

1 **Overall Project Area - Land use**

2 Existing Conditions – Land Use

3
4 Current land use in the Calumet unit is categorized into seven main land use types that
5 correspond with historic and recent activities (see Figure III-1).
6

7 *Inactive Mine / Industrial Landscape*

8 Areas that are actively used for industry and those that are inactive mine sites but continue to
9 convey aspects of the historic mine activities are included in the *Inactive Mine / Industrial*
10 *Landscape* category. Related landscape character areas include the Mine Street industrial
11 corridor and Osceola No. 13.
12

13 *Village*

14 The Village of Calumet includes the Calumet Commercial District and the residential
15 neighborhoods in the Village that were not housing locations.
16

17 *Parks/Recreational Areas*

18 Open space set aside for recreational use within the Calumet unit includes Agassiz Park, adjacent
19 school athletic fields, the Italian Hall Site, and a portion of the Swedetown Recreation Area
20 located north of Swedetown Road and east of Osceola Road / County Road C-45.
21

22 *Railroad Corridor*

23 This former railroad corridor includes a snowmobile/all terrain vehicle trail that is used
24 recreationally. The remainder of the corridor is home to industrial remnants and volunteer
25 vegetation.
26

27 *Housing Locations / Residential*

28 Housing locations are residential neighborhoods that were originally developed to provide
29 housing for mine workers and their families. The housing locations within the Calumet unit
30 include Yellow Jacket, Blue Jacket, New Town, Hecla, Calumet, and Raymbaultown.
31

32 *Public / Institutional*

33 The main institutional landscape within the Calumet unit is the Calumet-Laurium-Keweenaw
34 school campus, located north of Red Jacket Road, West of U.S. 41, and east of Agassiz Park.
35 The property includes the school buildings as well as parking, playground, and athletic fields.
36

37 *Non-Historic Development*

38 Areas developed after the end of the period of significance that do not reflect the historic
39 character of the Calumet unit are designated as *non-historic development* areas. These include
40 the Sixth Street Extension, Mine Street Station strip development, residential and commercial
41 development within the historic boundaries of Agassiz Park, and new development at the north
42 end of the Mine Street industrial corridor.
43
44

1 **Analysis – Land Use**
2

3 During the period of significance, a large portion of the Calumet unit was utilized for mining-
4 related industrial activities (see Figures II-7, 9, 31, 51, the period of change plans for the
5 Calumet unit). Although remnants of industrial buildings and landscape features remain on the
6 landscape within the *Inactive Mine / Industrial Landscape* and *Railroad Corridor* areas
7 illustrated in Figure III-1, the intense industrial operations historically associated with mining are
8 no longer present. The sounds, scents, and appearance of these portions of the district have
9 changed substantially from that present during the historic period, due to the absence of large-
10 scale industrial land use.

11
12 Several other land use types have remained substantially intact and clearly represent their
13 historic characteristics. These include the Village of Calumet, Calumet Commercial District,
14 Agassiz Park, and housing locations.

15
16 The properties categorized as *Non-historic Development* areas have land uses that no longer
17 reflect the historic character of the Calumet unit.

18
19 Next pages:

20
21 **Figure III- 3: Calumet Unit Existing Land Use** (source: QEA, drawing)

22
23 **Sources for Figure III-3: Calumet Unit Existing Land Use**

- 24 • Aerial Photography, 2002, NPS
25 • Site Investigations, September 2010, by Brenda Williams and Lindsey Pickornik
26

Calumet Unit

Keweenaw National Historical Park
Cultural Landscape Report & Environmental Assessment

Existing Land Use

Legend

- (A) Calumet Residential Area
- (B) Blue Jacket Housing Location
- (C) Calumet Housing Location
- (D) Tamarack Housing Location
- (E) Yellow Jacket Housing Location
- (F) Agassiz Park
- (G) Newtown Housing Location
- (H) Swedetown Housing Location
- (I) Hecla Housing Location
- (J) Village of Laurium
- (K) Raymbaultown Housing Location
- (L) Hecla Cemetery
- (M) Osceola No. 13

Key

- NPS Unit Boundary
- Formal/Informal Unpaved Roads
- Railroad Line
- Building Footprint
- Inactive Mine Area/Industrial Landscape
- Calumet Downtown Historic District
- Parks/Recreational Areas/Vegetation
- Railroad/Recreational Corridor
- Housing Location/Residential
- C-L-K Schools
- Temple Square Area (community, religion, ethnicity)
- Non-Historic Development
- Body of Water
- Underground Mine/Buildings Removed

Map Notes

1. Locations of elements on plan are approximate based on best available sources. Plan sources are provided in the adjacent CLR narrative.

Created/Revised

June 2012



Figure III-3



1 **Overall Project Area - Circulation**

2 Existing Conditions - Circulation

3
4 Access to the Calumet unit is mainly by automobile. U.S. Highway 41/Calumet Avenue is the
5 primary road through the Keweenaw Peninsula; the road provides access to Calumet from
6 Houghton/Hancock, located approximately twelve miles to the south, and from Copper Harbor,
7 thirty-five miles north of Calumet. The Houghton County Memorial Airport is seven miles south
8 of Calumet just off of U.S. Highway 41. The majority of first-time visitors to the park approach
9 Calumet from the south.

10
11 Within the unit, transportation consists mainly of automobiles and foot traffic. Main connector
12 roads that provide access into Calumet are Red Jacket Road, Fifth Street, and Sixth Street (see
13 Figure III-5). On the north side of the unit, M-203/Pine Street runs east-west, connecting U.S. 41
14 to the village and beyond. Village streets and neighborhood roads link the commercial and
15 residential areas within the unit. Mine Street, running parallel to U.S. Highway 41/Calumet
16 Avenue, creates a spine connecting the historic industrial portions of the unit.

17
18 Opportunities also exist for biking, cross-country skiing, hiking, all terrain vehicles, and
19 snowmobiles. All terrain vehicles and snowmobiles frequently utilize the former railroad
20 corridor extending from Calumet Lake to the west, then south through the village. Near Scott
21 Street, this route splits and recreationalists may choose to continue parallel to Osceola Road on
22 the west or toward the former industrial corridor, on an unimproved extension of Mine Street, on
23 the east. The western route is a State of Michigan snowmobile trail that extends beyond Calumet
24 through the Keweenaw. The eastern route is very rough, with extensive irregularities and access
25 to commercial services like fuel and food. Bikers using this route do so for the recreational
26 challenges, not for easy transportation.

27
28 Swedetown Trails is a recreational area located to the west of the Calumet unit. The site offers
29 more than 30 km of groomed ski and snowshoe trails in winter while warm weather activities
30 include: cycling, hiking, bird watching, hunting, fishing and ATV use (see Figure III-4). The
31 small scale of the village makes it ideal for walking and casual bike riding.

32
33 Analysis - Circulation

34
35 Historical development of circulation routes within the Calumet unit was heavily influenced by
36 industrial activities. Circulation systems were developed for two main purposes, the movement
37 of people and the movement of industrial materials. The movement of industrial materials took
38 precedence and the corridor immediately above the Calumet lode was established primarily as an
39 industrial corridor (see Figure III-6). This area included extensive railroad tracks, tram routes,
40 utilities, massive industrial buildings, and storage yards. It was not desirable for public traffic to
41 cross the corridor at multiple points, as this would cause circulation conflicts and safety
42 concerns. The industrial corridor lay between the main public circulation route, U.S. Highway
43 41/Calumet Avenue, and the Village of Red Jacket/Calumet. As an important commercial district
44 in the region, Red Jacket/Calumet drew merchants, customers, doctors, patients, entertainment
45 venues and other services to the locale on a daily basis. Most of these individuals needed to cross
46 the industrial corridor to reach the Village. Historically, Red Jacket Road provided the main

1 point of intersection between industrial and public traffic in the Calumet unit. The road connects
2 Highway 41/Calumet Avenue and Fifth Street in downtown Calumet with a route that is
3 perpendicular to the industrial corridor, Mine Street, and Calumet Avenue. It was adjacent to this
4 road that the C&H Mining Company constructed its prominent headquarters building, as well as
5 the Agassiz House and the library. The street continues to provide an important link between
6 regional traffic and the commercial and historic industrial sections of Calumet.

7
8 In 1995 the Mine Street Station strip development was implemented on the west side of the Sixth
9 Street Extension, which was constructed in 1976. Sixth Street Extension connects Sixth Street in
10 Calumet to the south along a curved alignment to U.S. Highway 41/Calumet Avenue. The
11 intersection of U.S. 41 and Sixth Street Extension is located approximately three blocks south of
12 the Red Jacket Road intersection. The Sixth Street Extension intersection with U.S. 41 is the first
13 major intersection encountered by those travelling north on the highway. The street has a wide
14 right-of-way and a traffic light. This intersection is confusing to many first-time visitors to the
15 park, as they interpret it as the main access route into the Calumet unit. Visitors who turn left
16 onto Sixth Street are welcomed to Calumet by the newly developed Sixth Street Station,
17 including a gas station, fast food restaurants, hotel, and grocery store, rather than the historic
18 industrial and commercial features present in the Red Jacket Road corridor.

19
20 On a broad scale, the circulation patterns within the Calumet unit retain a high level of integrity
21 related to the aspects of location, setting, and design. The absence of the historic activities and
22 some important features, as well as additions of non-contributing buildings and elements, have
23 greatly diminished the historic feeling within the unit. The aspect of association has been
24 reduced in the industrial corridor, but is still strong in the housing locations and downtown
25 district. Materials and workmanship have changed in some areas due to changes in the surfaces
26 of roads and removal of railroad tracks; however the historic pavement is extant in many
27 locations.



30 **Figure III- 4: Swedetown Ski Trails, 2010** (source: Swedetown Ski Trails web site:
31 www.swedetowntrails.org, accessed 7/13/2012)

1 Next pages:
2

3 **Figure III- 5: Calumet Unit Existing Circulation** (source: QEA, drawing)
4

5 **Sources for Figure III-5: Calumet Unit Existing Circulation**

- 6 • Aerial Photography, 2002, NPS
 - 7 • Site Investigations, September 2010, by Brenda Williams and Lindsey Pickornik
- 8
9

10 **Figure III- 6: Calumet Unit Historic Circulation** (source: QEA, drawing)
11

12 **Sources for Figure III-6: Calumet Unit Historic Circulation**

- 13 • Agassiz Park Design, 1917
 - 14 • Calumet and Hecla Location, January 1919, NPS, Keweenaw NHP, Headquarters
15 Collection.
 - 16 • Michigan Technological University Online Photograph Collection, 1923 Agassiz
17 Park Dedication MS003-007-004-02, 1923
 - 18 • NPS, Keweenaw NHP, Jack Foster Collection, Agassiz Park Panorama from
19 Standpipe, 1930
 - 20 • NPS, Keweenaw NHP, Jack Foster Collection, Photo, #031 View of Laurium, ca.
21 1920s.
- 22
23
24
25
26

1 This page intentionally left blank

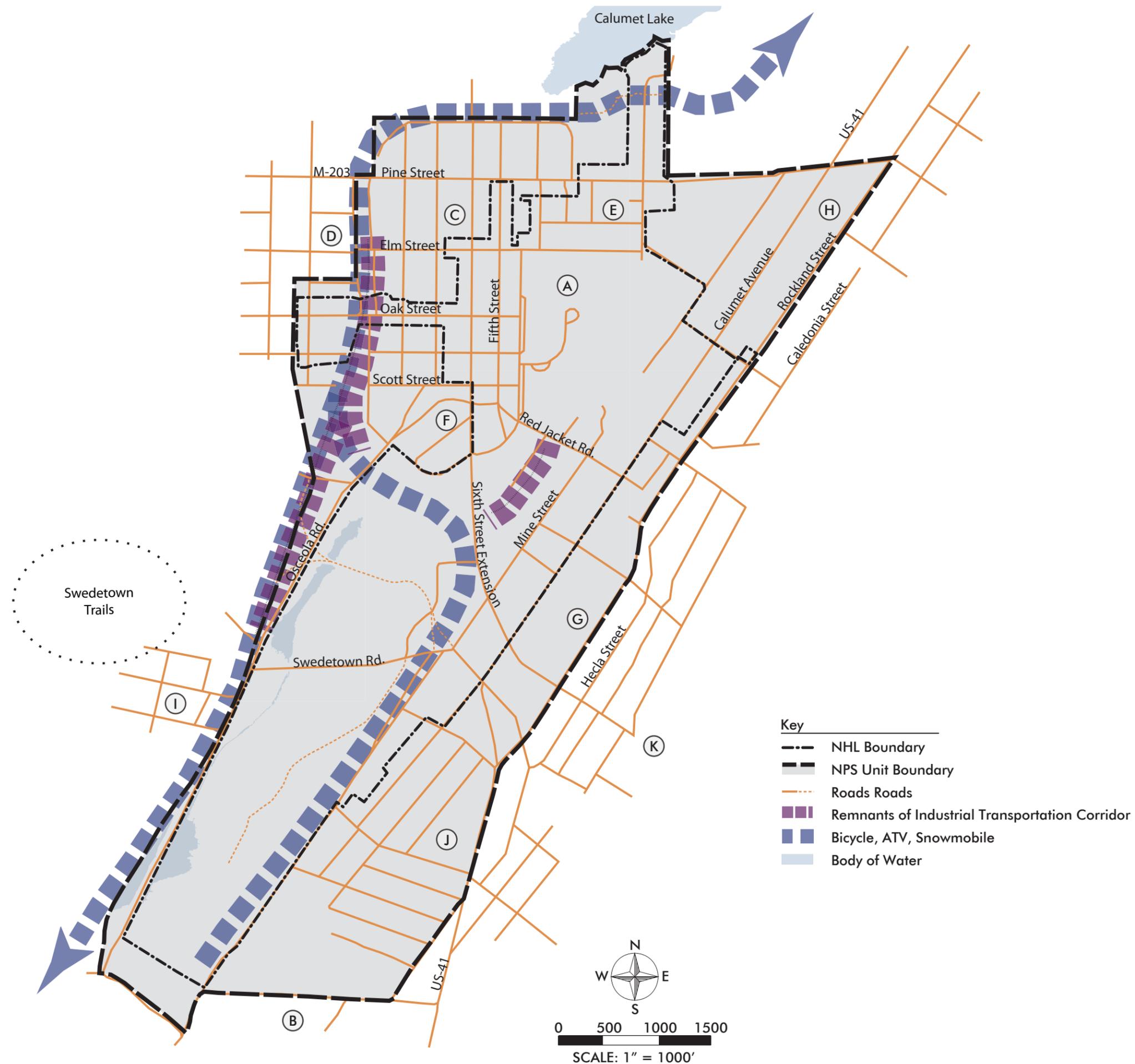
Calumet Unit

Keweenaw National Historical Park
Cultural Landscape Report & Environmental Assessment

Existing Circulation

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

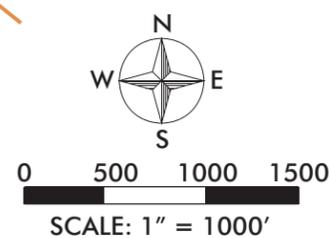
- NHL Boundary
- NPS Unit Boundary
- Roads
- Remnants of Industrial Transportation Corridor
- Bicycle, ATV, Snowmobile
- Body of Water

Map Notes

1. Locations of elements on plan are approximate based on best available sources. Plan sources are provided in the adjacent CLR narrative.

Created/Revised

June 2012



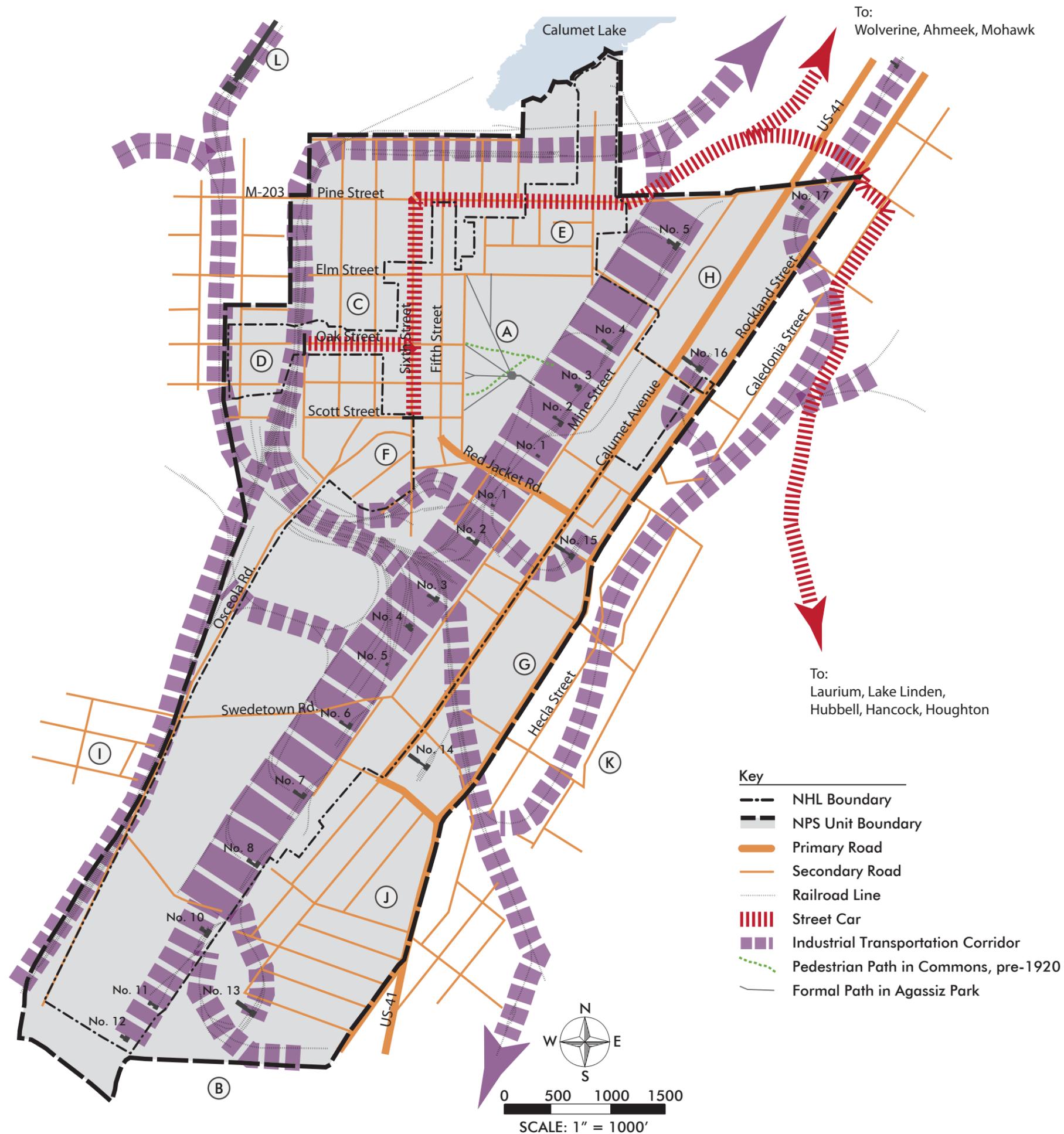
Calumet Unit

Keweenaw National Historical Park
Cultural Landscape Report & Environmental Assessment

Historic Circulation

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
- (L) Red Jacket Shaft



To:
Wolverine, Ahmeek, Mohawk

To:
Laurium, Lake Linden,
Hubbell, Hancock, Houghton

Key

- NHL Boundary
- NPS Unit Boundary
- Primary Road
- Secondary Road
- Railroad Line
- ||||| Street Car
- Industrial Transportation Corridor
- Pedestrian Path in Commons, pre-1920
- Formal Path in Agassiz Park

Map Notes

1. Locations of elements on plan are approximate based on best available sources. Plan sources are provided in the adjacent CLR narrative.

Created/Revised

February 2012



Figure III-6

1 **Overall Project Area - Topography**

2 **Existing Conditions - Topography**

3
4 The elevation of the Calumet unit is relatively even throughout and averages nearly 1,200 feet
5 above sea level. This is about 600 feet above Lake Superior and Portage Lake. The overall unit
6 slopes gradually from the north and west down to the south and east (see Figure III-7). The
7 southwestern portion of the unit contains a highly disturbed area that is used for stockpiling and
8 extraction of soil and gravel. The topography in this area is markedly irregular and not similar to
9 any other portion of the unit. High points in and around the unit include the northern boundary of
10 the unit and Swedetown. The raised elevation in these locations provides partial views of the
11 unit.

12
13 **Analysis - Topography**

14
15 Historically, developments within the Calumet unit were undertaken as necessary to access the
16 copper lode. In these areas, extensive manipulation of the topography occurred to create massive
17 level areas for industrial buildings, railroad tracks, and utility corridors. Large amounts of
18 material were moved around the landscape altering the surface topography and resulting in the
19 landscape that is present today. The location of the Village of Red Jacket (now Calumet) was
20 selected due to its proximity to the Calumet conglomerate lode and also because it was a level
21 area providing prime buildable space. Today's topography clearly reflects these activities.

22
23 The topography in the southwest corner of the unit is currently being manipulated extensively
24 and does not accurately represent the historic topography.

25
26
27
28

1 **Next page:**

2 **Figure III- 7: Calumet Unit Topography** (source: QEA)

3

4 **Sources for Figure III-7: Calumet Unit Topography**

5 • Aerial Photography, 2002, NPS

6 • Site Investigations, September 2010, by Brenda Williams and Lindsey Pickornik

7

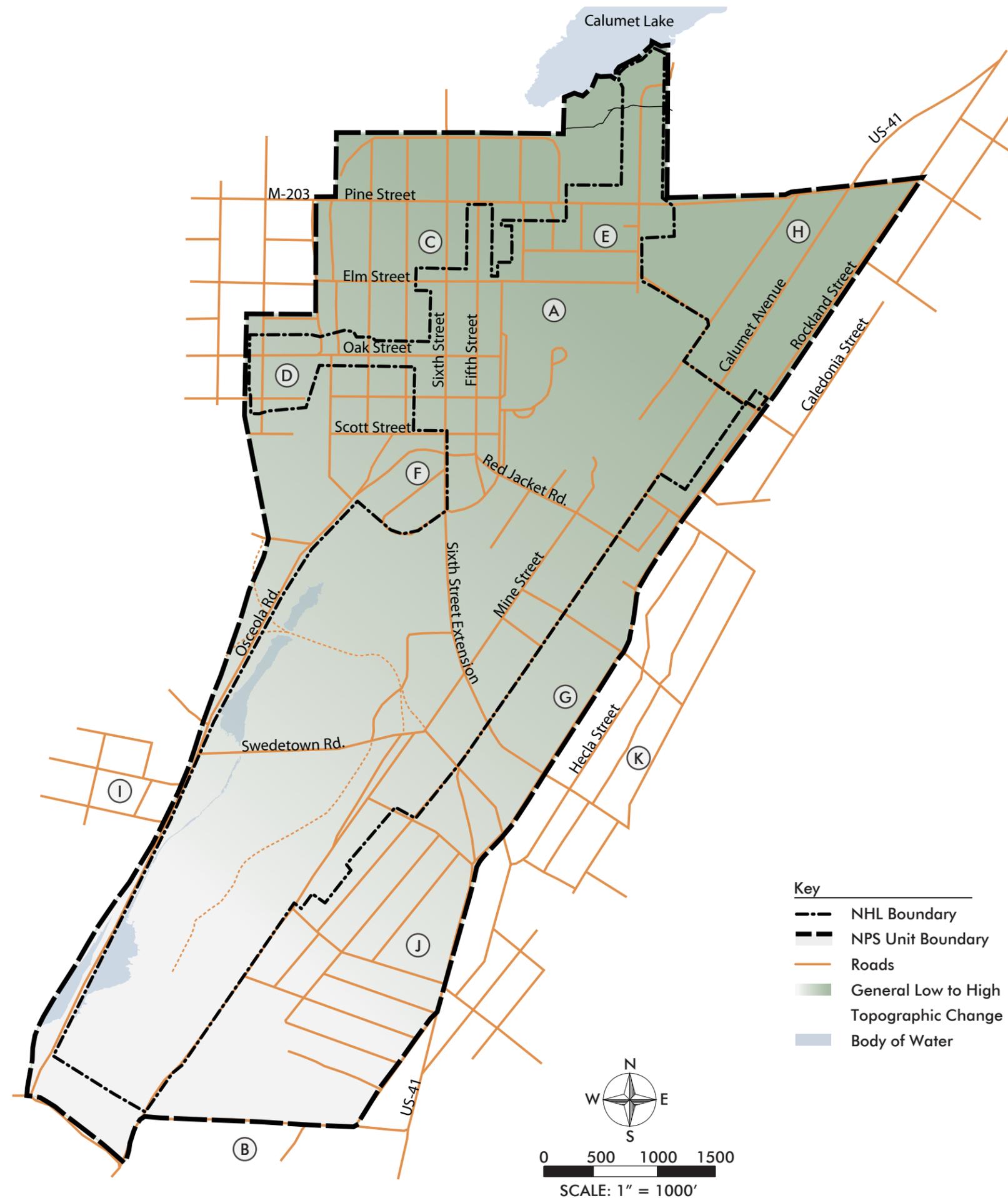
Calumet Unit

Keweenaw National Historical Park
Cultural Landscape Report & Environmental Assessment

Topography

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) New Town Housing Location
- (G) Hecla Housing Location
- (H) Calumet Housing Location
- (I) Swedetown Housing Location
- (J) Raymbaultown Housing Location
- (K) Village of Laurium



Map Notes

1. Locations of elements on plan are approximate based on best available sources. Plan sources are provided in the adjacent CLR narrative.

Created/Revised

June 2012



Figure III-7

1 **Overall Project Area - Vegetation**

2 Existing Conditions - Vegetation

3
4 Vegetation within the Calumet unit is organized into six categories including woodland,
5 understory vegetation, canopy trees, meadow, wetland and turf/lawn (see Figure III-9).

6
7 Woodland areas in the unit are those that include a mixture of native canopy and understory
8 species. The largest expanse of woodland is located in an area east of Osceola Road, north of
9 Swedetown Road, and west of Mine Street Station. This wooded area extends south of
10 Swedetown Road until it reaches an area where rock and dirt are being extracted. Smaller
11 woodland areas exist north of Pine Street and in small lots within the Village.

12
13 The understory vegetation category is composed of woody understory species (examples are
14 prunus, acer, balsam, birch, raspberry, honeysuckle, etc...); they are mostly volunteer plants that
15 are establishing in disturbed areas. Locations where this type of vegetation is found include the
16 edges around former railroad corridors and industrial sites. This type of vegetation provides
17 wildlife habitat and visual screens between land uses but is considered unsightly to some.

18
19 Large areas within the unit include canopy trees that are street trees and individual trees in yards
20 and parks. These trees are not associated with understory vegetation. The most common canopy
21 trees are acer (Maple) and quercus (Oak). Many are large and mature, creating corridors of shade
22 along the residential streets in the Village, housing locations, and Agassiz Park, adding to the
23 historic character of these areas.

24
25 Meadow areas are dry locations with tall herbaceous species, including grasses and forbs. These
26 areas include very little woody species. A meadow is located in the field between Third Street
27 and Waterworks Street, and other small meadows are found adjacent to residential lots and
28 former industrial sites. One area within the Calumet unit includes wetlands. The southwest
29 portion of the study area, bounded on the west by Osceola Road and traversed by Swedetown
30 Road, includes wetlands. These wetlands are impoundments made up of open water ponds and
31 emergent areas. Vegetation includes an assemblage of emergent, scrub-shrub, and forested
32 vegetation. Several areas include mown turf or lawn. The athletic fields associated with the C-L-
33 K schools are the largest expanses of turf in the unit. A large area of lawn is located on the west
34 side of U.S. 41/Calumet Avenue, just south of Red Jacket Road. Smaller lawn areas are
35 associated with parks, homes and businesses.

36
37 Analysis - Vegetation

38
39 Prior to European settlement, historic vegetation consisted of northern coniferous forest
40 characterized by balsam fir, white spruce, and paper birch (see Figure III-10). Mining activities
41 and other development stripped the area of vegetation (see Figures III-8 and III-11). Since the
42 end of copper mining activities in the 1960s, grasses, shrubs and volunteer trees are re-vegetating
43 areas that are not actively developed or managed. When Edwin Hulbert came through the area in
44 the late 1850s it is likely that dense woodland covered much of the area known today as the
45 Calumet unit. Graphic images illustrating vegetation are not available for the earliest periods, but
46 by the 1870s the majority of the Calumet unit had been cleared of vegetation. Large portions of

1 the area within the Calumet unit were graded to provide building sites and adequate slopes for
2 maneuvering industrial materials, the vegetation had to be removed to manipulate the grades and
3 provide construction locations. Roads and railroad tracks were constructed, and large amounts of
4 timber were required to support the underground shafts and stopes in the mines. Some vegetation
5 was left undisturbed, but the majority was removed. As housing locations and the Village grew,
6 vegetation was established in the form of vegetable gardens and some limited ornamental
7 gardens. During the later years of the mining activities, street trees became more common in
8 affluent neighborhoods, and Agassiz Park was established as a formal park with a designed
9 landscape.

10
11 Today, many portions of the Calumet unit are notably greener than they were during the period
12 of significance. The street and yard trees in the housing locations and portions of the Village of
13 Calumet have matured, increasing the canopy coverage. Large expanses of understory vegetation
14 and woodland have emerged along the Mine Street corridor in locations where buildings and
15 surface operations have been removed. Other areas include ornamental plants that enhance the
16 daily activities of the businesses, schools, churches, and other facilities within the project area.
17 Two large areas are void of vegetation and present an industrial-type character on the landscape.
18 They are the resource extraction area located between Osceola Road, Mine Street, and Woodland
19 Road; and the former railroad corridor between Osceola Road, Spruce Street and Ninth Street.
20 The Sixth Street Station development, although bare of vegetation, includes a large expanse of
21 pavement that does not reflect the historic character of the district. Integrity of vegetation within
22 the Calumet unit varies in relationship to the landscape character areas, therefore the analysis of
23 integrity will be addressed for each landscape character area in the following sections.



1
2
3
4
5
6

Figure III- 8: Birds eye view of Calumet, Hecla and Red Jacket, 1871. (source: NPS, Keweenaw NHP, Non-KEWE Collection Images)

1 Next pages:
2

3 **Figure III- 9: Calumet Unit Existing Vegetation** (source: QEA)
4

5 **Sources for Calumet Unit Existing Vegetation**

- 6 • Aerial photography, 2002, NPS
 - 7 • Site investigations, September 2010, by Brenda Williams and Lindsey Pickornik
- 8

9 **Figure III- 10: Calumet Unit Vegetation ca. 1870** (source: QEA)

10 **Sources for Calumet Unit Vegetation ca. 1870**

- 11 • Birds eye view of Calumet, Hecla and Red Jacket, 1871, NPS, Keweenaw NHP, Non-
12 KEWE Collection Images
- 13

14 **Figure III- 11: Calumet Unit Historic Vegetation, 1916-1930** (source: QEA)
15

16 **Sources for Calumet Unit Historic Vegetation, 1916-1930**

- 17 • Agassiz Park Design, 1917
 - 18 • Calumet and Hecla Location, January 1919, NPS, Keweenaw NHP, Headquarters
19 Collection.
 - 20 • Michigan Technological University Online Photograph Collection, 1923 Agassiz
21 Park Dedication MS003-007-004-02, 1923
 - 22 • NPS, Keweenaw NHP, Jack Foster Collection, Agassiz Park Panorama from
23 Standpipe, 1930
 - 24 • NPS, Keweenaw NHP, Jack Foster Collection, Photo, #031 View of Laurium, ca.
25 1920s.
- 26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34

Calumet Unit

Keweenaw National Historical Park
Cultural Landscape Report & Environmental Assessment

Existing Vegetation

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

- NPS Unit Boundary
- Underground Mine/Buildings Removed
- Roads
- Railroad Line
- Body of Water
- Woodland
- Wetland
- Canopy Trees in this area
- Understory Vegetation
- Meadow
- Turf/Lawn

Map Notes

1. Locations of elements on plan are approximate based on best available sources. Plan sources are provided in the adjacent CLR narrative.

Created/Revised

June 2012



Figure III-9

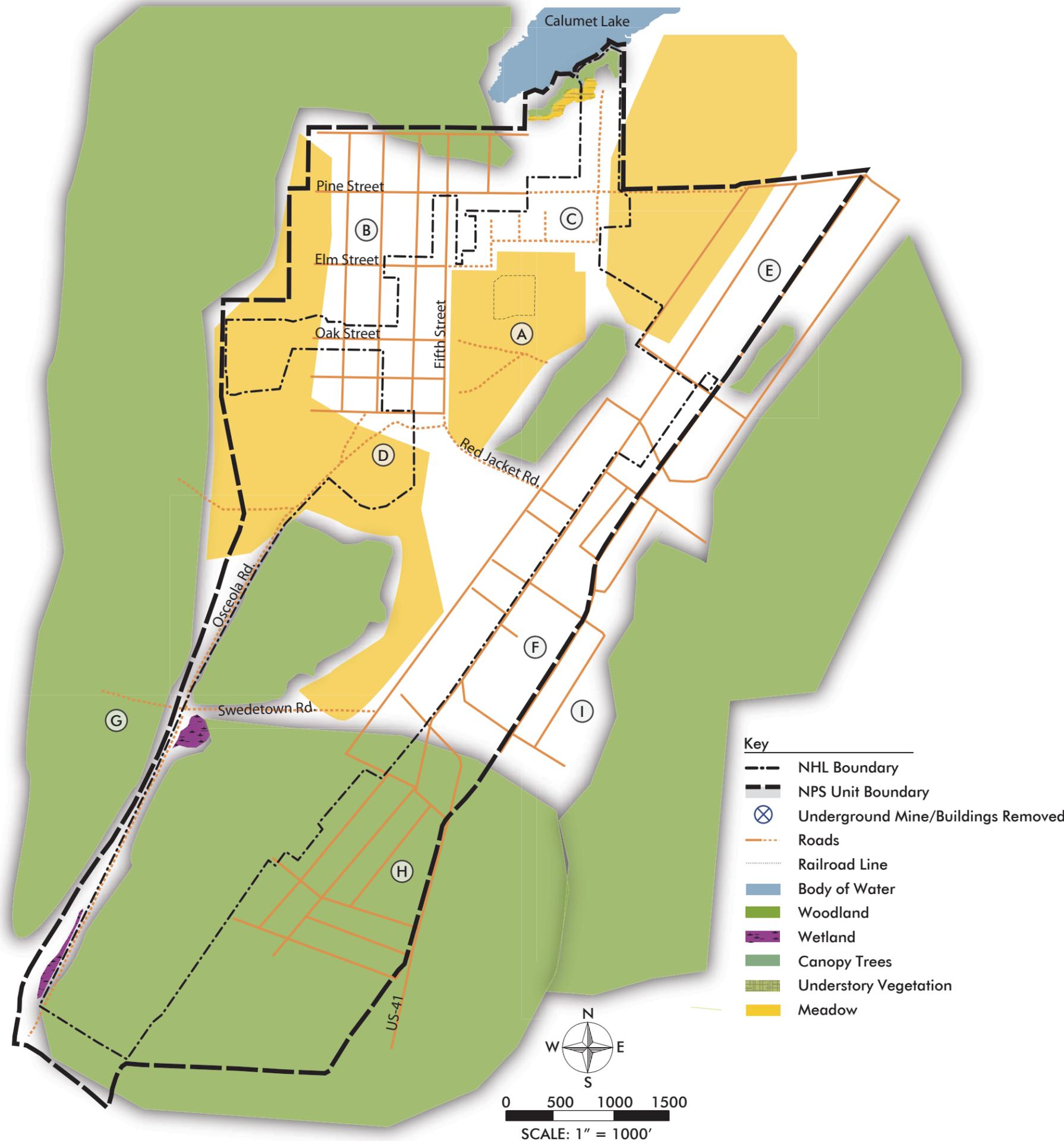
Calumet Unit

Keweenaw National Historical Park
Cultural Landscape Report & Environmental Assessment

Vegetation, ca. 1870

Legend

- (A) Agassiz Park
- (B) Village of Calumet (formerly Village of Red Jacket)
- (C) Blue Jacket Housing Location
- (D) Newtown Housing Location
- (E) Hecla Housing Location
- (F) Calumet Housing Location
- (G) Swedetown Housing Location
- (H) Raymbaultown Housing Location
- (I) Village of Laurium



Map Notes

1. Locations of elements on plan are approximate based on best available sources. Plan sources are provided in the adjacent CLR narrative.

Created/Revised

June 2012

Calumet Unit

Keweenaw National Historical Park
Cultural Landscape Report & Environmental Assessment

Vegetation 1916-1930

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
- (L) Calumet Public School
- (M) Red Jacket Shaft

Key

- NPS Unit Boundary
- Roads
- Railroad Line
- Body of Water
- Woodland
- Wetland
- Canopy Trees
- Understory Vegetation
- Meadow
- Turf/Lawn

Map Notes

1. Locations of elements on plan are approximate based on best available sources. Plan sources are provided in the adjacent CLR narrative.

Created/Revised

June 2012



Figure III-11

