

1 **1916-1930**

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3 ***C&H Activities (Industrial Core)—1916-1930***

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5 After 1920, new construction was rare in the region. Population declined and many  
6 businesses closed. C&H virtually shut down in 1921 and struggled to get back into full  
7 operation over the rest of the decade. From 1921 through 1922 the local economy was  
8 severely depressed. The labor force in Calumet was idle and families struggled to  
9 survive with no reliable income. Many left the area to seek work elsewhere. Although  
10 mine production and work picked up after 1922, the community did not fully recover  
11 prior to the Great Depression, and never completely rebounded.<sup>125</sup>

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13 The broad patterns of land use remained essentially stable during this period.  
14 Comparison of the Period of Change plan for 1890-1915 and the plan for 1916-1930,  
15 shows relatively little change in overall land use (see Figures II-31 and II-51). The  
16 landscape of the industrial core continued to be a vast industrial presence, but changes  
17 were apparent. Most noticeably, the level of activity upon the landscape was greatly  
18 reduced as fewer trains, trucks, people, and materials were circulating through the area.  
19 Many large areas previously crowded with stockpiles of materials and circulating  
20 vehicles were transformed into cleared open areas of dirt and gravel (see Figure II-49).  
21 Several large surfaceworks, previously bustling with activity, were idle. Others  
22 continued to operate with reduced staff and production (see Figure II- 50).  
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25 **Figure II - 49: C&H Hecla shaft houses, ca. 1917** (source: NPS, Keweenaw NHP,  
26 Jack Foster Collection, Series I (001), Foster Glass Plate Negatives, #066)

<sup>125</sup> Lankton, *Hollowed Ground*, 212, 229; and Thurner, *Calumet Copper and People*, 99-102.

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**Figure II - 50: South Hecla, ca. 1925** (source: NPS, Keweenaw NHP, Jack Foster Collection, Series II Assembled Albums (002), Album 3, #005)

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1 Next Page:

2 **Figure II - 51: Calumet Unit Period of Change Plan, 1916-1930**

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4 **Sources for Figure II-51: Calumet Period of Change Plan, 1916-1930**

- 5 • Plan Drawing, Warren Manning, Plan for Agassiz Park, 1920 (NPS,  
6 Keweenaw NHP, Structures and Cultural Landscapes Vertical File,  
7 Agassiz Park)
- 8 • Calumet and Hecla Location, January 1919
- 9 • Photo, Agassiz Park Dedication, 1923 (Michigan Technological  
10 University archives, Calumet and Hecla Photograph Collection, MS0003-  
11 007-004-02)
- 12 • Photo, Agassiz Park panorama from standpipe, 1930 (NPS, Keweenaw  
13 NHP, Jack Foster Collection, Series I (001), Mounted and Oversized  
14 Photos)
- 15 • Photo, view of Laurium, ca. 1925 (NPS, Keweenaw NHP, Jack Foster  
16 Collection, Series II Assembled Albums (002), Book 4, #031)

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Chronology

Limited new construction occurs during this period. The commercial district evolves in response to the growing presence of the automobile. Former stables and warehouses were converted to garages; service stations and auto dealerships opened.

**1915**

Landscape Architect Warren H. Manning prepared design for garden at home of James MacNaughton in Calumet.

**1915-1932**

Warren H. Manning provided landscape design guidance for C&H company properties including the hospital and homes of company officials.

**1916**

C&H Co. 50th anniversary. The commons (later Agassiz Park) was improved for the anniversary celebration. According to Thurner, "the fence around the baseball field was torn down, the ground graded and seeded to grass, and four pavilions were erected."

**1917**

Original plan for Agassiz Park designed by landscape architect Warren H. Manning.

**1918**

Calumet Hotel burned.

**1921-1922**

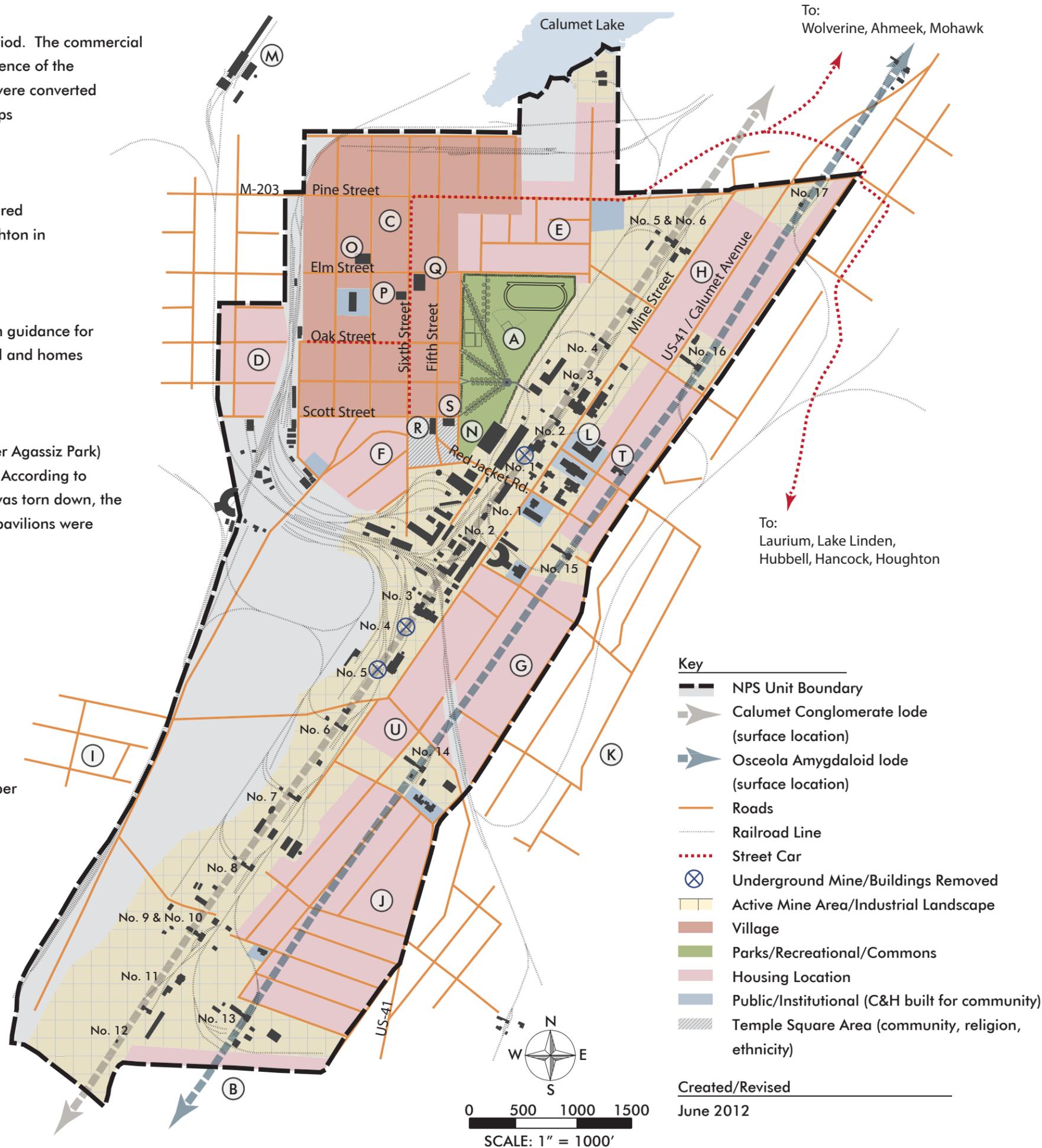
Agassiz Park developed, dedicated 26 September 1923.

**1921-1930**

C&H operations are significantly scaled back.

**1929**

Red Jacket renamed the Village of Calumet. Washington School burns and is replaced. The Great Depression begins.



# Calumet Unit

Keweenaw National Historical Park  
Cultural Landscape Report & Environmental Assessment

## 1916-1930 Period of Change Plan

Legend

- (A) Agassiz Park
- (B) Osceola Housing Location
- (C) Village of Red Jacket (later Village of Calumet)
- (D) Yellow Jacket Housing Location
- (E) Blue Jacket Housing Location
- (F) Newtown Housing Location
- (G) Hecla Housing Location
- (H) Calumet Housing Location
- (I) Swedetown Housing Location
- (J) Raymbaultown Housing Location
- (K) Village of Laurium
- (L) Calumet Public School
- (M) Red Jacket Shaft
- (N) Colosseum
- (O) Italian Hall
- (P) Firehall
- (Q) Calumet Theater
- (R) St. Anne's Church
- (S) Union Building
- (T) Calumet Hotel
- (U) MacNaughton Home

Map Notes

1. Locations of elements on plan are approximate based on best available sources. Plan sources are provided in the adjacent CLR narrative.
2. Mineral lodes are indicated on diagrams only for periods during which they were actively mined.



QUINN EVANS  
ARCHITECTS

Figure II-51

Key

- NPS Unit Boundary
- Calumet Conglomerate lode (surface location)
- Osceola Amygdaloid lode (surface location)
- Roads
- ⋯ Railroad Line
- ⋯ Street Car
- ⊗ Underground Mine/Buildings Removed
- Active Mine Area/Industrial Landscape
- Village
- Parks/Recreational/Commons
- Housing Location
- Public/Institutional (C&H built for community)
- Temple Square Area (community, religion, ethnicity)

Created/Revised

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***Village of Red Jacket / Village of Calumet—1916-1930***

The economic troubles of C&H during this period were reflected in the Village of Red Jacket (renamed the Village of Calumet in 1929) and very little new building occurred. However, the downtown continued to evolve. In particular, changes were made to accommodate automobiles. Images of community activities reveal clues about the conditions and public use of the Village landscape. During this period, the automobile became a major feature of the landscape in Calumet. As cars became more common, adjustments were made to accommodate them. Former stables and warehouses were converted to garages and an automobile dealership opened downtown.<sup>126</sup>

Previously unpaved streets were paved and parking became a major concern. Streets were widened, and parking areas were designated. Traffic regulations addressing how and where automobiles were to move became necessary to protect pedestrians, horses, and automobiles from each other. These changes affected the appearance and circulation patterns of communities, including Calumet. Figure II-52 illustrates the new phenomenon of parade attendees arriving in their automobiles; the parade route is lined with cars. The popularity and prevalence of the automobile also led to a gradual decline in use of public transportation, including streetcars and railroads. The eventual abandonment of railroads and streetcars would also change the appearance of the village landscape (see Figures II-53 and II-54).



**Figure II - 52: Red Jacket Road, Armistice Day Parade, 11 November 1918**  
(source: NPS, Keweenaw NHP, Andrew C. Curto Collection, Album 6, #083).

<sup>126</sup> *Village of Calumet Civic and Commercial Historic District Design Guidelines*, 2006, 5-6.

1 During the first part of this period, until about 1920, recreational activities were a  
2 prominent part of the lives of the residents of the Village of Red Jacket/Calumet. A  
3 variety of forms of entertainment and recreation included baseball, billiards, roller  
4 skating, bicycling, picnics, “fishing, nutting, berry-picking, hunting, walking and  
5 swimming,” as well as circuses and touring theatrical groups. Band concerts, boxing and  
6 wrestling matches were also well-liked. Sports were very popular, and the Colosseum  
7 and Palestra provided indoor arenas for hockey and skating.<sup>127</sup> Also, outdoor hockey and  
8 skating were very popular and most neighborhoods maintained outdoor rinks that were  
9 important aspects of neighborhood identity. Community gardens and bocce ball were  
10 also popular.<sup>128</sup> Although the locations of most of these activities are not documented,  
11 many required outdoor common areas and would have been prevalent in views  
12 throughout the community.

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17 **Figure II - 53: Oak Street looking east, 1918** (source: NPS, Keweenaw NHP, Andrew  
18 C. Curto Collection, Album 4, #057)

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<sup>127</sup> Thurner, *Calumet Copper and People*, 84.

<sup>128</sup> NPS staff members Jeremiah Mason and Steve DeLong provided this information.