



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name: McGill Drug Store
other names/site number: _____

2. Location

street & number 11 Fourth Street not for publication N/A
city or town McGill vicinity N/A
state Nevada code NV county White Pine code 33 zip code 89318

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility, meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _____ nationally _____ statewide X locally. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Ronald M. Jones, SHPO 6-29-98
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register SPR. Jones 8/17/98
 _____ See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the _____
 National Register
- _____ See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the _____
 National Register
- removed from the National Register _____
- other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Health Care/Pharmacy Sub: Commerce/Trade
Business/soda fountain

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Museum Sub: _____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Other - vernacular commercial

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete
roof Corrugated metal
walls Wood frame sheathed in corrugated metal
other Concrete block addition - date unknown

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.) See continuation sheets

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or a grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Health/Medicine
Commerce
Social History

Period of Significance ca. 1909 - 1955

Significant Dates 1908

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Nevada Consolidated Copper Company

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: White Pine Public Museum, McGill, Nevada

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre.

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone Easting	Northing	Zone Easting	Northing
1	<u>11 691340</u>	<u>4363825</u>	3	_____
2	_____	_____	4	_____

____ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Revised by: Mella Rothwell Harmon, Historic Preservation Specialist
organization State Historic Preservation Office date 5/22/98
street & number 100 N. Stewart St. telephone (702) 687-7601
city or town Carson City state NV zip code 89701

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name White Pine County Museum
street & number 2000 Aultman Street telephone _____
city or town Ely state NV zip code 89301

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

McGill Drug Store
McGill, White Pine County, Nevada

7. Description

McGill Drug is located at 11 Fourth Street, McGill, Nevada, which is situated on the western slope of the Duck Creek Maiden Range in White Pine County. McGill was established between 1907 and 1909 as a company town by the Nevada Consolidated Copper Company. McGill Drug sits on a long, narrow lot, oriented west to east, and is centrally located in the commercial district along the east side of Fourth Street. McGill Drug is a key element of the streetscape, retaining its historic character despite modernization of the front facade. The store is currently owned by the White Pine Public Museum, which plans to stabilize the building and develop it as a museum.

McGill Drug is a rectangular wood-framed structure of a simple vernacular commercial style. The exterior walls of the building are covered in corrugated steel on the north, south, and east facades. Historic photographs indicate that this is the original surface treatment and that many of the early commercial buildings in McGill had corrugated siding, as well as roofs. This construction material continues to dominate the commercial buildings in McGill today. The use of corrugated metal for walls and roofs is indicative of the Nevada Consolidated Copper Company's economic policy for quick and inexpensive construction of its town. There was also a Nevada law, passed in the late nineteenth century, that required commercial buildings in mining towns to be built of fireproof materials. Corrugated metal nailed to a wooden frame was one of the most common methods of meeting this requirement. Except for the addition of a cement block furnace room at the rear, McGill Drug consists entirely of sheet-metal-on-frame construction (Goddard and Hardesty 1995:Appendix D). The shallow-pitched gabled roof has an exterior brick chimney between the east wall and shed addition, and is covered in sheets of corrugated steel. The building's foundation is concrete, with a shallow crawl space beneath the floors.

The front (west) facade of McGill Drug is currently sheathed in horizontal aluminum siding, installed in 1962, which obscures the original surface and gives a uniform appearance to a facade extended to cover a shed addition on the north side. The date of this addition, as well as a shed addition on the rear, are unknown. A wooden porch and overhang, constructed during its early years, have been removed and subsequently replaced by a corrugated metal awning. An oval neon sign reading, *Rexall Drugs*, extends outward from the center of the false front, above the awning.

Entrance to the store is through an aluminum-frame glass door, recessed between two large aluminum-frame display windows (not original). The entrance now is off-set in the front facade, but prior to the construction of the shed addition on the north, it was centrally placed. Additional fenestration consists of two horizontal six-by-six wood sash sliders, and a single 12-pane fixed-wood window on the center of the south facade. All three of these windows are located in the high side of the facade.

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McGill Drug Store
McGill, White Pine County, Nevada

7. Description (continued)

Shed additions were added to the rear and north sides of the building at some unknown time. The north addition extended the floor space of the retail area, and the rear addition served as additional storage. In 1962, the false front was replaced and extended to incorporate the north addition, and included a false stone bulkhead and aluminum siding. This gives the entrance the appearance of being off-set, but it originally was placed centrally between the two large windows. A concrete block furnace room was added to the rear of the shed addition on the east (rear) facade. These types of enlargements and modifications are typical of the changes made to the downtown commercial buildings, and have only a minimal effect on the historic character of these buildings.

The interior of McGill Drug is in absolute contrast to the exterior. Approximately 80 percent of the interior fixtures are original to the period of construction. This includes wooden built-in cabinets lining the north and south walls, and free-standing wooden display cases asymmetrically positioned about the interior. A ca. 1930s soda fountain and seven cushioned stools are on the immediate left upon entry. A prescription counter and pharmaceutical storage cabinets are located in the rear of the interior. Fluorescent fixtures have replaced original incandescent lighting, although the windows along the south and west walls provide adequate natural lighting during daylight hours.

The interior walls of the store are hardboard panels nailed to the wooden frame, with wooden strips hiding the gaps between the panels. Although the metal-on-frame construction requires minimal skill or time, workmanship can be seen in the interior furnishings. The original display cases that line the walls present detailed moldings, marble toe panels, and decorative hardware. The soda fountain, which was installed in ca. 1930 to replace the original one damaged by fire, has an elaborate front of ceramic tiles, and a back bar with leaded glass windows (Goddard and Hardesty 1995:Appendix D).

In a September 20, 1996 telephone conversation with Dan Culbert, the son of the last owner of the store, it was learned that the prescription counter at the rear of the store was not original. It had been the teller counter at the McGill branch of the Nevada Bank of Commerce (several doors north of McGill Drug) and was moved into the store by Gerry Culbert in the mid-1950s. It was also learned that the brown linoleum floor covering was removed from the Company Commissary (located directly across the street from McGill Drug) at the time it was being demolished.

In addition to the interior appointments, more than 30,000 items of merchandise (including pharmaceuticals) dating to 1979 and before, remain in the store. These items are currently being inventoried by the White Pine Public Museum, and will be incorporated into museum displays. Also remaining in the store from the time of Mr. Culbert's death were a variety of records. These include all corporation records,

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McGill Drug Store
McGill, White Pine County, Nevada

7. Description (continued)

inventory invoices, sales records, prescription records, as well as original county birth records, some of the earliest predating 1920.

The interior of McGill Drug possesses a significant degree of historical integrity. A person viewing this space can easily interpret by its form, the function of an early-to mid-twentieth-century drug store. Merchandise and pharmaceuticals from the 1930s through the 1960s still line the shelves in the storage room behind the pharmacy. Stock from the 1970s remains where it sat when Mr. Culbert died in 1979, and the records left behind offer great potential for academic research in a variety of social science disciplines.

In its present state of preservation, McGill Drug embodies distinctive characteristics of a mining company commercial building, and demonstrates its association with events significant in the mining and community-building history of eastern Nevada. In addition, the commercial buildings in McGill, particularly McGill Drug, represent the very few company towns in Nevada remaining intact. A number of company towns sprang up associated with mining activities, but in many cases, once the boom was over, the buildings were either left derelict or were moved to a new booming location. In some cases, buildings were moved more than once, following the boom and bust cycle of mining. That McGill Drug, from the town's earliest building period, remains so close to its original form, speaks to its significance as an artifact of Nevada's mining heritage.

8. Statement of Significance

The McGill Drug Store is significant under Criterion A as a commercial enterprise that survived seven decades in a boom-and-bust economy associated with corporate hard rock copper mining in eastern Nevada. The building's construction and materials exemplify the goals and policies of the mining company, as well as building regulations developed by the State of Nevada to protect mining towns from the ever-present danger of fire. McGill Drug also represents the mining company's accommodation of the needs of the burgeoning population of copper mine workers and their families for goods and services.

Mining of silver, gold, copper, and other metals has been a mainstay, albeit a capricious one, of Nevada's economy. Mining in Nevada began in the late 1850s, when the Comstock Lode was discovered in Virginia City, in western Nevada. This opened up the rest of the territory to prospecting, and mining districts were established statewide. As time went on, mining endeavors grew in scale from individuals, or small partnerships, to major corporate operations. Corporate mining generally involved the establishment of processing facilities close to the mines in order to reduce shipping costs. A staff sufficiently large to run all phases of mining and processing needed to be housed at the facility, hence company towns sprang up. Since mining is only profitable when the price

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McGill Drug Store
McGill, White Pine County, Nevada

8. Statement of Significance, continued

of the ore exceeds the cost to dig and process it, there was a general urgency to collect as much ore as possible in a short period time, and at the lowest possible cost, before the market fell. Although there have been a number of company mining towns in Nevada, most have suffered from the bust cycle by being completely abandoned or moved wholesale to a new more-profitable site. McGill is unique in that it remains a viable community in the absence of mining, and it retains a sufficient degree of integrity to elucidate its original form and function. McGill Drug, specifically, demonstrates its association with McGill's company town and mining heritage.

McGill is located in an area known as the Robinson Mining District, first organized in 1868 to exploit gold and silver resources. The copper deposits of the Robinson Mining District had been known since the 1870s, but technical and financial constraints precluded the commencement of mining activities. In 1899, D.C. Jackling successfully experimented with production of low grade copper ore and by 1904, the first successful commercial production was undertaken in Bingham Canyon, Utah. Following this development, several companies had formed to develop claims in White Pine County, Nevada. By 1906, these companies had merged into the Nevada Consolidated Copper Company (Price 1985).

The Nevada Consolidated Copper Company purchased the McGill Ranch for the location of its reduction plant in 1906 at a cost of \$100,000. The site was 22 miles from the mines at Copper Flat and offered sufficient water, as well as space for the mill, smelter, and tailings disposal. The ranch's owner, William McGill, was an engineer and Deputy U.S. Surveyor. He undertook the first legal survey of White Pine County, as well as of Ely, the White Pine County seat. McGill also served as a mining engineer on Virginia City's famous Comstock Lode, and later for the Martin and White Mining Company in Ward, Nevada. McGill was also a prominent cattle rancher. In partnership with Jewett Adams (a former Nevada Governor), McGill owned most of the cattle ranches in the area, and in 1885, he and W.G. Lyons purchased J.B. Cowger's Steptoe Valley ranch, which Cowger homesteaded in the 1870s. McGill ultimately bought out Lyons and enlarged the ranch before selling to Nevada Consolidated (Price 1985:10).

Nevada Consolidated Copper Company sited their reduction plant on an alluvial fan above and southeast of the McGill ranch buildings and constructed temporary warehouses, barracks, and mess halls for the crews. The Company's office force was moved from the Copper Flat mine site and by November of 1906, there were 250 to 300 men at the new settlement. Ground was broken for the smelter and concentrating plant on December 7, 1906. A second group of temporary buildings were constructed in early 1907 to house the engineers, draftsmen, and office personnel. This cluster of buildings was called *Headquarters Camp*, and it also included an emergency hospital and depot (Price 1985:10).

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McGill Drug Store
McGill, White Pine County, Nevada

8. Statement of Significance (continued)

The McGill post office, located at the McGill Ranch, was first established on April 28, 1891, but was officially known as *Smelter* from September 1907 to August 1908, at which time it was renamed *McGill* (Carlson 1974:161).

By mid-1907, permanent construction had begun on homes for high-ranking staff, including the general manager, and the superintendents of the mill and the smelter. Below the smelter building, in an area known as *The Circle*, were also a general office and other permanent administrative buildings. Later in 1907, the *Upper Townsite* was begun, comprising 50 concrete block houses for salaried employees. The streets in *Upper Townsite* were called A Row and B Row, and beyond B Row were the laborers' houses. These were wooden three-room shacks with outdoor plumbing and dirt yards (Prince 1985:11).

The main townsite was laid out just south of *The Circle*, in a general grid fashion with numbered streets running roughly north and south, and lettered streets running east and west. The commercial district was along Fourth Street, between I and K Streets. As the demand for McGill company housing grew, additional homes were awarded to workers by lottery, who were segregated by ethnicity, income, and other social factors. The Greek community was assigned to the lower west side of Main Street; the Japanese were relegated to the north of town, beyond the flume and trestle; and *Austrian Town* was farther north. There was some mixing of ethnic groups in *Greek Town* and *Austrian Town*, but *Jap Town* remained fully segregated (Price 1985:11).

Initially, stores were not allowed on company property, but the burgeoning population demanded goods and services. The Company agreed to lease land to individuals desiring to build stores, and a commercial area was established along the road between the residential districts. The number of stores and the types of merchandise sold were regulated by the Company. The following is a list of McGill businesses operating in 1910 (Price 1985:12):

1 bank	1 tailor shop	1 barber shop
1 jewelry store	1 livery stable	4 grocery stores
1 doctor	1 telephone line to Ely	2 drug stores
1 cafe	1 clothing store	1 newsstand
1 meat market	2 saloons	1 amusement hall

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McGill Drug Store
McGill, White Pine County, Nevada

8. Statement of Significance, continued

The vagaries of mining economies impacted McGill over the years. From its establishment until ca. 1918, McGill experienced economic and social stability, but the Company was forced to suspend operations due to a depression following World War I, when copper prices fell to 12 cents per pound. Activities were starting up again in 1922, when a fire completely destroyed the mill. An economic rebound resulted in a second copper boom in the latter half of the 1920s, only to be devastated by the Great Depression of 1929. In 1933, the Kennecott Copper Corporation acquired possession of Nevada Consolidated and the resulting operational changes, which improved efficiency and increased production, helped bolster the local economy and keep at least part of the labor force employed through the Depression. Another boom occurred during World War II, but inflation and labor disputes following the war forced Kennecott to change its pattern of company control in McGill and other company towns. Between 1951 and 1955, Kennecott sold the dairy, commissary, and other stores it had "operated for 30 years for the benefit of the community" (Price 1985:14). In late 1955, all of the townsite house lots were sold to a private firm, which sold them to their occupants, company employees, or the general public (Price 1985:13-14).

In the years since McGill ceased to be a company town, the copper industry has undergone major changes. By 1982, the McGill copper mill, and other copper operations in the surrounding area, had closed. More than 1,000 employees were laid off and many were forced to leave the area. Today, McGill's economy, and its ca. 1,000 residents, must rely on activities other than copper mining (Price 1985:14).

The company town of McGill underwent four building phases over three decades, with the fourth and final phase coming in 1956 after Kennecott sold its commercial and residential properties. The architecture of the initial phase, which began in 1907, was purely utilitarian. Buildings were unornamented and built of wood, concrete, and corrugated metal, reflecting the attitudes of the Company and the residents. A 1985 survey of McGill structures reported nine commercial buildings remaining from the 1907 to 1909 construction phase, including McGill Drug (Price 1985).

The two middle building phases were represented by more elaborate and substantial structures. During the late 1920s, buildings were constructed of brick, in vernacular renditions of classical architectural styles such as Western Commercial, Mission, Prairie, and Romanesque Revival. Also during this phase, parks and other public improvement projects were constructed. In the late 1930s, Kennecott undertook renovations of a number of the residences. Several boarding houses and dormitories were relocated and converted to apartments and single family dwellings, reflecting the Company's new hiring bias toward married men. The final building phase began in 1956, after Kennecott had divested itself of townsite properties (Price 1985:16-17).

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section 8 Page 7

**McGill Drug Store
McGill, White Pine County, Nevada**

8. Statement of Significance, continued

McGill Drug was built during the initial construction phase between 1908 and 1909. The Nevada Consolidated Copper Company, responding to the needs and demands of a growing population, leased land in the commercial district to small business owners to provide needed goods and services. Opening under the name Steptoe Drug Company on March 1, 1909, McGill Drug was incorporated in 1915 under the new name. In 1945, McGill Drug was purchased by Gerald Culbert and his partner, Dr. Noah Smernoff. In 1953, the partnership was dissolved and Gerald Culbert operated the store as sole proprietor until his death in 1979. In 1995, the estate of Gerald Culbert's wife, Elsa, gifted the property to the White Pine Public Museum.

The 1910 business list, presented above, indicates there were two drug stores in McGill at that time, however, no information to identify the location of the other drug store has been located. That McGill Drug survived the decades until Mr. Culbert's 1979 death, speaks to its importance to the McGill community. In addition to offering food, drink, and social interaction at the soda fountain, as well as drugs and notions, McGill Drug was also the Office of Vital Statistics for McGill. Mr. Culbert (and his wife after his death) was in possession of McGill's original birth records from the 1920s to the 1950s. This suggests that McGill Drug played a significant role in the health care of McGill residents, fulfilling a function one would expect to be within the purview of the hospital. It also suggests that health care offered by the Company was limited, with additional services being provided, perhaps out of necessity, by private business operators. The fact that the Company hospital was called the Emergency Hospital, further supports its limited role in general community health care.

McGill Drug provided the community with uninterrupted service for seventy years. Despite economic hardships associated with fluctuating copper prices, two world wars, and the Great Depression, the pharmacy continued to meet the needs of the community. The building's exterior is austere and utilitarian, and is reflective of McGill's initial development phase. Buildings from this period were functional and unadorned, and built from basic materials, such as wood, concrete blocks, and corrugated metal. The company worked to maintain and upgrade the residences and commercial buildings over the years. More remodeling occurred on the residential structures than on the commercial ones, where the original building materials and methods are more readily identifiable, and the unique company architecture more evident. Of the commercial buildings remaining from the earliest period, all share a similar degree of modification over the years. McGill Drug possesses additional historical significance in its remarkable interior preservation.

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McGill Drug Store
McGill, White Pine County, Nevada

8. Statement of Significance, continued

The interior decor dates to its initial construction and fixtures have changed little over the last half-century, providing an image and interpretation of an early- to mid-twentieth-century pharmacy and soda fountain. The existing soda fountain was added ca. 1930 and served as a social magnet for McGill youth and young adults. The interior is virtually unchanged since its acquisition by the Culberts in 1945, and is being preserved in situ by the White Pine Public Museum. McGill Drug captures and reflects an era associated with the intimacy of neighborhood and small town commerce that has been replaced today by super drug and grocery store chains.

9. Major Bibliographic References

- Carlson, Helen S.
1974 *Nevada Place Names: A Geographical Dictionary*. University of Nevada Press, Reno.
- Elliott, Russell, R.
1990 *Growing Up in a Company Town*. Nevada Historical Society, Reno.
- Fleming, Jack
1987 *Copper Times: An Animated Chronicle of White Pine County, Nevada*. Jack Fleming Publications, Seattle.
- Francaviglia, Richard V.
1991 *Reading the Landscape of America's Historic Mining Districts*. University of Iowa Press, Iowa City.
- Goddard, Richard A., and Donald L. Hardesty
1995 *Class Three Cultural Resource Inventory of the Bonanza Mountain Project Area, Nye County Nevada*. Report #6-1658(P), submitted to the Bureau of Land Management, Battle Mountain District.
- Price, Barry A.
1985 *An Architectural and Historical Survey of Downtown McGill, White Pine County, Nevada*, Prepared for State Of Nevada, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, Survey and Planning Grant #32-84-8711-B(14), Carson City.
- King, R.T.
1990 *Noah Smernoff: A Life in Medicine*. University of Nevada Oral History Program, Reno.
- Robrish, Dan
1996 *A Town's Time Capsule*. *Nevada Magazine*, September-October 1996, pg 86, Carson City.

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McGill Drug Store
McGill, White Pine County, Nevada

10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

All of Lot 14, situated in Block 26, as shown and delineated on Plat of Survey #35, McGill Townsite. File No. 10056, as recorded by County Recorder, White Pine County, NV.

A.P.N. 04-055-21

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated with the McGill Drug Store.

Additional Documentation

Photographs

The following information pertains to photographs 1 through 4.

Property name: McGill Drug Store

Property location: McGill, White Pine County, Nevada

Photographer: Richard Goddard

Date photographs taken: May 27, 1997

Location of original negative: Nevada State Historic Preservation Office
100 N. Stewart Street, Carson City, NV 89701

Photograph 1: West and south elevations from southwest to northeast.

Photograph 2: South and east elevations from southeast to northwest.

Photograph 3: Interior south wall from west looking east southeast.

Photograph 4: Interior north wall, west end of interior (soda fountain).

Photograph 5: McGill Drug Store, McGill, Nevada
Unknown photographer; date ca. 1915-1920
Copy on file at White Pine Public Museum, McGill, Nevada
View of west and north elevation facing southeast.