
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2011



Union Building Site
Keweenaw National Historical Park

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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 Union Building and associated 0.30-acre property is located in the Calumet Unit (Calumet National Historic Landmark District) 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).

The majority of the Keweenaw National Historical Park is owned by private entities and local government entities. Thus, a large component of the park’s mission is to work cooperatively with private and local government entities to preserve, protect and interpret the natural and cultural resources located within park boundaries.

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 Union Building is a three-and-one-half-story masonry building located on the primary commercial street of Calumet Village, a settlement that developed in the mid-1800s as a result of large copper mining operations in the area. Completed in 1889, the building was constructed to provide meeting facilities for two of Calumet’s oldest benevolent societies, the Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The Calumet and Hecla [C&H] Mining Company, “the historically dominant copper mining company of the Keweenaw Peninsula,” donated land for the building” (Keweenaw NHP 2002, 2).

The Union Building and the associated landscape are significant as a component of the Calumet National Historic Landmark District. The building expresses the historic character of the Village of Calumet commercial district, a group of buildings that reflects the growth and prosperity of the Calumet mining industry during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. “Architecturally, the building embodies the distinctive characteristics of the two-part commercial block, the most common building type in the district, distinguished by commercial storefronts on the ground floor combined with semi-private uses (offices, or in this case, meeting facilities) on the upper floors” (Keweenaw NHP 2002, 2-3). Located at the intersection of 5th Street and Red Jacket Road, the sidewalk along the Union Building landscape directs pedestrian traffic between the primary Calumet commercial district and the C&H Industrial Core. Associated landscape features include rows of white cedar (cedar), mown lawn, two concrete walkways, and a black concrete drive. Most of the cedars along property lines are located on land owned by the Village of Calumet. The park has no legal interest in these character defining cedars but can work on cooperating and partnering with the local government to preserve, protect and interpret these features.

Period of Significance:

Union Building Site

Keweenaw National Historical Park

The Union Building cultural landscape contributes to the Calumet National Historic Landmark District. The National Historic Landmark (NHL) nomination established a period of significance of 1864 to 1930 for the Calumet Historic District. The period of significance for the Union Building cultural landscape reflects the NHL dates of 1864-1930. The period of significance for the Union Building landscape will be revisited when a Cultural Landscape Report is completed for the Calumet Unit.

Landscape Integrity and Summary of Analysis and Evaluation:

The cultural landscape of the Union Building retains integrity and assists with the conveyance of the historic significance of the Calumet Unit of Keweenaw National Historical Park (KEWE) and the Calumet National Historic Landmark District located within the bounds of the Calumet Unit. The Union Building property is a contributing property within the Calumet National Historic Landmark District and Keweenaw National Historical Park.

Some landscape features associated with the Union Building cultural landscape have changed from the historic period (1864-1930). The spatial organization of the Union Building has been retained. The Union building conforms to the commercial district lot configuration and building line established during the historic period. Also retained from the period of the significance is the design of the building. The building has retained its rectangular plan, flat roof, masonry façade, and multiple stories. Changed from the period of significance is the spatial organization associated with continuous rows of buildings (except for cross streets) in the commercial district. The multistory YMCA building (no longer extant) on the adjacent property has been replaced by a car lot, diminishing the feeling and association associated with continuous street character. The Union Building property itself, though no longer contiguous with buildings along Fifth Street, still marks the southern entrance to the dense historic commercial district of downtown Calumet. The location and design of the building as the transition between the industrial C&H mining district and the dense commercial district of downtown Calumet has been retained.

Not only has the setting and feeling of the Union Building property been diminished by the loss of the view of the YMCA building to the north, but the placement of institutional buildings to the east of the Union Building property on the former site of Agassiz Park diminishes the setting and feeling. In contrast, the extant views of the commercial district to the north, the churches to the west, and the C&H Mining structures to the southeast contribute to the historic setting of the Union Building cultural landscape. The property's association with the social infrastructure of the local community is visible through its location adjacent to downtown Calumet. The property's association with the C&H Mining Company is reinforced by the visual connection with remaining industrial buildings.

The vegetation reflects Warren Manning's proposed design for Agassiz Park (1920) which extended into the current bounds of the Union Building property. Manning, an influential landscape architect, designed the park, "as a memorial to Alexander Agassiz, president of the Calumet and [Hecla] Mining Company from 1871 to 1910" (Smith-Middleton). Warren Manning proposed a "wide belt of plantings" around the borders of the park in which the "beauty of the native trees, shrubs and herbs will be fully recognized," (Manning 1920, 1-2). The plan was never fully implemented but many elements were incorporated including the placement of dense, thick bands of cedar located adjacent to the existing boundaries of the Union Building which marked the western edge of Agassiz Park with native

Union Building Site

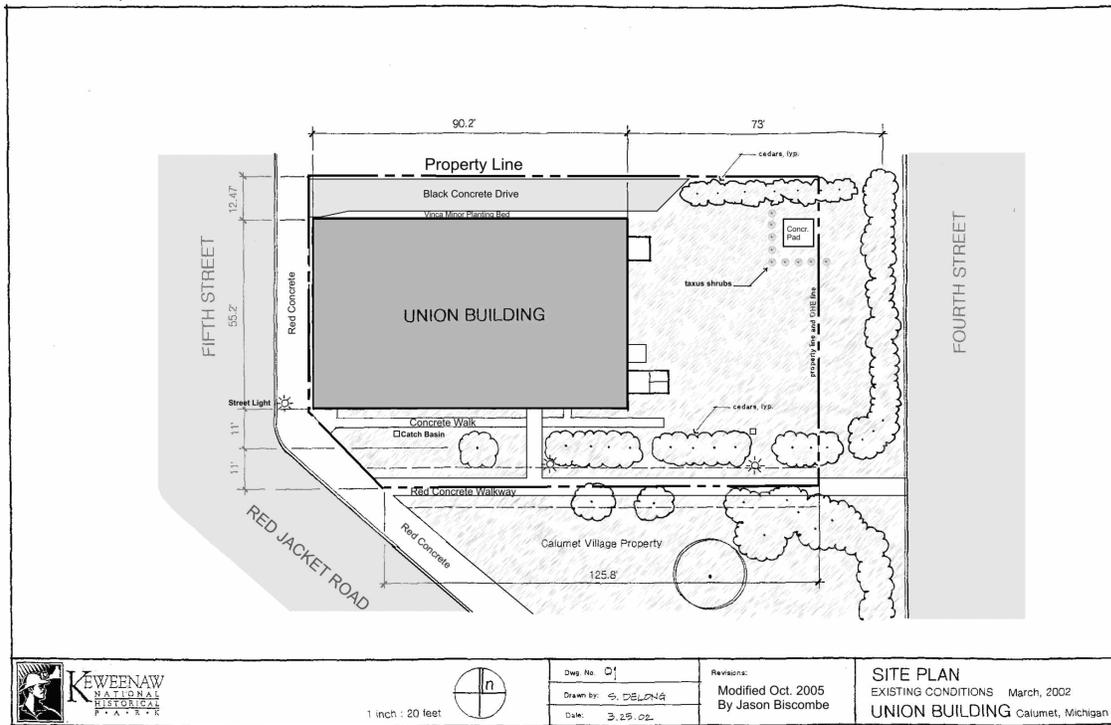
Keweenaw National Historical Park

vegetation. Agassiz Park “no longer conveys its historic association with Warren Manning” ... “due to the conversion of original park land to other uses and the loss of important original design features” (Alanen and Bjorkman 1998, 58). The stands of white cedars enclosing the east and south portions of the property are some of the remaining segments of Manning’s design. The remaining cedars are now very mature and have thinned significantly since the period of significance. The thinning of the trees diminishes the dense character found in 1930 but Manning had always intended that the dense border vegetation be used as a nursery of sorts, “with a view to thinning out [the plantings] ... at the end of two or three years for use in other parts of the [C&H] grounds” (Manning 1920). The extensive open lawn, the location of the cedars, and the persistence of cedars as a vegetative material are retained from the period of significance and contribute to integrity.

Materials associated with circulation on the site have changed since the historic period. Despite the changes in materials, the designed location of the pedestrian and vehicular circulation has been retained and the circulation features contribute to the integrity of the property. The location and feeling of the property as a marker for the transition point from the C&H industrial district to the dense commercial district is retained.

The landscape features that reinforce the overall historic character of the Calumet Unit of Keweenaw National Historical Park retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, association, and feeling. Contributing landscape characteristics include the spatial organization, vegetation, circulation, buildings and structures, and the views from the site.

Site Plan



Existing Conditions Site Plan

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Union Building Site
Property Level:	Component Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	501435
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 data collection on March 18, 2005 and entered the data on March 20, 2006. Feedback from Steve DeLong, John Rosemurgy, and Lynn Bjorkman was instrumental in completing the CLI. Superintendent concurrence was given on September 12, 2005 and SHPO concurrence was given on December 12, 2005.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	04/22/2011
National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Date of Concurrence Determination:	12/12/2005

Concurrence Graphic Information:

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

Name of Property: Union Building 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. Jiala

11/23/2005

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 Union Building 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.

P. J. W. W.

12/12/05

State Historic Preservation Officer

Date

State Agency

NOV 15 02 DEC 16 05

SHPO Concurrence 12/12/05.



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Keweenaw National Historical Park
P.O. Box 471
Calumet, Michigan 49913-0471

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H3015 (KEWE)

September 15, 2005

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Midwest Region
Attention Mr. Jason Biscombe, Historical Landscape Architect

From: Superintendent, Keweenaw National Historical Park

Subject: Cultural Landscapes Inventory for the Union Building, Calumet Unit

Park staff have reviewed and commented on the draft Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) report for the Union Building completed by Jason Biscombe. The report is comprehensive and provides a foundation for future planning and treatment at the Union Building.

Our comments on the CLI report were submitted by e-mail to Jason on August 26th. With the inclusion of these comments I concur with and approve the findings of the CLI for this property. I also concur with the landscape condition assessment as "good" and the management category of "must be preserved and maintained" in accordance with NPS definitions.

The park will now consult with the Michigan State Historic Preservation Office for concurrence on the eligibility of the cultural landscape at the Union Building and its associated characteristics and features.

Frank C. Fiala

Superintendent Concurrence 9/15/05.

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VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL: NO HARD COPY TO FOLLOW

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
KEWEENAW NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
25970 Red Jacket Road
Calumet, MI 49913

H3023 (MWR/CR-HAL)

April 22, 2011

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Midwest Region Office
Attention: Associate Regional Director, Cultural Resources
Steve Adams

From: Superintendent, Keweenaw National Historical Park

Subject: Cultural Landscapes Inventory for the Union Building Site

This memorandum serves as general concurrence provided to the Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) for the Union Building Site. Park staff reviewed the CLI document and we concur with the general findings. The CLI document accurately reflects the current condition of "Good" and the management category of "Must Be Preserved and Maintained."

We understand that the information in the CLI database can be amended in the future by contacting the CLI coordinator and requesting an update.

/s/

Mike Pflaum

Park Concurrence, 4/22/2011

Revisions Impacting Change in Concurrence: Other

Revision Date: 04/22/2011

Revision Narrative:

6 year update

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

Beginning from the northwestern corner of tract 101-01 in the Village of Calumet Michigan; thence southeasterly (S.88°E.) parallel to Scott Street 140 feet; thence southwesterly (S.3°W.) parallel to 4th Street 90 feet; thence northwesterly (N.87°W.) parallel to Scott Street 120 feet; thence northwesterly (N.38°W.) 28 feet; thence northeasterly (N.2°E.) parallel to 5th Street 69 feet to the point of beginning.

Union Building Site
Keweenaw National Historical Park

Distances and bearings in the description are approximate.

Legal Description:

Lot 3, Newtown Location Plat

State and County:

State: MI

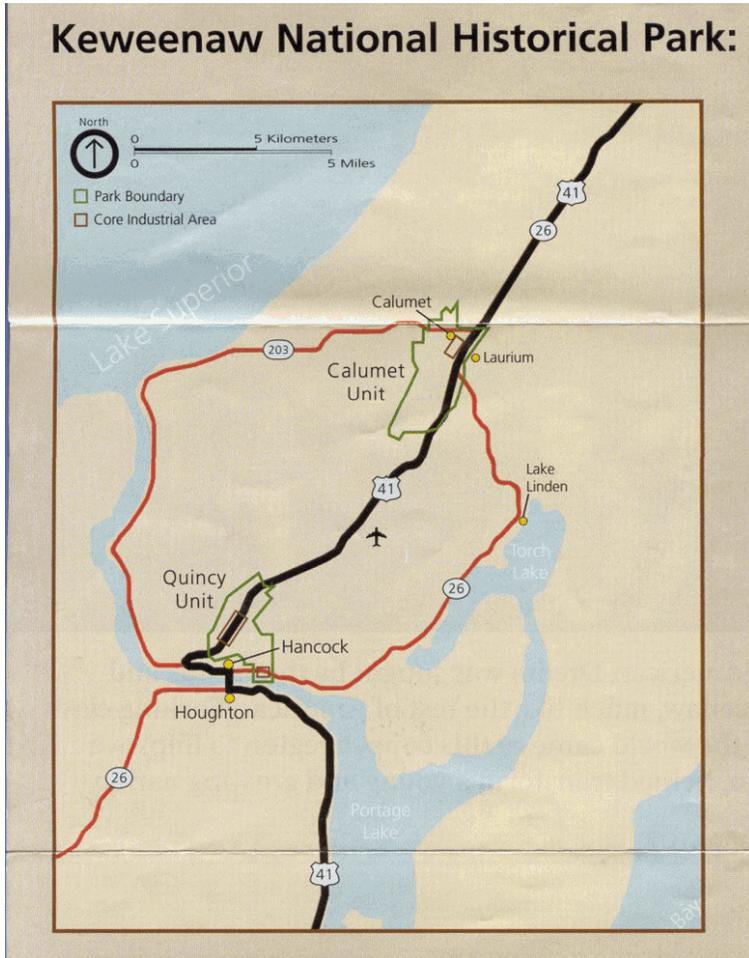
County: Houghton County

Size (Acres): 0.30

Boundary UTMS:

Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	16
UTM Easting:	390,077
UTM Northing:	5,233,295

Location Map:



Keweenaw National Historical Park Location Map

(Park Brochure)

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 12/19/2003

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The Union Building cultural landscape is a component of and 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:

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 Union Building is mentioned in the Calumet Historic District nomination (National Register 1989). However, the document does not describe the landscape features or characteristics of the property (spatial organization, vegetation, circulation, buildings and structures, view and vistas, circulation, 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:	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:	Creating Social Institutions and Movements
Subtheme:	Ways of Life
Facet:	Ethnic Communities (Including The Immigration Phenomenon)
Other Facet:	None
Time Period:	CE 1864 - 1930
Historic Context Theme:	Developing the American Economy
Subtheme:	The Mining Frontier
Facet:	HCC72
Other Facet:	Mining
Time Period:	CE 1864 - 1930
Historic Context Theme:	Creating Social Institutions and Movements
Subtheme:	Social and Humanitarian Movements
Facet:	HCC60
Other Facet:	General Philanthropy
Time Period:	CE 1864 - 1930
Historic Context Theme:	Creating Social Institutions and Movements
Subtheme:	Ways of Life
Facet:	Mining Towns

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:

The Union Building property is a contributing property within the Calumet National Historic Landmark District and Keweenaw National Historical Park. The property is significant under Criterion A—Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history. The property also derives significance for partially reflecting the design of Agassiz Park proposed by Warren H. Manning, an influential American landscape architect.

Located in the Village of Calumet, “the Union Building [cultural landscape] is [significant] for its association with the Michigan copper mining industry, specifically with the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company (C&H), the Michigan industry’s [historic] leading producer. Built on land owned by [C&H], the Union Building reflects ... the ‘paternalistic’ labor management system practiced by C&H and other mining companies in the region. In selectively donating the use of its land to certain groups like the Freemasons and Odd Fellows, C&H attempted to shape the social infrastructure of the local community in ways that would further its own needs for a stable, productive, and loyal workforce” (Keweenaw NHP 2002, 2).

The Union Building’s lodge rooms served as a meeting place for more than twenty fraternal groups, benevolent organizations and allied societies over a period of more than eighty years. The landscape provides context and contributes to the significance of the property in the area of social history specifically representing the role of fraternal organizations in community life (Keweenaw NHP 2002, 2).

In addition, the Union Building property also contributes to the historic character of Downtown Calumet, a group of buildings that reflect the growth and prosperity of the Calumet mining industry during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The “building embodies the distinctive characteristics of the two-part commercial block, the most common building type in the [downtown], distinguished by commercial storefronts on the ground floor combined with private and semi-private uses—apartments, offices, or in this case, meeting facilities—on the upper floors” (Keweenaw NHP 2002, 2-3). The Union Building property reflects the building type, lot configuration, and building line associated with historic Downtown Calumet and thus contributes to the Calumet National Historic Landmark District.

The property is also significant for its association with Warren Manning’s proposed Agassiz Park design. Manning was one of a “small but important group of landscape architects [who] emerged to lead the profession into the 20th century” (Tishler 1989, 11). Manning worked in the tradition of the Olmsted office while continuing to “perfect and establish an approach to planting design emulating the natural landscape but also integrating formal plantings and structured gardens” (Tishler 1989, 58). He designed the park “as a memorial to Alexander Agassiz, president of the Calumet and [Hecla] Mining Company from 1871 to 1910” (Smith-Middleton). Warren Manning proposed a “wide belt of plantings” around the borders of the park in which the “beauty of the native trees, shrubs and herbs will be fully recognized,” (Manning 1920, 1-2). Dense stands of cedars were planted in the 1920s along the current southern boundary of the Union Building property and along the Fourth Street corridor. The existing cedar stands provide a sense of enclosure to the Union Building property. The use of native white cedars was part of Manning’s plan to emulate the natural landscape in the commemorative park design. The plan was never fully implemented but the cedars planted along the current boundaries of the Union Building marked the western edge of Agassiz Park with native vegetation which responded to Manning’s intention to develop, “an appreciation for local flora” (Alanen and Bjorkman 1998, 54). Agassiz Park “no longer conveys its historic association with Warren Manning” “due to the conversion of original park land to other uses and the loss of important original design features” (Alanen and Bjorkman 1998, 58). The stands of white cedars enclosing the east and south portions of the property are some of the few remaining segments of Manning’s original design.

The Union Building landscape features convey its association with the copper mining history of the Calumet National Historic Landmark District and Keweenaw National Historical Park.

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Historic Site

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function: Meeting Hall (Fraternal)

Primary Current Use: Vacant (Not In Use)-Other

Other Use/Function	Other Type of Use or Function
Domestic (Residential)-Other	Historic
Financial Institution (Bank)	Historic
Post Office	Historic
Auditorium	Historic
Concession	Historic
Vehicular Circulation	Both Current And Historic
Pedestrian Circulation	Both Current And Historic
Leisure-Passive (Park)	Current

Current and Historic Names:

Name	Type of Name
Union Building	Both Current And Historic

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
CE 1864	Explored	Edwin J. Hulbert discovered the Calumet Conglomerate Lode (Benedict 1952, 28).
CE 1868	Platted	Village was platted in 1868.
CE 1889	Built	Union Building Association had the Union building constructed. B.H. Pierce and Company (Architectural Firm) designed the building.
CE 1969	Purchased/Sold	Universal Oil Products became the property's legal owner following its takeover of C&H Mining Company in 1969.
CE 1978	Purchased/Sold	Universal Oil platted its urbanized land holdings south of Calumet Village and sold the parcel containing the Union Building to Raymond Ostermyer.
	Altered	Ray Ostermyer, the building owner, altered the building interior to adapt it for use as his residence and place of business.
CE 1999	Purchased/Sold	The National Park Service purchased the Union Building from Mr. Ostermyer.

Union Building Site
Keweenaw National Historical Park

CE 2005	Built	New red concrete walkway constructed on south side of building.
	Moved	Two lighting posts were added along new concrete walkway.
	Built	A new electrical transformer and pad were constructed in the east yard.
	Planted	White cedars were planted along north property line to screen an adjacent car dealership.
	Planted	Taxus shrubs were planted along the west and south face of the transformer.
	Built	Catch basins leading to new site drainage/storm sewer were built.
	Demolished	Asphalt and gravel drive to the north of the building was removed.
	Built	A black concrete drive constructed north of the building on the location of the demolished drive.
	Planted	Vinca minor was planted on north face of building.
CE 2010 - 2011	Rehabilitated	In 2010 and 2011, the Union Building was rehabilitated to accommodate its new use as the Calumet Visitor Center. To support construction activities, a gravel base was temporarily placed in the rear yard and the neighboring triangle to the immediate south was used for staging a construction trailer, vehicles, and equipment.

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

The cultural landscape of the Union Building retains integrity and assists with the conveyance of the historic significance of the Calumet Unit of Keweenaw National Historical Park (KEWE) and the Calumet National Historic Landmark District located within the bounds of the Calumet Unit. Both the Calumet Unit and NHL district are Historic Districts that are significant under criterion A, associated with the copper mining history of the Keweenaw Peninsula. The Union Building property is a contributing property within the Calumet National Historic Landmark District and Keweenaw National Historical Park. The property is also significant for the cedar stands which are remnants of Warren H. Manning's design for Agassiz Park constructed in the 1920s. This inventory evaluates landscape features associated with this 0.3 acre property.

Some landscape features associated with the Union Building cultural landscape have changed from the historic period (1864-1930). The Union Building itself was designed and placed to conform to the lot configuration and building line already established along Fifth Street in the commercial district. The building was designed to be similar to other buildings in the commercial district and has retained its rectangular plan, flat roof, masonry façade, and multiple stories. The YMCA building (no longer extant) constructed on the adjacent property allowed an almost unbroken (except for cross streets) row of buildings of similar form and scale along the sidewalk. The car lot located on the former YMCA property does not conform to historic lot configuration and building line and thus diminishes the feeling and association. The Union Building property itself, though not contiguous with buildings along Fifth Street, does mark the southern entrance to the dense historic commercial district of downtown Calumet. The location and design of the building as the transition between the industrial C&H mining district and the dense commercial district of downtown Calumet has been retained.

The setting and feeling of the Union Building cultural landscape has been diminished by the loss of the YMCA building to the north and the placement of buildings on the grounds of Agassiz Park to the east. Yet the extant views of the commercial district to the north, the churches to the west, and the C&H Mining structures to the southeast contribute to the historic setting of the Union Building cultural landscape. The Union Building property's association with the social infrastructure of the local community is visible through its location adjacent to downtown Calumet. The property's association with the C&H Mining Company is reinforced through the visual connection with the industrial district.

The vegetation design for the property, which reflects Warren Manning's design for Agassiz Park, has matured and thinned significantly. The white cedar (cedar) stands that framed a walkway leading past the Union Building and provided a border between Agassiz Park and the Union Building were more densely planted and certainly shorter during the period of significance. The southern portion of the double row of cedars in particular has been altered from a wide belt of trees to a linear feature. Nonetheless, the open lawn on most of the property and the existence of cedars are retained from the period of significance and contribute to the integrity of the property. The existing cedars convey the location of vegetation in Manning's design and add to the historic feeling of the property.

Other changes from the historic period include changes in materials associated with circulation. The roads adjacent to the property that were brick or patterned concrete have been paved since the period of significance. The gravel drive on the property has been replaced by a concrete drive. The wood plank sidewalk and dirt walk have been replaced by concrete, yet the designed location of these features has been retained and the features contribute to the integrity of the property. The location of the property at the transition from Red Jacket Road to Fifth Street is retained. The location and feeling of the property as a marker for the transition point from the C&H industrial district to the dense commercial district is retained.

The landscape features that reinforce the overall historic character of the Calumet Unit of Keweenaw National Historical Park retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, association, and feeling. Contributing features include the spatial organization, vegetation, circulation, buildings, and the views from the site.

Aspects of Integrity:

- Location
- Design
- Setting
- Materials
- Feeling
- Association

Landscape Characteristic:

Spatial Organization

Spatial organization is defined as the three-dimensional organization and pattern of physical forms and visual associations in the landscape; also, the grouping of ground, vertical, and overhead planes that define and create spaces.

The three and one half story Union Building is “located on the primary commercial street of Calumet Village (formerly Red Jacket Village), a settlement that developed in the mid nineteenth century in response to copper mining operations in the area” (Keweenaw NHP 2002, 2). The existing spatial organization of the Union Building property reflects the historic character of downtown Calumet Village as well as the influence of Warren Manning’s proposed design for Agassiz Park.

Buildings are densely concentrated on Fifth and Sixth Streets in the commercial downtown district of the Village of Calumet. “While the Union Building was constructed (1889) on a parcel of land immediately to the south of the Red Jacket (Calumet) Village plat, the building was sited to conform to the lot configuration and building line already established by existing structures along Fifth Street” (Keweenaw NHP 2002, 19 20). Likewise, the Union Building was constructed to be in scale with the buildings along the commercial Fifth Street. When the YMCA building was constructed (c.1905) on the property to the north, the Union Building

became part of an almost “continuous wall of façades extending in a northerly direction along Fifth Street” (Keweenaw NHP 2002, 20). After the period of significance the YMCA building was removed and has been replaced by a car lot, leaving a gap in the row of buildings along Fifth Street thus diminishing the integrity of the spatial organization. The Union Building lot configuration, building scale and the building’s relationship to the existing building line have been retained and contribute to the integrity of the property’s spatial organization.

Also retained “from the period of significance are the spatial relationships of the [Union Building] to the surrounding historic structures including St. Anne’s Catholic Church (c. 1900), The Community Church, The Episcopal Church, structures at Coppertown Museum (formerly the C&H pattern shop), the industrial core and the National Guard Armory (formerly the coliseum)” (Keweenaw NHP 2002, 37). The commanding presence of St. Anne’s Catholic Church across Fifth Street encloses the view to the west. The open character to the southeast along Red Jacket Road has been retained allowing distant views of the industrial structures of the C&H Mining Company including the extant C&H Pattern Shop and Warehouse #1.

The landscape features of the Union Building property conform to the spatial arrangement established by the streetscape, which runs in a north/south direction. The property boundaries, plantings, sidewalks, walkways, drive, and the façades of the Union Building run either parallel or perpendicular to the north south oriented Fifth Street. The eastern third of the property, an open area of lawn and bare soil, is enclosed by the union building on the west, a row of cedars to the east, and a double row of cedars running along the southern property line and a newly planted row of cedars along the northern property line. The spatial organization of the landscape features is retained from the period of significance.

Warren Manning’s proposed plan for Agassiz Park (1920s) influenced the spatial organization of the Union Building property. Manning’s “General plan for Agassiz Park,” (Alanen & Bjorkmann 1998, 53) indicated a cedar lined pathway extending west from Agassiz Park along the southern façade of the Union Building. An engineering card from 1925 and a 1930 photo also indicate this feature. Presently the pathway is delineated by a double row of cedars centered on the southern property line. The cedars are now mature and their tree like form creates enclosure to the south where the property was more open during the historic period. From the historic photo it is apparent that the cedars were originally planted more densely and in a wider belt than they exist today. The change in height, width, and density has led to a looser more open character near the ground plane.

A 1930 photograph of the site indicates that the row of cedar trees to the south of the Union Building wrapped around the east yard of the Union Building. This same row of cedar trees can be found in the Fourth Street right-of-way just to the east of the property line. These trees were part of a long intermittent band of trees that marked the western bounds of Agassiz Park and softened the transition to the dense commercial corridor along Fifth Street. As the trees have matured a loose, open character has developed near the ground plane. The increased size of the cedars has created a dense enclosure to the east where there was once an open visible

Union Building Site
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connection with Agassiz Park. Large modern institutional buildings constructed on the former grounds of Agassiz Park in the 1970's have further diminished the historic open character to the east of the Union Building Property.

Though the open character of the property has been diminished to the east and south, the continuity of the spatial organization of the property with the historic character of downtown Calumet, the enclosure provided by the extant churches located to the west, and the extant open character to the southeast along Red Jacket Road allowing views of the historic Industrial Core have all been retained. The cedar trees continue to delineate paths and historic edges associated with Agassiz Park even though much of the park is no longer extant. The overall spatial organization of the property contributes to the historic integrity of the Union Building landscape.

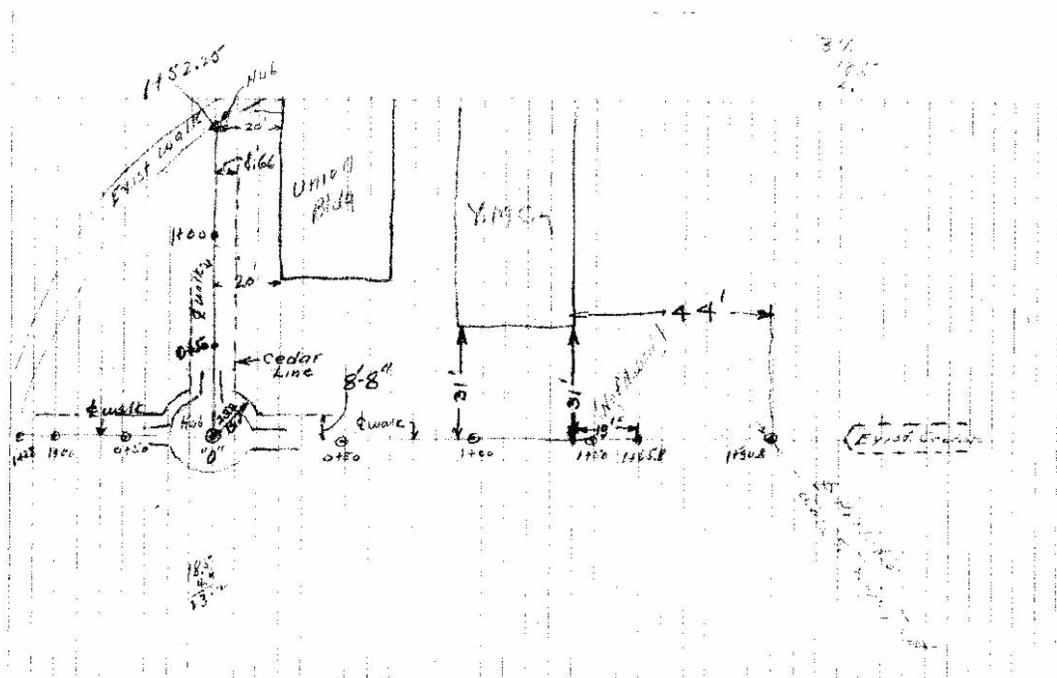
Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Agassiz Park Birdseye (Left Side) - 1930



Agassiz Park Birdseye (Right Side) - 1930



Engineering Card showing Cedar Lined Pathway - 1925

Vegetation

Vegetation is defined as the deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, vines, ground covers and herbaceous plants, and plant communities, whether indigenous or introduced in the landscape.

Existing vegetation on the property includes stands of white cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*), *Taxus* shrubs, *Vinca Minor* vines, and mown lawn. A row of cedars was planted in 2005 along the eastern third of the northern property line. A row of cedars located to the east of the Union Building run parallel to Fourth Street and are on a right of way owned by the Village of Calumet. The cedars to the south of the Union Building are planted in a double row delineating a path along the current southern property line. The cedars on the far side of the property line are located on property owned by the Village of Calumet. Though some of the cedar trees are located just outside property lines, they will be discussed because of their strong influence on the character of the site, because during the period of significance the Union Building was part of a vast undifferentiated tract of land owned by the C&H Mining Company, and because the mission of the park is to “preserve ... natural and cultural resources relating to the copper mining industry ... through cooperative efforts and partnerships with local governments, public and private entities” (KEWE – Inside NPS 2005).

“Photographic and plan evidence suggest the [cedars] were planted sometime after the development of landscape architect Warren Manning’s plan for Agassiz Park in the 1920s.

The [existing] plantings appear consistent with [circulation paths] delineated on Manning's plan, suggesting that his vision [influenced] C&H and the community. Previously, photos of the [property] show only lawn and worn footpaths where the narrow sidewalk now exists and along what has become Fourth Street" (Keweenaw NHP 2002, 36-37). The cedars planted near the Union Building are clearly visible in a historic photograph taken of Agassiz Park in 1930. The cedars lining the path on the south of the building are listed on an engineering card from 1925. The cedars have matured significantly since the period of significance and, "no longer exhibit the lower dense screening characteristics [or formal edge] for which they were likely planted" (Keweenaw NHP 2002, 36-37). The cedar stands are part of a long intermittent band of trees that marked the western bounds of Agassiz Park and softened the transition to the dense commercial corridor along Fifth Street. As the trees have matured, a loose, open character has developed near the ground plane while a dense screen like character has developed above the ground plane. A lack of maintenance and/or awareness of the original design intent most likely led to the very large scale of the cedars. Along with the maturation of the trees, the trees have been significantly thinned out. A dense wide belt of cedars is visible to the south of the Union Building in a historic photo from 1930. The wide belt is now a single row of cedars. The use of native white cedars was part of Manning's plan to emulate the natural landscape in the commemorative park design. The plan was never fully implemented but the cedars planted along the current boundaries of the Union Building marked the western edge of Agassiz Park with native vegetation which responded to Manning's intention to develop, "an appreciation for local flora" (Alanen and Bjorkman 1998, 54). The cedars now screen views to the south and east where once they delineated a pathway and the transition from Agassiz Park to the Union Building. Though not in scale with Manning's original design intentions and significantly thinned out, the cedars contribute to the integrity of the property by delineating the location of the pathways and park edges with the plant materials proposed by Warren Manning.

Multiple plants were installed by the park in 2005. The newly planted row of cedars installed along the northern property line screen views into the modern car dealership. Cedars were selected to harmonize with the preexisting cedars lining the east and south boundaries. Vinca minor vines were planted along the north face of the building. Taxus shrubs were planted to screen the transformer recently placed to the east of the building. Single rows of Taxus were placed on the west and south face of the transformer. The newly planted vegetation is not located in historic plant locations and was planted to screen modern intrusions to the site. These recently installed plant materials do not contribute to the significance of the site.

The lawn covering the majority of the property is populated with grasses and weeds commonly found in the region (rough lawn). The lawn is more carefully maintained today than during the period of significance. The rough lawn located on the property maintains the open character within the property lines and contributes to the integrity of the Union Building property.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Single Row of White Cedar (*Thuja Occidentalis*) along north boundary of the property.

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Feature Identification Number: 107195

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Planting Bed of Vinca Minor (vines) Along North Face of the Union Building

Feature Identification Number: 107197

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Rows of Taxus Shrubs Planted Along West and South Edge of Transformer Pad to East of Union Building.

Feature Identification Number: 107199

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Mown Lawn

Feature Identification Number: 97116

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Double Row of White Cedar (Thuja Occidentalis) Along South Boundary of the Property (The Southern Half of the Double Row is located on Village of Calumet Property).

Feature Identification Number: 97115

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Single Row of White Cedars (Thuja Occidentalis) Running Parallel to Fourth Street at Rear of Lot (Located on Village of Calumet Property).

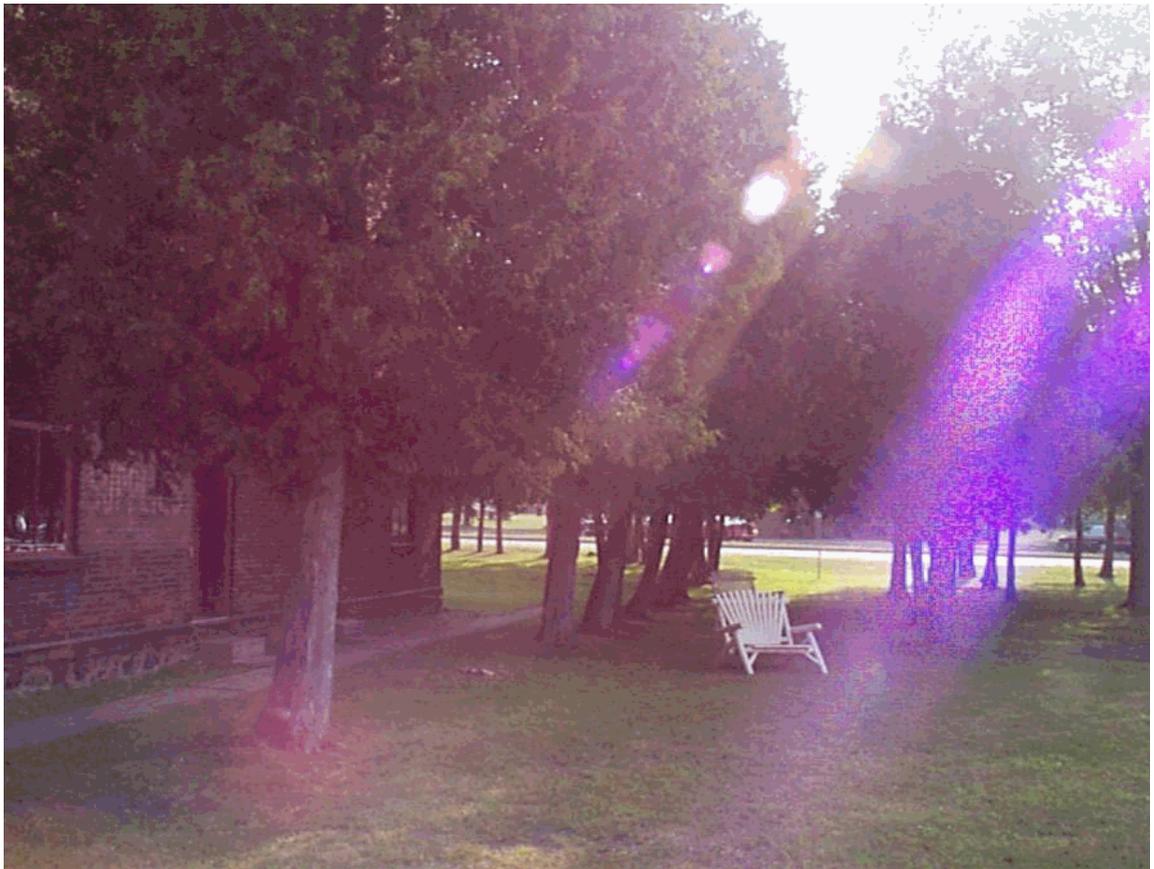
Feature Identification Number: 97117

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Single Row of White Cedars running parallel to Fourth Street on east side of Union Building - 2003



Double Row of White Cedar along south boundary of the property - 2003



Union Building South Facade - 2003



Union Building from across Red Building Road - ca. 1900

Circulation

Circulation is defined as the spaced, features, and applied material finishes which constitute systems of movement in a landscape.

The vehicular circulation adjacent to the Union Building property includes Fourth Street to the east, Fifth Street to the west, and Red Jacket Road to the southwest. A black concrete drive allows access to the property from Fifth Street. Pedestrian circulation associated with the property includes the concrete sidewalk along Fifth Street and Red Jacket Road and the walkway along the southern façade of the Union Building. Fifth Street, Red Jacket Road, Fourth Street and the sidewalk are located adjacent to the Union Building property. During the period of significance the roads and sidewalks, now located outside current property lines, were located within the vast undivided tract of land associated with C&H Mining Company.

In 1875, when the village was incorporated, Fifth Street was the settlement's primary commercial street. Oriented in a north-south direction along the eastern edge of the village plat, Fifth Street officially ended at the plat's southern border, just to north of the Union Building property. At this point, however, the street merged with Red Jacket Road, a corridor through

C&H property that was maintained by the Township of Calumet. This stretch of road connected Red Jacket Village (now the Village of Calumet) to the principal route through the Keweenaw Peninsula (then named County Road and later, U.S. 41). Red Jacket Road also served as the major east-west means of travel through the center of the C&H industrial core (Keweenaw NHP 2002, 11).

Retained from the historic period, Fifth Street is still the primary commercial street in the Village of Calumet. Red Jacket Road, also retained from the historic period, has lost its primacy as the major east-west means of travel due to the extension of Sixth Street to Calumet Avenue. From historic photos it is evident that Fourth Street, located to the east of the property, was not extant during the period of significance. Fourth Street (constructed circa 1950) replaced the tree lined pedestrian walk that bounded the western edge of Agassiz Park during the latter part of the historic period. The black concrete drive along the northern property line is located where a historic gravel surfaced drive allowed vehicular traffic access to a small parking area behind (east yard) the Union Building. The drive was paved to allow for winter plowing. The drive no longer loops behind the Union Building but continues to allow access to the property. The streets bounding the property were historically composed of brick or patterned concrete but have been repaved since the period of significance. Despite changes in material from the historic period, the vehicular traffic features retain location and design intention and contribute to the integrity of the property.

The major pedestrian circulation feature associated with the property is the red dyed concrete sidewalk adjacent to Fifth Street. The sidewalk (replaced in 2001) allows pedestrian traffic between Downtown Calumet and the C&H Industrial Core. From historic photographs the sidewalk was composed of wood planks during the period of significance. From the sidewalk a narrow two-foot-wide concrete walk extends into the property along the south elevation of the building. The narrow walkway connects to two doorways in the southeast corner of the building before continuing toward the east yard where it terminates. In comparing historic photos with the existing condition it appears that the narrow walkway is located where a dirt path led to the doors on the southeast corner of the Union Building.

Another pedestrian circulation feature is the tree lined walkway based on Warren Manning's design for the site. The walkway directed traffic between a hub in Agassiz Park, past the south face of the Union Building to the Fifth Street, the main commercial street in Calumet. The path itself was never more than a worn dirt path through the densely planted Cedars but it is clearly visible in a historic photo from 1930. In the summer of 2005 a red dyed concrete walk was installed on the location of the original path between the two rows of cedars. The walk no longer serves the purpose of connecting Fifth Street with Agassiz Park because the park is no longer extant in the vicinity of the Union Building. The walkway does provide access to the site for pedestrians parked on Fourth Street and satisfies ADA access requirements. A spur running perpendicular to the linear walkway leads to an accessible entrance to the Union Building. The existing cedar lined concrete walkway allows east/west pedestrian circulation on the same location as the historic pathway. Despite changes in materials from the historic period, the pedestrian circulation features retain location and design and contribute to the integrity of the property.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Cedar Lined Red Concrete Walkway Along South Property Line

Feature Identification Number: 107193

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 286148

Feature: Fifth Street (Not Owned by NPS)

Feature Identification Number: 91822

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 286148

Feature: Fourth Street (Not Owned by NPS)

Feature Identification Number: 97112

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

IDLCS Number: 286148

Feature: Red Jacket Road (Not Owned by NPS)

Feature Identification Number: 97113

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 286092

Feature: Black Concrete Drive

Feature Identification Number: 106209

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Concrete Sidewalk Adjacent to Fifth Street (Not Owned by NPS)

Feature Identification Number: 106210

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Concrete Walk Along the South Edge of the Building

Feature Identification Number: 106211

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Buildings and Structures

Buildings and Structures definition: The elements primarily built for sheltering any form of

human activities are buildings and the functional elements constructed for other purposes than sheltering human activity are structures. Engineering systems are also structures, and mechanical engineering systems may be distinguished from structural engineering systems.

The Union Building is a three-and-one-half-story masonry building located on the primary commercial street of Calumet Village (formerly Red Jacket Village), a settlement that developed in the mid-nineteenth century in response to copper mining operations in the area (Keweenaw NHP 2002, 2). In architectural form and detail, the Union Building is similar to many other commercial buildings constructed in the downtown district beginning in the late 1880s; it is rectangular in plan, flat roofed, constructed of masonry, and multiple-storied. The building embodies the distinctive characteristics of the two-part commercial block, the most common building type in the district, distinguished by commercial storefronts on the ground floor combined with private and semi-private uses—apartments, offices, or in this case, meeting facilities—on the upper floors. The vernacular building was designed by a local architect. The building is ornamented with decorative elements used throughout the district—metal cornices and columns, and sandstone wall trim. Despite some changes in its original appearance, the Union Building retains integrity and contributes to the district’s significance (Keweenaw NHP 2002, 20).

In the summer of 2005 a new electrical transformer was installed in the northeast corner of the east yard of the property. Catch basins leading to a new site drainage/storm sewer were placed on the southern portion of the property. The electrical transformer and the catch basins are both new additions to the property and do not contribute to the significance of the property.

Character-defining Features:

- Feature: Electrical Transformer
- Feature Identification Number: 107187
- Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

- Feature: Catch Basins
- Feature Identification Number: 107189
- Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

- Feature: Union Building
- Feature Identification Number: 106208
- Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
- IDLCS Number: 286148
- LCS Structure Name: Union Building
- LCS Structure Number: 72802

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Southwest Corner of Union Building - 1900

Views and Vistas

Views and vistas are defined as the prospect afforded by a range of vision in the landscape, conferred by the composition of other landscapes characteristics and associated features.

“The [Union Building] located at the juncture of Red Jacket Road and Fifth Street at the village entrance gave the Union Building high visibility and a corresponding sense of prominence in the community” (Keweenaw NHP 2002, 12). The building played an important role in defining the character of the urban streetscape. “The building is [situated] close to the street, and in earlier periods, it adjoined other structures (specifically, the now absent circa 1905 YMCA building) to form a continuous wall of façades extending in a northerly direction along Fifth Street” (Keweenaw NHP 2002, 20). The gap created by the loss of the YMCA slightly diminishes the visible connection with the rest of the historic commercial district. Yet, by scale, orientation and materials the Union Building still acts as a visual marker to the shift from the conglomerate lode oriented structures of the industrial core to the north-south block oriented buildings of the commercial district.

The overgrown double row of cedars on the southern property line partially obscures the view

of the Union Building as approached from the southeast on Red Jacket Road. The growth of the cedars changes the approach view of the building from the historic period. Also, changed from the period of the significance is the degree of care given to the lawn today. The grass was more patchy and unkempt in photographs from the period of significance.

The view to the west across the street from the Union Building are St. Anne's Catholic Church (constructed 1900), the Community Church, and the Episcopal Church. The Gothic style St. Anne's Catholic Church in particular dominates the view directly across Fifth Street which dates to the period of significance.

At the Union Building, Fifth Street merges "with Red Jacket Road, a corridor through C&H property that was maintained by the Township of Calumet. ... Red Jacket Road also served as the major east-west means of travel through the center of the C&H industrial core" (Keweenaw NHP 2002, 11). The view to the southeast along the Red Jacket Road corridor are historic structures located in the C&H industrial core including the Coppertown Museum (formerly the C&H pattern shop), the National Guard Armory (formerly the coliseum), C&H Warehouse #1, and other copper mining structures. The view of mining structures to the southeast is retained from the historic period.

Modern buildings have been added to the southern end of historic Agassiz Park, directly to the east across Fourth Street. The dense row of cedars near the eastern property line partially screen the off property view of the modern buildings. The lost view of Agassiz Park across Fourth Street diminishes the integrity of the property.

Overall, the view from the property of Calumet's commercial district, the view of the churches across Fifth Street, the view of the C&H Mining Company structures along Red Jacket Road to the Southeast, and the view of the building as a marker for the beginning of the dense north south oriented commercial district have been retained and thus contribute to the integrity of property.

Small Scale Features

(Small-Scale Features definition: The elements which provide detail and diversity for both functional needs and aesthetic concerns in the landscape).

Period light poles have been installed adjacent to the sidewalk along the Fifth Street / Red Jacket Road corridor leading from the Calumet commercial district to the C&H Industrial. The light poles mark the main pedestrian connection between the downtown and the industrial infrastructure. Light poles have also been installed along the red concrete walkway passing along the south property line. No light poles are visible in historic photos of the property during the period of significance but it is understood that street lighting appeared in the commercial district sometime in the 1930's. The period lighting is located adjacent to the property and does not contribute to the integrity of the property though the light posts do assist in the interpretive experience by strengthening the visitors' sense of the historic scene.

Character-defining Features:

Union Building Site
Keweenaw National Historical Park

Feature: Period Lighting

Feature Identification Number: 97114

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment:	Good
Assessment Date:	10/12/2005
Condition Assessment:	Good
Assessment Date:	02/18/2011

Stabilization Measures:

1. Consider researching adding soil enhancements or fertilizer to the area around the arborvitaes to counteract the road salt impacts.
2. Consider researching flushing the soil around the arborvitaes with water in the spring to diminish the impact of salt on the arborvitaes.
3. Consider recommending an alternative approach to snow removal along Fourth Street with the Village of Calumet.
4. Consider replacement of arborvitaes in kind to restore damaged hedge.
5. Research salt tolerant varieties of arborvitaes or a similar salt tolerant plant that has the same character.

Impacts

Type of Impact:	Other
Other Impact:	Road Salt
External or Internal:	External
Impact Description:	Cedars stressed by addition of road salt along Fourth Street.
Type of Impact:	Inappropriate Maintenance
External or Internal:	External
Impact Description:	Snow plowed on Fourth Street damages and stresses the cedars along street.

Stabilization Costs

Landscape Stabilization Cost: 0.00

Cost Date: 02/11/2004

Level of Estimate: C - Similar Facilities

Cost Estimator: Regional Office

Landscape Stabilization Cost Explanatory Description:

No immediate stabilization is needed. Park staff will research solutions to the impacts on the cedars. The stabilization cost will be assessed when park staff arrives at a solution and/or a CLR suggests treatment.

A line item construction project, the Union Building Rehabilitation project, was completed during the summer of 2005. The rehabilitation project addressed site accessibility, circulation, drainage, and landscaping. A Value Analysis Study and Section 106 compliance were completed. Refer to Section 106 compliance for a description of the project.

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Undetermined

Approved Treatment Document Explanatory Narrative:

A Cultural Landscape Report, to be completed at a later date, will address the approved treatments and associated costs for the landscape.

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

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<http://inside.nps.gov/index.cfm?handler=parkdetails&alphacode=kewe>
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- Citation Publisher:** NPS
- Source Name:** Other
-
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- Year of Publication:** 1920
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- Source Name:** Other
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- Year of Publication:** 2005
- Citation Publisher:** NPS
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Year of Publication: 2002
Citation Publisher: NPS
Source Name: Other

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Source Name: Other

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