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Table III-5: Buildings, Red Jacket Corridor

Map Key	Building	Figure #	Contributing/ Non-cont.	Rationale
A	Miscowaubik Club	III-39	Contributing	Originally a mine captain's house, the building became the home of the Miscowaubik Club, a social club, in 1903.
B	Keweenaw National Historical Park Headquarters (C&H General Office Building)	III-40	Contributing	C&H General Office Building 1887-1968.
C	Barbara Kettle Gundlach Shelter (Agassiz House)	III-41	Contributing	Summer residence of Alexander Agassiz during the period of significance. Currently used for a housing shelter.
D	C-L-K School Bus Maintenance Building	III-42	Contributing	C&H power station
E	AT&T Calumet Central Office	III-43	Non-cont.	Constructed after the end of the period of significance.
F	Township Office	III-44	Non-cont.	Constructed after the end of the period of significance.
G	Township/School Garage (C&H Warehouse No. 2)	III-45	Contributing	Built as part of C&H Mining Company operations. Today the warehouse is utilized by Calumet Township (owner) and the Public Schools of C-L-K as a maintenance and storage facility.
H	Calumet Colosseum	III-46	Contributing	Built in 1913 as a hockey rink with a removable floor for roller-skating. Still in use today, it is the oldest operating indoor rink in the world. ⁴
I	Farmers & Merchants Mutual Fire Insurance Company	III-47	Non-cont.	Built after end of period of significance.
J	Calumet Visitor Center (Union Building)	III-48	Contributing	Built for community during period of significance.
K	Keweenaw Heritage Center / St. Anne's Church	III-49	Contributing	Built for community during period of significance.

⁴ Other rinks were built earlier, but are either no longer in use, or have been rebuilt. See <http://www.cchockeyhistory.org/CCIceRinks.htm> for more information.

L	Calumet Art Center (formerly First Presbyterian Church)	III-50	Contributing	Built for community during period of significance. Formerly known as the First Presbyterian Church.
M	Calumet Elks Lodge #404 (formerly the first YMCA location in Calumet)	III-51	Contributing	Built for community during period of significance
N	Snow Country Greenhouses (formerly Carmel Evangelical Swedish Lutheran Church)	III-52	Contributing	Built for community during period of significance
O	Christ Episcopal Church	III-53		Built for community during period of significance
P	Coppertown Museum (C&H Pattern Shop)	III-54	Contributing	Built as part of C&H Mining Company operations
Q	Russell Snowplow	III-55	Contributing	Associated with C&H Mining Company operations
R	C&H Warehouse No. 1	III-56	Contributing	Built as part of C&H Mining Company operations
S	Keweenaw History Center (C&H Library, Lake Superior Land Company Office)	III-57	Contributing	Built in 1898 as combination bathhouse and library by C&H for the Village of Calumet. Now houses historic materials.
T	Calumet Electronics New Building	III-58	Non-cont.	Information will be added in next draft.

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Figure III- 39: Miscowaubic Club, south elevation (source: <http://miscowaubik.org/> accessed 25 March 2011)



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Figure III- 40: Keweenaw National Historic Park Headquarters, 2010 (source: QEA)



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Figure III- 41: Agassiz House, east elevation (source:
<http://www.nps.gov/kewe//images/20070202091902> accessed 25 March 2011)



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2 **Figure III- 42: C-L-K School Bus Maintenance Building, west and south elevations, 2011**
3 (source: QEA 37303)
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6 **Figure III- 43: AT&T Calumet Central Office, south elevation, 2011** (source: QEA 9446)
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2 **Figure III- 44: Calumet Township Office, south elevation, 2010** (source: QEA 0538)
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5 **Figure III- 45: C&H Warehouse No. 2, south and east elevations** (source:
6 <http://keweenawfreeguide.com/ch-warehouse-no2/>, accessed 25 March 2011)
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Figure III- 46: Calumet Colosseum, south elevation (source: http://www.cchockeyhistory.org/CLKimages/CalArmory_s.jpg accessed 25 March 2011)



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Figure III- 47: Farmers & Merchants Mutual Fire Insurance Company, west elevation, 2011 (source: QEA 9028)



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2 **Figure III- 48: Calumet Visitor Center (Union Building), south elevation, 2010** (source:
3 <http://www.nps.gov/kewe/parkmgmt/union-building-planning.htm>, photo by Dan Johnson,
4 accessed 25 March 2011)
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7 **Figure III- 49: St. Anne's Church, 2010** (source: QEA 6472)
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2 **Figure III- 50: Calumet Art Center (formerly First Presbyterian Church), east elevation,**
3 **2011 (source: QEA 9408)**
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6 **Figure III- 51: Calumet Elks Lodge #404 (formerly the first YMCA in Calumet), south and**
7 **west elevations, 2011 (source: QEA 9386)**
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2 **Figure III- 52: Snow Country Greenhouses, formerly Carmel Evangelical Swedish**
3 **Lutheran Church, north and west elevations, 2011** (source: QEA 9390)



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5 **Figure III- 53: Christ Episcopal Church**
6 (source: <http://www.coppercountry.com/images/pages/Churches/HoughtonChurches/Christ-Epis->
7 [Cal.jpg](http://www.coppercountry.com/images/pages/Churches/HoughtonChurches/Christ-Epis-Cal.jpg), accessed 25 March 2011)

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4 **Figure III- 54: Coppertown Museum (Pattern Shop), west elevation, 2011** (source: QEA
5 9363<http://www.keweenawheritagesites.org/site-coppertown.php> accessed 3/25/2011)

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Figure III- 55: Russell Snowplow, 2010 (source: QEA 0542)



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2 **Figure III- 56: C&H Warehouse No. 1, 2010** (source: QEA 5464)
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5 **Figure III- 57: Keweenaw History Center (C&H Library, Lake Superior Land Company**
6 **Office), 2010** (source: QEA 0533)



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Figure III- 58: Calumet Electronics, west elevation on east side of Mine Street, 2011
(source: QEA 9454)

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Table III-6: Landscape Features, Red Jacket Road Corridor

Landscape Feature	Contributing/ Non-cont.	Rationale
Mature deciduous street trees at Red Jacket Road between Calumet Avenue and Mine Street	Contributing	The canopy trees represent efforts to provide ornamental plants within the mine management area.
Green light poles with acorn fixtures	Non-contributing compatible	Historic-style green posts with acorn fixtures. Added since the end of the period of significance. Style selected to reflect poles and locations as documented in historic photographs post 1930.
Sidewalks on eastern portion of Red Jacket Road.	Non-contributing compatible	Although not historic, the sidewalks in this block continue a historic pedestrian route.
Lawn in the eastern portion of Red Jacket Road properties	contributing	Reflect presence of lawns in the mine management area during the historic period.
Parking lot between Keweenaw NHP Headquarters and Miscowabik Club	Non-contributing	Added after the end of the period of significance.
Street Signs, waysides and directional signs throughout corridor	Non-contributing	All signs have been added since the end of the period of significance.
Statue of Alexander Agassiz	Non-contributing compatible	Although the statue dates to the period of significance, it has been moved from its original location and is no longer associated with the memorial park. The statue was not historically associated with the corridor.
Parking lot at Red Jacket and Calumet Avenue	Non-contributing	The parking lot is located at the former site of the Congregational Church, an important historic structure that is no longer extant.
Mature Cedar hedge parallel to Calumet Avenue	Non-contributing compatible	Added after the end of the period of significance in a location that was utilized as a community open space. Represents efforts of C&H to improve the visual character of their holdings/facilitites. Currently provides a buffer screening views of the Calumet Electronics building.
Immature Juniper hedge between Keweenaw History Center and Calumet Electronics	Non-contributing	Situated upon the site where the historic Armory stood. When mature, the hedge may provide a visual screen.

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Landscape Feature	Contributing/ Non-cont.	Rationale
Cedars around the Keweenaw History Center	Contributing	The Cedars were installed at the end of the period of significance as foundation plants and have outgrown that purpose. They no longer reflect the designer's intent. These historic plantings require maintenance and/or replacement to more accurately reflect their original purpose as foundation plantings.
Flag poles in the corridor	Non-contributing	All flagpoles present were added after the end of the period of significance.
Curb-cut and driveway at Keweenaw NHP Headquarters	Non-contributing compatible	Historic access point where a gate was present in the fence to access the crushed stone forecourt ca. 1890s. The materials, character and width have changed.
Mine Street	Contributing	Important historic circulation route.
Black light poles at Keweenaw History Center entrance	Non-contributing compatible	Black posts with historic-style fixtures. Added after the end of the period of significance. The features were selected based upon photos of the fence which once supported carriage lights of this type in this location.
Power poles and overhead utility lines	Non-contributing compatible	Added after the end of the period of significance but help to convey the industrial character of the corridor.
Fire hydrants in the corridor	Non-contributing	Added after the end of the period of significance.
Sidewalks in the middle portion of the Red Jacket Road corridor, northeast side of road.	Non-contributing compatible	Although not historic, the sidewalks reflect a historic pedestrian route that was present during the later portion of the period of significance.
Lawn in the middle portion of the Red Jacket Road corridor.	Non-compatible	Historically, this area contained railroad tracks, exposed dirt, equipment, industrial buildings, and gravel areas utilized for industrial activities.

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Landscape Feature	Contributing/ Non-cont.	Rationale
Parking lot on south side of RJR at Mine Street.	Non-contributing compatible	Although a portion of this area was fenced with turf during most of the period of significance, the unpaved lot reflects the historic industrial character of the corridor.
Curb cuts and parking lots on the northeast side of RJR in the middle portion.	Non-contributing compatible	Historically, this area contained railroad tracks, exposed dirt, equipment, industrial elements, and gravel areas utilized for industrial activities. Although these are no longer present, the unrefined character of the curb-less parking areas reflect a utilitarian approach to development.
National Historic Landmark plaque on concrete base (near Calumet Township Office).	Non-contributing	Added after the end of the period of significance.
Gravel lot and remnant railroad tracks on northwest side of Warehouse No.1	contributing	The railroad tracks were an important feature in the historic landscape. The gravel lot reflects the historic industrial character of the corridor.
Mature Cedars at Coppertown Museum	Contributing	The Cedars were installed at the end of the period of significance as foundation plants and have outgrown that purpose. They no longer reflect the designer's intent. These historic plantings require maintenance and/or replacement to more accurately reflect their original purpose as foundation plantings.
Parking at entrance to Calumet Colosseum	Non-contributing	Not present during historic period.
Freestanding illuminated sign on metal post at Colosseum.	Non-contributing	Not present during historic period.
Mature street trees in western portion of Red Jacket Road Corridor	Contributing	Planted during the period of significance.

Landscape Feature	Contributing/ Non-cont.	Rationale
Ornamental features between Coppertown Museum and Armory Street	Non-contributing	Added as part of the museum complex after the end of the period of significance. These include a cluster of flagpoles, a raised plant bed, portions of tram tracks, mine cars, and brick walkways.
Armory Street	Non-contributing	Not present during historic period.
Mature Cedars at Red Jacket Road Park	Contributing	The Cedars were installed at the end of the period of significance as small-scale ornamental features defining the location of the walkway. Although they may not reflect the designer's intent as small scale plantings, they continue to support the intended experience of pedestrians moving through a walkway defined by vegetation.
Fourth Street intersection with Red Jacket Road	Non-contributing	Not present during historic period.
Mature canopy trees at Red Jacket Road Park	Contributing	Planted during the period of significance as canopy trees.

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1 **South Mine Street Corridor – Existing Conditions and Landscape Analysis**

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3 Existing Conditions – South Mine Street Corridor

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5 The South Mine Street Corridor, illustrated in Figure III-48, is located south of Red Jacket Road
6 and extends along Mine Street to the southwestern portion of the unit (see Figure III-1). South of
7 the Sixth Street Extension, the corridor widens to the west, extending to the western edge of the
8 unit. The corridor contains significant historic buildings and landscape features related to the
9 C&H Mining Company operations. There is also a large area of new development associated
10 with the Sixth Street Extension that is non-contributing. The Mine Street Station development
11 includes a motel, gas station, fast food restaurant, strip mall, department store and grocery store,
12 all surrounding a large parking lot adjacent to the Sixth Street Extension. These developments
13 include large illuminated signs. Finally there are broad open areas used for stockpiling materials
14 and extraction of gravel and dirt at the southwestern portion of the corridor (see Table III-7).

15
16 Analysis – South Mine Street Corridor

17
18 The ability of the South Mine Street Corridor to convey its historical significance has been
19 greatly diminished by the removal of numerous industrial buildings, railroad tracks, utility
20 corridors, stockpiled materials and mining-related activities; therefore, it does not retain historic
21 integrity. Although the corridor includes several significant historic industrial buildings, many
22 more have been removed. There are large gaps between structures where vacant land and
23 volunteer vegetation leave the observer wondering what might have been there previously. The
24 southwestern portion of the character area includes an intensely manipulated landscape that
25 conveys an industrial character; however, it is not representative of the character found within
26 the Calumet unit during the period of significance.

27
28 The construction of the Sixth Street Extension in 1976 was a major impact to the views,
29 circulation and spatial organization of the Calumet Unit. Prior to the extension of Sixth Street,
30 the only access to downtown Calumet through the industrial core was along the historic route of
31 Red Jacket Road. The new road bypasses the historic route between U.S. 41 and downtown
32 Calumet. The new connection is lined with incompatible development that does not reflect the
33 historic character of the Calumet Unit. It has created a wide, fast route through town that is
34 confusing for visitors who come to visit the historic community. In addition, the large buildings,
35 signs, parking lot and lighting associated with the 1995 Mine Street Station development (located
36 on the west side of the Sixth Street Extension) are highly visible from locations within the South
37 Mine Street Corridor. These views impact the historic character of the corridor.

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Next page:

Figure III- 59: South Mine Street Corridor, Existing Conditions (source: QEA)

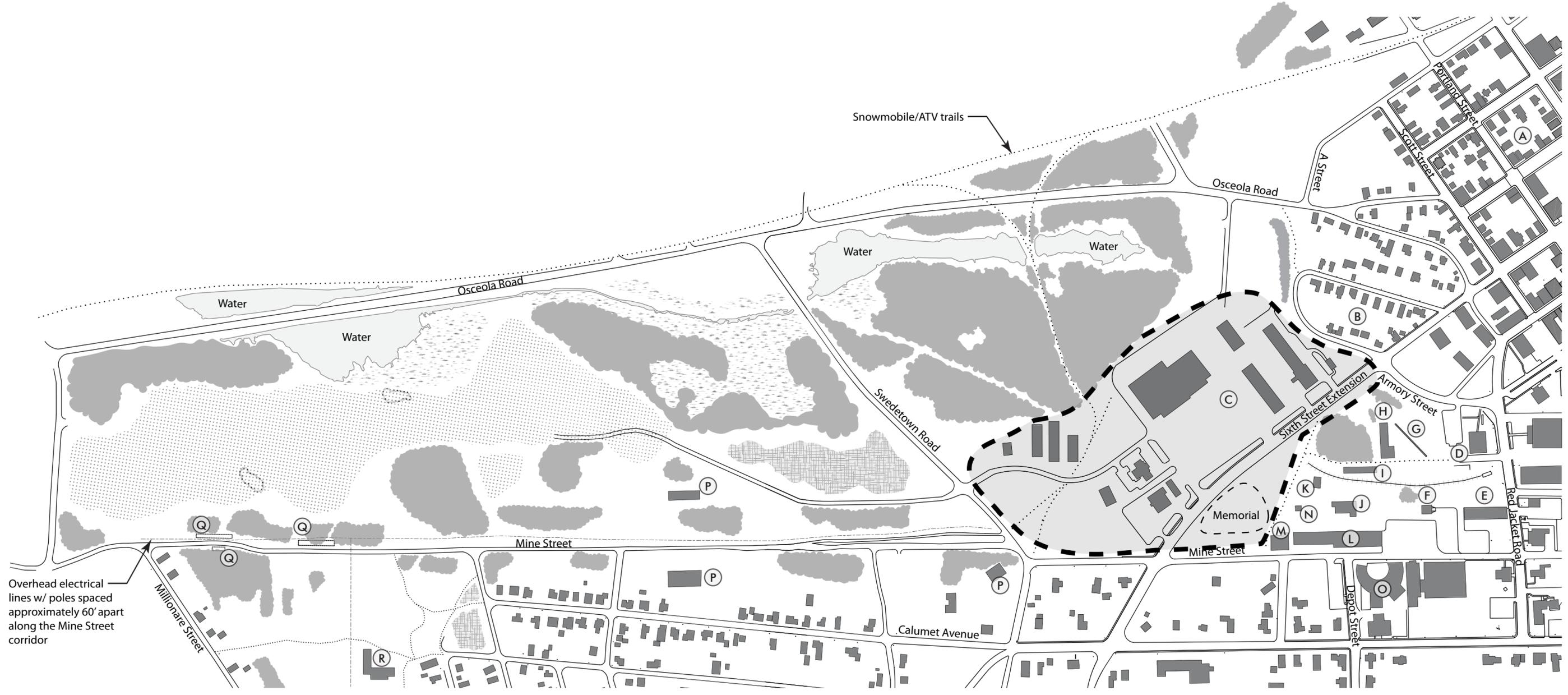
Sources for Figure III-59: South Mine Street Corridor, Existing Conditions

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

Calumet Unit

Keweenaw National Historical Park
Cultural Landscape Report & Environmental Assessment

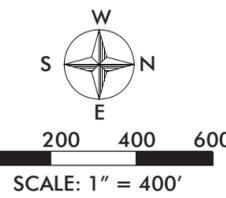
South Mine Street Corridor Existing Conditions



- Legend**
- (A) Village of Red Jacket (Now Calumet)
 - (B) Newtown Housing Location
 - (C) Mine Street Station
 - (D) Coppertown Museum
 - (E) C&H Warehouse No. 1
 - (F) Man Engine House
 - (G) C&H Stone Retaining Wall
 - (H) C&H Pattern Storage Warehouse
 - (I) Sand Storage
 - (J) C&H Blacksmith Shop
 - (K) Hecla Mine Captain's Office
 - (L) C&H Machine Shop
 - (M) Calumet Township Volunteer Fire Dept.
 - (N) C&H Railroad Shack
 - (O) Calumet Electronics
 - (P) Remnant of Industrial Building
 - (Q) Foundation of Industrial Building
 - (R) Osceola No.13 Dryhouse & Warehouse
- Key**
- Buildings
 - Railroad Tracks
 - Industrial Materials/Foundations
 - Informal Unpaved Roads
 - Woodland
 - Understory Vegetation
 - Wetlands
 - Rock Piles
 - Overhead Power Lines
 - Resource Extraction Area
 - New Development

Overhead electrical lines w/ poles spaced approximately 60' apart along the Mine Street corridor

Snowmobile/ATV trails



Map Notes

- Plan sources are provided in the adjacent CLR narrative.

Created/Revised
September 2012



Figure III-59

1 **Table III-7: Buildings, South Mine Street Corridor**

Map Key	Building	Figure #	Contributing/ Non-contributing	Rationale
D	C&H Pattern Shop / Coppertown Mining Museum	III-54	Contributing	Built as part of C&H Mining Company operations.
E	C&H Warehouse No. 1	III-56	Contributing	Built as part of C&H Mining Company operations.
F	C&H Man Engine House / Warehouse No.3	III-60	Contributing	Part of C&H mining operations.
G	C&H Stone Retaining Wall	III-61	Contributing	1909, part of C&H mining operations.
H	C&H Pattern Storage Warehouse	III-62	Contributing	1909, part of C&H mining operations.
I	C&H Sand Storage	III-63	contributing	Part of C&H mining operations.
J	C&H Locomotive Shop	III-64	Contributing	Part of C&H mining operations.
K	C&H Mine Captain's Office	III-68	Contributing	C&H Mine Captain's Office during period of significance.
L	C&H Machine Shop	III-66	Contributing	Original built ca. 1882, altered 1907 and 1911. Used to repair large equipment, including mining skips and trams.
M	Hecla Fire Station	III-67	contributing	Part of C&H mining operations.
N	C&H Railroad Shack	III-65	Contributing	Part of C&H mining operations.
O	C&H Round House	III-69	Contributing	Built 1888 to service locomotives. Additions in 1902 and 1907. Altered ca. 2000 for Calumet Electronics Corporation headquarters.

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Figure III- 60: C&H Man Engine House/Warehouse No. 3, 2011 (source: QEA 08453)



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Figure III- 61: C&H Stone retaining wall, facing southeast. The parking lot in the foreground is the site where the Foundry stood, 2010 (source: QEA 0545)



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Figure III- 62: C&H Pattern Storage Warehouse, 2010 (source: QEA 0545)



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Figure III- 63: C&H Sand Storage facing northeast, 2011 (source: QEA 09013)



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Figure III- 64: C&H Locomotive Shop (in vegetation), 2011 (source: QEA 09297)



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Figure III- 65: C&H Railroad Shack, 2011 (source: QEA 09303)

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Figure III- 66: C&H Machine Shop, 2011 (source: QEA 09456)



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Figure III- 67: Hecla Fire Station, M, 2011 (source: QEA 09463)



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Figure III- 68: C&H Mine Captain's Office, 2011 (source: QEA 09303)



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Figure III- 69: C&H Round House (source: <http://keweenawfreeguide.com/ch-roundhouse/>, accessed 25 March 2011)

1 **Agassiz Park – Existing Conditions and Landscape Analysis**

2
3 Existing Conditions – Agassiz Park

4
5 Agassiz Park is located in the north central portion of the Calumet unit (see Figure III-1).
6 Although larger historically, the area known as Agassiz Park today is bounded by a parking lot
7 adjacent to Fourth Street on the west and Park Avenue on the south and east. The northern park
8 edge is defined by a parking lot for Louie’s Super Foods grocery store and a chain link fence that
9 identifies the boundary between the park and the adjacent school athletic fields. Buildings in and
10 adjacent to the park are listed in Table III-9. Landscape features in the park are addressed in
11 Table III-10 and illustrated in Figures III-76 and III-77. Photographs of existing conditions at
12 Agassiz Park are provided in Figures III-78 through III-85.

13
14 The park contains features that reflect the historic design and implementation of the park as well
15 as non-historic features that have been added since the end of the period of significance. The
16 features that contribute to the historic significance of the park include three crushed stone paths,
17 canopy trees lining the paths, and the surrounding lawn.

18
19 Deciduous trees present in the park today include two paper birch, six red oak, and sixty-one red
20 maple. The sizes and conditions of the trees in the park are described in table III-10. Of the
21 trees present, all of the birch and oak and seventy-two percent of the maples are mature.⁵ Most
22 of the trees in the park are in need of pruning. The extreme environmental conditions in Calumet
23 and the compacted soil throughout the park are stressing the trees and lawn. The lawn includes
24 large areas of bare patches.

25
26 A fence extends along the eastern edge of the historic boundary of the park (on the eastern side
27 of the Park Place Townhouses and the Park Place Senior Housing Complex). The fence is
28 bordered on its western side by a linear planting of mixed species including cedar, juniper, pine,
29 and columnar poplars. This vegetative border reflects Manning’s design, which indicates a
30 vegetative border around the eastern, northern and portion of the western side of the park.

31
32 The C-L-K Schools athletic fields are enclosed by a chain link fence that also is lined with trees.
33 The athletic field is consistent with Manning’s plan. The fence and row of trees are not, as
34 Manning indicated a row of trees along Elm Street instead.

35
36 Other elements in the park include a basketball court, bike pump track, horseshoe pits, and
37 restroom building, all located in the northwest corner of the park. These features have been
38 added since the end of the period of significance. While they reflect Manning’s concept of
39 active recreation in the park, their placement and relationships to other features do not reflect an
40 overall organization, as presented by Manning. Their incremental placement is obvious and
41 detracts from the historic character of the park.

42
43 A sloped sidewalk provides a pedestrian connection between Agassiz Park and the C-L-K
44 Schools property. The school property includes several historic C&H buildings, a large parking

⁵ Trees over eight inches diameter at breast height are considered to be mature in the Calumet environment. This includes forty-four of the maples.

1 lot, storage sheds, playground, community garden, and athletic field. The C-L-K Schools
2 building complex includes a recent addition that overlays a portion of Mine Street. This addition
3 severed the Mine Street corridor and makes it difficult to understand the relationship of the C&H
4 Superior Boiler House related to the other historic industrial buildings in this area. The C&H
5 Dry House and Drill Shop are located near Agassiz Park and can be viewed from within the park.
6

7 **Analysis – Agassiz Park**
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9 The property known today as Agassiz Park contained a village commons used for grazing
10 livestock during the early portion of the period of significance (see Figures III-70-73). In 1881 a
11 fence enclosed the entire area, keeping livestock from wandering (see Figure III-71). By 1886
12 pedestrian paths connected the downtown commercial district with the C&H mine site through
13 the park, a railroad track was present at the northwestern portion of the parcel, materials were
14 being stockpiled along the eastern edge of the site, and a fence had been added to enclose a
15 baseball field at the north end of the property (see Figures III-72 and 73). The property was
16 associated with sports, recreation, and leisure events for many years prior to the 1913-1914
17 strike, when a tent camp was established on the site for the Michigan militiamen who were
18 encamped in Calumet to subdue violence. The existing landscape does not retain integrity for
19 this early period.
20

21 In 1917, landscape architect Warren Manning developed a master plan for a community park and
22 memorial to Alexander Agassiz. Key features of the plan were implemented, including the
23 radial, tree-lined paths, lawns, memorial statue with surrounding ornamental gardens, and
24 vegetative buffers around the eastern, northern, and western boundaries of the park. The park
25 was maintained by C&H through the early 1950s. Once the company discontinued maintaining
26 the park it entered a period of neglect and incremental change. The Village of Calumet
27 maintains the park today however inadequate funding has resulted in this maintenance being
28 very limited.
29

30 Since the end of the period of significance, portions of the park have been developed for other
31 uses. Features located on the property that was once part of the park include two commercial
32 businesses, school athletic fields, townhouses, apartment buildings, a road and nine parking lots.
33 The development of these elements within the area that was once part of the park has had a
34 considerable impact on the integrity of the park. Most damaging is the absence of the memorial
35 statue of Agassiz—the original focus of the design. Portions of the three main radial paths
36 remain; however, they were truncated by the construction of Park Avenue and no longer
37 converge at a central point. Mature trees present at the site today include red maple, red oak and
38 white birch. Although the allees are clearly visible, and each is dominated by a single species,
39 alternate species are interspersed irregularly along the rows. A non-contributing curved path
40 parallels the curve of Park Avenue and connects the three radial paths. Parking lots and a public
41 restroom have been added at the western side of the park. Other non-contributing elements
42 include a bike pump track, basketball court, horseshoe pits and a grocery store at the
43 northwestern corner of the property.
44

45 Despite the intense impacts to integrity that have been suffered, the park remains recognizable
46 and its significance is of great importance to the history of the community. In Calumet, the
47 physical landscape of the overall community provides fascinating tangible examples of the

1 complex relationship between the C&H Mining Company and the Village of Red
2 Jacket/Calumet. Agassiz Park is one of the most compelling of these. Portions of the historic
3 land use, circulation patterns, spatial organization, views, and vegetation of the park are still
4 apparent today. The portion of the park that remains retains integrity of location, setting,
5 association, and design.

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Figure III- 70: Detail of Calumet Commons, (future site of Agassiz Park) from Birds eye view of Calumet, Hecla and Red Jacket, 1871. (source: NPS, Keweenaw NHP, Non-KEWE Collection).



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Figure III- 71: Detail of Calumet Commons, (future site of Agassiz Park) from Birds Eye View of Calumet, Hecla and Red Jacket, 1881. (source: NPS, Keweenaw NHP, Non-KEWE Collection)



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2 **Figure III- 72: Southern Portion of Calumet Commons, (future site of Agassiz Park) from**
3 **Calumet location, facing west, ca.1885.** (source: NPS, Keweenaw NHP, Curto Collection,
4 Book 12, #006)
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6
7 **Figure III- 73: Northern portion of Calumet Commons (future site of Agassiz Park),**
8 **viewed from smokestack at Calumet, ca. 1885.** (source: NPS, Keweenaw NHP, Curto
9 Collection, Album 5, #019)
10