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2 **Figure III- 93: Calumet Theater, 2010** (source: QEA P9220162)  
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5 **Figure III- 94: Shute's Bar (Marco Curto's Saloon), 2010** (source: QEA P9220159 )



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**Figure III- 95: Sterk Block, 2010** (source: QEA P9220104)



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**Figure III- 96: New Ryan Block, 2011** (source: Keweenaw NHP)



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2 **Figure III- 97: Michigan House Hotel, 2010** (source: QEA 6629)  
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5 **Figure III- 98: Coppo Block, 2010** (source: QEA 6652)  
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**Figure III- 99: Vertin Brothers Department Store, 2010** (source: QEA P9220142)



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**Figure III- 100: The Kinsman Block, 2010** (source: QEA 6583)

1 **Railroad/Recreational Corridor- Existing Conditions and Landscape Analysis**

2 **Existing Conditions – Railroad/Recreational Corridor**

3  
4 The Calumet Railroad corridor, illustrated in Figure III-101, is located at the northern and  
5 western edges of the unit, between the Village of Calumet and the Yellow Jacket housing  
6 location (see Figure III-1). The corridor also extends beyond the unit boundary to the north and  
7 parallels Spruce Street in an easterly direction to Waterworks Street. The corridor includes a  
8 former railroad right-of-way is a State of Michigan snowmobile and ORV trail. The trail is  
9 roughly graded and surfaced with gravel and dirt. There are many large potholes and  
10 irregularities along the route. The trail passes under a former railroad crossing at the southwest  
11 corner of the corridor and continues, connecting to a trail that parallels Osceola Road to the  
12 south. The edges of the corridor include volunteer vegetation and industrial artifacts.

13  
14 **Analysis – Railroad/Recreational Corridor**

15  
16 The Calumet Railroad corridor was historically a route that connected to the north and south as  
17 part of a regional industrial transportation network. The conversion of many regional historic  
18 railroad corridors to snowmobile and all terrain vehicle trails has preserved aspects of the historic  
19 transportation routes. As a portion of a larger railroad corridor system, the parcel retains the  
20 ability to convey its historical significance therefore it retains integrity of location, setting and  
21 feeling. However, integrity has been diminished by the removal of key elements and activities  
22 from the historic period. The tracks, trains, and associated features have been removed therefore  
23 the site does not retain integrity of design, materials or workmanship. Association is the direct  
24 link between an important historic activity and the historic property. The loss of active railroad  
25 operations and small-scale landscape features within the railroad corridor has resulted in the loss  
26 of integrity of association.

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1 **Next page:**

2 **Figure III- 101: Railroad/Recreational Corridor, Existing Conditions (source: QEA)**

3

4 **Sources for Figure III-101: Railroad/Recreational Corridor, Existing Conditions**

5 • Aerial Photography, 2002, NPS

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

7

8

9

# Calumet Unit

Keweenaw National Historical Park  
Cultural Landscape Report & Environmental Assessment

## Railroad/Recreational Corridor Existing Conditions

### Legend

- (A) Mineral Range Depot
- (B) Historic Railroad Overpass

### Key

- Calumet Unit Boundary
- Rough turf and gravel
- State ATV/snowmobile route
- Informal ATV/snowmobile route
- Vegetation
- 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.

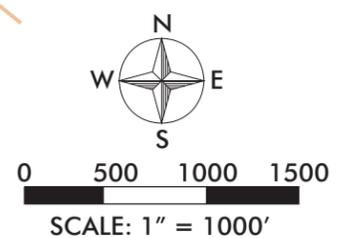
Created/Revised

September 2012



QUINN EVANS  
ARCHITECTS

Figure III-101



1 **Table III-14: Buildings, Railroad / Recreational Corridor**

Map Key	Building	Figure #	Contributing/ Non-contributing	Rationale
A	Mineral Range Railroad Depot	III-102	Contributing	Important transportation hub during the period of significance.
B	Railroad overpass	III-103	Contributing	Part of industrial circulation system during period of significance.

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5 **Figure III- 102: Mineral Range Railroad Depot, East elevation, 2010** (source: QEA  
6 P92303P9230319)



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8 **Figure III- 103: Railroad overpass, 2010** (source: QEA 7383)

1 **North Mine Street- Existing Conditions and Landscape Analysis**

2 **Existing Conditions – North Mine Street**

3  
4 The North Mine Street Area is located north of Red Jacket Road, east of Agassiz Park, and west  
5 of U.S. 41/Calumet Avenue. The area includes several historic industrial buildings and is  
6 currently dominated by the CLK School buildings, parking lot, play ground, and athletic field.  
7 Extant historic industrial structures include the C&H Warehouse No.2, C&H Dry House, C&H  
8 Drill Shop, C&H Gear House, C&H Superior Boiler House, and the historic portion of the school  
9 (see Figures III-104 through III-112).

10  
11 **Analysis – Railroad/Recreational Corridor**

12  
13 The North Mine Street area historically included a highly active mining operation with a dense  
14 complex of large scale industrial buildings, train tracks, stock piles of materials, and equipment.  
15 The extant historic industrial buildings contribute to the integrity of this location however the  
16 school additions have impacted the area. The construction of an addition to the school over a  
17 portion of Mine Street interrupts the historic corridor and the relationships between various  
18 historic buildings. This area retains integrity of location and partial integrity of materials and  
19 workmanship due to the presence of intact extant mining buildings. Integrity of design, setting  
20 and feeling have been diminished due to additions of new buildings and parking areas including  
21 changes to patterns of circulation, views, topography, and small scale features. Association is  
22 the direct link between an important historic activity and the historic property. The loss of active  
23 industrial operations and small-scale landscape features associated with those activities has  
24 resulted in the loss of integrity of association.  
25  
26



27  
28 **Figure III- 104: C-L-K Schools parking lot facing south, and north elevation of C&H**  
29 **Warehouse No. 2 (center of image) and Calumet Colosseum (right of image), 2010** (source:  
30 QEA 6668)

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**Figure III- 105: C&H No. 2 Dry House, 2010** (source: QEA 0562)



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**Figure III- 106: Drill Shop, 2010** (source: <http://sites.google.com/site/coppercountrycurlingclub/about-us/the-drill-house>, accessed 25 March 2011)



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**Figure III- 107: C-L-K Schools parking lot, facing southeast, and C&H Gear House, 2010**  
(source: QEA 6662)



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**Figure III- 108: C-L-K Schools, northeast corner, 2010** (source: QEA P9240040)



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**Figure III- 109: C-L-K Schools, northwest corner, 2010** (source: QEA P9240030)



1  
2 **Figure III- 110: C-L-K Schools, west elevation, 2010** (source: QEA 6660)  
3



4  
5 **Figure III- 111: Superior Boilerhouse, 2010** (source: QEA P9240042)  
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7  
8 **Figure III- 112: Calumet No. 3 Shaft** (source:  
9 <http://www.coppercountryexplorer.com/category/calumet-hecla-mine/> accessed 25 March 2011)

1 **Housing Locations – Existing Conditions and Landscape Analysis**

2 Existing Conditions – Housing Locations

3  
4 Housing locations in Calumet are residential neighborhoods that were originally developed to  
5 provide housing for mine workers and their families. The housing locations completely within  
6 the Calumet unit include Blue Jacket and Newtown (see Figure III-113). Some housing  
7 locations are partially within the boundaries Calumet unit. These include the Calumet housing  
8 location, Yellow Jacket, Hecla, Raymbaultown, and a very small portion of Osceola (formerly  
9 Opechee). Several historic housing locations and residential neighborhoods are adjacent to the  
10 Calumet unit, these include: Albion, Red Jacket Shaft, Tamarack, Tamarack Heights,  
11 Swedetown, Florida, and the Village of Laurium. Although not within the unit, these  
12 neighborhoods were developed to provide housing for mine workers and other residents during  
13 the period of significance. The housing locations surround the industrial core of the unit and  
14 contain extensive historic residences and associated landscape features including streets, yards,  
15 out buildings, and vegetation.

16  
17 These historic housing locations are also current residential neighborhoods. The present  
18 residents use their homes and yards to support their day to day lives and often find it necessary to  
19 make changes to accommodate current needs. The housing locations today present a range of  
20 historic integrity and conditions. Some have been updated to improve occupant comfort at the  
21 expense of historic integrity while others are occupied but need improvements. Others are  
22 vacant and dilapidated. Overall, the resources related to worker housing provide valuable  
23 information about the historic conditions of the Calumet unit.

24  
25 The housing locations in and near the Village of Calumet (including Blue Jacket, Red Jacket,  
26 Newtown and Yellow Jacket Housing Locations and Village of Calumet (formerly Red Jacket),  
27 are aligned with a grid that corresponds to compass coordinates. Numbered streets are oriented  
28 north-south and named streets are oriented east-west. The street grid is tight, creating square  
29 blocks in the southern portion of this area and rectangular blocks to the north. The core of this  
30 area is the Downtown Commercial District, where two, three, and four-story commercial and  
31 professional office buildings are aligned adjacent to the sidewalks that parallel the streets. Many  
32 of these buildings include residential use in the upper floors. Buildings share adjoining walls, or  
33 are closely spaced. In some areas buildings have been removed and vacant lots are present  
34 between structures. The remaining housing locations within the project area are aligned along  
35 the northeast/southwest diagonal grid that reflects the development of the C&H Mining  
36 Company’s operations. These properties tend to include blocks that are longer in a  
37 northeast/southwest orientation with short blocks on the perpendicular streets.

38  
39 Throughout the project area, housing locations are predominately occupied by single-family  
40 residences that include small yards. Typical outbuildings are garages and sheds. Street  
41 conditions vary. Some contain curbs and gutters while others have no defined edges. Many  
42 include lawn terraces, street trees, sidewalks, driveways, and consistent building set-backs. On  
43 several streets the building set-back is utilized for parallel parking, rather than lawns or terraces.

1            *Analysis – Housing Locations*  
2

3     The housing locations associated with the Calumet unit are extensive and of great significance.  
4     Company housing locations portray the theme of corporate paternalism and serve as reminders of  
5     the day to day conditions of the lives of people who worked for the mining company. The  
6     historic housing locations in the Calumet area include an extensive collection of examples of  
7     housing developed by the mining company and individual speculators for workers. Standard  
8     house plans were frequently used to efficiently construct entire streets or blocks at one time. This  
9     approach resulted in a uniformity of housing types in clusters throughout the area. The majority  
10    of the houses were constructed for single families of wood-frame construction and exposed stone  
11    foundations. Most are one and one-half to two and one-half stories high and roof lines are  
12    typically gable, but sections including gambrel roofs are present and a few salt boxes. The  
13    consistency of the rooflines creates rhythms along the streets that are distinct and important to  
14    the integrity of the neighborhoods.<sup>6</sup>  
15

16    This cultural landscape report is not meant to provide an extensive analysis of the housing  
17    locations. Rather, it presents an introduction to the resources as they relate to the overall  
18    Calumet unit of Keweenaw National Historical Park. The Keweenaw NHP Advisory  
19    Commission is currently overseeing a historic resource survey that is focused on the four  
20    counties of the Keweenaw Peninsula (Baraga, Houghton, Ontonagon, and Keweenaw). The  
21    survey, together with research and documentation conducted previously, will provide a  
22    comprehensive basis for analysis of the relative significance and integrity of the housing  
23    locations in the region, including those associated with the Calumet unit.  
24

25    A workshop focused on housing preservation issues in the Keweenaw was conducted in 1995  
26    and the resulting unpublished report includes helpful information for considering the historic  
27    integrity of housing locations in Calumet. It indicates that “one of the most distinctive  
28    characteristics of the Keweenaw area’s housing is that it remains in-situ; it has not been moved  
29    around, as housing in comparable Lake Superior mining areas has been.” The original, historic,  
30    pattern of development is a key characteristic when considering integrity of housing locations.<sup>7</sup>  
31    Important landscape features include outbuildings, front setbacks from the streets, and yards and  
32    gardens. Although fences were prevalent historically, most have been removed. The current  
33    approach to snow removal makes maintenance of fences very difficult.  
34

35    During the historic period, the mining company directed the appearance of the houses they  
36    owned but as the homes moved into private ownership a wider diversity of approaches to the  
37    exterior appearance of the houses evolved. “Houses were enlarged with additions, and various  
38    cosmetic changes were made. Typical patterns of modification are easily discernable today. In  
39    fact, the original, uniform character of the houses heightens the appreciation of subsequent  
40    changes. Because of the commonalities of massing, setback and roof shape, the physical  
41    evolution of a single house—and an entire streetscape—from its original form can easily be  
42    deduced. For this reason, individual cosmetic changes may be less detrimental than they would  
43    be in other residential contexts.”<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> Housing Preservation Issues Workshop, Keweenaw National Historical Park, 1995. (unpublished)

<sup>7</sup> Housing Preservation Issues Workshop, Keweenaw National Historical Park, 1995. (unpublished)

<sup>8</sup> Housing Preservation Issues Workshop, Keweenaw National Historical Park, 1995. (unpublished)