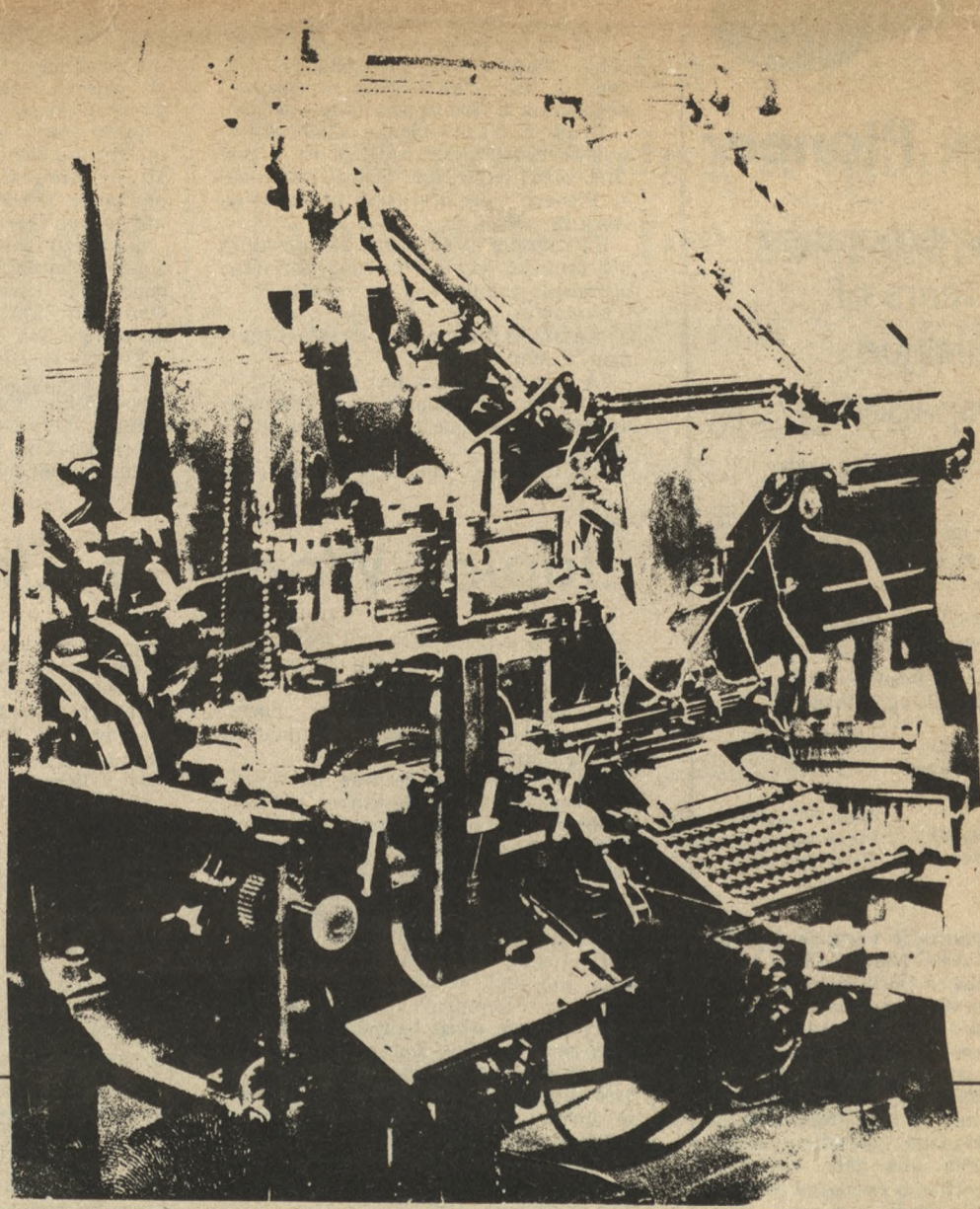


The **New Pioneer**

**Press**

A CENTURY OF NEWSPAPERING





## The New Pioneer

Commemorating  
100 Years of  
Manistique  
Newspapering/City,  
County, Schools

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Special thanks to Vern Bernard for his help in aerial photos. Also a thank you extended to Doris Holmstrom for her drawing of the new pioneer figures.

A big thank you goes out to all the people who have aided us in our efforts to put this issue together.

Cover: line shot photos of hand holding a line of type from linotype machine, hot-lead typesetting device used in 19th and 20th centuries. Photo-typesetting is employed today at the Pioneer-Tribune and most other community newspapers.



Pioneer-Tribune offices and printing plant at 212 Walnut St.

## Pioneer-Tribune, screen star can claim a similar ancestry

The Manistique Pioneer-Tribune can claim an ancestry that has something in common with a Hollywood screen star.

According to official book of the Manistique Centennial, published in 1960, the first newspaper in the city was the Manistique News, founded by Thomas MacMurray, grandfather of screen star Fred MacMurray.

According to the memoirs of August Klagstad, MacMurray was a temperance-preaching minister who gave up the ministry to publish the newspaper. "He put up a stiff fight against the saloons, gamblers, and wickedness in all places," Klagstad writes. "His newspaper did not last long, as libel suits forced him to quit."

The remembrances of Klagstad, who said he had the honor of inking the first copy of the "First county newspaper" originating in 1880, appear in this section.

Wright E. Clarke was the editor, writer, publisher, typesetter and printer of that first county paper, the "Schoolcraft County Pioneer." Its first issue appeared on April 29, 1880.

Early issues listed county and township officeholders, local advertising, and terse comments and news of the region.

Examples:

"Escanaba is famous for girls that chew gum." (May 6, 1880)

"A man in Georgia has applied for a divorce on the grounds that his wife whistles. Manistique girls never whistle." (May 6, 1880).

Published each Thursday, the Pioneer

expanded its frequency to Tuesday and Friday in 1886 to become the Semi-Weekly Pioneer", and went to three times a week in 1887. That frequency continued until 1893 under the flag "Tri-weekly Pioneer."

Clarke did not hesitate to inject opinions on the developments of the day into his front page news columns. However, he opposed use of his newspaper for needless personal attack, and said so on page one of the Jan. 12, 1886 issue:

"We mean it," the piece begins in boldface. "Hereafter the editor of this paper will not admit to these columns any personal attacks by correspondents unless they are replies to something that may have been alluded to in editorials; in short no personal language will be permitted in the paper unless it is directed at the editor. We will not make a 'slop-bucket' of our paper to please anybody."

Other early newspapers in the city include the Manistique Tribune, begun in 1882 by George E. Holbein. After the death of Clarke, the Pioneer and the Tribune merged, on Dec. 4, 1896.

Manistique also was served by the Sunday Morning Star; a Swedish newspaper, The Herold, published by Nettie Steffenson; The Sunday Sun; and the Manistique Courier, all before 1900.

The city boasted in 1904 that it was the only city of its size in the north with four newspapers: The Pioneer-Tribune, the Herold, the Courier, and the Record, whose president was Benjamin Gero.

The Courier and the Record later was

merged, and the Herold faded from the scene. By 1922, the Courier-Record also folded, leaving the Pioneer-Tribune as the only newspaper still publishing in the county.

Some editors and publishers over the past few decades include William L. Norton, Julien C. Gingras, Bill Sonneborn, David Rood, and James M. Tagg. Frank Senger, current publisher, has published the paper since 1971.

## 'Support your local newspaper'

The old Semi-Weekly Pioneer printed the comment in its Jan. 12, 1886 issue. But it still holds truth.

"Sustain Your Local Papers," the sub-heading on the editorial page urged.

"There is no enterprise or business that does as much to build up and increase the prosperity of any community as a well-sustained and liberally patronized local paper. The metropolitan journals give you a greater amount of the daily transactions of the world, and more speedily, than your own home paper.

"But it is in the columns of the local newspaper that all matters of special interest pertaining to the welfare and prosperity of your locality are to be found. And it is to the same source that you look for a weekly history of the business of the community in which you reside.

"The time has long since passed when people depended mainly upon their own county or town paper to give them the general news of what is transpiring in different quarters of the globe. The daily and large city weeklies have long since supplied that need, and the sphere of the local paper has been correspondingly curtailed, but for this very reason its usefulness has been greatly increased.

"A good, live local newspaper, one that is worthy of the name, merits and should receive the hearty support of the community which it is published."

The comment, reprinted from the Paw Paw True Northerner, appeared decades in advance of the advent of the broadcast media and national news magazines in the 20th century. The growth of these subsequent media further eroded the local paper's role as a source for national and international news.

And so the emphasis on content continued to sing toward local issues, personal and features. That approach has been central to the survival of community weeklies such as the Pioneer Tribune.

## Junior Women's Club new

The Junior Women's Club of Schoolcraft County was started in the fall of 1974, with the help of the Manistique Women's Club. The group began with 15 members. Junior Women's was organized for community and self-improvement.

The first major project was the Christmas bazaar held in November of 1974. Members donated hand made craft items. This project was repeated in 1975 and is hoped to become an annual event.

Projects for the community included: A mitten tree decorated with hats and gloves for the less fortunate children in the area. Babysitting clinics (1974 and 75) for junior high and high school students. These clinics were to provide better information on child care when babysitting. Health programs, including cancer education and hypertension have been held. A total of \$500 was donated to the hospital auxiliary to help pay for the mammography machine used in detecting cancer. In 1975, the group helped in the opening of the Youth Center. Drapes for the center were also purchased.

Many projects were considered "fun" projects. These included a spaghetti

dinner with members as hostesses. Local entertainment was provided for the evening. Sidewalk Days in July of 1975 found members making and selling hot homemade pretzels. For a Bicentennial project, members planted flowers at the marina in May of 1976.

In December of 1975, an Anniversary and Membership luncheon was held to celebrate a first successful year.

May 1976, a Benefit Card Party was sponsored to help purchase a chapel organ for the hospital and Medical Care Facility.

The longest running project was done with the Manistique Women's Club. It was the production of A Bicentennial Cookbook, featuring recipes from local residents. We hope everyone who has one, thoroughly enjoys it.

At the dedication of the new court House, members will present a flag for its use. The flag was flown over the Capitol Building in Washington on March 3, 1976.

Membership has grown to 19 and in the future the club hopes to have many new and interesting programs and projects, along with annual ones.

# Reminiscences

Printer's helper who inked first issue of the old Schoolcraft Pioneer recalls early days in Manistique 1871-1884

by August Klagstad



August Klagstad

August Klagstad was born at Modum, Norway in 1866. He came to Manistique in 1871, at the age of 5, with his parents, two brothers, and a sister. He left Manistique in 1884, age 18, to go to a business college in Indiana.

In 1897 he married Othelia Ross in Manistique. They established a home in Marinette, Wis. where August Klagstad

had opened his art studio. In 1915 he moved to Minneapolis, Minn. where he continued his life work—altar paintings for churches and oil portraits. He died in Minneapolis in 1949, at the age of 82.

A few years before his death, he compiled a Klagstad family history. In it he included these "reminiscences" of his childhood in Manistique.

The Klagstad and Halvorsen families came to America for the same reason that many other emigrants came to this land of opportunity. They had in mind the future of their children. My parents with four children came to America in 1871 and my uncle Steffen Halvorsen with his family in 1883.

Torger and Karen Klagstad with four children - Andrina, Magnus, August and Nils, started on their journey to America, leaving Norway from Drammen, first week in May.

The boat was a three masted sail-vessel called "Flora" with a captain whose name was Anderson with a home in Drammen. There were steamboats taking emigrants to America at that time, but my parents chose to travel by sail-vessel as it was much cheaper. The vessel was equipped with stoves and cooking utensils for the use of passengers. Many of the passengers brought as much food with them as possible. We were seven weeks on the

vessel from Drammen to Quebec. The weather was fair, a little stormy, but calm days retarded the speed of the vessel. There was opportunity to fish which helped the food situation.

The vessel docked at Quebec July 1. From there, we were to board the train. I remember at the depot, we huddled around mother and while waiting for the train, we caught sight of something beautiful on the counter. It proved to be oranges, buns, etc. The buns were made of white flour and to me, they were like cake, the taste of which I could remember for several years.

At last we arrived at our destination - Racine Wis, fourth of July morning. We entered Racine by boat from Grand Haven early before dawn. We had to stay among the lumber piles until daylight. At last, we were directed to the home of father's nephew, Hans Olsen Nordside.

While in Racine, father heard that laborers were wanted in a lumber town in

## Happy Centennial Pioneer-Tribune



You've been a great asset  
to our community.

**Hewitt Funeral Home**



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Thank you for a 100 years  
of producing a quality  
newspaper for Manistique  
and Schoolcraft County.



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Michigan, called Manistique and that free transportation would be given. Another sail-vessel trip on the "Express" brought us to Manistique, located in the northern peninsula on the north end of Lake Michigan. Father or mother did not take into consideration the kind of town or city they were to live in, only a place where work was to be had.

When the vessel docked, a man that could speak our language, met us and to show us our home. As we walked up from the dock on a sawdust road and saw half dozen unpainted houses, a sawmill and store, mother said to our escort- "I presume the city itself is further up the river." No, he answered - "the city is right here." Poor mother, who had borne up cheerfully all the way from Norway, had to sit down and cry the rest of the day.

We soon got over the disappointment and decided to make the best of the situation. There were no railroads in the northern peninsula or north of Green Bay, at that time, no communication during the winter with the outside world except if the Lake at Mackinac was frozen over and Indians would carry the mail to lower Michigan. So we settled down in this little burg to carve out a living as one of the pioneer families of Manistique.

It was not an easy matter. Wages were low - about \$1.50 per day of 11 hours. Cost of food was high. Flour was \$16 per barrel. The luxuries were supplied by nature and when in season, you could go out and help yourself: hunting, fishing and trapping. In season, the Indians would come to our home to sell blueberries, raspberries, maple sugar and venison. What helped greatly was the lumber company's charging only four dollars per month for rent of the home.

The company store carried only the necessities, but mother made our clothes, knitted mittens and stockings. She had a spinning wheel which she made good use of by changing wool into yarn. At the store, she would buy denim to make overalls and jackets for us boys. As soon as possible, a cow, pig and some chickens were bought.

Thus we managed to live. The families who preceded us, as far as I can remember, were the Kirkpatricks, Wheelans, McAfees, Brassels, Ritchies and Iversens.

But there was something lacking which in my parents' minds, was really necessary. There was no school, church or even Sunday school when we came to Manistique. My parents were not highly educated, but in Norway, they were taught in the schools to fear God and keep his commandments. The only language mother knew at that time was Norwegian, so she taught us to read Norwegian in order to teach us the Catechism and Bible history. What little Norwegian I now know, I must thank mother as I was not taught it in any of the schools. It was the earnest desire of our parents that we should fear God and walk in the paths of righteousness. I have often thought what wonderful women these pioneer mothers were.

A decided turn in the life of Manistique people occurred when the Chicago Lumber Co. was bought by eastern capitalists. Abijah Weston, a lumberman from Painted Post, N.Y., was the largest investor and with others, re-organized, using the same name of the firm. Others came up from New York, namely: the Colwells, Quicks, Orrs, Fullers and others from the east and began improvements. They tore down the old mill and built a new one. New stores, new residences and a school house were built. These newcomers were called "Yorkstaters," and when dressed up were distinguished by their white collars and stiff hats.

A Sunday School was started with a Baptist superintendent, Martin Quick, who lived near the school house and carried the Melodeon under his arm from his home whenever needed. My teacher was a Presbyterian, John Mersereau, and the first church service held in Manistique was by a Methodist circuit-rider. Before the school house was built, the public school was started in the parlor of a residence. The man who hired teachers at that time could neither read nor write his

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Early pioneers near Mullet Lake

own name. Such was the condition of school affairs until the coming of the "Yorkstaters."

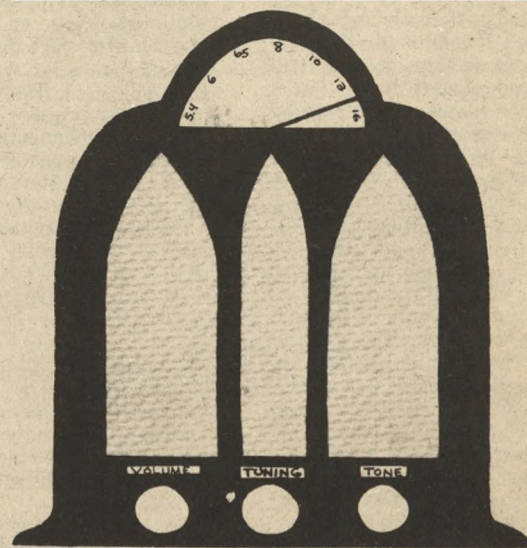
We children managed to have some fun, skating and sledding in the winter and tramping in the woods; picking wild berries and swimming during summer; going barefoot until the stinging frost was felt at the bottom of our feet; watching the boats out on Lake Michigan coming in to harbor. During the school term, it was not always study. The recesses lasted long enough to go in swimming on the shores of the Lake, to play a game of baseball or "two old cat" and "Pom-pom pullaway." Then in school, we would have "speaking pieces" and "spelling down". In Sunday School, there were picture books and golden text cards. Then there was the Christmas tree where we always would get something. Giving presents to one another or even in the family was not the custom at that time among the Norwegians, but we always would look forward to the good things mother made for Christmas. Weeks

before Christmas was a busy time for mother - baking, cooking and cleaning - making or fixing up clothes. The fatted calf or pig had to be slaughtered.

The Methodists sent a circuit-rider up to Northern Michigan by the name of Rev. T.J. MacMurray who, in later years, I learned was the grandfather of Fred MacMurray, the movie star. The circuit-rider would come to Manistique about once a month and preach in the school house. We all looked forward to his coming, especially we younger people because he could sing, play the Melodeon and preach in a very dramatic manner. He announced that the next time he came, he could preach on the "Evils of Intemperance." The school house was packed - standing room only. It seems everyone in town was there - Protestants, Catholics, and some who sold whiskey secretly. I remember that evening distinctly.

In the course of his sermon, he acted out the drunken father coming home to abuse his family. He would grab the kerosene

# Happy Birthday Pioneer-Tribune



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# Happy Birthday Pioneer-Tribune



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Betty Smethurst; Solicitor-Naubinway  
Beverly Jahn; Manager-Agent  
Rita Schuetter; Secretary  
Bill Hentschell, Jr. Vice President  
Bill Hentschell, Sr. President

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## Whiskey boats, sellers clashed with Manistique temperance movement

lamp from the teacher's desk and hold it at arms length. His body would shake with emotions so much so I was afraid the chimney would drop to the floor and break. I seemed to be more concerned about that chimney than about the "evils of intemperance."

Rev. MacMurray was a talented and interesting person in every way. Besides preaching, he could write poetry, that while not on the level with Whittier or Longfellow, it appeared in the leading magazines and newspapers of the nation. Many of his poems were published in book form.

One was entitled "After Hours" which he presented to me. It contained a letter by Whittier praising some of his poems. I still have this book and prize it highly. For a time, he gave up the ministry and returned to Manistique a few years later to publish a newspaper. He put up a stiff fight against the saloons, gamblers, and wickedness in all places. Whenever I came up from Chicago for my annual vacation, he would have something nice in his paper about me and my work. His newspaper did not last long, as libel suits forced him to quit.

The "Fourth of July" would be a great day. It would open with cannonading in the morning and a program consisting of reading the "Declaration of Independence" by Mersereau, singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by Mrs. Clapp and an oration of MacMurray. In the afternoon, there were foot races, games, and baseball. Free Lemonade was furnished by the lumber company. In the evening there was a dance. No hall in the village, but a place was made ready for dancing by using one of the lumber company's lumber sheds. Every one in town that could shake a foot, was there excepting MacMurray, who being a Methodist minister, had to stay home while his girl friend was at the dance, a situation which caused no little amusement in the community. Many Fourth of Julys have come and gone since then, but none for joy and happiness equalled those in the early years of Manistique.

By this time more Scandinavian families

had come to the community. The Engerbretsens, Gunnersons, and Johnsons came shortly after us in the same year. Soon followed John Paulsen, Hans Anderson and Uncle Steffen Halvorsen with family. By this time, enough Scandinavians had arrived to get a Lutheran Minister to come and preach.

The first one held services in our parlor; some attended that did not understand a word of Norwegian. One of them was Martin Quick, foreman of the sawmill. I remember the occasion distinctly. I saw Mr. Quick hand the minister some money. A table was arranged like an altar with white table cloth, on which were candles. The minister wore the regular black robe with the white Sir Walter Raleigh collar around his neck. He faced the altar while reading the prayers.

In 1885, a Scandinavian Lutheran Congregation was organized and a church built. In this church, Rev. Gran confirmed two classes. I was in the adult class.

The first newspaper printed in Manistique was "The Weekly Pioneer" edited and printed by Major Clarke. He did all the work, writing, typesetting and printing. He fought the saloons and liquor traffic. He had one of those hand presses which printed only one page of the paper at a time. He needed a boy to run the ink roller over the type while he pressed the paper over the same. I have the honor to be the one who inked the first newspaper published in Manistique or Schoolcraft County.

The saloon question was quite a problem. The members of the lumber company and church people fought against saloons being established in town. The company owned the entire village with the exception of one residence; consequently no saloon keeper could get bondsmen and the town was "dry".

Whiskey boats would come and anchor in the lake near the shore. Then, there were lively times except by those who had imbibed too freely and were sprawled out on the lake shore and along the roads. But when the Indians discovered there was "firewater" to be had on those boats there

were wild parties. The whiskey sellers were arrested and charges preferred for silling liquor to Indians.

A lawyer, noted for his oratory, from Escanaba had been hired to defend the whiskey sellers. Amos Hill, the Justice of the Peace, had assembled a jury and appointed a prosecuting attorney. While they were waiting for the noted attorney, Major Clarke came into the room and told the Judge and people not to be afraid of this noted lawyer as "he is nothing but a bag of wind." But his powerful oratory swayed the jury and the prisoner was set free. One member of the jury said he would "stick it out til hell freezes over before he'd convict." The residence not occupied by the company was sold, and then a grocery store and other business - mostly saloons-started on this property.

One of the outstanding events in Manistique was the appearance of the first Negro, George Washington Bowers. Most of the inhabitants had never seen a Negro before. People would rush out of their houses to see this curiosity go by. He realized his importance and would give them a show by doing the finest strut and cake walk possible. He was the essence of politeness and everything he did was graceful.

My work in the mill was close to his and I often watched his movements. He handled those slabs and edgings with grace and skill, especially if there were visitors in the mill.

He was at the receiving end of the edger. When the feeder noticed him putting on an act, the boards would come faster and faster, much to the annoyance of George Bowers. He was a very pleasant man to meet.

Years later, while I was in Escanaba on business, I met him engaged in draying. He was grey and aging, but polite as ever. He invited me to come to his home for dinner, saying "Mrs. Bowers will be delighted, I'm sure."

Among the families that came up from New York were the Colwells. They occupied the residence of the former superintendent, Mr. Kirkpatrick which was next to ours. William Colwell, the new superintendent of the lumber company, was a man of sterling character and highly respected by all. They had two sons, Elmer and Fred. We became playmates and their home was my second home. They soon built a new home and with them stayed Rev. MacMurray whenever he came to town. A sister of Mrs. Colwell Miss Barnes stayed with them also, who later became Mrs. MacMurray, and John Mersereau, secretary of the lumber company boarded there.

In the attic of that house we had the time of our lives. The floor was littered with toys, rocking horse, printing press and strange as it may seem now, there was a movie machine - a round box with holes around the sides and strips of pictures inside. By whirling the box on a pivot and looking thru the holes were could see a man, horse or dog running and jumping.

What a time we had with the printing press, getting our hands and faces smeared with ink. The movie toy did not last very long, so I made some, by using the round paper collar boxes and making picture strips with pen and ink. Fred, the youngest, did not stay with us much longer in the new home. He passed away much to the sorrow of the whole community. He was such a lovable little lad. A marble slab, the first in the cemetery, marks his grave.

On it is a verse by MacMurray: "Gone to gather waterlilies with the Angels at the gate". Whenever I go to the cemetery in Manistique, I always look for this marble slab which marks Freddy's resting place.

An interesting character known by every one in town was Nels Olsen. He liked to be dressed up in the best of clothes, especially on Sundays and Holidays. His daily work was on the boom, steering the logs to the mill pond in his lumberjack working clothes, but Sundays he would appear on the streets with Prince Albert coat, silk top hat and cane. When the first band was organized, he managed to become a member and was assigned to the big bass. When he put his uniform on, he said "Oh, if my 'fodder' could see me now." He was a striking figure in his uniform, carried himself well as he had gone thru military exercises in Norway. In church, he had the job of pumping the organ which was located in the gallery, back of audience. He took his job seriously,

but when the sermon was on, he often took a nap. We can excuse him, because sermons in those days were long. I know of one-lasting one hour.

Another interesting character was a Mr. Cole. We nicknamed him "Old Kind Cole," but instead of his bowl, he had his mouth full of chewing tobacco. He could tell some big stories and he would emphasize the main point in his story by spitting out his wad into a large can used for that purpose. Of course, he lived alone. It was in a small shack that could be carried away. On Halloween, the "Cutups" of the town planned to carry "King Cole" and his shack over to the front of the store. But he awoke before they got him to the store, so he and his shack were dropped in the middle of the street and the culprits ran away.

The Indians were of the Chippewa tribe who lived across the river and some at Indian Lake. They were not wild. Long ago, in the 17th century, Father Marquette and Catholic Missionaries had been there and converted them to Christianity. But they still retained some of their Indian customs. The graves were protected with a top covering. On the graves, the Indians would place food to be consumed by the spirits when they went to the "happy hunting ground." In 1883, Father Baraga dedicated a chapel for them on the shores of Indian Lake which was still there in 1873.

They took life with ease, living in board shacks with as little furniture as possible. The men would work for the lumber company one day at a time, at the end of which they wanted their pay to buy some food to take home. They would come back to work only when the food supply would be depleted. At other times they would hunt and fish. The women would pick berries, make baskets and moccasins and take them to town for sale. Whenever I wanted a bow and arrow, I would go over to Indian town with a large apple, which came from mother's apple barrel, and offered it as payment.

Their chief was Semo Ossawinamakee. He was a man of intelligence and of many talents. Before there was any doctor or midwife in the community, he would officiate at child births.

I worked for a while in the company store and learned the name of things the Indians would buy, so I became quite an Indian Linguist. One word, I will never forget. It was uttered like a grunt which meant "yes."

There are times when a simple event will change the course of a life. It was the cutting of my foot while helping father clear land on his homestead.

I had cut down one tree and started on the second when I cut my foot. It was then decided that I should go to school the remainder of the winter. There, I discovered I was low on education. It was in a new school building on the site where the present high school now stands. A teacher who graduated from the State Normal School was the principal, Nellie Coleman who later became Mrs. John Mersereau. She introduced me to grammar, a study of putting me in the beginning class, she placed me in the advanced class.

I then decided on a different course. Instead of sawmill and lumberjack life, I wanted office work. But it required money to go to school. So we had a meeting - mother and I, and decided that the money I earned in the sawmill would go toward my schooling. I chose the school at Valparaiso, Ind. because it was the poor man's college. One day in the fall of 1884, I left home for Valparaiso.

My reminiscences close with my leaving Manistique for Valparaiso. There were not many scenes in Manistique which would excite an artist, but one scene was there, to me very fascinating.

When I stood on a hill and looked over Lake Michigan, I saw beautiful colors on a clear day. The green of the lake with the blue colors. I have often stood there and wondered what was beyond and in my boyhood fancy, would picture many scenes, usually of a beautiful city, white buildings with the roofs and streets of gold. Then sometime, boats would come from the east, upside down.

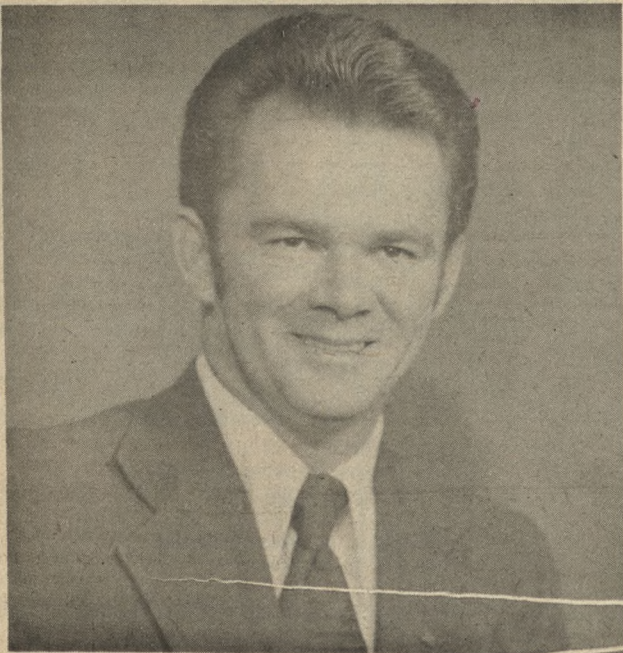
Beaver Island would also appear on the horizon. It was the effect of a mirage. Then later, the boats were right side up.

"How dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood, when fond recollection presents them to view."

**"Like a good neighbor,**

**Richard G. Ranguette**

**and State Farm are here."**



**Richard G. Ranguette**

Agent

210 Oak St. Manistique

Phone 341-2071











## K of C chartered in 1919

The Manistique Council Knights of Columbus was chartered on Sept. 28, 1919. The Degree Master for the initiation of the charter class was John J. O'Hara of Menominee, who, five years later, became the state deputy of the Knights of Columbus of Michigan.

The first club rooms for the new council were located upstairs in the Orr building. A few months later the clubrooms were moved to the Gorsche Building where they remained until 1950 when the council purchased its present quarters on River Street. In 1976 more land was purchased for a parking area.

The first Grand Knight of Council was Fred Carroll and the first Chaplain was Rev. B.J.P. Schevers.

The council has been active in religious, civic and fraternal affairs on the local level as well as on the state and national level.

Grand Knights of Manistique Council no. 2026

Fred Carroll	1919-1920
Edward Brault	1920-1921
Fred Carroll	1921-1925
Frank Fouchard	1925-1929
Michael Heinz	1929-1932
Clarence McNamara	1932-1934
Daniel Harrington	1934-1935
Aldred Farley	1935-1937
A.J. Cayia, Sr.	1937-1940
Anton Weber	1940-1942
Clarence McNamara	1942-1943
William Corson	1943-1945
Leonard Harbick	1945-1946
F.J. Mahoney	1946-1947
John Kelly	1947-1948
Carl Makel	1948-1949
Raoul Bertrand	1949-1950
William Rodman	1950-1951
William McEachern	1951-1952
John Weber	1952-1953
Thomas Smith, Jr.	1953-1954
John A. Matthews	1954-1955
Arthur Fountain, Jr.	1955-1956
Donald E. Messier	1956-1957
Philip P. Villemure	1957-1959
James New	1959-1961
Lowell Cooper	1961-1962

Conrad Jahn	1962-1964
Francis Decelle	1964-1965
Sylvester Rubick	1965-1966
William Beaudin	1966-1968
Robert Hawn, D.D.S.	1968-1969
Arthur J. Demers	1969-1971
Benjamin Multhaupt	1971-1973
Lars Olson	1973-1975
James Miller, Sr.	1975-1976
Robert Nelson	1976-

## Free Methodists began in 1916

In 1916 Mr. and Mrs. Milford Cool and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cool with their families started a mission church called Apostolic Evangelist Missionaries of Upper Michigan. They held meetings in each other's homes.

The Herb Cutlers heard of them and decided to worship with them as there was no Free Methodist Church in Manistique. After several years they found out that if they had a building they could join the Free Methodist North Michigan Conference.

Mr. and Mrs. Herb Cutler and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Gilroy purchased a building on North 4th Street. After remodeling this building they continued to hold meetings there until their membership outgrew the small church building.

On March 29, 1941 the Free Methodist bought from the Calvary Mission the building that is the present church.

Several ministers and church leaders have come from this small church: Elwyn Cutler Sr., minister; Elwyn Cutler Jr., minister; Mr. and Mrs. James Mannoia, missionary teachers; Dr. James Mannoia Jr., minister; Harland Gilroy, minister; Oliver Davis, minister; Daryl Hill, minister; Tom Mitts, minister.

Other church leaders included Robert Tennyson, and Mr. and Mrs. Keith Swartz.

The present congregation still includes descendants of the original charter members and other faithful members who have worshipped here for years.

**“Wausau Homes and the Manistique Pioneer-Tribune have one thing in common...”**

**“...they're both 'building' Manistique and Schoolcraft County.”**



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# We're Going Back

**Like 60 feet back**

Beginning this month, we're knocking out our back wall and extending back 60 feet. This will create 2500 more square feet of additional space.

More space means a bigger store. And with a bigger store, more room for more top quality clothing items for the whole family. Shopping will be easier with all the additional space.

More space and easier shopping. It's just another way of making shopping more pleasurable for you.

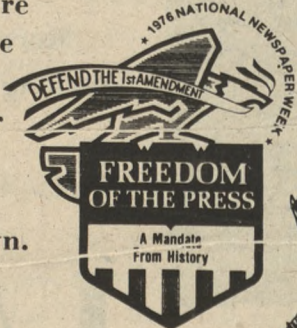
**LAUERMANS**  
*of Manistique*

# IT'S ALL HERE

**DIFFERENT  
STROKES  
FOR  
DIFFERENT  
FOLKS... BUT  
SOMETHING  
FOR EVERYONE...**

## **Your Pioneer- Tribune**

What's so great about our local newspaper? Plenty!!! We offer so much more for YOU than any big city publication can possibly do. Sure they bring you the latest news. So do we! They'll tell you about current business trends and sports happenings. So do we! But when you're looking for the latest storewide bargains, the best restaurants, sports events, musical concerts, weather reports and countless other "local" things... those big city editions just can't complete! We're your "where-to-find" index for just about everything in town. And we're right in your own backyard!



## OES chartered in 1888

On Nov. 29, 1888, the wives, daughters, mothers, widows and sisters of Master Masons met at the Masonic Hall for the purpose of forming their organization, which was to be known as Ida Chapter, No. 54, Order of Eastern Star.

They received their charter from the Grand Chapter of Michigan on Oct. 10, 1888. The chapter derived its name from three of its charter members named Ida.

The first officers were: Worthy Matron, Ida Ephraim; Worthy Patron, Edgar Brown; Associate Matron, Jennie Bronson; Secretary, Edmond Ashford; Treasurer, Albert Orr; Conductress, Ida Brown; A. Cond, Maggie Orr; Chaplain, Alice Crowley; Organist, Della Orr; Sentinel, Nels Olson; Adah, Ida McLaurim; Ruth, Jennie Orr; Esther, Ellen Bowen; Martha, Nettie Fuller; Electa, Adline Fuller.

There were 40 charter members and their dues were .25 cents! Regular meetings were held on the first Friday on or after the full of the moon. This date continued until February of 1894, when it was changed to the first Saturday of each month, which still holds.

Ida Chapter has a very active Sunshine Committee and also a Past Matron's Club.

It sponsors the local Bethel No. 69 International Order of Job's Daughters and contributes to many charitable organizations, some of which are Member's Emergency Financial Aid, Cancer Research, the Villa Fund for Children, the Masonic Home and two educational funds.

Eastern Star Cloverland District Association was organized in April of 1916, to which Ida Chapter contributed four presidents. The Grand Chapter of Michigan honored Ida Chapter on three occasions in the election of its Worthy Grand Patron as well as a number of appointive grand officers.

In this Bicentennial Year of 1976 the Chapter officers are: Worthy Matron, Carol Haindl; Worthy Patron, Joseph Haindl; Associate Matron, Margaret Taylor; A. Patron, Raymond Hulla; Secretary, Addie Case; Treasurer, Elsi Tornberg; Conductress, Karen Klaus; A. Cond, Linda Hubble; Chaplain, Edward Roland; Marshal, Cecil Taylor; Organist, Violet Frederickson; Adah, Merle Lamirand; Ruth, Leila Carstensen; Esther, Vesta Fyvie; Martha, Shirley Johnson; Electa, Signe Cameron; Warder, John Carstensen; Sentinel, Eric Tornberg.

## Manistique Elks organized in 1902

The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks Lodge No. 632 received its charter on August 14, 1902, with Benjamin Gero as the first Exalted Ruler.

Manistique Lodge became the 632d Lodge to be installed following the foundation of the Order in New York City in February 1868.

There are presently over 2700 lodges with membership of over two million. Many millions of dollars have been spent on crippled children and scholarships.

Manistique Lodge is constantly in the top 10 in the state of Michigan for their contributions to crippled children.

As of this writing on the 200th birthday of

our country, 1976, this Lodge has a membership of 365 and the officers are: Exalted Ruler, Joseph DeWinter; Esteemed Leading Knight, Douglas Kraatz; Esteemed Loyal Knight, Thomas Carlson; Exteemed Lecturing Knight, Gary Traven; Tiler, Ernest Tweedie; Secretary, Edward Doyle; Treasurer, William L. Hentschell, Jr.; Inner Guard, Charles Richey; Esquire, David Heinz; Chaplain, John Reque; Justice of the Subordinate Forum; John L. Thompson, Atty at Law; Trustees: Art Fountain, Jr; Harold Mickelson, Robert Jetty, Miles Behrend and Philip Ott. President of the ladies Elks organization, the Elkettes, Mrs. Dell (Mary) O'Brien.

*You deserve a lot of credit  
for what you have done  
over the past 100 years.*

**HAPPY  
BIRTHDAY,  
Pioneer-Tribune**

**LIMESTONE FEDERAL  
CREDIT UNION**

220 Walnut

Manistique

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Distributing**

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**Woods  
Distributing  
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*Now in a new location*

**Corner of W. Elk and Chippewa**

**Manistique 341-6387**

# A pictorial chronicle of Manistique



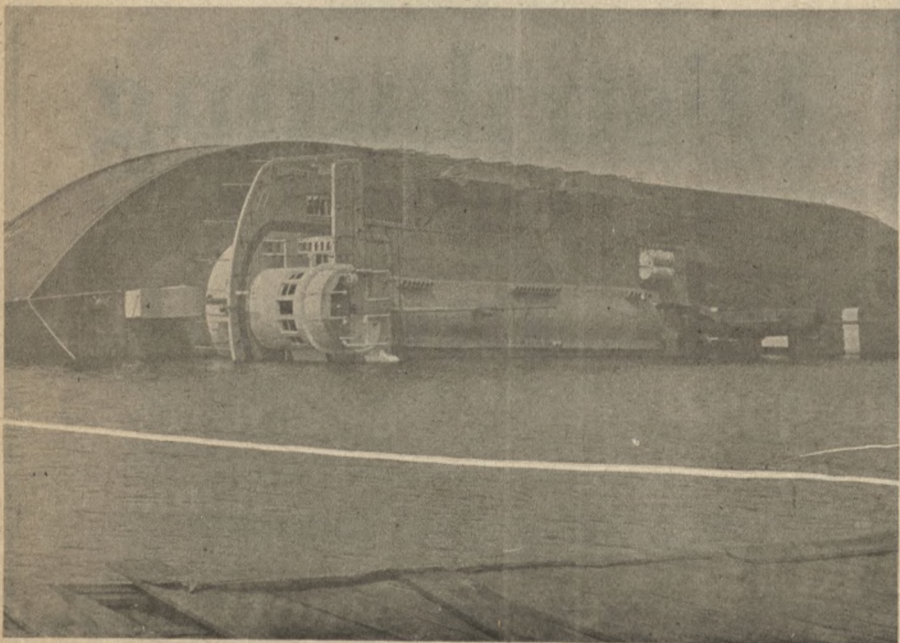
The city in 1883; showing the First Baptist Church



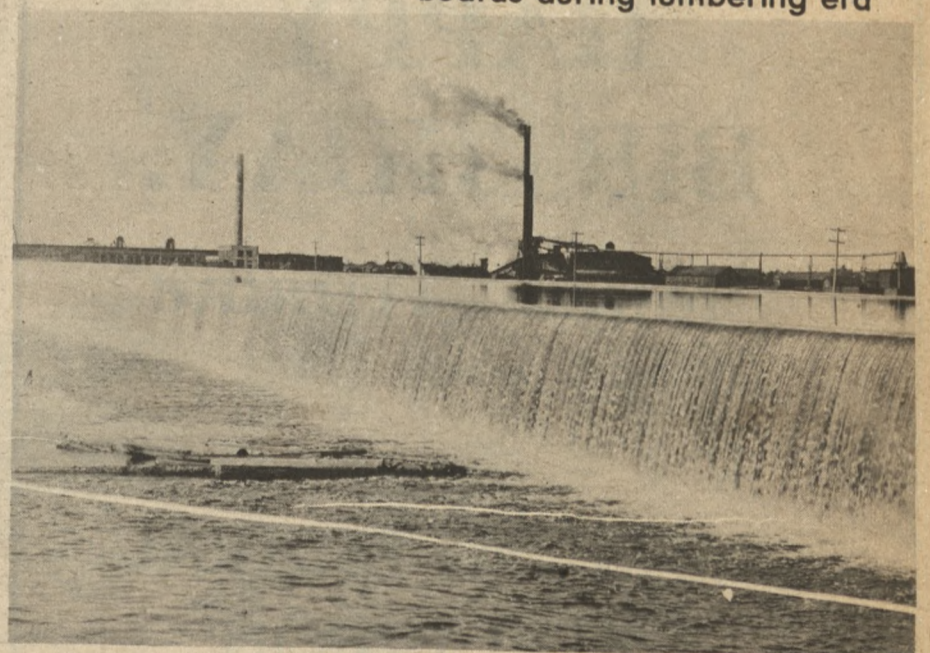
Aerial view of harbor and city today



Great Lakes ships hauled boards during lumbering era



Steel car ferry that overturned in harbor in 1907



Flume to paper mill flooded over in 1920

## DAV chapter numbers 90

The Disabled American Veterans is now composed of over a half a million active members and was chartered by an Act of Congress on June 17, 1932.

The law (PL-186), which incorporated the D.A.V. in part provided that the purpose of the organization shall be: "to uphold and maintain the Constitution and the laws of the United States; to realize the true American ideals and aims of which those eligible to membership fought, and to advance the interests and work for the betterment of all wounded, injured, and disabled veterans."

The D.A.V. is headed by elected National Officers, led by the National Commander. State Departments likewise are elected officers, led by the Department Commander.

The grass root organs are the chapters, of which there are over 120 in the State of Michigan, each having elected officers headed by a commander.

Chapter No. 26, located in Manistique, consists of approximately 90 members residing throughout Schoolcraft County. Some members have moved to other counties and states, however maintaining their memberships with Chapter No. 26.

A local attempt to do a better job of serving the D.A.V. purpose was to join others who have similar interests and problems. That's why disabled veterans from across the country banded together to form the D.A.V. 54 years ago. They needed a vehicle to carry their ideas into the public forum, and they needed an organization to give those ideas the strength of numbers. Years of struggle paid off, and D.A.V. members found they had a strong voice in government decisions that affected all disabled veterans and their families.

The D.A.V. itself, is a democracy. The process is at work right now. Chapters have taken their ideas to the department conventions where all proposals are considered. After compromises and votes, each department draws up its own state-level program. In turn, each department program is brought to the National

Convention where the same process results in a national program.

The professional staff appointed by the National Commander will work to gain acceptance of the ideas that rose from the grassroots of the D.A.V. in the forums where the country's policy is determined - Congress, the White House and the bureaucracies that affect American lives. The D.A.V. has proposed new benefits for disabled veterans, proposed additions to benefits already established and in one instant, opposed certain legislation, attempting to increase or extend benefits because the principal support of the improved benefit came from a group of Federally-funded college employees, rather than from veterans and veterans groups. D.A.V. felt that such improvements would be made at the expense of benefits needed by service-connected disabled veterans and their dependents.

The D.A.V. is continuing to urge the government to leave no stone unturned to locate or establish the fate of each and every serviceman missing in action in the Vietnam War.

Kenneth O. Mortenson  
Chapter No. 26 Commander

## Germfask-Seney Lions Club active

The Germfask-Seney Lions Club was chartered May 22, 1953. The sponsoring club was the Manistique Lions Club. Twenty-four members signed the charter.

The Germfask-Seney Lions Club is a very active one that has donated money to the student loan fund, leader dog school for the blind and other charitable organizations yearly.

The club has sponsored two new clubs, The Grand Marias Lions Club and the Manistique Lakes Club in Curtis.

Membership has averaged 30 members over the years. Two members who signed the charter in 1953 are still active members.

*This ad appeared in the  
July 9, 1897 edition of the  
Manistique Courier:*

**QUICK AS A WINK!**

THE  
**Thistle Bicycle**

DOWN IN PRICE  
♦ ♦ ♦ BUT NOT IN QUALITY.

Model of '95 - \$35.00  
" " '96 - 49.00  
" " '97 - 60.00

The Manufacturers say, in announcing this reduction in price, "The present high standard qualities of the THISTLE will be maintained in every respect and will be fully guaranteed as heretofore."

A. S. PUTNAM & CO., Agents.

**A. S. Putnam Co.**

*Growing with Manistique since 1882*

Now a quality Drug Store.



**It's been 36  
good years.**

*Bringing you the best in bulk oil and gasoline  
since 1940.*

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Manistique

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# CONGRATULATIONS

## Manistique Pioneer-Tribune



May your next 100 be equally  
as great, if not better  
for a 100 years well done.

Manistique-Schoolcraft  
Chamber of Commerce



The **New Pioneer**

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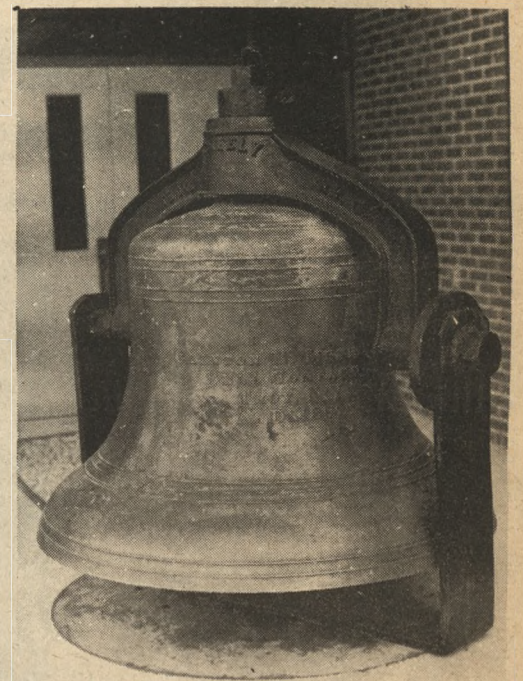
**School**



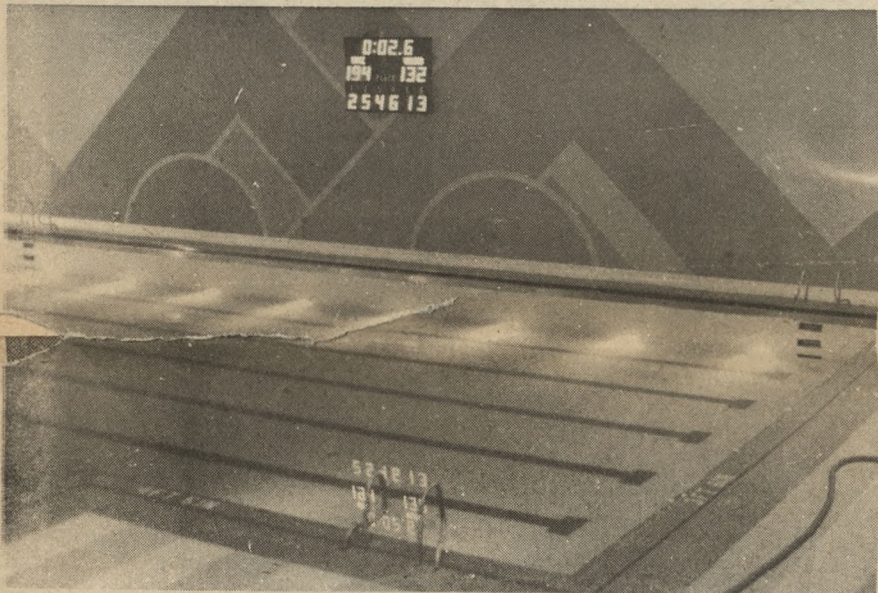
# Dedication, open house Sept. 26 at



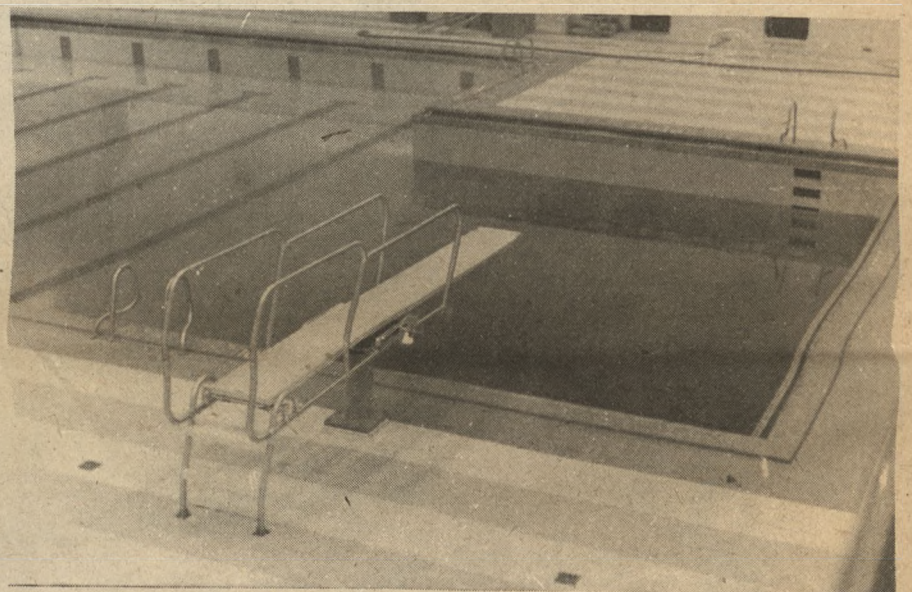
View of spacious new junior-senior high school from the east: proximity to football field



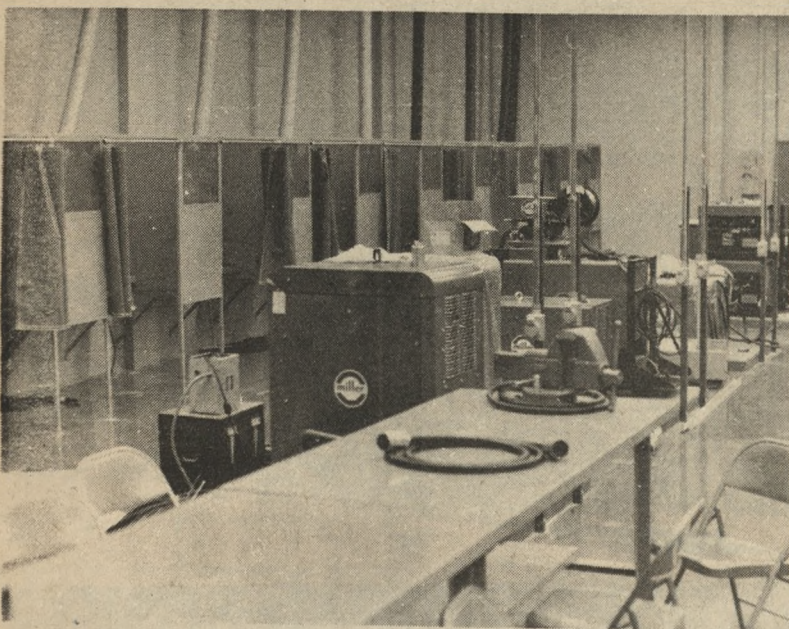
Old school bell graces southwest entrance



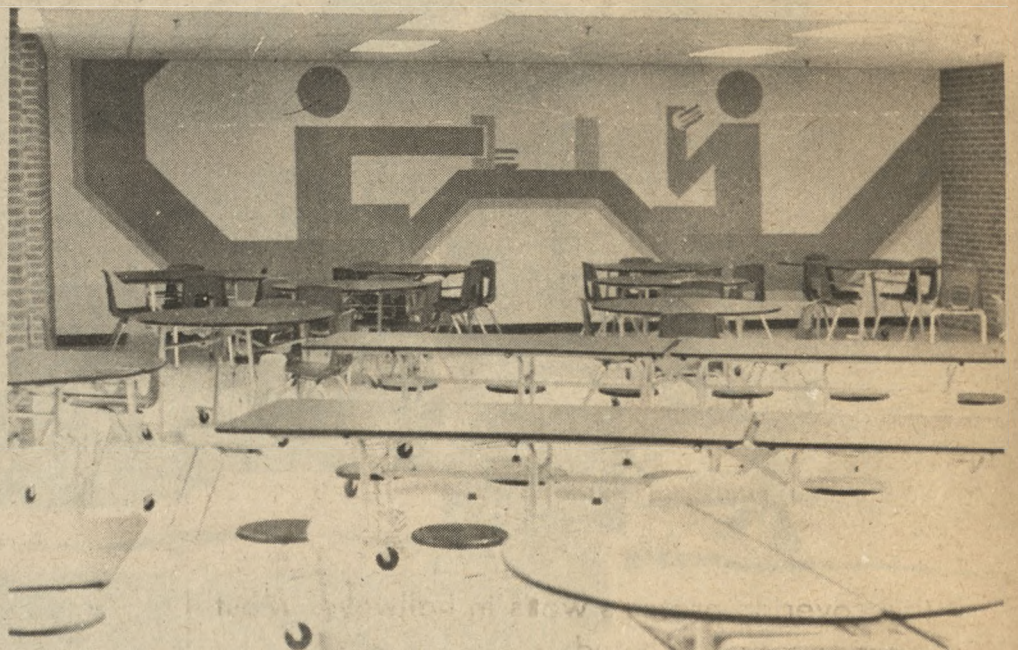
75-foot swimming pool provides ample room for competition and recreation



Separate diving area adds safety, utility



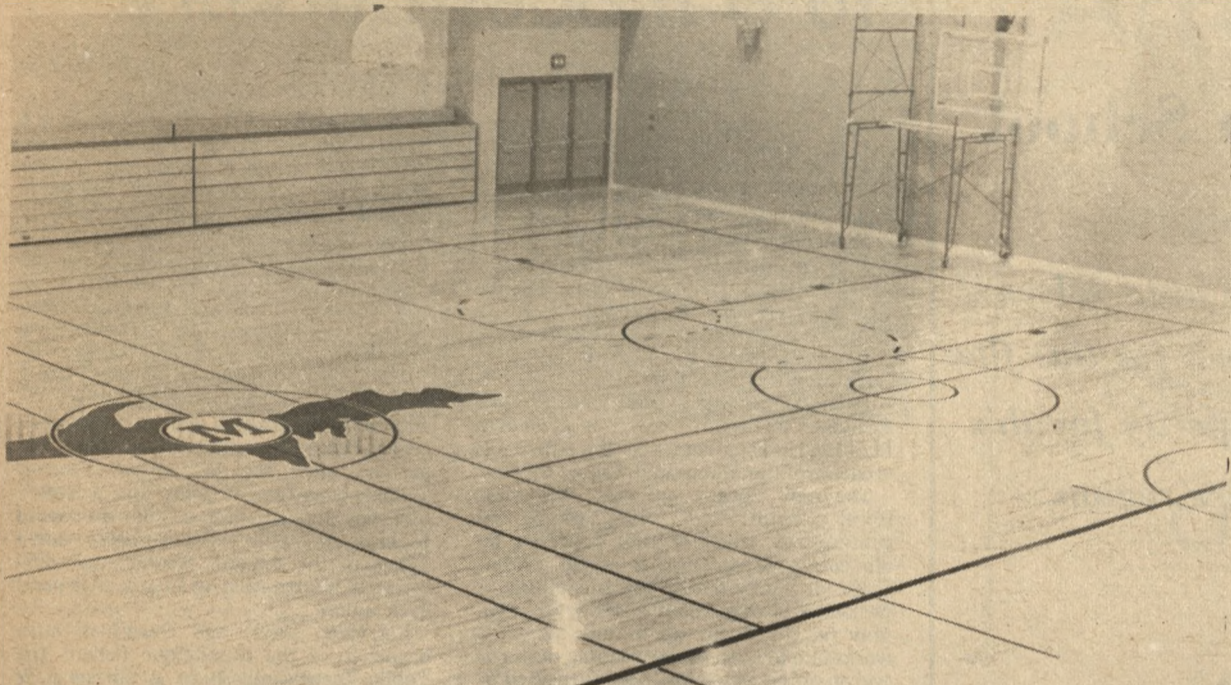
Welding shop is important part of vocational education complex



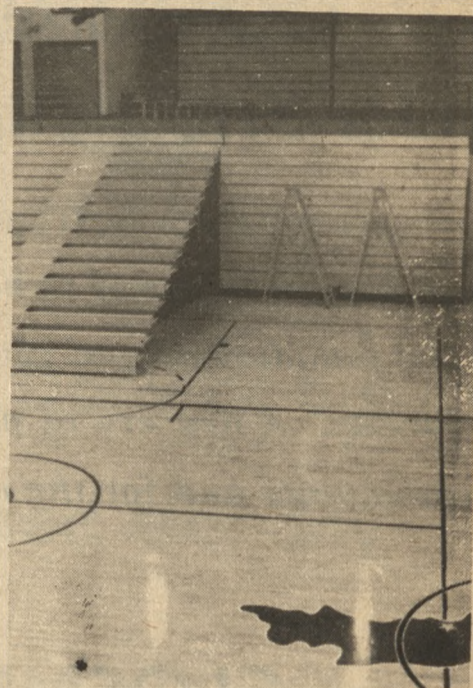
400-student capacity cafeteria both colorful and functional

Coverphoto: front of new junior-senior high central facility.

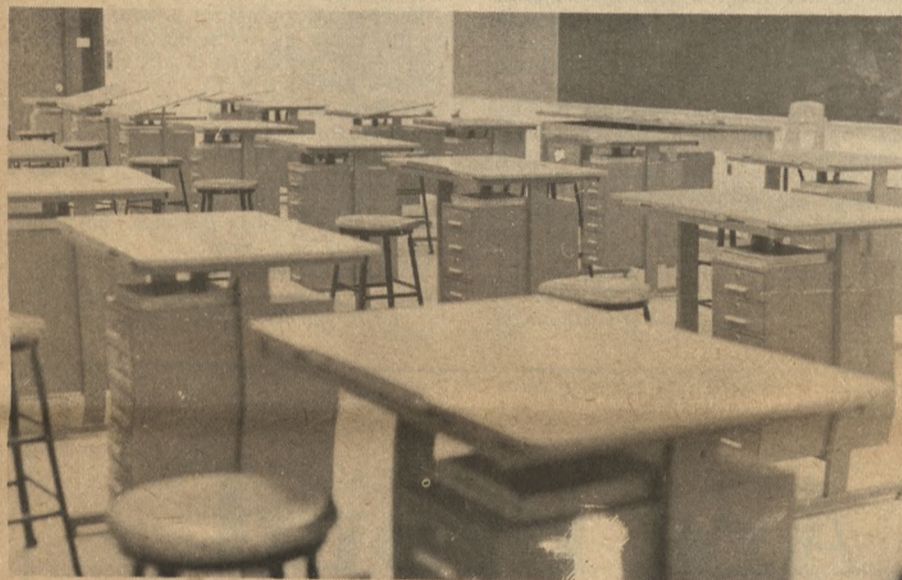
# \$6,850,000 junior-senior high school



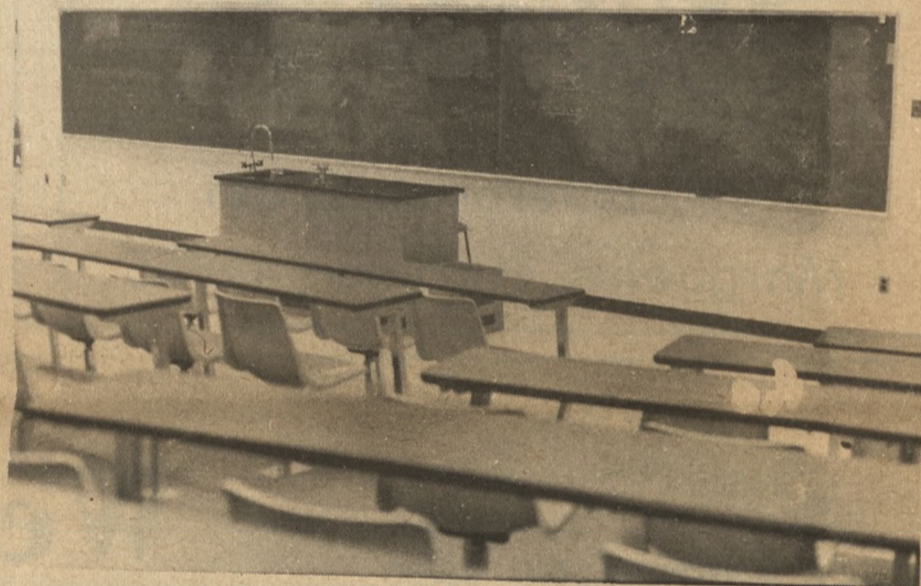
2300 -seat gymnasium highlighted by emerald-green silhouette of U.P. at center circle.



View of part of roll-away stands from press box



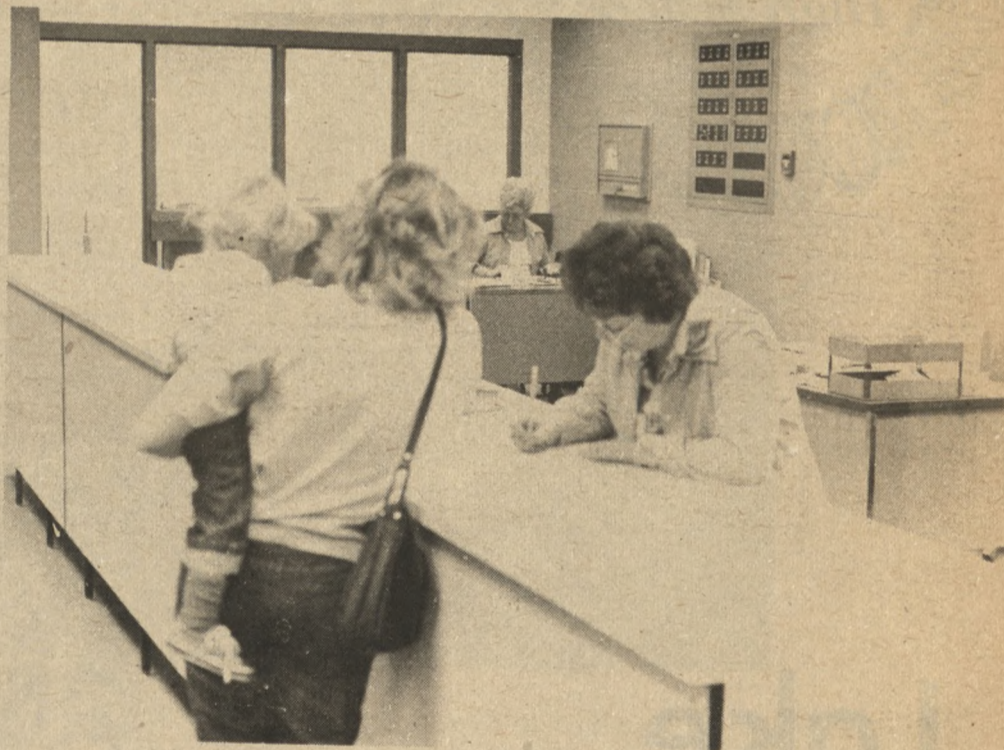
Mechanical drawing room has space for more than 20 students



Science lecture room raises level of seats for students in back rows



Vinyl covering protects walls in hallways. Most classrooms are carpeted



Administrative office is bright and has a prominent counter for serving the public

Tribune photos

## CONGRATULATIONS

ON YOUR NEW

### Junior-Senior High School.

*We are extremely proud to have been selected to do the foundations and sitework for this fine new facility. A new era of prosperity for this community and for the entire region.*

## CLOSNER CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, INC.

2050 Enterprise Street  
Marquette, Michigan 49855

## From old fire hall to a modern library

By Sally O'Connell

The oldest patrons of the Manistique School and Public Library may remember when they checked out books from a room above the old fire hall located in what is now the parking lot for Norden's Foodland.

From this location the library was moved to the old Central School, facing Main St., and in 1902, Edith Fuller was the first person hired to operate the library. In 1930, it was moved to the old high school where it remained for 46 years, until the building of the new high school.

Now, what last year was an old fashioned one-room library, is a modern learning resource center for the public and students of the Manistique School System.

The new library includes: the main library room; two small rooms for conferences, study or film previews for students and teachers; a public reading room for adults during the school day; a periodical storage room where magazines may be stored for up to five years; a workroom for processing reading material and an office which has been furnished by an anonymous source.

An audio visual room is also part of the new library. Here instructional materials are duplicated, filmstrips are distributed and closed circuit television is run into the classrooms, all of which have hookups for such a service.

The Manistique library is a member of the Mid-Peninsula Library Federation (MPLF) based in Iron Mountain. Through this organization the library can borrow books, 200 to 300 at a time, for as long as they are needed and the library has access to books from the Upper Peninsula Branch of the State Library in Escanaba.

The MPLF also supplies the library with reproductions of famous paintings that library patrons can rent for 50 cents per month. The 12 paintings are exchanged

twice a year among libraries in the MPLF circuit.

The Manistique Library belongs to the MPLF Film Circuit which allows them to furnish free films to civic and service organizations, such as the Youth Center or the Senior Citizens Center.

Records can be received from the MPLF and the Manistique library has a collection of its own. Blind persons are served as record players and records of books, current magazines and speeches are available to them.

Other services supplied by the library include: 30,000 books and room for an additional 5,000 which will be purchased; seven daily newspapers on hand for patrons, plus the Manistique Pioneer Tribune bound and on microfilm; a display table holding current best sellers; a cart of books at the Senior Citizens Center; and a "plant of the month" display, including research information on a particular plant each month.

Fairview, Doyle and Germfask have branches of the Manistique School and Public library and share in the services offered there. Also, the library offers a special service to residents of Inwood County. They receive a catalog in the mail and can order the books they choose from Iron Mountain.

The Manistique library is administered by the Manistique Area Board of Education and the Manistique School and Public Library Advisory Board. The main concern of the advisory board is the library's service to the public and its members are: Mrs. Richard Stoll, Erwin Simi, Leanne Senger, Bill Doyle and a student, elected each year by the student body. The advisory board meets at noon on the third Thursday of each month.

The library has at least one person on duty at all times. Katharine LaBrasseur is the head librarian with Mrs. Robert



## We Are Proud

To have helped build  
your new high school.



**Lake**  
Construction Co.

Indian River, Michigan



Interior of school-public library

On Saturday, Sept. 26, there will be an open house at the Manistique School and Public Library. At this time a plaque will be presented in honor of all former librarians of the Manistique library and refreshments will be served.

Weber, assistant librarian, and Mrs. Don Schulze, library assistant. The library is open from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, and from 6 to 8:30 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings.

### Curtis library in 6th year

Sept. 30th, 1971 marked the official opening of the Curtis Library in the Portage Township Hall.

Zola Painter Kaiser started the movement for a local library by circulating a petition to the Portage Township Board, whose members were: Mrs. Pauline Humphrey; Rueben Abram; Edmund Cooper; and John Heck.

Mr. C.A. Lewis, supervisor, carried the affirmative action of the Board to St. Ignace to the Tri-County Association (Mackinac, Luce, and Chippewa counties) called the Eastern Peninsula Library System requesting admittance into the system.

Miss Leonora Haas, director of the Carnegie Library in the Soo helped

organize the local library and furnished books.

John Heck built the first group of shelves, and Lester Harlan had continued to build and install shelving to accommodate the expanding library facilities.

Mrs. Lester Harlan brought the first group of ladies together at the home of Mrs. Clarence Walsh for an organizational meeting. As administrative chairman of the library committee she has helped to get the library established and operating. She and Mr. Harlan drove to Iron Mountain and the Soo in order to take the required classes to qualify as librarians. Mrs. Clara Abbamonte and Mrs. Roberta Barton also are certified librarians.

# Arrowhead Inn



*on beautiful Indian Lake*

Open Daily at 5 p.m.

Closed Monday

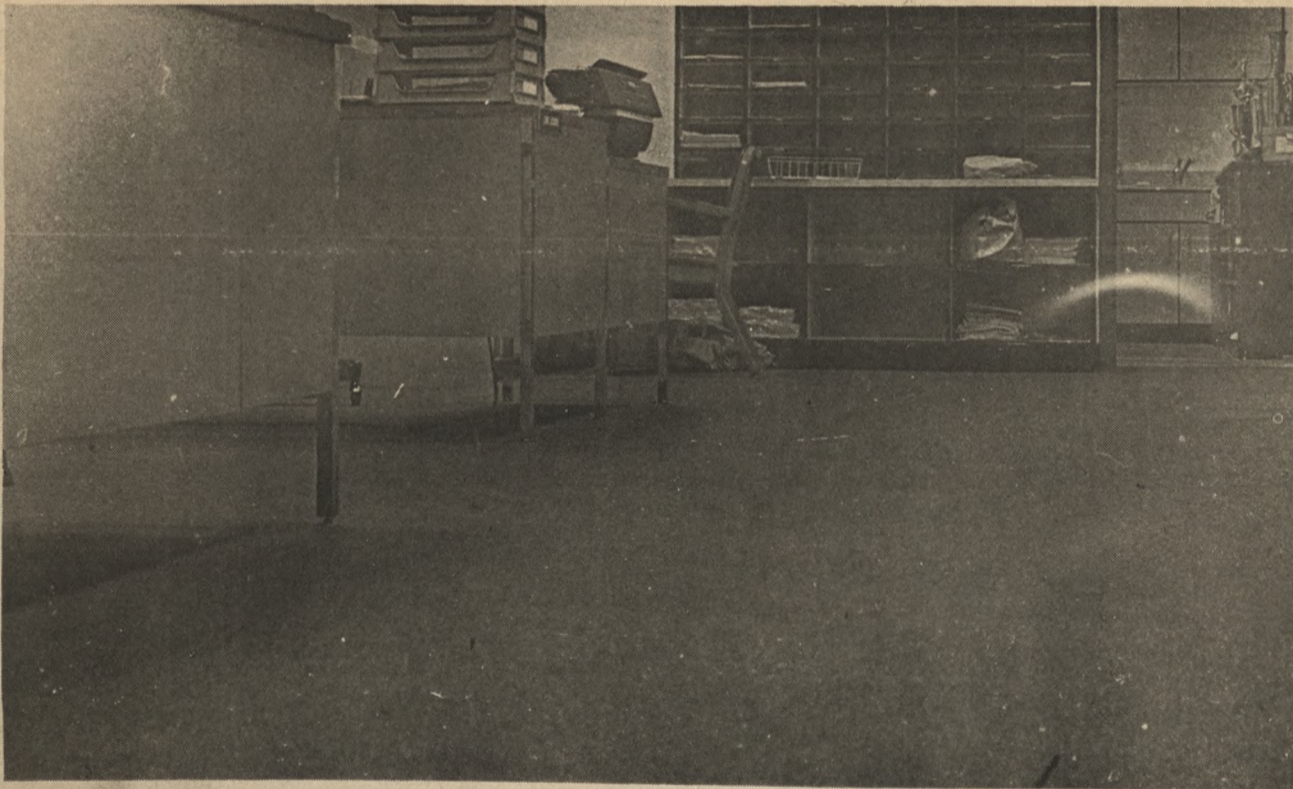
Stop in for Dinner

or

just a drink.

Your Hosts  
Howard & Maggie Benson

*We cushioned your feet in the new school.*



## Magic Floor Center

920 Delta Ave.

Gladstone, Michigan

428-2323

*Congratulations*  
on your new school

It will be a big  
asset to your  
community

Somes Electric  
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

## First schooling in Curtis began in private homes

The first Schooling in Curtis was in private homes. Mrs. Frank Fairchild taught neighbor children in her home two miles west of the present Kinsye Corner. During the 1880's Mrs. Maud Eccleston was a student in the Frank Fairchild home.

In 1880 Mr. Anthony St. John gave an acre of land for a school that was built of logs. Jennie Cameron was the first teacher. In 1884 the Buehlow or Sand Town School was built in Section 14 of East Portage. The first teacher was Kitty Furlong. One of her pupils was Mary Carpenter Gowen. David Hearn taught here in 1889.

During the late 1880's the Nelson and Carlson Schools were built. Feneley, Cook, Lee, Livingston Schools were also late 19th century schools built in this district. The Diller School built of logs in 1904 for \$104 and was replaced with a frame building in 1907. Materials for the building were bought at D.F. Morrison Store in Germfask.

The Eccleston School was built in 1907 and the Strom and Allen School about that time.

The Portage School, which is now the Curtis Community Church, was built in 1908 by Bert Fairchild; John O'Hara built the chimney, the foundation and did the

plastering. James Whalen painted the school for \$7.00.

At this time teachers were paid \$40 per month. The cost of building the first log school house was minimal, because labor was donated.

When the first frame school house became too small to house the increased enrollment, a stucco building was erected on the hill two blocks west, for the present Community Church for, 25,000.

The first schools in Portage were orgnaized under the Township Unit System. In 1928 there were four schools. The stucco building was called the Curtis School. In West Portage was the Diller, and in East Portage were the Sand town and Feneley Schools. These four schools had one principal over all the schools, who also taught all high school subjects, was required to attend all Board of Education meetings, was coach of baseball, basketball, sponsored and taught 4H classes, directed school plays, was active in Parent-Teachers organization, and found it wise to belong to the Odd-Fellows Lodge.

In 1957 the last and present school was built, as part of the large Tahquamenon Area School District, whose Superintendent is located at the district office in Newberry. The Junior High and High School students are bused to Newberry.

## Curtis hatchery cooperative project

To ensure fishing in the Manistique Lakes, some enterprising community leaders established the only private fish hatchery in Michigan at the Portage Creek Bridge in Curtis.

The hatchery is a cooperative project. Trap nets are set in the lakes for walleyes as soon as the ice has cleared, so that spawn can be gathered. The spawn is

placed in special containers and watched by volunteers who "baby sit" in four-six hour shifts, 24 hours a day from a minimum of 14 to 24 days. A constant vigil is required to see that the equipment is always active to keep the spawn alive.

The hatchery is operated with special permission of the Michigan Department of Natural Resources.

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...serving the people of  
this area for 60 years  
with the latest in fashion



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# Memories of Schoolcraft County's 'utopia'

By Pearl Allena Huey Rahde

In the spring of 1879, seven years before I was born, my family migrated to Kansas to take up a homestead near Dodge City. There was my mother, Sarah Ellen Kepler Huey, my father Eli Huey, my sister Eva, three brothers: Edgar, Vincent and Clifton. They lived in a dugout in the ground, which they made themselves, and wild buffalo could be heard stomping over their heads. They went there by train from southern Michigan, and had enough money to buy a team of horses and a wagon, and seed to plant corn. After the corn was up a foot high, the hot prairie winds blew, cooking the tender plants. The family subsisted by picking up wild animal bones to sell in town, and also "buffalo chips" which were used for fuel. After a year, they gave up the venture to return to Michigan. They were fortunate to be able to use their team and wagon, the latter being covered to make a prairie schooner. They barely missed a cyclone on the way. The team had to swim rivers, and the floor boards of the wagon would float. By this time my third brother, youngest of the four children, was four years old.

The family lived in southern Michigan for two years before migrating once again. This time they went by boat across Lake Michigan to the Upper Peninsula. Having lost his homestead rights for Michigan by going to Kansas, it was necessary to purchase the farm land. They settled 16 miles inland from the village of Manistique in Schoolcraft County, where other relatives were located, all on my mother's side of the family.

They build a crude log cabin, probably only one room, because when I was due to arrive three and a half years later, my mother, who was so reserved and modest, had no opportunity to tell my father that my advent was imminent, until evening. By then she had become desperate to let him know, so he quickly gathered the children together, and they all went across the swamp to "Aunt Lizzie's."

I made the scene before she got to the cabin to help, so my mother put my head on her leg to keep me safe and waited. This was mid-winter, February 24, 1886 and I hated the snow and bitter cold of northern Michigan for the first 12½ years of my life, when my mother, brother Clif and I removed, by train to the equable climate of the state of Washington.

My mother told me that in my first days of life, I could not urinate, so she sent my brother Edgar to the relatives to get someone to take a cutter to town to get the doctor. They asked him what my name might be, and he said, "We're waiting to see if she lives before we name her." In the meantime, my mother had put me in warm water, which worked the miracle, and the doctor was not needed.

When I was about three, a memorable event occurred which I remember to this day. My oldest brother, Edgar worked in a logging camp, and having earned enough money to pay for a luxury, it was decided to buy a clock. He was about 17 years old, and this was his first job. The clock was the envy of the entire community. We had

a family ceremony to get it going and set up one evening, and it is still in the family, having been used by my mother as long as she lived.

It had two round faces, one above the other. The top tells the time, with Roman numerals and the bottom carries the days of the month, which the clock can keep perfectly from 28 days to 31.

Within the latter face are two smaller mounds, one showing the days of the week, the other the months of the year. All will operate perfectly and the clock will keep leap year as well.

Of course the clock strikes the hour and the half-hour, and I think it has a second hand, too.

Another mechanical marvel in our rather primitive pioneer home was the sewing machine. My mother had purchased it from a mail order house with the total amount of her inheritance from her father, \$25. It is a Household by trade name and is still in use, doing a very creditable mending job. My mother had been preparing to go from her home in southern Michigan to visit her father in Indiana, to show him her first born, Edgar, who was a year old at the time. She received word that her father, who was a country doctor, had been thrown from his horse and killed, as he was on his way to call on a patient. A comment on those times: He was paid \$10 for an obstetrical delivery, if he got it. He raised the herbs to make his own medicines. He was born in Pennsylvania, of German extraction. He could speak German, but did not teach it to his children. He had three wives who gave him numerous children—rather the first two wives mother seven or more, while the 1st one was an "old maid" when she married the doctor, so she bore none.

My mother was part of the second family, and was raised very strictly, as were all of the children. Dr. Kepler was a stern man, a Presbyterian, who took his brood to church twice on Sunday, permitting no play whatsoever, nor any cooking on the sacred day. The children could sit and read the Bible, or religious literature. If the doctor was called away on Sunday, how happy the children were, because their mother was more understanding, and let them out of the house, where they would then simply stand in one spot and scream until their lungs felt like bursting, to release the pent up feelings!

My mother was 11 years of age when her mother died. She continued to live at home until she was 16, at which time she went to southern Michigan to live with an older sister. It was here that she met and married my father, a cavalry sergeant in the Union army during the Civil War.

As a child, my only playmate was my next older brother by 9½ years. I know that I was somewhere between three and a half and four years of age, because we lived in the log house. In early summer, Clif and I used to wander out into our fields to pick wild strawberries. They were as large as the end of my thumb is now, very sweet and well-flavored, and my mother used them in our family meals. Sometimes times we ate our fill before taking the bucket in the house for shortcake. Clif knew how to catch frogs down in the

swamp, too. He would catch two or three or more if he could, kill them and detach the hind legs. These he mounted on a pointed stick, along with several small potatoes and carefully roasted them over a small campfire. This was our own private picnic, and what fun it was to an otherwise lonely little girl, in a frontier land.

I was very short of Grandparents, my mother's father having been killed years before, as I have previously mentioned, and I remember nothing of the step-mother, she having died before my time as well. Grandfather Huey was on his deathbed near the time of my advent and he never knew about me. So when Grandmother Huey came from southern Michigan to visit our home, it was an event of much importance to me.

We were still in the log house at this time, and I was about three and a half. She stayed for two weeks, and we all went to the big Fourth of July Community Picnic at Dodge Lake. We rode to the picnic in a lumber wagon, pulled by our two horses, as we had not the luxury of a buggy. Anyway, there were too many of us for a buggy, if we'd had one.

My joy during all of this excitement was less than boundless, however, because, for some reason unknown to me to this day, my parents decided to chop my hair all off very close to my head. It had been nice long hair, I can remember nothing wrong with it, and my heart was broken to be treated so. I was very humiliated and embarrassed to have my only Grandma see me with my bare head, not to mention having to go to the big community celebration where everyone could look at me. One happy memory of the visit was Grandmother Huey's gift of white material to be made into a dress for me. I had few clothes, and those very plain, so a new white dress was something special.

When I was 4½ years old, we moved from the log cabin to a new house of what seemed to me, many rooms. It was several miles closer to the main road into town, but still remote enough that only woodsmen on their way to work passed by. Of course we moved in summer, because such a thing would never be attempted during an Upper Michigan winter, with snow regularly six feet deep on the level and temperatures of 38 degrees below zero.

The following winter my brother Ed designed and built the first snow-roller to be seen thereabouts. He did this in the shop on our new farm, and it was a fine piece of equipment. The problem was that it was too big for the door, so the wall had to come down, and be rebuilt in order to get it outside. A team of horses was used to pull the roller, which was still in service when we left the community eight years later. I have been told by a cousin that they continued to use it there for many years.

The new house had a large living room, large kitchen and a large buttry, and one bedroom with closet on the main floor.

The upper floor was one large room where the three boys slept on straw ticks at the far end. My sister Evvie and I slept, also on straw ticks, near the stairway.

Mother and father slept on a feather bed

in the downstairs bedroom and I shared their luxury, sleeping between them for the first five years of my life. One night my father said, "Young lady, you are going upstairs to sleep, where you belong, with the others!" This was not at all to my liking, and I remember standing at the top of the stairs, calling out in very determined tones, "I'm coming down! I'm coming down!" But I didn't go. I knew better, even though I was my father's favorite, being the only child with blue eyes, like his, as well as the youngest of five.

In the deep winter, about the last year before I had to start school, when the men of the family were away at work in a logging camp, Clif in school and Evvie working in town, mother and I were home alone and sometimes we had a tea-party. She felt sorry for the poor little lonely child, her last-born, so she would make small sandwiches, and goodies, put them on a tray and come to the closed door of her own and father's bedroom, for which that time of make-believe was "my house." Then she knocked. With eager excitement, I called "Come in!" We used the homemade nightstand (brother Clif's hardwork, because he started early to be clever with his hands) for our table. She set the food down, then went out for a short time before returning as my guest, after the same ritual for entry. Recalling in adult years this tender experience, and remembering all the hardship my poor mother endured, I began to appreciate what a concession this might have been on her part. On the other hand, she may have been as lonely as I, and may have welcomed this escape from harsh reality.

We were fortunate in having our own "sugar bush", as a stand of sugar maple trees was called in those days. In a clearing amongst the trees, father built a small cabin, and in the center of the cabin he dug a fire pit. In the spring, depending on the weather, the sap would be gathered. My father drove "spaults" into the trees (wooden curved troughs) to let the syrup drip down into the buckets placed below, either on the ground or on snow if it still was there.

Our diet was supplemented by wild meat. In the winter my brothers would go hunting for rabbits, occasionally deer and bear. The large game was suspended near a corner of the house, outside in nature's own deepfreeze, so when meat was needed for a meal, someone went out and sawed off the necessary supply. The boys used snowshoes on these hunting forays. I remember trying to walk with a pair on, but I succeeded only in falling on my face. They decided to try using a hunting dog, so they brought one home, and I was happy to have a playmate. After the first trip out with the dog, they discovered that it was gunshy, and I never saw the poor thing again. There was a hunting season, and a game warden in Manistique, even in that time. After my father became so ill, and the family had suffered so much adversity, we were forced to ignore the law or go hungry. I remember on one occasion, Mr. Mc Kesson, the warden came out from town to look around, as he did periodically in the outlying areas, and we had some

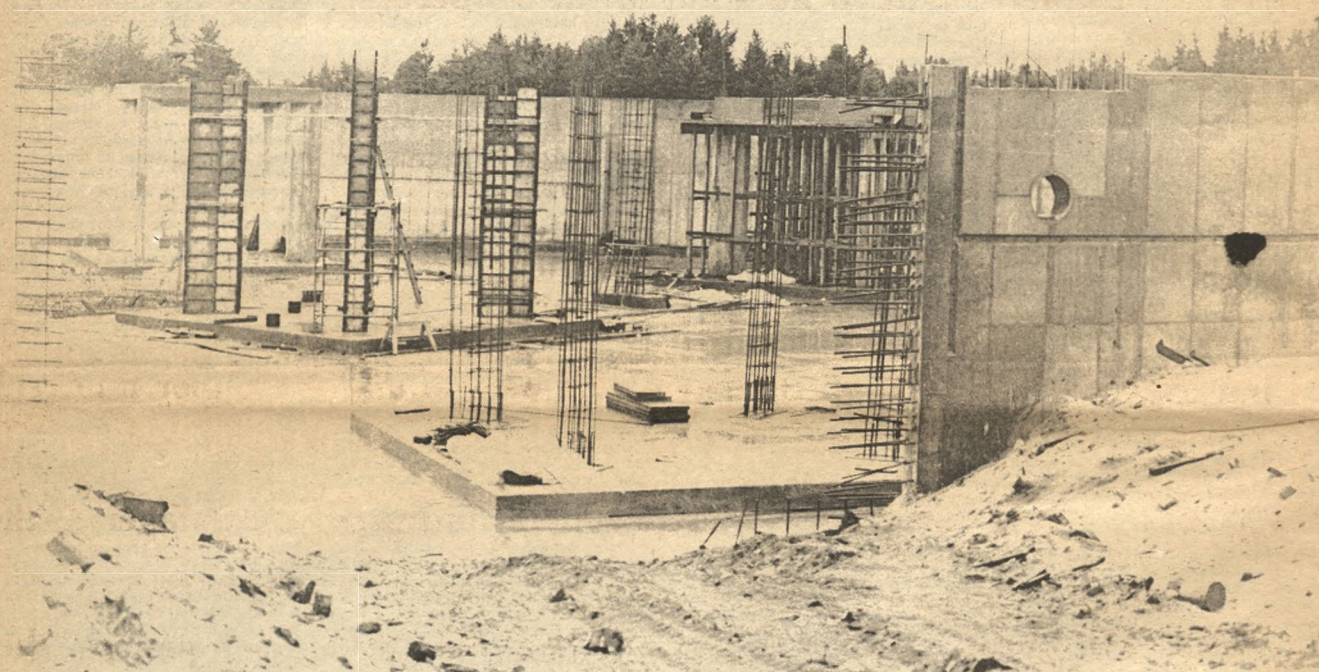


One of the locomotives on the old Thompson railroad



Pre-World War 1 look of old school in Manistique

# *Working to make Manistique a better place to live*



*The secondary water treatment plant coming from the paper mill when completed (pictured above) will further refine waste water*

The Manistique Pulp and Paper Company is constructing a secondary water treatment plant just south of their present primary treatment plant.

The secondary treatment plant will remove six to seven percent of the residue in addition to the 90 percent that the primary treatment plant removes from the waste water. The secondary plant will cost approximately one million dollars, yet the paper mill will receive no financial return from the project.

Some might point and say that this is only to conform with federal regulations established by the Environmental Protection Agency, but it goes farther than that. It's an obligation the paper mill feels toward the community.

Leif Christensen, vice president and general manager of the paper mill, said this about the secondary treatment project:

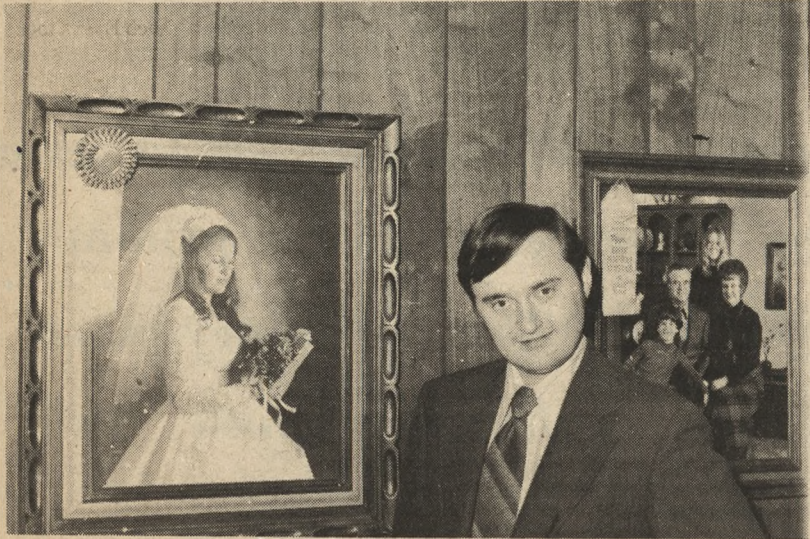
"The owners have made a commitment to Manistique and the community with facility; not one that others have made by the standard of closures around the country."

A community grows only when everyone does their fair share. The Manistique Pulp and Paper Company believes very strongly in that ideal. They're always ready to do their fair share for Manistique and Schoolcraft County.

## **Manistique Pulp and Paper Company**



## Why settle for any photographer when you can have the U. P. State Champion?



Bill & his winning photo

Bill Vogl took home the grand champion ribbon from the U.P. State Fair last month for his portrait of a bride.

In addition, he took home two blue ribbons and one red.

That's quite an accomplishment, as there were many entries by some big names in the U.P. This is the first time in many years that the grand champion ribbon left Escanaba and came to Manistique.

When you go for a portrait, you want the best. But why settle for the best when you can have the Grand Champion Give Bill a call today for an appointment.



## Photography by Vogl

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## Mills founded social colony

venison hanging below ground in our well. We seemed to know that he knew what we were eating, but he also knew how much it was needed, so his search was very superficial.

The well was quite near the back porch. There was no "modern" pump, but a bucket on a windlass. The short path to the well had a lot of big chips about, from the hewing of the logs for building the house. One morning on my way out, I kicked a sharp chip in such a way this it tore loose the frozen ground, pierced my leather shoe, and entered the skin under my big toenail. How to get the wood out was the big question, and I was so frightened, knowing it would be a painful procedure. Brother Ed removed by shoe, took a pair of pliers from the workshop and pulled it out. Then my mother poured the wound full of arnica and bandaged it.

Somewhere around by sixth year, my father began to show signs of serious illness. Years later my mother told me that, after some difference of opinion between them, he had gone out into the woods in anger, "to pout" as my mother said, staying for several hours in very cold disagreeable weather. Having been in the union army during the civil war for a number of years, his health had never been too good after that, and he contracted a severe cold from sitting in the woods. It developed into consumption, as tuberculosis was called in those days. In sending away for some medicine, as was often done in remote places, a questionnaire had to be filled in, regarding symptoms, health habits, et cetera. It was stated that my father smoked a pipe. Back from Dr. Amick came the reply: "Give up smoking,--or no medicine." With equal brevity my father's return was: "I will not give up my pipe." So, shortly, the medicine arrived anyway. My father took it, and benefitted, but only briefly.

One terrifying day it was decided that I had to start to school. When I was 7½ my dear sister Evvie took me by the hand and walked me down the road about a mile to the one-room log cabin schoolhouse. It was my first contact with the world outside, and to say that I was frightened is to put it very mildly. My teacher was a man named Mr. Ulsifer, and while he was not unkind, I feared him because he was a stranger. For 3 days he let me sit in my seat with my saying one word. On the fourth day he said, "Young lady, you have been silent long enough. Now you come up here to my desk and recite." Recite what? I thought. I could never make it to the front of the room, with all of those eyes at my back, but I did, and now all I can remember of the episode is staring at the pictures in the little reader in this strange man's hand. As I grew older, I learned to like school, in spite of having to negotiate that mile in waist deep snow, sometimes, after a winter storm. At other times, the snow would be frozen so solid that a team of horses pulling a sled could cross over it, and then I would walk the shorter route to school, through our meadow, buried under its heavy white blanket. Always, after the after the first frightening weeks, I learned to like school very much, and did well, excepting the strange business of diagramming sentences in English, which I never mastered. My mother even wrote a note to my teacher, explaining my inability to grasp the subject!

Some time in the year before I was 8 years old a man who was to have a dire effect upon our family and the small community of farmers where we lived, came into our lives,—Walter Thomas Mills. He preached Socialism, and was known from Chicago, Illinois to Vancouver, British Columbia. He traveled about lecturing and influencing people to found "colonies". So he came to spoil our quiet way of life, bringing many, many of his own relatives, and other people whom he had convinced that communal living was the new way. Some of these outsiders possessed trades and were useful members of the community, but most of them were hangers-on, seeking an easy life from the labors of others. There was a shoemaker who made good shoes, but only the kind that boys wore, with hooks at the top to wrap the laces. When I needed shoes, this is what I had to wear to school, and I was so embarrassed and humiliated.

Our farms were taken over by the colony people. I do not know if there were any papers to make the transfer legal, or if it

was all done under oral agreement. The colony secured a large parcel of land near our farms, and this was made into the colony compound. In the center garden was planted, and along two sides were houses. On one side crude clapboard buildings for ordinary people to live in, and on the other side the homes were fancier and better built for important professional men and colony officials, with their families. I can still see Walter Thomas Mills riding around importantly on his fine white horse, ordering people here and there, do this, do that, go here, go there! Everyone hated him. Eventually all of the outsiders, who had come in from many states, drifted away. They became dissatisfied with the unsatisfactory way of life, and having no property invested which they might possibly retrieve if they hung on, they left.

The Christmas before my eighth birthday was a sad and gloomy time. My father and my sister Evvie were both ailing. I knew that my father had consumption, and that it was a dread disease which killed people. One day two women were visiting in our home, and I overheard them saying, "Evvie Huey's got consumption", so I had this awful burden of knowing that two of our family were in danger, and would die.

Because their home had been taken over by the colony officials, my Aunt Lizzie, her husband Uncle Abe, and their two grandchildren whom they raised from infancy, because the children's mother deserted their son for another man, came to live with us. We were still in our new home, which was quite nice by frontier standards. Goldie and Artie were about 6 and 5, respectively, and they prepared to hang up their stockings for Christmas, so of course I wanted to do the same. My mother said, "There is no use to hang up your stocking, child, because we just do not have anything to put in it, and you will be disappointed." But I could not bear to be left out, and I thought "Surely some miracle will happen, and I will find something in my stocking!" The miracle did occur! In the morning, to my delight, I found an orange, and some white net-like material which had been destined for new curtains for Aunt Lizzie's house. But Aunt Lizzie had no house of her own,—it belonged to the Colony, so I got the material, and it was made into a new dress.

This same year Walter Thomas Mills threw a Christmas parter for all of the children in the Colony, to make an impression on people. Since father and Evvie were both sick, by brother Clif took me to the party. Walter Thomas Mills personally passed a small paper sack of hard Christmas candy to each child. All of the children of the community, and there were many, received candy, but I was the only one to develop diphtheria, and my mother always suspected that man of attempting to kill me off, because he was a smart crook, capable of such, as I will later detail.

At the end of the incubation period, I became desperately ill and I suffered a lot. I hurt all over, and my mother carried me around from place to place in the house, moving me to try to make me comfortable, but nothing helped. My mother's brother, Uncle Increase, had told her to always have sulphur and a goose quill in the house for emergencies, when living so far from medical assistance, and this she did. So when I began to strangle with phlegm in my throat, (diphtheria does this) my mother prepared to blow sulphur down my throat to cut the phlegm so that I could breathe. Finding no goose quill, someone went to the barn to get a chicken feather, which she used. After 5 days, I was little better, so finally the doctor came out from Manistique in his cutter. He had a difficult time making it through the deep snow. I remember being told that his cutter had upset several times in the 16 miles. He announced that I had black diphtheria, which is the worst type, and that my mother had saved my life by blowing the sulphur down my throat. Until I was past 20 years of age, I had a black line of dried blood across my teeth when I arose in the morning. I had to wipe it off with a wash cloth. This was an aftermath of the black diphtheria.

One time I got to go to a party in the neighborhood, about a mile away. My brother Clif took me, and he was supposed to look out for me and bring me home

## Men pick cranberries to make money for colony

before dark. When I did not come home, my mother became worried, and leaving father and Evvie in their sickbeds, she started out after me. On our way back home across the field in the dark, mother stepped into a hole and sprained her ankle so severely she could not step on it without great pain, and I had to help her hobble along. I felt so guilty because I had caused her this additional burden.

About this time more of the cheap clapboard houses were completed, and Aunt Lizzie and Uncle Abe moved into one. Because of the two invalids in our family, we wanted to be near them, and so when it came our turn to be forced out of our comfortable home, an account of the colony plan, we took the house next to them. It made no difference to the colony managers that it was our home, that my father and sister were dying, that my poor little mother was trying to keep the family together. The Colony physician, Dr. Randall and his family moved into OUR house as soon as we moved out, and that is why we had to take a poorer house,—so that the doctor could have ours!

We lived between two school districts, so I had my choice of going to either. The second year, I decided to go to the other school, which was about the same distance from our home. I was warned about the extreme cold,—“Never give in to the desire to sit down in the snow, and fall asleep. Just keep on going until you get to school. If you do not keep moving, you will freeze to death. You will never know what happened.” I always had to go alone.

This year I had a very kind lady teacher, Stella Dodge. In those days, left-handed children were taught to write with their right hand, and Miss Dodge used the greatest patience and perseverance in training me. Of course we all used slates, not paper and pencil. Miss Dodge must have made thousands of trips between her desk and mine to take me slate pencil out of my left hand, replace it in my right hand, and never say a word. Over and over, back and forth, until finally one day the battle was won, and neither of us knew

just when! Years later, I broke my wrist and had to learn all over again to write with my left hand, during the time my right wrist was healing. It was as difficult as the first changeover had been! I do nothing else with my right hand but write. My left is still my primary hand.

All of the other years of my school life in Michigan, I went back to the first school. I finished the 5th grade there, and when we got to Washington, I was held in the 5th grade again, because the schools were more advanced. I had only two other teachers in Michigan in addition to the two I have named, and this was Jake Barnhart and Miss Aurora Marie Beaulieu. The latter was a beautiful and lovable young woman, who was very sweet and kind to me. I used to have sore ears,—they would gather inside, and break, and the pain would be very great. I would sit with my head in my hands on my desk, and Miss Beaulieu would come and tell me that I could go home to lie down. Sometimes at home, someone who smoked would blow the warm tobacco smoke into my ear, and it relieved a little. I had Miss Beaulieu for two terms, and during the vacation, she sent me a card game of Old Maid for a present. She also gave me material of pink and white batiste for a dress. My cousin Goldie Byers was very jealous because she got no presents from the teacher. She, Miss Beaulieu, gave me her picture, too, and I still have it.

Uncle Al and Uncle John Kepler lived each in a nice log house with their families, and they were satisfied where they were. Walter Thomas Mills ordered them both to move into colony houses in the compound, and they refused. He then commanded some of the other colony men to tear down the two houses, and they did! It was then that Gibbs Dodge, the postmaster, who I believe held some other position of local government authority (not in the colony) ordered the log houses to be re-erected, when their owners complained, and petitioned that something be done. So they were put back up, but of course they were not in as good condition by then.

To make money for the colony, the men were sent to the nearby cranberry marsh to pick berries, many, many barrels of which were stored in Cousin Linc's (Lincoln!) barn. An early freeze damaged the berries, and each family was given one or more 55 gallon barrels to pick over, to save the ones which were not frozen. It was very tedious, unpleasant work, having to pick berries one by one out of a pie tin,—sorting hour after hour. Finally when

**'In those days, left-handed children were taught to write with their right hand.'**

we had salvaged what we could, the good berries were taken to Manistique to sell to the grocery stores, where they should have been before the freeze. But that is an example of the mismanagement.

There was no delay about transferring father's pension to my mother, so small at it was,—about \$12.00 a month for the two of us who were eligible, we did have money. After so many years of hardship and grief, we had an outing. Using our work team and wagon, with Clif driving, of course, we went to Manistique, primarily to see the Circus! We were accompanied by Cousin Melissa Repp, her husband Ed, and their small daughter Annis. We started very early in the morning, and took a picnic lunch along. I remember to this day, Melissa's Lemon pie. We all looked forward to such a fine treat, and when we ate it we were disappointed because she thought when she made it, that if one lemon was good, two would be better,—so all we could taste was sour lemon. Before the circus, I had my picture taken, in the lovely pink batiste dress made for the material Miss Beaulieu had given. It was my first picture, as my father had not believed in spending money for such

foolishness as photographs. What an exciting day,—with more to come! I had, of course, never seen a circus in my life, and this was a most thrilling event.

It was night by the time we got home. Clif let us out, and then went on to put the team and wagon away in Linc's barn, as we did not have one at the colony house. A terrific storm came up in his absence, with thunder, lightning, gale winds, and hail. The roof began to leak, and the only dry spot was in the center of the kitchen, so there we stood,—Ma with her left arm about me, and the lamp in her right hand. Clif could not come home from the barn until the storm abated.

We had some lovely material that Mrs. Clark had given me, and somehow my mother heard of a woman in town who sewed well, so my cousin Beech Byers took me in to Manistique to stay an entire week with her, while she made several nice dresses for me. She had two sons who were about my age, but I was so shy and frightened that I could not speak to them, so I was very lonely all of the time I was there.

In the following year, the colony began to disintegrate, but life was no easier for us. Father slowly failed, and he died in June, one year after sister Evvie. The evening before he died, he called each one of us to his bedside to receive a small memento, and to talk with us. Mother went first, then Ed, then Clif, I was last. I was 11 years old. I went to bed at last and cried, but Ed and Mother stayed with him through the night, until he was gone. How did he know it would be his last chance to speak with us, when he was strong enough to do it? He gave me a book, which I have since given to my great-grandsons. He, too, was buried in a homemade casket, but there was a silver-plated plaque sent out from Manistique, to be affixed, because he was a Civil War veteran. The plaque was removed before the casket was lowered, and given to my mother to keep. But the fire took it, as well as father's sword and his cavalry sergeant's hat. He was buried in the uniform.

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# Lakeside Lodge No. 371 older than village of Manistique

Lakeside Lodge No. 371, F. and A.M. was chartered on Jan. 29, 1885 and its history pre-dates that of the village incorporation. The lodge was organized prior to the advent of the railroad, when the city's connection with the outside world was by the Tonawanda barge line and the Pearl Street was the community's main business area.

Masons living in Manistique in 1882, prompted by the success of the new Odd Fellows Lodge, initiated steps to organize a lodge. They found out, however, that not enough Masons were then residing here to qualify for a fraternity. By 1883 new arrivals had boosted the Masonic population to a point where an organization could be formed.

The three nearest lodges, Marquette, Escanaba and Cheboygan granted consent for the formation of a lodge at Manistique and on Feb. 7, 1883, Grand Master Arthur M. Clark granted his dispensation authorizing the brothers named to open a lodge to be known as Manistique Lodge.

Masons empowered to form the fraternity were William M. Colwell, Ozro A. Bowen, Omer C. Bowen, Edgar C. Brown, William C. Bronson, I. Graham, J.F. Simmons, Mathew Gunton, William Sandt, George H. Orr and George K. Newcombe.

Recommended to serve as Worshipful Master and Wardens, and subsequently approved by the Grand Master were William C. Bronson, Worshipful Master; Edgar C. Brown, Senior Warden; and Omer C. Bowen, Junior Warden. Arrangements were made for a lodge room in the building owned by Burton L. Orr, now the building occupied by Rodgers T.V. Sales.

Dispensation for the Manistique Lodge was received Feb. 11, 1884 and the first official session was held that same evening. At the regular meeting on March 4, 1884, the roster of officers was completed by appointment of George K. Newcombe as Secretary, James F. Simmons as Treasurer, William M. Colwell as Senior Deacon, William Sandt as Junior

Deacon, I. Graham as Tyler and George H. Orr and Matthew Gunton as Stewards.

During 1885, 13 new members were received by initiation or demit. The new Manistique lodge was officially approved at the Grand Lodge session in Grand Rapids in January 1885, and the charter was granted Jan. 29, 1885, to be known as Lakeside Lodge No. 371.

Details of the lodge's charter program were lost in an 1886 fire which destroyed the office of Attorney W.S. Peachin, lodge secretary at the time. Records from Sept. 8, 1884 to Jan. 21, 1886 were lost in the fire.

Officers of the newly-chartered lodge were elected March 2, 1885 and on March 21 that year the lodge was formally instituted by D.W. Thompson, a Past Master of Phoenix Lodge No. 13 of Ypsilanti. Following the program the group adjourned to the Hotel Ossawinamakee, then operated by J.W. Gould, for a banquet.

D.W. Thompson became Master of Lakeside Lodge in December, 1885, and during his administration the Bowen-McKinney block was built, the lodge obtaining the third floor as a Masonic hall. (The building burned in the big fire of 1893 and its site is now occupied by the A.S. Putnam building.)

At a public meeting Sept. 13, 1886, the new hall was formally dedicated to Masonry. A year later, Dec. 12, 1887, the lodge secured quarters on the third floor of the C-L building and this remained permanent headquarters for 62 years.

The first Masonic funeral was held by the Lodge in 1886, following the death of Robbins Brown.

Efforts to establish a chapter of the Order of Eastern Star in Manistique were crowned by success in 1888. A charter was granted to Ida Chapter No. 54, Oct. 10, 1889 and the new unit was instituted with Mrs. Ida Ephraim as Worthy Matron and Edgar C. Brown as Worthy Patron.

In 1891 a dispensation was obtained to form a Chapter of Royal Arch Masons and on Jan. 20, 1892 the unit was chartered.

E.N. Orr was the first High Priest.

On Jan. 19, 1897, Hiawatha Council No. 65, Royal and Select Masons was chartered with W.C. Brown named as the initial Thrice Illustrious Master.

Steps were taken by Lakeside Lodge in the late 1940s to acquire its own building. On Feb. 15, 1949 the two-story, three store building on S. Cedar St. owned jointly by the Costello and Blumrosen estates was purchased. Following a summer of work to renovate and redecorate, the lodge moved into its new quarters that fall.

Lakeside Lodge No. 371 has celebrated three major anniversaries, the 25th, 50th, and 75th.

The officers on these occasions were:

25th: Jan. 25, 1910

Worshipful Master	Wm. C. Bronson
Senior Warden	Norman W. Fox
Junior Warden	A.S. Putnam
Treasurer	W.S. Crowe
Secretary	Alex Davidson
Senior Deacon	Geo. C. Weber
Junior Deacon	Victor O. Remell
Stewards	C.E. Kalbfleisch
Stewards	Mason Quick
Tylerain	George Benson
Chaplain	Geo. M. Livingston
Marshall	R.B. Wadell
Organist	Geo. C. Grenney

50th: Jan. 29, 1935

Worshipful Master	Lauritz Drevdahl
Senior Warden	Ralph Danielson
Junior Warden	MacDonald Fowler
Treasurer	Mauritz Carlson
Secretary	Stanley Carlyon
Senior Deacon	Alfred W. Heitman
Junior Deacon	Arthur F. Hall
Stewards	Oscar Wassberg
Stewards	Albert LaVigne
Tylerain	Roy Roberts

75th: Feb. 29, 1960

Worshipful Master	Wilbert J. Rousse
Senior Warden	Charles W. Atwater
Junior Warden	Duane L. Waters
Treasurer	H. Keith Bundy
Secretary	A.L. LaVigne
Senior Deacon	Geo. W. Rasmussen

Junior Deacon  
Stewards  
Stewards  
Tylerain  
Chaplain

Wilbur E. LaBar  
Wayne Richards  
Wm. Turpin  
Graydon Stone  
Wm. Mueller

The Masonic Brothers taking part in the 25th anniversary celebration included, Past Master R.B. Wadell, V.I. Hixon, Rev. Hiram Ellis, Rev. J.R. Mitchell, Hon. O.A. Bowen, with solos and duets by W.F. Kefauver and George Chester Weber.

The 50th anniversary was in charge of Past Master V.I. Hixon, who was chairman of the program in 1910. An address by Albert J. Young, of Escanaba and Past Grand Master of the F. and A.M. of Michigan, a violin solo by Carl Olson and songs by a Masonic Quartet composed of Herbert K. Peterson, Harold Cockram, William F. Kefauver and Dr. George A. Shaw, were included in the program.

The 75th anniversary had John R. Dethmers, Chief Justice of the Michigan Supreme Court as guest speaker. Others on the program were Mayor Harold O. Carlson, P.M. Witter J. Reid and Secretary Howard Hewitt who read greetings from Secretary of the Army, Wilbur M. Brucker and from George Harrie Thomas of Tacoma, Wash., the oldest living Past Master of Lakeside Lodge at that time. Musical selections were provided by the Kalaan Trio composed of Karen Hulla, Laurie Fyvie and Anna Shaw. P.M.J. Mauritz Carlsson was toastmaster for this event.

On July 4, 1901, the Grand Lodge of the State of Michigan laid the cornerstone of the Schoolcraft County Court House, Past Grand Master, W.H. Phillips, of Menominee, acting as Right Worshipful Grand Marshal. The Sir Knights of Escanaba Commandery of Knights Templars were present and acted as escort, and the events of the day have been recorded in the archives of the Lodge as one of the red letter days.

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## Baraga fulfilled promise

In May of 1832 Rev. Frederick Baraga fulfilled a promise made to the Indians of Indian Lake.

He writes: "I had an opportunity to send word...that I would visit them in the spring. Hence when I arrived there, they received me in a most friendly manner...I was deeply moved and surprised when I saw that these good people...had begun to build, after their own fashion, a little chapel of logs and bark, even before I had come to them...When I saw them working so diligently at their church I, too, as best I could, aided by my nine companions...finished the church that very day...The next day I read Holy Mass and preached in it...and dedicated it in honor of God under the title of His Virgin Mother."

He goes on to report that he stayed sometime with them and on May 25, 1832, he baptized 19 of them. He returned to them in August from Arbre Croche (Harbor Springs) and after instructions and due preparations he baptized another five Indians.

Next Spring Father Baraga made another visit to their camp on Indian Lake. It was during the month of May and he found them engaged in building a larger and more substantial church. He writes that many had learned to read the Indian Prayerbook that he had written for them and were gathering morning and night for prayer.

According to the Jesuit Mission Reports many priests looked after the spiritual needs of this tribe after Father Baraga left them to devote his time to the Indians living on the shores of Lake Superior. Father Santelli baptized Yellow Thunder on Oct. 22, 1839, and Fathers Lebonc, Jacker, Cebul and others visited.

When the Jackson Iron Co. set-up its operations in the Garden Peninsula Father Duroc was appointed to take care of these people and those living in the surrounding area. This was in 1867. Father H. Rousseau was another who was seen frequently in the Manistique area, in 1876. Bishop Mark, who followed Baraga as bishop, after his retirement, visited all the Indian settle-

ments, and on one trip baptized 35. This was in 1881. By this time Mass was being offered in the Town Hall of Manistique and that the Plante Home, now owned by Mike Barkovich of 100 Main Street, served as a meeting place for the Catholics of that time.

In 1883 the Rev. T.A. Majerus was appointed first resident pastor of the Catholics of Manistique. He commenced the building of the church and his successor Father Geers completed it. Father Faust built the rectory. In 1884 the records of the parish list 34 Baptisms. This would indicate that a sizeable congregation already existed at that time.

In 1901 Father Kunes turned the Hall built by another former pastor, Father Sperlein into a school. In the fall of that year the Franciscan Sisters of Alverno arrived and under the directorship of Sister Lucretia opened the lower grades of St. Francis de Sales School. They have continued to operate the school for the past 75 years.

Father Bernard Schevers of St. Norbert Abbey in Green Bay took over the pastorate in 1908 and continued to his death in 1950. During his time the school was rebuilt and the present convent erected. Father Francis Scheringer came in August of 1950 and before his resignation in 1973 he had supervised the rebuilding of the 1953 Church, Rectory and 1966 School.

The church built on Indian Lake and dedicated on Aug. 9, 1883 stood on Lot 1, Section 34, Township 42, North Range 16 West, on what was known as the Indian Lake Mission. The land then was part of the Indian domain. It was patented to Abner Sherman on Aug. 3, 1853, and then came into the possession of August C. Miller who operated an extensive farm there. The Arrowhead Inn was built on this property and the site of the church was used as a favorite camping and picnic grounds. The Knights of Columbus have since acquired the site where the first church was erected and deeded it to the Diocese of Marquette.



### First school in Portage

THE FIRST SCHOOLHOUSE in Portage Township was built in 1893. The picture was taken in 1905. The two girls with jump rope are Louise Henry on the left and Ethel Gish. On the left side from front to back are: Irene Gish; Claud Moore; Guy Eccleston; on the far right from front to back are: Frank Laverty; Jacob Laverty; Eva Gish; George Gish. The girl on the left at the doorway is Grace Moore, and on the right is Sadie Eccleston. In the doorway is the teacher, Mr. Thornton.

### Art Club has grown since '64

The Manistique Art Club was founded in Nov. 1964 with 32 members. The first officers were: Betty Walter, president; Dale Cain, vice-president; Bonnie Rhodes, secretary; and Helen Davenport, treasurer.

The club sponsors an art show each summer. The show attracts artists from throughout the Upper Peninsula. They also hold a tea at Christmas.

Officers of the club in 1976 are: Norma Johnson, president; Carol Novak, vice-president; Theresa Neville, Secretary; and Dorothy Conlin, treasurer. Dorothy Conlin and Helen Davenport are the only remaining charter members. The club now meets in the basement of the First United Methodist Church.

For the first eleven years the club met in rooms provided without charge by Alvin Nelson. The club meets once a week for group painting. A business meeting is held on the second Monday of the month.

## Congratulations to all three The school, courthouse and Pioneer-Tribune



(L-R) Marlene Mincoff, Joy Wallace, Betty Briggs, Doris DeMars.

## The Vogue "A Beautiful Place to Shop"

123 S. Cedar

Manistique

## It's been 25 good years for the Hentschells



The Hentschells, (l-r) Doris, Teddy, Tammy, Bonnie, Barbara, Ted Sr. Missing, Frank.

## TOP 'O LAKE SPORT & GIFT SHOP

25th  
Anniversary

341-5241

Cedar St.

## 32 pastors have served First United Methodist

Rev. Michael L. Peterlin is the 32nd pastor to serve the First United Methodist Church of Manistique, whose history goes back to services held as early as 1873 or 1874.

However, it was Nov. 6, 1881 when Rev. H.W. Thompson, the first regularly appointed resident pastor, preached his first sermon. Rev. Thompson had neither a church building nor a parsonage, for the church was not built until 1887. It was nine more years, 1896, before the parsonage could be built.

There was plenty of room for the buildings for the Methodists had acquired the entire block extending from Elk Street on the north to Main Street on the south and bounded by Maple and Cedar Streets on the east and west.

Growth and changing tastes in architecture brought about the building of the church tower and entrance in 1910, and the replacement of the original entrance with the large window that is still there. In 1923 the church was raised so a full basement

could be built and a choir loft added. At the behest of the Detroit Conference in 1972, the new parsonage at 141 New Delta Avenue was added to the Methodist property and the old parsonage became, temporarily, a rental property.

The organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as it was known then, was also the beginning of the Ladies' Aid -- now known as the United Methodist Women's Society. Their stated purpose was to raise money to help support the church. Early efforts included church suppers, autumn bazaars, and annual harvest auctions. One early project was an Experience Social. This started in the spring when each woman was given a dollar which she was to make grow.

At the Experience Social in the fall, each dollar was returned with its profits and the story of how these were earned. Some time in the mid-40's, the ladies started their now familiar pasty sales. The pasty project proved so popular that it eventually moved from the homes of some of the women to

the church kitchen where today nine ovens and large work tables permit efficient preparation for the monthly sales.

Religion is not a ceremony of piety but a satisfying way of life to the Methodists of Manistique. Bits of memories from various members prove this again and again. There is the family who made room for a small girl while her mother spent a whole year in the hospital. When a death in another family made help necessary, it was not just offered by fellow church members, but presented as an accomplished fact. There was the pastor's wife who so loved a paint brush that she was found repainting the living room for a member in the process of moving into the house.

The future of the Methodist Church in Manistique is not often expressed in words. It is generally demonstrated in the development of an appreciation of the meaning and importance of the Christian family and the ability and desire to participate constructively in the life of the community.

by Freda Hawkins

## Historical group grows in Curtis

The first meeting of the Curtis Historical Society was held in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Klusmeyer on March 10, 1975. Mardee Klusmeyer was the chairman and Rick Soder the secretary-treasurer.

Those present were Dr. Harold H. Sell; Mr. and Mrs. C. Lewis; Mrs. Clara Sheppard Moore. Dr. Sell was appointed to present a proposal to the Portage Township Board requesting that the "Old Fire Hall," now in disuse, be made available for the exclusive purpose of housing and displaying historical items.

The board at its April meeting accepted the proposal, approved, and voted to paint the exterior of the building, to care for the grounds, and furnish the lighting and heating. The board stipulated that the Historical Society on July 1, 1977 report to the board on what has been accomplished in transforming the "Old Fire Hall" into a truly representative "Museum of the Village of Curtis."

Mrs. Rhoda Matchinsky donated an old barn to be torn down and the lumber used for paneling the interior of the Museum. Those who tore down the building and hauled the lumber were: Carl Krepps, Raymond Metcalf, Haakon Lunde, Bob Gibson, and David Gibson. Mr. Lester Harlan supervised and operated his saw to prepare the lumber for the paneling. Reynold LaFond did the wiring. Joe Abbamonte, Haakon Lunde, Mark Lowry, Bill Kelley, Tom Walker, Robert Kinsey, Roland Lambert Sr., Fred Lee, Carl Maurer, and Les Walstrom helped with finishing the interior of the building.

Many public-spirited individuals volunteered and helped to save this quaint, early American building and preserve it for the purpose of displaying the artifacts, pictures, documents, letters, and history of this beautiful village between the Big Manistique and South Manistique Lakes.

## Hiawatha Goodwill Club began in 1904 with Greenwood Chapel

The history of the Hiawatha Goodwill Club begins with the founding of the Greenwood Chapel and The Greenwood Ladies Aid. The founding date was Nov. 29, 1904. The chapel was located across the road from the Maple Grove School. Later it was moved to within a mile of the city limits on M-94.

Mrs. Louise Cunningham (formerly Louise Greenwood) raised funds among her friends in Buffalo, N.Y. and purchased the building. The late Charles R. Orr donated the ground for as long as needed for church services.

Miss Greenwood was Episcopalian, but there being no Episcopal Church in Manistique at that early date, Greenwood Chapel was deeded over to the Superior Presbyterian which helped pay the pastor of the chapel. A Ladies Aid was organized among the members of the little church, which took care of their expenses of the church, including half of the minister's salary. Rev. Torbett, who was the Presbyterian minister in Manistique was also the

minister of Greenwood Chapel, holding services on Sunday afternoon.

The first officers of Greenwood Chapel Ladies Aid were: Mrs. A.B. Greenwood, president; Mrs. Fred Graham, vice president; Mrs. Arthur Graham, secretary. Both Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood were very active in carrying on the work of the chapel which bore their name.

After the automobile replaced the horse and buggy, the residents of the neighborhood preferred driving to town to the church of their choice, and for a number of years, no services were held in the little chapel. The Presbyterians sold the building, and the land went back to the original owner, Mr. Orr. Mr. Orr was also a trustee of the little church for as long as it was used for church services.

After services at the church were discontinued the Ladies Aid decided to re-organize and become a community social club, therefore the birth of the Goodwill Club. The Ladies Aid was reorganized March 1, 1917 to the present

Goodwill Club.

They met with Mrs. William (Tilly) Wieland and the following officers were appointed: president, Mrs. Myrtle Tennant; vice-president, Mrs. John Tennant; secretary, Mrs. Arthur Graham, and treasurer, Mrs. William Wieland.

First members were as follows: Mrs. John Tennant, Mrs. John Creighton, Mrs. Myrtle Tennant, Mrs. Arthur Graham, Mrs. W.B. Brown, Mrs. Fred Graham, Mrs. John DeVroy, Mrs. John Woodruff, Miss Nellie Phenix (teacher), Mrs. Otto Christensen, Mrs. Henry Christensen, Mrs. Mary Bond, Miss Christena Christensen, Mrs. William Wieland and Mrs. John Riley. Mrs. John (Lena) Riley held the office of secretary, treasurer for more than 15 years.

This March 1, 1976 the Goodwill Club was 59 years old and many new members have come and gone during all these years. Mrs. Henry Christensen is the only remaining living member of the original group.

(Compiled by Elsie Tornberg)

It's our

**60th**

Anniversary

It was in the spring of 1916 when Emil Nelson opened his shoe store in Manistique.

It was a family business, with Emil, his two sons Alvin and Oscar and daughter Myrtle working side by side to make it a successful enterprise.

Emil died in 1951 at the age of 80 while one son, Oscar, retired the same year due to poor health. The business continued on under the direction of Alvin and Myrtle.

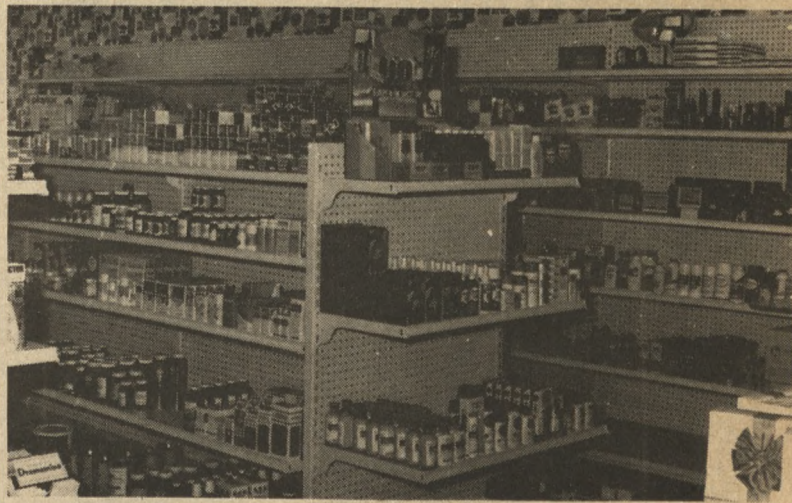
After 59 years of family dedication, the business was sold in 1975 to John Stewart of Ann Arbor. Alvin retired after the sale while his sister Myrtle continued on as a sales person.

While the business has been under different ownership for the past year, the friendly atmosphere that was established by Emil Nelson hasn't left. And only high quality shoes can be found at Nelson Shoe Store.

**NELSON  
SHOE STORE**

129 SOUTH CEDAR ST.  
MANISTIQUE, MICHIGAN

*It's been 19 years  
of progress*



Our new location

**Males Pharmacy**

*"A pharmacy dedicated  
to being a pharmacy—only"*

S. Cedar

341-2232



*No matter how you look at it*

# Ollie's Red Owl is right for Manistique



## PRICE REBEL '76



### Ollie's Red Owl

303 Deer Street

Manistique



We extend our heartiest congratulations to

# Manistique

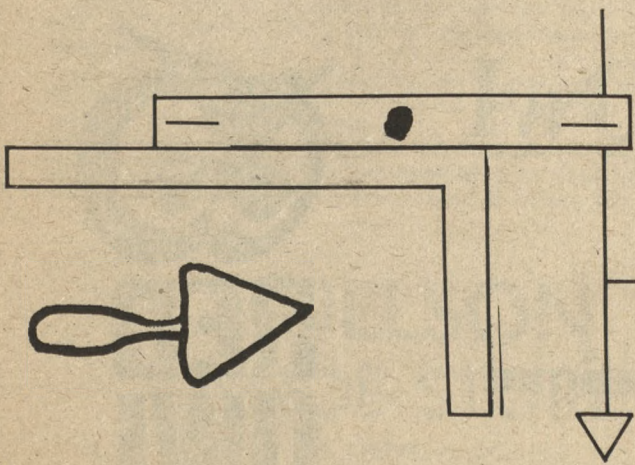
for its new high school.

As the masons that built the school,  
we are proud to say that the building  
shall serve the Manistique Area Schools  
for a long time to come.



## Masonry

*The cornerstone  
of America.*



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# The New Pioneer

## County

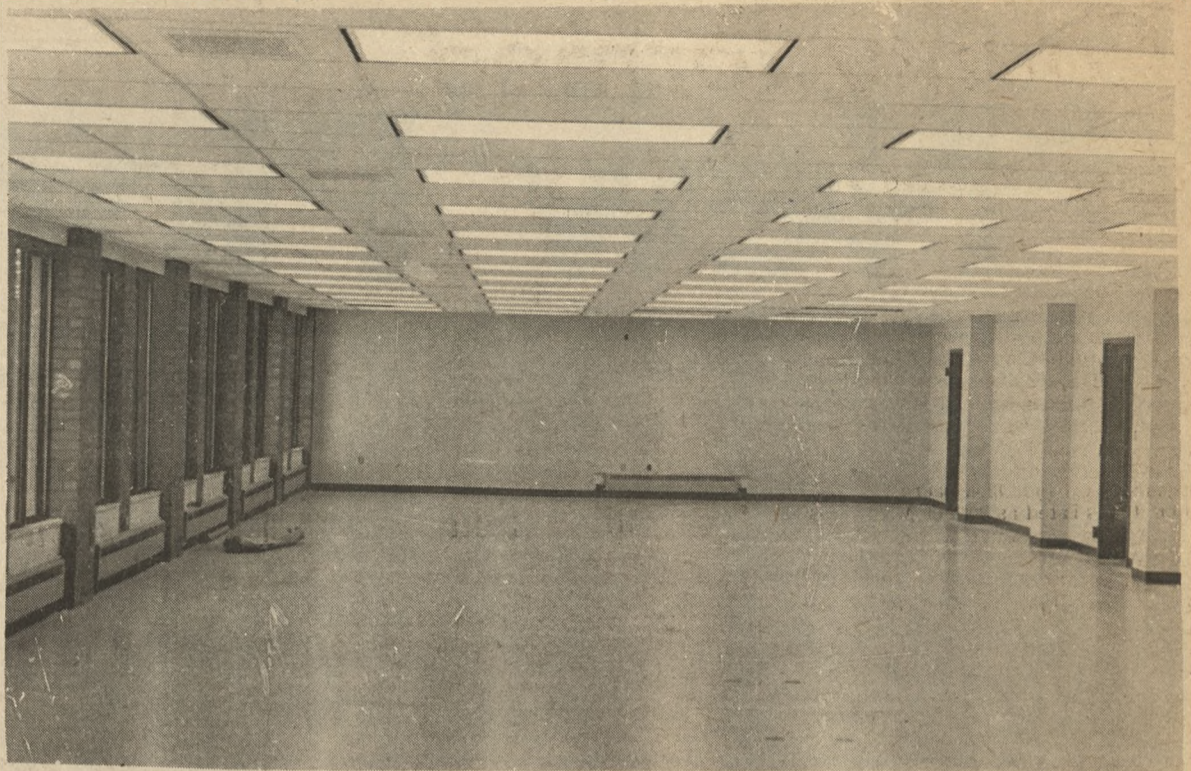


A 7022 Court House, Manistique, Mich.





# Courthouse dedication on Sept. 18 to feature legislators



Spacious upper-floor area for rental office space

## Dedication program

2 p.m. Sept. 18

Schoolcraft Co. All Vets

Manistique High School Band

Father Norbert Friberger  
St. Francis De Sales Church  
Schoolcraft Co. All Vets

**Ernest Hoholik, Chairman**  
Schoolcraft County Board of Commissioner

Merwin White, Toastmaster

Honorable Philip A. Ruppe, 11th District Congressman

Honorable Charles Varnum, 107th District Representative

Calvin Lutz, Farmers Home Administration: State Director

Alfred J. Cayia Jr., Chairman Schoolcraft County Building Authority

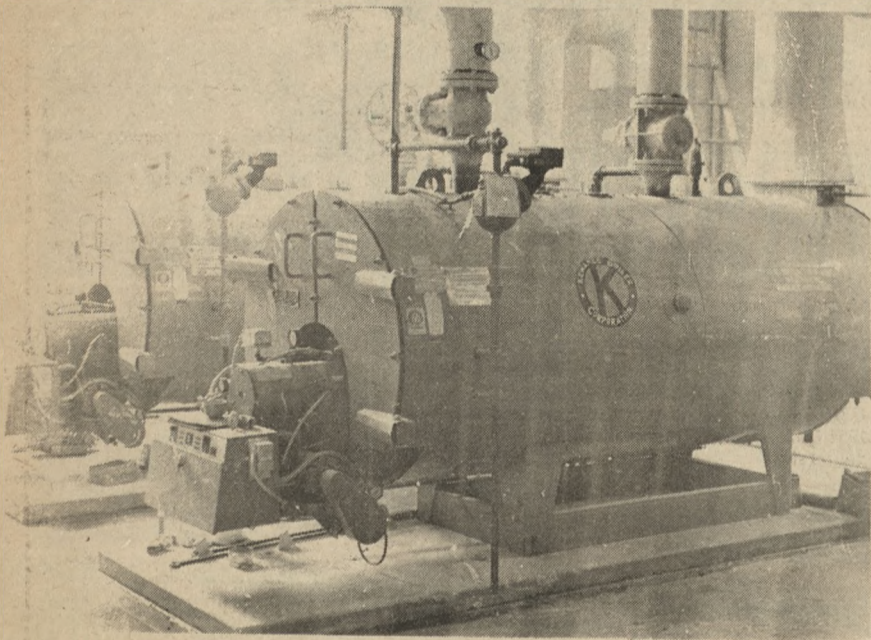
Mayor: Frank Hewitt, City of Manistique

Ribbon Cutting Ceremonies. Rose Ann Reid  
Miss Schoolcraft County 1976

Closing Prayer: Rev. Ingmar Levin  
Zion Lutheran Church



View of new county building from east



Two boilers to supply power for heat



Workmen hurry on sidewalks Monday, in order to make things presentable for Saturday

# County formed by separation

Famed Indian agent Henry Rowe Schoolcraft named many a Michigan county through his extensive research into Indian names and legends, so it seems appropriate that today Michigan's county through his extensive research into Indian names and legends, so it seems appropriate that today Michigan's fourth largest county is named after him.

Fourth largest in size, that is, with 1,207 square miles and 773,434 acres. In population it was rated as 70th of Michigan's 83 counties in the 1970 census, with 8,226 persons.

Schoolcraft County is located in the Upper Peninsula, at the top of Lake Michigan. Its boundaries extend from Pt. O'Keefe in Thompson Township 53½ miles north to the Alger County line, just 10½ miles south of Lake Superior. The county extends east and west 36 miles, from Alger and Delta on the west to Mackinac and Luce on the east. Within the county, state-owned lands comprise 37 percent; Federal Forest lands, 16 percent; the Seney National Wildlife Refuge, 12.5 percent and Commercial Forest Reserve Lands 4.5 percent. Combine them all and you have State and Federal land ownership of 501,414 acres, or 64.83 percent - highest percentage in the state.

Originally the county was even larger than it is today, when it was first formed in 1871 by separation from Marquette County. The first meeting of the Schoolcraft County Board of Supervisors was held on May 22 that year, in the original county seat in Onota Township, located west of the present city of Munising. Originally there were three townships - Onota, Munising and Manistique.

On June 15, 1879, after the furnace and lumbering activities came to a standstill in Onota, the county seat was moved to Manistique, with offices being set up in the main office of the Chicago Lumber Co. and the Union hall. In 1884 a part of the western and northern portion of the county was joined with other land in and about the present site of Munising in order to form Alger County. At the same time Schoolcraft County was reorganized with the principal city and county seat of Manistique bounded by eight townships - Doyle, Germfask, Hiawatha, Inwood, Manistique, Mueller, Seney and Thompson.

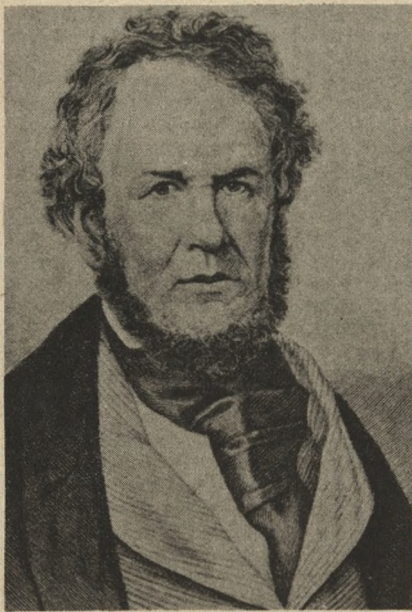
Three years earlier, in 1881, the Chicago Lumber Co. had decided to the county the entire Block No. 8, village of Manistique, as a site for the county Court House, Jail and Sheriff's quarters. On May 29, 1885, the Board of Supervisors adopted a resolution to build these buildings and to vote on a \$12,000 bond issue for their financing. In a close election the bond issue carried, 502-456, and the Court House was built according to the plans and specifications of R.L. Brooks, architect from Detroit, for a cost of \$9,218.56. The Board of Supervisors held their first meeting in their new home on Dec. 1, 1885, and it served the county well until it was destroyed by fire on March 19, 1901.

Following the blaze the County Board adopted a resolution asking for the sale of \$20,000 in bonds to construct a new Court House. This time instead of wood they proposed to build a handsome red sandstone structure, and this time the bond proposal carried more decisively, 290-48. This structure was built by W.S. Ramsey, Manistique contractor, for a total cost of \$36,767.28, and the county officially accepted the building on July 11, 1902.

On March 9, 1974, this structure was totally destroyed by fire. There was no loss of official records; and the various departments were dispersed throughout the County wherever office space was available.

G. Arntzen Architect, Inc. of Escanaba, Michigan was hired to prepare plans and specifications for a new Court House complex, at an estimated cost of 2.2 million dollars. Plans call for groundbreaking in the spring of 1975, with the completion date to be during the bicentennial year 1976.

The first white man in the area was probably Jean Nicolet, who explored the area in the summer of 1634 on his way to



Henry Roe Schoolcraft,  
after whom county was  
named

Green Bay, searching for a route to the Orient. In the fall of 1679 Rene Robert de la Salle appeared in the area with the first sailing ship to sail the Great Lakes, the "Griffin," but his efforts to open up the fur trade along the northern shore ended when the "Griffin" set sail on its return voyage Sept. 18 and was never seen again.

Early Indian settlers congregated in the Indian Lake area and around the mouth of what the French called the Monistique River. Archeological teams have also discovered traces of Indian fishing centers on Seul Choix Point, at the eastern end of the county.

Pioneer missionary Father Frederic (cq) Baraga established the first Catholic Church for the Indians on the shores of Indian Lake, on a pleasant point now identified by a historical marker. The site was given to the Diocese of Marquette as a gift from the Knights of Columbus in Manistique.

The early history of Schoolcraft County is the history of lumbering in the Upper Peninsula, with loggers ranging the countryside for the virgin white pine and with Manistique being run and ruled by the Chicago Lumber Co. Other pioneering lumber companies in the county would include the Weston Lumber Co., F and F Lumber Co., North Shore Lumber Co., Stearns Coal and Lumber Co., Stack Lumber Co., Consolidated Lumber Co., Perry Pearson Co., Delta Lumber Co., Wisconsin Land and Lumber Co., Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co., Michigan Cedar Co., Brown Lumber Co., Alger, Smith and Co., LacLaBelle Co., Thompson Lumber Co., Superior Cedar and Lumber Co. and the Grimmer Land Co.

No history of the Upper Peninsula or Schoolcraft County would be complete without mentioning Seney, the "Sin City of the North" in the days of the lumberjack. Once a riproaring lumberman's town complete with countless saloons and brothels, Seney today is just a stopping point on M-28 with tourism being the principal business of the area. No longer identified as a "sin city," it still forms the basis for many fictional stories of the lumberjack of the North.

Today, with the big timber long gone, Schoolcraft County is primarily a two-industry area, with the large Inland Lime and Stone Co. quarry and its nearby Port Inland, east of Gulliver along Lake Michigan, and the Manistique Pulp and Paper Co. operating as a division of Field Enterprises, Inc. in Manistique. However, tourism has flourished in recent years, and the population of the county is approximately doubled with the influx of visitors during the period between June and September.

It's our  
**22nd ANNIVERSARY**

as a Chevrolet &  
Oldsmobile dealer!

And in 1976,

we're still number

in Manistique

and Schoolcraft County.



st.

# Thank you

## Manistique and Schoolcraft County

Year after year, and again this year, you have made Curran Chevrolet and Oldsmobile...the Number One Dealer in sales in Schoolcraft County; Number One in Service, and Number One Dealer in retail used car sales. Your response has been terrific. Curran Chevrolet and Olds. is breaking all records year after year...thanks to you. For our part, all of us, 16 strong, pledge to continue the low pricing policy and Red Carpet service that has won your overwhelming support. Whether you want a new Chevrolet, a new Oldsmobile, a fine used car; auto financing; good, fast, dependable service; Currans will be a better-than-ever place for you to save money in the years ahead. Again, all of us at Curran Chevrolet Oldsmobile, Inc., thank you. We are trying even harder this year.

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LEO CURRAN-President  
LILLIAN CURRAN-Vice President  
DON CURRAN-Secy-Treasurer  
CHRIS CURRAN-Sales Manager

DONALD DESAUTEL-(Body Shop Foreman 28 years with co.)

RAYMOND DERROUSA (Shop foreman 25 Years with co.)

DOROTHY CONLIN (Office Manager 18 years with co.)

WILLIAM TUFNELL (Parts Manager 16 years with co.)

GERALD JOHNSON (Body Repairman 16 years with co.)

HISTORY OF CURRAN

1936-1946-Mechanical and Body shop

1946-1954-Packard-Plymouth-Chrysler

GMC truck Dealership

1954-Date Chevrolet-Oldsmobile dealership

JAMES ERICKSON (Body repairman 6 years with co.)

ROBERT GILBERTSON (new-car used Car Make ready 8 years with co.)

JEFFREY MATTLIN (Mechanic, 2 years with co.)

FRED Minor (Mechanic)

RICK BOELTER (New car-Used car Make ready)

LORIN BRYANT (New car-Used car Make ready)

CINDY CURRAN (Bookkeeper)

**Curran** CHEVROLET-  
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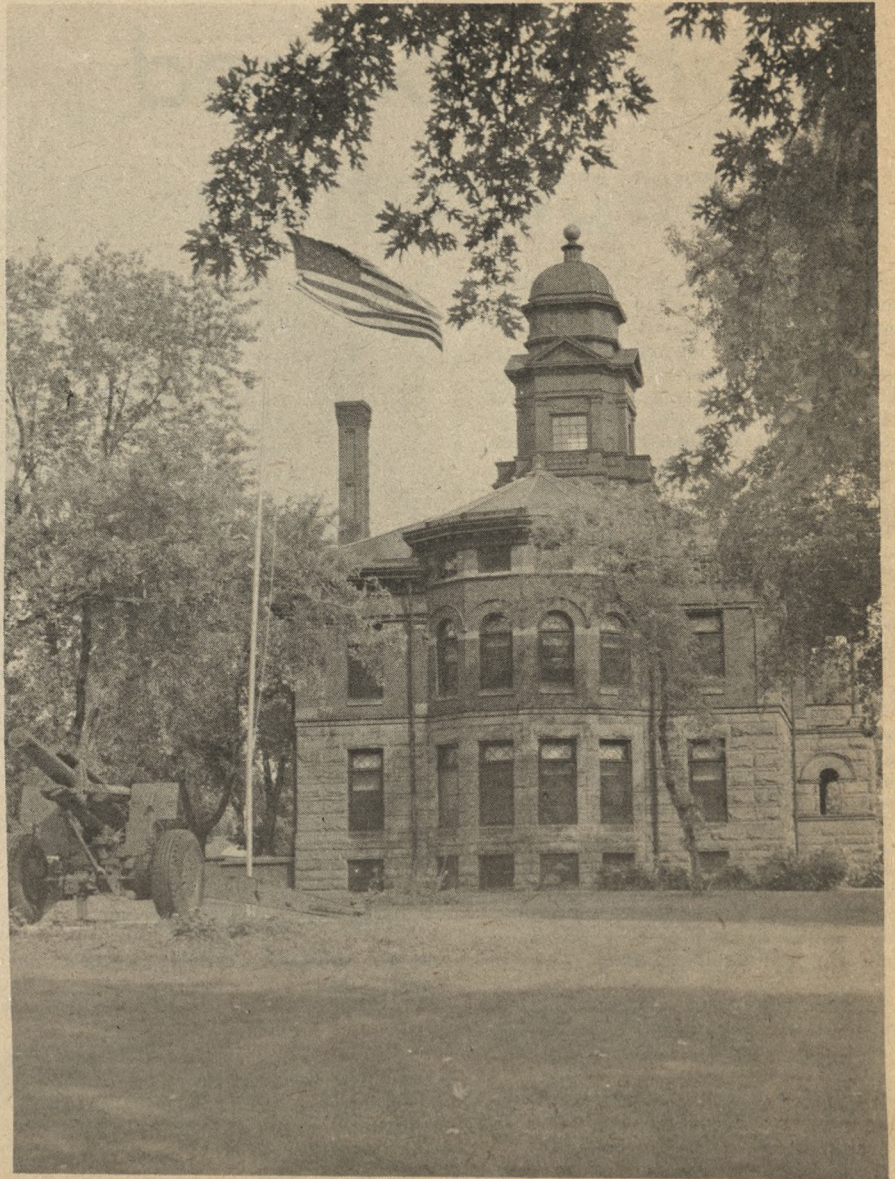
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Old courthouse as it appeared before fire of March, 1974

## **42 Great Years**

McNally Motors began in 1934 when Don McNally opened his two pump gas station and cabins along Lake Michigan near the present station, known as the Blue Spruce.

The station was later built at its present location on US-2 and remodeled in 1959 with the opening of the Big Mac Bridge. In 1971, we became the AMC dealer for Manistique. Chrysler, Dodge and Plymouth sales were added in 1973.

Throughout the years, we've seen the business grow through old and new customers. We're proud of our growth and with your help, we'll continue to grow and serve Manistique.

*Fred and Helen McNally and Staff*



*Serving all your automotive needs*

**Gas—New Cars—Used Cars—Auto Repair—24-hr. Wrecker Service**

# County airport once looked like farmer's field

BY SALLY O'CONNELL

"Twenty years ago it looked like a farmer's field," Vern Bernard said of the Schoolcraft County Airport. He and his wife, Fran, operators of the airport, have watched the changes that 20 years can bring.

On Aug. 8, 1928, a committee was chosen to work with the Chamber of Commerce to develop an Airport for Schoolcraft County. In October, 1929, the county purchased the Miller and Peippo farms for an airport site and later the Solar farm for expansion.

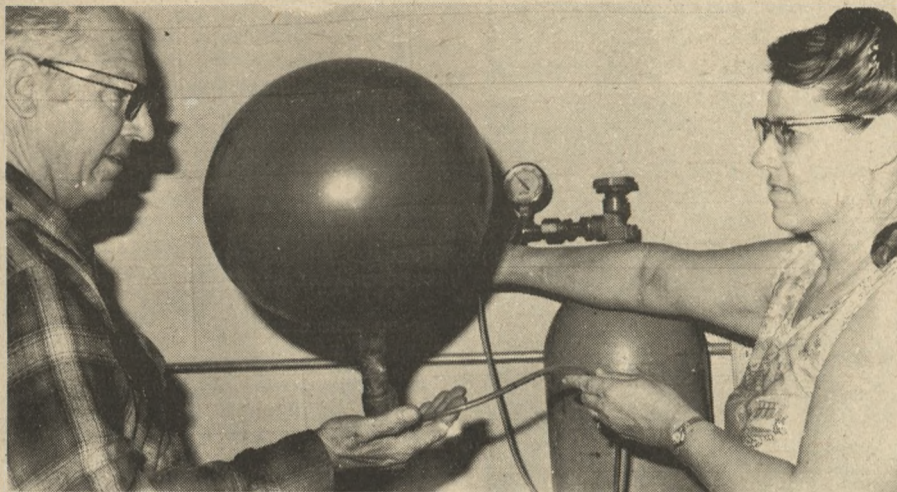
Harold Bowman and Edward V. Jackson built and operated the G.I. Pilots' Training School from 1946 to 1952, opening the door to many local veterans wishing to achieve their private pilot's license. At this time, from 1948 to 1968, Vern, a self-employed building contractor, was working with Bowman and Jackson at the airport pumping gas and eventually becoming more involved with operations.

The airport had no runways until, in 1956, the county authorized Vern to set up operations as Transit planes were unable to get service at an unattended, gasless county airport.

The airport now has 5,000 by 100 feet of runway east and west and 2,500 by 50 feet north and south. It has taxiways, tiedowns, parking, a 44 by 100 foot four-plane hanger, and a new, much needed terminal building. Because of these improvements, the transit aircraft traffic has increased from 1020 in 1971 to 1650 in 1973.

In 1965, the state of Michigan felt that Schoolcraft County Airport was centrally located in the Upper Peninsula and northern Lower Michigan and should have avigational facilities, so they installed the VOR (VHF Omin-Directional Radio Range Facility) with no charges to Schoolcraft County, providing that the airport was monitored at all times. The Manistique State Police Post has a unit as do the Bernards in their home.

The State of Michigan and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) also in-



Vern and Fran Bernard fill a weather balloon

stalled a direct phone line from the airport to Marquette Flight Service Station for pilot weather briefings and flight planning with no charge to Schoolcraft County. The FAA pays the monthly phone bill and the only requirement is that there must be a certified FAA weather observer on the field.

Fran fills this position. After taking a written test from the FAA, Mrs. Bernard, a certified weather observer, is eligible to give readings on visibility and ceilings at the airport, a service that is essential at the airport because it has instrument approach and the pilots depend heavily on such information.

To take the ceiling readings, Fran puts a weight in a red balloon that is two feet in diameter. The balloon is filled with helium until it can lift the weight and rise at a rate of 500 feet per minute. She then lets the balloon rise, timing it from lift off until it disappears behind the clouds.

Vern has training in aviation equal to a college degree. In June, 1963, he received

his commercial license from Ross School of Aviation in Tulsa, which enabled him to transport passengers for a price. He received a Certified Flight Instructor's rating in Nov., 1963, so he could instruct others wishing to receive a private pilot's license or commercial rating.

Vern was awarded his Instrument rating in Jan, 1968, from Aviation Training Enterprises (ATE) at Midway Airport in Chicago. An Instrument rating allows the bearer to fly in the clouds, whereas without it the pilot can only fly above or below the clouds. In June, 1969, Vern received his Instrument Flight Instructor's rating from Jim McNamara in Marquette.

On Oct. 1, 1966, Vern was named airport manager and in 1969 he and Fran took over full-time management and operation.

The airport now has three Cessna 172's which are used in instructions and one twin engine Sky Master, which seats six people and is used for the airport's air taxi and ambulatory work.

Vern and his two instructors have taught approximately 500 students, who received their private pilot licenses, and several others who have received their instructor's ratings there. Some of his students have even gone on to become airline pilots.

Forty hours are necessary to qualify for a private pilot's license and 200 are necessary for commercial ratings. An additional 35 hours are needed for instrument ratings and 40 hours additional for instructor's ratings. Vern has 10,000 hours of flying time and Fran holds a private pilot's license.

The instructions are given in a classroom situation as well as in the air, with an average class of 20 students. Students must pass the classroom portion and must be endorsed by the instructor for solo time, cross country flying, all relative maneuvers for private flying and hood time, in which the pilot must fly with a hood over his head allowing him to use only the instrument panel.

The students must then pass a FAA written examination and a FAA check ride in which they are tested on all Maneuvers to be sure they have been instructed and have learned properly.

The Schoolcraft County Airport does not have the commuter service of any national airline but has non-scheduled air taxi service, that is, Vern will fly persons to their destination or to a nearby airport for a fee.

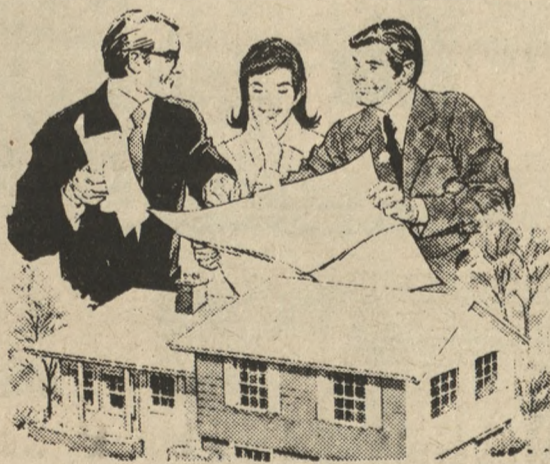
National Car Rental is also available at the airport.

## Hundreds of lakes

Schoolcraft County has hundreds of inland lakes, with Indian Lake being the largest, plus approximately 45 miles of Lake Michigan shoreline. Its mean temperature is equal to that of the Lansing area downstate, and because of the prevailing winds, has a snowfall below the normal of the rest of the Upper Peninsula and many lower peninsula counties.

## No matter what your building needs are,

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341-5166

# Seul Choix Pointe once a noted fishery

It was in the early 1830's that Amable Goudreau, age 19, arrived at Mackinac Island. He had left Trois Rivieres, Quebec, Canada, accompanied by two of his brothers, to seek opportunity in the U.S.A. One brother remained at Detroit. The next stop was Mackinac Island where Amable decided to remain. The other brother continued on and made his home in Minnesota.

Amable had been reared on a farm near Trois Rivieres, had received his education in that area, and was a blacksmith by trade.

He met and married Mary Vallier, who had arrived at Mackinac Island via canoe from Collingwood, Ontario. To the couple were born seven sons and five daughters. At various times they lived at Mackinac Island, St. Ignace and Epoufette, Mich.

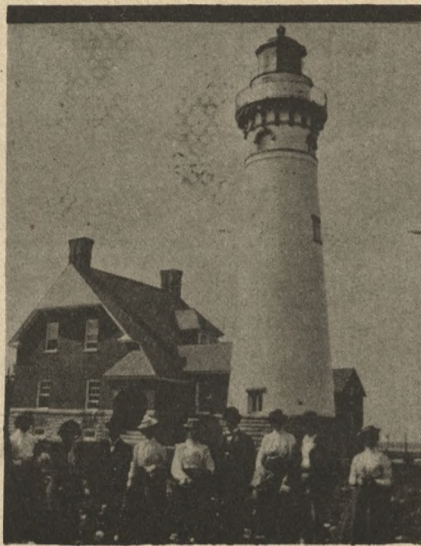
He was a man of vision and business sense. He soon saw the opportunity in fishing and shortly had several fisheries in operation in addition to the blacksmith shop. The fisheries used both gill nets and pound nets.

The only means of travel or communication was by sail boat or on foot. The fishing craft were mostly open type sail boats of the Mackinac or similar style.

Most of the fish caught and processed were Whitefish. After the head was removed the fish was split along the back so that a flat surface resulted. Then both sides were dipped in salt and laid flat in wooden kegs. Wherever a fishery was in operation a cooperage business also operated to supply the kegs.

Periodically, a small trading schooner would call to bargain for the fish and to sell various supplies and food staples to the fisherman. From the North Shore most of the trading schooners landed their cargoes at Chicago.

The pound nets in use were similar in style to those used today. However, floats, sinkers and anchor lines, presently used to reduce the number of stakes, were not in use. As many as 21 stakes were driven, by hand power, to secure each net. Tamarack



Early days of Seul Choix Lighthouse

stakes, because of their strength and ability to withstand bending without breaking, were preferred.

Gill nets were of linen twine and used floats and stones. The floats were hand fashioned from the native cedar. The stones were gathered from the beach and notched on each side by using a hammer. A loop of rope, with slip knot, was placed over the stone in the notches, pulled tight, and a short strand was left to tie to the bottom line of the net. These served to spread and anchor the net. However, because linen twine needed constant care to prevent from rotting it was necessary to wash and dry the nets frequently. It was necessary to remove the floats and stones in order to accomplish this and re-fasten them again before re-setting. This was a very laborious project before the advent of corks and leads.

In 1867 Amable sent his son Amable, Jr.,

then a lad 15 years old, to Seul Choix Pointe to establish a fishery at that location. Amable, Jr., better known as Amab, was accompanied by several employees including a cooper. They were to start both a gill net and pound net operation. Shortly after setting two pound nets the catch of whitefish was so great that Amab left in the night, alone, in an open two-masted sail vessel to secure more salt and kegs. A strong northwest wind was blowing and as it was a fair wind he sailed the vessel wing and wing and made record time to Epoufette. Amable, Sr., chartered a steam tug and barge to haul the necessary supplies to Seul Choix. In the heyday of the sail type fishing vessels Amab gained a reputation as an expert in maneuvering in close quarters and in all around utilization of sail power.

From the first encounter with Seul Choix it became the home of Amab. He soon established his own fishery and operated it until his death in 1929. In the first years the period from early spring to late fall was spent at the fishery and the winter was spent in St. Ignace or Mackinac Island. He was soon joined by his younger brothers Alexander and Isaac who also established fisheries and made the locality their home. As they married and started families more substantial homes were built and they lived year around at Seul Choix.

Amab had three sons, John, Harvey and Vern who also owned fisheries at Seul Choix most of their lives. Alexander had one son, William, who fished at the Pointe and then entered the lighthouse service. He ended his career as keeper of Seul Choix lighthouse. Isaac had two sons, Lester and Noel, who also, at one time, fished at the Pointe.

Several members of well known North Shore families worked or owned fishing outfits at the Pointe. They included the family names of Newton, Blanchard, LaVake, King, Martin, St. Andre, Wachter, Davenport, Shampine and many more. Paul LaVake and sons Harry and Napoleon (Polie) lived and fished almost

all their lives at Seul Choix. William Blanchard retired as keeper of Seul Choix lighthouse after being at the same location over 30 years.

Seul Choix Pointe is a rocky point of land protruding from the North shore of Lake Michigan. The name in French means "only choice" and was named by the crew of a French sailing vessel whose only means of keeping from destruction by a severe gale was to seek shelter in the bay formed by the point of land. In 1845 a request for an original government survey of the area was made because of the fishing activity. When the survey party arrived they found a thriving fishing community in existence. In the field notes is the remark "fishing activity all around this point". It has always been known as a place of severe sea conditions especially with heavy South or Southwest winds. The full sweep of Lake Michigan ends on its rocky shore.

On the South side of the Pointe are three natural harbors formed by ledges of rock, cut with natural channels, allowing entrance to protected water inside of them. These harbors, as well as the protected waters of the bay, formed the base for the fishing fleets. In addition to the rough seas it also has the reputation as being a very highly productive Whitefish ground.

One of the best known fish tugs of Seul Choix was the "Harvey G". It was built in 1904 by Burger Company, Manitowoc, Wis., for Amab and Alexander Goudreau. It was powered with a gasoline Kahlenberg engine and was the first gasoline powered craft on the North shore.

There are but a few people living at Seul Choix today. The severe storms still wreck their havoc. The Whitefish are still there but as a result of restrictive governmental policies the only fishing activity is a few trap nets tended by vessels from other ports. The shoreline and harbors have returned to an appearance resembling that when the first settlers arrived. But in the history of our region and our family it has played a very important part.

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THIS TRAIN HAULED LOGS FROM Wilman's Mill east of Curtis to Germfask where it met the Grand Marais and Manistique line.

While hauling a load of logs to Germfask, the train was wrecked by a herd of cattle on the track, about one mile north of the Diller School. (The Diller School was located on the corner of Curtis Road and the road leading to Diller's Vacation Village) on the lot across the road-east of the Emmett J. Crawn residence. 14 cattle were killed. The engineer died when the boiler burst. This happened in 1910. Leonia Grant Loehr was a pupil in the Diller School at this time. School was dismissed so the teacher and students could go to see what made the terrible noise.

### Icy business

LYMON SMITH "put up" ice by cutting the frozen waters of the White Fish Lake (now known as the South Manistique) with a saw. The huge blocks were hoisted to the sleigh drawn by a team of horses. The ice blocks were hauled to the "ice house" and piled in layers of saw dust for insulation. The ice houses were crude structures - usually made of rough, undressed (unfinished) lumber. The ice was kept until warm weather to preserve the hundreds of pounds of fish taken from the lakes by commercial fishermen, who shipped the fish by train to Chicago, Detroit and points east. Of course some of the ice was sold to families in the area for Fourth of July lemonade and ice cream. A few resorts usually put up their own ice. James Ostrander, owner of Forest Inn, had a large ice house on the corner across the road from the Inn on M 135.



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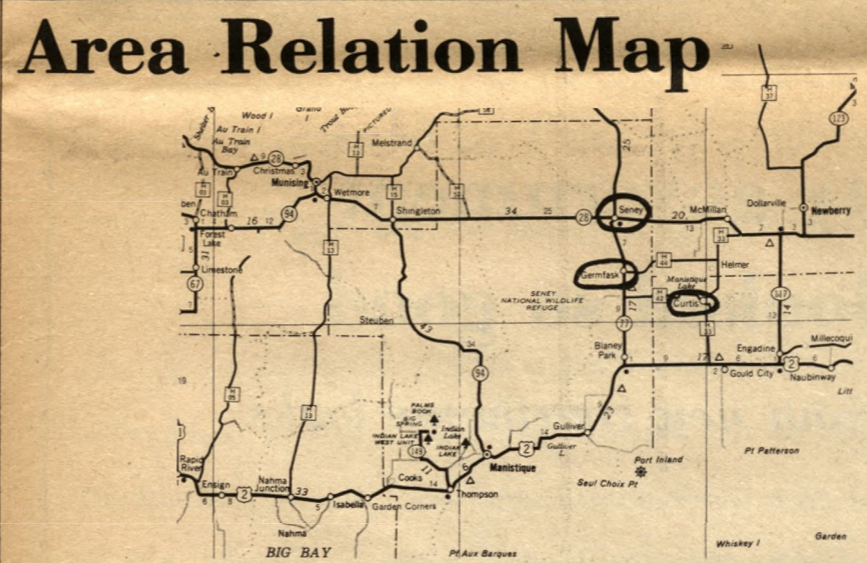
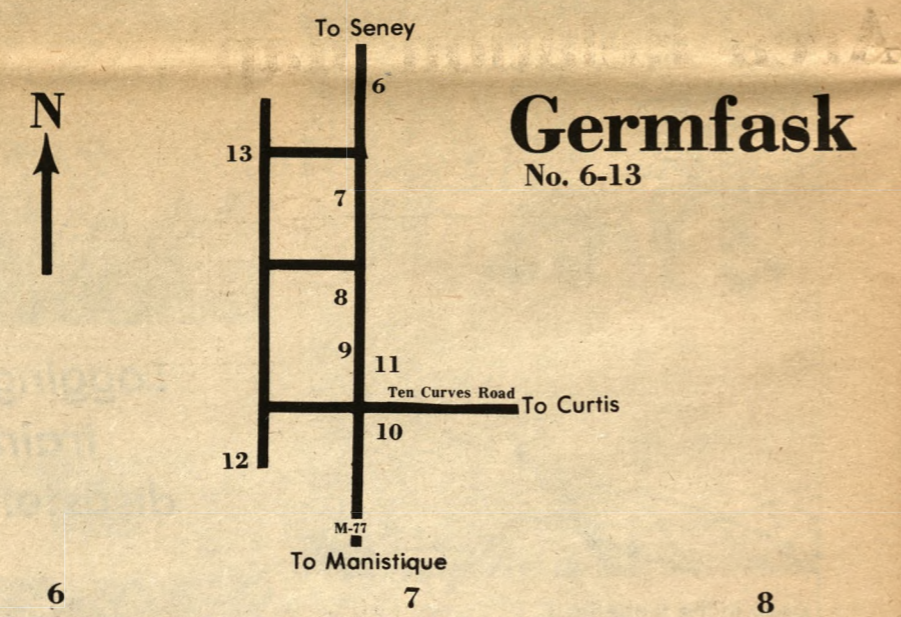
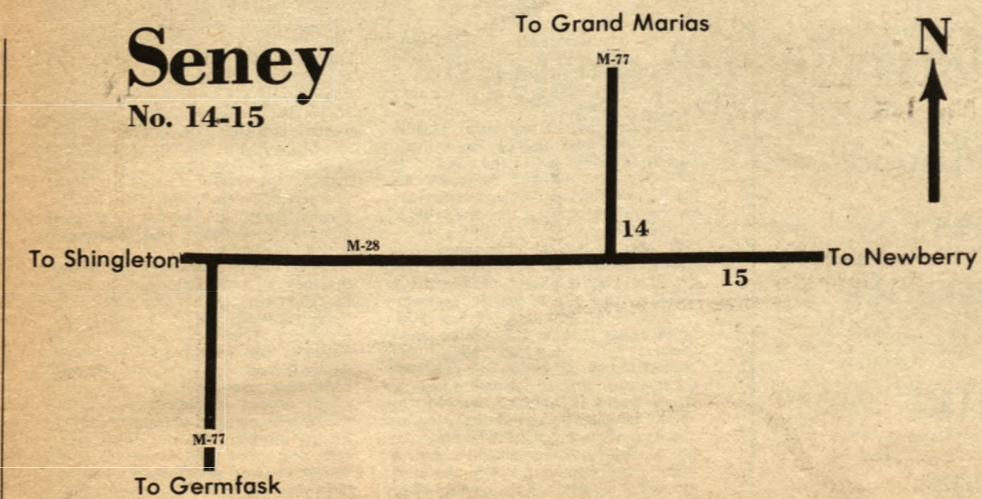
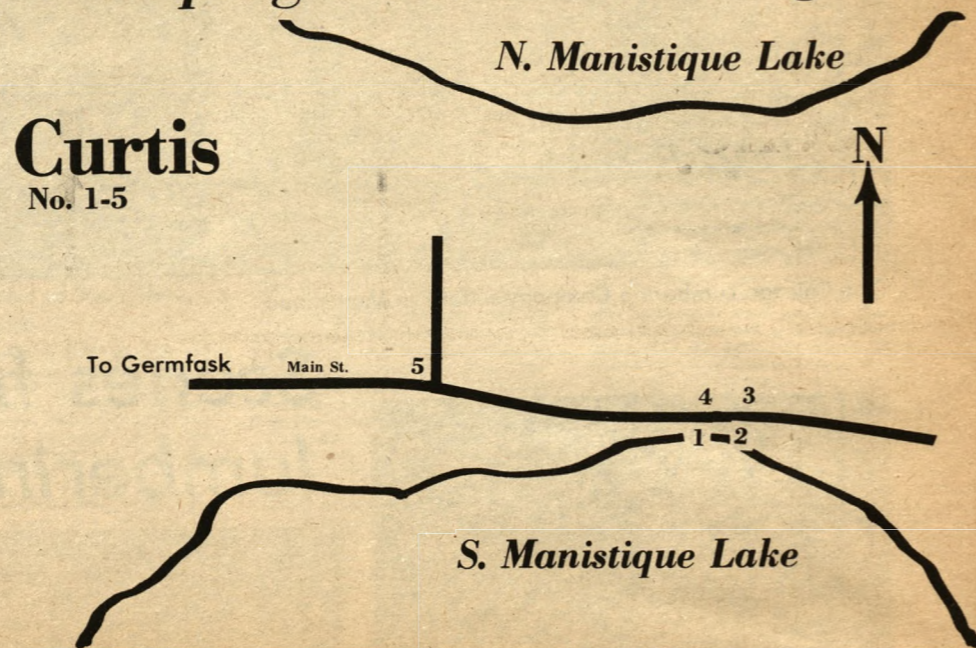
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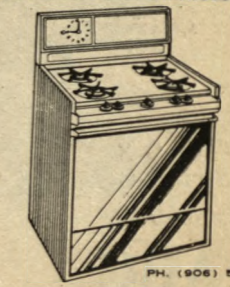
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## First Baptist era began in Oct. 1872

Over 100 years ago, Manistique's pioneer Baptists were busy laying the foundation upon which today's First Baptist Church is built.

In October 1872 the first Baptists, Mr. and Mrs. Martin H. Quick, came to the little village of Manistique which then had a population of about 100. At that time there were no churches nor were any religious services maintained.

Three months earlier, in August 1872, while in the village on business matters, Mr. Quick had organized a Sunday School for the community serving as its first superintendent.

As the town grew and other Baptists moved in, they desired distinctively Baptist services, and in the Autumn of 1880, Rev. C.W. Burnham came with his family from Pontiac. For nearly two years he conducted services in the village schoolhouse.

On April 9, 1882 the little company of Baptists gathered in the schoolhouse and the First Baptist Church of Manistique was organized with 18 charter members. They chose as their first officers: M.H. Quick, senior deacon; E.L. Clapp, junior deacon; F.H. Thompson, clerk; and Charles Button, treasurer. Rev. Burnham became their first pastor and on May 20 the ordinance of believers' baptism was administered for the first time in Manistique. To conform with legal requirements it was necessary to reorganize the church that fall. Shortly after Pastor Burnham moved to Providence, R. I., leaving behind him the small band numbering 28 members.

This little church was pastorless until April 1883 when Rev. James B. Lambley was called. Two lots were purchased at the corner of Maple and Walnut streets and the present church building erected. On Nov. 3, 1883 the building was dedicated and the congregation recognized by the deno-

mination as a regular Baptist Church. Dr. L.M. Shanafelt of East Saginaw preached the dedicatory sermon and Pastor Clarke of Cheboygan, the recognition sermon.

The Church was received into the Detroit Baptist Association but in the following June was dismissed to join the Grand Traverse Association, at that time the northernmost Baptist organization in Michigan. At the close of Rev. Lambley's pastorate in June 1885 the membership had increased to 65. The month of July 1885 witnessed the dismissal of eight persons to form the nucleus for the organization of Manistique's second Baptist church, a Swedish language congregation, the present Bethel Baptist Church. A year passed before the next pastor could be secured, the Rev. J.K. Fowler of Blossburg, Penn. who arrived in April, 1886. The Church's original parsonage, familiar to all older Manistique residents, who constructed during his pastorate.

In June 1890 the church united with other churches in organizing the Marquette Baptist Association, a major advance for Upper Peninsula Baptists. Pastor Fowler resigned to accept a call to Olean, N.Y. in November 1891, having served the church for more than five years when 78 were added to the membership.

J.C. Rooney of Kalamazoo became pastor in December, 1891, serving for 10 years in baptizing 136 into the membership. The young people were formally gathered into a Young Peoples Union and they, together with the pastor, were instrumental in opening the Calvary Mission, a Sunday School maintained on the Westside of the city for over 40 years. Upon his resignation in September 1901 he served both in Escanaba and Menominee and was a staunch pioneer for Christian work in the entire Upper Peninsula.

*(Continued on page 47)*

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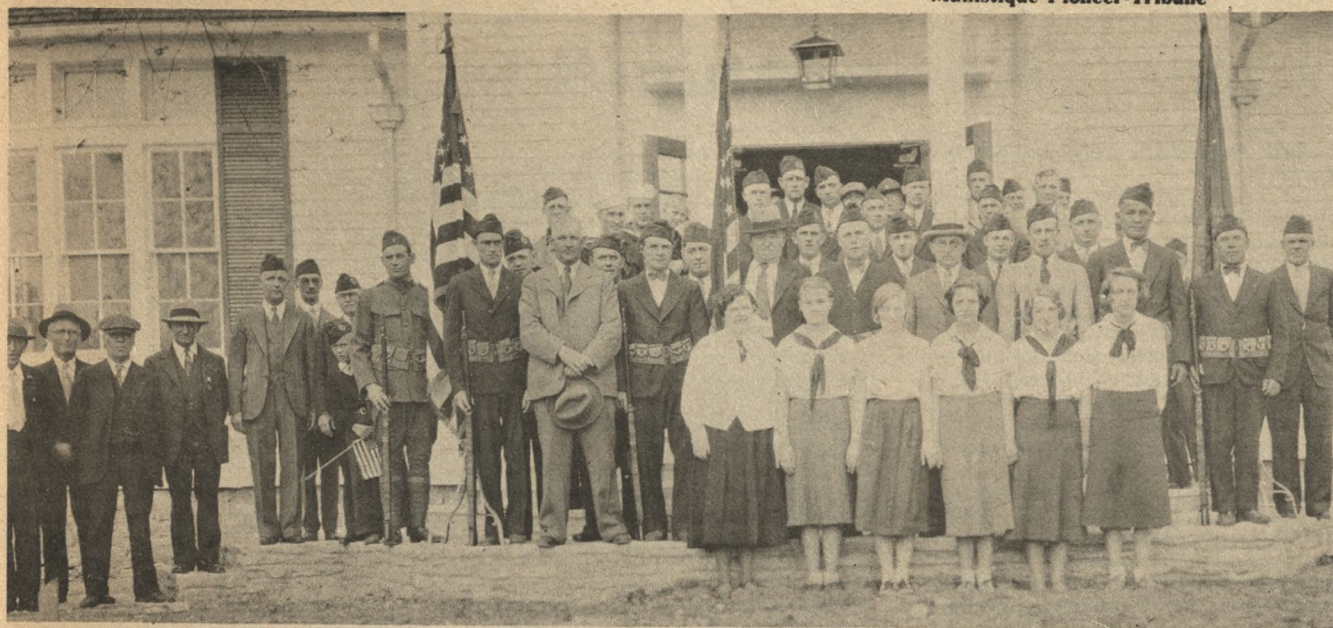
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## Legionnaires

Many of the surviving Spanish-American and World War I veterans gathered at the opening of the American Legion Hall in Manistique about 40 years ago. From left to right: Top row - Albert Ackerman, R.J. Hentschell, Buck Jackson and son, George Dupont, Bill Byard, Bill Mero, (unidentified), Henry Weber, Seb Weber, Ernie Smith, Ben Chipmonk, Bill LaFranier, Ora Crawford, Roy Prine, (unidentified), Linberg. The young boy with the flag was one of the Stewart family. Second row - Oscar Dehlin, Walter Ottosen, Frank Jones, Louis Hanson, Art Drehdal, Doc. Tucker, John Larson, (unidentified), Jay Redmond, John Girvin, Larry Devine, Jesse Warfield, Bob Curley, Nick Kendall, Pat Deloria, Ed Gray, Henry Gardner, Henry Jahn, Williard Bolitho, Roy Anderson, Ernie Smith, Ben Chipmonk, Bill Franier and Ira Crawford.

## 80 women formed Schoolcraft Memorial Hospital Auxiliary in 1950

On Oct. 11, 1950, 80 women from Schoolcraft County met at the Court House in Manistique to organize the Women's Auxiliary of Schoolcraft Memorial Hospital.

Mrs. Leon Nicholson presided and introduced Mr. A.J. Cayia, president of the hospital board, who spoke on the purpose of an Auxiliary. James Boyce, at this time administrator of the hospital, also spoke of the many things that could be done by an auxiliary.

A slate of officers and various committees were chosen and the by-laws drawn up. The group met each month beginning in the Fall through May. The executive board also met each month before the regular meeting.

The first dinner meeting was held Jan. 9, 1951 in the Church of the Redeemer, Presbyterian. Some of the committees were active before this dinner meeting. The tray favors committee was organized

in December of 1950 with Mrs. Harrison Beach of Gulliver as chairwomen. This committee is still very active making special occasion favors for the patient's trays at the Hospital and the Schoolcraft Medical Care Facility.

With changing times and needs, two of the committees formed in October, 1950 and very active until 1956, no longer exist. The surgical dressings committee found many members working regularly once a week making bandages. With the onset of sterile bandages this committee disbanded. There was also a flower bed committee which was responsible for purchasing and planting flowers at the Hospital entrance. When the Hospital hired a gardener in 1956, this committee was no longer needed.

The group in 1951, established a loan fund assisting in the nursing field which is still one of their annual projects. Each year the Scholarship Committee select a recipient from the Manistique High School

graduating class to receive this honor.

The Hospital Library was established in 1951 through donations. Newspapers and periodicals were purchased through the Auxiliary. Newspapers are now donated by the various business places to both the Hospital and the Medical Care Facility and magazines are available from the Auxiliary gift cart.

Monies donated to the memorial fund of the Auxiliary, which was established in the later years, are used on a particular project if the donor wishes, or on any project the members may vote to purchase. Memorial cards are available at both funeral homes in Manistique and from the Secretary of the organization. These funds have been used for various pieces of equipment donated to the hospital or to pay in part for equipment with the Hospital boards assistance.

One of the many money making functions established at its inception includes

the annual book sale. The books are donated by members and friends of the organization and the sale is held in late summer. Also held annually is the Flower Show and Tea at the Indian Lake Golf and Country Club, the first being held in August of 1951.

A Hospital gift cart service was begun in 1961 with Mrs. G. Leslie Bouschor, chairman. Her committee of volunteers well items to patients at the Hospital and the Medical Care Facility five days a week.

Other monies are taken in on small sales of all kinds and in dues. Dues are \$2 a year. A person may be an active member (taking part in any of the various volunteer activities, attending the dinner meetings and etc.) or if they prefer to be an inactive member, just paying their dues annually. Life memberships are also available.

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## 'Main Street' 1910-12



Manistique Bank, 1910



Cedar Street, The Business Street of Manistique, Mich.

Cedar Street business district, 1912

### Baptists (continued from p. 44)

J.B. Fox of Canton, Mass. was called in October and served for seven years. The year 1905 saw a major enlargement of the building by adding social rooms and classrooms and erecting the present bell tower to replace the original central steeple.

Dr. W.R. Shoemaker of Menominee became the pastor in October, 1908. Perhaps the outstanding work of the Church during these years was the proper housing of Calvary Mission as a new building (now the Free Methodist Church) was erected in 1910.

Rev. F.R. Leach, from 1914 to 1920, and Rev. H.A. Webster, from 1920 to 1923, followed Fox and the church's work in its Sunday School, services, youth work, missions, and Calvary Mission all moved steadily forward.

On August 1, 1924, Rev. Joseph Grossa of Monson, Ma. arrived and served until 1935, the longest pastorate in the history of the church. In 1932 the 50th anniversary was celebrated noting the difficulties faced by church and community alike in those depression days. It was also noted with joy and an note of earned pride that the "one outstanding feature of the history of this church is the fact that during 50 years of its existences, more than half of all the money raised was given to missions."

Rev. Joseph Nelson served the church from 1935 to 1937 and was followed by Rev. and Mrs. George Kin. In 1937 it became necessary to close Calvary Mission. Changing times, finances, declining population in the city, and the advent of the automobile age drawing the two sides of town much closer spelled the necessity for this step.

In May 1941, Rev. King entered the Army as a chaplain and was replaced by Rev. Peter Bissett who after serving two years also answered the call of the national war effort. Pastor William Harrington served until 1945 having been ordained while at Manistique in June 1944 by the Marquette Association.

Changing times were manifest in changing Christian education practices as a

Kindergarten department was added to the Sunday School and the larger age groupings, more closely graded. J.B. Adams (1945-47) and William Schobert (1947-51) also served the congregation well. Pioneer efforts in Sunday School Bus Ministry were undertaken during this time filling a need in the rural areas. The year 1948 saw major repairs and improvements to the building and the purchase of a new organ.

The years from 1952 to 1957 witnessed more days of transition to contemporary times. The Sanctuary was remodeled, a new baptistry installed, the women's work restructured into the present Women's Missionary Society and additional changes in the education area.

The year 1957 marked the 75th anniversary of the Church and special activities highlighted the year as the congregation prepared to enter another stage of its life. Rev. Edward Eckstein who served the church from 1957 to 1964 was pastor when the present parsonage was built in 1960. The work was largely done by the men of the church and the pastor and was ready for dedication December 4, 1960. Roy Pitts, active in civic as well as church matters, was pastor from 1965 to 1969.

Continued improvements to the church and innovations in educational methods remained the norm for First Baptist Church. From 1969 to 1974 Curtis Haas was the pastor. Many new persons were added to the membership and much accomplished in improvements to the property.

From July 1974 to July 1975 Rev. and Mrs. Ora Wyse served the church while it was without a regular pastor and endeared themselves to the First Baptist family. The present pastor, Stephen Graham, arrived from Pawtucket, R. I. in July 1975.

Today the First Baptist Church-Manistique's pioneer church remains an active force in the life of the community. In addition to its regular services, morning and evening, the church continues to maintain a strong Sunday School youth programs, children's Bible clubs, choirs, adult groups, Bible studies and numerous other activities.

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# Reading Club start Women's Club in 1898

By Helen Hall Olsen  
Life Member of the Club

At the turn of the century, a small group of Manistique matrons, wishing to put their intellects to better use than card playing, converted their whist club to a literary club.

### The Women's Reading Club

In 1898 the Women's Reading Club with a membership of 17 was organized "for the promotion of study, cultivation of literary taste and encouragement of freedom in discussion." The club flower was the violet and the colors were violet and white.

The membership was limited to 25. Any women wishing to join the club could submit a written application, the approval of which would allow her to become an active member with the payment of 25 cents. Meetings were held at 7 p.m. on the first and third Tuesdays of the month, September through June.

Meetings were held in the home, each opening with a roll call to which the member responded with a quotation from a designated course. This was followed by a ten minute drill in parliamentary law and each program closed with current events. The first year was spent studying the history of the United States.

### State Federation

In 1904 the club joined the State Federation. The flower was changed to the present pink carnation and the colors to pink and green. A more active interest was taken in civic affairs.

Waste paper barrels were placed at Putnam's corner and at the American House, Oak and US-2. Sixty-five maple trees were planted along Lake and Maple Streets and shrubbery around Lakeside school. A drinking fountain was installed "for man, horse or dog" in the triangle park at River and Main Streets.

The committee on civic improvement sent petitions to the City Council requesting early closing of stores and more strict

enforcement of the anti-spitting ordinance.

### General Federation of Women's Clubs

With these achievements, the women looked to even wider horizons and in 1916, they joined the General Federation of Women's Clubs. The name was changed to the Manistique Women's Club and the membership was increased to 93.

Programming for the club became more diversified. In the thirties and forties ambitious club productions included "Our Town" and a cutting from "The Taming of the Shrew." The University of Michigan sent faculty members to the area to speak on a variety of subjects.

For the children's entertainment the club presented puppet shows and some of the ladies became almost professional in making and manipulating the dolls. Another accomplishment was the production of living pictures which were posed within a gilded frame covered with black gauze, giving the effect of an oil painting.

Musical programs were also presented by the club. For many years "The Messiah" was presented as a Christmas gift to the community. Recently the club sponsored a concert by the Interlochen Choir and Chorale. Garden tours were held during the summer. One of these included a Tom Thumb wedding performed by children of club members.

### Youth Assistance

Among projects undertaken in the interest of youth have been: an orphan from Belgium and one from France were adopted for a period following World War I, dental and medical care were provided for children of low income families, a story hour was presented in the library, a Junior Garden Club was instituted, the Girl Scout movement was organized in 1924 and sponsored until 1941 when it was taken over by the Council, and a student loan for girls was established in 1926, expanded to include boys in 1936 and changed to a scholarship in 1966. The club proposed,

promoted and contributed substantially both ideas and funds for the development of Central Park and the building of the Youth Center.

### Conservation and Civic Interest

In addition to club projects mentioned previously, sixteen acres of property at Intake Park were purchased, beautified and donated to the city. The club also purchased land in the county and promoted planting of 1200 oaks and pines and helped financially to reforest forty acres in the Upper Peninsula. The group built and

maintained a memorial to service men which in 1970 was moved to the triangle park at River and Elk Street. Two thousand dollars was donated to the new maternity addition to the Shaw Hospital.

Many hundreds of Christmas baskets of food, clothing and toys have been sent to needy families in the county with the cooperation of the entire club membership. With the advent of government aid to the poor, there was no longer a need for the project. One of the current projects is to remember the forgotten people, those who have been placed in foster homes instead of mental institutions.



Curtis' 'Tatting Club'

THE "WOODCHUCK TATTING CLUB", (1910) Curtis. Front row: Mrs. C. Sherbrook; Mrs. LaVina Johnson; June Anderson; Leonard Sherbrook; Mrs. Walt Smith; Ella Mitten; Second row: Irene Laverty; Ida Long; Olive Sherbrook Hurd; Rose Hinds Kalnbach; Mrs. William Grant; Ellen Jennings Hearn; Mrs. John Lee; Mrs. L. Brown; Mrs. William (Kate) Sherbrook.

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