

CHAPTER III:  
EXISTING CONDITIONS  
(Affected Environment) &  
ASSESSMENT OF LANDSCAPE INTEGRITY

1 **Chapter III: Existing Conditions (Affected Environment) and**  
2 **Landscape Analysis**  
3

4 **Introduction - Cultural Landscape Methodology**

5  
6 This chapter describes the existing conditions and contributing landscape features in the Calumet  
7 unit and explains the potential effects of landscape treatment alternatives to the environment. The  
8 “affected environment” includes the existing physical, biological, and social conditions of an  
9 area that are subject to change, both directly and indirectly, as a result of a proposed human  
10 action. Chapter I provides clarification for why each environmental assessment impact topic was  
11 either selected for analysis, or dismissed from further consideration. The impact topics addressed  
12 herein include: socioeconomics and environmental justice, visitor experience, park operations,  
13 and cultural resources (consisting of cultural landscapes and archeological resources).  
14

15 The project area includes the Calumet unit of Keweenaw National Historical Park (see Figure  
16 III-1). The Calumet unit contains extensive historic resources related to the development and use  
17 of the area as a significant industrial region, touching on the themes of industry, labor,  
18 immigration, social change, architecture, archeology, geology, and the natural environment.  
19 These include physical evidence of mine shafts, hoist houses, extensive other industrial  
20 remnants, schools, theaters, churches, parks, commercial districts, company housing locations  
21 and a range of other housing types.  
22  
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1 Next page

2

3 **Figure III- 1: Calumet Unit Landscape Character Areas** (source: QEA)

4

5 **Sources for Figure III-1: Calumet Unit Landscape Character Areas**

6

- Aerial Photography, 2002, NPS

7

- Site Investigations, September 2010, by Brenda Williams and Lindsey Pickornik

8

# Calumet Unit

Keweenaw National Historical Park  
Cultural Landscape Report & Environmental Assessment

## Landscape Character Areas

### Legend

- (A) Calumet Civic & Commercial Historic District
- (B) Agassiz Park
- (C) North Mine Street Industrial Corridor
- (D) Red Jacket Road Corridor
- (E) South Mine Street Industrial Corridor
- (F) Railroad / Recreational Corridor
- (G) Sixth Street Extension & Mine Street Station
- (H) Osceola No. 13
- (I) Temple Square
- (J) Housing Location/Residential Neighborhood

### Key

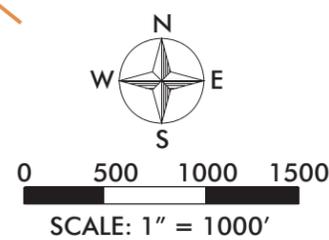
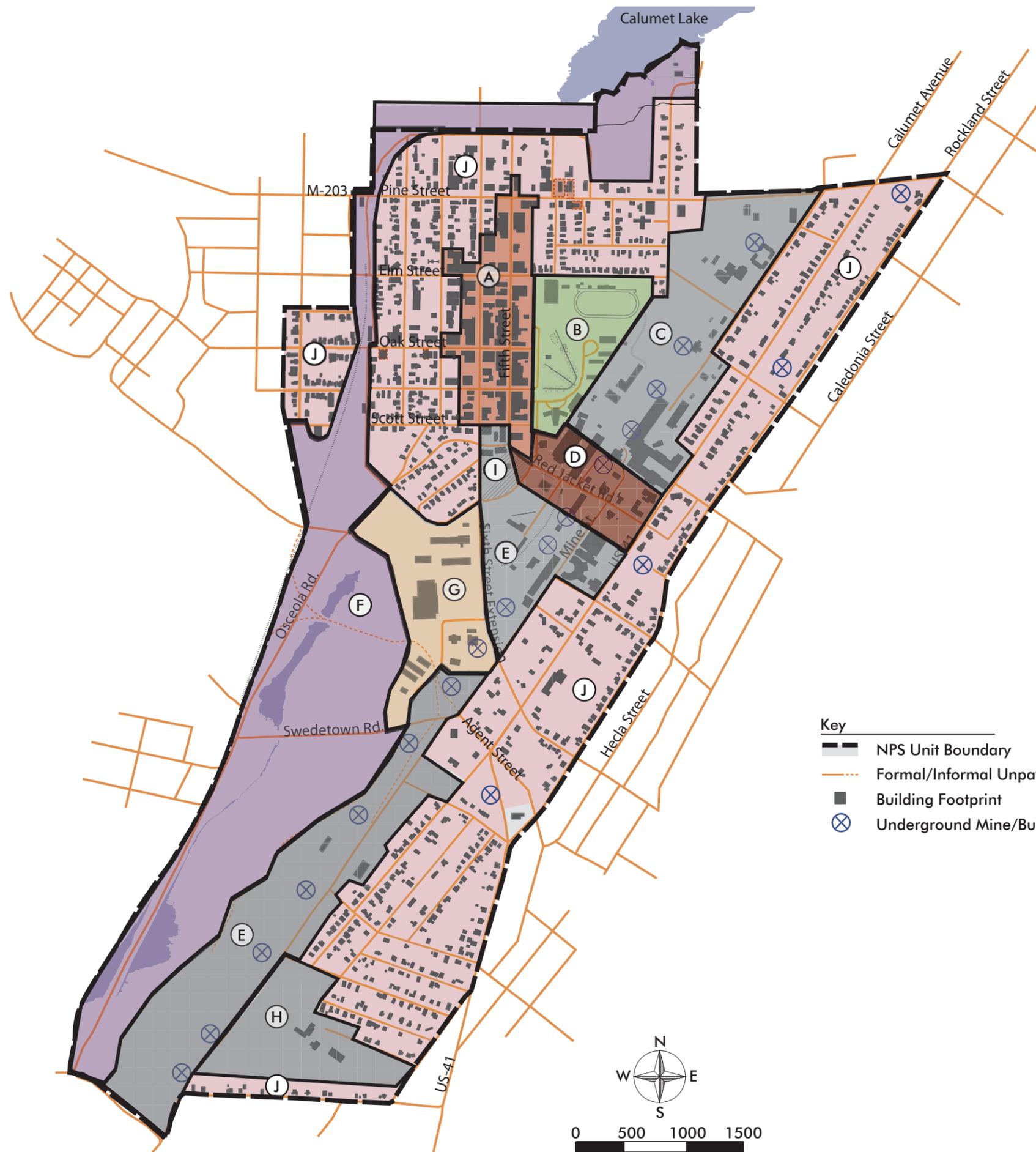
- NPS Unit Boundary
- Formal/Informal Unpaved Roads
- Building Footprint
- X Underground Mine/Buildings Removed

### Map Notes

1. Plan sources are provided in the adjacent CLR narrative.

### Created/Revised

February, 2012



**Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice**

***Demographics***

According to US Census Bureau 2000 data, the population in Houghton County was 36,016 persons. This represents a 1.6 percent increase in population in the county from the year 1990; however, the population of Calumet Village for the year 2000 was 879 persons which was a 7.4 percent decrease in population since 1990. Calumet Township also experienced a slight decline in population during that decade. The population of the township declined from 7,015 in 1990 to 6,997 in 2000. The population of these communities has traditionally been white, as a high percentage of residents are descendents of European immigrants that moved to this area to work in the mining industry.

The results of the 2010 Decennial census will be released in the near future; however, the US Census Bureau has published data that reflects demographic changes for the past few years. This data are estimates based on averages from the past 5 years. The “2009” estimates reveal only minor changes in race/ethnic character of the community. Although estimates show that the state may have seen an increase in overall population, the local communities have likely experienced a continuation of population decline. Table III-1 summarizes demographic information.

<b>Table III-1 Demographic Summary</b>				
	<b>Calumet Village</b>	<b>Calumet Township</b>	<b>Houghton County</b>	<b>State of Michigan</b>
<b>Population</b>				
2000	879	6,997	36,016	9,938,492
2009 Estimates	799	6,615	35,214	10,039,208
<b>Race</b>				
<b>2000</b>				
• White	99.0%	98.4%	95.5%	80.2%
• Black	0%	0.1%	0.9%	12.3%
• American Indian	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%
• Other	0.5%	1.0%	3.1%	7.5%
<b>2009 estimates</b>				
• White	97.2%	98.3%	94.9%	81.3%
• Black	0%	0.3%	1.4%	14.9%
• American Indian	0%	0%	0.9%	1.3%
• Other	2.8%	1.4%	2.8%	2.5%
Source: US Census Bureau, 2011				

21  
22

**Income and Employment**

According to US Census Bureau estimates, income levels for families in the Village of Calumet rose slightly faster than families in the township and about the same rate as families throughout the county in the past decade. Although the rate of increase for family income for village residents was similar to the township and county residents, the median income was much lower throughout the decade. This is partially reflected in the percentage of families and individuals that live below the poverty level. There are a much higher percentage of families and individuals in the village that live below the poverty level compared to the balance of residents throughout Houghton County and statewide. Table III-2 summarizes income information.

The economic situation is further defined for the Village of Calumet by the State of Michigan Housing Development Authority. The state has designated the village as an “Eligible Distressed Area”.<sup>1</sup> This designation is for communities that have exhibited higher than statewide average levels of economic distress.

	Calumet Village	Calumet Township	Houghton County	State of Michigan
<b>Personal Income</b>				
<b>2000</b>				
Median Family Income	\$22,750	\$34,236	\$38,635	\$53,457
Per Capita Income	\$12,111	\$14,771	\$15,078	\$22,168
<b>2009 Estimates</b>				
Median Family Income	\$28,021	\$36,988	\$44,608	\$60,635
Per Capita Income	\$15,177	\$16,047	\$17,627	\$25,172
<b>Poverty Status</b>				
<b>2000</b>				
Families Below Poverty Rate	29.0%	11.9%	9.9%	7.4%
Individuals Below Poverty Rate	35.0%	17.6%	16.8%	10.5%
<b>2009 Estimates</b>				
Families Below Poverty Rate	29.7%	11.8%	12.0%	10.3%
Individuals Below Poverty Rate	35.1%	16.3%	22.6%	14.5%
Source: US Census Bureau, 2011				

<sup>1</sup> Michigan State Housing Development Authority, March 2010

1           ***Economic Resources***

2   Major employment sectors in Houghton County are generally health, education and social  
3   services, retail and other businesses associated with tourism. In 2000, the largest employment  
4   sectors in Houghton County were in the areas of educational, health and social services (40.1  
5   percent), retail trade (13.4 percent), and arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food  
6   services (10 percent). According to US Census Bureau estimates, at the end of the decade the  
7   overall distribution of important employment sectors did not change very much; however, there  
8   appears to have been a slight increase in employment in sectors that are influenced by tourism.  
9

10   Tourism on the Keweenaw Peninsula has both a summer and a winter season. Summer and early  
11   fall is the main tourist season and lasts from Labor Day through mid-October. Winter activities  
12   like ice fishing, snowmobiling, and cross country skiing makes this region popular from  
13   November through March.

14  
15   In studies conducted in the mid 1990s, it was estimated that tourism generated \$137,459,000 in  
16   the Keweenaw Region which includes Baraga, Houghton, Iron, Keweenaw and Ontonagon  
17   Counties<sup>2</sup>. Houghton County accounted for approximately 23 percent of the revenue generated or  
18   roughly \$32,000,000. In 2000, Houghton County accounted for over 46 percent of revenues  
19   generated from tourist expenditures in the region.  
20  
21

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<sup>2</sup> Economic Impacts of Recreation & Tourism Web Site, Michigan Tourism, Michigan State University, 2007

1 **Visitor Expenditures**

2 Keweenaw NHP had a visitor study conducted in 2004. During the study, 332 visitor groups  
 3 were questioned. Of the visitor groups questioned, the average group expenditure was \$365 with  
 4 an average per capita expenditure of \$189 for Keweenaw National Historical Park and partner  
 5 sites. At the Calumet unit, visitor group’s expenditures averaged \$166 with a \$47 per capita  
 6 average expenditure. A summary of how visitors spend their money in the region is summarized  
 7 in Table III-3 below.  
 8

<b>Table III-3 Visitor Expenditure Summary</b>		
<b>Category</b>	<b>Proportion of Total Expenditures (Dollar value by percent of visitor group is rounded)</b>	
	<b>Keweenaw NHP and Partner Sites</b>	<b>Calumet Unit</b>
Hotel/Motel Cabin	21% (\$77)	26% (\$43)
Restaurant/Bar	17% (\$62)	18% (\$30)
Gas/Oil	11% (\$40)	12% (\$20)
Camping Fees	10% (\$36)	NA
Groceries/Take-Out Food	10% (\$36)	15% (\$25)
Admission/Recreation	9% (\$33)	7% (\$12)
Other Transportation	4% (\$15)	4% (\$7)
Donations	1% (\$4)	1% (\$2)
All other Purchases	17% (\$62)	16% (\$27)

*Source: Keweenaw National Historical Park Visitor Study, 2004*

9  
10

**Visitor Experience**

The Upper Peninsula of Michigan provides a wide variety of outdoor experiences for visitors throughout the year. Opportunities for hiking, camping, skiing, hunting, biking, paddling and boating as well as the option to visit numerous cultural sites are attractive to residents from local communities as well as visitors from throughout the United States. Because Keweenaw National Historical Park is a partnership park there are a large number of partner organizations that contribute resources to the overall experience of visitors to the park and region. Table III-4 summarizes partners of Keweenaw National Historical Park.

**Table III-4**  
**Current Partners with Keweenaw National Historical Park**

Adventure Mining Company	Keweenaw Peninsula Chamber of Commerce
A.E. Seaman Mineral Museum	Keweenaw Convention and Visitors Bureau
Calumet Theatre	Houghton County Historical Museum
Charter Township of Calumet	Keweenaw County Historical Society
Village of Calumet	Keweenaw Heritage Center at St. Anne's
Calumet Village Historic District Commission	Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission
Chassell Heritage Center	Laurium Manor Mansion Tours
Copper Country Intermediate School District	Main Street Calumet
Copper Country Trail National Byway	Michigan Technological University
Copper Range Historical Museum	Old Victoria
Coppertown Mining Museum	Ontonagon County Historical Museum
Delaware Copper Mine	Porcupine Mountains Wilderness State Park
Finnish American Heritage Center	Quincy Mine Tours
Fort Wilkins Historic State Park	U.P. Firefighters Memorial Museum
Franklin Township	
Hanka Homestead Museum	

Source: Keweenaw National Historical Park, 2011

Keweenaw Heritage Sites that are heavily visited include Porcupine Mountains Wilderness State Park and Fort Wilkins Historic State Park. Some of the more frequented attractions in the Calumet unit include Park Headquarters and the Calumet Theater; however, there are many retail stores, restaurants and coffee shops in downtown Calumet that benefit from park visitors.

Keweenaw National Historical Park's Division of Interpretation and Education has prepared and is currently implementing the park's Education Plan. The Education Plan, developed with local educators and school administrators, identifies a prioritized listing of agreed upon education goals and projects that are to be developed by the park and Keweenaw Heritage sites. The plan includes recommendations for teacher workshops, history camps and ranger-guided and self-guided tours of the park. Park interpretive staff will soon complete the Long-Range Interpretive Plan that, in addition to the park's Education Plan, is intended to outline the interpretation and education vision for Keweenaw National Historical Park.

1 Ranger-guided tours are offered for both units of the park. There is a self-guided walking tour in  
2 the Calumet unit that is available throughout the year; however, ranger-guided tours are only  
3 available during the summer months. Although there is a self-guided walking tour and ranger-  
4 guided tours available to visitors, the park's Long-Range Interpretive Plan states that it is likely  
5 that a visitor's experience may be disjointed and their understanding of the park may be  
6 somewhat limited. In addition to ongoing efforts to aid visitors in developing an understanding  
7 of the stories associated with Keweenaw National Historical Park, another important role for  
8 Keweenaw National Historical Park interpretive staff is providing interpretive training and  
9 support for Keweenaw Heritage Sites and partner organizations.

10  
11 On 27 October 2011, the park opened its first permanent visitor facility known as the Calumet  
12 Visitor Center. Visitors are able to tour exhibits, get information regarding Keweenaw Heritage  
13 Sites and park partners, get assistance with local trip planning, and purchase history association  
14 sales items. The facility is fully accessible and is open year round. It also serves as the starting  
15 point for walking tours into downtown Calumet and the former C&H industrial core.

16  
17 To better understand visitor preferences and demographic information, Keweenaw National  
18 Historical Park contracted for a Visitor Study in the summer of 2004. The visitor study was  
19 conducted by the Park Studies Unit at the University of Idaho. A visitor questionnaire was  
20 utilized to generate data on visitor experiences and expenditures at Keweenaw National  
21 Historical Park and cooperating sites. According to the survey, the majority of visitors tend to be  
22 from Michigan and immediately surrounding states. Michigan accounts for over half of the park  
23 visitors and the states of Wisconsin, Illinois, and Minnesota account for another 30 percent. The  
24 average group size is five people and the average visitor age is about 49. The primary reason  
25 visitors cited for coming to Keweenaw Peninsula was to see natural resources / scenic beauty.  
26 Another important reason for visiting the region was for outdoor recreation. Other attractions in  
27 the region that are often seen on the same trip as visits to Keweenaw NHP include Copper  
28 Harbor, Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore, Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, and Isle  
29 Royale National Park.

30  
31 Keweenaw NHP does not have a Visitor Survey Card program. Current data on visitor  
32 satisfaction at this time is based solely on results of the 2004 Visitor Study. The NPS has a  
33 service wide goal of 95 percent visitor satisfaction with park facilities, services, and recreational  
34 opportunities. Fifty-three percent of visitors rated the overall quality of visitor services as very  
35 good. Keweenaw NHP also has goal that 70 percent of visitors will understand significance of  
36 the park after their visit. The visitor study revealed that 86 percent of visitors reported a better  
37 understanding of park significance after visiting the park.

38  
39 Visitor safety is one of many goals of the NPS. Since most property in Keweenaw NHP is not  
40 owned by the NPS, park staff must work collaboratively with partners and Keweenaw Heritage  
41 Sites to mitigate hazards and to educate visitors about safety concerns. Interpretive staff insert  
42 safety-related articles in the annual park newspaper.

1                    **Park Operations**

2  
3     Park Headquarters is located on Red Jacket Road in the Village of Calumet. The  
4     *Superintendent's Annual Report, Fiscal Year 2009 and 2010* listed a total of 47 employees at  
5     Keweenaw National Park. Park staff during the 2009-2010 timeframe was composed of  
6     permanent, temporary, or seasonal employees. During that timeframe only 18 of these employees  
7     were designated as permanent. In addition to permanent, seasonal and temporary staff, the park  
8     relies heavily on volunteers and interns. As an example, the Volunteers-In-Parks program  
9     resulted in 2,835 hours of volunteer service at Keweenaw National Historical Park in 2009. Park  
10    administrative, interpretive and maintenance staff are stationed at the Park Headquarters and  
11    maintenance facility in the Village of Calumet.

12  
13    Preservation Services (including maintenance and construction staff) had the greatest number of  
14    employees and serves both the Calumet and Quincy units of the park. The NPS Preservation  
15    Services division provides professional technical assistance for the preservation of landscapes  
16    and buildings. Preservation Services staff provides routine maintenance for park facilities,  
17    provides repair and rehabilitation to structures in both units, and collaborates with Keweenaw  
18    Heritage Sites and other partners on their rehabilitation projects.

19  
20    As described in the Visitor Experience section, Keweenaw National Park interpretive staff  
21    provides on-site interpretation and visitor contact at both units of the park; however, much of  
22    park interpretive and museum staff's time is spent working with cooperating sites and school  
23    groups throughout the region to tell the story of the park's history. Park interpretive staff also  
24    participates in several community festivals during the summer months.

25  
26    Although the park has permanent and seasonal interpretive rangers, there are no law enforcement  
27    rangers at Keweenaw National Historical Park. Public safety (law enforcement and fire and  
28    rescue services) is provided by local communities.

1           **Cultural Resources**

2  
3           ***Cultural Landscapes***

4 The Calumet unit contains extensive cultural landscape resources significant for their association  
5 with copper mining and associated activities during the copper mining era from ca. 1840s  
6 through the 1930s. A majority of the property within the Calumet unit is part of a National  
7 Historic Landmark District (see Figure I-3).

8  
9 Due to the large size of the project area, and the complexity of the historic landscape resources,  
10 information regarding the Calumet unit cultural landscapes has been organized into landscape  
11 character areas. Landscape character areas are places containing similar physical characteristics,  
12 qualities, attributes and associated cultural landscape resources. The landscape character areas  
13 that make up the Calumet unit are illustrated in Figure III-1 and include:

- 14  
15       A. Red Jacket Road Corridor  
16       B. South Mine Street Industrial Corridor  
17       C. Agassiz Park  
18       D. Osceola No.13  
19       E. Calumet Civic & Commercial Historic District  
20       F. Historic Railroad Corridor and North Mine Street  
21       G. Village of Calumet  
22       H. Housing Locations  
23           a. Yellow Jacket Housing Location  
24           b. Blue Jacket Housing Location  
25           c. New Town Housing Location  
26           d. Hecla Housing Location  
27           e. Calumet Housing Location  
28           f. Tamarack Housing Location  
29           g. Swedetown Housing Location  
30           h. Raymbaultown Housing Location  
31       I. Village of Laurium  
32       J. Calumet-Laurium-Keweenaw (C-L-K) Schools Area  
33

34 A site survey was conducted in September and November 2011 to record existing conditions of  
35 landscape features within the project area. National Park Service guidelines indicate that cultural  
36 landscapes are to be evaluated through an assessment of landscape characteristics. Landscape  
37 characteristics are the tangible and intangible aspects of a landscape that individually and  
38 collectively give the landscape its historic character and aid in the understanding of its cultural  
39 importance. The landscape characteristics that are relevant to the overall Calumet unit are:  
40 environmental setting, spatial organization, land use, circulation, topography, vegetation, views,  
41 and archeological resources. This chapter describes the landscape characteristics in the Calumet  
42 unit in two ways. The first portion of each description pertains to its existing condition, the latter  
43 to landscape analysis. The landscape analysis compares the historic site conditions to the current  
44 conditions and identifies landscape characteristics that retain integrity and contribute to the  
45 significance of the overall project area.  
46

1 As indicated, the existing conditions and analysis begins by addressing conditions and topics that  
2 relate to the entire Calumet unit, or the overall project area. This is followed by descriptions of  
3 six landscape character areas: the Red Jacket Road Corridor, South Mine Street Industrial  
4 Corridor, Agassiz Park, Osceola No. 13, Calumet Commercial District, and the historic railroad  
5 corridor and North Mine Street. Finally, a brief discussion of each of the housing locations  
6 within the Calumet unit is provided.  
7

## 8 ***Overall Project Area - Environmental Setting***

### 9 *Existing Conditions – Environmental Setting*

10  
11 The Keweenaw Peninsula extends about 100 miles into Lake Superior and averages about 25  
12 miles wide. The region’s most prominent geologic feature is the Copper Range, a highland that  
13 forms a spine along the length of the peninsula at about 600 feet above the lake level. The width  
14 of the spine varies from four to twelve miles wide and extends from the southwest to the  
15 northeast. Situated on the upthrust side of the Keweenaw fault, the Copper Range is an exposed  
16 example of a 1.1 billion-year-old mid-continent rift system. The rift extends to the southwest to  
17 the Black River area near the Wisconsin border. Beyond the northern tip of the Keweenaw  
18 Peninsula, the rift turns northwest and continues under Lake Superior to Isle Royale where it  
19 rises to the surface again.  
20

21 The topography of the region includes steep rocky ridges, glacial deposits, gently sloping lake  
22 plains and level outwash plains. The Calumet unit is located along the spine near the center of  
23 the peninsula and includes about 750 acres of relatively level land upon which the historic  
24 mining community of Calumet is situated.  
25

26 Lake Superior is a dominant feature of the region providing scenic beauty and influence upon the  
27 local climate. The warm summers and cold winters in this continental temperate climate are  
28 moderated by the proximity of Lake Superior. The annual precipitation averages 40 inches, much  
29 of which comes from over 200 inches of annual snowfall. The moisture-laden weather systems  
30 affected by Lake Superior result in snow cover lasting about 150 days per year.<sup>3</sup>  
31

### 32 *Analysis – Environmental Setting*

33  
34 The rich mineral deposits of the Copper Range attracted mining companies to Calumet and  
35 resulted in extensive industrial, commercial, and residential development in the unit. The  
36 topography and climate affected the form of these developments and influenced daily life in the  
37 Calumet unit.  
38

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<sup>3</sup> Keweenaw National Historical Park General Management Plan, 5-7.

1 **Overall Project Area - Spatial organization**

2 Existing Conditions – Spatial Organization

3  
4 The majority of the landscape within the Calumet unit is arranged in relation to two juxtaposing  
5 grid patterns (refer to Figures III-1 and III-2). The streets in the eastern and southern portions of  
6 the unit are aligned along a southwest to northeast angle that corresponds to the parallel  
7 alignment of the Calumet conglomerate lode and the Osceola lode. Mine Street, Calumet  
8 Avenue, and Rockland Street provide key southwest to northeast alignments parallel to the  
9 copper lodes. Mine Street lies slightly southeast of the Calumet conglomerate lode and the  
10 Osceola lode is located between Calumet Avenue and Rockland Street. Although each of these  
11 streets contains interruptions that break their alignment from being continuous straight lines,  
12 each presents strong linear organizational spines upon the landscape. Perpendicular streets in this  
13 area are spaced irregularly and further apart than the parallel streets, creating large, long blocks.  
14 The central industrial spine along Mine Street includes large scale buildings spaced irregularly.  
15 Other areas include residential developments that are smaller in scale and more consistent in  
16 spacing.

17  
18 The Calumet Commercial District, Village of Calumet, and adjacent housing locations are  
19 aligned with a grid that corresponds to compass coordinates. Numbered streets are oriented  
20 north-south and named streets are oriented east-west. The street grid is tighter here, creating  
21 square blocks in the southern portion of this area and rectangular blocks to the north. The core of  
22 this area is the Downtown Commercial District, where two, three, and four-story commercial and  
23 professional office buildings are aligned adjacent to the sidewalks that parallel the streets.  
24 Buildings share adjoining walls, or are closely spaced. In some areas buildings have been  
25 removed and vacant lots are present between structures. Residential areas are predominately  
26 occupied by single-family houses that include small yards and typical outbuildings are garages  
27 and sheds. Selected streets contain a variety of combinations of curb and gutter, lawn terraces,  
28 street trees, sidewalks, driveways, and building set-backs. Several streets do not have curbs and  
29 the building set-back is utilized for parallel parking.

30  
31 The spatial organization of the unit also includes two exceptions to the grid-related layouts.  
32 Although the buildings within the parcel on the west side of the Sixth Street Extension (Sixth  
33 Street Station) are aligned according to compass coordinates, their scale and layout on the  
34 landscape does not correspond to either of the two aforementioned grid patterns. This  
35 development is arranged around large parking lots in the fashion of a current-day strip mall  
36 development. The southwest portion of the unit is made up of a former industrial landscape that  
37 is currently used for stock-piling and mining dirt and gravel materials.

38  
39 Analysis – Spatial Organization

40  
41 Historically, Hulbert platted Red Jacket on an ordinal grid and everything developed by C&H  
42 was organized on a grid that was aligned with the Calumet conglomerate lode and the Osceola  
43 lode, both natural features (see Figure III-2). Both organizational systems continue to be  
44 apparent today in the majority of the unit. The southwest to northeast orientation of the streets in  
45 the south and eastern portions of the unit can serve as valuable interpretive tools in conveying the  
46 story of the underground operations of C&H, as is apparent in Figure III-2. Railroad routes were

1 developed in response to topography and emphasis on accessing key industrial and passenger  
2 hubs. The location of the Mineral Range railroad and depot served as an edge to the Village that  
3 affected development patterns.

4

5

6

7

1 **Next Page**

2 **Figure III- 2: Calumet Unit Spatial Organization, 1916-1930** (source: QEA)

3

4 **Sources for Figure III-2: Calumet Unit Spatial Organization, 1916-1930**

5 • NPS, Keweenaw NHP, Mason Collection, NW from Superior Stack, 1893

6 • Calumet and Hecla Mine Locations, May 1901

7 • Calumet Conglomerate Lode, MTU

# Calumet Unit

Keweenaw National Historical Park  
Cultural Landscape Report & Environmental Assessment

## 1916-1930 Spatial Organization

### Legend

- (A) Agassiz Park
- (B) Osceola Housing Location
- (C) Village of Calumet (formerly Village of Red Jacket)
- (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

### Key

- NHL Boundary
- NPS Unit Boundary
- Lode
- Roads
- Historic Railroad Line
- Village
- Parks/Recreational/Commons
- Housing Location
- Body of Water

### Map Notes

1. Plan sources are provided in the adjacent CLR narrative.

### Created/Revised

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QUINN EVANS  
ARCHITECTS

Figure III-2

