

## APPENDICES

Following is a full listing of existing and potential historic / recreational sites and resources within the Copper Country Trail corridor.

### HISTORIC INVENTORY

The National Register of Historic Places is the nation's list of cultural resources worthy of preservation. The National Register has identified more than 72,000 districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. The National Register is a program of the National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior. In Michigan, the State Historic Preservation Office, part of the Michigan Historical Center, administers the program. Michigan boasts over one thousand National Register listings, including such diverse historic properties as houses, commercial and residential areas, farm and factory complexes, cemeteries and parks, monuments, ships and shipwreck sites.

The National Register is more than a list of resources that have been researched and documented as significant to the nation, state or community. The register is a tool for preserving historic properties. Listed properties are given special consideration when the federal government is planning or giving aid to projects. Listing gives private citizens and public officials credibility when attempting to protect these resources. Listing in the National Register, however, does not prevent a private citizen from altering, managing or disposing of the property.

The following inventory of historic sites along the Copper Country Trail Corridor includes not only currently listed National and State registered historic places, but sites that have potential to be included in this list in the future. Also included are walking tours that provide a method to experience and explore the local historic districts. The sites are organized by highway / road segment starting at the south end of the Copper Country Trail. Note: Descriptions of National and State Historic Registered sites were taken from the State of Michigan's Historic Sites Online ([www.mcgi.state.mi.us/hso/](http://www.mcgi.state.mi.us/hso/)).

### SOUTH OF HOUGHTON

**Hanka Homestead** – Located off of US-41, six miles west of Keweenaw Bay, this museum features a 1920's Finnish farmstead with furniture, dishes, tools, and farm equipment reflective of the period. A log house and barns, sauna, milk house, root cellar, and other outbuildings sit on a 40 acre farmstead and reminds visitors of an earlier age when pioneers carved out a living in the midst of the forest. Designation: Keweenaw National Historical Park (Keweenaw NHP) Cooperating Site

**Copper Range Historical Museum** – Located in South Range and founded in 1988, the museum has its primary objective to preserve the historical heritage of the mines and the surrounding communities. The museum is located in the former South Range State Bank Building built in early 1900. Designation: Keweenaw NHP Cooperating Site

**Redridge Steel and Log Dams** – The Redridge dams are situated adjacent to the village of Redridge and straddle the Salmon Trout River about one-half mile from its confluence with Lake Superior. This steel dam was constructed between 1900 and 1901. Although the reservoir has been drained for safety reasons, its concrete and steel components survive intact, except for the removal of several sections of plating at the dam's base to ensure sufficient flow during periods of high water. A few hundred feet upstream stands a second structure, a stone-filled, log crib dam built in 1894. The Redridge steel dam is one of three fixed steel dams constructed in the United States between 1895 and 1910. It is the larger of only two surviving examples of its type. The dam exemplifies a type of construction briefly considered as an alternative to more traditional methods of dam construction. Plans for the steel dam were provided by John F. Jackson, regional engineer for the Wisconsin Bridge and Iron Company of Milwaukee. The dam was constructed to provide water for the Baltic Mining Company and Atlantic Mining Company, both of which operated stamp mills in the area. The nearby log crib dam is an extremely rare survivor of many such structures built in Michigan in the nineteenth century. It was constructed by the Atlantic Mining Company to provide water for its stamp mill. Designation: National Register, listed April 2, 1992

**John A. Doelle School** – Located in Portage Township on Tapiola Road in Tapiola, this two-story brick structure with Colonial Revival detailing was established in 1913 by John A. Doelle. It was the first consolidated rural agricultural school in the state. Mr. Doelle believed that agricultural education should be carried out in a centrally located, rural atmosphere and was influential in the passage of the State Consolidated Rural Agricultural Act of 1912. Designation: State Register, listed June 15, 1979

## **US-41 - HOUGHTON TO CALUMET**

**Walking Tour of Historic Houghton** – Self-guided tour celebrating the area's rich and diverse past with a series of interpretive panels located throughout the central city area. Brochure is available at the Keweenaw Peninsula Chamber of Commerce and the City of Houghton offices.

**Michigan College of Mining and Technology Informational Designation** – Today, the school is known as Michigan Technological University. Established by the State in 1885 as Michigan Mining School, classes were temporary held in the Houghton Fire Hall until 1889 when Hubbell Hall was erected. Situated in the midst of the Upper Peninsula's booming mining industry, the school was ranked as one of the world's best mining colleges. Renamed Michigan College of Mining and Technology in 1927 and then again as Michigan Technological University in 1964. Currently, enrolls men and women in undergraduate and graduate programs in its original subjects and also in engineering,

science, business, forestry, and liberal arts. Designations: State Register, listed September 25, 1956 & National Register, listed July 19, 1966

**A.E. Seaman Mineral Museum** – Located on the Michigan Technological University campus, the museum was established in 1902 and is devoted to mineral science education and exhibition of fine mineral specimens. The museum is world renowned for its premier collection of Lake Superior copper district minerals, especially crystallized copper, silver, calcite, and datolite. Many superb specimens from North America and around the world compliment this collection. Some 5,500 specimens are on display and the collection totals over 26,000. Designation: Keweenaw NHP Cooperating Site

**College Club House and Gymnasium** – Now known as the R.O.T.C. building, it is located at 1416 College Avenue on the Michigan Technological University (MTU) campus in Houghton. The building was constructed between 1904 and 1906 and is the oldest remaining building of the original MTU campus. The Club House served as the center of student activity outside the classroom for the then Michigan College of Mines (now known as Michigan Technological University). Since 1949, both the Air Force and the Army R.O.T.C. programs have had their offices and classrooms in the Club House. Designation: National Register, listed May 15, 1980

**Hoar Family Mausoleum** – The Hoar Mausoleum is located within the boundaries of the Forest Hill Cemetery, near Houghton in Portage Township. The Richard M. Hoar family was one of Houghton County's most prominent. Richard and his brother John opened a mercantile business, John Hoar and Brother, in Houghton in 1859, which lasted until 1884 when John died. During the 1860s they had a government contract to build a wagon road between Houghton and Baraga. Richard was involved in several independent enterprises as well. He opened a store at Portage Entry, and carried freight, mail and express mail. He held a contract for building the western end of the Marquette, Houghton, and Ontonagon Railroad, which later became the Duluth, South Shore, and Atlantic Railway. He ran a stagecoach for ten years from L'Anse to Houghton during the winters, while in the summer he ran the steamer Ivanhoe. Richard Hoar held several public offices on the village council, the school board and the Michigan Legislature. He also served as the second president of the village of Houghton. Richard Hoar and his wife, Elizabeth Bailey, had six children. In 1895, he had a family mausoleum constructed in Portage Township's Forest Hill Cemetery. Richard died in 1903; Elizabeth died in 1929. Both are interred in the mausoleum, as well as two of their sons, two daughters, a son-in-law, two granddaughters, and a grandson-in-law. Designated: State Register, listed June 15, 1995 & Marker erected June 20, 1995

**College Avenue Historic District** – This historic residential district is located in the City of Houghton. The district contains residential structures of different Victorian architectural styles, which range in age from seventy-five to one hundred years old on a tree-lined avenue. Influential people involved in the copper mining industry and other businesses resided there. The community of Houghton began to flourish because of the Sheldon and Columbia Stamp Mill & Blacksmith shop and a candle factory. Designation: State Register, listed August 6, 1976

**Ransom B. Shelden, Jr. House** – 1304 College Avenue, Houghton. The home faces College Avenue, a major thoroughfare connecting Michigan Technological University and Houghton’s downtown district. The Shelden House is a richly textured and asymmetrically massed two-and-one-half-story structure. An octagonal tower and many gables project from the structure. Exterior materials are original wood siding; rough-cut sandstone that composes the L-shaped porch, and fish scale shingles on the second and attic levels. The Ransom B. Shelden Jr. House is significant as the residence of two prominent Houghton businessmen and as an outstanding example of urban residential architecture in the Portage Lake Mining District of Michigan's Upper Peninsula between 1885 and 1915. Ransom B. Shelden, Jr. was born in 1852, the same year his father, Ransom Shelden Sr., opened Houghton's first store and platted the territory which became the village of Houghton in 1861. Ransom Sr. initiated the development of several copper mines near the city, promoted commercial traffic along the Portage Canal, and established the First National Bank of Houghton in 1865. Ransom Shelden Jr. worked in family businesses, and became a clerk for the Deputy United States Collector. In 1893 he purchased several lots on College Avenue from his father's copper company and erected a stately Queen Anne residence on two of these lots by 1896. The Sheldens resided in the house only for a short time, as in 1898 Ransom Jr. and his wife moved to California after selling their home to John H. Rice, another leading figure in Houghton. As director of the First National Bank, Rice figured prominently in the formation of the Houghton Chamber of Commerce in 1919. The Rice family owned the home until 1941, after which ownership changed hands several times. In 1969 Tau Kappa Epsilon fraternity purchased the home and since that time it has been used as a fraternity house by students at Michigan Technological University. Designation: National Register, listed June 18, 1980

**John J. Michels House** – The house is located at 1121 E. Houghton Avenue, Houghton. John J. Michels was a prominent Houghton building contractor, who built the Douglas Public School building, Odd Fellows Hall, Presbyterian Church, the David Haas Block, St. Ignatius School, the old Houghton High School, elementary and secondary schools at Dollar bay, the Houghton Public library, Houghton Flour Mill, Cooper Range Railroad Depot at Painesdale, and the Isle Royale School in Portage Township. He was also the contractor who put in water service to the Park and Lakeview additions to Houghton. He served as a trustee of the Village and a member of the Houghton County Road Commission. Designations: State Register, listed May 18, 1989 & National Register, listed August 5, 1991

**Rufus R. Goodell House** – Located at 202 Pewabic Street, this was the residence of the real estate agent for the St. Mary’s Canal Mineral Company and a director of First National Bank in Houghton. John W. Stone (a lawyer who held elections, appointed public service positions, and was later a Justice of the State Supreme Court) lived there from 1887 until 1891. Designation: State Register, listed September 24, 1992

**St. Ignatius Loyola Church** – Located at 703 E. Houghton Avenue in Houghton, the church was built between 1898 and 1902. The structure replaced an original 1859

church, which was dedicated by Bishop Frederic Baraga, the “Snowshoe Priest”. The rapid growth of the Catholic population in Houghton was due to the consolidation of copper mining and processing activity in the Portage Lake mining district in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Beautiful stain glass windows and an elaborate altar are in the interior. Designations: State Register, listed December 8, 1977 & Marker erected July 24, 1979 & National Register, listed August 3, 1987

**Trinity Episcopal Church** – Located at 200 Pewabic Street in the city of Houghton, this church is one of the oldest Episcopalian congregations in the Copper Country, and for its associations with the mining captains who established the church. It has architectural significance for its use of locally quarried building material, as a notable work of John Sutcliffe of Chicago, and for its fine interior artwork, including carvings executed by noted Michigan artist Alois Lang. Many of the Cornish miners, storekeepers and mining captains who immigrated to this area during the Copper Country mining boom (1842-1860) were Anglicans. On July 17, 1860, the Reverend Samuel A. McCrosky, Episcopal Bishop of Michigan, met with nine Houghton and Hancock businessmen to establish a parish. The group held its first public worship services on September 15, 1860. The present Jacobsville sandstone church was completed in 1910. Located on the site of an earlier wooden church, the present building has an interior design influenced by the Oxford Movement. Designation: State Register, listed July 17, 1986 & Marker erected April 24, 1987

**Douglass House** – Located at 517 Shelden Avenue in the City of Houghton, this hotel stands on the site of an earlier wooden hotel of the same name. The first hotel was built in 1860 at a cost of \$9,500 and destroyed by fire in 1901. The new Douglass House was constructed in 1899 with an addition added in 1902. The hotel is architecturally and historically significant as a local landmark financed by a group of prominent Houghton investors known as the Douglass House Company. The structure was converted to apartments in 1984, but the bar on the first floor remains in business. Designation: National Register, listed May 13, 1982

**Houghton County Courthouse** – Located at 401 E. Houghton Avenue in Houghton, the courthouse is the most important symbol of Houghton County government and is a regional landmark. It was built in 1886, housing the governmental offices for the county to this day. It was dedicated on July 28, 1887 and replaced a frame structure constructed in 1862. Designations: State Register, listed July 26, 1974 & National Register, listed May 12, 1975 & Marker erected January 13, 1989

**Shelden Avenue Historic District** – Located at Shelden and Lake Avenues and Lake Street, the district was built up between 1880 and 1910 at the height of the copper boom in the western Upper Peninsula. It reflects the prosperity that Houghton attained during the boom period. The district contains the largest concentration of architecturally significant historic commercial buildings in the western U.P. and encompasses the historic core of Houghton’s central business district. Commercial structures, lodge halls, municipal buildings, a movie theater, warehouses, and a railroad passenger depot are all found within the district. The buildings range in age from the 1870’s to the 1980’s with

the majority dating from the 1880's to 1920's. Designation: National Register, listed December 30, 1987

**Shelden-Dee Block** – This block includes the intersection of Shelden Avenue and Isle Royale Street. The Shelden-Dee block is architecturally and historically significant as a large sandstone commercial structure built for successful Houghton business people Mary (Edwards) Shelden and James R. Dee according to plans drafted by Chicago architect Henry L. Ottenheimer. The Neo-Classical Revival style block symbolized success for the client and the architect during the time that Houghton had become a center of commerce for the surrounding copper mining locations. In 1890 George C. Shelden purchased the property for \$8,500 at the northeast corner of Shelden Avenue and Isle Royale Street. The local newspaper noted that Shelden intended to erect a sandstone block on it. George Shelden died in 1894, but Mary Shelden was a partner in the building's completion between 1899 and 1900 by the Chicago- and Houghton-based construction firm of Paul P.F. Mueller. Designation: National Register, listed April 22, 1982

**Houghton Public Library** – Located at 105 Huron Street in the City of Houghton, the library was built in 1909 and has been continuously in service as a library since its construction. The library is now known as the Portage Lake District Library. The Library building was constructed using \$15,000 provided by steel magnate and philanthropist Andrew Carnegie. Carnegie provided millions of dollars to build thousands of "Carnegie" public libraries across the United States, Canada, and Great Britain. Designation: State Register, listed June 18, 1976

**Houghton Fire Hall** – Located on 404 E. Montezuma Avenue in the City of Houghton, this fire hall was the first home of the Michigan Mining School (now known as Michigan Technological University), from 1885 to 1889. Designation: State Register, listed August 6, 1976

**Keweenaw Waterway/Portage Canal** – The canal cuts Keweenaw Peninsula from Lake Superior to Keweenaw Bay. The canal route was first used by Indians, and later traders, explorers and missionaries to cut approximately 80 miles off of their east-west journey and to avoid frequent storms at the tip of the Keweenaw Peninsula. The first channel of the Keweenaw Waterway/Portage Canal was dredged by mining companies in the 1850's. In 1865, the Federal government granted the state of Michigan 400,000 acres of land to aid the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company in its attempt to dredge a navigable waterway. The canal opened in 1873. The company who owned it suffered financial troubles and the Federal Government purchased the canal in 1890. The decline of the copper industry in the Keweenaw Peninsula resulted in a decline in commercial use for the Keweenaw Waterway, however it is still in use today for recreational purposes. Designation: State Register, listed January 19, 1957

**Portage Lake Lift Bridge** – As its name states, the bridge is a lift bridge with the middle section being capable of being lifted from its low point of four feet clearance over the water to a clearance of thirty-two feet to allow boats to pass underneath. The Portage Lake Lift Bridge is the widest and heaviest double-decked vertical lift bridge in the

world. The original bridge on this site was a wooden bridge built in 1875, which was replaced by a steel bridge built by the King Bridge Company in 1901. This bridge was damaged when a ship collided into it in 1905, but repairs were unable to fully restore it. In 1959, after traffic volume increased, the steep swing bridge was replaced by the current bridge, which was built by the American Bridge Company.

**Walking Tour of Historical Downtown Hancock** – Self guided tour through the historic downtown area. Brochure with map is available at the Keweenaw Peninsula Chamber of Commerce office and the Hancock City Hall.

**East Hancock Neighborhood Historic District** – This district is from Front, Dunstan and Vivian Streets, and Mason and Cooper Avenue and consists of 88 residences built from approximately 1890 to 1920. It also includes a synagogue, a 1920's gas station and a city Works Project Administration project of the 1930's. The district developed in the 1890's, the business district brought the west and the Quincy Mine to the north into closer contact. The first prominent residents included Samuel B. Harris, Superior National Bank President, General Manager for the Quincy Mine, Vice President of the Quincy and Torch Lake Railroad Line, and Township Supervisor of Quincy. By the early 1900's, as the mine declined, residents were merchants and businessmen, among a few who were of the Jewish faith. Their efforts led to the establishment of a synagogue, Temple Jacob in 1912, which still stands today. The district now continues to be a predominantly residential neighborhood. Designation: National Register, listed June 23, 1980

**Scott Hotel** – Located on East Hancock Street, Hancock and built in 1905-1906. The hotel has historical significance for its association with a prominent Hancock businessman, Archibald J. Scott, as a monument to Hancock's size and importance. The building has recently been purchased and will be renovated for businesses and apartments. Designation: State Register, listed January 17, 1986

**Glad Tidings Assembly of God (formerly known as Finnish Evangelical Church)** – Located at 501 Reservation Street in Hancock, this church was the first structure of the Finnish Evangelical religion in Hancock. Hancock was one of the original areas of settlement in North America for the Finnish people, but was also an important center of the Finnish religion and culture. This was through the establishment of Finlandia University (formerly Suomi College), founded in 1896. Designation: State Register, listed August 3, 1979

**Hancock Town Hall and Fire Hall** – Located at 399 Quincy Street, this building is on the main business street, opposite the city-owned Montezuma Park. The Quincy Mining Company sold the lot to the city in 1898. Completed in 1899, the building housed city offices, the fire department, and the marshal's office and jail. Built of Jacobsville sandstone with stepped and curved gables; it exhibits Richardsonian Romanesque, Dutch and Flemish influences. This public building is an example of eclectically vernacular architecture in native red sandstone. The building is significant for its historic associations with the development of the City of Hancock and surrounding copper

mining, smelting, and stamping industries. The substantial building symbolized the permanence of Hancock in a region of fly-by-night mining towns. The fire hall has since located to a separate building. Designations: State Register, listed April 15, 1977 & National Register, listed June 1, 1981 & Marker erected December 14, 1998

**Edward Lieblein House** – Located at 525 Quincy Street in Hancock the house was constructed in 1895 by William Washburn, a prominent resident and owner of a clothing store. Around 1905, Edward Lieblein, Sr., a wholesale grocer in Hancock with a branch store in Calumet, purchased the house from Washburn. The Lieblein family was important in the development of western Upper Peninsula commerce. Edward Lieblein, Jr. sold the house to Finlandia University and it currently serves as the Administration Building. Designations: State Register, listed June 15, 1979 & National Register, listed April 3, 1980

**Finnish-American Heritage Center** – Located at 435 Quincy Street, Hancock and owned by Finlandia University, it was built in 1990 and houses a museum, art gallery, theater and the Finnish-America Historic Archives.

**Suomi College Building (Old Main)** – Now known as Old Main, this building is located at 601 Quincy Street, Hancock, on the campus of Finlandia University (formerly Suomi College). Suomi College was founded in 1896 by the Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church of America to train Lutheran ministers and teach English. This was the first building constructed in 1898. It was completed in 1900 at a cost of \$40,000. Old Main is the cornerstone building of Finlandia University, the only institution of higher learning in the United States established by Finnish-Americans. The Finnish Lutheran Church of the Suomi Synod established the school to serve the large Finnish population in the Hancock mining area. Dormitories, classrooms, the chapel, and office have been located in Old Main and it currently houses the administrative offices. Designations: State Register, listed February 12, 1959 & National Register, listed January 13, 1972 & Marker erected August 1, 1991

**Quincy Street Historic District** – located at 416 Tezcucu Street in Hancock and includes the Hancock central business district consisting of the first three blocks of Quincy Street, plus two adjacent properties. The District contains a large concentration of well-preserved, late nineteenth and early twentieth-century commercial and institutional structures including the Hancock City Hall, U.S. Post Office, county office building, and 42 commercial buildings built between 1880 and 1915. The buildings are notable for their consistent use of the locally produced, but widely distributed red Jacobsville or Portage Entry sandstone. Designation: National Register, listed October 13, 1988

**Quincy Hill House** – Located on US-41 in Hancock, this was the original Quincy Mine Captain's residence and was the center of social activities during the copper mining boom. The house is now, a private residence. Designation: State Register, listed December 14, 1976

**Keweenaw National Historical Park: Quincy Unit (Quincy Mining Company Historic District)** – A designated National Historic Landmark District. Recognized as one of the components that best represents the story of copper mining in Michigan’s Keweenaw Peninsula. The Quincy Unit, including the Quincy Mining Company properties, now operated by the Quincy Mine Hoist Association, are an integral segment of the Keweenaw National Historical Park. It is located from Portage Lake to the top of a long hill above the City of Hancock. Seven shafts and surface works run parallel to the east side of US-41. The Quincy Mining Company Historic District and Calumet and Hecla represent the major elements of technology, immigration, and ethnic settlement, paternalism, company towns, and labor organization as well as the greatest longevity, production, technical innovation, and influence in Michigan industry throughout its history and between 1867 and 1882 in the copper industry nationwide. This site preserves and interprets the story of the Quincy Mining Company, one of the first commercially successful mines in the Keweenaw. From 1862 to 1882, the mine ranked first nationally for copper production. The mine contains 92 levels and each level constitutes approximately 100 feet of depth for a total of 9,260 feet. Designations: National Register, listed February 10, 1989 & National Historic Landmark, listed March 3, 1989

**Quincy Mine No. 2 Shaft Hoist House** – The Quincy Mine Hoist building housed the Nordberg hoist, the largest cross-compound steam hoist in the world. Nordberg’s invention was the most significant technical advancement in copper mining. The hoist was completed in 1920 and operated until 1931 when the mine closed. Quincy Mining Company was organized in 1848 to exploit the recently discovered Portage Lake copper formations. The building and hoist were restored in 1968 and opened to the public as a tribute to the importance of the copper mining industry in upper Michigan. Designations: State Register, listed December 12, 1969 & National Register, listed February 16, 1970

**Copper Country Informational Designation** – Located on a roadside park off of US-41 midway between Hancock and Calumet it reads, ‘Long before Columbus reached America, Indians extracted native copper in the Lake Superior region and worked it into articles which were used by tribes throughout the continent. French explorers learned of the vast copper deposits but were not able to mine the metal. In 1771 an English group tried without success to mine copper near the Ontonagon Boulder, a huge mass of native copper weighing three tons. In 1841, Douglass Houghton's survey of copper resources was printed. Prospectors by the hundreds soon flocked here. Boomtowns sprang up. The Phoenix was the first real mine to begin operation, but the Cliff was the first to show a profit. Soon miners were tapping the rich deposits all along the Keweenaw Peninsula's backbone. Until 1887 this was the country's leading center of copper production. This has been virtually the only area in the world with any substantial native copper production.’ Designations: State Register, listed July 19, 1956 & Marker erected May 15, 1957

**Electric Park & Houghton County’s Streetcars** – The Park was located west of US-41 between Hancock and Calumet. The streetcar line began in Houghton, crossed the bridge to Hancock, and swung north to Calumet and Laurium. Several years later the line extended down to Lake Linden and Hubbell and then later extended to Mohawk from

Laurium. The Houghton County Electric Street Railway Company (later changed to the Houghton County Traction Company) started operating regular runs on October 27, 1900. The last streetcar ran on May 21, 1932 due to the emergence of the automobile as the main source of transportation. The Electric Park (originally called Anwebida, meaning “here let us rest” in the Chippewa language) was opened on June 7, 1906. The Park was complete with a pavilion that held dances and performances, a playground, a restaurant, electricity, and running water. Only the rail-grade and the building foundations remain today. Osceola Township owns this property and is currently working in conjunction with the Michigan Department of Natural Resources and the Keweenaw National Historical Park on interpretation of the site and has future plans to rebuild and redevelop the Electric Park and someday hopes to reinstate a streetcar line between the Calumet and Quincy Park Units.

**Suomi Synod Information Designation** – Located at Depot and Laurium Streets in Calumet. In 1890, nine Lutheran congregations, representing 1200 Finnish immigrants at Trinity Lutheran Church in Calumet and organized the Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America – Suomi Synod. The Reverend Juho K. Nikander served as the first president. By the 1920’s, the synod became a national church body with 153 congregations and 36,000 members. In 1963 it merged with Lutheran churches of Swedish, German, and Danish descent to form the Lutheran Church in America. The Calumet congregation, Faith Lutheran Church, is a continuation of the Finnish, Swedish, and Norwegian group that met in 1890. Designations: State Register, listed January 16, 1990 & Marker erected April 6, 1990

**Keweenaw National Historical Park: Calumet Unit (Calumet and Hecla (C & H) Mining Company Historic District and Cooperating Sites)** – The Calumet Unit of Keweenaw National Historical Park encompasses the industrial core area of Calumet as well as the entire village and includes a National Historic Landmark District. The National Park Service has acquired several buildings in the unit, but a majority of the properties remain in private ownership. Sites within this unit that partner with the Park in interpretation and preservation include:

**Calumet and Hecla Industrial District:** - This district is roughly bounded by remnants of the Hecla and Torch Lake Railroad tracks, Calumet Avenue, Mine, and Depot Streets in the Village of Calumet, formerly named Red Jacket. The District has ten structures representing the architecture built by the Calumet and Hecla (C & H) Mining Company. Most buildings were designed and built by company engineers out of mine rock, brick, and Lake Superior sandstone. Significance: the District represents the history of the mining economy and technology in upper Michigan. After the copper strike in 1913, C & H gradually declined in profitability and closed in 1968. Located within the Keweenaw National Historical Park – Calumet Unit. Designations: State Register, listed November 15, 1973 & National Register, listed June 28, 1974

**Keweenaw Heritage Center at St. Anne’s** – Located at the corner of Scott and Fifth Streets, this Center originally housed St. Anne’s Roman Catholic

Church. Today the Center preserves and interprets the culture and heritage through temporary exhibits. Designation: Keweenaw NHP Cooperating Site – Calumet Unit

**Calumet Historic District** – Located in parts of downtown Calumet and the C & H mining complex along Red Jacket in Calumet, the district is composed of the Calumet Mine and historic Village of Red Jacket (now Village of Calumet). The C & H site, Red Jacket, and Quincy Mining Company site represent some of the major elements of the Michigan copper industry. The discovery and extraction of the rich Calumet conglomerate lode was the most important development in both Michigan and United States copper mining between 1867 and 1884. World copper production increased from 6 percent to 17 percent and in 1882, C & H alone accounted for 63 percent of the total U.S. production of copper. The Great Depression and a decline in the production caused the company to shut down its operations in the 1930's. Designations: National Historic Landmark, listed February 10, 1989 & National Register, listed March 28, 1989

**Walking Tour of Calumet's Historic Business District** – Self-guided tour of the area's historic commercial buildings with accompanying map. A brochure is available at the Keweenaw Peninsula Chamber of Commerce office or the Keweenaw Convention and Visitor's Bureau office.

**Walking Tour of Calumet Industrial Core** – Self-guided tour of Calumet & Hecla Mining Company properties. Wayside signs provide information on surface operations, community life, schools, and other topics related to copper mining. A brochure is available at Keweenaw Peninsula Chamber of Commerce office or the Keweenaw Convention and Visitor's Bureau office.

**Coppertown USA** – Located on Red Jacket Road and housed in the former C & H Pattern Shop building. The Coppertown Mining Museum traces the evolution of miners and mining people with exhibits designed for families. Designation: Keweenaw NHP Cooperating Site – Calumet Unit

**Upper Peninsula Fire Fighters Memorial Museum** – Located on Sixth Street in the Village of Calumet and housed in the former Red Jacket Fire Station (now known as the Calumet Fire Station) that was built at the turn of the twentieth century. The museum houses exhibits related to a century of firefighting history in the area. Designation: Keweenaw NHP Cooperating Site – Calumet Unit

**Calumet Theatre** – One of the first municipally owned theaters in America, the Calumet Theatre opened on March 20, 1900, "the greatest social event ever known in copperdom's metropolis." It is located at 340 Sixth Street in the Village of Calumet. The theater contained a magnificent stage and elegant interior decorations, including an electrified copper chandelier. For over a

decade, Copper Country audiences witnessed the broad panorama of American legitimate theater, and many prominent stage personalities, both American and European, trod the boards of the Calumet Theater. By the 1920's, motion pictures replaced live theater. Live drama returned to the Calumet Theater in the late 1950's and then after being renovated in 1975, the theater was restored to its former glory. Today, the theater hosts many nationally and internationally recognized acts, as well as, local productions. Designations: State Register, listed April 23, 1971 & National Register, listed August 5, 1971 & Marker erected May 10, 1973 & Keweenaw NHP Cooperating Site, located in the Calumet Unit

**First Use of Concrete Paving Information Designation** – Located at Seventh and Portland Streets in Calumet were eleven blocks of municipal streets paved in 1906, and are among the oldest extant concrete pavement in Michigan. Designation: State Register, listed April 30, 1957

**Italian Hall Disaster Informational Site** – Located at the corner of 7<sup>th</sup> and Elm Streets in the Village of Calumet, the hall was built in 1908 as headquarters for Calumet's benevolent society which encouraged and financially aided immigrants and provided relief to victims of hardship. The hall is best known for the tragic deaths of 73 people, mostly children, who tried to escape a false fire alarm on December 24, 1913. Following the tragedy, the hall continued to be used for nearly five decades but the building was razed in 1984. The site became a memorial park dedicated to the people who lost their lives in 1913. Designations: State Register, listed June 6, 1977 & Marker erected, October 1, 1987

**Red Jacket Downtown Historic District** – The Red Jacket Downtown Historic District is comprised of 134 structures, the majority located on the east and west sides of Fifth and Sixth streets in the four blocks bounded by Scott and Pine Streets. The street architecture in the Red Jacket Downtown Historic District is significant because it reflects the growth of this boomtown's commercial area and contains many examples of structures built with local materials. Built between the years 1880 and 1910, the structures reflect Red Jacket's commercial development as the erection of frame houses and stores was followed by the erection of sandstone and brick business blocks. The 1913 copper strike and the depression that followed created economic conditions favorable to preservation. Few buildings have been altered or destroyed. In addition, many of the buildings in the district continue to serve in their original functions. Designations: State Register, listed November 15, 1973 & National Register, listed June 25, 1974

**Red Jacket Historic District Amendment: Union Building** – Located at 5<sup>th</sup> Street and Red Jacket, the building housed one of the first banks in historic Red Jacket, now known as Calumet. The building also held balls, plays, and a

printing office. This building is located just north of the existing Red Jacket Historic District. Designation: State Register, listed November 7, 1977

**Red Jacket Fire Station** – Located at 325 Sixth Street in the Village of Calumet, this station is now known as the Calumet Fire Station and it is significant for its well-preserved architecture as well as its functional importance to the town. The station was completed in 1899. Inside, the first floor and basement formerly housed horses and fire fighting apparatus and the upper floor housed the fire fighters. The threat of fire was constant in this large (at that time) mining town, and the fire station was designed to aesthetically reflect its functional importance. The fire department moved to the town hall building in 1964 but the station maintains an important place in community life. Designations: State Register, listed April 23, 1971 & National Register, listed November 5, 1974

**Peter E. Ruppe House** – Located at 803 Pine Street in Calumet. The family owned a general merchandise store in Calumet. In 1930, Ruppe and his second wife (Antoinette Bosch) moved to Lake Linden where he served as general manager and secretary of the Bosch Brewing Company. Designation: State Register, listed July 23, 1987

**St. Paul the Apostle Church (formerly known as Saint Joseph Roman Catholic Church)** – Located at 301 Eighth Avenue in the Village of Calumet. The church was originally established in 1889 by Austrian-Slovenian immigrants who worked in the mines of the Copper Country. The wood frame church erected by the parish in 1890 was destroyed by fire in 1902. The following year this elegant Romanesque church, designed by Erhard Brielmaier of Milwaukee, was begun. It was completed at a cost of \$100,000 in 1908. Built of locally quarried Jacobsville sandstone, the structure displays Cathedral-type stained-glass windows from the Ford Brothers Glass Studio of Minneapolis. Its interior features a beautifully painted sixty-five-foot nave. In 1966 four parishes consolidated, making this building their church and changing its name to St. Paul the Apostle. Designations: State Register, listed June 23, 1983 & Marker erected September 3, 1986

## **M-203 - HANCOCK TO CALUMET**

**McLain State Park** – On M-203 between Hancock and Calumet on Lake Superior with 401 acres with 103 campsites, picnic facilities, playground, and hiking trails. The park offers numerous activities including fishing, swimming, camping, beach combing, and more. Designation: Keweenaw NHP Cooperating Site

**Keweenaw Waterway Upper Entry Light (1874)** – at the end of the long breakwall at McLain State Park. Also know as Portage Lake Upper Entry Light, the current light was built in 1950.

## **M-26 - HANCOCK TO CALUMET**

**Houghton County Historical Museum** – Located in historic Lake Linden, the Houghton County Historical Museum, home of the Copper Country Railroad Heritage Center, was once the site of the largest copper milling operation in North America. The mission of the Houghton County Historical Society is to preserve, present, and interpret the history and culture of the Copper Country of Michigan, with emphasis on Houghton County and copper mining, processing, and transportation. Designation: State Register, listed September 17, 1974

**Lindell Restaurant (formerly known as Joseph Bosch Building)** – The building was built in 1893 and is located in the Village of Lake Linden. The structure was built and used as a warehouse in the upstairs by owner, Joseph Bosch, who also owned local breweries. The Joseph Bosch Building is significant for its well-preserved 1920's restaurant interior, as a typical rendition of turn-of-the-century vernacular commercial architecture, and for its connection to local, ethnic-related business history. From 1893 to 1917, many businesses occupied the first floor of the structure. Some of these tenants of the structure included Poull Dry Goods Mercantile Company, the Lake Linden Co-op, and Edward Lieblein's wholesale grocery. In 1916 two Greek Americans, Louis Grammas and Jim Palis, bought the building from the Lake Linden Co-op and two years later opened a candy and ice cream shop named Lindell after the two towns, Lake Linden and Hubbell, which it served. During the 1930's two brothers, John and Angelo Gekas, also of Greek-American background and relatives of the original owners, assumed ownership of the Lindell Restaurant and continued a tradition of producing excellent confectioneries. At one time, Lindell was the largest producer of chocolates in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. The Lindell Chocolate Shop continues to operate today under new ownership. Designations: State Register, listed January 31, 1982 & National Register, listed April 22, 1982

**Joseph Bosch House** – Built between 1887 and 1890, the house is located in the Village of Lake Linden and is a large two story residence resting on a raised sandstone foundation. Joseph Bosch was a German immigrant who helped to found Lake Linden and the Bosch Brewing Company in 1874. He was also active in local and church affairs, as well as the president of the village and president of the First National Bank in Lake Linden. Designations: State Register, listed February 7, 1977

**Calumet-Hecla Mill Site** – The site is located in Torch Lake Township on M-26 in Lake Linden. Without the technology of the Calumet and Hecla copper stamping mills, mining operation in the Copper Country would have ceased many years before it did. The copper stamp mill was in operation from 1915 to 1952 and permitted the mining company's continued existence for about thirty years longer than copper was mined. Designation: State Register, listed April 14, 1972

**Calumet and Hecla (C & H) / Quincy Reclaiming Sand Dredge** – Located on M-26 along Torch Lake (Mason vicinity), this was specifically constructed for the C & H Mining Company in 1914 and the dredge operated until about 1969, reclaiming copper

tailings from Torch lake. The process contributed to the sustenance of the copper industry in the area from 1914 to 1949. The dredge currently is scuttled just offshore and is under consideration for development as a historic site. Designation: State Register, listed July 26, 1978

**First Congregational Church of Lake Linden** – Located at First Street and M-26 in Lake Linden, a finely detailed and sophisticated example of Victorian Stick Style architecture. This church was formed in 1882 by a small group of Scottish immigrants; a service boss for Calumet & Hecla, Allen McIntyre, along with two mining captains, a railroad line supervisor, and a local businessman procured drawings from an architectural firm in Chicago. The church was dedicated in February of 1887 and survived the major fire of summer, 1897. It represented the developing relationship between industry and social life and the strong identity of immigrant groups in the mill towns of the western Upper Peninsula. It continues to host regular worship services. Designation: National Register, listed November 17, 1980

**Lake Linden Fire Hall and Fire Station** – Located at 401 Calumet Street in the Village of Lake Linden. The village of Lake Linden was incorporated in 1885 at the height of an industrial boom period for which prosperous copper and lumber milling operations were responsible. In 1887, a fire burned forty acres of Lake Linden's business district, nearly destroying the village. The former village hall survived, but it was recognized that a new structure, which also provided space for a fire station, was needed to protect the village. At this point, the old frame village hall was sold and removed. The new village hall opened in March 1902 and served many functions in addition to fire station as a polling place, social hall, and public meeting space. The Lake Linden Village Hall and Fire Station sees less constant use today, however, it continues to function as village government office space and to stand as a monument in brick and sandstone with its majestically designed tower rising above the main street of Lake Linden. It signifies the pride in community and concern for protection of its built environment. Designations: National Register, listed October 26, 1981 & State Register, listed December 15, 1994

**Keweenaw Waterway Lower Entry Light (1920)** – Also known as the Portage Lake Lower Entry Light, located at the end of the long breakwall at White City. In 1865, a protective pier was erected at the river mouth, and to better mark its location for vessels entering the river, a post lantern was erected at its outer end. Since the existing light station was a mere fifteen-minute walk from the pier, tending of this new light was added to the responsibilities of the Jacobsville lightkeeper. In 1919, construction began on a new light on the outer end of the east pier at the river entrance a mile to the west of the Jacobsville lighthouse. Work was completed in July of the following year, and the light exhibited for the first time on the night of August 1, 1920. With the establishment of this new light, the Portage River light was no longer necessary, and was decommissioned with the establishment of the new light

**Jacobsville Finnish Lutheran Church** – The first settler in this area was George Craig, Sr., who arrived in the mid-nineteenth century. However, the unincorporated community of Jacobsville did not spring into being until 1884, when John H. Jacobs of Marquette

opened his sandstone quarries in the vicinity. The quarries provided high quality red stone for buildings throughout North America and abroad from 1884 to 1919. During this time, some 800,000 tons of stone were shipped for such projects as the first Waldorf-Astoria in New York. The community, populated mostly by Finns, reached its peak about 1897, when it had eight hundred inhabitants. The Finnish Lutheran congregation, founded in 1886, was a major factor in preserving the Finnish culture and ethnic solidarity that was still present a century later.

In 1886 a group of Finnish immigrants banded together to organize the Jacobsville Finnish Lutheran congregation. Early worship services were held in various locations until 1888, when this simple frame structure was built. Built by Leander Sinko, the Jacobsville Finnish Lutheran Church represents a long tradition of Finnish Lutheran culture in northern Michigan. The church was the first and most important structure in Jacobsville. The church is also significant for its simple and elegant design. In 1890, the congregation helped organize the Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church-Suomi Synod. In 1891, the church was placed atop its stone foundation, and in 1892 its tower and bell were added. The well-preserved church, one of the oldest remaining structures in the community, retains its original furnishings, kerosene lamps and wood stove. It has neither electricity nor plumbing. Outhouses are located at one end of the building and no other modernizations have been made. Local carpenters did, however, reinforce the foundation and replace the roof with new cedar shingles in 1975. In 1952, the church was deeded to the Gloria Dei Finnish Lutheran congregation in Hancock, which has maintained the building and uses it to hold summer vesper services. Designations: National Register, listed October 8, 1976 & State Register, listed June 6, 1977 & Marker erected September 23, 1987

**Jacobsville Lighthouse (1856)** – 1 mile east of Portage Entry. It is now a Bed & Breakfast. Ransom Shelden foresaw the incredible impact the 1854 opening of the first lock at the Soo would have on the mines of the Keweenaw, and began pressuring federal representatives for the establishment of a lighthouse to guide mariners to the entrance of the Portage Canal. Construction was completed late in 1855. In 1919, the new Keweenaw Waterway light was constructed on the outer end of the east pier at the river entrance a mile to the west of the Jacobsville lighthouse. The light exhibited for the first time on the night of August 1, 1920. With the establishment of this new light, the Jacobsville light was no longer necessary, and was decommissioned.

**Walking Tour of Laurium's Historic Residential District** – Self guided tour of the area's historic residential homes. Brochure with map is available at the Keweenaw Peninsula Chamber of Commerce.

**Laurium Manor Inn (also known as Thomas H. Hoatson House)** – Located at 320 Tamarack Street in Laurium. Today, the Hoatson House is a bed and breakfast known as the Laurium Manor Inn. Originally the home was owned by Thomas Hoatson, a wealthy mining captain and was built in between 1906 and 1907 at a cost of \$50,000. It is the largest and most opulent mansion in the Western Upper Peninsula with 13,000 square feet and 45 rooms. Designation: National Register, listed December 9, 1994

## GAY / LAC LA BELLE / BETE DE GRISE ROADS – LAKE LINDEN TO DELAWARE

**Big Traverse Bay Historic District** – Big Traverse Bay, located at the mouth of the Traverse River on Lake Superior, is a small Finnish fishing community. Many of the homes in the area are old fishing shanties joined by vintage gasoline pumps, net reels, icehouses, and saunas that are still in use. The heart of the district is located on a narrow peninsula and on the adjacent mainland. The architecture of the district is not particularly distinctive, however, it is functional. A majority of homes are small, gable-roofed residences with undeveloped yards, shingle and cedar shake-covered fishing buildings, and Finnish sauna structures. Approximately forty box-shaped aluminum sided residences line the shoreline. Big Traverse Bay is one of the most scenic and culturally intriguing areas in Michigan. The site of the district was originally a logging camp owned by the Hebard Lumber Company, dating c.1880-1900. Finnish immigration to the area was particularly heavy, with most immigrants working as fishermen or for lumber or copper mining companies. By 1920 a primarily fishing-based community developed and many homes were built along with a one-room schoolhouse. Changes made during the 1950s were the most significant to the community in its history. Construction of a breakwater and a harbor modification project destroyed a number of homes and a picturesque wooden footbridge that had connected the two sections of the village. Currently, Big Traverse remains an active fishery and the isolated nature of the landscape allows the community to preserve its heritage without outside pressure. Designations: State Register, listed February 21, 1975 & National Register, listed November 20, 1975

**Mendota Lighthouse (1895)** – Decommissioned in 1960, but reactivated in 1998 as operational and is currently a private residence. On Mendota Point at Bete De Grise, entrance to Lac La Belle.

## US-41 - CALUMET TO COPPER HARBOR

**Wolverine Boat Park** – This statue of a military patrol boat is constructed of local sandstone and was built in honor of local military veterans. The boat was a Works Project Administration project completed in the mid-1930's. The boat is owned by Calumet Township, which has received a grant to preserve this site as a park and restore the veterans of war honor roll.

**Houghton County Traction Company** – Located at US-41/M-26 and Hubbell Street in Allouez Township, this site is now known as Ahmeek Streetcar Station. The building was originally used as a streetcar system (rail related) from 1909-1931 and is currently a restaurant. Designation: National Register, listed March 15, 2000

**Central Mine Residential Site Tour** – Self guided tour of the historic mining town of Central, now part of the Keweenaw County Historic Museum Complex.

**Central Mine Historic District** – Located on the Keweenaw Point, 4.5 miles south of Eagle Harbor, this district is an example of a former copper mining community and

represents the history of the copper mining in the Upper Peninsula. The district includes 15 of the original 130 structures. Settled in 1857 around the Cliff Mine. In 1887, the population was 1,300. By 1905, the population dropped to 100. The Central Mine and the Central Mine Methodist Church are highlights of the district. The Keweenaw County Historical Society owns 60 acres of the Central Mine area. Designations: State Register, listed November 15, 1973 & National Register, listed June 28, 1974

**Central Mine** – John Swanson, an agent for the Cliff Mine, discovered heavy masses of native copper in the bottom of an ancient pit. Located several miles from the Cliff Mine, the pit had apparently been dug by prehistoric Indian miners. On November 15, 1854 the Central Mining Company was organized. The mine produced large quantities of copper, and until the 1890's, when the Kearsarge lode was discovered 15 miles away, it was the largest and most profitable mine in the area. The town of Central soon grew up around the mine, and the population reached about 1,200 at its peak. By July of 1898, the ore had been depleted, the mine closed and the town was soon abandoned. Designation: State Register, listed February 19, 1958

**Central Mine Methodist Church** – Located approximately one mile north on US-41 in Central, the church was once the civic center of the mining company town. At its peak membership at the church numbered over 300. Designed after religious architecture in Cornwell, England, it was a sanctuary for homesick miners. Descendants continue to hold annual services at the location. Designations: State Register, listed July 17, 1970 & National Register, listed October 15, 1970

**Ghost Town of Mandan** – Located off of US-41 south of Copper Harbor. Had a population of 300 in 1910. Located next to the mine of the same name, the town had its own schoolhouse, store, railroad depot and Wells Fargo & Co. Express office, and inside toilets, with running water.

**Delaware Copper Mine** – One of the earliest copper mines in the area, having operated from 1847 until 1887, approximately 8 million pounds of copper were extracted from the site. Opened in 1977 and preserved as when it closed its door in 1877, the Delaware Copper Mine Tour is one of the area's longest established tourist attractions. There are also a number of sites that have potential for interpretive development and renovation. Designation: Keweenaw National Historic Park Cooperating Site

**Keweenaw Mountain Lodge** – Located southwest of Copper Harbor on US-41, on 187 acres, the complex is owned and operated by Keweenaw County. It was constructed in 1934 and opened in 1935 and features rustic log architecture appropriate to its wilderness setting. The complex was originally developed as a Works Project Administration (WPA) project and was significant as a planned effort to protect the environment while maximizing recreation possibilities. Patterned after Camp David, the Presidential retreat located in western Maryland, the complex has a dining room, bar, one tennis court, one shuffleboard court and a nine-hole golf course and access to the Copper Harbor Trail System. Although it does not have water access, the Lodge provides an architecturally unique setting with log buildings interspersed in a pine forest. Operating generally from

May 15 to October 15, it serves residents and tourists and is a major attraction in the County. Designations: State Register, listed June 18, 1976 & National Register, listed June 18, 1970

**Copper Harbor School** – The oldest one-room schoolhouse in Michigan.

**Copper Harbor Cemetery** – One of the oldest cemeteries on the Keweenaw Peninsula, this is the final resting place of Copper Harbor's pioneer residents. Burials are still being conducted at the cemetery. The first burial was in 1853. Designation: State Register, listed January 8, 1981

**Isle Royale National Park** – One of America's few island national parks offers over 165 miles of hiking trails with a variety of options for trip length and difficulty. The park is located approximately 40 miles northwest of Eagle River. Isle Royale is a unique wilderness experience for visitors from mid-May thru September and accessible only by boat. Park includes a number of historic sites:

**Isle Royale Light Station** – Located on Menagerie Island, east end of Siskiwit Bay on the south shore. Isle Royale vicinity. The lighthouse was constructed in 1875 and automated by the Coast Guard in 1941. It serves to mark the entrance into Siskiwit Bay, a major harbor of refuge. Designation: National Register, listed August 3, 1983

**Edisen Fishery** – Located on the south shore of Isle Royale, the best continuously used exhibit of commercial fishing. Constructed between 1895 and 1934. Buildings include log fish house, net house, sleeping cabins, privy, chicken coop, docks and all are well maintained by the National Park Service. Designations: State Register, listed June 18, 1976 & National Register listed, March 8, 1977

**Johns Hotel** – Located on Washington Harbor, Barnum Island. Built in 1902, the Johnson family operated a commercial fishing facility for years. The building was also used as a hotel, single dwelling and post office. No longer used or occupied. Designation: National Register listed, August 8, 1997

**Rock Harbor Lighthouse** – Located on the south side of Rock Harbor on the southwest side of Middle Islands Passage. Earliest lighthouse built on the island (1855) and one of the oldest on the Great Lakes. Guided ships supplying the mining center of the Upper Peninsula thru the shoal filled middle passage. Station was transferred to the National Park in 1939 and is now vacant. Designations: State Register, listed June 18, 1976 & National Register, listed March 8, 1977

**Rock of Ages Lighthouse** - Located two miles west of the west end of Isle Royale. The light was first exhibited in 1910 and the lens was removed in 1985 by the National Park Service and is now in display at the Windigo Ranger

Station. The light station was constructed to enable safe passage for ships on the western end. Designation: National Register, listed August 4, 1983

**Minong Mine Historic District** – Site of a small copper mining site. This mine was even serviced by a small-gauge railroad in order to transport ore to the lake for shipment. Designation: National Register, listed November 11, 1977

**Fanny Hooe Creek Bridge** – Located on US-41 over Fanny Hooe Creek, one mile east of Copper Harbor and adjacent to Fort Wilkins State Park. Built between 1927 and 1928, it is unaltered and in excellent condition. It is distinguished for its decorative stonework. Designation: National Register, listed December 17, 1999

**Fort Wilkins Historic State Park** – Immediately east of Copper Harbor, on US41, this once active U.S. Army Post, was built in 1844 (and abandoned just 2 years later) to keep the peace in Michigan’s booming Copper Country. It was briefly regarrisoned from 1867 to 1869 and it now serves as a well preserved example of mid-19<sup>th</sup> century army life on the northern frontier. The site is now part of the Fort Wilkins State Park and includes 19 restored buildings, costumed interpreters, copper mining sites, camping, and picnicking. Designations: State Register, listed July 19, 1956 & Marker erected August 19, 1957 & National Register, listed July 8, 1970 & KNHP Cooperating Site

**Copper Harbor Lighthouse (1866)** – at the east point of the Harbor entrance. The lighthouse served as an entrance beacon to Copper Harbor. It includes a restored 1849 lightkeeper’s dwelling, 1866 lighthouse structure, 1933 steel light tower and interpretive trails. The station became non-attended in 1919. In 1963, the Department of Natural Resources acquired the building and restored it as a museum. It is now part of Fort Wilkins State Park. The complex can be reached by boat. Designation: State Register, listed February 22, 1974

**Gull Rock Lighthouse (1867)** – Located a half-mile west of Manitou Island in Grant Township and 11 miles east-southeast of Copper Harbor, the station consists of an attached keeper’s dwelling and light tower. Gull Rock was a threat to ships attempting to pass between the tip of the Keweenaw and Manitou Island, and the station was put into service in 1867. Designations: State Register, listed February 19, 1958 & National Register, listed July 19, 1984

**Manitou Light Station (1850)** - Located on the east end of Manitou Island, 14.5 miles east of Copper Harbor and consists of the oldest iron skeletal light tower on the Great Lakes (along with Whitefish Point), the station includes a two-story keeper’s dwelling. Originally built in 1850 the structure was replaced with the iron tower in 1861. The light station and 93 acre site is owned by the Keweenaw Land Trust as a historic / natural preserve. Designation: National Register, listed July 19, 1984

## **M-26 - PHOENIX TO COPPER HARBOR**

**Phoenix Church** – Built in 1858 to serve the Catholic residents of the community of Cliff, services continued until 1899 when it was dismantled and reassembled in Phoenix, where it was renamed “The Church of Assumption”. The Society took over the property in 1975 and began extensive repair and restoration work. The church, now deconsecrated, is used for weddings and memorial services. Designation: National Register, listed March 15, 2000

**Bammert Blacksmith Shop** – Located on M-26 north of the junction with US-41. The shop was formed in 1882 at the Cliff; the building was moved in 1901 to its current location. The shop was reopened as an interpretive site in spring of 2000 displaying original blacksmith tools. Part of the Keweenaw County Historical Society.

**Sand Hills Lighthouse (1919)** – Located on Five Mile Point Road in Allouez Township, 3.7 miles west of Eagle River. The station was completed in 1919. It is centered on a 47-acre wood site outside Eagle River, the station consists of five historic buildings, a breakwater and one contemporary pole barn. All of the original buildings except for the breakwater are in excellent condition. The light was the last traditionally attended light. The light is unique due to its functional lighthouse architecture which has not been used at any other site on the Great Lakes or elsewhere in the United States. The station is currently a privately owned bed and breakfast. Designation: National Register, listed July 27, 1994

**Eagle River Cemetery (Evergreen Cemetery)** – Located on M-26 south of Eagle River, it is one of the oldest cemeteries in Keweenaw County and was already in use when the town of Eagle River was platted in 1855. There are 317 graves dating from 1843 to the present with 98 graves from the nineteenth century. Designations: State Register, listed July 17, 1986

**Tour of Historic Eagle River** – Self guided tour of the historic town of Eagle River. Brochure with map is available at Keweenaw Peninsula Chamber of Commerce Offices.

**Eagle River Historic District** – This district contains structures, which date mostly from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century to early 20<sup>th</sup> century and are associated with Eagle River’s early growth as a mining port and seat of County government. Eagle River is one of the oldest Euro-American settlements in the Keweenaw Peninsula. Four somewhat distinct areas are representative of the town’s functions: buildings along East Main Street date to the 1840’s and 50’s and are typically simple structures (hotels, stores, saloons, and residences); the areas along West Lane developed after 1967 is primarily residential and non-uniform in appearance; the public and county square built in Georgian Revival Style; and an area with the remnants of early industrial enterprises. Designations: National Register, listed September 13, 1984

**Douglas Houghton Memorial** – Memorial located adjacent to M26 in Eagle River. Stands as a remembrance to the first State geologist that died in a boating accident off of Eagle River.

**Keweenaw County Courthouse Complex** – Located at 5095 Fourth Street, the Keweenaw County Courthouse, sheriff’s residence, jail and carriage house are located in Eagle River and continue to serve as the seat of County government. The courthouse was built in 1866 and remodeled and repaired in 1925. Prior to construction, meetings were held at the Lake Superior Company’s property and the attic of a local residence was used as the jail. Designations: State Register, listed November 3, 1976

**Lakeshore Drive Bridge** – This bridge crosses Eagle River in the heart of the town, with boundaries of the Eagle River National Historic District. The bridge was built in 1915 and served as a major transportation artery. It is now closed to vehicle traffic and used as a pedestrian bridge and viewing area for the Eagle River Falls and the beautiful new, wooden Lakeshore Drive Bridge. The bridge is an excellent example of a steel deck truss bridge - one of three surviving historic bridges of its type defined in MDOT’s “Historic Bridge Report”. Designations: State Register, listed May 10, 1990 & Marker erected in 1991

**Eagle River Lighthouse (1857)** - at the south end of the Eagle River. Deactivated in 1908 and now a private residence.

**Eagle Harbor House** – Constructed from 1844-1846, it served as a boarding house. Erected as one of the first four structures in Eagle Harbor, the Eagle Harbor House is the only one of these first structures that remains extant. Constructed on behalf of the Eagle Harbor Mining Company, probably to provide suitable housing for visiting officials, the building became a destination for summer travelers and visitors to the area. The building is representative of the importance of the tourist trade to the region. Note: The structure has sustained significant damage due to a fire in the summer of 2001 and is currently being rebuilt. Designations: State Register, listed December 3, 1998 & Marker erected April 5, 2000

**Keweenaw County Historical Society & Sites** – The Keweenaw County Historical Society manages the Eagle Harbor Lighthouse and Museums as well as the Rathbone School, the Bammert Blacksmith Shop, the Phoenix Church, and the Central Mine. The Lighthouse Complex in Eagle Harbor includes three museums: the Maritime Museum in the old fog signal building, the Copper Mining Museum including local/domestic history exhibits in the garage buildings, and a Commercial Fishing Museum in the assistant lightkeeper’s house. The Society promotes local history through museum exhibits and interpretive displays at the sites. Designation: Keweenaw NHP Cooperating Site

**Eagle Harbor Lighthouse (1871)** - at the west end of Eagle Harbor. In the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century when roads in the area were almost non-existent, the community of Eagle Harbor was a center for waterborne commerce, including incoming settlers and supplies and outgoing copper and logs. In 1851, the original lighthouse was commissioned to guide ships into and past the harbor. The original structure was replaced in 1871. In 1982, the

Keweenaw County Historical Society became the 22<sup>nd</sup> “keeper of the light” and it now serves as an interpretive site along with three other museums and an onsite maritime museum. The Society became owner of the buildings and property in 1999. Designation: National Register listed, July 19, 1984

**Eagle Harbor Schoolhouse (Rathbone School)** – Located at Third and Center Streets and constructed in 1853, this one-room school has had an unusual career since classes were dismissed in 1872. Justus H. Rathbone who began teaching there in 1860 conceived the idea in the building for the Knights of Pythias, a secret fraternal organization that he founded in Washington, D.C. in 1864. The Pythians dedicated themselves to the principles of “friendship, charity and benevolence”. In 1982 the property was deeded to the Keweenaw Historical Society who restored and converted it to an interpretive site. Designations: State Register, listed December 10, 1971 & National Register, listed September 22, 1972

**Eagle Harbor Cemetery** – Also known as Pine Grove Cemetery. Founded in 1859, however burials were as early as 1850 (as per head stones). Established in 1864 from Eagle Harbor Mining Company to Township of Eagle Harbor, 5 acres more or less for community cemetery.

**Holy Redeemer Church** – Located at the west end of Center Street, the church was built in 1854 and is the oldest surviving church of the Roman Catholic diocese in northern Michigan. The church was built as a tribute to Bishop Frederick Baraga, a Roman Catholic priest who became the first Bishop of the Upper Peninsula in 1853. He is known as the “snowshoe priest” who traveled by snowshoes, covering over 700 miles in the winter serving his churches. The bustling port of Eagle Harbor provided high attendance during the copper and shipping days of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The church was renovated by diocese members and is now used for regular services during the summer months. Designations: State Register, listed February 19, 1958 & National Register, listed March 16, 1972

**M-26 / Cedar Creek Culvert** – Located in Eagle Harbor Township and built in 1930. Designation: National Register, listed December 17, 1999

**M-26 / Silver River Culvert** – Culvert located over Silver River in Eagle Harbor Township. Built in 1930. Designation: National Register, listed December 17, 1999

**Brockway Mountain Drive** – Located off of M-26 between Eagle Harbor and Copper Harbor. The 9 1/2 mile seasonal Brockway Mountain Drive, the highest scenic drive between the Rockies and the Alleghenies, offers majestic panoramic views of Lake Superior, historic Copper Harbor and Fort Wilkins Historic State Park, and the diverse forested landscape of the Keweenaw Peninsula and the Copper Country Trail. Recipient of AAA’s Michigan Living magazine’s 2001 Treasure Award in the lookout category, Brockway Mountain Drive is a favorite spot of visitors to the area. During the fall color season, one is hard pressed to find a parking spot and in the summer you will often find a small crowd waiting to catch a sunset over Lake Superior. This has been true ever since

opening as a scenic drive after construction of both the drive and stonewalls that border the steeper sections of the drive by the Works Project Administration (WPA) and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in 1933. Maintained by Keweenaw County.

## RECREATIONAL INVENTORY

The Copper Country Trail offers access to a diverse range of recreational opportunities. This inventory is intended to be a comprehensive overview of recreational sites along the Copper Country Trail corridor available to visitors. Types of sites include highly developed public indoor recreational facilities to rustic roadside parks. The sites are organized by highway / road segment starting at the south end of the Copper Country Trail.

### US-41 - HOUGHTON TO CALUMET

**Nara Nature Park** – located at the east end of Houghton’s paved recreation trail and owned by the City of Houghton. It includes the Peepsock Trail, a  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile trail along Portage Lake that begins near Pilgrim Terrace Industries and the Nara Nature Trail, a 6-foot wide, 2300 feet long elevated boardwalk with five fishing sites that begins across from the Pilgrim River to its mouth.

**Houghton to Chassell Recreational Railroad Grade** – Michigan Department of Natural Resources owned railroad bed, regulated as a recreational use trail. A management plan is currently under development.

**MTU Student Development Center** – In Houghton, this facility is owned by Michigan Technological University and has a gym, swimming pool, indoor tennis facility, racket ball courts, ice rink, and fitness center.

**Michigan Technological University Trails (Tech Trails)** – Developed trail system for cross country skiing, snowshoeing, mountain biking, and hiking located south of campus in the City of Houghton.

**Houghton Portage Township Schools Forest** – Located on Gundlach Road in Houghton. This 27-acre school forest has a barrier free nature trail with three interpretive themes.

**Dee Stadium** – this facility is owned by the City of Houghton and includes a ice rink and Level 2 Skate Park on the second floor. The skate park is open year round and allows boards, blades, and bikes.

**North Canal Park** – owned by Stanton Township, this area has primitive campsites, picnic facilities, box toilets, playground equipment horseshoe pits, and a beach.

**Raymond C. Kestner Park** – Located on the waterfront in Houghton featuring picnic facilities, restrooms, ‘chutes and ladders’ playground, sandy beach, fishing piers, and RV sites. Owned by the City of Houghton.

**Bridgeview Park** – Informational park with interpretive signage and a waterfront view of the Portage Lift Bridge. Owned by the City of Houghton.

**Keweenaw Water Trail** – The trail circumnavigates the Keweenaw Peninsula, providing a mapped route as well as facilities for kayakers and canoeists.

**Condon Park** – This day park located in the City of Hancock has tennis courts and picnic facilities.

**Paavo Nurmi Center** – This facility is owned by Finlandia University in Hancock and has a gym, swimming pool, bowling and fitness center.

**Laurn-Grove Park** – This park is owned by the City of Hancock and has an ice hockey rink, warming shelter, playground, basketball court, tennis court, roller hockey and horseshoe pits.

**Montezuma Park** – Located in the City of Hancock, this park has a playground, benches, open field and picnic facilities.

**Jack Stevens Rail Trail** – Trail links Hancock to Calumet and begins on paved trail just north of Portage Lift Bridge. Trail turns to dirt after 1.4 miles. Total length is 14 miles.

**Condon Baseball Field** – Owned by the City of Hancock and has a softball field, discus throws, football practice area.

**Houghton County Arena** – Located in Hancock, this multi-purpose facility has an ice rink maintained for 6 months of the year and is used extensively in the off-season for 4-H, the County Fair and other community programs.

**Maasto Hiihto Trails** – Managed by the City of Hancock on private property, the trails are used for cross-country skiing, biking and hiking.

**Porvoo Park** – Owned by the City of Hancock, this waterfront park has a pavilion, restrooms, volleyball and fishing piers.

**Swedetown Ski Trails** – This recreation area in Calumet Township has cross-country ski and snowshoe trails, sledding, lights and a chalet with concession and toilet facilities. Also used in the summer for hiking and biking.

**Agassiz Park** (Calumet) – Adjacent to downtown Calumet in the Keweenaw National Historical Park, the park offers picnic and bathroom facilities. Owned by the Village of Calumet.

## **M-203 - HANCOCK TO CALUMET**

**Hancock Recreation Area** – Including over 28 acres of developed facilities on the Portage Canal offering opportunities for camping, boating, swimming, fishing and picnicking. Owned by the City of Hancock.

**Churning Rapids Trail System** – Trail system off of M203 at Christianson Road for public non-motorized recreation. Easement held by Keweenaw Land Trust.

**McLain State Park** – On M-203 between Hancock and Calumet on Lake Superior with 401 acres with 103 campsites, swimming, picnic facilities, playground, hiking trails.

**Waterworks Park** – This day park is located in Calumet Township and has a pavilion, picnic sites, playground, horseshoe pits, baseball field, and basketball court.

**Gardeners Creek Nature Trail** – One mile trail through woods with local plants, berries, and trees marked and identified for the hiker. Located west of Calumet on Lake Shore Drive at the Calumet Township Park.

**Black Creek Nature Sanctuary** – 2 ½ mile trail less than a quarter mile from the end of the Sedar Bay Road, north of Waterworks Park. Part of 241-acre nature sanctuary with 1,300 feet of shoreline.

## **M-26 - HANCOCK TO CALUMET**

**Houghton County Marina** – North of the Portage Lake Lift Bridge, the marina is full service offering 56 slips, gas/diesel fuel, transient slips, pump-out station, picnic facilities for boaters, ice cooler and nautical charts. Owned by Houghton County.

**Mont Ripley** – This ski hill is owned by Michigan Technological University and has downhill skiing, a chairlift, t-bar, and terrain park.

**Dollar Bay Recreation Area** – Owned by Osceola Township and has an ice rink, warming hut, tennis court, basketball court, horseshoe pit.

**Sandy Bottom Beach** – The Sandy Bottom Beach enjoys 600' of prime lakeshore, secluded in a bay of Portage Lake outside Dollar Bay. This day park owned by Osceola Township has a picnic pavilion, swimming beach and boat launch.

**Schoolcraft Township Park** – Located on Big Traverse Bay Road, this county day-use park is located on Lake Superior east of Lake Linden. The park offers a sandy swimming beach and picnic area with tables.

**Lake Linden Recreation Area** – Located on Torch Lake with RV and camping sites, picnic and playground facilities. Owned by the Village of Lake Linden.

**Hubbell Park** – On Torch Lake, this park includes a boat launch and picnic facilities. Owned by Torch Lake Township.

**Lake Linden Hubbell School Forest** – Off the Bootjack Road in Lake Linden. The 400 acre school forest has 4 trails that are open to non-motorized traffic on a year round basis.

**Big Traverse Picnic Grounds/Boat Launch** – Owned by Schoolcraft Township, this park has picnic facilities, boat launch and restroom

**White City Park** – This day park is run by Torch Lake Township. Has a beach, picnic facilities, DNR boat launch and parking.

**George Gipp Recreation Area** – Owned by the Village of Laurium includes an ice arena, baseball fields, playground, tennis courts, basketball court and bocce court.

## **GAY / LAC LA BELLE / BETE DE GRISE ROADS – LAKE LINDEN TO DELAWARE**

**Tobacco River Park** – At the mouth of the Tobacco River, this small park is popular with fishermen and has picnic and toilet facilities. Owned by Keweenaw County Road Commission.

**Brunette Park** – Occupying a narrow strip of land with 1,000 feet of Lake Superior frontage along Lac La Belle Road, the park has toilet facilities available. Owned by Keweenaw County Road Commission.

**Riverside Park** – Located on the Little Gratiot River near Lac La Belle, this picnic area is popular for fishing and smelting during the spring. Owned by Keweenaw County Road Commission.

**Haven Falls Park** – Located across from Lac La Belle, this park features a waterfall and has picnic and toilet facilities. Owned by Keweenaw County Road Commission.

**Lac La Belle Marina** – On Lac La Belle, the marina offers a boat launch, picnic and toilet facilities. Owned by the State of Michigan.

**Bete De Grise Beach** – This sandy beach with toilet facilities is located along the shore of Lake Superior at Bete De Grise. Owned by Keweenaw County Road Commission.

**Bear Bluff Nature Sanctuary** – West of Bete De Grise and accessible off of Smith Fisheries Road, this Michigan Nature Association preserve features a rugged 3 mile trail to the top of a bluff. Includes spectacular view of Lake Superior, geological features and rare plants.

## **US-41 - CALUMET TO COPPER HARBOR**

**Gratiot River County Park** - This Keweenaw County Park is north of Ahmeek, off the Five Mile Point Road, on Lake Superior. There are 100 acres and 4,000' of Lake Superior shoreline with fishing, picnic area and primitive camping available. Park is adjacent to two nature sanctuaries

**Gratiot River North** – Located north of Ahmeek, off of Five Mile Point Road, this Northwoods Conservancy day-use site contains 495 acres including miles of hiking and biking trails and 4,988 feet of Lake Superior cobble shoreline.

**Veterans Park** – Located along US-41 in Ahmeek, this park includes a tourist information center, toilets and a Veteran’s Memorial. Owned by MDOT.

**Mohawk Park** – Adjacent to US-41 in Mohawk, this park includes playground equipment, basketball court and tennis court surrounded by a historic rock fence.

**Snow Thermometer Park** – Turnout off of US-41 with picnic facilities and the ‘famous’ snow gauge that shows record snow levels for the Keweenaw.

**Gratiot Lake Boat Launch** – Launch site with toilets on Gratiot Lake used by recreational boaters to access this inland lake.

**Frimodig Park** – This roadside park is located by Lake Medora on US-41. Picnic facilities are available. Owned by the Michigan Department of Transportation (MDOT).

**Lake Medora Islands** – Several islands in Lake Medora are owned by the County and are used by fisherman for primitive camping. There is a public access site with restrooms on the east side of the lake where boats can be launched.

**Keweenaw Mountain Lodge** – Located off of US-41, the county owned lodge was originally developed as a Works Project Administration (WPA) project. Patterned after Camp David, the Lodge has 42 rooms located in 35 buildings, a dining room, bar, tennis court, shuffleboard court, nine-hole golf course and access to the Copper Harbor Trail System.

**Grant Township Park** – A small park located in the heart of Copper Harbor between the Copper Harbor Community Center/Welcome Center and the Copper Harbor School.

Includes a play area, tennis court, picnic area, a small pavilion and a sand volleyball court. Park and community center are used for regularly for community events.

**Copper Harbor Trail System** - Accessible from Lake Manganese Road outside Copper Harbor, this trail system links various loops of up to 15 miles for hiking, biking and skiing. Trail is composed of singletrack, two track and gravel logging roads. Trail system provides access to Keweenaw Mountain Lodge and Michigan Nature Association/Garden Brook Trail on west side of US-41.

**Estivant Pines Sanctuary** – Located outside Copper Harbor, these are the last stand of privately owned (Michigan Nature Conservancy) virgin white pine in Michigan. The sanctuary features unique rock outcroppings, steep, craggy hillsides, cliffs and old upper mine workings dating back 125 years ago.

**Fort Wilkins State Park** – on US-41, three miles east of Copper Harbor on Lake Fanny Hooe. Park includes 165 campsites on 199 acres, boat access, picnic facilities, playground, hiking trails, fishing, and museum on grounds of former military outpost.

**Horseshoe Harbor Preserve** – Approximately 2 miles from the end of US-41, a hiking trail takes visitors to the largest and highest quality preserve for bedrock beach and bedrock glade communities in Michigan. Preserve is located on Lake Superior.

**Tip of the Keweenaw** – Over 8,000 acres of State Forest Land at the tip of the Keweenaw, managed by the Michigan DNR for forest resources and various recreational activities. Includes numerous lakes, miles of trails and stretches of Lake Superior shoreline.

**Isle Royale National Park** – One of America's few island national parks offers over 165 miles of hiking trails with a variety of options for trip length and difficulty. The park is located approximately 40 miles, northwest of Eagle River. Park provides a unique wilderness experience for visitors from mid-May thru September, and accessible only by boat.

**The Keweenaw Underwater Preserve** – Designated underwater preserve that protects ships that sank along the shores of the Keweenaw Peninsula. The Coast Guard Cutter, Mesquite is the latest addition to the host of sunken ships. Popular attraction for scuba divers.

## **M-26 - PHOENIX TO COPPER HARBOR**

**Veale Park** – Small park just south of Eagle River on Five Mile Point Road, includes 235 feet of Lake Superior frontage and has picnic facilities and toilets. Owned by Keweenaw County Road Commission.

**Eagle River Bridge Park** – A roadside park and picnic area in Eagle River featuring the historic Eagle River Bridge and a view of the Eagle River Falls. Owned by MDOT.

**Eagle River Park** – On M-26 in Eagle River, the park includes a small picnic area with toilet facilities. Owned by MDOT.

**Lookout Mountain/Mt. Baldy** – Located southeast of Eagle Harbor and owned by The Nature Conservancy this site includes hiking trail to top of mountain with spectacular views of the Keweenaw.

**Great Sand Bay Scenic Turnout** – Scenic Lake Superior Overlook off of M-26 with no facilities. Access to Great Sand Bay Beach is nearby. Owned by MDOT.

**Copper Falls Park** – On the Eagle Harbor Cutoff Road, this small park includes an observation tower, picnic tables, stoves and toilet facilities. Owned by Keweenaw County Road Commission.

**Eagle Harbor Beach** – Along M-26 in the Community of Eagle Harbor, this narrow sandy beach is popular for swimming, boating and picnicking. Owned by Keweenaw County and Eagle Harbor Township.

**Eagle Harbor Marina** – Boat launch and restroom facilities on Lake Superior on north side of Eagle Harbor.

**Silver River Falls Park** – Along M-26, this is a small roadside park with a view of the falls. Owned by MDOT.

**Esrey Park/Upson Lake Nature Sanctuary** – Along M-26 with 1,000 feet of rocky Lake Superior shoreline, this park has picnic and toilet facilities. Owned by Keweenaw County and MDOT. Trailhead for Upson Lake Nature Sanctuary trail is accessible on east side of M-26 across from Esrey Park with access to Brockway Mountain Drive and the Upson Lake Sanctuary.

**Hebard Roadside Park** – Along M-26, this small park has 990 feet of rocky shoreline, picnic area and toilet facilities. Owned by MDOT.

**Copper Harbor Marina** – State owned Marina off of M-26 including a newly dredged multiple pier docking area, diesel gas, electricity, water, ice, bathrooms, showers, parking, telephones, and a public boat launch.

**Hunter's Point** – Recreation area being purchased by Grant Township with hiking trail, 8.9 acres and 4,700 ft of shoreline. Trail access available at Copper Harbor Marina.

**Brockway Mountain Drive** – Located off of M-26 between Eagle Harbor and Copper Harbor. The 9 1/2 mile seasonal drive is the highest above-sea-level drive between the Rockies & Alleghenies. Numerous pullouts provide breathtaking views of Lake Superior and thousands of acres of the Keweenaw. Maintained by Keweenaw County Road Commission.

**Lake Bailey Boat Launch** – Launch site with toilets on Lake Bailey used by recreational boaters to access this inland lake.

**Lake Bailey Sanctuary** – Located ½ mile east of Lake Bailey on 405 acres, this sanctuary includes a 2 mile trail with cedar swamp and vistas of Lake Superior. Owned by the Michigan Audubon Club.

**Oren Krumm Audubon Trail/Brockway Mountain Audubon Sanctuary** – A 394 acre sanctuary on Brockway Mountain with ½ mile hiking trail and vistas of Lake Superior.

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**RESOLUTIONS &  
LETTERS OF SUPPORT**

The following pages are resolutions and letters of support from the various government entities and local organizations involved with the Copper Country Trail.