Milwaukee & Northern Railway Depot is at the left, the Commercial Hotel is in the center and Charles E. Parent's house can be seen toward the end of the south side of the 100 block. The two-story building at the right within the arch was called the McKinney Flats and contained a number of stores. This structure, with the second story removed, still stands today. The building to the right of the arch is the Central House, located at 106 East B Street. [Mr. and Mrs. Ken Pavey]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



The Central House, 106 East B Street, Iron Mountain, ca. 1890-1900: The Central House, a hotel and saloon, was operated at this address by Joseph Wenzel in 1892. Note the close proximity of the train tracks to the hotel building and the platform to facilitate loading and unloading railroad cars. The hotel was located across the street from the Milwaukee & Northern Railway Depot. By 1902 the establishment was run by John Parmenter, and by 1907 by Joseph Cordy, who was still here in 1913. August E. Brauns purchased the Central House and the vacant lots to the west of the hotel from Joseph Cordy in November, 1922, with a frontage on B Street of 92 feet, the lot extending back 125 feet. [Menominee Range Historical Museum]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



The Braumart Theater, 104-108 East B Street, Iron Mountain, 1936: On February 18, 1924, Martin D. Thomas, manager of the Colonial Theatre Company, announced a new theater would be built here, added to the Colonial and the Bijou. The name Braumart was a combination of the names of the owner, August E. Brauns, and the manager, Martin D. Thomas. Final plans were for a building with a total area of 96 x 120 feet, including the foyer, 25 x 30 feet; the auditorium, 73 x 90 feet; a shop 25 x 40 feet on each side, and another store 26 x 120 feet. The estimated cost, including equipment, was \$200,000. The architects were Herbst & Kuenzli, of Milwaukee. The Foster Construction Company, also from Milwaukee, began construction in September 3, 1924. The grand opening was held Tuesday, April 21, 1925. Two performances filled the 1,000-seat theater and patrons were turned away. Ambrose Larson, a nationally-noted organist, played the Wurlitzer-Hope-Jones organ. "The General Died at Dawn" came out in 1936, starring Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll.

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]

Cooper's famous line – "We could have made wonderful music together." – came from this film set in China. [City of Kingsford]



The Braumart Theater, 104-108 East B Street, Iron Mountain, 1936: Inset at several places in the wall dividing the foyer from the auditorium were groups of three arched windows fitted with stained glass that reflected in various tints the soft glow of the indirect lighting system. Entry to the auditorium was through French doors from the arc-shaped, long foyer. The auditorium had seating capacity for 1,000 patrons with four heavily-carpeted aisles to provide easy access to the deeply-cushioned seats.

The auditorium walls were decorated in various tints and shades, providing a "tapestry effect" in the panels. Pilasters along the walls were highly decorated, each bearing the famed theatrical masks of comedy and drama. The proscenium arch opened upon the 15 x 40-foot stage, quite narrow in terms of depth because the theater was to be devoted entirely to motion picture programs.

Two large grills, one on each side of the stage and about ten feet above the floor, were located on the two walls that slanted inward to the proscenium arch, concealing the large chambers in which the organ equipment was installed. The Wurlitzer-Hope-Jones organ, "the largest and most completely equipped in the upper peninsula and northern Wisconsin," included hundreds of pipes and a variety of orchestra instruments, all electrically controlled from a keyboard in the orchestra pit.

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]

By May 22, 1925, construction work had started on a two-story building erected by the Brauns & Thomas Company on the vacant lot to the east of the Braumart Theater. The lot and the building were the same size -25×120 feet. The structure had a brown brick front, while the side and back walls were white brick. The first floor of the building was designed for store purposes. The seven offices on the second floor used the same stairway entrance on the west side of the theater as the offices on the theater's second floor. A hall connected the two buildings. The new building had a full basement.

Both the Braumart Theater and the Colonial Theater were "modernized" in 1935, just a year before this photograph was taken. "A new glass front, finished in royal blue with chromium trim," was added to the Braumart, "with a new ticket office constructed of blue glass and chrome and extended to the sidewalk line. A new marquee of enameled steel with clusters of electric lights and neon tubing" was constructed overhead. The theater name was inscribed in electric lights across the front of the marquee in a combination of both neon and silhouette letters.

The display frames, or attraction boards, on either side of the theater lettering on the new, larger marquee were set at an angle to be visible from both the front and sides. Silhouette letters stood out from the background of illuminated opal glass.

Inside the lobby was "finished with blue glass wainscoting terminating in a chrome trim" and "large circular French mirrors" were set in the side walls.

"A new suite of restrooms" was "reached by a wide, curving stairway extending down from the foyer. The stairway" led "directly into a carpeted lounge fitted with modernistic chrome furniture." [City of Kingsford]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



The Braumart Theater, 104-108 East B Street, Iron Mountain, 1954: A clown stood in front of the Braumart Theater advertising the movie "3 Ring Circus" in 1954. Notice the ticket booth located between the two sets of double doors. [Tom and Liz Renn]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



The Braumart Theater, 104-108 East B Street, Iron Mountain, 1956: "The Lone Ranger" (Mike Klobucher) appeared in front of the Bramart Theater in 1954 to promote the movie of the same name. "Our Miss Brooks" was also playing. The Dickinson Hotel can be seen in the background. [Tom and Liz Renn]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



The Braumart Theater, 104-108 East B Street, Iron Mountain, late 1950's: Patrons stacked canned goods in bushel baskets and on a table in the lobby to gain admittance to the Braumart Theater prior to the Christmas holidays to help the less fortunate. Santa Claus and two uniformed ushers helped, and Frank Osteroth, theater manager, stood in the back at the left. [Tom and Liz Renn]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



The Braumart Theater, 104-108 East B Street, Iron Mountain, late 1950's: lcicles and snowflakes adorned the concession at the Braumart Theater prior to the Christmas holidays in the late 1950's. Santa Claus and Frank Osteroth, theater manager, were being helped by the clerks. [Tom and Liz Renn]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



The Braumart Theater, 104-108 East B Street, Iron Mountain, late 1950's: The banner held by a uniformed usher and Frank Osteroth, theater manager, at the Braumart Theater in the late 1950's noted the Penny's Movie Party. Judging from the young audience, the matinee may have been sponsored with free admission. Note the architectural appointments of the theater's auditorium, including the set of three arched windows at either side of the back wall. [Tom and Liz Renn]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



The Braumart Theater, 104-108 East B Street, Iron Mountain, 1958: Crowds lined up to see Walt Disney's movie "Tonka" on a winter day in 1958 in front of the Braumart Theater. There are fingerprints on the left side of this photograph. Note the light bulbs under the marquee and the street sign with the movie playbill. [Tom and Liz Renn]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



The Braumart Theater, 104-108 East B Street, Iron Mountain, 1959: Clowns promoted "The Big Circus," playing at the Braumart Theater in 1959. Notice the orderly line of patrons, largely children, and the sign at the left indicating Jacobs Restaurant (Bob and Lola Jacobs), where Polly's Underground Pub is located in 2013. [Tom and Liz Renn]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



The Braumart Theater, 104-108 East B Street, Iron Mountain, 1961: Chinese lanterns adorned the concession stand in 1961 when "Flower Drum Song" was featured at the Braumart Theater. Bill Riske, accompanied by his date in a kimono, wore his varsity jacket. The railing for the stairway leading to the restrooms in the basement can be seen at the far right. [Tom and Liz Renn]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



The Braumart Theater, 104-108 East B Street, Iron Mountain, 1961: Apparently donations of food were accepted for admission to "The Honeymoon Machine" in 1961 at the Braumart Theater. Note the long lines extending east to the end of the block. *[Tom and Liz Renn]*

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



The Braumart Theater, 104-108 East B Street, Iron Mountain, 1962: Five young Braumart employees posed in front of the windows dressed in western gear to promote the 1962 movie "How the West Was Won." [Tom and Liz Renn]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



The Braumart Theater, 104-108 East B Street, Iron Mountain, 1966: Motorcycles appeared en force to promote "The Wild Angels," playing at the Braumart Theater in 1966. Peter Fonda and Nancy Sinatra starred in this movie. Note the skier figure at the far left above Erickson's Restaurant, owned and operated by Willie Erickson, a local Olympic skier. [Tom and Liz Renn]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



The Braumart Theater, 104-108 East B Street, Iron Mountain, 1966: Teens and their motorcycles appeared en force to promote "The Wild Angels," playing at the Braumart Theater in 1966. Leather jackets, however, were missing. The marquee lights highlight the entrance. [Tom and Liz Renn]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



The Braumart Theater, 104-108 East B Street, Iron Mountain, 1966: Another, closer view shows teenage boys and their motorcycles promoting "The Wild Angels at the Braumart Theater in 1966. Leather jackets, however, were missing. The marquee lights highlight the entrance. In 1967 remodeling took place with rocking chair seats installed for "the ultimate in comfort." [Tom and Liz Renn]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



The Braumart Theater, 104-108 East B Street, Iron Mountain, 1968: Braumart Theater patrons braved the cold to get their tickets for Romeo & Juliet, a much-acclaimed movie, in 1968. William Shakespeare may have been upset that his name was misspelled on the marquee. *[Tom and Liz Renn]*

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



The Braumart Cinemas, 104-108 East B Street, Iron Mountain, 1983: The Braumart Theater's auditorium was divided into two parts in 1982. Note that the ticket booth was no longer between the two sets of double doors, and the red "Braumart" had replaced the lighted version. In 1983 "Mr. Mom" and "Risky Business" were playing. In April, 1995, a new eight-screen cinema opened on U.S. 2 in Quinnesec. The Braumart showed second-run films for a while and again showed some new releases before closing in January, 1996. [Tom and Liz Renn]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



The Braumart Cinemas, 104-108 East B Street, Iron Mountain, 1983: The Braumart Theater's auditorium was divided into two parts in 1982. In 1983 "Breathless," starring Richard Gere, and "Superman III," starring Christopher Reeve, were listed on the marquee. *[Tom and Liz Renn]*

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



The Braumart Cinemas, 104-108 East B Street, Iron Mountain, 1983: The Braumart Theater's auditorium was divided into two parts in 1982. In 1983 "Breathless," starring Richard Gere, and "Superman III," starring Christopher Reeve, were listed on the marquee. Note that the ticket booth was no longer between the two sets of double doors, and the red "Braumart" had replaced the lighted version. [Tom and Liz Renn]

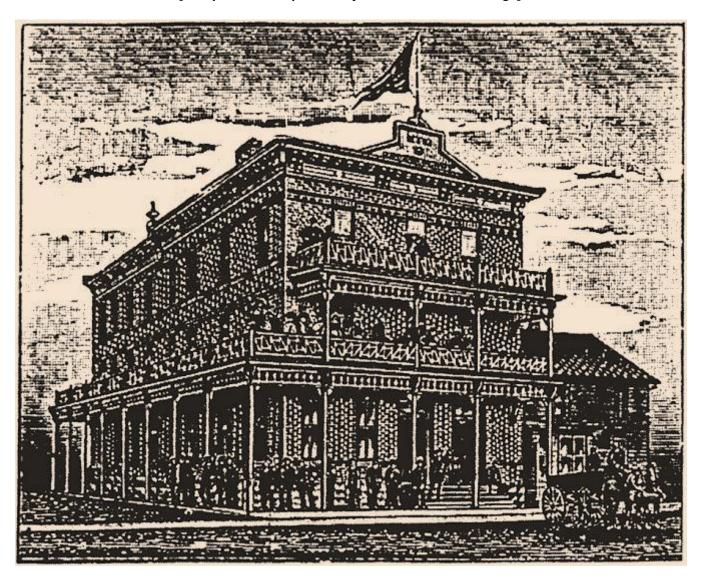
[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]

100 BLOCK OF WEST B STREET



The Commercial Hotel, 101-105 West B Street, Iron Mountain, 1889: This advertisement appeared in *The Menominee Range*'s special supplement for Thursday, July 4, 1889. The supplement was lithographed by the Calvert Lithograph Company of Detroit, Michigan. *[Menominee Range Historical Museum]*

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]

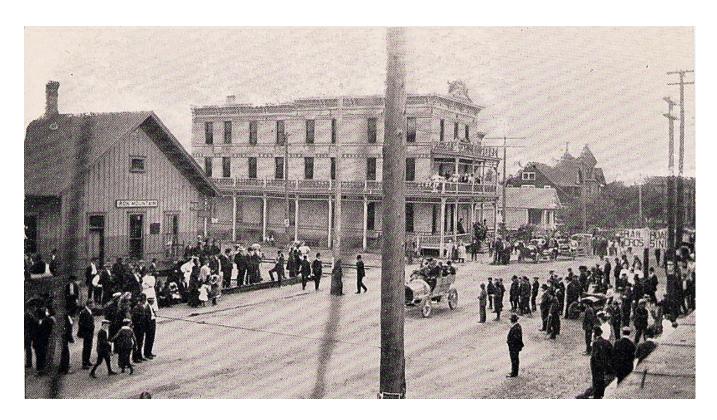


The Commercial Hotel, 101-105 West B Street, Iron Mountain, 1889: Ground was broken for the construction of the Commercial House on September 1, 1887. The plans for Vivian C. Chellew's hotel were drawn by a Milwaukee architect, and the contract was awarded to J. Bonnett & Son, of Whitewater, Wis., who sent Frederick H. Strup to supervise the construction of the building. The hotel, fronting on West B Street, measured 34 x 80 feet and was 38 feet high – three stories of solid brick. The first floor consisted of a 20 x 30 foot office and a 30 x 47 foot dining room with built in china closet and two fireplaces. The old Phinn Hotel, a wooden structure which previously stood on the site, housed the kitchen. There was a large front entrance to the bar, the billiard room, bath rooms and barber shop in the basement. The second floor had 11 "sleeping rooms" averaging 10 x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet in size and a 20-foot square parlor with a fireplace. There were 15 "sleeping rooms" on the third floor averaging 10 x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet in size. The entire building was heated by steam, lighted by gas and provided with hot and cold water. Vivian C. Chellew stated at the grand opening, held on Tuesday, January 17, 1888, that his cost for the building, furnishings and equipment was over \$25,000.

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]

In May, 1889, William H. Jenkins leased the Commercial Hotel. In March, 1893, John P. Outhwaite leased the hotel. In February, 1896, Ira A. Bean leased the hotel. In July, 1897, W.F. McMyler leased the hotel. In February, 1902, Ira A. Bean again leased the hotel.

This cut of the Commercial Hotel appeared in an advertisement in *The Menominee Range*'s special supplement for Thursday, July 4, 1889. The supplement was lithographed by the Calvert Lithograph Company of Detroit, Michigan. *[Menominee Range Historical Museum]*



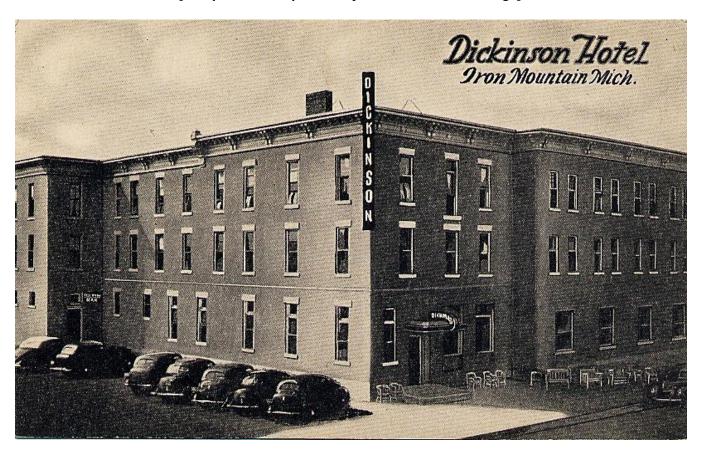
St. Paul Depot and Commercial Hotel, West B Street, Iron Mountain, ca. September 2, 1907: The line of early automobiles processing east on Iron Mountain's B Street in this postcard view may have been en route to the first annual hill climbing contest sponsored by the Menominee Range Automobile Club on September 2, 1907. The course was up East B Street from Stephenson Avenue to Superintendent Elwin F. Brown's house at the Pewabic Mine. Buildings visible on the south side of the street from left to right included the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Depot, the Commercial Hotel, operated by Claude H. and Frank M. Milliman, and the residences of Andrew Swanson (115), Fred C. Parmelee (119) and J.T. Mason (126). [William John Cummings]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



The Milliman Hotel, 101-105 West B Street, Iron Mountain, ca. 1920-1925: On February 1, 1903, Frank M. Milliman and Claude H. Milliman, of Belle Plaine, Iowa, became owners of the hotel which remained in their possession until April 30, 1936. The Millimans made three additions to the structure – the first in 1907 when the Milliman House was the hotel's name, the next in 1913 and the last in 1921. [William John Cummings]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



The Dickinson Hotel, 101-105 West B Street, Iron Mountain, 1940-1950: From May 1, 1936 to March 1, 1937 Alfred Keast, former manager of the Crystal Inn, Crystal Falls, leased the Milliman Hotel. *[William John Cummings]*

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



The Dickinson Hotel, 101-105 West B Street, Iron Mountain, 1940-1950: Warren W. Scherer, of Crystal Falls, purchased the Milliman Hotel for \$48,000, taking possession on March 1, 1937 and operating the hotel under the name of the Dickinson Hotel until September 16, 1944. The name change occurred within the first two years after the sale of the hotel. [William John Cummings]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



The Dickinson Hotel, 101-105 West B Street, Iron Mountain, 1945-1950: On September 16, 1944, Scherer sold the hotel to Lou Henry, of Crystal Falls, and his son-in-law, David M. Kennedy. The Kentucky Fried Chicken franchise was acquired in 1961. They operated the hotel until November 26, 1969. [William John Cummings]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



The Dickinson Hotel, 101-105 West B Street, Iron Mountain, 1945-1950: The announcement of Kennedy's sale of the Dickinson Hotel to a new corporation, Dickinson Hotel, Inc., consisting of Glenn A. Anderson, president, Paul B. Dishnow, secretary and treasurer, Margie L. Anderson, vice-president, and Irene H. Dishnow, director, was made December 4, 1969. On Sunday, June 7, 1987, the Dickinson Inn ceased operation after brunch. The Commercial National Bank & Trust Co. purchased the hotel June 10, 1987, and the building was razed beginning on Saturday, July 18, 1987. [William John Cummings]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



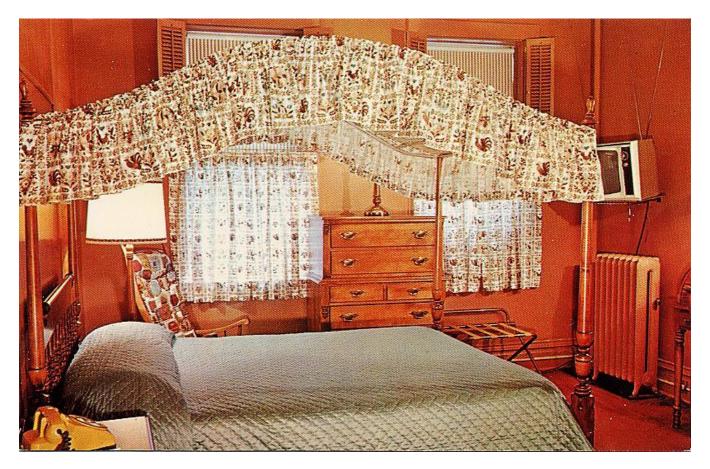
The Lobby of the Dickinson Hotel, 101-105 West B Street, Iron Mountain, copyright 1955: This postcard view of the lobby was copyrighted in 1955. The reception desk is visible in the background. Note the bellhop reaching for a guest's suitcase. [William John Cummings]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



The Slalom Room of the Dickinson Hotel, 101-105 West B Street, Iron Mountain, ca. 1955-1965: This postcard view shows the Slalom Room – the Ski Bar and Grill – a favorite place to gather for locals and skiers enjoying a weekend on the slopes of Pine Mountain. [William John Cummings]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



The Bridal Suite of the Dickinson Hotel, 101-105 West B Street, Iron Mountain, ca. 1955-1965: This postcard view shows the bridal suite of the Dickinson Hotel with a four-poster colonial style canopy double bed and colonial furnishings. [William John Cummings]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



The Dickinson Hotel, 101-105 West B Street, Iron Mountain, ca. 1950-1960: Special ski trains and ski busses came to Iron Mountain to enjoy the slopes at Pine Mountain in the 1950's and 1960's. Here a Trailways Bus marked "special" is parked in front of the hotel. The Dickinson Hotel catered to the ski crowd. David Kennedy, far right in the black overcoat and hat, did much to promote ski weekends, including a "wheeled" horse-drawn sleigh. [Don Khoury]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



L.M. Hansen Livery Sale & Boarding Stable, 100 West B Street, Iron Mountain, ca. 1899-1906: Hoose & Gage (Jay W. Hoose and Fred Gage) operated a "Livery, sale and boarding stable" here in 1892, advertising: "General teaming. First class livery turnouts at reasonable prices." Louis M. Hansen leased the Gage livery barn in September, 1899, his sign indicating L.M. Hansen Livery Sale & Boarding Stable. Joseph DeConcini ran a livery stable and feed store here by 1907. In 1913 John H. McKenna operated a livery and sale stable here. The property, located directly across from the Commercial Hotel, seemed to change hands frequently. [Menominee Range Historical Museum Photo]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



Unidentified Livery Stable, 100 West B Street, Iron Mountain, ca. 1890-1910: Hoose & Gage (Jay W. Hoose and Fred Gage) operated a "Livery, sale and boarding stable" here in 1892, advertising: "General teaming. First class livery turnouts at reasonable prices." Louis M. Hansen leased the Gage livery barn in September, 1899, his sign indicating L.M. Hansen Livery Sale & Boarding Stable. Joseph DeConcini ran a livery stable and feed store here by 1907. In 1913 John H. McKenna operated a livery and sale stable here. In mid-October 1915 Calvi & Tollen were remodeling their livery barn here, "putting in a glass front and side windows; also a stone foundation and concrete floor, making the building suitable for a garage." A 24 x 36 foot addition was built in the rear as a repair shop. John Lloyd and Garnet James leased the garage, opening their business in February, 1916. By 1925 Winkler Motor Company, Herbert Winkler, proprietor, sold Oldsmobiles and Rickenbacker Motor Cars here, and in 1935 Emil Johnson operated Johnson's Garage at this location. [Menominee Range Historical Museum Photo]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



Central Methodist Episcopal Church, 112 West B Street, Iron Mountain, ca. 1890-1900: The Central Methodist Episcopal Church was dedicated May 26, 1889, and this photograph, taken by Jorgen J. Eskil, probably dates shortly thereafter. The corner of the parsonage can be seen at the right, and a corner of the Iron Mountain Co-Operative Society, located in the Spencer Block, is visible at the left. The church was destroyed by fire January 5, 1944. [Menominee Range Historical Museum]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



Iron Mountain Mercantile Company, Ltd., 118-122 West B Street and the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, 112 West B Street, Iron Mountain, ca. 1900-1910: Looking east, the Iron Mountain Co-Operative Society, established by 1902 in the Spencer Block (John T. Spencer) at 118-1922 West B Street, was managed by Alex LaViolette. In June of 1910 it became the Iron Mountain Mercantile Co., Ltd. The 70 x 90-foot remodeled structure burned to the ground on January 15, 1935. The Central Methodist Church, built in 1882, was located at 112 West B Street. A white horse-drawn hearse parked in front of the church, probably indicated the funeral of a child was in progress when the photograph was taken. The 61-year-old church was destroyed by fire on January 5, 1944. These structures were across the street from the Commercial Hotel and some private residences. [Gene Derwinski/Dick Ferris]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



Josiah Beard Blacksmith & Wagonmaker, 124 West B Street, Iron Mountain, ca. 1907: Iron Mountain's northeast corner of Carpenter Avenue and West B Street was the site of numerous transportation-related businesses during the early 1900's. In 1902 Martin Harvey's blacksmith and wagon shop was located in this building. By 1907 Josiah Beard had taken over, specializing in blacksmithing, horseshoeing and wagon-making. An article in the April 13, 1911 edition of the Iron Mountain Press announced the sale of Beard's establishment as follows: A new business firm — known as Freeland Corning & Co. — closed a deal last Saturday for the purchase of the Beard blacksmith and wagon shops at the corner of West B street and Carpenter avenue. The business will be enlarged so as to include a first-class garage with automobiles for sale and hire. Josiah Beard, who is a first-class worker in iron and wood, will remain in the service of the firm. Mr. Corning is a machinist and has had experience in the best shops hereabouts as well as in the construction of automobiles. Freeland G. Corning and William Parent, probably the "& Co.," were operating an automobile garage on this site as Corning & Co. in 1913. [Menominee Range Historical Museum Photo]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



Gottfried "Guffy" Johnson's Garage, 124 West B Street, Iron Mountain, ca. 1915: An article in the June 10, 1915 edition of the Iron Mountain Press announced the establishment of another new automobile firm at this address as follows: Gottfred [sic – Gottfried] Johnson and Howard Sandercock have succeeded to the automobile business of Charles Rauer, at the corner of West B street and Carpenter avenue. The young men have a thorough knowledge of all departments of the automobile business and are first-class machinists. They have held positions with Mr. Rauer for several years. Messrs. Johnson and Sandercock are progressive young men and enjoy the confidence of the community. It is safe to predict that they will make a success of the business and that work entrusted to them will receive prompt attention. The firm also will succeed to the local agency of the famous Overland automobile.

This photograph, said to date to 1915, shows a group gathered on the Carpenter Avenue side of Gottfried "Guffy" Johnson's garage. Pictured from left to right are Art Johnson, W. Carlson, Bob Dennins, Lawrence Contarini, Gottfried "Guffy" Johnson, R. Evans and Ernest Lindstrom. The partnership had changed to Johnson & DeGayner (Gottfried "Guffy" Johnson and Eugene J. DeGayner) when the following article appeared in the May 3, 1917 edition of the Iron Mountain Press: Many new automobiles are being sold here this spring and the demand for light delivery trucks is very large. During the past ten days, Edward G. Kingsford, agent for the Ford, has received and sold over sixty cars. He has orders booked for many more. Johnson & DeGayner have sold a number of Overlands and are expecting three carloads. Nearly a dozen new trucks have appeared on the streets during the past few weeks.

An article in the October 21, 1920 *Iron Mountain Press* noted DeGayner, "district agent for the Dodge and other automobiles," had recently purchased the garage and had contracted Tom Stafford to erect a 47 by 49-foot addition at the rear of the building, as well as remodel the

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]

original structure. DeGayner remodeled the structure to include "one of the finest auto display rooms in the city," according to an article in the December 3, 1924 edition of The Iron Mountain News. By 1935 DeGayner & Kesler (Eugene J. DeGayner and Russell A. Kesler) were "Dealers for Dodge and Plymouth Motor Cars and Dodge Trucks." [Gene Derwinski/Dick Ferris]

200 BLOCK OF WEST B STREET

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]

100 BLOCK OF MERRITT AVENUE



St. George's Hospital, Southeast Corner of the Ludington Mine Location at the North End of Merritt Avenue, Iron Mountain, ca. 1910-1920: St. George's Hospital was built in the late summer and fall of 1889 to accommodate miners not working at the Chapin Mine, who had access to medical treatment at the Chapin Hospital. Built by Dr. John D. Cameron and Dr. Joseph Addison Crowell, the hospital accommodated ten patients and was named in honor of the patron saint of the Cornish, who comprised a large segment of the city's population. By 1891 St. George's Hospital had room for fifteen beds and nurses' quarters. Dr. William Hutchinson and Dr. Krohn were hired as assistants. [Menominee Range Historical Foundation Museum Photo]

HISTORY OF ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL Southeast Corner of the Ludington Mine Location at the North End of Merritt Avenue Iron Mountain, Michigan

By William John Cummings

St. George's Hospital, located on the southeast corner of the Ludington Mine Location on Merritt Avenue north of Fleshiem Street, was built in the late summer and fall of 1889 to accommodate miners not working at the Chapin Mine, who had access to medical treatment at the Chapin Hospital. Built by Dr. John D. Cameron and Dr. J. Addison Crowell, the hospital

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]

accommodated ten patients and was named in honor of the patron saint of the Cornish, who comprised a large segment of the city's population.

Dr. Cameron, hired by the Menominee Mining Company to care for the Chapin Mine's employees and their families, arrived in Iron Mountain early in 1882, and was joined in November, 1882, by Dr. Crowell. They had approximately 300 miners under their care when they began to practice, but this number reached 3,400 in 1890. In that same year the Chapin Hospital, more of an office than a hospital, was built at the northeast end of the Chapin Pit where Park Avenue turns toward the North Side. Allen Hopper was the orderly, or male nurse, assigned to the hospital, and also took care of the mine's horses. The miners had one dollar deducted from their monthly pay for medical care which covered all medicines and doctor's fees.

By 1891 St. George's Hospital had room for fifteen beds and nurses' quarters. Dr. William Hutchinson and Dr. Krohn were hired as assistants. An article in September 24, 1891 issue of *The Iron Range*, Iron Mountain's leading newspaper at the time, stated, "DRS. CAMERON and Crowell were notified by Supt. Cady last Friday that their services would not be required at the Chapin mine after this month, as he desired to have physicians who would devote their time exclusively to the needs of the men employed at that mine, and the position was offered to Dr. Carpenter, of Stambaugh." Apparently the time the doctors spent with patients at St. George's Hospital was not appreciated by Superintendent Cady.

In 1892 or 1893, a trained nurse from Cook County Hospital in Chicago, Miss Mary Beer, came to Iron Mountain to nurse at St. George's Hospital. A buxom, short, heavy-set woman, Miss Beer became matron, and later superintendent of the hospital. She taught nursing to Miss Annie Murphy and Miss Dora Alexander, who also worked in the hospital. Nurse Beer was remembered as somewhat of a character. Although she was strict, the miners still liked her, and asked for her whenever they needed a nurse. She later became a school nurse, checking students for lice, and giving them baths at the Chapin Dry.

In 1892-1894, Drs. Cameron and Crowell were listed as "Physicians and Surgeons" in charge of the St. George Hospital with office hours from 8 to 9 a.m.; 1 to 2 p.m. and 7 to 8 p.m. They were still listed as doctors at St. George Hospital in 1902-1903. The two doctors dissolved their partnership well before Dr. Cameron's sudden death on Saturday, October 3, 1908, when he suffered a fatal heart attack at his home. In 1913 Dr. Crowell was listed as the surgeon at St. George's Hospital, and Dr. S.Edwin Cruse worked there as assistant surgeon.

St. George's Hospital eventually became the property of the Oliver Iron Mining Company, and had been operated under a lease when it was closed permanently by December, 1923, when efforts were being made to establish Iron Mountain's General Hospital, formerly the Scandinavian Hospital and then the Westerlin Hospital, located at 615 East G Street.

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



St. George's Hospital, Southeast Corner of the Ludington Mine Location at the North End of Merritt Avenue, Iron Mountain, ca. 1910-1920: St. George's Hospital eventually became the property of the Oliver Iron Mining Company, and had been operated under a lease when it was closed permanently by December, 1923, as efforts were being made to establish Iron Mountain's General Hospital, formerly the Scandinavian Hospital and then the Westerlin Hospital, located at 615 East G Street. [Menominee Range Historical Foundation Museum Photo]

200 BLOCK OF MERRITT AVENUE

300 BLOCK OF MERRITT AVENUE

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]

400 BLOCK OF MERRITT AVENUE



The German Hotel, 407 Merritt Avenue, Iron Mountain, ca. 1900-1910: The German Hotel, operated by Marsch & Gothe (John Marsch and Fred Gothe), in 1892 at this address boasted "Good accommodations by the day or week. A fine bar of wines and liquors in connection." The man in the white shirt and long white apron is William Gothe. His wife, Margaret Gothe, is the woman standing second from the right at the corner of the building, together with their children and dog. Both of the proprietors resided in the hotel at that time. In addition, Chris Gothe, who worked at a brewery, and Peter Marsch, a laborer, both boarded at the German Hotel. The German Hotel was listed at 407 Merritt Avenue in 1902, but there was no record of proprietors. Fred Gothe's name was not found in the directory and John Marsch worked in railroad construction and had a sales stable at 220 East Hughitt Street at that time. The entries for the German House and the German Hotel appeared with the erroneous address of 107 Merritt Avenue in the 1907-1908 and 1913 city directories, respectively.

The American Hotel, Anthony Baraga, proprietor, operated at Merritt Avenue on the southeast corner of Hughitt Street in 1925, the owner living on the premises. In 1935 the American Hotel was listed at 407 South Merritt with a different proprietor, Anton Loverich. [Menominee Range Historical Museum]

500 BLOCK OF MERRITT AVENUE

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]

600 BLOCK OF MERRITT AVENUE

700 BLOCK OF MERRITT AVENUE

800 BLOCK OF MERRITT AVENUE

200 BLOCK OF CARPENTER AVENUE

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]

300 BLOCK OF CARPENTER AVENUE



Johnson Produce Market, 300 South Carpenter Avenue, Iron Mountain, ca. 1935-1936: Charles J. Johnson ran the Johnson Produce Market at 300 South Carpenter Avenue on the southwest corner of the intersection with West Ludington Street by 1939. The store operated here until Johnson's death in 1944. He is pictured here in the interior of the store in about 1935-1936 with his daughters (left to right) Lois (Nelson), Dorris (Negro) and Jean (Thekan). After 1925, but by 1935, Charles J. Johnson's grocery store was at 104 West Ludington Street, where part of the Bijou Theatre had been, next to Serena's general merchandise store at 108. [Jean (Johnson) Thekan]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



Lundholm's Standard Service, Southeast Corner of Carpenter Avenue and West Ludington Street, Iron Mountain, ca. 1968-1969: Rudy Lundholm, Jr., owned and operated Lundholm's Standard Service on the southeast corner of Carpenter Avenue and West Ludington Street. This photograph was taken around the Christmas holidays in 1968 or 1969. [Sue (Lundholm) Wilson]

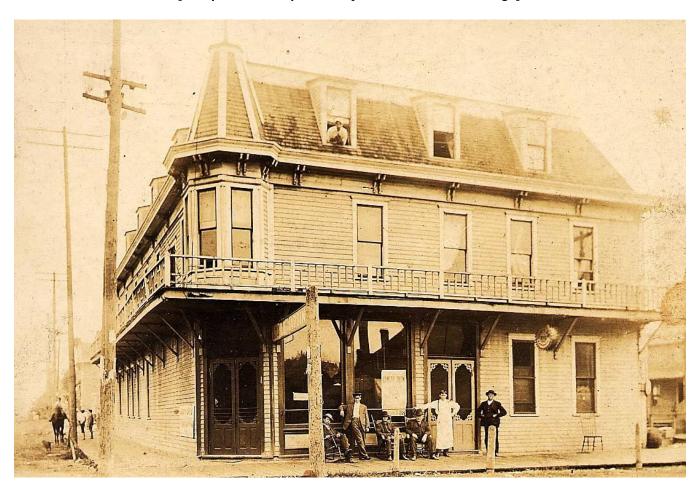
[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]

400 BLOCK OF CARPENTER AVENUE



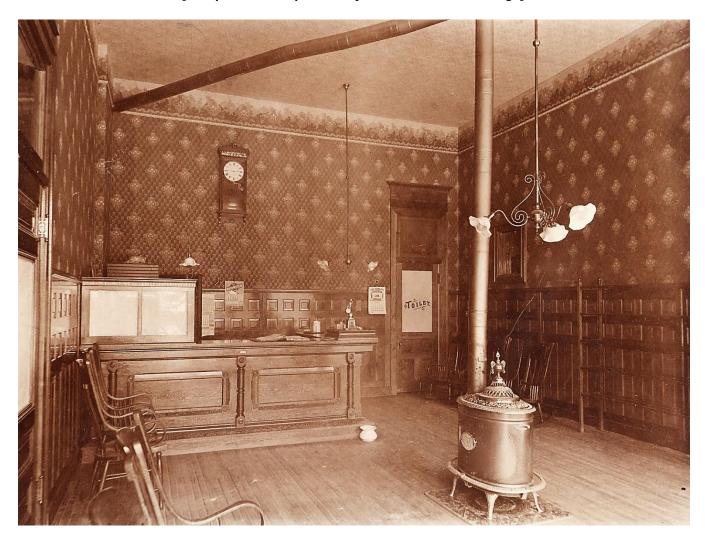
The Peter Patient Hotel, Southwest Corner of Carpenter Avenue and East Hughitt Street, Iron Mountain, ca. 1891-1900: Peter Patient erected this three-story hotel and saloon during the summer of 1891. Around the turn of the century William James Harding ran the establishment as the Hotel Harding and was still managing the business in 1935. By 1959 the building was known as the Hotel Flinn, Sam R. Flinn, proprietor. Donald R. Cooper was the owner when the Hotel Flinn burned December 2, 1963. [Gene Derwinski/Dick Ferris]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



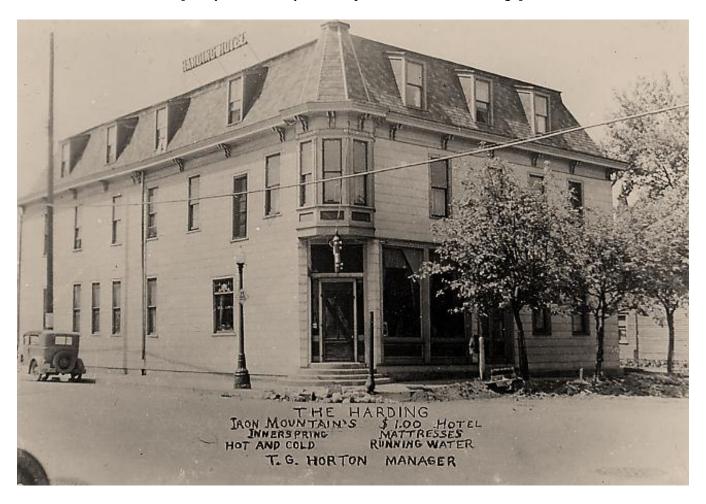
The Harding Hotel, Southwest Corner of Carpenter Avenue and East Hughitt Street, Iron Mountain, ca. 1900-1910: Jorgen J. Eskil took this photograph of the Harding Hotel, formerly the Patient Hotel, early in the twentieth century. An inscription on the back of the photograph noted that "Jim" was on the horse at the side of the hotel, and also that Jack Eslick and Martin King were pictured, probably on the porch, perhaps seated in the rockers on the East Hughitt side of the building. Note the woman, perhaps a maid, peering out of the left dormer window. [Menominee Range Historical Museum]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



The Harding Hotel, Southwest Corner of Carpenter Avenue and East Hughitt Street, Iron Mountain, ca. 1900-1910: Jorgen J. Eskil took this photograph of the Harding Hotel office area, including the reception desk, early in the twentieth century. Note the fancy electric lighting fixtures, the parlor stove situated in the center of the room with the lengthy stovepipe and the bentwood chairs. The beautifully paneled walls were topped to wallpaper with a wide border at the ceiling level, and a regulator clock hung high above the reception desk. The glass on the door at the far left is marked "Toilet." [Menominee Range Historical Museum]

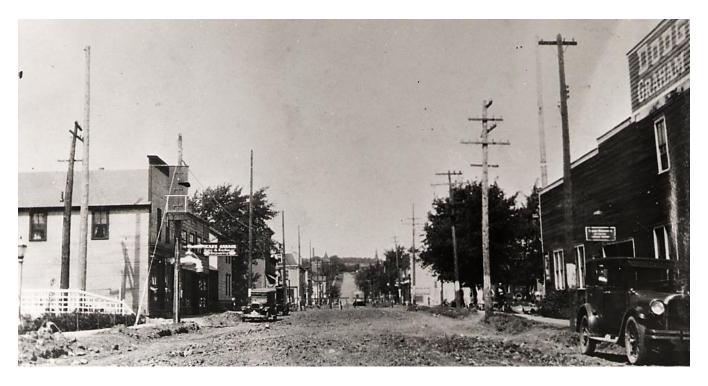
[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]



The Harding Hotel, Southwest Corner of Carpenter Avenue and East Hughitt Street, Iron Mountain, ca. 1935-1945: The Harding Hotel had 32 rooms and was owned and managed by Thomas G. Horton by the late 1930's and early 1940's at 201 West Hughitt Street. This advertising postcard would date from 1935 to the early 1940's. Billed as "Iron Mountain's \$1.00 Hotel," the guests slept on "Innerspring Mattresses" and enjoyed "hot and cold running water." [William John Cummings]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]

500 BLOCK OF CARPENTER AVENUE



The 400 Block and the 500 Block of Carpenter Avenue Looking North, Iron Mountain, ca. 1920-1925: This snapshot was taken just past the intersection of Carpenter Avenue and West B Street, Iron Mountain, in the early 1920's. Apparently grading work was being done on the 400 and 500 blocks of Carpenter Avenue. The huge faucet hanging as a business sign from the two-story building at the far left indicated a plumber's shop. Perhaps Edward J. Hammel, who had a shop at 405 Carpenter Avenue in 1925, operated from this building when he began business in Iron Mountain a few years earlier. In 1925 this building housed a wholesale confectionery run by Simon J. Shada at the 514 address. At 512 Oril P. Savoie was the proprietor of the Peerless Radiator Repair and Welding Works in that same year. Eugene DeGayner began operating his garage in conjunction with the area's Dodge dealership at 124 West B Street in 1919 with Gottfried "Guffy" Johnson, but was operating on his own by 1921. The building at the right was DeGayner's garage. [Eugene DeGayner]

[Compiled and Captioned by William John Cummings]

600 BLOCK OF CARPENTER AVENUE

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