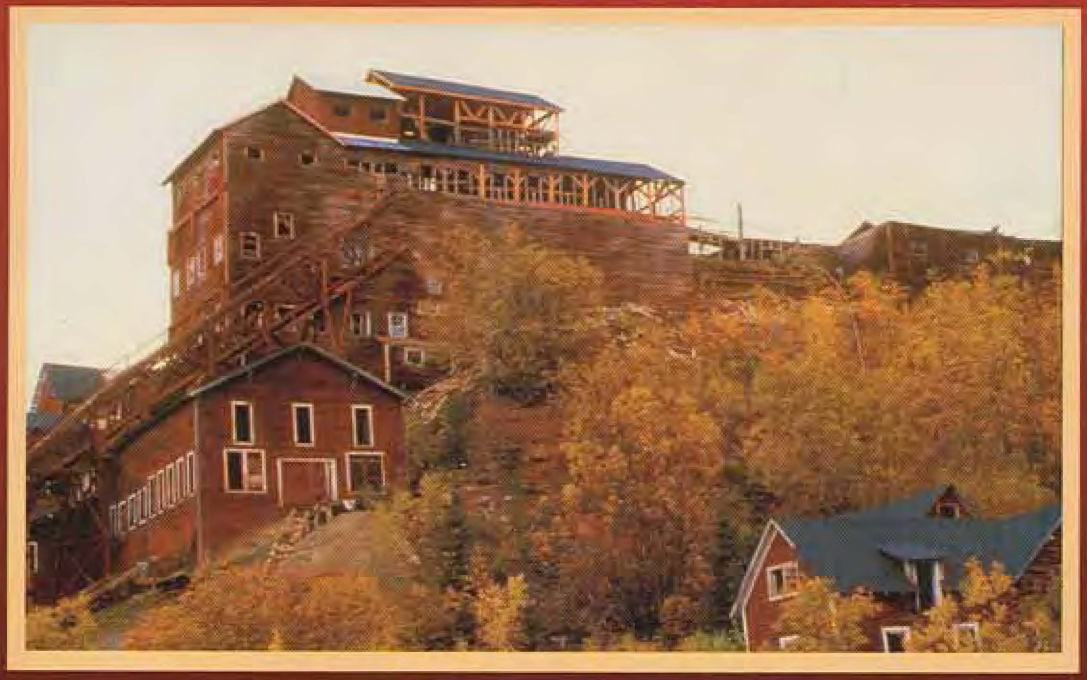
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

KENNECOTT MILL TOWN



WRANGELL-ST. ELIAS
NATIONAL PARK AND PRESERVE
ALASKA

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
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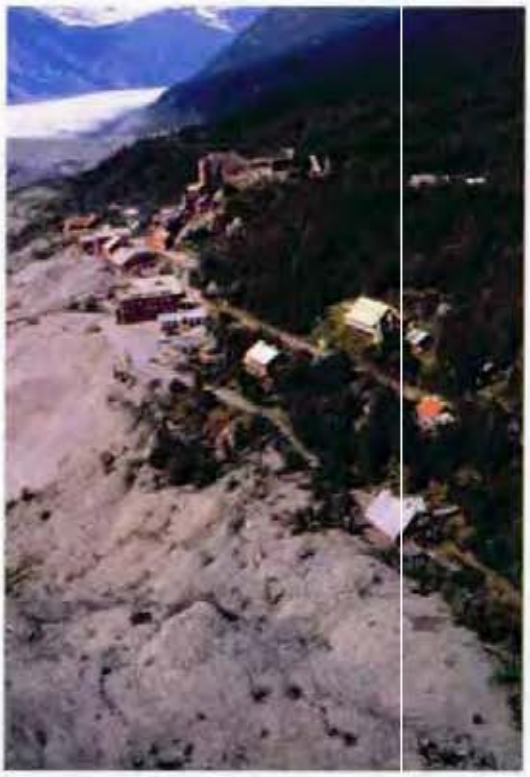

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WRANGELL-ST. ELIAS NATIONAL PARK
AND PRESERVE, ALASKA

2001

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The mission of the Department of the Interior is to protect and provide access to our Nation's natural and cultural heritage and honor our trust responsibilities to tribes.

U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Table of Contents

PART II:

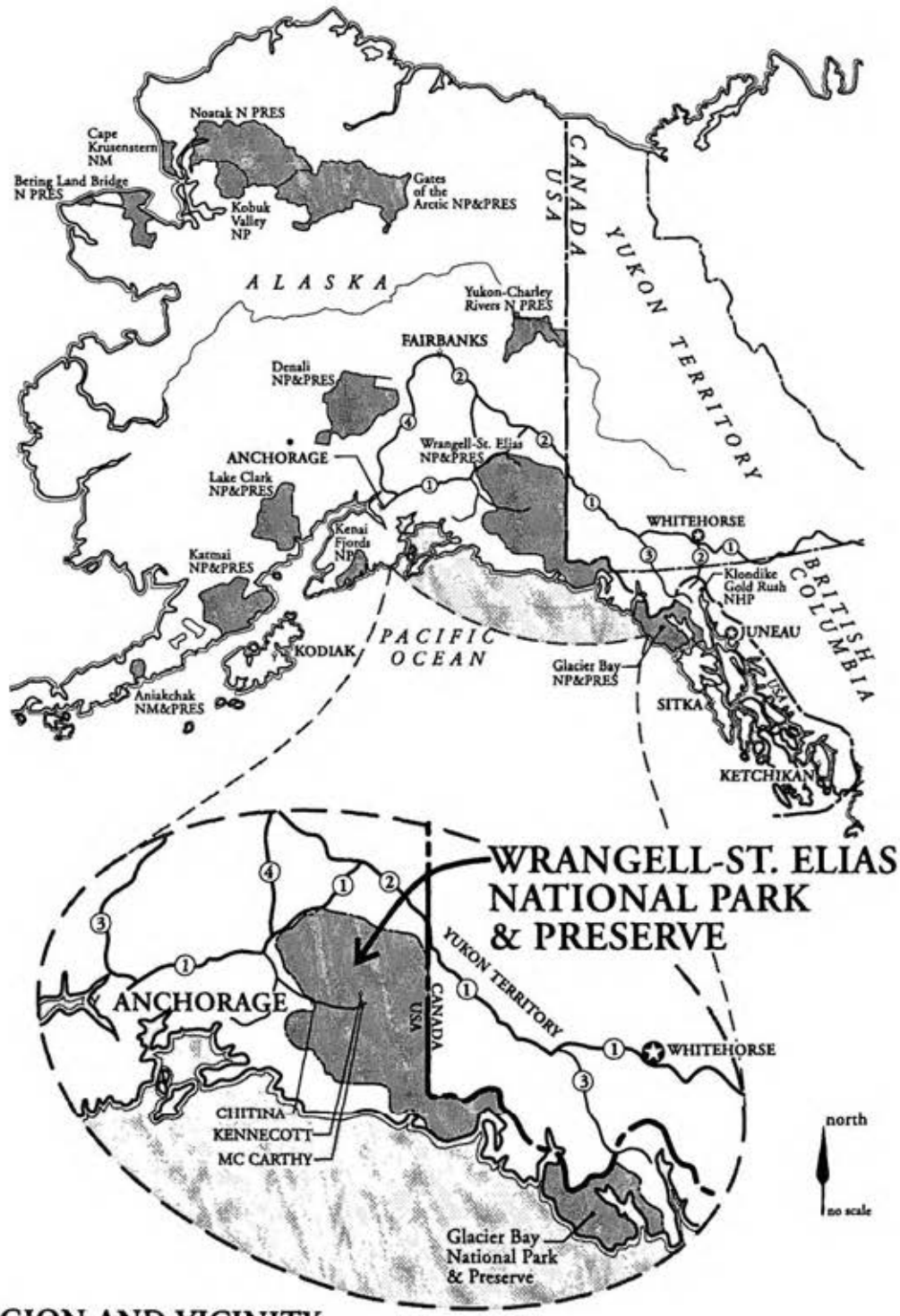
PART I

INTRODUCTION

SITE HISTORY

EXISTING CONDITIONS

ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION



REGION AND VICINITY

Wrangell-St. Elias National Park & Preserve Alaska

United States Department of the Interior • National Park Service
DSC/April 1999/190/20,019

INTRODUCTION

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In June 1998, the National Park Service (NPS) acquired the land, mineral rights, and associated holdings of the Kennecott Copper Mines in south-central Alaska.[1] Located in the center of Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve, the area is a designated National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, encompassing 7,700 acres of public and private lands. The 2,839 acres purchased by the NPS includes property and structures in the historic mill town (figure 1), which was the center of operations between 1901–1938.

After the Kennecott Copper Corporation left the site in 1938, portions of the

Figure 1. View north from the entry road to the lower Kennecott mill town, part of the National Historic Landmark District. (NPS park files, WRST, 1997.)

property were sold to private individuals. Over the years the NPS has provided technical assistance to local organizations and individuals interested in documenting and stabilizing historic structures in the town. With the purchase of Kennecott the NPS has become a partner in the management of Kennecott. Committed to working with the community and private landholders, the NPS is fulfilling agency policies and legal mandates to preserve resources and provide public access.

Prior to the 1998 purchase, the NPS completed several special studies and reports to assist in the clean up of hazardous materials and to assess the requirements for stabilizing historic structures. Although these reports were helpful in understanding individual resources in the mill town, there was no single document addressing the relationship among resources or the landscape as a whole. Without a complete and holistic understanding of Kennecott's resources, management of the NHL would be fragmented. This Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) was undertaken to consolidate existing research and to document and evaluate significant landscape resources. Based on the resource evaluation, this CLR proposes treatment for stabilization, preservation, and use of the cultural landscape at Kennecott.

Historical Summary[2]

Mining operations at Kennecott occurred between 1901–1938. During this period the Kennecott copper mines were among the nation's richest, containing the last of the great high-grade copper ore deposits in the American West. The initial discovery of copper was made in 1900 on Bonanza Ridge, some 4,000 feet above the lateral moraine of the Kennicott and Root glaciers in central Alaska. By 1907, with control of the mining claims assured and finances secured, construction was under way on the concentration mill sited in the developing mill town below the mine. By 1911 the railroad had reached the town and shipment of ore to Cordova and outside markets began.

Throughout the 1910s and 1920s, the mines continued to expand with new discoveries and increased investment (figure 2). Substantial facilities and infrastructure were established to advance the work and support the work force. Individual mine sites were self-sufficient camps, with structures for operating

Figure 2. View of Kennecott, circa 1930, showing cleared vegetation, roads and trails, concentration mill, support structures, cottages, flumes, crib dam, and tramway up the hill. (Evonne Sullivan, park files, WRST.)

the mine and housing the workers. In the mill town, the largest surface facility was a 14-story concentration mill, surrounded by several industrial support buildings, including a power plant, leaching plant, shops and warehouses, and machine shop. Utilities and infrastructure were developed to route power and water for processing the ore and for domestic use. Scattered throughout the town, but concentrated on its edges were residential structures, including bunkhouses and individual cottages that provided housing for the mill workers, staff, and families. Most buildings in the town had indoor plumbing and steam heat. Community services included recreational facilities, space for church services, a school, and garden. Over the years, the industrial town took on the character of a small, self-sufficient community with domestic gardens, boardwalks, a store, and gathering areas.

Low copper prices forced a temporary closure of the mine between 1932–1934. Once the mines were reopened in 1935, the depletion of ore body finally led to the mines' closure in 1938. The company salvaged relatively little from the site. Some items, such as small tools, were shipped out for resale. Other items were simply left in place. Furniture was left in the residences, the powerhouse was

left fairly intact, and the electrical shop retained enough equipment to maintain power.

In 1965, the Consolidated Wrangell Mining Company acquired rights to the area and began mining copper from the surface deposits below the Bonanza Mine. In 1967, the company installed a mechanical separation unit on the south side of the concentration mill. Today, tailings from that operation have piled against the log office building dating from the Kennecott era. Flooding on National Creek, which runs through the center of the mill town, has also taken its toll, depositing gravel and debris in several historic structures.

As tourism has increased in recent years, an effort has been made to preserve the character of the historic mill town and associated mines, which are located about five miles from McCarthy, Alaska, in what is now the heart of Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve. In recognition of Kennecott's historical significance, 7,700 acres of the site were designated a National Historic Landmark in 1986. Since then the Kennecott Corporation has undertaken removal of hazardous materials, and proposals for lead paint abatement are in place. In addition, several private property owners have rehabilitated their buildings, while the Friends of Kennicott and other partners have overseen emergency stabilization of critical industrial structures. The NPS has provided technical advice and support to local organizations and has completed several inventories and resource assessments, providing baseline information to park management.

In 1998, the NPS became an official property owner in Kennecott by purchasing 2,839 acres of the site, including properties in the historic mill town. With this purchase, the NPS assumes a partnership role in the stewardship of this significant site, preserving the resources that convey the historical role of copper mining in the Alaska frontier.

Scope of Work and Methodology

The CLR for the Kennecott mill town is divided into two parts. Part I includes the *Site History*, *Existing Conditions*, and the *Analysis and Evaluation* of cultural landscape characteristics. Part II includes *Treatment* of the cultural landscape and includes recommendations and a five-year management plan.

The CLR is an interdisciplinary document, compiled by historical landscape architects, archeologists, mining historians, historical architects, planners, and natural resource specialists. The Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve serve initiated the project in the spring of 1997. In addition to park and regional staff in the Alaska office, project agreements with other NPS offices and contracts with Michigan Technological University (MTU), and the Wrangell Mountain Center provided topical information on the physical history, vegetation, and archeological resources. The Denver Service Center was contracted to undertake the planning and public processes associated with the *Kennecott Interim Management Plan* (1999), portions of which are incorporated into Part II of the CLR.[3]

Because there is a significant body of literature on the history and mining technology associated with operations at Kennecott, no additional historical research was undertaken for this project. Furthermore, the CLR does not address the use of the area by native peoples, prior to or after the historic period.

Using both primary and secondary sources from the park and regional files, MTU compiled the Site History for the mill town. New work was undertaken to inventory, describe, and assess the condition of historical archeological features, historic structures, and characteristics of the cultural landscape throughout the mill town. This work is contained in the *Analysis and Evaluation* section of the document. MTU also generated a series of detailed GIS/AutoCAD site maps (computer-generated, geographic information surveys) that illustrate existing conditions, archeological resources, and the historical development of Kennecott.

Recommendations and priorities for the treatment of cultural landscape resources in the mill town are based on the landscape characteristics that contribute to the significance of the site. In addition to the treatment recommendations, a proposed action plan is incorporated into the CLR. This plan is excerpted from the *Kennecott Interim Management Plan* and reflects findings from the CLR, public input, and NPS management objectives for the site. The primary purpose of the interim plan was to address the immediate (five-year) management requirements for the site. The CLR's recommendations support actions in the interim plan, including associated design guidelines, and also address the long-term stewardship of the mill town.

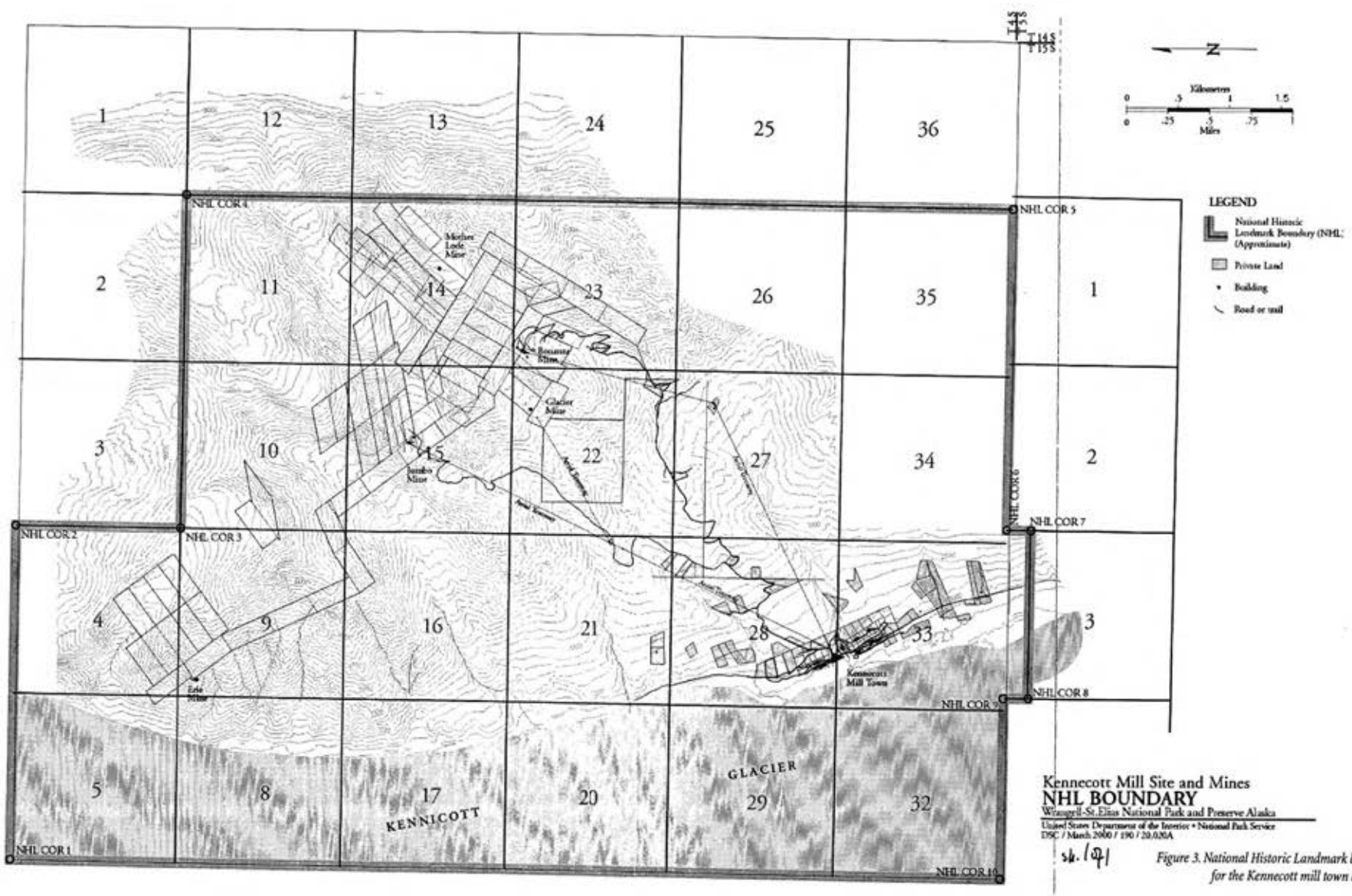
Study Boundaries

The focus of this CLR is the Kennecott mill town, located within the 7,700-acre NHL (figure 3). The NHL district boundaries were drawn to include the landscape and associated resources used by the Kennecott Copper Corporation from 1900–1938. While the CLR focuses on the mill town, limited information is included on the history and existing conditions of four of the five mine sites and associated resources on Bonanza Ridge.[4] Although the mines and associated structures were essential to the operations at Kennecott during the historic period, determining appropriate management options for these individual sites will require additional investigation beyond the scope of this report.

The structural complex of the mill town covers approximately 100 acres at the base of Bonanza Ridge. The study area includes all of the historic structures associated with the mill town, including the industrial buildings and tailings, various support buildings, roads and trails, and infrastructure systems. Although important for understanding the mill town as a whole, this report does not address private property in the study area. The study boundary on the west roughly parallels the moraine of the Kennicott Glacier. At a point north of the historic fuel tank, the boundary turns east following the access road to the Bonanza Mine, wrapping around the east side of the mill, above the tram terminus, and across National Creek to Silk Stocking Row. Following Silk Stocking Loop Road, the boundary cuts down the hill south of the Kennicott Glacier Lodge and ends where the old wagon road from McCarthy enters the site.

Summary of Findings

The landscape of Kennecott contains a number of contributing resources that define the physical character of the mill town as it existed between 1900–1938. The critical landscape characteristics are those that historically influenced development of the site. This includes the historic structures, archeological resources, circulation systems, the spatial organization of the mill town, and the large-scale natural systems. These resources may be considered individually and managed as isolated features, but the whole story of Kennecott is enhanced when these resources are observed and interpreted in relation to each other and within an environmental context.



Kennecott Mill Site and Mines
NHL BOUNDARY
Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve Alaska
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DSC / March 2000 / 190 / 20,020A

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Figure 3. National Historic Landmark boundaries for the Kennecott mill town and mines.

ON MICROFILM

The recommendations made in this report reflect a holistic approach to managing the complex resources at Kennecott. While most treatments target the need to achieve basic stabilization, other treatments deal with appropriate rehabilitation of structures, changes in land use, removal of encroaching vegetation, conservation of archeological features, and adaptive use of historic circulation features. As requested by the park, no effort was made to restore the landscape to the historic period. The desire to retain the "evocative character of an abandoned mining town," while somewhat ephemeral, did influence the selection of stabilization as the primary preservation treatment.

This CLR was undertaken in conjunction with the *Kennecott Interim Management Plan*, which involved public participation in the planning process. Included in the plan were several actions proposed for the NPS properties within the mill town. Key actions are as follows:

- Organize the mill town into land use areas or zones reflecting historic land use patterns and relationships
- Selectively thin the vegetation around historic structures to reduce the risk of fire and to reestablish historic views and vistas
- Establish interpretative media and trails routing visitors through the site
- Rehabilitate and make adaptive use of the company store as a visitor contact point
- Rehabilitate the railroad trestle

The Kennecott CLR builds on those actions and provides additional direction regarding design guidelines and implementation.

SITE HISTORY

EARLY EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT

Interest in the metallic wealth of the Copper River Basin, located in south-central Alaska, extends back at least 500 years. Archeological evidence indicates that the region's early settlers (probably ancestors of the modern Ahtna) worked native copper into tools such as knives and prongs and other implements that could be traded.[1] The unequal distribution of copper enabled the Lower Ahtna, residing on the lower reaches of the Copper and Chitina rivers, to monopolize the copper trade. Precontact trading networks likely linked them to the coastal Eyak and to the Tutchone and Gwitch'in groups in the Alaskan interior.[2] By the late-eighteenth century, a rudimentary copper trade existed between the Ahtna and Russian traders who had settled on the coast, but copper remained secondary to furs. Despite numerous attempts to establish interior trading posts and assess the mineral wealth of the district, both weather conditions and occasional violent confrontations with the Ahtna dissuaded major European exploration of the Copper Basin until near the close of the nineteenth century.

In 1884, Brig. Gen. Nelson A. Miles of the U.S. army sent Lt. William R. Abercrombie to the Copper River with orders to investigate "the alleged hostility of natives."[3] Abercrombie's expedition encountered serious obstacles at the lower reaches of the Copper River and it was not until the following year, under a second and more diminutive expedition led by Lt. Henry Allen, that the Chitina River was first explored by Europeans. The success of Allen's expedition rested upon his enlistment of Chief Nicolai (alternately spelled Nicoli, Nicholai, and Nikolai) as a guide. Visiting both the village of Taral, located at the head of Wood Canyon on the Copper River (figure 4), and Nicolai's hunting grounds in the interior of the Chitina Valley, Allen witnessed the use of copper utensils and tools by the villagers.[4]

Toward the end of the nineteenth century, the U.S. government conducted further military exploration of the Copper River Basin and its tributaries through the Copper River Exploring Expedition. Led by Captain Abercrombie, these

Figure 4. Map of Copper River Basin

expeditions aimed to investigate the feasibility of an "all-American route" between Valdez and Eagle City on the Yukon.[5] While primarily intended to serve military purposes, the opening of a route was also viewed as a way to relieve the port of Valdez from a dire situation caused by the arrival of thousands of prospectors duped into thinking a Valdez-Klondike route already existed.[6] Oscar Rohn, a topographer and geologist from the United States Geological Survey (USGS), accompanied the 1899 expedition to further investigate the Chitina Valley and assess its mineral wealth. While the majority of prospectors traveling with Abercrombie's expedition planned to wrest fortunes from gold deposits on the Yukon, a few were interested in prospecting for gold and copper in the Chitina region. One prospecting outfit, known as the McClellan group, arrived at the village of Taral to find the inhabitants near starvation. Capitalizing on the

situation, the McClellan prospectors exchanged with Chief Nicolai their knowledge of a food cache on the Bremner River (left the previous year by the Allis group) for the location of his copper mine. Led to the ore deposits by Taral Jack, the prospectors' assays indicated the Bornite ore (a copper iron sulphide) was as rich as 63 percent copper. The McClellan party staked three claims in July 1899, the first such copper claims in the district.[7]

After returning to Valdez, prospectors Jack Smith and Clarence Warner of the McClellan group ventured back to the vicinity of the Nicolai claims for additional prospecting. In the interval, Rueben McClellan transferred the interests of the group to the Chittyna Exploration Company in return for company stock. In the summer of 1900, Smith and Warner prospected in the vicinity of the Kennicott Glacier, 10 miles west of the Nicolai mines, following a contact zone between limestone and greenstone that appeared favorable to mineral concentration.[8] On July 22, the two prospectors discovered the "Bonanza" lode, a rich copper outcrop at the crest of a rugged mountain ridge 4,000 feet above the glacier (figure 5). They staked 11 claims at the discovery site, at least five of which were staked in the names of McClellan party members using power of attorney.[9] Arthur C. Spencer, a geologist for the USGS, independently discovered the same deposit one month later by tracking the limestone and greenstone contact along the ridge line.[10] In a subsequent report, Spencer noted the ore to be practically pure chalcocite (copper sulphide) with exposed masses "from 2 to 4 feet across and 15 feet or more in length ... with their depth being not apparent."[11]

Figure 5. Location of the Bonanza claim, circa 1903. The rich chalcocite ore body is visible as the diagonal striations oriented toward the upper right of the photograph. (Mendenhall, 1905.)

The discoveries of rich copper ore did not end with Bonanza. Smith and Warner went on to discover the "Jumbo" deposit in a steep cirque, approximately one mile northwest of Bonanza.[12] This rich chalcocite deposit, 15 feet long and 12 feet thick, was also claimed under the interests of the McClellan group.

Litigation and the Alaska Syndicate: 1900–1908

Upon hearing news of the Bonanza discovery in the fall of 1900, Stephen Birch, a 28-year-old graduate of the Columbia School of Mines, negotiated the purchase of a share of the Bonanza claim. Birch had been involved in both the

1898 and 1899 expeditions lead by Abercrombie and knew the prospectors personally. In November 1900, Dan Kain, a member of the McClellan group, sold to Birch half of his one-eleventh interest in the property for $2,500. Birch's trust of Kain and enthusiasm for the deal is evident, given that he did not inspect the property until after its purchase.[13] The contract was made financially possible through Birch's connection to the Havemeyer family, who had not only funded his education, but also sent him to Valdez for the specific purpose of seeking out investment opportunities. In 1900, under the laws of West Virginia, H. O. Havemeyer and James Ralph, another eastern investor, formed the Alaska Copper Company, placing Birch on a $300 per month stipend.[14] After the purchase of Dan Kain's interest, Birch negotiated for the purchase of all McClellan party claims. On March 6, 1902, the Alaska Copper Company (which soon changed its name to the Alaska Copper and Coal Company) bought the option on 45 copper claims on Bonanza Ridge—totaling around 3,000 acres of mining property—at a cost of $1.1 million.[15]

Transfer of these claims did not run smoothly. In 1902 the Copper River Mining Company purchased the Chittyna Exploration Company with the explicit aim of pursuing litigation over the Bonanza claims on the grounds that Jack Smith and Clarence Warner were technically under the employ of the Chittyna Exploration Company at the time of discovery.[16] The subsequent trial and high court appeal secured ownership of the Bonanza claims for the Alaska Copper and Coal Company, but only after nearly three years of legal struggles.

Figure 6. Mining experts at the future site of Kennecott, circa 1902. (Photo courtesy of the National Archives.)

The course of the trial seriously impeded development of the claims. The Alaska Copper and Coal Company undoubtedly guarded the property during the summer months, but construction of permanent structures probably did not take place until after the court settlement in 1905 (figure 6).[17] What activity did occur at the site focused on determining the quality and quantity of ore, the latter being particularly important to the acquisition of other financial backers. Assays conducted by the USGS and others indicated the extraordinary quality of the Bonanza outcrop, which contained upwards of 70 percent copper with 14 ounces of silver per ton.[18] Estimates varied more widely regarding the size of the ore body. Although Birch remained confident of the worth of the claims, large-scale investors such as the Guggenheims and Morgans still sent in their own experts to assess the situation.[19]

Between 1902–1905, the Alaska Copper and Coal Company investigated means to develop the claims. It was clear that the workability of the isolated Bonanza deposit depended on the development of a reliable and extensive transportation network. Construction of a railroad between the mine and a suitable port facility at Valdez, 200 miles away, required funding of a monumental scale.[20] While far beyond the financial resources of the Alaska Copper and Coal Company, a number of wealthy East Coast banking houses had already earned reputations for their sizable investments in American industry.[21] In 1906, Birch successfully brought together the interests of the Guggenheims, House of Morgan, Havemeyers, and Kuhn, Loeb & Company to form the Alaska Syndicate.[22] Later that year, the Alaska Copper and Coal Company was reincorporated as the Kennecott Mines Company with Birch as managing director. The change in company name apparently awarded Guggenheim interests a 40 percent share of the property.[23]

The Kennecott Mines Company set aside $25 million for construction of a concentration mill and railroad. It also pooled considerable existing resources. The Guggenheim-controlled American Smelting and Refining Company assured the availability of a smelter in Tacoma, Washington to process copper ore from the Bonanza and Jumbo mines. Syndicate ownership of the Alaska Steamship Company further reduced transportation expenses between the smelter and port.[24]

In the early 1900s, transportation of supplies (including food, equipment, and construction materials) into the Chitina Valley remained both costly and unreliable. The high cost of summer freighting by horse ensured that the majority of supplies were hauled along the Copper and Chitina rivers during the winter season.[25] To improve on this, the company assembled the steamboat Chittyna in 1907, the first of four company-built steamers to work between Abercrombie Rapids and the Chitina River. These steamboats primarily supplied construction crews for the railroad, but shipped supplies closer to the mill camp during rare periods of high water on the Nizina.[26]

The Kennecott Mines Company encountered difficulties developing the individual mine claims. The nature of the landscape surrounding the Bonanza Mine placed restrictions on the spatial layout of mining infrastructure. Topographical constraints, namely the 4,000-foot change in elevation from the floor of the

Chitina Valley to the mine claim forced separation of the railroad facilities and the mine. In addition, the distance and traveling time between these areas required construction of separate support facilities and worker accommodations at each location. The lack of available building space at the mine sites led engineers to place some mining machinery, such as hoists and compressors, underground.[27]

Topography also affected the layout of circulation systems. The north-south alignment of the Bonanza Ridge, coupled with the Kennicott Glacier abutting its western edge, forced wagon routes, and later railroads, to follow the glacier perimeter. At higher elevations, the narrow cirques and steep valleys of the Bonanza Ridge formation influenced the placement of aerial tramways to link the mines to the concentrator site. Aerial trams could more economically negate rugged topography than land-based routes (figure 7).[28]

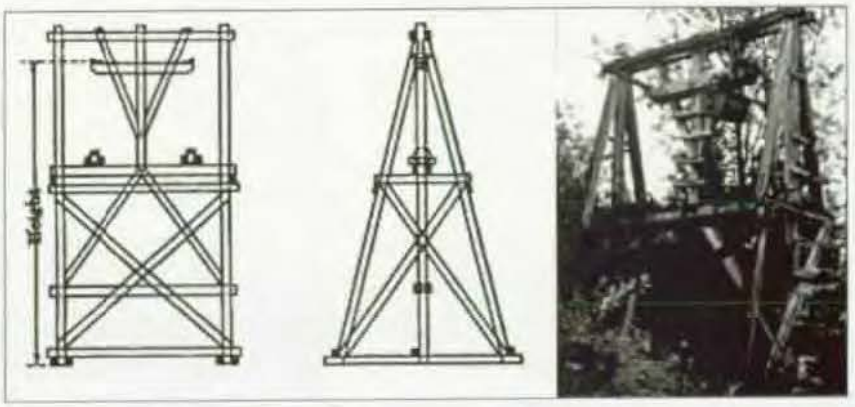

Figure 7. Aerial tramway infrastructure at Kennecott closely correlated with well established designs. (Peele, 1918; field documentation, 1997.)

Natural features and processes also influenced the location of lower camp and concentrator facilities. Glacial scouring left a rugged landscape incised with steep-sided gulches that were nearly devoid of level ground.[29] West of the Bonanza claims, however, two gulches channeled creeks (later named Bonanza and National) into close proximity, making them useful for domestic and industrial consumption.

Construction of the Copper River and Northwestern Railway, seen as critical to the profitable extraction of copper ore, had a strong influence on the selection of a mill town. The chosen site lay close to the moraine of the Kennicott Glacier and the toe of the ridge. At an elevation of approximately 2,200 feet, the railroad

approach to the mill town from the Chitina Valley was considered a reasonable grade. (Nonetheless, the paucity of flat land at the mill town forced trains to back up or down the grade to the nearest turnaround in McCarthy located five miles south of the concentrator complex.) The location of the concentration mill also left enough space for the disposal of tailings, a critical consideration in the planning of milling facilities.[30]

During the winter of 1906, a party led by Rueben McClellan sledded construction materials for the concentration mill and tramway from Valdez. By the end of 1907, two log structures—a one-and-a-half story general manager's office and a slightly larger storage building—had been constructed at the bottom of a south-facing slope on cleared land north of National Creek.[31] In this period of early development, additional clearing in the area around National Creek provided both open lands for future construction and fuel for domestic use.[32]

Four additional buildings were built the following year: a small blacksmith shop, a one-story post office or storage facility, a one-and-a-half story bunkhouse, and a 10,000 square-foot sawmill that spanned a shallow gully at the south end of the camp. A wagon road connecting the camp with the steamship landing on the Chitina River to the southwest crossed over the gully on a simple log bridge (figure 8). This road was widened the following year to accommodate freight transportation. A second road led eastward to the Bonanza claims to supply the

Figure 8. Kennecott mill town, circa 1908. View looking south with the sawmill in the foreground. (Photo courtesy of the Anchorage Museum of History and Art.)

mine, until later when an aerial tramway would be erected.[33]

Construction of the concentration mill began in 1908 at the top of the short, steep slope north of the two log buildings. Workers first erected the concentrator's upper story and tram deck so that the aerial tramway system could be used to move ore and supplies. By the winter of 1908, the 15,000-foot Bonanza aerial tramway was well under way with approximately half of the 40 tram towers completed.[34] Workers cleared vegetation from either side of the tramway to ensure access to the towers for repairs and to reduce the risk of damage from heavy snows, avalanches, and fallen trees.

Connections between the mines and port remained a primary concern in the early development of the site. In the summer of 1908, the Copper River and Northwestern Railway crossed the Copper River at Flag Point (mile 27 from Cordova), an achievement whimsically equated by some to the crossing of the Rubicon.[35] Progress on the railroad had been impaired largely by the poor selection of ports and routes. In 1906, for example, Michael J. Heney's successful location of a rail route through Abercrombie Canyon resulted in Katalla being chosen as the port over Valdez.[36] After a 1907 storm destroyed the railroad breakwater at Katalla (rendering the port unsafe for the landing of steamships), the Alaska Syndicate opted in favor of a third choice, Cordova.

Selecting the Copper River route for the railway (instead of Valdez) increased construction expenses by $12 million dollars, but enabled future savings provided that nearby coal fields could be purchased and opened as a means to fuel the railroad. The need to run the railroad cheaply, however, ultimately entangled the Alaska Syndicate with politics at the national level, generating not only more vociferous anti-Syndicate protests, but also a political climate that would ultimately change the company's management policies (figure 9).

Development and Corporate Expansion: 1908–1915

In 1907, the Alaska Syndicate negotiated privately with Clarence Cunningham and Associates for a half option on 27 claims in the Bering River coal fields in the hope of ensuring a cheap fuel supply for the railroad. Unfortunately, the

BUILDING LEGEND

1 Manager's Office
2 Tram Terminus
5 Bunkhouse
6 Sawmill/Carpentry
78 Warehouse
79 Blacksmith

Historic Base Map: 1900-1908
Cultural Landscape Report: Kennecott Mill Town
Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve
10/97

Aerial Photographs, NPS, 1991; Site Layout Map, Kennicott Pre-Acquisition Environmental Site Assessment, NPS, 1996; Fire Insurance Plan, Kennecott Copper Company, 1936; Topographic Survey, 1991-92, Drawing no. 190/80021. Field Investigations, 1997

190/20027
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Figure 9. Kennecott Historic Base Map, 1900- 1908.

Cunningham claims had been staked prior to the legal opening of the coal fields in 1904. In addition, the number of merged claims well exceeded 1904 legal stipulations allowing the consolidation of only four claims per company.[37]

In 1907, Richard Ballinger, recently appointed Secretary of the Interior by the Taft administration, began an investigation into these and other claims in the area. The inquiry specifically addressed issues of legality and awarded development patents to those claims made in good faith prior to the 1904 law. Problems arose with Gifford Pinchot, chief forester of the United States and major proponent of Theodore Roosevelt's conservation ethic. Pinchot realized the cancellation of all claims would pass control of the coal fields, by default, to the Forestry Department, which could then institute a leasing system. Discovering the fraudulent deal between the Alaska Syndicate and the Cunningham claims provided Pinchot with the necessary means. Aiming to discredit Ballinger and remove him from office, Pinchot alleged Ballinger's involvement in fraudulent dealings with the Cunningham claims and the Alaska Syndicate.

The ensuing Ballinger-Pinchot struggle for the control of Alaskan coal lands not only escalated public fears and resentment of big business in Alaska, but focused animosity directly at the Guggenheim-Morgan Syndicate. Newspapers portrayed the Syndicate as an immense political force aiming to exploit all of Alaska's resource wealth while ensuring that Alaska remain a U.S. territory (figure 10).

Figure 10. Political cartoon, circa 1910, published during the Ballinger-Pinchot affair.

Exaggeration of the Syndicate's Alaskan motives by Pinchot and other accusers was not completely without cause. (Judge James Wickersham, for instance, used the circumstances to push forward his bill for an elected Alaskan legislature.) The Syndicate had aggressively purchased a wide range of key Alaskan enterprises (steamship lines and fisheries in addition to the railroad and mines) and established itself in Alaska with an undeniable political presence.[38] Given the benefits to future Syndicate interests of a railway connecting coal fields with the Alaskan interior, J. P. Morgan's initial wish to donate the Copper River and Northwestern Railway to Alaska as a testament for pioneer enterprise (which he likened to Carnegie's gifting of libraries) cannot be considered entirely philanthropic.[39]

The Ballinger-Pinchot affair had serious ramifications on the Syndicate's operation and on Alaskan development. The eventual court injunction against opening Alaskan coal fields stymied development in the Copper Basin by other companies as well. The Copper River and Northwestern Railway would never prove to be the rapid catalyst that was initially forecasted for the industrial and agricultural development of the Copper Basin. Instead, the railway needed to charge higher freight costs because its profits and existence depended on Kennecott's success. Indirectly, this reduced available funds for surface improvements at the concentration mill and mine sites.

The Ballinger-Pinchot affair and the fear of provoking additional public outrage may have soured government dealings with the Syndicate. It may have also played a role in the Wilson administration's refusal to purchase the Copper River and Northwestern Railway from the Syndicate at low cost in 1915.[40]

Unlike the suit over the Bonanza claims a few years prior, the course of the Ballinger-Pinchot affair did not stop development in the mill town and mine sites. In 1908, the Kennecott Mines Company hired L. A. Levensaler, previously employed by the Anaconda Mining Company, to map gold placer mining claims on Dan Creek, a branch of the Nizina River located southeast of Bonanza Ridge.[41] In 1910, Levensaler received instructions to prepare the Bonanza and Jumbo claims for mining. While operation of the Bonanza tramway meant that ore could now be extracted from the Bonanza deposit, Levensaler preferred to work on site improvements until completion of the railroad. He assigned 30 laborers to the sawmill and buildings, while six workers stayed at the Bonanza Mine for "purely development and prospecting."[42] As a consequence, the lower camp underwent considerable expansion during the following two years.

Several major improvements and construction activities at the mill town contributed to the production of ore and the living environment for families and workers. Fundamental to the development of the site was a reliable supply of water for industrial and domestic consumption. By the close of 1910, Levensaler's workers had constructed a 150-foot-long crib dam made from local timber and located at the top of a small gorge above the manager's house. Located in close proximity to the camp, the dam stored drinking water and supplied water for a 250 horsepower hydroelectric plant constructed at the northern end of the mill

town. This in turn generated electricity for the camp and mines.[43] A central line running north to south with secondary lines meeting at near 90 degrees delivered power to camp buildings. A power line to the Bonanza Mine paralleled the aerial tramway to the mine and then continued over the ridge to the Jumbo Mine. Power to the Erie Mine, approximately three-and-a-half miles distant, followed a wagon road north along the edge of the glacier.

Considerable landscaping and development, particularly worker housing, transformed the area along the National Creek valley below the crib dam. Workers constructed a two-and-a-half story bunkhouse just east of the 1908 bunkhouse. On the north side of National Creek, a three-and-a-half story staff house and a one-and-a-half story manager's house, as well as a clothesline were positioned east of the general manager's office. A small assay office was built between the manager's office and the 1908 bunkhouse. A rustic water well immediately east of the staff house may only have served a decorative function, somewhat incongruous in the otherwise utilitarian landscape. Across the wagon road from the hydroelectric facility, a storage building also doubled as a general store. Northeast of the upper concentrator, away from all other structures in the mill town, the company built a small powderhouse.

Sometime between 1908–1915, the Kennecott Mines Company constructed facilities and allocated space for food procurement activities. South of the building complex, a dairy barn was constructed and a small number of cows were kept to supply fresh milk and cheese to the residents. The company allocated space east of the manager's residence for a community garden, about 100 square-feet in size. Vegetables and meat supplied by Chitina Valley residents supplemented those raised at the mill town. In spite of these efforts, most of the food supplied to Kennecott throughout its occupation was imported.[44]

Pedestrian circulation through the site was both formal—along wood-planked boardwalks—and informal, based on need and function. The boardwalks connected residential, administrative, and service buildings with established wagon trails. The graded rail bed provided less formal connections to industrial structures. Water, steam, and sometimes sewer pipes were typically grouped together and ran beneath boardwalks. These "utilidors," enclosed in sawdust-filled wood casings, reduced the clutter and excavation necessary for pipe laying and

provided additional insulation for the pipes. Fire hydrants, equipped with 100-foot long hoses and housed in distinctive trapezoidal casings, were installed within close proximity to buildings.

The layout and organization of residential and work areas reflected both social status in and functional needs. Positioning, room size, and exterior building color all reflected social status in the mill town. The manager's free-standing house was initially painted red with white trim, as were other utilitarian buildings, while the use of white paint, typically with dark trim, distinguished special buildings. Different exterior painting schemes distinguished similarly proportioned buildings, such as the staff house from the bunkhouse. Initially, management and administrative staff resided on the south-facing slope immediately north of National Creek. Their position close to the concentrator undoubtedly made for noisy accommodations, but visual prominence and central location were characteristic attributes of managerial residences in nineteenth and twentieth century company towns.[45] It is also likely that noise of industrial processes permeated the mill town. There were no facilities at the bunkhouses for families and as a consequence, miners and mill workers, if married, typically did not have their families with them.

Although construction of the lower levels of the concentration mill had begun in 1908, it was neither completed nor used in any operational capacity until after the railroad reached the lower camp in 1911.[46] As initially designed, the concentrator process was a relatively simple operation suited to the richness of the ores. Typical of the time, the building was constructed on a hillside, combining technological efficiency with local topography (figure 11). The 14-story concentrator cascaded down the hillside in a series of terraces, maximizing the use of gravity in the concentration process. Milling machinery—jigs and tables—could be gravity-fed and installed in such a manner that the movement of progressively less profitable ore through the concentrator did not generally require re-elevation of material between machines. Over time, changes to the mill made it a more complex structure. New machinery was introduced and outmoded or inefficient processes and machines were removed in response to changes in the grade and tenor of the ore.

Water necessary for operating mill equipment came from two pipes. One led

Figure 11. Concentration mill, circa 1912. Note the extensive crib work in front of the mill and the high-grade ore conveyor connecting the upper mill and the stacking shed. (Photo courtesy Alaska and Polar Regions Archives, Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, Alaska.)

from the National Creek dam to the concentration tables while a second pipe channeled water from a point above the dam to the upper concentrator. Initially, the milling process was unable to recover copper values from the carbonate ores. Milling also produced a significant amount of very fine particles known as "slimes," which could not be recovered easily. Some of these slimes were bagged and shipped off to the smelter. Most of the tailings, both carbonate and slimes, were put aside and stored for future handling.[47] Tailings from the concentrator were discharged on the north and south sides of the building, while an extended crib wall on the north side preventing tailings from slipping onto the rail grade.

Prior to completion of the railway, the Bonanza Mine consisted of just a few shafts and tunnels. Anticipating the expansion of work, a bunkhouse, mess hall, and blacksmith shop were built at the mine site by 1910.[48] Explorations indicated that the Bonanza ore body still contained high-grade ores, but that low-grade ores (assaying 13 percent) were increasing in quantity.[49] Seeking to ensure the vitality of their Alaskan investments, the Alaska Syndicate expanded the Alaska Copper and Coal Company's ownership of mining properties. In 1910, Stephen Birch purchased the Beatson Mine on Latouche Island in Prince William Sound.[50]

On March 29, 1911, the Copper River and Northwestern Railway linked the Kennecott mines with the port of Cordova 196 miles away. At the mill town, a 250-foot trestle bridge over National Creek extended the railroad to the high-

grade ore bins located at the bottom of the concentration mill.[51] As part of the ceremony, the chief engineer hammered a copper spike at the terminus of the line.[52] Completed at a cost of nearly $20 million, the railroad crossed the Copper River at three locations. The third of these, near the town of Chitina at the junction of the Chitina and Copper rivers, was temporary. The cost to rebuild the wooden trestle each spring after the ice breakup proved cheaper than the erection of a steel bridge. As a consequence, the railroad was not fully operational for several weeks each year. On April 8, a shipment of 1,200 tons of 60-70 percent copper worth $250,000 departed for Cordova by rail, arriving at the Tacoma smelter on April 14.[53] Subsequent shipments of ore occurred twice weekly. Now that the railroad was completed, the Alaska Syndicate phased out its sternwheelers operating on the Copper River.[54]

Given the expense of coal (imported 1,200 miles from British Columbia at a cost of $12 per ton), the railroad could not be a highly profitable enterprise.[55] It relied instead on the profitability and longevity of Bonanza Ridge ore deposits. But estimates regarding the size of the Bonanza Ridge ore body varied considerably due to the unpredictable nature of the ore bed. In fact, throughout Kennecott's operation, the mines were never run with more than four years worth of proven ore ahead of them.[56] As USGS geologist Fred Moffit noted, "[a] common experience in mining these ores is to find that an ore body terminates abruptly or that a tiny stringer of copper minerals, apparently of no value whatsoever, if followed a sufficient distance, opens out into a large mass of ore."[57] Consequently, the company explored all indications of mineralization on Bonanza Ridge, and conducted property explorations in the general area hoping to extend the life of the railroad and other associated investments.

Profits from Bonanza Ridge were forthcoming. At the close of 1911, the Kennecott Mines Company yielded its first dividend. By 1912, the company had paid $3 million in dividends, reporting a $4 million operating profit.[58] Development work at the Jumbo Mine, coupled with the discovery of the Erie location (approximately three miles north of the mill town), fueled optimism about the life and eventual profitability of the mines.[59] In 1914, miners discovered a sizable high-grade deposit between levels three and five in the Jumbo Mine. This ore block (350 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 40 feet high) contained approximately 70,000 tons of almost pure chalcocite, with an additional 20 ounces per ton of

silver, valued at one dollar per ounce.[60] It was one of the richest copper ore bodies ever found. In 1915, 227 men mined 750 tons daily from the Bonanza and Jumbo mines, a 300 percent increase on the previous year's production.[61] By May 1915, the mines had produced 86,000,000 pounds of copper and made upwards of $8 million in operating profits.[62]

Rising profits from the mines stimulated construction and renovation at the mill town. In 1912, improvements to the concentration mill included an ore sacking shed (complete with rail-bed scales) added to the west wall, an aerial high-grade ore conveyor down the south side of the concentrator, and a shed extension to the Bonanza tram deck. East of the concentrator, a storage bin held ore for future concentration. Unstable foundations forced the concentrator to cease operation in 1912 for repairs.[63] Stabilization of the structure may have involved attaching guy rope cables to the north and south sides of the mill's upper tram deck. A one-and-a-half-story, wood frame extension was added to the west wall of the general manager's office. The 16,000-foot Jumbo tramway became operational in 1913, superseding the use of a wagon road for ore removal. That same year, however, a snow slide destroyed part of the Bonanza tramway, suspending operation of the line, although the Bonanza still made shipments for the next eight months. Improvements to the mill town completed in 1915 included a hospital (located on the north side of National Creek and painted white) and six, small staff residences north of the concentration mill. However, company housing did not accommodate all workers. South of the mill town on the bank above the rail line, tents (probably supplied by the company) housed the overflow (figure 12a and b). Both forms of accommodation were located on the outskirts of the town where space for administrative and industrial facilities was not at a premium. Timber storage occupied areas immediately alongside the railroad tracks.

The spatial organization of the mill town developed from formative patterns that were established by 1908. An administrative and residential area grew around National Creek where ore was transferred from the mill and aerial tramway to the railway. This connection defined the center of the mill town both geographically and functionally. The location of the administrative core was largely determined by the need to be near transportation lines. Stores and shops serving the mines and the mill were closer to the tram and rail lines, while non-

industrial functions such as housing and community services were set back from the railway. Trash was dumped on the moraine away from residential areas.

Around 1913, Kennecott wanted to improve the efficiency of concentration operations and looked into the viability of leaching and flotation techniques for processing the fines. The higher-grade end product of the leaching method (75 percent opposed to 30 percent for flotation) warranted its selection because of the substantial reductions to transportation costs.[65] However, the ineffectiveness of acid leaching with the carbonate ores from the Bonanza Ridge claims necessitated use of an alternative reagent. E. Tappan Stannard, a chemist at the Federal Lead Company laboratory at Flat River, Missouri (and later Kennecott Copper Corporation president), first conducted ammonia leaching experiments on these ores and proved the process effective.[66] By the summer of 1914, the Kennecott Mines Company had erected a small test facility at the mill town to better determine its feasibility at the larger scale.

The Alaska Syndicate ceased to exist in 1915. The Kennecott Copper Corporation, dominated by former syndicate officials, took its place. The new company capitalized on the high prices for copper created by the First World War to finance a much larger public company. The new Kennecott Copper Corporation acquired the Kennecott Mines Company and the Beatson Copper Company along with the transportation interests of the now defunct syndicate. In addition, the new corporation purchased substantial positions in the Utah Copper Company and the Braden Copper Mines Company. This gave the company a solid foot-

Figure 12a. Panorama of Lower Kennecott mill town, circa 1913. (Mears Collection, Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska, Fairbanks Alaska.)

hold in future development of extensive low-grade copper deposits. Utah Copper operated the Bingham mine, which at the time was the second largest copper mine in the U.S.[67] The change in corporate structure led to new management strategies at Kennecott and throughout the larger entity. Over the next two decades management became increasingly systematic at the Kennecott operations in Alaska and throughout the larger corporation as Kennecott Copper expanded into an international force.

KENNECOTT COPPER CORPORATION ERA: 1915–1938

Responding to the favorable economic conditions that World War I provided to extractive industries, Kennecott experienced rapid development within the first few years of the Kennecott Copper Corporation's existence (figure 13). Soaring copper prices in 1916 (above 28 cents per pound) and the guaranteed price of 23.5 cents per pound the following year enabled the company to step up production rates. In 1916, Kennecott produced 101,410,000 pounds of copper, a seven-fold increase over the previous year.[68] Visiting the mines that year, William Douglass, later superintendent at Kennecott, impressively compared them to the profitable Anaconda Mine in Butte, Montana. Although the latter employed 15,000 people and produced an average of 30,000,000 pounds of copper per month, Kennecott achieved one-third of Anaconda's production employing only 500 people, running considerably less powerful machinery and encountering more difficult mining conditions (such as inclined shafts with

Figure 12b. Panaroma of Lower Kennecott mill town, circa 1913. (Mears Collection, Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska, Fairbanks Alaska.)

multiple slopes and dog legs).[69]

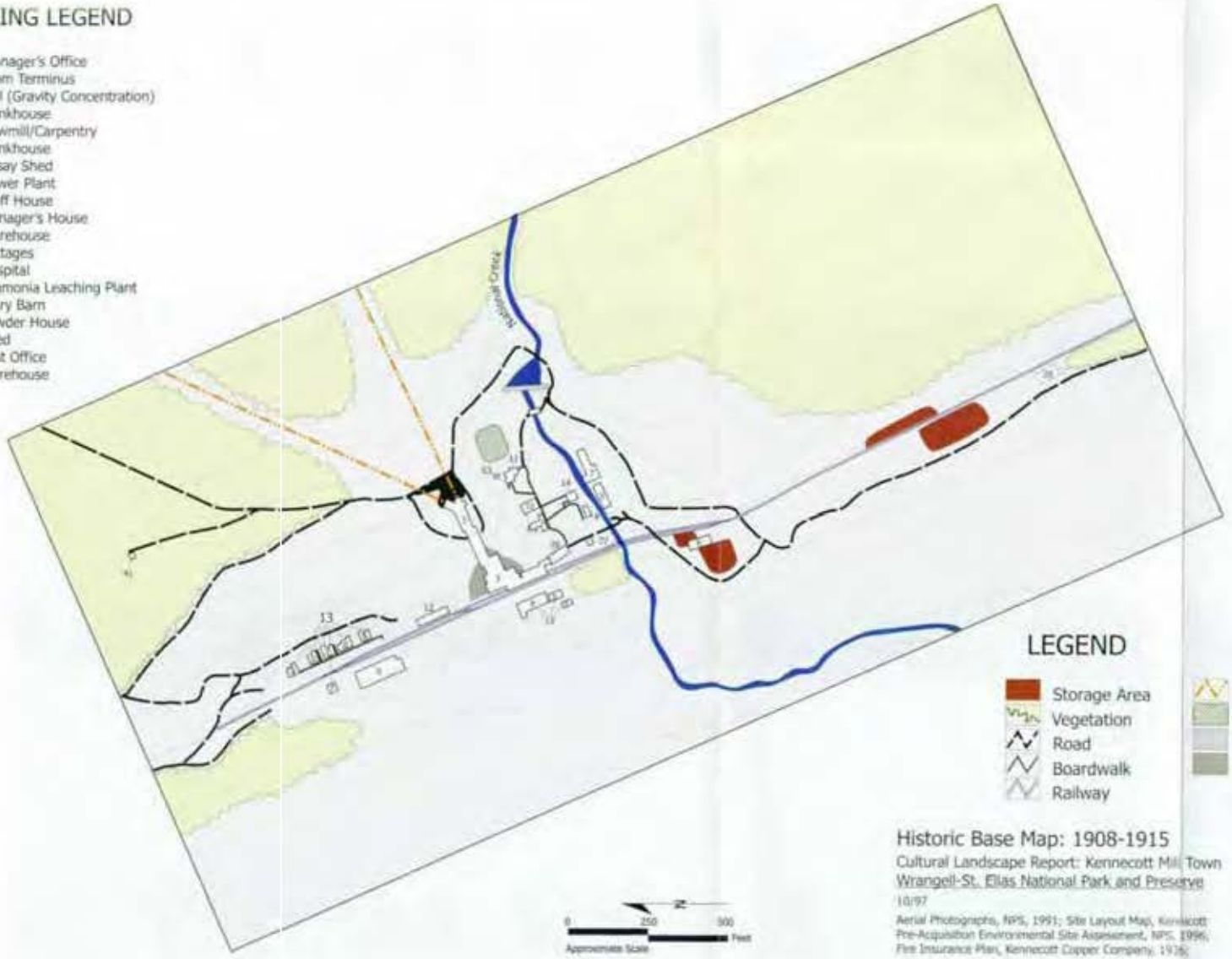
Success clearly rested on the unusual richness of the Bonanza Ridge ore deposits, but it also depended on the extractive efficiency of the concentration operation, which ultimately affected expenditure for freight costs. With favorable results from the experimental leaching plant, management turned their attention to include the full-scale processing of finer ore sizes.[70] In 1916, a 300-ton ammonia leaching facility (located west of the concentrator) started operation. Although a risky financial experiment, ammonia leaching enabled the reuse of old mill tailings and facilitated the mining of low-grade ores, marking a crucial shift toward the systematic extraction of copper at Kennecott. In its first year of operation, the plant processed 62,450 tons of 1.48 percent copper into 705 tons of 70 percent copper concentrate.[71] Two years later in 1918, the volume of raw material processed had more than doubled. Although the ammonia leaching plant treated mill tailings, it could not handle slimes efficiently. Consequently, ore sizes smaller than two-millimeters in diameter were screened from the mill feed and shipped directly to the Tacoma smelter. Slimes created in the concentrator were treated on tables and discarded.[72]

Improved efficiency at the concentration mill extended the use of tailings. A conveyor shed at the south end of the ammonia leaching plant redirected tailings from the leaching plant across National Creek in order to create usable space for future construction. A wooden crib erected between the carpenter shop and leaching plant, west of the rail grade, also held tailings for reclamation work. Hoist houses and scrapers positioned behind the leaching plant and warehouse were used to move the tailings.[73]

Water supply proved to be one of the most critical factors in operating the concentration mill facilities. The absence of enough water during the winter season required measures to conserve what was available. Improvements to the concentrator's water supply in 1917 (possibly by the installation of a cooling pond and water tanks to the northeast with which to recycle water) enabled the concentrator to run at full capacity for the first time.[74] The power plant, requiring 100 gallons per minute of new water for cooling purposes, received water from both Bonanza Creek (north of the mill town) and from the concentrator's cooling pond. In spite of the supply improvements, both the concentration mill

BUILDING LEGEND

1 Manager's Office
2 Tram Terminus
3 Mill (Gravity Concentration)
5 Bunkhouse
6 Sawmill/Carpentry
7 Bunkhouse
8 Assay Shed
9 Power Plant
10 Staff House
11 Manager's House
12 Warehouse
13 a-f Cottages
14 Hospital
15 a-c Ammonia Leaching Plant
28 Dairy Barn
41 Powder House
63 Shed
77 Post Office
78 Warehouse



LEGEND

- Storage Area
- Vegetation
- Road
- Boardwalk
- Railway
- Tram
- Garden
- Crib Dam
- Tailings

Historic Base Map: 1908-1915

Cultural Landscape Report: Kennecott Mill Town
Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve
10/97

Aerial Photographs, NPS, 1991; Site Layout Map, Kennecott Pre-Acquisition Environmental Site Assessment, NPS, 1996; Fire Insurance Plan, Kennecott Copper Company, 1916.

Figure 15. Kennecott Historic Base Map, 1908-1915.

and power plant used water "over and over until it was practically worn out."[75]

Consistent with the rise in profits from World War I copper prices and Kennecott's shift to vigorous extraction, exploration, and milling of its ore bodies, the company made substantial improvements to the concentration mill and mine sites. The installation of a tramway between the Erie Mine and the terminus of the road greatly improved access and the movement of supplies to the mine. At the Bonanza and Jumbo mines, new kitchens and dining rooms were built in 1917.

The mill town experienced particularly rapid development between 1916 and 1918. An extension to the power plant housed a turbine; an oil house stored "Bunker C" oil for use in the power plant; and a large machine shop located between the power and leaching plants repaired machinery for both the concentrator and mines. A small tramline ran from the tram deck at the top of the concentration mill to the machine shop, enabling (with the aid of a winch house) the repair and easy movement of heavy machinery. To prevent a complicated intersection between tram and railroad tracks, a drawbridge on the east side of the rail grade raised and lowered the tram rails across the railroad tracks when needed. In the National Creek area, a new rail depot replaced the 1908 structure. The log warehouse south of the concentrator was also removed to allow for a metallurgical laboratory extension.

Figure 14. Built in 1916, Stephen Birch's residence was situated near the Bonanza Mine ore bin and Jumbo aerial tramway tower, visible in the background. Photograph circa 1919. (USGS photo library, Moffit 754.)

Developments in 1916 also included substantial improvements to staff and managerial residences. Immediately north of the National Creek dam, a two-story residence built for manager Stephen Birch (painted white) sat perched on the rise of the slope, affording views to the concentrator, other National Creek structures, and the glacial moraine beyond (figure 14). Because Birch's residence occupied the space once used for the community garden, management allocated space for a new garden, measuring 100 feet by 160 feet, on the north side of the National Creek dam reservoir. New accommodations for staff were constructed at the north and south ends of the mill town. At the north end, three cottages were constructed next to the power plant alongside those built the previous year. Due to the steep drop-off on the west side of the rail grade, these cottages included lined basements and catwalks connected each cottage with a privy.[76] Toward the south end of the mill town an apartment house containing five, four-room apartments and farther south, four, six-room cottages

were located east and uphill of the rail grade. General living conditions were also improved in 1916 with the construction of a recreation hall on the west side of the rail grade, opposite the apartment block. The recreation hall became the social center of the town and found weekly use for basketball games, dances, and moving pictures.

The following year, in 1917, additional support facilities were constructed south of the sawmill on land leveled and reclaimed using tailings from the leaching plant. New structures included a large store and warehouse, a three-and-a-half story bunkhouse (called the West Bunkhouse), and a refrigeration plant for storing meat. A narrow gauge tram linked the store with the power plant and followed the west side of the rail grade. Behind the sawmill, a paint shop, morgue, and laundry facility were also probably built during this time. A row of three cottages reserved for married men working technical jobs was built on the hill above the apartment building, further improving staff accommodations.[77] To connect these residences to the town, a road known later as "Silk Stocking Loop," ran from the store to the cottages and then to National Creek dam. Improvements in 1918 saw a northern cluster of four cottages built on the Loop. These eight-room residences, complete with indoor plumbing, were among the most sought-after staff accommodations. Somewhere between 1915-1918, a schoolhouse, doubling as a church, was built south of the bunkhouse and store, necessitating the movement of the dairy barn to a new location at the southern entrance to the mill town. Schoolteachers, generally single women (but often married within the year), found accommodation in the staff house north of National Creek.[78]

Recreation facilities in the town improved with the addition of a tennis court located north of the concentration mill, a handball court located between the West Bunkhouse and school, and a baseball diamond located south of the school. Management provided a lending library and magazines for entertainment. Shopping catalogs were also available to meet workers' needs.[79] All leisure activities at Kennecott were, however, controlled and approved by management out of concern for discipline. For many workers, freedom and other forms of entertainment could be found in the town of McCarthy, five miles south of the mill complex. Among other activities in the satellite town, workers found bars and brothels. Not owned by the company, yet almost solely dependent upon the mines

for its existence, McCarthy's vitality was inextricably linked to Kennecott's profits.

By 1918, the mill town was approaching its peak of physical development. At a broad level, spatial organization of the mill town landscape retained a sense of functionality, primarily in regard to the placement of industrial buildings. The concentration mill, leaching plant, and machine shop were located in close proximity, reducing transportation costs incurred in the regular movement of ore and machinery. The linear separation of these and other industrial support structures (including the power plant, warehouses, and open storage areas) maximized access to the railroad. Administration and staff and managerial accommodations occupied the logical center of the site, placed close to the mill on the hillside.

The company located most of the remaining facilities according to the available space. Residential areas, for example, were placed next to industry in the administrative center and on the outskirts of the complex. Staff accommodations demarcated the limits of the town (approximately 2,700 feet in a north-south direction).[80] The company located recreation facilities near the edge of the complex on reclaimed land and in available space between structures. Consequently, the mill town provided intermixed spaces for work, domestic, and leisure activities.

Boardwalks continued to define pedestrian circulation at the center of the concentration mill complex and around staff housing. Elsewhere, circulation patterns followed the railroad grade and well-established vehicle trails. Silk Stocking Loop residents created informal paths down the hillside to improve access to the mill complex. Boardwalks behind the West Bunkhouse and machine shop led to areas of frequent waste disposal. The interface between the mill town and the glacial moraine continued to serve as a dumping area for both industrial wastes (tailings, broken machinery, used oil drums) and residential discard (domestic trash, sewage). Pipes and flumes channeled mill town waste (including sewage and tailings) toward National Creek where it could be inexpensively flushed.

Although the mines were entering their most productive phase, Kennecott's profits did not reach all interested parties. Miners struck in June 1917 (the only strike to occur at Kennecott) for a flat rate wage instead of the sliding wage scale based on copper prices. Since most other major copper producers had adopted

the sliding scale wage system, the Kennecott Copper Corporation refused to change its payment regime. In arbitration 45 days later, the company agreed to a 50-cent-per-day wage increase for miners and the installation of a new bunkhouse, mess hall, and recreation hall at the Bonanza Mine.[81] The company successfully refused to sign workers on collective contracts (preventing independent union representation) and retained the right to decide which men were eligible to return to work. It rehired only one member of the Miners Committee.[82]

World War I increased copper demand, but it also caused chronic labor shortages. Kennecott was no exception and the scarcity of labor forced the temporary closure of the Erie Mine in 1918.[83] The 1918 armistice would prove inversely as momentous to the copper industry as the war's outbreak in 1914. The ill-timed encouragement of the copper industry to continue high production levels by the War Industries Board and the saturation of the copper market with wartime scrap left copper producers stuck with large ore stockpiles and the need to curtail production. As a direct consequence, Kennecott reduced its production rate to one-third of normal in 1919.[84]

Geographic isolation compounded problems. The Copper River and Northwestern Railway increased freight charges to compensate for lost revenue. Snow slides in 1918 and 1919 destroyed tramway towers, telephone lines, and closed trails.[85] The dubious safety of bunkhouses at the mine sites caused miners to live in the tunnels for several days.[86] These events not only affected the Kennecott mines, but also claims worked on the other side of Bonanza Ridge. The Mother Lode Mine (essentially an extension of the Bonanza deposit) was so severely damaged by snow slides that the cost of repairs proved exorbitant.[87] Seizing an opportunity, the Kennecott Copper Corporation acquired 51 percent of stock in the Mother Lode Coalition in 1919.[88] Subsequent construction of a cross-cut tunnel linking the Mother Lode to the Bonanza Mine enabled Kennecott to process Mother Lode ore.

In 1921, when the price of copper fell below the price of production, Kennecott still produced copper, albeit in the lowest volume since 1911.[89] In spite of limited operations, some surface improvements continued at the site. In 1920, a 5,500 foot aerial tramway connected the recently opened Glacier Mine (located between the Jumbo and Bonanza mines) with the Jumbo tramway. This mine

worked a low-grade rock glacier (approximately 2.8 percent copper ore) using surface scrapers. Operations were seasonal only. In the absence of artificial thawing, the glacier could only be worked in the late summer (July to September).[90]

Improvements at the mill town also continued. The powerhouse received an extension to accommodate a diesel engine and additions were made to the east side of the hospital. Both bunkhouses on National Creek were renovated to accommodate more workers (figure 15).[91] The second bunkhouse (circa 1910) included a toilet, shower and laundry facilities, a poolroom, reading room, and locker room.

Employment at Kennecott remained high in spite of low copper prices (14 cents per pound). Of the 550 people employed at Kennecott, 321 men worked in the mines. Wages decreased slightly with the 1921 recession, but still remained fair. Electricians and machinists received a daily wage of $5.50 to $5.75, skilled workers earned up to $5.50, miners $5.25, and laborers $4.25.[92]

In the 1920s, the nature of Bonanza Ridge ores began to change. An increased percentage of carbonates in the ore made it more resilient to crushing, which in turn required finer grinding.[93] The subsequent installation of additional rolls, jigs, and separating tables at the concentration mill in 1922 warranted two extensions to the building: a sample mill room on the north side and a "Hancock" addition for the jigs immediately up-slope from the general manager's office.[94]

Figure 15. Administrative center of Kennecott showing the mill and industrial buildings, hospital (center foreground), staff house (right), and manager's office (center). Note the well, flagpole, picket fence, and boardwalks (center foreground). Photograph circa 1919. (USGS Photo Library, Moffit 753.)

The resultant increase in slimes and fine sands created by the milling process led to the installation of a small flotation unit to process the slimes. Laboratory experiments proved the ammonia leaching process could be extended to work with slimes, but costs for the expanded leaching process far outstripped those associated with the alternative—flotation—by three to four times.[95] As an added advantage to its cheaper cost, the flotation process extracted sulphide copper not recoverable by ammonia leaching.

Lack of consistent results when fine tuning the process in the laboratory, coupled with the variable experience of other flotation mills, delayed the plant's installation (an addition to the north end of the leaching facility) until 1923. The flotation process at Kennecott worked approximately 20 percent of the total ore tonnage and extracted between 72–75 percent of the copper from the slimes. This improved overall efficiency of extraction to 96 percent.[96] In 1924, Kennecott ceased the separation and direct shipment of slimes to the Tacoma smelter. Redirection of these slimes into the concentrator introduced more insolubles (such as alumina and iron oxide) into the mixture and decreased the efficiency of the flotation process by 5–10 percent, a problem still unresolved in 1928.[97]

The year the flotation plant began operating proved to be Kennecott's greatest year in terms of ore quantity mined. However, diminished ore quality meant profits did not exceed 1916 levels. The expected limited life of the mines influenced company decisions against installation of additional flotation cells to supersede the expensive leaching process. Kennecott Copper Corporation continued investments in other mining companies by purchasing the Blackbird mine in 1923 (adjoining the Beatson property on Latouche Island) for a little over a million dollars and by continuing the purchase of stock in Utah Copper (of which Kennecott owned 76 percent).[98]

The changes to the ore body marked a shift in the life cycle of the mines. Although the mines still extracted ore from known veins, the discoveries of new ore bodies were becoming less frequent.[99] This directly effected the nature of surface improvements to the mill town. Between 1918–1925, improvements at the site focused on increasing the amount of storage for equipment and supplies. The company expended little capital on improving residential and service facilities. Storage areas were located opposite the store and warehouse building,

Figure 16. Kennecott mill complex in 1925. West bunkhouse is at center with the schoolhouse and baseball field in front. (Photo courtesy of the Alaska Suite Library.)

between the recreation hall and barn, and north of the recreation hall (for a coal bunker). The company also constructed two garage facilities south of the dairy barn. Lumber storage areas occupied space near the railroad, including areas between the apartment block and schoolhouse south of the recreation hall and east of the upper mill complex. Facilities for workers that were constructed by 1925 included a bathhouse east of the company store, two cottages north of the recreation hall, and a tent cottage at the south end of the complex (figure 16).

In August 1924, a fire destroyed part of the power plant, a small storehouse, and one cottage in the mill town. By early the next year, however, a new power plant was operational. Structural debris from the old powerhouse, including furnace stacks, were dumped northwest of the plant, down slope from the staff houses on the west side of the rail grade. Nonstructural changes to the mill complex included priming or repainting the mill gray for a brief period (the red with white trim later readopted) and the expansion of garden plots around staff housing.

Much of the high-grade ore deposits at Kennecott had been depleted by 1924. A crosscut between the Jumbo and Erie Mines exposed five ore bearing fissures, all limited in their extent. The crosscut nevertheless improved the efficiency of ore transportation, since ore from the Erie Mine (and indeed other supplies) could now be transported by tram to the Jumbo Mine. Possibly concerned with the future of the Kennecott mines, Stephen Birch visited Kennecott in 1924, the

first time since 1915 (owing to his near permanent absence, the house built for Birch found use as a guesthouse).[100]

Following installation of the flotation plant, few technical developments occurred at the site. The concentrator, however, received continual improvements throughout its life span. In 1925, for instance, increasing inefficiencies in the leaching plant (caused by the clogging effect of intermediate sized grains) resulted in the installation of a ball mill feeding directly to the flotation plant. The concentration mill retained machinery no longer connected to the system. Continued accommodations for new machinery gradually increased the internal and external complexity of the concentration mill.[101]

By 1925 the decline of Kennecott ore bodies was serious. Attempts to locate new ore bodies in all likely sections had failed. Furthermore, continued prospecting in unlikely areas "reduced the expectation of other discoveries to so remote a possibility that they could no longer be counted on to extend the life of the mines."[102] By 1928, the Glacier Mine was scheduled to close, Bonanza and Jumbo reserves were largely exhausted, and the Mother Lode Mine had been nearly stopped.[103] This situation left Kennecott unable to take full advantage of the 1929 copper price boom (24 cents per pound, the highest in 10 years), but probably helped it weather the subsequent crash in 1931 that destroyed the copper market. Large copper stockpiles from other mines led the Corporation to close the Erie Mine and abandon the expensive leaching process at Kennecott.[104]

After the seasonal washout of the Copper River and Northwestern Railway Bridge at Chitina in 1932, the Kennecott Copper Corporation suspended operations on Bonanza Ridge. The next two years saw limited underground, tram line, and concentrator repairs conducted at the site. In 1933, Stephen Birch resigned as president of the corporation, succeeded by E. Tappan Stannard. Favorable copper prices set by Roosevelt's National Recovery Administration reopened the Kennecott mines in 1935.[105] Even with the intention of systematically closing the mines, exploration work resumed, but without success. Throughout the dwindling years of the Kennecott mines, the Kennecott Copper Corporation continued to expand. In 1926, it acquired 99 percent of stock in Utah Copper and in 1933 bought out the Nevada Consolidated Copper Company.

In October 1938, the Kennecott Copper Corporation closed mining operations on Bonanza Ridge and ended large-scale mineral production in the Wrangell Mountains. During their short period of operation, the Kennecott mines produced 591,535 tons of copper and 9 million ounces of silver. The value of the mines approximated $200 million, with net profits on the order of $100 million.[106] Kennecott's true value, however, proved far greater, for it provided its initial investors with an opportunity to expand into an extremely successful multinational copper corporation, all within the space of a few decades. The Corporation gradually expanded its holdings of large-scale and low-grade copper deposits. By 1974, the Kennecott Copper Corporation was the world's largest independent copper producer (figure 17).[107]

ABANDONMENT TO NPS ACQUISITION: 1938–1997

The well-foreseen closure of the Kennecott mines allowed the salvage of mill and mine equipment to be planned and executed with efficiency. Beginning in August 1938, the corporation removed the turbine unit from the power plant, assorted electric motors, warehouse stock, and several tons of brass scrap. At the closure of mining operations in October, the company removed all serviceable equipment (including drills, tools, and phones) sequentially from the Erie, Jumbo, and Bonanza mines. Dismantling of the machine shop, concentrator repair shop, and carpentry shop followed salvage of the concentrator and flotation plant equipment.[108] O. A. Nelson, from Chitina, purchased the Erie power line and remaining warehouse stock. W. E. Dunkle of Colorado Station (Alaska) acquired stationary diesel engines from the power plant, a four-ton mine locomotive, and most of the metallurgical and assaying equipment.[109] Material not sold locally to other mine operators was sent to Cordova for storage.

The expense of transportation and technological obsolescence argued against the full-scale removal of all machinery and equipment at Kennecott.[110] The power plant and electric shop were still potentially operational, albeit at limited capacity; crushers, screens, and concentrating tables remained in the mill; aerial tramways were left in place; and furnishings remained in the guesthouse, superintendent's residence, hospital, and staff residences on National Creek.[111] The sizable amount of material remaining after the official closure of the site on

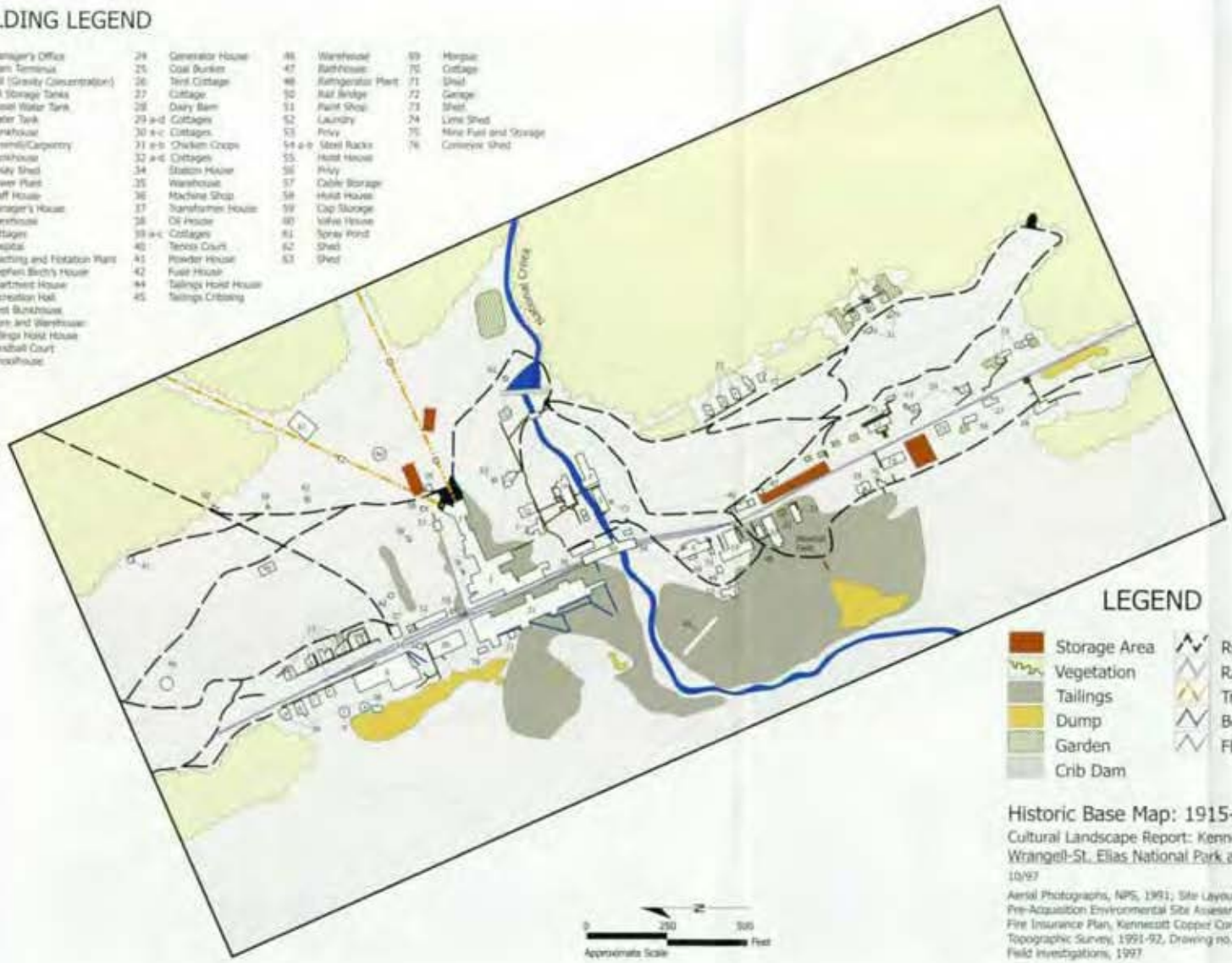
December 23, 1938 ensured a potential use for Kennecott in the event of future ore discoveries.

One month after the abandonment of mining operations at Kennecott, the Copper River and Northwestern Railway closed. After the last train departed for Cordova, as few as 15 families remained in the Chitina Valley, a vivid indication of Kennecott's influence on local settlement patterns.[112] During World War II, the Alaska Road Commission constructed a hand-operated tram across the Copper River at Chitina. In addition, the removal of rails and ties from the railroad grade enabled motor vehicle access from the tram to McCarthy and Kennecott.

Establishment of the McCarthy Lodge in the 1950s provided a means for tourists to visit the Chitina Valley and Kennecott. Around the same time, Kennecott Copper Corporation awarded a contract to Ray Trotochau for the demolition of all surface structures on the property. Trotochau demolished the staff house, manager's residence, and guest house in the central part of the complex, additionally removing the roof from the upper concentrator and rear portion of the company store roof.[113] Trotochau acquired surface rights to Kennecott in 1957. Eight years later, the Consolidated Wrangell Mining Company purchased the 3,000-acre property for $6,000 and commenced working surface copper deposits located below the Bonanza Mine.[114] A small-scale operation, Consolidated Wrangell constructed a small base camp and separation plant close to the workings. By 1967, operations relocated to the mill town. The prior demolition of residences along the south-facing slope of National Creek valley provided a suitably cleared area for the location of equipment, while extant structures in the mill town provided ample room for accommodation. Consolidated Wrangell positioned an ore bin and separation machinery (run by diesel generators) between the bottom of the slope and the site of the superintendent's residence.[115] A shed once associated with the superintendent's house found additional application for storage. A wooden chute constructed of reused timber and siding from the site connected the ore bin to the top of the slope east of the tram terminus. This allowed ore to be dumped directly from the Bonanza Mine road. Tailings created from the operation extended west and eventually pressed against the side of the manager's office. At the close of operations sometime in the mid-1970s, Consolidated Wrangell left most of its milling machinery behind.

BUILDING LEGEND

1	Manager's Office	29	Generator House	46	Warehouse	69	Morgue
2	Tram Terminus	25	Coal Bunker	47	Bathhouse	70	Cottage
3	Mill (Gravity Concentrator)	26	Tent Cottage	48	Refrigerator Plant	71	Shed
4 a-c	Oil Storage Tanks	27	Cottage	50	Rail Bridge	72	Garage
4 d	Diesel Water Tank	28	Dairy Barn	51	Paint Shop	73	Shed
4 e	Water Tank	29 a-d	Cottages	52	Laundry	74	Lime Shed
5	Bunkhouse	30 a-c	Cottages	53	Privy	75	Mine Fuel and Storage
6	Sawmill/Carpentry	31 a-b	Chicken Coops	54 a-b	Steel Racks	76	Conveyor Shed
7	Bunkhouse	32 a-d	Cottages	55	Hoist House		
8	Assay Shed	34	Station House	56	Privy		
9	Power Plant	35	Warehouse	57	Cable Storage		
10	Staff House	36	Machine Shop	58	Hoist House		
11	Manager's House	37	Transformer House	59	Cap Storage		
12	Warehouse	38	Oil House	60	Valve House		
13 a-f	Cottages	39 a-c	Cottages	61	Spray Pond		
14	Hospital	40	Tennis Court	62	Shed		
15	Leaching and Flotation Plant	41	Powder House	63	Shed		
16	Stephen Birch's House	42	Fuse House				
17	Apartment House	44	Tailings Hoist House				
18	Recreation Hall	45	Tailings Cribbing				
19	West Bunkhouse						
20	Store and Warehouse						
21	Tailings Hoist House						
22	Handball Court						
23	Schoolhouse						



LEGEND

- Storage Area
- Vegetation
- Tailings
- Dump
- Garden
- Crib Dam
- Road
- Railway
- Tram
- Boardwalk
- Flume

Historic Base Map: 1915-1938

Cultural Landscape Report: Kennecott Mill Town
Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve
10/97

Aerial Photographs, NPS, 1991; Site Layout Map, Kennecott Pre-Acquisition Environmental Site Assessment, NPS, 1996; Fire Insurance Plan, Kennecott Copper Company, 1936; Topographic Survey, 1991-92, Drawing no.190/80021; Field Investigations, 1997

Figure 17. Kennecott Historic Base Map, 1915–1938.

Much of this machinery remains throughout the mill town, scattered primarily in the National Creek area.

In 1976, the Great Kennicott Land Company acquired rights to the lower half of Consolidated Wrangell's property. Taking advantage of increased visitation and tourism in the area, the Land Company proceeded to subdivide the property for sale to the public.[116] In the mill town, a lot was assigned to practically each building. The dairy barn, schoolhouse, and generator shed were all adaptively reused for seasonal accommodations. Renovations to the apartment house transformed it into the Kennicott Glacier Lodge. Burned to the ground in 1983, the lodge was rebuilt in 1987 and later enlarged with a new south wing. During these renovations, two cottages immediately south of the lodge were removed to create a driveway and lawn. Relocated opposite the schoolhouse at the rail grade level (in the area previously used for wood storage), the cottages found service as staff accommodations for the lodge.

The creation of Wrangell-St. Elias National Park in 1980 culminated over 40 years of National Park Service (NPS) interest in the Chitina Valley. Ernest Gruening, director of the United States Department of the Interior's Division of Territories and Island Possessions, visited Kennecott just prior to its closure in 1938. In the subsequent proposal to create Kennicott National Monument, the mill town played a key role as the park's Visitor Center.[117] Plans were dashed in 1940 by the Kennecott Copper Corporation's decision to retain all mining claims, somewhat contradicting an earlier resolution. President Roosevelt decisively rejected the proposal in 1941 on the grounds of it being wartime, but also because he doubted visitor numbers would ever be high enough to sustain the park.[118] Alaska's passage to Statehood and the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act caused further delays in the allocation of land for a national park.

At the formation of the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve, Kennecott remained in private ownership, a substantially diminished role from earlier proposals by Gruening. Establishment of the park nevertheless revitalized McCarthy as a tourist center. This increased tourism and visitation to the concentrator and mines, as did Kennecott's designation as a National Historic Landmark in 1986 (figure 18). As one consequence, new construction occurred at the mill town, particularly at its southern entrance. A display board, guide office, and

Figure 18. Kennecott mill complex, 1985. (Historic American Engineering Record. Jet Lowe.)

shuttle bus turnaround presently occupy the area along the railway right-of-way just north of the Kennicott Glacier Lodge. Current development at the site involves construction of a commercial facility in the former location of the coal bunker, west of the lodge and rail grade. Recent landscaping around the dairy barn occurred when the property was advertised for sale. Mill tailings have also found reuse for the surfacing of roads and airstrips in the local area.[119]

The looting of portable artifacts and reuse of a variety of construction materials also stemmed from increased visitation. Natural forces have, however, proved equally if not more destructive. The 1964 earthquake felled tram towers and caused slippage of the tailing banks behind the West Bunkhouse. Although the slippage of tailings did not affect mill town structures, it damaged the area where domestic garbage had once been discarded.[120] Flood damage caused by the bursting of the National Creek dam in 1980, and again in 1983, recontoured the central part of the mill town and deposited large volumes of silt through the National Creek bunkhouses, hospital, and assay shed. The destruction of boardwalks and fire-hose casings in the National Creek area respectively eliminated indications of previously well-defined circulation and Kennecott's care in meeting fire insurance stipulations. West of the rail trestle, flooding ruptured the tailing crib and deposited tailings farther down-slope.[121] In the process, waste removal systems exiting into National Creek (such as flumes and pipes) sustained major damage.

Both natural and cultural agencies have contributed to the general deterioration of the mill town. The sawmill, oil house (west of the power plant), and almost all privies have entirely collapsed. The laundry building was demolished in the late 1970s as a hazard. Fallen wood siding surrounds the mill building and the southern end of the leaching plant. Decking between structures has fallen into disrepair.

As a means of preserving extant mill town structures, the NPS, along with Friends of Kennicott, reroofed a number of buildings (including the store, power plant, concentrator, and leaching plant) and in addition, stabilized the west wall of the concentrator. Renovated and modern buildings conform to historical paint schemes, although unpainted corrugated iron roofing visually differs from historic materials. Most of the buildings remain unoccupied, and repairs are conducted on an as-needed basis. Between 1993 and 1994, the Kennecott Corporation contracted to remove asbestos from utilidors and 33 structures in the mill town.[122] The capping of an ash pile behind the machine shop, along with the removal of other potentially hazardous wastes and proposed lead-paint abatement programs prepared the mill town for greater visitor numbers.

Generally viewed as a "ghost town," Kennecott shows no interpretation other than that acquired through guided tours. Similarly, there has been little effort to restore the industrial landscape. Vegetation, primarily alder and willow, encroaches upon buildings and formerly barren hillsides, particularly in the central part of the site and northeast mill town area, obscuring both historic landscape features (such as gardens) and vistas (such as the general approach to the mill town and view from the National Creek footbridge). More importantly, overgrowth in the National Creek area has entirely removed indications of its central function to Kennecott's operation.

Despite the absence of interpreted trails, circulation patterns generally conform with historic systems. The rail-bed acts as the main thoroughfare for pedestrian and vehicular traffic. Visitor circulation usually travels along this route and then up a loop road behind the concentrator, eventually connecting with Silk Stocking Loop. This altogether avoids circulation in the central area of Kennecott, once occupied by managerial residences and administration. Boardwalk routes, due to poor survival or complete absence, are not followed. The

creation of additional paths leading from Silk Stocking Loop to the lower mill town (cut by residents themselves) and the addition of roads in the southern portion of the site do not conform with historical circulation, but tend to be used by Kennecott residents rather than visitors. Circulation largely created by tourists involves informal routes to the glacial moraine, tailing piles, National Creek streambed, and discard areas. Pedestrian traffic in these areas does not conform to historic circulation patterns, and the lack of designated routes additionally threatens to disturb areas of archeological significance. Kennecott-era dumps, in particular, have sustained damages to integrity from continued looting.

Modern discard practices constitute a second threat to the archeological integrity of Kennecott-era dumps. Modern dumps are located primarily between the tailings slope and glacial moraine, predominantly at the southern end of the site. This largely conforms to historic patterns, and there is noticeable mixing of modern and historic refuse. Waste disposal remains a problem in the mill town.

Sixty years after the closure of the mines, Kennecott retains much of its historic fabric and complexity. The physical isolation of the site and the relatively difficult public access have played key roles in preserving the character of the site. However, recent and projected visitation levels have clearly placed new demands on the site, and closer monitoring and maintenance is required to ensure the survival of Kennecott as a resource for future generations.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Kennecott is located along the south side of the Wrangell Mountains on the western slope of Bonanza Ridge. The ridge rises more than 4,000 feet from the Kennicott Glacier on the west before descending into McCarthy Creek on the east. The lower elevations of the ridge are forested with white spruce, alder, poplar, and willow. Farther up the ridge, the trees give way to shrubs and herbaceous vegetation. The ridge top is in the alpine zone.

The mill town is located on a valley wall at about 2,000 feet elevation along the lateral moraine near the confluence of the Kennicott and Root glaciers. The climate of the Kennicott valley is transitional between maritime and continental, with long, cold winters and short, warm growing seasons. The mean average temperature for the valley is -2 degrees centigrade and the mean annual precipitation is 40 centimeters.

WATER

Surface water in the area is created by glacial melt, groundwater discharge, runoff, and snow melt. Drainage off Bonanza Ridge flows in a westerly direction, either as subsurface outwash or along the margin of the Kennicott Glacier. Numerous creeks drain the ridge, including the Amazon, Jumbo, Bonanza, and National Creek. National Creek flows through the mill town and is fed by several small springs before it disappears underground about 20 feet from the glacier and one-half mile below the concentration mill.

SOILS

Soils around the mill town are derived primarily from lateral moraine deposits associated with the Kennicott Glacier. Except for fluvial deposits along National Creek, poorly drained soils in naturally occurring topographic depressions, and disturbed areas from recent tailings, the remaining soils have developed from well-drained tills as old as 11,500 years.

Vegetation

Before Kennecott was developed in the early 1900s, the physiographic character of the landscape was largely the result of recurring Pleistocene and Holocene glacial activity occurring over millions of years. Because of the repeated disturbances and the nature of the soils left behind, vegetation throughout the area was generally successional, supporting four primary plant communities and associations that stepped up the slope from the lateral moraine. The plant communities included:

- Seral herbs located along the moraine with scattered and newly establishing fireweed, yellow drya, soapberry, and seedling willow
- Open white spruce forest with white spruce, balsam poplar, paper birch, and an understory of willow and alder
- Closed white spruce forest on the upper slopes, dominated by mature white spruce of mixed age, with some paper birch, and an understory of willow and alder
- "Riparian" along National Creek where willow and alder were prevalent along with barren areas left from repeated flooding

Today a spruce-hardwood forest with alder, willow, poplar, and mixed herbaceous materials dominates existing vegetation at the site. In general there has been a significant change in the vegetation throughout the mill town since the historic period. Now, virtually all of the land cleared during the historic period has undergone revegetation to some degree, and most historic roadways and trails have either disappeared or become narrow footpaths through tunnels of encroaching alder and willow. Except for privately owned property, vegetation in Kennecott is not maintained.

Historic Structures

There are well over 100 historic structures in the historic mill town. With the recent acquisition of property in the mill town, the National Park Service (NPS) now owns 13 primary historic buildings and multiple secondary structures. In addition to these buildings, the NPS is also responsible for other structures, including the tailings and remnants of the flumes, tramways, crib dam, holding ponds, ore bins, bridges, and the railroad trestle. Many of these structures are in

poor condition and will require emergency stabilization measures to prevent further loss. Between 1997-1998, the Alaska Regional Office undertook a condition assessment of the historic structures. Findings from that work are referenced in the *Analysis and Evaluation* section of this report.

ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

A large number of industrial artifacts and features remain in the mill town and contribute to the character of the cultural landscape. Many of these features have significance for their association with historic activities at Kennecott (1900-1938), and they are managed as cultural resources. Included are various types of mining equipment and machinery, structural ruins, remnant cable, pipe, shieves, pulleys, and grinding wheels. There are also numerous artifacts from later periods of development, and although these features are compatible with the industrial character of the site, they are not managed as cultural resources.

CIRCULATION AND ACCESS

Vehicular access to the site is limited to the 3.5-mile road from the town of McCarthy, which enters the site from the south. Roads connecting the mill town with mine sites are located at the north end of town. A narrow, dirt road extends north from the tram deck toward the Bonanza Mine site. This road provides local access only. Another road is used as a trail following the moraine north toward the Erie Mine. Within the mill town, access for vehicles is confined to the use of historic roads, including Silk Stocking Loop (figure 19). Parking areas are informal and somewhat random, sited on the basis of need. Virtually all roads through the mill town double as foot trails and provide pedestrian access to most areas. Other foot trails are very informal, suggesting a route with no clear boundaries or defined tread.

LAND USE

Historic land uses in Kennecott reflected the activities associated with the mining and processing of ore, operations administration, housing for workers and staff, support services such as the store, recreation (tennis court, gym, and handball court), storage for goods and waste, and civic functions such as the school,

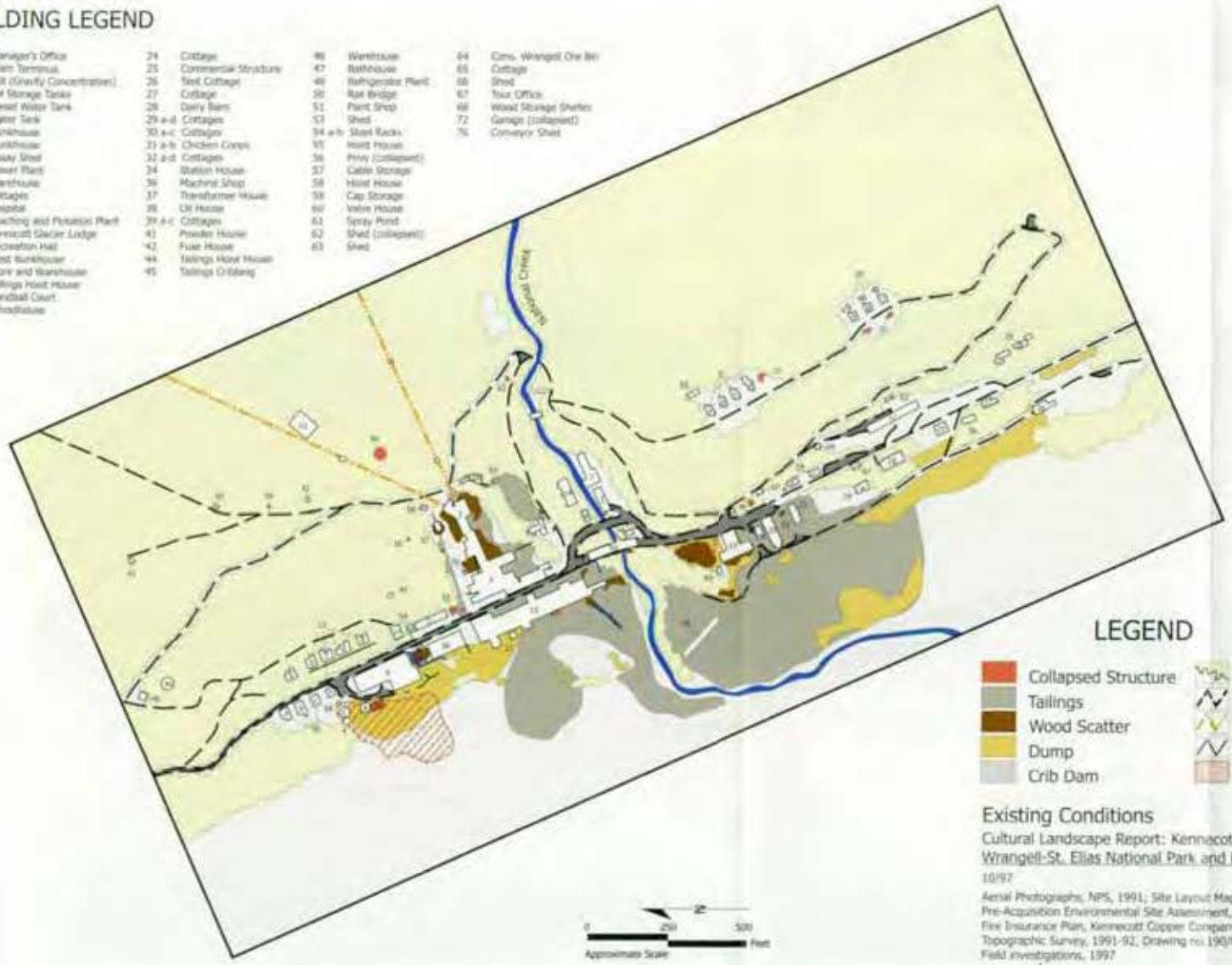
Figure 19. Shuttle bus drop-off near the Kennicott Glacier Lodge, 1997. (NPS photo file, WRST.)

churches, and cemetery. For the most part these individual land use activities were generally concentrated in specific areas of the mill town. Because the landscape developed over many years and was strongly influenced by the natural landscape, many specific land use activities were mixed within the town. These land uses came to an abrupt end in 1938 when Kennecott officially stopped operations and abandoned the site.

Today, many of the historic cottages and staff quarters are owned and occupied by private residents. The Kennicott Glacier Lodge continues to operate in a rebuilt structure near the location of the historic apartment house. Mixed use along the west side of the entrance road includes housing and a few businesses supporting tourism and recreation. The largest portion of the site, however, remains mostly abandoned and is used for interpretation and limited visitor services (figure 20).

BUILDING LEGEND

1	Manager's Office	24	Cottage	46	Warehouse	64	Cons. Wrangell Ore Bin
2	Train Terminus	25	Commercial Structure	47	Bathhouse	65	Cottage
3	Mill (Gravity Concentrator)	26	Test Cottage	48	Refrigerator Plant	66	Shed
4 a-c	Oil Storage Tanks	27	Cottage	50	Rail Bridge	67	Tour Office
4 d	Diesel Water Tank	28	Dairy Barn	51	Paint Shop	68	Wood Storage Shelter
4 e	Water Tank	29 a-d	Cottages	53	Shed	72	Garage (collapsed)
5	Bunkhouse	30 a-c	Cottages	54 a-b	Stunt Racks	76	Conveyor Shed
7	Bunkhouse	31 a-b	Chicken Coops	55	Hoist House		
8	Assay Shed	32 a-d	Cottages	56	Privy (collapsed)		
9	Power Plant	34	Station House	57	Cable Storage		
12	Warehouse	36	Machine Shop	58	Hoist House		
13 a-f	Cottages	37	Transformer House	59	Cap Storage		
14	Hospital	38	Oil House	60	Valve House		
15	Leaching and Flotation Plant	39 a-c	Cottages	61	Spray Pond		
17	Kennicott Glacier Lodge	41	Powder House	62	Shed (collapsed)		
18	Recreation Hall	42	Fuse House	63	Shed		
19	West Bunkhouse	44	Tailings Hoist House				
20	Store and Warehouse	45	Tailings Cribbing				
21	Tailings Hoist House						
22	Handball Court						
23	Schoolhouse						



LEGEND

- Collapsed Structure
- Tailings
- Wood Scatter
- Dump
- Crib Dam
- Vegetation
- Road
- Tram
- Boardwalk
- Oil Stained Soil

Existing Conditions

Cultural Landscape Report: Kennecott Mill Town
Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve
10/97

Aerial Photographs, NPS, 1991; Site Layout Map, Kennicott Pre-Acquisition Environmental Site Assessment, NPS, 1996; Fire Insurance Plan, Kennecott Copper Company, 1936; Topographic Survey, 1991-92, Drawing no.190/80021. Field investigations, 1997

Figure 38. Existing conditions map

ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION

NATURAL SYSTEMS AND FEATURES

Like other mining operations, the presence and use of natural resources and large-scale landscape systems were major influences on the development and operation of the mines and concentrator at Kennecott. From the early exploration and discovery of ore concentrations on Bonanza Ridge to the actual siting of processing facilities, infrastructure, and associated services at the edge of the glacial moraine, the dramatic natural landforms and the general configuration of the landscape shaped the Kennecott operation and community. The valley sweeping down from Bonanza Ridge, the steep terrain, and the abrupt terminus of the valley at the glacial moraine defined the development of processing structures and the siting of administrative buildings, staff housing, and many service facilities (figure 21). For example, many of the early support services and structures were located along the wagon road, which generally followed the natural contour north into the site.

Directly west of this corridor was the moraine and directly east was a hill that

Figure 21. Kennecott, circa 1913, showing cleared vegetation, the complex of administration structures, and the concentration mill, tramway, crib dam, and railway along the bottom of the photograph. (Mears Collection, Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, Alaska.)

was too steep for siting buildings without significant modification. The open area toward the moraine provided additional storage space (for the sawmill) and was also used as a waste area (dump). Eventually, as the circulation system and size of the development grew, these areas were modified by grading and structural terracing to support additional development. This was especially evident through the interior of the site along National Creek. In addition to the construction of a crib dam on the creek and an associated reservoir, topography in the core area was modified to create a series of building terraces. Here, the manager's office and residence, staff quarters, hospital, and offices were constructed. Ore bins were also constructed at the top of this area near the tram terminus, making use of the natural slope and constructing a log-retaining structure.

Natural vegetation had a relatively short-term impact on development. As construction began, virtually all vegetation was cleared from every building site to allow for adequate construction space and staging of supplies and materials. The cut timber was used for fuel and construction material. Clearing trees was also necessary to control or reduce the risk of fire. By 1908, when the first wave of construction was over, approximately 30 percent of the original vegetation cover had been removed, creating a large clearing that stepped up the valley. Vegetation was also systematically cleared from the tramway corridors and associated terminals.

Historically, the natural system that perhaps had the greatest influence on development of Kennecott was the mineral deposits of copper ore on Bonanza Ridge. Between 1900–1901, four mines—Bonanza, Jumbo, Erie, and Glacier—were established on the ridge above the moraine. In the years that followed, these mines yielded some of the highest grades of surface copper ore ever found. In spite of its remote location, Kennecott was by 1916 the third largest producer of copper in the U.S. As the deposits were mined over the next 20 years, the quantity of high-grade ores diminished. The shift was accompanied by the addition or modification of technology and associated machinery required to process increasingly leaner grades of ore. The concentration mill was modified several times to accommodate changes in ore processing technologies. The four primary processes were crushing, gravity concentration, ammonia leaching, and flotation.[1]

The mill town existed to facilitate the concentration and transportation of ore. Ore was concentrated to a point where it could bear the cost of transportation and return a profit after shipping it to Tacoma, Washington. The concentrator was the connection between the tramways and the railway. Ore going out flowed south and goods coming in to support to operation flowed north from the coast. Everything in the mill town supported these efforts, usually directly, sometimes indirectly. Employee housing was essential. Water, heat, and sewer systems were necessary to support the industrial and domestic functions performed in the mill town. Both functions required their own maintenance and support services, ranging from machine shops to keep the equipment running to a recreation hall or tennis court to keep the workforce and management entertained.

Other natural systems also had a strong impact on development at Kennecott. Key among these was a reliable water source for both the operation of the mill and for domestic use. In 1910, a log crib dam was constructed on National Creek. Located at the top of a narrow gorge next to the camp, the dam supplied water for a small hydroelectric plant located at the north end of the site. This plant provided electricity for the developing town and mines. Drinking water, as well as water needed to operate the concentrator, was stored in a reservoir and carried to the lower town in wood and iron pipes, some of which remain today. As the size and complexity of the operation grew, additional sources of water were tapped, notably Bonanza Creek, which supplied water through an 18-inch line. Water was also drawn from National Creek at a second point some distance above the crib dam. These sources provided reliable water for Kennecott. Running through the middle of the mill town, National Creek was subject to seasonal and periodic floods and did considerable damage over the years, requiring many structures in this area to be rebuilt.

SUMMARY

Like other mining operations, the physical character and cultural landscape of Kennecott was historically linked to the supply and processing of naturally occurring ore and available water. In addition, the functional relationships within the physical complex of the mill town were influenced by large-scale landforms that created natural constraints and opportunities for site development. Many of these large-scale landforms, such as the ridge, valley, and moraine, remain today and contribute to the historical significance of the cultural landscape.

Major changes have occurred, however, to the interior of the site around National Creek. The integrity of the landscape—the historic structures, organization, use, circulation, and physical character—has been affected by floods and repeated inundation, loss of the crib dam and integrity of the water conveyance system, modification of the area due to subsequent use, and the regeneration of vegetation over several years. Field documentation indicates that some remnant features (major buildings, wood pipe, iron pipe, cribbing, scattered plant materials from the gardens, and boardwalk) do remain in various states of condition and degrees of historical context and setting. These features are considered archeological resources and as an aggregate, contribute to the significance of the landscape.

The entire historic mill town has been negatively affected by the regeneration of vegetation throughout the site. With the exception of private holdings where vegetation has been kept down or replaced with nonhistoric cover (turf grass), the overall extent, scale, and characteristics that contribute to the cultural landscape are either covered with vegetation or significantly altered as a result of vegetation that post-dates the historic period.

Spatial Organization

Kennecott was spatially organized to accommodate mining activities such as the collection, transportation, storage, and processing of ore. Because the mines were located on the ridge above the mill town, they were separated by a significant distance from the processing complex. In addition, Jumbo, Bonanza, and Erie mines had their own structural complexes and support buildings, and in many ways were self-sustaining developments.[2] Individual mine camps were connected to the lower mill town by aerial tramways, creating a "spoke" system for funneling ore to the concentration mill.

The initial structures built to connect the mines to the railway, process the ore, and support these operations were clustered along National Creek because it provided the single largest area of available building space close to the mill. The mill was sited to take advantage of a steep slope, available water, and provide a connection between the aerial tramways and the railway. Functions within this area were generally mixed, although structures requiring proximity to the rail-

way such as the train shed, depot, and warehouses, were sited closer to the grade. Other structures, such as the residences not directly related to the railway, were farther away.

As the scale of the operation increased, the structural core of the mill town was no longer sufficiently large to hold everything needed. Shops and warehouses associated with the railway or the tramway were built on level land made from tailings along the railway line.

The spatial organization of the cultural landscape was influenced by two primary factors: the natural landforms, which influenced the type and extent of development in specific areas, and the siting of structures, which was based on the functional and logistical requirements of processing the ore and getting it to outside markets. Under the influence of these two factors, Kennecott formed around four areas of spatial organization, which were logically related to land use patterns and circulation systems. The four areas of spatial organization can generally be identified as the industrial core, administrative core, housing area, and service-related facilities.

INDUSTRIAL CORE

The industrial core of Kennecott is most clearly reflected in the concentration mill, which grew between 1911–1938 into a structural complex stepping down the hill from the terminus of the tramlines coming from the Bonanza and Jumbo mines (figure 22). From the tram deck at the top of the concentrator, ore traveled through the crushing operation and the gravity concentrator to the flotation and ammonia leaching plants, and ended either in rail cars or piles of tailings. This remarkable structural complex was the heart of the industrial townscape. Many of the support structures for the concentrator, including the power plant, warehouses, machine shop, various small sheds and storage structures, and the rail system for transporting ore down the valley, were sited either directly adjacent to or very near the concentrator. At this scale of operation, circulation depended on the tramlines bringing the ore to the plants and rail line for transport to ports and markets. Other patterns of circulation focused on the internal system associated with the operation of machinery within the concentrator.

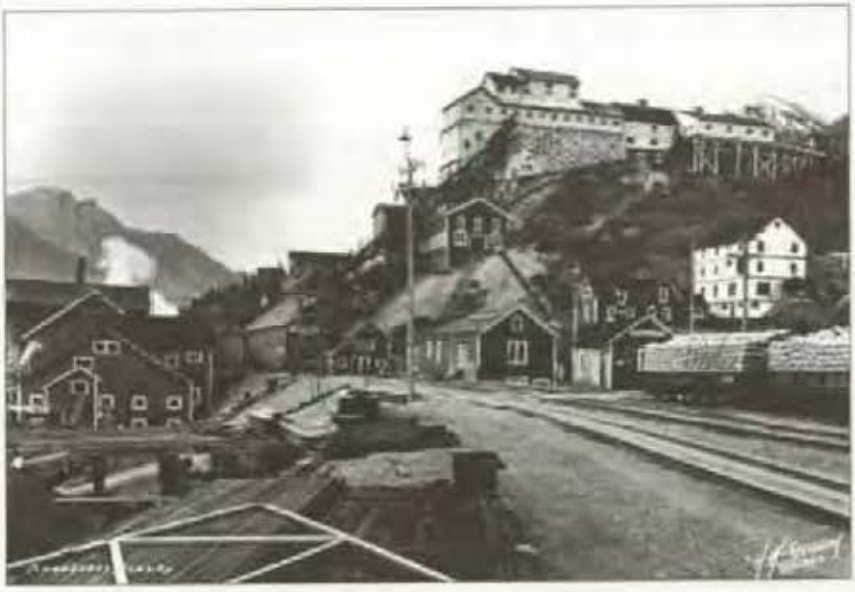


Figure 22. View northward from the railway line, circa 1927, showing the concentration mill and industrial area. (Mears Collection, Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, Alaska.)

Administrative Core

Occupying the central area within the mill town, the manager's office and residence, the staff house, hospital, bunkhouses, assay shed, and community garden compose the administrative core (figure 23). Individual buildings were larger and more stylized than in other areas of the town. The manager's residence reflected a hierarchy and social status typical of other company towns. Constructed in 1916, the manager's house was a two-story structure, painted white, and sited on the highest portion of the mill town. Circulation through this area was somewhat formalized along boardwalks that linked key buildings stepping down the valley from the crib dam along National Creek and ending at the rail-

Figure 23. View of administrative core showing boardwalks, flag pole, and primary structures, including the manager's house, staff housing, hospital, and barracks buildings. Photograph circa 1930. (Evonne Sullivan, photo files, WRST.)

road. Small-scale features, such as picket fences and clotheslines, added a domestic quality to this area.

HOUSING AREA

Two functionally related clusters of cottages and residential structures on the north and south sides of the mill town made up the housing core (figure 24). North of the concentrator, four individual cottages were constructed between 1908–1915 on the east side of the railroad tracks. These cottages were the first constructed in the mill town and they provided housing for families. As the town expanded between 1915–1938, four more cottages were built directly west. These cottages included lined basements and catwalks to individual privies. Collectively, these structures defined the northern edge of the mill town. Also during this period, seven cottages making up "Silk Stocking Row" were built on the hill south of the crib dam. These residences also had several associated outbuildings, including garages, chicken coops, outhouses, and gardens.

Down the slope from Silk Stocking Row, eight tent cottages were established between 1908–1915 along the rail line, then replaced in 1916 with individual cottages. In this same area, an apartment building was constructed, providing five, four-room apartments for guests. These residential structures created the southern edge of the mill town. Housing for workers was provided in two bunkhouses, which, in addition to staff quarters, were located in the administrative

Figure 24. View of cottages in the north end of the mill town, circa 1930. (Jim McGavock, photo files, WRST.)

area. An additional bunkhouse was also located along the west side of the rail corridor between the carpenter shop and the store and warehouse.

Service-Related Structures

The fourth core area defining the spatial organization of the landscape was created by the rail line, which ran through the lower town and formed a strong linear orientation to the support structures, services, and facilities along its corridor. Established early in the development of Kennecott, the rail line ran north to south, dividing the town rather dramatically. Although the town naturally developed along a north-south axis, following the lateral moraine, the rail line emphasized this orientation.

Summary

Four core areas historically defined the spatial organization of the Kennecott landscape. While virtually all development was directly tied to the operation of the concentration mill, the landscape historically reflected distinct patterns of spatial organization based on function, land use, circulation patterns, and the structures supporting the concentrator. In some ways, the spatial organization of the town reflects a layout typical of other company towns. There is a separation and conceptual hierarchy of the residents, with staff and management occupying larger, individual homes on prominent locations and workers living in barracks in the lower portions of town.

Of the four areas defining the spatial organization of Kennecott between 1908–1938, three retain a relatively high degree of spatial integrity: the industrial complex and support structures, the housing areas, and the railroad corridor. The administrative core of the mill town along National Creek has lost integrity of spatial organization due to repeated inundation and seasonal flooding and encroaching vegetation. Further, reestablishment of vegetation throughout the town has made it difficult to discern the functional relationships among all the key areas of Kennecott. In spite of this impact, the physical space and concentration of resources in the industrial area, housing areas, and the railroad corridor remains and contributes to the significance of the cultural landscape.

CIRCULATION SYSTEMS

The earliest circulation systems at Kennecott were intended to connect the remote mines on Bonanza Ridge to ports some 200 miles down the valley, and even more distant markets. Even before development of the mill town, the Alaska Syndicate set aside funds to construct a railroad line, guaranteeing the immediate use of their steamship lines to carry ore to smelters in Tacoma, Washington. Until the rail line was constructed, most supplies required at the site were hauled during the winter season by horses along the Copper and Chitina rivers, or by sled from Valdez. By 1907, steamboats were used to bring equipment and supply construction crews working on the rail line. During this period, a wagon route was constructed to the Chitina River, improving supply systems to the site. Seasons later, this road was improved and served as the primary access route to the site, crossing National Creek before heading up the ridge to the mines. By 1908, construction on a 16,000-foot aerial tramway between the Bonanza Mine and the developing mill town below was well under way, supplementing the movement of supplies and materials. Eventually this line would carry up to 600 tons of copper a day between the mine and the concentration mill.

Between 1908–1915, core circulation systems were established that would influence virtually all future development at Kennecott. Key to this circulation system was the rail line connecting the mill town with Cordova, about 196 miles away (figure 25). In 1908, the Copper River and Northwest Railway crossed the Copper River at Flag Point near Cordova. After many physical and political obstacles, the railroad finally reached the Kennecott mines in the spring of 1911.

Figure 25. Railroad trestle through the mill town was the primary link to outside markets and supplies. Note the wagon road extending up the hill, south of the bunkhouse buildings. Photograph circa 1913. (Mears Collection, Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, Alaska.)

The track entered the site from the south on an alignment just east of the existing wagon road. Extending north, the track crossed National Creek on a 256-foot trestle bridge and ended at the ore bins at the base of the concentration mill. Completion of the railroad had a dramatic effect on construction at Kennecott. First, it provided a reliable source of supplies and a transportation system for the ore. Second, the railroad established a strong linear framework for both the structural and functional development of the mill town.

In 1913, a second tramway was completed connecting the Jumbo Mine with the concentrator below. As a result (and in spite of constant maintenance demands on the towers), the two trams to Bonanza and Jumbo mines became the primary link between the mine sites and the mill town. (The Erie and Mother Lode mines were linked with the Jumbo and Bonanza trams via a 12,000-foot tunnel. The Glacier Mine was linked to the Jumbo tram at the junction station.)

While the early wagon road through the mill town continued to be used during this period, it was rerouted in some areas to facilitate circulation in relation to the rail line. The original route, however, remained basically the same, especially as it le d up the south side of National Creek before crossing and heading north to the mines. An additional road was established north of the concentration mill, connecting the tram terminus at the top with the new cottages at the north end of the growing town.

Also during this period, wood plank boardwalks were constructed, linking primary residential structures (cottages and staff quarters) and service buildings (the hospital, manager's office, and assay office). While these boardwalks primarily served a functional purpose, they also served to formalize footpaths and provided some sense of domesticity in an otherwise industrial landscape (figure 26). In contrast, the paths between the industrial buildings were based on need and function, were informal in character, and did not follow straight lines and sharp angles.

Between 1915–1938 the circulation system was expanded once more to provide access between new residential structures and staff housing on the southern portion of the site and services within the mill town. Silk Stocking Loop extended from the crib dam on National Creek, past the cottages, and down the

Figure 26. Wood boardwalks and foot paths through the administrative area of the mill town, linking primary buildings, circa 1919. (Photo courtesy of F.H. Moffit, USGS.)

side of the hill above the newly constructed apartment house, connecting with the wagon road across from the store and warehouse.

With few minor changes, the circulation system of rail line, tramways, wagon road, boardwalks, and footpaths remained in use through all significant periods of development and operation.

SUMMARY

Existing and remnant circulation systems and features from all three historic periods remain at Kennecott, in variable condition. Of the large-scale primary systems, the rail line remains in its original position, although it has been long abandoned as an active track. The trestle bridge and some of the terraces supporting the rail grade have been rebuilt or stabilized. The right-of-way functions as the terminus of the road from McCarthy and remains the primary access to the site today. The old wagon road route is discernible as it passes the Kennecott cemetery entering the mill town from the south as it did historically. It is used today by hikers and bikers from McCarthy. Silk Stocking Loop and the route down the hill on the north side of the site also remains. The tramlines survive as remnants. Of the many boardwalks that were present historically, only one segment remains intact, that being the one in front of the cottages on the east side of the road past the concentrator.

The primary circulation systems that remain today include the rail line and corridor, primary roads plus the north loop, Silk Stocking Loop, the road up the south side of National Creek, the remnants of the tram lines, and the old wagon road. Overall, these circulation systems have a high degree of integrity and contribute to the overall significance of the district. In addition, several minor

Figure 27. Remnant boardwalk section in front of cottages along the north end of the mill town. (NPS, photo file, WRST, 1997.)

features contribute as remnant features of circulation. These include the segment of boardwalk in front of cottages 13a–e, a portion of stairways, railing, and boardwalk in the National Creek area and below Silk Stocking Row (figure 27).

Structures

Between 1915–1938, the Kennecott mill town was made up of well over 100 primary and secondary structures, including a variety of mill buildings and support structures, ore bins, conveyors, tramways, tailings, flumes, dams, holding ponds, bridges, and railroad structures.

Tramways

The first tramway constructed at Kennecott was completed in 1909 (figure 28). This three-mile aerial line began at the Bonanza Mine and extended approximately 4,000 feet down the ridge to the concentration mill. An angle station was sited halfway down the ridge. At the mine, ore was stockpiled in a three-story ore bin for transport to the concentrator and from there it was loaded into buckets on wire cables supported up by wood towers. The tram not only transported ore to the concentrator, but it also transported workers and carried supplies to the mine site.

In 1913 another tramway was constructed, extending four miles from the terminus of Jumbo Mine below Castle Peak to the Kennecott concentration mill. This tram superseded the use of a wagon road for ore removal.

Following the Jumbo tramline, a junction station (station #3) was constructed and a "spur" tramline was built between 1916–1920, linking the Glacier Mine to the concentrator. This line also carried ore from the Bonanza Mine site when snow damaged that line. The station itself consists of a two-story building, miscellaneous machinery (cable, bull wheels, and buckets), and an operator's house.

Remnants of the tramway system at Kennecott include cables, tram towers, junction houses, tram decks, and ore bins. These structures and associated features are still evident in the landscape of Kennecott and are contributing resources of the cultural landscape.

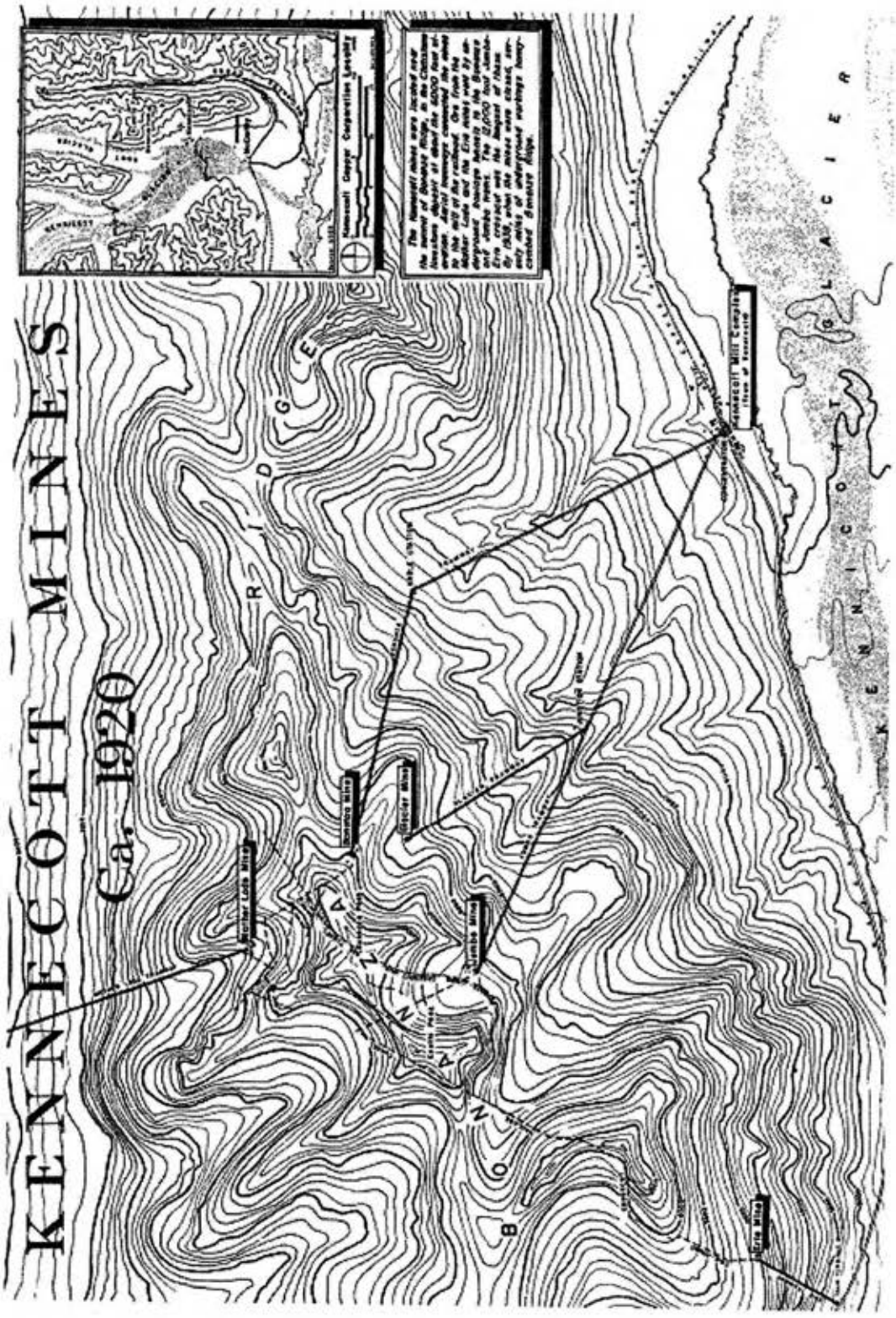


Figure 28. HAER drawing of Kennecott tramway.

BRIDGES

From 1900–1938, several bridges were constructed across the National Creek corridor as part of the wagon road, rail system, and pedestrian circulation systems through the mill town. By 1938 as many as five bridges crossed National Creek. Two were associated with the wagon road as it crossed the creek from the south. One of the bridges was sited above the crib dam and the other below it where the road crossed the creek to the warehouse (Building #78). Two pedestrian bridges were also constructed, both of which were below the crib dam. The easternmost bridge connected the route from Silk Stocking Row to the administrative core. The other bridge connected the hospital on the north side of the creek with the bunkhouses on the south side. The other major bridge structure was the railroad trestle, crossing the creek as it flowed out to the moraine. All of these structures were constructed of timber.

Today there are four crossings on National Creek, including the railroad trestle, the access road east of the main road, a pedestrian bridge below the crib dam, and a footpath crossing the creek above the crib dam. All of the crossings are in their historic location, but only the railroad trestle and the pedestrian bridge below the crib dam retain physical integrity and are contributing structures. The other crossings have been structurally modified. Although they are compatible in terms of location and association, they do not retain the historic design, material, or character, and are therefore not contributing.

RAILROAD TRESTLE

The Copper River and Northwest Railway reached Kennecott from the Port of Cordova in 1911. The rail line entered the mill town from the south, crossing a 250-foot trestle and terminating at the concentrator (figure 29). The railway and associated trestle became the dominant circulation structure in the town, defining the overall industrial infrastructure and building complex. The trestle originally served two pairs of tracks, one pair on the west and one on the east. The rail bed was constructed of pressure-treated beams, cribbing, and railroad ties. The posts supporting the bed structure are a combination of pressure-treated round poles and untreated spruce trees.

The railroad trestle is an important historic structure and although it is in poor condition, is still an important contributing feature of the Kennecott mill town.

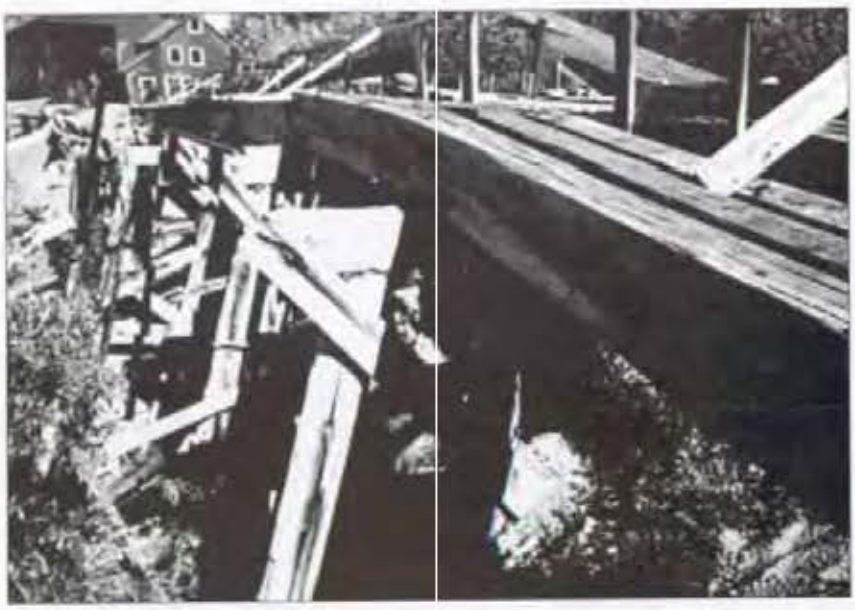


Figure 29. Railroad trestle structure as it looks today. (NPS, photo file, WRST, 1998.)

TAILINGS[1]

The tailings at Kennecott were investigated in 1992 to determine their structure and composition (figure 30). Based on this work, the maximum depth of tailings in and adjacent to the mill town is approximately 12.6 feet. Composition is 95 percent limestone due largely to the efficiency of the copper recovery process. The oldest tailings were deposited on both sides and west of the concentration mill. The leaching plant was built atop some of these tailings, which were intentionally placed to create a building site over the moraine. Tailing age increases vertically. The second phase of tailing deposition was west of the leaching plant. The third phase is represented by the tailings south of National Creek. A covered conveyor was built from the leaching plant across the creek to a location west of the company store (overlaying the glacial moraine deposits). These tailings are sparsely vegetated due to the high permeability and lack of organic soil content that has retarded plant establishment.

Over the years, the tailings have been used as aggregate in building foundations and for surfacing roads and airstrips in the Kennecott-McCarthy area. Still it is estimated that the volume of tailings remaining at the site is approximately 600,000 cubic-yards. Tailings are important physical structures from the historic period and they contribute to the cultural landscape.[2]

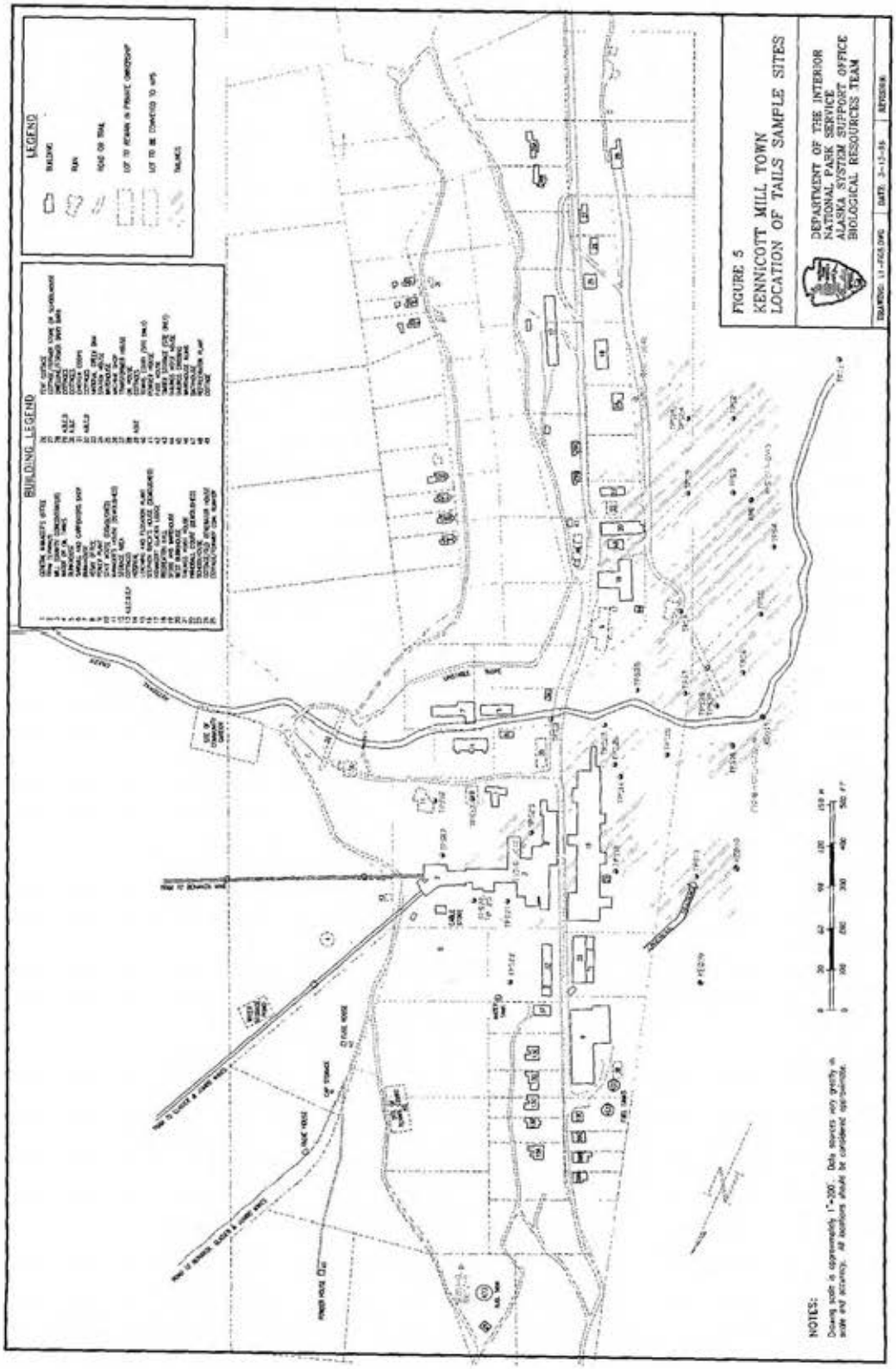

LEGEND
BUILDING LEGEND
FIGURE 5
KENNICOTT MILL TOWN
LOCATION OF TAILS SAMPLE SITES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
ALASKA SYSTEM SUPPORT OFFICE
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES TEAM
NOTES:

Figure 30.

BUILDINGS

Architectural Character

The buildings in Kennecott reflect the various stages of development and adaptive use over several years. Most of the buildings are of wood frame construction on post and sill foundations and have gabled roofs, although several cottages have hipped roofs.[5] Buildings associated with heavy industry are of post and beam construction on wood post foundations. The large concentration mill, built on the steep hillside, is supported on cribbing.

The majority of the buildings and structures in Kennecott have horizontal siding. Four of the early residences, cottages 13a–f, have board and batten siding, while several small sheds have metal siding and roofs. Eaves and verge detailing vary both by construction date and the importance of the structure. Windows range from one-over-one, double-hung units in the domestic and administrative structures, to four-over-four and six-over-six, double-hung windows in the industrial structures and older cottages. In some cases, double-hung windows were turned sideways to accommodate grade and architectural convenience. With few exceptions, the wood frame structures were painted red with white sash. Small utilitarian structures, such as woodsheds, privies, chicken houses, cold frames, and boardwalks, were also made of wood or metal.

Altogether there were 76 primary and secondary buildings in the mill town during the historic period (1915–1938). While many of these buildings are small outbuildings, sheds, and cable houses, the physical collection of buildings as a whole and their function in the context of the mining operation at Kennecott are considered significant and contributing to the cultural landscape.

The following summary of buildings includes documentation for both publicly and privately owned structures. For the primary buildings managed by the NPS, information includes: the name of the structure, the building number, date of construction, size in square feet, lot number, and a physical description and significance statement. The priority for treatment is also ranked from very high to low according to historical and architectural value.[6]

Significant Buildings

Manager's Office (figure 31)

Building Number: 1
Date of Construction: 1906, 1907
Square Feet: 2,451
Lot: Mill Reservation
Ownership: Public

Figure 31. Manager's office, 1998. (NPS photo file, WRST.)

Description: Built in stages, the original portion of the manager's office is a one-and-a-half-story, saddle-notched log structure with sill log foundation. The main door and two windows are on the south façade. One-over-one, double-hung windows are in the gable end above the first floor. An addition is set back on the west side of the log structure and has a roof line running perpendicular to the original roof. A small one-story office wing was also constructed on the east side. And on the rear of the log structure, a large two-story wing was constructed.

Significance: This structure is the earliest documented structure built at Kennecott, and was the administrative center for the mining operation. Like other structures at Kennecott, additions to the building were made to accommodate the expansion of mining operations. The office is architecturally significant, reflecting a distinct building technology and style, and is historically significant for its association with the mining operations of Kennecott.

Historical Value: High
Architectural Value: High
Overall Value: High

SIGNIFICANT BUILDINGS

Tram Terminus (figure 32)[8]

Building Number: 2
Date of Construction: 1908
Square Feet: See Building #3
Lot: Mill Reservation
Ownership: Public

Figure 32. Tram terminus viewed from the south side of National Creek, 1998. (NPS, photo file, WRST)

Description: A large deck on the top portion of the concentration mill (Building 3), the structure served as the terminus for the tramway to the mines on Bonanza Ridge. Both the tram deck and the upper concentrator were covered by a long gable roof, with a cross gable over the first structural bay to the west. The entire upper level was constructed on a heavy timber post and beam framework, similar to the railroad trestle.

Significance: This structure is physically and functionally associated both with the tramways and the concentration mill. It is architecturally and historically significant for its association with the mining operations of Kennecott.

Historical Value: Very High
Architectural Value: Very High
Overall Value: Very High

Significant Buildings

Concentration Mill (figure 33)

Building Number: 3
Date of Construction: 1910, 1915, and 1922
Square Feet: 85,000
Lot: Mill Reservation
Ownership: Public

Figure 33. View northward toward the concentration mill, 1998. (NPS photo file, WRST.)

Description: The concentration mill is a 14-story, multi-gable, wood frame structure in the center of Kennecott. Easily the most impressive structure in the mill town, it is built on a series of terraces supported by timber cribbing, stepping 150 feet up the hill on the east side of the rail line. The concentration mill is the product of numerous building modifications, each reflecting change in the technology and expansion of the mining operation (figure 33). Additions to the original structure were constructed to house various support structures for operating the concentrator, water tanks, space for mechanical equipment, and storage. Windows throughout the building include double and single sash, randomly placed depending on interior requirements for lighting. Later additions have bracketed gable ends, although plain verge boards with exposed purlins are most common.

Significance: The concentration mill is the historic and structural heart of the mill town. Through this structure, copper ore from the mines on the ridge was concentrated through a long series of mechanical processes before undergoing chemical separation in the leaching plant and shipment to Cordova. The concentrator provided the transition between the mountains, the leaching plant, and the outside market economy. This building is architecturally and historically significant for its association with the mining operations of Kennecott.

Historical Value: Very high
Architectural Value: Very high
Overall Value: Very high

SIGNIFICANT BUILDINGS

Bunkhouse (figure 34)

Building Number: 5
Date of Construction: 1908
Square Feet: 3,750
Lot: 60
Ownership: Public

Figure 34. Bunkhouse along National Creek. (NPS photo file, WRST, 1998.)

Description: Sited along National Creek, this bunkhouse is a rectangular, one-and-a-half-story structure with a gable roof, and shed roof dormer on the south side. Two gable roof dormers provide additional light and space to the north and south side rooms. A shed-roofed porch is on the south side of the building, extending the length of the structure. The boardwalk on the north side of the building has been buried by flood rubble. Gable and verge overhangs are detailed with a narrow fascia board.

Significance: This is the first bunkhouse constructed at the site, and it housed the majority of single men working at the concentration mill. This structure is significant for its association with the mining operations of Kennecott.

Historical Value: Medium
Architectural Value: High
Overall Value: High

Significant Buildings

Assay Office (figure 35)

Building Number: 8
Date of Construction: 1910
Square Feet: 512
Lot: 61
Ownership: Public

Figure 35. West façade of the assay office. (NPS photo file, WRST, 1998.)

Description: The assay office is a small, one-story, wood frame structure, located east of National Creek. Primarily a functional structure, there are few decorative features. Four-over-four, double-hung windows are located to provide light for interior work areas. A louvered ridge cupola provides ventilation to the attic.

Significance: This structure is significant for its historical association with the mining operations of Kennecott.

Historical Value: High
Architectural Value: Low
Overall Value: Medium

SIGNIFICANT BUILDINGS

Power Plant (figure 36)

Building Number: 9
Date of Construction: 1924[9]
Square Feet: 13,218
Lot: Mill Reservation
Ownership: Public

Figure 36. View northwest toward the power plant with four smokestacks. (NPS, photo file, WRST, 1998.)

Description: Characterized by four towering smoke stacks and constructed in three phases, the power plant is a three-story structure located north of the concentration mill on the west side of the railroad corridor. The south portion of the structure has a sheet metal gable roof and tall, nine-over-nine, double-hung windows. Paneled doors provide access to the south platform and front entrance of the structure. The north side of the building has an addition that includes a lower story with a central doorway and six-over-six, double-hung windows. A three-story west wing extends downhill from the rear of the south portion of the structure. One-story shed roofs flank this wing.

Significance: This structure provided power for the entire mill town, for both industry and domestic use. The building is architecturally and historically significant for its association with the mining operations of Kennecott.

Historical Value: High
Architectural Value: High
Overall Value: High

Significant Buildings

Leaching and Flotation Plant (figure 37)

Building Number: 15
Date of Construction: 1916, 1917,1918, and 1923 (stacking shed)
Square Feet: 22,200
Lot: Mill Reservation
Ownership: Public

Figure 37. Leaching plant, east elevation. (NPS photo file, WRST, 1998.)

Description: The leaching plant is on the west side of the railroad bed, north of National Creek. A one-and-a-half story, wood frame structure with a basement opening to the rear (west) grade, the building is utilitarian in nature. Having little ornamentation, the plant is characterized by varying rooflines reflecting periods of growth and development in the mining operations in Kennecott. The original portion of the structure (now collapsed) contains the leaching tanks and is one story below grade, with a central gabled wing extending to the roadway. Six-over-six, double-hung windows are common on the first floor, and six light windows are on the second floor. A two-story addition on the north end of the structure has a central pavilion, with double doors opening toward a loading dock at the side elevation.

Significance: Although acid leaching methods were practiced in the processing of copper ore prior to 1916, the unique geology of the Wrangell Mountains prevented the application of this technique at Kennecott. As a result, the world's first ammonia leaching plant was designed and installed at Kennecott. This structure reflects a major contribution to the technology of copper mining and is architecturally and historically significant for its association with the mining operations of Kennecott.

Historical Value: Very high
Architectural Value: Very high
Overall Value: Very high

SIGNIFICANT BUILDINGS

Recreation Hall (figure 38)

Building Number: 18
Date of Construction: 1916
Square Feet: 2,280
Lot: 7
Ownership: Public

Figure 38. Recreation hall, west elevation. (NPS photo file, WRST, 1991.)

Description: The recreation hall is located on the west side of the railroad corridor south of National Creek. A two-story, balloon frame structure, the hall is rectangular in shape and set on 6x6 wood post foundations. Two louvered cupolas provide ventilation at the ridge of the gable roof. Windows are four-over-four, double-hung sash.

Significance: As the center of social activity in the mill town, the recreation hall was the site of numerous community gatherings such as films, dances, basketball games, and holiday parties. Providing a center for recreation within the industrial town, the hall was a significant building in the social framework of the community. The building is architecturally significant for its association with the mining operations in Kennecott and for its historical association with the lifeways of the Kennecott community.

Historical Value: Medium
Architectural Value: Medium
Overall Value: Medium

Significant Buildings

West Bunkhouse (figure 39)

Building Number: 19
Date of Construction:
Square Feet: 11,830
Lot: 12
Ownership: Public

Figure 39. West bunkhouse. (NPS photo file, WRST, 1998.)

Description: The west bunkhouse is a rectangular, balloon-frame, four-story structure, oriented perpendicular to the west side of the main road, south of National Creek. The foundation is wood post on pier. There is a gable roof over the structure with three dormers on each side of the gable. Windows are double-hung single light sashes. The ground floor is approximately nine feet below the grade of the railroad line, with timber cribbing retaining the adjacent bank.

Significance: Built as a combination mess hall and bunk house for single men working at Kennecott, the structure was the first dormitory constructed in the mill town and is a good example of the architectural style typical of Kennecott. The building is architecturally and historically significant for its association with the mining operations in Kennecott.

Historical Value: Medium
Architectural Value: High
Overall Value: High

SIGNIFICANT BUILDINGS

Store and Warehouse (figure 40)

Building Number: 20
Date of Construction: 1917
Square Feet: 13,185
Lot: 11
Ownership: Public

Figure 40. View southward to the store and warehouse. (NPS photo file, 1998.)

Description: One-and-a-half story, T-shaped, wood commercial building with gabled store facade and recessed entrance with bracketed verge overhangs, exposed eve rafter ends, and double-hung and fixed sash. Catwalks extend to the warehouse entrances on each side wing of the rear warehouse structure. Gable roof porches are at each entry above a full-height basement containing additional storage rooms. A receiving area, complete with a conveyor, is located on the west half of the structure.

Significance: Providing services to the community of Kennecott, the warehouse supplied parts and fixtures for the industrial complex as well as general merchandise to the residents. The building is architecturally significant for its association with the mining operations in Kennecott, and for its historical association with the lifeways of the Kennecott community.

Historical Value: High
Architectural Value: High
Overall Value: High

Significant Buildings

Schoolhouse (figure 41)

Building Number: 23
Date of Construction: Ca 1915–1938
Square Feet: 1,200
Lot: 10
Ownership: Public

Figure 41. View eastward toward the schoolhouse. (NPS photo file, 1998.)

Description: The schoolhouse is a rectangular, wood frame, gable roofed structure, located on the west side of the main road into the mill town. Four-over-four and two-over–two, double-hung windows are on the north and south facades. A central louvered cupola is located on the ridge of the gable, which is flanked by two small chimneys. Grounds surrounding the structure were used for sporting activities and recreation.

Significance: For many years, the schoolhouse served as a center of everyday activity for the families of Kennecott. As many as 20 children attended daily classes. The structure also served as the community church. This building is significant for its historical association with the lifeways of the Kennecott community.

Historical Value: High
Architectural Value: Medium
Overall Value: High

SIGNIFICANT BUILDINGS

Station House (Depot) (figure 42)

Building Number: 34
Date of Construction: Ca 1910–1912
Square Feet: 336
Lot: 60
Ownership: Public

Figure 42. The station house, or depot, was constructed between 1910-1912. (NPS photo file, WRST, 1998.)

Description: Sited next to the rail bed, the station house is a small, one-story wood frame structure on post and sill foundation. The entrance vestibule has a shed roof and the windows are four-over-four, double-hung. A wood decking wraps around the north, west, and south sides of the building.

Significance: The station house was the point of contact for goods and people coming to and from Kennecott, and is significant for its historical association with the mining operations in Kennecott

Historic value: Medium
Architectural Value: Medium
Overall Value: Medium

Significant Buildings

Machine Shop (figure 43)

Building Number: 36
Date of Construction: 1916
Square Feet: 5,550
Lot: 91
Ownership: Public

Figure 43. View northwest to the machine shop, constructed in 1916. (NPS photo file, WRST, 1998.)

Description: The machine shop is located on the west side of the main road, north of the leaching plant and south of the power plant. Rectangular in plan, the wood frame structure has six front bays of six-over-six, double-hung sash. The front elevation faces east and is parallel to the main road. The roof is gabled in three sections: aluminum to the south, and center and tarpaper on the north section. Large double doors are set in the south, east, and north sides of the structure. An overhead hoist enters the building above a door on the south end of the structure. The grade falls away to the west, with storage for machinery, tools, fittings, and gears stored under the building.

Significance: The machine shop is architecturally and historically significant for its association with the mining operations of Kennecott.

Historical Value: Medium
Architectural Value: Very high
Overall Value: High

SIGNIFICANT BUILDINGS

Refrigerator Plant (Meat Cooler) (figure 44)

Building Number: 48
Date of Construction: Ca. 1915–1938
Square Feet: 778
Lot: 11
Ownership: Public

Figure 44. View westward to the refrigerator plant or meat cooler. (NPS photo file, WRST, 1998)

Description: The refrigerator plant is sited between the bunkhouse and the store and warehouse on the west side of the main road. Timber cribbing retains the railroad right of way, which is approximately seven feet above the level grade of the structure. Rectangular in shape, this structure is built around a large walk-in refrigerator. An exterior meat hoist extends around the front, above a platform and into the building above the main entry. Four-over-four, double-hung windows provide light into the refrigerator compartment.

Significance: The refrigerator plant is architecturally and historically significant for its association with the mining operations of Kennecott.

Historical Value: Medium
Architectural Value: Medium
Overall Value: Medium

Figure 45. View eastward to the hoist house. (NPS photo file, WRST, 1998.)

Other Buildings, Structures, and Ruins (Public and Private)

Oil Storage Tanks (4a–c)
Diesel Water Tank (4d)
Water Tank (4e)
Bunkhouse (7)
Warehouse (12)
Cottages (13a–f)
Hospital (14)
Kennecott Glacier Lodge (17)
Tailings Hoist House (21)
Handball Court (22)
Cottage (24)
Chicken Coops (31a–b)
Oil House, (38)
Powder House (41)
Fuse House (42)
Tailings Hoist house (44)
Tailings cribbing (45)
Shed (53)
Hoist House (55)
Cable Storage (57)
Hoist House (58)
Cap Storage (59)
Valve House (60)
Spray Pond (61)
Shed (63)
Cottage (65)
Shed (66)
Wood Storage Shelter (68)
Conveyor Shed (76)

Summary

Within the Kennecott mill town, a relatively large number of significant structures remains from the historic period and contributes to the historic district. While the physical condition of these features varies, there remains a high degree of architectural and historical significance associated with several individual structures. The highest concentration of historic structures is in the original industrial building complex. Of these core structures in public ownership, 11 have high architectural and historical significance.[10] In addition to these structures, several secondary structures (such as the hoist house, various sheds, the fuse house, cribbing, conveyor shed, and storage tanks) collectively have historical significance because they contribute to the structural complex holistically, defining the cluster and operation of the mill.

ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Located throughout the Kennecott site today are a large number of industrial artifacts. Among these are remnant cable, pipe, shieves, pulleys, grinding wheels, various types of mining equipment and machinery, structural ruins, and isolated features (dumps and storage piles from the concentration mill and community). Many of the features have significance for their association with historic activities at Kennecott (1900–1938). Some features from later periods support the industrial character of the site, but they are not managed as cultural resources.

An inventory of archeological features within the mill town was conducted in 1997 by Michigan Technological University (MTU). For the purposes of the inventory, the mill town was divided into 16 sections, generally following lot lines, roads, and natural features (figure 46). Archeological resources and structures within these 16 sections were identified and mapped. (For detailed building descriptions, see the section titled, *Analysis and Evaluation: Structures.*) In addition, all archeological features were described and a summary assessment of the potential significance was completed. Important in this assessment was an evaluation of both individual features and the historical and physical context within which they exist.

This information was compiled and used to develop a rating system consisting of five categories (see the following table). These categories were used to assess the significance and integrity of archeological resources.

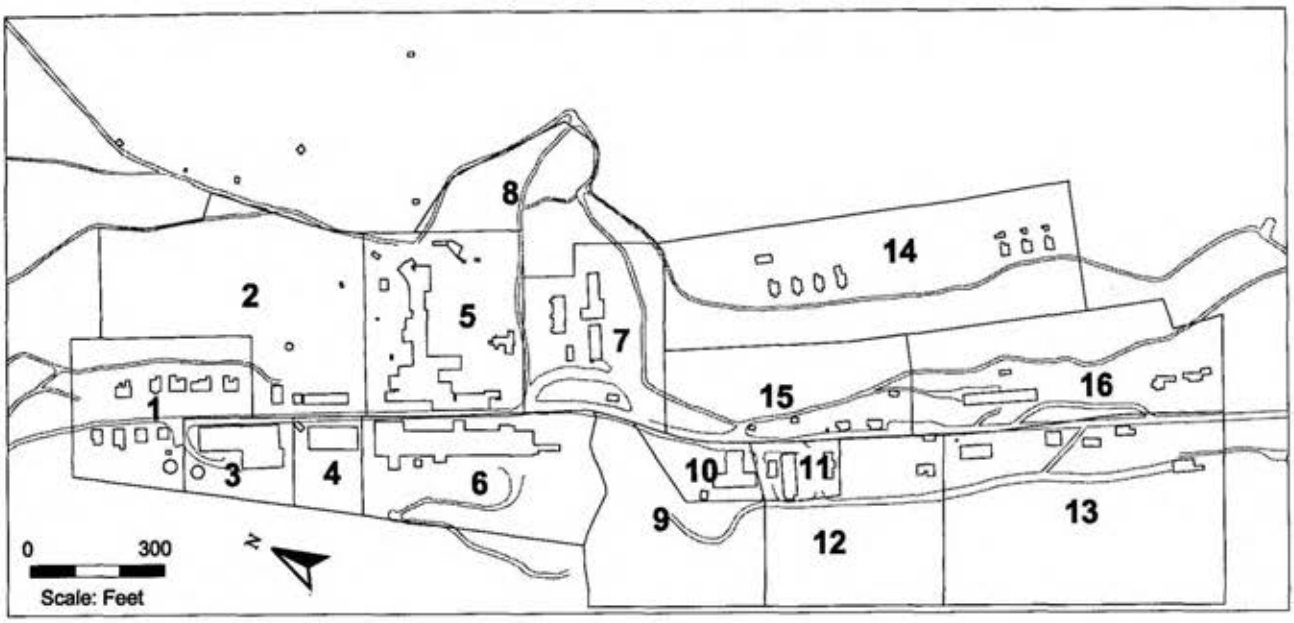


Figure 46. Kennecott mill town showing 16 archeological survey divisions, or sections.

Table 1. Categories of Significance for Archeological Resources

Category and Rating Number	Description
1	Features associated with the operation of Kennecott during the historic period (1900–1938) that remain in historical physical context
2	Features associated with the operation of Kennecott during the historic period (1900–1938) that are not in historical/physical context
3	Structural ruins that remain in their original location
4	Features from multiple periods requiring additional investigation
5	Features that post-date the period of significance and are noncontributing

Features with a rating of 1 are the most significant and are a high priority for preservation and conservation. Features with a rating of 2, 3, and 4 are also significant (or potentially significant), but may require additional research prior to determining appropriate treatment and interpretation. In all cases, artifacts and features in categories 1–3 are contributing resources in the context of the cultural landscape. Features designated in category 5 are not managed as cultural resources and may be removed from the site as required for safety, access, or other management needs.

For each of the 16 inventory sections within the mill town, archeological resources are documented in three ways. A narrative description provides a summary of available historical information and existing conditions. Then a chart summarizes the feature and lists the priority ranking for preservation. Listed features may include multiple artifacts, aggregates of features, or be isolates. Each feature is labeled and keyed to a location map.

SUMMARY

A total of 113 archeological features were documented and evaluated in the inventory of archeological resources in the mill town. Of these, less than 17 percent had a rating of 5, leaving 94 individual artifacts and features (aggregate) that are historically significant and contribute to the cultural landscape.

The following section provides a description and feature assessment for each of the 16 inventory sections in Kennecott. Within the description and feature assessment for a given section, each archeological feature is assigned a letter (a, b, c, etc.) and is referred to in the text by that letter.

SECTION 1

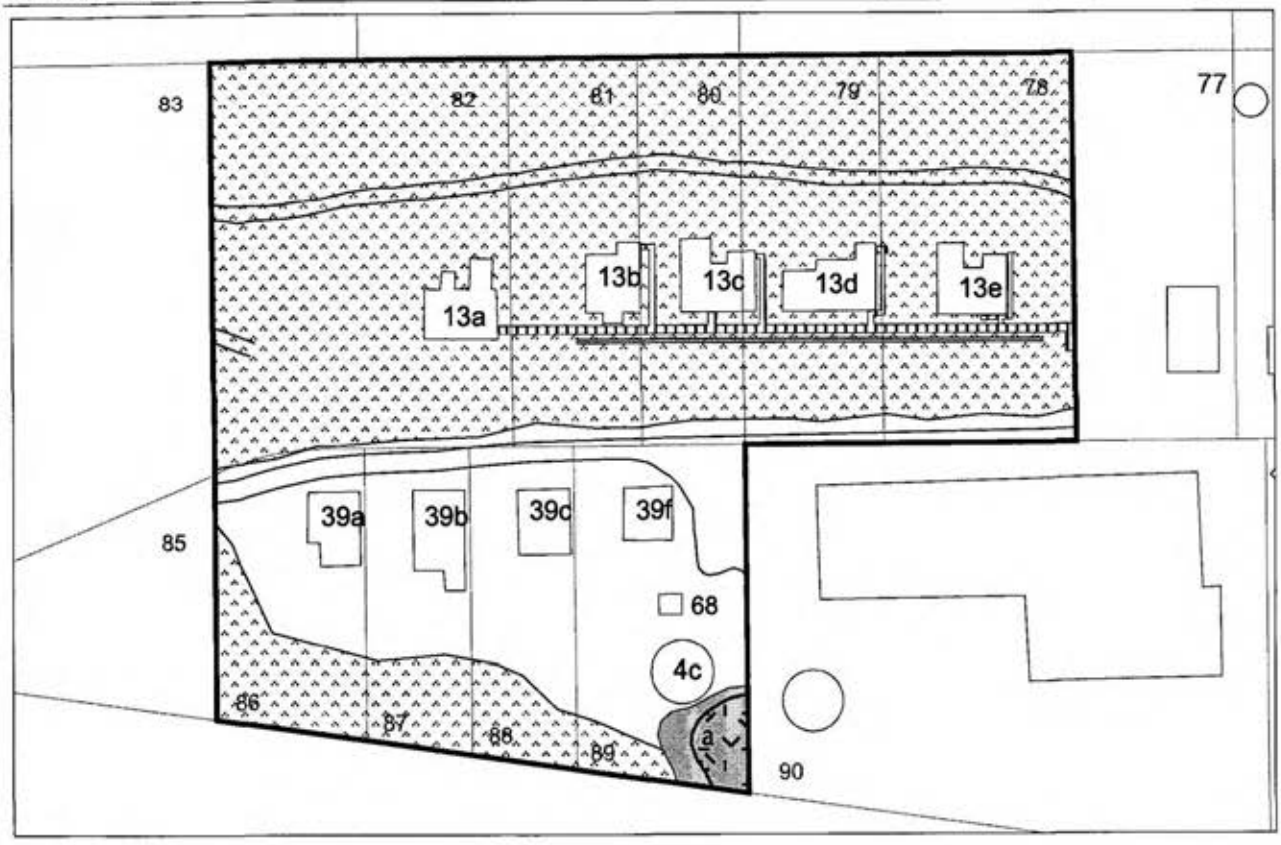


Figure 47. Map of Section 1, Kennecott mill town

0 50 100 150

Scale: Feet

LEGEND

- Property Boundaries/Numbers
- Buildings
- Boardwalks
- Roads and Trails
- Utilidors
- Oil Stained Soil
- Dumps
- Vegetation

13 a-f Cottages
39 a-c Cottages
4c Oil Tank
68 Wood Storage

a Includes boilers, pipes, firebricks, drums, sheet metal, flues. Recent domestic trash overtop firebrick close to oil tank includes enamelware.

INVENTORY

Section 1 (figure 47)

Table 2: Feature Assessment of Section 1

Feature	Assessment	Significance Rating
a	Dump, including power plant debitage—boilers, pipes, firebricks, sheet metal, and flues Probably formed from a large dumping event after the 1924 power plant fire. Domestic trash around storage tank 4c overlies firebrick dumps. This is likely the result of later dumping events, probably after the Greater Kennecott Land Company sold the cottages in the 1970s.	1

Description: During the Kennecott era, staff housing dominated this section. Between 1915–1916, the company constructed ten freestanding cottages (13 a–f and 39 a–c) in rows on either side of the rail grade.

The five cottages in the east row are set back from the rail grade and are currently obscured by vegetation (post-1938). Vegetation also obscures an access road to the rear of the cottages and evidence of Kennecott-era vegetable gardens. An extant boardwalk west of the cottages continues to define pedestrian circulation. A utilidor—conveying water, steam, and sewer pipes to the cottages—runs west of the boardwalk (figure 48). Firehouses are located south of structures 13a and 13d.

The west row of four cottages fronts the rail grade (figure 49). Constructed on a hillside, these cottages include lined basements. Historically, catwalks extended from the rail grade level to privies west of the cottages. Two privies from this system are currently extant. The rail grade separating the rows of cottages continued north as a wagon road to the Erie Mine, with a spur leading around the eastern extent of the mill town. Both roads are extant, although the route to Erie Mine eventually narrows to a walking trail.

An extensive discard area (a) lies down the terrace scarp, southwest of the cottages (figure 50). This scatter extends south to the power plant. Materials asso-

ciated with the first power plant (destroyed in 1924) are found at the bottom of the scarp, including firebricks from the furnaces and furnace stacks from the flues. Modern domestic artifacts are intermixed with industrial detritus in the vicinity of the oil storage tank (4c).

Except for the loss of the fifth cottage on the west side during the 1924 power plant fire, a boardwalk between the west row of cottages and the powerhouse, and growth of vegetation in the eastern portion of the section, there have been few alterations to the Kennecott-era landscape. A wood storage structure (68), between the oil storage tank and west cottage row, is a recent but low-impact addition to the area. All cottages are currently held in private ownership; four of them (13c, 13d, 13f, and 39c) have been restored.

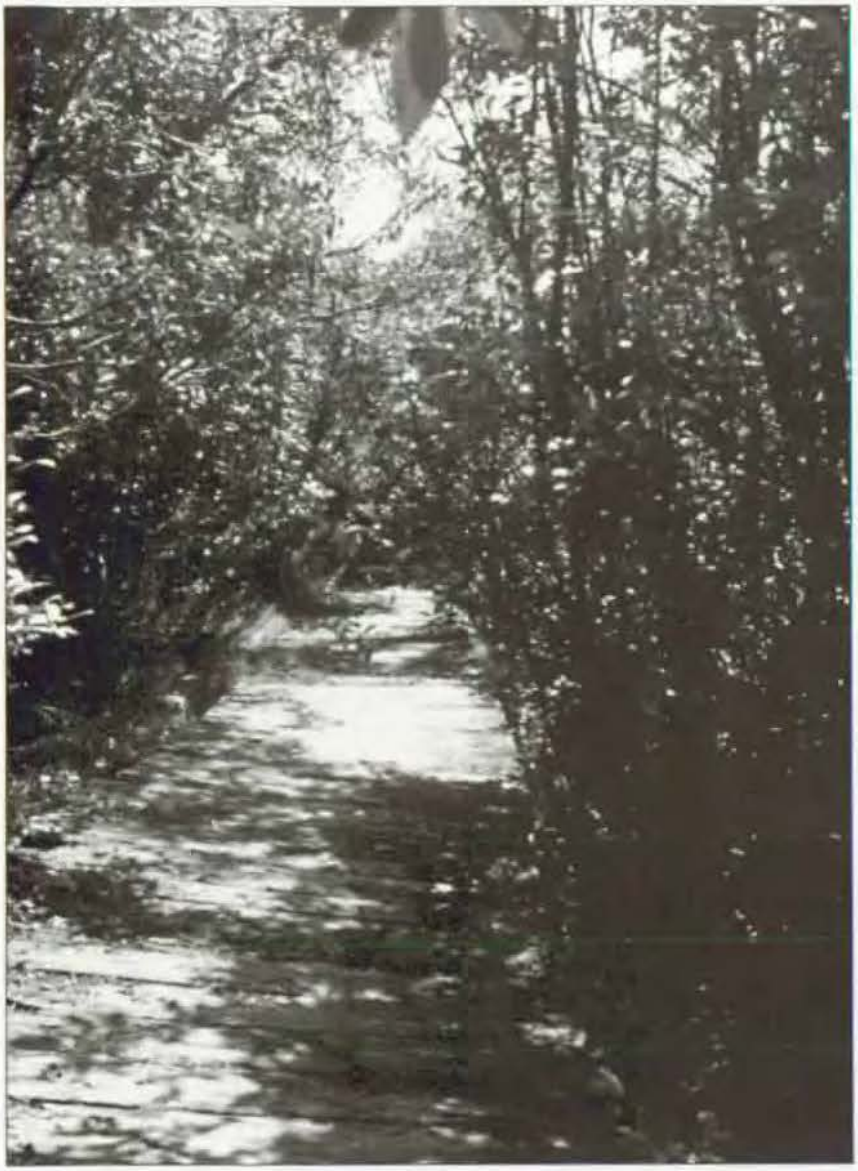


Figure 48. Boardwalk in front of staff cottage north of power plant and east of rail grade. (NPS photo file, WRST.)

Figure 49. Restored staff cottage (13f) north of the power plant. (NPS photo file, WRST.

Figure 50. Dump west of power house and staff cottages. Oil tanks 4b and 4c at terrace scarp. First power plant remains at left middle distance. (MTU field documentation, 1997.)

SECTION 2

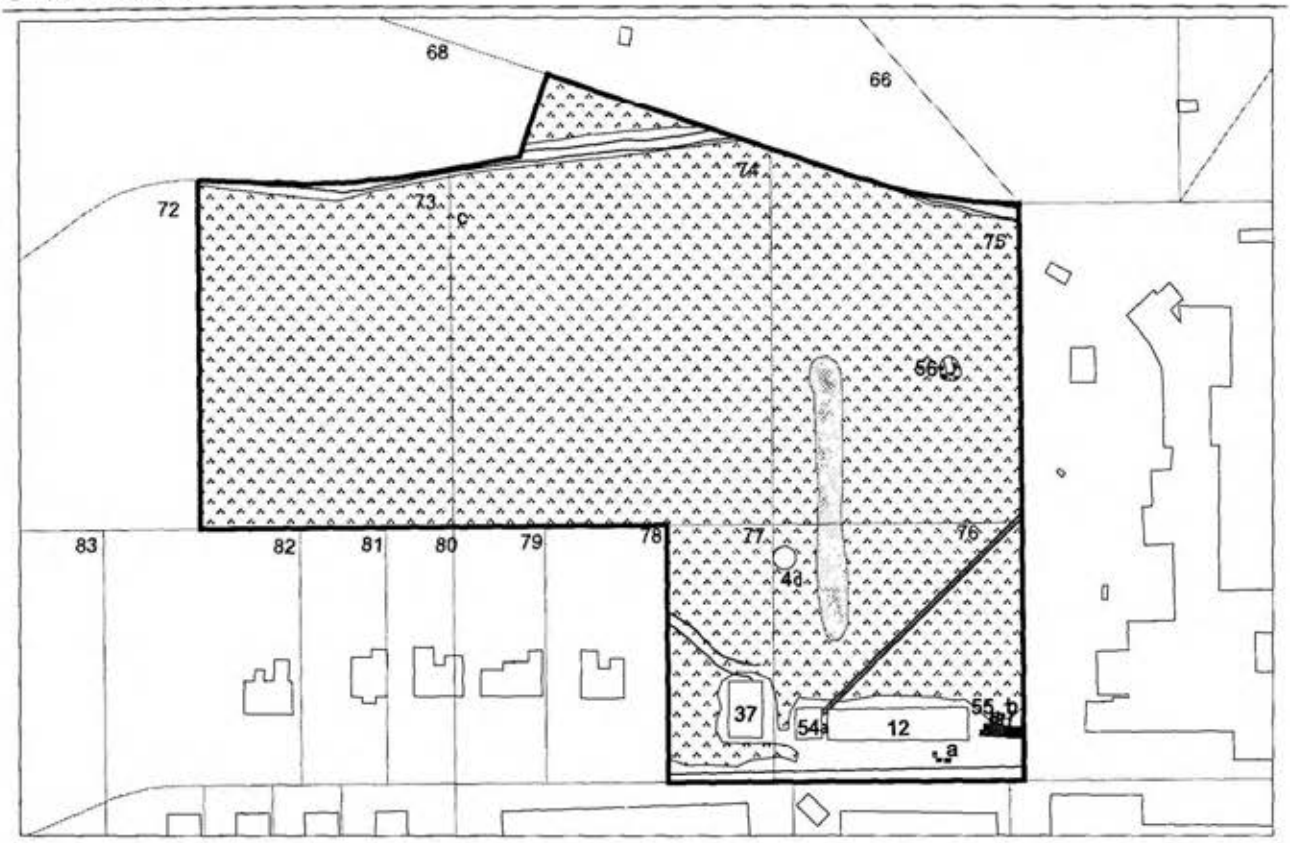
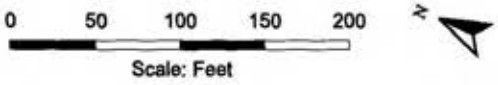


Figure 51. Map of Section 2, Kennecott mill town



LEGEND

- Property Boundaries/Numbers
- Buildings
- Artifacts
- Roads and Trails
- Utilidors
- Cribbing
- Wood Scatter
- Vegetation
- Tailings

- 4d Water and Diesel Storage
- 12 Warehouse
- 37 Transformer House
- 54a Steel Rack
- 55 Hoist
- 56 Privy

- a Tram cable spools
- b Wooden spool
- c Site of tennis court

Section 2 (figure 51)

Table 3: Feature Assessment of Section 2

Feature	Assessment	Significance Rating
a	Cable spools. Cables are of locked coil type, employed in the aerial tramway system. Their present location (just outside of the storage facility) is in keeping with the area's general use from 1906–1938.	1
b	Wooden spool. Its position close to the hoist suggests it may be a left over from cable replacement.	1
c	Site of tennis court. As the tennis court was cantilevered over the hillside and the wood later removed (probably by Ray Trotochau or Consolidated Wrangell), there is little surface evidence of its existence other than a few pieces of timber. Archeological investigation may reveal postholes and court dimensions.	3

Description: The clustering of structures in the west part of this section indicates historic use and circulation centered alongside the rail grade. The majority of structures served storage functions. The largest building (12) stored steel, perhaps for working in the machine shop, and sacks for bagging ores. Constructed in 1910, this warehouse is presently in a dilapidated state. Three spools of steel cable (a) employed in the aerial tramway system lie directly outside the warehouse and are in keeping with the area's general use. North of the warehouse, a wood-rack structure (54a) stored steel, line shafts, and machine shop items for the concentrator and mines. A tank (4d) upslope of the steel rack supplied water to the power plant.

Other structures in this section contributed to the daily running of the mill town. A transformer house (37) distributed electricity for Kennecott's operations. Power lines from the transformer building ran to the Erie Mine, Bonanza Mine, the concentration mill, and the greater mill town. Telephone lines also connected to this building and led to the Jumbo Mine and mill town. No power or telephone poles remain standing, but concrete bases indicate original line routes. A hoist house (55) facilitated the movement of machinery between the concentrator and mines. This building, of which a concrete pad and winch

remain, powered a drawbridge that raised and lowered the tracks of a service tram line between the concentrator and machine shop (also see Section 5b, o).

The area between the rail grade structures and concentrator loop road served multiple functions. The company dumped tailings on the hillside east of the warehouse. These tailings may actually relate to Wrangell Consolidated workings in the 1960s, although the proximity of a workers' privy (56) suggests management considered the hillside a suitable refuse area. A short boardwalk from the three-hole privy may indicate a designated route south to the concentrator building or east to the loop road. Numerous pipes and utilidors run through this area, of which a wood-encased utilidor connecting between the concentrator and power plant is a visible and particularly well preserved example. A few scattered planks just west of the loop road in the northeast part of the section (c) compose the sole remains of the mill town's tennis court.

Figure 52. View north from tram terminus over section 2. Power plant (9) on left, and staff cottages in middle distance. (NPS photo file, WRST.)

SECTION 3

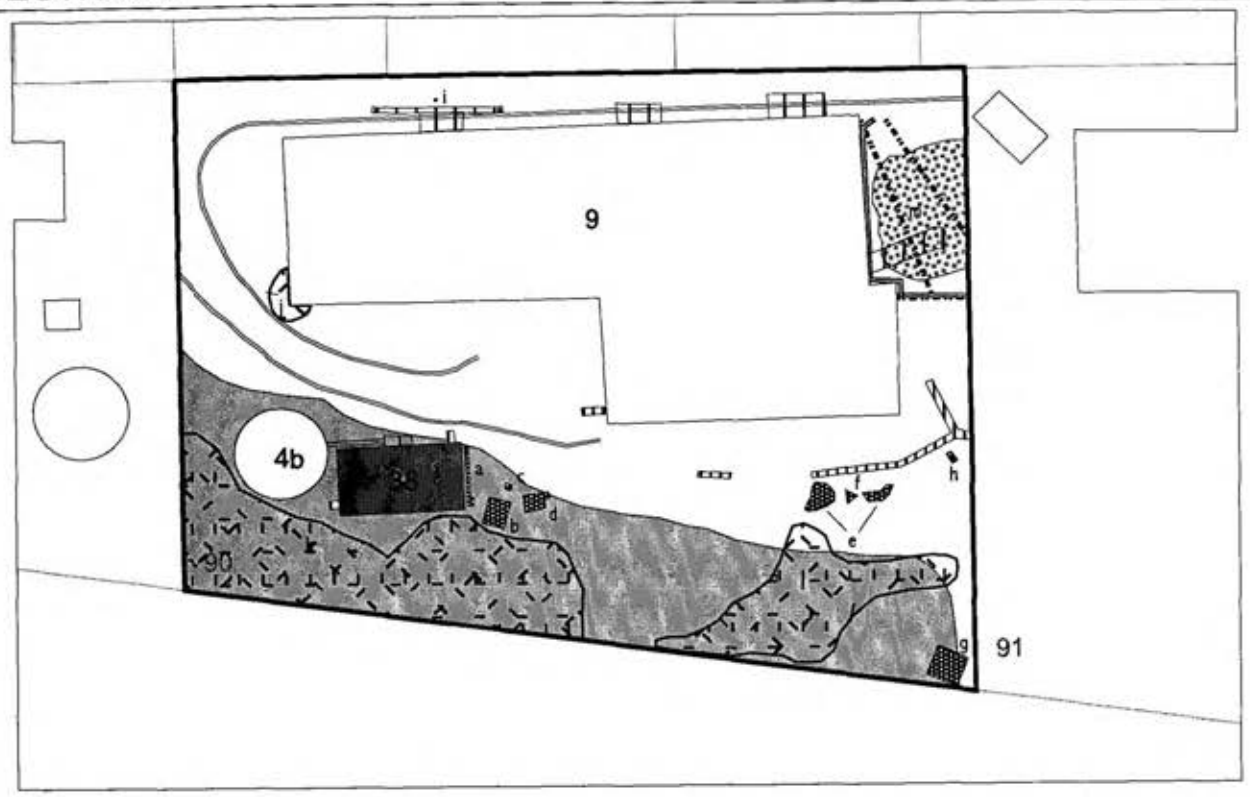


Figure 53. Map of Section 3, Kennecott mill town

LEGEND

- Property Boundaries/Numbers
- Buildings
- Ruins
- Decking
- Boardwalks
- Artifacts
- Roads and Trails
- Utilidors
- Flumes
- Dumps
- Wood Scatter
- Oil Spill

- 4b Oil Tank
- 9 Power Plant
- 38 Oil House

- a Ceramic block wall
- b Stacked metal flues
- c Waterwheel
- d Furnace latches and braces
- e Ore sacks
- f Wooden trig
- g Wood fram
- h Boiler tubes

- i Vent pipe and oil filters
- j Firebrick scatter
- k Includes boilers, pipes, firebricks, drums, sheet metal, flues. Recent domestic trash over top firebrick close to oil tank.
- l Includes drums, cable, pipe, cans, firebrick, ceramic block, roofing.
- m Remnants of deck between power plant and machine shop.

Section 3 (figure 53)

Table 4: Feature Assessment of Section 3

Feature	Assessment	Significance Rating
a	Ceramic block wall. May have been stacked after power plant fire, although its location in the space of an oil storage tank suggests it dates after Kennecott's operation.	5
b	Stacked metal flues. Neat stacking suggests Kennecott salvaged materials after the power plant fire in 1924.	1
c	Waterwheel. Given its proximity to b and d, this was likely dumped during Kennecott's operation	1
d	Furnace latches and braces. As with b, their neat stacking suggests they were salvaged from the old power plant.	1
e	Sacking, likely relating to the stub tram which brought "sand" up from the glacial moraine forvarious uses in the mill town and mines. Location of the sacks next to the trig f (the upper terminal of the stub tram) suggests they reside in primary context.	1
f	Wooden trig, making up the upper terminal of the stub tram that brought up sand from the glacial moraine to supplement various operations at Kennecott.	3
g	Wood frame. Probably housed the hoist for the stub tram winch, although it has evidently moved down the slope from its location from historic fire insurance maps.	2
h	Boiler tubes. Perhaps displaced from original context, but possibly associated with 1924 fire, or from machine shop discard.	2
i	Vent pipe and oil filter. These were part of the power plant system, but heavily damaged during asbestos removal procedures in 1995.	2
j	Firebrick scatter, perhaps from old power plant. The looseness of the scatter, however, suggests it formed in more recent times, from either salvaging activities or perhaps during asbestos removal.	5
k	Dump (see Section 1, a).	4
l	Dump. Includes drums, cable, pipe, cans, firebrick, ceramic block, roofing. Similar to k, the formation of this dump likely post-dates the 1924 power plant fire. Presence of broken concrete suggests floor removal (probably from old power plant). Else, this dump may be a continuation of machine shop discard.	4
m	Remnants of deck once connecting between the power plant and machine shop. Considerable wood scatter, although most of decking was probably removed in the Trotochau period.	3

Description: The power plant is sited on a terrace between the rail grade and glacial moraine. A road from the rail grade accesses the north and west sides of the building. This road also facilitates pedestrian access to mill town structures located farther south. A light scatter of tailings covers the surface of the road and rail grade. An oil house (38) and oil storage tank (4b) are positioned at the western edge of the terrace.

Immediately south of the oil house are stacks of furnace latches, braces, metal plate, and ceramic blocks (a, b, d). These artifacts derive from the powerhouse, perhaps salvaged by the company after the 1924 power plant fire (figure 54). The remnants of a boardwalk lie between the power plant and oil house. A second boardwalk, farther south connected the power plant with the machine shop dump (figure 55). Extensive dumps (k, l) west of the terrace scarp contain predominantly industrial and construction-related materials (barrels, concrete, and firebricks), although domestic artifacts are also present.

Kennecott did not use the slope between the terrace and glacial moraine solely for waste disposal. A small wood crib (g) probably housed the hoist for a stub tram that brought sand from the glacial moraine to the power plant. (The sand likely found use for construction and blacksmithing activities at the concentrator and mines). This structure has moved approximately 80 feet down the slope from its original location. A wooden trig post (f) at the top of the terrace functioned as the upper terminus for the tram.

Remnants of a deck (m) connecting to the machine shop lie south of the powerhouse. Flumes crossing underneath the decking directed wastewater from the power plant to an outflow by the machine shop. A utilidor beneath one of the flumes conveyed water and steam between the power plant and leaching plant.

An oil intake platform (i) and two other decks are the only features east of the power plant (figure 56). The oil intake platform suffered heavy damage during 1995 asbestos removal procedures. The two decks likely served as temporary storage for machinery loaded off the railroad.

Figure 54. Power plant fixtures, including furnace latches and braces (background), stacked during asbestos removal in 1995. View looking south. (MTU field documentation, 1997.)

Figure 55. View north at boardwalk connecting between power plant (right) to machine shop dump. Trig post (middle left) marked the upper terminus of a stub tram bringing sand up from the glacial moraine. (MTU field documentation, 1997.)

Figure 56. West side of the power plant (9), looking toward the oil tanks and platforms. (NPS photo file, WRST.)

SECTION 4

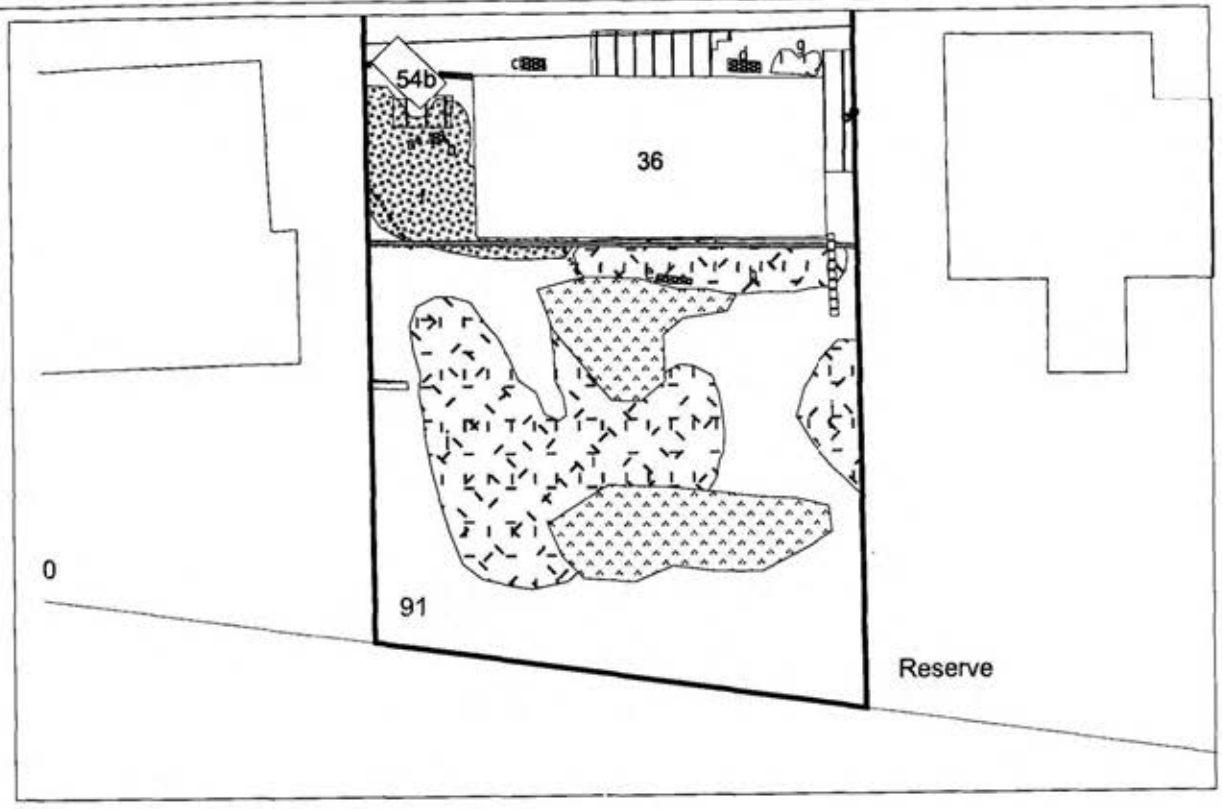
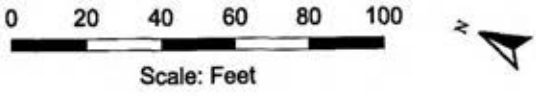


Figure 57. Map of Section 4, Kennecott mill town



LEGEND

- Property Boundaries/Numbers
- Buildings
- Decking
- Boardwalks
- Artifacts
- Roads and Trails
- Tram-lines
- Utilidors
- Flumes
- Cribbing
- Wood Scatter
- Dumps
- Vegetation

36 Machine Shop
54b Steel Rack

a Grinder
b Battery storage unit
c Tailings scraper
d Machine base on wood foundation
e Engine
f Remnants of deck between power plant and machine shop
g Includes shieves, grinding wheels
h Includes pump, filling chutes, wheels (large castings), wood ventilation cupolas.
i Scrap metal dump. Includes pipe, coil, stove parts, latches, wheels, cogs, tools, compressor, bed frame. Most artifacts are broken. North section of dump is capped with concrete and surfaced with tailings.
j Includes drums, cable, wire, drill bits, belt wheels, buckets, rope, sacks, tin sheet, food cans. Considerable number of wood shingles.

Section 4 (figure 57)

Table 5: Feature Assessment of Section 4

Feature	Assessment	Significance Rating
a	Grinder found under decking material. Probably extensions of machine shop storage.	1
b	Battery storage unit found under decking material. Indicates this area may have been used as a generic storage area for a variety of equipment.	1
c	Scraper. Although removed from its functional context (employed either in the landscaping of tailings or scraping of talus slopes at the Bonanza and Glacier mines), this scraper may have been repaired by the machine shop.	1
d	Machine base on wood foundation. Not in direct context with machine shop activities.	2
e	Engine. Close proximity to machine shop suggests it may have been stored there for future use (perhaps scrap metal).	1
f	Remnants of deck (see Section 3, m).	3
g	Collection of machinery pieces, including shieves and grinding wheels. As with b, c, and d, these artifacts do not associate directly with the machine shop, but may have been repaired/ waiting for repair. These items were likely employed in the concentrator, and were probably removed to this location by the concentrator tramline.	1
h	Dump, includes pump, filling chutes, wheels (large castings), wood ventilation cupolas. Probable extension of machine shop storage area. Cupolas, however, appear to be dumped from re-roofing, perhaps in recent times.	4
i	Scrap metal dump. Includes pipe, coil, stove parts, latches, wheels, cogs, tools, compressor, and bed frame. Most artifacts are broken and are in the context of a machine shop dump. Northern section of dump, which included an ash pile is capped with concrete and surfaced with tailings. This was undertaken in the 1990s.	1
j	Dump. Includes drums, cable, wire, drill bits, belt wheels, buckets, rope, sacks, tin sheet, food cans. Considerable number of wood shingles. Range of artifacts suggests no segregated dumping, but it may also be the result of (and perhaps created during) disturbance in recent times, such as during asbestos removal procedures in 1995.	4

Description: The machine shop fronts the rail grade on the same terrace as the ammonia leaching plant and southern part of the power plant. A boardwalk leading from the southwest side of the power plant accesses the north, west, and south sides of the machine shop. The design of the machine shop, with practically the whole building on raised wood pilings, kept the working floor level with the rail grade. The crib wall supporting the west side of the rail grade extends south to the rail bridge (50). Space created beneath the machine shop found suitable use for parts storage. A hoist at the southern end of the shop moved stored equipment to the level of the shop floor (figure 58). Similar to areas beneath the shop, a discard area (h) immediately west of the building includes machinery parts likely associated with shop activities. However, some materials, such as wood ventilation cupolas, were likely discarded during a roof restoration effort.

A wood scatter (f) north of the machine shop (figure 59) resulted from the collapse of a connecting deck between the machine shop and power plant. Artifacts amongst the wood scatter include a grinder (a) and battery storage unit (b), which may be a continuation of shop storage. An extant section of the connecting deck abuts the west side of a wood-framed steel rack (54b). This deck also traveled west and joined with the boardwalk leading from the southwest side of the power plant. Extending west, this deck served as a platform for the dumping of machine shop refuse.

Dumps down the terrace scarp (i, j), which contain broken tools, machinery, and scrap metal, closely correlate with machine shop activities. A flume close to the west wall of the machine shop directed wastewater from the Pelton wheel in the powerhouse into this area (figure 60). A recently poured concrete cap over the northern half of this dump mitigates a hazardous ash pile.

Large decks east and south of the machine shop facilitated the storage and transfer of supplies from the railway, concentrator tramline, and narrow gauge line from the general store (19). Machinery parts either side of the east deck, include a tailing scraper (c), machine base (d), and shieves (g). These appear to have been dumped out of convenience, but they may still relate to Kennecott-era use areas.

SECTION 5A

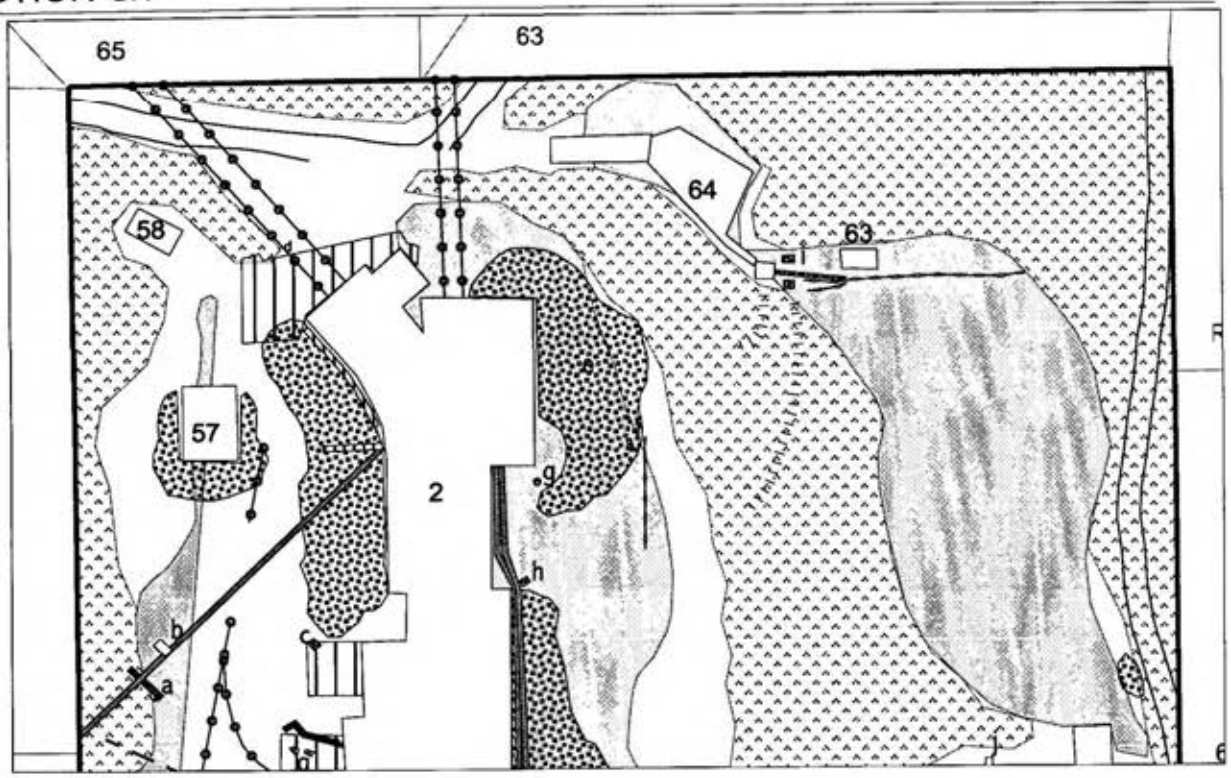


Figure 61. Map of Section 5a, Kennecott mill town

0 20 40 60 80 100

Scale: Feet

N

LEGEND

- Property Boundaries/Numbers
- Buildings
- Ruins
- Decking
- Boardwalks
- Artifacts
- Roads and Trails
- Tram-lines
- Utilidors
- Pipes
- Cables
- Cribbing
- Terraces
- Wood Scatter
- Tailings
- Vegetation

2 Tram Terminus
57 Cable Storage
58 Hoist House
63 Storage Shed
64 Wrangell Consolidated Workings

a Wood box, possibly for screening
b Fire House
c Large machine parts
d Cable, rail, hooks, shieves, tram rail
e Roof gable, tram line parts, rail amongst extensive wood scatter
f Screen
g Pulley
h Scoop
i Screen inside timber crib, conveyor, and two shaker/crusher machines. Electric motor located to north.

Section 5a (figure 61)

Table 6: Feature Assessment of Section 5a

Feature	Assessment	Significance Rating
a	Wood box, perhaps for screening/prospecting ore. Location suggests it was dumped and not important to later operations at the mill town.	2
b	Fire house (formerly holding 100 feet of hose) on utilidor line between concentrator and power plant. Significant as a fire protection measure installed in the mill town.	1
c	Large machinery parts on decking area. Position outside concentrator indicates this was one of the areas in which new, redundant, and broken machinery was temporarily stored from the tramline.	1
d	Assorted artifacts: cable, rails, hooks, shieves, and tram rail from collapse of Jumbo aerial tramway. Kennecott-era materials, although this section of the tramway may have been removed during the Trotochau, Consolidated Wrangell period in order to access the ore chute (64).	4
e	Discard area, including roof gable, tramline parts, and tram rail amongst extensive wood scatter. Tram parts relate to Bonanza line. General destruction of this area likely attributable to efforts of Ray Trotochau.	2
f	Screen. Probably Kennecott-era, but probably dumped from upper tram-deck after close of operations.	2
g	Pulley (see f)	2
h	Scoop (see f)	2
i	Consolidated Wrangell machinery, including screen inside timber crib, conveyor, and two shaker/crusher machines. Electric motor to the north. All date to the movement of Wrangell crushing operations to the mill town area in 1957.	5

Description: The concentrator tram terminus (2) extends west from the top of a hill scarp above the rail grade. Decks around the concentrator, as well as their contents, are for the most part well preserved (see c and d, and figure 62). Together with the track incline system connecting the tram terminus with the crushing unit of the concentration mill and machine shop, these features illustrate the system by which concentrator machinery was installed, repaired, and temporarily stored.

Not all features around the concentrator are well preserved. A deck once extending east from the Bonanza Mine terminus has entirely collapsed. The hoist house (58) and storage shed (57) north of the tram terminus have also collapsed. Coiled metal sheets and rolls of cable stacked on the floor of the storage shed attest to the building's function. The hoist house (possibly once a blacksmith shop constructed in 1907–1908) operated the incline tram between the concentrator and machine shop.

Utilidors run along both sides of the concentrator. A firehouse (b) is located north of the building along a utilidor connecting with the power plant. Cribbing in the vicinity indicates a measure to stabilize the once devegetated hillside.

A light scatter of tailings covers the ground surface north and south of the concentration mill. These tailings were deposited before construction of the ammonia leaching plant and constitute some of the earliest tailings at Kennecott. Much of the debris on the north and south sides of the concentrator derives from fallen wood siding off the upper levels of the tram terminus. Artifacts among the debris relate to the aerial tram system (d, e) and general concentrator operations (f, g).

During the 1960s, Consolidated Wrangell operated a concentration mill southeast of the tram terminus (figure 63). Remains of Wrangell workings include an ore chute, storage basin, conveyor, crushing machinery, and a storage shed (63, 64). Tailings from Wrangell operations were directed west of the crushing machinery. This eventually covered areas formerly occupied by the manager's residence and staff office building (removed 5–10 years prior), two sites having potential archeological value.

Figure 62. Tram terminus (2) for the Jumbo Mine aerial tramway. (NPS photo file, WRST.)

Figure 63. Wrangell Consolidated operations (64). View northeast from tailings toward shaking and crushing machinery. A shed (63) once behind the manager's house, circa 1910, is at middle right. (MTU field documentation, 1997.)

SECTION 5B

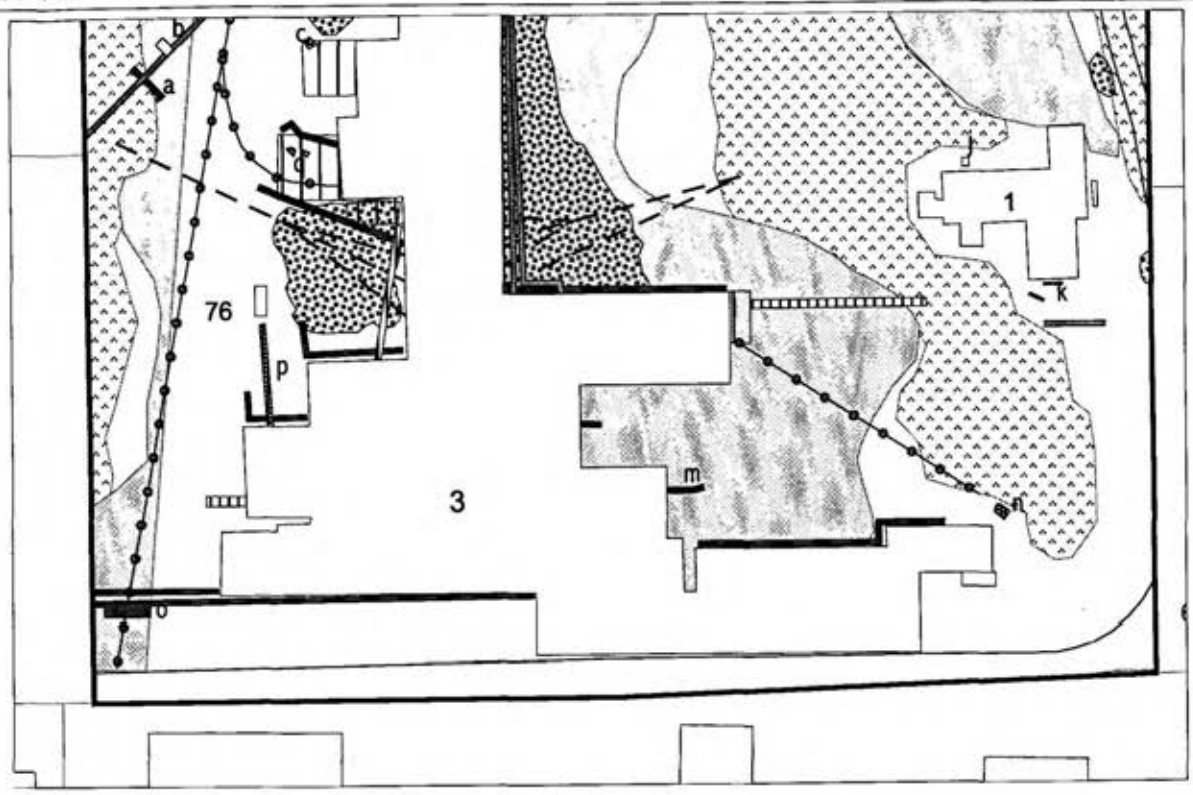


Figure 64. Map of Section 5b, Kennecott mill town

0 20 40 60 80 100

Scale: Feet

N

LEGEND

- Property Boundaries/Numbers
- Buildings
- Ruins
- Decking
- Boardwalks
- Artifacts
- Roads and Trails
- Tram-lines
- Utilidors
- Pipes
- Cables
- Cribbing
- Wood Scatter
- Tailings
- Vegetation

1 General Manager's Office
3 Concentration Mill

j Fire House
k Flower planters
l Piping, screen, wooden box, canvas belt, sheet metal, tar paper.
m Sheet metal backed by sand bags
n Crusher
o Tram drawbridge
p Conveyor
q Large machinery. Crane rails above deck.

Section 5b (figure 64)

Table 7: Feature Assessment of Section 5b

Feature	Assessment	Significance Rating
j	Fire house (formerly holding 100 feet of hose). Significant as a fire protection measure installed in the mill town.	1
k	Narrow wooden troughs, perhaps employed as flower planters. (If so, these would meet significance as a "beautification" measure in the mill town area.)	1
l	Artifact scatter on decking, including piping, screen, wooden box, canvas belt, sheet metal, tar paper. May indicate use of tramline to move up supplies to the Hancock addition of the concentrator. Some material on the deck probably dumped in salvage activities around and after the time of Kennecott's closure.	4
m	Sheet metal backed by sandbags, used to retain loose rock on hillside. Indicates one use for sand likely acquired from the "sand pit" at the glacial moraine (see Section 3).	1
n	Ball mill, painted green. Largely out of context with Kennecott milling and repair facilities. Likely relates to the Consolidated Wrangell period.	5
o	Tram drawbridge. Part of the tramline system that moved machinery from the upper tram deck, concentrator, and machine shop. Significant as an indicator of the importance of machinery repair and installation to the general running of the mill town and mines.	1
p	Remains of a conveyor, possibly dumping high-grade ore into storage bins. Kennecott-era associated with concentrator and structure 76.	1
q	Large machinery on decking. Position outside concentrator indicates this was one of the areas new, redundant, and broken machinery was temporarily stored from the tramline. Decking includes a frame superstructure that supported rails for a crane, significant as a method employed to transfer heavy machinery to and from the concentrator building.	1

Description: The concentration mill occupies the hillside between the tram terminus and the rail grade. Similar to the tram terminus, areas around the concentrator were used to move ore, waste, and machinery. A conveyor shed (76) transferred high-grade ore to a storage bin beside the railroad. Tailings north and south of the concentrator were deposited prior to the ammonia leaching facility. Decks on the north and south sides (l, q) still hold machinery and parts. Near the rail grade, a drawbridge (o) aided by a hoist (see Section 2,

Building 55) raised and lowered tram tracks over the rail grade for the movement of machinery (figure 65). A tramline on the south side of the concentrator likely aided the installation of jigs and other machinery into the concentrator's 1922 "Hancock" addition.

Vibrations from concentrator machinery necessitated the attachment of guy ropes on the north and south sides of the structure. Alternatively, these may have been attached in 1912 when the instability of foundations forced temporary closure of the concentrator. Beneath the west side of the concentrator, three generations of foundation cribbing document its gradual expansion between 1911–1938 (figure 66).

Although the rail grade provided general access to the concentration mill, boardwalks indicate pedestrian circulation traversed the hillside. A boardwalk between the manager's office (1) and the concentrator is the only substantial survival of a once well-defined pedestrian circulation in the National Creek area (figure 67).

After Kennecott's closure, this area sustained minor damages. Fallen siding contributes primarily to wood scatters around the concentrator. The manager's office sustained damage from the piling of Consolidated Wrangell tailings on its eastern side. An ore crusher (n) close to the south tramline likely dates to Wrangell Consolidated operations, well after the closure of Kennecott.

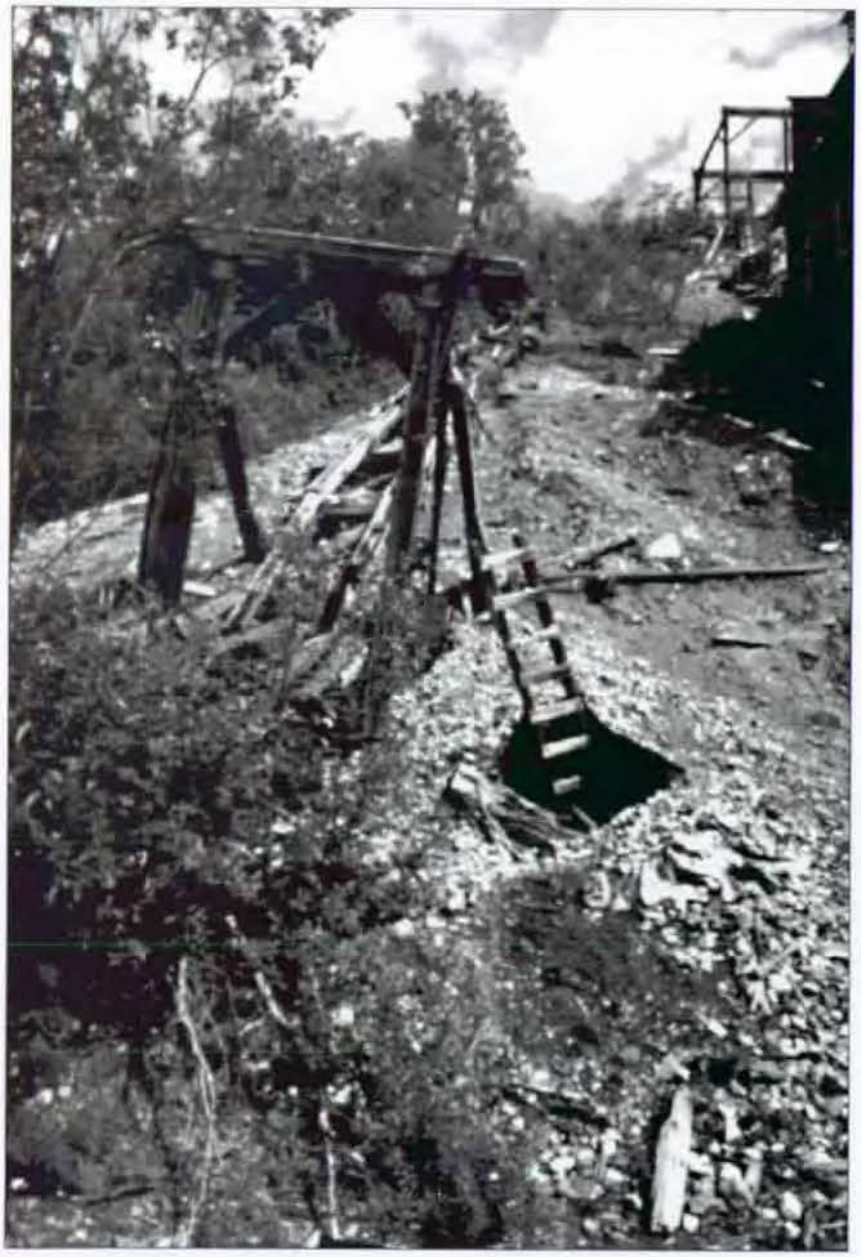


Figure 65. Drawbridge of service tram between tram terminus (2) and machine shop (36). (MTU field documentation, 1997.)

Figure 66. West wall of concentration mill (3) showing three generations of foundation cribbing. (MTU field documentation, 1997.)

Figure 67. Manager's office building. Vegetation between the building and the tram terminus (upper left) occurred after Kennecott's closure. (NPS photo file, WRST.)

SECTION 6

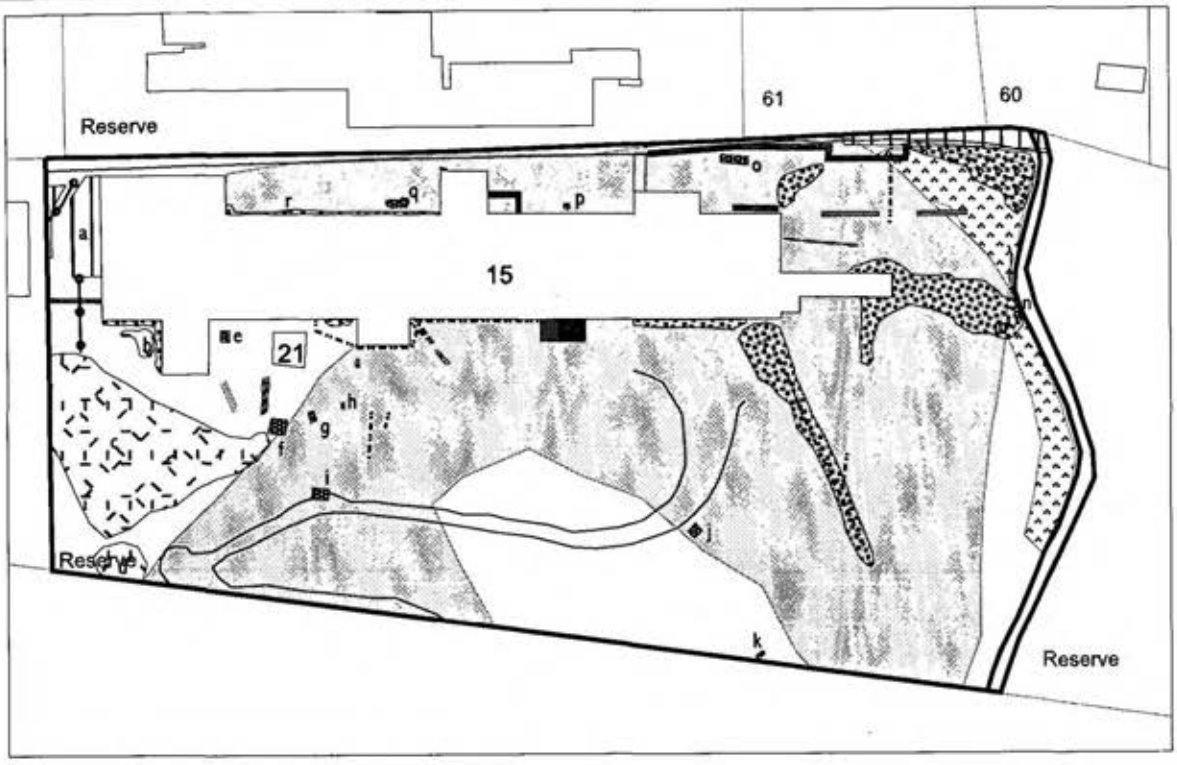


Figure 68. Map of Section 6, Kennecott mill town

0 50 100 150 Feet

LEGEND

- Property Boundaries/Numbers
- Buildings
- Ruins
- Decking
- Artifacts
- Roads and Trails
- Tram-lines
- Utilidors
- Pipes
- Flumes
- Cribbing
- National Creek
- Wood Scatter
- Dumps
- Tailings
- Vegetation

15 Ammonia Leaching Plant
21 Tailings Hoist House

a Deck supporting tram tracks
b Drum drop, occupying site of lime shed
c Includes drums, cable, wire, drill bits, belt wheels, buckets, rope, sacks, tin sheet, food cans. Considerable number of wood shingles.
d Drum dump
e Drum crusher
f Wood-frame platform
g Tailings scraper
h Sample separator
i Wood frame
j Sorting funnel
k Sled
l Wood scatter around confluence of pipes. Rollers, gears screens, drums, brackets, and line shafts also present.
m Truck transmission
n Crudely made pelton wheel
o Screen, painted green
p Pulley wheel
q Ore sacks
r Drum
s Floor joists and decking

Section 6 (figure 68)

Table 8: Feature Assessment of Section 6

Feature	Assessment	Significance Rating
a	Deck supporting tram tracks, mostly collapsed. The tram tracks were part of the system of machinery transfer between the machine shop, concentrator, and upper concentrator terminal.	3
b	Drum dump occupying site of a lime storage shed. Not in keeping with area's historic use and likely created by the asbestos removal team in the mid-1990s.	5
c	Dump (see Section 4, j).	4
d	Drum dump, probably formed at the same time as Section 4, j.	5
e	Crusher. Old machinery perhaps used early in concentrator's development. It may have been dumped from the concentrator prior to construction of the flotation plant addition to the leaching plant (circa 1923). Significant as an earlier piece of machinery used at Kennecott.	2
f	Wood-frame platform, serving as part of the tailings scraper system. Significant as a method used by Kennecott to reclaim, store, and landscape concentrator tailings.	3
g	Scraper used in landscaping tailings. Lies in context, and associated with the winch house (21), and wood crib (f).	1
h	Sample separator for use in assaying. Possibly discarded prior to construction of flotation plant in 1923.	2
i	Wood frame. Makeshift noncontributing structure not associated with Kennecott-era mill town activities. Undoubtedly created after the road to the leaching plant was pushed through in 1995 to back-fill tailings into the leaching plant.	5
j	Hopper with grizzly. Perhaps used in the back filling of tailings into the leaching plant in 1995. Its location suggests it was not employed by either Kennecott or Consolidated Wrangell operations.	4
k	Sled, probably associated with Kennecott-era. Although too small for freighting, the sled may indicate an informal recreational use of the area during winter.	2
l	Wood scatter around the confluence of waste disposal pipes. Artifacts, including rollers, gears, screens, drums, brackets, and line shafts, may have been dumped during asbestos removal.	4 / 5
m	Truck transmission beside National Creek. Unknown context, but likely of minimal significance.	5
n	Crudely made Pelton wheel, dating to either the Kennecott or Consolidated Wrangell era. Significant as an alternative power source for concentration operations.	4

o	Green-painted ore screen. Location suggests it was dumped from the rail grade. The machinery is probably associated with Consolidated Wrangell operations (appears same vintage as ball mill in Section 5b, n) although it was likely dumped after the closure of their operations.	5
p	Pulley wheel. Probably Kennecott-era, but devoid of associative context.	2
q	Sacks at base of leaching plant feed trestle. The sacks lie in close proximity to the ore sacking room of the flotation plant, but the rail grade area was unlikely used for empty sack storage.	2 / 5
r	Drum, minimal significance.	5
s	Floor joists and decking, either the footprint of an extension to the leaching plant (seen in the 1935 fire insurance plan) or else decking constructed to facilitate the back-filling of the leaching plant with tailings in 1995. Closer examination should indicate whether it is indeed a foundation and whether it has potential archeological significance.	3

Description: The ammonia leaching plant (15) is sited below the rail grade on the same terrace as the machine shop. Areas on the north, south, and west sides of the plant were primarily used for refuse disposal. Decking on the north side of the plant (a) supported an extension to the concentrator and machine shop tramline. The extensive dump created (c) includes broken machinery (probably from the machine shop), wood shingles, and drums.

Tailings around the plant primarily derive from the concentration mill and were likely deposited prior to construction of the flotation plant. A tailings launder, at least in place by 1917, directed mill tailings (including fines that the leaching process could not treat) toward the glacial moraine. Finely stratified tailings are exposed beneath a conveyor shed at the southern end of the plant. The conveyor shed distributed leaching plant tailings across National Creek and aided the creation of construction space in the southern mill town (see Section 11). A hoist house (21), crib (f), and scraper (g) on the west side of the leaching plant indicate additional methods used by Kennecott to disperse leached tailings (figure 69).

Flumes and pipes south and west of the leaching plant directed both tailings and wastewater toward National Creek. A cluster of flumes (l) extended from the southwest corner of the leaching plant (figure 70). The southern part of the leaching plant sustained significant damage during the flooding of National

Creek in 1980 and 1983. In addition to damaging flume systems west of the bridge, floods deposited tailings previously filling the rail bridge crib against the eastern wall of the conveyor shed.

Most artifacts around the leaching plant lack direct associative context with the leaching process or with the disposal of tailings and wastewater. Some machinery (such as the crusher) may have been discarded prior to construction of the leaching facility. Post-Kennecott disturbances west of the leaching plant include a bulldozed track and a makeshift wooden frame (i), perhaps supporting a tent frame. The asbestos removal team formed a road in 1995 for the purposes of depositing tailings onto the leaching plant floor. Machinery likely dumped after Kennecott operations includes a hopper (j), conveyor (o), truck transmission (m), and crudely fashioned water wheel (n).

Figure 70. Ammonia leaching plant (15), looking northeast. Flumes and pipes for waste removal in foreground. (MTU field documentation, 1997.)

Figure 69. Scraper used in landscaping tailings, located west of leaching plant (15). (MTU field documentation, 1997.)

SECTION 7

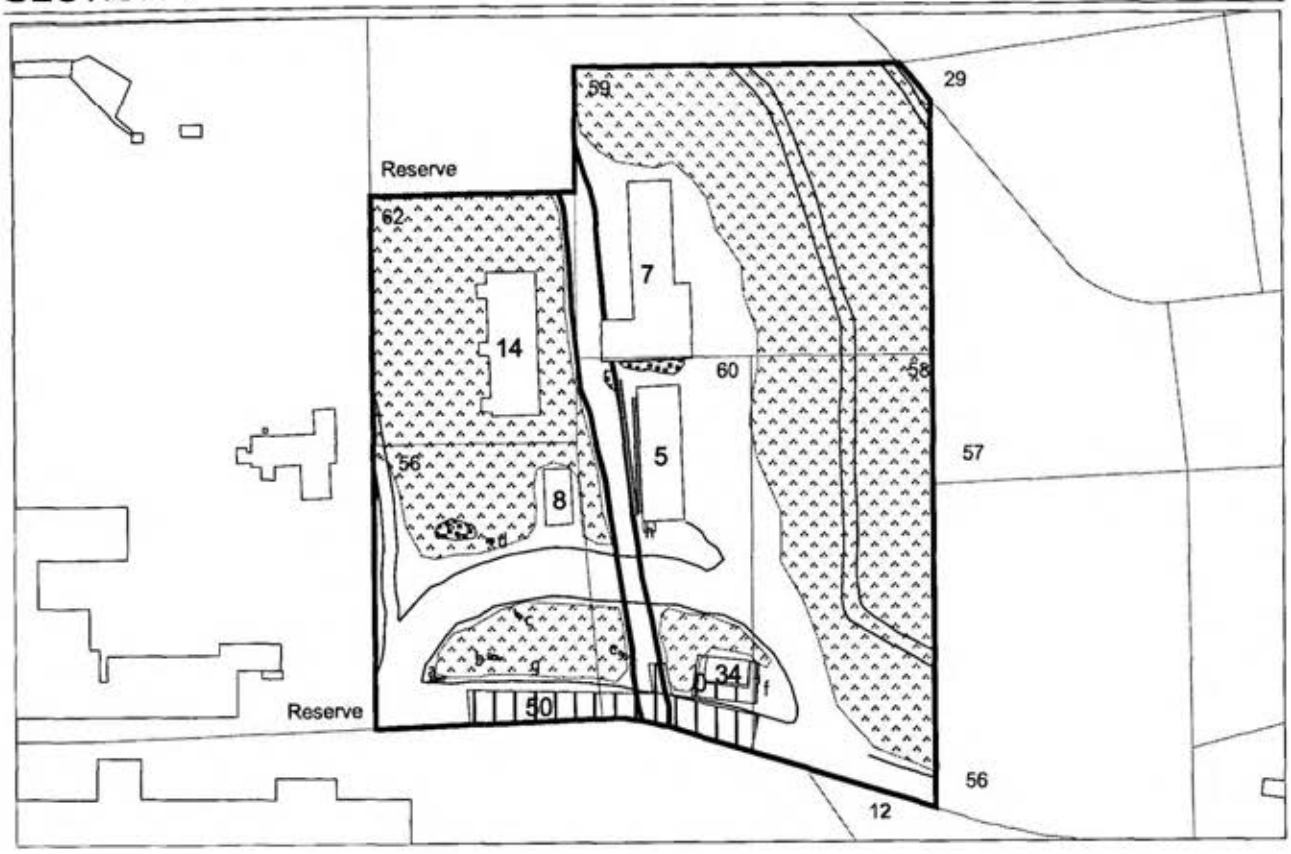


Figure 71. Map of Section 7, Kennecott mill town

0 50 100 150 Feet

LEGEND

- Property Boundaries/Numbers
- Buildings
- Decking
- Artifacts
- Roads and Trails
- Utilidors
- National Creek
- Wood Scatter
- Vegetation

5 Bunkhouse
7 Bunkhouse
8 Assay Shed
14 Hospital
34 Railway Depot
50 Rail Bridge

a Conveyor
b Sorter
c Screens
d Electric motor
e Sled
f Sorting funnel
g Site of warehouse
h Fire house

Section 7 (figure 71)

Table 9: Feature Assessment of Section 7

Feature	Assessment	Significance Rating
a	Green-painted, screw-thread conveyor. Appears approximately same vintage as screen (Section 6, o) and ball mill (section 5b, n). Likely relates to Consolidated Wrangell or asbestos removal team.	5
b	Sorter. Likely disturbed context.	2
c	Screens. Likely disturbed context.	2
d	Electric motor. Possibly relates to Consolidated Wrangell or asbestos removal team.	5
e	Sled, similar to Section 6, k.	2
f	Hopper with grizzly. Out of context with location and probably relating to either Consolidated Wrangell machinery or asbestos removal practices.	5
g	Warehouse site. Some foundations visible on the southwest corner, otherwise site is damaged by leveling and growth of vegetation.	3
h	Fire house (formerly holding 500 feet of hose). Significant as a fire protection measure installed in the mill town and one of only two extant in the National Creek area.	1

Description: This area contains five extant buildings clustered around National Creek. A rail bridge (50) and a vehicle road currently access the west portion of this area (figure 72). This area provided accommodations for workers (5, 7), medical services (14), storage (g), transportation and administration (34), and metallurgical testing (8).

The flooding of National Creek in 1980 and 1983 damaged the integrity of much of this area. Floods brought large volumes of silt and gravel into the ground floor levels of the hospital, assay shed, and both bunkhouses, weakening the structures. Tailings held in the rail bridge crib were re-deposited against the leaching plant (see Section 6). The narrow gauge line on the west side of the rail bridge was entirely removed and flume systems on both sides of the bridge were damaged. In addition to the deposition of gravels over much of the ground surface, water action exposed some areas to bedrock. As a consequence, small-scale features have either been removed or buried. Boardwalks and decking, for

example, are almost entirely absent (with exception of a small area abutting the west side of the hospital). Floods likely removed a storage shed that had been located south of the 1908 bunkhouse (5) (figure 73). A firehouse (h) abutting the west side of this bunkhouse is still extant, but at least two others were once in the area (between the two bunkhouses and north of the assay shed).

Indications of former infrastructure have not entirely been destroyed. Foundation (g) between the rail grade and road demarcate the southwest edge of a warehouse built in 1916. Woodpiles to the north of the assay shed are possible demolition materials from the manager's house, staff house, or guest house. On the hillside south of National Creek, a vehicle road, overgrown and washed out in places, runs between the National Creek dam (33) and general store (19).

The current vehicle road east of the Rail Bridge, provided vehicle access to the concentrator during emergency stabilization procedures in 1991. Historically, this road connected to the warehouse and did not continue beyond. Machinery on both sides of the access road includes a conveyor (a), screens (c), and an electric motor (d). These likely relate to Wrangell Consolidated operations.

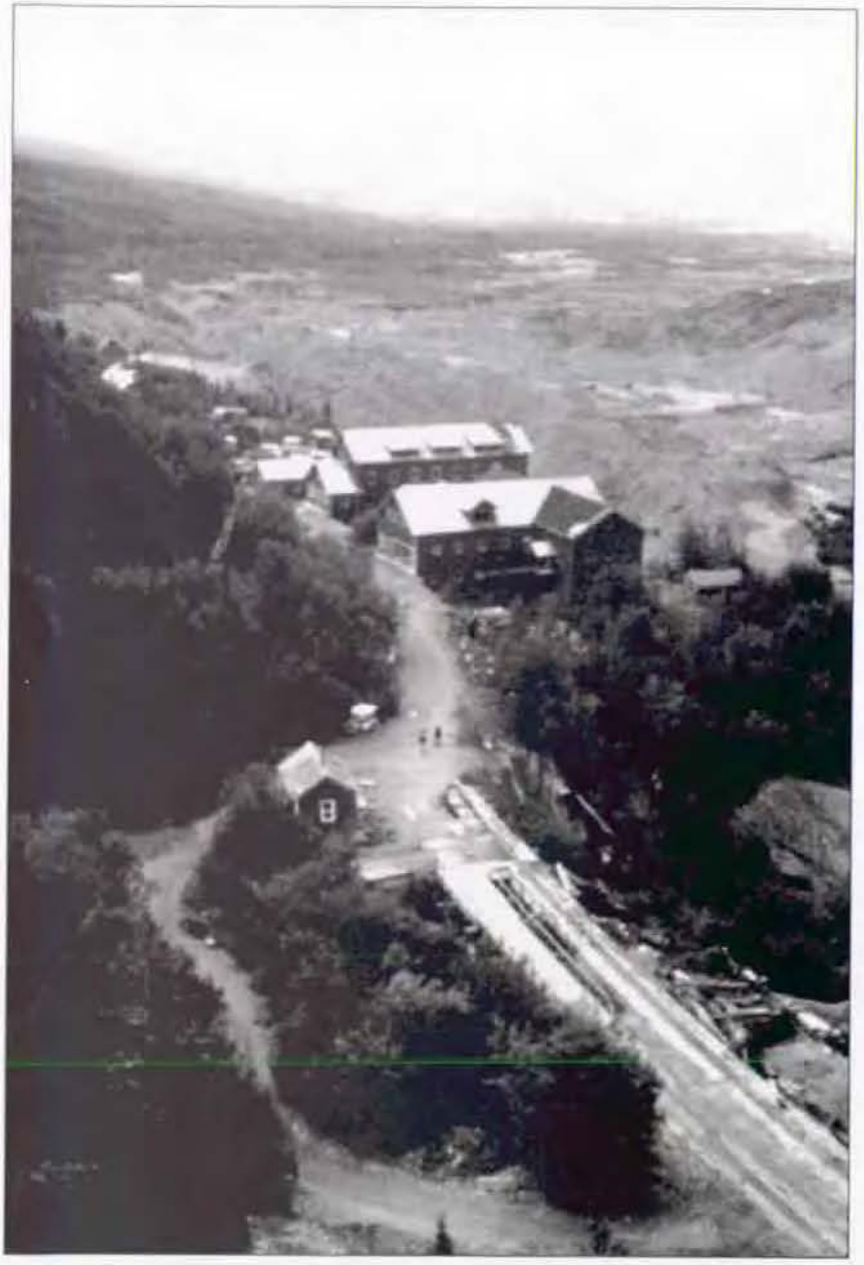


Figure 72. View of south mill town from tram terminus (2). Rail bridge (50) and depot (34) in foreground, store (19) and west bunkhouse (20) in background. (MTU field documentation, 1997.)

Figure 73. View east with 1908 bunkhouse (5) in foreground and 1910 bunkhouse (7) in background. The road is on the right is built on gravel brought in during the 1980 and 1983 National Creek floods. (NPS photo file, WRST.)

SECTION 8

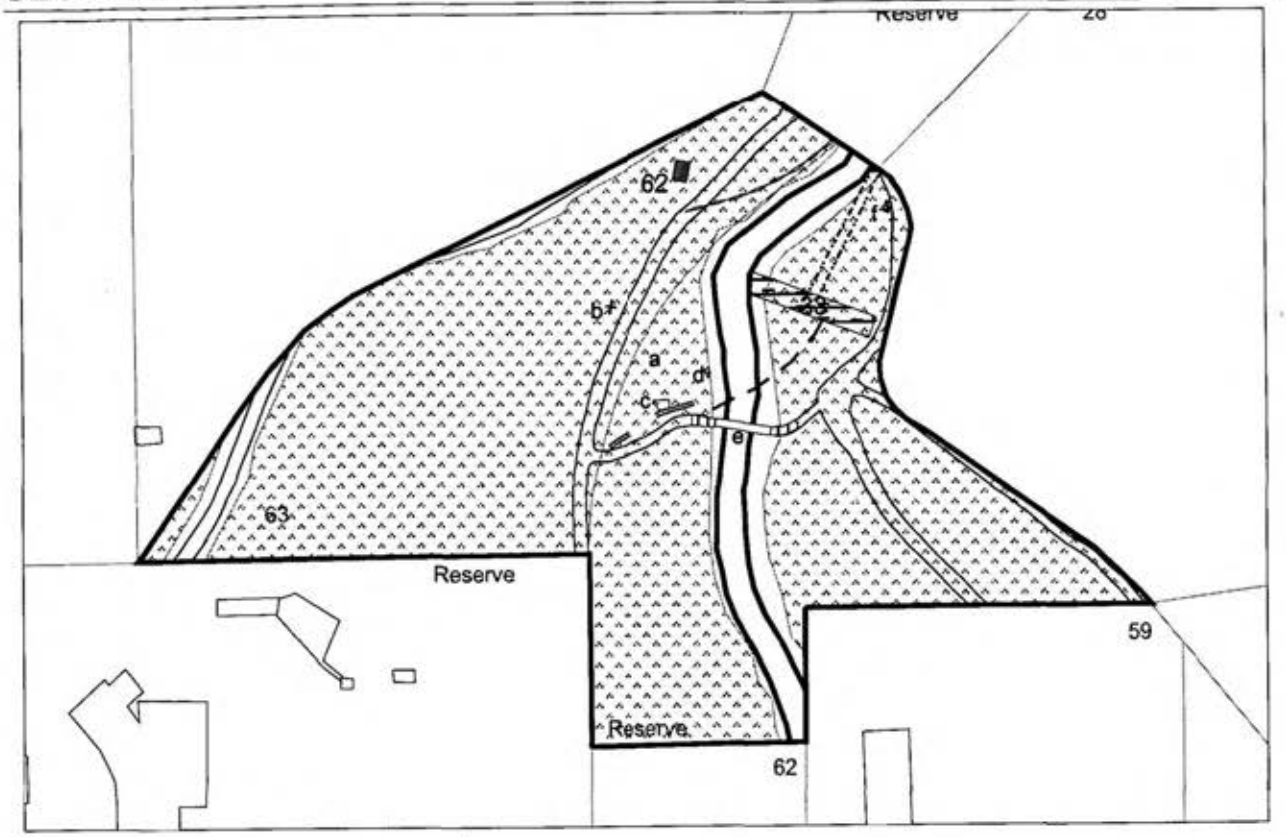


Figure 74. Map of Section 8, Kennecott mill town

0 50 100 150 Feet

LEGEND

- Property Boundaries/Numbers
- Crib Dam
- Ruins
- Boardwalks
- Artifacts
- Roads and Trails
- Utilidors
- Pipes
- Flume
- Cable
- National Creek
- Dumps
- Vegetation

33 National Creek Dam
62 Storage Shed

a Stephen Birch's house site
b Wood clothesline
c Pipes, metal headboard
d Fence posts (painted green), sledge hammer
e Sluice grate

Section 8 (figure 74)

Table 10: Feature Assessment of Section

Feature	Assessment	Significance Rating
a	Stephen Birch's house site. Demolished by Ray Trotochau in the 1950s and now largely overgrown. No surface evidence of house site other than water pipes. In spite of poor surface preservation, site may retain high archeological integrity.	3
b	Wooden rotary clothesline partially buried. Resembles form of clothesline shown in historic photos between staff house and manager's house. Probably constructed circa 1911–1917 when staff and managerial accommodations were constructed in the National Creek area. Significant as a rare survivor of domestic activities carried out in the mill town.	1
c	Small scatter of pipes, including a metal headboard, possible demolition materials from Stephen Birch's residence dumped by Ray Trotochau.	2
d	Fence posts (painted green) and sledge hammer. The fence posts are all that remains of a fenced garden or lawn extending west from Birch's residence. Indicates spatial segregation in the mill town.	3
e	Footbridge over National Creek. Partially dilapidated condition. Important as a functional and aesthetic component to the National Creek area.	1
f	Sluice grate, removed from dam flume (its likely original position).	2

Description: The area at the eastern edge of the mill town served a number of important functions. Roads to the concentrator, general store, and staff residences on Silk Stocking Loop connected above the dam and also joined with a pedestrian route from the administration area.

In spite of major breaches in 1980 and 1983, the National Creek Dam (33) retains a high level of structural integrity (figure 75). Cribbing, facing boards and a spillway are extant.

Other structures in the area are not well preserved. A storage shed northeast of the dam (62) has collapsed entirely. A footbridge (e) across National Creek, west of the crib dam, is in need of repair and boardwalks on both sides of the footbridge are poorly preserved (figures 76 and 77).

The site of Stephen Birch's residence (a) retains little integrity. The house was demolished in the 1950s and flooding in the 1980s further damaged its archeological integrity.

Even with the general loss of context, artifacts relate to this area's residential function. A partially buried rotary clothesline (b) near the Birch house site is similar in style to one constructed between the staff house and manager's residence. A couple of fence posts (d) along the National Creek bank probably demarcated a garden/lawn around the residence. A small discard pile west of the guest house (c) includes a metal headboard.

Roads to the concentrator and Silk Stocking Loop remain in use. Roads leading west toward the rail grade, including the road to the general store (19) and the 1960s road following a prior boardwalk route, are overgrown and exposed to bedrock in places.

Figure 75. Detail of west face of National Creek Dam (33), built circa 1911. (NPS photo file, WRST.)

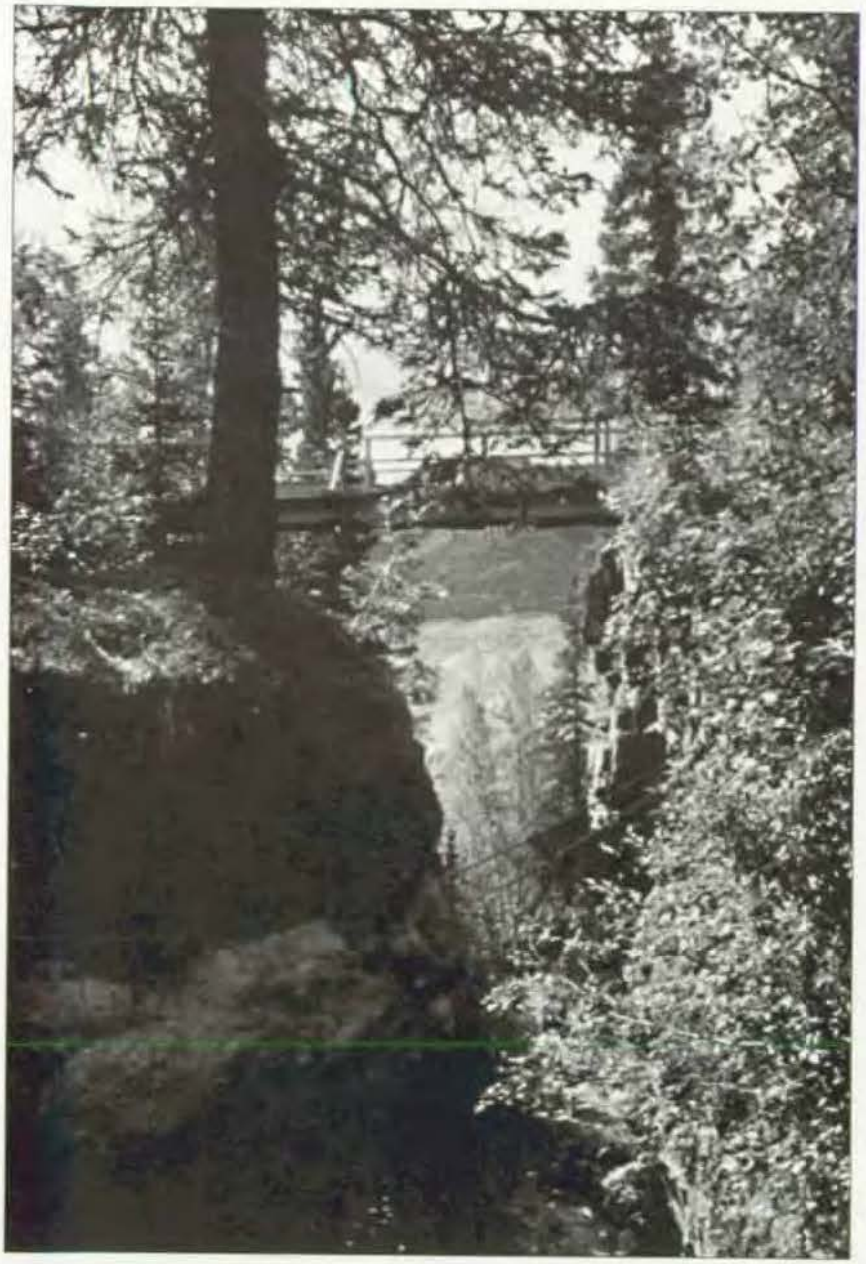


Figure 76. Footbridge over National Creek, west of dam. View looking west. (NPS photo file, WRST.)

Figure 77. Looking west from footbridge over National Creek. Central mill town bunkhouses (5, 7) can be seen in the background. Vegetation has grown since Kennecott's closure. (MTU field documentation, 1997.)

SECTION 9

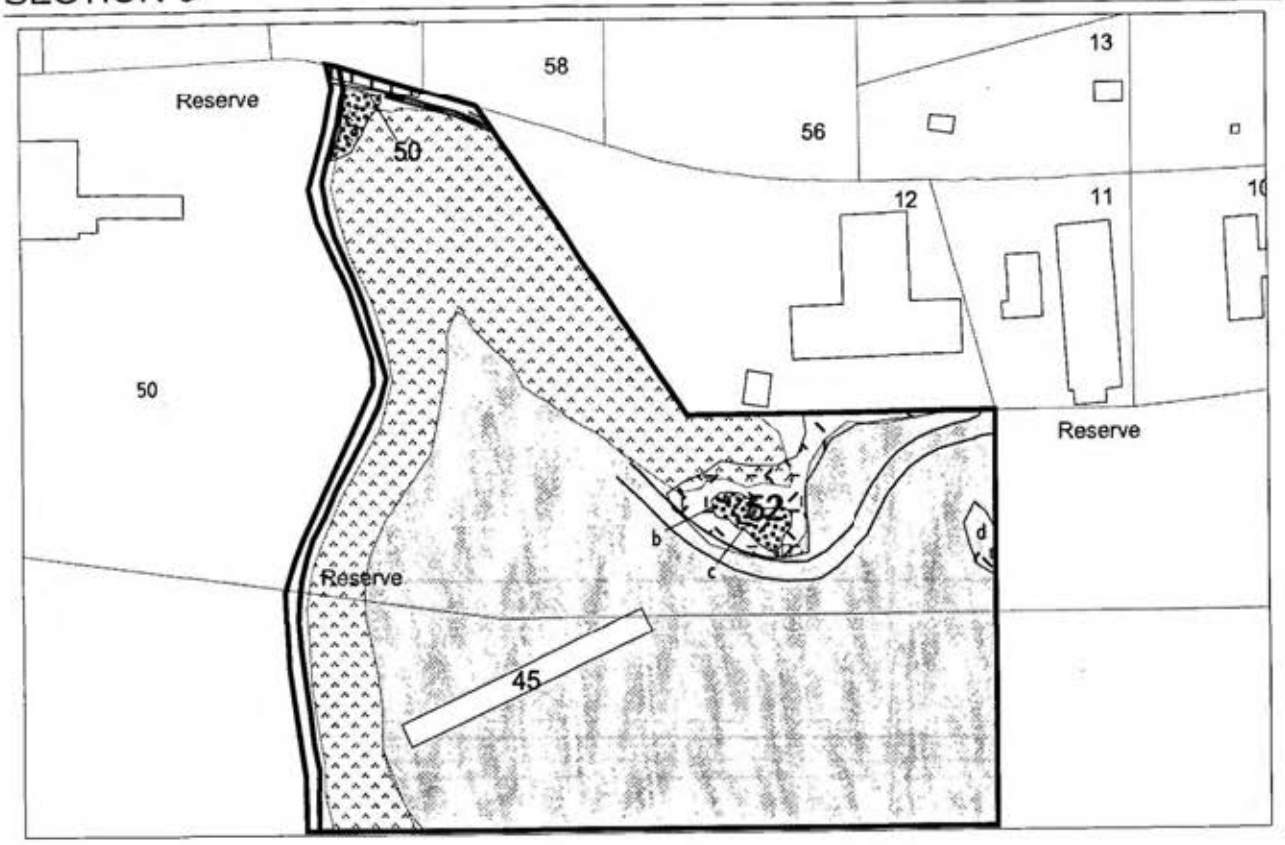


Figure 78. Map of Section 9, Kennecott mill town

LEGEND

- Property Boundaries/Numbers
- Tailings Dam
- Decking
- Artifacts
- Roads and Trails
- Utilidors
- Cribbing
- National Creek
- Wood Scatter
- Dumps
- Vegetation
- Tailings

45 Tailings Crib
50 Rail Bridge
52 Laundry (1938)

a Wood and rail scatter including collapsed flume and numerous pipes
b Laundry sink
c Wooden bench
d Can dump. Includes Spam, ham tins, Pabst Blue Ribbon cans, AVO milk cans, two bed headboards.

Section 9 (figure 78)

Table 11: Feature Assessment of Section 9

Feature	Assessment	Significance Rating
a	Remnants of a waste disposal system and narrow gauge tram between warehouse and power plant. Comprises flume, numerous pipes, wood and rail scatter. Integrity severely damaged by the flooding of National Creek in 1980 and 1983.	1
b	Wash sink, in associative context with remains of the laundry building.	1
c	Wooden bench, associated with laundry building.	1
d	Can dump. Includes spam containers, ham tins, Pabst Blue Ribbon cans, AVO milk cans, and two bed headboards. Includes coffee and tobacco tins and ceramics in west portion. Items likely date to the period of Kennecott's operation, although the dump may have formed later.	4

Description: The area west of the rail bridge (50) and south of National Creek found use during the Kennecott era for tailings storage and waste disposal (figure 79). Approximately 300 feet west of the rail grade, a wooden crib (45) held tailings for future reprocessing and land reclamation in the mill town (particularly in the area south of National Creek). Flumes and pipes directed wastewater between the rail bridge and tailings crib. A sewer pipe from central mill town structures, including the hospital (14) and bunkhouses (5, 7), discharged west of the tailings crib.

Flooding of National Creek in 1980 and 1983 damaged the north section of the crib and carried off a substantial portion of the stored tailings (figure 80). Floods additionally undermined and removed numerous waste water pipes. Pipe and flume sections are found west of the rail bridge (a), on the west face of the crib dam, and approximately 50 feet northeast of the dam. The orientation of several pipe sections undoubtedly differs from original positions.

A terrace southeast of the tailings dam extended along the southern extent of the mill town and provided space for the construction of mill facilities (see Sections 10–13). Remains of a company laundry (built by 1925) occupy the northwest corner of the terrace (figure 81). This one-story, wood frame structure has entirely collapsed (apparently destroyed as a potential hazard in the late 1970s),

although not all structural information has been lost. A large section of an end gable lies amid the scatter of wood siding. Building foundations, particularly on the north and west sides, are also discernible. Water pipes, wood benches, and a set of washing tubs (a) amongst the wood scatter verify the building's function.

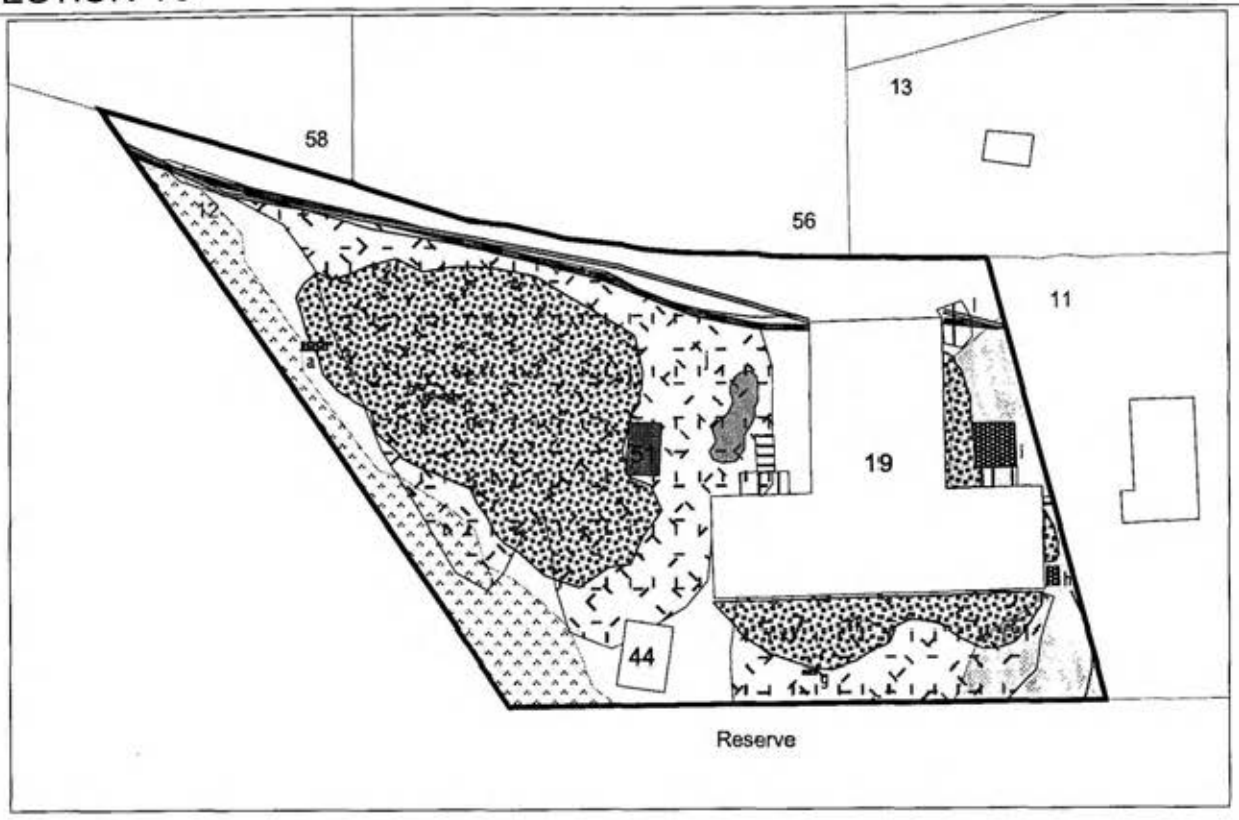
A bulldozed road connecting with the McCarthy walking trail to the south delineates the western edge of the terrace and leads partly down the slope toward the tailing dam. The current configuration of the road deviates from an earlier route east of the laundry that connected to the administration area (Section 7). Ray Trotochau or Consolidated Wrangell may have formed the northern extension of the current road to the tailings in the 1950s or 1960s. The road was further extended during asbestos removal operations and in 1994–1995 by America North in order to put in a drill hole.

Figure 79. Looking towards the store, west bunkhouse and tailings crib dam (45). This area received substantial damage during the National Creek floods. (NPS photo file, WRST.)

Figure 80. Tailings cribbing (45) looking northeast. (NPS photo file, WRST.)

Figure 81. Looking southeast toward laundry remains, including corner post (center) and rock wall (left). Warehouse (19) appears in upper left. (MTU field documentation, 1997.)

SECTION 10



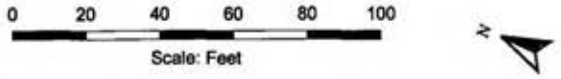


Figure 82. Map of Section 10, Kennecott mill town

LEGEND

- Property Boundaries/Numbers
- Buildings
- Ruins
- Decking
- Boardwalks
- Artifacts
- Roads and Trails
- Utilidors
- Cribbing
- Wood Scatter
- Dumps
- Oil Stained Soil
- Tailings
- Vegetation

19 Store and Warehouse
44 Hoist House
51 Paint Shop

a Workbench
b Electric motor
c Edger
d Carriage
e Flywheel
f Flywheel
g Small bedframe
h Otis machine
i Wood frame
j Concentration of rails
k Wood scatter from roof of warehouse
l Terminus of narrow gauge railway

Section 10 (figure 82)

Table 12: Feature Assessment of Section 10

Feature	Assessment	Significance Rating
a	Workbench, in associative context with carpentry building.	1
b	Electric motor, power source for some carpentry equipment.	1
c	Edger machine, same context as workbench (a).	1
d	Machine carriage, same context as workbench (a).	1
e	Flywheel, same context as workbench (a).	1
f	Flywheel, same context as workbench (a).	1
g	Small bed frame, probably from Kennecott era. Probably discarded by Trotochau during his partial demolition of the warehouse building. Indicates presence of children in the mill town.	2
h	Otis machine, still in crate. In good context next to the store and warehouse building.	1
i	Wood frame, possibly for holding steel or wood. Kennecott-era.	1
j	Concentration of rails discarded from rail grade in either the Trotochau, Consolidated Wrangell period, or by the Alaska Road Commission in the 1940s.	2
k	Wood scatter from roof of warehouse, created by Ray Trotochau during building demolition.	4
l	Warehouse terminus of narrow gauge railway to power plant. One of the only easily visible remnants of transportation system within the mill town.	3

Description: The mill town contained two structures important to its operation: the warehouse and the carpentry building. The warehouse (19) not only stored machinery and parts, but also included a general store and post office. North of the warehouse, the carpentry building supplied sawn lumber and furnishings for the mill town and mines. Constructed on a terrace 6–8 feet below the level of the rail grade, the buildings were accessed by boardwalks and steps. A wood crib supporting the west wall of the rail grade continues south for the entire extent of the mill town. A utilidor from the power plant follows the line of a crib wall. To maintain a level surface, the south part of the terrace was built up with tailings. A hoist house (44) is located northwest of the warehouse (figure 83).

Areas surrounding the warehouse retain a high degree of integrity with the Kennecott era. Decks outside second-story entrances to the warehouse once extended to the rail grade and enabled the efficient movement of bulk supplies into the warehouse. The southern catwalk doubly served as the terminus for a 36-inch-wide service track between the store and power plant. A small shed partially attached to the warehouse may also have been associated with the narrow gauge line. A robust wood frame (i) beneath the southern catwalk served as an outside storage rack for the warehouse. A machine still in its packing crate (h) lies outside a side entrance to the warehouse and retains associative context with the storage facility.

The carpentry building north of the warehouse has almost entirely collapsed (figure 84). Of the few wall sections remaining, all lack stability. Some standing walls may belong to the paint shop (51) or to a later extension of the carpentry. Artifacts in the wood scatter include a workbench (a), an edging machine (c), and flywheels (e and f), and clearly relate to work activities in the shop.

Post-Kennecott disturbances in this area include a rail scatter (j) northeast of the carpentry. The rail dump may date to the Consolidated Wrangell or Ray Trotochau period or to the Alaska Road Commission when converting the rail grade between Chitina and McCarthy into a vehicle road.

Figure 83. Detail of hoist house (44), looking north. Concentration mill in background. (MTU field documentation, 1997.)

Figure 84. View south toward store and warehouse (19). Remains of carpentry shop (6) in foreground. Hoist house (44) appears at right background. (MTU field documentation, 1997.)

SECTION 11

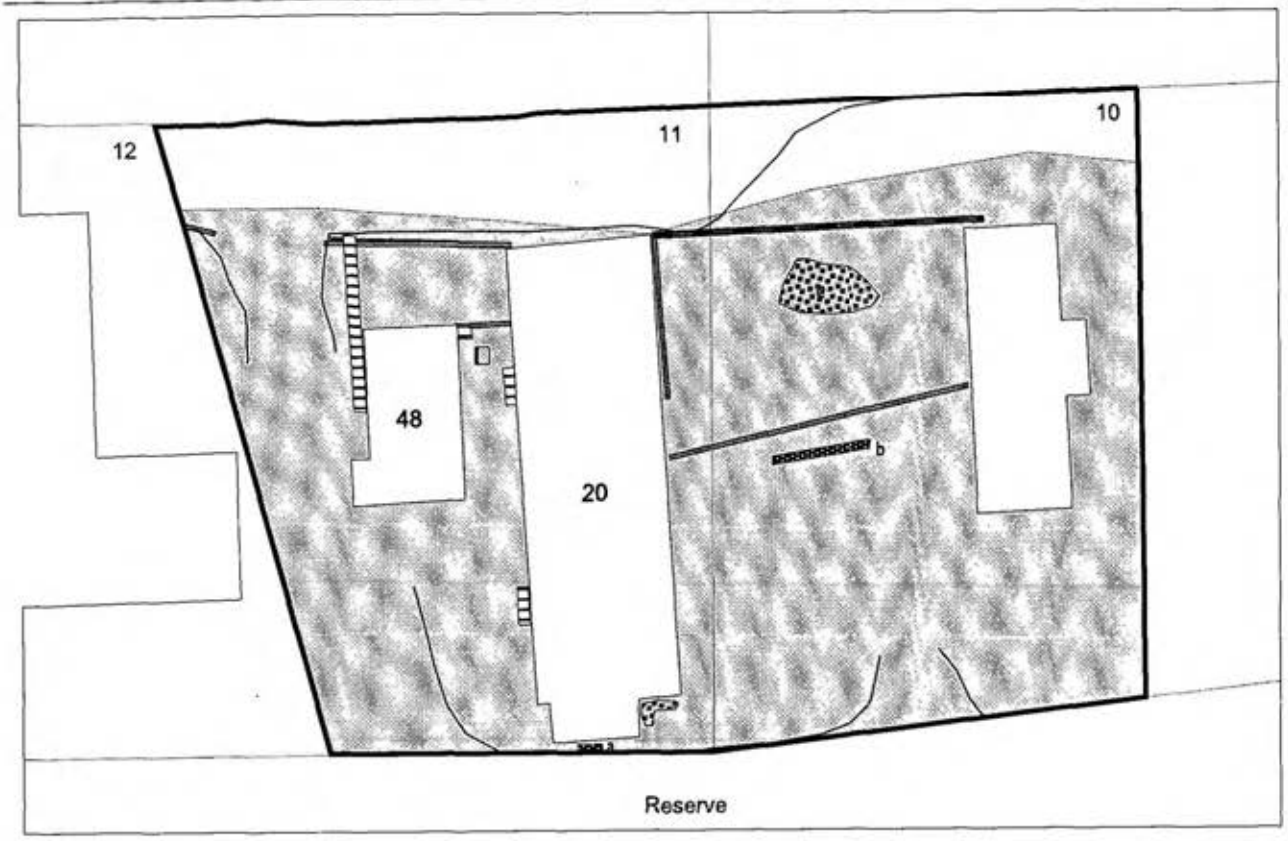


Figure 85. Map of Section 11, Kennecott mill town

0 20 40 60

Scale: Feet

N

LEGEND

- Property Boundaries/Numbers
- Buildings
- Decking
- Boardwalks
- Artifacts
- Roads and Trails
- Utilidors
- Cribbing
- Wood Scatter
- Tailings

20 West Bunkhouse
23 Schoolhouse
48 Refrigeration Plant

a Stove parts
b Conveyor
c Remnants of handball court

Section 11 (figure 85)

Table 13: Feature Assessment of Section 11

Feature	Assessment	Significance Rating
a	Stove parts, probably salvaged from the west bunkhouse building.	2
b	Conveyor. Brought in by the asbestos removal team in 1995 as a method to back-fill the leaching plant floor with tailings (the machine, however, was never used for these purposes)	5
c	Remnants of handball court, consisting of a few scatters of wood. Possible archeological integrity. The site is significant as a recreation facility provided by Kennecott for workers.	3

Description: The refrigeration plant (48), bunkhouse (20), and schoolhouse (23) are located west of the rail grade on a tailings terrace formed around 1917–1919. Roads demarcate the north, west, and east boundaries of the section. The access road on the north side, present during the Kennecott era, connects the rail grade to the building terrace and enables pedestrian and vehicular access around the buildings. A road west of the structures connects with the walking trail (wagon road) to McCarthy. This replaces an earlier road destroyed in the slippage of tailings during the 1964 earthquake (see Section 12). The present route is closer to the structures, but follows the edge of the terrace scarp in keeping with the historic route.

The surrounding area is largely devoid of artifacts and small-scale features. Utilidors, conveying water, steam, and sewage lines parallel the retaining wall and connect between the bunkhouse and schoolhouse. A smaller utilidor, probably conveying water and steam lines, connects the bunkhouse and refrigeration plant (figure 86). A wooden platform and chute on the north side of the refrigeration plant aided the delivery of meat carcasses to the building from the rail grade (figure 87).

A small area of wood planking and joists (c) between the bunkhouse and schoolhouse constitute the remnants of the handball court (figure 88). A scatter of stove parts (a) immediately outside the bunkhouse was likely deposited after Kennecott operations. The location of an ore conveyor (b) west of the handball

court (brought in but not adopted in 1995 as a means to back-fill the leaching plant floor with tailings) is anomalous to designated equipment areas during the concentrator's operation.

The general paucity of artifacts and small-scale features in this area is attributable to the area's historic use rather than post-Kennecott damages. Spaces around the bunkhouse, refrigeration plant, and schoolhouse were not used historically for the open-air storage of milling equipment, lumber, and supplies.

Figure 86. Retaining wall and covered utilidor east of the refrigeration plant (48). View looking southeast. (NPS photo file, WRST.)

Figure 87. View showing refrigeration plant (48) with west bunkhouse (20) in background. (NPS photo file, WRST.)

Figure 88. Looking southeast toward the schoolhouse (23). Conveyor and remains of handball court can be seen in center left. (NPS photo file, WRST.)

SECTION 12

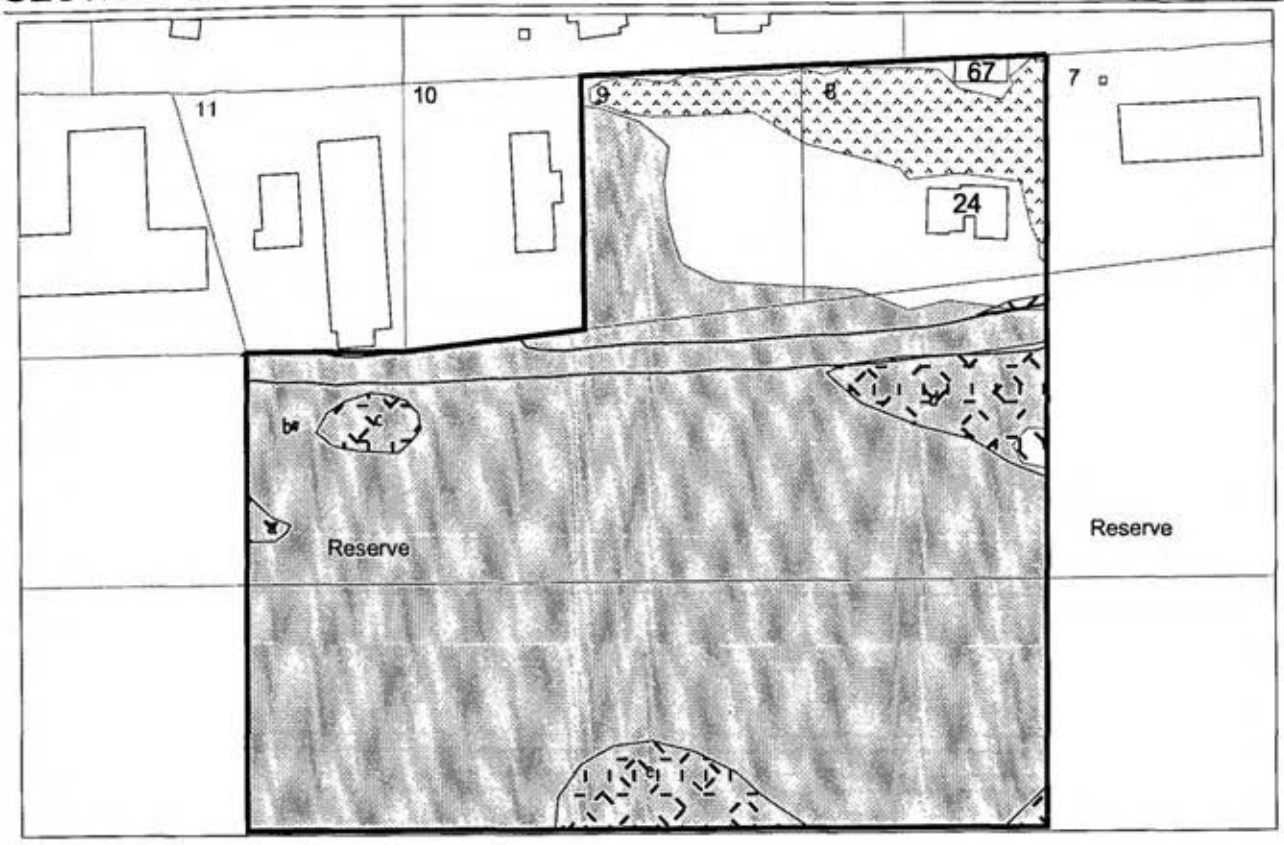


Figure 89. Map of Section 12, Kennecott mill town

LEGEND

- Property Boundaries/Numbers
- Buildings
- Artifacts
- Roads and Trails
- Dumps
- Tailings
- Vegetation

24 Cottage
67 Guide Office

a Can dump. Includes Spam, ham tins, Pabst Blue Ribbon cans, AVO milk cans, two bed headboards. West portion includes coffee, tobacco tins and ceramics.

b Scraper

c Modern can dump. Most tins opened with can opener. Diamond pattern Coca Cola cans, rubber boot, ceramics.

d Loose discard scatter, mixed with modern materials. Bedding wire, pipe, cans, canvas belt, bucket.

e Large domestic dump. Includes ceramics, glass, food cans, drums. Non-domestic artifacts include flywheel, screens, tubs.

Section 12 (figure 89)

Table 14: Feature Assessment of Section 12

Feature	Assessment	Significance Rating
a	Dump (see Section 9, d).	4
b	Scraper employed in the landscaping of tailings. Associated with hoist house (44). Pit around scraper, however, not necessarily from Kennecott operations, but may indicate reuse of tailings for resurfacing areas of the mill town and McCarthy.	1
c	Modern can dump. Most tins opened with can opener. Diamond pattern Coca Cola cans, rubber boot, ceramics.	5
d	Loose discard scatter, including bedding wire, pipe, cans, canvas belt, bucket. Modern materials are also mixed in.	4
e	Large domestic dump. Includes ceramics, glass, food cans, and drums. Nondomestic artifacts include flywheel, screens, and tubs. Dump partially damaged by landslide after 1964 Alaska earthquake and by looting, but still contains high integrity as the primary discard area for domestic waste during the Kennecott era.	1

Description: The general absence of structural remains in this section reflects the area's historic use for recreation and storage. The company positioned a baseball field south of the schoolhouse and designated the area along the western edge of the rail grade for open-air storage of piping and lumber.

Of the two buildings in this area, one cottage retains historical significance. The cottage (24) is located on the terrace west of the rail grade. Formerly a generator shed, it is currently used as a private residence. A small wood-framed building (67) on the rail grade level was built in 1994–1995 as a tour guide office.

During Kennecott's operation, the western edge of the rail grade terrace included a fire station, framing platform, and areas for wood and pipe storage. While no remnants of these activities are extant, the area may retain some archeological integrity (potentially revealing decking foundations and pipeline to the fire station). A large dump (e) located at the bottom of the terrace scarp includes ceramics, glassware, and food ways (figure 90). In excess of 28,000 square feet,

this dump was the primary domestic refuse area during Kennecott's operation.

In 1964, the Alaska earthquake caused the tailings bank to slip. Not only did this damage the main domestic dump, but the slide also removed an historic access route at the edge of the scarp. The current road travels a similar route along the scarp edge, but lies approximately 50 feet east of the original road.

Activities since Kennecott's operation have left significant impacts on this area. Discard areas (c) in close proximity to the west bunkhouse (see Section 11) either formed after the concentrator's closure or have become mixed with modern refuse (d). The recent mining of tailings in this area is evidenced in a pit close to the west bunkhouse. A scraper (b) in the vicinity of the pit is similar to others found around the mill town and likely associates with the hoist house west of the company store (see Section 10). Residents have adaptively reused a variety of artifacts on the terrace as a means to cordon off private property. These artifacts, however, were undoubtedly taken from the general mill town area and have no provenience. The main domestic dump has also been the site of looting.

Figure 90. Main domestic dump viewed from tailings terrace. View looking south. (MTU field documentation, 1997.)

SECTION 13

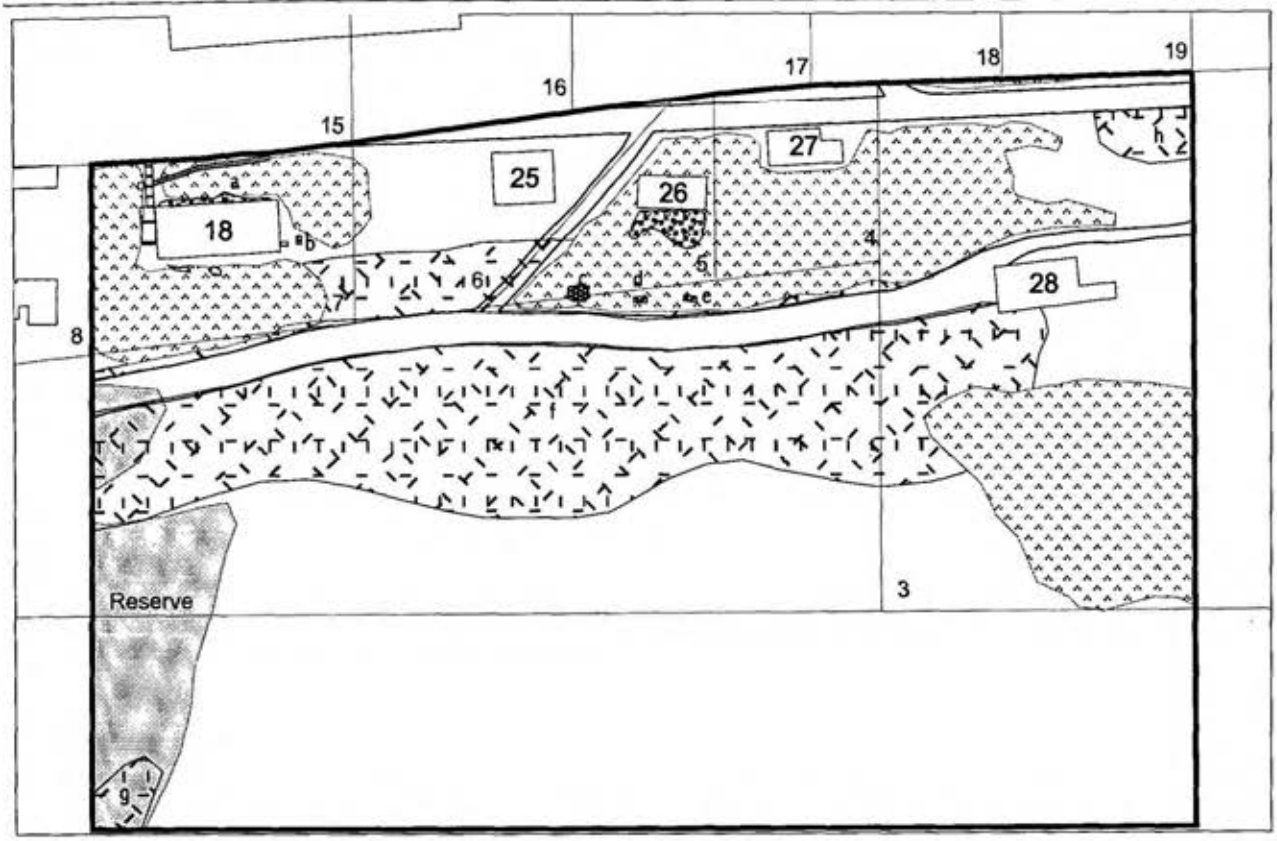


Figure 91. Map of Section 13, Kennecott mill town

LEGEND

- Property Boundaries/Numbers
- Buildings
- Decking
- Boardwalks
- Artifacts
- Roads and Trails
- Utilidors
- Wood Scatter
- Dumps
- Tailings
- Vegetation

18 Recreation Hall
25 Commercial Building
26 Cottage
27 Cottage
28 Dairy Barn

a Bucket
b Cart
c Cement mixer
d Washer
e Water heater

f Loose discard scatter, mixed with modern materials. Bedding wire, pipe, cans, canvas belt, bucket.
g Large domestic dump. Includes ceramics, glass, food cans, drums. Non-domestic artifacts include flywheel, screens, tubs.
h Industrial dump, including rail, pipe, link belt, chain, machinery, screens.

Section 13 (figure 91)

Table 15: Feature Assessment of Section 13

Feature	Assessment	Significance Rating
a	Bucket, minimal significance.	5
b	Cart.	5
c	Cement mixer, or early ball mill.	5
d	Washer, minimal significance.	5
e	Water heater, minimal significance.	5
f	Dump (see Section 12, d).	4
g	Large domestic dump (see Section 12, e).	1
h	Industrial dump, including rail, pipe, link belt, chain, machinery, screens. Follows west side of rail grade for a few hundred meters. This area holds high significance as one of Kennecott's primary machinery dumps, in use (according to fire insurance maps) by at least 1935.	1

Description: This section includes five structures west side of the rail grade. In keeping with the use of southern mill town structures (generally mixed use and low density), the Kennecott Copper Corporation used these buildings for storage (25, 27), accommodation (26), recreation (18), and food procurement (28).

Wood debris accounts for most of the discard around the recreation hall. An extant staircase connects the recreation hall with the rail grade. A firehouse and utilidor (the latter passing beneath the steps) are visible from the stairs. A new building (25), differing in construction style from all other mill town structures, occupies the former space of the coalbunker and is currently operated by a commercial business. Kennecott used the space between the commercial building and the recreation hall for open-air wood storage. Recent construction, however, has deposited debris and filled in this area (figure 92). Two wood frame buildings alongside the rail grade (26, 27) are extant. The southern structure (presently vacant) was originally used for storage. The growth of vegetation as well as a wood scatter west of the cottage to the north (26) obscures evidence of a former vegetable garden.

A dispersed dump, containing both modern and Kennecott-era materials, extends north of the dairy barn. A second and more concentrated refuse dump west of the rail grade at the southern extent of the mill town primarily contains industrial artifacts (such as link belts, screens, and machinery). This area is less disturbed by modern refuse and retains high archeological significance (figure 93). Isolated artifacts located in the scrub between the cottage (26) and the former wagon road includes a concrete mixer, washer, and water heater. These were, in all likelihood, used during Kennecott's operation.

Numerous modifications occurred in this area after the closure of Kennecott. A modern road between the northern cottage and recent commercial facility provides vehicle access from the rail grade to the former McCarthy wagon road. Recent landscaping around the dairy barn has destroyed its surrounding context (figure 94). Decking extending east from the dairy barn to the rail grade is no longer present.

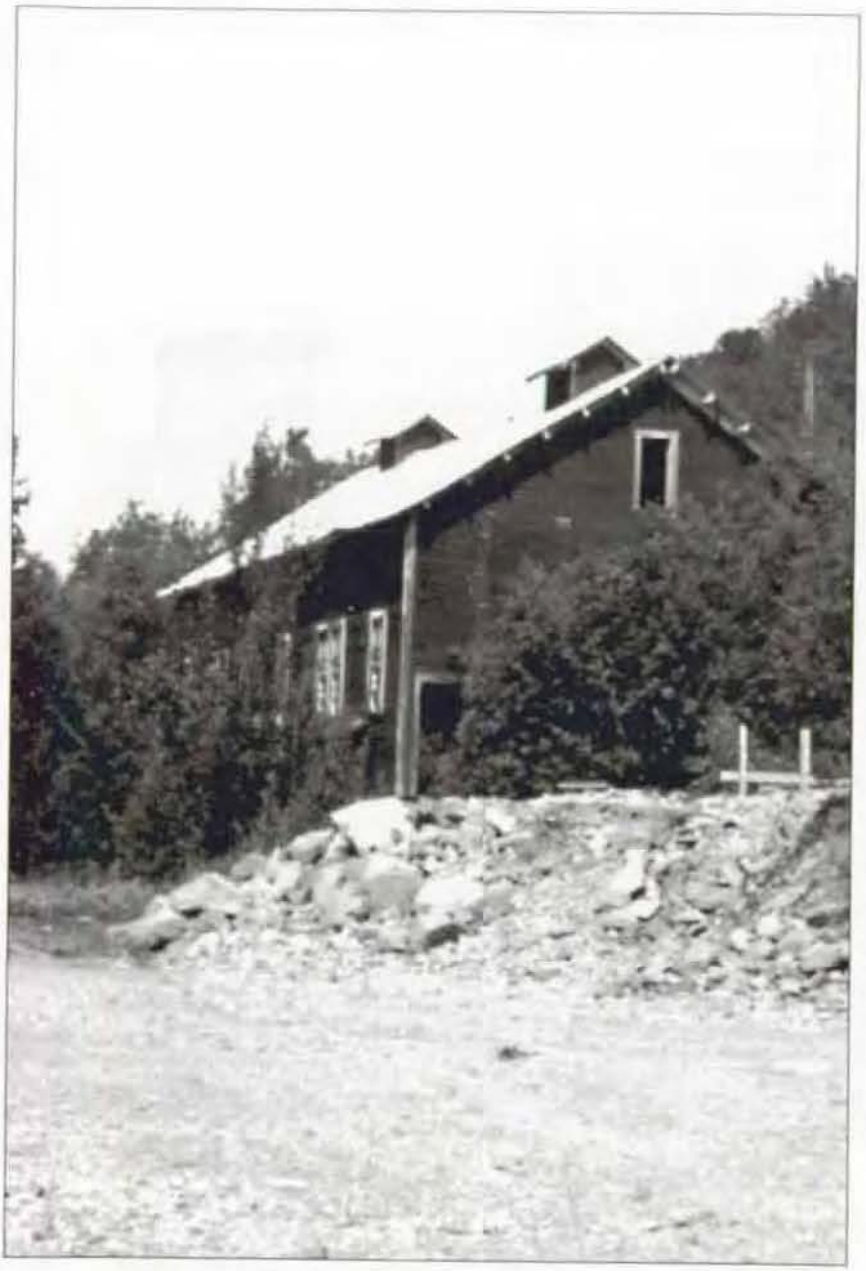


Figure 92. Looking north from the old wagon road toward the recreation hall (18). Landscaping (foreground) derives from the construction of a commercial facility in the south mill town. (MTU field documentation, 1997.)

Figure 93. Industrial dump located at south entrance to the mill town. View southeast with rail grade at left. (MTU field documentation, 1997.)

Figure 94. Looking northwest toward the dairy barn (28). Landscaping around the barn is a recent disturbance. (MTU field documentation, 1997.)

SECTION 14

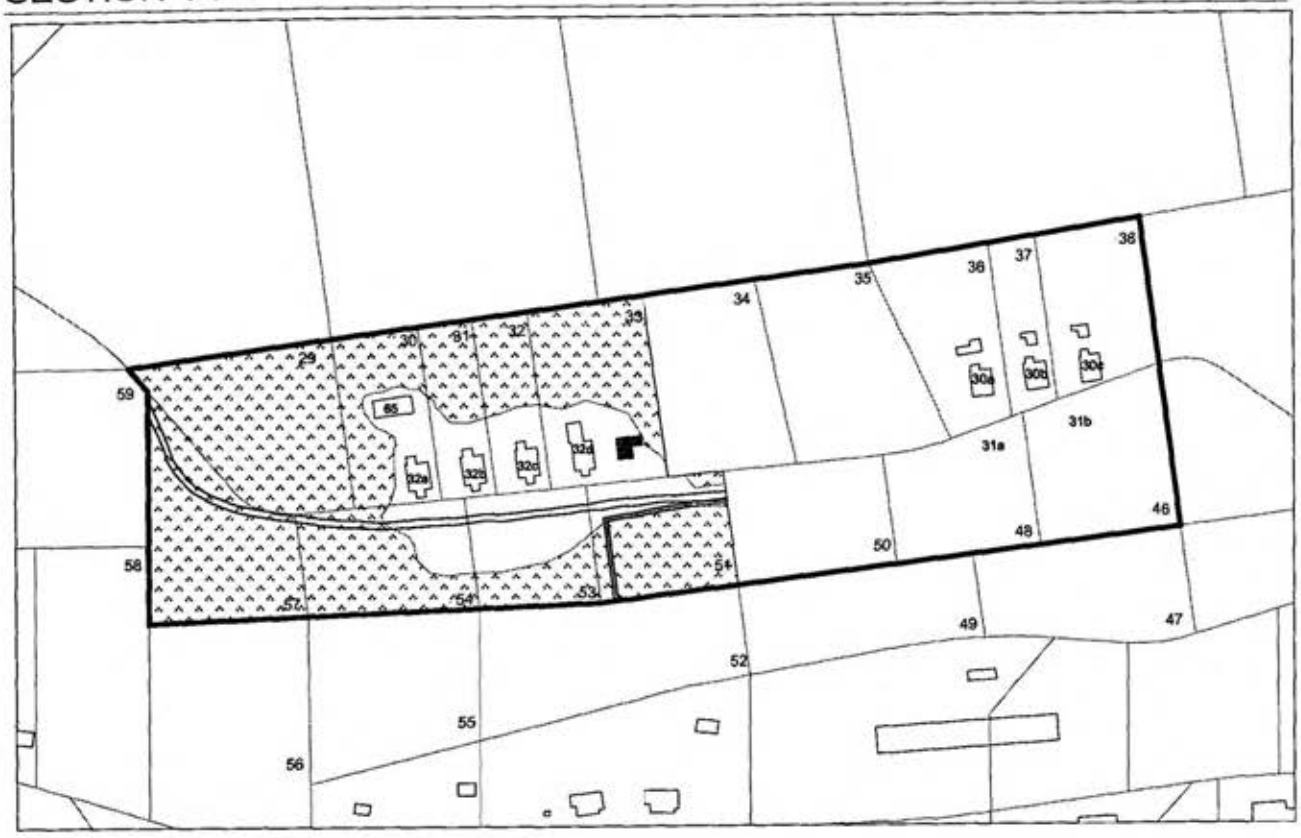


Figure 95. Map of Section 14, Kennecott mill town

0 100 200 300

Scale: Feet

N

LEGEND

- 70 Property Boundaries/Numbers
- Buildings
- Ruins
- Boardwalks
- Roads and Trails
- Utilidors
- Vegetation

30 a-c	Cottages
31 a-b	Chicken Coops
32 a-d	Cottages
65	Cottage (modern)
72	Garage

Section 14 (figure 95)

Description: This area marks the southeast limits of the mill town. It was used for residential purposes, and between 1916–1918 the company erected two clusters of freestanding cottages (30 a–c, 32 a–d).

The southern cluster, built in 1916, includes a row of three, freestanding wood frame cottages (30 a–c, figure 96). The cottages sit to the east of Silk Stocking Loop. Two collapsed chicken coops (31 a–b) are located west of the cottages on the other side of the dirt road. A utilidor carried water and steam lines to a firehouse between the chicken coops. Utility lines were not conveyed into the cottages and privies were built to the rear.

Figure 96. South cluster of cottages built in 1916 on Silk Stocking Loop road. (NPS photo file, WRST.)

In 1918, the company constructed a second cluster of four cottages (32 a–d) 300 feet north of the first group (figure 97). Although of similar design and orderliness to the southern cluster, the northern cottages were fitted with water, steam, and sewage lines. Remnants of the utilidor between the west bunkhouse (20) and cottage 32d are found down the hillside. It is likely that the firehouse, water, and steam lines conveyed to the southern cluster of cottages occurred during the construction of the 1918 cottages. Pipes between the building clusters follow the west side of Silk Stocking Loop. A collapsed garage (72)

Figure 97. North cluster of cottages (32 b-d) built in 1918 on Silk Stocking Loop road. (NPS photo file, WRST.)

Post-Kennecott-era disturbances to this area include a residence located east of cottage 32a in the north cluster. Dense vegetation between the cottages and the mill town has largely grown since Kennecott's abandonment and limits the historic vista from the cottages. Vegetation also obscures private gardens planted by staff families. The road between the north cottages and storage dam (33) narrows to a walking trail. Cleared areas west of each cluster of cottages are used for vehicle parking. Informal trails lead from the clearing down to the mill town and may follow historic routes. One trail parallels the utilidor down the hillside. All cottages are currently in private ownership and a number have found commercial uses (such as a bed and breakfast and the office of a charter air service).

Section 14: Feature Assessment

Private property—no assessment conducted.

SECTION 15

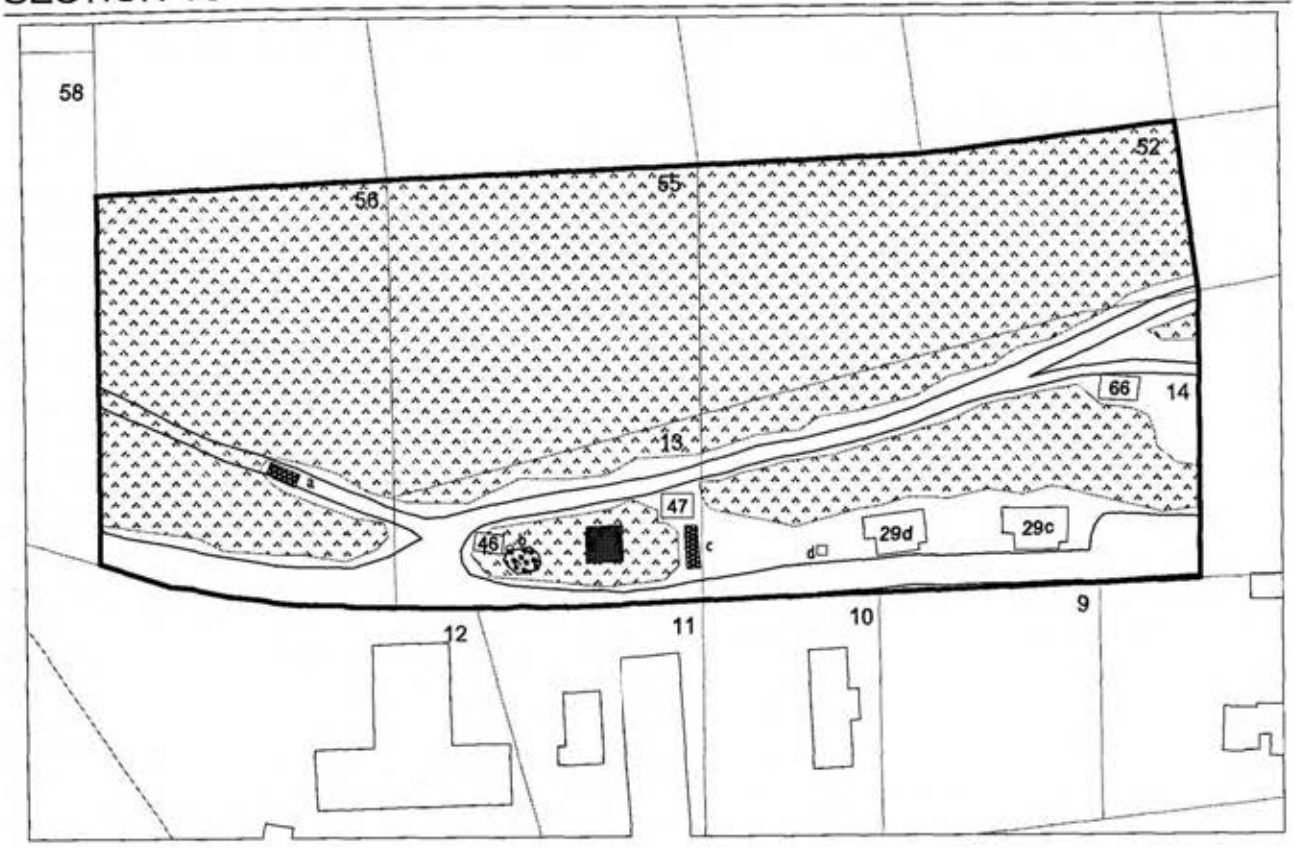


Figure 98. Map of Section 15, Kennecott mill town

LEGEND

- Property Boundaries/Numbers
- Buildings
- Ruins
- Artifacts
- Roads and Trails
- Dumps
- Vegetation

29 c-d	Cottages
46	Tool Shed
47	Bath House
66	Generator Shed

a	Crane
b	Scatter of pipe bends
c	Drum stack (modern)
d	Privy

Section 15 (figure 98)

Table 16: Feature Assessment of Section 15

Feature	Assessment	Significance Rating
a	Alaska Department of Works crane, probably brought in by the 1950s to 1970s, and may have been used to demolish mill town buildings.	5
b	Scatter of pipe bends. In context with area being used as a tool shed and oil warehouse.	1
c	Drum stack, occupying space formerly used for open lumber storage. Drums are modern and comprise a noncontributing element to the Kennecott Landscape	5
d	Privy, likely moved with one of the staff cottages during renovations to the Kennicott Glacier Lodge in the mid 1980s.	2

Description: This section of the mill town predominantly served storage and transportation functions. Structures positioned close to the rail grade included a tool shed (46), oil storage building, and open-air lumber storage. Although the tool shed remains intact, a small wood scatter and leveled ground testify to the presence of the one-story oil warehouse to the south. Artifacts in the vicinity, including pipe bends, relate to the tool shed. Extant decking south of the oil storage building contains gears, sections of pipe, and corrugated iron. The latter likely derived from the roof of the oil storage building or an abutting shed. An extant bathhouse, southwest and up the hillside from the deck, probably served families living in the south mill town not connected to a water supply (figure 99).

Kennecott used the area south of the deck, adjacent to the rail grade, for storage of lumber brought in by the railway. After Kennecott's closure, this area was used for storage of oil drums (c) and the relocation of two staff cottages (29 c–d) that were originally positioned south of the apartment building (see Section 16). The area south of the cottages is currently used as a vehicle turnaround for shuttle buses from McCarthy.

Two roads join the rail grade adjacent to the general store (19). The road leading northeast served as part of the original wagon route to the Bonanza Mine. However, the section running between the general store and the National Creek

dam (33) is no longer in use and currently overgrown (see Section 7). An Alaska Public Works crane is located a short distance up the road from the rail grade. The Silk Stocking Loop road, created around 1916 and still in use, leads southeast and connects staff cottages on the hillside with the mill town and storage dam. A modern driveway off this road leads to the rear of the apartment building (17). A generator shed (66) for the Kennicott Glacier Lodge, may have been moved from a prior location east of the apartment block.

Vegetation on the hillside obscures evidence of at least two small garden plots.

Figure 99. Bathhouse (47) seen from Silk Stocking Loop road, looking southeast. (MTU field documentation, 1997.)

SECTION 16

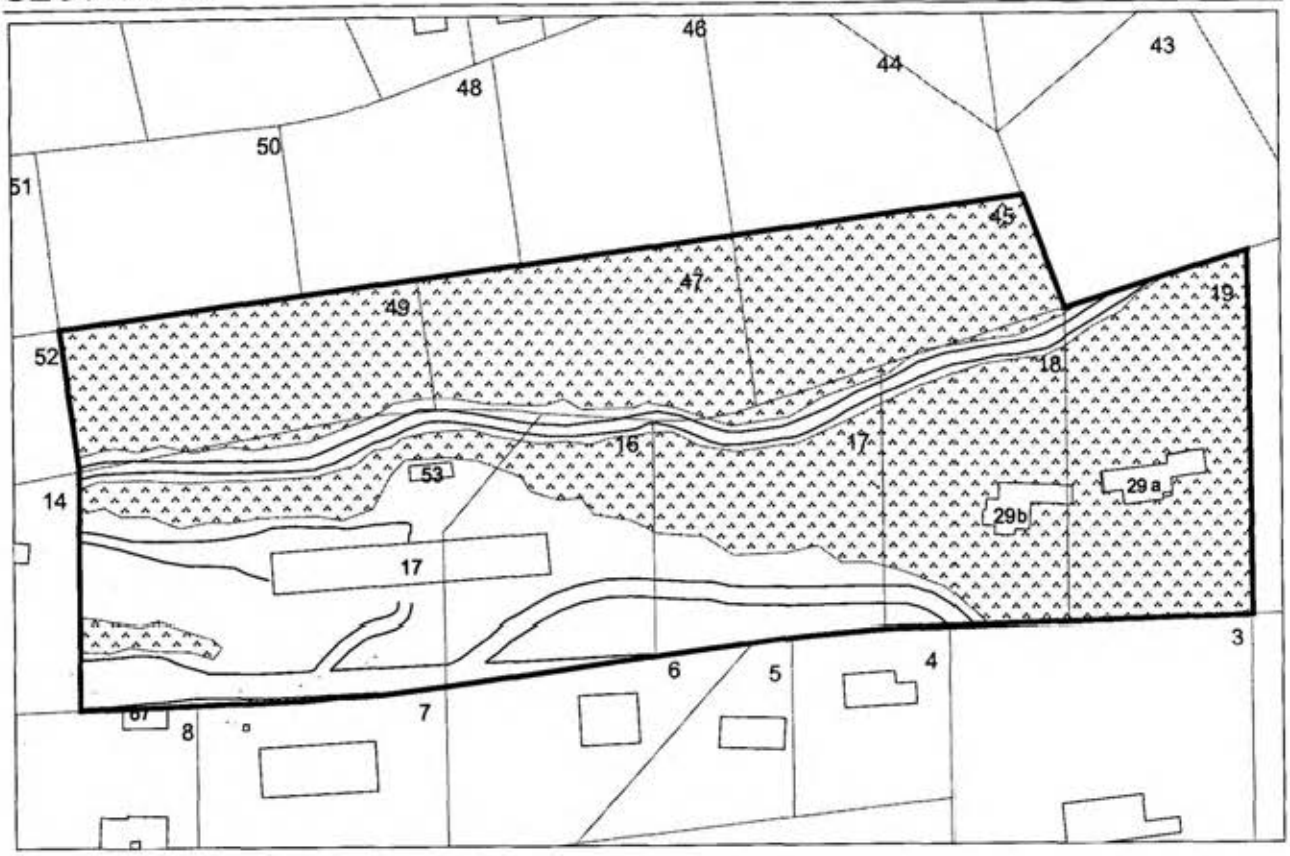


Figure 100. Map of Section 16, Kennecott mill town

0 50 100 150

Scale: Feet

N

LEGEND

- Property Boundaries/Numbers
- Buildings
- Boardwalks
- Roads and Trails
- Vegetation

17	Kennicott Glacier Lodge
29 a-b	Cottages
53	Privy

Section 16 (figure 100)

Description: During the Kennecott era, this section of the mill town accommodated staff with families. The five residential structures, built in 1916, replaced tent cottages pitched in the area. An apartment block (17) contained five, four-room apartments. Four free-standing cottages (29 a–b) were constructed farther south. Similar to the south cluster of Silk Stocking Loop cottages (see Section 14), which were also constructed in 1916, the four residences were fitted with electricity, although they did not include running water or steam heat. A five-hole privy (53), now disused, serviced the apartment block. The four cottages south of the apartments were each fitted with privies.

Post-Kennecott-era disturbances occurred close to the rail grade and around the apartment building. In the late 1970s, the apartment building became refurbished as the Kennicott Glacier Lodge. After a fire in 1983, the lodge was rebuilt in keeping with its original form. In 1992–1993, in order to allow for a southern extension to the building, two staff cottages (29 c–d) were moved down to the rail grade level (see Section 15 and figure 101). Modern landscaping around the guest lodge includes a southern entrance driveway and grass lawn. The current steps leading up to the lodges were probably remodeled after the 1983 fire. At the rail grade level, management has built an information sign and planted berry shrubs on the hill slope.

Figure 101. Looking south along rail grade in south mill town area. The cottage (29 c) in foreground was moved during renovations of the Kennicott Glacier Lodge (17) seen in the background. (NPS photo file, WRST.)

Section 16: Feature Assessment

Private property—no assessment made.