

1 **Overall Project Area - Views**

2 Views play an important role in establishing the feeling and character of historic landscapes.
3 Visual continuity within a viewshed can reinforce historic stories; alternatively, insertion of
4 incongruous elements within a view can greatly impair the ability of a landscape to clearly
5 represent a historic period. The relatively level topography of the Calumet unit, combined with
6 fairly dense development in several areas, results in views that are confined to one or two blocks
7 and represent specific types of landscape character areas. Several examples are described in this
8 section. Additional views related to specific landscape character areas are described in the
9 sections that follow.

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11 This section includes photographs of existing views, indicated as “EV- .” The locations of these
12 views are illustrated in Figure III-36: “Calumet Unit Existing Views.” Also included are historic
13 views, indicated as “HV-“ and illustrated in Figure III-37: “Calumet Unit Historic Views.” Each
14 image includes a caption and brief statement regarding the view. When possible, views are
15 groups to allow comparison of changes to views over time, as well as common characteristics
16 throughout the unit. Additional statements addressing these comparisons are found at the bottom
17 of the page associated with the images they address.

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2 **Figure III- 12: EV.1 / Existing View 1, Osceola No. 13, shaft-rockhouse, 2010**
3 (source: QEA 7345)

4 View facing east from near Mine Street illustrates the Osceola shaft/rockhouse number 13 and
5 surrounding landscape. The area includes uneven ground with stockpiles of rock and dirt, areas
6 where volunteer vegetation has grown, an unimproved road, and overhead utility lines.



7
8 **Figure III- 13: EV.3 / Existing View 3, Railroad Corridor facing north, 2010**
9 (source: QEA 7384)

10 The railroad corridor includes a roughly graded atv/snowmobile route surfaced in gravel and dirt.
11 There are many large potholes and irregularities in the route. The railroad overpass is a remnant
12 of a historic industrial feature related to the movement of mine materials. The edges of the
13 corridor include volunteer vegetation and industrial artifacts.

14
15 Both of the views above are somewhat similar to the character of views within the industrial
16 corridor during the historic periods. The main difference is the lack of industrial equipment and
17 activities as well as the addition of vegetation that would not have been present historically. The
18 rugged character of the area represents the historic character that is difficult to capture with
19 manicured landscapes.



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2 **Figure III- 14: EV.5 / Existing View 5, Calumet Avenue facing south, 2010**

3 (source: QEA 9240001)

4 Calumet Avenue/U.S. 41 is a primary transportation route through the region. Entering the
5 Calumet unit from the north (heading south) on this road, the residential character of Calumet is
6 apparent. While this character is also apparent when heading in a northerly direction, the view is
7 pronounced when heading south, due to the slope of the landscape. The consistent set back of
8 the houses, presence of lawns, sidewalks, and street trees, all contribute to the character of this
9 corridor. This portion of U.S. 41 presents a unique character compared to the highway north and
10 south of Calumet. In other areas, views from the highway alternate between dense woodland and
11 commercial strip development.



12
13 **Figure III- 15: HV.6 / Historic View 6, Calumet Avenue facing North, 1910** (source:

14 Keweenaw NHP archives)

15 Calumet Avenue during the historic period was already a major regional transportation route.
16 Fences were likely used to keep livestock from wandering into the road.



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2 **Figure III- 16: EV.8 / Existing View 8, Fifth Street at Scott Street facing north,**
3 **November 2010** (source: QEA 6456)
4 Upon turning the corner from Red Jacket Road to Fifth Street, views include the historic
5 downtown scene. Although the car dealership at the corner of Scott and Fifth is incongruent with
6 the historic character, the historic storefronts, brick paving, historic style light fixtures and
7 consistent building massing establish a strong historic setting.



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9 **Figure III- 17: EV.9 / Existing View 9, Fifth Street facing south, June 2011**
10 (source: QEA 9062)
11 The view of the Fifth Street facing south is enhanced by the rise in topography toward Elm
12 Street. The historic storefronts, brick paving, historic style light fixtures and consistent building
13 massing establish a strong historic setting. Non-historic building materials, signs and other
14 elements detract from the historic character but the overall impact is not substantial.



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2 **Figure III- 18: EV.10a / Existing View 10a, Oak Street facing west, September 2010**
3 (source: QEA P9220148)



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5 **Figure III- 19: EV.10b / Existing View 10b, Oak Street at Fifth Street facing east,**
6 **September 2010** (source: QEA P9220147)

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8 The Oak Street corridor between the Mineral Range Depot and Agassiz Park includes important
9 visual connections for the community. The majority of the corridor is flanked by extant historic
10 buildings including commercial properties in the blocks between Fourth Street and Seventh
11 Street, and historic residences from Seventh Street to Ninth Street. St. Paul's church is clearly
12 viewed from both directions and provides a strong anchor for views.



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2 **Figure III- 20: EV.2a / Existing View 2a, View of Oak Street from within Agassiz Park**
3 **facing west, June 2011** (source: QEA 9121)
4 From Agassiz Park, the long-range view along Oak Street includes the commercial buildings
5 along the street and the steeples at St. Paul’s Church. This important connection between
6 Agassiz Park and downtown Calumet is not clearly addressed at the park, Fourth Street or Oak
7 Street.
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10 **Figure III- 21: EV.2b / Existing View 2b, View of Oak Street from Agassiz Park at Fourth**
11 **Street facing west, June 2011** (source: QEA 9110)
12 The current conditions along Fourth Street and Oak Street do not encourage pedestrian oriented
13 activities. The street is wide and does not include crosswalks, the parking area at the park does
14 not include clearly defined pedestrian zones. The buildings do not include welcoming facades
15 along Fourth or Oak in this block.
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2 **Figure III- 22: HV.1 / Historic View 1, View of Agassiz Memorial statue and surrounding**
3 **plaza in Agassiz Park, facing northeast, ca. 1940** (source: NPS, Keweenaw NHP, LaMuth
4 Collection, Kodachrome Slides)

5 The statue and plaza provided a focal point for the park and a pivotal pedestrian link between the
6 industrial core and downtown Calumet. The vegetation was well maintained and provided a
7 pleasant environment for community members.



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9 **Figure III- 23: EV.12/ Existing View 12, Parking lot at former site of Agassiz Memorial**
10 **plaza, June 2011 (similar view point as HV.1)** (source: QEA 9151)

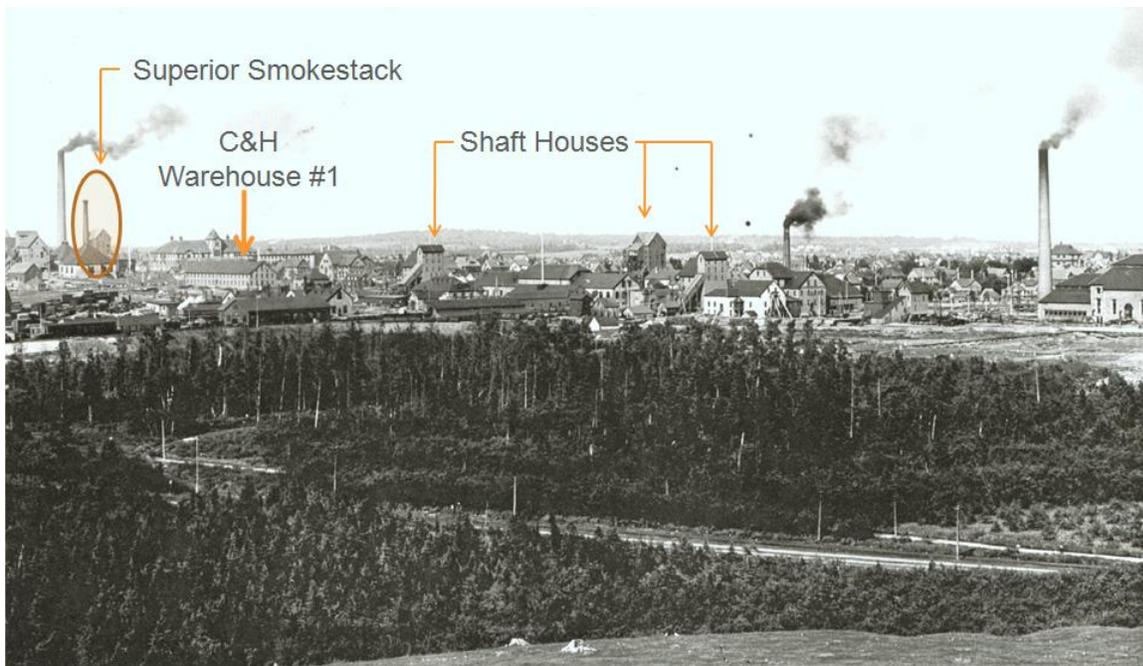
11 A parking lot and maintenance sheds are currently situated on the former site of the Agassiz
12 Memorial statue and plaza.



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2 **Figure III- 24: HV.2 / Historic View 2, Hecla/Mine Street looking South, 1893**
3 (source: NPS, Keweenaw NHP, Mason Collection)
4 Mine Street in 1893 included the Hecla shafthouses, a tram route, work areas, stockpiles of
5 materials, and the street itself. Note the fence on the east (left) side of the street. It appears that
6 the area to the east (left) of Mine Street was not yet being used for industrial activities.



7
8 **Figure III- 25: EV.13 / Existing View 13, Mine Street looking South, 2012 (similar view as**
9 **HV.2)** (source: QEA, base image from Google earth)
10 The street alignments have not changed and traces of the industrial buildings exist in the form of
11 foundations on the north (right) side of Mine Street. The corridor provides an opportunity to
12 interpret historic use and provide recreational activities.



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2 **Figure III- 26: HV.3 / Historic View 3, Calumet and Hecla from Swedetown**
3 (source: Keweenaw NHP archives)
4 Viewed from the highpoint of Swedetown, Calumet was highly developed during the historic
5 period. Vertical elements within the landscape added to long-distance views and gave visual
6 cues related to the industrial and community activities. Smokestacks, shaft houses, and church
7 steeples were especially prominent during the historic periods.
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10 **Figure III- 27: EV.11: Existing View 11, Overview of Calumet skyline from Swedetown,**
11 **facing northeast, June 2011** (source: QEA 9171)
12 Today, many of the vertical elements, including shaft houses and smokestacks, are no longer
13 extant. The Superior Smokestack and several churches in the Village of Calumet continue to
14 provide visual reference points.



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2 **Figure III- 28: HV.5a / Historic View 5a, Red Jacket Road facing northwest, 1913**

3 (source: NPS, Keweenaw NHP, Non-KEWE Collection)

4 Red Jacket Road was an important corridor linking the company property to private development
5 in Calumet. It served as the main east-west vehicular and pedestrian corridor from the Village to
6 Calumet Avenue. Since it cut across the industrial corridor, Red Jacket Road was crossed by
7 many railroad tracks, roads, and utility facilities during the historic period. These north-south
8 oriented linear features accentuated the importance of movement along the industrial core.



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10 **Figure III- 29: EV.7a Existing View 7, Red Jacket Road facing northwest, June 2011**

11 **Current View near HV.5** (source: QEA 8970)

12 Red Jacket Road is the primary entrance corridor for park visitors. Heading northwest along the
13 corridor Temple Square and the First Presbyterian Church draw the eye to the end of the
14 corridor. The north-south features present historically are no longer apparent. The road is very
15 wide and there are large areas that have no curbs or sidewalks. Sidewalks that do exist are
16 interrupted by multiple curb cuts for driveways.



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2 **Figure III- 30: HV.5b / Historic View 5b, Temple Square from Red Jacket Road, ca. 1918**
3 (source: NPS, Keweenaw NHP, Non-KEWE Collection, 4320, 4-HCHS)
4 Red Jacket Road was an important corridor linking the company property to private development
5 in Calumet. The intersection of Red Jacket Road and Fifth Street was a key connector made
6 visually distinct by the numerous churches in Temple Square. A board walkway was located on
7 the north side of Red Jacket Road for pedestrians. The triangular area in the foreground was
8 unfinished and some images show it used for parking during events.



9
10 **Figure III- 31: EV.7b Existing View 7b, Temple Square from Red Jacket Road facing**
11 **northwest, June 2011, Current View near HV.5b** (source: QEA 1320347406820)
12 Heading northwest along the corridor, Temple Square and the First Presbyterian Church continue
13 to draw the eye to the end of the corridor. There is more vegetation present today in the area.
14 The vegetation partially screens views of the buildings. The alignment of the road is similar to
15 its historic condition, and a concrete sidewalk is located on the north side of the street in the
16 location of the historic boardwalk. Red Jacket Road park (at the corner of Fifth and Red Jacket
17 and adjacent to the Calumet Visitor Center) is more level and includes lawn and mature cedars.



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2 **Figure III- 32: HV.7 / Historic View 7, Corner of Oak Street and Eighth Street, facing west**
3 (source: NPS, Keweenaw NHP, Curto Collection, Album 8, #028)
4 The Village of Calumet was a well developed metropolis during the period of significance. St.
5 Paul's church is on the right side of the image, the street car tracks are in the center of Oak
6 Street, and three-story commercial buildings line the left side of the street.



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8 **Figure III- 33: EV.10c / Existing View 10c, Corner of Oak Street and Eighth Street, facing**
9 **west (Current View at HV.7)** (source: QEA Oak Street St.Pauls)
10 St.Paul's church remains an iconic figure on Oak Street. Remaining commercial buildings help
11 to retain form and scale along the corridor, however the replacement of several commercial
12 buildings with smaller residences has changed the feeling of the street somewhat.



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2 **Figure III- 34: EV.4 / Existing View 4, Waterworks Road facing south, 2010**
3 (source: QEA 6935)
4 From this vantage point just south of Calumet Lake, the remaining C&H smokestack is visible
5 beyond the vegetation and residential street in the foreground.



6
7 **Figure III- 35: EV.6 / Existing View 6, Raymbaultown-Log Street facing south toward**
8 **Osceola No. 13 Area, 2010** (source: QEA 7277)
9 Log Street in Raymbaultown presents a typical housing location. The road edges are irregular
10 and no curbs are present. Houses are situated close to the road edge and the spaces between
11 houses and the road are often used for parking. Very little vegetation is present in this area. The
12 houses are modest one and one-half and two story structures; several of the same model are
13 located adjacent to each other.
14