



DESIGN DEVELOPMENT I PLAN



Union Building Interpretive Facility

Keweenaw

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

July 2009

Overview of Design Development I Deliverables

The overall goals and themes for the Union Building Interpretive Facility at Keweenaw National Historical Park are reiterated at the beginning of this document to reinforce the guidelines originally set forth for the project.

This Design Development I package builds on the previous interpretive planning and pre-design work, including: Schematic I, a historians' roundtable meeting, Schematic II, and several design development work sessions with park staff and other stakeholders.

Specific media elements are proposed for each exhibit, as listed in the Exhibit Summary. While there may be some draft titles, the text has not been written yet (although the text intent will be indicated). Desired graphics are listed and objects are proposed in the Artifact and Graphic Schedules, but some will undoubtedly change during review and development.

After the park, stakeholders, subject matter experts, and media colleagues have reviewed this design document, the Design Development II package will be prepared. During this next project phase, all the content will be fully developed, including the following: graphic layouts; updated design drawings; draft text; reference packages for any specialized exhibit elements (such as replicas, original artwork and models); and revised cost estimates. Coordination with any building development work and schedule will be increasingly important as the exhibit project enters the subsequent Production Documents phase. During this final planning and design stage, all exhibit design drawings are finalized, the graphic layouts are updated (including final revised text and final graphic selections), and any reference packages for specialized media elements are completed.

Please note: the elevator and stairwell are based on supposition and have not yet been designed or detailed by the project architect.

The purpose of this 11" x 17" Design Development I Exhibit Design document is to visualize each exhibit structure and outline its proposed media treatments and associated elements. It should be reviewed in conjunction with the 8 1/2" x 11" Exhibit Summary database report that is included within the document (which lists each proposed media element in detail per exhibit).

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Thematic Overview

Risk and resilience: for much of the region's history, people living in and coming to the Keweenaw took considerable risks and demonstrated resilience in equal measure. These themes—inspired by introductory comments at the historians roundtable meeting—have been incorporated into this Design Development I document. While they may not provide final wording, for now they help shape a working title:

“Risk and Resilience: Life in a Copper Mining Community”

Overview of Design Development I

This Design Development I document responds to feedback on the Schematic II Design review that took place in May 2009:

- The portals used to define thematic areas on the second floor have been modified in response to feedback from the park; they are less abstract than the building façades first depicted in Schematic I Design and more representational than those presented in Schematic II.
- The themes of several of the portals have been adjusted in response to comments about the best way to interpret corporate paternalism.
- A comprehensive approach to providing assisted listening devices (Sennheiser Guideport system) has been integrated.
- The story of Italian Hall has been moved to the first floor.

Design Approach

The design strategy:

- makes a minimal impact on the historic fabric of the building
- responds to critique from the park about the form and execution of the portal entrances
- incorporates more hands-on and interactive elements
- incorporates LEED-certified building materials
- provides easy integration of references to partner sites both from a way finding perspective on the 1st floor, and from an interpretive standpoint on the second floor
- incorporates the Park's preferred approach for interpreting the historic significance of the Union Building

Theme Statement

The concentration of labor, technology, and capital required to extract the Keweenaw's world-class copper resource left an enduring legacy on the land, communities, economy, and people of the region. Keweenaw National Historical Park provides tangible evidence of this legacy.

Subthemes:

Land / Environmental History:

The value and use of natural resources, from extraction and exploitation to preservation and recreation, has shaped daily life in the Keweenaw, yesterday and today.

The intense period of copper mining altered not just the earth underfoot, but also the forests, lakes, soil, and air aboveground. The degree to which people manipulated the landscape to extract copper—from 9,000-foot shafts below to towering mine shaft houses above—is part of the Keweenaw's legacy.

Community / Urban and Immigration History:

The scale of the effort needed to move tons of copper rock attracted thousands of immigrants and migrants to the region, causing a town of diversity and density to develop in the Upper Peninsula, with a network of social institutions supporting both familial and fictive kinship.

While mostly first-generation Americans—from Cornwall, England, Scotland, Ireland, Sweden, Finland, and other Northern European countries—came to the Keweenaw to work in the mines, second- and third-generation Americans came to run hotels, cultivate food, build homes, log forests, open restaurants, teach school, and operate a host of other services. As Calumet & Hecla achieved singular dominance in the copper mining industry, so the mining community it fostered a cultural hub in the Upper Peninsula.

Economy / Economic and Corporate History:

To attract a stable work force and remain profitable, Calumet & Hecla practiced a form of corporate paternalism that created mutual dependencies while offering both benefits and constraints to its workers and the nearby community.

Calumet & Hecla (C&H), backed by investment capital from Boston financiers, carefully managed its business operations, including many aspects of the healthcare, housing, and social life accessible to its workers.

Under C&H's auspices, corporate paternalism took the form of building hospitals, libraries, bathhouses, and company housing; providing land and in some cases donations for fraternal organizations, churches, and other social groups; and actively discouraging labor unions.

People/ Social & Labor History:

Even though many aspects of their lives have been shaped by C&H specifically and by distant market forces in general, citizens of Calumet have expressed personal agency through the choices they have made at challenging times.

Despite its reputation as a stable community with minimal friction between labor and management, some historians argue that Calumet never fully recovered from the 1913 strike and the tragedy at Italian Hall. Significant events such as these, causing citizens of Calumet to reflect, debate, and make choices consistent with their values, beliefs, and needs, will be interpreted in the Union Building exhibits.

LEED Building Standards

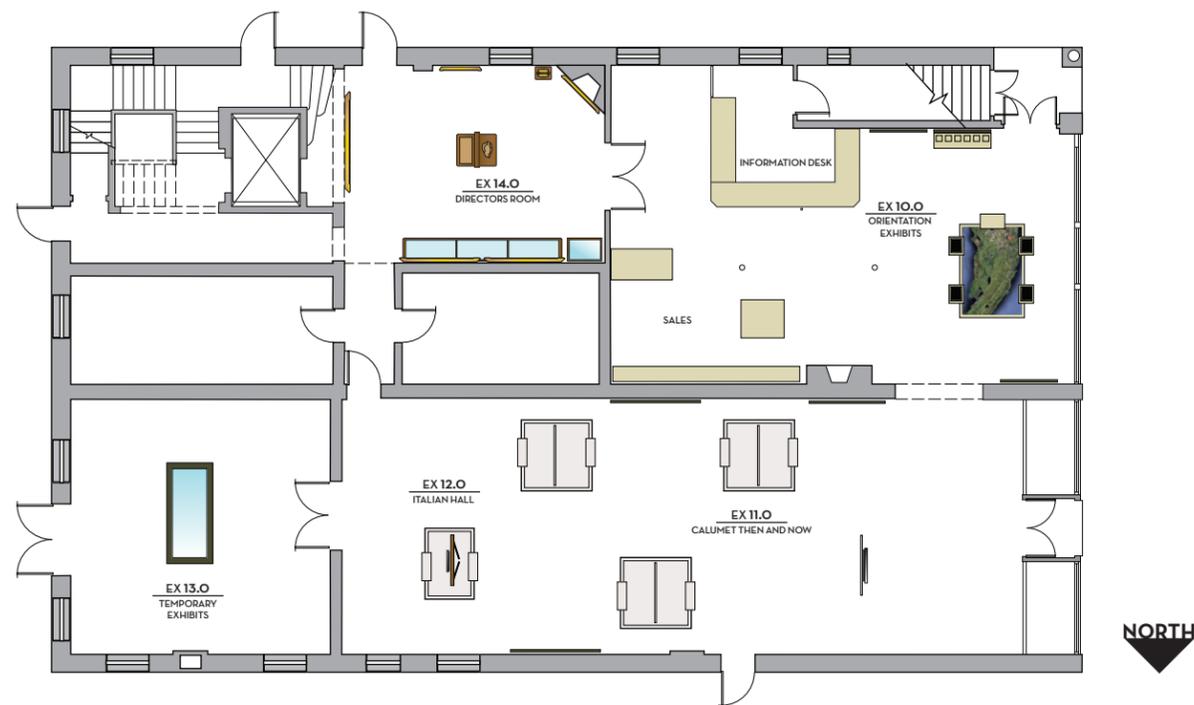
In general, OKO will maximize opportunities to specify recycled and sustainably harvested wood, energy efficient lighting systems, recycled carpet tiles, and low-VOC paints. Finish materials for graphic panels and exhibit elements include LEED-certified materials such as Corian and Digital High Pressure Laminate (DHPL), or Izone.

The design also uses old furniture for props and adaptive reuse of other furniture to complete stage sets.

Universal Design

In addition to adhering to code, OKO's design philosophy is to provide equivalent and meaningful access to exhibit themes and content. All of the exhibits on the first, second, and third floors will be in keeping with both the spirit and the letter of the law in terms of compliance with the Architectural Barriers Act.

This Design Development I plan integrates a wireless digital audio system for assisted listening devices. It also includes general audio descriptions of the exhibits themselves; captions for audio-visual programs, accessible oral history listening stations with transcriptions, and multiple tactile elements. In addition, OKO will apply principles of universal design in terms of legibility of typography, use of contrast in graphics, and visitor access.



FIRST FLOOR (10.0 - 15.0)

The exhibits are designed to occupy portions of the entire three story Union Building, with a concentration on the first and second floors.

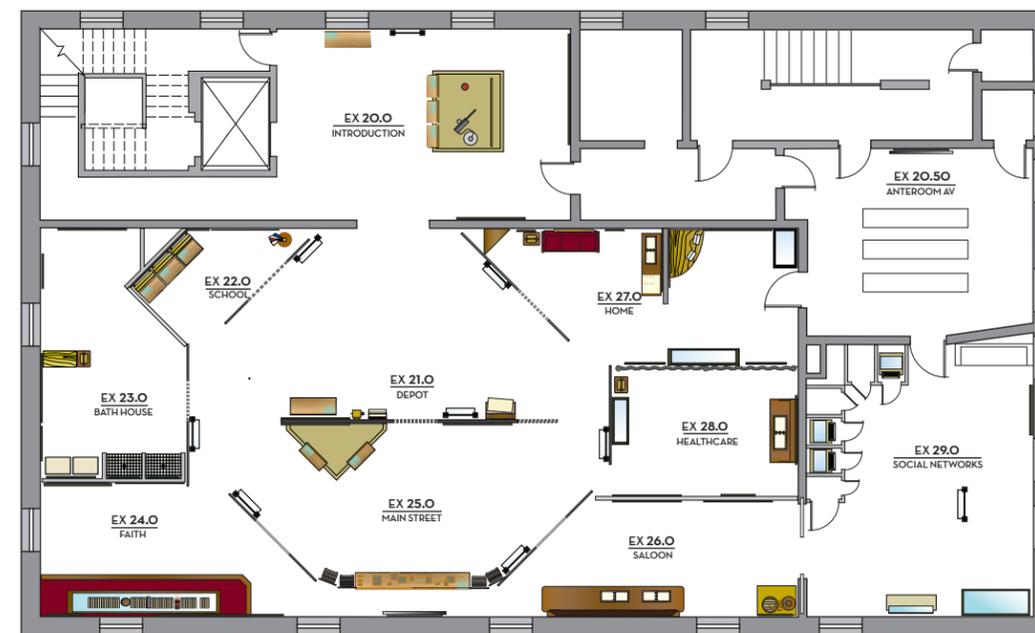
The function of the first floor is to welcome visitors to the Union Building, provide general site orientation, and interpret the national significance of the Keweenaw's copper country.

The function of the second floor is to provide an immersive, interpretive experience about the "Risk and Resilience" that is notable in the story of Calumet and vicinity.

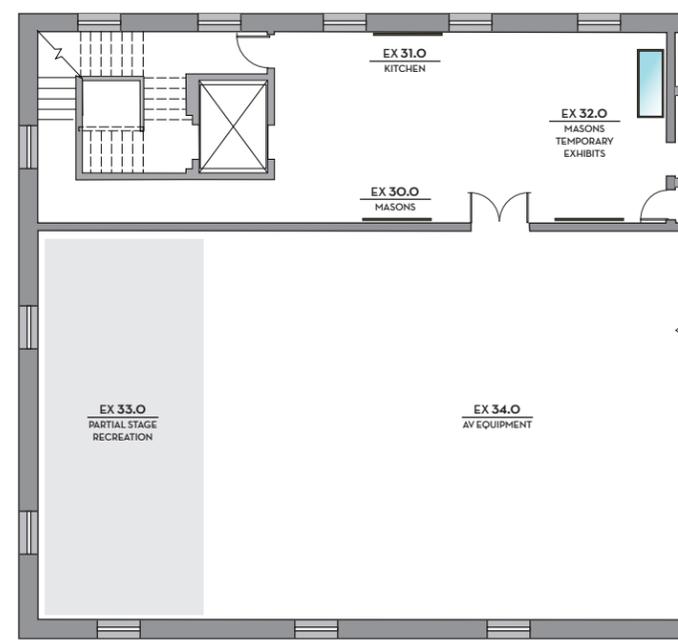
The function of the third floor is to be accessible for community functions, briefly interpret adaptive reuse strategies that required removal of the historic kitchens, and interpret the restored stage in the Mason's lodge hall.

The code number is structured to quickly indicate whether an exhibit is on the first, second, or third floors. The number prefix correlates with the associated floor, as follows:

- 10.0 – 15.0 First floor
- 20.0 – 29.0 Second floor
- 30.0 – 32.0 Third floor



SECOND FLOOR (20.0 - 29.0)



THIRD FLOOR (30.0 - 32.0)

First Floor

As visitors enter the Union Building from 5th Street (Main Street) they soon discover that they are stepping inside a historic structure featuring interpretive exhibits about "Risk and Resilience: Life in a Copper Mining Community." They may have noticed displays in the Union Building's storefront windows; they may be approaching from a nearby partner site, Coppertown, or from the Park Headquarters; or they may be entering via the accessible entrance located on the south side of the building.

The desired visitor flow is from either the street (Ex. 10.0) or side entrance (Ex. 14.0) into the commercial tenant space (Ex. 11 – 12), and from there to the director's office (Ex. 14.0) elevator (Ex. 15.0).

Collectively the first floor exhibits will:

- provide orientation to the Park and the region (particularly until the Quincy Unit visitor center opens);
- place Calumet, C&H, and the copper range country in a national, historic context;
- introduce visitors to the significant architectural resources in downtown Calumet;
- invite visitors to explore the historic significance of the Union Building in a treasure-hunt fashion;
- feature changing exhibits and support dynamic, community-driven programming;
- and encourage visitors to visit the primary exhibits on the 2nd floor.

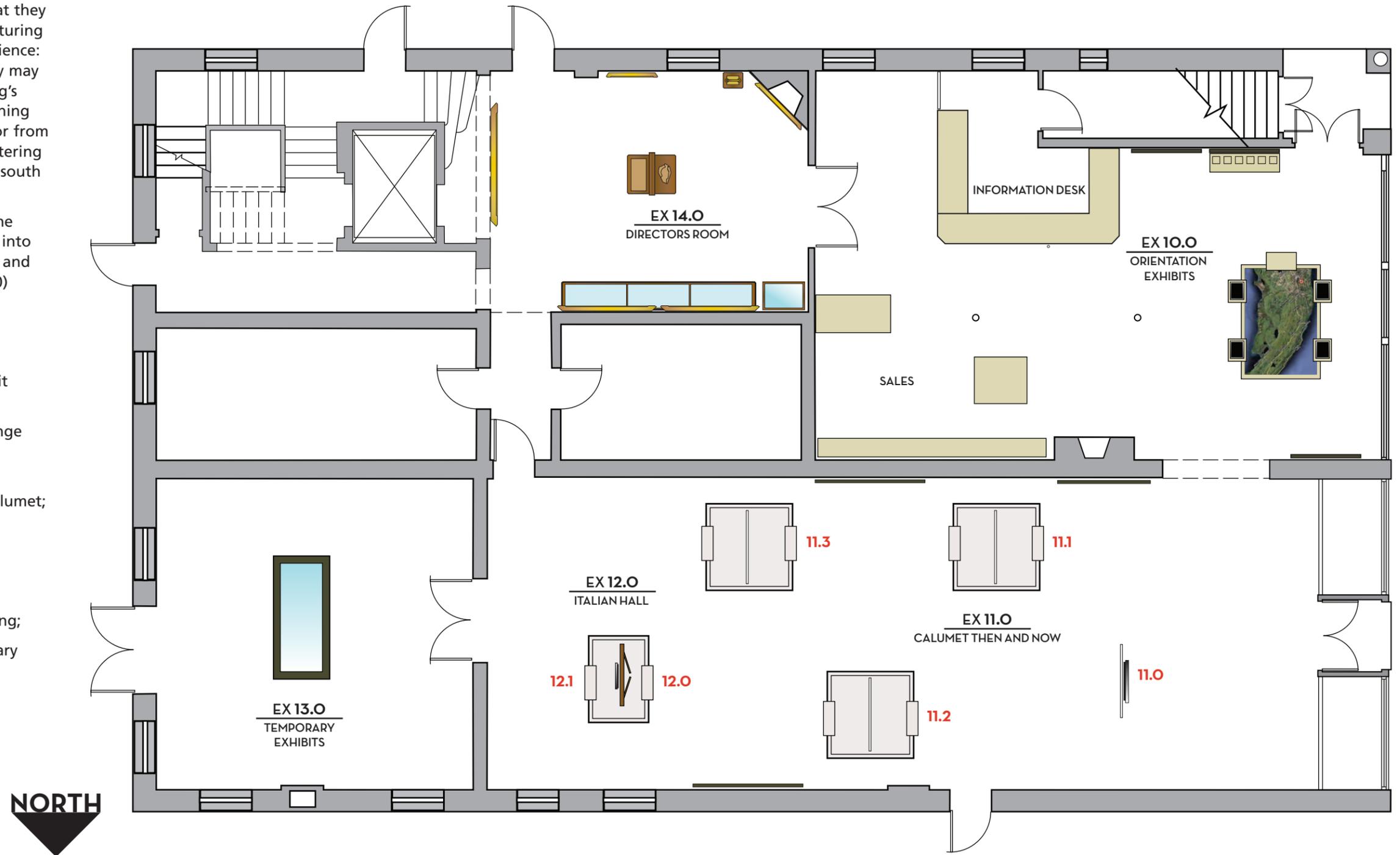


Exhibit 10.1 KEWE Park Overview

Type
Graphic Panel

Purpose
To provide orientation to the Park and the region (particularly until the Quincy Unit visitor center opens)

To orient visitors to the Union Building within Calumet

Visitor Experience
From a central vantage point in the lobby, Park personnel staffing the information and sales desk have the chance to greet visitors, whether they enter from 5th street, or via the accessible entrance on the side of the building.

Interpretive panels adjacent to the front entrance (Ex.10.1 and Ex. 2.0) identify the Union Building as a rehabilitated historic structure, describe its historic use and significance, and provide a brief orientation to Calumet's downtown historic district.

Universal Design
High contrast graphics, legible typography, tactile exhibits, and assisted listening devices

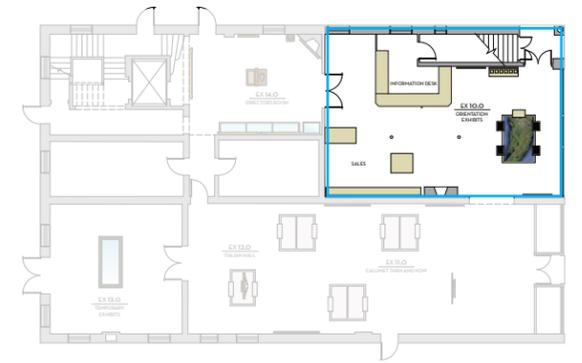


Exhibit 11.0
Calumet: Past the Façades

Type
Introductory Exhibit

Purpose
To introduce visitors to the significant architectural resources in the historic district of Calumet and vicinity

To use material culture as a touchstone to the past and as a way to examine past lives, cultural values, and events

To invite visitors to consider ways in which historic buildings preserve not just bricks and mortar, but living spaces with tangible ties to human lives and community events

To identify the National Park Service as a key player in the historic preservation movement

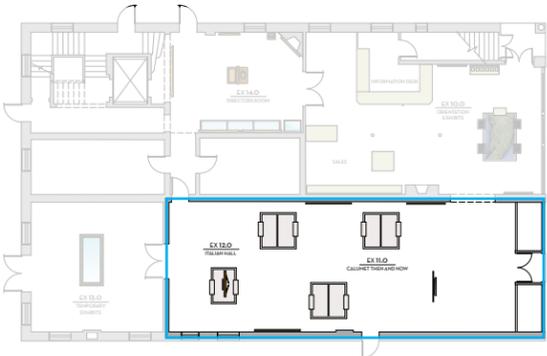
Visitor Experience
Stepping from the lobby into the main exhibit space on the first floor, visitors have a chance to discover more about the history of downtown Calumet (Ex. 11.0). An introductory video presents a slide show of historic images of Calumet and vicinity. Brief titles and captions appear on screen. This program functions in concert with the Guideport system for visitors using assisted listening devices.

As visitors progress through the space, they move past a succession of four large scrim panels. Each panel with a different historic postcard view creates a vignette. By juxtaposing dimensional artifacts with graphics, each vignette piques the visitor's curiosity about the past, while also touching lightly on one of the exhibit's primary

themes: how the nationally significant story of copper mining in the Keweenaw is evident today in its legacy on the **land, community, economy, and people** of the region. This succession of panels builds to a reveal of the Italian Hall doors and provides a respectful setting within which to address the tragedy that occurred during the 1913 strike.

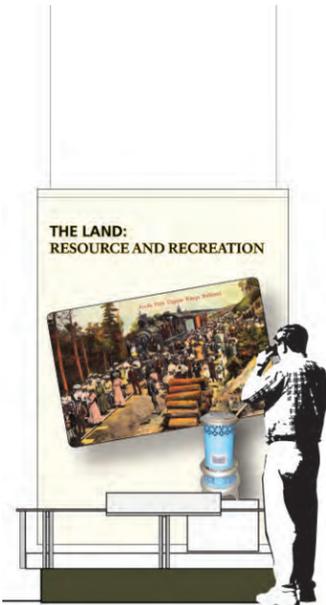
Collectively, these vignettes set the stage for supporting interpretation on historic preservation, the role of the Park in preserving architectural resources, and how visitors can learn to interpret material culture and read the landscape today.

Universal Design
High contrast graphics, legible typography, tactile exhibits, and assisted listening devices

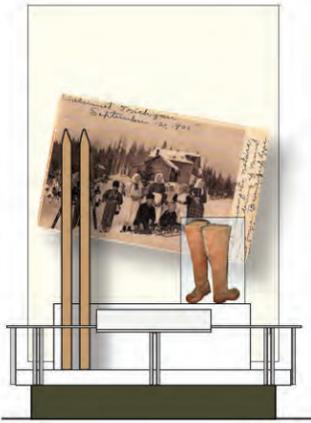


11.0

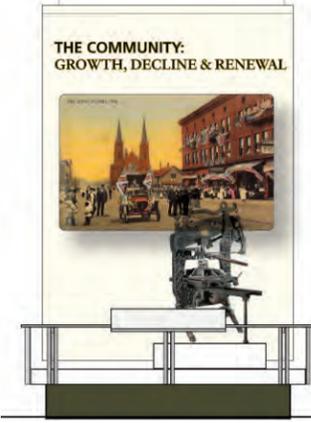
11.1



11.1 FRONT



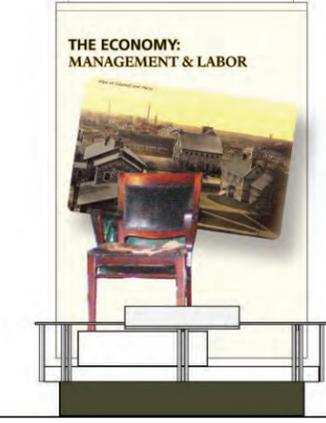
11.1 BACK



11.2 FRONT



11.2 BACK



11.3 FRONT



11.3 BACK

Exhibit 12.0 The People: Memory and Meaning

Type
Artifacts and Graphics

Purpose
To introduce the fourth sub-theme:

Even though many aspects of their lives have been shaped by C&H specifically and by distant market forces in general, citizens of Calumet have expressed personal agency through the choices they have made at challenging times.

Visitor Experience

The fourth vignette in the series incorporates the original doors from Italian Hall. A reader rail provides interpretation about the way the destruction of Italian Hall became a catalyst for the local historic preservation movement, and ultimately, the creation of the Park itself.

On the other side of the doors, a video program presents the backstory of the Christmas Eve tragedy, the role that Italian Hall played during the 1913 strike, and how this event still resonates in the community today. The presentation will be respectful of the tragedy itself and passion it still engenders.

Universal Design

High-contrast graphics, legible typography, an audio visual program with transcription, and a correlating audio description program

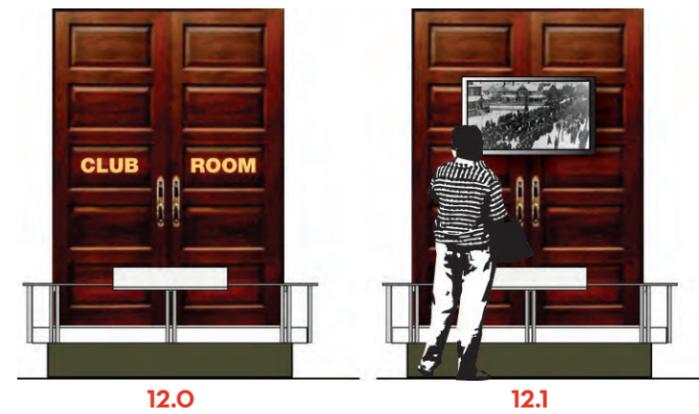
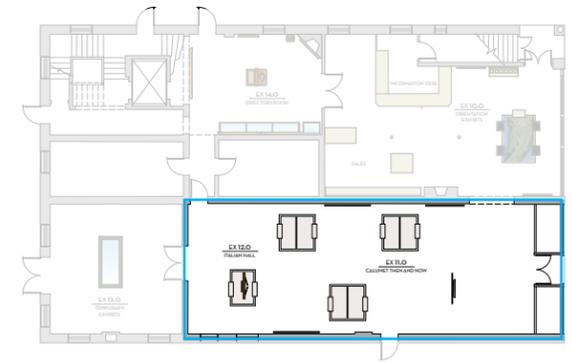


Exhibit 14.0 Director's Office

Type
Introductory Exhibit

Purpose
To place the story of Calumet, C&H, and copper mining in the Keweenaw in the larger context of the nation's mineral resources, patterns of westward settlement, and industrialization

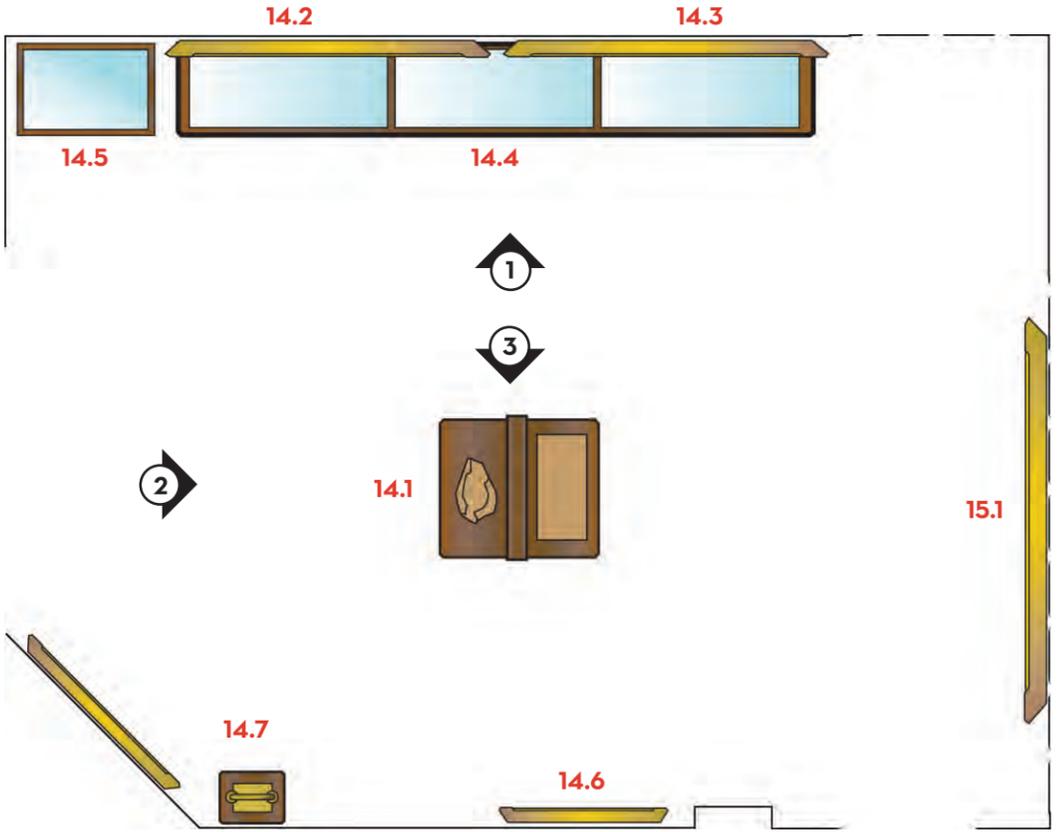
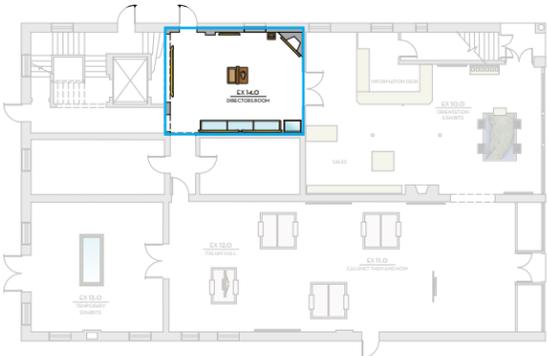
To identify C&H's position of preeminence among the many companies that mined in the Keweenaw

To encourage visitors to visit the primary exhibits on the 2nd floor

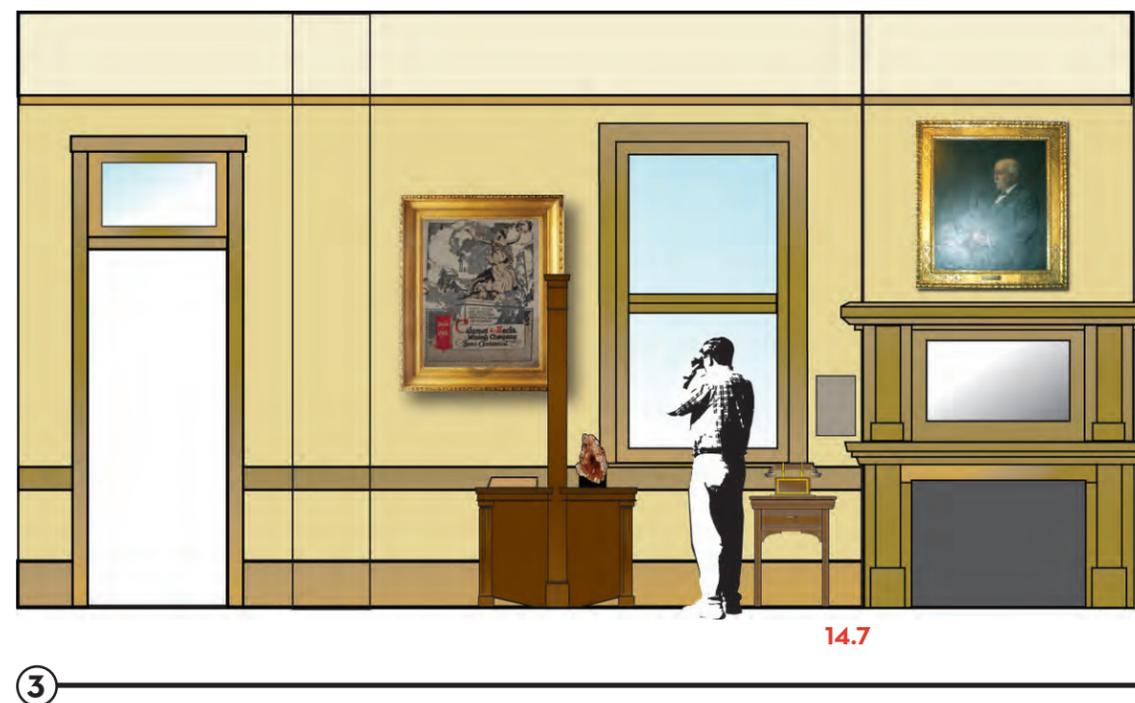
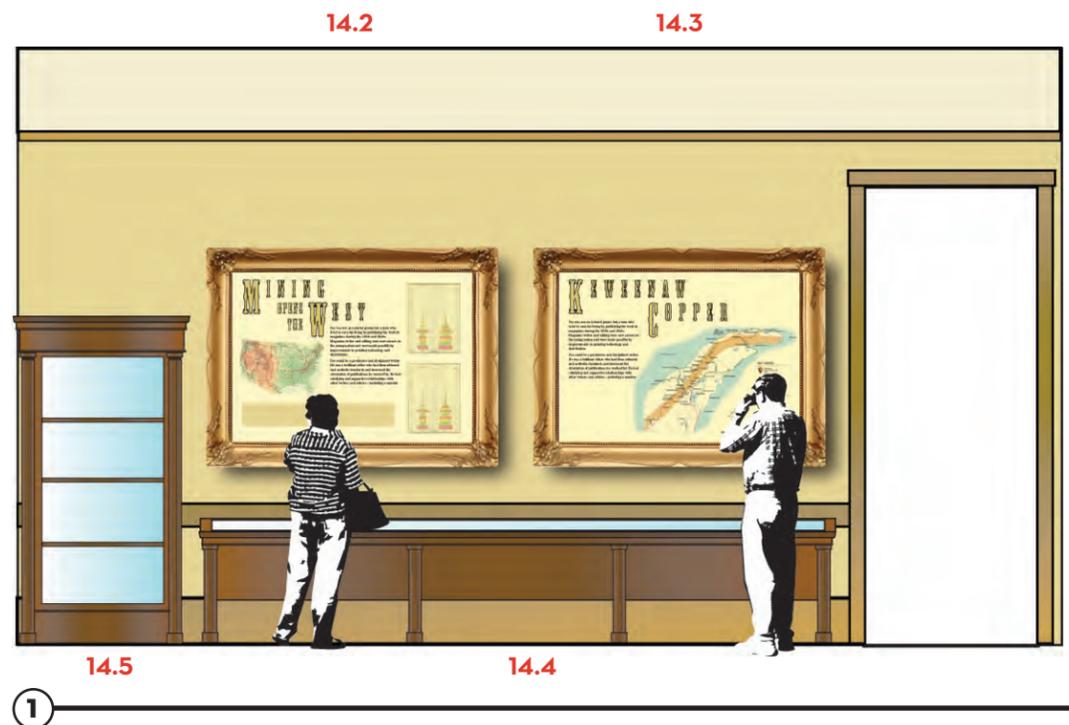
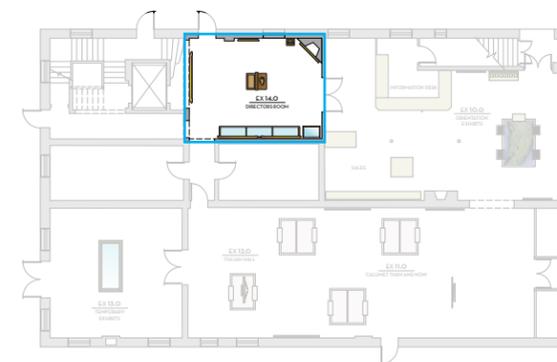
Visitor Experience
As visitors look past the information desk, they glimpse exhibits inside the director's office (Ex. 14.0) through the widened doorway. The design uses as a stylistic springboard the presence of both C&H and Quincy Mines at the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Large framed maps, panoramic vistas of the copper country, and interpretive panels and timelines place the significance of the region's native copper supply in a national and historic context.

In keeping with the fact that the exhibits are in the historic bank director's office, they also have a celebratory turn-of-the-century quality evoking a time and place when industrialization was heralded with little equivocation; when manifest destiny still seemed inevitable and benign; and when Calumet enjoyed its heyday. These exhibits will be respectful of the historic fabric; stylistically elegant; and befitting the space.

Universal Design



NOT SHOWN:
15.2 INTO THE MINES/ELEVATOR
15.3 INTO THE MINES/STAIRWALL



Second Floor

Exhibits in the foyer (the historic reception or dining room) introduce the thematic exhibits on "Risk and Resilience".

The desired visitor flow is from the reception room (Ex. 20.0), into the lodge hall (Ex. 21 - 28), and from there to the robing room (Ex. 29.0). The audiovisual program in the anteroom (Ex. 20.5) is intended to be a concluding experience, but could be viewed prior to entering the lodge hall.

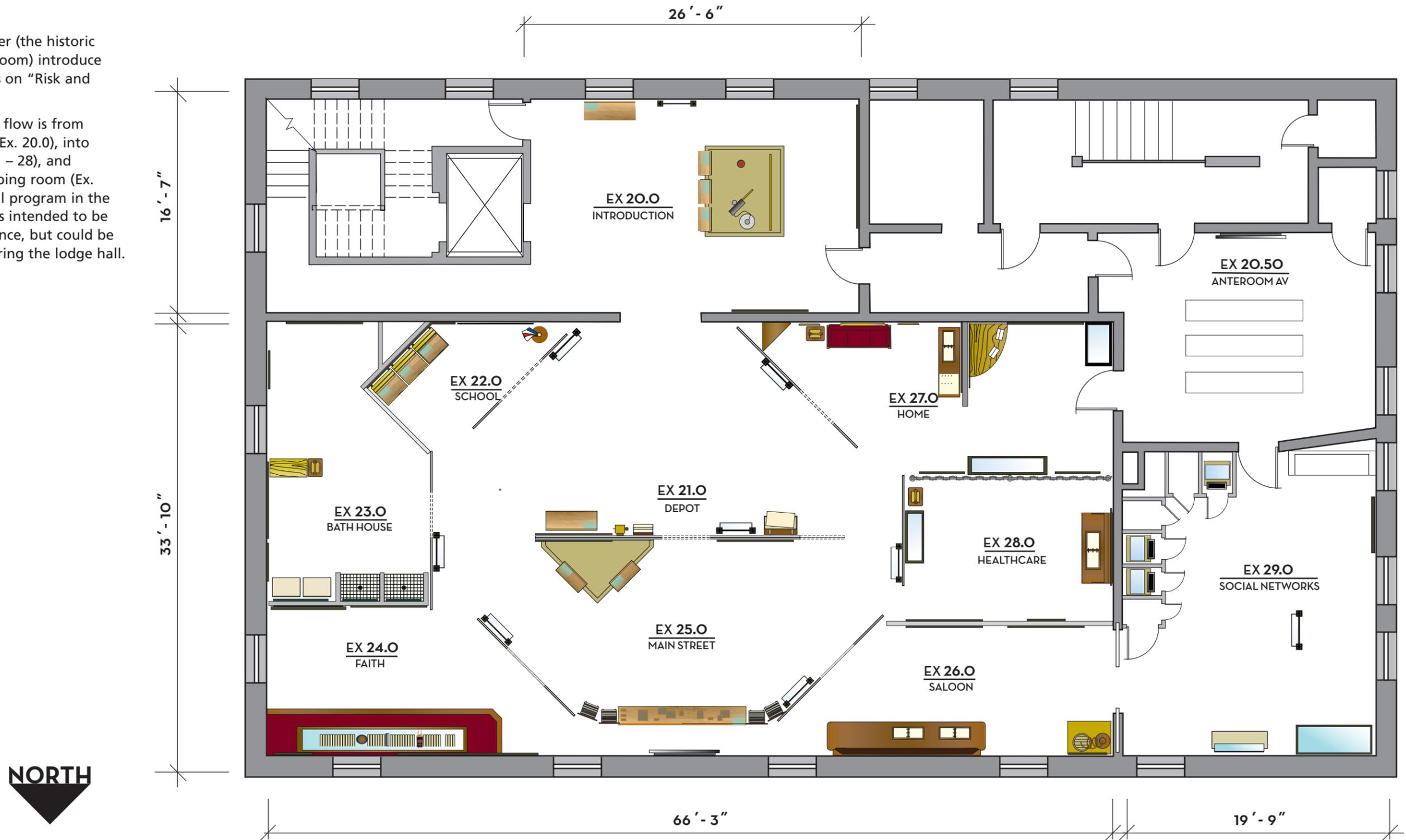


Exhibit 20.0 Introductory Exhibit

Type
Theme Area

Purpose
To provide a thematic overview about "Risk and Resilience"

To focus on the threads of labor history, corporate paternalism, and immigration and ethnicity woven throughout the story

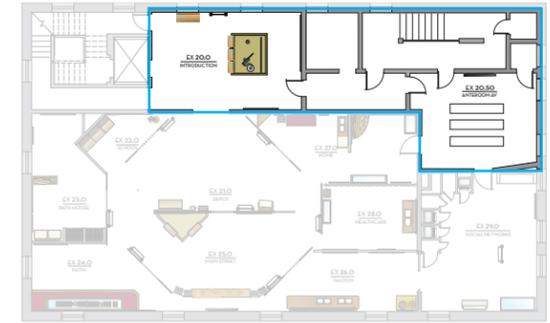
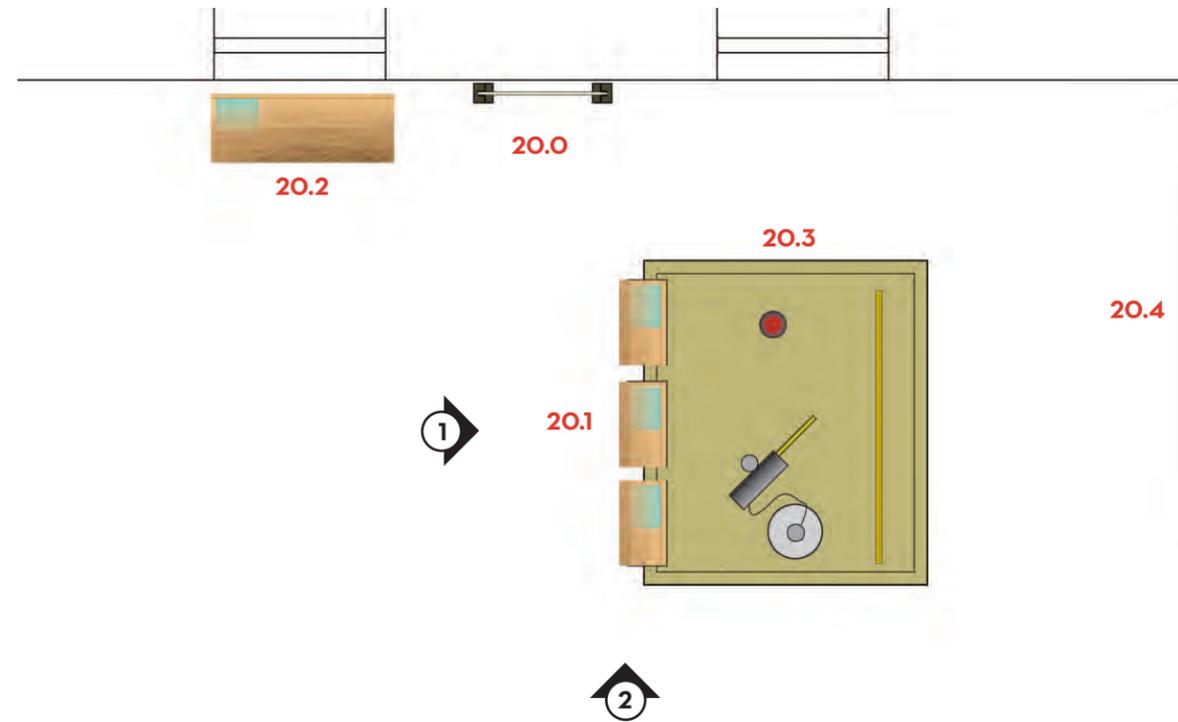
Visitor Experience

Exiting the elevator on the second floor, visitors gain new perspective quite literally on Calumet, yesterday and today. Exhibits in the foyer (the historic reception room) encourage visitors to look outside the windows overlooking the industrial district. The first of a series of introductory icon panels emphasizes key themes. As visitors discover at this juncture, primary, secondary, and tertiary text will be organized in a tiered structure with panel titles, lead sentences, subtitles, and body copy. Word count will vary from 65 to 75 words per copy block.

Continuing the treasure hunt introduced on the first floor, a panel introducing the historic use of the second floor by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (I.O.O.F.) is located on the wall adjacent to the anteroom.

Universal Design

High-contrast graphics, legible typography, and a correlating audio description program



1



2

Exhibit 21.0 Coming to the Keweenaw

Type
Theme Area

Purpose
To welcome visitors to the historic Calumet exhibit

To provide an impression of the ethnic and economic diversity present in Calumet and the Keweenaw at the turn of the last century

To invite visitors to reflect on their own passages, arrivals, and travels as they consider past journeys of immigration and arrival to the Keweenaw

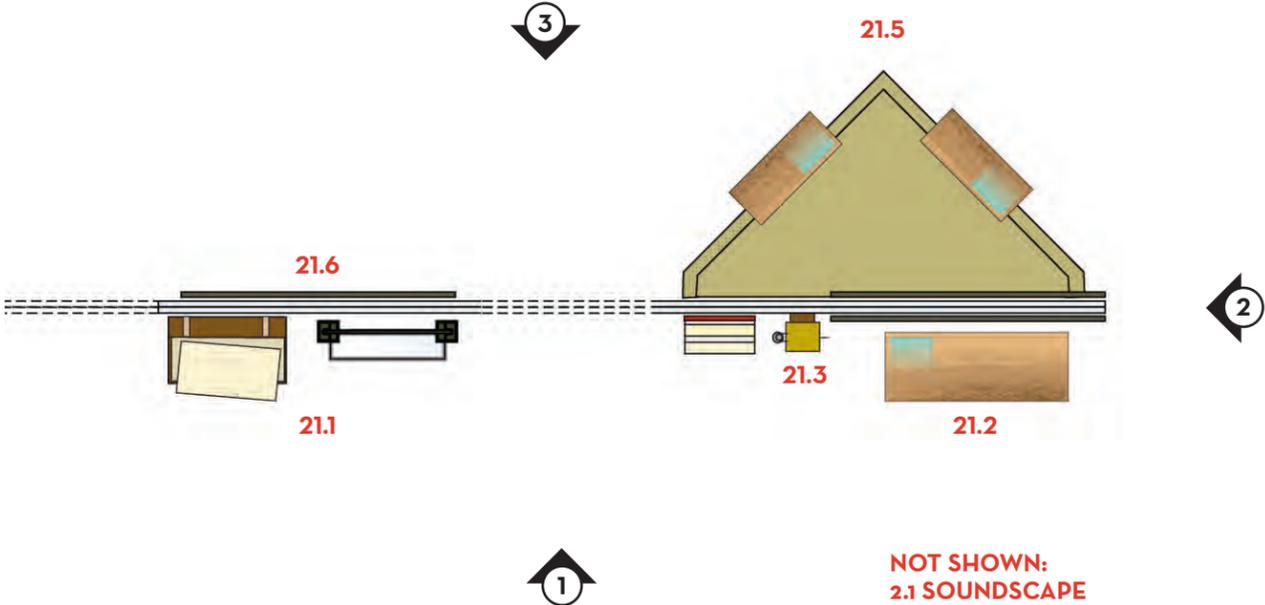
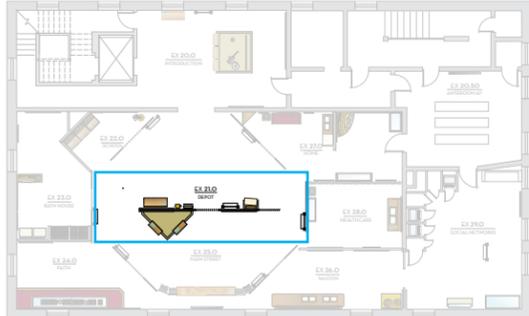
To identify Red Jacket / Calumet as predominantly foreign-born during the period of intensive copper mining

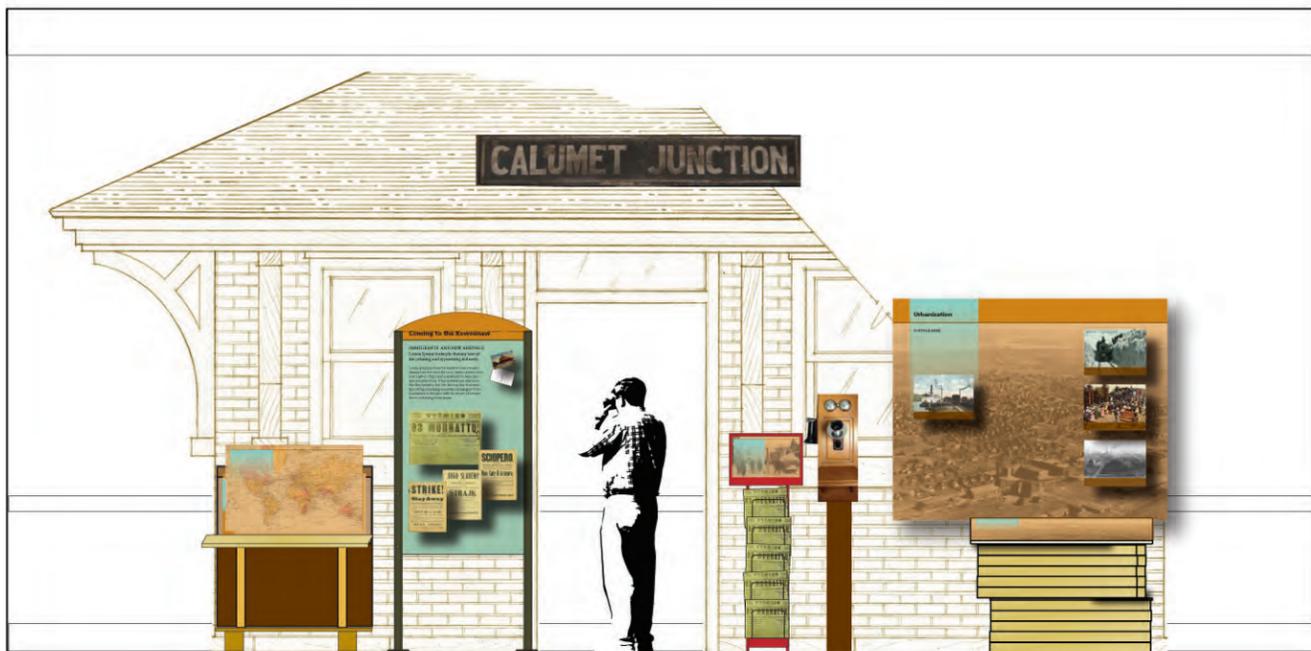
Visitor Experience
As visitors enter the lodge hall exhibits, they are welcomed to the centrally located Depot (Ex. 21.0). This exhibit introduces a design motif used throughout the lodge hall exhibits. Each exhibit area is identified by a relevant architectural façade, creating a portal through which visitors enter. The finish detail for these portals consists of sepia-tone architectural renderings printed on Corian, a LEED certified product. In each area, the elegant, clean lines of the architectural drawings stand in deliberate contrast to the more humble, distressed textures of dimensional artifacts, props, archival images, and ephemera. This contrast hints at the gap between civic life as envisioned and engineered by C&H, and daily life as it unfolded in the streets, parks, back alleys, and living rooms of Calumet.

At the Depot, signs for "Mineral Range Depot," "Calumet Junction," and other appropriate destinations are suspended overhead. An introductory case deep enough to contain interpretive graphics, ephemera, and small dimensional artifacts provides an overview of the diversity and density of life

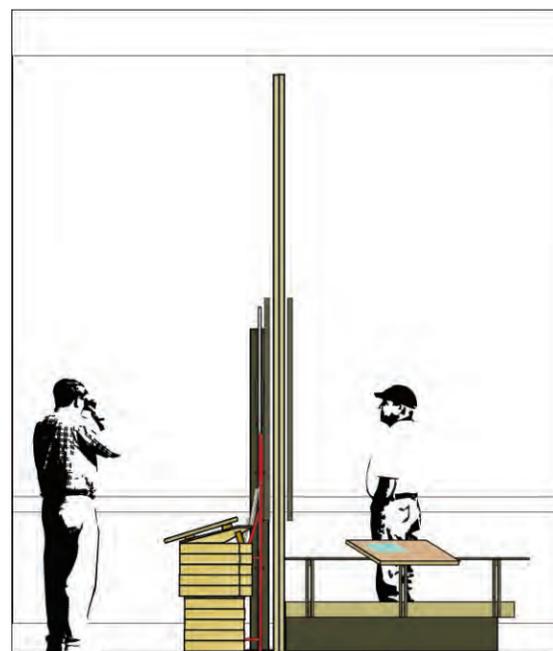
in downtown Calumet during its heyday. A recurring graphic element on the back side of the icon panel also makes specific connections to partner sites associated with the story of immigration and urbanization, such as the actual Depot, the Calumet Theater, and possibly the U.P. Firefighters Museum. This element will be designed to be readily updated. It will also be placed in a similar location in each of the portals.

Universal Design
High-contrast graphics, legible typography, and a correlating audio description program

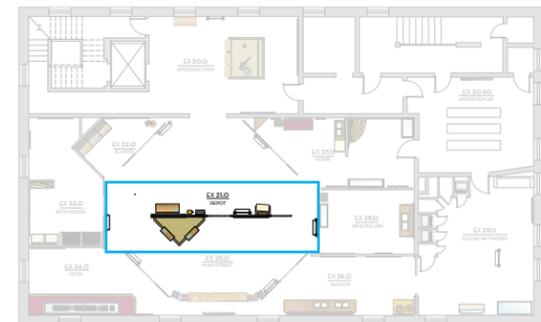




1



2



3

Exhibit 22.0 Education and Americanization

Type
Theme Area

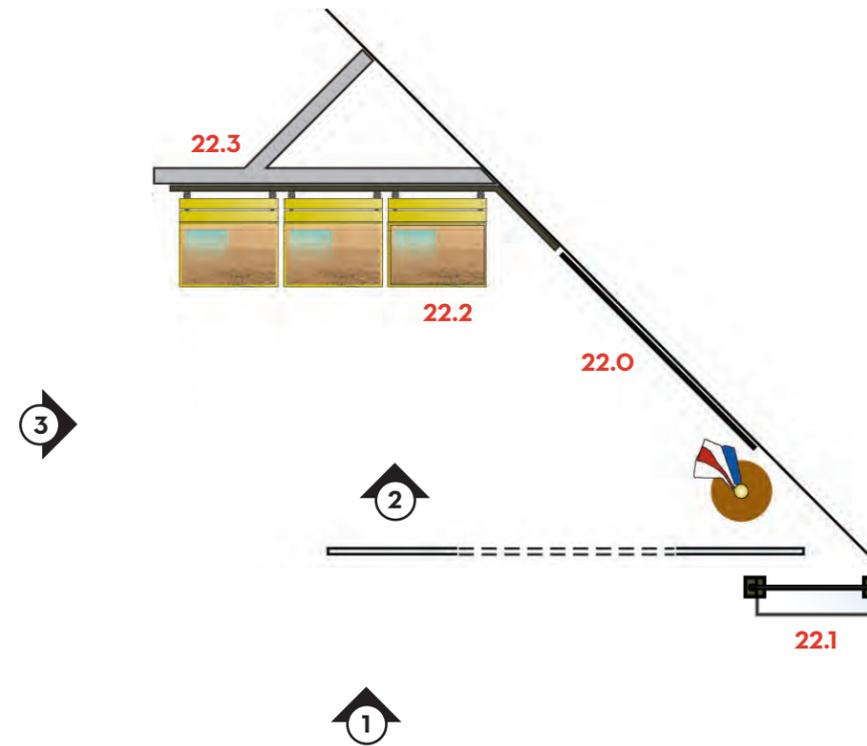
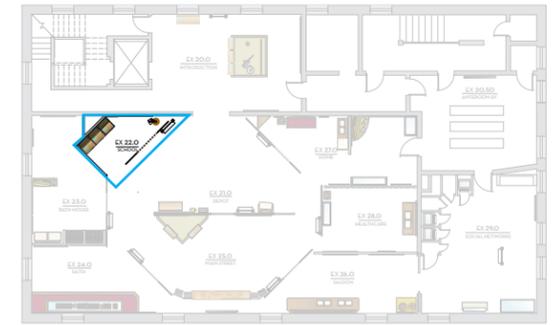
Purpose
To identify the role that C&H played in local education

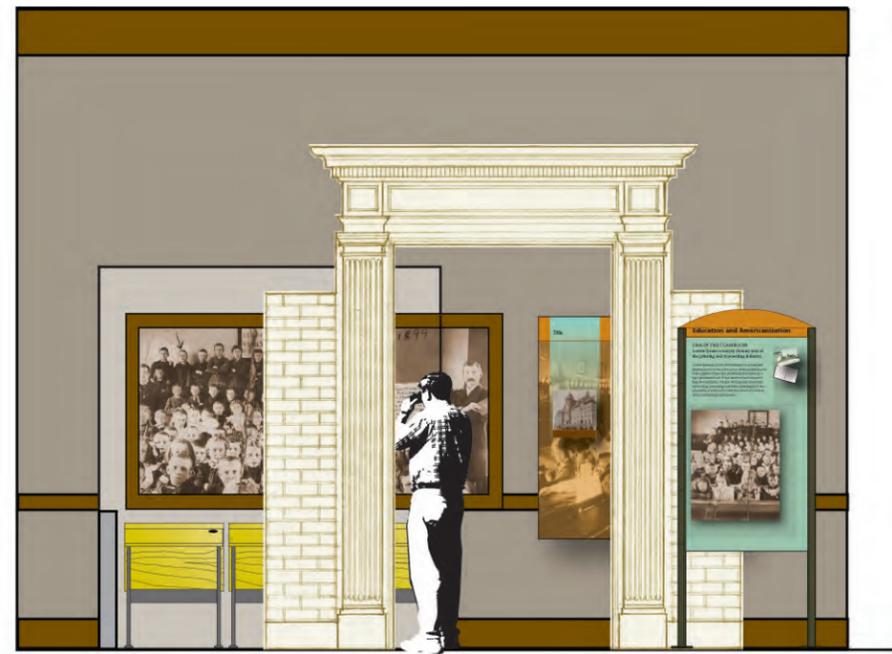
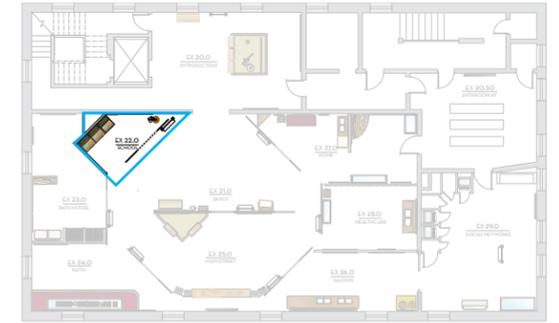
To provide visitors an opportunity to reflect on shifting beliefs about ethnicity and race

To provide personal stories of growing up in this region in the early 1900s

Visitor Experience
Adjacent to the Depot in the southwest corner of the lodge hall, visitors enter the School (Ex. 22.0) section. This section features C&H's role in public education and what it was like for many students to learn a new language and adapt to a new culture. For C&H, attracting and keeping workers also meant educating their children. The presence of private parish schools is touched upon as well. Supporting interpretation on becoming "American" is provided through a variety of means, including low-tech interactives contained within school desks, flip panels, wall maps, and blackboard graphics.

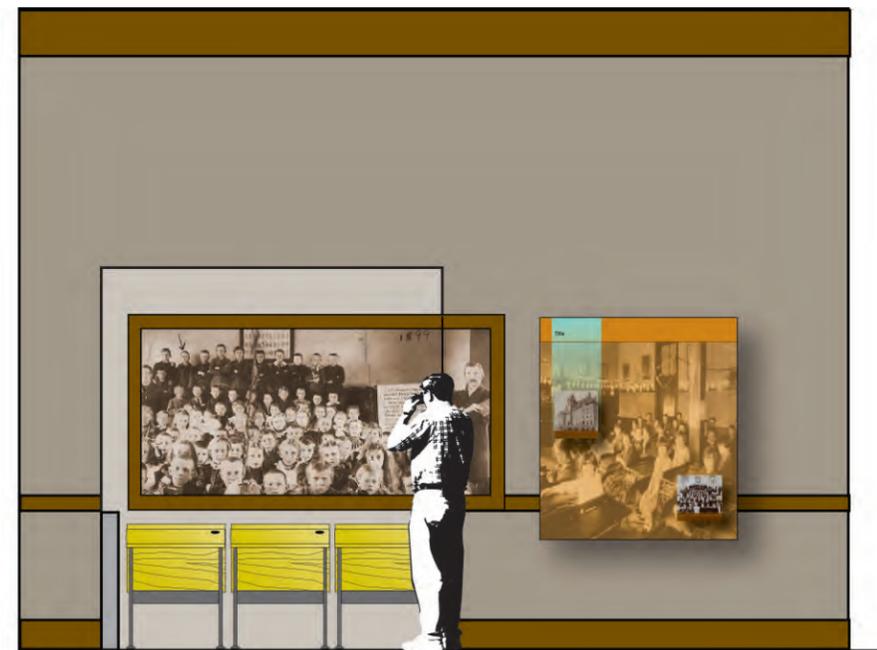
Universal Design
High-contrast graphics, legible typography, and a correlating audio description program





22.1

1



22.2

22.3

2



22.3

3

Exhibit 23.0 C&H in the Community

Type
Theme Area

Purpose
To interpret the scale, extent, and nature of corporate paternalism practiced by C&H

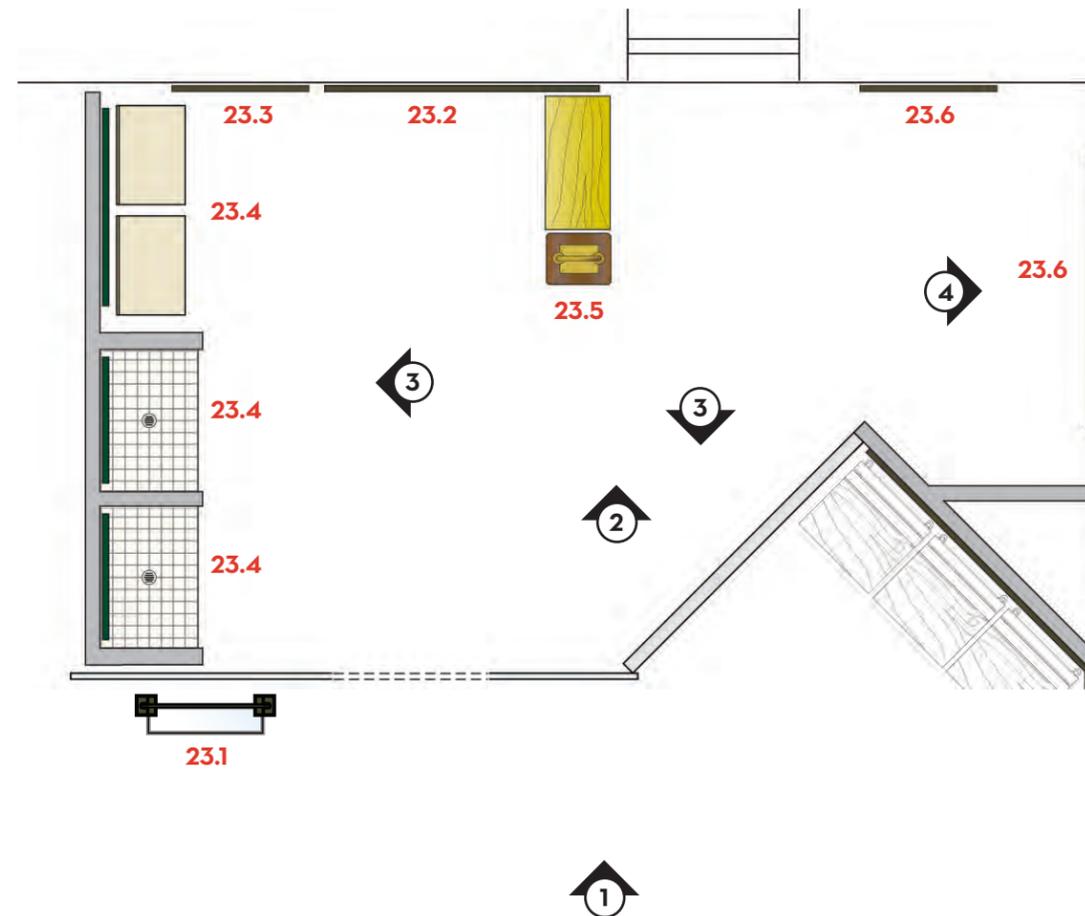
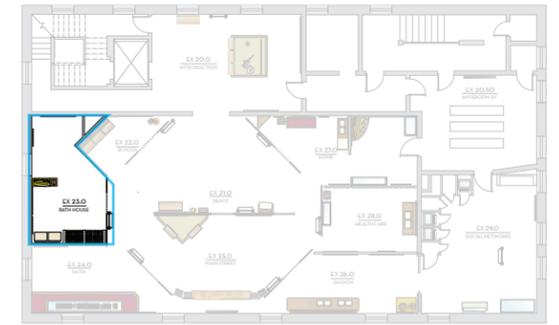
To suggest the mutual dependencies that evolved between the company and the community

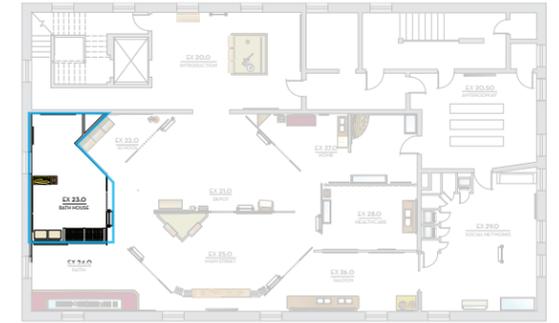
Visitor Experience
To the left of the School is a **Library** and **Bath House** area (Ex. 23.0) based on the façade of the existing Calumet & Hecla Library. This exhibit interprets the strong role that C&H played in the community, what it was like to work for C&H, and how a variety of Progressive Era values were expressed by its management style.

An iconic artifact from the Park collection the paycheck machine anchors the west wall, along with several establishing photo murals.

Visitors will have an opportunity to explore C&H employee cards, listen to several biographical sketches, reflect on what it meant to live in a single-industry, one-company town.

Universal Design
High-contrast graphics, legible typography, and a correlating audio description program





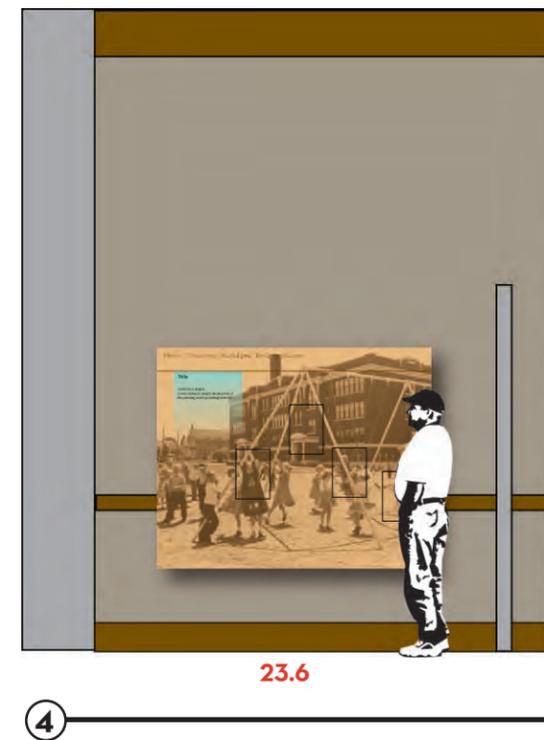
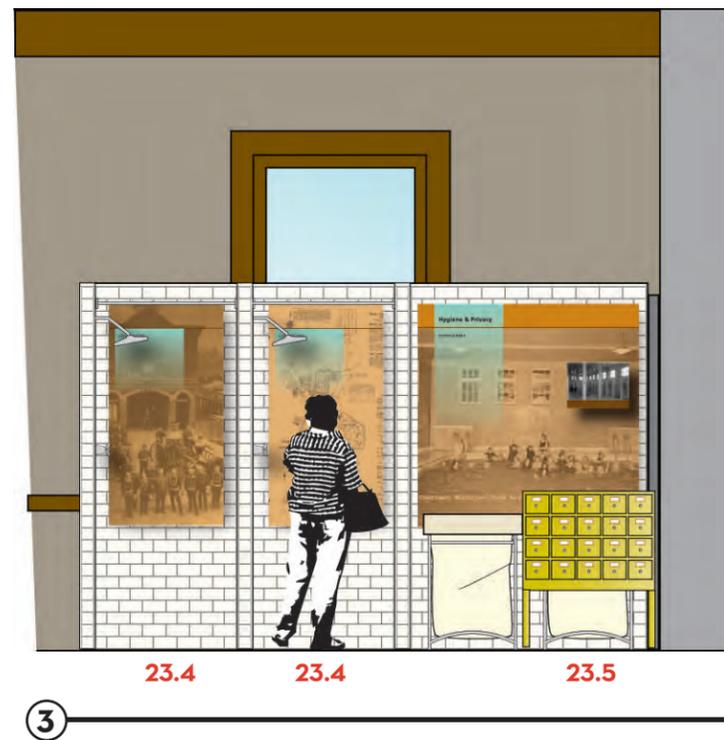
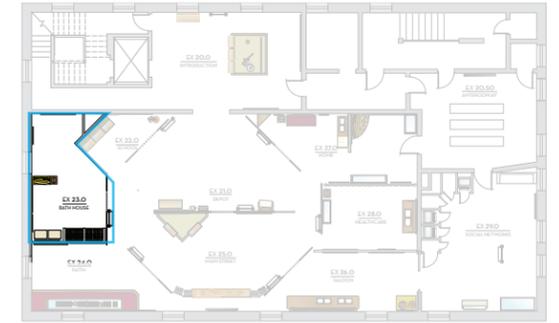


Exhibit 24.0 Faith and Ritual

Type
Theme Area

Purpose
To illustrate the diversity of faiths and cultures in Calumet during the early 1900s

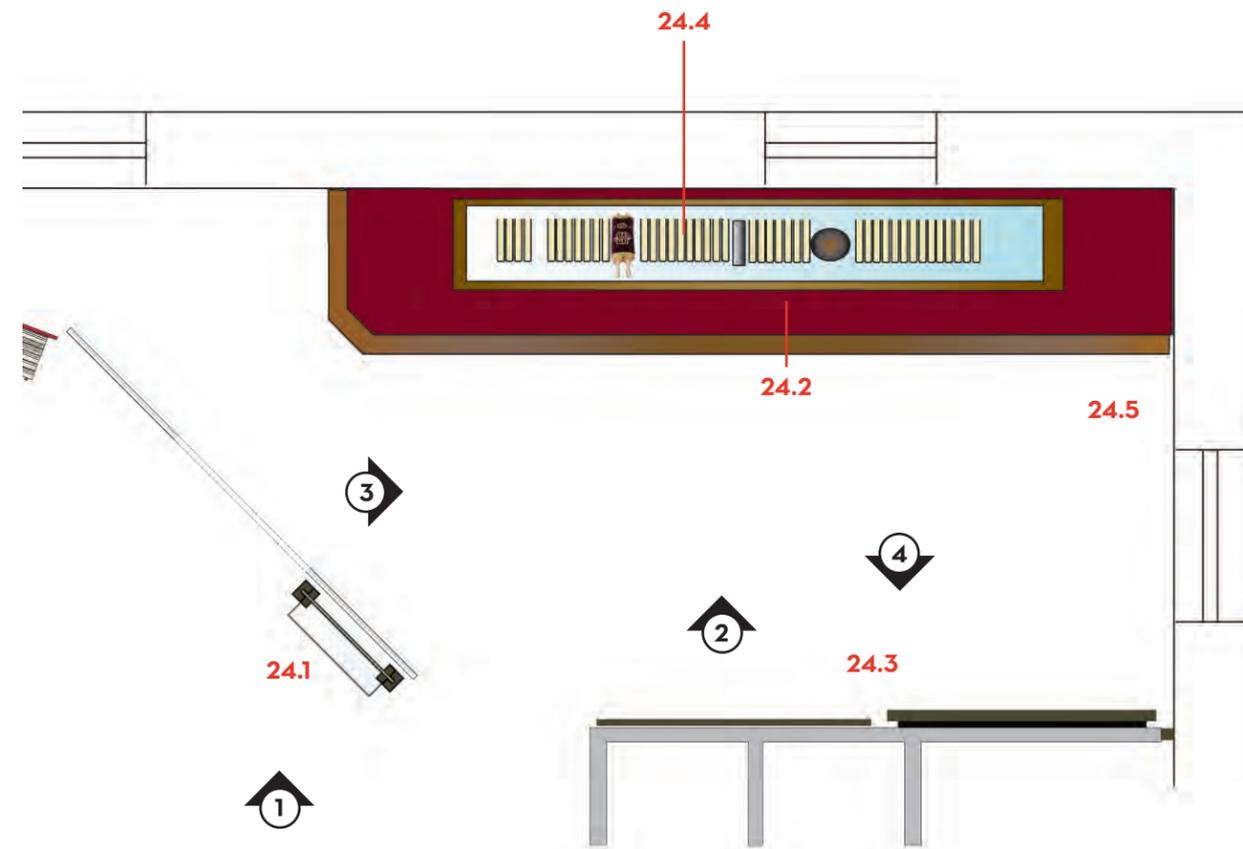
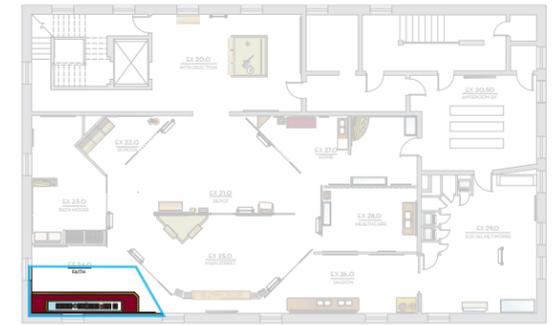
To interpret the role that churches played in preserving immigrants' ties to their countries of origin and adjusting to life in a new country

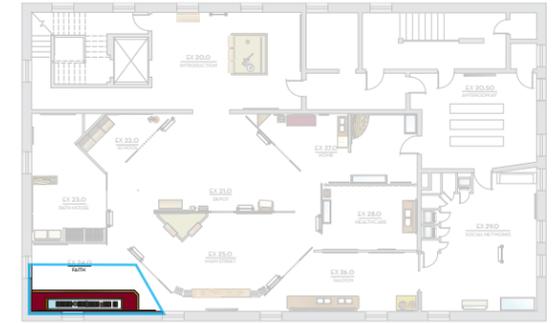
To continue the theme of social control practiced by C&H through land leased or provided to churches

Visitor Experience
Located in the northeast corner of the plan, the **Faith and Ritual** section (Ex. 24.0) gives visitors a chance to enter into a semi-enclosed area. To the right of the doorway is an introductory case containing a brief overview of chain migration and the role churches played in the lives of first-generation immigrants. The back of the icon panel also provides a clear connection to St. Anne's as a thematically relevant partner site.

Inside the space, a series of images and artifacts reflect a range of denominations. A stylized pew forms a reader rail and cases. Images of religious rituals and ceremonies such as baptisms, christenings, brides, weddings, and funerals may also provide a human touch and connect to themes of family life and kinship.

Universal Design
High-contrast graphics, legible typography, and a correlating audio description program





24.1

1



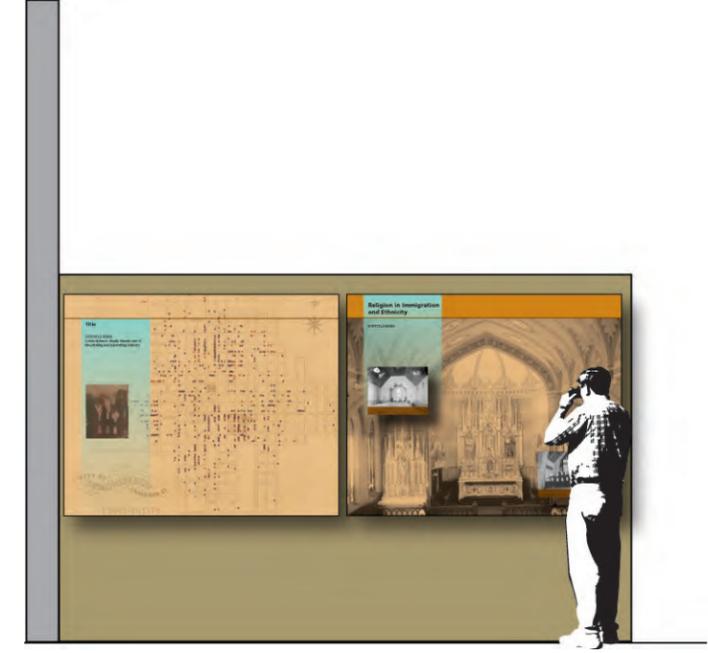
24.2

24.5

2



3



24.3

4

Exhibit 25.0 Main Street

Type
Theme Area

Purpose
To illustrate change over time from 1860 to 1960

To provide a chronological framework for understanding for the growth and decline of Calumet

Visitor Experience
In between Faith and Ritual (Ex. 24.0) and the Leisure and Recreation (Ex. 26.0) is the **Main Street** area (Ex. 25) along the north wall.

A large flat screen monitor presents a looping audiovisual program about "Community Life." A collection of slide shows may cycle through a variety of topics, including: play, work, strife during the 1913 strike, outdoor recreation, civic life, picnics, parades, and commercial activities.

Universal Design

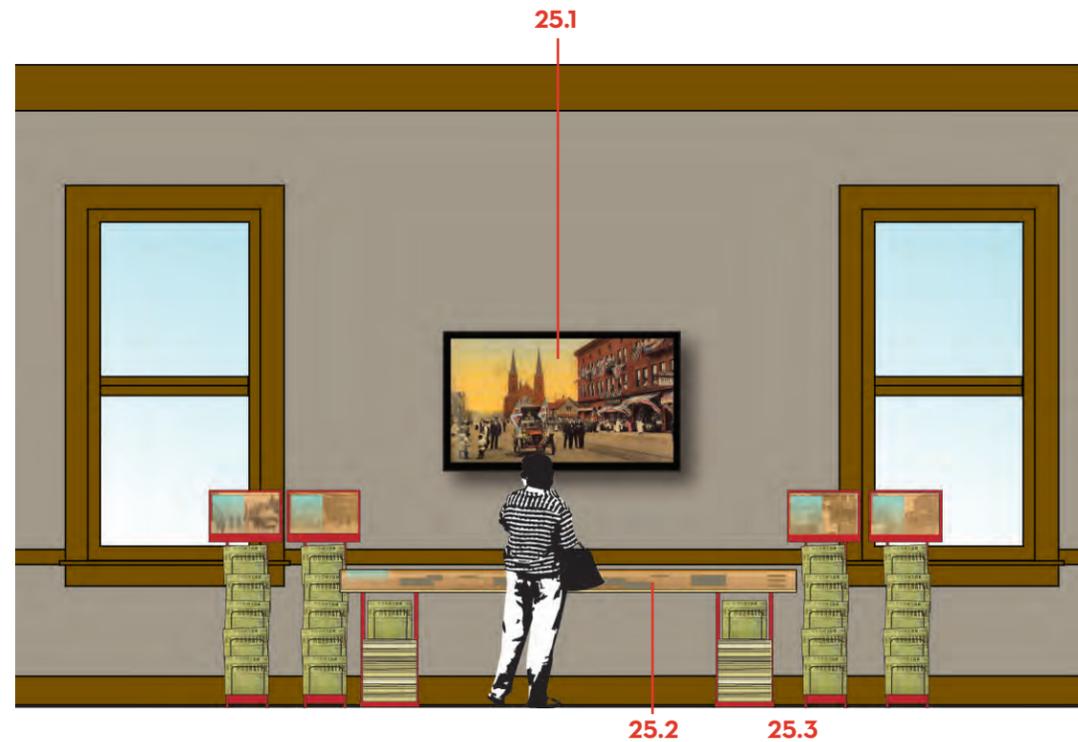
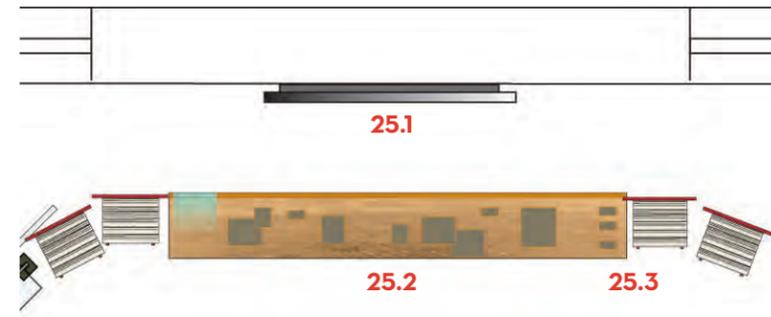
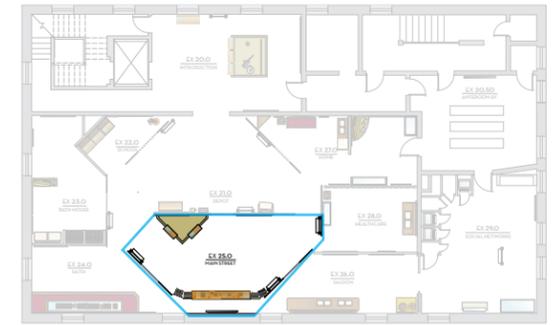


Exhibit 26.0 Leisure and Recreation

Type
Theme Area

Purpose
To evoke the welcoming mood of a friendly neighborhood saloon

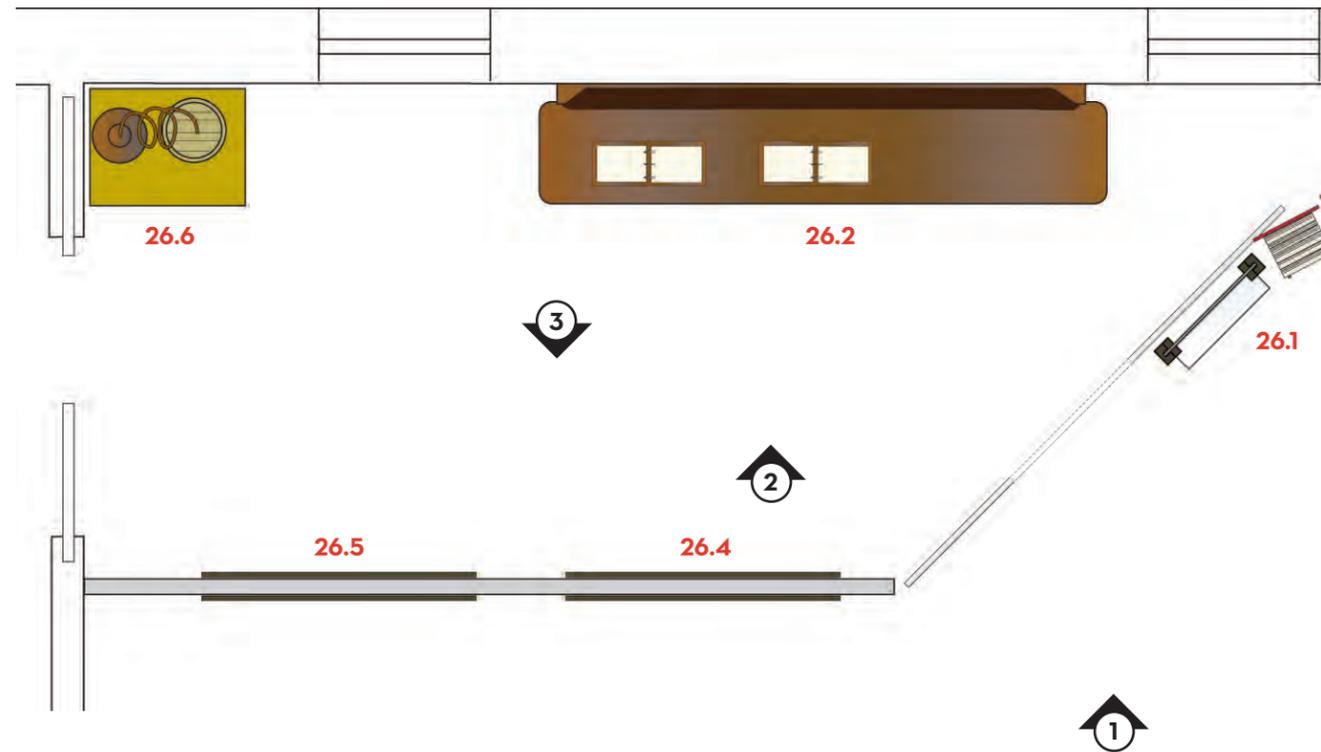
To interpret opportunities for leisure and recreation available in Calumet and vicinity

Visitor Experience
The **Leisure and Recreation** area (Ex. 26) creates an inviting space for oral history listening stations, flipbooks of photos and menus, and other elements relating to leisure and recreation. A framed photograph in the place where a mirror might usually be features a photo mural of a historic saloon interior and provides supporting interpretation.

A supporting graphic panel provides interpretation about social stratification and ethnic identities based on nationality.

Visitors discover other aspects of civic life and the tension between Saturday nights at the saloon and Sunday mornings in the pew such as the temperance movement, crime, and prohibition, and the hidden economy of prostitution, gambling, and rum-running. A dimensional still for making homebrew reinforces the message.

Universal Design
High-contrast graphics, legible typography, and a correlating audio description program





26.1

1



26.6

26.2

2



26.4

26.5

3

Exhibit 27.0 House and Home

Type
Theme Area

Purpose
To identify company housing as an essential component of C&H's management style

To profile a variety of domestic living arrangements, from single family dwellings to boarding houses

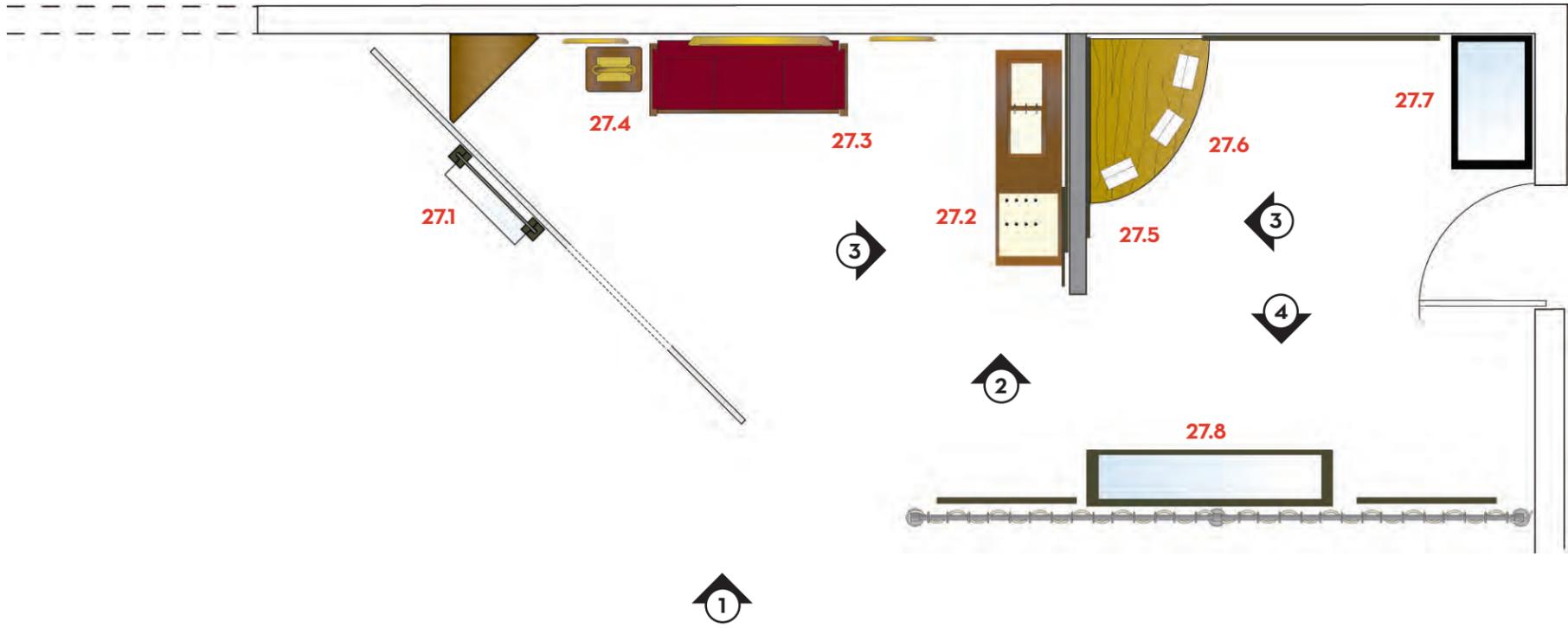
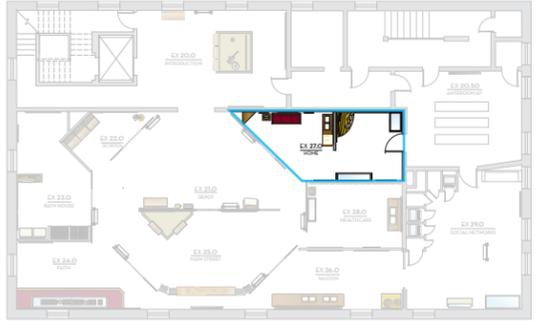
To feature aspects of the private economy that helped sustain many families

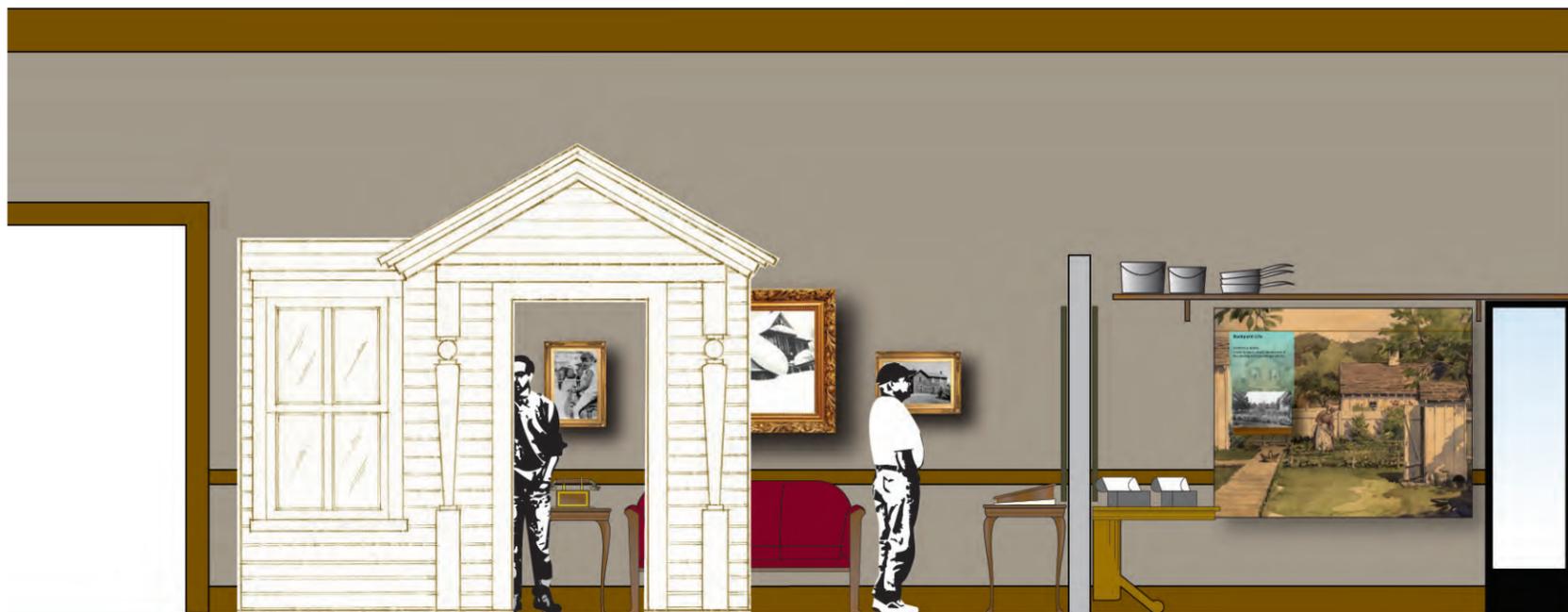
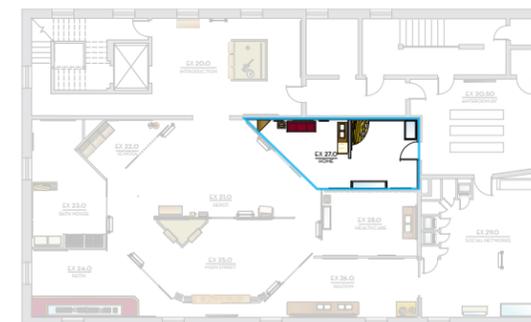
Visitor Experience
Opposite the School is the **Home** space (Ex. 27.0), providing a thematic overview of domestic life and company housing. The interpretation is not limited to any single architectural style or socio-economic level, but rather is intended to show connections between home, work, nationality, and social stratification.

Flipbooks, family photo albums, and large-scale graphics present a diverse picture of domestic life. A corner cabinet interprets "back home", and the fact that many immigrants returned home, or dreamed of doing so. The front space functions like a parlor or living room, while the back space evokes kitchens and working spaces. Partner sites mentioned on the back of the portal may include the Hanka Homestead Museum, Laurium Manor, and the Finnish American Heritage Center.

The adjacent (north) wall includes a large artifact case about resource use and recreation. Featured objects may include ski boots and poles, ice skates, snowshoes, fishing gear, and other relevant objects and images. Connections to relevant partner sites may include Houghton County Historical Society, the Copper Range Historical Museum, and Porcupine Mountain State Wilderness.

Universal Design
High-contrast graphics, legible typography, and a correlating audio description program





27.1

1

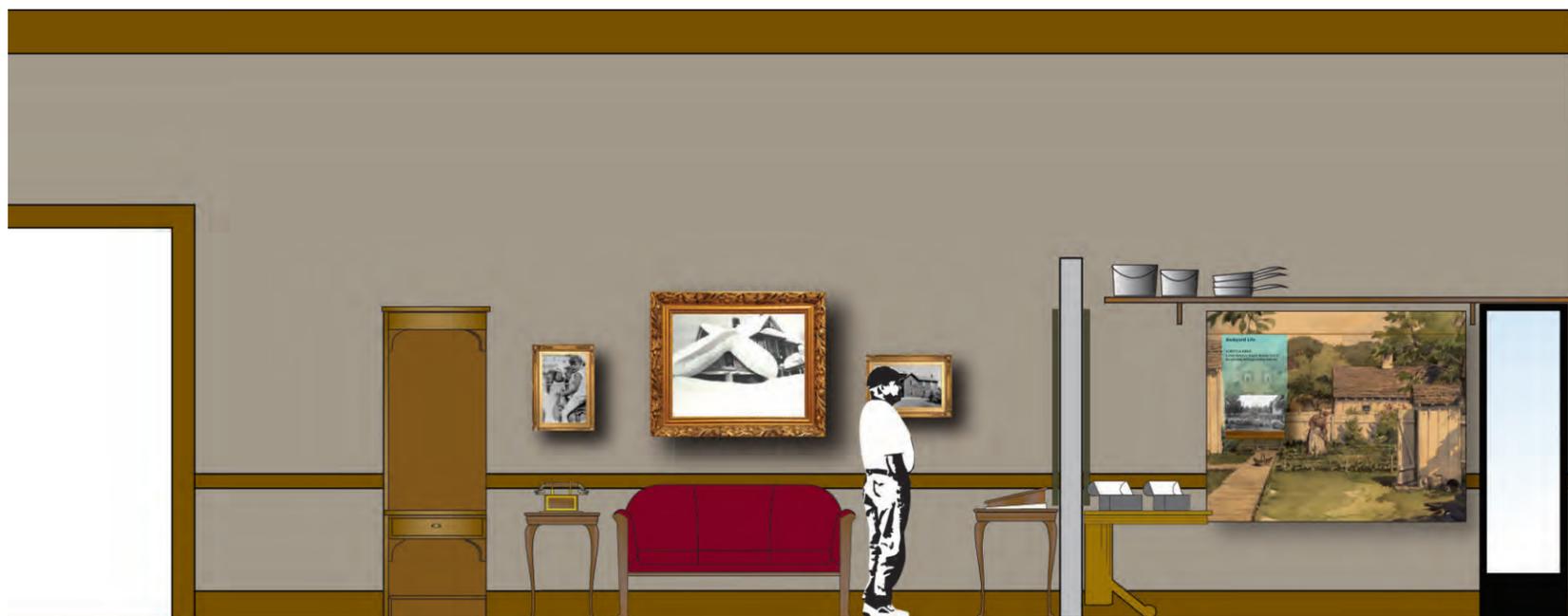


27.2

27.5

27.6

2



27.4

27.3

27.6

27.7

2



27.8

3

Exhibit 28.0 Health and Welfare

Type
Theme Area

Purpose
To identify C&H’s hospital and physicians as key elements of corporate paternalism

To invite visitors to reflect on the considerable risks inherent in mining and what it meant when a family’s primary wage earner was injured or killed on the job

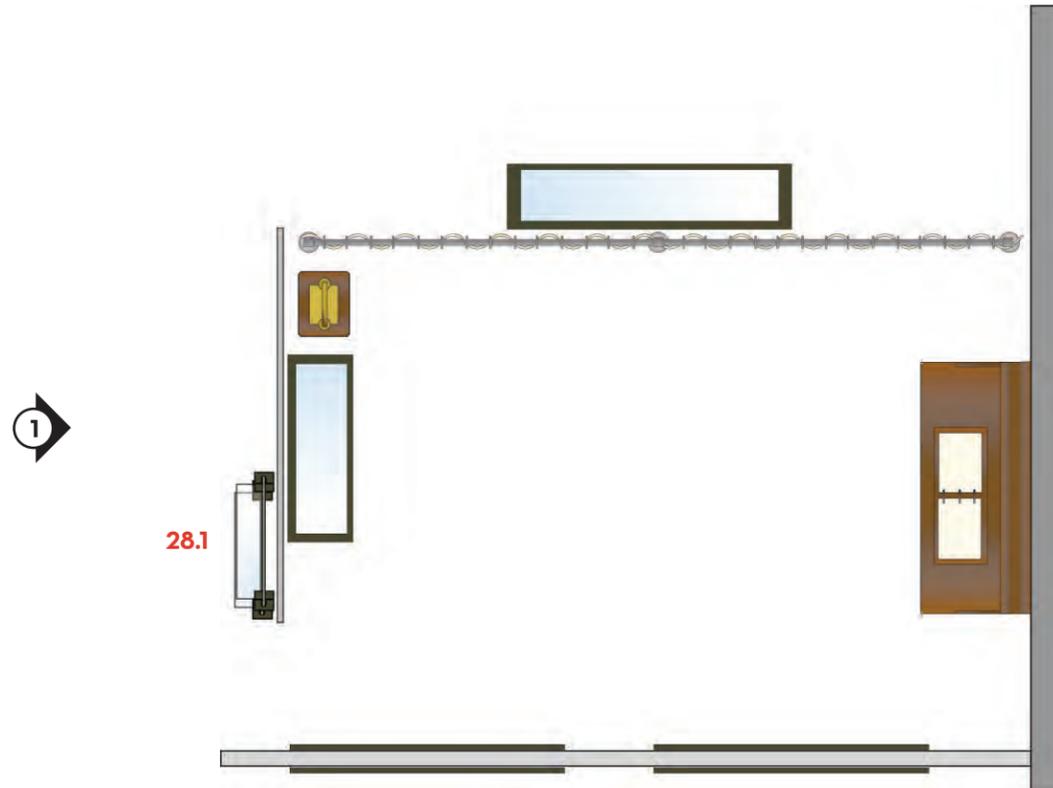
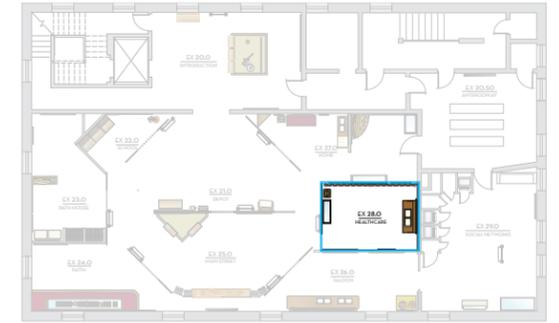
Visitor Experience
To the right of the Depot is a **Healthcare** section (Ex. 28.0). The portal features a physician’s office in the downtown area. The key theme is company-provided healthcare as an example of corporate paternalism. The topics include public health, healthcare, quality of life, and social services in Calumet.

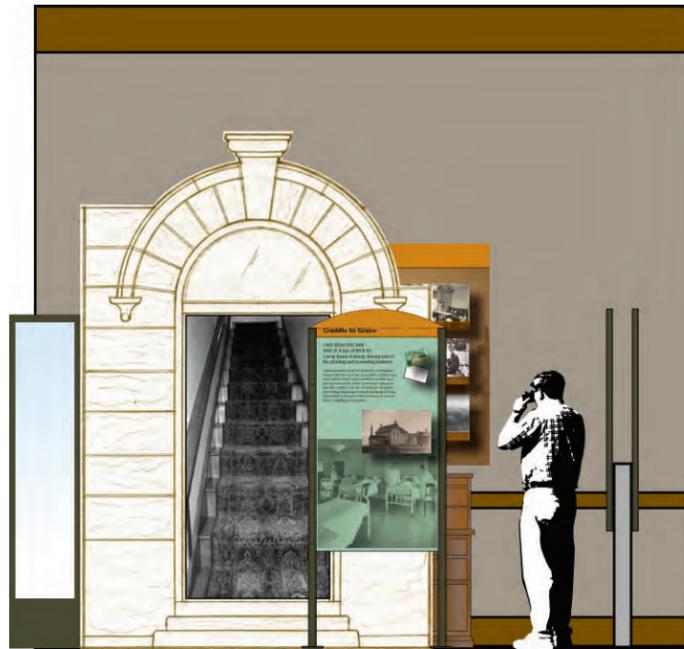
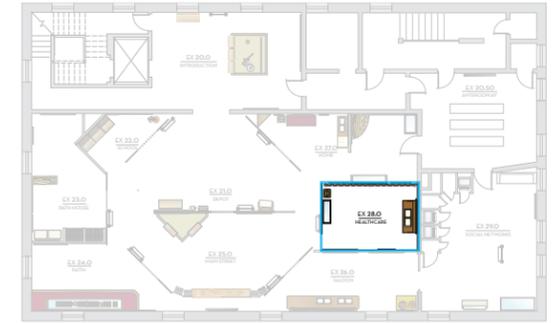
On the west wall of the exhibit space, a physician’s desk sets the stage for a flip-book patient registry, indicating the types of job-related injuries and treatments. Discovery drawers in the desk provide additional space for interpretation and interaction.

On the east wall of the exhibit, a large case containing Manila Gipp’s nursing uniform provides an opportunity to introduce the biographical sketches of two practitioners, one who worked for C&H, Manila Gipp, and one whose private practice included patients seeking disability payments from C&H, Dr. Abrams. These audio biographies are accessed via an antique replica phone handset.

Featured partner site connections may include Coppertown, for the physician’s office, and MTU, for its significant archival holdings.

Universal Design
High-contrast graphics, legible typography, and a correlating audio description program





28.1

1



28.4

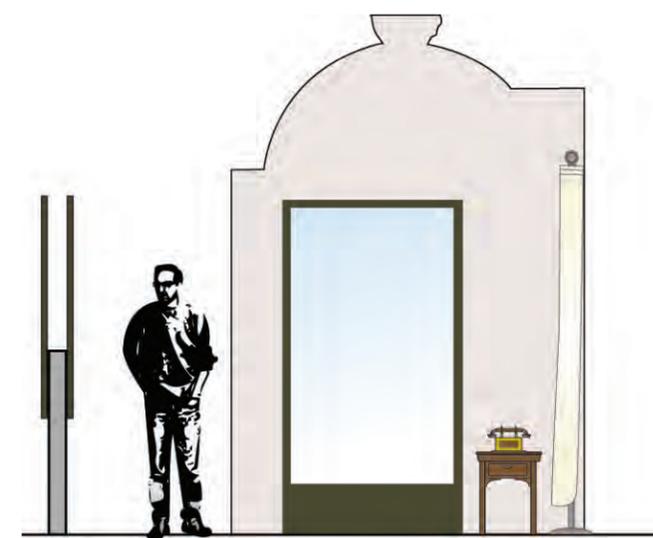
2



28.5

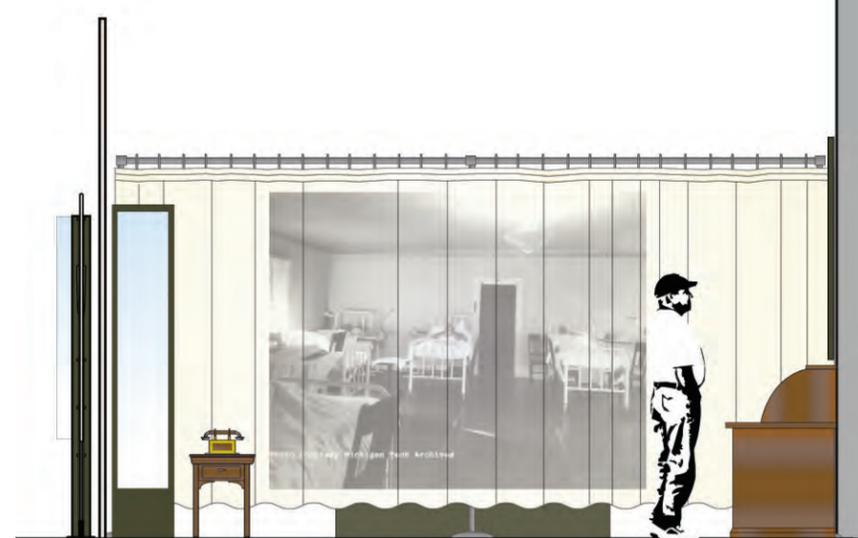
28.4

3



28.5

4



28.3

5

Exhibit 29.0 Social Networks and Clubs

Type
Theme Area

Purpose
To identify the quantity and variety of fraternal orders, secret societies, ethnic clubs, mutual aid societies, and benevolent organizations prevalent in Calumet

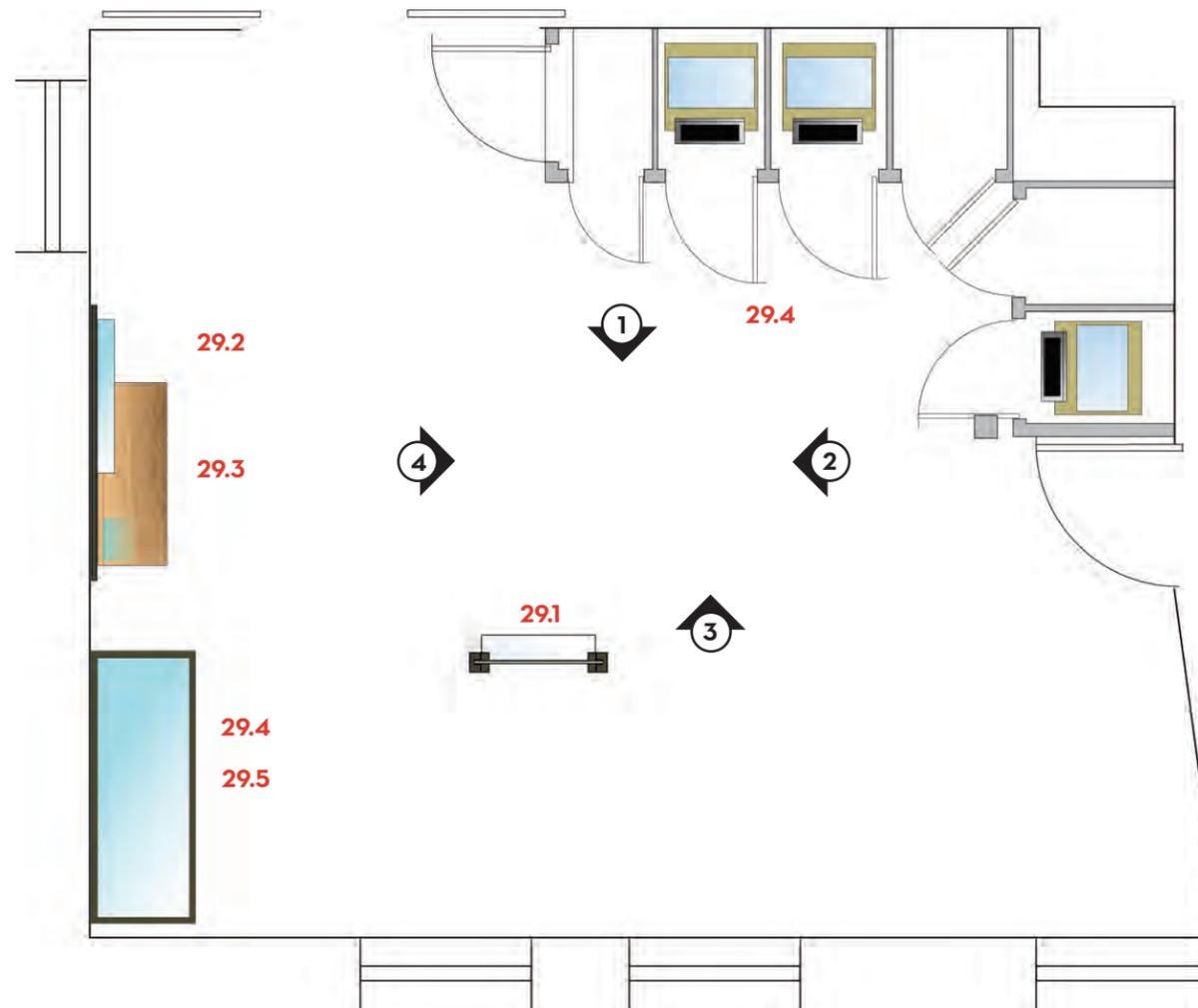
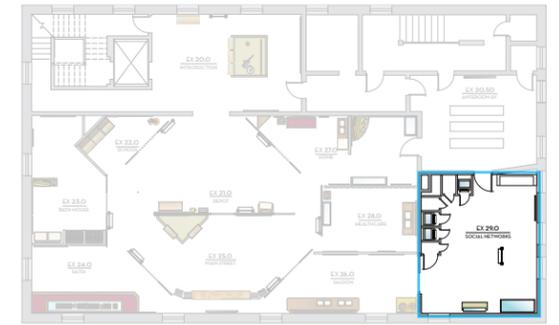
To identify specific organizations that met in the Union Building

To interpret the social stratification echoed in Calumet's secret societies

Visitor Experience
As visitors enter the doorway into the historic **Robing Room** (Ex. 29.0), they walk into a space in which the exhibits make a minimal visual impact in the space, and in which the existing furniture, such as the closets, is used to maximum advantage. An introductory case provides an overview of **Social Networks and Clubs** (death benefits, workers compensation, etc.) provided by the fraternal orders, benevolent societies, and mutual aid societies in Calumet, and provides historic context for why ritual and fictive kinship relationships took on such importance in American life during the early 1900s.

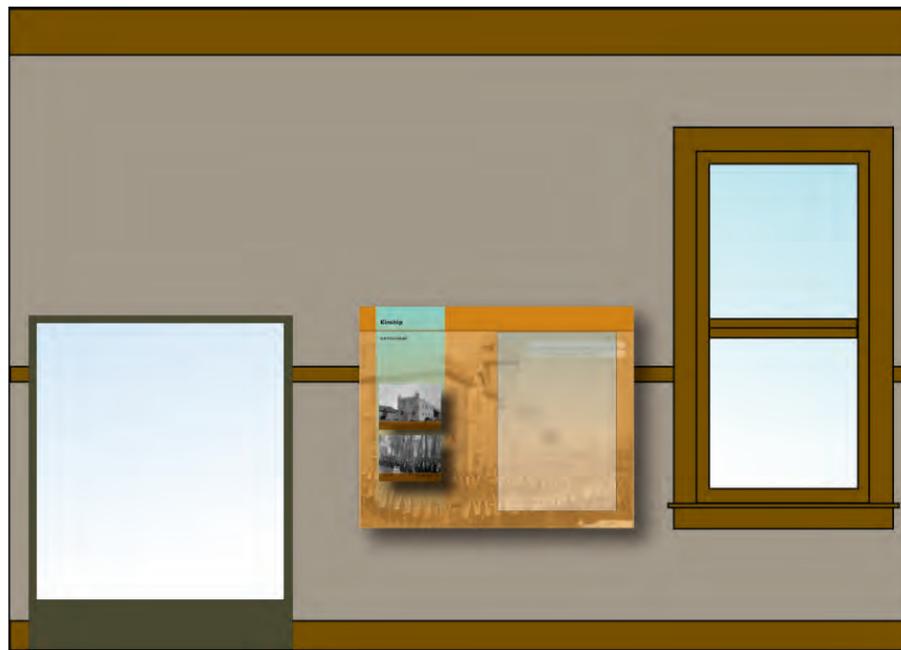
The existing closets are used to display fabric and other delicate artifacts from the Park collection relating to both the Odd Fellows and Masons. In one or more closets, a small flat-screen monitor plays a video interview with historian Will Moore, who helps demystify the symbolism and ritual use of garments and supporting Odd Fellows and Masonic ephemera. In another closet, guests may try on replica garments.

Universal Design
High-contrast graphics, legible typography, and a correlating audio description program





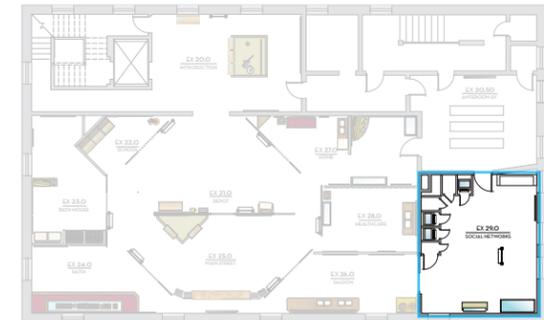
1



29.4, 29.5

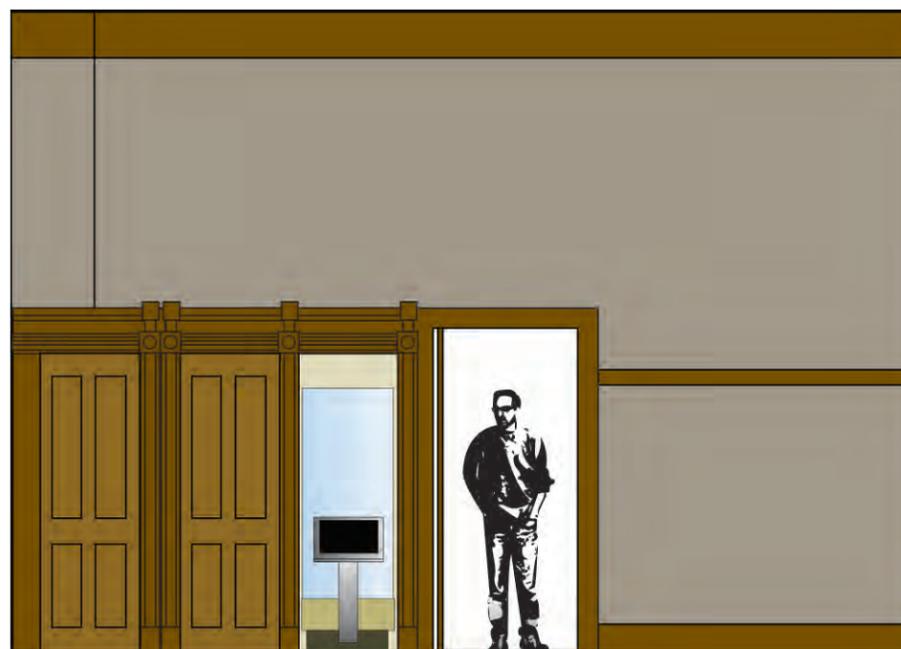
29.2

2



29.4

3



29.4

4

Exhibit 20

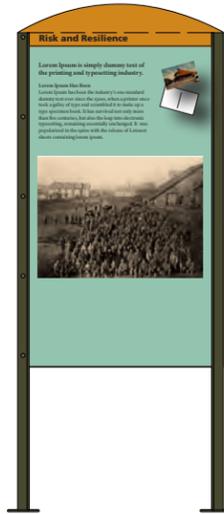


Exhibit 21

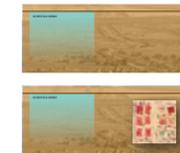
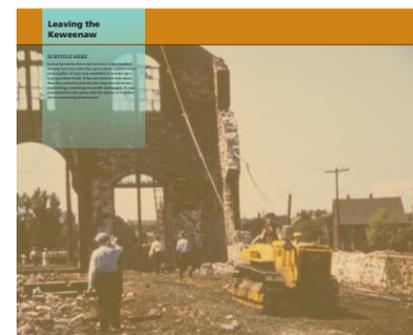


Exhibit 22

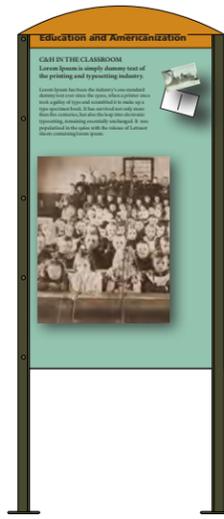


Exhibit 23

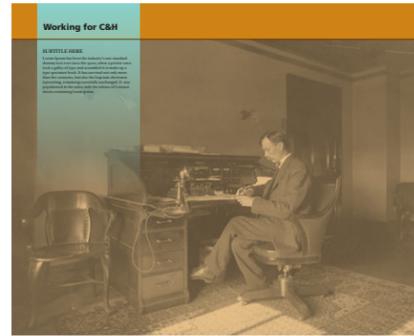
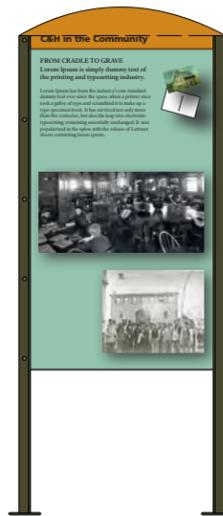


Exhibit 24

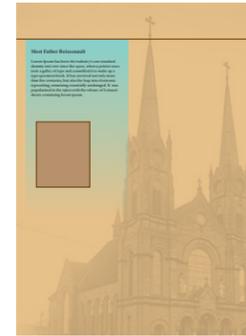
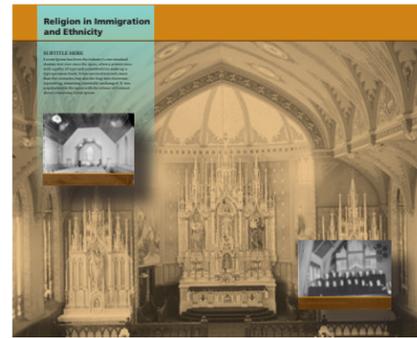
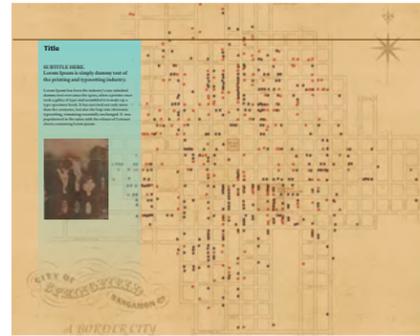
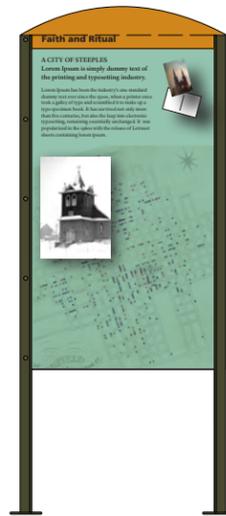


Exhibit 25



Exhibit 26

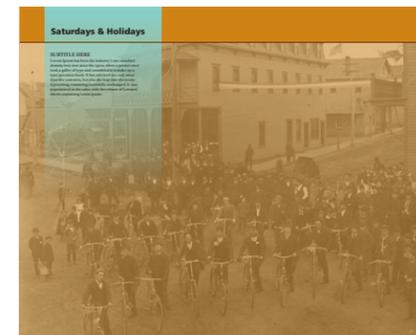
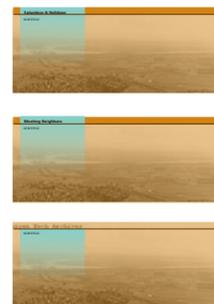


Exhibit 27



Exhibit 28

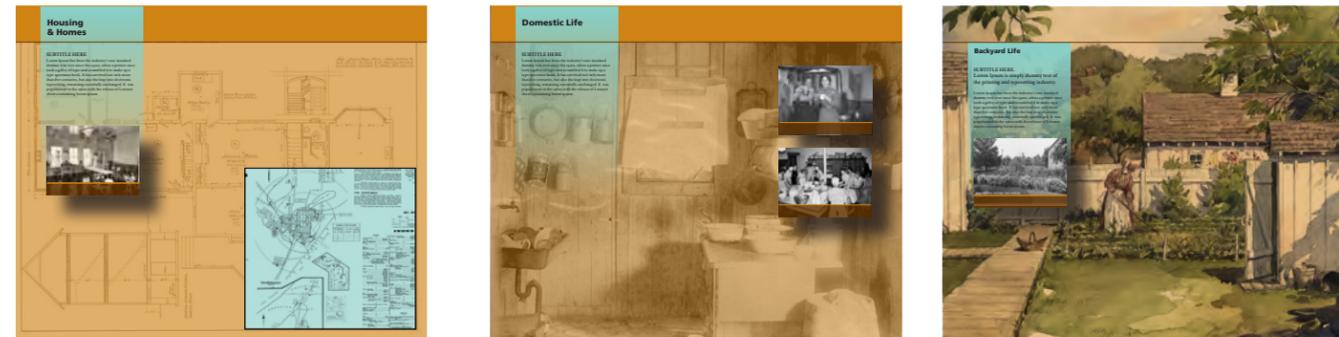
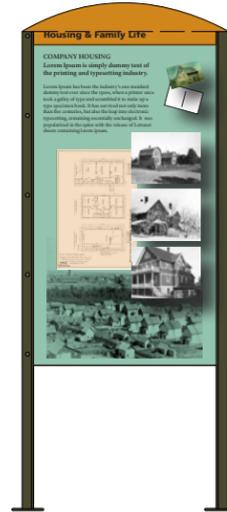
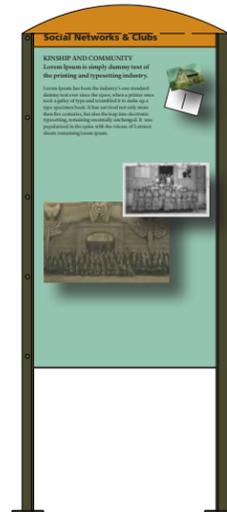
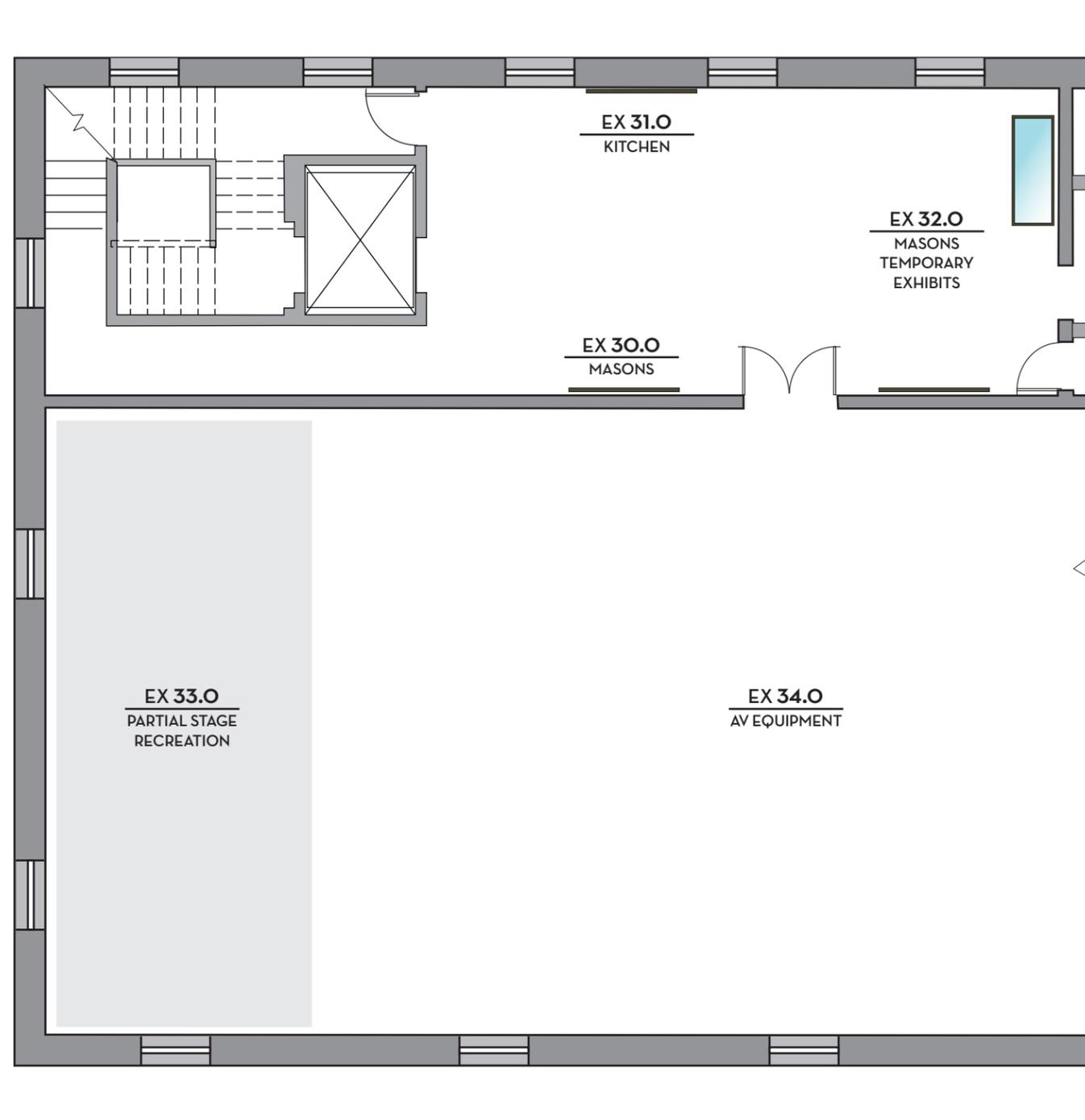


Exhibit 29



Third Floor

Echoing its historic function as a community space, the third floor may be used by members of the Calumet community on a rental or reservation basis. Visitors to the third floor will also learn about this historic use of the third floor as well as its primary use by the Masons.



Lighting System Theory Of Operation

The exhibit lighting for the Keweenaw National Historical Park Exhibits is controlled by an ETC Mosaic Architectural Lighting Controller & Dimming / Relay System.

The controller, located within the dimmer / relay panel, is capable of playing back selected lighting presets based on time clock events, astronomical events, or selections on a provided preset station. The controller also accepts signals from occupancy sensors to aid in energy conservation by dimming the exhibit lighting while the exhibit is vacant for extended periods of time. The controller will not only control the exhibit lighting, but will control power to the Audio Visual and interactive elements of the exhibit as well.

If the LED option is provided, the ETC Mosaic Architectural Lighting Controller will run a dedicated relay system, as the LED sourced are not dimmable.

System Operation Overview

As designed, the system offers great flexibility to the owner, as well as the opportunity for substantial energy conservation.

OFF:

In this lighting preset, all power to Audio Visual components and lighting within the exhibit is turned off. This preset is selected when the facility is locked up for the night. The *Off* preset is automatically cancelled when another preset is selected from the control station. The Audio / Video Control Rack stays powered at all times.

CLEAN UP:

In this lighting preset, the work lights and exhibit lights are turned on to full to allow for cleaning and maintenance of the exhibit. It is not an automatic function – it is selected from the lighting control station on an as needed basis. The *Clean up* preset is automatically cancelled when another preset is selected from the control station.

EXHIBIT OPEN:

This preset is selected when the facility is opened for daily operation, usually during busy periods. It will turn on power to the internally illuminated, interactive exhibits and Audio Visual elements; and fade up the exhibit lighting to the proper levels for the guest experience. The preset stays active until another preset is selected.

CONSERVATION MODE:

This mode allows the use of occupancy sensors to help increase the energy efficiency of the exhibit. Multiple occupancy sensors are to be installed to adequately cover the exhibit space. These sensors send contact closure signals to the Mosaic controller.

Each time a sensor detects movement within the exhibit, it sends a contact closure to the lighting processor, which in turn resets an internal countdown clock. When a period of 10 minutes passes without a closure from the sensors (while in the *Conservation* mode), the system will begin to fade the exhibit lighting to a lower level. In this mode, all of the exhibit's internal and interactive components stay powered on, but the dimmable lighting sources within the exhibit fade out. In the LED version of the system, the track lighting will be turned off.

When an occupancy sensor is triggered (by entering the exhibit) while in the *Conservation Mode*, the system will automatically fade the exhibit lighting back to the *Exhibit Open* mode.

The occupancy sensors shall have no effect on the lighting system while it is in the *Off* or *Clean up*, or *Exhibit Open* presets.

Dimming

The system utilizes an Architectural Dimming Rack or Relay Panel to provide dimming and relay control to all lighting and electrified exhibit components within the exhibit space. The dimmer modules are capable of seamlessly running incandescent, low voltage, cold cathode, and neon loads. Some loads, such as the Audio / Video systems, require a “non-dimmed” power source. These loads will be assigned to specific relay control modules as required. The rack(s) should be located in a separate space from the public areas, most likely in a designated electrical closet.

Control Stations:

There is (1) Control Station in the system. It allows the user to select the *Off*, *Clean up*, *Exhibit Open* and *Conservation Mode* presets. Pressing the *Off*, *Exhibit Open*, or *Clean Up* buttons will override the occupancy sensor modes, holding the selected preset until another preset is selected.

It is recommended to keep these stations away from access by the general public. Stations are usually located near a staffed entry point.

Design Approach: Halogen Vs. Led

There are currently two different design approaches that are to be considered for this project: The use of Halogen lighting sources or LED.

In the last 5 years, LED sources have come a long way toward being an acceptable alternative to Halogen sources. Below is a list of pros and cons to be considered in making design and budget choices. Note: The visual appearance of the lighting fixtures is nearly identical – it is the quality and quantity of the light that is different.

Halogen Sources, Positive:

High CRI. (Color Rendering Index – the ability of a lighting source to accurately render colors. The higher the number, the better). Halogen sources average 94 out of 100 (GE Constant Color Precise brand).

Brightness. Lamps available in various wattages from 20 watts up to 71 watts and various beam spreads provide brightness and control that allows fewer fixtures to be used compared to LED.

Cost. Halogen sources are less expensive. This equates to a lower upfront cost, but higher maintenance costs.

Dimmable. Halogen sources are dimmable, extending lamp life, and giving greater visual control of the exhibits.

Aesthetic: Halogen sources provide a superior, more adaptable source for the exhibit fixtures, but at a cost of power use and continued maintenance.

Halogen Sources, Negative:

Lamp life. Halogen sources are rated at 2,000 hours (average 7 months @ 8 hours a day). LEDs average 50,000 hours useful life.

Power. The entire track system would run 145 Amps, or 7 times the power required to run the LED system. This affects not only electricity use, but HVAC as well.

Maintenance cost. Shorter lamp life equates to higher costs in lamp replacement and maintenance labor.

LED Sources, Positive:

Lamp life. Average of 50,000 hours (17 years @ 8 hours daily use)

Reduced maintenance cost. Lower labor and lamp replacement costs.

Power. This entire track system could run off of 20 Amps.

LED Sources, Negative:

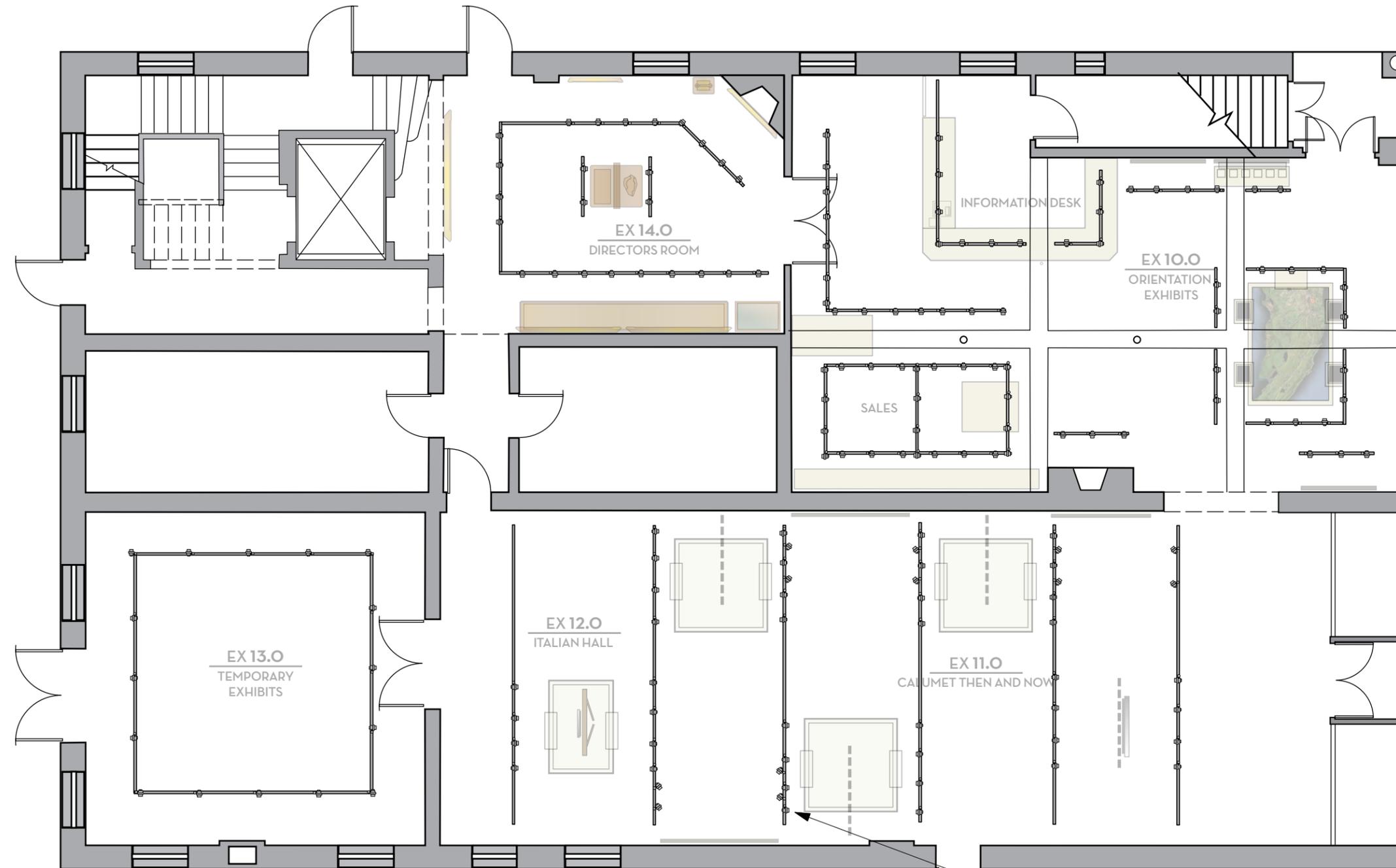
Lower CRI. LED fixtures average a CRI of 80 out of 100. They do not render color as well as halogen.

Brightness. A 5 Watt LED source is equal to a 20W MR-16 source. This means twice the fixtures are required to equal the output of an average halogen source.

Higher initial costs. LED sources are more expensive, but in the long term costs are offset by replacement lamp costs.

Not dimmable. The LED sources are not dimmable, which may impact the visual aesthetic of the exhibit design. Intensity is much more a function of fixture lensing, accessories, and fixture placement when the intensity is set.

Aesthetic: LED sources provide a good, but not superior, source for the exhibit fixtures. They are very “green” in their energy consumption and maintenance costs. They are not as adaptable as the halogen sources (1 intensity choice, 3 beam spreads).



TYPICAL WHITE FINISH HALOGEN OR LED TRACK HEADS ON SURFACE MOUNTED TRACK ON CEILING BETWEEN EXISTING CEILING BEAMS.

