Medical practice during most of the 19th century was carried out in private homes or occasionally in a private doctor’s office. During the Industrial Revolution, hospitals in large cities had a reputation for being dirty. Many people contracted diseases from staying in the hospital because doctors did not know how disease spread. Therefore, those that could afford it called a doctor to their homes. Doctors usually worked in a wide geographic area, and were expected to treat everything from toothaches to stomach aches, fevers, and sick livestock. As the century progressed, knowledge of specific parts of the body increased, specialized tools and procedures were developed, and gradually, doctors became specialized in broad areas of medicine.
In the 1800’s, most doctors traveled by foot or horseback to patients’ homes. In this practice, a physician was limited in the number of tools and drugs he could use to those items that could fit in a hand-held case or saddlebags. It is understandable that the quality of care might be poor due to the combination of limited tools and the expectation of the doctor to treat a wide variety of ailments. Examinations and treatment were also done in a patient’s home. Examinations could include general observation of the patient’s body, the use of a stethoscope to the chest, lungs, and digestive track, or the analysis of blood or urine. A popular treatment was bleeding. There were many ways to bleed a patient and it was often done repeatedly over a short period of time. A single blood-letting could consist of 12 ounces, which is about 6% of an adult’s total volume of blood. Other principle treatments included specific diet instructions, rest, baths, massage, blistering specific areas of the body, sweating, enemas, purging through use of diuretics and emetics like ipecac, and prescriptions such as anti-inflammation creams or herbal pills.
Surgery could also be carried out in a patient’s home. Anesthesia was not widely used until the end of the century, so most surgeries were limited to surface areas of the body and a patient’s tolerance of pain. Early anesthesia consisted ether or chloroform, and carried some risk of asphyxiation. An additional risk in this type of surgical setting is infection. In the United States, anti-septic was not common until the turn of the century, so the risk of infection from any surgery was high.

Like today, 19th century doctors usually charged their patients per procedure. They may have charged more for emergency evening visits or charged less for the treatment of a child. One major difference from doctors of today is that 19th century doctors were not often paid with cash, but rather “in kind” with whatever produce, services, or goods were available to the patient. This was especially true for rural or frontier doctors.
These four early Iron Mountain physicians posed for the photographer in the early 1880’s. Standing, left to right, are Dr. John D. Cameron, Dr. B.W. Jones and Dr. Joseph Addison Crowell; seated, Dr. A.A. Metcalf. [Menominee Range Historical Museum]
MENOMINEE RANGE ITEMS. – The weather was quite cold the latter part of last week, but this week opens very warm and pleasant, and there are indications of rain.

A Frenchman by the name of Felix Suprise [sic – Surprise], who was working on the railroad about five miles east of the Breitung mine, while peeling cedar bark on the morning of the 20th to cover a shanty, cut a fearful gash in his arm just above the elbow. He was carrying his ax on his shoulder through thick underbrush, his toe caught and he fell, and the ax slipped down on his arm, and it being very sharp nothing but the bone of the arm stopped it. Dr. Belknap, the mining surgeon, sewed the wound together and otherwise dressed it, and sent him home to Wisconsin.

A man working at the Breitung mine cut his hand quite severely with an ax, which will lay him up for a few days. His name is Lego [sic – Legault].

WOLVERINE.

MENOMINEE RANGE ITEMS. – The fourth of July passed off very quietly. On the east end of the road the men all laid off and had a general spree, also the men at the Breen mine did not work, but everything was quiet; they indulged in a picnic which was a very pleasant affair.

...

The fourth at the Breitung mine was spent by the men working as usual, also on the railroad the same; but in the evening there was a large bonfire and a small show of fireworks, and the stars and stripes were flung to the breeze for the first time in this part of the country, creating a great deal of excitement in consequence, and the firing of guns and singing of national airs.

One of the bosses on the railroad, Mr. Chapman was his name, I believe had his shoulder dislocated while on duty. It was soon adjusted by Dr. Belknap, the mining surgeon, and he is doing well at present.
WAUCEDAH.

Dr. C.A. Fortier, formerly of Ishpeming, physician for the Emmett and Breen mines, reports the health of Waucedah good, and the doctor knows good health when he sees it, every time, as he stands in the front rank of his profession. He says gold and silver fever is about the only ailment in the place, at present.

QUINNESEC.

Dr. T.A. McLeod, the able physician of the Menominee mining company’s mines, is one of the favorite doctors of the range, and particularly at Quinnesec. Doc. secures a pile of births here and very few deaths.
The whilom [sic – former] correspondent of the IRON PORT at Vulcan, Dr. M.C. BELKNAP, has gone to the new eldorado, – Leadville, [South Dakota] to try his fortunes and also to get rid of some very aggravating twinges of the rheumatism which were wont, at certain times to dance an impromptu quadrille all over his nether extremeties [sic – extremities]. The doctor says that as soon as he gets cured up and makes his pile, he is coming back to spend the balance of his days, among the hills and pure air, of the Menominee region.

John McCachran, a man who broke his right leg in two places near the knee and hip, while at work in a lumber camp about two months ago, left for Marinette on foot the other day. It was Dr. C.A. Fortier who set the fractures, and that it was done well may be judged from the above facts.

On election day, to Mr. and Mrs. L. Whitehead, a son, weighing twenty pounds and four drams by a large majority. Dr. McLeod well.
EARLIEST NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS – 4

The Mining Journal, Marquette, Marquette County, Michigan, Volume XI, Number 562 [Saturday, April 26, 1879], page 8, columns 1-4 [The Menominee Ranger]

VULCAN.

Dr. McLeod, the popular physician, promises us lots of birth notices soon.

The Iron Port, Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan, Volume X, Number 24 [Saturday, May 17, 1879], page 3, column 4

PERSONAL MENTION.

Dr. J.S. North, of this place removed to Quinnesec on Wednesday last. He will practice medicine in company with Dr. J.A. McLeod[,] of Vulcan. The citizens of the Range have reason to congratulate themselves that they have two such good physicians and surgeons as doctors McLeod and North. Dr. North will be located at the chief town of the range and both will attend to any and all calls promptly and satisfactorily. The Iron Port wishes the two gentlemen success.

The Mining Journal, Marquette, Marquette County, Michigan, Volume XI, Number 565 [Saturday, May 17, 1879], page 12, columns 1-4 [The Menominee Ranger]

VULCAN.

Dr. McLeod, of the Menominee Mining Company, has taken unto himself an assistant in the person of Dr. J.L. North, an able physician and surgeon, from Escanaba. The two will make a strong team, and cheat death out of victims on the Menominee Range. The only chance for people to die down here now is from that terrible disease, old age.

QUINNESEC.

Dr. C.A. Fortier, of the Emmett mining company, has opened up an office in town for the practice of his profession. The doctor is a good physician but doesn’t know how to advertise worth a cent.


**EARLIEST NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS – 5**

*The Mining Journal*, Marquette, Marquette County, Michigan, Volume XI, Number 565 [Saturday, May 17, 1879], page 12, columns 1-4

**ESCANABA.**

**DR. J.S. NORTH**, our able and talented physician and surgeon, has severed his connection with Escanaba, and gone to Quinnesec, as assistant to **Dr. McLeod**, of the Menominee Mining company. The doctor leaves hosts of friends here who are sorry to lose him. Escanaba’s loss is Quinnesec’s gain in this particular instance.

*The Iron Port*, Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan, Volume X, Number 32 [Saturday, July 12, 1879], page 3, column 3

LAST Sunday while **William Leahey** was jumping out of a wagon at **Dickie’s camp**, four miles from Quinnesec, he had the misfortune to break a bone of his leg and dislocate the ankle joint. **Dr. North** was summoned and soon he had him in good shape again.

*The Iron Port*, Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan, Volume XI, Number 15 [Saturday, March 13, 1880], page 3, column 5

**RANGE ITEMS.**

A **MINER’S [sic – MINERS’] hospital** is to be established somewhere on the range, probably at Quinnesec. **Drs. McLeod** and **North** will be in charge thereof, which is guaranty [sic – guarantee] sufficient for efficiency and good management.
**EARLIEST NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS – 6**

*The Iron Port*, Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan, Volume XI, Number 16 [Saturday, March 20, 1880], page 3, column 5

**RANGE ITEMS.**

S.P. JONES, M.D., of Marinette, has been appointed surgeon to the Commonwealth and Florence mines.

*The Florence Mining News*, Florence, Florence County, Wisconsin, Volume II, Number 21 [Saturday, May 20, 1882], page 3, column 2

**CRYSTAL Falls** is growing rapidly. … **Dr. H.C. Kimball** has just gone into partnership with Dr. J.M. Mead and Crystal Falls has now a firm of practitioners [sic – practitioners], whose equal would be hard to find in this country.

*The Florence Mining News*, Florence, Florence County, Wisconsin, Volume II, Number 22 [Saturday, May 27, 1882], page 2, column 3

**Iron River Items.**

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Dr. Bond, Sr., of Quinnesec, was in the village last week and his son **Frank L.** has opened an office and will attend to the practice of medicine in this vicinity.

—Dr. McLeod has been compelled to take a rest, and to do so had to leave the range. This puts more work upon Dr. North, but he can stand more work than a mule.
Crystal Falls Matters.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

Dr. A.A. Metcalf, who has been spending a few days professionally at Iron River, returned on Monday. The Doctor is straight-forward and bound to succeed.

Dr. Tideman's small dog has learned tricks young, and with the dexterity of older kleptomaniacs, purloins sweet meats from boxes within his reach.

Iron River Ripples.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

Dr. Carpenter's new residence is nearly completed. It is modern in every sense and very pretty.
Dr. A.A. Metcalf commenced practicing for the Youngstown mine on August 1st. The doctor has moved his office to the Breese and Van Anden building opposite the Lockwood House, where he is nicely settled and ready during office hours to attend to the needs of the suffering public.

Dr. H.G. Tideman moved his office to the rear of J.E. Bower’s drug store Monday and will move his family there soon.
Crystal Falls Matters.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

Dr. Butts, of Mastodon, spent a few hours on our streets Monday.

Dr. Tideman is contented to stay around home now, as he has his office there and on Sunday morning found a thirteen and three-quarter pound attraction there besides. It’s a “young doctor.”

Dr. A.A. Metcalf and R.F. Breese, by the leaving of Mr. and Mrs. A. Breese, with whom they had been boarding, are left two lone and forlorn old batchelors [sic – bachelors]. The propose to marry each other and keep house, but the doctor got scared out and has gone to boarding at Lockwood’s, where he can get a good square meal. Now who can help these two young men out?

Crystal Falls Matters.

(CONCLUDED).

On Monday morning messengers came in post-haste from the Caledonia mine with the sad information that a little nine-month-old child of Capt. Cavender had been fearfully scalded. Dr. Tideman was called and spent the day and night with the little sufferer. It had been placed near the stove to warm and in a moment when the mother was not watching, had caught the coffee-pot, which was setting on the edge of the stove, and pulled it over with its boiling contents onto itself. Almost the entire surface of the legs and feet were blistered and large patches on its face, arms, side and abdomen were badly burned. The doctor estimates that fully half of the surface of the child is burned. At last reports the little sufferer was quiet and a little better. The poor mother is almost wild over the unfortunate accident.
PHYSICIANS IN EARLY DICKINSON COUNTY HISTORY
FRANK M. HESS, M.D., was born in Pennsylvania February 28, 1848. At the age of sixteen, he began as *clerk* for a short time; then went to school two years, and then came West [*sic – west*], and went with Hon. S.W. Hill, exploring in copper interest for five years on Isle Royale; at the end of this time, he began the study of medicine with Dr. William Solace; studied for three years; then entered college, and received a diploma in the spring of 1879 and 1880, and then went back to Calumet, and practiced one year; then he came to Iron Mountain, Mich., where he took charge of the Chapin Mine until October, 1881, and then came to Norway, and took charge of the Norway Mine, as attending physician. [*History of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, 1883 – Norway*, page 498]

LEVI J. KIMBALL, M.D., was born in Livingston County, N.Y., in 1840; received a liberal education at common school; then attended a select school for two years; then taught school six years, during which time he was studying medicine; then attended medical college at Detroit one term; then six months at Ann Arbor, Mich., and six months at Detroit, graduating in the spring of 1873, at which time he came to Lake Superior to practice, and took charge of [*the*] Spurr Mine for six years; came to Norway in September, 1879, where he established a drug store [*sic – drugstore*] and went into practice of medicine; was assistant doctor to the mine at Norway six months; he is interested in Indian [*sic – Indiana*], Hecla, Illinois, Maryland and St. Louis Mines; has interest in mineral and farming lands; is a member of Freemason and Odd Fellow societies. [*History of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, 1883 – Norway*, page 498]
EARLIEST NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS – 11

DR. WILLIAM J. SPENCER was born in 1857; began the study of dentistry at the age of twenty; has taken two courses at Ann Arbor, Mich., and began practice in 1880. He came to Iron Mountain in 1881, and located permanently. [History of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, 1883 – Iron Mountain, page 500]

WILLIAM H. WASHBURN, M.D., was born in Weyauwega, Wis., February 14, 1854; spent his boyhood at Oshkosh at school, after which he was a telegraph operator in Chicago for three years; then went to Rush Medical College, and graduated in 1877; then went to Ishpeming with Drs. Bigelow and Carpenter three years, and in June, 1880, came to Florence to practice medicine. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and also a member of the Temple of Honor. Is physician to the Florence Mine. He was married to Miss Esther Wilson, of Ishpeming, October 1, 1878. [History of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, 1883 – Florence, page 505]

DR. D.C. GRANT, dentist, was born in England in 1825, October 4; came to America in 1846, and stopped in Livingston County, N.Y., one year; then to Illinois three years; in Canada from 1852 to 1862, during which time he went into the study and practice of dentistry; thence to Ohio, attending medical lectures at the Starling Medical College, and left there in 1869 for New York State one year; thence to Houghton, Mich., eight years; thence two years in Hancock, and from there to Florence, where he is now in the drug and dental business. [History of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, 1883 – Florence, page 504]
Dr. Daniel M. Bond, son of Levi H. and Ann Bond, was born March 22, 1826, at Clarksburg, Harrison County, West Virginia, where he spent his youth.

Dr. Bond received an academic education, graduating with honor, after which he studied medicine for some years.

Dr. Daniel M. Bond married Mary J. Switzer in Harrison County, West Virginia, on December 27, 1848.

In the 1850 U.S. Census for Milton, Rock County, Wisconsin, Daniel M. Bond, 23, and Mary J. Bond, 18, were living in the home of his parents, Levi H. and Ann Bond.

Entering the Chicago Medical College, Dr. Bond graduated with honor.

After receiving his diploma, Dr. Bond located at Johnstown Center, Rock County, Wisconsin, where he resided about twenty-five years. He appears at that location in the 1855 Wisconsin State Census.

In the 1860 U.S. Census for Johnstown Center, Rock County, Wisconsin, Daniel M. Bond, 31, and Mary J. Bond, 28, both born in Virginia, lived at this location with children Florence Z., 6, and Lewis F., 3, both born in Wisconsin.

In the 1870 U.S. Census, Daniel N. [sic – M.] Bond, 42, and Mary Jane Bond, 35, both born in Virginia, lived in Wisconsin [exact location not noted in FamilySearch] with children Florene [sic – Florence], 15; Louis T. [sic – Lewis F.], 12; and Lillian, 7, all born in Wisconsin.

In about 1876-1877, Dr. Bond moved to Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin, nine miles west of Johnstown Center.

Dr. Bond came to Quinnesec in 1880. Son Dr. Frank L. Bond, 25, was listed on the 1880 U.S. Census as residing in Breitung, Menominee County, Michigan, at the home of Richard and Mary Barrett.

Dr. Daniel M. Bond moved to Iron River in 1882, where he lived until his death on March 10, 1892 at the age of 65. Dr. Bond’s father, Levi H. Bond, died in May, 1891, at Milton, Rock County, Wisconsin, at the age of 89.

Dr. Frank L. Bond, son of Dr. Daniel M. and Ann (Switzer) Bond, married Carrie (Jacobs) Smith, daughter of Hannibal C. and Mary I. (Davis) Jacobs on June 24, 1889, in Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin.
Dr. Daniel M. and Mary Jane (Switzer) Bond were the parents of three children: Mrs. E. Saunders (probably Florence Z.), wife of Edward Saunders, founder and present cashier of the Milton, Wisconsin, Bank; Frank L., who has been associated with his father for several years in the practice of medicine in Iron River and elsewhere, and Miss Lillian M.
Dr. Frank Lewis Bond and his wife, Carrie Minetta (Jacobs) Bond, lived in this house in Iron River following their marriage on June 24, 1889. Dr. Bond died December 3, 1895, following an accidental fall after being hit by a snowball. His widow went on to become a nationally reknown songwriter, famous for *I Love You Truly* (1901) and *A Perfect Day* (1910). [William J. Cummings]
Dr. Frank Lewis Bond, son of Dr. Daniel M. and Mary Jane (Switzer) Bond, was born October 20, 1858, in Rock County, Wisconsin.

In the 1860 U.S. Census, Daniel M. Bond, 31, and Mary J. Bond, 28, both born in Virginia, lived in Johnstown Center with children Florence Z., 6, and Lewis F., 3, both born in Wisconsin.

In the 1870 U.S. Census, Daniel N. [sic – M.] Bond, 42, and Mary Jane Bond, 35, both born in Virginia, lived in Wisconsin [exact location not noted in FamilySearch] with children Florene [sic – Florence], 15; Louis T. [sic – Lewis F.], 12; and Lillian, 7, all born in Wisconsin.

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Dr. Frank Lewis Bond, son of Dr. Daniel M. and Ann (Switzer) Bond, married Carrie Minetta (Jacobs) Smith, daughter of Hannibal C. and Mary I. (Davis) Jacobs on June 24, 1889, in Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin.

Carrie Minetta Jacobs was briefly married to Edward Smith. The marriage ended in divorce in 1887. Her only child, Frederic Jacobs Smith, came from this marriage.

Carrie’s second marriage in 1889 was to her childhood sweetheart, Dr. Frank Lewis Bond. They lived in Iron River, Michigan, where she was a homemaker and supplemented the family income with painted ceramics, piano lessons, and her musical compositions.

When the economy of the iron mining area collapsed, the family doctor had no money.

Struck by a child's snowball in late November, 1895, Dr. Bond fell on the ice, and died five days later, on December 3, 1895, from crushed ribs, in Iron River, Iron County, Michigan. He was buried in Oakhill Cemetery, Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin.

Carrie was left with debts too large to be covered by the $4,000 in proceeds of his life insurance, and she returned to Janesville. Selling ceramics, renting out a room, and writing songs did not produce enough money to pay her bills. She slowly sold off their furniture and ate only once per day.
After her husband’s death, Carrie Jacobs Bond resettled in Chicago with her son. She took in boarders and continued writing songs to make a living, producing *Have You Seen My Kittie?* and *The Bird Song*, both 1899. She soon founded a music-publishing house, the Bond Shop, a business she managed with the help of her son, who quit school at 17 to join her. Over the next decade Bond produced some of her finest songs, including the two most popular, *I Love You Truly* (1901) and *A Perfect Day* (1910). By the early 1920’s, Bond had become a national figure for both her songs and vocal talents. She had even sung at the White House for two presidents, Theodore Roosevelt and Warren Harding. But by then she had been forced to move her publishing house to Hollywood, California, owing to declining health. In 1932 her son *Frederic*, himself in poor health, committed suicide. Bond continued writing songs in the 1930’s and 1940’s, turning out such songs as *My Mother’s Voice* (1942).

Carrie Jacobs Bond died of a heart attack on December 28, 1946, in Glendale, Los Angeles County, California.
Word was received in this city late yesterday afternoon of the death of Dr. Frank Bond which occurred at Iron River, Mich., yesterday morning. Dr. Bond was born in Rock county, and attended Rush Medical college. He was a prominent politician and was postmaster at Iron River during Cleveland's first term. He was also prominent in secret society circles, belonging to the Masonic, Macabbee, Modern Woodmen and Pythian societies and will be buried under the auspices of the latter society. The remains will be brought to Janesville for interment. The funeral will be held from the home of Germain H. Davis, No. 5 Fifth avenue, at 2:30 o'clock Friday afternoon. The Knights of Pythias have charge of the arrangements.

Dr. Bond was married to Miss Carrie Jacobs Smith several years ago and also leaves a stepson. Mrs. J. B. Minor, mother of Mrs. Bond, was at his bedside when the end came.

All that was earthly of Dr. Frank Bond was laid to rest at Oak Hill cemetery this afternoon. Funeral services were held from the Fifth avenue home of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Davis, Rev. Mr. Ware, of Florence, Mich. [sic Wisconsin], officiating, while Rev. Victor E. Southworth, of All Souls church, read an appropriate poem. The floral offerings were many and beautiful. The song service was rendered by a quartet composed of Miss Blanche Hyde, Mrs. E. M. Hyzer, G. G. Paris and Will Garbutt. The funeral was in charge of the Knights of Pythias, of which order the doctor was a member. The pall bearers were W. E. Evenson, L. H. Becker, George M. McKey, Victor P. Richardson, Robert M. Bostwick and Dr. W. H. Palmer.
Spotted Horse, the one and only Indian doctor, continues to wear buckskin and prescribe [sic – prescribe] for the ills, fancied and otherwise, of Norway people.

FACTS FROM FELCH.

Doctor Whiteshield, of Detroit, has decided to locate in this village and has leased the Rian building for a residence. The Doctor also contemplates installing a drug store in the basement of the building. Dr. Whiteshield is a dentist as well as an M.D. and any one [sic – anyone] in need of his services will find him at the Rian residence, where he is staying for the present.
HOSPITALS IN EARLY DICKINSON COUNTY

IRON MOUNTAIN

- CHAPIN HOSPITAL – 402 Second Street
- PEST HOUSE – Iron Mountain
- PEWABIC HOSPITAL – 837 East B Street
- ST. GEORGE’S HOSPITAL – North Merritt Avenue
- EMERGENCY HOSPITAL – Vulcan Street
- SCANDINAVIAN HOSPITAL – 615 East G Street
- WESTERLIN HOSPITAL – 615 East G Street
- IRON MOUNTAIN GENERAL HOSPITAL – 615 East G Street
- VETERANS’ ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL – 325 East H Street
- DICKINSON COUNTY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL – Woodward Avenue
- DICKINSON COUNTY HEALTH CARE SYSTEM – 1721 South Stephenson Avenue
In 1881, shortly after Iron Mountain was founded, the Menominee Mining Company appointed Dr. John D. Cameron physician for the Chapin Mine and the Quinnesec Mine. Dr. Cameron came to the United States from Canada and began work at the Norway Mine September 1, 1880.

Miners employed by the Menominee Mining Company had one dollar deducted from their monthly pay for medical care which covered all medicines and doctor’s fees.

Dr. Joseph Addison Crowell joined Dr. Cameron in September, 1882. These two doctors had approximately 300 miners under their care when they began practice, but this number reached 3,400 by 1890.

In 1882 the Chapin Hospital, which was in effect more of an office than a hospital, was built at the northeast end of the present Chapin Pit where Park Avenue turns towards the North Side at 402 Second Street. Allen Hopper was the orderly, or male nurse, assigned to the hospital, and also took care of the mine’s horses.

A typical day for the doctors at the Chapin Hospital consisted of house calls first thing in the morning, morning office hours, afternoon office hours, house calls again in the late afternoon and night office hours.

When the doctors were called at night, they threw on a suit over their nightshirt and wrapped a handkerchief around their neck for a collar. They walked to their destination, as they could not take the time to hitch up a horse and buggy or sleigh.

During this era doctors addressed each other by their titles and last names and seldom reached a first name basis.

Dr. Cameron and Dr. Crowell were released from their duties at the Chapin Hospital by Superintendent Cady in late September, 1891, effective at the end of the month. Cady wanted to have physicians who would devote their time exclusively to the needs of the men employed at that mine. Dr. William J. Carpenter, physician and surgeon, who came from Ishpeming, Michigan, and also maintained an office in his home, and Dr. Arthur Gillam, assistant physician, replaced them.
Made a Bad Break.

Peter Lucia was in “Uncle Dick’s” saloon on Tuesday. He mixed himself up in some game of cards, and he claims that a big fellow threw him down and broke his arm. The landlord, however, swears that Peter fell down and received his injuries, and as nobody seems to know clearly who was the liar, Justice Bergeron did the best thing he could – that is, sent Peter to the Chapin hospital.

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. In view of the change so soon to be made in the superintendency it is a matter of some doubt whether the change in mine physicians will be effected. DRS. Cameron and Crowell are skillful and successful physicians and are moreover universally liked by the men they are called to attend. Were the matter left to the employes [sic – employees] of the mine, doubtless 90 per cent. [sic] of them would vote to retain the above mentioned gentlemen, who have attended the sick at the Chapin location for the past ten years. But THE RANGE can assure the readers that Dr. Carpenter is no less skillful and popular than the men he displaces. He is a man who unquestionably stands at the head of his profession, and if he comes here will give entire satisfaction.
In 1882, Leonora Schumacher Crowell came to the booming mining town of Iron Mountain as the new bride of Joseph Addison Crowell, M. D. Mrs. Crowell was twenty-three years old when she arrived from the east and her husband was twenty-eight. Over the next five years Mrs. Crowell wrote regularly to a younger sister, Dora, in Rahway, New Jersey. The newlyweds lived a single room in the Jenkins Hotel for over a year. [Menominee Range Historical Museum]
LETTERS FROM LENORA 1882-1885 – IRON MOUNTAIN - 1

[Lenora A. (Schumacher) Crowell, Wife of Dr. Joseph Addison Crowell]

September 18, 1882 – We have had glorious weather since we left home; this morning we had the first rain, but it has cleared again. Marquette is a beautiful place, and I wouldn't mind living there at all. We had to change cars twice from there to Iron Mt. The fare is outrageous! 6 cts. a mile, and such miserable cars to travel in! Addison wanted me to drive over to Keel Ridge yesterday with him, but I just don't feel like going around yet. If he wants me to, I may go today. I haven't been out at all yet. If Mrs. (Dr.) Cameron was only here I wouldn't mind; but she will arrive next week, and then it will be easier for me.

I like Dr. Cameron very, very well indeed. He isn't at all good looking, but ruddy, and smiling nearly always. He is a good-natured frank Scotch-man; shorter than Addison, rather stout, and somewhat sandy side whiskers. He is a little broad in his talk too, and beginning to get bald; but I like him real well. We met up at the station. It was dusk and indeed I felt truly I was in a strange land; especially when I was introduced as "my wife," and Dr. Cameron called me Mrs. Crowell when asking about our trip.

Oh! It was a miserable feeling I can tell you! Such a lone, lonely, strange feeling. The first night we arrived here Addison was called out at midnight, and didn't get back till after three in the morning. I didn't sleep for fear I wouldn't hear him when he returned, to let him in quietly.

September 20, 1882 – Mrs. Cameron came yesterday and I am heartily glad of it. She is nothing but a plain looking little girl, and, I think I shall like her very much. Last evening I was invited out to tea. Mrs. Orbison and Mrs. Finn called in the afternoon on me and took me away with them. They left word with Mrs. Cameron to send Dr. Crowell up in time for tea also: this was at Mrs. O's. This was her second call on me. She is a sweet little thing and has only just gone to housekeeping in a dear little home of her own. I have been introduced to Mrs. Jenkins, Dr. & Mrs. Cameron, Dr. Hutchinson, Mr. Swift, Mr. Chas. Branton or Barton (Frank knows him), Mr. Wicks, Mr. & Mrs. Orbison, Mrs. Orbison, Mrs. Finn, of Keel Ridge. (Mr. Orbison's a man a good deal like Ben), Mrs. Smith, mother to Mrs. Laycock, Miss Palmer, Miss Atkinson, Mr. & Mrs. Perant [sic – Parent] and that's all I can remember just now.

Addison has gone for the horse and then I am to go with him to the Ridge. I think I shall get on nicely now that Mrs. C. has come. Already I feel much more at home.

A man was killed in the mine the other morning. It's horrid to have them come rapping at the door, for the Dr. any hour of the night. We keep very late hours and don't get up before seven.
September 28, 1882 – For dinner today we had baked white fish, roast-beef, and some other kinds of meat, mashed potatoes, lima beans, and squash gravy, chow-chow, tea, coffee, custard pies, pumpkin pie, and blackberry roll pudding, apples, and raisins. This is about our general dinner. Sometimes we have melons and grapes. I always take my apple upstairs with me and save it for my "old man" when he comes in afternoons.

October 5, 1882 – Here I am a month married today. – There! I had just gotten that far toward getting your letter off when Mr. Jenkins came hurrying upstairs looking for one of the Doctors. Both were up at the office so it was sometime before they could be brought downtown again. A poor man, of course with a family, had fallen under the cars while at work at them. His chest was badly hurt, one leg all but torn off above, and below the knee. The other, in the same place, almost mashed to a jelly. Besides, ruptured by the accident. He lay right across the street where the R. R. runs, and from the front windows Mrs. Cameron and I could see the crowd around him, and hear his groans; then see him carried to his home on a door. Do you wonder I couldn't write! The Doctors got there in time to bandage him up so that he would not bleed to death. But his chances for life are very slim. Then the Doctors came in just before dinner and looked over their surgical books for the best way to amputate the limb.

I haven't felt very well for a few days. If I was at home I should think I was getting the old "shakes" but, as it is, think I have taken cold. Dr. Cameron says we mustn't drink much water, till after this month. You know the greatest trouble they have here at this time of the year Typhoid Fever. Still, this fever here is not so bad, I believe as the same would be at home. However, it's bad enough for one poor fellow died of it in the hospital the other day.
October 15, 1882 – This afternoon there was a funeral in the little church a woman just married a year. Her baby boy lived, but there was no hope for her recovery from the beginning of her sickness. The baby is only a few days old, and Addison says I can go to see it; she has no relations in this country excepting her husband; for he brought her from England.

Mrs. Cameron wanted to go to the church, as it is the first lady (or woman), she says, who has died since she came here. She wanted me to accompany her so I went; also Dr. Cameron.

Last evening being Saturday, the Drs. took their clean underclothes, done up in paper, up with them to the office where they have a nice bathroom with hot and cold water for the hospital patients. After office hours they, the Drs., each take a good bath, put on their clean clothes and then come home. We, the Mrs. Drs., get each a pitcher of hot water from the girls in the kitchen and wash in the same old way as we have to at home.

October 24, 1882 – On Saturday night last, he and Dr. C. went to Quinnesec where they joined the Order of Ancient Foresters – some mutual benefit society. The miners belong, and wanted a Dr. among them so that by him they could be attended when sick and examined before joining, as it seems to be a sort of insurance really.

November 3, 1882 – Dr. Cameron receives every month, I believe, 1000. Pretty nice isn't it? Addison does just as much work as he, and even more, and yet what a difference in the pay!

But there is one thing I do wish he [Leonora’s father] would do for me, and that is buy me an instrument case. You see I have been wondering and thinking what in the world to give Addison for Christmas. At first I thought I would buy him a short house jacket, but I concluded it would be such a trouble to send away either to C. [Chicago] or Milwaukee for it that I gave it up. Fortunately I heard him say he was going to get a new instrument case before long, and so I thought that would be something I could get much easier; and as it is quite a small package it could be sent without trouble through the mail. I feel as though I must make him a present of some kind, just for the looks of things, if nothing more. The good people here are very remarking. Ask papa if it will be much of a bother to do this! I will write down just exactly what I want, for I have Otto & Son's Catalogue here, and the price list also. But how ought I to send the money? It will be about 25.00 for I want the finest. If he says he can get it for me I will send him the paper of just the kind it is to be.
November 10, 1882 – The first twins of Iron Mt. were born night before last; a boy and girl. The parents are Swedes. Addison calls them his twins and in a couple days he is going to take me to see them. He says they look too comical licking their lips while rolled up Indian fashion in a strip of flannel and each with a little night cap on. That's the way all the Swede babies are dressed. I had to laugh about the father of the babies, for when he was told there was two he opened his mouth wide with wonder and asked if there was still anymore. Some of them are dreadfully ignorant.

What do you think of a big giant of a Swede with hoop earrings in his ears coming to our door and telling Add he was wanted down at Keel Ridge? "Woman sick." "All right" says Add "I'll go right away," but that didn't satisfy him. Oh! no! He had to put his big head in the door and say, "She make baby!" and I sitting on the sofa right in front of the door. As soon as the door was closed Addison began calling him a "fool" etc. But we both had to laugh over it. He said it so innocently. Girl in Swede is called "Fla-e-cal, and boy is "Boig" like as if it was Poig. I don't know if that is the way to spell them, but they sound like that. Last week was a terrible time for babies - 7 in eight days.

Mrs. C. and I were telling the Drs. at noon to-day that we thought of returning home for Christmas and staying until they succeeded in finding a house for us. We think that would be the quickest means of getting one.

January 6, 1883 – Addison has been called off to see a man who has badly cut his hand with a saw. It is just dinner time, and I am hurrying to finish before he returns. He sent a boy down to tell Dr. Cameron to bring him the chloroform [sic – chloroform] bottle, so that means, I suppose, something has to be cut off; either the hand or some fingers.
March 13, 1883 – To-night we are all invited to a private party of about sixty; down to Mrs. Phinn's at Keel Ridge. Dr. and Mrs. Cameron are about ready to start. Addison has gone, as usual, to the Hospital and I will try and have this written before he gets back. He, I think, would like to go to the party too, if it wasn't for me. But I don't care about exerting myself that much; by getting ready, or meeting a crowd of strangers that I don't care a straw for. Besides, its dancing, and I never cared for parties anyhow. It is just as well anyhow that he stays home to night, for he is more than tired having been up all last night, down at K. R. [Keel Ridge] (twin girls) and the night before also (single girl) and the afternoon of the same day, another baby girl. I am about disgusted with hearing about so many babies. I called on Mrs. Phinn this afternoon to tell her she must excuse us; and she gave me a large dish of ice cream; all ready for the evening. I told her it was the first I had had in half a year. After I had finished she wanted to get me some more, but that I wouldn't allow.

April 22, 1883 – One night last winter a man knocked at our door at the hotel and wanted Addison to go with him right away as Mr. Lillibrige was very sick. Who Lillibrige was, we didn't know, but he dressed and went out not returning till next morning. He was up all night with the gentleman who turned out to be the head book-keeper of the Menominee Co. up here on a visit for he lives in, and has the office in Milwaukee. He was taken with cramps, something like what papa had once, he fainted, and was quite overcome. As he is a great large man, 6 ft., and never been sick before in his life, I suppose he was pretty well frightened. In the morning he returned home with someone accompanying him. He wanted to pay Add but, he wouldn't take anything, so Mr. L. shook hands with him and told him he would like to have him call at his home.

Those poor fellows are to be left in the mine for it is unsafe to work. I send you this week's paper and you can read what it says in it. The surviving man at Keel Ridge is doing nicely and his twins are to be called Rose and Lilly. Last week a woman on the location here had twin boys; nine lbs. each exactly 18 lbs. in all. Wasn't that horrible? Addison weighed them to make sure. One of the women in the room told him she would never have him for he always brought twins with him.
June 3, 1883 – Addison, some days ago, received a letter from a man he used to know in Stephenson asking him if he would be willing to give him a receipt in full for an old standing bill of over 60$ that his sister-in-law owed him for medical attendance if he would send him 50$ cash, as that was all he was able to pay. Addison never expected a cent of that old debt, and had never asked for it. But, it seems the girl is somewhere out west, and on her deathbed said she cannot rest until her old bill to the Dr. is paid; so that is why the brother-in-law wrote about it. Addison wrote out and signed the receipt, and sent it to him not knowing nor caring whether the man would be as good as his word and send the money as promised. But to-day from the P. O. he brought home the 50$ bills.

June 30, 1883 – You remember the Dr. Barry I mentioned in one of my letters? Well, he drove from Norway (8 miles) and called on us last Wednesday week. Looking so so fine and well, in his nice buggy and span of Blacks. He returned home, but ate no supper, saying he didn't feel very well; went to bed, from which he never got up again, as he died yesterday. He was a tall, fine looking man, and seemingly in the best of health. Some trouble of the stomach caused his death. He is to be buried to-morrow. Dr. Cameron and Addison have received word to-day that it is the request of Dr. Barry's friends that they shall be among the Pall Bearers.

August 5, 1883 – When you see Walter Cladek ask him if he remembers a Dr. Frank Burt, who was in Charity Hospital on Blackwell's I. at the same time he was. This Dr. called on us a few days ago; he has been looking over the Range here to see if there isn't some opening for him. He has been looking after a small physician's practice in Ohio while he has been away in Europe for two years. He seemed to know Walter pretty well. Both Add and Dr. Cameron thought him quite a pleasant young man; they talked over the prospects of up here for a Dr., but of course, all the places up here are well supplied.
October 1, 1883 – We received to-day a dispatch for Dr. Cameron saying his brother Paul out in Manitoba is very sick with Typhoid Fever and wishing him to come at once. Addison sent the message to the Hotel in Chicago where the Dr. usually stays for he was to have been here to-day; therefore, must be in Chicago. If he gets the message he will probably start off at once so Add may be alone with all the practice here for some days yet, and it is a good deal for one man to attend to.

October 21, 1883 – Dr. Cameron cannot say when he will return for his brother as yet is not better, day after day keeps the same. What a tedious uncertain disease Typhoid Fever is!
YES; there is no denying it. While the main thoroughfares of Iron Mountain are bad enough, the majority of the back alley-ways are most atrociously dirty. Somebody ought to be around stirring things up, and we presume it is the health officer, who, however, has no sinecure in making people believe that cleanliness is next to godliness, and that it is about the best preventive against insidious and fatal disease that has yet been discovered.

DR. J.K. NIVEN, the health officer of Ironwood, has issued a circular to the citizens, calling attention to the fact that “the disappearance of snow, bringing to light the large accumulation of garbage thrown out during the winter months, reminds us forcibly that now is the time to inaugurate measures for preventing sickness and death from the ordinary diseases of this State.” He then gives the citizens some plain commonsense [sic – common sense] rules to follow, and calls upon them to co-operate heartily with the health officer. The same state of affairs exists in Iron Mountain, where the citizens ought again and again to be called to co-operate with the health authorities.
WHY doesn’t somebody clean those hogs off the street? Put them in a pen or a pound, or somewhere. Thank heavens, when the dog tax goes into effect there will be a sensible diminution in the number of ours in Iron Mountain.

IS’NT [sic – ISN’T] it about time the various ash heaps and other piles of rubbish that disfigure our streets were removed to the dumping grounds?

LAST Friday Dr. Mead, our health officer, devoted his spare time cremating the bodies of dead horses and other offal at the dumping ground, that had become dangerously offensive.
A Look at the Alleys.

Last Monday the [sic] Marshal Catlin, Street Commissioner Stevens, Aldermen O’Connell and Graham, and the writer hereof, took a walk through the alley back of Stephenson avenue. We saw old broken stoves, cord wood, old wagons and sleighs, tin cans by the million and manure heaps scattered along the alley from one end to the other, and to make it still more uninviting, sloughs of mire had been formed every few feet by the slops that had been thrown out from the houses. In fact the alley is used for the deposit of every conceivable thing that should be carted to the dumping ground, besides being made the storage place for wagons, carts, sleds, and everything else that the owners have no immediate use for. If a horse should run away through that alley, he would be fortunate if he got through alive, it is hardly possible that he would pull a carriage along the alley without leaving it a wreck on some pile of rubbish.

In case of a fire where it would be necessary to run through there with a hose cart, its progress would be delayed by the obstructions in the way, or it would be mired in some slough hole. As might be expected a look at the back yards along that alley is not a pleasant spectacle. We shall not attempt to describe their appearance, but the street commissioner and health officer, with the aid and support of the city council, will see that there is a different state of affairs there very soon. It cannot be cleaned up too soon nor too thoroughly.

THE Norway Current says they have diphtheria, measles, typhoid fever, and various other contagious diseases in that city, and wonders how much of it is attributable to the peddlers that travel about their streets. Whatever may be the facts in that regard, it behooves our health officer to be on the alert to see that some one or more of these forms of contagion are not brought to this city.
A LONG haired individual calling himself Texas Tom, has been reaping a rich harvest out of the gullible people of our city in front of the German Boarding House the past week. He opens a shop with a few songs by a male quartet, and then proceeds to peddle out dope at a dollar a bottle that is supposed (?) to have wonderful qualities for expelling from the human system that “terrible monster” commonly known as the tape worm [sic – worm], besides bringing death and destruction upon every other form of parasitic life. The fact that this fellow on his own statement, always makes a jump of 500 or a 1000 [sic – 1,000] miles when he leaves a place, [sic] ought to convince a thoughtful person that he is like all the other quacks – a humbug.

WE would like to see our city council pass an ordinance taxing all such fakes as the tape worm doctor $10 a day, and if that isn’t high enough to keep them out, make it $100. They come here for a few days, take in several hundred dollars in exchange for a lot of worthless dope and then skip with their ill gotten [sic – ill-gotten] wealth. There will be none too much money in this city if we keep all we can of it at home.
A Nuisance to be Abated.

The city council at its last meeting passed a resolution requiring the owners of the lots covered by water back of the Odd Fellows’ hall, [sic] be required to fill the same up to a level one foot above the present level of the water, within fourteen days of the passage of the resolution. This is a most justifiable act of the council in the interest of public health. That this immense cesspool is a menace to public health is sufficiently evidenced by the fact that at the present time there are four cases of typhoid fever located on the edges of that swamp, and the owners of the lots mentioned should not hesitate to act upon the request of the council, not only for humanity’s sake but for their own personal interests. These lots can never be built on until they are filled up, and as soon as they are filled up will become desirable, and command a ready sale.
Abolish Dumps.

The aldermen have finally decided — after many scoldings — to abolish municipal dumping grounds — long a cause of much complaint and many loud smells — at the corners of A and Brown streets. Large garbage cans are to be provided and the street cleaners will deposit the sweeping therein. The cans will be removed to the dumping grounds at least once each day. Thank you, gentlemen, for this improvement.

A Rat Story.

The Iron Mountain Water Works company has been unloading a consignment of 1,500 tons of coal this week. Supt. Croll says that more than a thousand large wharf rats were received in the consignment. Ben Nowatski, who bosses the job of loading, declares that some of the rats were as large as cats. In a consignment of coal received at the pumping station direct from the Pennsylvania mines, several hundred snakes were received. The snakes were all sizes and breeds.
Trash Boxes.

An organization of ladies has donated to the city four much needed trash boxes. One of the boxes will be placed near the Gaudio store and the other three on Stephenson avenue. If the public shows a disposition to utilize the boxes, the ladies will donate others. In the future you will please deposit your waste papers and fruit remnants in the boxes. If the practice becomes general, Iron Mountain will soon win fame for her clean streets.

Money for Rats.

Got any rats about your home, store or office? Don’t let the cat get ‘em if you have, because after next Monday rats will be a valuable asset. Under the new law which goes into effect on that date, rats are valued at five cents a head. In order to realize on the pesky animals it will be necessary to present the heads, neatly lopped off, in batches of not less than five to the city clerk. When the clerk has satisfied himself regarding the correctness of the rat hunter’s claim as to when the animals were captured, he will issue a certificate for presentation to the county clerk who shall draw a warrant on the county treasurer, the latter being instructed by law to pay from funds in the county treasury, five cents in good American coin for each head.
PEST HOUSE – IRON MOUNTAIN – 1

- Pest is short for pestilence which means contagious, deadly disease. Once introduced to a community, a disease like diphtheria, cholera, and smallpox could spread quickly.
- To protect healthy citizens from the person with the disease, they were taken to the pest house where they were cared for until they were well. One in three patients did not survive smallpox.
- A typical pest house would have had many beds and often more makeshift beds on the floor. Beds may have been separated with temporary curtains. Men, women and children would all be taken care of in the same building.
- The single caretaker would have been someone who liked to care for people and was immune to smallpox either having survived it or having had cowpox. Doctors, when available, would check on patients and order medicine. The caretaker would keep patients warm, fed and comfortable, sometimes with help from community members who would leave cut wood and food on the rock outside the door to help out.
- In 1893, a building known as the “pest house” or the “smallpox house” was located behind the southwest corner of the cemetery near the railroad tracks. The small, one-story, dilapidated building was used to house lumbermen, miners and others who had contracted diphtheria, scarlet fever and smallpox during the time of the great epidemics.
- A male nurse was in charge, and more often than not the patient died, as vaccines to counteract these diseases had not been discovered. Those people who stayed at home while suffering from one of these diseases had their houses placed under quarantine by the county health inspector.
- A placard was affixed to the house, warning passersby that nobody was allowed to leave or enter. Persons dying from these contagious diseases were buried as soon as possible to avoid further spread of the disease.
- By mid-December, 1900, a five-room dwelling on West Hughitt street has been fitted up as a pest house for the accommodation of patients suffering from contagious diseases.
BRIEF CITY NEWSITES.

A five-room dwelling on West Hughitt street has been fitted up as a pest house for the accommodation of patients suffering from contagious diseases. It has been comfortably furnished. There is no small-pox as yet, but officials of the city believe that it is wise to be prepared for any possible development of the disease.

BRIEF CITY NEWSITES.

The public are being given another opportunity to avail themselves of vaccination at the city’s expense this week, the council room being open for that purpose every day. Comparatively few people took advantage of the generosity of the city last week, and it was thought best to leave the offer open a while longer.
In Detention Hospital.

Poor Jimmy Oliver, a noted character about town, was taken to the detention hospital last Saturday with a repulsive disease which Dr. Newkirk has diagnosed as small-pox. Last Tuesday morning at an early hour, while the watchman was asleep, Jimmy made his escape through a window. He was captured by Sanitary Officer Brockington a few hours later near the northern limits of the city and returned to the detention hospital. Poor Jimmy appears to be in a demented condition. His poor body is a mass of sores and his general condition while most pitiful is not deemed critical. Jimmy Oliver never harmed anyone but himself and in his present condition he is a fit subject for sympathy.

Contagious Disease Bills.

At the meeting of the county board held yesterday contagious disease bills aggregating over $2,160 were audited and allowed. The total of bills rendered was considerably in excess of that amount, but the auditing committee refused to allow a number. The largeness of the bills caused much discussion and the board may take same drastic means of curtailing expenditures in the treatment of contagious diseases in the future. A considerable portion for the expenditure was for the care of small-pox cases.
St. George’s Hospital was located on the west side of Merritt Avenue in the Ludington Mine Location, just below today’s Chippewa Club. Note the steep stairway up the bank. [Menominee Range Historical Museum]
In 1889, Dr. John D. Cameron and Dr. Joseph Addison Crowell built and equipped the St. George’s Hospital, named in honor of the patron saint of the Cornish, who comprised a large segment of the city’s population. Located on Merritt Avenue near Fleshiem Street, close to the site of the present Chippewa Club, the hospital was first built to accommodate ten patients.

In 1891 the hospital had room for 15 beds and nurses’ quarters. Dr. William Hutchinson and Dr. Krohn were employed as assistants.

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.

Miss Beer is 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 supervising baths for boys at the Chapin Dry under the sponsorship of the Iron Mountain Women’s Club.

St. George’s Hospital was enlarged in the fall of 1896, dividing the upper floor into private wards. One room was reserved for use as an operating room. There was a large ward on the lower floor.

Charles Griggs and his wife worked as steward and matron at St. George’s Hospital in 1896.

An article in the September 1, 1923 edition of The Iron Mountain News announcing the purchase of the Westerlin Hospital, Dr. Joseph Addison Crowell noted his plans were to maintain St. George’s Hospital as an emergency building when the lease to the Marquette Episcopal Diocese expired, reverting to Dr. Crowell.
New Hospital.

Drs. Cameron & Crowell are building a hospital on the southeast corner of the Ludington mine location, for the accommodation of miners working outside of the Chapin mine. It will accommodate 10 patients and will be completed as quickly as possible.

WE briefly mentioned the fact last week that Dr. Wm. Hutchinson will return in a few days to this city and will occupy rooms in Fisher’s new block. It is hardly necessary to recommend Dr. Hutchinson to our citizens, as he, by his long acquaintance with our people, has established an enviable reputation as a physician of medical learning and skill. Until recently he was associated with Drs. Cameron & Crowell, but on his return from Capron, Ill., where he is visiting friends, will establish an independent practice, and his services will certainly be in great demand by those who know him to be a thorough, competent and careful physician.
St. George’s Hospital was constructed during the late summer and fall of 1889 by Dr. John D. Cameron and Dr. Joseph Addison Crowell to serve miners not employed by the Chapin Mine. The original structure could accommodate ten patients. [Menominee Range Historical Museum]
Iron Mountain can boast of two public hospitals that are now as properly conducted and completely equipped as any institution of their kind in the state of Michigan. This is a clear perception of facts not only known in this city but throughout the upper peninsula and has been clearly demonstrated by the number of inquiries from other cities received by Supt.’s Cameron and Cruse. The increased number of patients brought to Iron Mountain for treatment during the past four months has necessitated a number of improvements at the St. George Hospital. Through the kindness of Steward Chas. Griggs a Tribune reporter was yesterday conducted through this institution, which is now a model of perfection. The upper floor of the building has been entirely renovated and divided into private wards, with the exception of one room, which is used as an operating room. Every convenience necessary for the performance of the most difficult operation can be found in this apartment.
The private rooms are neatly and comfortably furnished and under the direction of the matron, Mrs. Griggs, they present a cheerful and home-like appearance. The large ward on the lower floor is to be repainted and papered as soon as the patients confined there now can be moved to the new wards.

When this is completed the St. George Hospital will, like the Emergency, compare favorably with any of the larger hospitals in the city of Detroit. At present there are two female patients at the St. George and another lady made an application for admission today. John Anderson, who was sent there from Palmer’s camp at Randville suffering from blood poison, is rapidly improving and in a few days will be discharged as cured.

Frank Murrill, who has been suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia, left the Hospital Monday. This afternoon Dr. Cameron performed a delicate operation for Mr. H.V. Blackney who has been suffering from tonsillitis. The palate was removed, which gave the patient instant relief.

AT THE EMERGENCY.

When the reporter called at the Emergency hospital the Supt., Dr. S. Edwin Cruse was tenderly winding a plaster paris cast on the broken limb of John W. Carlson, the young man who was so severely injured recently at the Quinnesec logging company’s camp. Mr. Carlson appeared to be in the best of spirits and the doctor stated that the patient would be able to sue his limb by another month.

Wentlent, the victim of the exciting runaway which occurred two weeks ago, was lounging about the reception room experiencing no pain from the serious injuries inflicted during that awful ride. Walter Reimer, whose thumb was recently amputated, is again at work and Joseph Ashenbrenner, who had the misfortune Thanksgiving night to break the small bone of his right leg, will resume his position in the brewery by Christmas.

The mysterious young woman who came in from the north and gave birth to a girl baby is rapidly improving and takes great comfort with the beautiful little baby for whom she displays the fondest affection. The nurse brought into the doctor’s office a bundle of innocence and a more cute or healthier child does not exist. Two well known ladies have applied to Dr. Cruse for the adoption of the child, but the mother does not seem disposed to part with her treasure.
Difficult Operation.

At St. George’s hospital, on Sunday last, an operation for cancer of the bowels was performed on Mrs. Mary Jackson, mother of Mrs. Alfred Cruse, by Dr. J.A. Crowell, assisted by a number of local physicians. The operation was a success in every particular. Mrs. Jackson is over seventy years of age, but she withstood the operation splendidly and is now on the high road to complete recovery.

In Precarious Condition.

Andrew Willis, the teamster who was received at St. George’s Hospital from Randville in an unconscious condition a week ago last Tuesday, is still in a very precarious condition. He is unconscious nearly all the time and is unable to take nourishment. The physicians are of the opinion that, unless there is a decided change for the better soon, he will not recover. Willis is suffering from what might be termed a “jarred brain.” There are no fractures in evidence and no internal injuries apparent. As was noted in The Press, Willis was thrown head foremost against a stump in a runaway accident near Randville. Nothing can be learned regarding his relatives or place of residence.

St. George’s Hospital is being equipped with a gas-heating plant.
Dr. John D. Cameron was born August 7, 1851, at Williamstown, Glengarry County, Ontario, Canada, son of Dougald and Margaret (McDonell) Cameron.

Dr. Cameron graduated in 1878 from McGill University, in Toronto.

On September 1, 1880, Dr. Cameron came to the United States, locating at Norway, where he resided for a year.

In 1881, Dr. Cameron removed to Iron Mountain, having been appointed physician for the Chapin and Quinnesec Mines. At that time the mines were operated by the Menominee Mining Company. Quinnesec was the metropolis of the range and Iron Mountain was a straggling mining location.

Dr. Cameron was the first physician to locate permanently in this city. He was followed a year later by Dr. Joseph A. Crowell with whom he was associated for many years.

On February 7, 1882, at Lancaster, Glengarry County, Ontario, Dr. Cameron married Catherine Mary MacRae, who came to Iron Mountain a few months later.

Dr. John D. Cameron died at the family home on East C street at 9:05 o’clock last Saturday morning (October 3, 1909). His sudden and entirely unexpected death as a great shock to the community. His last illness was only of a few moments duration. Friday he had been unusually busy attending the needs of his patients. In the evening he had complained of a slight cold. Saturday morning, a short time before his death, he called Mrs. Cameron to his room and asked her to give him a stimulant. This was administered. He spoke of pain in the region of his heart and requested that a physician be summoned. Drs. Crowell and Collins were called. By the time they arrived at the home, however, Dr. Cameron was dead. Death was caused by acute heart failure.

Dr. Cameron was survived by his wife, a daughter, Elva; and two brothers and three sisters: Major H.A. Cameron, of Williamstown, Ontario; Donald Cameron, of Norway; Mrs. John A. Cameron, of Summerstown, Ontario, and Mary and Margaret Cameron, of Williamstown, Ontario.
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On September 1st, 1880, he came to the United States, locating at Norway, where he resided for a year. In 1881, he removed to Iron Mountain, having been appointed physician for the Chapin and Quinnesec mines. At that time the mines were operated by the Menominee Mining company. Quinnesec was the metropolis of the range and Iron Mountain was a straggling mining location.

Dr. Cameron was the first physician to locate permanently in this city. He was followed a year later by Dr. Joseph A. Crowell with whom he was associated for many years.

On February 7th, 1882, at Lancaster, Ontario, Dr. Cameron was united in marriage to Catherine Mary MacRae, who came to Iron Mountain a few months later, and have since have [sic] made this city their home. The union was blessed with one child[,]/ a daughter[,]/ Miss Elva, now a young lady. Dr. Cameron’s father’s name was Dougal Cameron who he [sic] was one of the leading citizens of Ontario. His mother’s name was Margaret MacDonell. In addition to his wife and daughter he is survived by two brothers and three sisters, namely: Major H.A. Cameron, of Williamstown, Ont.; Donald Cameron, of Norway; Mrs. John A. Cameron, of Summerstown, Ont., and Mary and Margaret Cameron, of Williamstown, Ont.
Dr. John D. and Catherine Mary (MacRae) Cameron lived in this Queen Anne style Victorian home at 403 East C Street. Bonnett, Michie & Co., of Milwaukee, began construction the 10-room residence which was heated with a hot water furnace, in late July, 1899. [Menominee Range Historical Museum]
Dr. Joseph Addison Crowell, son of Joseph Tucker and Electa M. (Vanderhouser) Crowell, was born September 28, 1853, in Rahway, Union County, New Jersey.

Dr. Crowell entered the New Haven Military Academy at the age of 12. Later he went to Rutgers in Vermont, and was graduated in 1872.

Spending time in England for a while in 1877, Dr. Crowell attended the University of New York beginning in 1879, receiving a chemistry degree in 1880.

Upon graduation, Dr. Crowell first practiced medicine in Stephenson, Menominee County, Michigan, working there for about a year and a half.

In the latter part of 1881, Dr. Crowell came to Keel Ridge, just east of Iron Mountain, serving as assistant to Dr. John D. Cameron, with whom he was later associated in Iron Mountain.

Dr. Joseph Addison Crowell married Leonora A. Schumacher on September 5, 1882, in Rahway, Union County, New Jersey.

In 1882 the Chapin Hospital, more of an office than a hospital, was built at 402 Second Street, by the Menominee Mining Company. Dr. Crowell and Dr. Cameron served as physicians and surgeons with approximately 300 miners under their care when they began practice. This number reached 3,400 by 1890.

Concerned with his appearance, Dr. Crowell dressed stylishly and always had a flower in his lapel. His hair was black and he always wore a beard because he felt patients had more trust in an older doctor, and he believed the beard made him appear older. His patients felt that they could confide in him, as well as consulting him regarding their medical problems.

Dr. Crowell was mayor of Iron Mountain in 1882 and 1883, and during his tenure a strike occurred between the miners and the management of the Ludington and Chapin properties. All of the men in both mines were out for two weeks and in later years Dr. Crowell often recalled the incident.
In 1889, Dr. John D. Cameron and Dr. Joseph Addison Crowell built and equipped St. George’s Hospital, named in honor of the patron saint of the Cornish, who comprised a large segment of the city’s population. Located on Merritt Avenue near Fleshiem Street, close to the site of the present Chippewa Club, the hospital was first built to accommodate ten patients.

Sometimes Dr. Crowell used the front parlor of his home as a consulting room, also maintaining a large supply of drugs for his patients there. His home had one of the first three telephones in Iron Mountain. The other two were located at the Chapin Mine superintendent’s home and the mine captain’s home, and were interconnected.

By 1891 St. George’s Hospital had room for 15 beds and nurses’ quarters. Dr. William Hutchinson and Dr. Krohn were employed as assistants.

Dr. Cameron and Dr. Crowell were released from their duties at the Chapin Hospital by Superintendent Cady in late September, 1891, effective at the end of the month. Cady wanted to have physicians who would devote their time exclusively to the needs of the men employed at that mine.

St. George’s Hospital was enlarged in the fall of 1896, dividing the upper floor into private wards. One room was reserved for use as an operating room. There was a large ward on the lower floor.

Drs. Cameron and Crowell later dissolved their partnership. Dr. John D. Cameron died suddenly of an apparent heart attack at his home on East C Street on Saturday morning, October 3, 1909. Dr. Crowell and Dr. Collins were called, but arrived after Dr. Cameron succumbed.

Dr. Crowell established an office in the rear portion of Seibert’s Drugstore, his office door opening onto Hughitt Street. He took Dr. George W. Belhumeur and Dr. Leslie E. Coffin into partnership.

In May, 1918, Dr. Crowell was appointed physician and surgeon for the Antoine and Indiana Mining Companies, succeeding Dr. Henry A. Newkirk, who took charge of the Aragon Mine practice in Norway.

In the summer of 1923 Dr. Crowell, recognized as one of the leading medical men of the Upper Peninsula, was elected president of the Upper Peninsula Medical Association.
Dr. Joseph Addison established an office on the east end of the south side of Seibert’s Drug Store, later Cudlip’s Drug Store, after his partnership with Dr. John D. Cameron was dissolved sometime prior to Dr. Cameron’s death on October 3, 1909. [William J. Cummings]
With the arrival of the Ford Motor Company, Dr. Crowell, Dr. Belhumeur and Dr. Coffin had the contract for medical coverage. Employees were assessed a certain sum each month for which they received medical attention whenever required for themselves and their families.

On February 2, 1925, the Ford Motor Company announced the immediate discontinuance of the contract medical practice. The Ford Hospital on Woodward Avenue was opened for employees under the direction of Dr. William H. Alexander.

By 1925 Drs. Crowell, Belhumeur and Coffin had an office in the United States National Bank Building on the northeast corner of South Stephenson Avenue and East A Street. This arrangement continued until Dr. Coffin resigned to accept the appointment of mining physician and surgeon at Painesdale, Michigan, and Dr. Donald R. Smith, of Crystal Falls, entered into the practice. Dr. Belhumeur died in 1932, and Dr. Crowell and Dr. Smith still maintained the practice at the time of Dr. Crowell’s death in 1938.

Dr. Crowell was also a physician for both the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company and the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company.

Dr. Crowell slowed down in later life, but never completely retired. He enjoyed fishing early in the morning, and would sometimes go after he had been out on a case all night. His office hours were restricted somewhat during his last few years, but he was frequently sought as a consultant. He continued visiting his office daily until a few months prior to his death.

Dr. Crowell had just recovered from an illness, when, on the morning of October 14, 1938, he fell through a trapdoor in the floor of the Chamber of Commerce building. The door had been left open to allow heat from the basement to rise. Chairs had been put around the door, but Dr. Crowell failed to notice, and moved one of the chairs aside so he could pass.

Dr. Crowell died eight days later, on October 22, 1938, at the Iron Mountain General Hospital from injuries suffered from his fall at the Chamber of Commerce building. He was 85 years old at the time of his death, and had been a physician for 57 years.

Dr. Crowell was survived by two daughters, Mrs. Gilbert V. (Lenore) Carpenter and Miss Jeanette Crowell, of Iron Mountain; and one son, Joseph A. Crowell, Jr., of Oneco, Florida.
Dr. Joseph Addison and Leonora (Schumacher) Crowell built this Queen Anne style Victorian home at 405 East Ludington Street in Iron Mountain in 1892, when the Nelson P. Hulst High School was being constructed on Madison Avenue. [Menominee Range Historical Museum]
A young boy has been sent to fetch the doctor. The doctor holds his hat, and the boy leans forward urgently as he races his horse back to the one needing care. According to Rogers family members, their doctor tasted medicines to make sure he was giving the right ones. Dr. Joseph Addison Crowell had this sculpture in the entry of his home.
The Pewabic Hospital, located at 837 East B Street, was constructed in 1893 by Dr. Ashley Bangs at a cost of about $3,000. Dr. Bangs and his family also lived in the structure. [Menominee Range Historical Museum]
PEWABIC HOSPITAL – 837 EAST B STREET - 1

- By May 11, 1893, N.B. Parmelee & Son, local architects, were preparing plans for the hospital Dr. James Ashley Bangs was constructing at 837 East B Street at an estimated cost of $3,000. These plans were completed by June 15, 1893.
- The Pewabic Mining Company had no interest in the new hospital. Dr. Bangs was to “foot all the bills” and was to be erected on lots recently purchased by him.
- J. Gustafson fell from a scaffolding on July 8, 1893, while at work on the new hospital, injuring his ankle so severely that his leg was amputated below the knee.
- The Pewabic Hospital was a large two-story building, heated with steam, with the entrance at the east side. This led to a hallway with a room on either side, the room on the northeast serving as an office, and the other room containing several beds for patients. The west side of the building contained the doctor’s living quarters.
- Dr. Bangs moved into the new Pewabic Hospital on September 1, 1893. Mrs. Bangs went to Ironwood the week before to arrange for shipping some household goods, returning to Iron Mountain, accompanied by her children and parents, to move into the new facility.

- By August, 1900, Dr. Hurlbut had arrived from Chicago to accept the position of assistant to Dr. Bangs at the Pewabic hospital. Dr. Bangs had been in poor health for some time and contemplated taking an extended vacation, spending several months with relatives in eastern states.
The Pewabic company will have no interest in the new hospital. Dr. Bangs foots all the bills and it will be erected on lots recently purchased by him.

A Hospital Building.

N.B. Parmelee & Son are preparing the plans for a large hospital building which Dr. Bangs, the new physician at the Pewabic mine, will at once erect on East B street. The building will cost about $3,000, and will be heated with steam.

Parmelee & Son have finished work on the new Pewabic hospital on B street.

J. Gustafson fell from a scaffolding last Thursday, while at work on Dr. Bang’s [sic – Bangs’] hospital on East B street, and injured his ankle so severely that it was found necessary to amputate his leg below the knee.
Nearing Completion.

Dr. Bangs’ new hospital on East B street is rapidly nearing completion, and will be ready for patients early in August. It is one of the most convenient and best arranged hospitals in the upper peninsula.

Mrs. J.A. Bangs arrived in Ironwood Thursday from Iron Mountain. She is here to look after the shipping of some household goods. Mrs. Bangs will return to Iron Mountain next week accompanied by her children and parents. – Ironwood News-Record.

A New Physician.

Dr. Hurlbut has arrived from Chicago to accept the position of assistant to Dr. J.A. Bangs at the Pewabic hospital. Dr. B. has been in poor health for some time and contemplates taking an extended vacation, spending several months with relatives in eastern states. Dr. Hurlbut comes to his new position with the best of recommendations.
Dr. James Ashley Bangs, son of Eben F. and Lucy E. (Coffin) Bangs, was born in Sweden, Oxford County, Maine, in November 14, 1855. His father was a farmer in Sweden, Maine.

Dr. Bangs first attended teaching school, and then entered the medical department of the University of Vermont at Burlington, where he was graduated in June, 1884.

Soon after graduation, Dr. Bangs located in Kenosha, Kenosha County, Wisconsin, where he worked with the sick and mentally insane.

Dr. Bangs went to Ironwood, Gogebic County, Michigan, where he was assistant physician at the Norrie Mine.

On April 25, 1893, Dr. James Ashley Bangs married Mrs. Bessie Val Lance [sic – Valance], daughter of William T. and Elizabeth (Spargo) Hosking, in Ashland, Ashland County and Bayfield County, Wisconsin. She had two daughters, Dorice Wood, born in December, 1881, and Athlyn Valance, born in June, 1885. Both daughters were born in Wisconsin, as was their mother.

In April, 1893, Dr. Bangs came to Iron Mountain, having been appointed physician for the Pewabic Mining Company.

On January 5, 1896, a son, William Ashley, was born to Dr. and Mrs. Bangs in Iron Mountain.

Dr. Bangs was a member of the Masonic Lodge in Iron Mountain.

In about 1911 a lung affliction compelled Dr. Bangs to move to a more favorable climate, and he made his home in Denver, Colorado.

Dr. Bangs died Thursday, January 28, 1915, in Denver, Colorado.

Dr. Bangs’ cousin and business associate, Dr. Leslie Erwin Coffin, left for Denver upon learning of Dr. Bangs’ death and returned home with the remains.

Dr. Bangs was survived by his wife and three children: Mrs. Max H. (Dorice Wood) Barber, of Nashwauk, Minnesota; Miss Athlyn Valance; and son William Ashley, a student at the University of Michigan; and a sister, Mrs. Eugene Waterhouse, of South Farmington, Massachusetts.
DR. JAMES ASHLEY BANGS (1857-1915) – OBITUARY

Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 19, Number 38 [Thursday, February 4, 1915], page 8, column 3

After an illness of several years, Dr. J. Ashley Bangs departed this life last Thursday evening at Denver, Colorado. Dr. Bangs was fifty-eight years of age. He was born in Sweden, Maine. Soon after reaching manhood he was graduated from the medical department of the University of Vermont. Soon after graduation, Dr. Bangs located in Kenosha, Wis., later removing to Ironwood, where he was assistant physician at the Norrie mine. In May, 1893, Dr. Bangs removed to this city, having been appointed physician for the Pewabic company, which position he held at the time of his death. About four years ago, a lung affliction compelled Dr. Bangs to seek a more favorable climate and he made his home in Denver. Dr. Bangs is survived by a wife and three children – Mrs. Max H. Barber, of Nashwauk, Minn., Miss Athlyn Valance and son Ashley, the latter a student at the Michigan Univeristy, and a sister, Mrs. Eugene Waterhouse, of South Farmington, Mass. Upon receipt of the news of the death, Dr. Coffin, his cousin and business associate, left for Denver and arrived home with the remains yesterday morning. The funeral was held yesterday afternoon under the direction of the members of the Masonic Lodge, of which order Dr. Bangs was an honored member, and was largely attended.

During the twenty or more years that Dr. Bangs had resided in Iron Mountain he commanded the respect and high esteem of all citizens. He will be mourned in many homes. Dr. Bangs was a “family physician” in all that the words imply – he was a counsellor [sic – counselor] for the mother and the father and children, and interested not only in their bodily health, but in their success and happiness. Possessed of a kindly and sympathetic [sic – sympathetic] disposition, he immediately gained the full confidence of the patient and his success as a physician was marked. His deeds of charity were many and unostentatious. Dr. Bangs was not only a believer in the Golden Rule, but he sought opportunities to practice his belief. He believed in his fellowman. His love for his family was most abundant and his constant thought was to add to their happiness and comfort. While of a retired disposition, devoted to his home and his profession, Dr. Bangs did not shirk the responsibilities of citizenship and was ever prompt in responding to movements tending to advance the city of his adoption and the betterment of the people. He will be mourned not only by the relatives and patients, but by citizens in general. The sympathy of the community is extended to the immediate relatives.
On September 9, 1896, Dr. S. Edwin Cruse purchased the Lake Antoine Hotel property on the north end of Vulcan Street on the Iron Mountain’s North Side. The property was to be converted into a first-class hospital.

While Iron Mountain already had three hospitals (the Chapin Hospital, the Pewabic Hospital and St. George’s Hospital), none of them were accessible to woodsmen, who would be the primary patients cared for at Dr. Cruse’s Emergency Hospital.

Each winter several thousand men were employed in the woods in the surrounding area, and serious accidents were frequent. Prior to the establishment of the proposed hospital, injured lumberjacks were transported in cold baggage cars to Menominee or Marinette for treatment, as these twin cities were headquarters for the majority of logging and lumber companies. The lengthy trip certainly caused the injured man many hours of needless suffering, and undoubtedly cost some victims their lives.

The “large and commodious” structure, “isolated from the hum and turmoil of the busy streets,” was well-adapted for hospital purposes for “the weak and infirm…in need of rest and quietude.”

The lower floor contained an office, consultation room, spacious reading and lounging room, dining room and kitchen. In addition, a small room convenient to the office was used for the storage of drugs and medicines. A number of sleeping rooms were also located on the lower floor for the employees.

On the second floor five comfortable and pleasant private rooms and two wards were established. In addition, the upper floor contained a handsomely-furnished sitting room and parlor connected by an arch. The bath room and closet had every modern improvement and were located in back of the sitting room and parlor.

There was ample capital back of the project to make the new enterprise a decided success. Since the promoters intended to expend about $3,000 in furnishing the institution, they obviously were secure in their investment. A steam heating plant was installed and other improvements made to contribute to the comfort of the patients.
Investors felt this early form of health insurance for woodsmen would prove a paying investment from the start, being located near the logging camps. The management sold $7.00 and $10.00 computation tickets to the woodsmen which entitled the holder to one year’s treatment, including medicines.

The $7.00 ticket was good for one year from the date of its issue, entitling the holder to medicine, medical and surgical attendance and board whenever disabled by a sickness or accident, except for an incurable malady. “All private, contagious diseases, and insanity” were not treated at the hospital, but medicines and medical treatment were furnished when required. Patients admitted to the hospital were kept until pronounced well by the attending physician.

The $10.00 tickets were precisely the same except that the holder was entitled to a compensation of $5.00 per week in addition, providing the patient had been disabled by an accident. This benefit would be paid for a period not to exceed 52 weeks.

The following advertisement appeared in The Iron Mountain Press on October 29, 1896:

\begin{center}
\textbf{AS GOOD AS A UNITED STATES BOND}
\end{center}

\begin{center}
is a certificate on the \textbf{EMERGENCY HOSPITAL}.
\end{center}

\begin{center}
It is Centrally Located, Large and Commodious, and great care has been taken to make this place the \textbf{LEADING HOSPITAL OF THE PENINSULA}.
\end{center}

\begin{center}
\textbf{$10.\quad$COST OF CERTIFICATE $7.}
\end{center}

By purchasing a $7.00 ticket you are entitled to Board, Medical and Surgical Treatment For one year, in fifty-three hospitals.

By purchasing a $10.00 ticket you receive same benefit as above mentioned and $5.00 per week While under treatment for an injury.

Medicine sent free. Trained Nurses. Constant attendance.

\begin{center}
\textbf{EMERGENCY HOSPITAL}
\end{center}

\begin{center}
S. Edwin Cruse, M.D., Manager
\end{center}

\begin{center}
Iron Mountain, Michigan
\end{center}
A popular lumberman, Robert Hall, began visiting the logging camps in mid-October, 1893, soliciting lumberjacks to purchase the Emergency Hospital's certificates. Obviously, “the wise woodsman would not neglect providing himself with a ticket, thus insuring excellent medical attendance and keeping in case he met with an accident or was taken ill.”

According to an article appearing in Iron Mountain’s *The Range-Tribune* on Saturday, October 17, 1893, the new hospital was “an institution that a number of prominent moneyed men deemed necessary for the best interests of our city and believed it would be a profitable investment for the large sum of money now being expended in refitting the building, now known as the Lake Antoine Hotel.”

Selected as the superintendent, Dr. Cruse selected as the superintendent, devoted his entire time to the management of the institution. A corps of trained nurses was engaged to care for the sick and a staff of competent physicians was subject to a call at any time. Any physician was permitted to treat his own patients without any interference from the management, and those who were brought to the hospital for treatment could engage any doctor they desired.

The Emergency Hospital opened to the public on Monday, October 25, 1893.

The Emergency Hospital also had an ambulance, kept at the barn of Fred Gage’s livery stable, where anyone could secure its service.

At the end of March, 1898, Rev. Father Faust, who had been the priest at the local St. Mary’s Catholic Church a number of years earlier and was then serving in Menominee, was in Iron Mountain to inspect the Emergency Hospital property.

By mid-April, 1898, the Sisters of Mercy, of Houghton, were negotiating for the Emergency Hospital.

On April 19, 1898, Dr. P. O’Keefe, a well-known physician and surgeon from Menominee, secured control of the Emergency Hospital. The papers transferring the institution to its new owners were signed by Dr. O’Keefe and Lee Fordyce, acting for the Detroit National Building & Loan Association.

All the furniture and equipment were purchased by Dr. O’Keefe and the building and grounds were leased for a term with the privilege of buying at the end of a year.
Tickets sold to woodsmen by the former management were honored by the new owners.

The new owner placed the institution in charge of the Sisters of St. Francis, an order which had its mother house at Peoria, Illinois. The order also owned the St. Joseph Hospital at Menominee. Mother Clara, of Peoria, was in Menominee at the time of the sale, and negotiations with her were closed before she returned home.

The building was thoroughly remodeled and refurnished. A chapel was built where the sisters and patients could worship. Six veiled nuns, all trained nurses, were sent from Peoria to look after the institution and care for the sick. Dr. O’Keefe made regular trips from Menominee to Iron Mountain and a staff of the “leading physicians” in Iron Mountain were appointed to serve when called on.

On May 2, 1898, Dr. O’Keefe came up from Menominee and took possession of the Emergency Hospital.

Five sisters of the Order of St. Francis, all trained nurses, accompanied Dr. O’Keefe, and the institution was ready to receive patients. Dr. Cruse was temporarily performing the duties of home physician.

The new hospital was run as a private institution under the management of the Sisters of St. Francis. No tickets were sold at the Emergency Hospital, but tickets of other hospitals under the same management would be honored.

On May 1, 1899, when the one-year lease expired, the Emergency Hospital closed, and the Sisters of St. Francis who had been in charge returned to Rockford, Illinois.

Apparently the Emergency Hospital was reopened, as in late January, 1901, Matt Seymour was injured while unloading logs at Niagara, probably at the paper mill, and was taken to the Emergency Hospital for treatment.

There was no listing for the Emergency Hospital in the 1902 Directory of the Cities of Iron Mountain and Norway and the Villages of Quinnesec and Vulcan, Mich.
The Lake Antoine Hotel is to be converted into a hospital.

Iron Mountain Will Have Another Hospital That Will be Complete in Every Particular.

Dr. Edwin Cruse will Manage the Enterprise. Lake Antoine Hotel to be Remodeled. Three Thousand Dollars to be Expended in Fitting up the Building.
Arrangements have just been completed whereby Iron Mountain will have another hospital added to its list of institutions for the helpless.

The Lake Antoine hotel building has been purchased and will be remodeled and refitted throughout and placed in condition for the reception of the sick. A steam heating plant will be put in, the walls and partitions torn down and in fact the whole interior of the building will be thoroughly repaired and remodeled after the plans of a well known Milwaukee hospital. The upper floor will contain ten private rooms and two large wards, the main floor will contain the business office, library, operating room, dining room and the sleeping rooms for attendants and nurses.

Dr. Edwin Cruse, of this city, will be the superintendent and general manager, and the leading physicians of the city will be the staff of physicians. A staff of trained nurses and attendants will also be employed and in fact everything about the institution will have that air of perfect completeness that mark the leading hospitals of the country.

There is ample capital back of the scheme to make the new enterprise a decided success, and as the promoters intend to expend about $3000 in furnishing the institution it is quite evident that they intend to push it with that end in view.
Each winter several thousand men are employed in the woods in this district, and serious accidents are of almost daily occurrence. When one of the men is injured it is necessary to transport him in a cold baggage car to Menominee or Marinette for treatment. This trip has undoubtedly cost many a poor man his life – certainly many hours of needless suffering.

The hardy woodsman is certain to hail the establishment of a hospital at this point with delight, and the institution will undoubtedly prove a paying investment from the start. The hospital will be thoroughly equipped for the comfort of patients, and will be conducted on broad-gauged principles. Tickets entitled the holder to one year’s treatment, including medicines, will be placed on sale at a reasonable consideration.

The hotel is admirably adapted for the purpose intended, but Dr. Cruse will install a steam heating plant and make other improvements that will contribute to the comfort of his patients.

It is now expected that the new Emergency Hospital will be ready to receive patients early next week. The hospital has no superior in the upper country as far as appointments are concerned and the wise woodsman will not neglect providing himself with a ticket, thus insuring excellent medical attendance and keeping in case he meets with an accident or is taken ill. Robert Hall, the popular lumberman, will soon visit the camps in the interest of the institution, and he will no doubt dispose of a large number of certificates.
EMERGENCY HOSPITAL – VULCAN STREET - 8

The Range-Tribune, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume XVIII, Number 26 [Saturday, October 17, 1896], page 6, column 5

THE NEW HOSPITAL.

Lake Antoine Hotel is Almost Ready For the Reception of the Sick.

TO BE A MODEL INSTITUTION.

Dr. S. Edwin Cruse Will Be Its Superintendent. Any Physician will be Permitted to take Their Patients There for Treatment. Benefits will be Paid to the Afflicted and all will Receive the Best Treatment.

(From Wednesday’s Daily)

On Monday, October 25, the Emergency hospital will be opened to the public. This is an institution that a number of prominent moneyed men deemed necessary for the best interests of our city and believed it would be a profitable investment for the large sum of money now being expended in refitting the building, now known as the Lake Antoine Hotel.

The edifice is situated on the north end of Vulcan street, isolated from the hum and turmoil of the busy streets. The location is excellently adapted for such an institution and the weak and infirm who are in need of rest and quietude can find no better retreat than the Emergency hospital. No pains or expense are being spared to make this institution one of the foremost in the state, and noting will be left undone to maintain the reputation that will be gained by reason of its systematic appointments. The building is a large and commodious affair, adapted to the purposes and necessities for which it will be used. The lower floor contains an office and consultation room, a large spacious reading and lounging room, a dining room and kitchen. In addition to this a small room convenient to the office will be used for the storage of drugs and medicines.
A number of sleeping rooms are also located on the lower floor which will be used by the employes [sic – employees]. On the second floor are located the private rooms and wards, containing in all five comfortable and pleasant private rooms and two wards. In addition to the these [sic – these the] upper floor will contain a handsomely furnished sitting room and parlor connected by an arch. Back of these is the bath room and closet which has every modern improvement. When furnished the interior will present a picture of palacial [sic – palatial] comfort. Dr. S. Cruse has been selected as the superintendent and will devote his entire time to the management of the institution. A corps of trained nurses will be engaged to care for the sick and [a] staff of competent physicians will be subject to a call at any time. Any physician will be permitted to treat their own patients without any interference from the management, and those who are brought to the hospital for treatment have the privilege of engaging any doctor they may desire.

The management will sell computation tickets, the prices of which will be $7.00 and $10.00.

The $7.00 ticket will be good for one year from the date of its issue, and will entitle the holder to medicine, medical and surgical attendance and board whenever disabled by a sickness or accident, except incurable. All private, contagious [sic – contagious] diseases, and insanity, not treated at the hospital, but medicines and medical treatment furnished when required. Patients admitted to the hospital will be kept until pronounced well by the attending physician.

The $10.00 tickets are precisely the same except that the holder will be entitled to a compensation or [sic – of] $5.00 per week in addition, providing the patient has been disabled by accident. This benefit will be paid for a period not to exceed 52 weeks however.

The hospital will also have an ambulance, which is to be kept at the barn of Fred Gage, where anyone can secure its service.
AS GOOD AS A UNITED STATES BOND
is a certificate on the
EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.
It is Centrally Located, Large and
Commodious, and great care has been
taken to make this place the
LEADING HOSPITAL OF THE PENINSULA.

$10.    COST OF CERTIFICATE   $7.

By purchasing a $7.00 ticket you are entitled to
    Board, Medical and Surgical Treatment
    For one year, in fifty-three hospitals.
By purchasing a $10.00 ticket you receive same
    benefit as above mentioned and $5.00 per week
    While under treatment for an injury.
    Medicine sent free. Trained Nurses.
    Constant attendance.

EMERGENCY HOSPITAL
S. Edwin Cruse, M.D., Manager
Iron Mountain, Michigan
OUR CITY’S SICK.

The Two Hospitals are Doing a Rushing Business of Which Both are Fully Deserving.

ST. GEORGE’S IS ENLARGED.


(From Tuesday’s Daily)
Iron Mountain can boast of two public hospitals that are now as properly conducted and completely equipped as any institution of their kind in the state of Michigan. This is a clear perception of facts not only known in this city but throughout the upper peninsula and has been clearly demonstrated by the number of inquiries from other cities received by Supt.’s Cameron and Cruse. The increased number of patients brought to Iron Mountain for treatment during the past four months has necessitated a number of improvements at the St. George Hospital. Through the kindness of Steward Chas. Griggs a Tribune reporter was yesterday conducted through this institution, which is now a model of perfection. The upper floor of the building has been entirely renovated and divided into private wards, with the exception of one room, which is used as an operating room. Every convenience necessary for the performance of the most difficult operation can be found in this apartment.
The private rooms are neatly and comfortably furnished and under the direction of the matron, Mrs. Griggs, they present a cheerful and home-like appearance. The large ward on the lower floor is to be repainted and papered as soon as the patients confined there now can be moved to the new wards.

When this is completed the St. George Hospital will, like the Emergency, compare favorably with any of the larger hospitals in the city of Detroit. At present there are two female patients at the St. George and another lady made an application for admission today. John Anderson, who was sent there from Palmer’s camp at Randville suffering from blood poison, is rapidly improving and in a few days will be discharged as cured.

Frank Murrill[,] who has been suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia[,] left the Hospital Monday. This afternoon Dr. Cameron performed a delicate operation for Mr. H.V. Blackney[,] who has been suffering from tonsillitis. The palate was removed, which gave the patient instant relief.

AT THE EMERGENCY.

When the reporter called at the Emergency hospital the Supt., Dr. S. Edwin Cruse[,] was[,] tenderly winding a plaster paris [sic – plaster of Paris] caste [cast] on the broken limb of John W. Carlson, the young man who was so severely injured recently at the Quinnesec logging [sic – Logging] Company’s camp. Mr. Carlson appeared to be in the best of spirits and the doctor stated that the patient would be able to use his limb by another month.

Wentlent, the victim of the exciting runaway which occurred two weeks ago, was lounging about the reception room experiencing no pain from the serious injuries inflicted during that awful ride. Walter Reimer, whose thumb was recently amputated, is again at work and Joseph Ashenbrenner, who had the misfortune Thanksgiving night to break the small bone of his right leg, will resume his position in the brewery by Christmas.

The mysterious young woman who came in from the north and gave birth to a girl baby, [sic – baby] is rapidly improving and takes great comfort with the beautiful little baby for whom she displays the fondest affection. The nurse brought into the doctor’s office a bundle of innocence and a more cute [sic – cuter] or healthier child does not exist. Two well known [sic – well-known] ladies have applied to Dr. Cruse for the adoption of the child, but the mother does not seem disposed to part with her treasure.
HAS BUT ONE ARM NOW

Mary Anderson Loses An Arm by Amputation at the Emergency Hospital

Mary Anderson, the young girl who recently underwent the skin grafting operation at the Emergency Hospital, suffered another operation Wednesday – the amputation of her left arm at the shoulder. This was considered necessary to save the girl’s life. The burns on the arm were so deep that it destroyed the circulation, thereby making it impossible for the grafts to grow. Gangrene had set in the little finger and this, it was feared, would result in disaster unless the arm was amputated. The back and breast of the victim’s body are healing wonderfully well, and were it not for the scars left where the grafts join it would be impossible to realize that her body had been burned.

Rev. Father Faust, who was in charge of St. Mary’s church a number of years ago, was in the city last Monday and Tuesday. The reverend gentleman is now located in Menominee, and the object of his visit here was to inspect the Emergency hospital property. Father Faust contemplates purchasing the property and should he do so the Sisters will be placed in charge.

It is now stated that the Sisters of Mercy, of Houghton, are negotiating for the Emergency hospital.
The present intention of the new owner is to place the institution in charge of the Sisters of St. Francis, an order which has its mother house at Peoria, Ill. This order also owns the St. Joseph Hospital at Menominee. Mother Clara, of Peoria, is now in Menominee on a visit and negotiations with her will be closed before her return home.

The building will be thoroughly remodeled and refurnished throughout. A chapel will be built where the sisters and those of the patients who desire can worship. Six veiled nuns, all trained nurses, will be sent here from Peoria to look after the institution and care for the sick. Dr. O’Keefe will make regular trips from Menominee to this city and a staff of the leading physicians in this city will be appointed to serve when called on.

Dr. O’Keefe states that the hospital will be ready to receive patients by the first of the coming month. Tickets sold by the former management will be honored by the new regime, and the institution will be conducted in a manner satisfactory to all.
The Emergency Hospital

The Emergency Hospital has been re-opened and five sisters of St. Francis are here to act as nurses, and Dr. Edwin Cruse has been appointed physician in charge. The new hospital will be run as a private institution under the management of the Sisters of St. Francis. No tickets will be sold here, but tickets of other hospitals under the same management will be recognized. A staff of physicians will shortly be appointed.

Hospital Changes Hands.

The Emergency Hospital changed hands last Tuesday and the personal effects are now the property of Dr. O’Keefe, of Menominee, who has also secured a lease of the building. It is understood that the property will be turned over to the Sisters of Saint Francis, of Peoria, Ill., who will take possession at once and place six trained nurses in charge. The Sisters of Saint Francis also own and conduct hospitals at Peoria and Menominee. The property is leased with the privilege of purchasing at the end of the year. Many improvements are contemplated and the hospital will be conducted in a manner that will insure the success of the venture. It is expected to have everything in readiness for the reception of patients early in May.
Emergency Hospital.

Dr. O'Keefe came up from Menominee last Monday and took possession of the Emergency hospital. A number of trained nurses accompanied him and the institution is now ready to receive patients. Dr. Cruse is performing the duties of home physician temporarily.

The Emergency hospital will close its doors next Monday. The Sisters who have been in charge will return to Rockford, Ill.

Serious Accident.

While unloading logs at Niagara, Matt Seymore was injured by one of them unexpectedly slipping from its place and striking him with much force across the back. He did not think much of the accident at the time and supposed that he would get over the shock in a short time, he [sic – time. He] was taken worse, and his condition was such that it became necessary to take him to the Emergency hospital at Iron Mountain for treatment.
This drawing of the Scandinavian Hospital appeared in the January, 18, 1912 issue of the Iron Mountain Press. Local architects Fred E. and Charles H. Parmelee drew the plans. [Dickinson County Library]
On April 3, 1911, a large portion of Iron Mountain’s Scandinavian population met at the Swedish Mission Church to discuss the possibility of securing a building suitable for hospital purposes and placing the hospital under the management of Dr. Otto Alving, who had recently moved to the community from Triumph, Minnesota.

The Scandinavian Hospital Association was formed with two members from each Scandinavian church and society in the city selected as an executive committee to secure funds, find a site and draft by-laws for the perfection of the organization.

Originally from Sweden, Dr. Alving had recently moved to the community from Triumph, Minnesota. He and his family lived at 306 East B Street, where he opened an office.

Unsuccessful in their attempt to purchase a building suitable for hospital purposes, the newly-organized Scandinavian Hospital Association decided to purchase a site and erect a building by mid-April.

Eight lots in the southeastern part of the city known as Victoria Park, located on the lower end of East G Street, were purchased from R.C. Browning and Frank E. Crocker in early June.

Iron Mountain architects Fred E. and Charles H. Parmelee were hired to draft the plans by late April. The “sanitarium” was to be of solid brick construction, measuring 36x77 feet on the foundations, two stories in height with a full basement under the entire building. The estimated cost of the institution was $10,000 not including the site.

The dining room, kitchen, laundry, dark room, X-ray room, living rooms for janitor and heating plants were to be located in the basement.

On the first floor the office, parlors, restrooms, operating rooms and a number of private apartments were to be located.

The second floor was to be devoted to private rooms and wards. A hot water heating plant was to be installed and no expense was spared to make the building strictly sanitary.
Work on the foundations for the Scandinavian Hospital was underway in early July, 1911. The cornerstone services were held on Labor Day, September 4. Brief addresses by six ministers, Mayor Rudolph T. Miller and other dignitaries, as well as music by Professor Castel’s Military Band, the Scandinavian Glee Club and several church choirs rounded out the program, attended by “several thousand people,” according to the Iron Mountain Press, “despite the threatening weather.” [Menominee Range Historical Museum]
On June 21, Victor Berquist’s bid of $1,200 was accepted to build the hospital’s stone foundation. At that time it was estimated that the hospital building, fixtures not included, would cost about $20,000. By early July work had commenced on the foundation.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Scandinavian Hospital Society on July 6, 1911, the board of directors was elected as follows: Eric Hager, John E. Johnson and Gustav Norman, three-year terms; Andrew Bjorkman, Charles Peterson and Alfred E. Rood, two-year terms; Gabriel Ohman, Charles E. Anderson and Dr. Otto Alving, one-year terms. Officers elected on July 10 were: Andrew Bjorkman, president; Alfred E. Rood, vice-president; Charles E. Anderson, secretary; Dr. Otto Alving, financial secretary; and Eric Hager, treasurer. The organization embraced every Scandinavian church and organization in the city.

The basement was finished by August 12, when Adolph Wallin’s bid of $7,743 was accepted by the board of directors for the erection of the building.

The contracts for the plumbing ($800) and steam vacuum steam heating plant ($1,200) were awarded on August 16 to Swanson Brothers (Oscar and Edward).

The cornerstone was laid on Monday, September 4, 1911 – Labor Day, with an estimated several thousand people in attendance despite threatening weather.

The Scandinavian Hospital was dedicated on January 25, 1912, with the Ladies’ Auxiliary serving dinner to nearly a thousand people.

Entrances were located on each side of the building, and a porch with a balcony graced the front. Emergency cases were taken in at the east side entrance.

On the main floor, there were two private rooms used by the nurses, an office and an x-ray room. A bench in the hallway was the waiting room for many years, until the porch was enclosed and used for this purpose. A utility room and a bathroom and tub were located on both floors.

Stairways on each end led to the second floor, where three wards, each with four beds and three private rooms, were located. The attic was later rebuilt, and housed the x-ray room.
Iron Mountain contractor Adolph Wallin was awarded the contract for the construction of the Scandinavian Hospital on August 12, 1911, with a bid of $7,743. The contracts for the plumbing and steam heating plants were awarded to Swanson Brothers at $800 and $1,200 respectively at the same time. The basement was completed. [Menominee Range Historical Museum]
This postcard view of the Scandinavian Hospital, circa 1912-1915, shows the completed structure which was dedicated January 25, 1912, with several thousand in attendance according to the Iron Mountain Press. Note the cornerstone at the lower left of the façade with the date 1911. [William J. Cummings]
At first there were few nurses. With the kitchen located in the basement and no elevators available, they were exhausted by the end of their shift.

The basement also housed the dining room which was used by visitors, a laundry room, a storage room, the coal furnace and a room for the janitor. The cook had a cow in the barn in back of the hospital that provided milk for the patients.

Mrs. Tilly Johns, a nurse at the hospital, recalled being on night duty when an elderly, alcoholic patient tried to run away at 2 a.m. He jumped out the second-story window onto the balcony, and when she followed him, he jumped. Thinking that he was dead, she went downstairs, only to find him running across the lawn. Calling for help, she chased him to Stephenson Avenue, where she caught him by the shirttail, and returned with him to the hospital.

Under the auspices of the Ladies’ Auxiliary, an annual picnic was held on Labor Day in the park behind the hospital for a number of years to raise money to help support the hospital.

The Ladies’ Auxiliary also sewed linens together for sheets and pillowcases.

The Scandinavian Hospital Society was reorganized in late October, 1920, as Dr. William J. Anderson had acquired controlling interest of the property.
Another colored postcard view, circa 1912-1915, shows the completed hospital with a fancy touring car parked in front. Note the ornate designs in the pediments on the dormer and over the front door. [William J. Cummings]
At a largely attended meeting of the Scandinavians held at the Swedish Mission church last Monday afternoon the question of securing a building suitable for hospital purposes and placing the same under the management of Dr. Otto Alving, who recently removed here from Triumph, Minn., was discussed from all viewpoints and it is finally decided affirmatively.

An organization was formed and two members from each church and society in the city were selected as an executive committee to secure funds, look up a site and draft by-laws for the perfection of the organization.

The capitalization will probably be fixed at $10,000 with shares at $5.00 each. About $2,000 was subscribed at once and there is no doubt that the balance of the stock can readily be placed. Subscription lists are now being circulated by the committees and a list is also left at Uddenberg’s drug store for the convenience of any who may wish to subscribe and have not been called upon by a member of the committee.

The following officers and executive board were selected:

President – Nels Nelson.
Vice-President – Andrew Bjorkman.
Secretary – Chas. E. Anderson.
Treasurer – Eric Hager.

It is understood that the committee has secured an option on the Penglase residence and grounds, comprising three lots, on East A Street. This would be a desirable location for a hospital and the building could be re-modeled [sic – remodeled] at a small expense.
Swedish Hospital.

Having been unsuccessful in the endeavor to purchase a building suitable for hospital purposes, the recently organized Scandinavian Hospital association has about decided to purchase a site and erect a building. Negotiations are now pending for several acres of the property known as Victoria Park in the southeasterly part of the city, and it is probable that the deal will be closed within a few days. The property is owned by R.C. Browning and Frank E. Crocker, and is an ideal location for a modern sanitarium. The estimated cost of the institution will be $10,000 not including the site. It will be of brick construction and will be modern in every respect. In addition to office, reception parlors, restroom, operating rooms and living rooms for the hospital corps, there will be several private rooms for patients and four wards containing accommodations for about twenty people. Dr. Alving, who recently removed here from Minnesota, will have charge of the hospital.

The New Sanitarium.

The recently organized Scandinavian Hospital association has acquired ten lots in the Victoria Park from Messrs. Browning and Miller upon which to erect the new sanitarium. Architect Parmelee has been engaged to draft the plans and it is expected to let the contract at an early date. The sanitarium will be of solid brick construction and will contain everything that is modern embraced in hospital construction. It will be 36x77 feet on the foundations, two stories in height with a full basement under the entire building. The dining-room, kitchen, laundry, dark room, X ray room, living rooms for janitor and heating plants will be located in the basement. On the first floor the office, parlors, rest rooms, operating rooms, and a number of private apartments will be located. The second floor will be devoted to private rooms and wards. A hot water heating plant will be installed and no expense will be spared to make the building strictly sanitary. The site selected is a beautiful one for sanitarium purposes.
The **Scandinavian Hospital association** has closed a deal for eight lots in **Victoria Park** and it is expected to receive bids for the erection of the building in the next few days.

**Contract Let.**

The contract for building the stone foundations for the **new Scandinavian hospital** was let at a meeting of the trustees held yesterday. **Victor Berquist** was the successful bidder and he expects to commence the excavating at once. His tender was about $1,200. It is expected to let the contract for the main structure before the close of the week. It is estimated that the hospital building, fixtures not included, will cost about $20,000.
**New Hospital.**

Work has commenced on the foundations for the sanitorium [sic – sanitarium] to be erected by the Scandinavian Hospital company and it is expected to let the contract for the main building at once. The company has been incorporated with a capital stock of $15,000. A meeting will be held to-day [sic – today] for the purpose of forming a permanent organization.

**Hospital Society.**

A meeting of the stockholders of the Scandinavian Hospital society was held last Thursday evening at which time a board of directors was elected:

For three years, *Erie* [sic – *Eric*] Hager, *John E. Johnson* and *Gustav Norman*; for two years, *Andrew Bjorkman, Charles Peterson* and *Alfred E. Rood*; for one year, *Gabriel Ohman, Charles E. Anderson* and *Dr. Otto Alving*. The organization embraces every Scandinavian church and organization in the city. At a meeting of directors held on Monday the following officers were elected:

- President – *Andrew Bjorkman*.
- Vice-President – *Alfred E. Rood*.
- Secretary – *Charles E. Anderson*.
- Financial Secretary – *Dr. Otto Alving*.
- Treasurer – *Eric Hager*.

Work on the foundation is progressing rapidly and it is expected to have matters in shape to let the contract for the main building at an early date.
New Hospital.

Bids are now being received for the erection of the Scandinavian Hospital company building and the contract will be let at a meeting of the board of directors to be held on August 2nd – next Wednesday. The building will be a two-story brick veneered structure. Work on the foundations is rapidly nearing completion.

Hospital Contract.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Scandinavian Hospital society held last Saturday the contract for the erection of the hospital building was awarded to Adolph Wallin, of this city. The contract price is $7,743.
Corner Stone Services.

The corner stone [sic – cornerstone] of the new Scandinavian Hospital will be laid with appropriate services next Monday – Labor day. All the Scandinavian churches and the several Scandinavian societies, who are interested in the society, will take part in the ceremonies. Addresses of a brief nature will be delivered by Rev. Isaac Skoog, of the Mission church, Rev. August T. Fant, of the Lutheran church, Rev. Swan Magnuson, of the Methodist church, and O.F. Turnquist, of the Baptist church, Mayor Miller, Andrew Bjorkman and Eric Hager, all of Iron Mountain, and by Rev. C.A. Rosander, of Crystal Falls. The musical program will be furnished by Prof. Castel’s military band, the Scandinavian Glee club and the several church choirs. It will be a notable day in the annals of our Scandinavian citizens, who deserve great praise for the success of the hospital enterprise, which involves an expenditure of more than $20,000.

Hospital Dedicated.

Several thousand people attended the dedicatory exercises at the new Scandinavian Hospital last Thursday evening. The institution was thronged from three o’clock in the afternoon until a late hour in the evening and the officers of the organization were overwhelmed with congratulation. The Ladies’ Auxiliary served dinner to nearly a thousand people. The dedication was a real event in the history of Iron Mountain and the hospital is one of which any community can point with pride.
**Doctors and Dentists.**

A meeting of the physicians and dentists of Dickinson and Iron counties was held yesterday afternoon at the Pine Grove club-house [sic – clubhouse]. An interesting feature of the meeting was the lantern slide talk on tumors of the jaw by Dr. William J. Anderson, of the Scandinavian Hospital. It was instructive and enjoyable. Another meeting will be held in the near future when an organization will be perfected.

**Small Boy Shot.**

Donald, the ten-year-old son of James Mitchell, engineer at the Water Works station, is receiving treatment for a bullet wound at the Scandinavian Hospital. The lad was hunting rabbits with his father last Saturday and was armed with a small caliber rifle. He had climbed to the top of a pine stump when the gun slipped from his hands. The trigger caught on the bark and exploded the cartridge. The bullet passed up the leg of the boy’s trousers, entered the pit of the stomach and perforated three intestines. The wound is a serious one, but the boy’s recovery is considered certain.
Standing on the steps leading to the front porch of the Scandinavian Hospital are Gust Rahm and an unidentified nurse in the back row and two unidentified young ladies in the front row. This snapshot photograph probably dates from the 1920’s. The label on the box reads “Ether Use.” [Martha Nagel]
Seated on the grass in front of the Scandinavian Hospital are, left to right, Gust Rahm, two unidentified young ladies and an unidentified young man in this snapshot view, probably taken in the 1920’s.  [Martha Nagel]
Standing in front of the Scandinavian Hospital are, from left to right, Gust Rahm, an unidentified nurse and two unidentified young ladies in a snapshot view probably dating from the 1920’s. [Bill Nelson]
The Scandinavian Hospital Society was reorganized in late October, 1920, as Dr. William J. Anderson had acquired controlling interest of the property.

On January 27, 1923, Dr. W.J. Anderson, president of the Westerlin Hospital Company, announced that the hospital, located on East G Street, would be closed February 1. This decision was reached at the annual meeting of the stock holders January 26 due to the lack of financial support given the institution. Although economically operated without impairing its efficiency, the hospital had been steadily losing money at the rate of about seven per cent a year on the investment. Repeated attempts to secure financial aid, including three requests that the property be made tax free, failed, and the stockholders felt they no longer can be expected to keep the institution open.

When Dr. Anderson declared the hospital would remain closed for an “indefinite period,” there was no doubt the step would result in creating a serious situation, as both St. George’s Hospital and the Westerlin Hospital had been taxed to capacity to care for patients.

The Westerlin Hospital had 32 beds while St. George’s Hospital had 12, and the closing of the Westerlin Hospital meant that many persons needing hospital attention and care would be unable to obtain it.

Sometime earlier Dr. Anderson had been called to Chicago, where he was asked to contract to care for 15 ex-service men receiving government hospitalization. To accept this, it was necessary that a nurses’ home be built, requiring an expenditure of about $5,000, which would have increased the capacity of the hospital to 48 beds. Dr. Anderson was unable, however, to secure funds in Iron Mountain for this project and had to abandon the contract. Had the veterans been brought to Iron Mountain it would have meant the establishment of the Veterans bureau branch which was later located at Marquette.

Government authorities were particularly anxious to open the branch in Iron Mountain because of the central location of the city, but inasmuch as hospital facilities could not be obtained had to give up the idea.
The Cloverland Clinic, which formerly had its headquarters at the Scandinavian/Westerlin Hospital, was not been disbanded with the closing of the Westerlin Hospital. The clinic was originally composed of Dr. Anderson, Dr. C.W. Walker and Dr. Anton Holmboe. Dr. Walker had withdrawn earlier, and, with the closing of the Westerlin Hospital, Dr. Holmboe announced his intention of leaving Iron Mountain and returning to Chicago. Dr. M.F. Dockery, however, was a member of the clinic and the offices were located in the Dockery building at 208 East Hughitt Street.

On September 1, 1923, the sale of the Westerlin Hospital to Dr. Joseph Addison Crowell, a trustee for a new organization, was announced, the negotiated purchase price being $45,000.

Standing on the steps leading to the front porch of the Scandinavian Hospital are Gust Rahm and an unidentified nurse in the back row and two unidentified young ladies in the front row. This snapshot photograph probably dates from the 1920’s. The label on the box reads “Ether Use.” [Martha Nagel]
In the September 1, 1923 edition of *The Iron Mountain News*, the sale of the Westerlin Hospital to **Dr. Joseph Addison Crowell**, a trustee for a new organization, was announced, the negotiated purchase price being $45,000.

Under the agreement signed by the contracting parties in the sale of the Westerlin Hospital, the institution was to be an open hospital with no beds reserved for any firm or individual with the exception of those endowed, of which the hospital has none at the present time.

In addition, **Dr. William J. Anderson** was to be retained on the surgical staff and **Dr. M.F. Dockery** would also be a member of the medical staff.

The hospital was taken over by **Dr. J.A. Crowell**, of the **Crowell, Belhumeur and Coffin Ford Clinic**, who took charge of the organizational work.

Once the board of trustees was established, **Dr. Crowell** would withdraw entirely as a trustee and the government of the institution was to be in the hands of persons who had no professional interest in the hospital.

All equipment at the hospital at the time was included in the sale. Before being used again the building was to be thoroughly renovated and improved, hoping to open within six weeks.

An article in the September 19, 1923, edition of *The Iron Mountain News* noted the purchase of the Westerlin hospital and its re-opening within a short time did not mean that Iron Mountain’s hospitalization problem had been solved, as the capacity of the Westerlin was far short of the actual needs of the city.

The capacity of the Westerlin Hospital was between 30 and 35 patients while Iron Mountain needed a 60 to 80 bed hospital. **St. George’s Hospital**, caring for 25 patients when the September 19 article appeared, was to be closed when the Westerlin reopened and only a first aid station maintained there.

On December 18, 1923, membership of the board of trustees of the Iron Mountain General Hospital, formerly the Westerlin Hospital, was announced.
This view of the Iron Mountain General Hospital, formerly the Scandinavian Hospital and the Westerlin Hospital, probably dates from the 1940’s or 1950’s. [Menominee Range Historical Museum]
The first officers of the Board of Trustees of the Iron Mountain General Hospital were: M.J. Fox, manager of the von Platen-Fox company, president; J.M. Garvey, first vice president; R.V. Dudley, second vice president; John Ryan, secretary; F.J. Oliver, treasurer; and trustees Wells Hallenbeck, John Daprato, E.F. Brown, C.H. Baxter, O.C. Davidson, C.D. Symonds, F.C. Cole, Andrew Bjorkman, T.W. Gander, R. Bruce Arnold, Cleo Meilleur, W.J. Cudlip, R.T. Miller, William Kelly, W.W. Thompson and Raymond Turner.

A notice of dissolution of the Westerlin Hospital Corporation, formerly known as the Scandinavian Hospital Company, appeared in the August 18, 1924, edition of The Iron Mountain News. The notice of dissolution was signed by Dr. William J. Anderson, president of the Corporation, who formerly practiced in Iron Mountain but was then residing in Rockford, Illinois.
This postcard aerial view of the U.S. Veterans Administration Hospital bears a 1963 copyright date. [William J. Cummings]
On August 9, 1921, Congress created the Veterans Bureau by combining three World War I Veterans programs into one bureau. World War I was the first fully mechanized war and soldiers exposed to mustard gas and other chemicals required specialized care. Tuberculosis and neuro-psychiatric hospitals opened to accommodate veterans with respiratory or mental health problems. On November 6, 1919, Native Americans became eligible for full veterans’ benefits, including health care. In 1924, veterans’ benefits were liberalized to cover disabilities that were not service-related. In 1928, admission to the National Homes was extended to women, National Guard, and militia veterans.

The second consolidation of federal Veterans programs took place on July 21, 1930, when President Herbert Hoover consolidated the Veterans Bureau with the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers and Pension Bureau and re-designated it as the Veterans Administration. General Frank Hines, Director of the Veterans Bureau since 1923, became the first administrator of the V.A. In 1930, the V.A. consisted of 45 hospitals. By 1945, the number had more than doubled to 97.

World War II ushered in a new era of expanded veterans’ benefits through the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, commonly referred to as the “G.I. bill”, which was signed into law on June 22, 1944. General Omar Bradley took the reins at the V.A. in 1945 and steered its transformation into a modern organization. In 1946, the Department of Medicine and Surgery was established within V.A. The V.A. was able to recruit and retain top medical personnel by modifying the Civil Service system. The first women doctors were hired in 1946. When Bradley left in 1947, there were 125 V.A. hospitals.

Local negotiations for the location of the Veterans Administration Hospital date back to early 1945, when interested citizens petitioned the Veterans Administration for a hospital. Other Upper Peninsula communities sought to obtain the hospital, but Iron Mountain was chosen because its geographic location was ideal. Approval was granted to locate the hospital in Iron Mountain on August 24, 1945.
This postcard view of Iron Mountain’s U.S. Veterans Hospital probably dates from shortly after its construction. [William J. Cummings]
The site selected was a 31.5-acre parcel near U.S. 2 which had been the headquarters for the Von Platen-Fox Lumber Company. The sawmill operated from 1911 until 1944, and the land was idle after the mill ceased operations. Equipment had been dismantled and removed. Fire destroyed the remaining buildings, leaving the area vacant.

In 1943 Congress announced plans to build nearly 100 hospitals for veterans across the country. However, by 1945 the ambitious nationwide hospital building project had been downsized, and only 61 hospitals were slated for construction.

The Iron Mountain project made the cut, but was downsized somewhat by the elimination of a large auditorium and a reduction in the size of the chapel.

Almost two years passed before ground was finally broken on March 14, 1948, witnessed by a crowd of 5,000 people. The $6.5 million hospital – the largest building project ever in the Upper Peninsula at that time – was under way with 300 construction workers employed at its peak period.

The hospital’s service area was designed to include the entire Upper Peninsula of Michigan and eleven counties in northeastern Wisconsin.

The six-story hospital was designed for 250 beds and when it opened to receive patients in early 1950 there were actually 265 beds, including eight in the emergency and admitting departments.

The hospital’s 250 other beds were divided into 16-bed wards, 4-bed wards, 2-bed rooms and 8 single rooms.

There were 360 employees. The hospital campus also included a separate building for a garage and heating plant, a four-apartment complex which provided housing for staff, a home for the hospital administrator and nurses and attendants quarters.

The hospital was dedicated on Sunday, March 5, 1950, and the first veteran admitted at 9:55 a.m. on March 20, 1950.
This postcard view of Iron Mountain’s U.S. Veterans Hospital probably dates from shortly after its construction. [William J. Cummings]
The V.A. was elevated to a Cabinet-level Executive Department by President Ronald Reagan in October, 1988. The change took effect on March 15, 1989, when the Veterans Administration was renamed the Department of Veterans Affairs, but retained use of “V.A.” as its acronym.

The Department of Medicine and Surgery was re-designated as the Veterans Health Services and Research Administration and on May 7, 1991, the name was changed to the Veterans Health Administration (VHA).

The 1940’s-designed medical center has been updated over the years to add speech pathology, nuclear medicine, ultrasound, respiratory therapy and CT scanning.

An Ambulatory Care addition was completed in August, 1997, the project representing the first major construction at the Iron Mountain facility since it opened in 1950.

A project to remodel and relocate the Intensive Care Unit adjacent to the medical/surgical unit was completed in 2004.

In 2008 the Nursing Home Care Unit was relocated from the sixth floor to the first floor and expanded.

The Oscar G. Johnson VA Medical Center oversees six community Outpatient Clinics located in Ironwood, Hancock, Marquette, Sault Ste. Marie (Kincheloe), and Menominee, Michigan, and Rhinelander, Wisconsin. It also operates a Rural Health Outreach Clinic in Manistique, Michigan, annually serving 20,000 veterans.

OGJVAMC has the largest geographic patient service area east of the Mississippi River, encompassing fifteen Michigan counties and ten counties in northeastern Wisconsin. It is home to approximately 57,400 veterans, 25,895 of whom are enrolled in V.A.’s health care system.

OGJVAMC employs 658 staff at its main facility and OPCs, including 62 licensed physicians, 164 nurses, and 58 mental health professionals that provide primary and selected secondary health care.
Oscar Godfrey Johnson, Jr. (March 25, 1921 – May 13, 1998) was a United States Army soldier and a recipient of the United States military's highest decoration – the Medal of Honor – for his actions in World War II.

Johnson joined the Army from his birthplace of Foster City, Dickinson County, Michigan, in October 1942, and by September 16, 1944 was serving as a private first class in Company B, 363rd Infantry Regiment, 91st Infantry Division. On that day and the following two days, near Scarperia, Italy, he single-handedly held his position at his unit's left flank after all other members of his squad had been killed or wounded. He was subsequently promoted to sergeant and, on July 19, 1945, awarded the Medal of Honor.

Johnson later joined the Michigan National Guard in July 1959, and reached the rank of Chief Warrant Officer Four before his discharge in April 1964. He died at age 77 and was buried in DeWitt Cemetery, De Witt, Clinton County, Michigan.

Johnson's official Medal of Honor citation reads: He practically single-handed protected the left flank of his company's position in the offensive to break the German's gothic line, Company B was the extreme left assault unit of the corps. The advance was stopped by heavy fire from Monticelli Ridge, and the company took cover behind an embankment. Sgt. Johnson, a mortar gunner, having expended his ammunition, assumed the duties of a rifleman. As leader of a squad of 7 men he was ordered to establish a combat post 50 yards to the left of the company to cover its exposed flank.
Repeated enemy counterattacks, supported by artillery, mortar, and machinegun fire from the high ground to his front, had by the afternoon of 16 September killed or wounded all his men. Collecting weapons and ammunition from his fallen comrades, in the face of hostile fire, he held his exposed position and inflicted heavy casualties upon the enemy, who several times came close enough to throw hand grenades. On the night of 16–17 September, the enemy launched his heaviest attack on Company B, putting his greatest pressure against the lone defender of the left flank. In spite of mortar fire which crashed about him and machinegun bullets which whipped the crest of his shallow trench, Sgt. Johnson stood erect and repulsed the attack with grenades and small arms fire. He remained awake and on the alert throughout the night, frustrating all attempts at infiltration. On 17 September, 25 German soldiers surrendered to him. Two men, sent to reinforce him that afternoon, were caught in a devastating mortar and artillery barrage. With no thought of his own safety, Sgt. Johnson rushed to the shell hole where they lay half buried and seriously wounded, covered their position by his fire, and assisted a Medical Corpsman in rendering aid.

That night he secured their removal to the rear and remained on watch until his company was relieved. Five companies of a German paratroop regiment had been repeatedly committed to the attack on Company B without success. Twenty dead Germans were found in front of his position. By his heroic stand and utter disregard for personal safety, Sgt. Johnson was in a large measure responsible for defeating the enemy's attempts to turn the exposed left flank.

Iron Mountain’s Veterans Administration was renamed the Oscar G. Johnson Veterans Administration Hospital on October 1, 2008.
The Dickinson County Hospitals was established July 29, 1947, when a hospital board of trustees was created, with the direction, control and maintenance of the hospital system delegated to this board by the Dickinson County Board of Supervisors.

Land for hospital construction on the north side of Woodward Avenue was donated by the Ford Motor Company.

On August 14, 1951, Dickinson County Memorial Hospital, a 73-bed, 42,000 square foot facility, was opened. The county-owned hospital provided medical, surgical, obstetrical and emergency care to the community and had 16 physicians and surgeons on staff upon opening.

The Dickinson County Memorial Hospital replaced the Iron Mountain General Hospital, at that time a 30-bed facility. Iron Mountain General Hospital’s ownership was transferred to Dickinson County Hospitals by the City of Iron Mountain and it became known as the Hospital Annex.

The Hospital Annex was used as a nursing home by the hospital system until it was closed in 1965.

The following were the sixteen members of the original medical staff of the Dickinson County Memorial Hospital:

Dr. William H. Alexander  Iron Mountain
Dr. Walter A. Schmutzler  Iron Mountain
Dr. Gereon Fredrickson  Iron Mountain
Dr. Donald Roemer Smith  Iron Mountain
Dr. Hugh D. McEachran  Iron Mountain
Dr. Willis Herbert Huron  Iron Mountain
Dr. Charles Gilbert Steinke  Iron Mountain
Dr. Matthew T. Moorehead  Iron Mountain
Dr. John Michael Schroeder  Iron Mountain
Dr. Willard N. Hayes  Norway
Dr. Clifford Gordon Menzies  Iron Mountain
Dr. George H. Boyce  Iron Mountain
Dr. William Fielding  Norway
Dr. Richard Joseph Maginn  Goodman, Wis.
Dr. Edward McCormack  Niagara, Wis.
Dr. Ray F. Lamb  Niagara, Wis.
This postcard view of the Dickinson Memorial Hospital probably dates from shortly after its completion. [William J. Cummings]
In a special election Feb. 16, 1959, the voters of Dickinson County approved funding construction of a new 20-bed hospital in Norway and a 26,000 square foot expansion at Dickinson County Memorial Hospital, completed in 1961, to provide space for an additional 39 beds.

A 45,000 square foot expansion was completed in 1976, providing additional space for outpatient and diagnostic service, a new operating room, a renovated emergency area, an intensive care unit and provisions for a six-bed mental health wing. The mental health wing never became operational and was converted to a diagnostic wing.

In 1981, the Sunshine Laundromat building was acquired for future hospital system expansion and used for additional office space.

The William Block building was donated to the hospital system in 1983. This building was renovated to provide a Hospital League room, a multi-purpose room and storage space which freed space within the Dickinson County Memorial Hospital to provide for service expansion in diagnostics.

In 1985 the Ambulatory Care Unit was opened on the first floor, reflecting the trend from inpatient care to outpatient treatment, including many types of surgery. At that time the hospital had 112 beds and a medical staff of 47.

The hospital’s diagnostics capabilities were greatly enhanced in 1987 with the addition of a mobile CT Scanner, operated jointly with St. Francis Hospital in Escanaba.

In May, 1989, the Gust K. Newberg Physician Specialty Clinic, named in memory of the hospital system’s greatest benefactor, was opened.

In 1990, Dickinson County Hospitals reorganized under Public Act 213, becoming the Dickinson County Memorial Hospital System.

A permanent CT Scanner was added to the hospital in April, 1991.

The original hospital on Woodward Avenue, opened in 1951, eventually contained about 110,000 square feet of space with additions built in 1961, 1976 and 1989.
This postcard view of the Dickinson County Memorial Hospital probably dates from about 1960. [William J. Cummings]
This postcard view of the Dickinson County Healthcare System shows the facility currently in use at 1721 South Stephenson Avenue. [Dickinson County Healthcare System]

On October 12, 1993, Dickinson County voters approved a $29.7 million revenue bond proposal which cleared the way for the hospital system to sell revenue bonds for an estimated 90-bed facility on U.S. 2, across from K-Mart near Iron Mountain’s east city limits. The margin of approval was 57 per cent to 43 per cent with 40 per cent of the county’s registered voters participating in the election. The revenue bonds were to be paid out of the hospital’s income and required no property tax levy. Hospital officials said the vote succeeded largely through the efforts of Citizens for a New Area Hospital.

Preceding the vote, there had been a long, drawn-out debate. Opponents insisted that a renovation of the existing hospital was more appropriate. Citizens Concerned for the Right to Vote, another opposing group, argued that a new facility would result in higher hospital costs, and also backed a renovation of Dickinson County Memorial Hospital, even though engineering consultants said this would not be cost-effective.

Hospital Director John Schon noted that a Certificate of Need had to be obtained from the Michigan Department of Public Health, but was optimistic that construction could begin by the late summer of 1994 with an opening date of late 1996 or early 1997.

The planned site was a 30-acre parcel owned by JoAnn Jacobs, Stanley D. and Mary Ann Rahm and John P. and Betty Ann Rahm. The price for the parcel was $700,000.

An option to purchase the site on U.S. 2, across from K-Mart, would expire on December 31. The estimated price for the 60-acre parcel was $700,000. JoAnn Jacob, of Coronado, California, was the trustee for the land, owned by members of the Jacob and Rahm families.

On November 22, 1996, the new hospital was opened. Following a meeting of the Board of Trustees on December 2, 1996, John Schon, hospital administrator, confirmed that the former laundry building on the southeast corner of Woodward Avenue complex used to house patient accounting offices would be advertised for sale.
In early December, 1996, John Schon announced that a secondary entrance road to the U.S. 2 facility was to be built, connecting with the traffic signal just east of the existing entrance, with paving to be completed in the spring of 1997.

The property on which the 110,000-square-foot old facility was located was owned by Dickinson County and the Ford Motor Company which donated land for the original building. The County obtained a release from Ford.

Proposals to purchase the abandoned Woodward Avenue facility were first sought in April, 1997, and again in June. After the sale had been advertised without success, the hospital began negotiating with parties that had shown an interest.

An initial appraisal of the facility showed its net value to be about $100,000. Costs for demolition were estimated at $1,000,000, mainly because of the presence of asbestos. Dale Alessandrini stated he estimated the demolition costs as being in the range of $200,000 to $300,000.

In early November, 1997, the Dickinson County Board of Supervisors accepted an offer of $51,000 from Sandra (Johnson) Rosenow, of Waukesha, Wisconsin, for the Dickinson County Memorial Hospital building on Woodward Avenue. According to her written proposal, Rosenow intended to convert the building into retirement housing and possibly a small shopping mall area, hoping to have the project completed within two years.

A second bid for $1,000 came from Dale and Gene Alessandrini, of Breitung Township. Under their proposal, the majority of the facility would be demolished. Only the Newberg Clinic, built in 1989, would be saved. The County Board agreed to accept the Alessandrini proposal as a back-up, should the preferred sale fall through.

The Dickinson County Healthcare System would receive upwards of $750,000 through Medicare if the sale were completed by November 30.

Rosenow made stipulations before the sale could be finalized – in effect a counter-proposal, and Dale and Gene Alessandrini’s offer was accepted.
HOSPITALS IN EARLY DICKINSON COUNTY

KINGSFORD

- FORD MOTOR COMPANY INDUSTRIAL HOSPITAL – 733 Woodward Avenue

NORWAY

- NORWAY MINE HOSPITAL – Norway Mine
- BRYON M. WHITE HOSPITAL – Ingallsdorf
- OLD COLUMBIA HOSPITAL – Corner of Main Street and Summit Avenue in Old Town
- NEW COLUMBIA HOSPITAL – 401 Norway Street
- DR. ELISHA POPE SWIFT’S HOSPITAL – 618 and 612 Iron Street
- PENN HOSPITAL – 401 Norway Street
- ANDERSON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL – 400 Main Street

DICKINSON COUNTY POOR FARM

New York Farm, Sturgeon River Near Vulcan
The Ford Motor Company Industrial Hospital, located at 733 Woodward Avenue just a few houses west of the Ford Club House, was a modified Ford Addition home. Dr. William H. Alexander, who came to Kingsford from the Henry Ford Hospital in Dearborn, Michigan, in 1925, posed on the sidewalk in front of the hospital on February 16, 1926. [The Henry Ford]
On October 28, 1920, Edward G. Kingsford, vice-president of the Michigan Land, Iron and Lumber Company, announced that Dr. Joseph Addison Crowell, chief surgeon for the Oliver Iron Mining Company, had been appointed to the same position with his corporation.

The Ford Motor Company provided a contract practice plan for its employees, requiring each employee to pay $1.10 per month for medical attention whenever necessary for themselves and their families. Under this plan, employees were required to summon one of the physicians under contract with the Ford Motor Company, similar to today’s Health Maintenance Organizations (HMO).

The medical firm of Crowell, Belhumeur and Coffin had the contract with the Ford Motor Company, as well as a contract with the Oliver Iron Mining Company, which adopted the plan put into effect by the Ford company when Ford located in Iron Mountain. In addition, the same medical firm held contracts with the Chicago & Northwestern Railway and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

Although this contract form of medical service was cheaper in the long run, some employees complained about the limited selection of physicians.

At the beginning of February, 1925, the Ford Motor Company discontinued the contract medical practice and employees no longer were assessed a certain sum each month for which they received medical attention whenever required for themselves and families.

Although Ford employees would not be required to pay the regular fees for medical service as received, men who become ill or injured while at work were to be cared for at company expense in the new Ford Motor Company Industrial Hospital located at 733 Woodward Avenue.

The medical firm of Crowell, Belhumeur and Coffin continued their contracts with the Oliver Iron Mining Company and the two railroads, but the following three physicians, who had been subcontracted, were released for private practice: Dr. David Eisele and Dr. Charles P. Drury, who then opened offices in the United States National Bank building, and Dr. John W. O’Neill, who opened an office in the LaBrecque building in Breitung.
The new Ford Motor Company house at 733 Woodward Avenue was remodeled to serve as a hospital with a capacity of five beds in addition to an operating room and other departments. According to company officials, the equipment was of the finest, including one of the best X-ray machines in the Upper Peninsula. The hospital was billed as “a duplicate, in miniature, of the mammoth Henry Ford hospital at Detroit which from the standpoint of equipment, is conceded to be one of the finest if not the best in the country.”

Coming directly from the Henry Ford Hospital in Detroit, Dr. W.H. Alexander, was placed in charge of the local hospital.

In mid-May, 1924, Edward G. Kingsford, manager of the Ford Motor Company’s operations in the Upper Peninsula, noted that there had been tentative discussions regarding the construction of a hospital in Iron Mountain adjacent to the Village of Kingsford. The announcement of the converted Ford house into a hospital also noted that this did not affect plans for the construction of a large Ford hospital here.

According to the article in the February 2, 1925 edition of The Iron Mountain News, “This building would be of fireproof construction, with all modern equipment, and in addition to caring for employes [sic – employees] injured in the plant would, according to the original intention, be open to that part of the public desiring the services of the Ford doctors.”

It was further stated that the present hospital, was merely a “forerunner” of the one it was proposed to build.
Construction of a hospital in the city of Iron Mountain but adjacent to the village of Kingsford is being discussed by the Ford Motor company, according to E.G. Kingsford, upper peninsula manager of the Ford operations. No decision has been reached as yet, he declared, the project still being considered tentatively.

It is understood that if the building is erected it will be located within the city limits on Woodward avenue across from the Ford filtration plant. Woodward avenue is the boundary line between the city and the village. The hospital will be open to the public but Ford doctors must be employed.

There is little probability, it is said, that work on the structure will start before a year if the proposal is approved. In the meantime, a drive is being planned in Iron Mountain to raise funds to complete the purchase and provide for the enlargement of the General hospital which will also be needed. The terms under which the General hospital was sold by Dr. W.J. Anderson and other stockholders of the old Westerlin hospital corporation provided that it be an open hospital both for doctors and the public and be governed by a board of trustees.
CONTRACT FORD PRACTICE ENDS

Company Converts Woodward Ave. House for Use as Hospital

Discontinuance by the Ford Motor company of what is known as contract medical practice was announced today. The discontinuance is effective immediately, employes [sic – employees] of the company no longer being assessed a certain sum each month for which they received medical attention whenever required for themselves and families.

The discontinuance will not cause the dissolution of the medical firm of Crowell, Belhumeur and Coffin, which has had the Ford contract, although it has meant the release of three physicians for private practice.

These are Drs. Dave Eisele and C.P. Drury, who have opened offices in the United States National Bank building, and J.W. O’Neill, who has opened an office in the LaBrecque building in Breitung.

Crowell, Belhumeur and Coffin will continue to take care of the contract practice of the Oliver Iron Mining company, which has the same plan as was adopted by the Ford company when it located here. In addition, they hold contracts with the Chicago & NorthWestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroads and will take care of private practice.

Paid $1.10 Per Month.

Employes [sic – Employees] of the Ford company, under the contract practice plan, each paid in $1.10 per month for which they received medical attention whenever necessary for themselves and families but were required to summon one of the physicians under contract with the Ford company. Although in the long run this form of service was cheaper, the customary complaint against contract practice – that it limits selection of physicians – was expressed.

Although Ford employes [sic – employees] will not be required to pay the regular fees for medical service as received, men who become ill or injured while at work will be cared for at company expense in a new Ford hospital which has been equipped here.
This hospital is located in one of the new Ford houses on Woodward avenue, the house being remodelled [sic – remodeled] for this purpose. According to company officials, the equipment is of the finest, including one of the best X-ray machines in the upper peninsula. The hospital, it is stated, is a duplicate, in miniature, of the mammoth Henry Ford hospital at Detroit which from the standpoint of equipment, is conceded to be one of the finest if not the best in the country.

**Ford Doctor In Charge.**

The hospital here is in charge of Dr. W.H. Alexander, who comes directly from the Henry Ford hospital in Detroit. At present it has five beds, in addition to an operating room and other departments. If demand necessitates the facilities will probably be increased.

Converting the house into use as a hospital will not affect plans for the construction of a large Ford hospital here, it was stated officially today. Some time ago it was announced that the Ford company planned building a modern hospital on a site in the vicinity of the filtration plant on Woodward avenue.

This building would be of fireproof construction, with all modern equipment, and in addition to caring for employes [sic – employees] injured in the plant would, according to the original intention, be open to that part of the public desiring the services of the Ford doctors.

The present hospital, it was stated, is merely a “forerunner” of the one it is proposed to build.
In 1882 the Penn Iron Mining Company built and maintained a hospital at the Norway Hill location.

During the winter of 1883, Dr. Frederick L. Hirschmann accepted the position of assistant to Dr. J.S. Barry, working at the Penn Iron Mining Company’s hospital in Norway. Dr. Hirschmann had served as the physician and surgeon for the Republic Iron Company in Republic for the previous eight and a half years.

On July 6, 1883, 30-year-old Dr. J.S. Barry, of Vulcan, physician of the Penn Mining Company, died suddenly, and Dr. Hirschmann was placed in charge of the Norway Hospital.

On Tuesday, January 19, 1886, at 6 a.m., 38-year-old Dr. Hirschmann died as a result of a uremic coma, having been stricken on Sunday morning. Dr. E.P. Lockart was immediately summoned, finding the patient unconscious, and Dr. B.W. Jones, of Vulcan, and Dr. John D. Cameron and Dr. Joseph Addison Crowell, of Iron Mountain, together fought to save the life of their friend. Dr. Hirschmann died just 49 hours after the first attack and never regained consciousness.

On August 22, 1885, The Current reported that the Norway Mine Hospital was being improved. The physician’s office had been enlarged to double its former size. Walls throughout the building had been painted and other modifications made. Two patients were in the hospital at this time.

An item about the Norway Hospital in the July 10, 1886 edition of The Current noted that there were five patients in the accident ward and everything looked “neat and comfortable.” Dr. E.P. Lockart and Dr. B.W. Jones were the physicians in charge.

When reporting another visit to the Norway Hospital in the August 14, 1886 edition The Current, it was noted the accident ward contained six patients. Some were nearly well, and one had been an inmate for a long time, having received an injury which would render him helpless for life. It was again noted that the structure had “recently been repainted and fitted up,” that the hospital was “a fine institution” and that “no pains or expense are spared to make the patients comfortable.”
On January 29, 1887, *The Current* reported that “the hospital at the Norway mine” had “not contained a patient for over six weeks.”

In its May 14, 1887 edition, *The Current* remarked: “The accident ward at the Norway hospital has lately been repainted and varnished, and is now as pleasant a place for an injured man as can be found on the peninsula.”

On July 16, 1887, *The Current* reported that “the Norway hospital now contains seven patients, two having been added this week. None of the injured men are likely to suffer permanent disability. Of the seven, five suffer from fractured limbs. This is one of the best institutions on the range, and all who are unfortunate enough to meet with any disability, [sic] think themselves fortunate in being entitled to the comforts and conveniences provided for them.”

In 1891 discussion was initiated about provision of a suitable ambulance wagon with which to convey injured men to their homes or to the hospital.

In 1892 William Weber, of Chicago, a trained nurse, arrived in Norway to take the position made vacant by the resignation of Henry Dignin in the Norway Hospital.

In 1903 the old hospital building of the Penn Iron Mining Company was cut into three parts and located at different points for use as residences.

In August, 1903, equipment was moved from the old Norway Hospital on top of Nelson Hill on the west side of the street to the new Swift Hospital, located at 618 and 612 Iron Street.
Norway has always been fortunate to have the facilities of a hospital since its early days. In 1882 the Penn Iron Mining Company built and maintained a hospital at the Norway Hill location. They operated this until the turn of the century when the Swift hospital was constructed and the staff and equipment were moved to the new building. With the acquisition of the Columbia hospital from Dr. E. Lockart, the mining company again moved to more spacious quarters. Upon taking over the Columbia hospital, the mining company changed the name to Penn Hospital. They managed this until 1946, at which time it was sold to the City of Norway for a nominal sum. The City of Norway maintained and operated the hospital until November, 1960 when the new Anderson Memorial hospital was opened to the public.

The reporter took a look through the Norway mine hospital a few days ago, and was agreeably surprised at the improvements going on there. The physician’s office has been enlarged to double its former size, which will prove a great convenience to all who have business there. The walls throughout the building, too, are being painted, and the premises overhauled generally. There are but two patients there at present.

There are now five patients in the accident ward of the Norway hospital, and during a short call there yesterday, we had an opportunity to note how neat and comfortable everything looked, and also the look of pleased resignation on the faces of Drs. Lockart and Jones.
The Current, Norway, Menominee County, Michigan, Volume II, Number 29 [Saturday, August 14, 1886], page 1, column 3

--We visited the Norway hospital this week and found that the accident ward now contains six patients. Some of these, however, are nearly well, and one has been an inmate for a long time, having received an injury which will render him helpless for life. Two of the recent inmates are from the West Vulcan mine and are named Tobias and Peter Zadra. They were injured by a blast on the 3d isn't [this month]. One is not very seriously injured, but the other will probably lose the sight of one eye. The hospital has recently been repainted and fitted up until everything looks as bright as a new pin. It is without a doubt a fine institution and no pains or expense are spared to make the patients comfortable.

The Florence Mining News, Florence, Florence County, Wisconsin, Volume VII, Number 5 [Saturday, January 29, 1887], page 4, column 2

Norway Nuggets.

The hospital at the Norway mine begins to feel lonesome. It has not contained a patient now for over six weeks.

The Current, Norway, Menominee County, Michigan, Volume III, Number 15 [Saturday, May 14, 1887], page 1, column 4

--The Norway hospital now contains seven patients, two having been added this week. None of the injured men are likely to suffer permanent disability. Of the seven, five suffer from fractured limbs. This is one of the best institutions on the range, and all who are unfortunate enough to meet with any disability, [sic] think themselves fortunate in being entitled to the comforts and conveniences provided for them.

The Current, Norway, Menominee County, Michigan, Volume III, Number 24 [Saturday, July 16, 1887], page 1, column 3

--The accident ward at the Norway hospital has lately been repainted and varnished, and is now as pleasant a place for an injured man as can be found on the peninsula.

Norway, Michigan, Diamond Jubilee 1891-1966 Historical Album, unpaged

1891: Discussion was initiated about provision of a suitable ambulance wagon with which to convey injured men to their homes or to the hospital.
1892: Mr. William Weber[,] of Chicago, a trained nurse, arrived here to take the position made vacant by the resignation of Henry Dignin in the Norway Hospital.

1903: The old hospital building of the Penn Iron Mining Company was cut into three parts and located at different points. These divisions were used as homes.

1903: In August equipment was moved from the old Norway Hospital (on top of Nelson Hill on the west side of the street) to the new Swift Hospital. (This is the present home of John Zacra and Raymond O’Callahan [sic].)
Dr. Frederick L. Hirschmann (1848-1886) – 1

- Born in 1848 in Fuerth, Bavaria, Dr. Frederick L. Hirschmann immigrated to Syracuse, New York, with his parents when very young.
- The family moved to Detroit, Michigan, where Dr. Hirschmann grew to manhood.
- Graduating from the Detroit Medical College in 1872, Dr. Hirschmann came to the Upper Peninsula in 1873, working as a physician for the City of Negaunee during a smallpox epidemic.
- Shortly thereafter Dr. Hirschmann became the physician and surgeon for the Republic Iron Company in Republic for the next eight and a half years.
- Married to Hannah Labold, of Detroit, they were the parents of three sons and one daughter.
- During the winter of 1883, Dr. Hirschmann accepted the position of assistant to Dr. J.S. Barry, working at the Penn Iron Mining Company’s hospital in Norway.
- On July 6, 1883, 30-year-old Dr. Barry, of Vulcan and physician of the Penn Mining Company, died suddenly, and Dr. Hirschmann was placed in charge of the Norway Hospital.

- On Tuesday, January 19, 1886, at 6 a.m., 38-year-old Dr. Hirschmann died as a result of a uremic coma, having been stricken on Sunday morning. Dr. E.P. Lockart was immediately summoned, finding the patient unconscious, and Dr. B.W. Jones, of Vulcan, and Dr. John D. Cameron and Dr. Joseph Addison Crowell, of Iron Mountain, together fought to save the life of their friend. Dr. Hirschmann died just 49 hours after the first attack and never regained consciousness.
A news item in the August 6, 1887 edition of *The Current* noted that Dr. C. D’A. Wright, a graduate of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor who had been practicing medicine in Dakota, had opened his office on the east side of Main Street, and came to Norway “well recommended.”

A brief mention in the August 9, 1890 edition of *The Current* stated that Dr. Wright had built a barn on his property adjoining his new hospital in Ingallsdorf.

Shortly thereafter, in the September 13, 1890 issue of *The Current*, it was reported that Professor Tobey had moved into his new residence at Frederickton, and that Dr. Wright was using the professor’s former residence as an office in connection with his hospital. It was also noted that “the skeleton owned by Dr. C.D’A. Wright was taken to the school building Thursday morning,” and added that a human heart had also been added to the collection at the school building.

A week later, on September 20, 1890, mention was made in *The Current* that Dr. C.D’A. Wright was building a fence around his hospital and office at Ingallsdorf, and that the new hospital was to be called the “Bryon N. White hospital.”
CURRENT NOTES.

–Dr. Wright has built a barn on his property adjoining his new hospital, at Ingallsdorf.

–Dr. C.D’A. Wright is building a fence around his hospital and office at Ingallsdorf.

–Dr. Wright has named his new hospital at Ingallsdorf the “Bryon N. White hospital.”

CURRENT NOTES.

–Prof. Tobey has moved into his new residence at Frederickton, and Dr. Wright now uses the former residence of the Prof. as an office in connection with his hospital.

–The skeleton owned by Dr. C.D’A. Wright was taken to the school building Thursday morning. A human heart is also a recent addition to the collection at the school building.
Dr. Elisha Pope Swift purchased 90,000 square feet of land from Thomas P. Hayes in August of 1901 for the construction of a house and hospital. The hospital consisted of two buildings at 618 and 612 Iron Street, shown on the right in this 1920 postcard view, connected by a breezeway. Dr. Swift’s office was located in the left, front portion of his house, located next door at 626 Iron Street with the stone retaining wall in front. The nurses occasionally slept in quarters on the third level. [Martha Nagel]
Coming to Commonwealth, Florence County, Wisconsin, Dr. Elisha Pope Swift served as an assistant to Dr. Odell, who was the mine physician for the Commonwealth Iron Company. Purchasing Dr. Odell’s practice, Dr. Swift continued to reside in Florence County until the Commonwealth Iron Company bought the Norway’s Aragon Mine in about 1897, when Dr. Swift moved to Norway, continuing as mine physician at the Aragon Mine, even after it was taken over by the Oliver Iron Mining Company. An article in the December 13, 1900 edition of the Iron Mountain Press noted that the Commonwealth Iron Company had purchased the Columbia Hotel property in Norway from Dr. E.P. Swift. The rumor that the company intended using the building for hotel purposes was without foundation, according to the newspaper account. In August, 1901, Dr. Swift purchased 90,000 square feet of land from Thomas P. Hayes for the construction of a house and hospital. The hospital consisted of two buildings at 618 and 612 Iron Street which were connected by a breezeway. The doctor’s office was located in the front portion of his residence, located next door to the hospital at 626 Iron Street. The nurses occasionally slept in quarters on the third level. The old Norway Mine Hospital on Norway Hill was replaced by Dr. Swift’s new hospital. The Oliver Iron Mining Company acquired the more commodious Columbia Hospital from Dr. Edward P. Lockart in 1913. The Columbia Hospital’s name was then charged to the Penn Hospital. Evidently, Dr. Swift’s hospital remained open. An article in the “Norway News Nuggets” column in the April 13, 1916 edition of the Iron Mountain Press reported: “Gustav Doras, who was injured ten months ago by a fall of ninety feet in the Aragon mine, died last Thursday at Dr. E.P. Swift’s hospital. He was forty-five years of age and leaves a wife and five children. Funeral services were held Monday morning from St. Mary’s church by Rev. W.H. Joisten. The Finnish Brotherhood, of which he was a member, attended the funeral.”
On February 22, 1918, Dr. Elisha Pope Swift died unexpectedly in Clearwater, Florida, where he had gone with his wife for the benefit of his health. Dr. Swift had been a practicing physician in Norway for twenty years, and also held the position of physician and surgeon for the Aragon Mine.
Dr. Elisha Pope Swift, son of Eliot E. and Frances D. Swift, was born January 15, 1865, in Allegheny, now the north side of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

After graduating from high school, Dr. Swift attended Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, and was a graduate of the class of 1886.

Dr. Swift later entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1889.

While a student at both Lafayette College and the University of Pennsylvania, he was a member of the Pennsy baseball team. While at the University of Pennsylvania he was the catcher for John Tenor, who afterwards became Governor of Pennsylvania. This battery was famous and much sought after by several of the major league teams of that time.

Dr. Swift was employed as an assistant to Dr. Odell, who was the mine physician for the Commonwealth Iron Company in Commonwealth, Wisconsin.

Dr. Swift purchased Dr. Odell’s practice, residing in Florence County, Wisconsin, until the Commonwealth Iron Company purchased the Aragon Mine in Norway, Michigan. Dr. Swift was mine physician at the Aragon Mine, continuing in that position when the Aragon Mine was taken over by the Oliver Iron Mining Company.

Dr. Swift married Mary B. Clark, daughter of the late Justice S.M. Clark of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, at Indiana, Pennsylvania, on June 20, 1900.

Dr. and Mrs. Swift were parents to two children: Eliot E. Swift, a student at Culver Military Institute, Culver, Indiana, at the time of Dr. Swift’s death; and Steele Clark Swift, who died in infancy.

Dr. Swift was a member of the Norway Board of Education, director of the First National Bank of Norway and president of the Dickinson County Agricultural Association.

Dr. Swift was survived by his wife and son, as well as a brother, George D. Swift, treasurer of the Oliver Iron Mining Company, Duluth, Minnesota. A sister, Mary S. Greenwood, died in Chicago, Illinois, on March 3, 1917.
Elisha Pope Swift, [sic] was born in Allegheny, now the north side of the city of Pittsburg, on January 15th, 1865, and was the son of Eliot E. Swift and Francis [sic – Frances] D. Swift. A sister, Mary S. Greenwood, died in Chicago on March 3rd, 1917, and a brother[,] George D. Swift[,] is treasurer of the Oliver Iron Mining Company and lives in Duluth, Minn. Dr. Swift’s grandfather, Elisha Pope Swift, and his father, Eliot E. Swift, were pastors of the First Presbyterian church of Pittsburg, [sic] for over fifty years and were lineal descendants of John Eliot, the great missionary to the Indians and of colonial fame. His mother was for many years editor of the Freedman’s Journal and was also a lifetime contributor to various publications devoted to the cause of temperance. She died in Colorado Springs in January 1916.

Dr. Swift, after his High [sic] school days, attended Lafayette college and was a graduate of the class of 1886. He later entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1889.

While a student at both institutions he was a member of the Pennsy baseball team, and while at Pennsylvania was the catcher for John Tenor, who afterwards became Governor of Pennsylvania. This battery was a famous one in Pennsy annals and was much sought after by several of the major league teams of that time.

Dr. Swift, however, preferred to practice his profession and located at Commonwealth, Wis., where he was employed as an assistant to Dr. Odell, who was at the time mine physician for the Commonwealth Iron Company. He soon purchased this practice and continued to reside in Florence county until the purchase of the Aragon mine of this city, by that company, some twenty-one years ago, when he removed to Norway, and where he had continuously resided and continued as mine physician at the Aragon after it was taken over by the Oliver Iron Mining Company.

Dr. Swift was married to Mary B. Clark, daughter of the late Justice S.M. Clark of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, at Indiana, Pennsylvania, on June 20th, 1900. There were two children born from this marriage, Eliot E. Swift, who is now a student at Culver, [sic] Military Institute, Culver, Indiana[,], and Steele Clark Swift[,] who died in infancy.
Dr. Swift was for many years a valued member of the local Board of Education and was a Director of the First National Bank of this city at the time of his death and also president of the County Agricultural Association. He was a generous contributor to local charities and his giving was of an unostentatious character. He took an especial interest in Swift University, a sectarian institution in Tennessee, named in honor of his father. He will be greatly missed in the community and the entire sympathy thereof goes out to his wife and son in the hour of their great bereavement.
In September, 1883, Dr. Edward Pierce Lockart moved to Norway, then in Menominee County, Michigan, after graduating from Columbia Medical College in New York City.

By the end of January, 1886, Dr. Lockart was appointed successor to the late Dr. Hirschmann, physician at the Norway Mine.

At the beginning of August, 1887, Dr. Lockart and Dr. B.W. Jones went into partnership under the firm name of Jones & Lockart.

In mid-December, 1900, the Commonwealth Iron Company purchased the Hotel Husson property which had been erected in Old Town in 1889 from Dr. Elisha Pope Swift. The first Columbia Hospital was located at the corner of Main Street and Summit Avenue.

In 1902 Dr. Lockart completed changes in his hospital which included an elevator.

Between 1903 and 1911 Dr. Lockart was in charge of the Columbia Hospital, also serving as chief surgeon.

In mid-December, 1908, Dr. Lockart closed the Columbia Hospital because the building being so baldly cracked due to settling it could not be sufficiently heated. His drug store and office on the first floor remained open.

By July 22, 1909, Dr. Lockart had secured a settlement with the United States Steel Corporation for the damage to his practice and his property caused by the settling of the ground under the Columbia Hospital. The property was deeded to the National Tube Works Company.

The doctor received a large cash consideration besides the old Sampson House, as well as all the fixtures and furniture in the Columbia Hospital, and the heating plant.

In early August, 1909, George Tobie, of Iron Mountain, had the contract for moving the old Husson [sic – Sampson] House to the south side for Dr. E.P. Lockart, who would “remodel and fit it up for a hospital.”

The Sampson House was moved to the corner of South Norway Street and Harrison Street by September 23, 1909.

Nearing completion by mid-November, 1910, the new Columbia Hospital was, located on South Norway street facing east, and measured 37 x 55 feet on the ground and was three stories high, in addition to the basement which was built of cement blocks and had a cement floor throughout. The building itself was of frame construction with a veneer of vitrious brick. The front of the building had a large veranda or porch with cement steps leading from the walk.
As the ground in Norway’s Old Town began sinking, many buildings were damaged, including the original Columbia Hospital, owned by Dr. E.P. Lockart, one of the city’s pioneer physicians. Lockart’s settlement with the United States Steel Corporation included the Sampson House, a three-story hotel, all of the fixtures and furniture from his hospital and some monetary compensation. By mid-September, 1909, the Sampson House was moved to its new location at 401 Norway Street where it was placed on a new foundation and veneered with brick. Lockart’s New Columbia Hospital was ready for patients in mid-November, 1910. This postcard view dates to about 1920-1930. [William John Cummings]
Machinery for operating the laundry in an adjoining room was placed in the “electrical room” in the basement. In the laundry there was a large washing machine, a centrifugal dryer, a mangler and a vacuum cleaner. Another basement room contained the heating plant, consisting of a hot water furnace for heating purposes, a hot water boiler with pipe connections with the bathrooms and lavatories and a special furnace and boiler to generate steam for the sterilizing rooms. Plans included equipping the whole south side of the basement for Turkish baths.

On the first floor of the hospital were a reception room, superintendent’s office and living rooms, a washroom for physicians’ use before going to the operating room, a special operating-room for pus cases only, a main operating room with an adjoining sterilizing room, a laboratory for bacteriological and pathological cases, and a rest room.

There were two suites of rooms, five private rooms, a nurses’ room, linen closets and a bathroom on the second floor. From the front hall a door opened to the roof of the large veranda, where a sun parlor was planned.

In each of the second floor rooms a colored light signal cord allowed a patient to summon the nurse at any time by touching a button which turned on a red light over the door in the hall and also in the nurse’s room.

On the third floor there were three private rooms, the nurses’ dining room, a pantry and kitchen, a large ice chest, and three rooms for nurses and help, as well as a bathroom.

All private rooms in the building were equipped with the Stromberg-Carlson interior ‘phone system.

All of the inside walls were constructed of “adamant” [an unbreakable or extremely hard substance] and the floors were of “karbolith” composition. The inner corners of all the rooms were rounded to facilitate cleaning with the vacuum cleaner.

In the rear of the building an elevator connected the basement with the other three floors. A rear entrance on the first floor facilitated the reception of ambulance patients.

An “auto-ambulance” was to be provided “as soon as arrangements can be made.”
The grounds around the building were enclosed with a cement wall and were to be converted into a lawn adorned with flower beds.

The hospital – complete with all equipment – was estimated to have cost between $25,000 and $30,000.

Only trained nurses for both night and day services would be employed.

At the time of the New Columbia Hospital’s opening, *The Iron Mountain Press* stated “Dr. Lockart may well congratulate himself upon having the best arranged and most completely equipped hospital north of Milwaukee.”

On December 26, 1910, the New Columbia Hospital received its first patient, Mrs. Wollum, wife of Andrew Wollum, a Norway contractor, who gave birth to a baby boy.

The advertisement on the opposite column appeared in *The Iron Mountain Press*, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 15, Number 47 [Thursday, April 13, 1911], page 5, columns 5-6.

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Columbia Hospital
Corner of Harrison and Norway Streets
Norway, – Michigan

Re-Opened and Re-Organized with All the Modern Improvements and Equipments for Care of All Medical, Surgical and Obstetrical Cases.

Some of the New and Attractive Features Are

1. Karbolilth Aseptic Floors
2. Red Light Signal System
3. Intercommunicating Telephone System
4. Complete Electric Laundry Apparatus
5. Electric Vacuum System for cleaning purposes
6. Electric Elevator
7. Complete System for Steam Sterilization
8. All Private Rooms – No Wards
9. Diet Department on the Top Floor

E.P. Lockart, House Surgeon
E.W. Miller, House Physician
In January, 1913, Dr. Lockart accepted the position of surgeon with the Verona Mining Company in Palatka, Iron County, Michigan, after living in Norway for thirty years.

With the acquisition of the Columbia Hospital from Dr. Lockart, the mining company again moved to more spacious quarters. Upon taking over the Columbia hospital, the mining company changed the name to Penn Hospital. They managed this until 1946, at which time it was sold to the City of Norway for a nominal sum. The City of Norway maintained and operated the hospital until November, 1960 when the new Anderson Memorial hospital was opened to the public.
Norway has always been fortunate to have the facilities of a hospital since its early days. In 1882 the Penn Iron Mining Company built and maintained a hospital at the Norway Hill location. They operated this until the turn of the century when the Swift hospital was constructed and the staff and equipment were moved to the new building. With the acquisition of the Columbia hospital from Dr. E. Lockart, the mining company again moved to more spacious quarters. Upon taking over the Columbia hospital, the mining company changed the name to Penn Hospital. They managed this until 1946, at which time it was sold to the City of Norway for a nominal sum. The City of Norway maintained and operated the hospital until November, 1960, when the new Anderson Memorial hospital was opened to the public.

Norway, Michigan, Diamond Jubilee 1891-1966 Historical Album, unpaged

1902: With the installatoin [sic – installation] of an elevator at Columbia Hospital, Dr. Lockart completed the contemplated changes and had the best equipped hospital north of Milwaukee.

Norway, Michigan, Diamond Jubilee 1891-1966 Historical Album, unpaged

1910: On December 26, 1910[,] the New Columbia Hospital received its first patient, Mrs. Wollum – wife of Andrew Wollum, the contractor. She gave birth to a baby boy. The hospital referred to is the present Kimberly Clark Woods Division Office.

Iron Mountain Press, Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan, Volume 5, Number 29 [Thursday, December 13, 1900], page 3, column 2

BRIEF CITY NEWSITES.

The Commonwealth Iron company has purchased from Dr. E.P. Swift the Columbia Hotel property at Norway. In this connection we learn that the rumor to the effect that the company intends using the building for hotel purposes has no foundation in fact.
Hospital Closed.

Dr. E.P. Lockart has closed the Columbia Hospital at Norway on account of the building being so baldy cracked by settling that he is unable to heat sufficiently. His drug store and office on the first floor will remain the same for the present.

NORWAY NEWS NUGGETS

Dr. E.P. Lockart has secured a settlement with the United States Steel corporation for the damage to his practice and to his property caused by the settling of the ground under the Columbia Hospital, and the property has been deeded to The National Tube Works company. The doctor recovered a large cash consideration besides the old Sampson House, and all the inside fixtures and furniture in the hospital; also the heating plant. Dr. Lockart will move the hotel building to the corner of South Norway and Harrison streets, where a concrete basement will be built under it, the structure veneered with brick and the whole inside remodeled into an up-to-date hospital. The new hospital will be heated with steam and in the basement a Turkish bath will be installed. The entire equipment to the building will be modern in every respect. The old Columbia Hospital had a reputation of being one of the best institutions of the kind in the upper peninsula and there is no doubt that the new Columbia will be equally as good and better than the old one.
Geo. Tobie, of Iron Mountain, has the contract for moving the old Husson House to the south side for Dr. E.P. Lockart, who will remodel and fit it up for a hospital.

The old Husson House, which has been moved to the south side to be remodeled and veneered with brick for the New Columbia Hospital[, is now in place and the work on the foundation is in progress. The M.E. parsonage is also on the new site of South Norway street ready for the foundation.

The new Columbia Hospital is nearing completion and will be ready for occupancy in about ten days. The building is nicely located on South Norway street, facing the east. The structure is thirty-seven by fifty-five feet on the ground and three stories high with a basement. The basement is built of cement blocks and has a cement floor throughout. The building proper is frame with vetrified brick veneering. The front of the building has a large veranda with cement steps leading from the walk. In the basement is an electrical room, where machinery is placed for operating the laundry in an adjoining room. In the laundry there is a large washing machine, a centrifugal dryer, a mangle and a vacuum cleaner. In another room is the heating plant, consisting of a hot water furnace for heating purposes, a hotwater [sic – hot water] boiler with pipe connections with the bath-rooms [sic – bathrooms] and lavatories, and a special furnace and boiler to generate steam for the sterilizing rooms.
The whole south side of the basement will later be equipped for Turkish baths. On the first floor of the building is a reception room, superintendent’s office and living-rooms [sic – living rooms], wash-room [sic – washroom] for physicians’ use before going to the operating-room [sic – operating room], special operating-room [sic – operating room] for pus cases only, main operating-room [sic – operating room] with sterilizing-room [sic – sterilizing room] adjoining, laboratory for bacteriological and pathological cases, and rest room [sic – restroom].

On the second floor are two suites of rooms, five private rooms, nurses’ room, linen closets and a bath room [sic – bathroom]. From the front hall a door opens to the roof of the large veranda, where a sun-parlor [sic – sun parlor] is to be arranged. In each of the rooms is a colored light signal cord by which a patient may summon the nurse at any time by touching a button, which turns on a red light over the door in the hall and also in the nurse’s room. On the third floor, [sic] are three private rooms, nurses’ dining-room [sic – dining room], pantry and kitchen, large ice-chest [sic – ice chest], three rooms for nurses and help and bath-room [sic – bathroom].

All private rooms in the building are equipped with the Stromberg-Carlson interior ‘phone system. In the construction of the building all the inside walls are of adamant and the floors of karbolith composition. The inner corners of all the rooms are rounding so as to be readily reached with the vacuum cleaner. In the rear of the building is an elevator leading from basement to third floor and a rear entrance on the first floor for the reception of ambulance patients. An auto-ambulance will be provided as soon as arrangements can be made. The grounds around the building are enclosed with a cement wall and will be converted into a lawn adorned with flower beds. The hospital complete, with all equipments [sic – equipment], will cost between $25,000 and $30,000. None but trained nurses for both night and day services will be employed. Dr. Lockart may well congratulate himself upon having the best arranged and most completely equipped hospital north of Milwaukee.
[ADVERTISEMENT]

Columbia Hospital
Corner of Harrison and Norway Streets
Norway, – Michigan

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6. Electric Elevator
7. Complete System for Steam Sterilization
8. All Private Rooms – No Wards
9. Diet Department on the Top Floor

E.P. Lockart, House Surgeon
E.W. Miller, House Physician

NORWAY NEWS NUGGETS

Miss Edna Colwell, who has held a position for the past two years as assistant superintendent at the University Hospital at Chicago, has been engaged by Dr. Lockart as superintendent at the Columbia Hospital, and is expected to take charge the first of next month.

Edwin, the twelve-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bolan, was operated upon for hernia last Saturday at the Columbia Hospital.
Dr. E.P. Lockart, one of the pioneer physicians of Norway, has accepted the position of surgeon with The [sic] Verona Mining company with headquarters at Palatka, and will leave for his new field of practice on Feb. 1st. The company will build a residence for Dr. Lockart, which will be ready for occupancy next spring. In the meantime, Mrs. Lockart will remain in Norway until the close of the school year. The Columbia Hospital, which is owned by Dr. Lockart, will be closed for the present. During the thirty years that Dr. Lockart has resided in Norway he has made many friends, both socially and professionally, and regrets mingled with good wishes for the future accompany him to his new field of practice. It is rumored that Dr. Theo. Moll, of Felch, will succeed Dr. Lockart as physician at the Loretto mine.
Dr. Edward Pierre Lockart, Jr., son of Edward Pierre and Esther Anne (Danly) Lockart, Sr., was born March 15, 1858, at Prairie du Chien, Crawford County, Wisconsin.

In the 1860 U.S. Federal Census for Prairie du Chien, Crawford County, Wisconsin, Edward P. Lockhart [sic – Lockart], was listed as the 44-year-old head of the household, born in Pennsylvania, together with Esther A. Lockhart, his 41-year-old wife, born in Pennsylvania; Mary H., their 13-year-old daughter; Willhelmina, their 11-year-old daughter; Martha, their 4-year-old daughter; Edward P., their 2-year-old son. All four children were born in Wisconsin.

In the 1870 U.S. Federal Census, E.P. Lockart, the 54-year-old head of the household, his wife Esther A., 48 years old, and Martha W., 15 years old, and Edward P., 12 years old, resided in Wisconsin.

In 1883 Dr. Lockart graduated from the Columbia Medical College. In September of that year he moved to Norway, Menominee County, Michigan.

On April 22, 1885, Dr. Edward Pierre Lockart, Jr., married Isabella Kern, daughter of Jacob and Katherine (Corry) Kern, in Marinette, Marinette County, Wisconsin. They divorced sometime prior to 1900, as he was listed as a 42-year-old divorced man living in Ward 2-3, Norway, on the 1900 U.S. Census.

By the end of January, 1886, Dr. Lockart was appointed successor to the late Dr. Hirschmann, physician at the Norway Mine.

At the beginning of August, 1887, Dr. Lockart and Dr. B.W. Jones went into partnership under the firm name of Jones & Lockart. Office hours, held in both Vulcan and Norway simultaneously, were 8-9 a.m., 1-2 p.m. and 7-8 p.m. Monday through Saturday, and 1-2 p.m. Sunday.

On October 23, 1902, Dr. Lockart married Esther A. (James) Danley, daughter of Ebenezer and Martha N. James, in Winnebago County, Wisconsin. Esther was born in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and had been married before.

In 1905, Dr. and Mrs. Lockart moved into their home at 702 Brown Street, Norway.

Dr. Lockart established the Columbia Hospital which was destroyed by the cave-in in Old Town.
DR. EDWARD PIERRE LOCKART, JR. (1858-XXXX) – 2

- On December 26, 1910, the New Columbia Hospital received its first patient. At a later date, the Penn Iron Mining Company purchased the Columbia Hospital from Dr. Lockart and changed the name to the Penn Hospital.
- At both the old and new Columbia Hospital locations, Dr. Lockart operated a drug store.
- He had served as a member of the board of public works and as mayor of Norway.
- In January, 1913, Dr. Lockart accepted the position of surgeon with the Verona Mining Company in Palatka, Iron County, Michigan, after living in Norway for thirty years.
- In the 1920 U.S. Federal Census for Caspian, Iron County, Michigan, Edward Lockart was listed as the 61-year-old head of the household, born in Wisconsin, with his wife Martha J., 49, born in Wisconsin; and children Edward, 16, born in Michigan; Martha M., 15, born in Michigan; and Esther D., 13, born in Michigan. The Lockart family rented from Erick Nystrom.
- In the 1930 U.S. Federal Census for Norway, Dickinson County, Michigan, Edward P. Lockart, was listed as the 72-year-old head of the household, born in Wisconsin, with his wife Martha J., 59, born in Wisconsin; their daughter Martha M., 25, born in Michigan, and their daughter Esther D., 23, born in Michigan.
Norway has always been fortunate to have the facilities of a hospital since its early days. In 1882 the Penn Iron Mining Company built and maintained a hospital at the Norway Hill location. They operated this until the turn of the century when the Swift hospital was constructed and the staff and equipment were moved to the new building. With the acquisition of the Columbia hospital from Dr. E. Lockart, the mining company again moved to more spacious quarters. Upon taking over the Columbia hospital, the mining company changed the name to Penn Hospital. They managed this until 1946, at which time it was sold to the City of Norway for a nominal sum. The City of Norway maintained and operated the hospital until November, 1960, when the new Anderson Memorial hospital was opened to the public.

Dr. Swift was employed as an assistant to Dr. Odell, who was the mine physician for the Commonwealth Iron Company in Commonwealth, Wisconsin.

In the 1902 directory, the Penn-Aragon Hospital, with Dr. B.W. Jones and Dr. E.P. Swift in charge, was operating. W.H. Webber was the nurse. Dr. Jones and Dr. Swift were listed as “in charge” of the Penn-Aragon Hospital in the Michigan Gazetteer from 1903-1911. Miss Delphia Culver served as hospital superintendent between 1907 and 1911.
In January, 1913, Dr. E.P. Lockart accepted the position of surgeon with the Verona Mining Company in Palatka after living in Norway for thirty years. The hospital was purchased by the Penn Iron Mining Company and run as the Penn Hospital, pictured here in about 1920-1930, until 1946, when the company sold it to the City of Norway for a nominal sum. The city operated the hospital until November, 1960, when the Anderson Memorial Hospital was opened. [William John Cummings]
Penn Iron Mining Company Hospital, 401 Norway Street, Norway, ca. 1940-1950: In the 1935 city directory, Dr. Lloyd E. Hamilton was listed as the superintendent of the Penn Iron Mining Company Hospital. [William John Cummings]
On April 1, 1959, Dickinson County Hospitals took over operation of the Penn Hospital in Norway, which had been operated by the city.

Anderson Memorial Hospital, opened in November 1960, was officially dedicated on December 18, 1960. The facility was constructed to replace the Penn Hospital which served the Norway area for more than half a century. The Penn Hospital was closed and the building sold.

The one-story brick building was built at a cost of $341,000 and was located on land donated by the Anderson brothers – Arvid J., Einer H., Enfred W. and Reuben H. – in memory of their parents, John E. and Johanna Anderson, original pioneers of Norway. The land was situated on the south end of Main Street.

John E. Anderson arrived from Sweden as a young man. At one time he was engaged in the meat and grocery business known as the John E. Anderson Company. Later he started the Norway Hardware Company and the Anderson Motor Company.

In 1969, planning was again initiated for physical changes in the hospital system.

As a result, the obstetrics department at Anderson Memorial Hospital was updated and the bed complement reduced by one to 19. Major surgical services at Anderson Memorial Hospital were phased out in the early 1970’s.

In 1990 four family practice physicians on staff were Dr. Paul Hayes, Dr. William Gladstone, Dr. David Atkinson and Dr. F. Michael Saigh. Dr. Gladstone was one of the members of the original medical staff. Marion Holliday, a licensed practical nurse and an original member of the nursing staff, was still working in 1990.

Anderson Memorial Hospital was maintained and operated by the Dickinson County Hospital Board, with Lowell Swanson as its administrator. The hospital was a $350,000 facility, modern and efficiently operated in every detail, with twenty full time and twelve part time employees.

Later on, Dr. William Gladstone, Dr. Willard Hayes and Dr. L. Hamlin were on the hospital staff. Dr. Gladstone and Dr. Hayes each owned and conducted a clinic in their own buildings on Main Street. Dr. Hamlin, a long time Norway doctor, assisted Dr. Hayes at his clinic.
Anderson Memorial, which opened in November 1960, was named in honor of the late John E. and Johanna Anderson, who donated the land on which the hospital was built.

Anderson Memorial hospital, named in memory of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Anderson, pioneer residents of the City of Norway, is situated on an ideal tract on the south end of Main Street. This building site was a gift to Dickinson County and the hospital board from the members of the John E. Anderson family.

Anderson Memorial is maintained and operated by the Dickinson County hospital board, with Lowell Swanson as its administrator. The hospital is a $350,000 facility, modern and efficiently operated in every detail, with twenty full time and twelve part time employees.

Doctors W. Gladstone, W. Hayes and L. Hamlin are on the hospital staff. Dr. Gladstone and Dr. Hayes each own and conduct a clinic in their own buildings on Main Street. Dr. Hamlin, a long time Norway doctor, assists Dr. Hayes at his clinic.
Anderson Memorial Hospital, 400 Block of Main Street, Near the Intersection with Fifth Avenue, Norway, copyright 1963: The Anderson Memorial Hospital opened in November, 1960, at 400 Main Street, near intersection with Fifth Avenue, across from the St. Mary’s Catholic Church. The building was built with walls which could support a second floor. Swedish Baptist Church’s (First Baptist Church in 2013) steeple is visible in the background. This postcard view was copyrighted in 1963. [William John Cummings]
COUNTY POOR FARM/INFIRMARY – VULCAN – 1

- In mid-August, 1909, the Dickinson County Board of Supervisors appointed a committee to investigate purchasing a farm to save the county money in providing for the indigent population. If a farm was purchased, a contagious disease hospital would be provided in connection with the farm.

- **Supervisors Stevenson, Forrell, Davidson, Cristanelli and Thompson** visited the New York Farm in Norway Township in March, 1910. **William J. Turner**, of Vulcan, had recently purchased the New York Farm from the Menominee River Lumber Company, and had offered to sell a part of the tract to Dickinson County at a reasonable price. The offer included the large farm house which contained thirty rooms and would easily be adapted for a home for the indigent.

- At the meeting of the Dickinson County Board of Supervisors held on March 17, 1910, the Board voted to close the deal with **William J. Turner**. The tract contained approximately 115 acres of cleared land with a large orchard, and included twelve buildings: a farm house containing thirty rooms, a creamery, several barns, an ice house, numerous warehouses, and a root house with basement.

- The lands, located along the Sturgeon River, were purchased for $12,000. The buildings were said to have cost nearly double this sum.

- Thus, the Dickinson County Poor Farm was originally owned by the Menominee River Lumber Company, and the main building was built by the Company in about 1887 while the company was logging across the river in Wisconsin to house the camp foreman, **Frank Juono**, and his crew. Considerable land was cleared and put in cultivation, and the farm was named the New York Farm. It became quite a dairy farm, upwards of two hundred high-class cows being milked and the butter and cream selling at a big premium throughout Michigan and Wisconsin. Later the farm was divided and sold to **William J. Turner** and the Penn Iron Mining Company.

- According to figures compiled by **Supervisor Thompson**, and presented to the board in a separate report, the purchase of the farm would result in saving the city a large sum of money each year. At that time the annual cost for the support of the poor in Dickinson County exceeded $25,000. Thompson felt that amount would be reduced by a third or a half, and the farm would soon pay for itself.
Joseph Tauscheck was hired as superintendent of the Dickinson County Poor Farm, his wife serving as matron.

An article in the June 15, 1911 edition of the Iron Mountain Press noted that a year after purchase, nearly all 115 acres were under cultivation. Since acquiring the farm, a complete outfit of farm machinery had been purchased. In June, 1911, Superintendent Tauscheck had under cultivation thirty-five acres of oats, two of barley, four of wheat, twenty of hay, five of corn, four of potatoes and two in garden truck. Livestock included three horses, nine head of cattle, forty-six sheep, eleven pigs and many chickens.

An article in the March 28, 1912 edition of the Iron Mountain Press noted that one of the buildings at the Dickinson County Poor Farm was converted into a contagious disease hospital. The hospital was to contain eight rooms, four on the first floor and four on the upper floor. The lower rooms would be used for ordinary diseases and the upper ones for tuberculosis patients.

According to the same article, Superintendent Prater, who had replaced Superintendent Tauscheck, had started a wood yard in Iron Mountain, anticipating that quite a savings in this regard, as able-bodied applicants for aid would be required to saw and split the wood.

An article in the February 18, 1915 edition of the Iron Mountain Press noted the “new hospital for contagious diseases at the county infirmary” was nearing completion. The building measured 30x50 feet on the foundations and was two stories high. A feature of the hospital was a sleeping porch for tuberculosis patients, 20x30 feet in size, which was partially shaded with a growth of balsam trees.

In the same article, Superintendent Franck, who had replaced Superintendent Prater, estimated that the maintenance cost per capita per week at $2.50 in comparison with about $3.80 under the Prater’s management. There were thirty-one inmates at the home, the largest number since the place was opened.
During the 1915 season 110 acres of the farm were to be under cultivation with considerable acreage devoted to root crops and vegetables. The farm then had forty head of cattle and five horses. Superintendent Franck was confident that, if the crops the coming season were in keeping with his expectations, the farm would meet all expenses.

An article in the March 4, 1915 edition of the Iron Mountain Press announced that I.N. Berg had accepted the position of manager of truck farming at the Dickinson County Poor Farm. Supt. Franck, anxious to make the farm a success from a financial standpoint, secured Berg, who had much experience in truck farming, to assist him. Franck proposed to devote ten acres to truck, feeling that in addition to supplying the needs of the residents a considerable portion of the truck could be marketed.

A considerable plat was to be devoted to cabbage and the balance to root vegetables. In addition several acres will be devoted to potatoes. The balance of the 160 acres by then comprising the farm was to be devoted to forage – oats, rye, etc. Franck also wanted to lease an additional sixty-seven acres from the Turner estate for pasture purposes.

At about noon on Friday, March 2, 1917, a fire which supposedly started from a defective chimney in the kitchen of the main building at the Dickinson County Poor Farm destroyed the main building, hospital, ice house and root house. The loss was estimated at $15,000 of which $9,800 was covered by insurance.

As the water hydrant had frozen, there was no water supply available from that source, and a bucket brigade was pressed into service. Little could be done, and the only thing saved was a small amount of furniture. The “inmates” were taken out safely, and later taken to Norway, where they were cared for at the old and new Penn hospitals.

A meeting of the Poor Commissioners and Dickinson County Supervisors was held and it was decided to lease for one year the premises owned by J.W. Corwin, on Vulcan Street in Iron Mountain, pending a decision as to the rebuilding of the buildings destroyed at the farm. The Corwin building was ready for occupancy by the “inmates” on March 9.
On July 6, 1920, M.T. Murray, of Lansing, Secretary of the Michigan State Board of Corrections and Charities, inspected the county hospital and was inclined to be very sarcastic regarding the accommodations Dickinson County was furnishing its indigents.

Secretary Murray also remarked that it was up to the Dickinson County Board of Supervisors to provide better accommodations immediately. Murray informed the poor commissioners that his Board would have a representative at the next meeting of the Dickinson County Board of Supervisors.

The September 2, 1920 edition of The Iron Mountain Press announced that the Buell place at Quinnesec, which the county anticipated purchasing for a hospital, had been sold to Joseph Mongrain. The place contained seven acres, a large twelve-room residence and fine barn. Mr. Mongrain’s deal included the furniture in the home and all the tools, etc., and the consideration was $6,500. Mongrain had just sold his farm south of Iron Mountain to the Michigan Iron, Land & Lumber Company, a subsidiary of the Ford Motor Company, on July 19, 1920. His 160-acre farm was the primary site where the Ford Plant and the Ford Addition was built.

The Iron Mountain Press believed the state board had the necessary legal power to compel the county to provide a hospital that would meet the requirements of the law. A disposition to enforce this right would necessitate a special election for the purpose of voting bonds.

By early August, 1917, the Dickinson County Poor Commissioners had instructed Prosecuting Attorney Knight to secure an option upon the residence property of the late John L. Buell at Quinnesec, and planned to recommend that the same be purchased for county hospital purposes.
The matter of purchasing a poor farm is again the subject of investigation by a committee of the board of supervisors appointed at the session held last Thursday. The superintendents of the poor have repeatedly recommended such a purchase claiming it would be the means of saving the county much money. The matter has been in the committee before, but no conclusion was reached. If a poor farm is purchased, a contagious disease hospital should also be provided in connection.

The board of supervisors at to-day’s session may arrive at a definite conclusion relative to the purchase of a poor farm. Yesterday, Supervisors Stevenson, Forrell, Davidson, Cristanelli and Thompson made a visit of inspection to the New York Farm in Norway township. W.J. Turner, who recently purchased the farm from the Menominee River Lumber company, has made the board a tender for apportion of his holdings at a reasonable price. The tender includes the large farm house, which contains fully thirty rooms, and would be well adapted for a home for the indigent.
BUY A LARGE FARM

SUPERVISORS HAVE AUTHORIZED PURCHASE OF 115 ACRES.

Farm Fully Equipped With the Needed Buildings; Believed Institution Economical Move.

As was intimated in the last issue of The Press, the board of supervisors, at their meeting last Thursday, instructed the board of poor commissioners to close a deal with William J. Turner for the purchase of a portion of the New York Farm for a county farm. The tract to be acquired by the county contains, approximately, 115 acres of cleared land. Included in the deal is a farm house large enough to accommodate forty people, several barns, numerous warehouses, roothouse with basement, an excellent creamery and a large orchard.

The lands are beautifully located along the Sturgeon river. The consideration named is $12,000. The buildings are said to have cost nearly double this sum.

According to figures compiled by Supervisor Thompson, and presented to the board in a separate report, the purchase of the farm will result in saving the city a large sum of money each year. The cost for the support of the poor in Dickinson county each year now exceeds the large sum of $25,000. If this amount can be reduced a third, or a half, as Mr. Thompson’s figures would indicate, the farm will soon pay for itself.

The next important step is to secure a first-class farmer to manage the institution. Under such management, the farm can do much good in the way of advancing and advertising the agricultural possibilities of Dickinson county.
Dr. Treiber had been summoned to the farm by Keeper Tauscheck to attend to some sick cattle. He was enroute [sic – en route] home and was passing through a gate at the farm, accompanied by Mr. Tauscheck, when a dead calf was noticed at the roadside, near one of the poles carrying the transmission wires from the power plant to the mines at Vulcan and Norway.

Dr. Treiber alighted from the carriage to examine the animal for the purpose of learning the cause of death. Noting a burn at the animal’s neck, he lead [sic – leaned] over to make a closer examination. In doing so, Dr. Treiber grasped the guy wire supporting the pole and was instantly shocked to death. This wire, which was uncovered, had in some manner became [sic – become] charged with the full power of the feeding motor. Mr. Tauscheck says death was instantaneous, Dr. Treiber falling to the ground as if struck by lightning. He had grasp [sic – grasped] the wire with his right hand, which was slightly burned. The voltage passing through his body is said to have been over 6,600. The calf had evidently been killed by the same wire.

Dr. Edward Treiber, the well-known young veterinary surgeon of Norway, was instantly killed last Tuesday morning at the Dickinson county poor farm, death being caused by a live wire connected with [the] hydro-electrical plant of the Penn Iron Mining company at Sturgeon Falls.
COUNTY POOR FARM/INFIRMARY – 4

The remains of the young man were taken to his home in Norway and Coroner Cudlip, of Iron Mountain, was summoned. A jury was empaneled [sic – empanelled] and the facts brought and at the inquest are about as noted above. The verdict rendered was that Dr. Treiber had come to his death by coming in contact with a guy wire at the Dickinson county poor farm, said wire being charged with electricity from the Penn Iron Mining company’s power plant at Sturgeon Falls. The jury also recommended that the company take immediate steps to have all the guy wires on the transmission line insulated.

Dr. Treiber was a member of one of the pioneer families of Norway and was held in high esteem by many friends. He is survived by one sister, Mrs. Otto Marinelli, and several brother.

An interesting item in the proceedings of the county board is the report of the superintendents of the poor relative to the poor farm, which was purchased about a year ago. The farm contains approximately 115 acres, nearly all of which have [sic – have] been cultivated. Included in the purchase were twelve buildings – a dwelling-house [sic – dwelling house] containing thirty rooms, a creamery, several barns, ice-house [sic – ice house], root-house [sic – root house] and numerous warehouses. Since the county acquired the property a complete outfit of farm machinery has been purchased. The live-stock [sic – livestock] includes three horses, nine head of cattle, forty-six sheep, eleven pigs and many chickens. Superintendent Tauscheck has under cultivation this season thirty-five acres of oats, two of barley, four of wheat, twenty hay, five corn, four potatoes and two in garden truck. The showing made is certainly an excellent one and one that reflects credit upon Supt. Tauscheck and his wife, who holds the position of matron.

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County Poor Farm.
Hospital at Poor Farm.

At the county poor farm one of the buildings is being converted into a contagious disease hospital. It will contain eight rooms, four on the first floor and four on the upper floor. The lower rooms will be used for ordinary diseases and the upper ones for tuberculosis patients. Superintendent Prater has started a wood-yard [sic – wood yard] in this city and anticipates that he will be able to make quite a saving under this heading as he will cause able-bodied applicants for aid to saw and split the wood.

County Infirmary.

The new hospital for contagious diseases at the county infirmary is nearing completion. The building is 30x50 feet on the foundations and two stories in height. A feature of the hospital is a sleeping porch for tuberculosis patients, 20x30 feet in size, which is partially shaded with a growth of balsam trees. Supt. Franck tells The Press that he will have 110 acres of the farm under cultivation this season. A considerable acreage will be devoted to root crops and vegetables. The farm now has forty head of cattle and five horses. There are thirty-one inmates at the home, the largest number since the place was opened. Mr. Franck estimates the maintenance cost per capita per week at $2.50 in comparison with about $3.80 under the Prater management. He is confident that, if the crops the coming season are in keeping with his expectations, he can make the farm meet all expenses.
COUNTY FARM FIRE

FOUR BUILDINGS BURNED – $15,000 LOSS, $9,000 INSURANCE.

Main Building, Hospital, Ice House and Root House and Most of Contents Go Up In Smoke.

Fire, which is supposed to have started from a defective chimney in the kitchen of the main building at the county poor farm last Friday about noon, caused the destruction of the main building, hospital, ice house and root house, entailing a loss to Dickinson county of probably $15,000, with $9,800 insurance carried in the Commercial Bank and J. McLaughlin agencies.

There being no supply of water, the hydrant having frozen, a bucket brigade was pressed into service; little could be done, and the only thing saved was a small amount of furniture. The inmates were taken out safely, and later taken to Norway, where they were cared for at the old and new Penn hospitals.

A meeting of the Poor Commissioners and Supervisors was held and it was decided to lease for one year the premises owned by J.W. Corwin, on Vulcan street, Iron Mountain, pending a decision as to the rebuilding of the buildings destroyed at the farm. This building is expected to be ready for occupancy to-morrow [sic – tomorrow] when the transfers of the inmates will be made at that time [sic].

The present Dickinson county poor farm was originally owned by the Menominee River Lumber company, and the main building was built by them about twenty years ago while they were logging across the river in Wisconsin to house the camp foreman, Frank Juno.
Considerable land was cleared and put in cultivation, and the farm was named the New York Farm. It became quite a dairy farm, upwards of two hundred high-class cows being milked and the butter and cream selling at a big premium throughout this state and Wisconsin. Later the farm was divided and sold to W.J. Turner and the Penn Iron Mining company, who afterward sold it to Dickinson county for a poor farm.

*Our County Hospital.*

M.T. Murray, of Lansing, secretary of the state board of corrections and charities, spent last Tuesday in the city. While here he inspected the county hospital and was inclined to be very sarcastic regarding the accommodations Dickinson county was furnishing its indigents. He also remarked that it was up to the board of supervisors to provide better accommodations forthwith. Mr. Murray informed the poor commissioners that his board would have a representative at the next meeting of the board of supervisors. We believe that the state board has the necessary legal power to compel the county to provide a hospital that will meet the requirements of the law. A disposition to enforce this right would necessitate a special election for the purpose of voting bonds.
**Option Buell Home.**

The county poor commissioners have instructed Prosecuting Attorney Knight to secure an option upon the residence property of the late John L. Buell at Quinnesec, and will recommend that the same be purchased for county hospital purposes. The board of supervisors will meet on Tuesday, the 24th, when some action will be taken. The state board of corrections has decided that the building at present used for a county hospital is unsuited for the purposes and has ordered the supervisors to provide new quarters forthwith. An agent of the state board will attend the next meeting of the supervisors and he will be consulted relative to the Buell property.

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**Buell Place Sold.**

The Buell place at Quinnesec, which the county anticipated purchasing for a hospital, has been sold to Joseph Mongrain. The place contains seven acres, a large twelve-room residence and fine barn. Mr. Mongrain’s deal includes the furniture in the home and all the tools, etc., and the consideration was $6,500.
Dr. Gustav W. Moll posed with his daughter Lucille, born 1915, and son Robert, born in 1917, for this postcard portrait which dates to about 1918-1919.

[William John Cummings]
Dr. Gustavus Walter Moll was born in Michigan April 21, 1873.

In 1900, Dr. Moll, single, was living in Republic Township, Marquette County, Michigan, as a boarder in the home of Elmer E. and Nettie E. (Evans) Lamb.

On January 17, 1905, Gustavus W. Moll, Jr., aged 0, son of Dr. Gustavus W. and Isabel (Rideout) Moll, Sr., died in Foster City, Breen Township, Dickinson County.

On December 24, 1909, Marion Moll, aged 0, daughter of Dr. Gustavus W. and Isabel (Rideout) Moll, Sr., died in Breen Township, Dickinson County.

In the 1910 U.S. Census for Breen Township, Dickinson County, Michigan, Gustavus W. Moll, 37, born in Michigan; his wife Isabelle Moll, 32, born in Maine; and his brother Theodore Moll, 40, born in Michigan, were listed.

Gustavus Walter Moll was listed on the World War I Selective Service System Draft Registration 1917-1918 as a resident of Dickinson County, Michigan, born April 21, 1873.

In the 1920 U.S. Census for Escanaba, Ward 2, Delta County, Michigan, Gustavus Moll, 46, born in Michigan; his wife Isabel Moll, 42, born in Maine; their daughter Lucille Moll, 5, born in Michigan; and their son, Robert Moll, 3, born in Michigan, were listed.
Dr. Gustav W. Moll practiced medicine in the Foster City area in the early 1900’s. Note his simple, single-story house with a stained-glass window to the right of the covered porch and the white board fence enclosing the yard. Jennie (Dahlen) Olson worked for Dr. and Mrs. Moll at their home in Foster City before her marriage to Freden Olson. This unused postcard view probably dates between 1910 and 1915. [William John Cummings]
This unused postcard view, dating between 1910 and 1915, shows Dr. Gustav W. Moll driving his automobile in Foster City with his wife, Isabel (Rideout) Moll, seated to his left. Note that the steering column is on the right. The two women in the back seat are unidentified. Dr. Moll practiced in the Foster City area in the early 1900’s. His brother, Dr. Theodore Moll, practiced in the Felch area. Dr. Gustav W. Moll later moved to Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan. Note the railroad bridge crossing the Sturgeon River in the upper right. [William John Cummings]
DR. THEODORE M. MOLL (1869-XXXX)

- Dr. Theodore M. Moll was born in Michigan in May, 1869.
- In 1900, Dr. Moll, single, was living in Republic Township, Marquette County, Michigan, as a boarder in the home of John and Alice Pascoe.
- In the 1910 U.S. Census for Breen Township, Dickinson County, Michigan, Gustavus W. Moll, 37, born in Michigan; his wife Isabelle Moll, 32, born in Maine; and his brother Theodore Moll, 40, born in Michigan, were listed.
STABBING AFFRAY IN BREEN.

Axel Jacobson, the Victim, is Very Low and May Die.

Joseph Pallar, a resident of the township of Breen[,] is in the county jail and the chances are strong that, when arraigned in court, he will be confronted with the charge of murder.

The victim of the imprisoned man is Axel Jacobson, who, at this writing, is considered to have about half a chance in a thousand of recovering.

The instrument employed in committing the crime was a large hunting knife and a jug of poor whisky was the starting point.

Pallar and Jacobson are Finlanders. With their families, they live on a farm a short distance from Foster City, occupying the same house. The Pallar family occupy [sic – occupies] the down-stairs [sic – downstairs] apartments and the Jacobsons live up-stairs [sic – upstairs].

The cutting affray occurred last Saturday night. Pallar was entertaining a number of friends. The jug of whisky was the center of attraction. The guests imbibed freely and became noisy. Jacobson objected to the boisterousness. He invited the guests to leave, and, we understand, threatened to enforce his commands.

Jacobson had a rifle in his hands at the time. Pallar objected to Jacobson’s interference and intrusion. Pallar attempted to reject [sic – eject] Jacobson from the apartments. Jacobson made no attempt to use the gun. When attacked by Pallar, he used the gun to keep the latter from catching hold of him, holding it in a horizontal position.

[CONTINUED]
Pallar succeeded in clinching Jacobson, however, and the two men fell to the floor. Jacobson, who is a large, powerful man, much the stronger of the two, landed on top of Pallar.

While in this position, Pallar used the knife. Jacobson was stabbed in the abdomen. The knife, a long, slender one, was used but once. Several of the intestines were severed. At this writing, Jacobson is very low and cannot recover. The wound was dressed by Drs. Dockery and Moll.

Pallar was arrested by Orrin C. Morse, deputy sheriff, and was brought to the county jail last Tuesday.

Yesterday, Prosecuting Attorney Cook and Sheriff Cudlip visited the scene of the crime, secured the statement of Jacobson and others present, and the facts are as recorded above.

Axel Jacobson, who was stabbed in an affray near Foster City, as noted in the last issue of The Press, was still alive according to the latest information. He is very low, however, and the doctors give but little hopes of his recovery.
Dr. Michael F. Dockery, son of Michael and Julia Dockery, was born in August, 1861, in Cedarburg, Ozaukee County, Wisconsin, near Milwaukee.

Dr. Michael F. Dockery married Jane Reynolds, daughter of Frank and Elizabeth (Brady) Reynolds, in 1891, and the newlyweds moved to Sagola, Michigan, where he was employed as the Sagola Lumber Company physician. Dr. Dockery was Sagola’s first physician.

Dr. and Mrs. Dockery had two children, both of whom died at an early age.

Born in December, 1862, Jane (Reynolds) Dockery died of bone cancer December 30, 1911, at the age of 49.

Late in 1913 Dr. Dockery left Sagola, returning to his hometown, Cedarburg, Wisconsin.

Dr. Dockery returned to Dickinson County, establishing a practice in Iron Mountain. He had remarried, fulfilling his first wife’s deathbed wish by marrying her sister, Lizzie. He was still practicing in 1925, but had died by 1935. His widow still was living in Iron Mountain at that time.

The doctor had to cover a wide range and handle a variety of patients. His surgical skills were called upon to assist the physician from Hardwood in patching up a fighting Finn who had his stomach cut open in a barroom brawl. Another incident took him to Floodwood to mend a hunter who was shot in a hunting accident. There were routine incidents in addition to his regular duties of delivering babies and caring for the great number of illnesses (scarlet fever, cholera, tuberculosis, etc.) which were common in this area.

Due to the nature of the work in the sawmills, lumberyard, and camps, there were also a great number of broken or crushed limbs to be tended.

Dr. Herman F. Oshwaldt was born in 1857 in New York City, New York.

Dr. Oshwaldt’s parents both died when he was very young, and he hired out as a farm hand when ten years old.

As a young man, Dr. Oshwaldt studied medicine under a physician in New York, and later attended Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

After graduating in 1879, Dr. Oshwaldt traveled to Wisconsin where he was employed serving railroad men, loggers and papermill employees in the Stiles and Oconto Falls areas.

Dr. Herman F. Oshwaldt married Jessie L. Perry prior to leaving New York. They had three children: Susie, born in New York in July, 1881; Frank, born in Wisconsin in October, 1885; and Agnes, born in Wisconsin in November, 1892.

Dr. Oshwaldt and Jessie were divorced in about 1895.

Dr. Herman F. Oshwaldt married Anne Louise Brown in 1898, and, after coming to Sagola, Michigan, married Julia M. LaCourt on September 28, 1914.

Dr. Oshwaldt replaced Dr. Dockery as the Sagola Lumber Company doctor in 1913, becoming Sagola’s second physician.

Dr. Oshwaldt’s tenure as Sagola’s physician was a difficult one due to the many plagues during this period. He remained in Sagola for approximately six years, leaving about 1920. After departing Sagola, Dr. Oshwaldt returned to Oconto Falls where he continued to practice for another twenty-five years.


In the 1880 U.S. Census for Barton, Tioga County, New York, Herman F. Ohswaltdt [sic] was listed as a 23-year-old doctor living with A.V.C. and Darah Vail and their two young daughters.

On October 7, 1885, son Francis Albert Oshwaldt was born to Herman Frederick and Jessie L. (Perry) Oshwaldt in Stiles, Oconto County, Wisconsin.
On March 25, 1898, H.F. Ohswaldt [sic], 40 years old, born in New York, married Annie L. (Lyons) Brown, 28 years old, born in Wisconsin, in Menominee, Menominee County, Michigan. H.F. Ohswaldt was the son of Herman Oshwaldt and Fredericka Bellovnikel and Annie L. (Lyons) Brown was the daughter of Charles Lyons and “unknown.”

On September 28, 1914, H.F. Obswaldt [sic], 57 years old, born in New York, married Julia M. La Court. 45 years old, born in Wisconsin, in Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, Michigan. The bride was the daughter of Joseph La Court and “unknown.”

In the 1940 U.S. Census for Oconto Falls, Oconto County, Wisconsin, H.F. Ohswaldt [sic], 83 years old, born in New York; his wife Julia Ohswaldt, 70 years old, born in Wisconsin; their granddaughter Elizabeth Ohswaldt, 24 years old, born in Wisconsin, and their great-grandson, Fredrick R. Ohswaldt, 3 years old, born in Wisconsin, were living in Oconto Falls.

In the 1920 U.S. Census for Sagola, Dickinson County, Michigan, Herman Okswaldt [sic], 62 years old, born in New York; and his wife Julia Okswaldt, 50 years old, born in Wisconsin, were listed as residing in Sagola.
Dr. Robert E. Hayes, son of John and Frances Hayes, was born March 17, 1880, in Neenah, Winnebago County, Wisconsin.

Shortly after Dr. Hayes was born, his parents moved to Florence, Wisconsin, where his father worked for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. After graduating from the Florence Public School, he spent two years at the University of Wisconsin and four years at Marquette University in Milwaukee.

For the next nine years Dr. Hayes traveled throughout the United States, substituting for vacationing physicians. He did his post-graduate work at Michael Reese Hospital in Chicago and at St. Mary’s Hospital in Grand Rapids, Michigan.

In 1907 Dr. Robert E. Hayes married Stella McNulty, of Oconto, Wisconsin. They were the parents of three children and adopted a fourth: Eden, born July 6, 1908, married Florence Carey; Dorothy married Dr. Joseph Rough; Elizabeth married Dr. Ted Rowley; and adopted son Carlin married Marion Barton and became a professor of dentistry at Marquette University.

Tiring of the transient life with a wife and three children, in 1914 Dr. Hayes opened his first office in the village of Channing.

In 1917 Dr. Hayes entered the Army Medical Corps as a lieutenant. He left the service as a major in 1919, returning to Channing.

In 1922 the sawmill company, by then owned by Sawyer-Goodman Lumber Company, offered an annual retainer fee to Dr. Hayes to serve as company physician. He accepted this offer as it allowed him to continue his regular practice, but he was required to move to Sagola.

Horses, railroad handcars, skis and snowshoes were common means of transportation for the doctor. On one occasion he stated that he snowshoed from Ralph nine miles north into the woods to reach an Indian who had been shot in the knee by his wife. He put the Indian on a toboggan and pulled him all the way back to Ralph. Dr. Hayes remarked that, “It was one of the toughest snowshoe runs I’d ever made!”

To reach many of the remote families or logging camps occasionally proved to be quite difficult. The strategy used by Dr. Hayes quite frequently was to travel down the railroad track on his railroad handcar or “Putt-Putt” until he found a horse tied to a tree. The horse would have been placed along the track by friends or relatives of the waiting patient. Upon mounting the horse, the doctor would give it free rein, allowing the patient animal to carry the physician to his yet unknown destination.

Maternity cases often demanded his presence in several places at the same time, so he equipped his home to handle three births at once. On one occasion he had seven expectant mothers in his home at the same time. Just as soon as the lady gave birth, he bundled her up and sent her home so the remaining women could use the beds.

Friends and neighbors who knew him well stated that Doc Hayes never accepted money from widows, never sent bills and always answered calls…no matter how bitter the weather. He often took food and clothing when calling on the needy.

After the big fire of 1932, which put most of the men out of work, many families faced the additional misfortune of losing their homes. During this period, Dr. Hayes financed “17 to 20” homes of families living in company houses.

The doctor credited his charitable acts to his wife Stella. He thought they should move to Iron Mountain after the fire, but Stella persuaded him to stay and to help his neighbors stay.

It is said that he delivered approximately four thousand babies (this writer being one of them) during his fifty years of practice. Dr. Hayes was always proud of the fact that he never lost a mother.

During all his years as a doctor, he never wrote a prescription. There was no need as there was no drug store in the vicinity. The shelves of a little room off his office had rows of large brown jars of pills. This room served as the area’s drug store.

Dr. Hayes was elected “Citizen of the Year” in 1951 by the Iron Mountain Lions Club.

NURSES AND NURSING PROFESSION
NURSE AXELINA (FLINK) CARLSON (1884-1977)

- Axelina (Flink) Carlson was born in or near Boden, Sweden in 1884.
- Axelina’s mother died prior to Axelina immigrating to the United States in 1903. Axelina contacted her mother’s brother, who lived in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan, asking to move to Escanaba and find work.
- Axelina obtained her first job from Dr. Kitchen, of North Escanaba, who also taught her English.
- On August 26, 1905, Axelina Flink married Carl Emil Carlson, son of Carl A. and Helen (Johnson) Peterson, in Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan.
- Carl Emil and Axelina (Flink) Carlson had four children: Brithy, Bernard, Einar and Edgar.
- Bringing special training in midwifery with her from Sweden, she assisted at births throughout Breen and Felch Townships for over half a century. She also risked her own life caring for victims of smallpox and typhoid, and gave unstintingly of herself when almost every family was stricken with the flu in 1918.
- Everyone knew “the road to Nurse Carlson’s” at Foster City: To the right of Dickinson County Road 569, up the hill and about a mile up the road.
- Hundreds of times through the years she answered the knock at her door that brought requests for her attention to every kind of human condition and ailment that could occur in north Dickinson County. She treated everything from serious axe wounds suffered by loggers to the multitude of illnesses whose symptoms newly-arrived immigrants who arrived in the township in ever increasing numbers hoped she could diagnose.
- She traveled by horse and buggy, or sleigh. In winter, when a sleigh would not get through to a patient, Axelina traveled on skis.
- Many times they came to pick her up and take her away from her home to tend some sick person...or, very frequently, to deliver a baby.
- Her farm home in Foster City became a dispensary from which she doled out medications of all kinds and all kinds of on-the-spot health care. She made pills and prepared other concoctions and never refused a “call” if she could possibly make it.
- Axelina (Flink) Carlson died in Iron Mountain, Michigan, on January 2, 1977.
NURSES AND NURSING PROFESSION
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These four early Iron Mountain physicians posed for the photographer in the early 1880’s. Standing, left to right, are Dr. John D. Cameron, Dr. B.W. Jones and Dr. Joseph Addison Crowell; seated, Dr. A.A. Metcalf. [Menominee Range Historical Museum]
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