NPS Form 10-900
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Expires 10-31-87

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Calumet Historic District

and or common

2. Location

street & number ____ not for publication

city, town Calumet ____ vicinity of

state Michigan code county Houghton code

3. Classification

Category
X district
____ building(s)
____ structure
____ site
____ object

Ownership
____ public
____ private
X both

Public Acquisition
____ in process
____ being considered

Status
X occupied
____ unoccupied
____ work in progress

Accessible
X yes: restricted
X yes: unrestricted
____ no

Present Use
____ agriculture
X commercial
____ educational
____ entertainment
____ government
____ industrial
____ military
____ museum
____ park
X private residence
____ religious
____ scientific
____ transportation
____ other:

4. Owner of Property

name multiple owners; please see continuation sheets

street & number

city, town ____ vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Village of Calumet and Calumet Township

street & number

city, town Calumet state Michigan

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title National Register of Historic Places has this property been determined eligible? ____ yes ____ no
(Calumet Downtown Historic District and Calumet Industrial District)
date 1974 X federal ____ state ____ county ____ local

depository for survey records National Register of Historic Places

city, town Washington, D.C. state

OWNERS	PROPERTY
Village of Calumet, 5th Street	
Block H	
Public Chevrolet Sales	lot 5
Robert King	lot 4
Burn Isle Co.	lot 3
1st of America Bank	lot 2
Eugene Halley	lot 1
Block I	
Anthony and Joyce Bausano	lot 5
Delbert Masser	lot 4
Edward Walli and Gloria Christ	lot 3
John and Martha Kowall	lot 2
Kathleen Pintar	lot 1
Block G	
1st of America Bank	lot 5
James and Joan Vollmar	lot 4
McCrory Corporation	lot 3
Sandra Johnson	lot 2
William Anthony	lot 1 (part)
Herman LaBonte	lot 1 (part
Block A	
Peterlin Bros. Co	lot 5
Rudolph Sutinen	lot 4 (part)
John and Julie Hodges	lot 4 (part)
Sidney and Betty Williams	lot 3
Woolworth's	lot 2 and half of lot 1
Vertin Brothers	half of lot 1
Block 20	
Leonard Oikarainen	lot 10 (part)
William Hendrickson	lot 10 (part)
Forester's (c/o Carl Gasperich)	lot 9 (part)
Berkshire Life Insurance Company	lot 9 (part) and lot 8
Robert and Mary Lamb	lot 7 (part)
James and Nancy Pinter	lot 6, and parts of 7 and 5
Arthur Vasold	lot 5 (part)
Jan Biederstadt	lot 4
Davin Helminen	lot 3
Paul Rastello	lot 2 (part)
Red Garter Restaurant	lot 2 (part)
Clark Pellegrini	lot 1

OWNERS, 5th Street continued	PROPERTY
Block F	
William Hendrickson and John Hendrickson	lot 10
Delbert Masser	lot 9 and part of lot 8
Ellen Torola	lot 8 (part)
Ronald Gipp	lot 7
Dale and Peggy White	lot 6
Vivian Paynter	lot 5 (part)
John Gronewald	lot 5 (part)
Detroit and Northern Savings Bank	lot 4 and part of lot 3
George Baudino	lot 3 (part)
Peter Baudino	lots 1 and 2
Block E	
O'Cono-Lyon Enterprises, Inc.	lots 9, 10, 11
Dion R. and Jean Paquette	lot 8 (part)
Barbara Leachman	lot 8 (part)
Neil Isaacson	lot 7
Russell and Carol Erkkila	lot 6
Russell Erkkila	lots 5 and 4
Gerald DeMotts	lots 1, 2, and 3
Block 19	
Red Jacket, Inc. (c/o James Pintar)	lot 10
Emma Kaikonen	lot 9
Red Jacket, Inc.	lot 8 (part)
Corinne Masters	parts of lots 7 and 8
Robert and Sherry Hansen	parts of lots 6 and 7
Oliver Manzini	lot 5 (part)
Joseph Mullen	lot 5 (part)
State of Michigan	lot 4 (part)
James and Susan Nakkula	lot 4 (part)
Joseph C. and Minnie Mullen and Joseph Bonenfant	lot 3 (part)
Dorothy and Donna Utzman	lot 3 (part)
Sharon Liimatta	lot 2
Mr. and Ms. Markus Martinmaki	lots 1 and A
Village of Calumet, 6th Street	
Block A	
Vertin Brothers	lots 9 and 10 and part of 8
State of Michigan	parts of lots 8 and 7
Keweenaw Co-op Enterprises	lot 6 and part of lot 7
Block B	
U.S. Postal Service	lots 5 and 4
Arthur and Antoinette Coppo	lot 3 and part of lot 2
Robert Pieti	parts of lots 1 and 2
1st National Bank of Calumet	part of lot 1

OWNERS, 6th Street continued	PROPERTY
Block I	
Fred Palosaari	lot 6 (part)
State of Michigan	
John and Marguerite Ryan	lot 8 and part of lot 9
Mary Palosaari	parts of lots 4, 5, 9, and 10
Block K	
William Wagner and Bruce Wagner	lot 5
John Ryan	lot 4 (part)
Stephanie Ryan et. al., Ryan Funeral Home	lot 3 and parts of lots 2 and 4
Marilyn Kivela and Arcella Rota	lot 2 (part)
James and Lana Hughes	lot 1
Block 20	
Superior National Bank	lot 11
Jilbert Dairy, Inc.	lots 12 and 13
John Hodges	lot 14
Ray Rilei	lot 15 (part)
Francis Beiring	lot 15 (part)
Bernard Shute	lot 16 (part)
Bernard and Clara Shute	lot 16 (part)
Ercole Barsotti	lot 17
Village of Calumet	lots 18, 19, and 20
Block 21	
Calumet Furniture	lot 10
Peninsular Gas Co.	lot 9
Patrick and Janice Campioni	lots 5, 6, 7, and 8
Village of Calumet	lot 4
Michael and Sharon Lahti	lots 2 and 3
Elms Motel	lot 1
Block 19	
Maki Oil Company	lot 11, part
Block 22	
Hubert Tossava	lot 10
Village of Calumet, 7th Street	
Block B	
Jay Enrietti	lot 10
Block C	
Peder and Helen Kitti	lot 1, part

OWNERS, 7th Street continued

	PROPERTY
Block 21	
Louis Munch	
George Mehrens	lot 11, part
Village of Calumet (Norwegian Lutheran Church)	lot 11, part lot 20
Block 32	
Williams Parts	lot 10
Block 22	
Mr. and Mrs. Robert King	lot 11

Numerous additional owners are listed on file at the National Park Service History Division, in the National Historic Landmark Program files.

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	_X_ original site
_X_ good	___ ruins	_X_ altered	___ moved date _____
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

CALUMET AND HECLA MINE LOCATION

The Calumet conglomerate lode was deposited in a narrow belt, approximately two and one-half miles long, running northeast to southwest mid-way up the Keweenaw Peninsula. Originally the lode was divided into north and south sections, each under different management--Calumet Mining Company to the north, Hecla Mining Company to the south--although both were underwritten by the same group of Boston investors. The boundary between the two portions of the location was Red Jacket Road. The two companies merged in 1871; however, the shafts retained their designations as Hecla #1 or Calumet #3, etc., the sequence beginning at the once-shared boundary.

Six shafts were sunk along the lode on the Calumet side, nine along the Hecla. Today none of the headframes remain within the original location, although Osceola #13, owned by Calumet and Hecla Consolidated Copper Company, stands just beyond the boundary of Hecla South. All of the original C & H shafthouses were removed by the company when the mines closed.

On the Hecla side, as at Quincy, the overall site integrity remains extremely high. No new development has entered the location. Although some buildings have been removed, ruins of others remain in situ, and many of the most significant structures stand in fair to excellent condition. The primary remaining structures are: No. #1 warehouse, a man-engine house, paint shop, round house, machine shop, firehouse, blacksmith shop, pattern storage building, pattern shop (now Coppertown, U. S. A. museum), the bath house, and the C & H library (now Lake Superior Land Company office). Several lesser structures remain at the site, as well. The locations of the shafts are apparent. Although some of the railroad tracks have been removed, the transportation routes through the location remain a visible pattern.

The Calumet, or northern, portion of the location also retains an impressive number of significant structures. The C & H office building and the house of Alexander Agassiz (company president from 1871-1910) front Red Jacket Road and are in excellent condition, although the Agassiz House has been resheathed with aluminum siding. Facing Calumet Road are the Miscowaubik Club and the Calumet Village School (now the High School). The former, a private company club, has undergone some incompatible exterior remodeling. In the interior of the location the No. 2 warehouse, the Superior steam boiler house, the gear house, a substation, drill shop, and dryhouse for No. 2 Calumet shaft remain intact, along with a few secondary structures. For the most part, these structures are in fair condition. Again, the mine shafts are in evidence, as are the railroad tracks and narrow vehicle and

pedestrian lanes. Apple trees line the throughways near the No. 2 shaft and dryhouse.

A few new buildings have been constructed within the boundaries of the Calumet location. Three of these are highly visible and intrusive: the township office, telephone company building, and new elementary school. All are of acceptable scale, but none of them exhibits compatible design or materials. Less obtrusive are two new Butler-type storage buildings.

Throughout the location as a whole, the industrial buildings are vernacular, built out of local Portage Entry sandstone or red brick with dark grey mine rock foundations. Segmental arches over windows and doors and contrasting stone quoins add a refined touch to these solid, handsome structures. Two buildings dominate the entrance to the mine location, the C & H General Offices and the company library, which was designed by architects Shaw and Hunnewell of Boston. Both structures exhibit the handsome stonework of local masons, which, in the case of the library is enhanced by sophisticated design and detail.

Most of the buildings are still owned by the Lake Superior Land Company, successor to Universal Oil Products, which bought out Calumet and Hecla Consolidated Copper in 1968. Several structures are leased and in use; many are vacant and can be expected to deteriorate gradually. Lake Superior Land Company uses the C & H Library for its headquarters; it retains hundreds of historic maps and files, although the bulk of the C & H records are in the Michigan Technological University Archives in Houghton.

The only large-scale preservation or development plan which has been considered at the site is the proposed Coppertown, U.S.A., the planning for which was underwritten by Universal Oil Products as part of an overall development plan for the former C & H lands. Coppertown, U.S.A. was envisioned as the "gateway" to the scenic Keweenaw Peninsula, which would serve as a historic center and service facility for Copper Country tourism. Exhibition centers for copper mining and copper products, an ethnic and cultural center, arts and crafts area, motor hotel and roundhouse mall complex, a festival plaza and copper miner monument, and a library-administration center with a C & H archives are the key features of the plan. Historic structures would be restored or adapted, and new construction as well as major new landscaping would be required to carry out the proposal. The execution of the plan was intended as a joint private and public venture, directed by a local nonprofit development corporation. Although the visitor center opening was targeted for the 1976 Bicentennial, to date the only development is a small, but well designed, copper mining museum in the original pattern shop.

HISTORIC RED JACKET (VILLAGE OF CALUMET)

The village of Red Jacket, settled in the late 1860s and incorporated in 1875, grew up on the northwest edge of the Calumet and Hecla mine location. The village (now known as Calumet) is laid out so that its axis forms a snubbed "v" with the axis of the north, or Calumet, section of the mine location. The bottom of the "v" is Red Jacket Road. The open wedge between the village and the mines was originally a commons, after the Boston model. In the early 1920s, Boston landscape architect Warren H. Manning designed Agassiz Park with tree-lined walks fanning out toward the village from a point on the edge of the mine location, and a tapestry of native and cultivated plantings. A seven-acre section, including the focal point of the design, has been developed as subsidized housing. The remainder is still open space, although the plantings have not been maintained.

The main access to Calumet is Red Jacket Road, which cuts across the mine location at the boundary between the Calumet and Hecla sections, curves sharply to the north and becomes Fifth Street, the main street of the village. The visitor is confronted at once by important elements of the community's past. Leaving the imposing C & H administrative buildings behind, as well as the warehouse and pattern shop on the edge of the location, one is confronted with a tight cluster of four large churches, each with a different ethnic background, and a "union" building.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, between Scott and Pine, comprise the main commercial area. The structures here reflect Red Jacket's commercial development during the boom years, as frame houses and stores were followed by sandstone and brick business blocks. These rectangular-shaped structures with plain side walls define the streetscape, presenting, from time to time, imposing three-story facades of wood, sandstone, brick, and metal. Most are embellished with stock elements, sometimes in lavish combination: terra cotta trimming, metal cornices, turrets, bays, cast iron threshholds and columns. The impressive towers of St. Anne's Roman Catholic Church and the Calumet Opera House anchor the commercial district at the south and the north ends, respectively.

Apart from the damaging effect of development on Agassiz Park, Calumet retains considerable integrity of setting. A few structures have been lost to fire, but the rhythm of the streetscapes remains quite strong. The most serious impact was the loss by fire of three structures between the well preserved Ryan Block and the fancifully Romanesque fire station. A cement block IGA supermarket and a parking lot now occupy this space. Across the street, however, the small "pocket" park which historically existed between Marco Curto's saloon (now Schute's bar) and the Calumet Opera House still presents an intimate space of green. The important vista from the railroad

station on Oak Street to Agassiz Park is well preserved, and several lesser vistas also convey a strong historic sense of place.

Surrounding the commerical district on the west and north sides are neighborhoods of worker housing of several periods. Company houses to this day are numbered consecutively by C & H inventory number rather than by street location. Most common are the single and double family houses built between 1870 and 1910. (Boarding houses are extremely rare, as C & H desired family men in their work force.) Most of these simple dwellings rest on foundations of mine waste rock; several still retain their original wood shingle or narrow clapboard siding. The most typical design is a two-bay wide, two and one-half story house with gable oriented to the street.

Interspersed between blocks of company housing and the commercial center are houses of the Red Jacket bourgeoisie--the purveyors of goods and services who met wants and needs outside the company's provenance. The more prosperous of these built a cluster of houses in the vicinity of 8th Street and Pine with Queen Anne, shingle style, and other late 19th-century stylings. These are for the most part in excellent condition and have been little modified.

At least eight of the historic churches remain in Calumet. All but one are in fair to excellent condition, several still being used by their congregations. The most architecturally prominent of these are St. Anne's and St. Paul's. The latter is still in use, while the former is currently the subject of a preservation proposal developed jointly by area churches.

The depressed economic conditions in Calumet since the decline and final termination of mining have kept new construction and major renovations to a minimum. In the residential neighborhoods various types of siding have been applied to a large number of houses, and porches have frequently been modified. In the commercial district many buildings have undergone facade alterations at street level. For the most part treatments have simply been applied over original material and are reversible. In a number of cases, however, window and door openings have been significantly altered; in a few instances, facades have actually been rebuilt. Much original fabric remains throughout Calumet, both in frame and masonry structures. In several instances, however, it is regretably disguised.

Yet, overall, in plan, scale, design, setting, and those intangible elements of feeling and association, Calumet bespeaks its past. It possesses most of its major structures, several of which retain a high degree of integrity. The everyday life of this working town is also well represented both in building types and individually exceptional structures, such as Shute's bar.

In several instances interiors, as well as facades, offer rich evidence of the past.

An eight-block section of downtown Calumet (historic Red Jacket) is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. An eighteen-acre portion of the Calumet and Hecla Mine Company location is also listed on the National Register as the Calumet and Hecla Industrial District.

The prognosis for continued preservation of the historic qualities of Calumet is good. The magnificent Calumet Opera House has been restored and sees a full season of theatrical productions and entertainment. A restoration proposal is being developed for St. Anne's Church. Efforts of individual building owners to preserve or even restore their commercial structures are beginning to show on the street. The recently formed Calumet Downtown Development Authority views historic preservation as part of the economic future of the area. The Michigan Department of Commerce has recently invited a grant proposal for the purchase and renovation of Schute's bar and additional renovations to the Calumet Theater (Opera House). Special legislation is being sought for the restoration and adaptive use of the Fire Hall as an Upper Peninsula Fire Fighters' Museum and Hall of Fame.

Other issues include the Lake Superior Land Company's future development plans for the C & H location and the application of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards to current and future preservation projects in Calumet.

CONTRIBUTING AND NON-CONTRIBUTING ELEMENTS

Contributing and non-contributing elements within the commercial district of Calumet are described below. For the rest of the Landmark district, non-contributing elements are marked on the accompanying map, "Calumet and Hecla Consolidated Copper Co. Mine Location." This is for convenience of reference to present-day street numbers in the commercial district, which are not shown on that map.

For the commercial district, structures considered contributing appear to retain their historic scale, and approximately half of their facades retain their historic exterior appearance. For residential buildings, contributing houses are those that appear to retain the essentials of their historic configuration and scale, even if new exterior siding has replaced or been applied to historic siding materials.

COMMERCIAL DISTRICT

5th Street between Elm and Pine Streets
All major buildings are contributing, except:
- newer addition to the Ben Franklin Store, 404 5th Street
- 411 5th Street
- 421 5th Street
- 423 5th Street
- Erkila's, 424-426 5th Street

Elm Street, between 7th Street and Agassiz Park
All major buildings are contributing, except:
- service station, corner of Elm and 6th
- Elms Motel, corner of Elm and 6th
- 509 Elm

6th Street, between Elm and Scott Streets
All major buildings are contributing, except:
- IGA Foodliner, 311 6th Street
- 113 6th Street
- service station, 200 6th Street

5th Street, between Elm and Scott Streets
All major buildings are contributing, except:
- gift shop, 101 5th Street
- 107-107 1/2 5th Street
- 119 Sears/Carpenters
- 205 5th Street
- photo studio, 207 5th Street
- barber shop, 216 5th Street
- Woolworth's, 217 5th Street
- office supplies shop, 218 5th Street
- 1-story building next to Kilpela's, 302 5th Street
- Foresters of America building, 307 5th Street
- Northern Michigan Water Company, 311 5th Street
- pub, 315 5th Street
- cab company, 316 5th Street
- garage, 317 5th Street
- bakery, 319 5th Street
- restaurant, 324 5th Street
- barber shop, 326 5th Street
- Ace Hardware, 334-336 5th Street
- 113 5th Street

Oak Street between Agassiz Park and 9th Street
All major buildings are contributing except:
service station, corner of 7th and Oak
recent addition, behind 220 6th Street

Portland Street between Agassiz Park And Sixth Street
All major buildings are contributing except the drycleaners and laundromat behind (east of) 120 5th Street

Scott Street between Birch Lane and Agassiz Park
All major buildings are contributing (except 101 5th Street, as noted above.)

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below				
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion	
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science	
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture	
___ 1600–1699	___ architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social/ humanitarian	
___ 1700–1799	___ art	X engineering	___ music	___ theater	
X 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation	
X 1900–	___ communications	X industry	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)	
		___ invention			

Specific dates 1864-1930 **Builder/Architect** Calumet and Hecla Mining Company

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Keweenaw Peninsula, approximately fifty miles long and fifteen miles wide, lies at the northernmost tip of Michigan as it juts out into Lake Superior. The copper range forms a narrow spine along which some four hundred copper mining companies operated between 1872 and 1920. Copper of this district occurs in surface fissures in a pure metallic state, unalloyed with other elements. The remains of hundreds of ancient diggings, excavated by prehistoric miners, led nineteenth-century explorers to discovery of mass copper deposits. These deposits were first mined in the early 1840s, setting off a boom which spurred settlement of Michigan's Upper Peninsula. The international consequences of this boom brought experienced miners from the copper mines of Cornwall, England. Cornwall, then the world leader in production, was soon to be surpassed by Michigan.

Although the surface fissure deposits were rich, they were soon exhausted. The most productive and profitable mineral deposits of the region proved to be the amygdaloid and conglomerate lodes, located in the central portion of the copper range, which were exploited beginning in the late 1850s. In the twenty-five-year period prior to the opening of the Calumet conglomerate lode the United States produced less than 6 percent of the world's copper, Michigan accounting for 74.5 percent of the U.S. total. Between 1867 and 1884, the years following the development of the conglomerate lodes, the United States increased its output to 17 percent of world copper production, Michigan accounting for 12 percent of the world total. (1)

By the mid-1880s, the western copper mines began to challenge Michigan's hegemony. In 1883 Michigan's average share of United States copper production had dropped from 80 percent to 51.6. Although the Keweenaw boom continued into the early twentieth century, its substantial contributions to the industry were superceded by the new giants of the west. (2)

A number of sites and properties related to copper mining on the Keweenaw Peninsula remain: the Cliff Mine site, which was the first of the great Michigan copper mines; the Quincy Mining Company properties, including the Franklin and Pewabic mines eventually acquired by Quincy; the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company location and adjacent village of Red Jacket (the present Village of Calumet); and the Champion Mine of the Copper Range Company, along with its company town, Painesdale.

Of these properties, portions of the Calumet and Hecla site and the related commercial district of Red Jacket, and the Quincy Mining Company site represent the major elements of the Michigan copper industry: mining and mining technology, immigration and ethnic settlement, paternalism and company towns, and labor organization. The two companies represent the greatest longevity, production, technical innovation, and influence in the

Michigan industry throughout its history, and for the period 1867-1882 in the copper industry nation-wide.

The discovery and extraction of the rich Calumet conglomerate lode was the most important development in both Michigan and United States copper mining between 1867 and 1884. During these years the U.S. percentage of world copper production increased from 6 percent to 17 percent. The Calumet and Hecla Mining Company (C & H) alone contributed over one half of the nation's total. As late as 1882, after the rise of the western copper fields, C & H still accounted for 63 percent of the total U.S. production of copper. Although the Boston-based company lost its dominant position in the late 1880s, by the early twentieth century consolidation and diversification enabled C & H to once again rival the largest western companies. From 1880 to 1900 C & H dividends totalled $57 million. (3)

C & H's high production figures and financial success reflect the technological innovations and industrial developments which made possible the successful exploitation of the conglomerate lode. C & H did not experience the problems inherent in opening a developing area to new settlement and industry. Developing some twenty years after the Keweenaw copper rush, it built on existing technology and systems. However, C & H quickly assumed leadership, introducing methods to mine efficiently at great depths and developing technology to exploit deposits which previously had little economic value, as well as to increase productivity in existing lodes.

C & H adopted steam-powered technology almost immediately. In 1881, sixteen stationary steam engines powered machinery at the mine site. By the late 1890s, the company had at least fifty steam engines in service at the mine, plus additional engines at its mills and smelter. In 1899, the Commissioner of Mineral Statistics reported that C & H produced "as much power as is now being generated by the great electric plant at Niagara Falls, and about equal to the power used in an average manufacturing city of 200,000 people." (4)

Erasmus Darwin Leavitt, an important nineteenth-century machinery designer, worked as a consultant for C & H. He designed steam pumping engines, air compressors, rock breakers, and other mine machinery. Leavitt designed C & H's most powerful hoisting engine, which weighed over 700,000 pounds and presented 4,700 horsepower. In 1879 this hoist was the largest stationary engine in the world. Hundreds of Leavitt's designs remain in the C & H collections at the Smithsonian Institution and the Michigan Technological University Archives. Literally thousands of wooden patterns for these and other machines designed by C & H engineers remain on site in the Coppertown, U.S.A. museum.

To support its mining operations, C & H built a surface plant recognized as the largest and most efficient in the nation. Equipped with the facilities necessary for receiving copper rock, giving it a preliminary break, and shipping it to the stamp mill, the surface plant also included a host of shops able to supply virtually all the mine's maintenance, repair, and fabric work. The company deliberately overbuilt, intending that the plant standing at the mine in 1900 would serve until the conglomerate lode was exhausted. In addition, the company operated two stamp mills, two smelters, and a railroad.

Integral to the company's success in its industrial development was C & H's management of its labor force. The size and scale of the C & H industrial community make it a significant example of corporate-sponsored community planning and paternalism in the United States. Employing the largest work force in the Lake Superior region, and one of the largest in the nation, C & H held tight rein within the mining community. Ultimately, the company's "benevolent paternalism" and determination to prevent union organization contributed to the rise of labor agitation on a scale previously unknown to the Copper Country, culminating in the strike of 1913-14.

Immigrant labor made C & H's immense profits possible; lower wages gave the company some advantage over western rivals, who, at least initially, had to meet the higher demands of a predominantly single, male, work force. C & H deliberately sought family men who would embody what the company viewed as stable and dependent qualities. To this end, C & H developed paternal and welfare programs which encouraged dependency and provided varying degrees of control over the activities and deportment of employees.

A key element was adequate, low-cost housing with additional services, such as garbage collection and repair work, free of charge. By 1898 C & H owned some 1,000 dwellings, and an equal number of employee-built houses stood on company land. The company's fire department served the communities as well as the mines, and its water works pumped water to employee houses.

C & H provided far more than housing. The company built ten schools, a public library stocked with 25,000 volumes in a score of languages, community bath and shower facilities, bowling alleys, and a swimming pool. For token monthly fees, workers received unlimited medical services and free medicines; in 1898 the company built a hospital with state of the art laboratory and surgical equipment. (5) Less visibly, C & H paternalism reached out into other important spheres of community life: large donations were made for the construction of churches for the various ethnic groups, and newspaper editors were often on the company payroll.

ETHNICITY AND LABOR RELATIONS

The mining communities of the 1860s reflected the first wave of immigrants from the 1840s: Cornish, Irish, German, a few Scandinavians, and French-Canadians who worked as timbermen and woodchoppers, but rarely in the mines. The various ethnic groups lived in company housing or nearby. Churches, meeting halls, and benevolent societies reflected distinct ethnic origins. The Cornish, however, remained the dominant group through the nineteenth century, Michigan mining practices and culture being virtually transplanted from the copper and tin mines of early nineteenth-century Cornwall. A job hierarchy quickly developed along ethnic lines. For example, Finns and Italians were among those often hired for the most laborious and low-paying jobs. This had a direct bearing on deteriorating labor relations which led to the strike of 1913.

This social hierarchy was at work in other mines, but at C & H it operated on a larger scale. Because Red Jacket, the original industrial community related to the mines, lay immediately adjacent to the shafts, the situation there was particularly explosive. Churches, social halls, bars, and houses were clustered within a few blocks of the mines; yet in this tight web, a dozen distinct ethnic groups delineated their social boundaries.

Although labor disaffection and sometimes ensuing violence were characteristic of the period nationwide, the Michigan copper district strike of 1913-1914 warrants special attention. It initiated a national response and hastened the demise of one of the strongest unions in the nation. When local members of the Western Federation of Miners called for a strike in July, 1913, Calumet workers joined thousands of others throughout the Michigan copper district. James MacNaughton, general manager of the Calumet and Hecla company, and other mine managers refused to recognize the W.F.M. as a representative of the workers. As the weeks passed, the mine owners showed no sign of compromise. Congress launched an investigation; state and federal governments tried to effect a settlement. Such notables as Mother Jones, John L. Lewis, and Clarence Darrow came to the district to support labor's cause.

By the time the strike ended in an unqualified victory for the owners, the Western Federation of Miners had so depleted its resources in support of the Michigan strike that it no longer remained a viable union for its western members. Although it reorganized two years later as the International Union of Mining, Mill and Smelter workers, this labor organization, renowned for its success in organizing western miners and for its radical beginnings, never regained its former power.

The ethnic groups of Calumet Township (including the mine location and the adjacent villages of Red Jacket and Laurium) have played a fundamental role in the community's identity in many ways. The community that grew up around the C & H mines has been described as the Calumet "ethnic conglomerate." In 1870, the township's population was 3,182; of these, 2,051 were foreign-born. (6) Many of Calumet's institutions were developed by Anglo-Saxons with Cornishmen, who had arrived with the 1840s copper rush, playing a major role. With each passing census year, however, non-English-speaking immigrants came to far outnumber Anglo-Saxons. As at Quincy, Irish, Scots, Germans, and French Canadians were the predominant early groups, along with the Cornish. By the 1870s, Swedes, Norwegians, and Italians were present in significant numbers. The 1880s brought sizeable Polish, Slovenian, and Croatian groups and, most significantly, a large influx of Finns. In 1903 Calumet had eight foreign language newspapers; five of them were Finnish. In that same year there were 13,141 Roman Catholics in Calumet divided among six parishes; all but one of these churches had single-nationality congregations. (7) Germans, Swedes, Finns and Norwegians of the Lutheran faith also has separate churches. The architecture, neighborhoods, last names, foods, and traditions in Calumet today continue to express the heritage of this remarkable ethnic "conglomerate."

In 1923 the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company reincorporated, consolidating its by now numerous mining properties. Calumet and Hecla enjoyed profits in the early 20th century, but as the depth of the mines increased, the copper content of the ore diminished. The company began to look for other means of profit making. From this point until the mines closed permanently in 1968, company efforts were focused on capturing larger quantities of copper in the milling process, extraction of ore from amygdaloid rock in the new mines, and reclamation of copper from the mill sands. Though it did have some properous years in the 1920s, the company was hard hit by the Great Depression, and in 1930 shut down its reclamation operations because of falling copper prices. Eventually the company branched out into the production of non-ferrous tubing and copper chemicals.

Areas of National Significance

Theme XII. Business
A. Extractive or Mining Industries
3. Other Metals and Minerals

Theme XVIII. Technology (Engineering and Invention)
F. Extraction and Conversion of Industrial Raw Materials

Endnotes

1. William B. Gates, Jr., Michigan Copper and Boston Dollars: An Economic History of the Michigan Copper Mining Industry (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1951), pp. 197-200.

2. Michael P. Malone, The Battle for Butte: Mining and Politics on the Northern Frontier, 1864-1906 (Seattle, University of Washington Press, 1981), p. 36.

3. Gates, pp. 216-222.

4. Michigan Commissioner of Mineral Statistics, Mines and Mineral Statistics for 1899 (Lansing, Michigan), p. 276.

5. Annual Report of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Co., 1898-1899, 1914; Claude T. Rice, "Labor Conditions at Calumet and Hecla," Engineering and Mining Journal (December 3, 1911), pp. 1235-38.

6. Arthur W. Thurner, Calumet Copper and People (Hancock, Michigan: The Book Concern, 1974), p. 13.

7. Thurner, p. 23.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheets.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property ca. 385

Quadrangle name Ahmeek and Laurium

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	16	390560	5234380
B	16	391120	5233140
C	16	389380	5231380
D	16	388440	5231700
E	16	389220	5233280
F			
G			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheets.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kate Lidfors, Historian (with assistance from Mary Jo Hrenchir and Laura Feller)

organization Apostle Islands National Lakeshore date February 19, 1988

street & number Route 1, Box 4 telephone (715) 779-3397

city or town Bayfield, Wisconsin state 54814

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ state ___ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title date

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

Chief of Registration date

WORKS CONSULTED

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_____. "Calumet Fire Station" National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 1973. Washington, D.C.: National Register of Historic Places.

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Sawyer, Alva L. A History of the Northern Peninsula of Michigan and its People. Chicago, Illinois: Lewis Publishing Company, 1911.

Stevens, Horace J. The Copper Handbook. Vols. I-XI. Houghton, Michigan: Horace J. Stevens, 1900-1913.

Thurner, Arthur H. Calumet Copper and People: History of a Michigan Mining Community, 1864-1970. Hancock, Michigan: The Book Concern, 1974.

_____. Rebels on the Range: the Michigan Copper Miners' Strike of 1913-1914. Hancock, Michigan: Book Concern Printers, 1984.

_____. "Western Federation of Miners in Two Copper Camps: The Impact of the Michigan Copper Miners' Strike on Butte's Local No. 1." Montana: the Magazine of Western History (Spring, 1983).

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BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION
Beginning at a point on the west side of Mine Street, 1650 feet south of the intersection of Mine Street with Swamp Road, proceed westward parallel to Swamp Road to a point on the east side of Osceola Road. Proceed north on the east side of Osceola Road to the south side of the intersection with Old Dam Street. Proceed around the south side of Old Dam Street to its intersection with Sixth Street. Proceed eastward to the east side of Sixth Street, then continue along the east side of Sixth Street to the northeast corner of its intersection with Scott Street.

Proceed westward across Sixth Street to the southeast corner of block K. Continue westward along the north side of Scott Street to the rear lot line of the lots on the east side of block K. Proceed northward along that lot line. Continue across Portland Street and along the rear lot line of the lots on the east side of block B, to the line marking the south side of the northernmost lots in block B, the ones bordering directly on Oak Street. Proceed westward along the southern sides of the lots directly on Oak Street, continuing across 7th, 8th, and 9th Streets and the railroad right-of-way, to the east side of the lot where house #4015 stands.

Proceed southwestward along the lot lines parallel to the railroad right-of-way, across Portland Street, to the rear lot line of the houses fronting on the south side of Portland Street. Proceed west along that lot line to the east side of 10th Street, then diagonally west across 10th Street to the southern lot line of the lot where house #4204 stands. Follow that lot line west to the lot's rear line. Then proceed north along the rear lot lines of the lots fronting on the west side of 10th Street, across Portland and Oak Streets, to the north side of the lot where house #4220 stands. Proceed east along the north side of that lot, across 10th Street, then continue east along the north side of the lots fronting on the north side of Oak Street to the northeast corner of the lot where house #4030 stands.

Proceed eastward across the railroad right-of-way to the property line parallel to the north side of the railroad passenger depot. Continue eastward along that line to the west side of lot 13, block 33. Proceed south along that line to the north side of lot 12, block 33. Proceed east along the north side of that lot, then across Maple Lane to the northern side of lot 9, block 33. Continue eastward along that line to 8th Street, then proceed southward along the west side of 8th Street to a point in line with the north side of lot 11, block 32. Proceed across 8th Street to that line, and continue eastward along the north sides of the lots directly on Oak Street, crossing 7th Street, to the northwest corner of lot 10, block 21. Proceed northward along the west (rear) line of the lots on the east side of block 21, to the southwest corner of lot 1.

Proceed west along the southern line of lot 20, to 7th Street. Proceed north on the east side of 7th Street, across Elm Street, to the northwest

corner of lot 11, block 22. Proceed east, along the northern lines of the lots directly on Elm Street, across 6th Street, to the northwest corner of lot 10, block 19. Proceed north along the western lines of the lots on the east side of block 19, to Pine Street.

Proceed east along the south side of Pine Street, to the northeast corner of lot 1 on the east side of 5th Street. Proceed southward along the east (rear) lines of the lots fronting on the east side of 5th Street, to Elm Street. Proceed eastward on the north side of Elm Street, to the western line of the lot where house #500 stands. Proceed northward along the eastern side of that lot to its northwestern corner, then proceed eastward along the northern line of the lots of houses #500 and 502. Thence, proceed northward along the western lines of the lots fronting on the west side of 4th Street, to the northwest corner of the lot where house #524 stands. Proceed east along the northern side of the lots where houses 523 and 534 stand, to the west lot line of the lot numbered 649. Thence proceed northward along that west lot line, to the northeast corner of Pine and 3rd Street, and continue along the east side of Third Street to the northern line of the lots fronting on the north side of Pine Street.

Proceed eastward along that line to the rear (west) line of the lots fronting the west side of Waterworks Street. Proceed north along that line extended to the shore of Calumet Lake. Proceed northeast along the lakeshore to a point in line with an imaginary extension of east (rear) lot lines of the houses on the east side of Waterworks Road, across Pine Street, to the southeast corner of the lot where the old Blue Jacket School/paint store building stands (#623). Proceed westward to the west side of Waterworks Road. Proceed southward on the west side of Waterworks Road to the southwest corner of the intersection of Waterworks Road and Elm Street. Proceed eastward across Waterworks Road and continue southeast along the southern side of Elm Street extended, to the intersection with Mine Street.

Proceed southwest along the western side of Mine Street to the intersection with Church Street. Proceed southeast along the southern side of Church Street to a point opposite the rear lot line of lot 32. Proceed across Church Street to that rear lot line, then continue around the sides of lot 32, back to the rear corner of that lot on Church Street.

Proceed across Church Street, to the rear lot lines of the lots fronting on the eastern side of Calumet Avenue. Proceed southwest along those lot lines to the southern corner of the lot where house number 105 stands. Proceed northwest along the lot line, across Calumet Avenue, to the western side of the Avenue. Proceed along the western side of Calumet Avenue, past Agent Street, to the northeast corner of the lot where house #2000 stands. Proceed westward along the north side of that lot. Then proceed southwestward along the rear lot lines of the house lots fronting on the western side of Calumet Avenue (and east of the old Boiler House), to A Street. Proceed northwestward to the western side of Mine Street. Proceed southwest along the western side of Mine Street to the point of beginning.

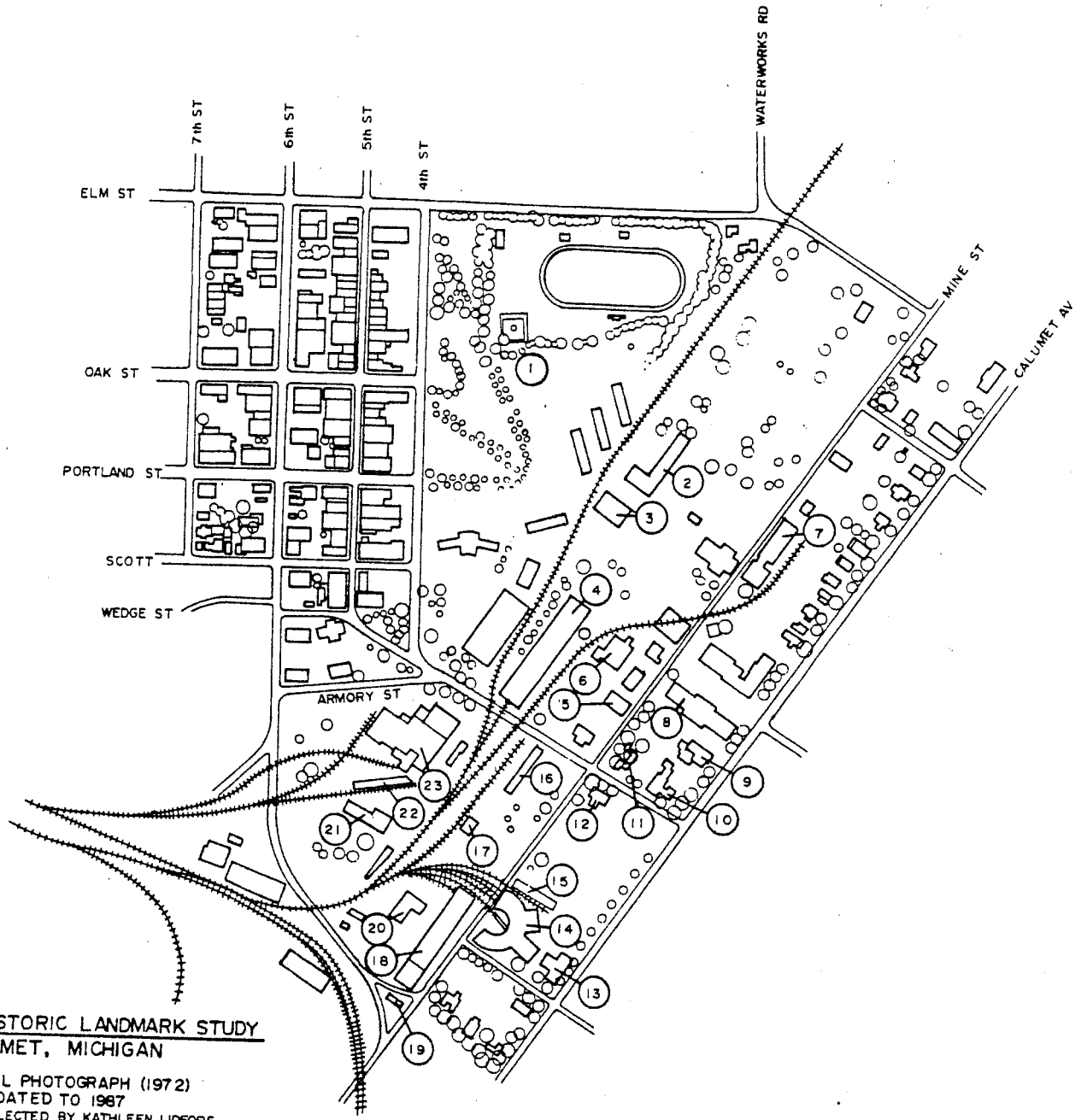
BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary described above encompasses the headquarters industrial and administrative buildings built by the Calumet and Hecla mining company, as well as sites of shafts sunk by the company in areas where no intrusive buildings have been constructed. The boundary also includes the key streets of the downtown commercial district of Calumet, formerly Red Jacket. The downtown blocks within the boundary reflect the close connection between the mines (and those who worked for the company) and the support services of Red Jacket. The boundary also includes a representative sampling of housing that served company employees. This sampling includes the neighborhoods and streetscapes that appear to possess the highest degree of integrity for the period that ended in 1930. The sample was designed to represent the various types of housing used by miners and other company employees. Thus, the resources within the boundary reflect not only the technological aspects of Calumet's history, but also the social history of the Calumet community.

CALUMET AND HECLA MINE LOCATION AND VILLAGE OF CALUMET

KEY TO MAP 1

1. Agassiz Park
2. Drill Shop
3. Dry House
4. Number Two Warehouse
5. Substation
6. Gear House
7. Superior Boilerhouse
8. Calumet High School (Calumet Village School)
9. Miscowaubik Club
10. General Offices
11. Agassiz House
12. Lake Superior Land Office (C & H Library)
13. Bath House
14. Round House
15. Paint Shop
16. Warehouse Number One
17. Man Engine House
18. Machine Shop
19. Fire House
20. Blacksmith Shop
21. Pattern Storage
22. Foundry (Ruin)
23. Coppertown Museum (Pattern Shop)

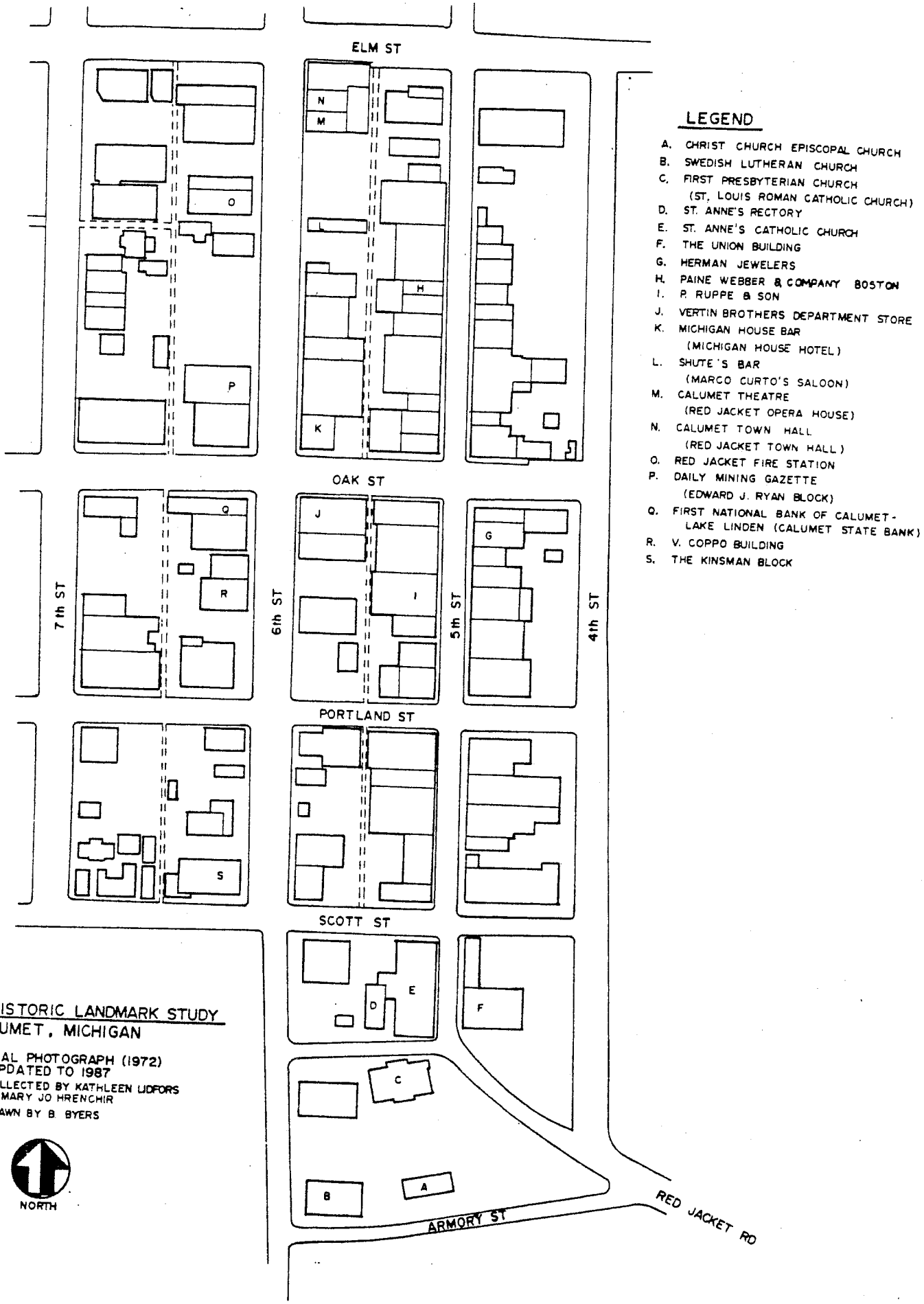


NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK STUDY
CALUMET, MICHIGAN

FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH (1972)
UPDATED TO 1987
FIELD DATA COLLECTED BY KATHLEEN LIDFORS
AND MARY JO HRENCHIR
DRAWN BY B. BYERS

CALUMET & HECLA MINE LOCATION AND VILLAGE OF CALUMET

Map 1



LEGEND

A. CHRIST CHURCH EPISCOPAL CHURCH
B. SWEDISH LUTHERAN CHURCH
C. FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
(ST. LOUIS ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH)
D. ST. ANNE'S RECTORY
E. ST. ANNE'S CATHOLIC CHURCH
F. THE UNION BUILDING
G. HERMAN JEWELERS
H. PAINE WEBBER & COMPANY BOSTON
I. P. RUPPE & SON
J. VERTIN BROTHERS DEPARTMENT STORE
K. MICHIGAN HOUSE BAR
(MICHIGAN HOUSE HOTEL)
L. SHUTE'S BAR
(MARCO CURTO'S SALOON)
M. CALUMET THEATRE
(RED JACKET OPERA HOUSE)
N. CALUMET TOWN HALL
(RED JACKET TOWN HALL)
O. RED JACKET FIRE STATION
P. DAILY MINING GAZETTE
(EDWARD J. RYAN BLOCK)
Q. FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CALUMET-LAKE LINDEN (CALUMET STATE BANK)
R. V. COPPO BUILDING
S. THE KINSMAN BLOCK

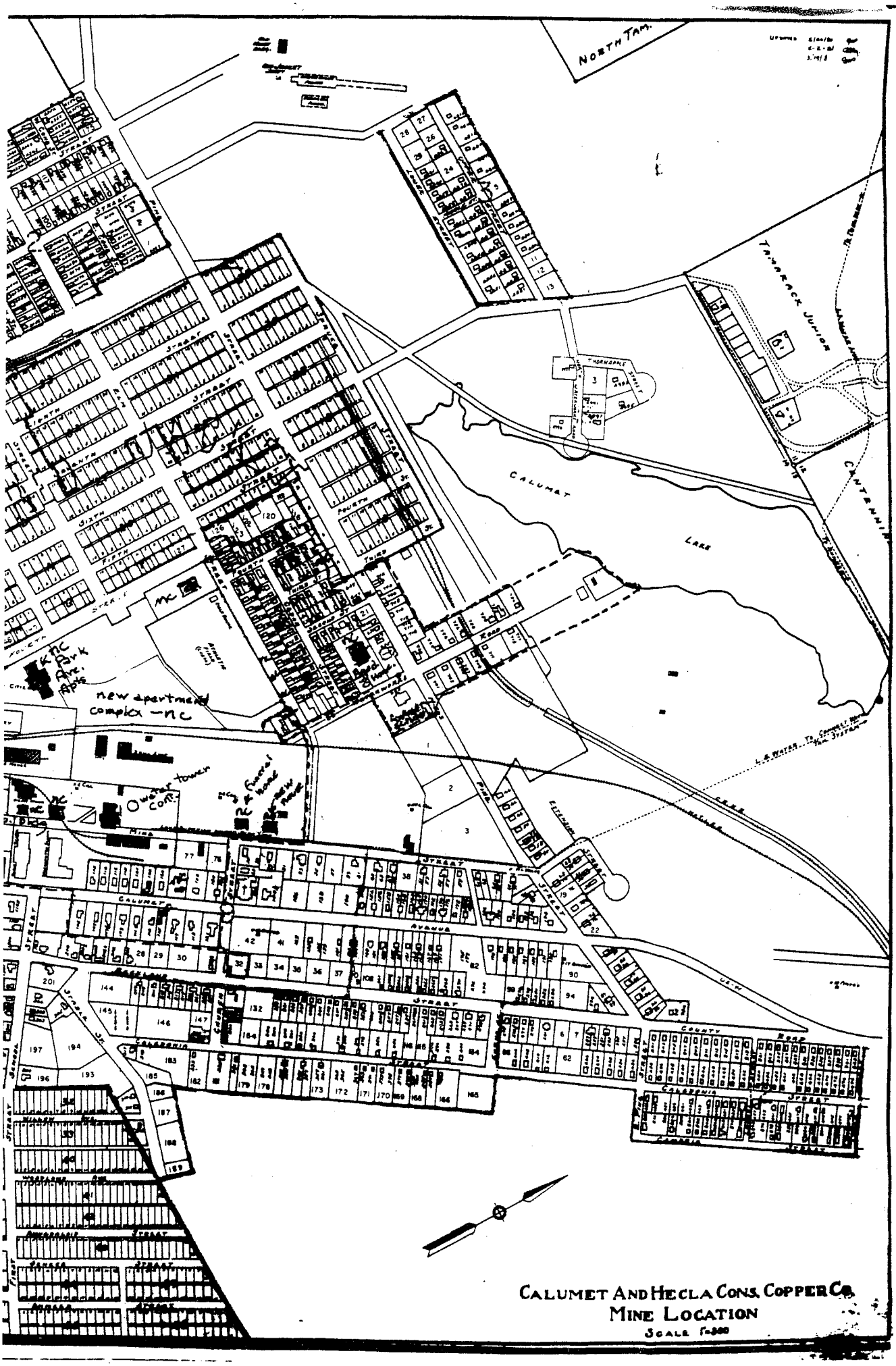
NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK STUDY
CALUMET, MICHIGAN

FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH (1972)
UPDATED TO 1987
FIELD DATA COLLECTED BY KATHLEEN UDFORS
AND MARY JO HRENCHIR
DRAWN BY B. BYERS

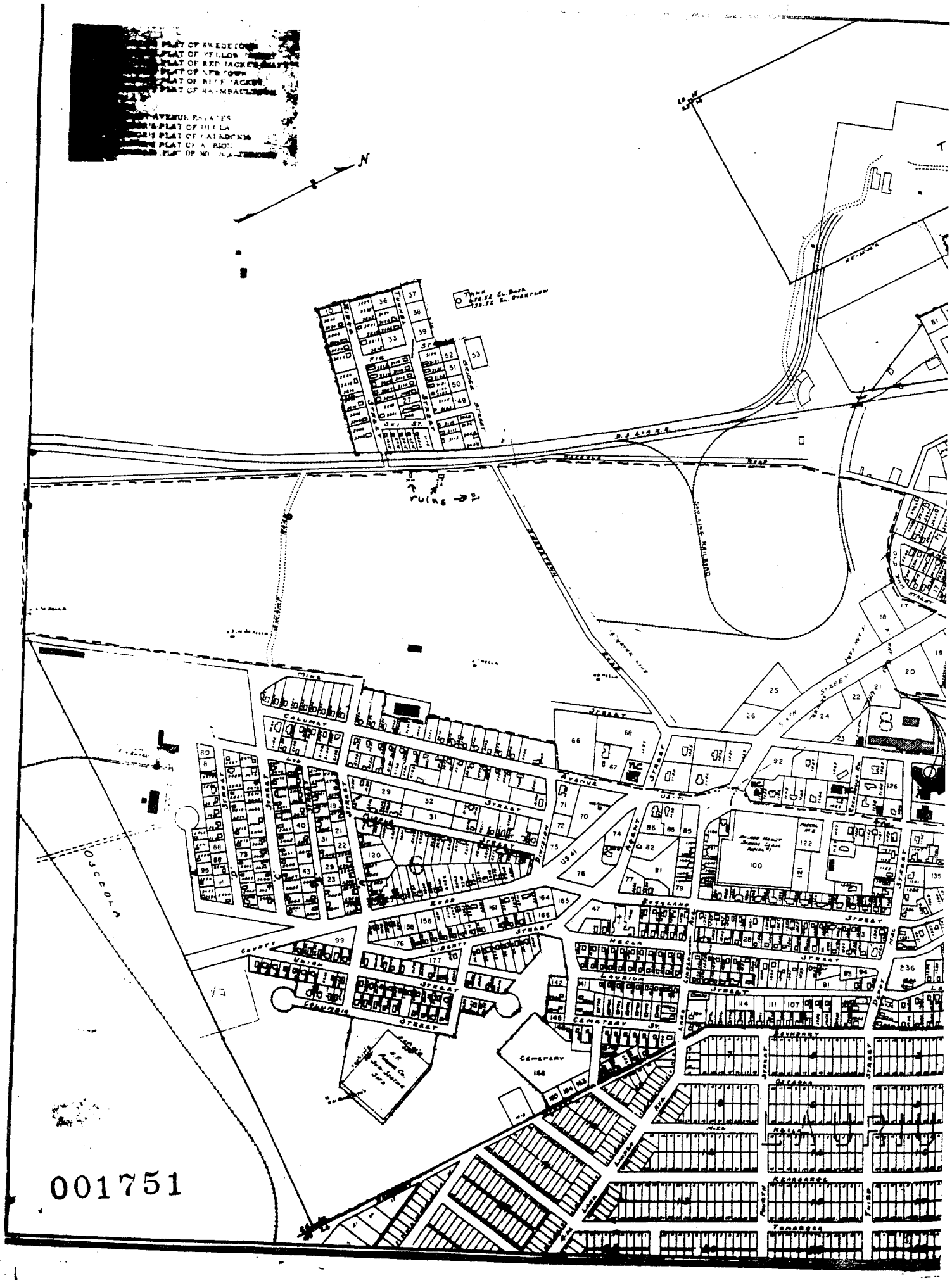
NORTH

VILLAGE OF CALUMET - DOWNTOWN

Map 2


NORTH TAM.
TAMARACK JUNIOR
CALUMET
LAKE
CANTENNIA
THORNAPPLE
new apartment complex — nc
water tower cont.
Park Ave. Apts
CALUMET
AVENUE
COUNTY ROAD
CALEDONIA
STREET
CALUMET AND HECLA CONS. COPPER CO.
MINE LOCATION
SCALE 1"=800

TAMARACK
CALUMET
new apartment complex — nc
nc Park Ave. Apts
water tower cont.
phone co. bldg
CALUMET
AVENUE
LAURIUM STREET
CALEDONIA
CALUMET


N
ruins
OSCEOLA
CALUMET
AVENUE
STREET
US 41
HECLA
LAURIUM
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COUNTY
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LIBERTY
ROAD
BOOKLAND
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KEARSARGE
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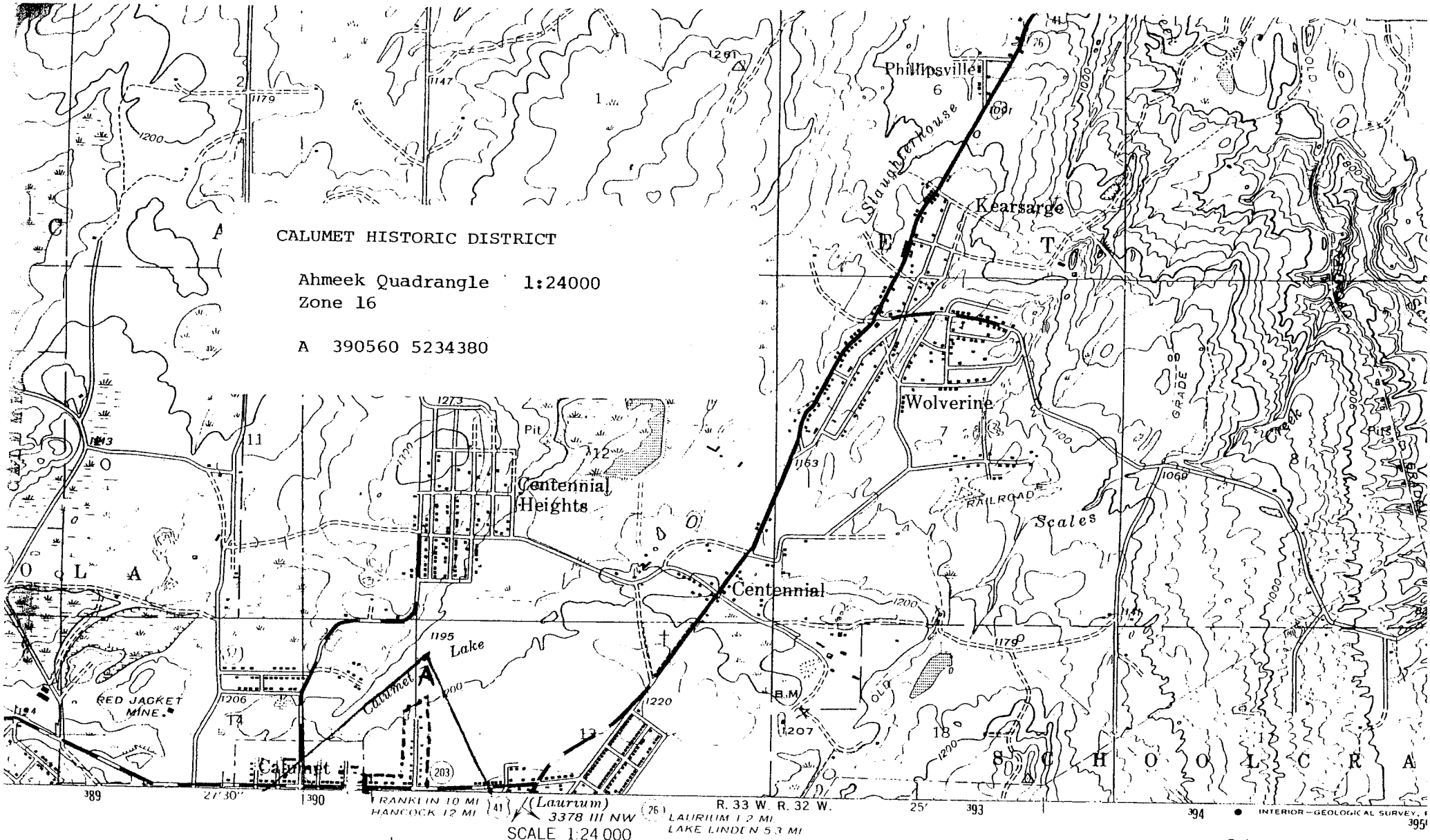
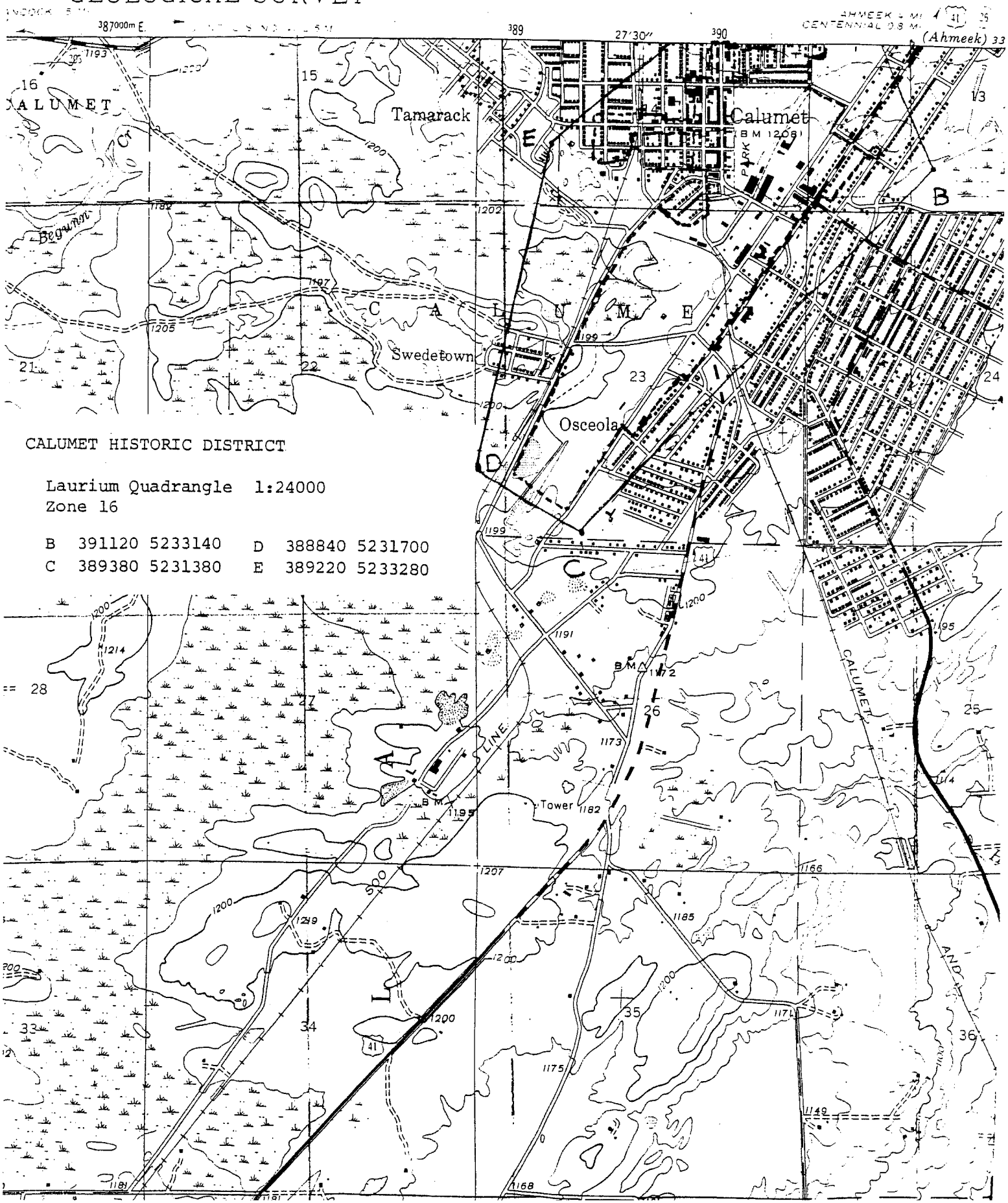


RID AND 1975 MAGNETIC NORTH
INATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA

UNITED STATES
EPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



CALUMET HISTORIC DISTRICT

Laurium Quadrangle 1:24000
Zone 16

B	391120 5233140	D	388840 5231700
C	389380 5231380	E	389220 5233280