
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

Calumet & Hecla Warehouse Number One
Keweenaw National Historical Park

Table of Contents

Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

Concurrence Status

Geographic Information and Location Map

Management Information

National Register Information

Chronology & Physical History

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Condition

Treatment

Bibliography & Supplemental Information

Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI), a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the national park system, is one of the most ambitious initiatives of the National Park Service (NPS) Park Cultural Landscapes Program. The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all landscapes having historical significance that are listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources through a public planning process and in which the NPS has or plans to acquire any legal interest. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management. Cultural landscapes become approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into a national database. In addition, for landscapes that are not currently listed on the National Register and/or do not have adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer or the Keeper of the National Register.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures, assists the NPS in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2006), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management. Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report information that respond to NPS strategic plan accomplishments. Two GPRA goals are associated with the CLI: bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition (Goal 1a7) and increasing the number of CLI records that have complete, accurate, and reliable information (Goal 1b2B).

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries and archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the site's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit. Unlike cultural landscape reports, the CLI does not provide management recommendations or

treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape.

Inventory Unit Description:

Physical Description:

The Calumet and Hecla Warehouse No. 1 (Warehouse) is located in the Calumet Unit of Keweenaw National Historical Park in Calumet. “The Calumet Unit ... is 750 acres and includes the historic mining community of Calumet and the remnant structures, mine buildings, and associated historic landscape of the Calumet and Hecla (C&H) Mining Company” (Park Brochure, 2003). Calumet is located in the center of the Keweenaw, a prominent peninsula that extends about 100 miles into Lake Superior from Michigan’s Upper Peninsula. The Copper Range forms a highland spine along the length of the Keweenaw Peninsula. The ridge is about 600 feet above the lake level. The Copper Range consists of rock strata containing copper deposits that were extracted by a number of mining companies.

The Warehouse property is located at the intersection of Red Jacket Road and Mine Street in Calumet Township. The site, associated with the historic landscape of the C&H Mining Company, is located in the Calumet Unit Core Industrial Area, which is adjacent to the Village of Calumet. The Warehouse, designed by Calumet and Hecla architectural staff is a 2½ story industrial building with an exterior of red brick masonry with a basalt rock foundation. The 3.01 acre landscape is composed of gravel parking areas, unclipped grass, successional vegetation, and railroad ties and tracks. The site was historically part of a large tract of unplatted C&H-owned land that encompassed the mine surface plant and areas of worker housing. The current legal boundaries of the site were established when Universal Oil Products, the successor company to C&H, divided its real estate holdings for sale in the mid-1970s.

Period of Significance:

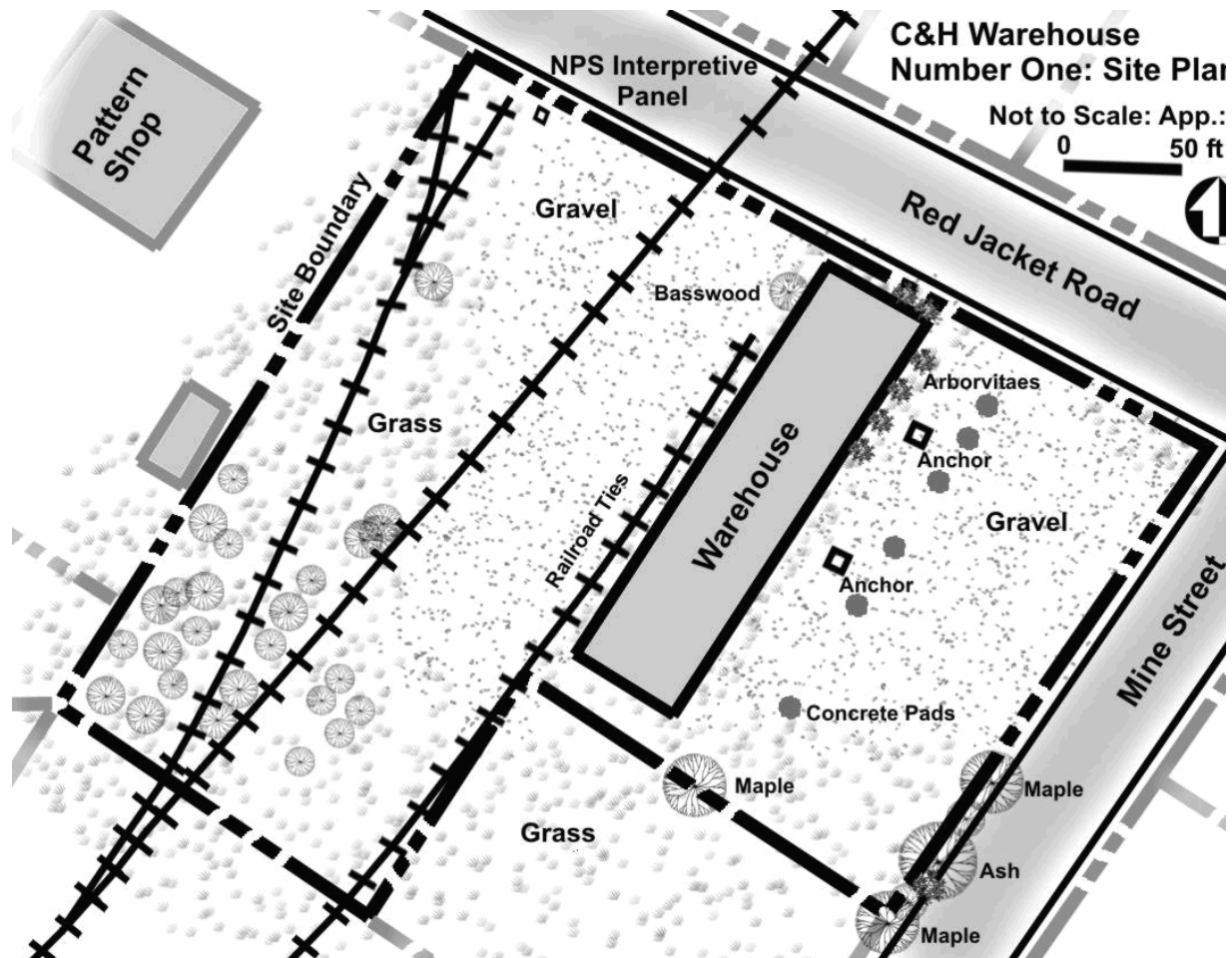
The C&H Warehouse No. 1 Cultural Landscape contributes to the Calumet National Historic Landmark District. The National Historic Landmark (NHL) nomination establishes a period of significance of 1864 to 1930 for the Calumet Historic District. The period of significance for the Warehouse landscape will likewise be 1864 to 1930. The period of significance for the Warehouse landscape will be revisited when a Cultural Landscape Report is completed for the Calumet Unit.

Landscape Integrity and Summary of Analysis and Evaluation:

The Calumet and Hecla Warehouse Number One retains its historic integrity based on the presence of the extant landscape characteristics and features from the period of significance (1864-1930). The Warehouse property retains integrity of location for the period of significance based on its close proximity to the geological feature known as the Calumet conglomerate lode and the associated mining buildings and structures constructed before 1930. The Warehouse property retains its design which includes the building orientation, railroad track remnants, and the open character of the site. The site possesses the aspect of setting due to the extant visual connection with mining structures constructed by the C&H Mining Company. The materials retained on the property include the red brick and basalt rock of the building, the grass and gravel located on the site, and railroad ties and tracks. The workmanship associated with the exterior of the Warehouse building and the railroad tracks have been retained. The Warehouse property retains the aspect of feeling due to the extant Warehouse building, the open character of the site, and the mining related buildings and structures located on adjacent properties. The Warehouse landscape has retained association with the C&H Mining Company through

its close proximity to the mining infrastructure and the C&H Library and General Office Building. In summary, the C&H Library landscape retains integrity in terms of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Site Plan



Calumet & Hecla Warehouse Number One Site Plan

Some small-scale features are not included because they are difficult to perceive at the small scale of the site plan.

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Calumet & Hecla Warehouse Number One
Property Level:	Component Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	501434
Parent Landscape:	501431

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code:	Keweenaw National Historical Park -KEWE
Park Organization Code:	6410
Park Administrative Unit:	Keweenaw National Historical Park

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

Jason Biscombe, Nancy Männikkö, and Marla McEnaney conducted a site visit the week of August 11-15, 2003. Steve DeLong and John Rosemurgy assisted the inventory crew during the site visit. Jason Biscombe completed the CLI and entered the data on December 28, 2004. Feedback from Steve DeLong, John Rosemurgy, and Lynn Bjorkman was instrumental in completing the CLI. Superintendent concurrence was given on 03/05/2005 and SHPO concurrence was given on 05/10/2005.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	03/05/2005
National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Date of Concurrence Determination:	05/10/2005

Concurrence Graphic Information:

COPY

National Park Service Midwest Regional Office
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
State Historic Preservation Office
Consensus Determination Form

Name of Property: Calumet & Hecla Warehouse Number One Cultural Landscape

Location: Keweenaw National Historical Park, Calumet, Michigan

Counties: Houghton

In my opinion, the property, including all historic landscape features, tangible and intangible, is ☒ eligible to ☐ not eligible to the National Register criteria.

Frank J. Jala

3/10/2005

Superintendent
Keweenaw National Historical Park

Date

The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) of Michigan concurs with the National Park Service Cultural Landscapes Inventory information for the Calumet & Hecla Warehouse Number One Cultural Landscape. The report defines the cultural landscape associated with the historic significance of the site and has identified significant landscape features within the boundaries of the Calumet Historic District listed in the National Register of Historic Places on March 28, 1989.

Brian J. Wray

3/31/05

State Historic Preservation Officer

Date

SHPO

State Agency

SHPO and Superintendent concurrence for NR and CLI 3/31/05.

Revisions Impacting Change in Concurrence: Other

Revision Narrative:

Required 6 year review of general data on and condition of the resource. Park approval pending 7/17/09.

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

Beginning from the eastern corner of tract 101-08 (at the intersection of Red Jacket Road and Mine

Calumet & Hecla Warehouse Number One
Keweenaw National Historical Park

Street) in the Village of Calumet Michigan; thence southwesterly (S.34°W.) parallel to Mine Street 248 feet; thence northwesterly (N.57°W.) 200 feet; thence southwesterly (S.34°W.) parallel to Mine Street 124 feet; thence northwesterly (N.57°W.) 152 feet; thence northeasterly (N.30°E.) 317 feet; thence southeasterly (S.65°E.) parallel to Red Jacket Road 379 feet to the point of beginning. Distances and bearings in the description are approximate.

State and County:

State: MI

County: Houghton County

Size (Acres): 3.01

Boundary UTMS:

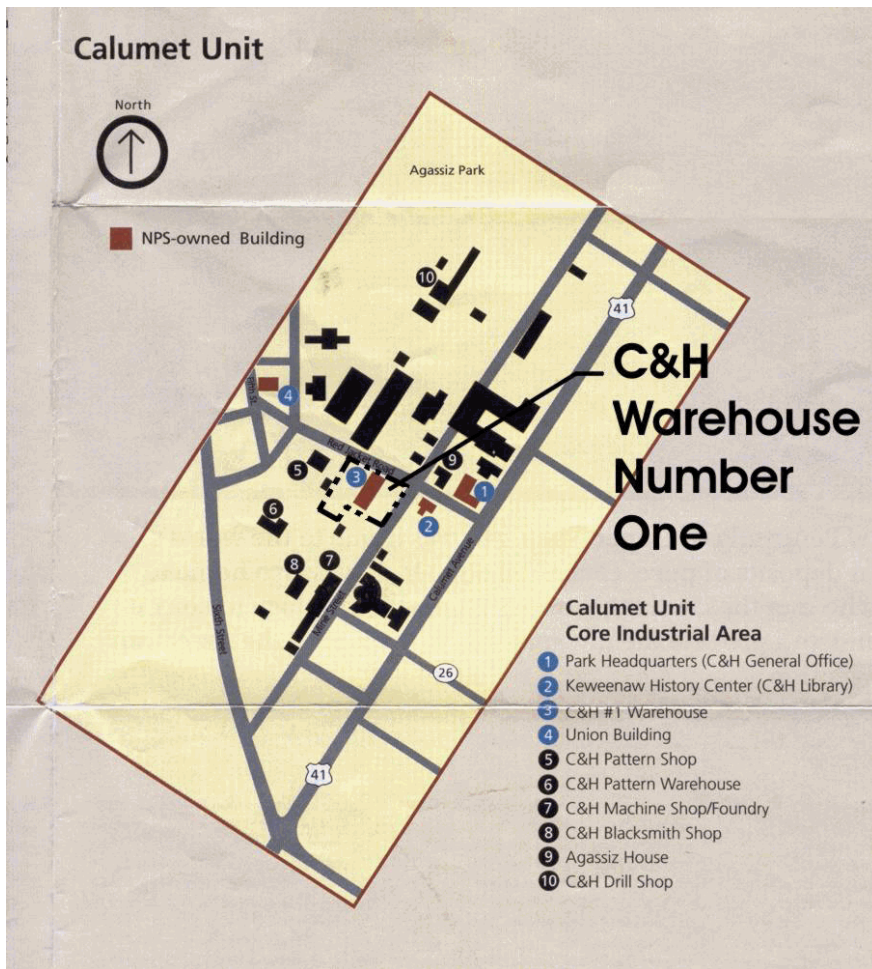
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	16
UTM Easting:	390,283
UTM Northing:	5,233,152

Location Map:



Keweenaw National Historical Park Location Map

(Park Brochure)



C&H Warehouse Number One Location Map

(Park Brochure)

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must Be Preserved And Maintained

Management Category Date: 12/19/2003

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The C&H Warehouse Number One landscape contributes to the Calumet National Historic Landmark District. According to the Cultural Landscapes Inventory Professional Procedures Guide, the Management Category A (Must Be Preserved and Maintained) is selected if the “the inventory unit is related to the park’s legislated significance” (Page, 2001, p. 67).

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement:

Type of Agreement: Other Agreement

Other Agreement: None

Expiration Date: 5/25/2005

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

None

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Public Access:

Type of Access: Unrestricted

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

Entered Inadequately Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

The C&H Warehouse Number One is mentioned in the Calumet Historic District nomination (National Register, 1989). The document gives no information on the landscape features or characteristics of the property (spatial organization, vegetation, circulation, buildings and structures, view and vistas, circulation, views, and small-scale features).

Existing NRIS Information:

Name in National Register:	Keweenaw National Historical Park
NRIS Number:	01000108
Primary Certification:	Listed In The National Register
Primary Certification Date:	10/27/1972
Other Certifications and Date:	Date Received/Pending Nomination - 10/19/1972

National Register Eligibility

National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Contributing/Individual:	Contributing
National Register Classification:	District
Significance Level:	National
Significance Criteria:	A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history

Period of Significance:

Time Period:	CE 1864 - 1930
Historic Context Theme:	Creating Social Institutions and Movements
Subtheme:	Ways of Life
Facet:	Mining Towns
Other Facet:	None
Time Period:	CE 1864 - 1930
Historic Context Theme:	Developing the American Economy
Subtheme:	Extraction or Mining Industries
Facet:	Other Metals And Minerals
Other Facet:	None
Time Period:	CE 1864 - 1930
Historic Context Theme:	Developing the American Economy
Subtheme:	The Mining Frontier
Facet:	Mining (Coal, Salt Peter, Oil, etc)
Other Facet:	None
Time Period:	CE 1864 - 1930
Historic Context Theme:	Expanding Science and Technology
Subtheme:	Technology (Engineering and Invention)
Facet:	Extraction And Conversion Of Industrial Raw Materials
Other Facet:	None
Time Period:	CE 1864 - 1930
Historic Context Theme:	Peopling Places
Subtheme:	Westward Expansion of the Colonies and the United States, 1763-1898
Facet:	The Mining Frontier
Other Facet:	None
Time Period:	CE 1864 - 1930
Historic Context Theme:	Transforming the Environment
Subtheme:	The Industrial Revolution
Facet:	Degradation of Natural Environment
Other Facet:	None

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category: Industry

Area of Significance Subcategory: None

Area of Significance Category: Engineering

Area of Significance Subcategory: None

Statement of Significance:

A large portion of this statement of significance is excerpted from the Calumet National Historic Landmark District statement of significance. For the complete Calumet Historic District statement of significance, see the National Historic Landmark (NHL) nomination.

The Calumet and Hecla Warehouse Number One landscape contributes to the Calumet National Historic Landmark District (1989), the Calumet and Hecla Industrial District (National Register, 1974), and the Calumet and Hecla Corporate and Industrial District (Calumet Township Ordinance, 1996). The Warehouse, constructed in 1893, is located at the intersection of the Calumet conglomerate lode and Red Jacket Road, the historic primary access to the village of Calumet. The Warehouse is located along the Calumet conglomerate lode adjacent to the railroad tracks which connect the mining related buildings and structures.

The Calumet Historic District is nationally significant under Criterion A for its associations with the copper mining industry and the leading role C&H took in the application of engineering to copper mining. The Calumet Historic District represents the major elements of the Michigan copper industry: mining and mining technology, immigration and ethnic settlement, paternalism and company towns, and labor organization. The C&H Mining Company (along with the Quincy Mining company to the south) represented the greatest longevity, production, technical innovation, and influence in the industry throughout Michigan, and the copper industry nationwide for the period of 1867-1882. The period of significance established in the NHL nomination for the Calumet Historic District begins in 1864 and ends in 1930. (The period of significance for the landscape will be revisited when a Cultural Landscape Report is completed for the Calumet Unit).

Integral to Calumet and Hecla's success was the company'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. C&H developed paternal and welfare programs which encouraged dependency and provided varying degrees of control over the activities and behavior of employees. Programs C&H managed and funded included the construction of worker housing, schools, a library, a hospital, a community bath, a men's club, and a swimming pool. They also funded church construction, some

Calumet & Hecla Warehouse Number One

Keweenaw National Historical Park

newspaper editors' salaries, healthcare facilities and services, and encouraged the establishment of fraternal organizations. Profits from mining gradually declined in the twentieth century, and the last C&H copper mine closed in 1968.

Built soon after the C&H Mining Company's most prosperous years, the C&H Warehouse Number One is an extremely long building in proportion to height. The Warehouse is a gable-roofed 2 ½ story industrial building with red brick masonry and basalt rock foundation. The landscape was noticeably stark as the design was intended to support functions associated with industrial mining use and transport.

The Warehouse landscape retains the seven aspects or qualities that define integrity according to National Register Standards—design, location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Period of Significance:
1864-1930

The Calumet & Hecla Warehouse Number One Cultural Landscape contributes to the Calumet National Historic Landmark District (1989). The National Historic Landmark (NHL) nomination establishes a period of significance of 1864 to 1930 for the Calumet Historic District. The period of significance selected for the landscape will likewise be 1864 to 1930. The period of significance for the Warehouse landscape will be revisited when a Cultural Landscape Report is completed for the Calumet Unit.

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Historic Site

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function:	Warehouse (General Supply Storage)
Primary Current Use:	Museum (Curatorial) Storage
Other Use/Function	Other Type of Use or Function
Exhibit	Current

Current and Historic Names:

Name	Type of Name
Warehouse Number One	Both Current And Historic
C&H Warehouse #1	Current
Calumet and Hecla Warehouse Number One	Both Current And Historic
No. #1 Warehouse	Both Current And Historic

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
CE 1864	Explored	Edwin J. Hulbert discovered the Calumet Conglomerate Lode (Benedict, 1952, 28)
CE 1893 - 1894	Built	Calumet and Hecla Mining Company
CE 1955	Altered	Calumet and Hecla Mining Company
CE 1968	Land Transfer	Calumet and Hecla Mining Company Closed. The Warehouse title was transferred or conveyed to Universal Oil Products.
CE 2001	Purchased/Sold	National Park Service purchased tract 101-06 of the Warehouse Property from Lake Superior Land Co. (Land provides a setting for the Warehouse)
CE 2002	Purchased/Sold	National Park Service purchased tract 101-08 of the Warehouse Property from Kenneth A. Rowe (Land contains the Warehouse)

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

The C&H Warehouse Number One landscape retains its integrity because of the extant landscape characteristics and features from the period of significance (1864-1930).

The Warehouse property retains integrity of location for the period of significance based on its proximity to the Calumet conglomerate lode and the associated C&H Mining Company buildings and structures constructed before 1930.

Likewise, the Warehouse property possesses the aspect of setting for the period of significance due to the visible connection with structures constructed by C&H Mining Company. Visible from the Warehouse site are the C&H General Office Building, the Agassiz House, the C&H Library, C&H Warehouse Number Two, the C&H Paint Shop (substantially altered), the C&H Pattern Shop and the C&H Man Shaft House.

The Warehouse site retains design and workmanship from the period of significance. Despite several minor additions including an elevator tower, porches, and a truck dock, the overall design of the building is retained. The orientation of the Warehouse to the Calumet conglomerate lode has been retained. The connection with railroad transportation remains visible with remnants of railroad grades passing through the site. The anchors to the overhead pulley utility system driven by steam power are retained. The open character of the site is retained even as the primary transportation to and from the site changed from rail to truck.

The materials retained on the Warehouse site include the red brick and basalt rock of the building, grass located throughout the site, and the railroad ties and tracks. Potentially some of the mature deciduous trees along Mine Street are retained from the period of significance.

Though some adjacent buildings and structures have been removed, the Warehouse property retains the aspects of feeling and association for the period of significance due to the extant Warehouse building, open character of the majority of the site, and the extant C&H Mining Company related structures and buildings located on adjacent properties.

In summary, the C&H Warehouse Number One landscape retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Landscape Characteristic:

Spatial Organization

The organizing principle for the design of the 3.01 acre Warehouse property is based on the axis created by the geological feature known as the Calumet conglomerate lode. Mine Street runs parallel and Red Jacket Road runs perpendicular to the southwest/northeast oriented copper lode. C&H Warehouse No. 1, the remnants of the railroad lines, the parking areas, and

the concrete pads are all aligned with either Mine Street or Red Jacket Road.

The existing Warehouse property is the result of relatively recent divisions of a larger C&H owned property. The property is bounded by Mine Street on the southeast and Red Jacket Road on the northeast. During the historic period, the boundaries were demarcated by a wire fence (from an 1898 photograph).

The long side of the Warehouse runs parallel to the railroad lines that pass through the northwestern half of the property. The Warehouse physically divides the property into a northwestern and southeastern portion, both of which have an open character. Gravel parking lots take up a large area on the both sides of the Warehouse. Unmown grass dominates the remainder of the property. The edge of the property along Mine Street is intermittently demarcated by several mature trees. Many volunteer trees grouped at the western edge of the property obscure the western boundary.

There are several buildings adjacent to the site that provides context and a sense of enclosure. To the north, across Red Jacket Road, lies the much larger C&H Warehouse Number Two and the adjacent Calumet Township Office. Further east across Red Jacket Road is the Agassiz House. To the southeast, across Mine Street, is the C&H Library. To the southwest, and further down the railroad line, is the smaller C&H Warehouse Number Three. All the mentioned structures except the Calumet Township Office are extant from the period of significance. The large gaps between these buildings provide views to a variety of C&H Mining Company related structures aligned along the Calumet conglomerate lode.

Oriented along the Calumet conglomerate lode, the Warehouse is the site's primary spatial defining feature extant from the period of significance. The building exterior has remained basically unaltered since the latter stages of the period of significance. The open character of the remainder of the site is extant from the period of significance. Numerous extant C&H Mining Company buildings and structures adjacent to the Warehouse property, including the pattern shop, pattern storage warehouse and the man engine house continue to provide a sense of enclosure.

The existing spatial organization of the site retains design, location, materials, feeling, setting, and association and thus contributes to the integrity of the landscape.

Vegetation

The property immediately surrounding C&H Warehouse Number One is sparsely vegetated around its perimeter. A large percentage of the site is taken up by gravel parking areas which are generally devoid of vegetation. Encircling the building is a narrow band of grasses. Virginia Creeper that once concealed portions of the Mine Street façade of the Warehouse has been pruned back to the ground to avoid damage to the structure.

Grasses also dominate the southwestern and northwestern edges of the property. The grassy area has no hard edge but intermingles with the edges of the gravel parking areas. Successional vegetation is beginning to grow in the grassy areas. A variety of young deciduous

trees have established themselves in the western corner of the property. Fruit trees make up a significant percentage of these young trees. A mature maple tree grows in the grass near the southwestern boundary of the property.

Multiple trees are established along Mine Street close to the southern corner of the property. Several of these trees, including an ash and two maples, are very mature. A clump of deciduous trees, a young basswood, and a shrub are also aligned in the understory of the Ash and Maple trees.

From a historic photo from 1878 it appears that uncut grasses existed on the Warehouse site during the period of significance. From the same historic photo it appears that there were no trees present on the site. Most of the trees on the Warehouse property are young and are most likely established due to the lack of activity or maintenance on the site in recent years. The only trees that may be from the period of significance are the three mature street trees on Mine Street and the Maple tree just south of the Warehouse. These trees were most likely planted late in the period of significance. The Virginia Creeper Vines may be from the period of significance. The vines are not clearly visible in historic photos but will be considered from the period of significance until further research indicates otherwise.

The existing vegetation on the site retains design, setting, materials, feeling, and association and thus contributes to the integrity of the landscape.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Mature Deciduous Street Trees (2 Maples & 1 Ash) along Mine Street

Feature Identification Number: 106202

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Mature Maple Tree on Southwestern Property Boundary

Feature Identification Number: 106203

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Small Virginia Creeper Vines on Warehouse Façade

Feature Identification Number: 106206

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Rough Grass and Herbs

Feature Identification Number: 106204

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Young Deciduous Trees and Tree Clumps throughout Site

Feature Identification Number: 106207

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Basswood on Mine Street

Feature Identification Number: 106201

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Shrub on Mine Street

Feature Identification Number: 106205

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Circulation

The majority of the Warehouse property is open to vehicular circulation. At least half the property is gravel surfaced. Some of the gravel is mingled with grass. The gravel parking areas are flush with the road surfaces of Mine Street and Red Jacket Road allowing vehicular access along both sides of the property. It is not clear whether the gravel parking areas existed during the period of significance. From an 1898 photograph of the site, the property consisted primarily of clipped grass bounded by a wire fence. Potentially, the gravel was added to the site at the point when C&H Mining Company (or a later owner) abandoned using the railroad as the primary circulator and began using trucks.

Remnants of railroad tracks remain on the Warehouse site. These railroad tracks allowed circulation between the mining structures along the Calumet conglomerate lode. Beside the Warehouse are a line of railroad ties that led from the Warehouse to the primary rail line that served Calumet. Also on the property are three different railroad lines that connected to the C&H Superior Boiler House, C&H Warehouse Number Two, and sites beyond Calumet.

The main pedestrian entrance to the Warehouse is from Red Jacket Road. The wooden sidewalks visible in a photograph from 1898 are no longer extant and have not been replaced. Concrete sidewalks, similar to the sidewalks along Red Jacket Road near the historic C&H Library and C&H General Office Building, have not been constructed on this property.

The existing circulation on the site retains location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association and thus contributes to the integrity of the landscape.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Gravel Parking Areas

Feature Identification Number: 106198

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Railroad Lines and Ties

Feature Identification Number: 106199

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Buildings And Structures

The C&H Warehouse was originally designed by Calumet & Hecla architectural staff. This two and one half story Warehouse is rectangular in shape with dimensions of 54 feet (five bays) by 204 feet (17bays). The foundation is a dark gray basalt rock with a brick water-table. The walls are red brick set in common bond with engaged piers separating all bays. Centrally located on the north (front) façade is a recent enclosed porch addition. Two other enclosed porches are located on the east façade. The third porch, added in 1955, is a truck door. The gable roof is covered with painted corrugated metal and has four prominent ventilators at the peak. Rising from the east slope of the gable roof near the ridge at the eighth bay from the north is a square tower with a gable roof which houses the elevator works and a heater used to keep the mechanisms movable in winter. The building was constructed between 1893 and 1894. The exterior of the building has changed very little since the period of significance.

Also retained from the historic period are the anchors to the overhead pulley utility system. The steam powered utility system drove the C&H copper mining machinery. The utility system ran parallel to the Calumet conglomerate lode along the southeastern side of the Warehouse building. The superstructure portions of the utility system are no longer extant.

Seven concrete pads remain on the site running parallel to the utility system anchors. Each concrete pad appears to have a hole in the middle indicating that these may have been anchors to another overhead system.

Five telephone poles are located on or near the Red Jacket Road and Mine Street right of way (R.O.W.). It is most likely that power lines were added to the site during the historic period because power lines and telephone poles are visible in historic photos of the nearby C&H General Office Building and Library.

The existing buildings and structures on the site retain design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association and thus contribute to the integrity of the landscape.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Calumet & Hecla Warehouse Number One
 LCS Name: Calumet & Hecla Warehouse Number One
 LCS ID: 286097
 LCS Number: 72775

Feature Identification Number: 106195

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Anchors (Associated with the Overhead Pulley Utility System)
Feature Identification Number: 106194

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Concrete Pads

Feature Identification Number: 106196

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Telephone Poles – Right of Way

Feature Identification Number: 106197

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Views And Vistas

Clearly visible from the Warehouse property is the linear arrangement of the mining related structures and buildings along the Calumet conglomerate lode. Both the C&H Library and the C&H General Office Building are also visible from the site. These two basalt rock and brick structures were important in defining the C&H Mining Company as a successful entity.

Also visible from the C&H Warehouse Number One is the edge of downtown Calumet, two blocks away. Calumet's status as a company town is revealed by its close proximity to the C&H Mining Company structures. The commercial district of Calumet is oriented in the archetypical cardinal directions contrasting with the lode oriented mining structures.

The views within the site boundaries are generally of open field and two large gravel parking areas divided in half by the very long Warehouse building. The red brick of the Warehouse is visually striking. The western corner of the property is visually bounded by numerous young trees. The trees and grasses obscure the railroad line remnants and break some of the visual connections with C&H Mining Company structures and buildings to the southwest of the property. The extant railroad lines are more clearly visible on the northwestern side of the Warehouse. A Russell Plow is currently parked on the railroad line on the northern corner of the property. Several mature deciduous street trees partially bound the view toward Mine Street.

The existing views to and from the site retain design, setting, location, feeling, and association and thus contribute to the integrity of the landscape.

Small Scale Features

The only small scale feature on the site is a National Park Service interpretive panel in the northern corner of the property. This modern sign does not contribute to the integrity of the landscape.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: NPS Interpretive Panel – Right of Way

Feature Identification Number: 106200

Type of Feature Contribution:

Non-Contributing

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Fair
Assessment Date: 12/19/2003
Condition Assessment: Fair
Assessment Date: 08/17/2009

Stabilization Measures:

1. Mow herbs and grasses as needed.
2. Stabilize structures and buildings as needed.

Impacts

Type of Impact:	Release To Succession
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	Trees, grasses and herbs are filling in the northeastern and northwestern edges of the property where the site used to be devoid of vegetation.
Type of Impact:	Exposure To Elements
External or Internal:	External
Impact Description:	The extreme weather conditions have led to deterioration in the features on the site including the railroad ties and the Warehouse.

Stabilization Costs

Landscape Stabilization Cost: 0.00
Cost Estimator: Park/FMSS

Landscape Stabilization Cost Explanatory Description:

A pruning project was completed on the site during the spring of 2004. Virginia Creeper vines were pruned from the warehouse facades.

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Undetermined

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography

Citation Author:	Benedict, Harry
Citation Title:	Red Metal: The Calumet and Hecla Story
Year of Publication:	1952
Citation Publisher:	University of Michigan Press: Ann Arbor, MI
Source Name:	Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Author:	Eckert, Kathryn
Citation Title:	Calumet and Hecla Industrial District
Year of Publication:	1974
Citation Publisher:	Michigan SHPO: Lansing, MI
Source Name:	CRBIB
Citation Author:	Lidfors, Kate
Citation Title:	Calumet Historic District: National Historic Landmark Nomination Form
Year of Publication:	1989
Citation Publisher:	NPS
Source Name:	CRBIB
Citation Author:	National Park Service
Citation Title:	Calumet and Hecla Warehouse Number One: List of Classified Structures Entry: LCS ID # 286093
Year of Publication:	2004
Citation Publisher:	NPS
Source Name:	CRBIB
Citation Author:	National Park Service
Citation Title:	Keweenaw National Historical Park: Park Brochure
Year of Publication:	2003
Citation Publisher:	NPS
Source Name:	Other

Citation Author: Page, Robert R.
Citation Title: Cultural Landscapes Inventory Professional Procedures Guide
Year of Publication: 2001
Citation Publisher: NPS
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Title: Images from the Archives of Keweenaw NHP (Louis Koepel Collection)
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Graphic
Citation Location: Park Archives

Supplemental Information

Title: C&H Warehouse Number One Site Photograph (Historic)



*C&H Warehouse Number One Cultural Landscape
Facing Northwest
1898
(KEWE Archives: Jack Foster Collection)*

Title: C&H Warehouse Number One Site Photograph (Modern)



C&H Warehouse Number One Cultural Landscape

Facing Northwest

August, 2003