rm No. 10-30	00 (Rev. 10-74)	Senators: St	even and Gravel;	Congressman: Don You	DATA SHEE	
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	N.	ATIONAL PARK SERVICE	HO5 05765	1		
ATIO	NAL REC	SISTER OF HIST	, -	RECEIVED OCT 1 3 1977		
		Y NOMINATIO		DATE ENTERED J	AN 3 1 1978	
	SEE		OW TO COMPLETE N.	ATIONAL REGISTER FORM	MS	
1 N	NAME	**				
н	ISTORIC	McCarthy General	Store (AHRS SITE	NO. XMC-030)		
A	ND/OR COMMON	McCarthy Meat and	Grocery Co.			
2 I	OCATIO	N				
S	treet & number Cori	ner of Kennecott &	Skolai Streets (N	o Number)	·N	
C	ITY, TOWN McCa	arthy		congressional dis Alaska, at large	CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT Alaska, at large	
S	TATE Alas	ska	CODE 02	COUNTY Cordova-McCarthy	CODE Dist. 080	
3 (CLASSIFI	CATION				
	CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRI	ESENT USE	
=	DISTRICT	PUBLIC	- OCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM	
	BUILDING(S)	XPRIVATE	XUNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	PARK	
	_STRUCTURE _SITE	BOTH	WORK IN PROGR		_XPRIVATE RESIDEN	
	OBJECT	PUBLIC ACQUISIT		•		
		IN PROCESSBEING CONSIDERED	YES: RESTRICTED		SCIENTIFIC	
		BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRIC	TEDINDUSTRIAL MILITARY	TRANSPORTATIONOTHER:	
4 (OWNER O	F PROPERTY				
N	^{AME} Sall	y Gibert	(907) 279-8	261		
S	TREET & NUMBER 115	West 15th Avenue				
CI	ty, town Ancl	norage	VICINITY OF	STATE Alaska	99501	
5 L	OCATIO	N OF LEGAL DE	SCRIPTION			
	OURTHOUSE, EGISTRY OF DEED	s,ETC. Chitina	-McCarthy Recordi	ng District		
S	TREET & NUMBER	P.O. Box 86	tion the same time to the			
CI	TY, TOWN	Glennallen		ŜTATE Alaska	99588	
6 R	EPRESE	NTATION IN EX	ISTING SURVE		99,000	
	TLE			· -		
	ATE	Alaska Heritage R	esources Survey	(907) 274-4676	5	
		December 18, 1976	FEDE	RAL _STATE _COUNTY _LOC	AL	
	EPOSITORY FOR URVEY RECORDS	Alaska Division o	f Parks, 619 Ware	house Drive, Suite 21()	
C	ITY, TOWN	Anchorage		STATE Alaska 995(



_FAIR

CONDITION

CHECK ONE

CHECK ONE

__DETERIORATED _EXCELLENT XGOOD

__RUINS

__UNEXPOSED

X_UNALTERED __ALTERED

X_ORIGINAL SITE

__MOVED

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This largest surviving building in McCarthy and one of the few original structures, remains as built, and with no exterior alterations. It is a wooden false-fronted two story frame, connected at the front portion of the south wall with a single story of the same construction. Both segments face to the west for a total of 47 feet. The wing was added immediately upon completion of the main building in 1914.

The downstairs of the 56' long two-story section was designed and used solely as a store. The front half is one large room; the back half is divided into two square, sawdust insulated walls and door, served as a meat refrigerator, and another housed mechanical equipment -- most of which remains. Entrance was a diagonal slash at the northwest corner providing a triangular overhang at the northwest corner; and one smaller door at the rear. None of this has been altered.

The second story was designed and used as a rooming house, with a larger front parlor, 11 rooms and one bathroom. It was reached by a separate front entrance, up steep narrow stairs to an open landing; with a fire-escape door at the rear of the central hallway. Each room had at least one window. All walls and ceilings were of 2" tongue-and-groove finished lumber, painted. At a later date, composition wall-board was added in six rooms. Floors were wooden, overlaid with linoleum. Later some of the rooms and the stairs were carpeted; and remnants of both the badly worn linoleum and carpeting remain. Other than the addition of electrical wiring at a later date, and the wallboard and carpeting; no other alterations have been made.

Although McCarhty became a ghost-camp after closing of the Kennecott Mines and the Copper River and Northwestern Railroad in 1938-39, the store-- and sometimes the hotel upstairs--continued to function intermittently into the 1960's. More recently, the center section of the two-story section buckled, with resulted warping of both walls and floors. This weakened the center section of roof on the north side, allowing winds to carry a section away.

Yet for all of this, metal rings for hitching horses are still in place; a large meat-cutting diagram remains on the refrigeration room door; a huge laminated meatcutting block, showing much use; produce bins marked "flour", "rice" and "beans"; along with considerable damaged furniture, fixtures, machinery and other paraphenalia, remain. Large lettered front signs: GROCERIES & MEAT, HARDWARE--on the front; and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, on the north wall, remain fully legible. On the top masthead, across the width of the false-front is a melange of letters--some clear and others indistinct-indicating overpainting by at least three and possibly four successive proprietors.

This structure--as does the little that remains of McCarthy--shows deterioration and neglect. The setting, and ghost-camp flavor, are superb. Mindfull of this, the present owner purchased the building with intent of restoration and to lead others in doing the same. As a first step, the roof and foundations were repaired this summer (1977) and other stabilization will follow.

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION	
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE	
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE	
1600-1699	ARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER	
v 1800-1899	X_COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION	
X 1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

1914

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This is the most important remnant of a 40-year old ghost camp. During the life of McCarthy it was the most consistently successfuly commercial enterprise, the largest, and most contributive to the community. If anything, it has gained significance by survival; in perpetuating the history of Alaska's richest copper district.

The founding, and the life of McCarthy is almost totally mirrored in the discovery, development and demise of fabulous Kennecott, just three and a half miles to the north. Kennecott was a company town; totally self-sufficient. It had a fine commissary; efficient utilities, including fire-fighting; dormitories, cottages, mess halls; and "clean" recreation. McCarthy was the satelite: raw, rambling and often racous; with prostitution, alcholic beverages, gambling and dance halls not permitted at Kennecott or the mine dormitories high up on the mountain sides. The area along McCarthy Creek was more propitious for settlement than the site where engineering dictates placed the mills, tramway terminals and other massive works, including headquarters for the Erie, Jumbo, Bonanza and Mother Lode mines.

Actually, due to the pervasive power of Kennecott and The Alaska Syndicate, McCarthy was never as "wild" as most Alaskan mining camps. Its "vice" was generally kept in check after 1916, when it had outgrown the company town almost 3 - 1 (1500 population to 500). In style, sprawl and appearance it was quite typical of Territorial Alaska.

Following the military explorations under leadership of Lts. Abercrombie and Allen, prospectors began probing the region where copper nuggets with strong traces of gold and silver had long been known to the Ahtna Athabaskans; and for centuries had been traded to the coastal indians and pounded into utensils, weapons and ornamentation. This was a popular campsite for the sourdoughs. When Abercrombie, now a Captain, in 1898 and 1899 surveyed and established the military road from Valdez to Copper Center, more prospectors moved into the area, usually headquartering their base tent camps along McCarthy Creek. From here, the R.F. McClellan party of nine (which included McCarthy) located the Nikolai lode, earlier described by Chief Nikolai to Lt. Allen, as visible from Dan Creek. They made the locating in July, 1899; formed the Chitina Mining and Exploration Company. With the party was sourdoughs Jack Smith and Clarence Warner, who accompanied the group as far as the site of McCarthy. They followed Bonanza Creek and at 4,000 feet elevation saw great green cliff of calcocite; so rich that they hurried to the McCarthy campsite to bring the nine to see it. Smith and Warner agreed to add this

			•	
9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRA	APHICAL REFER	ENCES		
Newspaper files: AK. Hi	istorical Library,	Copper Bee, A	valanches, Cordov	a Alaska,
Grauman, Melody Webb, Branuscript, Fairbanks,				
Anchorage, 1975. Lower Copper and Chitina	a Rivers: An histo	ric resource	study, Series No.	5, Alaska Div.
10 GEOGRAPHICAL D	of Parks	, Aug. 1974,		
ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPER UTM REFERENCES	тү1			
5 2 5 A [0, 7] [3] 9, 7 3, 1, 4 ZONE EASTING C	6, 8, 1, 2, 4, 2, 9 NORTHING	B	STING NORTH	IING
U.S. Survey No. 699; T58 Lot 1, Block G, McCarthy			W 1/4 Section 19;	also as
and the second second	en e			
	COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIE	FS OVERLAPPING	STATE OR COUNTY BOU	INDARIES
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	5 ////25/25/25/2	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY		CODE
11 FORM PREPARED	nv			
NAME / TITLE	DI			
Michael S. Kennedy	, Historian		March 12, 1977	
organization Alaska Division of	Parks		DATE (907) 274–4676	
STREET & NUMBER 619 Warehouse Drive	e, Suite 210		TELEPHONE	
city or town Anchorage			STATE Alaska 99501	
12 STATE HISTORIC	PRESERVATION	OFFICER	CERTIFICATIO	N
	JATED SIGNIFICANCE OF T			
NATIONAL	STATE	-	LOCAL X	
As the designated State Historic Pr				
criteria and procedures set forth by	the National Park Service.			l according to the
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OF	ICER SIGNATURE WILL	lan Hu	anabla.	
TITLE State Histori	c Preservation Offi	icer	DATE Octob	er 4, 1977
FOR NPS USE ONLY I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS	PROPERTY IS INCLUDED II	N THE NATIONAL F	1	- 1 - 2
DIRECTOR, STRICE OF AHOME	1/11 mety	TO FORTH AND N	DATE / KEERER OF THE MA	TIONAL PROTERMO
ATTEST: MANUELLE KEEPER OF THE WATTOWAL RE	Wheren y	5	DATE /	30.77

Form No. 10-300a (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

McCarthy General Store (AHRS SITE NO XMC-030)

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DATE ENTERED

JAN 3 1 1978

CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER PAGE

lode to the holdings of the Chitina Co., in August, 1900. Following an earlier reconnaissance by Abercrombie's geologist Rhone, came USGS specialist Arthur C. Spencer, who from his McCarthy base camp, with Frank C. Schrader wrote the official 1901 mineral report establishing the scope and richness of these copper lodes. The rest of the story is well known.

With the building of camp Kennecott in 1907, bus iness men, mostly from Valdez initiated plans for a townsite which would service the mines and mills. Among the principal McCarthy developers and business leaders were J. B. and Charles T. O'Neill, R.L.H. Marshall and O.C. Watsjold and later Sig Wold and Ben Jackson. built the first (log) meat market, replaced in 1914 by the General Store, which became the focal point of the community. Through the significant years of McCarthy, all of these men except Wold were owners of the General Store, the most sustained business enterprise the community would know. Even after McCarthy had largely been abandoned, the Sig Wold family stayed on and long-time druggist, Ben Jackson transferred his attention to the General Store. The building has subsequently been owned by Ray Trotachau, James Boothley, Gordon Burdick, Vera Parlet and Sally Gibert. last commercial useage was for an oil and gas supplier in the 1960's. A few buildings of logs, began to supplant the tent camp of McCarthy by 1908. Between 1910-16, when Kennecott had less than 20 buildings (albiet mostly very large, and some 400 male employees-McCarthy had grown to 41 buildings and more than 1300 men, women and The Copper River Railroad, tying McCarthy and Kennecott with the port of Cordova, was completed in 1911. McCarthy peaked in 1916, leveled off during World War I, and then remained fairly static until the early 1930's. Two newspapers, The Copper Bee and The Avalanche, were published for a couple of months in 1916 and then terminated, they proclaimed the town as being "dry"--because no liquor was legally sold. (Evidence indicates that prohibition was only on the surface; to placate Kennecott). Peter Johnson was building a hotel (Golden) on Second Street of lo gs, chalked with burlap, and paneled with beaverboard on the inside-- "one of the best and most substantial buildings in the country." (replacing a predecessor destroyed as were many buildings, each year, by fire).

A cross-section of the extent of the 1916 business community is gleaned from advertisments in the 1916 newspapers: McCarthy Steam Baths; McCarthy Meat and Grocery Co.; McCarthy Bar; W.W. Harvey and Co., Inc., "lumber, hardware and hay"; Merchants Cafe; three Barber Shops; a Sheet Metal Works; A. E. Todd, General Merchandise; Laurie Bros', "gentlemen's furnishings"; The Club pool hall and card room; J.R. Underwood, blacksmithing and repair; Otto Lubbe, dray and transfer; the Mecca, bar and pool room; Alaskan Bar; Charley's Place, a Chinese resturant; and F.H. Foster, Attorney-at-Law. Thirty-three new residences were under construction or just built; and the schoolhouse had received a new coat of paint. The newspapers discussed

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McCarthy General Store (AHRS SITE NO. XMC-030)

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incorporation of the town--nothing came of the suggestion. Congressional Delegate Judge James Wickersham spoke October 21, 1916, in the school auditorium on an inquiry into freight rates on the railroad and steamship lines.

Family social life included "pavillion dances", shared with Kennecott; winter sleigh rides; "gigantic" Fourth of July celebrations and rodeos; movies at Kennecott, and a "reading" club. The town's "wild" reputation is illustrated in the letter of a Kennecott miner Emil Goulet, that "at McCarthy beer is served in whiskey glasses for fifty cents, dilluted whiskey for a dollar and if we got any change out of a tendollar bill, it was because they thought we were still sober." Kennecott people who viewed the town as mostly saloons and prostitute houses, were usually greenhorn chechakos who had never lived in Nome, Skagway or Dawson.

By the late 1930's Sig Wold and Ben Jackson were the only old-timers remaining. Sig also owned the only automobile; and during the winter, by dogsled, he carried supplies. Because only two students yet attended school, in 1931, the Commissioner of Education closed McCarthy's Territorial school that year. The post office, established in 1912 continued until 1943, when the population had declined to 49 people. The closing of the mines sounded the knell for McCarthy. Only a few people—prospectors, trappers and tourists, now visit there. (Grauman: 58,59)

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CONTINUATION SHEET

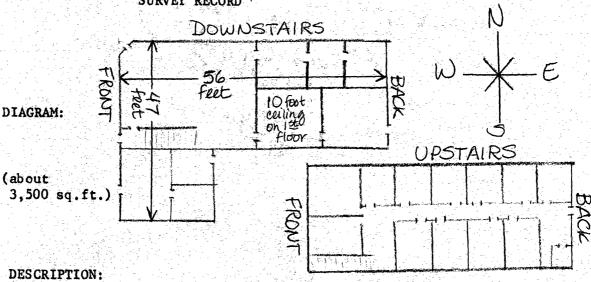
ITEM NUMBER

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USGS, <u>Mineral Resources of the Wrangell Mt. District</u>, Bulletin No. 15, 1901-3. Wash. D.C. also Schraeder & Spender, Special Publication: Mineral Resources Copper River Dist., 1901.

Supplement to ALASKA ARCHAEOLOGICAL/HISTORICAL SURVEY RECORD



Large wood-frame two-story commercial building that has been in various stages of abandonement since the thirties. Located in the town of McCarthy, near the old Kennecott mining community, on the south side of the Wrangell Mountains. The Kennecott Glacier is less than a mile away from the McCarthy townsite. The surrounding area has been proposed variously as a National Park or National Forest. The building is on a gravel moraine just a few hundred feet from McCarthy Creek.

Condition: Deteriorated. Poor foundation, especially at from store corner, and roof leaks. Current plans to temporarily patch roof and repair foundation next summer will hope fully stablized the ongoing deterioration.



JAN 3 1 1978