

Teal Lake

Early Scenes
White House
Logging in Teal Lake
Fishing
Canoeing
Boating

Teal Lake

Teal Lake is located adjacent to U.S. highway 41 within the City of Negaunee. It covers an area of 466 acres and has a maximum depth of 32 feet. Shallow shorelines are very limited with most of the lake being greater than 3.5 feet deep.

It's general shape is long and narrow with the bottom being almost flat. Teal Lake has provided a very popular and productive sport fishery for many years. Its species includes one of the few naturally reproducing populations of walleye found in the Upper Peninsula.

In 1995 the lake was opened up for swimming as the City was no longer using it as a supply for drinking water.

Chippewa Indians Of The Upper Peninsula

by Francis R. Burns

(Digest of a term paper, Northern Michigan University. Full, documented text, in Longyear Research Library.)

Some years ago an elderly neighbor of our family told me, after he had watched the fun poked at me for being partly Indian, to remember what Will Rogers said under similar circumstances, and reply: "Maybe your ancestors came over on the Mayflower, but mine were here to meet them." Undoubtedly this has helped me to become more proud of the little Indian blood that I have, though I did, early in life, learn to be proud of being Indian because of the stories my father told me. Later I found not all to be true!

Many people who hear the work "Indian" conjure up an image of a painted savage with a tomahawk in one hand and a scalp in the other, dancing wildly to a beat of tom-toms around a village fire. Still others see the Indian as a lazy, "fire-water" drinking, sun-scorched redskin, happily receiving government funds on a reservation. Surely there have been Indians such as those described. Even here in the quiet Upper Peninsula, Chippewas who have dominated this region have been seen in each role.

There seems to have been a general migration of the Chippewas from the north and east, arriving at or near Sault Ste. Marie about the same time as the first French. Levi in her book states that Samuel Champlain was thinking about fur trading in 1609 and at that time "established friendly relations with the Chippewas at Sault Ste. Marie."

The majority of Chippewa were a nomadic people who ventured far from their homes and villages in search of food and fish. They formed bands made up of about 600 Indians who in turn may have had thirty large family groups of about twenty persons in each group. These groups would break up into the smaller family groups in the fall and hunt, each in a separate area or on separate tracts of land. This may account for the fact that the Chippewa did not establish villages near Marquette. They probably spent the winter months where the living was easier and the winters less severe, but fished many good rivers on Superior's south shore during the summer.

In 1642, Raymbault and Jogues, two French Missionaries, journeyed westward to visit the tribes who lived west of Lake Huron and established a mission at St. Mary's River. The Chippewa at St. Mary's River, or the Sault, were called by the name of "Saulteaux." Missions were also established at LaPointe in 1665 by Claude Allouez, and at the Sault in 1668 by Jacques Marquette. Father Marquette and Bishop Frederic Baraga were two well known names among the Indian Missionaries of the Upper Peninsula.

The name for these particular Indians is either Chippewa or Ojibway.

Baraga writes the name, according to the continental orthography, Otchipwe, a form that has the same vowel sounds as Ojibway. It is also written Chippewa, which is a British corruption of Ojibway.

The foregoing explanation by Bishop Baraga for the name Chip-

pewa seems to be quite feasible. Another explanation may be:

Warren, the noted chronicler of his races, finds a possible origin of the word Ojibway in the puckered seam which distinguishes the moccasins of the tribe. There is however, a more plausible derivation, corroborated by reliable tribesmen. Since "Ojib" means puckered up and "ubway" means to roast, Warren draws the conclusion that "Ojibway" refers to the manner in which these Indians sometimes tortured their captives. Since Indian names are often derived from some peculiar custom or event, this particular group of Indians acquired the name "Ojibway."

The Chippewa, or Ojibway, along with nearly all other Indians felt the push of the white people who were

swept along in the westward movement. The land the Indians were on was what the white men wanted, along with its minerals and resources.

There has been some disagreement concerning the characteristics of the Chippewa Indians of the Great Lakes region. Kiniet recorded LaPotherie as saying

"The Chippewa were hospitable, proud, redoubtable to their enemies, improvident, and uneconomical. Raudot termed them great thieves. Sabrevois said their customs and language were the same as those of the Ottawa and that they were very industrious."

It may be thought by some that the only hostile Indians were those western Plains Indians who

— continued on page 8



A TYPICAL INDIAN ENCAMPMENT: At Lighthouse Point in the 1860's.

CHIPPEWA INDIANS OF THE U. P.

continued from page 7

ambushed, raided and scalped all white people. The Chippewa have not been portrayed as savages, although there are instances of them warring and winning battles over even the most savage Indians of this area. For the most part the fighting of the Chippewa was with other Indians and not with the white people.

Father James Marquette, missionary of the Chippewa Indians, was able to establish friendly relations with the Sioux. But it became necessary for the Chippewa to evacuate LaPointe in 1761 when their enemies, the Sioux, warred again with them. Among the reasons for the Chippewa not fighting with the white men was that the Chippewa were often found in areas least suitable for early white settlements.

This often rough terrain that the Chippewa settled on, the long, cold winters and the nomadic nature of these Indians did not allow them to become an agricultural tribe. They did raise some crops, mostly corn. Cranberries and wild rice were among the foods that they gathered. The records of explorers as early as 1633 reveal the Chippewas making maple sugar. Fish was a vital part of the Chippewa's diet, primarily because of the abundance of fish in the Great Lakes region. Fish were taken summer and winter by both spear and net.

The dwellings of the early Chippewa were usually dome shaped or the tee-pee type. These were made with slender poles and covered with birch and other bark. The bark could be rolled up and easily carried from place to place. A fire was usually built in the center of the "house" on a dirt floor with the smoke filtering through an opening in the center of the roof.

Statements indicated that the Chippewa did not establish villages near Marquette very soon after the first contact with the whites. This was due, not only to the severity of the winters and the Indians nomadic nature, but dangerous for their frail craft. Some years lapsed before any type of settlement was established in this particular region.

Evidences of later groups of people, no doubt Indians, explorers, and furtraders have been found near Marquette also. . . Indian graves were found by the pioneers



CHARLIE KAWBAGAM with his wife Charlotte and their adopted children. Taken at Presque Isle in the 1890's.

. . . Ruins of an old log house, and an iron pot containing nearly a half bushel of lead bullets were dug up on South Lake Street, which indicates the presence of fur traders in the 1700's or early 1800's, though historians do not mention any kind of headquarters here, though there were two trading posts in the Grand Island area.

Although the Indians did not settle this region early, they did seem to come from the Bay de Noc area of Lake Michigan and across the narrow part of the Upper Peninsula. The Whitefish and Escanaba Rivers provided passage by canoe, leaving only short distances to portage and brought the Indians to points on Lake Superior east of Marquette. A census taken by Henry R. Schoolcraft in 1839 indicates Indians in that vicinity. "Of the 961 counted, only 81 of them were in the Chocolate River (Marquette) area. . . As the census were taken during the summer months probably most of the Indians were living in the woods."

When one of the first parties did arrive in the area now known as Marquette, they found Marjigeesick, an Indian who later played an important role in the discovery of iron ore.

"At the beginning of the period of American settlement, the neighborhood of Iron Bay, where the town of Marquette has since sprung up, was frequented by

— continued on page 9

CHIPPEWA INDIANS OF THE U. P.

continued from page 8

family of one Mahjigizhik, which was apparently recognized as having some sort of right to the soil. We catch glimpses of this family, however, at other widely distant points on the south shore, indeed from the Sault Ste. Marie as far west as the mouth of the Pine River.

"Here in camp near the site of the Huron Mountain Club, about a hundred years ago, a daughter was born to them and received a name that means 'Sailing with the Wind.' I knew her as a blind and wrinkled squaw, a childless, motherly soul, who with her husband, my good friend Kobowgam, had adopted and reared several orphans. Her baptismal name was Charlotte."

The first contact with Marjigeesick appears to have been about 1832 by Jack LaPete, his father and family, who were sailing from Fond du Lac by canoe. As they rounded Presque Isle and came near to the mouth of the Dead River, they decided to visit with the Indian they saw painted up. When Marjigeesick was asked by Jack's father what he was painted up for, he replied, "Nothing, today is Sunday." Asked how he knew it was Sunday, he stated: "See how bright it is, not a cloud in the sky, it must be Sunday."

It was Jack LaPete's father who acted as interpreter for the Philo Everett party in 1845, when Marjigeesick showed to them the iron ore deposits in Negaunee. An interest in the company was promised to Marjigeesick, which he never received. Jack LaPete later testified in behalf of his sister-in-law, Charlotte Kawbawgam, at the lawsuit in 1889, brought against the Jackson Iron Co., for the interest promised Marjigeesick.

Jack LaPete, whose real name was Francis Nolan, was born a half-breed about 1820 and later married a sister of Charlotte Kawbawgam. He journeyed to Washington several times as interpreter for the Indians of the Upper Peninsula. Mr. Homer Kidder used LaPete as interpreter while getting information from Kawbawgam concerning the Chippewa Indians.

Charlie Kawbawgam, better known as Chief Kawbawgam, was the last chief of the Chippewa Indians of this area. He was also among the area's first residents. Born to Chief Shaw-wa-no at the eastern end of

the Peninsula, Chief Kawbawgam was a "chief of blood."

He was an excellent type of the original owners of the soil and an unusually creditable specimen. He was a full blooded Chippewa and a chief by blood. What is more, he was a good Indian, and he lived a good life, according to his lights.

It is not known if Chief Kawbawgam was in the vicinity when Marjigeesick was a guide for the Everett party, but it is possible that he was. The Kawbawgams had what has been called the first "hotel" in Marquette, "The Boggam House," near the Carp River.

Chief Kawbawgam, at the time of his death in 1902, was thought to have been 103 years old. For the last twenty years of his life, he and his wife Charlotte lived in a house on Presque Isle, in Marquette, which was built by Peter White and Alfred Kidder. The house stood near the spot where the concession stand is now located. When the Chief died in 1902, a long funeral procession carried his body to the burial spot on the east side of Presque Isle, overlooking Lake Superior. His wife moved in with her adopted son, Fred Cadotte, and lived there in Chocoley Valley until she died two years later, in 1904. She was buried alongside her husband.

The monument that now marks the grave of the last chief of the Chippewa of this area is a boulder, believed to have been carried over from Canada by a glacier. It is not just "a boulder!" Bob Hume, the caretaker of Presque Isle at the time of Kawbawgam's death, was once offered \$1,000.00 for it, but refused the offer.

It is likely though that some people may forget the original owners of our land, some may forget the Indians of Michigan, and some may forget those of the Great Lakes region, but those who are direct descendants will long remember and be proud of the Chippewas of the Upper Peninsula.

(Editorial Note: We are pleased to announce that Mr. Burns has received his M.A. degree in audiology from Northern Michigan University and has been appointed an instructor in speech at the University of Maine, Orono, Me.)





NEGAUNEE WATER WORKS,

JUNE 9, 1895.

[NEGAUNEE, MICHIGAN]

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Johnson Sawmill and Waterworks

PANORAMA OF TEAL LAKE No. 1.

JUNE 9, 1894 [? 1895]

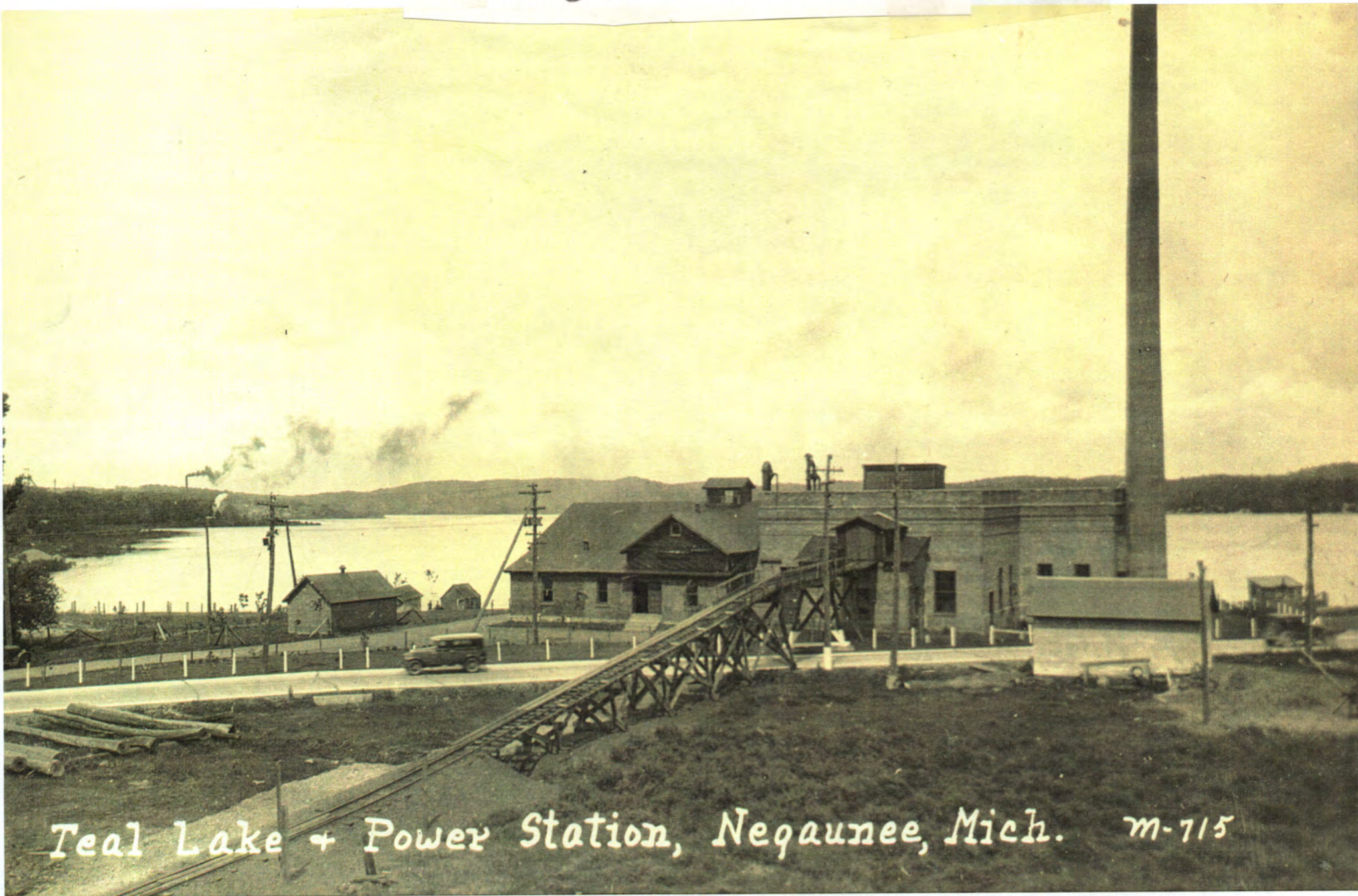
[MEGAUNEE, MICHIGAN]

[See ALSO HALL Neg. # 5024.]

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old negaunee water works



Teal Lake + Power Station, Negaunee, Mich. m-715



1895

LOGGERS CAMP



1895



NORTH TURT LAKE 1800





THE ABOVE PICTURE IS OF THE NEELY & WILLIAMSON SAWMILL TAKEN ABOUT 1899. THE SAWMILL WAS LOCATED NEAR TEAL LAKE. LOGS WERE CUT ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE OF THE LAKE AND FLOATED TO THE MILL SITE. ALL PERSONS IN THE PICTURE ARE EMPLOYEES.



LOGGING 1895



LOGGING NORTH TEAL LAKE 1895

LOADING LOGS,
MARCH 4, 1895

[? NEAR NEGAUNEE, MICHIGAN]

909B

Logging at
North real Lake
~~1860~~

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Loading Chemicals Log

Steam Loader

Oplog No 119

LOADING LOGS FROM SLEDS TO
CARS FOR SHIPPING.

MARCH 4, 1895.

[? NEAR Negaunee, Michigan]

1895

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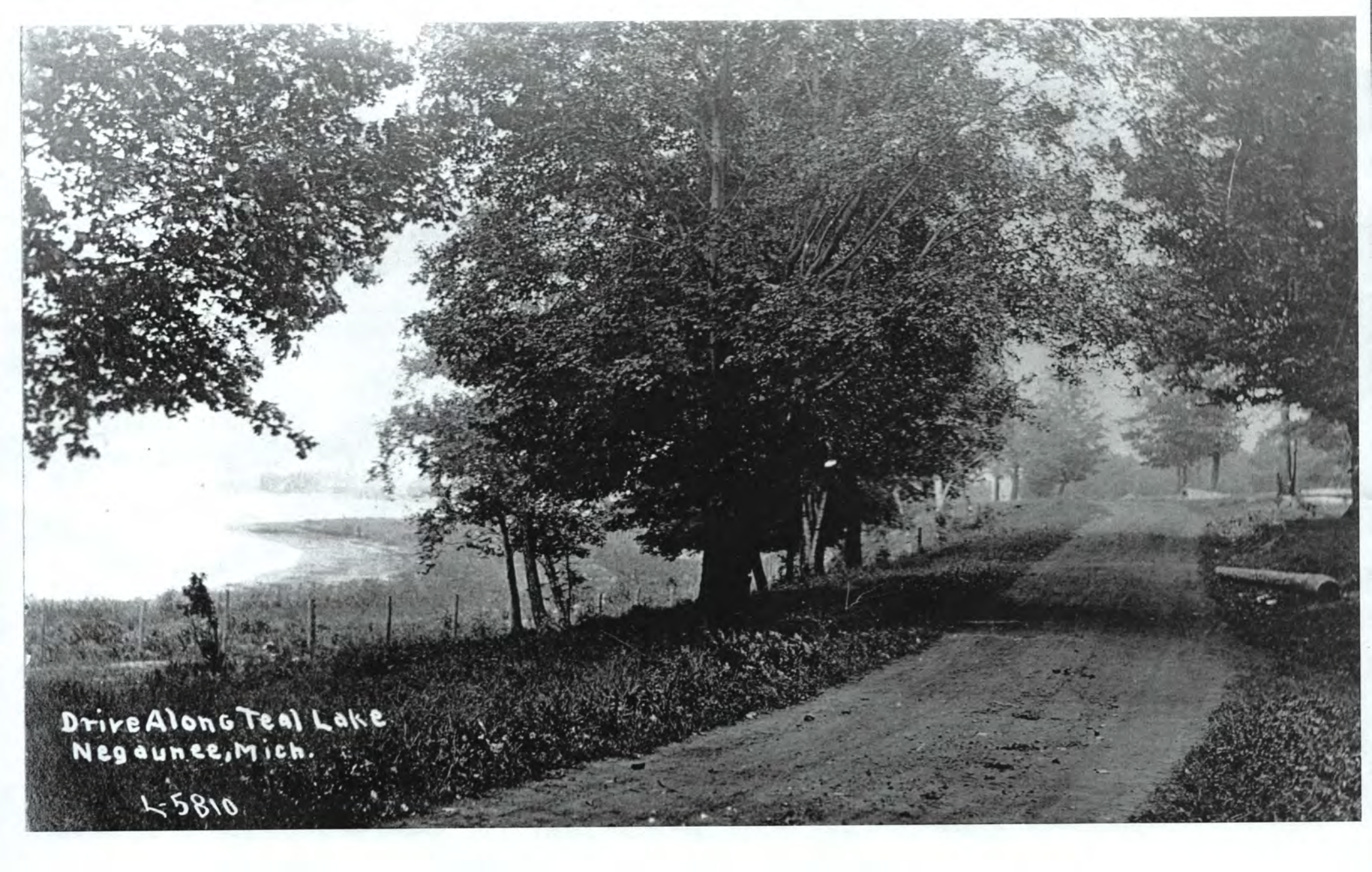
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PHOTO OF TEAL LAKE SHORE - EARLY 1900'S



On the shore of Braasteds Farm on the West end of Teal Lake

A black and white photograph showing a dirt road that curves from the bottom right towards the center of the frame. The road is flanked by dense vegetation and a line of trees. In the background, a large body of water, identified as Teal Lake, is visible under a bright sky. A fence line runs across the middle ground, separating the road area from the lake. The overall scene is a rural landscape.

Drive Along Teal Lake
Negaunee, Mich.

L-5810



Teal Lake



Toivo "Bill" Savolainen



**Hilda and Tobias Savolainen
with a days catch of fish**

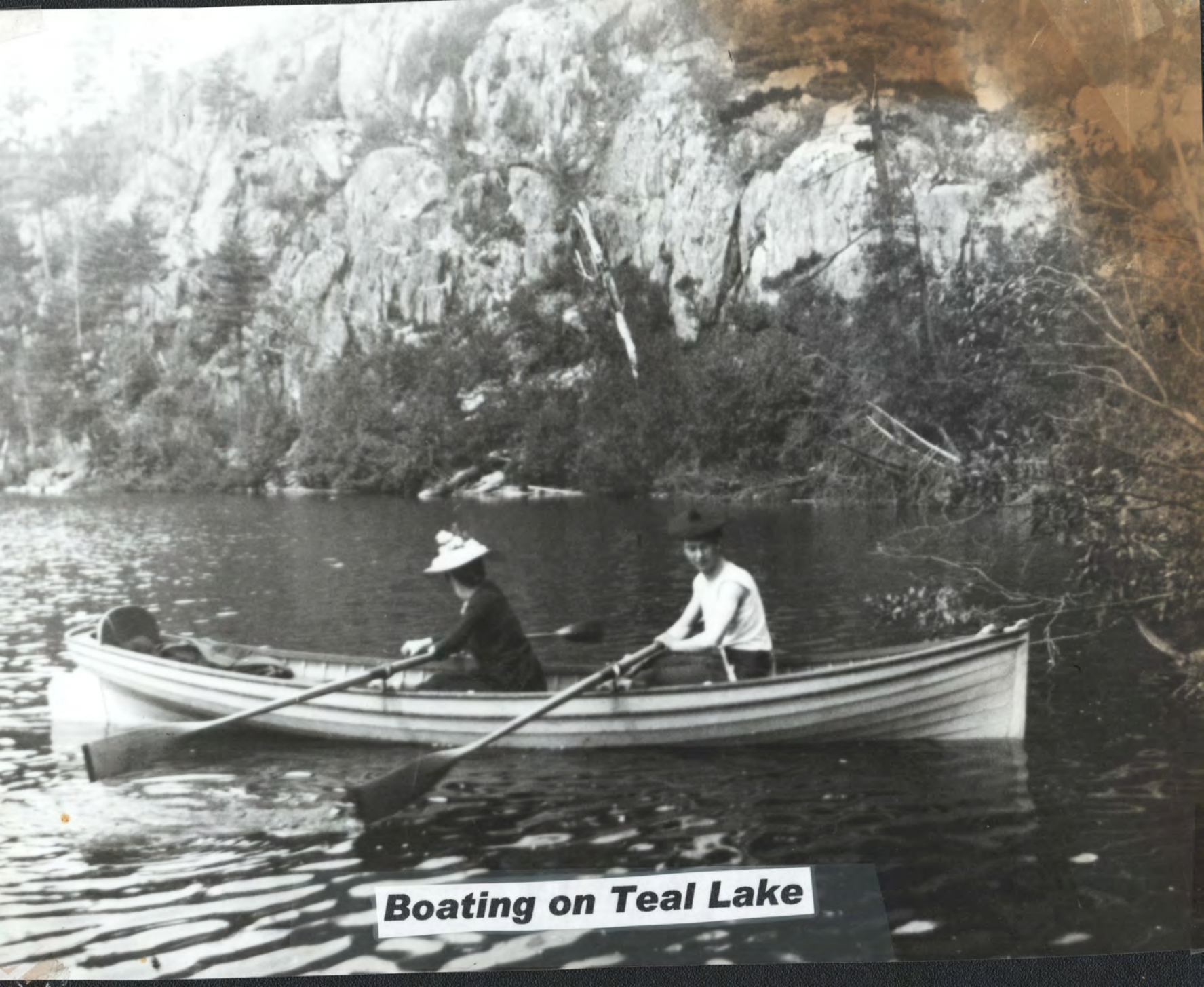


Tarmo Savolainen



Tobias Savolainen





Boating on Teal Lake



WEST END OF TEAL LAKE

TEAL LAKE T.

JUNE 16, [18] '95.

[NEGAUNEE, MICHIGAN]

1895

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TEAL LAKE ~~view~~ West from
the Foot. [NEGAUNEE, MICHIGAN]

JUNE 9, 1895.

1895

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WOODS

MAY 4, 1895.

[? NEGAUNEE, MICHIGAN]

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909A

The
White House



The White House at Teal Lake

The "White House" was built in 1852 at a point that jutted out into Teal Lake, near what is now Cambria Location. It was built before there was any such place as Negaunee by a wealthy businessman as a summer resort for his ailing daughter.

It was only used one summer for the purpose for which it was built, the young girl died before another summer came around.

It was later used as a miners boarding house. It burned to the ground in May of 1879. It is thought that the fire was intentionally set because of squabbles among several parties as to who would take possession of it.

This painting of the "White House" on Teal Lake is one of the best known landscapes by E. Schrotty, who settled in Negaunee in the 1880's. The painting was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Corbit and remained in their estate until it was willed to Mrs. Rollin E. Drake. Mrs. Drake presented it to the City of Negaunee on July 6, 1941.

THE "WHITE HOUSE" AT TEAL LAKE, NEGAUNEE
(From the Weekly Mining Journal May 3, 1879)

FIRE--The "white house" is no more; it burned to the ground at 2 o'clock Monday morning. When the fire was discovered a general alarm was sounded, but the engine was not taken out. Three or four persons went out to the scene of the fire and got there just in time to see the last remnant of this historic building succumb to the flames.

The house was unoccupied but was not long to remain so. It was used every summer as a miners' boarding house, and some parties were to have moved into it the very day it was destroyed. The building was a very desirable one for a boarding house, and there was a sort of squabble among several parties for the possession of it. It is openly asserted that it was an incendiary fire, and it surely looks very much that way. An untenanted building, standing alone in the woods, is not very liable to burn down in the dead of night, unless set on fire.

With the burning of the "white house" one of the oldest landmarks of this city has disappeared. The building was the oldest one in this neighborhood, and has quite an interesting history. It was built about 25 years ago by a wealthy man from Kentucky, as a summer resort for a daughter in failing health. The lumber used in its construction was hauled by wagon from Marquette through the dense forests. That was many years before there was any such place as Negaunee.

The first summer after being finished it was occupied for the purpose for which it was built, but never after. According to the story the fair invalid died before another summer came around, and the owner of the house never occupied it afterwards. It remained vacant until the labor riots twelve years after, when it was used as a barracks for the soldiers that were sent here to preserve order. When they left, the house again remained untenanted until the Teal Lake mines opened, when it was utilized every summer as a miners' boarding house.

It stood upon a beautiful and romantic spot on the edge and overlooking the lake, and must have been strangely beautiful and romantic to its occupants during that summer, so many years ago, when the stillness of the surroundings were broken only by the faint ripple of the waters, the moaning of the winds, the singing of the birds by day and the screech of the owls by night. It was always an objective point with summer ramblers and picnic parties. Many are the loving couples that have wandered out to this old landmark through the woods, or rowed over the lake to it. Many were the names recorded on its woodwork and plastered walls by men and women long forgotten. Some were written with pencil, some with chalk and some engraved in the wood; but they were to be seen all over the house, inside and out.

It derived its name from being painted white, which made it very prominent in contrast with the dark green surroundings. Teal Lake will appear rather odd for awhile with the "white house" gone. The destruction of this old landmark is to be regretted, and whoever set it on fire ought to be pitched headlong into the middle of the lake with a heavy stone tied to his neck.



Photo By Bob Rogers

Date 12-97

PICTURE WAS TAKEN FROM
A PAINTING OF JEAL LAKE
1850'S

<No. 7>007 36+00 MNMNN-05AU 163



BRAASTADS LANDING WEST END OF TOAL LAKE

3
B RAASTAD'S LANDING,
HEAD OF TEAL LAKE
[NEGAUNEE, MICHIGAN]

9/16/[18]94

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Four Lives Lost In Teal Lake

Iron Herald
June 24, 1904

The sacrifice of four lives in a boating accident on Teal Lake last Monday add's another sad chapter to Negaunee's history. Only two of a party of six survived the capsizing of there craft in mid-lake, and these two undoubtedly owe their lives to two young men who bravely put out in another boat in the face of a dangerous gale and by dint of the most strenuous effort and calculating judgment succeeded in reaching the two survivors, who probably could not have with stood another roll of the craft, whose air-tight compartments had kept it from going to the bottom. The four who lost their lives were well known, and the youth of three of them made their death doubly sad. It has indeed, been a week of sorrow for all Negaunee, for the shadow did not stop at the homes of the families afflicted, but must have crossed ever threshold in the city.

Victims and Survivors

The four victims of the accident were:

1. Mrs. Ema Stillson Orr. Age 42; Wife of Archie Orr.
2. Miss Florence Crane. Age 17; Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W.J. Crane
3. Roy Mitchell. Age 16; Son of Mr. and Mrs George Mitchell
4. Gordory Piper. Age 15; Son of Capt. and Mrs. James Piper

The two who were rescued were:

1. Miss Beatrice Crane. Age 16; Sister of Florence Crane
2. Henry L. Hallam. Age 16; Son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hallam of Marquette

The young men who went to the rescue of the party were John Larson and William Buzza.

Friday, July, 26th

Drowned in Teal Lake Nazer and Wilfrid Remillard

Nazer and Wilfrid Remillard, brothers, and well known residents of the city, lost their lives last Sunday night in a drowning accident at Teal Lake. Nazer Remillard's life was given in a vain effort to save his brothers life. Wilfrid Remillard made his home with his aged parents on the shore of the lake, and Nazer who was married, resided in the same vicinity. The double funeral was held Wednesday morning from the parents home, services being conducted at the St Pauls Church.

There were three in the boating party which had its termination in a double fatality, the occupants of the steel row boat being Wilfrid Remillard, John Peel, and Adrian Viant. They had spent some time in rowing about the lake, upon nearing the water works dock on the return trip, some of the occupants are said to have begun rocking the craft. According to the generally accepted version of the accident Remillard was wholly disregardful of the consequences of this act, but Viant and Peel finally became frightened, jumped from the boat and started to swim for shore.

The precipitate departure of these two had the effect of capsizing the craft, and Remillard, who was not a good swimmer, was thrown into the water Viant and Peel reached the shore before that gave thought to Remillard's predicament and realized that he was not in a condition to aid himself. The two men ran to the family home to give the alarm and Nazer, who chanced to be visiting his parents, hastened to the lake and plunged in to rescue his brother. When the swimmer reached the side of the drowning man the latter in his frenzied struggles threw his arms about his rescuer, and the dead - lock was fatal to both.

Officers and citizens spent the whole evening in dragging for the bodies which were recovered about 1 a.m some seventy-five feet from shore. Nazer Remillard was about 35 years of age, and besides his aged parents is survived by a widow and five children. Wilfrid Remillard was about twenty years old and unmarried. The older brother was a member of the French society at Ishpeming and the younger one held membership in the Chevaliers de Lafayette as well as in the National Protective Legion.

NEGAUNEE IRON HERALD NEWS PAPER
JULY 26, 1907





TEAL LAKE, MIRROR BAY.
NORTH SHORE.

NECAUNEE, MICHIGAN CIRCA 1893.

Photo by T. G. HALL.

FROM THE HALL COLLECTION
IN THE ARCHIVES.

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WEST END OF TEAL LAKE

WEST END OF TEAL LAKE,

JUNE 16, [18]95

[NEGANEE, MICHIGAN]

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THE BALLAD OF NANCT MALL

'Twas many, many years ago
I heard my motner say,
'Nalcy and Levi, we're going north,
Tomorrow is the day."
She's talked of this quite often
Since Father passed away,
but I never thought it would come to pass.
I was wrong. There'll be no delay.

The journey north was difficult,
and fraught with danger, too,
but Mother said to struggle on.
What else could we do?
So no matter if it rained a lot,
And in spite of winds that blew,
We had to keep on going
To start a life quite new.

We finally reached that northern land
Near a spot now called Negaunee.
'Twas settled once by Indians -
I don't think they were Pawnee.
But our first home was at a forge,
where ore from a mine near by
was smelted into iron blooms,
Then brought to ships lying nigh.

The place was thickly forested,
wild animals lurked quite near,
But Levi and I went into the woods
Picking berries without fear.
Before our pails were half-way filled
The howls of a wolf were heard.
We ran so fast, we fairly flew.
It's true! You have my word.

I fell in love and married,
But it didn't last long. You see
Before three happy years had passed,
He was killed by a falling tree.
But he left me a precious legacy -
A darling little daughter.
She eased the pain of losing him.
How lucky that I got her!

And then I met George. His surname Mall
Became mine forever after,
For we were married, and finally
My tears were changed to laughter.
Soon after came distressing news -
The forge would have to close,
And many soon would be unemployed,
George would be one of those.

So we moved to Negaunee, the village
That bordered on Teal Lake.
'Twas there our friend, James Reynolds
Had a cottage we could take.
His home was a veritable mansion.
It was called the White House by all.
we lived in it as caretakers
When they moved south in the fall.

The years have passed, our family grew.
we've known happiness and sorrow.
Now every day I fervently pray
For an ever peaceful tomorrow.

PAGENT ON TEAL LAKE












Pageant on Teal Lake in the 20's



Pageant on Teal Lake in the 20's





THIS FAMILIAR BLUFF ON THE NORTH SHORE OF TEAL LAKE
IS A MASSIVE OUTCROPPING OF AJIBIK QUARTZITE.



Scene on Highway #41, Negaunee, Mich. m-131

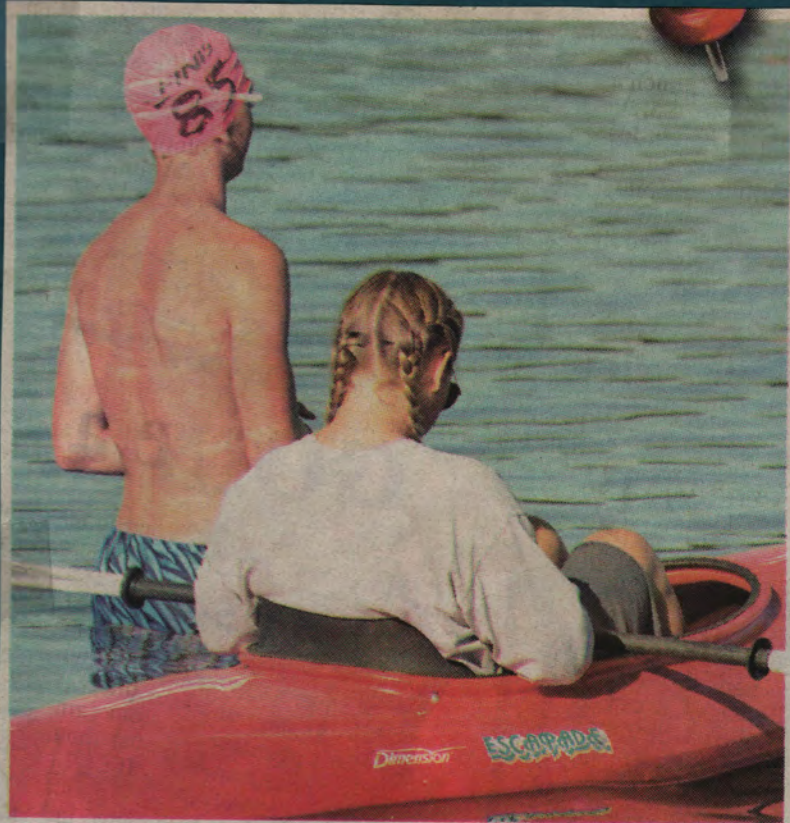
The past in pictures: Old U.S. 41

Time was when Marquette residents going to Negaunee—and anyone else traveling west on U.S. 41—approached Teal Lake and the Twin Cities along this route. Old U.S. 41, in the foreground, is now Croix Street, and a full complement of residences today occupies the large field to the left of the highway—an area

that once served as an airfield and perennial carnival grounds. The road became a street when the highway was rebuilt and rerouted away from the lake.—(Marquette County Historical Society photo)

Teal Lake Swim

Organized by Dr. Mike Grossman
as a benefit for diabetes.



A race volunteer in a kayak waits with competitor Ethan Wallner on Teal Lake in Negaunee before the start of the 2 1/4-mile swim.



Swimmers prepare near the Negaunee shore for the start of the 2 1/4-mile swim across Teal Lake.
(by Elizabeth Bailey)

Teal Lake Swim: Benefit for Diabetes





Marilyn Hart and Margaret Twichell welcome spring while enjoying an afternoon ski on Teal Lake on March 21. (Photograph by Bud Hart) Readers who want to submit photos for publication in the Big Picture should send them as large format jpps to mheath@miningjournal.net, photos@miningjournal.net or bsargent@miningjournal.net. Readers should include who took the photo, and where and when the photo was taken.



Teal Lake, on a calm day with clouds reflecting on the water



Bunker Hill Mine
Ann Street



PHOTO BY CHARLES STOLNACK

DONATED BY CHARLES STOLNACK

MATHER "B" MINE IN NEGAUNEE, MICH. TAKEN EARLY EVENING DEC. 1971