

3610-2713

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.



### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Hancock Central High School

Other names/site number: Hancock Middle School; Finlandia University College of Health

Sciences

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

### 2. Location

Street & number: 417 Quincy Street

City or town: Hancock State: MI County: Houghton

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination     request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets     does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

    national     statewide   X   local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

  X   A     B   X   C     D

<u>Brian M. Way</u>	<u>6/5/18</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>SHPO</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

Hancock Central High School  
Name of Property

Houghton County, MI  
County and State

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

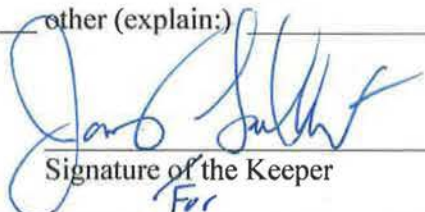
State or Federal agency/bureau  
or Tribal Government

#### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register  
 determined eligible for the National Register  
 determined not eligible for the National Register  
 removed from the National Register

other (explain):

  
Signature of the Keeper  
For

7-24-2018  
Date of Action

#### 5. Classification

##### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:   
Public – Local   
Public – State   
Public – Federal

##### Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

- Building(s)   
District   
Site

Hancock Central High School  
Name of Property

Houghton County, MI  
County and State

Structure

Object

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing

Noncontributing

1

\_\_\_\_\_

buildings

1

\_\_\_\_\_

sites

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

structures

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

objects

2

\_\_\_\_\_

Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Education/school

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Vacant/not in use

\_\_\_\_\_

Hancock Central High School  
Name of Property

Houghton County, MI  
County and State

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late Gothic Revival

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Stone, Concrete (Foundation); Brick (Walls);  
Asphalt, Synthetics: Rubber, Plastic (Roof); Concrete, Brick (Other)

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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### Summary Paragraph

Hancock Central High School is located on the north side of Quincy Street in Hancock, toward the west end of the city's central business district. The school is built into a hillside overlooking Quincy Street across an expanse of lawn. Built 1923-24, the Collegiate Gothic style school building contains 97,029 square feet and consists of a central block flanked by setback wings. The structure is reinforced concrete with brick exterior walls. Its three stories and raised basement are visible from the front but only the top two stories are above ground in the rear, which faces Holland Street. Though currently vacant, the school was in use recently and is in good condition. The school retains its important character-defining features.

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### Narrative Description

#### Setting

The city of Hancock is located Houghton County, Michigan, on the Keweenaw Peninsula, which constitutes the northwestern end of Michigan's Upper Peninsula. The central highland of copper-bearing rock that runs lengthwise through the Keweenaw Peninsula gives the peninsula its colloquial name: the Copper Country (the peninsula also referred to simply as, the Keweenaw). Hancock is located on the north shore of Portage Lake, part of the Keweenaw Waterway that

Hancock Central High School

Houghton County, MI

Name of Property

County and State

crosses the peninsula at roughly its mid-section. The city of Houghton is opposite Hancock on the south shore of Portage Lake.

Hancock Central High School is located on the north side of Quincy Street in Hancock, toward the west end of the city's central business district. The school is oriented lengthwise on the site with its front facing south toward Quincy Street. Its setting high on a hillside magnifies the presence of the broad expanse of school building. A wide terrace with concrete pavers extends across the front of the school building. Steps lead up to the three front entrances. In front of the main entrance in the center of the front facade, the terrace widens to a semicircle, and two curved staircases descend to a landing where they join to form a single staircase down to a sidewalk that leads to the sidewalk along Quincy Street. The flagpole in the middle of the semicircular terrace was placed there by the 1950s; originally it was located near the street. The iron railings and lamp standards along the stairs are replacements from the early 1990s.

The lawn is terraced on either side of the stairs. Closer to the street, a row of small maple trees stands behind a rusticated red sandstone retaining wall that stood in front of the previous school that burned in 1922. When Hancock High School opened in 1924, the former Central Primary School (1893) occupied the west side of the front lawn, partially obscuring the view of the high school until the primary school was demolished in 1962. A metal door in the lawn was an entry to the sub-basement of the primary school and is the only visible remain from that building.

The side and rear approaches to the school are more utilitarian. On the east, an asphalt parking area for cars and buses extends toward the bus garage that the school district acquired from the city in 1963. The parcel with the bus garage was split off from the school parcel when Finlandia University acquired the school. On the west side, a short driveway leads to Ryan Street. Scrubby trees and shrubs obscure views of the school from the sides. The rear wall of the school is on Holland Street. Houses on the hillside on the north side of Holland Street look down on the school.

## **Exterior**

The foundation of the school building is stone—primarily mine waste rock—and concrete. The walls are red brick, with water table, window and door surrounds, and other decorative details made of concrete painted white. Large compound aluminum windows are a distinguishing feature of the building. The original wood windows were replaced with aluminum in 1969, and in 1989 additional aluminum windows were installed on the interior, creating double windows. Currently many of the window openings contain opaque metal panels in place of glass. The flat roof has a concrete deck and is surfaced with aggregate membrane on the east and west ends and a newer PVC roof in the center.

On the front (south) facade, a base at the bottom of the basement story, a water table at the top of the basement story, and a cornice above the third story divide the façade into three horizontal sections. Compound aluminum windows generally follow the configuration of the original wood windows, but without the additional pattern from the muntins that were on the wood windows.

Hancock Central High School

Houghton County, MI

Name of Property

County and State

They combine fixed and double-hung windows. Above the cornice is a crenellated parapet wall decorated with plaques with shields that were recently painted red, in contrast to the other decorative elements (Figure 1). The center plaque originally read High School; in 2009 Finlandia University altered the plaque to read Finlandia.

The projecting central block is nine bays wide with the main entrance to the school in the center bay. Brick buttresses flank the projecting entrance vestibule, which is topped by a parapet with plaque reading A.D. 1923. The entrance itself is a compound Tudor arch over two sets of metal and glass double doors that replaced the original wood and glass doors ca. 1968. The transom above the doors has pointed arch tracery. Rosettes ornament the two corners above the arch. Above the main entrance is a four-part horizontal compound window. Above this, an eight-part compound window marks the second story and a sixteen-part compound window marks the third story. Vertical lines on the brick below the second- and third-story windows give the appearance of spandrels. Quoins ornament the window surrounds, and a hood mold caps the top window.



Figure 1. Hancock Senior High School with Central Primary School on left, 1925. Courtesy of Michigan Tech. Archives & Copper Country Historical Collections.

Hancock Central High School

Houghton County, MI

Name of Property

County and State

The four bays on either side of the center bay are nearly identical. There is a cornerstone with the date A.D. 1923 in the bottom east corner of the central block. In the basement windows, twelve panes have replaced the fifty small panes of the original windows. A metal door has replaced part of the window immediately west of the center bay. Quoins ornament the basement window surrounds. Large twelve-part compound windows extend from first to second story, corresponding to the two-story auditorium and gymnasium inside. Small black squares alongside these windows are metal brackets that Finlandia University installed in 2013 to hold banners. The sixteen-part compound windows on the third story are smaller than the windows below them and have hood molds. The outermost bays of the central block project slightly. There are quoins on either side of these bays at the basement level. As in the center bay, vertical lines on the brick below the third story windows give the appearance of spandrels, and quoins ornament the window surrounds. There is a basement window on each side of the central block.

The setback wings on each side of the central block have four bays and are mirror images of each other. The inside bay projects slightly and contains a projecting entrance vestibule that is a smaller and simpler version of the main entrance, with buttresses on the sides and a parapet with a roundel design above the entrance. There is a transom window with Gothic tracery above double doors and a segmental arch above the transom. Above the entrance vestibule, a pair of double-hung windows marks the first story. Six-part compound windows mark the second and third stories. There is a hood mold over the third story window.

In the two middle bays, twelve-part compound windows mark basement and the three upper stories. Quoins ornament the basement window surrounds, and there are hood molds above the third story windows. The outermost bay projects slightly and has quoins marking its edges at the basement level. It has no openings; instead, there is a small recessed rectangle at the basement level, and on the upper stories the bricks outline a vertical panel with a recessed roundel in the center.

The composition of the east elevation is similar to the front, with base, water table, cornice, and parapet wall decorated with a central plaque and shield at the top. The east side is three bays wide, but because of the slope of the hill there is no basement level at the northern end. In the southern bay, an opening at the basement level has been partly blocked in and contains a newer door. In both the southern and northern bays there are twelve-part compound windows at the first, second, and third stories. In the center bay, the first and third story openings have been partly enclosed and contain newer doors that open onto a metal fire escape. The second story of the center bay contains a nine-part compound window. There are hood molds over all of the third story openings.

On the rear (north) elevation, only the two upper stories are above ground, corresponding to the second and third stories on the other sides. This elevation is simpler than the front elevation, with a white concrete curb at the bottom of the wall and a brick cornice near the top. The center entrance and two side entrances are in line with those on the front of the building, but on the front, the side entrances are set back as part of the wings, whereas on the rear they are treated as part of the central block that projects in front of the wings.

Hancock Central High School  
Name of Property

Houghton County, MI  
County and State

The central block has thirteen bays: entrance bays on each end and in the center and five window bays between the entrance bays. The entrance bays project slightly and contain projecting entrance vestibules. The center entrance vestibule contains two metal and glass double doors, door surround with quoins, and a diamond motif inside a parapet at the top of the vestibule. Above the entrance vestibule there are two sets of three double-hung windows, one above the other, in a recessed panel and at the top a parapet with a diamond design. The east and west entrances are identical except that the east entrance has double doors and the west has a single door with a window on the side. These bays are smaller versions of the center bay, with quoins around the doorways, parapets with diamond designs, and two pairs of double-hung windows, one above the other, in the recessed panels above the doorways. The ten window bays contain three-part sliding windows on the ground level and nine-part compound windows on the upper level.

The wing to the east of the central block has four bays. The easternmost bay contains a vertical three-part compound window at the ground level. The second and fourth bays contain twelve-part compound windows at the ground level. In the third bay, the original twelve-part window was altered before 1982 with a pair of double doors replacing half of the window. The second through fourth bays contain twelve-part compound windows on the upper level.

The wing to the west of the central block has five bays. The westernmost bay contains a nine-part compound window at the ground level. On the upper level, a white sill and a recess in the brick outline a rectangle the same size as the nine-part window, but the 1923 and 1982 plans show that there was never a window opening there. In the second bay, a door replaced part of the window at the ground level before 1982. There is a nine-part compound window at the upper level of the second bay and at the ground and upper levels of the three remaining bays.

As on the east elevation, the west elevation is composed of base, water table, cornice, and parapet wall decorated with a central plaque and shield at the top. Likewise, the west side is three bays wide with no basement level at the northern end. In the southern bay there is a twelve-part compound window in each of the four stories. In the center bay, there is a door in the basement story. The first and third story openings have been partly enclosed and contain newer doors that open onto a metal fire escape. The second story of the center bay contains a nine-part compound window. There is an octagonal brick chimney with a rusticated red sandstone base to the north of the center bay. In the northern bay there is a twelve-part compound window at the third story and a single double-hung window at the second story. There are hood molds over all of the third story openings.

## **Interior**

The interior of the building contains four floors, labeled basement, ground, first, and second floor on the plans. In addition, there are small mezzanine rooms located a half flight above the first and second floors. The floors are concrete. Many of the spaces have acoustical tile suspended ceilings. An abundance of unpainted woodwork includes baseboards, chair rails, picture rails,



Hancock Central High School

Houghton County, MI

Name of Property

County and State

handrails, door frames, and blackboard frames. Most of the wood frame fifteen-light interior doorways remain, although some have been replaced with modern fire doors. Wood cabinets with glass doors are found in many of the classrooms, some extending the entire length of the wall (Figure 2).

From the three front entrance vestibules, a half flight of stairs leads down to the basement and another leads up to the ground floor. The floor in the main entrance vestibule and the basement stair hall below it is terrazzo. The basement floor plan is irregular, without a through corridor. The boys locker room is located immediately east of the main stair hall and the girls locker room is in the west wing. Two small staircases—one behind the main stair hall and the other immediately east of the girls locker room—lead up to the gym. A metal shop occupies the east wing. The remaining rooms are for storage and mechanical equipment. An elevator adjoining the west staircase is one of the renovations made after the high school students moved out in 1998; it ascends from the basement to the second floor.



Figure 2. Sewing Room. From *Han-Cen-Hi*, Hancock Central High School yearbook, 1927.

The main entrance stairs lead up to a wide hallway running north-south on the ground floor. On the west side of the hallway, stairs ascend to the first floor. There is a restroom at each end of the hallway. On the east wall is a wood-framed trophy case, donated by the class of 1930. Doors on this side open into the rear of the auditorium, which rises two stories with a balcony on the upper

Hancock Central High School

Houghton County, MI

Name of Property

County and State

level. Columns support the balcony and the roof above it. The upholstered folding seats in the center of the main floor were installed ca. 2010. Other than the upholstery, they are identical to the original wooden folding seats in the rest of the auditorium. The proscenium arch framing the stage is richly decorated with rococo ornament; a cartouche centered above the stage contains an "H." Reed and ribbon moldings frame decorative panels on either side of the stage and on the north wall. West of the central hallway, the gymnasium also rises two stories. The original wooden bleachers on the north wall are its most distinctive characteristic.

On the ground floor of the east and west wings, the front entrance stairs lead up to hallways running north-south. In each, another flight of stairs ascends to the first floor. In the east wing, classrooms are a variety of sizes and shapes that have resulted from combining or dividing the original spaces. Originally there was an east-west corridor with rooms on either side. In the west wing, the lunch room on the south side retains its original configuration except for space removed for the elevator. The kitchen on the north side was installed ca. 1969 in space previously occupied by the coal bin.

On the first floor, the center rear entrance opens into a north-south hallway as on the ground floor, with stairs to the floors below and above. An office at the south end of the hallway was intended for the superintendent and contains an original built-in safe. On the north side, east-west corridors along the back of the building lead to the upper levels of the auditorium and gymnasium and connect to the north-south hallways in the east and west wings. At the north ends of the three north-south hallways, a half flight of stairs leads to mezzanine rooms that are the width of each hallway. Restrooms located at the south ends of the hallways in the wings contain original stalls and some original fixtures. The east wing contains rooms for art, drawing, and woodworking. These spaces that have been reconfigured by adding and removing partitions. In the west wing, a central east-west corridor leads to classrooms, meeting rooms, and offices in a plan that has changed little except for the addition of the elevator.

On the second floor, a corridor extending from the east to the west end of the building is off-center, closer to the north wall. Ramps were added in the corridor after 1998. On the north side of the corridor, three sets of stairs corresponding to the stairs on the first floor lead down to the first floor and up to three mezzanine rooms. The library is in its original location in the center of the south side, though its configuration has been altered. Several large classrooms in the central block retain their original configurations, while others have been divided into smaller spaces for offices and other uses. Restrooms were added west of the library. The east and west wings contain four classrooms apiece—two on each side of the corridor. The elevator is located in the west wing. Originally each wing had three classrooms on each side of the corridor and restrooms in the front opposite the stairs. After 1998, walls were moved to combine each group of three classrooms into two classrooms. As a result of these changes, partition walls intersect blackboards and windows.

## **Integrity**

Hancock Central High School  
Name of Property

Houghton County, MI  
County and State

Hancock Central High School retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. From the front, the expansive brick building with its gothic design elements set high on a hillside conveys the image of a school from the 1920s. The large windows are an important character-defining feature. The aluminum replacement windows generally follow the configuration of the original wood windows. The opaque panels that have replaced much of the glass will be removed and replaced with glass when the building is rehabilitated. Inside, the auditorium and gymnasium—the school’s two most prominent spaces—are highly intact. The main hallways and stairways that organize the interior space remain in place. Although the floor plans of a number of the classrooms and secondary spaces have been altered, the doors, blackboards, cupboards, and other woodwork throughout the building convey its historic character.

## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
-

Hancock Central High School  
Name of Property

Houghton County, MI  
County and State

- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Education

\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1923-1968

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1923-24

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

George Lionell Lockhart, architect

Hancock Central High School

Name of Property

Archie J. Verville, contractor

Houghton County, MI

County and State

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Hancock Central High School is significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of education for its prominent role as the city of Hancock's junior-senior high school from the time of its construction in 1923-24 through the end of the period of significance in 1968, fifty years before the present. Hancock High School is also significant under National Register Criterion C in the area of architecture as one of the most imposing historic school buildings remaining in the Copper Country. The school is being nominated at the local level of significance.

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

### **Hancock**

Like most communities on the Keweenaw Peninsula—also known as the Copper Country—Hancock owes its existence to the copper industry. Native Americans mined copper on the Keweenaw Peninsula before Europeans arrived. European and then U.S. explorers provided additional information about copper in the region. In 1842, the Ojibwa and the U.S. government signed the Treaty of La Pointe by which the Ojibwa ceded their lands on the southwestern shore of Lake Superior, opening the region to copper mining. The first major copper discovery occurred in 1845 at the Cliff mine near Eagle River in the northern part of the Keweenaw. The next took place in 1848 at the Minesota mine near Ontonagon in the southern part of the Keweenaw. Before the Civil War, mines and people were concentrated in the vicinity of these successful mines. By the 1850s, however, there was increasing activity in the center of the peninsula in the area around Portage Lake. A cluster of mines south of Portage Lake led to the establishment of the village of Houghton on the south shore in 1854.

North of Portage Lake, the Quincy Mining Company began mining the rich Pewabic Amygdaloid lode in 1856. In 1859 the Quincy Mining Company platted Hancock on the shore of Portage Lake to provide a commercial center and additional housing to complement its mine locations. This was the typical pattern of development in the Keweenaw: mining companies built housing on company land adjoining their industrial works, but except perhaps for a company store, they relegated commerce to villages outside of the mine locations. For the most part, mining companies did not own property in these villages, but they remained involved in community affairs. The Quincy Mining Company grew rapidly in the early 1860s, adding employees and increasing productivity and paying its first dividends in 1862-64. Meanwhile, mining companies and local merchants raised funds to dredge and straighten the Portage River so

Hancock Central High School

Houghton County, MI

Name of Property

County and State

that lake ships coming from the south could navigate to Houghton and Hancock. Hancock grew rapidly, with hotels, stores, saloons, and churches. The population reached seventeen hundred by 1862. A fire destroyed much of Hancock in 1869, but the community recovered and incorporated as a village in 1875.

The late nineteenth century was a time of growth and prosperity in the Keweenaw. Most of the copper production continued to be in central Houghton County in the region surrounding Portage Lake. The Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal, completed in 1873, created a northern entry to Portage Lake, facilitating the growth of Portage Lake mines and communities, especially Hancock and Houghton. By the 1880s railroads connected the Keweenaw to Milwaukee and Chicago. Keweenaw copper production increased from 14 million pounds in 1865 to 101 million pounds in 1890. The Calumet and Hecla Mining Company (C&H) led the way, accounting for 60 percent of the total in 1890. The Quincy Mining Company was second to C&H, accounting for 8 percent of the total that year. Hancock functioned as a shipping port not only for the Quincy Mining Company but also for the larger Portage Lake region. As Hancock grew, its economy became more diverse, but Quincy remained the main driver. In 1900 Hancock's population exceeded four thousand, surpassing that of neighbor and rival Houghton. In 1903 Hancock incorporated as a city and remained the only city in the Keweenaw until Houghton incorporated in 1970.

Keweenaw copper production continued to increase in the early 1900s: output for 1910 was 221 million pounds, more than double that of 1890. Three new mines opened in the late 1890s on the recently discovered Baltic Amygdaloid lode about six miles south of Portage Lake. By 1903 the Copper Range Consolidated Copper Company owned all three mines, and it quickly surpassed Quincy in productivity. In 1910, Quincy accounted for approximately 10 percent of the region's copper production, compared to 19 percent for Copper Range and 33 percent for C&H; the remainder came from other, smaller mines. Older, deeper mines such as Quincy's were at a disadvantage compared to those on the Baltic lode. It was more expensive to extract rock from the deep shafts, and the ore was a lower grade. In 1910 the population of the Keweenaw reached its peak of approximately 105,000 people. With a population of 9,000, Hancock was the region's largest municipality.

The district-wide labor strike that began in July 1913 was a watershed event in Copper Country history. The costly and often violent strike ended in April 1914 in a victory for the mining companies, but many people left during the strike and an era of chronic labor shortages and unrest followed. Not long after the strike ended, World War I began in Europe, and copper prices spiked due to wartime demand. In response, the region's copper production reached its peak of nearly 267 million pounds in 1916. But the market for copper collapsed after the war ended, beginning the long period of decline that neither company consolidation nor technological advances could stem. Copper production dropped to 161 million pounds in 1920. In that year, the population of the Keweenaw was 92,000 people, with Hancock at 7,500.

## **Hancock Public Schools**

Hancock Central High School

Houghton County, MI

Name of Property

County and State

Hancock's first school opened in 1863 in a one-room schoolhouse. The fire of 1869 destroyed that building, and a Union School opened that year in a wooden building on Franklin Street. By 1875 this building was too small, and a larger brick school was built on Quincy Street at what was then the west end of the village. This school served all grade levels and had an enrollment of four hundred students when it opened, a relatively small proportion of the eleven hundred school-age children in the area. As enrollment increased, this school became crowded, and in 1893 the Central Primary School for elementary students was built next door. The 1875 school then functioned as the junior-senior high school. As Hancock's population increased, neighborhood elementary schools were built to supplement the Central Primary School. Edward Ryan Elementary School was built on Michigan Street in 1897, and E. L. Wright Elementary School was built on North Lincoln Drive in 1910. By then high school enrollment had grown to the point that the school building built in 1875—even with later additions—was overcrowded. In 1914 the board of education presented a bond issue for a new high school to voters, but the economy was depressed and voters declined to approve any tax increases. A second school bond issue put to the vote in 1916 was also defeated.<sup>1</sup>

### **Hancock Central High School**

On July 25, 1922, fire destroyed the high school. When school resumed in the fall, students attended classes in the Verville tub factory. A new school now seemed a necessity, yet the school bond presented to voters on October 24 was again defeated. The timing was poor. With a glut in the copper market amidst a postwar depression, copper production bottomed out at 92 million pounds in 1921. The Quincy Mining Company cut wages and reduced its operating hours. It is not surprising that opponents objected to increased taxes. They also stated that the proposed school building was too elaborate, that there was not enough space for a playground, and that Quincy Street was too busy and noisy. The vote was close, however: 315 in favor and 321 opposed. Thus encouraged, the school board presented the bond to voters on November 9. This time the bond for \$275,000 to purchase the site and to construct and furnish the school passed by a vote of 410 to 386. The school board moved forward cautiously; in case of a challenge they had the state supreme court approve the bonds. The project was delayed again when a fire partially destroyed the bonds, requiring the board to issue a new edition.<sup>2</sup>

The new school was to be on the hillside behind the location of the old school. The school board purchased land on the south side of Holland Street and demolished five houses there.<sup>3</sup> The board hired architect G. L. (George Lionell) Lockhart (1883-1961) of St. Paul to design the school. Born in Greenville, Pennsylvania, Lockhart's career path is unclear until he established an architecture firm in Nashville, Tennessee, in 1905. At first he designed a variety of building types, but by 1908 he was specializing in churches and schools. Sometime between 1910 and

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<sup>1</sup> Anna Ojala, "The New High School," valedictory address in *Han-Cen-Hi*, Hancock Central High School yearbook (1923), 28.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, 28-29; "Facts about the Public Schools of the City of Hancock District," (Hancock: [1969]), 3; Board of Election Inspectors certification of November 9, 1922 school bond vote, Hancock Central High School Construction Documents, Finlandia University, Hancock, MI.

<sup>3</sup> Sanborn Insurance maps, 1917, 1942.

Hancock Central High School

Houghton County, MI

Name of Property

County and State

1913 he moved to St. Paul, Minnesota. From then, Lockhart designed schools almost exclusively, primarily in the Midwest, especially Minnesota and Iowa, where he opened a branch office.<sup>4</sup>

In 1918 the publication of Lockhart's book *Public Schools: Their Construction, Heating, Ventilation, Sanitation, Lighting, and Equipment* cemented his reputation as a school expert. In his introduction, Lockhart noted that educators, not architects, had authored other books about school design and construction. He intended his book to be a comprehensive guide to building new and modernizing old schools so that school officials would find everything they needed in one place. While the book covered everything from seating to fireproof construction to selecting an architect, Lockhart's biggest concerns were sanitation, ventilation, and lighting. When it came to exterior decoration, Lockhart favored the "modern gothic" style, at that date the most popular style for school buildings and the style he used for Hancock High School.<sup>5</sup>

By 1926, Lockhart had moved from St. Paul. He continued to design schools until 1930, when he founded the Slide Rule and Scale Engineering Company in La Porte, Indiana. During World War II, Lockhart worked for a time at an ordnance plant in Parsons, Kansas. In 1945 he built a new factory complex for his successful slide rule company in Mt. Olive, Illinois. When a fire in 1947 partially destroyed the factory, he continued production in the remaining buildings. The company went bankrupt in 1950.<sup>6</sup>

Archie J. (Archibald Joseph) Verville (1876-1956) of Hancock was the general contractor for the school. Born in Canada, Verville was a child when his family emigrated to the U.S. By the early 1900s he had established himself in Hancock. Verville constructed buildings throughout the Copper Country, from Ontonagon School in the south to the Eagle Harbor Coast Guard station in the north. In Hancock, Temple Jacob is his most notable commission other than Hancock High School. He also built houses for the Quincy Mining Company. In addition to his construction company, Verville owned the tub factory that served as the temporary high school after the fire in 1922. The factory made tubs and boxes for ice cream, butter, and other dairy products. Specialized contractors who worked on the school included Cuff and Company of Hancock for electrical, Gibson Plumbing Company of Minneapolis for plumbing, and the Adamson Company of St. Paul for heating.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> George Lionell Lockhart, historical records and family trees in *My Heritage*, [www.myheritage.com](http://www.myheritage.com); "G. L. Lockhart, An Architect Who Makes a Specialty of Church and School House Designing," *The Tennessean* (Nashville, Tennessee), April 19, 1908; "New City Schools, Work on Which Will Begin in the Spring," *Iowa City Press-Citizen*, December 12, 1916.

<sup>5</sup> Lockhart, *My Heritage*; Andrew Bolthouse, "G. L. Lockhart," *Copper Country Architects*, <http://ss.sites.mtu.edu/cca/lockhart>; G. L. Lockhart, *Public Schools: Their Construction, Heating, Ventilation, Sanitation, Lighting, and Equipment* (St. Paul: H. W. Kingston Co., 1918).

<sup>6</sup> Lockhart, *My Heritage*; International Slide Rule Museum, "Slide Rule & Scale Engineering Co.," [www.sliderulemuseum.com/MiscUSA.htm](http://www.sliderulemuseum.com/MiscUSA.htm). A search of newspapers.com identified many schools that Lockhart designed.

<sup>7</sup> Andrew Bolthouse, "Hancock Central High School," *Copper Country Architects*, <http://ss.sites.mtu.edu/cca/hancock-central-high-school>; Hancock Central High School Construction Documents, Finlandia University, Hancock, MI; Archibald Joseph Verville, historical records and family trees in *My Heritage*, [www.myheritage.com](http://www.myheritage.com); Phil Verville II, telephone conversation with Jane Busch, October 18, 2017; Robert O.



Hancock Central High School  
Name of Property

Houghton County, MI  
County and State

By the spring of 1923, construction was underway. Changes to the plans to keep within budget included eliminating a fourth story and a basement swimming pool. When school started in the fall of 1924, the building was not yet ready. Finally, on November 4, 1924, the high school students began classes in the new school. Even then the building was not quite complete: there were no blackboards, some furniture had not been distributed, and the blacksmith shop was not equipped. The community celebrated the new school with an open house and reception on November 3. The *Evening Copper Journal* reported that more than two thousand people from Houghton and Hancock toured the school in the afternoon and nearly everyone in Hancock went to the evening reception. School and public officials and architect Lockhart gave speeches in the auditorium, followed by dancing in the gymnasium. Clearly, the community was proud of their new school.<sup>8</sup>

In the fall of 1925, the students from the Central Primary School joined the junior and senior high school students in the new building. The Central Primary building was leased to the American Legion and eventually demolished in 1962. The school library on the high school's top floor served the community as well as the students. During the 1925-26 school year, a total of 635 junior and senior high school students (grades seven through twelve) attended Hancock High School, including 73 graduating seniors. That summer, two additional toilet rooms and two coat rooms were added on the ground floor of the school, and the building was considered finished.<sup>9</sup>

Meanwhile, economic and population decline continued in the Copper Country. Copper production increased from 92 million pounds in 1921 to 186 million pounds in 1929—still less than in 1910—before the Great Depression sent it downward again, to a new low of 47 million pounds in 1933. Production leveled off at about 90 million pounds in the late 1930s. The Quincy Mining Company was dealing not only with low copper prices but also with structural problems in its mine. Beginning in 1906, rock pillar supports in the mine started to shatter, causing sections of the mine to collapse. The collapses were called air blasts because the collapsing rock sent compressed air through the mine. In the fall of 1927 the air blasts were so strong that desks shook at Hancock High School, and a large crack opened in the front wall of the auditorium.<sup>10</sup> That October, a collapse in one of Quincy's mine shafts killed seven men in the worst fatal accident in the company's history. The shaft remained closed through 1928, and Quincy's

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Christensen, "Ontonagon School," National Register of Historic Places Nomination (Washington, D.C.: National Register of Historic Places, 2011); Alison K. Hoagland, ed., *Copper Country Architects*, <http://www.social.mtu.edu/CopperCountryArchitects>; Alison K. Hoagland, *Mine Towns: Buildings for Workers in Michigan's Copper Country* (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2010); 155-57; *Polk's Michigan State Gazetteer and Business Directory 1921-1922* (Detroit: R. L. Polk & Company, 1921), 1016.

<sup>8</sup> G. L. Lockhart, plans for Hancock, Michigan High School (St. Paul, [1923]); "School Reception Largely Attended," *Evening Copper Journal*, November 4, 1924.

<sup>9</sup> Jud Bentley and Florence Gregorich, *H.C.H. 1933*, Hancock Central High School Class of 1933 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary book (1983), 25; Harold C. Lent, "History of Public Education—City of Hancock," in Gordon G. Barkell, ed., *Hancock, Michigan Centennial* (Hancock: Hancock Centennial Committee, 1963), 23; "Report of Receipts and Expenditures of the Public Schools of the City of Hancock, Michigan for the year ending June 30, 1926"; G. L. Lockhart, "Specifications for Finishing High School Building at Hancock, Michigan," approved July 16, 1926, Hancock Central High School Construction Documents.

<sup>10</sup> Bentley and Gregorich, *H.C.H. 1933*, 31.

Hancock Central High School

Houghton County, MI

Name of Property

County and State

production that year was the lowest it had been since 1859. During the Depression, Quincy shut down completely for nearly six years.

Lower production meant fewer jobs. In 1935, 40 percent of the population of Houghton County was on relief. By then, many people had left: Hancock lost 1,700 people during the 1920s, recording a population of 5,800 in 1930. By 1940 the city's population had dropped to 5,500. School enrollment did not immediately follow the population decline: with 129 students, the senior class of 1937 was larger than any before (or since). This was the pattern at schools throughout the Copper Country. There were no jobs to entice students away from school, which also served as a place of refuge during troubled times. Similarly, a record number of adults from the community used the school library, to the point where at times they crowded out the students.<sup>11</sup>

During World War II, federal government programs ensured steady copper production in the Keweenaw. Quincy in particular benefited from these programs. The government-sponsored Metals Reserve Company purchased all of Quincy's copper and loaned Quincy money to build a reclamation plant to extract the copper that remained in their stamp sands after milling the copper-bearing rock. The reclamation plant quickly became more profitable than the mine. Thus, when the war ended in 1945 and the Metals Reserve Company stopped buying Quincy's copper, Quincy shut down its mine. Quincy operated its reclamation plant until 1967 and its smelter until 1971.

Declining school enrollment finally led the Hancock City school district to annex districts in nearby townships, first Hancock Township and Franklin Township districts #1, #3, #4, and #5 in 1957 and then Quincy Township in 1960. Hancock Township was agricultural and sparsely settled, but there were multiple mining locations in Quincy and Franklin townships and those townships had experienced large population losses. When they consolidated with Hancock City, the schools in those locations closed. With the influx of students from the townships, Hancock High School graduated 112 seniors in 1962 and 85 in 1963. In 1965, Hancock City schools annexed Franklin school district #2, which contained Ripley School (1908).<sup>12</sup>

The report "Facts about the Public Schools of the City of Hancock District" provides a snapshot of the school system in 1969. The district owned an athletic field, a bus garage, and four school buildings—Hancock Central High School, Edward Ryan School, E. L. Wright School, and Ripley School. The total enrollment was 1,330 students for the 1968-69 school year; in the high school building there were 114 students in grades three through six and 694 students junior and senior high school students. By comparison, in 1926 total enrollment in Hancock schools was 1,396, including 635 junior-senior high school students.<sup>13</sup> In 1969 Hancock schools began to transition the elementary schools from a neighborhood school plan to an educational center plan.

<sup>11</sup> Lent, "History of Public Education," 27; Bentley and Gregorich, *H.C.H. 1933*, 34; Arthur W. Thurner, *Strangers and Sojourners: A History of Michigan's Keweenaw Peninsula* (Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1994), 248, 256.

<sup>12</sup> Clarence J. Monette, *Hancock, Michigan Remembered*, vol. 1 (Lake Linden, MI, 1982), 50; "Facts about Schools," 3; Lent, "History of Public Education," 27.

<sup>13</sup> The 1926 report does not break down the number of elementary school students by building.

Hancock Central High School

Houghton County, MI

Name of Property

County and State

When the transition was completed in fall of 1970, E. L. Wright housed kindergarten through second grade, Edward Ryan housed grades three and four, Ripley housed grade five and elementary special education classes, and grade six was in the west end of the high school building.<sup>14</sup>

The report stated that its four school buildings were “still going strong.” Nevertheless, there was a long list of maintenance and renovations recently completed and planned for the coming years. Work completed at the high school included a new roof; new lighting; a new gymnasium floor; replacing entrance doors with new metal doors; suspended ceilings in seven rooms; new equipment for the home economics kitchen, chemistry lab, and other areas; and a number of other renovations and repairs. More repairs, replacements, and renovations were planned for the near future including modernizing the heating system; repairing locker rooms, floor coverings, and entrance areas; replacing windows, light fixtures, electric service line, front steps, and more; renovating the coal bin area into a kitchen; renovating the library, and so forth.<sup>15</sup>

An article in the *Daily Mining Gazette* in 1969 offered a different perspective on Hancock schools. The author referred to the schools as throwbacks, noting especially the deteriorating condition of the high school. The author did admit that the school board kept the buildings in satisfactory condition (through great expense) and that the administrators and teachers had advanced with the times despite their outmoded buildings.<sup>16</sup>

Action toward replacing Hancock’s school buildings began in 1970, when the Quincy Mining Company granted seventeen acres of land to the school district. In 1988 the community passed a bond to build an elementary school on the site, and the school opened the following year, taking the place of Edward Ryan, E. L. Wright, and Ripley. In 1995 the community was ready to do something about the high school. That fall, voters defeated a proposal to merge Hancock and Houghton-Portage Township school districts, leaving each district to deal with their facilities on their own. There was a host of problems with Hancock High School. The school did not meet the Americans with Disabilities Act accessibility requirements, mechanical systems were antiquated, there was no place to put computers in the classrooms, there was not enough parking, the gym was too small, and the music room was located in the basement below the gym. There were about 460 junior and senior high school students in the building, but the current standard for classrooms was nine hundred square feet, whereas classrooms in the building averaged about half that size.<sup>17</sup>

Instead of a junior-senior high school consisting of grades seven through twelve, the district wanted to create a middle school consisting of grades six through eight that was separate from the high school with grades nine through twelve. A citizen’s group came up with two plans: one to remodel Hancock High School and add forty thousand square foot to house both middle

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<sup>14</sup> “Facts about Schools,” 3, 10, 16.

<sup>15</sup> “Facts about Schools,” 13-15.

<sup>16</sup> “Hancock School System Over a Century Old,” *Daily Mining Gazette*, April 12, 1969.

<sup>17</sup> “About Our School,” *Hancock Public School District*, <http://www.hancock.k12.mi.us/district-about.php>; “Hancock District Grapples with Aging Schools,” *Daily Mining Gazette*, May 3, 1996.

Hancock Central High School

Houghton County, MI

Name of Property

County and State

school and high school in one building, and the other to renovate Hancock High School as a middle school and build a new high school. The citizen's group then decided on the latter plan. In September 1996 voters approved a bond to build the new high school and renovate the old for a middle school.<sup>18</sup>

The high school students moved into their new building in April 1999, and grades six through eight occupied what was now the middle school. Classrooms were combined to make larger rooms, and an elevator and ramps were added to make the building accessible. In May 2008, voters passed a bond for a new middle school. The middle school students occupied their new school in January 2010. The school district gave the old Hancock High School to Finlandia University, which plans to use historic rehabilitation tax credits to rehabilitate the building for its College of Health Sciences. The auditorium and gymnasium will be preserved and made available for community functions. Apartments will occupy the top floor.<sup>19</sup>

### **Significance**

Hancock Central High School is significant under Criterion A for its important role in Hancock's social framework. Our culture values education, and schools have both practical and symbolic value. All three of Hancock's early twentieth century schools are extant and retain integrity, representing the whole of the city's educational system at that time. Whereas all three schools are significant, the high school had the greatest impact, serving the whole city and eventually Hancock, Quincy, and Franklin townships as well. The expanded school district includes what is now the Quincy Mining Company National Historic Landmark District. The economy was faltering when Hancock High School was built in the early 1920s, and it was not easy to persuade voters to commit to the necessary tax increase. The completed high school was a source of pride for the community and a symbol of faith in the future. Schools are often social centers as well. The events that took place in Hancock High School's gymnasium and auditorium involved many people in addition to teachers and students. The school also housed the city's public library, adding to its role as a community center.

Hancock High School is significant under Criterion C as an excellent example of a Collegiate Gothic style school building that is one of the most imposing school buildings in the Keweenaw. The Copper Country survey identified approximately sixty primary and secondary school buildings, ranging from one-room schoolhouses to multi-story masonry buildings.<sup>20</sup> By comparison, in 1910 there were 127 schools in Houghton County alone. The loss of so many school buildings augments the significance of those that survive. Not many schools were built in the Copper Country in the 1920s, and Hancock High School is one of just a few remaining examples. Houghton High School, which opened two months before Hancock High School, was demolished in 1999.

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<sup>18</sup> Ibid.

<sup>19</sup> "About Our School."

<sup>20</sup> Completed in 2012, the Copper Country survey was a reconnaissance survey of Keweenaw, Houghton, Ontonagon, and northwestern Baraga counties and identified above-ground resources built before 1970.

Hancock Central High School

Houghton County, MI

Name of Property

County and State

Hancock High School is one of very few examples of a Collegiate Gothic style public school in the Copper Country. Trout Creek School (date unknown) in Ontonagon County is a modest example. In Houghton County, Lake Linden High School (1918) and Calumet's Morrison School (1920) combine Arts and Crafts and Collegiate Gothic design elements. Washington School (1929) in Calumet is the most fully developed example of the style other than Hancock High School. Hancock High School's size and hillside location give it prominence. For sheer presence, only the massive sandstone Painesdale High School (1909; 1935) in Houghton County exceeds Hancock High School, which is in every sense a community landmark.

Hancock Central High School  
Name of Property

Houghton County, MI  
County and State

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Hancock Central High School  
Name of Property

Houghton County, MI  
County and State

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**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** \_\_\_\_\_

Hancock Central High School  
Name of Property

Houghton County, MI  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreeage of Property** 2.7 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 47.127350 | Longitude: -88.585875 |
| 2. Latitude:           | Longitude:            |
| 3. Latitude:           | Longitude:            |
| 4. Latitude:           | Longitude:            |

**Or**

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |          |           |           |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |



Hancock Central High School  
Name of Property

Houghton County, MI  
County and State

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Lots 1 thru 6, inclusive, Block D, Lots 9 thru 10, inclusive, Block C and that portion of vacated street lying South and West of Lots 9 and 10 in Block C of the "Quincy Hillside Addition To The Village of Hancock," also that part South of said Lots 1 thru 6, Block D, all in "Quincy Hillside Addition To The Village of Hancock," as recorded in Vol. 1 of Plats, Page 109, Houghton County Records, Houghton County, Michigan.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary encompasses the present-day parcel containing the high school and grounds.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Jane C. Busch, consultant  
organization: for Andrew Lahti Contracting  
street & number: 2675 Scarborough Road  
city or town: Cleveland Heights state: OH zip code: 44106  
e-mail buschj@att.net  
telephone: 216-321-0985  
date: March 5, 2018

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**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Hancock Central High School  
Name of Property

Houghton County, MI  
County and State

### **Photographs**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### **Photo Log**

Name of Property: Hancock Central High School

City or Vicinity: Hancock

County: Houghton

State: MI

Photographer: Jane C. Busch

Date Photographed: October 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 15. Looking north at front (south) façade.

MI\_Houghton County\_Hancock Central High School\_0001

2 of 15. Looking northeast at front façade, stairs, and terraces.

MI\_Houghton County\_Hancock Central High School\_0002

3 of 15. Looking northwest at front façade and east elevation.

MI\_Houghton County\_Hancock Central High School\_0003

4 of 15. Looking southwest at east and rear (north) elevations.

MI\_Houghton County\_Hancock Central High School\_0004

5 of 15. Looking south at center entrance in rear elevation.

MI\_Houghton County\_Hancock Central High School\_0005.

6 of 15. Looking southeast at rear and west elevations.

MI\_Houghton County\_Hancock Central High School\_0006.

7 of 15. Looking northeast at west elevation.

MI\_Houghton County\_Hancock Central High School\_0007.

Hancock Central High School  
Name of Property

Houghton County, MI  
County and State

8 of 15. Looking northwest from the main entrance vestibule.  
MI\_Houghton County\_Hancock Central High School\_0008

9 of 15. Looking southeast toward stage on ground floor of auditorium.  
MI\_Houghton County\_Hancock Central High School\_0009

10 of 15. Looking northwest from stage in auditorium.  
MI\_Houghton County\_Hancock Central High School\_0010

11 of 15. Looking northeast on ground floor of gymnasium.  
MI\_Houghton County\_Hancock Central High School\_0011

12 of 15. Looking northwest in lunch room on ground floor.  
MI\_Houghton County\_Hancock Central High School\_0012

13 of 15. Looking northwest in kitchen on ground floor.  
MI\_Houghton County\_Hancock Central High School\_0013

14 of 15. Looking southeast in sewing room on first floor.  
MI\_Houghton County\_Hancock Central High School\_0014

15 of 15. Looking west in hallway of west wing on first floor.  
MI\_Houghton County\_Hancock Central High School\_0015

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

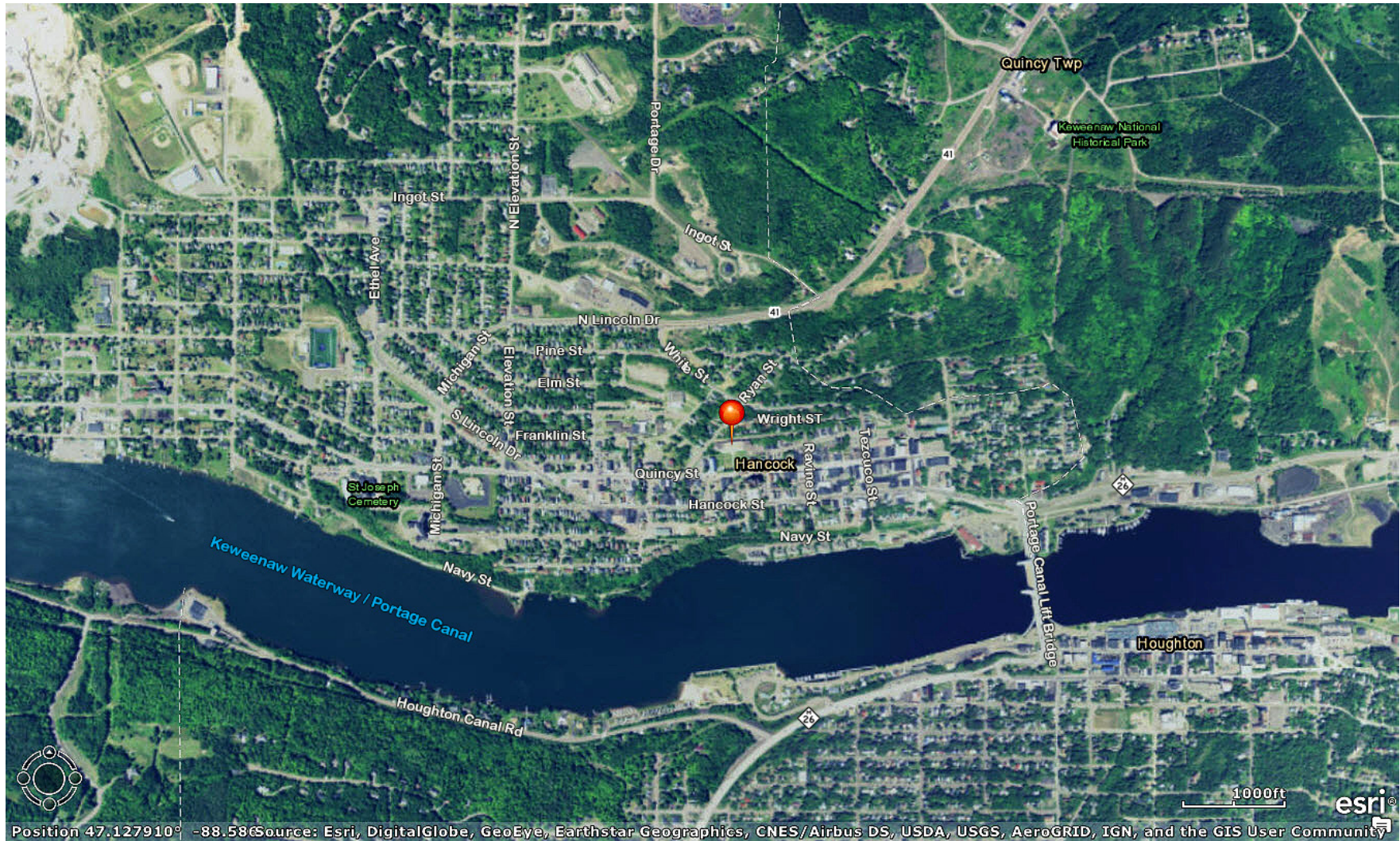
**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



**Hancock Central High School**  
417 Quincy Street, Hancock, Houghton County, Michigan

Lat./Long.: 47.127350, -88.585875





**Hancock Central High School**  
417 Quincy Street, Hancock, Houghton County, Michigan

Lat./Long.: 47.127350, -88.585875





FINLANDIA

City of Hancock  
"TORI"  
FARMERS MARKET  
WEDNESDAY  
and  
SATURDAY  
9AM to 2PM



A.B. 1923









SP





Water is off!!  
Please do not  
use restrooms



















103

303  
Empty Room

EXIT

ADMINISTRATIVE  
OFFICE & STORAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 6/11/2018      Date of Pending List: 7/9/2018      Date of 16th Day: 7/24/2018      Date of 45th Day: 7/26/2018      Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal           | <input type="checkbox"/> PDIL            | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request     | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photo   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver           | <input type="checkbox"/> National        | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission     | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period             |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP             | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG             |   |

Accept       Return       Reject      7/24/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria:

Reviewer Jim Gabbert      Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275      Date \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION:    see attached comments : No    see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

# FINLANDIA

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## UNIVERSITY

RECEIVED

APR 10 2018

April 13, 2018

Mr. Brian d. Conway  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
State Historic Preservation Office  
735 East Michigan Avenue  
P.O. Box 30044  
Lansing, MI 48909

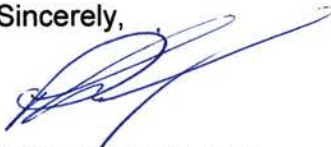
Dear Mr. Conway,

My purpose for writing concerns the nomination to the National Register of Historic Places of the Hancock High School in Hancock, Michigan.

I use this opportunity to express my enthusiastic support for this nomination. This grand structure stands today as a symbol of the deep commitments made by earlier generations of Copper Country residents to ensure educational achievement for their children. It belongs among many other similar symbols across the country that epitomize our nation's values and rich heritage. It is my sincere hope that this iconic building in downtown Hancock is granted this recognition and the preservation assistance that accompanies it.

Thank you for this opportunity to join with others in strong support of this nomination. I welcome any additional contact should there be more that I can do to advance this nomination.

Sincerely,



Philip Johnson, PhD  
President

## Walsh, Todd (MSHDA)

---

**From:** City Manager <manager@cityofhancock.net>  
**Sent:** Thursday, April 19, 2018 9:11 AM  
**To:** Walsh, Todd (MSHDA)  
**Subject:** Hancock High School Nomination

**Categories:** NR

Todd, just to let you know that the Hancock City Council at its monthly meeting held yesterday did unanimously vote to support and endorse the nomination of the old Hancock High School building, located at 417 Quincy Street, to the National Register of Historic Places. Thank you for your time. Glenn Anderson, City Manager



RICK SNYDER  
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN  
MICHIGAN STATE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY  
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

EARL J. POLESKI  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

June 5, 2018

Mr. Paul Loether, Chief  
National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places  
1849 C Street, NW, Mail Stop 7228  
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Mr. Loether:

The enclosed discs contain the true and correct copy of the nomination for the **Hancock Central High School, Hancock, Houghton County, Michigan**. This property is being submitted for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Disc one contains the nomination file, signed cover page, and any correspondence. Disc two contains photographs.

The Michigan State Historic Preservation Review Board approved the nomination on May 11, 2018.

All owners and appropriate elected public officials were notified and provided at least thirty (30) days to comment on the above proposed nomination in accordance with National Register regulations. All written comments concerning this nomination, submitted to us prior to our forwarding this nomination to you, are included in the correspondence file on disc one.

Questions concerning this nomination should be addressed to Todd A. Walsh, National Register Coordinator, at (517) 373-1979 or [walsht@michigan.gov](mailto:walsht@michigan.gov).

Sincerely yours,

Brian D. Conway  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

BDC/taw

