

CHAPTER V:
RECOMMENDED LANDSCAPE TREATMENT

Chapter V: Recommended Landscape Treatment

Overview

Recommendations for the treatment of the historic landscapes within the Calumet Unit of Keweenaw National Historical Park are provided in this chapter at two scales. At a broad scale, general management recommendations are provided for the overall Calumet Unit, Village of Calumet and Civic and Commercial Historic District, Osceola No.13 site, South Mine Street corridor, Calumet Railroad / Recreational corridor, and Historic Housing Locations within the Unit. At a more detailed scale, conceptual design recommendations are provided for the Red Jacket Road corridor and Agassiz Park. Features shown on the plans are conceptual, providing general locations and layouts. Specific locations and layouts for proposed features need to be developed at schematic and detailed levels prior to implementation of the recommendations. Design and management alternatives for property owned by the National Park Service are more detailed than those related to privately owned land. It is recommended that the NPS and their partners work with other land owners to achieve the design and management goals.

Herein, “management issues” are concerns or needs identified related to landscape treatment in the early phases of the project. “Treatment guidelines” address the management issues by providing recommendations for design and management of the landscapes.

The recommended treatments were selected by evaluating several treatment alternatives to determine the environmentally preferable and NPS recommended alternative. All of the treatment alternatives are described in Appendix A: Landscape Treatment Alternatives. Development and consideration of treatment alternatives for the Calumet Unit is organized by landscape characteristics related to the overall unit, followed by those addressing the landscape character areas within the unit. In the current chapter, the Calumet Unit landscape treatment guidelines are those presented in Appendix A as “Calumet Unit landscape treatment guidelines common to all alternatives.” These include management issues and treatment guidelines that address the overall issues, views, vegetation, landscape interpretation, and archeological resources within the Calumet Unit. The recommended treatment alternatives for the Calumet Civic and Commercial Historic District, Osceola No. 13 site, South Mine Street corridor, Railroad / Recreational corridor, and Historic Housing Locations, are each described in Appendix A as treatment alternative B. The recommended treatment alternatives for the Red Jacket Road Corridor and Agassiz Park are both described in Appendix A as treatment alternative C. The environmentally preferable alternative (also the recommended alternative) was identified through an analysis of environmental impacts associated with each alternative (see Table A-3). Table A-3 is a condensed presentation of the detailed analysis and conclusions of potential impacts provided in Appendix B: Impacts from Treatment Alternatives / Environmental Consequences.

- 1 contribute to the C&H Mining Company National Historic Landmark district. If so,
2 amend the National Historic Landmark district nomination to expand the boundary.
3 5. Finalize the boundary of the Calumet Unit of Keweenaw National Historical Park.

Calumet Unit Views (Management Issues)

5 This section includes a list of management issues related to views in the Calumet Unit identified
6 by stakeholders and the project team.

- 7 1. Significant and threatened views need to be identified.
8 2. Recommendations for maintaining or restoring important views are needed.

Calumet Unit Views (Treatment Guidelines)

10 Treatment guidelines addressing views topics that are not addressed in the guidelines focused on
11 landscape character areas are included in this section. These are presented in Appendix A as
12 Calumet Unit Views Treatment Guidelines common to all alternatives. Treatment guidelines
13 related to views for specific landscape character areas are provided in the following sections
14 addressing the Osceola No. 13 site, South Mine Street Corridor, Railroad / Recreational
15 Corridor, Village of Calumet and Civic and Commercial Historic District, and historic housing
16 locations within the Calumet Unit.

- 17
18 1. Preserve or enhance significant views into and within the Calumet Unit.
19 a. Interpret the view of Calumet from near the Swedetown watertower. Consider
20 installing an interpretive wayside with historic photographs overlooking Calumet
21 from this vantage and interpretive text explaining the relationship between the
22 current view and the historic view.
23 b. Enhance visual cues along the industrial corridor and interpret the historic
24 activities. Visual cues consist of historic industrial buildings and landscape
25 features including church steeples, the C&H Superior smokestack, the C&H
26 dryhouse, street alignments and related buildings, and remnants of railroad tracks.
27 c. Develop / strengthen visual connections for the following significant and
28 threatened views:
29 i. Red Jacket Road and Mine Street;
30 ii. The Union Building/Keweenaw NHP Visitor Center and Red Jacket Road;
31 iii. The Union Building/ Keweenaw NHP Visitor Center and Agassiz Park;
32 iv. The Union Building/ Keweenaw NHP Visitor Center and downtown
33 Calumet;
34 v. Red Jacket Road Corridor and Temple Square;
35 vi. Red Jacket Road Corridor and Calumet Avenue;
36 vii. Downtown Calumet and Agassiz Park;
37 viii. Downtown Calumet and the Depot;
38 ix. Osceola No. 13 and the Superior smokestack;
39 x. Historic housing locations and adjacent historic areas.
40 d. Strengthen or preserve views within historic housing locations.
41 2. Enhance visual buffers between significant historic landscapes and non-compatible
42 development.
43 3. Mitigate negative views by enhancing the appearance of the areas viewed, or screening
44 undesirable views.
45 4. Consider additional views as issues related to managing the Calumet landscape arise.

1 ***Calumet Unit Vegetation (Management Issues)***

2 This section includes a list of management issues related to vegetation in the Calumet Unit
3 identified by stakeholders and the project team.

- 4 1. Existing vegetation impacts historic resources in some locations and, if not managed,
5 vegetation will continue to encroach on the historic landscape and compromise the
6 historic setting.
- 7 2. Keweenaw NHP needs guidance regarding managing, maintaining and/or replacing
8 historic vegetation and, where it is appropriate, to remove vegetation that impacts the
9 integrity of the historic landscape, including invasive non-native vegetation.

10 ***Calumet Unit Vegetation (Treatment Guidelines)***

11 Treatment guidelines addressing vegetation that are not addressed in the guidelines focused on
12 landscape character areas are included in this section. These are presented in Appendix A as
13 Calumet Unit Vegetation Treatment Guidelines common to all alternatives. Vegetation
14 treatment guidelines for specific landscape character areas are provided in the following sections
15 addressing the Osceola No. 13 site, South Mine Street Corridor, Railroad / Recreational
16 Corridor, Village of Calumet and Civic and Commercial Historic District, and historic housing
17 locations within the Calumet Unit.

- 18 1. Remove non-contributing woody vegetation that impacts historic resources, including
19 views.
- 20 2. Preserve contributing vegetation. Consider developing a historic vegetation maintenance
21 plan.
- 22 3. Environmental conditions result in slow growth rates for trees in Calumet. When
23 possible, throughout the unit preserve mature trees unless they are impacting other
24 resource.
- 25 4. Discourage the spread of invasive or noxious species within the Calumet Unit. An
26 invasive species is a plant whose presence is likely to cause economic or environmental
27 harm or harm to human health.
- 28 5. Table A-1 provides a list of federal noxious weeds and indicates if they have been
29 identified in Houghton County or Keweenaw County. Although some of the plants have
30 not been identified in the area, the entire list is included since the nature of these plants is
31 to spread quickly. All of the plants on the list should be removed when possible. These
32 plants should not be planted in the landscape.
- 33
- 34

1 **Table A-1: Federal Noxious Weeds (* indicates the plant is also a Michigan Noxious**
 2 **Weed)**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Present in Houghton County	Present in Keweenaw County
<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	Velvetleaf		
<i>Allium vineale</i>	Field Garlic		
<i>Avena fatua</i>	Wild Oats	Y	
<i>Barbarea vulgaris*</i>	Yellow Rocket	Y	Y
<i>Berteroa incana*</i>	Hoary Alyssum		
<i>Brassica juncea</i>	Indian Mustard		Y
<i>Brassica nigra*</i>	Black Mustard		Y
<i>Cardaria draba</i>	Hoary Cress		
<i>Cardaria pubescens</i>	White-Top		
<i>Carduus acanthoides*</i>	Plumeless Thistle		
<i>Carduus nutans*</i>	Musk Thistle		
<i>Centaurea maculosa*</i>	Spotted Bluet	Y	Y
<i>Centaurea repens</i>	Russian Knapweed		
<i>Cirsium arvense*</i>	Canadian-Thistle	Y	Y
<i>Cirsium vulgare*</i>	Bull-Thistle	Y	Y
<i>Convolvulus arvensis*</i>	Field Bindweed	Y	Y
<i>Cuscuta epilinum</i>	Flax Dodder		
<i>Cuscuta epithymum</i>	Clover Dodder		
<i>Datura stramonium</i>	Jimson-Weed		
<i>Daucus carota*</i>	Queen-Anne's-Lace	Y	Y
<i>Euphorbia esula*</i>	Leafy Spurge	Y	
<i>Galega officinalis</i>	Professor-Weed		
<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	Giant Hogweed		
<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	Ivy-Leaved Morning Glory		
<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	Common Morning Glory		
<i>Ipomoea xmultifida</i>	Cardinal Climber		
<i>Ipomopsis rubra</i>	Standing-Cypress		
<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>	Hyssop Loosestrife		
<i>Lythrum salicaria*</i>	Purple Loosestrife	Y	Y
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	English Plantain	Y	
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	Wild Radish		
<i>Rumex crispus*</i>	Curly Dock	Y	Y
<i>Solanum carolinense*</i>	Horse Nettle	Y	
<i>Solanum dulcamara*</i>	Bittersweet Nightshade	Y	Y

Scientific Name	Common Name	Present in Houghton County	Present in Keweenaw County
<i>Solanum physalifolium</i> (s. <i>sarachoides</i>)*	Hairy Nightshade		
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i> (s. <i>uliginosus</i>)	Perennial Sow Thistle	Y	
<i>Sorghum halepense</i> *	Johnson Grass		
<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>	Penny Cress	Y	Y
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	Caltrop		
<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	Common Cocklebur		

1 Sources: Michigan Invasive Plants Council (<http://invasiveplantsmi.org>) and the Michigan State
 2 University Extension lists of plants in Keweenaw and Houghton Counties
 3 (<http://michigansaf.org/ForestInfo/MSUElibrary/CountyPlantLists>).
 4
 5
 6
 7

1 ***Calumet Unit Landscape Interpretation (Management Issues)***

2 This section includes a list of management issues related to landscape interpretation in the
3 Calumet Unit identified by stakeholders and the project team.

- 4 1. A cohesive, unit-wide visitor experience needs to be identified and endorsed by
5 Keweenaw NHP, the Advisory Commission, and the Keweenaw Heritage Sites.
- 6 2. Interpretive opportunities to convey landscape significance and Keweenaw NHP purpose
7 need to be identified.
- 8 3. A stronger approach, arrival and entry sequence needs to be defined to help visitors
9 experience the Unit and Keweenaw NHP as a whole.

10 ***Calumet Unit Landscape Interpretation (Treatment Guidelines)***

11 Throughout the Calumet Unit, landscape resources that provide interpretive opportunities to
12 convey the significance of the region and the purpose of Keweenaw NHP are extensive. The
13 majority of these resources are owned by entities other than the National Park Service. All of the
14 treatment guidelines require close consultation and approval by the property owners. Treatment
15 guidelines addressing landscape interpretation that are not addressed in the guidelines focused on
16 landscape character areas are included in this section. These are presented in Appendix A as
17 Calumet Unit Landscape Interpretation Treatment Guidelines common to all alternatives. The
18 CLR provides recommendations for visitor interactions with the landscape throughout the unit.
19 Interpretation treatment guidelines for landscape character areas are provided in the following
20 sections addressing the Osceola No. 13 site, South Mine Street Corridor, Railroad / Recreational
21 Corridor, Village of Calumet and Civic and Commercial Historic District, and historic housing
22 locations within the Calumet Unit. More specific recommendations are provided for the Red
23 Jacket Road Corridor and Agassiz Park.

- 24
- 25 1. The CLR provides recommendations for interpretive opportunities to convey landscape
26 significance and Keweenaw NHP purpose.
- 27 2. Treatment recommendations for the Red Jacket Road Corridor provide improvements to
28 the approach, arrival and entry sequence for visitors.
- 29 3. Interpretation of the Italian Hall landscape will increase understanding of the meaning of
30 this site for visitors.
- 31 4. Preserve and interpret the Superior smokestack and Osceola No.13 shaft house as the two
32 tallest extant elements in the Unit.
- 33
- 34
- 35

1 ***Calumet Unit Archeological Resources (Management Issues)***

2 This section includes a list of management issues related to archeological resources identified by
3 stakeholders and the project team.

- 4 1. There is no comprehensive Archeological Inventory of Keweenaw NHP. The Calumet
5 Unit has a high potential to yield new information regarding the historic industrial
6 activities that occurred during the period of significance as well as pre-industrial/pre-
7 contact mining activities. More information regarding the archeological resources is
8 needed.

9 ***Calumet Unit Archeological Resources (Treatment Guidelines)***

10 Treatment guidelines addressing archeological resources that are not addressed in the guidelines
11 focused on landscape character areas are included in this section. These are presented in
12 Appendix A as Calumet Unit Archeological Resources Treatment Guidelines common to all
13 alternatives.

- 14
15 1. Prepare an Archeological Inventory for Keweenaw National Historical Park. The current
16 five-year plan indicates that the Archeological inventory is scheduled for 2013-2014.
17 Determine sites within the Calumet Unit that have the greatest potential to yield new
18 information of value and are likely to inform the management of the landscapes.
19 2. Based on the Archeological Inventory, develop a list of projects that will help to address
20 gaps in knowledge regarding the historic resources, pre-industrial resources, and pre-
21 contact resources.
22 3. If any surface archeological deposits are present, work to preserve them on site and
23 consider interpreting them.

24
25

1 **Village of Calumet and Calumet Civic & Commercial Historic District**
2 **(Management Issues)**

3 This section includes a list of management issues related to the Village of Calumet and Calumet
4 Civic and Commercial Historic District identified by stakeholders and the project team.
5 Management issues related to the Village of Calumet and the Calumet Civic and Commercial
6 Historic District were identified through a series of public and stakeholder meetings, and review
7 of the current version of the Calumet Downtown Development Plan. The issues are summarized
8 here.¹
9

- 10 1. The perception of there not being enough parking in Calumet is a bigger problem than
11 actually having enough places for parking. There are off-street parking lots that are not
12 utilized and signage for parking is inadequate, leading to confusion.
- 13 2. The construction of commercial businesses along the Sixth Street Extension has reduced
14 the amount of traffic flow in the Calumet Civic and Commercial Historic District.
- 15 3. The approach/arrival sequence to the Civic and Commercial Historic District is difficult
16 to address because people arrive both via Sixth Street and Red Jacket Road. It is not
17 clear to visitors when they are entering/leaving the historic district.
- 18 4. Traffic along Sixth Street moves too fast. Consider adding stop signs at all intersections
19 along Sixth Street.
- 20 5. The area within the Civic and Commercial Historic District lacks trees and green space
21 and the small parks that exist need improved maintenance.
- 22 6. The 300 and 400 blocks of Fifth Street need improvements.
- 23 7. Connections between Fourth and Fifth Streets need to be improved.
- 24 8. The business district is fragmented and need to be more cohesive.
- 25 9. Improvements to directional and wayfinding cues are needed.
- 26 10. Although there are public restrooms in Agassiz Park, they are not reliably open.
- 27 11. Infrastructure improvements are needed.
- 28 12. Property owners need more information and support regarding historic preservation.
- 29 13. The rail corridor is underutilized open space. Consider creating a park utilizing this
30 space.
- 31 14. It is reported that the pavement on Portland Street is historically significant and should be
32 preserved.
- 33 15. Many of the downtown streets and sidewalks are in poor condition.
- 34 16. Calumet Lake is an underutilized community resource. Consider developing a recreation
35 area with camping and trails in this area.
- 36 17. The important role that the streetcar played in the community historically is no longer
37 understood by most residents and visitors.
- 38 18. The practice of heavily sanding (non-state maintained) roads during the winter is causing
39 sand to build up. This damages grass along the edges of the streets.
40
41
42

¹ U.P. Engineers & Architects, Inc., *Village of Calumet, Downtown Development Authority, Downtown Development Plan*, no date (latest plan according to Sue Dana, Village Comptroller).

1 **Village of Calumet and Calumet Civic & Commercial Historic District**
2 **(Treatment Guidelines)**

3 Treatment guidelines addressing the Village of Calumet and the Calumet Civic and Commercial
4 Historic District are addressed in this section. These are also presented in Appendix A as Village
5 of Calumet and the Calumet Civic and Commercial Historic District Treatment Guidelines
6 common to all action alternatives. A number of planning documents have been prepared that
7 provide guidance for landscape treatment within the Village of Calumet and the Calumet Civic
8 and Commercial Historic District. These reports have been prepared through interaction with
9 Village officials and residents and serve as valuable frameworks for projects. This CLR is not
10 intended to supersede the existing plans. Rather, the recommendations set forth have been
11 carefully considered in the context of historic landscape recommendations for the Calumet Unit
12 and reinforced. Figure V-1 provides a visual reference for locations of recommendations.
13

14 The current Village of Calumet Downtown Development Plan provides a list of prioritized
15 development strategies to be undertaken when funds are available. Several of these strategies
16 apply to the landscape. Those applicable to landscapes are reaffirmed and explained in the
17 following section.²
18

- 19 1. Improve street paving, sidewalks, and curbs throughout downtown.
 - 20 a. Complete Sixth Street improvements: the street has been repaved, stop signs have
21 been installed at the intersection of Sixth and Oak Streets, and stamped concrete
22 has been installed at the intersection of Oak and Sixth Streets; improvements that
23 still need to be implemented include replacement of the sidewalks and restoration
24 of lights along the street.
 - 25 b. Install brick paving in the 300 block of Sixth Street.
 - 26 c. Repair sidewalks and curbs at: Seventh Street across from Italian Hall Park, north
27 side of Elm Street between Seventh and Sixth Streets, southwest corner of Elm
28 and Sixth Streets, south side of Elm Street between Sixth and Fifth Streets, mid-
29 block on Fifth Street, west side, between Elm and Oak Streets, west side of Fourth
30 Street across from grocery store, south side of Portland Street between Sixth and
31 Fifth Streets.
 - 32 d. Define curb cuts clearly throughout downtown.
 - 33 2. Consider providing subtle interpretive markers relating to the NPS Downtown Calumet
34 walking tour brochure.
 - 35 3. Work with property owners to improve the visual appearance of Pine Street. Utilize
36 financial incentives, such as preservation tax credits or development grants, to stimulate
37 reinvestment and rehabilitation of historic structures and landscapes. Consider the
38 following enhancements:
 - 39 a. Improve landscaping and facades.
 - 40 b. Landscape vacant lots.
 - 41 c. Develop infill projects.
 - 42 d. Explore opportunities for off-street parking lots.
- 43

² U.P. Engineers & Architects, Inc., *Village of Calumet, Downtown Development Authority, Downtown Development Plan*, no date (latest plan according to Sue Dana, Village Comptroller).

- 1 4. Improve signage throughout downtown providing consistent, simple designs and
2 eliminating obsolete or unnecessary signs. The NPS has recently implemented
3 wayfinding signs in selected areas in Calumet. To enhance this effort, consider preparing
4 a wayfinding plan to guide visitors to the historic district. Village of Calumet, NPS and
5 Calumet Township, work together to prepare the plan and consider installing
6 identification signs indicating routes to the historic district from key locations on Sixth
7 Street, M-203/Pine Street, and U.S. 41/Calumet Avenue.
- 8 5. Improve and maintain small parks including Theatre Park, Italian Hall Park, and Red
9 Jacket Road Park.
 - 10 a. Implement the previously-prepared plan for Theatre Park.
 - 11 b. Facilitate a planning process with the local community to develop a master plan
12 for the Italian Hall Site.
 - 13 c. Preserve Red Jacket Road Park as an open space and provide pedestrian links to
14 Fourth Street as indicated on plans for the Red Jacket Road corridor.
 - 15 d. Detailed recommendations for Agassiz Park are provided in a separate section.
- 16 6. Identify the location and extent of code violations and dispense citations to property
17 owners to encourage proper maintenance. Enforce the Village's Dangerous Building
18 Ordinance as a means to protect and stabilize threatened structures. Consider
19 establishing a minimum maintenance ordinance to address visible storage, mowing
20 vacant lots, trash removal and building maintenance.
- 21 7. Encourage property owners to utilize existing design guidelines when making changes to
22 properties within the historic district.
- 23 8. Continue to provide education opportunities for property owners regarding the benefits of
24 historic preservation and appropriate design.
- 25 9. Continue to enforce the Historic District Ordinance and support the Historic District
26 Commission in requiring that owners submit an application prior to implementing
27 exterior changes to buildings and that changes adhere to the Design Guidelines.
- 28 10. Evaluate angle parking vs. wide sidewalks in downtown.
- 29 11. Consider winter, snow, and multi-seasonal use in the design of all facilities.
- 30 12. Prepare a parking demand study to determine locations of high demand areas and parking
31 areas that are underutilized.
- 32 13. Consider extending the DDA district boundary to the west along Oak Street.
- 33 14. Consider developing an alternative transportation plan to encourage sustainable
34 transportation and recreation (bus, train, bike, snowmobile, cross-country ski, etc..).
- 35 15. Although a transportation study is beyond the scope of this CLR, recommendations for
36 recreational corridors are provided. These include:
 - 37 a. A pedestrian / bike path throughout the Calumet Unit, as indicated in Figures V-1
38 and V-4.
 - 39 b. Improve connections between the recreational corridor on the west side of town
40 and the historic district by utilizing Oak Street as a recreational, interpretive, and
41 pedestrian corridor.
 - 42 i. Consider establishing bike lanes along Oak Street.
 - 43 ii. Maintain sidewalks, curbs, curb ramps and crosswalks.
 - 44 iii. Encourage commercial businesses with street-related activities.
 - 45 c. Improve pedestrian connections between the C-L-K School grounds and Agassiz
46 Park (see Figure V-1).

- 1 16. Consider interpreting the location of the historic streetcar route in Calumet
2 a. Provide information at the Calumet Visitor Center and a wayside (possibly
3 designed to resemble a streetcar stop) that describes the historic use of the
4 streetcar route as a means of transportation during the historic period.
5 17. Work with road maintenance entities to develop a solution to the issue of grass damage
6 caused by winter sanding of roads.
7

8 *Next page:*

9 **Figure V- 1: Calumet Village and Downtown (Treatment Guidelines)**

10 **Sources for Figure V-1: Calumet Village and Downtown (Treatment Guidelines)**

- 11 • Aerial photography, 2002, NPS
12 • Site investigations, September 2010, by Brenda Williams and Lindsey Pickornik
13
14

Calumet Unit

Keweenaw National Historical Park
Cultural Landscape Report & Environmental Assessment

Calumet Village and Downtown Treatment Alternative B

Recommendations

1. Complete Sixth Street Improvements.
2. Consider adding subtle interpretive markers relating to the downtown walking tour brochure.
3. Pine Street enhancement - Improve landscaping and facades, landscape vacant lots, develop infill projects, explore opportunities for off-street parking lots.
4. Improve signage throughout downtown providing consistent, simple designs and eliminating obsolete or unnecessary signs.
5. Improve and maintain small parks including Theater Park, Italian Hall Park and Red Jacket Road Park. Recommendations for Agassiz Park are provided in a separate section of this report.
6. Define curb cuts clearly throughout downtown.
7. Consider extending DDA district boundary to the west along Oak Street.
8. Improve connections between the recreation corridor on the west side of town and the Downtown Historic District by utilizing Oak Street as a recreational, interpretive, and pedestrian link.
9. Improve pedestrian connection between school grounds and Agassiz Park.



Figure V-1

1 **Osceola No. 13 (Management Issues)**

2 This section includes a list of management issues related to the Osceola No. 13 site identified by
3 stakeholders and the project team.

- 4 1. The property is currently vacant most of the year.
- 5 2. The historic buildings on the site need to be assessed and stabilized.
- 6 3. There is a need for a connection to the site for visitors.
- 7 4. The site is remote from the visitor center and other activities.
- 8 5. Significant views need to be identified.
- 9 6. Can a visual connection to the Superior smokestack be established?
- 10 7. Can access for visitors be provided in the shaft house?
- 11 8. Is it appropriate to provide interpretive materials on upper level of shaft house?
- 12 9. How does interpretation of this location relate to interpretation at Quincy? Need to avoid
13 competition between the two.
- 14 10. Poor rock piles were historically dominant features on the industrial landscape, but today
15 they are being depleted by mining and obscured by vegetation. Keweenaw NHP needs
16 recommendations for preserving the poor rock piles that remain in the Calumet Unit and
17 providing visitor opportunities related to them.
- 18 11. The hoists remain in the hoist house and could be utilized as interpretive features on the
19 site.
- 20 12. It is not anticipated that the NPS will provide staff at this site.

21 **Osceola No.13 (Treatment Guidelines)**

22 The twenty-five acre Osceola No. 13 property is owned by Calumet Township, including the
23 dryhouse, engine house, and shaft house. The Township also owns the Osceola No. 13 skips and
24 tram cars. The dry house is currently used for a couple of months each year by Michigan
25 Technological University researchers focused on Emerald Ash borer. The remainder of the
26 property is vacant and unused. The property includes the only remaining shaft house in the
27 Calumet district. Its location reflects the southern end of the industrial core developed by C&H
28 Mining Company.

29
30 Of the treatment alternatives considered for Osceola No. 13, Treatment Alternative B is the
31 recommended approach. Treatment guidelines for this area focus on preserving the extant
32 historic features related to the mining activities, and providing opportunities for visitors to
33 explore and learn about the history of the site. The guidelines are outlined below and illustrated
34 in Figure V-2.
35

- 36 1. Landscape management and use:
 - 37 a. Provide three to six visitor parking spaces in the location indicated in Figure V-2.
38 Utilize crushed stone for a surface that blends with the industrial character of the
39 site. Design the parking lot to include at least one universally accessible parking
40 space.
 - 41 b. Establish a pedestrian connection between Osceola No. 13 and the south Mine
42 Street corridor. The route should be universally accessible, and have an
43 appearance that is consistent with the industrial character of the site.
 - 44 c. Convert informal unpaved roads to pedestrian routes. Do not allow vehicular
45 traffic on these routes and provide information to pedestrians regarding the routes.

- 1 d. Establish a pedestrian route, but not a paved path, for visitors to explore the rock
- 2 piles and views from the site.
- 3 e. Preserve rock piles and industrial character of landscape. Protect rock piles from
- 4 extraction and remove encroaching vegetation. Where traces of circulation routes
- 5 and equipment related to mining operations are present, remove encroaching
- 6 vegetation and interpret the use of these resources.
- 7 f. Establish and maintain an industrial character zone by removing volunteer
- 8 vegetation on a regular basis.
- 9 g. Do not remove volunteer vegetation that has grown between the Osceola No. 13
- 10 site and adjacent residences to the south. This vegetation provides a visual screen.
- 11 h. Preserve the mining equipment located on the property. Inventory the equipment
- 12 and provide interpretive information regarding the role of the equipment in the
- 13 mining process. Consider rearranging the equipment to create a display that is
- 14 authentic to the site operations. Assess the condition of the equipment and
- 15 develop a plan for preserving these resources.
- 16 2. Buildings:
- 17 a. Prepare a Historic Structure Report (HSR) focused on the Osceola No. 13
- 18 property structures to inform decisions.
- 19 b. Take into account plans for the Quincy Mine site prior to determining best uses
- 20 for buildings at Osceola No. 13.
- 21 c. Consider rehabilitating the shaft house for interpretive programs.
- 22 d. Consider rehabilitating the dryhouse for adaptive reuse.
- 23 e. Stabilize and preserve the engine house at the Osceola No. 13 property.
- 24 f. Consider seeking funding sources for specific projects at Osceola No. 13.
- 25 3. Interpretation:
- 26 a. Take into account decisions regarding interpretation of the Quincy Mine site prior
- 27 to finalizing decisions for Osceola No. 13. Consider how the two sites can relate
- 28 different parts of the Keweenaw copper industry story. If a greater level of
- 29 restoration is applied at the Quincy site, the Osceola site can be rehabilitated to
- 30 allow more changes and possibly greater access for users of all abilities.
- 31 b. Consider interpreting the hoists that remain in the hoist house.
- 32 c. Consider audio interpretation at this site.
- 33 d. Consider use of a remote live feed for increased accessibility to upper level
- 34 programs.
- 35 e. Consider proving access to upper levels of the shaft house for interpretive
- 36 information and views toward north.

37
38
39 Next Page:

40 **Figure V- 2: Osceola No. 13 (Treatment Guidelines)**

41
42 **Sources for Figure V-2: Osceola No. 13 (Treatment Guidelines)**

- 43 • Aerial photography, 2002, NPS
 - 44 • Field investigations, September 2010, by Brenda Williams and Lindsey Pickornik.
- 45

Calumet Unit

Keweenaw National Historical Park
Cultural Landscape Report & Environmental Assessment

Osceola #13 Shaft Area Treatment Alternative B

Legend

- (A) Osceola No. 13 Shaft rehabilitated to provide visitor access to upper level - not universally accessible.
- (B) Hoist House rehabilitated for adaptive reuse. No visitor access.
- (C) Warehouse used by Michigan Tech for research project. Interpretive overlap.
- (D) Preserve and interpret poor rock piles

Key

- Existing buildings
- Existing industrial materials/foundations
- Existing informal pedestrian route
- Existing woodland
- Existing understory vegetation
- Existing rock piles
- Existing overhead power lines
- Existing resource extraction area
- Existing parking
- Existing vehicular circulation
- Existing recreational circulation
- Proposed pedestrian circulation
- Proposed area of cleared vegetation

Map Notes

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

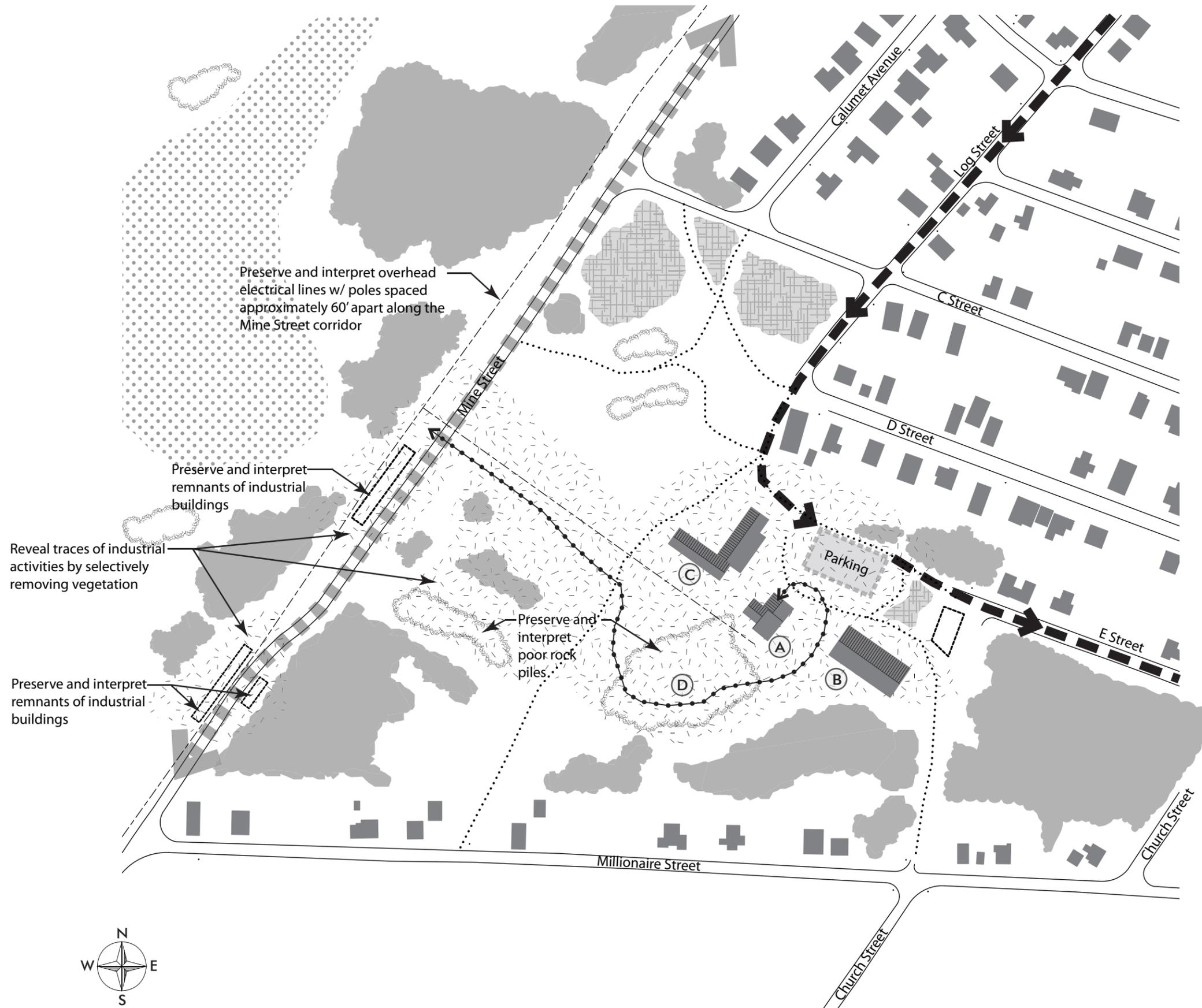
Created/Revised

June 2012



QUINN EVANS
ARCHITECTS

Figure V-2



0 100 200 300

SCALE: 1" = 200'

1 **South Mine Street Corridor (Management Issues)**

2 This section includes a list of management issues related to the South Mine Street corridor
3 identified by stakeholders and the project team.

- 4 1. Although interesting industrial remnants remain, many historic buildings and features are
5 missing, making it difficult to envision the scale of the historic development in this area.
- 6 2. Ownership/future management is a concern. The NPS does not control the management
7 or use of the properties adjacent to the corridor. Existing stewardship of historic
8 resources varies extensively from one property to the next.
 - 9 a. The Sixth Street Extension is an important vehicular route through the Calumet
10 Unit. The Mine Street Station development along the western side of the Sixth
11 Street Extension distracts from the historic character of the unit.
 - 12 b. Volunteer vegetation along the eastern side of the Sixth Street Extension screens
13 views of historic features from this route.

14 **South Mine Street Corridor (Treatment Guidelines)**

15 The South Mine Street Corridor provides an important conceptual connection between the core
16 of the Calumet Unit (at Red Jacket Road) and the remnants of industrial activities in the southern
17 portion of the unit. In addition, the route is aligned with the calumet conglomerate lode, and its
18 length illustrates the extent of the industrial activities. Many historic images display a series of
19 shaftrock houses, other industrial buildings, railroad tracks, utility lines aligned along this route.
20 Providing opportunities for visitors to explore this corridor can enhance their understanding of
21 the historic operations and their experiences at Calumet.

22
23 Of the treatment alternatives considered for the South Mine Street Corridor, Treatment
24 Alternative B is the recommended approach. Treatment guidelines for this area focus on
25 preserving the extant historic features related to the mining activities, and providing
26 opportunities for visitors to explore and learn about the history of the site, while providing
27 recreational opportunities and pedestrian and bike links within the Calumet Unit. In addition,
28 recommendations for vegetation management along the Sixth Street Extension are aimed at
29 increasing views of historic features and screening views of non-historic structures to improve
30 the overall character of this route. The guidelines are outlined below and illustrated in Figure V-
31 3.

- 32
33 1. Landscape management and use along South Mine Street:
 - 34 a. Work with property owners to preserve historic resources.
 - 35 b. Work with property owners to establish use agreements.
 - 36 c. Work with adjacent property owners to protect views and guide development.
 - 37 d. Provide a pedestrian and bicycle route along the corridor, connecting the Red
38 Jacket Road corridor to the Osceola No.13 site.
 - 39 i. From Red Jacket Road to Swedetown Road, provide sidewalks and a bike
40 lane along the existing road.
 - 41 ii. From Swedetown Road to the Osceola No.13 site, provide paths for bikes
42 and walking and discourage vehicular use.
 - 43 iii. Extend the bike and pedestrian route to other locations, including Calumet
44 Lake, Swedetown Ponds, and the Mineral Range Depot at Oak Street.
 - 45 e. Consider re-routing unofficial ATV and snowmobile use from the southern
46 portion of the Mine Street Corridor to other routes.

- 1 f. Establish a pedestrian connection to the Osceola No.13 site.
- 2 g. Retain volunteer vegetation to screen undesirable views.
- 3 2. Landscape management and use along the Sixth Street Extension:
- 4 a. Work with stakeholders to create a vegetated landscape buffer along the west side
- 5 of the Sixth Street Extension to enhance views along this corridor.
- 6 b. On the east side of the Sixth Street Extension, carefully select vegetation to be
- 7 pruned and/or removed to provide views of the historic resources in this area from
- 8 the street. Clearly flag materials to be taken out prior to removal and verify that
- 9 their removal will not open undesirable views from the historic resources toward
- 10 Mine Street Station. The goal is to establish a balance that improves views into
- 11 this area while maintaining an adequate visual screen.
- 12 3. Buildings:
- 13 a. Assess the condition of the buildings and remnants within the corridor.
- 14 b. Advocate for the stabilization of the historic resources within the corridor.
- 15 c. Remove volunteer vegetation that is threatening historic resources.
- 16 4. Interpretation:
- 17 a. Along the length of the corridor, interpret historic industrial remnants with small
- 18 waysides, alternative digital media tours, and/or a walking tour brochure.
- 19 b. Provide information at the Calumet Visitor Center that describes the historic
- 20 extent of the industrial remnants in the landscape, their relationship to the mining
- 21 industry and their visual impact on the regional landscape.
- 22 c. Consider conducting ranger-guided interpretive tours of the South Mine Street
- 23 Corridor.
- 24 d. Encourage visitors to explore the industrial remnants that are located on land
- 25 owned by the NPS or its partners throughout the Calumet Unit.
- 26 e. Wherever possible, reveal industrial remnants in the South Mine Street Corridor
- 27 by removing vegetation and opening views.\
- 28 f. Consider developing a guidebook for visitors that includes information about the
- 29 industrial remnants in the South Mine Street Corridor.
- 30 g. Consider implementing an interpretive paving pattern indicating the locations of
- 31 the C&H Mining Company shafts and the dates the associated shaft houses were
- 32 present. Extend the paving application from Calumet shaft No. 6 at the north to
- 33 Hecla shaft No. 12 at the south. Provide a pedestrian route in association with the
- 34 interpretive paving.
- 35
- 36

37
38 Next page

39 **Figure V- 3: South Mine Street Corridor, Treatment Alternative B, Recommended Treatment**

40
41 **Sources for Figure V-3: South Mine Street Corridor, Treatment Alternative B,**
42 **Recommended Treatment**

- 43 • Aerial photography, 2002, NPS
- 44 • Field investigations, September 2010, by Brenda Williams and Lindsey Pickornik.

45

Calumet Unit

Keweenaw National Historical Park
Cultural Landscape Report & Environmental Assessment

South Mine Street Corridor Treatment Alternative B

Key

-  Vehicular route/Mine Street
-  Interpretive wayside and historic information
-  Stabilize, preserve and interpret historic building remnants. Consider adaptive reuse where feasible.
-  Vegetation along the corridor: manage to enhance positive views and screen negative views
-  Body of water
-  Woodland
-  Understory Vegetation
-  Rock Piles
-  Resource Extraction Area
-  Informal Pedestrian Route
-  Pedestrian Circulation
-  Proposed Pedestrian/Bike Path

Map Notes

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

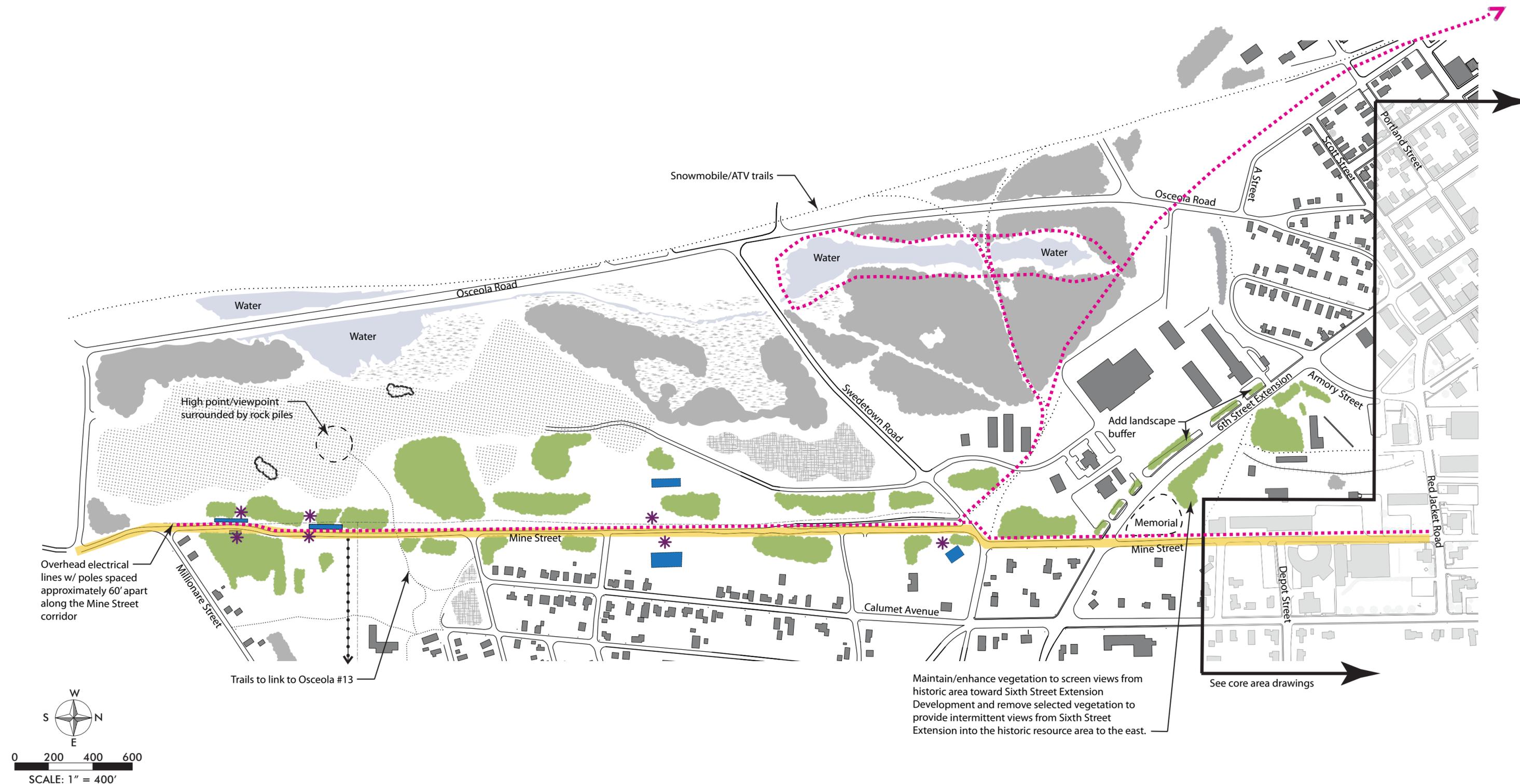
Created/Revised

September 2012



QUINN EVANS
ARCHITECTS

Figure V-3



See core area drawings

Maintain/enhance vegetation to screen views from historic area toward Sixth Street Extension
Development and remove selected vegetation to provide intermittent views from Sixth Street Extension into the historic resource area to the east.

High point/viewpoint surrounded by rock piles

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

Trails to link to Osceola #13

Add landscape buffer

Snowmobile/ATV trails

