NPS Form 10-900

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name LAKE LINDEN HISTORIC DISTRICT
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number CALUMET ST BETWEEN FIRST AND EIGHTH PLUS PARTS OF HECLA AND SCHOOLCRAFT STREETS
not for publication N/A
city or town LAKE LINDEN vicinity N/A
state MICHIGAN code MI county HOUGHTON
code 061
zip code 49945

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination ____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets ____ does not meet the National Register Criteria.
I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide X locally. (___See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Brian D. Murray 5/22/09
Signature of certifying official Date

MI SHPO
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register
___ See continuation sheet.
____ determined eligible for the National Register
___ See continuation sheet.
____ determined not eligible for the National Register
____ removed from the National Register
____ other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper 7-16-09 Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

_X_ private
_X_ public-local
___ public-State
___ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

___ building(s)
_X_ district
___ site
___ structure
___ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
69	14	buildings

_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
69	14	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 3

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
DOMESTIC	Single Dwelling
DOMESTIC	Multiple Dwelling
DOMESTIC	Secondary Structure
COMMERCE/TRADE	Financial Institution
COMMERCE/TRADE	Specialty Store
COMMERCE/TRADE	Department Store
COMMERCE/TRADE	Restaurant
GOVERNMENT	City Hall
GOVERNMENT	Fire Station
GOVERNMENT	Post Office
EDUCATION	School
RELIGION	Religious Facility
RELIGION	Church School
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/ EXTRACTION	Processing Site

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
DOMESTIC	Single Dwelling
DOMESTIC	Multiple Dwelling
DOMESTIC	Secondary Structure
DOMESTIC	Hotel
COMMERCE/TRADE	Business
COMMERCE/TRADE	Financial Institution
COMMERCE/TRADE	Specialty Store
COMMERCE/TRADE	Restaurant
GOVERNMENT	City Hall
GOVERNMENT	Fire Station
EDUCATION	School
RELIGION	Religious Facility
RECREATION AND CULTURE	Museum
HEALTH CARE	Medical Business/Office

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN—SHINGLE STYLE
LATE VICTORIAN—GOTHIC
LATE VICTORIAN—QUEEN ANNE
LATE VICTORIAN—ROMANESQUE
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS—CLASSICAL REVIVAL
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS—LATE GOTHIC REVIVAL
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS—PRAIRIE SCHOOL
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS—COLONIAL REVIVAL

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
CONCRETE

roof ASPHALT
METAL
WOOD SHINGLE

walls WOOD
BRICK
STONE
METAL
CONCRETE
ASPHALT
CEMENT-ASBESTOS

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Lake Linden Historic District is located within the village of Lake Linden, which sits in the center of the Keweenaw Peninsula, a large projection of land on the northwestern side of Michigan's Upper Peninsula. The village sits on the western shore of Torch Lake, an inland glacial lake extending north from Portage Lake—the waterway that separates the Keweenaw from the rest of the Upper Peninsula. The historic district is located primarily in the center of the village and in its south half. The buildings within the district are typical of the type of building found within the Keweenaw during the copper mining era. The district includes the primary business area of the village, which is found on the 100-500 blocks of Calumet Street (address numbers increase from south to north). Large, institutional buildings, such as the high school and the village hall, sit between the 400 and 700 blocks of the street. The commercial buildings from the 100-300 blocks are primarily built of brick or sandstone, with a few that are frame. The commercial buildings on the 400 and 500 blocks are frame. The majority of the extant historic buildings were constructed between 1887 and 1930. Although major building of the town began in the 1860s, a massive fire in May 1887 destroyed 75% of the town, along with its first generation of buildings. However, some extant buildings predate the fire.

Due to the spatial demands of Calumet & Hecla's stamp mill on the shore of Torch Lake south of the settlement, the village was platted northward from the mill site and situated itself on a narrow strip of flat land between Torch Lake and the steep, undulating incline to the west. Flat land was therefore a precious commodity to be put to the best use. As a growing commercial center, the business district developed on this flat area, but not on Front Street, which, as its name implies, was water frontage that was used for shipping. Rather, building the business district on Calumet Street allowed use of both sides of the street and separated it from the aesthetic blight of the waterfront. This district sits almost entirely on the 100-500 blocks of Calumet Street. The two-story or smaller buildings in the business district give Lake Linden's downtown an air of openness, as opposed to the more enclosed effect given by the downtowns of Calumet and Houghton, where the prevalence of taller buildings dwarfs the street itself. The brick and stone business buildings tend to be bracketed Late Victorian in style, with a glass storefront (originally), second stories containing windows, intricate painted metal cornices, and, oftentimes, decorative use of brick. The only buildings that go against the two-story trend are the schools. However, they are set further away from the sidewalk, again creating an open feeling and forming a transition into the residential area just to their north. The village has planted small trees along and has placed brick in the crosswalks of Calumet Street, which adds a visual cohesion to the downtown area and improves the appearance of the streetscape.

The majority of the buildings in the district are residential, but Lake Linden does not have the wide variety of housing types and styles found in many of the larger residential areas. This is primarily due to the circumstances of early residents who built these parts of the village. Lake Linden was platted chiefly for those working at the stamp mills. Most of the houses built during the mining era are two-story frame houses, while two of the larger houses have brick walls. Most of the residences have local sandstone as the foundation material. Originally, the houses had wooden clapboard siding, but on many houses, the original clapboard material has been covered in asphalt, aluminum, vinyl, or other modern sidings. Some houses have been removed over time, resulting in larger lots and gaps in streetscapes, at times with modular or ranch houses put in their place. The effect on the visual appearance of the neighborhoods, however, is minimal as

the neighborhoods were always far less thickly settled than other areas, where often more than one house can be found on a lot. The most impressive houses in the Keweenaw were most often built by entrepreneurs, and Lake Linden has some of these houses, but they make up a very small percentage of housing.

Most of the residences are modestly sized, and any stylistic elements are borrowed from the Queen Anne style, with such elements as bay windows, turrets, cross-gables, and decorative treatments with wood siding. However, another style crops up in the later areas of the village. The Samuel Eddy house at 703 Calumet is an example. Built with brick, it is the only residence within the district to be built in the Arts and Crafts style. This house is located on the lot north of St. Joseph's Church, and due to its impressive design and use of brick and sandstone, it is often misidentified as the rectory for the Church. Eddy's use of brick to build his house is an anomaly, the Eddy house and the William Harris house at 222 Hecla being the only buildings within the district built with exterior cladding in a material besides wood.

The district encompasses the oldest area of the village. In these older plats, the houses stand close together and pedestrian traffic is aided by sidewalks. These residences towards the south side of the village are closest to the former mill site, home to workers who preferred to be within walking distance of work, while the newer areas north of the district show a post-industrial community where cars make the extra travel much easier. The majority of the business district as well is located towards the south end of town. Many of those buildings date from shortly after the Fire of 1887.

The integrity of the buildings within the district is strong. Most of the houses within the district are classified as contributing. The commercial district in the 100-300 blocks of Calumet Street has particularly high integrity. The two-story, brick commercial buildings in this area maintain the important aspects of their design—namely the metal cornices at the rooflines as well as other decorative elements such as cast iron pilasters or metal caps on second story windows. Most changes to the buildings, such as filling in window openings, are easily reversible. The issue of integrity within the district has less to do with the addition of modern buildings (of which there are few), but more the loss of historic fabric, due to the collapse of the copper-mining industry and the swift decline in population over the past 80 years.

LIST OF PROPERTIES WITHIN BOUNDARIES

Front Street, west side, south to north

718 Two-story front-gable frame house with aluminum siding. One-and-a-half-story extension at rear with shed roof enclosed porch, gable roof enclosed front porch. Built between 1893-1908. Contributing.

721 Two-story front-gable frame house with vinyl siding. Two-story bay on north half of front façade, gable roof enclosed porch on south half. Shed roof enclosed porch at rear. Built between 1893-1908. Contributing.

Calumet Street, east side, south to north

115 Gilles Apartments (Formerly Holy Rosary Church). Gothic Revival front-gable roof brick church, rectangular plan. Entrances on front façade and north wall with modern wooden awnings. Round-arched window openings on main floor. Small cross-gable on north wall. Stone plaque at northwest corner reads "A.D. 1905." 1905-06. Contributing.

207 Two-story brick flat roof commercial building, Late Victorian. Metal pilasters and recessed doorway on front façade, metal cornice above first floor. Shed-roof entrance on north wall. Second story arched windows. Decorative pressed metal cornice at roofline. Pre-1885. Contributing.

211 One and one half story false front frame commercial building, asphalt siding. Garage door on front façade of first story with recessed entrance on south wall. Built between 1885-88. Contributing.

213 One and one half story false front frame commercial building, asphalt siding. Modern in-fill on front façade with recessed opening at center. Vinyl siding on second story front façade. Modern one-story, shed roof brick addition on south wall. Built between 1885-88. Contributing.

215 Two-story flat roof brick commercial building, Late Victorian. Arched window openings on first and second stories. Decorative brick treatment above windows on front façade. Decorative pressed metal cornice at roofline. Pre-1885. Contributing.

217 One-story flat roof brick commercial building, Commercial Brick. Recessed doorway at center on front façade with square pilasters at corners. Decorative recessed brick squares below roofline. Built between 1917-1935. Contributing.

301 Lakes Motel. Two-story brick and frame flat roof motel building with pent-roof overhang on first story. Built from historic building, metal pilasters visible around original recessed doorway. Built between 1885-88. Non-contributing.

309-311 Two-story front-gable frame commercial building. Vinyl siding with faux river stone siding on base of front façade. Wooden cornice above first story. Attached exterior stairway to second story. Built between 1888-93. Contributing.

313 Two-story front-gable frame commercial building with cement-asbestos siding. Modern in-fill on first story front façade, faux shutters on second floor. Modern shed roof attached garage on north wall. Built between 1893-1900. Contributing.

401 Lake Linden Village Hall. Charles K. Shand, architect. Two-and-a-half-story hipped roof brick building with sandstone details and cross-gables. Colonial Revival and Richardsonian Romanesque. Rough-faced sandstone base on first story. First story red brick and second story of a lighter brick. Belt course details between floors and above windows. Arched windows and doorways on first and second stories. Central belltower with octagonal bell-dome cupola.

Sandstone plaque above front entrance reads "CITY HALL 1901." Modern brick addition at rear. 1901-1906. Contributing.

413 Two-story front-gable frame house with wood shingle siding. One-story extension on north half of rear, second story overhang. Built between 1885-88. Non-contributing.

415 Two-story false front frame commercial building. Plate glass windows and modern in-fill with recessed doorway on first floor front façade. Decorative wood cornice at roofline. Asphalt siding on front façade, vinyl siding on other walls. Built between 1885-88. Contributing.

417 One-story flat roof concrete block commercial building. Garage door at front with entryway on south side of front façade. C. 1960s-70s. Non-contributing.

419 Two-story front-gable frame house with vinyl siding. Enclosed front porch and side porch, open side porch on south wall. Built between 1893-1900. Contributing.

421 Two-and-a-half-story pyramidal roof double house with vinyl siding. Built between 1888-93. Non-contributing because historic features obliterated.

501 Two-story false front frame commercial building with vinyl siding. Plate glass windows and recessed central doorway on first floor front façade. Wooden cornice over first floor, decorative wooden cornice at roofline. Built between 1888-93. Contributing.

503 Englund's Studio/Joseph Grégoire House. One-and-a-half-story side-gable frame house. Palladian windows on first story facade. Arched windows on second story. One-story extension at rear with open porch. 1889, moved/rebuilt after 1935. Contributing.

505 One-and-a-half-story gable-front frame house with vinyl siding. Attached enclosed porch with overhang and one-story extension at rear. Built between 1893-1900. Non-contributing because of extent of alterations.

507 Two-story cross-gable frame house with composition shingle siding. Attached front-gable porch on front façade. Two-story bay on south wall. Built between 1893-1900. Contributing.

601 Lake Linden-Hubbell High School/Washington High School. Three and a half story flat roof dark brown "rag" brick school building trimmed with Bedford grey stone, Neo-Classical. L-plan Basement story with gray stone walls. Two doorway projections with raised parapets, similar raised parapet section at center. Stone plaque at center reads "HIGH SCHOOL." Large window openings at center of building filled with modern glass blocks. 1918. Contributing.

701 St. Joseph's Church. Front-gable sandstone church, with round-arched windows, built in French Canadian tradition. Rough-faced stone blocks. Twin steeples with domed caps and open porch

with Ionic columns with front façade. 1901-1912. Contributing Attached two-story hip-roof brick rectory addition on south wall with stone plaque reading "RECTORY 1959."

703 Samuel Eddy House. Two-story hipped roof brick house, Prairie style. Rough-faced sandstone foundation, sandstone sills and moldings on window openings. One-story wing at rear of south wall. Low brick wall with concrete cap and wrought irons gates around property. Built between 1900-08. Contributing.

705 Two-story cross-gable frame house. Vinyl siding. Two-story bay at center of south wall. One-and-a-half-story extension at rear with enclosed front-gable roof porch. Enclosed front-gable roof porch on front façade. Built between 1900-08. Contributing.

707 One-and-a-half-story cross-gable frame house. Clapboard siding. Shed roof dormers. Open porch on front façade. Wooden picket fence around property. Built between 1900-08. Contributing.

Calumet Street, west side, south to north

118-120 Harris Block. Two-story brick flat roof commercial building, Late Victorian. First floor plate glass windows with pilasters and pressed metal cornice. Second story arched window openings with sandstone caps with prominent keystones. Pressed metal cornice at roofline with gable projection at center. "Harris Block 1887" on inset stone plaque at center. 1887. Contributing.

200 Two-story brick flat-roof commercial building, Late Victorian. First floor with modern brick in-fill. Modern brick additions at north and west walls. Second story windows on south and east walls with decorative pressed metal caps. Pressed metal cornice at roofline. Pre-1885. Contributing.

210 Two-story brick cross-gable modern multiple residence building. Ca. 1960s. Non-contributing.

220 LeBeault Building. Two-story flat roof brick commercial building, Late Victorian. Modern T-111 in-fill on first story front façade. Arched window openings. Decorative pressed metal cornice at roofline with elaborate decorative brick treatment immediately below with stone plaque reading "LEBEAULT 1887" at center. Decorative brick caps above second story windows on front façade. 1887. Contributing.

300 Joseph Bosch Building/The Lindell. Two-story flat roof brick commercial building, Late Victorian. Two recessed doorways and central second-story entrance on front façade. First story prism glass transoms over plate glass windows. Metal cornice with asphalt shingle pent roof above first story. Second story with square pilasters, decorative brick treatment above arched windows with prominent keystones. Decorative pressed metal cornice. 1920s metal and neon sign for Lindell Chocolate Shoppe. 1888. Contributing. Listed on National Register of Historic Places.

310 Therrian Building. Two-story flat roof brick commercial building, Late Victorian. First story front façade with two recessed doorways with prism glass transoms, entrance to second floor at center. Square pilasters at corners and decorative pressed metal cornice above first floor. Arched window openings on second floor. Decorative pressed metal cornice at roofline. Nameplates on piers of front façade read "C.J. HODGE LAKE SUP'R IRON WORKS HOUGHTON MICH. 1885." Sandstone pediment plate on south side of front façade dated 1888. 1885, 1888. Contributing.

316 Two-story flat roof brick commercial building, Late Victorian. First story front façade with modern T-111 infill and recessed doorway. Second story windows on front façade with decorative pressed metal caps. Arched window openings on south wall. North wall attached to 328 Calumet. Built between 1888-93. Contributing.

322 Two-story flat roof brick commercial building. Modern in-fill on first story front façade. Square piers on second story separating broad square-head windows. Dentil band below low parapet. Attached to 316 and 332 Calumet. Built between 1908-1917. Contributing.

332 Two-story flat roof brick commercial building, Late Victorian. Corner entrance, modern in-fill on first story front façade. Arched window openings on second story with decorative brick caps above windows. Recessed brick panel design above windows, triangular design on corner at roofline reads "1888." Attached to 328 Calumet on south wall. 1888. Contributing.

406 Two-story false front frame restaurant/commercial building, 1950s glass block and brick in-fill on first story front façade with shed roof overhang and recessed entry. Second floor with picture windows. Modern extension at rear, shed roof addition on north wall. Vinyl siding. Built between 1885-88. Contributing.

410 Two-story front-gable frame commercial building with asphalt siding.. Modern in-fill and overhangs on front façade with central recessed entryway. Attached exterior stairway to second floor on south wall. Built between 1888-93. Contributing.

414 Two-story front-gable frame house. T-111 siding on first story, vinyl siding on second story. Attached exterior stairway to second floor on north wall. Built between 1888-93. Non-contributing because of loss of all historic features.

416 Two-and-a-half-story cross-gable frame house with vinyl siding. One-story extension at rear, dormer on front façade. Enclosed front porch. Built between 1893-1900. Contributing.

700 St. Joseph's Academy and Parochial School. Three story flat roof brick school building. Beltcourse and other trim made of concrete. Three projecting gabled entrances on first floor with ornamentation and faux quoins around doorways. Decorative gabled parapet at center. 1930. Contributing.

702 Two-story side-gable frame house with asphalt siding. Open shed roof front porch. Built between 1900-08. Contributing.

704 Two-story cross-gable frame house with aluminum siding. Enclosed shed roof front porch. Built between 1893-1900. Contributing.

706 One-and-a-half-story pyramidal roof frame house with vinyl siding. Gable roof dormer on front façade, open shed roof front porch. Built between 1900-08. Contributing.

708 Two-story cross-gable and pyramidal roof frame house with asbestos shingle siding. Two-story bay on front façade and north wall, open shed roof front porch. Built between 1900-08. Contributing.

Hecla Street, east side, south to north

125 Two-story front-gable frame house with cement asbestos siding. Shed roof enclosed porch on front façade. Pre-1885. Contributing.

129 Two-story front-gable frame house, asphalt and T-111 siding. Attached shed roof porch on front façade and at rear. One-story gable on first floor, south wall. Built between 1888-93. Contributing.

131 Two-story front-gable frame house, wood shingle siding. Fishscale shingles in gable end. Flat roof enclosed porch on front façade. Shed roof enclosed porch at rear of north wall. Built between 1900-1908. Contributing.

133 One-story hipped roof ranch house. C. 1970s. Non-contributing.

335 Two-story cross-gable frame house with homesote siding. Front-gable enclosed porch, shed roof enclosed porch at rear. Wrought iron fence around property. Built between 1888-93. Contributing.

337 One-and-a-half-story cross-gable house with wood shingle siding. Shed roof dormer, attached garage on south wall with exposed rafter ends, one-story gable on first floor of north wall. Gable roof enclosed porch at rear. Built between 1888-1900. Contributing.

Hecla Street, west side, south to north

124 Two-story cross-gable frame house with asphalt siding. Enclosed shed roof porch on front façade and two-story bay on front façade. One-and-a-half-story extension at rear. Built between 1893-1900. Contributing.

124A Two-and-a-half-story frame barn/garage building with asbestos siding. Window in gable end, wide garage door on front façade. Fronts onto Pine Street. Built between 1900-1908. Contributing.

128 One-story side-gable trailer, metal siding. Attached shed roof porch on south wall. Ca. 1970s. Non-contributing.

134 One-story side-gable trailer, metal siding. Wooden deck on south wall. Non-contributing.

136 Two-story front-gable frame house, vinyl siding, gable roof enclosed front porch. One-and-a-half-story extension at rear. Exterior chimney at center of south wall. Built between 1888-93. Contributing.

222 Captain William H. Harris House. Two-and-a-half-story cross-gable and hipped roof brick house, Queen Anne. Square turret with hipped roof and faux widow's walk at southeast corner. Open front porch, half-moon window in gable end on front façade. Sandstone, concrete, and wrought iron wall around property. Brick carriage house. Built between 1888-93. Contributing.

224 Two-story cross-gable frame house with clapboard siding, Queen Anne. Fascia board and fishscale shingles in gable ends, sunburst design in gable ends of enclosed/open front porch. Two-story bays on front façade and south wall. Sandstone, concrete, and wrought iron fence around property. Built between 1893-1900. Contributing.

226 Two-story cross-gable frame house with asphalt siding, Queen Anne. Fascia board and fishscale shingles in gable end. Enclosed flat roof front porch with balcony on top. Two-story bays on façade and north wall. Low concrete block wall around property. Built between 1888-93. Contributing.

N Street, east side, south to north

53248 First Congregational Church. Stick Style front-gable frame church. Open gable-roof front porch with turned railings. Square tower and belfry with pyramidal cap on north side of front façade. Two jerkinhead roof dormers on north side of main gable. 1887. Contributing. Listed in National Register of Historic Places.

N Street, west side, south to north

53237 Methodist Episcopal Church. Gothic Revival front-gable frame church with composition siding. Enclosed gable-roof front porch. Square steeple at center of front façade. Gothic arch windows, transom above entrance, and openings in steeple. Sandstone foundation with segmental arch-head windows. Built between 1893-1900. Contributing.

Schoolcraft Street, east side, south to north

161 Two-story front-gable frame house with asphalt siding. Gable roof enclosed front porch, one-story bay at center of south wall, enclosed shed roof porch at rear. Built between 1888-93. Contributing.

163 One and one half story front-gable frame house with asphalt siding. Shed roof enclosed front porch, shed roof enclosed porch at rear of south wall. gable roof dormer on south side of main gable. Built between 1908-17. Contributing.

234 Two-story front-gable frame house with vinyl siding. Gable roof front porch, one-story extension at rear. Built between 1888-1917. Non-contributing.

236 Two-story front-gable frame house with wood shingle siding. Hipped roof enclosed front porch, enclosed shed roof porch at rear. Built between 1888-93. Contributing.

238 Two-story front-gable frame house with wood clapboard siding. Sunburst pattern and decorative wood shingle in gable end, half-moon shaped window. One-story extension at rear. Attached garage on south wall. Built between 1885-88. Contributing.

239 One-story side-gable brick and frame ranch house. Vinyl siding. Ca. 1980s-90s. Non-contributing.

Schoolcraft Street, west side, south to north

159 Two-story front-gable frame house with asphalt siding. Gable roof enclosed front porch. Pre-1885. Contributing.

160 One-story front-gable frame house with vinyl siding. Shed roof enclosed porch on south wall, garage door in front wall of basement. Ca. 1960s. Non-contributing.

162 Two-story front-gable frame house with wood shingle siding. Hipped roof enclosed front porch, Two-story bump-out at rear of south wall, gable roof enclosed porch at rear. Low gable-roof concrete block garage projecting out at front at basement level. Pre-1885. Contributing.

164 Two-story cross-gable frame house with vinyl siding and decorative wood shingling in gable ends. Hipped roof front porch with north half enclosed and south half open with wooden columns. Built between 1893-1900. Contributing.

235 Two-story front-gable frame house with wooden clapboard siding on first story, wood shingle on second story. Open shed roof front porch, one-and-a-half-story extension at rear with shed roof addition and open porch, with turned posts, on south wall. Built between 1885-88. Contributing.

237 Two-story front-gable frame house with wood shingle siding. Shed roof front porch, attached garage on south wall. Built between 1885-88. Contributing.

First Street, north side, east to west

144 One-story hipped roof brick gas station building. Brick columns supporting overhang roof, three garage doors on west half of south wall. Built between 1917-1935. Contributing.

145 Two-story front-gable frame house with wood shingle siding. Shed roof enclosed front porch. Pre-1885. Contributing.

146 Two-story front-gable frame double house with asphalt shingle siding. Gable roof enclosed front porch, attached garage at rear. Pre-1885. Contributing.

148 Two-story front-gable double frame house with clapboard siding. Shed roof enclosed front porch, Two-story bay at center of east wall, enclosed shed roof porch at rear of east wall. Rear with address "158 Schoolcraft." Pre-1885. Contributing.

Pine Street, south side, east to west

167 One-story side-gable frame ranch house with composite siding. Attached garage on east end. Ca. 1970s. Non-contributing.

Pine Street, north side, east to west

168 Two-story front-gable frame house with wood shingle siding. One-story extension at rear, one-story bay at rear of south wall. Built between 1900-1908. Contributing.

Second Street, south side, east to west

243 Two-story front-gable frame house with random ashlar asphalt shingle siding. Open front porch with shed roof. One-and-a-half-story extension at rear with shed roof enclosed porch on west side. Built between 1885-88. Contributing.

___ Front-gable modern industrial garage with metal siding. Ca. 1980s-90s. Non-contributing.

Third Street, north side, east to west

346 First National Bank. Two-story flat roof brick bank building with rough-faced sandstone façade, Late Victorian. Arched window openings, one-story bay at rear of west wall. Sandstone plaque at

center of front façade reads "BANK." Built between 1888-1900. Contributing.

347 Bosch Bottling Works. Two-story flat roof rough-faced sandstone building. "Crenellation" detail at roofline, arched window openings with prominent keystones. Double garage doors with picture windows above on west façade. Plaque at center of façade reads "BOSCH BRG CO. 1896." 1896. Contributing.

Eighth Street, south side, east to west

837 Large two-story side-gable frame multiple dwelling with wooden clapboard siding. Decorative wooden caps over windows on east wall, round arched window in gable end. Gable roof enclosed front porch at center of north wall. Built between 1900-08. Contributing.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

__X_ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

__X_ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

__X_ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

____ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

_X__A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

____B removed from its original location.

____ C a birthplace or a grave.

____ D a cemetery.

____ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

____ F a commemorative property.

____ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
ETHNIC HERITAGE
EDUCATION
INDUSTRY
SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance _1867-1957_____

Significant Dates _1867_

1887
1901
1905
1912
1916

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
BOSCH, JOSEPH
EDDY, SAMUEL
GRÉGOIRE (GREGORY), JOSEPH
HARRIS, WILLIAM

Cultural Affiliation FRENCH CANADIAN
GERMAN
ENGLISH (CORNISH)

Architect/Builder HOLABIRD, WILLIAM & ROCHE, MARTIN
PEARCE, CHARLES ARCHIBALD
CHARLTON, DEMETRIUS FREDERICK
SHAND, CHARLES K.

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

A copper mining industry that lasted over 120 years shaped Michigan's Keweenaw Peninsula into the community seen today, and its history remains an important part of local culture and economy. Although the idea of an industrial community connotes uniformity among residents—workers all with the same workplace, job, and standard of living—the Copper Country was in reality a complex society of numerous ethnic groups, social statuses, and occupations. The village of Lake Linden is an example of this diversity. Although it is just one of many of the mill towns serving the mining cores of the Keweenaw, the village has three important characteristics that helped it to develop into a community larger and more diverse commercially than the other mill towns of the Copper Country. The first of these attributes is the village as the location of the stamp mills for the area's largest mining company—Calumet & Hecla. The second is its establishment and continuance as a predominantly French Canadian community, and third, its ability to build and maintain a strong commercial core. All three of these are due to and dependent on the village's location on Torch Lake and are visible in the extant architectural material. The result is a village whose population never exceeded 3,000 but had the amenities, commercial and ethnic variety, and architecture of the larger population centers. The Lake Linden Historic District encompasses the historic core of the former stamp mill community of Lake Linden. It meets National Register Criterion A under Social History and Ethnic Heritage. The District's buildings, many built following a disastrous fire in 1887 that decoyed much of the village, reflect the village's boom period in the late nineteenth and very early twentieth centuries when the copper-mining boom was at its height. The business district's brick blocks nearly all reflect a key historical event in Lake Linden's history—the 1887 fire. The fire destroyed the entire business district and nearly all the brick blocks along Calumet Street were built in the immediate wake of that fire. Under Ethnic Heritage, the district is significant for containing church buildings, houses, and commercial buildings associated with ethnic communities important in the community's history, including the French-Canadians, Germans, and Cornish. The Lake Linden Historic District meets National Register Criterion B for the associations specific buildings have with important early businessmen—lumberman Joseph Grégoire, merchant Capt. William Harris, and brewer Joseph Bosch. Finally, the district is significant under criterion C in the local context for its collection of late nineteenth and very early twentieth-century commercial, religious, and domestic architecture.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Archaeological evidence indicates that the communities of Ojibwa Indians that lived in the vicinity of Torch Lake existed in that area during the prehistoric era.[1] Anecdotally, the Ojibwa are usually credited with inspiring the name "Torch Lake." Various theories exist, but the most popular story reasons that the French Canadians who first came to the area witnessed Ojibwa coming to the lake from L'Anse for the good fishing. They fished at night, using torches to spot and spear fish. Its current name, "Torch Lake," its Ojibwa name "Wasswewin,"[2] and the name given it by the French Canadians, "Lac de Flambeau," are all said to connote

1 Two archaeological finds seem to indicate a prehistoric Native American presence around Torch Lake. One prehistoric archaeological find is a "stone projectile point or knife probably in the age range of 2000-3000 years old (T 55N R33W in Osceola Township just south of Lake Linden.) Also, a private lot owner on Torch Lake reportedly found a prehistoric chert stone scraper and a historic reed stem pipe (ages unknown, found in T 54N R 33w in Torch Lake Township). Information provided by Susan Martin (Interview by author, Written notes and email, Houghton, MI, 12 Jan. 2007).

2 As translated by French missionary Bishop Frederick Baraga in his book, *A Dictionary of the Otchipwe Language* (1853). (Cited by Donald Chaput, *Hubbell: A Copper Country Village* (Lansing, MI: Privately published, 1969), 3.

this same meaning.[3]

Even though the activity of the early copper mining industry began in the 1840s and miners from Cornwall, Germany, and Ireland immigrated to the burgeoning Keweenaw "Copper Country," the region around Torch Lake remained sparsely populated. However, this would change in the late 1860s when the soon-to-be Calumet & Hecla Mining Company made the decision to place its stamp mills on the lake's western shore, thereby dramatically changing the course of the community's development. In order to extract the copper from the rock that held it, the rock had to be crushed or "milled" until a fine particulate was formed, at which point the rock and copper could be separated. This process required a great deal of water, not only in the separation process, but also to absorb the waste milling material—called "tailings" or "stamp sands." At the time, the Calumet Mining Company was sending their rock 13 miles south by horse and wagon from their primary mining sites around today's village of Calumet to a mill on Portage Lake. Recognizing the need for the company to do its own milling, Edwin James Hulbert, who started the company and was in charge of operations, purchased milling equipment from the Huron Mining Company and set it up on Calumet Dam. The location of the dam, one mile from the company's core mining sites, was advantageous. However, the supply of water it provided was soon insufficient, and the company began losing money hand over fist. At this point, Alexander Agassiz stepped in as president. Reassessing the situation, he realized the need to find a new milling site.[4]

Agassiz examined the available locations for the mill site—such as the western shore of the Keweenaw on Lake Superior and Portage Lake—and realized that the best option for the company was Torch Lake, which sat 5 miles southeast of the mining core in Calumet. The western shore sat at the bottom of a long, sloping incline, and the lake, deceptively narrow, was deep enough to swallow up countless tons of stamp sands without blocking the passage of vessels—a problem encountered by the Quincy Mining Company, the stamps sands of whose mill on the Portage Canal required constant dredging to allow ships through the narrow passage. As an inland lake, Torch Lake would shelter the machinery and shipping vessels from storms, whereas there was no harbor on the Superior shoreline that could provide the same protection. Also, the existing small settlement on Torch Lake's shore left more than enough land available to allow Calumet & Hecla to expand its mill as necessary. The mills came under construction in 1867, with the Calumet Mining Company and Hecla Mining Company each setting up its mill, even though consolidation was in the near future. By the end of that year, two of Calumet's stamp heads were ready for operation.[5] In 1870, C&H had 148 employees at the mills. The number of workers grew steadily as production increased, and by 1899, 601 men worked at the millsite. Workers did not just work the stamps. The employees had various occupations

3 *History of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan* (Chicago: The Western Historical Company, 1883), 8; Michigan Bicentennial Commission, 1976, pg. 1, cited by David A. Vago, *An Interpretive Plan For the Calumet and Hecla Mill Site* (M.S. Thesis, Michigan Technological University, 2005), 15.

4 Larry D. Lankton, *Cradle to Grave: Life, Work, and Death at the Lake Superior Copper Mines*, (New York: Oxford University Press, 1991), 18; Vago, *Plan*, 18, 19.

5 Larry D. Lankton and Charles K. Hyde, *Old Reliable: An Illustrated History of the Quincy Mining Company* (Hancock, MI: Book Concern Printers, 1998), 77; Arthur W. Thurner, *Strangers and Sojourners: A History of Michigan's Keweenaw Peninsula* (Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1994), 110; Robert R. Hagen, *Mill Town: Lake Linden, Michigan* (Term Paper, Michigan Technological University: 1975), 1; C. Harry Benedict, *Red Metal: The Calumet and Hecla Story* (Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan, 1952), 67, 83.

as the mill site also included a machine shop, a blacksmith shop, a carpentry and paint shop, a boiler house, an electric power plant, an assay office, and a fire department.[6]

The first twenty years of settlement around Torch Lake were comparatively slow, but the establishment of the mills encouraged an influx of people to the area. In 1868, a village and its post office were organized. The post office ran under the name "Linden Lake," but the settlement went by the name of Torch Lake until 1882 when it and the post office both took the name "Lake Linden," a transposition made necessary by the original already being in use by a town in Lower Michigan. On October 29, 1885, a Board of Supervisors meeting at the Houghton County Courthouse voted to submit an application to the state for the incorporation of Lake Linden as a municipality.[7]

Although the population of Lake Linden proper never exceeded 3,000 residents, the village boasted amenities comparable to those in the larger population centers of the Copper Country. Evidence of this is seen in the 1900 Polk directory.[8] The village had its own government in the form of a village council and a fire department with its own board of overseers. Schoolcraft Township, which surrounds the village and whose history is closely intertwined with it, had a township government which assisted in the running of the village, through such positions as Highway Commissioner, Overseer of Highways, School Inspector, and Constable.

The variety of immigrant groups that settled in Lake Linden brought with them cultural traditions and affiliations that they re-established in the young community. Six churches serving five different faiths--Congregational, Episcopal, Lutheran, Methodist, and Roman Catholic—thrived in the village. Other than churches, fraternal societies helped residents maintain a sense of identity and unity. Their popularity is seen by the many chapters all over the Copper Country and hint at the ethnic diversity of an area. Masons, Odd Fellows, and Ancient, Catholic, and various French Orders of the Foresters, Hibernians, United Workmen, Knights and Ladies of the Maccabees, Sons of Hermann, Sons of St. George, Temple of Honor, and Modern Woodmen of America all held regular meetings in Lake Linden. These are in addition to the social clubs and beneficial societies, such as St. Jean Baptiste Societé, German Aid Society—Concordia, and two St. Joseph's Societies.

In the Keweenaw, many referred to Lake Linden as "Frenchtown" or "Little Canada" due to the large percentage of the population that was of French Canadian descent—their immigration encouraged by the Torch Lake area being home to the types of employment they preferred. Lake Linden is an example of how French Canadians created communities where they were "able to assert themselves numerically and

6 Gates, Jr., William B., *Michigan Copper and Boston Dollars: An Economic History of the Michigan Copper Mining Industry*, (New York: Russell & Russell, 1969); Hagen, *Mill Town*, 1, 2; Clarence J. Monette, *The History of Lake Linden Michigan* (Lake Linden, MI: Privately printed, 1975), 6.

7 *History of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan*, 313; Jean Lemarre, *The French Canadians of Michigan: Their Contribution to the Development of the Saginaw Valley and the Keweenaw Peninsula, 1840-1914*, (Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 2003), 181; Monette, *History of Lake Linden*, 1; Rev. Anthony Ivan Rezek, *History of the Diocese of Sault Ste. Marie and Marquette, Vol. 2* (Chicago: M.A. Donahue & Co., 1907), 272. Based on the information on maps from that time, it seems that the Torch Lake City plat may have been referred to as Torch Lake, while the plats north of Center (now Fourth) Street, are referred to as "Village of Linden." Most likely the name change in 1882 indicates the unification of the plats as one town.

8 Unless noted otherwise, all information is from the 1900 Polk Directory.

politically...in order to maintain their ethnic-religious identity." These communities, powered by a "clerical elite and dynamic commercial class," are evidence of the French Canadian immigrants putting primary importance on shaping their town into a community that supported their culture, language, and belief system.[9] The Quebecois promoted their culture and interests in various ways, such as politics. When the first election of Schoolcraft Township was held in 1866, seven of the fourteen positions were taken by French Canadians.[10] These same community leaders also supported the publication of French-language newspapers, and over time, Lake Linden was to be home to three French language papers.[11]

Most significantly, French Canadians comprised the largest ethnic group of workers at C&H mills. They were the predominant group doing surface work—building shafthouses, working as carpenters and teamsters, and in unspecialized occupations that fell under the title of "laborer."[12] A C&H employment record from May 1903 indicates that French Canadians, who made up around 10% of the C&H workforce, comprised the largest percentage of workers at the Lake Linden mills (30%). From the establishment of the mills until their closing, the Lake Linden mill site was synonymous with the French Canadian population.[13]

Lake Linden's strong commercial infrastructure and the asset Torch Lake proved to be encouraged entrepreneurs to see the business potential in the young Lake Linden. "Smaller industries, peripherally connected with [C&H], provided work for many. French, English, and German immigrants opened mercantile and various other establishments." As the town grew by leaps and bounds, it became an economic magnet, attracting merchants to set up shop. For the French Canadian constituency, it was especially profitable; many opened stores, ran hotels and boardinghouses, or were saloonkeepers.[14] Three of the most successful entrepreneurs—one of French descent, one of Cornish, and one of German—demonstrate that while the mining industry initially brought people to the area, those with a keen eye for business and an understanding of residents' needs could find a profitable niche in the local marketplace.

Joseph Bosch, a German immigrant and resident of Lake Linden, established one of the largest and longest-running breweries in the history of the Keweenaw.[15] Bosch was born in Baden, Germany, in 1850, and at the age of four, he immigrated with his parents and his siblings to New York City. At age 12, Bosch and his family headed west to Wisconsin before finally settling in Lake Linden in 1868. Like many of his fellow German immigrants, he took work as a miner for C&H; yet he always harbored the desire to become a brewmaster. In order to learn the trade, Bosch left the area and received his training at various breweries

9 Lemarre, *French Canadians*, 149.
10 Ibid., 127.
11 Ibid., 132, 133; Graff, *People*, 16.
12 Lemarre, *French Canadians*, 148; Thurner, *Strangers*, 28.
13 From Calumet & Hecla Mining Company Mine Office's "Number of Employees in Card Catalogue Classified by Departments and Nationalities." (May 9, 1903)
14 Thurner, *Strangers and Sojourners*, 111; Lemarre, *French Canadians*, 133.
15 Outside of the local area, Bosch's name was often pronounced as it is spelled. However, the local community who knew the family and the beer pronounced it as "Busch." This is due to the fact that the Bosch family was German, and the original German pronunciation was "boosh" (most likely it was originally spelled with an umlaut, Bösch). The Americanized version of the name corrupted the "oo" sound into a soft "u." (Albert Chaput, interview by author, written notes, Houghton, MI, 24 April 2006)

before returning to Lake Linden in 1874 to form the Torch Lake Brewery.[16] The company was an immediate success; after one year, Bosch's brewery, which he managed alone, produced 1,117 barrels. Data published in 1899 showed that of the 102 breweries in Michigan, the Torch Lake (Bosch) Brewery was the 11th largest producer in Michigan and the largest in the Upper Peninsula. In 1911, the company owned property in every town in the county and other parts of the Copper Country, making the Bosch Brewing Company the largest corporation in Houghton County after the copper mining corporations.[17]

Called "Le Père des Canadiens du Lac Supérier,"[18] another important businessman and prominent citizen was the Quebecois lumberman, Joseph Grégoire (Gregory). Grégoire's business savvy and civic generosity made him one of the most successful and famous French Canadians to come to the Copper Country. Born in Saint-Valentin, Quebec, he arrived in the Lake Superior region in 1854,[19] before settling in the Portage Lake area in 1859.[20] By 1865 Grégoire had contracts to supply lumber to the companies, as well as with public entities to help build the infrastructure of the swiftly growing communities. After acquiring more timber lands, in 1867, Gregoire and two associates set up a sawmill across Torch Lake from Lake Linden. The location, known as "Gregoryville," became the destination for many immigrating French Canadians.

It was with his sawmill that Grégoire first earned the title of "Father of the Lake Superior French Canadians." His policy was to help out his compatriots by encouraging the Quebecois to come to the Copper Country with the promise of employment. At the mill's peak, Grégoire employed 80 men.[21] Grégoire also helped his compatriots by involving himself in local government. At the first election of the newly established Schoolcraft Township, Grégoire was elected clerk, a post he held for 15 years. He also served as treasurer in 1869-74 and as supervisor in 1875-87 and in 1891. So important were his efforts that other prominent citizens awarded Grégoire a "cane of honor" for his "exceptional contribution" to the community of Lake Linden and the progress of the French Canadian populace. In the 1880s, Grégoire retired from working at his sawmill and began to travel, visiting Europe and Canada, among other places. He passed away on July 29, 1895, at the age of 62.[22]

Captain William Harris was one of Lake Linden's earliest and most successful merchants. Born in Cornwall,

16 "Joseph Bosch Is Taken By Death," *DMG*, 10 Jan. 1937; "The Bosch Brewing Company," Promotional Brochure Printed by Company (Mining Journal Print: Marquette, MI, 1899); Michael J. Gwidt, *Mining Beer: History of Breweries in Michigan's Copper Country* (Term Paper, Michigan Technological University, 2000)

17 *The Torch Lake Times* reported the statistics for the brewers' industry for the year ending April 30, 1889. Cited by Clarence J. Monette, *Joseph Bosch and the Bosch Brewing Company* (Calumet, MI: Greenlee Printing Co., 1978), 56.

18 "The Father of the Canadians of Lake Superior"; Dulong, *French Canadians*, 21.

19 In addition, Grégoire, though young, branched out into other ventures. In 1856, two years after his arrival in Michigan, he had already built the first wharf and warehouse in Duluth. Three years later, after coming to Houghton, he provided wood for a sawmill at Ripley. (Clarence J. Monette, *Gregoryville: The History of a Hamlet Across From Lake Linden, Michigan*, Lake Linden, MI, Privately printed, 1974),16.

20 Lemarre, *French Canadians*, 126; Dulong, *French Canadians*, 22; Monette, *Gregoryville*, 14-18.

21 Monette, *Gregoryville*, 18; Lemarre, *French Canadians*, 126, 128, 129, 140; DuLong, *French Canadians*, 22. Although he never married, Grégoire's large house in Gregoryville housed his family—three brothers, two sisters, and his mother, along with numerous servants.

22 Smith, G. Walton, ed., Schoolcraft *Township Centennial: History of Schoolcraft Township and the Village of Lake Linden* (Privately Published, 1973), 5,6; Lemarre, *French Canadians*, 127, 128, 181; Monette, *Gregoryville*, 6,8.

England, in 1818, Harris was raised to work in the Cornish hard-rock tin mines before coming to the US with his family at the age of 28 to settle in central Wisconsin. The Quebec Mining Company was the first to employ his services to explore copper ore veins near Georgian Bay. He arrived in Ontonagon County in 1850, where he was promoted to mine agent or "captain" by H.C. Knapp, superintendent of the Minesota Mine.[23] In 1860, he developed an interest in a local mercantile business and formed a partnership as a silent member of the company North & Briggs. When it set up branches in the Keweenaw, Harris took charge of the Lake Linden store. When Lake Linden's first election was held on the first Tuesday in March, 1866, voters elected Capt. Harris as the first village president. After many successful years in business, Harris passed away on October 4, 1891.[24]

Bosch and Harris, among many other businessmen in the village, were affected by a devastating fire that, in one afternoon, completely changed the appearance and economy of the young village. By May of 1887, Lake Linden had grown into a bustling village with a well-developed main street comprised of businesses housed in the ornate frame buildings characteristic of the booming communities of the Keweenaw. The village itself covered upwards of 20 city blocks. However, just before noon on Friday, May 20th, a fire alarm rang.[25] Although the village fire company, C&H's mills, and surrounding communities all joined efforts to put out the blaze, insufficient equipment and a strong wind blowing towards the rest of the downtown spelled disaster.[26] The fire affected over 40 acres or 75% of the village at the time, with the complete destruction of 12 city blocks.[27]

The pre-1887 Lake Linden contained typical examples of what could be called the first-generation of architecture in the Copper Country—two-story frame buildings, usually front-gable, with decorative wooden elements like fishscale shingles and fascia board. Around two weeks after the fire, residents received word that insurance companies with severe losses due to the fire threatened a withdrawal from the village "unless something was done to make the town more approximate to a fire-proof place." A group of the leading businessmen held a meeting on June 1, 1887 and established fire limits within the village.[28] The council developed a fire code, which stated that the only "brick or stone buildings, covered with metal, gravel, or slate roofing" were to be permitted. The downtown area grew, now a substantial vista of brick and sandstone, "the class of building [...] far superior to the former ones," which would form in just a few years "the most substantial town in the upper country." The *Michigan State Gazetteer* proclaimed that in less than a year, the business district was rebuilt with brick buildings "as fine ... as any city north of Milwaukee."[29] The result of

23 *History of the Upper Peninsula*, 313.
24 Ibid; Monette, *History of Lake Linden*, 2.
25 The first issue of *The Torch Lake Times*, Lake Linden's local paper, printed after the fire (May 24, 1887) gave a narrative of all the known details of the fire. The issue was printed and published from the offices of the *Hancock Copper Herald*. (Clarence Monette, *Lake Linden's Disastrous Fire of 1887*, Lake Linden, MI: Privately published, 1988, 22. Two days later, *The Portage Lake Mining Gazette*, also reported on the incident in the article "$1,000,000 in Ashes" (*PLMG*, 26 May 1887). However, the *Gazette's* article did not provide an extended account of the fire, "instead giving a general outline of the district burned along with a general summary of the losses, [...] and what is being done for the relief of the fire sufferers."
26 Monette, *Disastrous Fire*, 4.
27 Ibid, 8.
28 *TLT* (2 June 1887); Monette, *Disastrous Fire*, 76.
29 Thurner, *Strangers*, 111; *TLT* (28 June 1887)

the adoption of the fire limits is still evident in the architecture of Lake Linden. The 100-300 blocks of Calumet Street, located within these limits, display brick commercial buildings..

The Harris Block at 118-120 Calumet and the Capt. William Harris House at 222 Hecla are two of the most impressive brick buildings within the village and are both evidence of the post-fire construction that shaped the appearance of Lake Linden as it is today. In keeping with the tenets of the fire code, Harris planned facilities that, when completed, would more successfully "[supply] the demands for anything in the general merchandise line" than his previous facilities. As the summer progressed, work on the 100'x90' "mammoth brick store" progressed at a feverish pace. Contractors Joslin and Robin completed major construction by the first week of November, and the store was up and running by Christmas.[30]

Due to his businesses being situated on the shore of Torch Lake opposite the fire, Grégoire, retired at the time, did not suffer any loss, but the loss of his property to other fires made him sympathetic to the plight of the fire victims. While riding on a train between Kansas City and Chicago, Grégoire was informed by a fellow traveler who read of the fire in a newspaper. At the next station, Grégoire sent home a telegram to his agent, instructing him to "send all the lumber required by the people, giving poor ones the preference."[31] Grégoire's sawmill provided much of the necessary lumber for framing, flooring, and fittings that were to go in the new construction. Therefore, it is very likely that the frame buildings that are dated 1885-1888 and shortly thereafter were built with lumber from the Gregoryville sawmill. Grégoire's influence in the village can also be seen in the frame house at 503 Calumet Street. Locally, it is known that the building is composed of parts of the Grégoire house moved later to the site. This can be seen in the elements such as the Palladian windows as well as the unusually elaborate front door—both of which can be seen in historic images of the Grégoire house. The building was dismantled, and parts of it were used to build the small residence on Calumet Street in the late 1930 to early 1940s.[32]

In the Fire of 1887, Bosch had the second greatest loss in property after Harris. He rebuilt on a greater scale, but the new brewery building and his house were frame. Yet Bosch is also responsible for the construction of three brick and stone buildings that are extant in the village. Two of these, the First National Bank building (1888-1890) that housed the Lake Linden branch of the bank that Bosch established, and the Bosch Brewery Bottling Works (1896), are the only extant commercial buildings in the village built in the style of Richardsonian Romanesque. In 1887 Bosch built the Joseph Bosch Building, now referred to as The Lindell, which is in an Italianate style that complements the buildings surrounding it in the commercial district.

For the first half-century of its use, the Joseph Bosch Building served a retail or manufacturing purpose. It was originally built to house the N. Reding Company. In 1893, N.G. Poull, Bosch's brother-in-law, took over the shop and established the Poull Mercantile Company. However, the building's current appearance is due to the work undertaken by two Greek immigrants—Louis Grammatiskakia (Grammas) and James Pamopallis (Pallis)—who in 1928 combined their candy-making businesses in the Bosch Building. They remodeled the interior with the Arts and Crafts style of woodwork and painting still seen today. They turned the building

30 *TLT* (28 June 1887), (16 Aug. 1887), (6 Sept. 1887), (8 Nov. 1887), (27 Dec. 1887)
31 *PLMG* (26 May 1887)
32 Ed Koepel, Personal interview, Email, 6 June 2007.

into an eatery, installing plate-glass windows, Antwerp gold-finished oak cabinetry, and etched Marblette table tops. They named the restaurant "The Lindell," which combined the first syllable of "Linden" with the second syllable of "Hubbell"—the villages in which the owners previously ran their businesses. Since the purchase of the building by Richard and Frances Grunow in 1977, the value of the building for its pristine architecture and interior decoration has come to be recognized, and the building has been well-maintained and rehabilitated.[33]

The Lake Linden Historic District includes other key buildings in the village that are not only architecturally significant but also represent key parts of Lake Linden's history. For example, until the rerouting of M-26 in the 1970s,[34] motorists would encounter a stop sign on their way into Lake Linden that had them stopping in front of the First Congregational Church, situated on the southeast corner of First and N Streets. The church is an unspoiled example of "Stick Style" architecture. The frame church boasts such features as an open, front-gable porch, with turned columns at its entrance, a square, narrow tower and belfry with a pyramidal roof, extending from the left side of the main front-gable, and two large dormers on the north side of the main roof, creating an asymmetry in the massing. Designed by Holabird and Roche of Chicago, the church cost $8,325[35] to build.[36]

The congregation began in 1882, when a small group of Scottish residents, including prominent businessmen and managers at the C&H mills, organized a congregation. After four years, it became obvious that the congregation would need a facility of their own. The construction moved swiftly, leaving the church ready for dedication in February 1887. Three months later the Fire of 1887 devastated that area of the village, but the frame church escaped the damage. The exterior, displaying an array of wooden treatments, such as fishscale shingles and wainscoting, among others, is as dramatic as it was at the church's construction. The interior boasts a hardwood ceiling, wainscoted walls, and other elaborate employments of wood, as well as a Garret House Pipe Organ, believed to be the oldest remaining tracker-style organ in Michigan. By the early 1980s, the congregation proved too small to support use of the building. Unwilling to allow it to fall into disrepair, the congregation deeded the church to the nearby Houghton County Historical Society (HCHS). By this time the Church was listed in the National Register due to its impeccable architectural integrity. Since acquiring the church, the HCHS has continued to use it for a variety of interpretive functions.[37]

On the north side of the district, another church provides an even more stunning architectural bookend. St. Joseph's Catholic Church, founded by the village's French Canadians, is built of Jacobsville sandstone in a manner that harkens back to the nineteenth-century French-Canadian churches of Quebec province in its twin-tower form, octagonal belfry design, and round-arch windows.[38] The construction is of rough-faced sandstone blocks, with two square towers with domed belfries at the front (south- and northwest) corners.

33 *DMG* (7 Aug. 1987); State Listings, "National Register of Historic Places – MICHIGAN (MI)," National Register of Historic Places, http://www.nationalregisterofhistoricplaces.com/mi/state.html, accessed 15 April 2007; Karin Emond, "Step into the past..Step into Lindell's," *DMG*, Undated 1997, Insert pg. 61-63.
34 Vago, *Plan*, 100.
35 About $180,155.
36 *DMG* (10 April 1982); Undated Clarence Monette Article (MTU Archives Vertical Files: "Churches—Lake Linden").
37 Ibid; *DMG* (3 July 1993), (3 Aug. 1999); (MTU Vertical Files: "Churches—Lake Linden").
38 See, for example, Gerard Morisset's *L'Architecture en Nouvelle-France* (Quebec: Editions du Pelican, 1980).

The façade has an open porch with four Ionic columns. Its cornice is decorated with dentils, and the stained-glass windows have round arches with prominent keystones.

The parish's first church, a frame building whose materials were furnished by Joseph Grégoire, was dedicated on August 27, 1871, its construction due to the growing inconvenience incurred by parishioners who were traveling 10 miles roundtrip to attend services in Calumet. Within five years, the French Canadian population of Lake Linden had swelled to such a high number that the parish church could not accommodate everyone. The result was the construction of a "liberal addition" that was "more a new church than a remodeled one [for]...the first one was used in its entirety."[39] By 1883, 800 people were in St. Joseph's parish. In October 1888 the parish came to the decision to separate along ethnic lines by having the German and Irish parishioners break off and form their own parish, building their own church—Holy Rosary.[40] In 1902 St. Joseph's pastor, Rev. Edward Bordas, encouraged the construction of a larger church. Construction took place in two campaigns, with the building finally completed in 1912. The new church's architect, Charles A. Pearce, planned the new building to face east like the previous frame building. Construction lagged in mid-project, a church history explains, because of undefined disagreements. When it resumed, a new architect, Demetrius Frederick Charlton, was placed in charge and there was a new design that included reorienting the church to face west on Calumet Street, by then the town's main street. Parts of the existing work had to be rebuilt. The church as it stands today with its portico and twin towers is primarily Charlton's design.[41] The new St. Joseph's has a seating capacity of 1,000. The interior of the church is as ornate and impressive as its exterior. Stained glass windows serve as memorials to early French Canadian members and groups, such as Patrice Grégoire and L'Union des Sociétés Canadiennes Françaises. The interior ceilings and walls were decorated in motifs particular to French-Canadian culture—patterns which could also be seen in Quebec churches.

Just south of St. Joseph's, two impressive brick school buildings stand facing each other across Calumet Street—the Lake Linden-Hubbell High School (601 Calumet) and the former St. Anne's Parochial School (700 Calumet). The original public school building was a frame structure built by C&H in 1881.[42] By World War I, the frame building was no longer sufficient or up-to-date. St. Joseph's parish school, St. Anne's Academy, ceased teaching at the high school level in 1915, which resulted in the absorption of their 50 students by the public schools. Lake Linden's Board of Education decided to build a new high school. The current building was to be constructed on the site of the former school, which required that the old building be moved so it could be used during the construction of the new one.[43] Upon its completion in 1918, the Washington High School was considered "the finest school building in Cloverland, if not the whole state of Michigan" and would accommodate the students of Lake Linden, Hubbell, and the surrounding locations.[44]

39 Lemarre, *French Canadians*, 127; Monette, *History of Lake Linden*, 20; "Church occupies integral role in Torch Lake area," *Copper Island Sentinel* (CIS), 16 July 1981; Lemarre, *French Canadians*, 128; Rezek, *Diocese*, 273.
40 Lemarre, *French Canadians*, 128; Monette, *History of Lake Linden*, 20; Rezek, *Diocese*, 274.
41 *DMG* (30 March 2002); *CIS* (16 July 1981).
42 Ibid. Yauch and Monette, *Friendly Town*, 38.
43 Lake Linden Public Schools, "History of District." The building was torn down a few years later, and its materials were used to build the current Dee Stadium in Houghton (Smith, *Schoolcraft Centennial*, 39).
44 Ibid.

The former St. Anne's Parochial School building across the street is a rectangular brick building trimmed in concrete with very little ornamentation. The history of Catholic schooling by St. Joseph's Church began in 1881, when Madam Pierre Pichette started classes with 70 pupils in a building at the corner of Second and Calumet Streets. Enrollment grew over the next few years, and, in 1886, St. Anne's Academy opened in new facilities at Calumet and Maple, bringing in the Sisters of Notre Dame to run the school. The Academy and Parochial School burned down in 1929, and the current building was constructed the next year. As the economy continued to decline during the following decades resulting in shrinking enrollment, two other parish schools in Lake Linden and Hubbell consolidated with the Academy, which itself closed in 1971. At that time, the Lake Linden-Hubbell School District purchased the building from the Diocese of Marquette for $70,000, using the building as an elementary school until the construction of the current elementary school in 1998. The building is now a commercial property called the E-Center, which houses various businesses.[45]

As with the rest of the Copper Country, Lake Linden went into an economic and population decline that began after World War I as copper production declined and ended, the result of low prices and depletion of the supply. Even with the adoption of new technologies that extracted more copper than ever from rock as well as from the millions of tons of discarded stamp sands in Torch Lake, the village's population eventually dwindled until, as it stands now, it is only one-third of what it was at its peak. Therefore, the village's building stock has not been affected much by the in-fill of modern buildings but rather by the loss by piecemeal demolition of vacant and underutilized buildings, which has had a much less drastic effect on the visual appearance of the village.

45 Monette, *History of Lake Linden*, 22; "Lake Linden-Hubbell High School Centennial," Lake Linden Public Schools, "History of District."

9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS)
___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
_X_ previously listed in the National Register
___ previously determined eligible by the National Register
___ designated a National Historic Landmark
___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data
___ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
_X_ University
___ Other
Name of repository: _MICHIGAN TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY___

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property _52_____

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1.	16	393360E	5227680N
2.	16	393500E	5227670N
3.	16	393140E	5226880N
4.	16	392970E	5226880N

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beg at center point of intersection of Calumet St and Eighth St; th E along centerline of Eighth to centerline of Front St; th S'ly in centerline of Front to centerline of Sixth St; th W'ly along centerline of Sixth to alley E of Calumet St; th SW'ly along sd alley to SE cr 3rd platted lot E of Calumet St on N side Fourth St; th along E and S sides of sd third lot to SW cr of sd lot; th S across Fourth St and along E line of 2nd platted lot E of Calumet St on Fourth's S side and W along sd 2nd lot's S side to pt in line with rear lines of lots facing W on Calumet St's E side; th S'ly along sd rear lot lines and across Second St to N line of lot on which stands former Holy Rosary Church; th E and S along edges of sd lot to SE cr of sd lot; th W along S line of former church property, across Calumet St and along S line of 118-20 Calumet lot to sd lot's SW cr; th S along rear lines of lots fronting on Hecla St to centerline of First St; th N in sd centerline to pt opposite E line of 1st Cong. Church property; th S and W along sd church property's E and S lines and in same direction to E line of Methodist Church property; th S, W and N along E, S, and W edges of Meth. Church property and N to pt in line with S line of 148 First St property; th W along S line of 148 First to SW cr; th N along rear (W) lines of 148 First and 159 Schoolcraft St to centerline of Second (labeled Pine St on some maps); th W along sd centerline to pt in line with rear lot line of 160 Schoolcraft St; th N along rear lot lines of 160 to 237 Schoolcraft St to NW cr of 237 Schoolcraft; th E along N line of 237 Schoolcraft to centerline of Schoolcraft St; th N along sd centerline to pt opposite N line of platted lot at SE cr Schoolcraft and Third associated with 347 Third St; th S along E line of sd platted lot at 347 Third and in same direction along E line of platted lot at NW cr of Hecla and Third to centerline of Hecla St; th N'ly along sd centerline to pt on rear line of lots on W side of Fourth St; th E along sd rear lot lines to rW lot line of 328 and 332 Calumet St; th N along W lot lines of 328, 332, and 406 Calumet to NW cr of sd 406; th E along N line of 406 to NW line of 410-416 Calumet; th NE along NW line of 410-16 Calumet to N cr sd 416; th SE along NE line of 416 to centerline of Calumet St; th NE'ly along sd centerline to centerline of Seventh St; th NW'ly along centerline of Seventh to centerline of Maple St; th N along centerline of Maple to N edge of former Catholic school property; th E along N school property line to W line of 702 to 708 Calumet; th N along W lines of 702-708 Calumet to centerline of Eighth St; th E along sd centerline to POB.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

These boundaries encompass the historic heart of the village, including Lake Linden's oldest plat (Torch Lake City), the business district, and the village's large, institutional buildings. It contains the greatest concentration of old and historic buildings in the village. Areas that contain much smaller concentrations of older buildings and more newer buildings adjoin the district on all sides.

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Additional Documentation

Photographs
Printed on Hewlett-Packard (HP) Photosmart 7960 Photo Printer on HP Premium Photo Paper (glossy) with HP 59 Gray Photo Inkjet Print Cartridge.

1. MI_HoughtonCounty_LakeLindenHD1.tif
Stephanie K. Atwood, photographer
21 June 2007
First Congregational Church (left) and Lake Linden United Methodist Church (right), intersection of First Street and N Avenue, looking southwest

2. MI_HoughtonCounty_LakeLindenHD2.tif
Stephanie K. Atwood, photographer
21 June 2007
Harris Block (118-120 Calumet), looking southwest

3. MI_HoughtonCounty_LakeLindenHD3.tif
Stephanie K. Atwood, photographer
21 June 2007
Capt. Wm. Harris Residence (222 Hecla), looking northwest

4. MI_HoughtonCounty_LakeLindenHD5.tif
Stephanie K. Atwood, photographer
21 June 2007
Non-contributing house (left, 160 Schoolcraft) with two contributing houses (right, 162 & 164 Schoolcraft), looking northeast

5. MI_HoughtonCounty_LakeLindenHD6.tif
Stephanie K. Atwood, photographer
21 June 2007
The Lindell Chocolate Shop/Joseph Bosch Building (300 Calumet), looking northwest

6. MI_HoughtonCounty_LakeLindenHD7.tif
Stephanie K. Atwood, photographer
21 June 2007
West side of 100-300 blocks of Calumet Street, looking southwest

7. MI_HoughtonCounty_LakeLindenHD8.tif
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29 June 2007
East side of 100-300 blocks of Calumet Street, looking southeast

8. MI_HoughtonCounty_LakeLindenHD9.tif
Stephanie K. Atwood, photographer
29 June 2007
Lake Linden Village Hall (401 Calumet), looking northeast

9. MI_HoughtonCounty_LakeLindenHD10.tif
Stephanie K. Atwood, photographer
21 June 2007
East side 500-700 blocks of Calumet Street, looking northeast

10. MI_HoughtonCounty_LakeLindenHD11.tif
Stephanie K. Atwood, photographer
29 June 2007
Lake Linden-Hubbell (Washington) High School (601 Calumet), looking southeast

11. MI_HoughtonCounty_LakeLindenHD12.tif
Stephanie K. Atwood, photographer
29 June 2007
St. Joseph's Catholic Church and Rectory (701 Calumet), looking northeast

12. MI_HoughtonCounty_LakeLindenHD13.tif
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21 June 2007
West side of 700 block of Calumet Street, looking northwest

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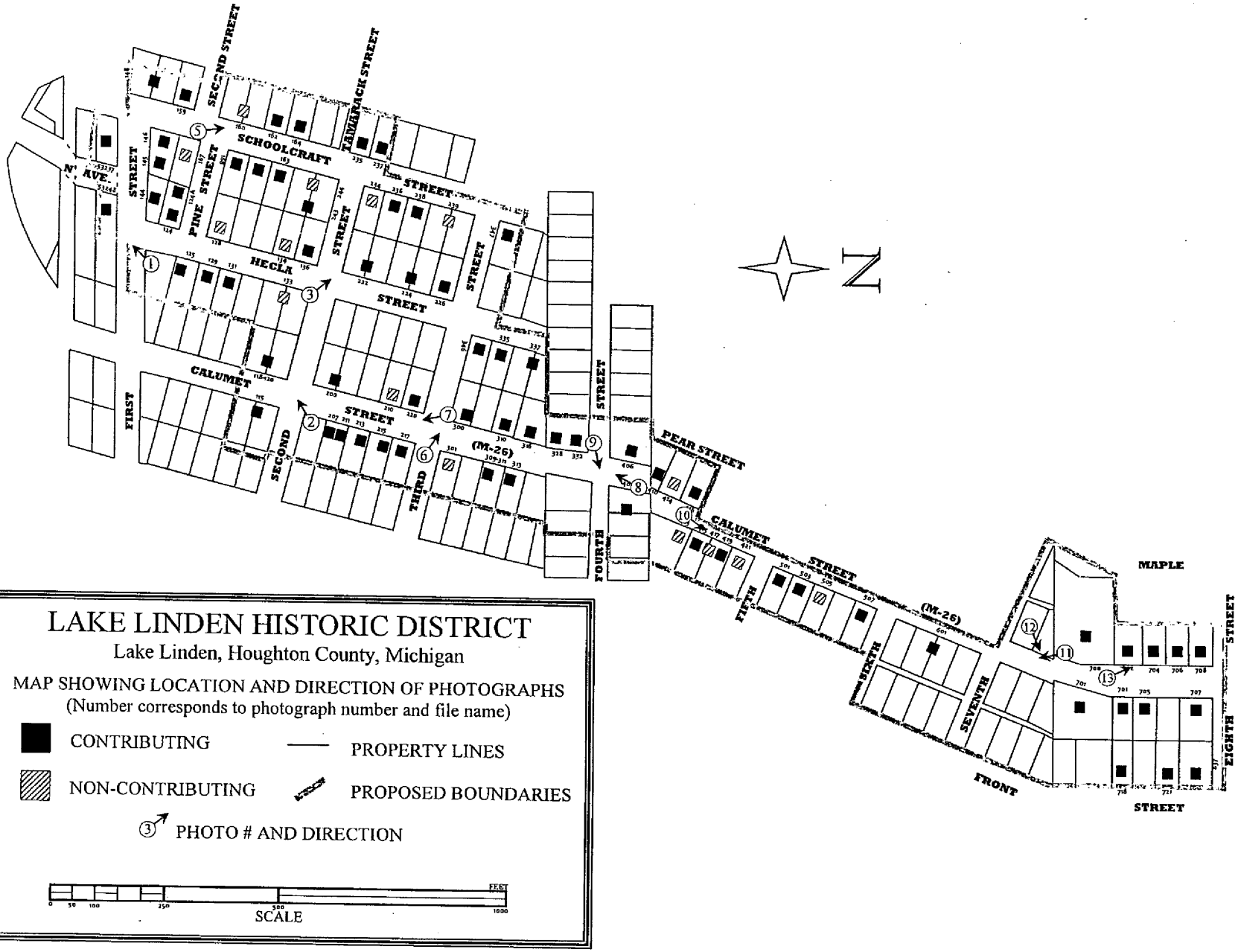
LAKE LINDEN HISTORIC DISTRICT
Lake Linden, Houghton County, Michigan
MAP SHOWING LOCATION AND DIRECTION OF PHOTOGRAPHS
(Number corresponds to photograph number and file name)
CONTRIBUTING
PROPERTY LINES
NON-CONTRIBUTING
PROPOSED BOUNDARIES
PHOTO # AND DIRECTION
SCALE
FEET
SECOND STREET
TAMARACK STREET
SCHOOLCRAFT
STREET
PINE STREET
HECLA
CALUMET
FIRST
SECOND
THIRD
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FIFTH
SIXTH
SEVENTH
EIGHTH
PEAR STREET
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MAPLE
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DAWES HOME IMPROVEMENT CENTER

RangeBank
Lindell
CHOCOLATE SHOP
FOUNTAIN SERVICE
MEALS and LUNCHES
SOUVENIRS
SALOON
"Home Made" ICE CREAM
SODA
LINDELL
LUNCHES
RESTAURANT
BAR

1880
CHOFF
INSURANCE
REALTY
LINDELL
330

City Hall
1907
Lake Linden

VILLAGE
WASH & DRY
LAUNDRAMAT
SPEED
25
5TH ST
NW

CHILD
PLEASE
SCHOOL
ZONE