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National Park Service  
Cultural Landscape Inventory  
2010



Kennecott Cemetery  
Wrangell - St. Elias National Park and Preserve

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## Table of Contents

Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan	3
Concurrence Status	9
Geographic Information and Location Map	10
Management Information	14
National Register Information	15
Chronology	18
Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity	24
Condition	70
Bibliography	71
Supplemental Information	76





## **Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan**

### **Inventory Summary**

#### **The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:**

##### **CLI General Information:**

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) is a database containing information on the historically significant landscapes within the National Park System. This evaluated inventory identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics as character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management. Cultural landscapes become approved inventory records when all required data fields are entered, the park superintendent concurs with the information, and the landscape is determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places through a consultation process or is otherwise managed as a cultural resource through a public planning process.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures (LCS), assists the National Park Service (NPS) in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2001), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management. Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report information that responds to NPS strategic plan accomplishments. Two goals are associated with the CLI: 1) increasing the number of certified cultural landscapes (1b2B) servicewide; and 2) bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition (1a7). The CLI is maintained by the Park Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes Program, WASO, and is the official source of cultural landscape information servicewide.

Implementation of the CLI is coordinated and approved at the regional level. Each region annually updates a strategic plan that prioritizes work based on a variety of park and regional needs that include planning and construction projects or associated compliance requirements that lack cultural landscape documentation. When the inventory unit record is complete and concurrence with the findings is obtained from the superintendent and the State Historic Preservation Office, the regional CLI coordinator certifies the record and transmits it to the national CLI Coordinator for approval. Only records approved by the national CLI coordinator are included in the CLI for official reporting purposes.

##### **Relationship between the CLI and a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR)**

The CLI and the CLR are related efforts in the sense that both document the history, significance, and integrity of park cultural landscapes. However, the scope of the CLI is limited by the need to achieve concurrence with the park superintendent, and resolve eligibility questions when a National Register nomination does not exist, or when an existing nomination inadequately addresses the eligibility of landscape characteristics. Ideally, a park's CLI work (which may include multiple inventory units) precedes a CLR because the baseline information in the CLI not only assists with priority setting when more than one CLR is needed it also assists with determining more accurate scopes of work for the CLR effort.

The CLR is the primary treatment document for significant park landscapes. It therefore requires a more in depth level of research and documentation, both to evaluate the historic and the existing

condition of the landscape and to recommend a preservation treatment strategy that meets the Secretary of Interior's Standards for the treatment of historic properties.

The scope of work for a CLR, when the CLI has not been done, should include production of the CLI record. Depending on its age and scope, existing CLR's are considered the primary source for the history, statement of significance, and descriptions of contributing resources that are necessary to complete a CLI record.

### **Component Landscape Description:**

The Kennecott Cemetery is a component landscape of the Kennecott Mines NHL parent landscape. It is located a quarter mile south from the Kennecott Mill Town site, within the boundaries of Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve, Alaska. The cemetery is accessed by the old Wagon Road, the original access road for the Kennecott Mill Town before the railroad was completed in 1911. This road has also been referred to as the South Glacier Trail on more recent maps.

The inventory unit boundary is represented by an irregular polygon encompassing an area of approximately .25 acres. The site boundaries include all known historic features and relevant landscape characteristics within the cemetery associated with the settlement and social history of Kennecott. Significant landscape characteristics that contribute to the historic character of the landscape include buildings and structures, small-scale features, topography, spatial organization, archeology and circulation. Contributing features include fifty grave structures, fences and a few small scale features including, a ladder, and a shovel.

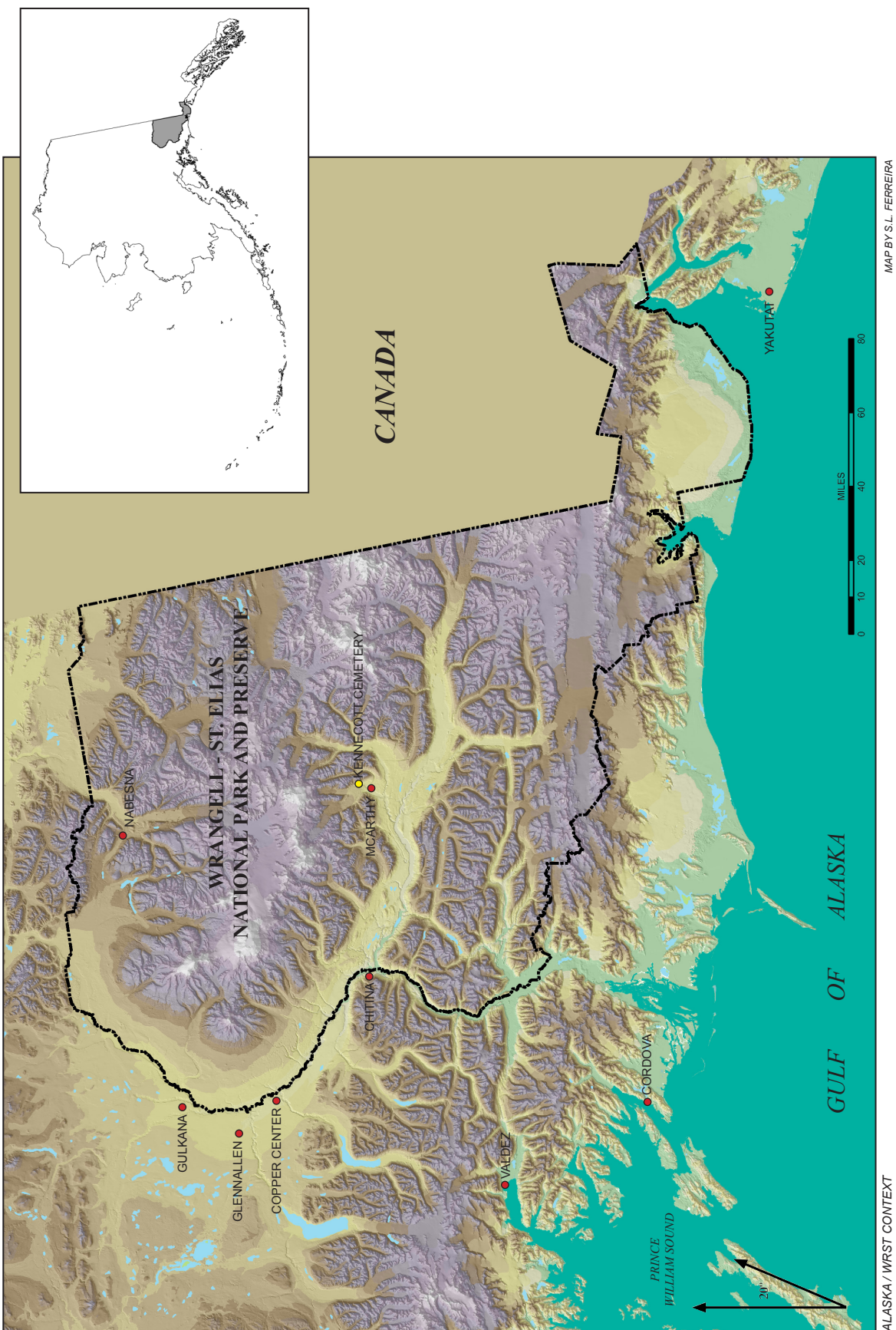
The period of significance for the Kennecott Cemetery is 1908 to 1938. 1908 is the earliest date found on a grave marker in the Kennecott Cemetery. While the Kennecott Mill Town site had already begun to develop in earnest by this date, 1908 marks the beginning of the first major era of development at the mill town. 1938 marks the closure of the Kennecott Mines, and also is the last date to be found on a grave marker in the cemetery. Thus the cemetery's period of significance roughly corresponds to the three decades of Kennecott's development and abandonment.

The landscape is significant under Criterion A, for its contributions to the broad trends of history. It is of national significance as a contributing site of the Kennecott Mines National Historic Landmark, and its' area of significance is exploration/settlement. Criterion Consideration D also applies. The cemetery satisfies this criterion consideration because of its relative great age in a particular cultural context, and for its association with historic events, such as the entirety of Kennecott's development and abandonment. Even without its association with the Kennecott Mines NHL, the Kennecott Cemetery, as a historic site, is eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic places on its own merits. In this case it would be of local, and not national significance.

The site's buildings, structures and objects together represent a funerary landscape that spans over three decades of historic activity. The landscape maintains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

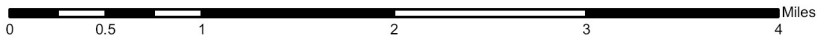


Kennecott Cemetery  
Wrangell - St. Elias National Park and Preserve

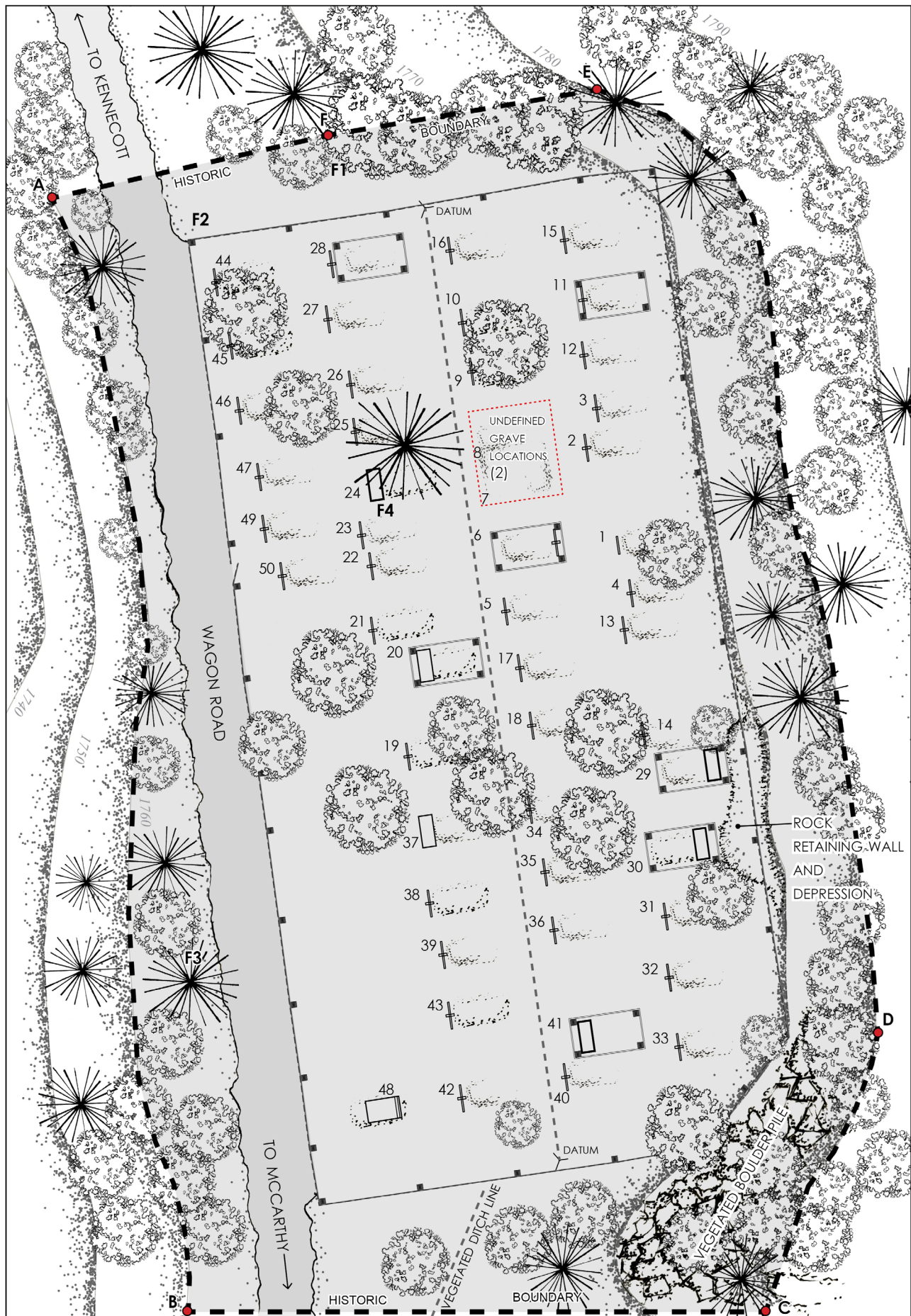




**Kennecott Cemetery - Kennecott, AK.**







MAP BY AARON VANDENBERG & SL FERREIRA

# KENNECOTT CEMETERY SITE MAP WRANGELL-ST. ELIAS NATIONAL PARK AND PRESERVE, ALASKA



## Property Level and CLI Numbers

<b>Inventory Unit Name:</b>	Kennecott Cemetery
<b>Property Level:</b>	Component Landscape
<b>CLI Identification Number:</b>	975584
<b>Parent Landscape:</b>	Kennecott Mines NHL

## Park Information

<b>Park Name and Alpha Code:</b>	Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve - WRST
<b>Park Organization Code:</b>	9865

## CLI Hierarchy Description

The Kennecott Cemetery is a component landscape of the Kennecott Mines NHL parent landscape.



## Concurrence Status

**Inventory Status:** Complete

### Concurrence Status:

**Park Superintendent Concurrence:** Yes

**Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:** 9/29/2010

**National Register Concurrence:** Eligible--SHPO Consensus Determination

**Date of Concurrence Determination:** 9/29/2010

### Recorders:

**Primary Author(s):** Samson Ferreira & Dinah Gewalt

**Site Visit Conducted:** Yes

**Data Collection Date:** 6/23/2010 - 6/24/2010

**Primary Recorder:** Samson Ferreira

**Other Recorder (s):** Aaron Vandenberg & Dinah Gewalt

**Database Entry Date:** 9/29/2010

**Recorder:** Samson Ferreira

## Geographic Information & Location Map

### State & County:

**State:** Alaska  
**County:** Valdez-Cordova Census Area

**Size (Acres):** .25

### Boundary Description:

The historic boundary for the Kennecott Cemetery component landscape encompasses all extant historic resources associated with the cemetery. It represents a conservative estimate of the extent of historic land use in this locale related to funerary activity. A segment of the historic Wagon Road is included as a contributing circulation feature of the landscape and thus is included within the landscape boundary. All coordinates are in NAD 83, UTM Zone 7, the boundary points are keyed to the site map on page 7.

The historic boundary for the Kennecott Cemetery component landscape begins at point A (399914/6816627), at the edge of the ravine, on the west side of the Wagon Road. The boundary strikes south east following the 1,760 ft. contour which approximates the top of the ravine on the west side of the Wagon Road. The boundary follows this contour for approximately 132 ft. where it meets point B (39997/6816588), also on the top of the ravine. From point B the boundary strikes east for approximately 66 ft. to meet point C (399938/6816588), which is on the east side of the large boulder pile. From point C the boundary strikes north east skirting the backside of the boulder pile for approximately 35 ft. to meet point D (399942/6816598). From point D the boundary strikes north, approximating the 1,780 ft. contour. On the ground this section of boundary follows the foot of the hillside to the east of the cemetery, which roughly approximates the historic extent of grading into the hillside to accommodate the cemetery. The boundary runs along the foot of the hillside for approximately 117 ft. to meet point E (399933/6816630). From point E the boundary strikes west for approximately 28 ft. to meet point F (399924/6816630). From point F the boundary continues west for approximately 35 ft. to meet once again with point A.



**Boundary UTM's:**

BOUNDARY UTM SOURCE	UTM DATUM	UTM ZONE	UTM EASTING	UTM NORTHING	Site Map Boundary Point
GPS-Differentially Corrected	NAD 83	7	399914	6816627	A
GPS-Differentially Corrected	NAD 83	7	399917	6816688	B
GPS-Differentially Corrected	NAD 83	7	399938	6816688	C
GPS-Differentially Corrected	NAD 83	7	399942	6816698	D
GPS-Differentially Corrected	NAD 83	7	399933	6816630	E
GPS-Differentially Corrected	NAD 83	7	399924	6816630	F

## Geographic Information & Location Map (cont.)

### Regional Context:

**Type of Context:** Physiographic

### Description:

The Kennecott Cemetery component landscape consists of a soil type of mixed glacier till. The valley was once filled with the Kennicott Glacier, which has receded leaving a moraine that the Kennecott Cemetery rests upon. The Kennecott Cemetery is at the base of Bonanza Ridge and Porphyry Mountain, to the west lies Kennicott Glacier and Fireweed Mountain. The extremely stony soil may have effected grave digging at the site, and may explain the large pile of boulders at the south east corner. Drainage is generally good at the site, however certain areas appear to have difficulties in this regard, particularly the south east corner of the site where depressions have formed and the remnants of a drainage ditch exist.

**Type of Context:** Cultural

### Description:

The Kennecott Cemetery is the last physical remnant to memorialize the individual lives of the men, women and children that died while living and working in the community of Kennecott. The grave markers provide information about the social history and settlement of Kennecott, as well as provide a tool to uncover the life experiences of the people buried at the Kennecott Cemetery. The cemetery contains familial and individual plots.

The majority of the people who are buried in the Kennecott Cemetery are single, middle-aged men who were all in the employ of the Kennecott Copper Corporation, but there are also women and children who were buried here. Many of the workers were recent immigrants to the United States who traveled to Kennecott from Europe or Japan. Each burial was organized without regards to age, fraternal association, race, religion or gender. The Kennecott Cemetery is predominately a Christian burial ground, in regards to grave orientation and the use of Latin cross markers, although there are two unique examples of Japanese Shinto and Buddhist burial practices. Many of the individual graves have fence structures surrounding them. There is no apparent logic to these fence structures, and they have no known cultural affiliation. We can only assume they were probably built out of respect for the deceased, and to keep people or animals from disturbing the grave sites.

Another interesting cultural feature at the site are the small stones (some of which appear to be copper ore) that have been placed on headstones by visitors, presumably to provide a physical record of their presence, and possibly expressing mourning and remembrance of the deceased. Examples of this are present on at least five of the grave markers.

## Geographic Information & Location Map (cont.)

**Type of Context:** Political

### Description:

Upon the discovery of copper above the future town site of Kennecott in 1901, the Alaska Coal Company established itself with the intent to invest in the mineral wealth of the site. In 1906, the company renamed itself as the Kennecott Mines Company and began staking claims. One group of claims, known as the “Sweet, National, Independence, Bonanza, and Rouge Placer Claims”, were surveyed the following year and approved by the U.S. Survey General of Alaska on March 31, 1908 (Baldwin, 1908). The first burial at the Kennecott Cemetery took place just 17 days after the initial approval of these claim on the southern border of the Independence Placer Claim on a flat bench of land alongside the Wagon Road. In 1915, the Kennecott Mines Company reorganized as the Kennecott Copper Corporation with full land ownership of the Kennecott Cemetery until the corporation created a separate entity under the Consolidated Wrangell Mining Company, who purchased the land in 1964 (Gauldin, 1998:1). The Independence Claim was then purchased by the Great Kennecott Land Company in 1976, with the intent to subdivide and sell the property to private landowners (Gilbert et. al., 2001: 47). However, the site of the Kennecott Cemetery was set aside as a reserve (Wiita & Moss, 1977).

In 1978, Kennecott was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. The nomination does not mention the cemetery, but is included within the historic boundaries. Two years later, Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve was established. In 1986, the Kennecott Mines was nominated as a National Historic Landmark (NHL). The Kennecott Cemetery is listed as a contributing site but not included within the NHL boundaries. The NHL boundaries were revised in 1993 to include several sites listed as contributing to the NHL, but not included within the original boundaries of the NHL, the cemetery was one of them. It is unclear if the boundry revision was ever officially recognized.

In 1998, the Kennecott Cemetery was donated by the Kennecott Minerals Company to the National Park Service upon the initial purchase of Kennecott from the Great Kennecott Land Company and Wrangell Consolidated Mining Company.

The landscape currently lies within the boundaries of Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve, and is a contributing site of the Kennecott National Historic Landmark. There are no privately owned inholdings within the Kennecott Cemetery component landscape boundary, and all the property is held on a fee-simple basis by the federal government.



## Management Information

### General Management Information

**Management Category:** Should be Preserved and Maintained

**Management Category Date:** 9/29/2010

**Management Category Explanatory Narrative:**

The Kennecott Cemetery component landscape is compatible with the park's legislated significance, and the IU has a continuing or potential purpose that is appropriate to its traditional use or function. Therefore it "should be preserved and maintained".

### Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

**NPS Legal Interest:**

**Type of Interest:** Fee Simple

**Other Agency or Organization:** N/A

**Explanatory Narrative:**

There are no private or state inholdings within the Kennecott Cemetery component landscape. The National Park Service owns the property on a fee-simple basis.

**Public Access:**

**Type of Access:** Unrestricted

Currently there are no restrictions on access to the Kennecott Cemetery component landscape.

### Adjacent Lands Information

**Do Adjacent Lands Contribute?:** No

## National Register Information

### Existing National Register Status

#### National Register Landscape Documentation:

Entered -- Inadequately Documented

#### National Register Explanatory Narrative:

There exists much confusion regarding the National Register status of this component landscape. This confusion is a result of what seems to be an incomplete revision to the Kennecott Mines National Historical Landmark nomination (1993), and whether or not the cemetery was included within the original boundaries of the NHL. The confusion originates with the difference between the narrative and graphic boundary description of the original nomination (1978).

The narrative description for the 1978 district nomination states that the boundaries correspond to "Various U.S. Mineral Claims 563 through 2017" and refer to a 1957 map that is included in the nomination illustrating graphically the extent of these claims. The UTM coordinates provided in the 1978 nomination however, when plotted, bear no resemblance to the claim boundaries of the 1957 map and do not include the Kennecott Cemetery site. If we use the narrative description of the district boundaries, then the Kennecott Cemetery site is included within the original 1978 district nomination, even though no mention of the cemetery is made in the nomination narrative.

The 1986 NHL nomination narrative boundary description provides a more sensible account of the NHL boundaries in that it provides bearings and distances to recreate the boundary with. This boundary does not include the Kennecott Cemetery, however the nomination does itemize the cemetery as a contributing structure in the narrative. This inconsistency may have been in part the rationale for the 1993 boundary revision, as other important sites to the NHL were also excluded from the boundary of the 1986 NHL nomination.

The 1993 boundary revision attempted to remedy these inconsistencies and oversights by redrawing the NHL boundaries. The 1993 boundary revision includes the Kennecott Cemetery, however no documentation can be found that shows the revisions were submitted to the Keeper or that the Keeper ever responded.

For the purposes of this CLI, we interpret these circumstances to mean that the Kennecott Cemetery is a contributing feature of the original 1978 district nomination, because it was included within the boundaries of the district, and a contributing site of the Kennecott Mines NHL, because it is included in the building inventory for the Landmark nomination (regardless of the erroneous boundary demarcations). Nevertheless this CLI rationalizes the Cemetery landscape on its own merits, and when the NHL boundary revision is formalized, then the landscape will achieve national significance, and the CLI documentation will be revised to reflect this status.

### National Register Eligibility

<b>National Register Concurrence:</b>	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
<b>Contributing/Individual:</b>	Contributing
<b>National Register Classification:</b>	Historic Site
<b>Significance Level:</b>	Local
<b>Significance Criteria:</b>	A - Associated with events significant to the broad patterns of our history
<b>Criteria Consideration:</b>	D - A Cemetery

## National Register Information (cont.)

### Period of Significance:

<b>Start Year:</b>	1908 AD
<b>End Year:</b>	1938 AD
<b>Historic Context Theme:</b>	Peopling Places
<b>Subtheme:</b>	Other Peopling Places
<b>Facet:</b>	Other Peopling Places
<b>Other Facet:</b>	See Geoff Bleakley's "Historic Properties Associated with Mineral Development in Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve, Alaska, 1898-1942". A Multiple Property Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, 2000.

### Area of Significance:

<b>Area of Significance Category:</b>	Exploration/Settlement
<b>Area of Significance Subcategory:</b>	None

## National Historic Landmark Information

<b>National Historic Landmark Status:</b>	No
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## World Heritage Site Information

<b>World Heritage Site Status:</b>	Listed
<b>World Heritage Category:</b>	Natural
<b>Landscape Described in the Nomination?:</b>	No

### Statement of Significance:

The historic significance of the Kennecott Cemetery component landscape resides in its contributions to the broad patterns of local history (Criterion A), and its 'relative great age' in relation to the historic development, decline and abandonment of the Kennecott Mill Town (Criterion Consideration D). The period of significance is from 1908, with the first burial of Edward Donaldson during the early days of settlement at Kennecott, and ends in 1938, with the final burial of Olaf Sliper, and the closure of Kennecott mining operations. The cemetery is locally significant and its' area of significance is exploration and settlement. If the NHL boundary revision is ever formalized by the park the Kennecott Cemetery will become nationally significant as a contributing site of the Kennecott Mines NHL.

As the exclusive burial grounds for those living and working for the Kennecott Mining Corporation, the Kennecott Cem-

## Cultural Landscape Type and Use

### Statement of Significance cont.:

etery is directly related to the historic development of the Kennecott Mines and Mill Town. Burials began in the early days of settlement at Kennecott and continued until the mine closed in 1938, thus providing information about the social history and cultural practices of a thriving company mining town over time. The entire population of people who are buried at the Kennecott Cemetery were buried there because their families could not afford to have the body shipped back to their homeland, the individual did not have any reference contacts, or the individual's family was at the time living at Kennecott, and wanted their grave site nearby. Those interred at the cemetery often met their end from hazardous endeavors associated with mining at Kennecott. Also of note is the fact that those interred represent a remarkably diverse population in terms of ethnicity, but the graves are not segregated based on race, religion, age or gender. While not directly linked with mining activity, the cemetery was nonetheless an important aspect of the community of Kennecott, and endures as a social symbol and physical reminder of the people who lived and worked at Kennecott throughout its history.

The Kennecott Cemetery landscape retains its integrity of location, setting, feeling, design, materials, workmanship and association. Its location along the Wagon Road illustrates its function as a cemetery providing burial grounds specifically dedicated to Kennecott. Its' setting retains the characteristics of the period in which it was built and looks and feels remarkably similar. It also retains integrity of association, as many of the dates on the grave markers are legible, thus permitting contemporary observers to appreciate the great age of the site. The Kennecott Cemetery also maintains integrity of design, materials and workmanship, as articulated through its extant grave markers. Even though some of the individual grave markers could be characterized as being in poor condition, collectively the features of the Kennecott Cemetery convey a clear sense of time and place.

<b>Cultural Landscape Type:</b>	Ethnographic Site
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### Current and Historic Use/Function:

<b>Primary Historic Function:</b>	Funerary- Cemetery
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<b>Primary Historic Use:</b>	Funerary- Cemetery
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<b>Primary Current Function:</b>	Funerary- Cemetery
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<b>Primary Current Use:</b>	Funerary- Cemetery
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### Current and Historic Names:

<b>Name:</b>	Kennecott Cemetery
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<b>Type of Name:</b>	Current
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<b>Name:</b>	Kennecott Cemetery
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<b>Type of Name:</b>	Historic
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<b>Ethnographic Study Conducted:</b>	No
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## Chronology

YEAR	DESCRIPTION
c.1902	The Wagon Road is constructed to access the Bonanza discovery. The Alaska Copper Company is established.
1904	The Alaska Copper Company reorganizes as the Alaska Coal and Copper Company.
1906	The Alaska Coal and Copper Company reorganizes as the Kennecott Mines Company.
1907-1908	Construction of the Kennecott Mill Town begins (Gilbert et. al., 2001: 21).
1907	George Baldwin surveys the plat of the claims of the Kennecott Mines Company known as the "Sweet, National, Independence, Bonanza and Rouge Placer Claims" on which the Kennecott Cemetery would soon be established.
1908	The first burial takes place at the Kennecott Cemetery in April, a wooden, arched Roman stele style is used for the grave marker.
1908-1916	An alternating pattern of burials in relation with a central axis is used to define spatial organization at the Kennecott Cemetery. A total of four people have been buried in the cemetery by 1916.
1911	Construction of the Copper River & Northwestern Railroad is complete.
1912	The first wooden cross type grave marker is used to identify the second burial at the Kennecott Cemetery.
1915	The Kennecott Mines Company becomes the Kennecott Copper Corporation to dilute railroad expenses. 227 employees are present at Kennecott. 190 men work in the mines (Sullivan, 1989: 117).
1917-1918	330 men are drafted for World War I and leave Kennecott. Others can be exempt from the draft if their occupation at Kennecott is determined necessary for war effort (Sullivan, 1989: 117).
1924	Six burials in 1924 set an annual record at the Kennecott Cemetery. An elaborate pink granite headstone is used as a grave marker, the first, and last, of its type.

### Chronology (cont.):

YEAR	DESCRIPTION
1925	The boundaries of the cemetery expand towards the south. An additional entrance along Wagon Road is constructed. The large rock outcropping neighboring the cemetery to the south may be associated with this expansion.
1931	Baby Halbett and father, Howard L. Hablett are buried side by side near the north west corner of the Kennecott Cemetery. This represents familial burial practices in Kennecott.
1938	Olaf Sliper is the final person to be buried at the Kennecott Cemetery, in the last year that the Kennecott Copper Corporation remains in operation.
1938-1940	The management of the Kennecott Copper Corporation decides overnight that the mines will close with the intention of operating again. A few employees stay as caretakers of Kennecott, others move back to their previous homes (Gilbert et. al., 2001: 44).
1940-1963	Kennecott becomes a ghost town; looting and vandalism are serious threats to the historic integrity of the site. However, the cemetery remains intact.
1957-1964	The Kennecott Copper Corporation provides Raymond F. Trotochau a contract to demolish structures at Kennecott. Property rights remain with the company, protecting the Kennecott Cemetery as a "reserve" from development (AKRO,WRST Retired Deeds, 1957: 55).
1964	Alaskan investors create a new corporate entity under the title of the Great Kennecott Land Company and Consolidated Wrangell Mining Company who purchase the property (Gauldin, 1998: 1).
1976-1977	The Great Kennecott Land Company acquires property rights to the lower half of Consolidated Wrangell Mining Company property. The Great Kennecott Land Company proceeds to subdivide the property, filing the Kennicott Subdivision plan with intent to sell the plots to the public. The Kennecott Cemetery remains protected as a "reserve" (Wiita & Moss, 1977; Gilbert et. al., 2001: 47).
1978	Kennecott is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. The Kennecott Cemetery is not mentioned in the nomination, but is included within the historic boundaries (Kennedy, 1978).

### Chronology (cont.):

YEAR	DESCRIPTION
1980	Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve established.
1986	The Kennecott Mines are nominated as a National Historic Landmark. The Kennecott Cemetery is included in the boundary and recognized as a contributing feature (Pierce & Spude, 1986).
1980-1989	Richard Kirkwood, the owner of the Kennicott Glacier Lodge, maintains the cemetery, fencing and grave markers with respect to the historic character of the Kennecott Cemetery.
1990	The National Trust for Historic Preservation lists Kennecott as one the "Ten Most Endangered Sites" in the country.
1994	The Kennecott Alaskan Company invests \$3 million in the cleanup of the Kennecott Mill Town. An asbestos removal crew white washes grave markers and repairs fencing at Kennecott Cemetery (Gauldin, 1998: 1).
1997	The Independence Claim is resurveyed, and subsumed into the Jumbo Unit, then subdivided into individual parcels to determine which are privately owned and which can be sold to the National Park Service. The Kennecott Cemetery remains a "reserve" through this process. The Kennecott Copper Corporation is divided into a group of wholly owned subsidiaries of the Kennecott Utah Copper Corporation, Kennecott Minerals Company, and Kennecott Energy Company (Rio Tinto, 2010; Wiita & Moss, 1997).
1998	The National Park Service purchases the land from the Great Kennecott Land Company and the Consolidated Wrangell Mining Company. The Kennecott Minerals Company donates 3,097 acres of subsurface mineral rights to the NPS, including the Kennecott Cemetery (Gauldin, 1998: 1).

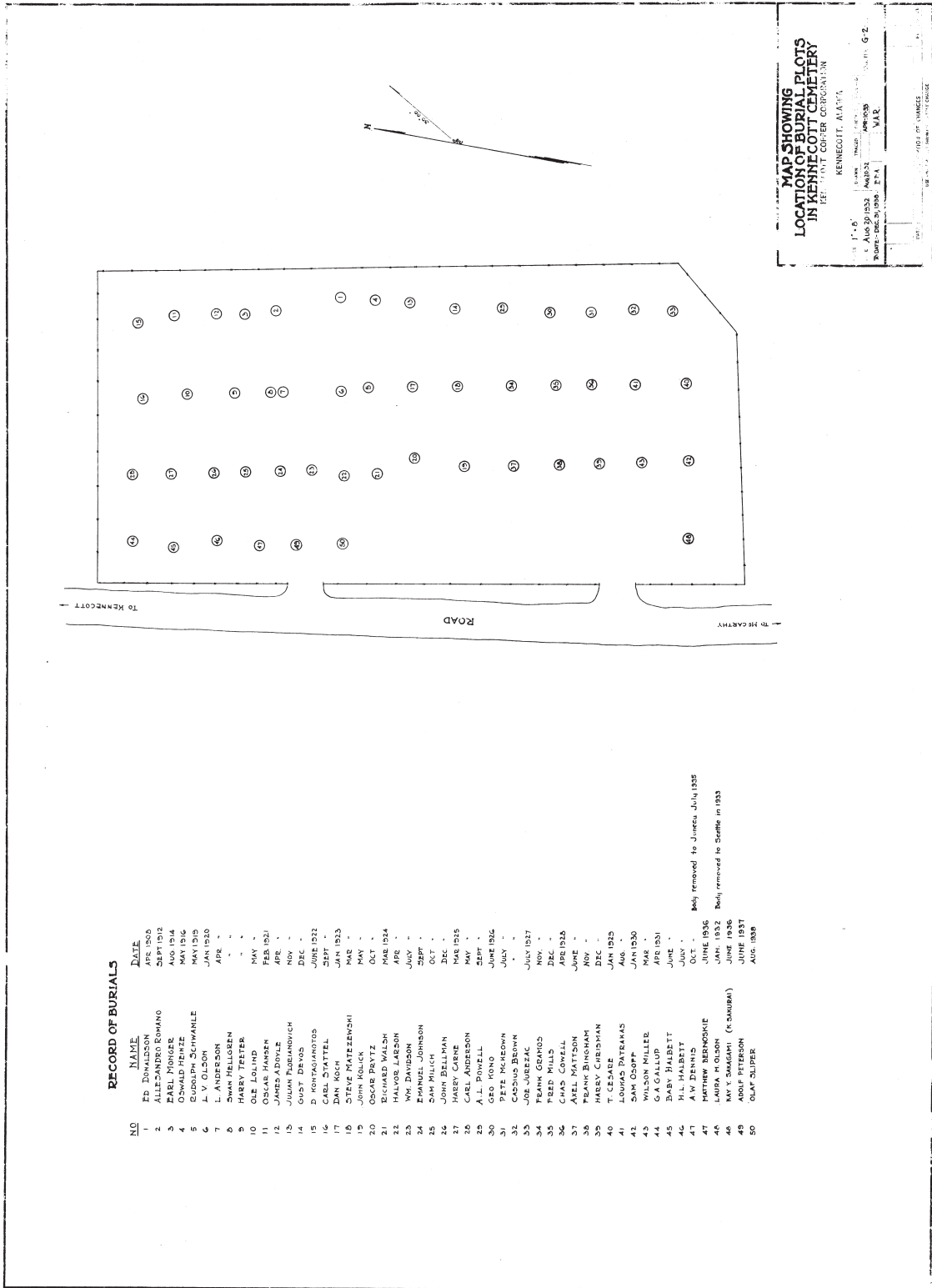


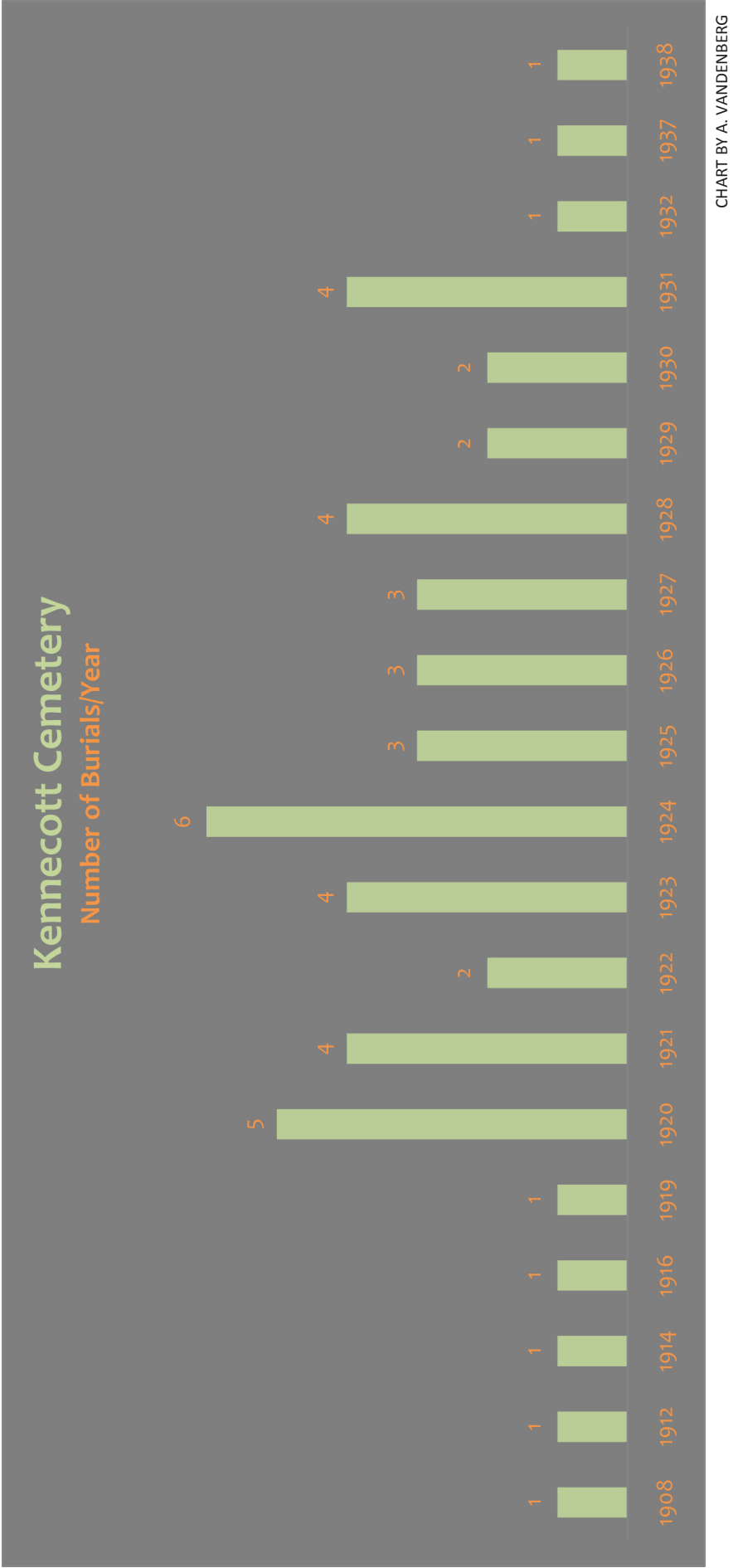
View of Wagon Road and Kennecott Cemetery, c. 1937. View north. Courtesy of Geoff Bleakley.



Kennecott Cemetery  
Wrangell - St. Elias National Park and Preserve

Cemetery Site Map, (EFA, 1938)





## Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity

### Summary:

The Kennecott Cemetery is a historic cemetery specifically dedicated as the burial grounds for the company town of Kennecott. The site was actively used between 1908 and 1938. The extant physical features convey the landscape's historic sense of time and place well. The landscape is locally significant and maintains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The physical features of the landscape are described by, and where appropriate, are itemized under the following landscape characteristics: buildings and structures, small scale features, archeology, land use, topography, spacial organization and vegetation. These landscape characteristics are all present in the contemporary landscape and contribute to the historic character of the Kennecott Cemetery component landscape.

### Buildings and Structures:

The site's structures are primarily grave markers and grave sites. For the purposes of this CLI, grave markers, grave fences and subterranean grave structures of a particular individual are considered one structure. The grave structure dates range from 1908 to 1938, a time period which represents the early development, decline and abandonment of mining operations at Kennecott. The most common grave structures are wood Latin style crosses, with a range of dates from 1912 to 1938. The Latin cross is one of the oldest symbols of Christianity. Other types of grave markers extant at the Kennecott Cemetery include precast concrete, ornamental wood structures and engraved granite grave markers. The concrete and granite structures do not represent the local vernacular style, but rather indicate knowledge of outside styles and the ability of Kennecott to acquire materials from distant providers. Interestingly, Grave Structure 30 (George Kono) is in a traditional Japanese style, albeit in cast concrete, rather than cut and engraved stone.

There are fifty four structures at the Kennecott Cemetery, including grave structures, cemetery fencing, and constructed features. The condition of the structures varies from 'poor' to 'good' with the majority of wood artifacts suffering from severe decay. While many of the structures are in advanced stages of deterioration, collectively they possess exceptional integrity and convey a strong sense of time and place, suggesting integrity of setting and feeling. Integrity of location, design, workmanship, materials, and association (Grave Structure 7 and 8 are unclear and Grave Structure 39 is mis-marked), is present as well.

### SITE STRUCTURES:

#### GRAVE STRUCTURE 1

**HISTORY:** The marker is the earliest of all the markers at the Kennecott Cemetery. The marker was broken at the base sometime between 1981-2007. It is the only grave marker present at the Kennecott Cemetery which stands alone as a wooden Roman arched stele marker.

**DESCRIPTION:** The marker presents the name and death date of the individual inscribed with black paint, 'EDWARD DONALDSON DIED. APRIL. 7. 1908.' It is the original and oldest example of burial practices at the Kennecott Cemetery, taking place the same year that the property was acquired by the Kennecott Copper Corporation. The head and base of the marker is broken into two separate pieces.

**BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION:** Little is known about Edward Donaldson, or where he came from. Many of the first people at Kennecott were mineral specialists, prospectors or laborers who arrived at Kennecott from 1900-1911. Edward Donaldson was the first member of the community to be buried in the Kennecott Cemetery.



## **Buildings and Structures (cont.):**

### **GRAVE STRUCTURE 2**

**HISTORY:** The grave marker is the first wooden Latin cross to be used at the cemetery.

**DESCRIPTION:** The inscriptions on the marker are illegible, but were recorded in 1938 to contain the name and death date of the individual, 'ALLESANDRO ROMANO DIED. SEPT. 1912.' The marker is painted white, broken at the base and suffering from severe decay.

**BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION:** Little is known about Allesandro Romano, or where he came from. Many of the first people at Kennecott were mineral specialists, prospectors or laborers who arrived at Kennecott from 1900-1911.

### **GRAVE STRUCTURE 3**

**HISTORY:** The grave marker is the third marker in the cemetery. It is a wooden Latin cross with inscriptions of the name and death date.

**DESCRIPTION:** The marker is inscribed with the name and death date of the individual, 'EARL MONGER DIED. AUG. 9. 1914.' This marker is unique by possessing four nails that protrude from the head of the cross, which is the only example present at the Kennecott Cemetery. The back of the marker is painted white. The marker is broken at the base and suffering from severe decay. The burial site is mounded and overgrown with vegetation.

**BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION:** Little is known about Earl Monger, or where he came from. Many of the first people at Kennecott were mineral specialists, prospectors or laborers who arrived at Kennecott from 1900-1911. In 1914, production in the mines was increasing rapidly; the death of Earl Monger may very well have been work related.

### **GRAVE STRUCTURE 4**

**HISTORY:** the grave marker is the fourth marker in the cemetery. It is a wooden Latin cross with inscriptions of the name and burial date of the individual. It is the first marker to provide evidence of burial date in replacement of the death date. The passing of Emil Oswald Heinze was recorded in the McCarthy Weekly News on September 30th, 1916. His body was likely stored over winter and buried the following spring once the ground thawed.

**DESCRIPTION:** The inscriptions on the marker are illegible, but were recorded in 1938 to contain the name and burial date of the individual, 'OSWALD HEINZE DIED. MAY. 1916.' The back of the marker is painted white and suffering from severe decay. The base of the marker is broken, the head of the vertical plank is split and in need of repair. The burial site is mounded and overgrown with vegetation.

**BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION:** Emil Oswald Heinze was born May 10th, 1866 in Saxony, Germany. He traveled to Alaska from Dawson, Canada on the White Pass Railroad. Oswald arrived in Skagway, Alaska on June 27th, 1915 and applied to become a naturalized citizen on July 9th, 1915 in Juneau, Alaska. Oswald described himself as a white male, 5 ft. 8.5 in. tall and weighing 174 pounds with brown hair and grey eyes. He was working as a miner in Douglas, Alaska. By 1916, he was living and working at Kennecott. The death of Emil Oswald Hienze was recorded in the McCarthy Weekly News, from September 30th, 1916 till October 7th, 1916 (USNR, 1915: M1539; MWN, 1916; vol. 1, no. 9).

## **Buildings and Structures (cont.):**

### **GRAVE STRUCTURE 5**

**HISTORY:** The grave marker is the fifth marker in the cemetery. It is a wooden Latin cross, with inscriptions of the name, birth year and death date of the individual.

**DESCRIPTION:** The marker is inscribed with the name, birth year and death date of the individual, 'RUDOLPH SCHWAMLE BORN. 1881. DIED. MAY. 29. 1919.' The marker is broken at base and the planks are detached from one another. The central nails attaching the planks of the cross were hammered through upon construction. There are traces of black paint on the inscriptions of the marker. The burial plot is mounded and overgrown. A pile of rocks define where the base of the cross once was supported in the ground.

**BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION:** Rudolf Schwamle was born February 25th, 1880 in Trinach, Germany. In May of 1903, he departed from Rotterdam, Holland to New York with only \$15.00 in his pocket. Rudolf declared his previous residence in Frankfurt, Germany and his destination Brooklyn, New York. By 1914, Rudolf was living in Seattle, Washington and working as a butcher. He described himself as a white male, standing 5 ft. 4 in. tall, weighing 165 pounds with black hair and hazel eyes. On October 18, 1918, Rudolf completed a World War One Draft Registration Card, declaring his occupation as a laborer residing in Kennecott, Alaska. He had no emergency contacts and was buried in the Kennecott Cemetery in May of 1919 (NYPL, 1903: 15; USNR, 1914: M1543; WW1 Draft, 1918: 11).

### **GRAVE STRUCTURE 6**

**HISTORY:** The grave marker is the sixth marker in the cemetery. It is the first grave for a child and is one of the most elaborate in the cemetery. The marker represents the first known example of family involvement in the design of a grave marker at the Kennecott Cemetery.

The marker is a wide white passion cross made from wood. It is the only one of its kind present in the cemetery. The passion cross symbolizes suffering and its thick width beckons masculinity. The burial plot is enclosed by a picket fence with a picket ledge and brace gate entrance that is latched from the interior.

**DESCRIPTION:** A decorative copper plate in central crossing is inscribed with the name, birth and death date of the individual, 'LESTER VICTOR OLSON BORN. DEC. 19. 1918. DIED. JAN. 28. 1920.' The marker is 4 ft. tall, 1 ft. x 8 in. long and 1.5 in. wide. It is the widest cross in cemetery, with short arms and standing tall on pedestal base. The burial plot is defined by a white picket fence standing 3 ft. x 8 in. tall. Remnant imprints of chicken wire are visible on the exterior of the fence.

This burial site is unique in many ways; it is the first grave for a child at the Kennecott Cemetery and is the only burial site to possess a decorative cross and entrance that is opened from the interior. The construction of the fence is also unique by possessing a four nail pattern of construction opposed to the common '3 diagonal nail' pattern that attaches pickets to the posts and rails upon all the other fencing at the Kennecott Cemetery.

**BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION:** Lester Victor Olson was born as an American. His father, Victor B. Olson and mother, Laura M. Olson, were recorded to be living at Kennecott in 1920. Spanish Influenza gripped Kennecott from 1918-1923, usually attacking healthy victims of young age. Lester very likely could have died from complications of this virus.

Victor Olson was born in Sweden in 1894; he immigrated to the United States and worked as a foreman in the copper mines at Kennecott while his wife, Laura, was a house wife. She was born in Norway in 1893, and immigrated to the United States in 1913. Laura died in 1932 and her body was sent to Seattle the following year after being temporarily buried at the Kennecott Cemetery (USFC, 1920: 4B; USFC, 1930: 2A; AKRO, 1/2/9).

## **Buildings and Structures (cont.):**

### **GRAVE STRUCTURE 7**

**HISTORY:** The grave marker is the seventh marker in the cemetery. It is a wooden Latin cross with inscriptions of the name and death date of the individual.

**DESCRIPTION:** The inscriptions on the marker are illegible, but were recorded in 1938 to contain the name and death date of the individual, 'L. ANDERSON DIED. APRIL. 1920.' The wooden cross marker is broken at the base with the two planks detached from one another. The back is painted white, suffering from severe decay and the burial plot is sunken.

**BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION:** Little is known about L. Anderson, or where he came from. He may have been one of the two miners who were asphyxiated in Bonanza Mine in 1920 (Sullivan, 1989: 118).

### **GRAVE STRUCTURE 8**

**HISTORY:** The grave marker is the eighth marker in the cemetery. It is a wooden Latin cross with inscriptions of the name and death date of the individual.

**DESCRIPTION:** The inscriptions on the marker are illegible, but were recorded in 1938 to contain the name and death date of the individual, 'SWAN HELLGREN DIED. APRIL. 1920.' The back of the marker is painted white, suffering from severe decay and the burial plot is sunken.

**BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION:** Swan Hellgren was born in Sweden on October 21th, 1881. He immigrated to the United States and never become a naturalized citizen. On November 12th, 1918, he completed a World War One Draft Registration Card and described himself as single white male standing 6 ft. tall of medium build with grey-blue eyes and dark brown hair. Swan worked as a hoist miner in Bonanza Mine at Kennecott. His nearest emergency contact was Nels Willard Hellgren in Malmberget, Sweden. Swan may have been one of the two miners that were asphyxiated in Bonanza Mine in 1920 (WW1 Draft, 1918: 19; AKRO, 1/3/1; Sullivan, 1989: 118).

### **GRAVE STRUCTURE 9**

**HISTORY:** The grave marker is the ninth marker in the cemetery. It is a wooden Latin cross with inscriptions of the name, birth year and death date of the individual.

**DESCRIPTION:** The marker is inscribed with the name, birth and death date of the individual, 'HARRY TEE-TER BORN. 1880. DIED. APR. 22. 1920.' The wooden Latin cross marker is broken at the base. The back of the marker is painted white and suffering from severe decay. The burial ground is flat and overgrown with vegetation.

**BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION:** Harry Teeter was born in December of 1880, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania where both his mother and father were also born. At the age of 19, he lived with his relatives and worked as a clerk. While working at Kennecott, Harry earned \$6.25 a day, the wage of a skilled worker, such as a mechanic, and spent time a short in the hospital before he died, perhaps recovering from an injury or illness. His burial expenses were forwarded to Mrs. F. M. Brown, of Tacoma, Washington (USFC, 1900: 13A; AKRO, 1/2/11; Sullivan, 1989: 41).

### **GRAVE STRUCTURE 10**

**HISTORY:** The grave marker is the tenth marker in the cemetery. It is a wooden Latin cross with inscriptions of the name, birth year and death date of the individual.

## **Buildings and Structures (cont.):**

DESCRIPTION: The marker is inscribed with the name, birth year and death date of the individual, 'OLEN LOLIND BORN. 1886. DIED. MAY. 16. 1920.' The wooden Latin cross marker is broken at the base. The burial ground is mounded and overgrown with vegetation.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION: Olen 'Olie' Lolind was born on December 1st, 1886 in Norway. In August of 1917, he worked as a laborer for the Road Commission stationed on the Valdez Trail with his residence in Chitina. He was hired by the Kennecott Copper Corporation sometime from 1917 to 1920. Olen had no emergency contacts. He was a single white male, described to be of medium build and height with grey eyes and light brown hair (WW1 Draft, 1917: 57; AKRO, 1/3/1).

### **GRAVE STRUCTURE 11**

HISTORY: The grave marker is the eleventh marker in the cemetery. It is a wooden Latin cross with inscriptions of the name, birth year and death date of the individual. It is the second burial plot to be defined by a picket fence and continues to follow previous burial practices at Kennecott.

DESCRIPTION: The marker is inscribed with the name, birth year and death date of the individual, 'OSCAR HANSEN BORN. 1886. DIED. FEB. 10. 1921.' The marker faces west and is nailed to the gate of the fenced burial plot. The marker stands 4 ft. 4 in. tall with remnants of black paint on the carved inscription. The back of marker is painted white. The burial plot is 8 ft. x 3 in. by 4 ft. x 7 in., defined by a white picket fence standing 3 ft. x 5 in. tall. The entrance faces west and is opened from the inside by a hook latch.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION: Oscar Hansen was born in 1886. During the spring of 1918, Oscar and Carl Anderson acquired property on Rex Creek and worked the land as self-employed miners. Both men were eventually hired by the Kennecott Copper Corporation. Oscar died after a fall in Bonanza Mine. Carl Anderson was likely involved in providing such an elaborate burial plot for his business partner and friend. The first burial related carpentry records from Kennecott record the compensation cost for Oscar's casket at \$10.74 (WW1 Draft, 1917: 13; Sullivan, 1989: 41; AKRO, 1/3/1; AKRO Archives, 2/6/17; MWN, 1918, vol. 2, no. 23).

### **GRAVE STRUCTURE 12**

HISTORY: The grave marker is the twelfth marker in the cemetery. It is a wooden Latin cross with inscriptions of the name, birth year and death date of the individual.

DESCRIPTION: The marker is inscribed with the name, birth year and death date of the individual, 'JAMES F. DOYLE BORN. 1854. DIED. APRIL. 16. 1921'. The head of the vertical plank and base of wooden Latin cross grave marker are broken. The back and sides of the marker are painted white. The burial ground is mounded and overgrown with vegetation.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION: James F. Doyle was born in Iowa, both his mother and father were born in Ireland. James was living in the Copper Center vicinity from January of 1910 until February of 1920. He had experienced a marriage and divorce while living in Copper Center. By 1920, he was the manager of the Chitina Roadhouse and was hired by the Kennecott Copper Corporation soon after.

Before his death, James's estate report claims that he spent eleven days under the professional services of Dr. Gillespie in the Kennecott Hospital. His death very likely may have been related to severe injury or illness. Mr. Charles Cowell was in charge of his estate and recorded that he had paid \$116.20 in charges and that James had a \$355.50 in savings (USFC, 1910: 5A; USFC, 1920: 11A; AKRO, 1/2/11; AKRO, 1/1/7).



## **Buildings and Structures (cont.):**

### **GRAVE STRUCTURE 13**

**HISTORY:** The grave marker is the thirteenth marker in the cemetery. It is a wooden Latin cross with inscriptions of the name, birth year and death date of the individual. It is the first known burial to address the case of suicide at the Kennecott Cemetery.

**DESCRIPTION:** The marker is inscribed with the name, birth year and death date of the individual, 'JULIAN FLORIANOVICH BORN. 1880. DIED. OCT. 3. 1921.' The marker is broken at the base and supported with rocks. The back and sides of the marker are painted white. The burial plot is mounded and overgrown with vegetation.

**BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION:** Julian Florianovich was born September 15th, 1880 in Russia. He was hired as a mucker by the Kennecott Copper Corporation in Seattle, Washington on June 11th, 1919. He shot himself after working four years as a miner and mucker in the Bonanza and Jumbo Mines. During the last month of his life, Julian was working with explosives and had a very stressful job. His nearest relative was his brother, Adolph Florianovich, who lived in Montreal, Quebec. Julian was described as a single white man standing 5 ft., 6 in. tall with blue eyes and dark brown hair (WW1 Draft, 1918: 9; Sullivan, 1989: 118; AKRO, 1/3/2; AKRO, 1/3/3; AKRO, 2/6/17).

### **GRAVE STRUCTURE 14**

**HISTORY:** The grave marker is the fourteenth marker in the cemetery. It is a wooden Latin cross with inscriptions of the name and death date of the individual.

**DESCRIPTION:** The inscriptions on the marker are illegible, but were recorded in 1938 to contain the name and death date of the individual, 'GUST DEVOS DIED. DEC. 1921.' The wooden Latin cross marker is broken at the base. The back is painted white and suffering from severe decay. The burial plot is slightly mounded and overgrown with vegetation.

**BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION:** Gust was born in Belgium in 1881, where both his mother and father were also born. He immigrated to the United States in 1907 and worked as a coal miner in Black Diamond, Washington in 1910. Gust Devos was hired as a miner in Seattle, Washington by the Kennecott Copper Corporation in April of 1921 (USFC, 1910: 18B; AKRO, 1/3/5; AKRO, 2/6/18).

### **GRAVE STRUCTURE 15**

**HISTORY:** The grave marker is the fifteenth marker in the cemetery. It is a wooden Latin cross with inscriptions of the name and death date of the individual.

**DESCRIPTION:** The marker is inscribed with the name and death date of the individual, 'DIONISIOS KONTONGIANTOS DIED. JUNE. 9. 1922.' White paint is on the back and sides of the marker. The marker is broken at the base. The burial site is sunken and overgrown with vegetation.

**BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION:** Unknown.

### **GRAVE STRUCTURE 16**

**HISTORY:** The grave marker is the sixteenth marker in the cemetery. It is a wooden Latin cross with inscriptions of the name and death date of the individual.

## **Buildings and Structures (cont.):**

**DESCRIPTION:** The inscriptions on the marker are illegible, but were recorded in 1938 to contain the name and death date of the individual, 'CARL STATTLE DIED. SEPT. 10. 1922.' The marker is broken at the base with the two planks of the cross detached from one another. The burial ground is mounded and overgrown with vegetation.

**BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION:** Carl Stattle has been recorded as a very colorful figure. He was a member of the Kennecott Gun Club, coached women's volleyball and worked as a pipe fitter at Kennecott.

Carl was born September 14th, 1889 in Alsace, Germany. He immigrated to the United States in 1906 and became a naturalized citizen in 1919. Carl could read, write and speak English like many of the other workers at Kennecott. In 1917, he was described on his World War One Draft Registration Card to be a single white male of short height, medium build with brown eyes and sand colored hair (USFC, 1920: 4B; WW1 Draft, 1917: 14; AKRO, 2/6/18; AKRO, 1/3/22; MWN, 1921, vol. 5, no. 52).

### **GRAVE STRUCTURE 17**

**HISTORY:** The grave marker is the seventeenth marker in the cemetery. It is a wooden Latin cross with inscriptions of the name, birth year and death date of the individual.

**DESCRIPTION:** The marker is inscribed with the name, birth year and death date of the individual, 'DAN KOCH BORN. 1871. DIED. JAN. 10. 1923.' The marker is broken at the base and the two planks of the cross are detached from one another. The back and sides of the marker are painted white with black paint on the inscriptions. The burial ground is mounded, defined by rocks and overgrown with vegetation.

**BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION:** Daniel I. Koch was born in the Midwest during 1871. Both his mother and father were from Germany. Dan spent a fair amount of time in the Fairbanks vicinity and was well-known personality in McCarthy. In 1920, Daniel was single and working for the Kennecott Copper Corporation as a miner. He died at the age of 53 in the Kennecott Hospital after being treated for Bright's disease. His interment was held at the Kennecott Cemetery (AKRO, 1/2/11; USFC, 1920: 13A; MWN, 1923, vol. 6, no. 10).

### **GRAVE STRUCTURE 18**

**HISTORY:** The grave marker is the eighteenth marker in the cemetery. It is a wooden Latin cross with inscriptions of the name, birth year and death date of the individual.

**DESCRIPTION:** The marker is inscribed with the name, birth year and death date of the individual, 'STEVE MATUSZEWSKI BORN. 1871. DIED. MAR. 7. 1923.' The marker is erect with traces of black paint on the inscriptions. The back and sides of the marker are painted white.

**BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION:** Steve Matuzewski was born in Poland, Russia. He immigrated to the United States in 1899. By 1910, he was married, but not living with his wife in the Treadwell Division of Alaska. In 1920, Steve was a gold miner and living as a single man in a boarding house with other men in Juneau, Alaska. He was hired at Kennecott sometime between 1920-1923 (USFC, 1910: 21A; USFC, 1920: 1A; AKRO, 1/2/11).

### **GRAVE STRUCTURE 19**

**HISTORY:** The grave marker is the nineteenth marker in the cemetery. It is a wooden Latin cross with inscriptions of the name, birth year and death date of the individual. The cross is broken at the base and supported with rocks.

### **Buildings and Structures (cont.):**

DESCRIPTION: The marker is inscribed with the name, birth year and death date of the individual, 'JOHN KOLICK BORN. 1878. DIED. MAY. 14. 1923.' The burial mound is defined by rocks.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION: Unknown.

### **GRAVE STRUCTURE 20**

HISTORY: The grave marker is the twentieth marker in the cemetery. It is the first single upright precast concrete grave marker with a decorative copper plate at the Kennecott Cemetery. The burial plot gate is bordered by a picket ledge and brace gate that is the first to be opened from the exterior. This burial site is unique, in respect to its orientation by facing east instead of west.

DESCRIPTION: The roman arch copper plate is inscribed with the name, birth and death date of the individual, 'OSCAR PRYTZ BORN. OCT. 8. 1894. DIED. OCT. 17. 1923.' The precast concrete marker stands 2 ft. 4 in. tall, 1 ft. 3 in. long and 3.5 in. wide. The copper plate has stained the grave marker. The burial plot is defined by a white picket fence that is 7 ft. 9 in. long, 4 ft. 9 in. wide and 3 ft. 7 in. tall. The picket ledge and brace gate entrance is located on the east face, attached with artistic butterfly hinges.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION: Oscar Prytz was born in Sweden, where his mother and father were also born. He immigrated to the United States in 1914 and became a naturalized citizen four years later. In 1919, Oscar requested a job at Kennecott from Superintendent Foster, whom he had previously worked for as a carpenter. He was exempted from inscription into the 14th Infantry Camp in Grant, Illinois on the basis of his contribution to war efforts by obtaining employment from Kennecott as a laborer and carpenter/cabinet maker in 1920. Oscar died in 1923. (USFC, 1920: 5B; AKRO, 1/1/20; AKRO, 1/3/1; AKRO, 1/3/22).

### **GRAVE STRUCTURE 21**

HISTORY: The grave marker is the twenty first marker in the cemetery. It is a wooden Latin cross with inscriptions of the name, birth year and death date of the individual.

DESCRIPTION: The inscriptions on the marker are illegible, but were recorded in 1938 to contain the name, birth and death year of the individual, 'RICHARD WALSH BORN. 1878. DIED. MARCH. 1924.' Traces of black paint are on the inscriptions. The last name of the individual is misspelled. The cross is broken at the base and the vertical plank is split.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION: In 1920, Richard Welsh was a single man living at Kennecott. In January of 1923, he spent seven days in the Kennecott hospital due to illness (AKRO, 6/10/36).

### **GRAVE STRUCTURE 22**

HISTORY: The grave marker is the twenty second marker in the cemetery. It is a wooden Latin cross with inscriptions of the name, birth and death year of the individual.

DESCRIPTION: The marker is inscribed with the name, birth and death year of the individual, 'HALVOR LARSON BORN. 1883. DIED. APRIL. 1924.' The back and sides of the marker are painted white. The burial plot is mounded and bordered with rocks.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION: Halvor Larson was born June 19th, 1883 in Norway. He immigrated to the United States sometime between 1883-1910. In 1910, he worked as a farm laborer for the Undem family in Daw-

## **Buildings and Structures (cont.):**

son, Montana. In 1918, he was living in Seattle, Washington and working as a mill worker. His nearest relative was Mrs. Anne Olstof Larson who also lived in Seattle. On March 22, 1924 he was hired as a miner by the Kennecott Copper Corporation. Halvor was described as a man of medium height and build with blue eyes and brown hair (USFC, 1910: 11A; WW1 Draft, 1918: 181; AKRO, 1/3/8; AKRO, 1/3/22).

### **GRAVE STRUCTURE 23**

**HISTORY:** The grave marker is the twenty third marker in the cemetery. It is a wooden Latin cross with inscriptions of the name and death date of the individual.

**DESCRIPTION:** The inscriptions on the marker are illegible, but were recorded in 1938 to contain the name and death year of the individual, 'WILLIAM DAVIDSON DIED. JULY. 1924.' The back and sides of the marker are painted white. The marker is broken at the base. The burial ground is mounded and overgrown with vegetation.

**BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION:** William Davidson was hired between 1923-1924 as a laborer by the Kennecott Copper Corporation in Cordova (AKRO, 1/3/6; AKRO, 1/3/8).

### **GRAVE STRUCTURE 24**

**HISTORY:** The grave marker is the twenty fourth marker in the cemetery. The grave marker is the only one in the Kennecott Cemetery that is a flat upright pink granite marker with Christian engravings. The symbolism of the cross on the maker stands out as a symbolic meaning for the deceased 'to have faith in God'.

**DESCRIPTION:** The marker is inscribed with the name, birth year and death date of the individual, 'EMANUEL JOHANSON BORN. 1887. DIED. SEPT. 28. 1924.' The marker is the only pink granite marker with a granite base at the Kennecott Cemetery, which was ordered, delivered and put on site. The dimensions of the marker are 2 ft. 5 in. tall, 2 ft. 2 in. long and 10 in. wide. The base is 8 in. tall (from ground level), 2 ft. 9 in. long and 1 ft. 5 in. wide. The orientation of this marker faces east instead of west. The burial site is sunken, overgrown with vegetation and bordered with rocks.

**BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION:** Emanuel Johnson was born in Sweden, where his mother and father were also born. He immigrated to the United States in 1908. Emanuel was working as a miner in Jumbo Mine from 1920-1924 and contracting on the Erie Tunnel in June of 1924 (USFS, 1920: 7B; AKRO, 1/3/1; MWN, 1924, vol. 7, no. 29).

### **GRAVE STRUCTURE 25**

**HISTORY:** The grave marker is the twenty fifth marker in the cemetery. It is a wooden Latin cross with inscriptions of the name and death year of the individual.

**DESCRIPTION:** The inscriptions on the marker are illegible, but were recorded in 1938 to contain the name and death year of the individual, 'SAM MILICH DIED. OCT. 1924.' The marker is split vertically with the back and sides of cross painted white. The central nails go through marker. The burial ground is sunken and overgrown with vegetation.

**BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION:** Sam Milich was born in Montenegro in 1880 where both his mother and father were born. Sam immigrated to the United States in 1905. By 1910, he was living in Valdez and working as a laborer on the railroad. In 1918, Sam was mining at Dan Creek and was hired as a miner by the Kennecott Copper



## **Buildings and Structures (cont.):**

Corporation sometime between 1920-1923 (USFC, 1910: 21A; USFC, 1920: 7A; AKRO, 1/3/4; MWN, 1918, vol. 2, no. 44).

### **GRAVE STRUCTURE 26**

**HISTORY:** The grave marker is the twenty sixth marker in the cemetery. It is a wooden Latin cross with inscriptions of the name, birth and death year of the individual.

**DESCRIPTION:** The inscriptions on the marker are illegible, but were recorded in 1938 to contain the name, birth and death year of the individual, 'JOHN BELLMAN BORN. 1889. DIED. DEC. 1924.' The back and sides of the marker are painted white and the horizontal plank is split.

**BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION:** John Bellman was hired in Cordova as a mucker by the Kennecott Copper Corporation on June 11th, 1923 (AKRO, 1/3/6).

### **GRAVE STRUCTURE 27**

**HISTORY:** The grave marker is the twenty seventh marker in the cemetery. It is a wooden Latin cross with inscriptions of the name, birth year and death date of the individual.

**DESCRIPTION:** The marker is inscribed with the name, birth year and death date of the individual, 'HARRY CARNE BORN. 1884. DIED. MARCH. 25. 1925.' The back and sides are painted white with remnant black paint on the inscriptions. The burial plot is mounded and overgrown with vegetation.

**BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION:** Harry Carne was hired as a miner by the Kennecott Copper Corporation on April 3rd, 1924 (AKRO, 1/3/8).

### **GRAVE STRUCTURE 28**

**HISTORY:** The grave marker is the twenty eighth marker in the cemetery. It is a wooden Latin cross with inscriptions of the name, birth and death year of the individual. It is the only example of the marker being placed outside of a fenced burial plot without a gate.

**DESCRIPTION:** The inscriptions on the marker are illegible, but were recorded in 1938 to contain the name, birth year and death date of the individual, 'CARL ANDERSON BORN. 1898. DIED. MAY. 1925.' While the inscription is unreadable, the marker itself is in good condition, standing 4 ft. 7 in. tall, 2 ft. 9 in. long and 1.5 in. wide. The back and sides are painted white. The marker is nailed to the outside of the white picket fence that bounds the burial plot. The fence is 8 ft. long, 4 ft. x 7 in. wide and 3 ft. tall. There is not an entrance into the burial plot. The burial mound is overgrown with vegetation.

**BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION:** Carl Anderson had previous mining experience before being hired as a miner by the Kennecott Copper Corporation in the 1920s and immediately started working in Mother Lode and Jumbo Mine. Carl was a frequent visitor to McCarthy and was referred to as 'Big' Carl Anderson by the locals. On May 14th, 1925, Carl became chronically depressed and attempted suicide by slashing his throat. He was moved to a guarded unit at the Kennecott Hospital and placed in critical care where he became very violent. Carl escaped through a window and ran up a hill to jump off a cliff. He did not die, but successfully broke his leg. Carl then plunged his head into a stream and forcibly drowned himself. Interment took place at the Kennecott Cemetery (WW1 Draft, 1917: 13; AKRO, 1/3/1; MWN, 1918, vol. 2, no. 23; MWN, 1924, vol. 7, no. 30; MWN, 1925, vol. 9, no. 21).

## **Buildings and Structures (cont.):**

### **GRAVE STRUCTURE 29**

**HISTORY:** The grave marker is the twenty ninth marker in the cemetery. Arthur L. Powell lived with his wife and son, George, at Kennecott. His wife was ultimately involved in the design of his burial plot which provides a remnant of familial affiliation with the deceased at the Kennecott Cemetery.

**DESCRIPTION:** The marker is inscribed with the name, birth and death date of the individual, 'IN MEMORY OF ARTHUR L. POWELL BORN. AUG. 10. 1868. DIED. AUG. 23. 1925.' The marker is precast concrete with a concrete base. The burial plot is defined by a stepped stone ledger boundary bordered with a chicken wire fence ranging 8 ft. 4 in. long and 4 ft. 7 in. wide and standing 3 ft. tall. The entrance faces west with a gate that is opened by hook latch on the exterior. The burial plot is not on stable ground, with a ditch and rock retaining wall located at the base of the headstone. In 1994, the chicken wire fence was repaired and whitewashed after collapsing some-time between 1938-1993.

**BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION:** Arthur L. Powell was born in the Midwest during the summer of 1868. By 1920, Arthur was a single man living in Kennecott and working as a machinist. He had his own blacksmith shop across the street from the Mother Lode Powerhouse in the Kennecott Mill Town and would forge horseshoes. Arthur owned property on Rex Creek where he prospected for gold while being employed at Kennecott. Between 1920-1922, he married and invested time year-round with his wife at Rex Creek. In 1923, Arthur had son, George A. Powell. In November of 1924, Mr. and Mrs. Powell moved into a house at Kennecott where Arthur had been employed. The following year, Arthur established his mining operations into a small company titled Arthur Powell and Co.

On August 16th, 1925, Arthur was injured when a large rock falling from a height of about ninety feet hit him on the head while he was working at his property. Dr. Gillespie arrived the next day and determined that he was suffering from multiple skull fractures. Arthur was brought to the Kennecott Hospital by wagon and an operation was performed to reduce pressure on his brain. He passed away on August 23rd, 1925.

Arthur was described as a deeply respected old-timer of the McCarthy vicinity who witnessed many prospecting stampedes throughout the country and was involved in developing the north country. His interment took place at the Kennecott Cemetery after an open casket service held on August 25, 1925, under the direction of the local order of the Elks. The casket was covered by a mass of flowers. Arthur's wife and son continued to stay at Kennecott, until 1932 when they moved to Anchorage, Alaska (USFC, 1920: 4B; KK, 145; MWN, 1922, vol. 5, no. 49; MWN, 1924, vol. 7, no. 32; MWN, 1925, vol. 8, no. 40; MWN, 1925, vol. 8, no. 13; MWN, 1925, vol. 8, no. 34; MWN, 1925, vol. 8, no. 35).

### **GRAVE STRUCTURE 30**

**HISTORY:** The grave marker is the thirtieth marker in the cemetery. It is one of the few markers that are made with precast concrete. The style and form of the marker is very similar to the previous marker of Arthur L. Powell. The burial plot however is the only known plot to have a concrete ledger. It is the only marker with Japanese inscriptions along the side of the marker and symbolizes a presence of Japanese culture at Kennecott. The burial plot presents itself as a monument to George Kono.

**DESCRIPTION:** The marker is inscribed with the name, birth and death date of the individual, 'IN MEMORY OF GEORGE KONO BORN. JULY. 15. 1883. DIED. JUNE. 27. 1926.' Japanese inscriptions are on the south side of the precast concrete marker. The marker is tilting slightly to the east.

A white picket fence defines the boundaries of the burial plot spanning 8 ft. x 4 ft. 10 in. and standing 3 ft. 3 in. tall. The fence is erected on top of a concrete ledger. The fence gate faces west and is opened from the exterior.

## **Buildings and Structures (cont.):**

**BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION:** George Kono was born December 21st, 1883 in Tokushima, Japan. In November of 1918, he was working as a cook at Kennecott. His nearest relative was S. Kono who lived in Tokushima, Japan. He was described to be of medium height and build with brown eyes and black hair. George was a non-declared alien of Japanese and Native American descent. George Kono died unexpectedly in the private mess building at Kennecott, of what seemed to be a heart attack.

The burial expenses for George Kono were only \$76.25 in 1926. The most recent record of burial expenses prior to George was \$95.82 in 1923. George Kono's burial expenses were relatively cheap in comparison to the monumentality of the grave site. Plot 39, was recorded in 1938 to belong to Harry Chrisman who died in 1928; however, there is a wooden Latin cross marker for Geo Kono at that location. This suggests that a friend or family member must have paid for the monumental grave structure of George Kono, which resides at plot 30. Why his previous Latin cross marker is on plot 39 is unknown, but was probably placed there mistakenly sometime after the concrete grave marker was installed on plot 30. (WW1 Draft, 1918: 25; AKRO, 1/2/11; MWN, 1926, vol. 9, no. 27).

### **GRAVE STRUCTURE 31**

**HISTORY:** The grave marker is a wooden Latin cross with inscriptions of the name, birth year and death date of the individual.

**DESCRIPTION:** The marker is inscribed with the name, birth year and death date of the individual, 'PETER McKEOWN BORN. 1867. DIED. JULY. 18. 1926.' The back and sides of the marker are painted white with remnants of black paint on the inscriptions. The cross stands tall and is supported with a metal stake. The burial plot is mounded.

**BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION:** Unknown.

### **GRAVE STRUCTURE 32**

**HISTORY:** The grave marker is the thirty second marker in the cemetery. It is a wooden Latin cross with inscriptions of the name, birth year and burial date of the individual.

**DESCRIPTION:** The marker is inscribed with the name, birth year and burial date of the individual, 'CASSIUS BROWN BORN. 1885. DIED. JULY. 29. 1926.' The back and sides of the marker are painted white with remnants of black paint on the inscriptions. The cross has been broken at the base. The burial plot is mounded and overgrown with vegetation.

**BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION:** Cassius 'Cassino' Brown was born January 9th, 1885 in Indiana. His mother was born in Indiana and his father was an American. From 1918-1920, Cassius was living in Burke, Idaho and working as a miner in a lead mine. He was single and lived in a boarding house with other men while his nearest relatives were in Illinois. Cassius was working in the Erie Mine by 1926 and found dead in the mine on July 10th, after previously being treated at the Kennecott Hospital for short periods in May and June (USFC, 1920: 6A; WW1 Draft, 1918; AKRO, 6/10/37).

### **GRAVE STRUCTURE 33**

**HISTORY:** The grave marker is the thirty third marker in the cemetery. It is a wooden Latin cross with inscriptions of the name, birth year and death date of the individual.

### **Buildings and Structures (cont.):**

DESCRIPTION: The marker is inscribed with the name, birth year and death date of the individual, 'JOE JURZAK BORN. 1895. DIED. JULY. 1927.' The marker is broken at base, with white paint on the sides and back. The inscription of the last name is misspelled with black paint is on the inscriptions. The burial plot is mounded.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION: Joe Jurczak was hired as a miner by the Kennecott Copper Corporation in Seattle, Washington in April of 1927. He began working in May and soon died after arriving at Kennecott (AKRO, 1/3/11; AKRO, 1/2/11).

### **GRAVE STRUCTURE 34**

HISTORY: The grave marker is the thirty fourth marker in the cemetery. It is a wooden Latin cross with inscriptions of the name, birth year and death date of the individual.

DESCRIPTION: The marker is inscribed with the name, birth year and death date of the individual, 'FRANK GRAMOS BORN. 1890. DIED. OCT. 26. 1927.' The marker is supported at the base with rocks and tilting slightly to the right. The back and sides of the marker are painted white. The burial mound is covered with rocks and is overgrown with vegetation.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION: Frank Gramos was born in Greece. He was hired in Cordova, Alaska, as a mucker by the Kennecott Copper Corporation in May of 1927. The following October, he was killed instantaneously in Bonanza Mine when a large rock fell from ten feet above and crushed his body (AKRO, 1/3/11, Stewart, 1929: 24).

### **GRAVE STRUCTURE 35**

HISTORY: The grave marker is the thirty fifth marker in the cemetery. It is a wooden Latin cross with inscriptions of the name, birth and death year of the individual.

DESCRIPTION: The inscriptions on the marker are illegible, but were recorded in 1938 to contain the name, birth and death year of the individual, 'FRED MILLS BORN. 1860. DIED. DEC. 1927.' The back and sides of the marker are painted white with remnants of black paint on the inscriptions. The cross is broken at the base. The burial plot is mounded with rocks and overgrown with vegetation.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION: Fred Mills worked and lived in the Kennecott Mill Town as early as 1926 (AKRO, 6/10/36).

### **GRAVE STRUCTURE 36**

HISTORY: The grave marker is the thirty sixth marker in the cemetery. It is a wooden Latin cross with inscriptions of the name, birth and death year of the individual.

DESCRIPTION: The inscriptions on the marker contain the name, birth and death year of the individual, 'CHAS 'CHARLES' COWELL BORN. 1885. DIED. APR. 1928.' The back and sides of the marker are painted white with remnants of black paint on the inscriptions. The cross is broken at the base and supported with stacked rock. The burial plot is mounded, overgrown and bordered with rocks.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION: Charles Cowell was born in the Midwest. By 1910, he was living in Copper Center (USFC, 1880: 375C; USFC, 1910: 1B; USFC, 1920: 8B).



## **Buildings and Structures (cont.):**

### **GRAVE STRUCTURE 37**

**HISTORY:** The grave marker is the thirty seventh marker in the cemetery. The grave marker is one of the few precast concrete markers at the cemetery. It has a decorative copper plate that was likely ordered from a Sears Roebuck or Montgomery Ward catalog. Lichen growth and staining from the copper plate has damaged the grave marker.

**DESCRIPTION:** The marker is inscribed with the name, birth and death year of the individual, 'ALEX (AXEL) MATTSON BORN. 1884. DIED. JUNE. 1928.' The copper plate is pre-fabricated (1 ft. x 1 ft. 3 in. with 1 in. borders) in a 'full line border' style. The marker is 2 ft. 8 in. tall, 8 in wide, 1 ft. 8 in. long and tilting toward the east. The burial boundary and mound is defined with rocks.

**BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION:** Axel Mattson was born in Sweden in 1884. He immigrated to the United States sometime between 1891-1912. By 1924, he was working at Kennecott and driving the 1655 North X Cut of Jumbo Mine in 1926. His burial expenses were handled on June 13, 1928 at the cost of \$84.08 (AKRO, 1/2/11; AKRO, 1/3/7; MWN, 1925, vol. 8, no. 49).

### **GRAVE STRUCTURE 38**

**HISTORY:** The grave marker is the thirty eighth marker in the cemetery. It is a wooden Latin cross with inscriptions of the name and death date of the individual

**DESCRIPTION:** The inscriptions on the marker are illegible, but were recorded in 1938 to contain the name and death year of the individual, 'FRANK BINGHAM DIED. NOV. 1928.' The cross is whitewashed making the inscriptions illegible. The mounded burial plot is overgrown with trees and shrubs.

**BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION:** Frank J. Bingham was born in 1869. His adoptive father, Joseph Bingham was born in New Hampshire and worked as a farmer in California. His adoptive mother Sobithia Bingham was born in Louisiana. He had two older sisters, Mary and Sarah as well as an older brother, Charles. Frank continued to live in California until 1870.

By 1900, he was single and living in the district of the Valdez Trans-Alaskan Military Road and working as a day laborer. From 1910 till the 1920s, he remained single and resided at Willow Creek. Frank's role at Kennecott is unknown. His burial expenses recorded that he had spent November 24th and 25th of 1928 in the Kennecott Hospital and had a residence in Chitina, Alaska (USFC, 1870: 121; USFC, 1900: 1B; USFC, 1910: 1B; USFC, 1920: 6A; AKRO, 1/2/11).

### **GRAVE STRUCTURE 39**

**HISTORY:** The grave marker is the thirty ninth marker in the cemetery. It is a wooden Latin cross with inscriptions of the name and death date of the individual.

**DESCRIPTION:** The inscriptions on the marker are illegible, but were recorded in 1938 to contain the name and death year of the individual, Harry Chrisman, who died in December of 1928. However, the marker is inscribed with the name of another individual, 'GEORGE KONO BORN. 1883. DIED. JUNE. 27. 1926.' The sides and back of the marker are painted white with black paint on the inscriptions. The mounded burial plot is overgrown with trees and shrubs.

**BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION:** Herman R. Chrisman was born September 22nd, 1891 in Oregon. In 1921, he was living independently in San Bernardino, California and enlisted in the army at the age of 21 with the current

### **Buildings and Structures (cont.):**

occupation of a mine mechanic. He had previous service experience working with the Calvary in Arizona from 1912-1915 and left upon an honorable discharge perhaps related to his disability of possessing a crippled right ankle. He has been described to be of medium height and build with brown eyes and hair, and claimed to possess lung trouble.

Harry was hired as a machinist by the Kennecott Copper Corporation in Seattle, Washington in July of 1928. He did not bring any luggage with him to Alaska. He died on December 19, 1928 in Kennecott as a WWI Veteran and Non-Bureau Beneficiary, with \$100.00 provided for his burial expenses. The remainder of the burial debt was paid by Harry's sister, Mrs. J.F. Hibberts of Medford, Oregon. Based on the condition that Harry died in the winter, his body was embalmed and stored to be buried in the spring. His burial expenses were not initiated till March of the following year.

The burial expenses for George Kono were only \$76.25 in 1926. The most recent record of burial expenses prior to 1926 was for Steve Matuszewski, costing \$95.82 in 1923! George Kono's burial expenses were relatively cheap in comparison to the monumentality of the grave site. Grave Structure 39, was recorded in 1938 to belong to Harry Chrisman who died in 1928, however there is a wooden Latin cross marker for Geo Kono not Harry at that location. This gives the sense that the monumentality of George Kono's recorded burial plot was established sometime after 1926 and his wooden cross grave marker was placed on Harry Chrisman's plot sometime after 1938. Harry Chrisman's original grave marker is missing (UARE, 1912: 169; WW1 Draft, 1918: 127; AKRO, 1/2/11; AKRO, 1/3/12).

#### **GRAVE STRUCTURE 40**

**HISTORY:** The grave marker is the fortieth marker in the cemetery. It is a wooden Latin cross with inscriptions of the name and death date of the individual.

**DESCRIPTION:** The marker is illegible, but was recorded in 1938 to be inscribed with the name and death year of the individual 'T. CESARE BORN. 1896. DIED. JULY. 1929.' The back and sides of the marker are painted white. The marker is broken at base and supported with stacked rocks. The horizontal wood plank is split. The burial plot is mounded and overgrown with vegetation.

**BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION:** T. Cesare was working as a mucker on the #517 Cross Cut of the 500 level of Jumbo Mine as early as June of 1919! In 1917, he was working as a laborer in Anchorage, before being hired by the Kennecott Copper Corporation (WW1 Draft, 1917: 54).

#### **GRAVE STRUCTURE 41**

**HISTORY:** The grave marker is the forty first marker in the cemetery. The grave marker is one of the few precast concrete markers at the cemetery. It has a decorative copper plate that was ordered from a Sears Roebuck or Montgomery Ward catalog. Lichen growth and staining from the copper plate has damaged the grave marker.

**DESCRIPTION:** The marker is inscribed with the name, birth year and death date of the individual, 'LOUKAS PATRAKAS BORN. 1883. DIED. AUG. 1929.' The precast concrete marker (3 ft. tall, 9 in. wide, 1 ft. 9 in. long) has a concrete base and decorative copper plate (1 ft. x 1 ft. 3 in. with a 1 in. border) in a 'full line' border style. The marker is tilting towards the east. The burial plot is defined by a white picket fence with rock base border. The gate entrance faces east with decorative butterfly hinges and a latch near the base of the gate.

**BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION:** Unknown.

## **Buildings and Structures cont.:**

### **GRAVE STRUCTURE 42**

HISTORY: The grave marker is the forty second marker in the cemetery. It is a wooden Latin cross with inscriptions of the name, birth year and death date of the individual.

DESCRIPTION: The marker is inscribed with the name, birth year and death date of the individual, 'SAM OSOFF BORN. 1878. DIED. AUG. 1929.' The back and sides of the marker are painted white. The burial plot is mounded with rocks.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION: Sam Osoff was born in Greece, where both his mother and father were also born. Sam immigrated to the United States in 1914. In the summer of 1920, he was hired as a mucker by the Kennecott Copper Corporation in Seattle and worked in the Jumbo and Mother Lode mine (USFC, 1930: 12A; AKRO, 1/3/4; AKRO, 6/10/36).

### **GRAVE STRUCTURE 43**

HISTORY: The grave marker is the forty third marker in the cemetery. It is a wooden Latin cross with inscriptions of the name and death date of the individual.

DESCRIPTION: The marker is whitewashed making the inscriptions on the marker illegible. They were recorded in 1938 to contain the name and death date of the individual, 'WILSON MILLER DIED. MAR. 1930.' The burial plot is bounded and mounded with rocks.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION: Unknown.

### **GRAVE STRUCTURE 44**

HISTORY: The grave marker is the forty forth marker in the cemetery. It is a wooden Latin cross with inscriptions of the name and death date of the individual.

DESCRIPTION: The marker is inscribed with the name and death date of the individual, 'G.A. GALLUP DIED. APR. 1931.' The back and sides of the marker are painted white. The burial plot is an unusually high mound.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION: George A. Gallup was born sometime between 1865-1870 in Iowa. His father was born in New York and his mother in Pennsylvania. By 1920, he was single and residing at Kennecott. In 1930, he worked as teamster at one of the copper mines, driving a team of draft animals such as horses or oxen (USGC, 1920: 3B).

### **GRAVE STRUCTURE 45**

HISTORY: The grave marker is the forty fifth marker in the cemetery. It is a wooden Latin cross with inscriptions of the name, birth year and death date of the individual. The cross marks the burial site of the youngest member of the Kennecott community to be buried in the cemetery, and treats the burial with equality among the others.

DESCRIPTION: The marker is inscribed with the name and death date of the individual, 'BABY HALBETT DIED. JUNE. 1931.' The back and sides of the marker are painted white. The marker is in very poor condition, being broken at the base and in two separate pieces. The burial plot is 8 ft. x 4 ft., despite the small size of its small occupant. The father to the baby is buried in the neighboring south plot.

## **Buildings and Structures cont.:**

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION: Baby Halbett is the child of Howard Halbett.

### **GRAVE STRUCTURE 46**

HISTORY: The grave marker is the forty six marker in the cemetery. It is a wooden Latin cross with inscriptions of the name, birth year and death date of the individual. The cross marks the burial site of the father of the youngest member of the Kennecott community to be buried in the cemetery.

DESCRIPTION: The marker is inscribed with the name, birth year and death date of the individual, 'HOWARD L. HALBETT BORN. 1899. DIED. JULY. 1931.' The back and sides of the marker are painted white. The burial plot is mounded.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION: Howard Lee Halbett was born in January 14th, 1899 in Johnsonburg Borough, Pennsylvania. His father, Lee, was born in New York in 1849 and worked as a painter. Howard's mother, Florence, was born in Pennsylvania in 1843 and kept house with her sons, Howard, Seward and Digester.

Sometime between 1902-1910, Howard's father died, leaving Florence a widow. She moved to Township 133, Hettinger County, North Dakota and became a farmer with her sons Digester and Howard, and her youngest child, Joseph D. Halbett (age 7). When Howard completed his World War One Draft Registration Card in September of 1918, he was temporally living in a hotel in Moorhead, Minnesota where he worked as a bell hop. Howard was described to be of medium height and build with blue eyes and light colored hair.

In 1924, Howard went back home to take care of his elderly mother in Fargo, North Dakota. It is likely that Howard was hired in Seattle, Washington by the Kennecott Copper Corporation sometime between 1925-1931 and met his wife in Kennecott. Howard was hit in the head with a utility pole and died just one month after he had lost his baby (USFC, 1900: 32B; USFC, 1910: 18A; NDSC, 1925: 17; WW1 Draft, 1918: 31).

### **GRAVE STRUCTURE 47**

HISTORY: The grave marker is the forty seventh marker in the cemetery. It is a wooden Latin cross with inscriptions of the name, birth year and death date of the individual. The burial site was the temporary location for A.W. Dennis, who had died in October of 1931 and was removed to be sent to Juneau in July of 1935. The burial plot is the permanent resting place for Matthew Bernoskie who died in July of 1936.

DESCRIPTION: The marker is whitewashed and its inscriptions have become illegible, but was recorded in 1938 to be inscribed with the name and death date of the individual 'MATTHEW BERNOSKIE DIED. JUNE. 1936.' Nails have caused rust stains in the center of the marker. The burial site is sunken and bordered with rocks.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION: Unknown.

### **GRAVE STRUCTURE 48**

HISTORY: The grave marker is the forty eighth marker in the cemetery. The burial marker is a small decorative wooden box tomb with a flat slab semicircle headstone. It is the only one of its kind at Kennecott. The box tomb provides a small wood ledger that is semi-traditional to Japanese Buddhist burial customs.

DESCRIPTION: The marker is illegible, but was recorded in 1938 to be inscribed with the name and death date of the individual 'KAY Y. SAKAGAMI (K. SAKURAI) DIED. JUNE. 1936.' This site was the previous burial place of Laura M. Olson (Jan. 1932) whose body was moved to Seattle in 1933. K. Sakurai then became the permanent

## **Buildings and Structures cont.:**

occupant in 1936. The small wood box tomb is raised on a bed of rocks that define the 8 ft. x 4 ft. burial plot. The box itself is 3 ft. 2 in. x 1 ft. 9 in. with 1 in. molding spanning along the upper rim. The arched marker is 2 ft. 5 in. x 1 ft. 5 in. and 3.5 in. wide. Both the box tomb and marker have been painted white and are in poor condition.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION: Laura M. Olson, the mother to Lester Victor Olson, was temporarily buried in this plot from 1932-1933. The plot became the final resting place for Kay Sakurai who was born in Japan during 1883-1901. His mother and father were also born in Japan. Kay immigrated to the United States in 1899-1908. By 1930, he was a single man living at Kennecott and worked as a cook in one of the copper mines (USFC, 1930: 2A; AKRO, 1/2/9; AKRO, 1/4/2).

### **GRAVE STRUCTURE 49**

HISTORY: The grave marker is the forty ninth marker in the cemetery. It is a wooden Latin cross with inscriptions of the name and death date of the individual.

DESCRIPTION: The marker is whitewashed and its inscriptions are illegible. It was recorded in 1938 to be inscribed with the name and death date of the individual 'ADOLF PETERSON DIED. JUNE. 1937.' The burial site is mounded and bordered with rocks. The main entry path is to the right of the marker.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION: Adolph Peterson was born March 13, 1886 in Sweden. He immigrated to the United States in 1905 and was drafted for World War One while living in Seattle, Washington. He was currently employed as a fastener at a shipping company and fought in WWI. His nearest relative was his brother, Carl J. Peterson, who lived in Kansas.

In 1924, he was hired as a mucker by the Kennecott Copper Corporation. In 1930, he worked as a laborer in Jumbo mine. In the "June of 1937: Hire, Fire and Quit Report", Adolph Peterson was recorded to have quit work in Bonanza Mine among several other men, when in reality he had died. He was described to be of medium height and build with blue eyes and light colored hair (BC, 1905: 312; USFC, 1910: 15B; WWI Draft, 1918: 363; USGC, 1930: 11A; AKRO, 1/3/8).

### **GRAVE STRUCTURE 50**

HISTORY: The grave marker is the final fiftieth marker in the cemetery. It is a wooden Latin cross with inscriptions of the name and death date of the individual.

DESCRIPTION: The marker is whitewashed and its inscriptions are illegible. It was recorded in 1938 to be inscribed with the name, birth and death date of the individual 'OLAF SLIPER DIED. AUG. 1938.' Traces of black paint are on the marker in unlikely places, suggesting that the marker was constructed from scrap wood. The burial mound is defined and bordered with rocks.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION: Olaf Sliper was hired as a miner in Cordova, Alaska in April of 1928 by the Kennecott Copper Corporation. He began to work as the station master in the Kennecott Mill Town blacksmith shop in the late 1930s and would make all the hinges for the barn door. His work was described as 'beautiful' by Kennecott Kid, Oscar Watsjold (AKRO, 1/3/12; AKRO, 2/6/4).

### **STRUCTURE 51 (FENCE)**

HISTORY: The existing fence boundaries were likely established in the late 1920s and are in their original location as recorded in 1938. The fence has since been whitewashed and repaired numerous times. The second entrance has



## **Buildings and Structures cont.:**

been removed since 1938 and replaced with pickets. The fence was historically painted with white lead based paint and suffered weathering from harsh winters giving the wood a soft grey tone.

DESCRIPTION: The picket fence stands approximately three feet tall. Its function was to protect the cemetery and define the Kennecott Cemetery as a specific place separate from the neighboring shrubbery and road. Picket fencing was also used to protect individual burial plots from being trampled on and define specific boundaries of graves. The workmanship of the fencing is practically uniform and represents the historic local vernacular of the region that continues to be used in Kennecott and McCarthy.

### **STRUCTURE 52 (DITCH)**

LOCATION: The ditch is in the south east boundary of the cemetery outside of the fenced boundary.

HISTORY: The ditch is a linear, sunken trench to the south of Grave Structure 42. It was likely dug for drainage purposes, as this southern section of the cemetery seems to be lower in elevation, more saturated, and more prone to springtime inundation than the rest. It is not known when it was installed but given most of the graves in this section were installed between 1927 and 1930, then it is possible that it was also installed during this time also.

DESCRIPTION: The ditch is a linear depression just outside the south cemetery fence; it leads towards the wagon road in a south westerly direction. it is approximately 3 feet wide and one foot deep, although it is heavily vegetated, filled with debris, and largely dysfunctional.

### **STRUCTURE 53 (ROCK RETAINING WALL)**

LOCATION: The rock retaining wall is in the south east section of the cemetery; it runs along and supports the east edge of plots 29 and 30.

HISTORY: The rock retaining wall supports burial plots 29 and 30. It was constructed after 1925.

DESCRIPTION: The rock retaining wall is approximately three feet high and is made of local, irregularly shaped stones, approximately 6-8 inches in diameter, with a few larger stones distributed throughout. It appears to have been constructed to raise the grade in this section of the cemetery. A depression is immediately to the east of the rock wall and appears to fill with water in the spring, or during periods of prolonged rain.

### **STRUCTURE 54 (BOULDER PILE)**

LOCATION: The boulder pile is south east of the cemetery outside of the fenced boundary.

HISTORY: The boulder pile is likely a result of the expansion of the Kennecott Cemetery that took place in the 1920s. It may also have been periodically added to as large stones were removed from the individual grave plots during excavation. The layer of moss is consistent with the last known excavation in the 1930s.

DESCRIPTION: The boulder pile is a large pile of irregularly shaped, boulders of local origin, approximately 12 to 24 inches in diameter, although many smaller and larger stones exist. The pile is heavily vegetated, covered in a layer of moss. It has numerous young spruce and cottonwood growing out of it.

**Buildings and Structures cont.:**



**Grave Structure 1**  
Edward Donaldson  
Constructed c. 1908  
View east



**Grave Structure 2**  
Alessandro Romano  
Constructed c. 1912  
View east



**Grave Structure 3**  
Earl Monger  
Constructed c. 1914  
View north

**Buildings and Structures cont.:**



Grave Structure 4  
Oswald Heinze  
Constructed c. 1916  
View east



Grave Structure 5  
Rudolf Schwamle  
Constructed c. 1919  
View north



Grave Structure 6  
Lester Victor Olson  
Constructed c. 1920  
View east



**Buildings and Structures cont.:**



Grave Structure 7  
L. Anderson  
Constructed c. 1920  
View north



Grave Structure 8  
Swan Hellgren  
Constructed c. 1920  
View south



Grave Structure 9  
Harry Teeter  
Constructed c. 1920  
View west

**Buildings and Structures cont.:**



Grave Structure 10  
Olen Lolind  
Constructed c. 1920  
View west



Grave Structure 11  
Oscar Hansen  
Constructed c. 1921  
View east



**Buildings and Structures cont.:**



Grave Structure 12  
James Doyle  
Constructed c. 1921  
View east



Grave Structure 13  
Jullian Florianovich  
Constructed c. 1921  
View east



Grave Structure 14  
Gust Devos  
Constructed c. 1921  
View east

**Buildings and Structures cont.:**



Grave Structure 15  
Dionisios Kontagiantos  
Constructed c. 1922  
View south



Grave Structure 16  
Carl Stattel  
Constructed c. 1921  
View west



Grave Structure 17  
Daniel Koch  
Constructed c. 1921  
View east



**Buildings and Structures cont.:**



Grave Structure 18  
Steve Matuszewski  
Constructed c. 1923  
View east



Grave Structure 19  
John Kolick  
Constructed c. 1923  
View east



Grave Structure 20  
Oscar Prytz  
Constructed c. 1923  
View west

**Buildings and Structures cont.:**



Grave Structure 21  
Richard Welsh  
Constructed c. 1924  
View east



Grave Structure 22  
Halvor Larson  
Constructed c. 1924  
View east



Grave Structure 23  
William Davidson  
Constructed c. 1924  
View east



**Buildings and Structures cont.:**



Grave Structure 24  
Emanuel Johanson  
Constructed c. 1924  
View west



Grave Structure 25  
Sam Milich  
Constructed c. 1924  
View east



Grave Structure 26  
John Bellman  
Constructed c. 1924  
View east



### Buildings and Structures cont.:



Grave Structure 27  
Harry Carne  
Constructed c. 1925  
View east



Grave Structure 28  
Carl Anderson  
Constructed c. 1925  
View north



Grave Structure 29  
Arthur L. Powell  
Constructed c. 1925  
View east





### Buildings and Structures cont.:



Grave Structure 30  
George Kono  
Constructed approx. 1926  
View east



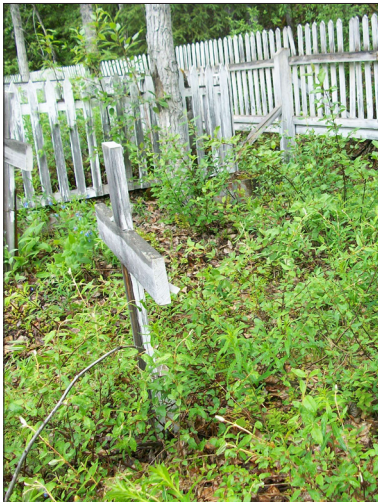
Grave Structure 30  
Detail of Engraving  
"Old Man From Matsushima, Kono, Hayataro"



**Buildings and Structures cont.:**



Grave Structure 31  
Pete McKeown  
Constructed c. 1926  
View east



Grave Structure 32  
Cassius Brown  
Constructed c. 1926  
View north



Grave Structure 33  
Joe Jurezac  
Constructed c. 1927  
View east



**Buildings and Structures cont.:**



Grave Structure 34  
Frank Gramos  
Constructed c. 1927  
View east



Grave Structure 35  
Fred Mills  
Constructed c. 1927  
View east



Grave Structure 36  
Chas Cowell  
Constructed c. 1927  
View east

**Buildings and Structures cont.:**



Grave Structure 37  
Alex Mattson  
Constructed c. 1928  
View east



Grave Structure 38  
Frank Bingham  
Constructed c. 1928  
View east



Grave Structure 39  
Harry Chrisman (Geo. Kono)  
Constructed c. 1926  
View east



**Buildings and Structures cont.:**



Grave Structure 40  
T. Cesare  
Constructed c. 1929  
View east



Grave Structure 41  
Loukas Patrakas  
Constructed c. 1929  
View east



**Buildings and Structures cont.:**



Grave Structure 42  
Sam Osoff  
Constructed c. 1930  
View east



Grave Structure 43  
Wilson Miller  
Constructed c. 1930  
View east



Grave Structure 44  
G.A. Gallup  
Constructed c. 1931  
View north



**Buildings and Structures cont.:**



Grave Structure 45  
Baby Halbett  
Constructed c. 1931  
View east



Grave Structure 46  
Howard L. Halbett  
Constructed c. 1931  
View east



Grave Structure 47  
Matthew Bernoskie  
Constructed c. 1936  
View east

**Buildings and Structures cont.:**



Grave Structure 48  
K. Sakurai  
Constructed c. 1936  
View east



Grave Structure 49  
Adolf Peterson  
Constructed c. 1937  
View east



Grave Structure 50  
Olaf Sliper  
Constructed c. 1938  
View east



**Buildings and Structures cont.:**



Structure 51  
Fence  
Constructed c. 1938  
View south



**Buildings and Structures cont.:**



Structure 52  
Drainage Ditch  
Constructed c. 1925  
View south



Structure 53  
Rock Retaining Wall  
Constructed c. 1925  
View north

**Buildings and Structures cont.:**



Grave Structure 54  
Boulder Pile  
Constructed c. 1925  
View south

### **Small Scale Features:**

A number of small scale features associated with the Kennecott Cemetery and burial practice are present on site. Itemized here are the broken gate, ladder, shovel and metal cans. These features contribute to the historic character of the landscape through integrity of association, setting and feeling.

#### **SMALL SCALE FEATURE #1 (Gate Remnant)**

LOCATION: Displaced, leaning against tree across from Wagon Road.

HISTORY: The crossbar latch gate is the historic second entrance to the Kennecott Cemetery that was recorded in 1938. It was constructed sometime between 1928-1938 and has since been removed.

DESCRIPTION: The gate is severely broken and rotten. Only the hinge post and metal hinges remain. The second gate was likely identical to the existing entrance picket ledge and brace gate with the exception of having the ability to securely lock with a interior hook that would secure the door from opening with a 2x4 or wooden swing latch. A wagon may have been able to pull into the cemetery from this entrance to deliver a casket.

#### **SMALL SCALE FEATURE #2 (Gravedigger's Ladder)**

LOCATION: Resting against exterior of north fence.

HISTORY: The ladder most likely was used and left at the cemetery for a person to dig graves and climb out.

DESCRIPTION: The wood ladder is missing steps, rotting and in severe need of repair. It is a historical object associated with the cemetery.

#### **SMALL SCALE FEATURE #3 (Shovel)**

LOCATION: Resting against Grave Structure 24; shovel with "E" emblem

HISTORY: Shovel was identified from the 1926 Ames catalog as a long handled round point mining shovel.

DESCRIPTION: Wooden shovel with metal blade with "E" emblem at neck. It was most likely used to dig graves and was left at cemetery. The shovel is a historical object associated with the cemetery.

#### **SMALL SCALE FEATURE #4 (Bucket Scatter)**

LOCATION: Found in vegetation north of the fence boundary.

HISTORY: The paint buckets may be a remnant from the asbestos crew clean up in 1994, or are containers that once held flowers on grave sites. Until more is known about this feature it is considered non-contributing.

DESCRIPTION: Rusted paint buckets found in woods just north of cemetery. The metal containers are in a desperate state of decay with holes forming in the base.



**Small Scale Features cont.:**



Feature 1  
Gate Remnant  
View west



Feature 2  
Ladder  
View south



Feature 3  
Shovel  
View east



Feature 4  
Metal cans  
View north



### **Topography:**

The topography of the Kennecott Cemetery is fairly flat, located on a bench that overlooks the Kennicott Glacier. The bench appears to have been partially constructed as excavation is evident into the hillside to the east. The south east section of the cemetery is slightly lower, (approximately 1 to 2 feet) than the north west corner, and drainage generally flows in this direction. A drainage ditch has been dug to the east of the cemetery, to collect runoff from the hillside and direct it to the south. At one point in time the drainage ditch to the south of the cemetery accomplished this function, although today it appears to be only partially functional. The grave plots in the south east corner have been elevated, with a rock retaining wall supporting burial plots 29 and 30 at their west ends. A large pile of boulders (now covered with vegetation), just outside the cemetery boundary, at the south west corner of the cemetery is likely a result of the expansion of the Kennecott Cemetery that took place in the 1920s. This pile may have been added to as individual grave excavations took place over the years. Topography is a contributing landscape characteristic of the Kennecott Cemetery component landscape.

### **Spatial Organization:**

Stages of development at the Kennecott Cemetery reflect the periods of growth and decline throughout the span of operations at Kennecott. Spatial organization of the Kennecott Cemetery suggests that there were multiple eras of development and expansion depending on burial demands in a particular year or series of years.

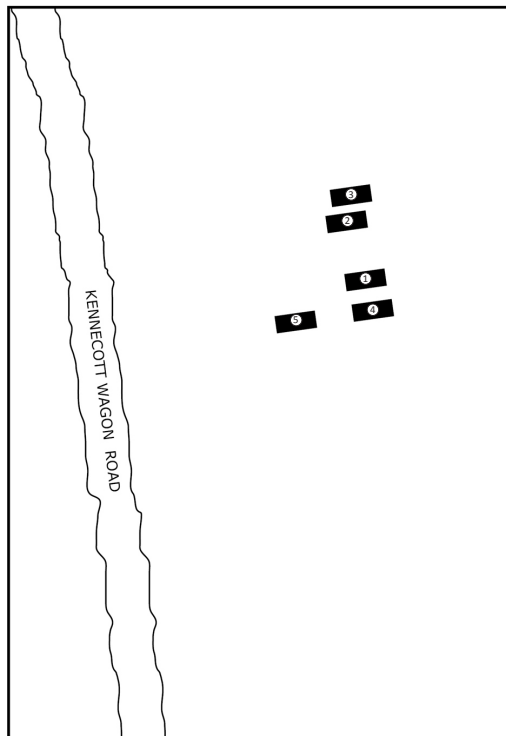
All but three of the fifty graves follow traditional Christian burial customs relative to orientation. The bodies were laid on an east-west axis, with the feet to the east and the head to the west, with the exception of two burials that face in the opposite direction. This custom stemmed from the belief that on Judgment Day, Christ's Second Coming will be from the east, and the soul of the bodies would rise in the proper direction. Micro-placement, or rather, the sequence in which graves were placed, follows no consistent logic, other than an alternating pattern of placement (graves placed on either side of an axis, in this case one to the north, one to the south along a linear row) vs. a linear pattern (one grave after another in a consistent direction). Both approaches were used over the years, with the linear pattern dominating when large numbers of people died in a particular year.

The diagrams on the following pages provide a graphic depiction of cemetery expansion. These particular years were chosen to reflect major expansions of the cemetery boundaries, or at least suggest when the need for expansion might have arisen based on burial demands. Lacking photographic or testimonial evidence, the conclusions to be drawn from these diagrams are only speculative.

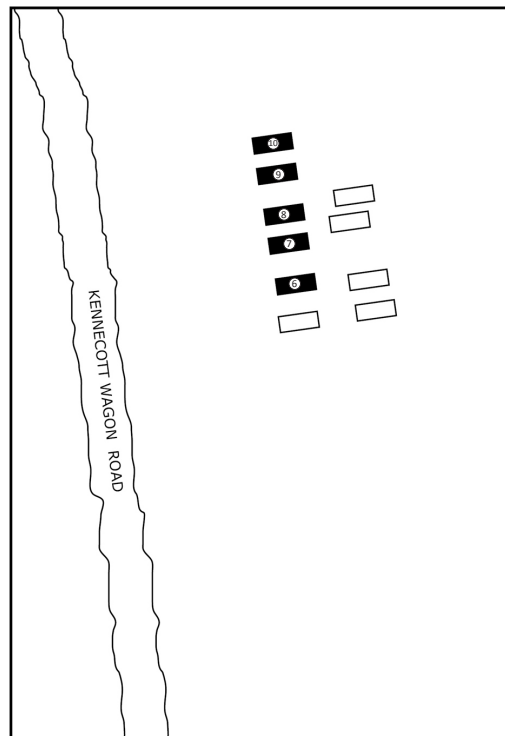
What we can say with some certainty is that the first burial plots were arranged in a linear pattern on a roughly north to south axis, somewhat removed from Wagon Road, against the hillside (this assumes of course the current alignment of the Wagon Road is historically accurate, however there is no evidence to suggest the contemporary Wagon Road alignment has changed significantly from its historic alignment). This also suggests that the cemetery site was constrained to the east by the hillside and to the west by the Wagon Road. Thus topography played some role in the placement and alignment of the first gravesites, which set up a precedent for later burials. This alignment, as mentioned above is linear, on a roughly north to south axis, which happens to correspond to the foot of the hillside in the contemporary landscape. In 1919 another row had begun, one closer to the Wagon Road, which suggests a rather limited boundary for the cemetery at this time. By 1920 the cemetery boundary was pushed to the north, and by 1922 the northern section had filled in and the boundaries were then pushed further to the south. The northern boundary seems to have been established by this time, as no other graves were ever placed north of this point. By 1924 another row was begun pushing the cemetery boundaries to the west, closer to the Wagon Road. By 1926 the third row was completed, ending once again at the northern boundary, and the boundaries of the cemetery pushed further to the south. By 1929 the southern boundary is established, and the other two rows that were begun in earlier years were completed. Between 1930 and 1938, the cemetery is filled in towards the Wagon Road, along already established rows.

While not conclusive, the diagrams suggest a rough pattern of development, and raise some interesting questions. Such as what were the constraints for the northern and southern boundaries, why did they stop where they did? Where the cemetery's boundaries established beforehand, or are they the result of an ad-hoc process influenced by physical constraints and personal preferences? When did the fence go in? We know from a single historic photograph that the fence along the Wagon Road was in place by 1937, the diagrams confirm this, although they also suggest the possibility that it was in place long before this, and was perhaps modified and expanded as needed. Spatial organization is an important analysis tool for understanding the historical development of the Kennecott Cemetery, as such it is a contributing characteristic of the landscape.

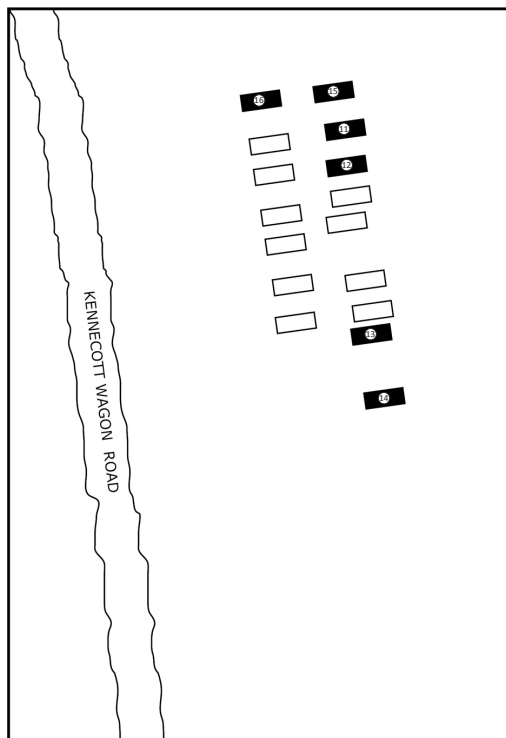
**KENNECOTT CEMETERY / SPATIAL ORGANIZATION / DEVELOPMENT DIAGRAM**



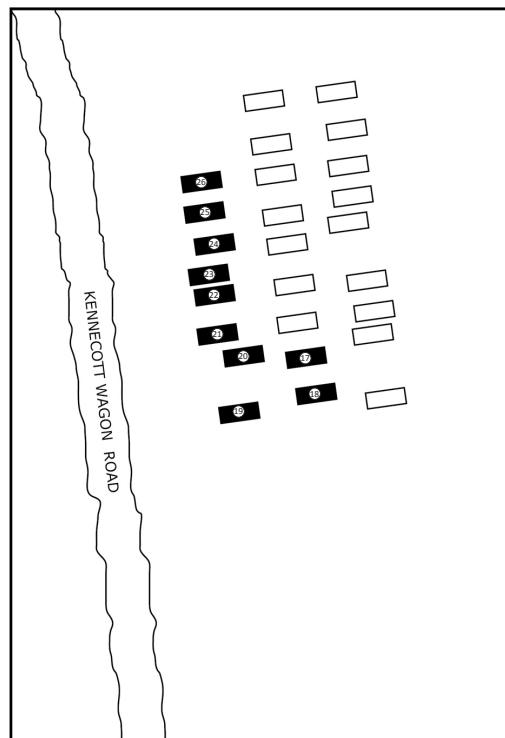
1908-1919



1920

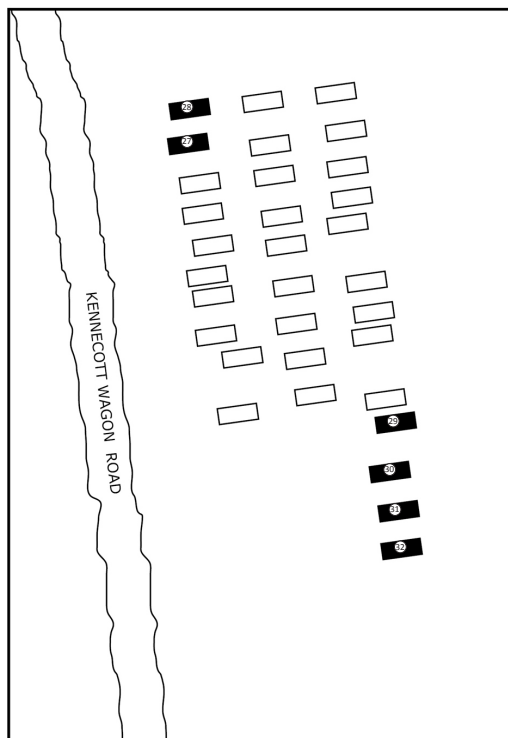


1921-22

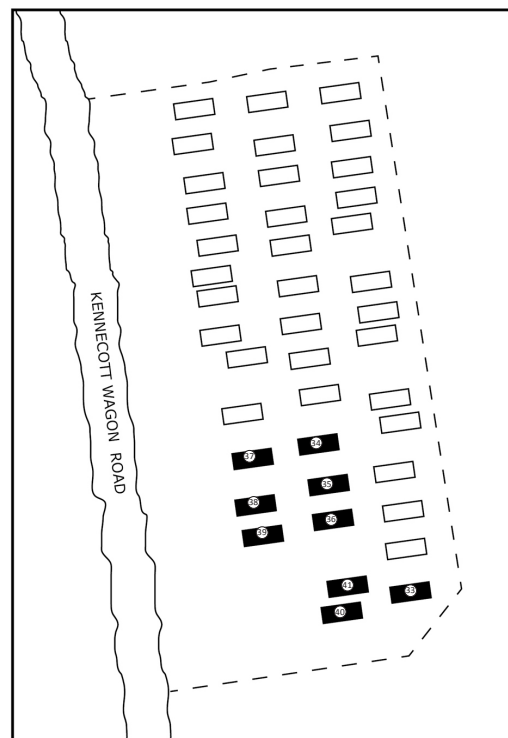


1923-24

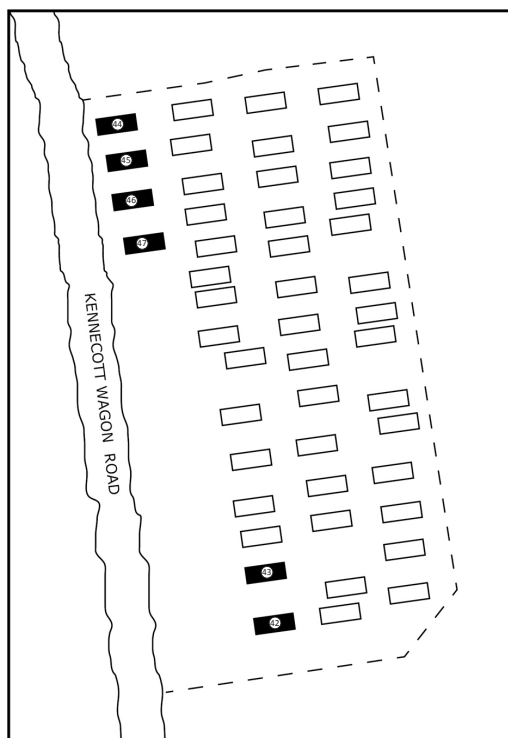
**KENNECOTT CEMETERY / SPATIAL ORGANIZATION / DEVELOPMENT DIAGRAM**



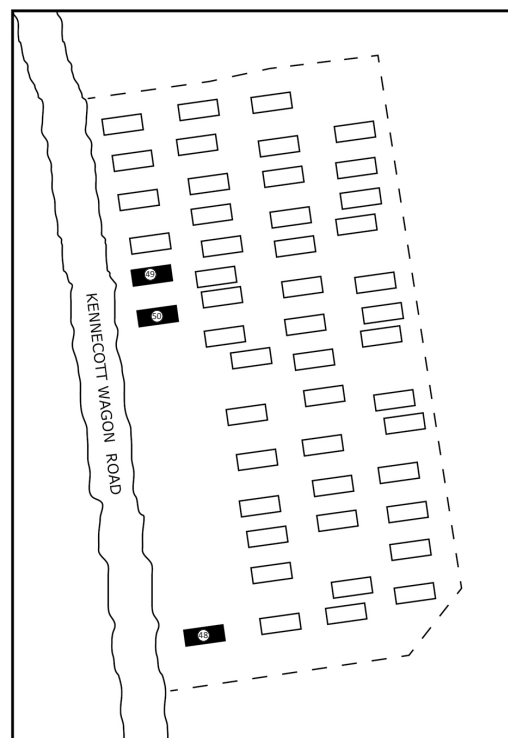
1925-1926



1927-1929



1930-1931



1932-38

### **Archeology:**

The entire component landscape is an archeological site; the potential for information that could be provided from an archeological survey would be beneficial to further investigation of the history and assets of the Kennecott Cemetery. As of 2010 a formal archeological survey has not been undertaken.

### **Circulation:**

The Wagon Road, sometimes referred to as the South Glacier Trail, is the original road between the Kennecott Cemetery and the Kennecott Mill Town. This road was the route used to transport bodies for burial and for visitors to access the cemetery. The historic cemetery had at least one entrance, possibly two. A historic photograph taken by Ethel LeCount, a nurse at Kennecott, provides an image of this historical entrance c. 1937 (pg. 21). From 1928 to 1938 a second entrance is suspected, but has since been replaced with picket fencing. The remains of the possible second entrance were discovered in the vegetation on the west side of Wagon Road in 2010, this remnant, its appearance on a 1938 map, and a lack of grave sites adjacent to this entrance (perhaps a staging area for grave digging, wagon turnaround, etc.) are evidence in favor of this theory.

Internal circulation changed as the cemetery developed. Burial plots are arranged along four linear axes, oriented north to south. Crude pathways existed between these rows. The existing circulation patterns appear to have been shaped largely by visitor use. Some desire pathways cross over existing grave sites.

### **Vegetation:**

Vegetation is a noncontributing characteristic to the Kennecott Cemetery landscape. Historical descriptions of the cemetery record the site as being 'weedy' and possessing a beautiful view over the Kennicott Glacier. Trees and shrubs within the cemetery boundaries have since matured and the view of the glacier has since been obscured by tree and brush growth. Vegetation in this case is a detriment to historical integrity, and a vegetation management plan based on the Secretary of the Interiors Standards for Historic Preservation is needed. A current inventory of plants identified at the Kennecott Cemetery is provided in the Supplemental Information section of this report.



## Condition

### Condition Assessment and Impacts

**Conditions Assessment:** Fair

**Assessment Date:** 6/20/2010

#### Condition Assessment Narrative:

The Kennecott Cemetery component landscape as a whole, maintains its historic integrity due to the historic character its associated structures and small scale features convey. Collectively these features convey a strong sense of history and place, and contribute to the landscape's integrity of location, association, setting, feeling, materials, workmanship and design. Nevertheless, many of the features are in advanced stages of decay, and un-maintained vegetation has transformed the character of the landscape. Without some form of treatment, the site will not retain its historic character much longer. For these reasons the condition of the Kennecott Cemetery component landscape is deemed 'fair'.

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**\*These records are all from the Kennecott Collection, Alaska Regional Office, Anchorage, AK.**

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## Supplemental Information

### Kennecott Cemetery Phone Interview with Sissy Lommel Klueh Conducted by Dinah Gewalt / July 13, 2010 / 38 Minutes

**Sissy:** Hello.

**Dinah:** Hi, this is Dinah Gewalt, recording a phone interview with Sissy Lommel Klueh, the Kennecott Kid who wrote the book, Born in Kennecott, Memories of a Kennecott Kid. Mrs. Lommel Klueh is going to do a phone interview to provide information about the Kennecott Cemetery for historical research on the site and we (Samson Ferreira, Aaron Vandenberg and Dinah Gewalt) are very grateful to hear from her today. Sissy do you agree to share your memories and your stories about the cemetery?

**Sissy:** Why yes! I enjoy doing that.

**Dinah:** (Laughter) let's see here. Now you grew up in Kennecott and your father's name is Walter L. Lommel and your mother is Della C. Lommel?

**Sissy:** A little correction there on my father's name.

**Dinah:** Yes.

**Sissy:** Walter Reno Lommel

**Dinah:** Reno? Okay.

**Sissy:** Um hmm...

**Dinah:** And did you have any brothers or sisters at Kennecott?

**Sissy:** I had two sisters

**Dinah:** Okay.

**Sissy:** No brothers.

**Dinah:** What year were you born at Kennecott?

**Sissy:** 1920.

**Dinah:** And you stayed there till 1927?

**Sissy:** Yes.

**Dinah:** Now, from your book, there's a story about walking by the barn (at Kennecott) and walking by some mysterious boxes, and what was the story that your father told you about those boxes?

**Sissy:** Well, he told me that sometimes it would be too cold in the winter when the ground would be frozen so hard that it would be impossible to bury the boxes, because the people who had died in the wintertime; and if their bodies had not been sent out to Seattle or out of the state someplace, then they would be buried there in Kennecott. But, they would have to wait for the ground to thaw enough to be able to dig the spaces for the...well, they were very plain, very plain, they weren't decorated or anything, the coffins for the people.

**Dinah:** So most of the men if they died in the winter, they would be buried the following spring?

**Sissy:** Um hum.

**Dinah:** Do you happen to remember any of the carpenters that worked at Kennecott, like Chris Jensen?

**Sissy:** Yes, I do remember Chris Jensen.

**Dinah:** Okay.

**Sissy:** And also, I remember my folk's good friend was John Erickson, and he was also a carpenter. They really did have to do all the building, right there on the land that they had, on those hillsides. So, there were probably several other carpenters that I didn't know about being a child.

**Dinah:** When do you remember John Erickson being at Kennecott?

**Sissy:** Oh, probably in 1925, around there, or 1926. I am not sure about that date.

**Dinah:** Do you remember seeing any of the coffins or the carpentry shop?

**Sissy:** Well, I had been in the carpentry shop, yes! Children weren't really welcome in there too much and so I did not see a lot. But, I don't know, I think the boxes were made as the people died.

**Dinah:** Okay.

**Sissy:** So there wasn't really a big stack of them anyplace, until they were filled.

**Dinah:** Okay, did you ever go into the basement of the carpentry shop, at all, or the shed behind...

**Sissy:** No, I didn't ever know that there was even a basement in it.

**Dinah:** Oh, yeah (laughter).

**Sissy:** There may not have been.

## Supplemental Information, cont.

**Dinah:** From your book, there's a note how you could always hear a grinding sounds from the copper ore mill going on. When you were at the cemetery, was it rather a quite place, kind of secluded away from all the loud noises that happened in the mill town?

**Sissy:** No, it was fairly close to town. But our home happened to be close by the big boiling plant that heated the whole area.

**Dinah:** Um hmm, yes...

**Sissy:** And the steam plant, and so we heard all the grinding of the copper ore and stuff, and they were trying to separate it from, you know, to get out all of the gold, or silver or copper that they were looking for and so that made a lot of racket. It didn't seem to bother me, I just thought that was how everything was every place (laughter). I didn't know it would be any different in any place else, in Seattle, or any other place.

**Dinah:** Interesting! What were some of the stories that your mother or your father told you at the cemetery and about the men who are buried there?

**Sissy:** They explained to us, how people would be dying, you know, once in a while; and we'd hear about it and they would be our friend and things like that. Little stories about that sort of thing. So not to frighten us too much.

**Dinah:** Um hmm.

**Sissy:** When my sisters and I, when we would walk past on the road, (laughter), well it wasn't really a road, just a path, and we were kind of afraid we would hold our ears with both hands and kind of run ahead of our folks.

**Both:** (laughter).

**Dinah:** Oh, when you were at the cemetery do you remember seeing any views of the glacier, the Kennicott Glacier?

**Sissy:** Oh yes, you could look out over the glacier.

**Dinah:** Oh! Was it a nice view, was it pretty?

**Sissy:** Beautiful!

**Dinah:** Oh, wow!

**Sissy:** You were rather high up; you would see it all along the main road to Kennecott and where the train would come.

**Dinah:** Would you say that you could see the glacier almost along the entire Wagon Road?

**Sissy:** Maybe, not the entire, there was a lot of gravel on the glacier...I had forgotten what they call it now. You could tell that the glacier was moving, you could not see it moving, you know, it would move little slight inches and when I had gone back (to Kennecott) after a long time, I could see the difference in the height of the glacier!

**Dinah:** Oh, wow!

**Sissy:** Um hmm, where it had shrunk and melted down underneath. It was almost as tall as our house at one time.

**Dinah:** Oh, wow!

**Sissy:** And then, the next time that I had went up, seventy years later, it had dropped quite a bit! Now, we used to have our outhouses out in our backyard, which was out on the glacier... and we had little outhouses out there and we had to run out about, oh maybe, forty, thirty or forty feet I would say on the planks, and then we would go in and use the little outhouse...with the holes in the board, you know and stuff...two sizes, a small size for the children...

**Both:** (laughter)

**Sissy:** You probably read about that in the book!

**Dinah:** (laughter) I think so, think I remember something (laughter).

**Sissy:** It was very cold, yes!

**Dinah:** Yes, were there any planks out to the glacier by the cemetery or any sheds by the cemetery?

**Sissy:** Um, no...not that I remember. We didn't have any glacier problem there, at all.

**Dinah:** Okay, were there any trees that obscured the view to the glacier or any trees that grew in or behind the cemetery?

**Sissy:** There was, because it was on a slope, you know, from below there would probably be a lot of bush and brush and trees like that, but no real big trees. They were all up behind the main trail there, where the homes were up on Silk Stocking Row.

**Dinah:** So there were no trees by the cemetery then?

**Sissy:** No, there were practically no trees in town!

**Dinah:** Oh, wow!

**Sissy:** Cause of all the gravel and copper ore tailings were piling up out there, too.

**Dinah:** Wow! So, what kind of bushes grew around there? Was there rose or willow or anything?

**Sissy:** Well, if there were wild roses, I didn't see them (laughter). But mostly, it was berry bushes

**Dinah:** Oh, like blackberry (Samson: "There is no blackberry in Alaska that I know of, maybe in southeast but not here")

**Sissy:** Mostly, salmon berries.



## Supplemental Information cont.

**Dinah:** Okay, salmon (laughter).

**Sissy:** Yes, and they would be orange or red. They would come in two different colors. The bears loved them!

**Dinah:** Oh, my!

**Sissy:** They were easy for us kids to pick. Having to be careful of the bears, because we could always see bears up there, every day. And let's see, what else was growing up there? Fireweed, of course, pink fireweed and red fireweed and whatever could possibly blossom.

**Dinah:** Did the people at Kennecott, or the children, ever pick flowers and bring them to the graves at the cemetery?

**Sissy:** Um...no, I don't remember other children doing it, was something we would do with our parents.

**Dinah:** Okay, and you would put the wildflowers in little soup cans, right?

**Sissy:** Uh huh!

**Both:** (laughter)

**Dinah:** Yeah.

**Sissy:** I think that my folks had torn the labels off the cans, you know, because we saved all the cans and we had a lot of canned food up there and...it wasn't easy to get the fresh food. It would come on in the train once in a while, although women would run down to meet the train and hold their hands up to get bananas and watermelon, when those would come in season. But, it wasn't easy. We also took these kinds of flowers in little tin cans. We would take them to the bunk houses and give them to the fellows there.

**Dinah:** Oh, I bet they liked that!

**Sissy:** They did! I remember one fellow was always crying and I remember he would always thank us for them and my mother would tell us why the men would have tears in their eyes and explain that they didn't have their family with them.

**Dinah:** Very lonesome...very lonesome...

**Sissy:** It would be a long time before they would see their family again.

**Dinah:** Now if a man or a person at Kennecott passed away, was there ever a funeral or a memorial service?

**Sissy:** Yes, people would take care of that themselves, there was no one who would take care of the bodies, like a funeral home. It was just all friends, people and the doctor probably, that sort of thing.

**Dinah:** Would they have that at their house, or would they have that at the cemetery?

**Sissy:** Well, the weather wasn't good enough for most of the nine months out of the year. Most of the services would be done inside of the building that they had just remodeled now. We called it the Recreation Hall.

**Dinah:** Was it done up real nice in there, did they have flowers?

**Sissy:** Oh no, not how we think of flowers and a funeral (laughter). They mostly, you know, the ladies would bake cakes and cookies, and they would have hot chocolate and coffee and things like that. Sometimes they would have a hot meal.

**Dinah:** Do you remember attending anyone's funeral at Kennecott?

**Sissy:** We didn't lose anybody when we were living up there. We lost my grandmother who use to come up there all the time and visit us when she could, like every two years, and when she passed away when I was seven, we had to go down to Seattle on a steamship, to her funeral. We couldn't believe it, how pretty it was, with all those flowers, you know, and the big party they would have. There was a priest that would come to Kennecott every few months.

**Dinah:** Would a reverend ever come to a funeral ceremony?

**Sissy:** Not unless he was there accidentally.

**Dinah:** Oh, yeah (laughter).

**Sissy:** Sometimes they would come up and stay for a week, and do baptisms and things like that...and mass. I'm Catholic, and sometimes a catholic priest would come up from Cordova and stay a few days and take care of everybody's needs.

**Dinah:** Right now, currently, by the Kennecott Cemetery, there is a large boulder pile on the south side.

**Sissy:** I noticed that and I don't remember that.

**Dinah:** What did the cemetery look like when you were at Kennecott in the 1920s?

**Sissy:** It was right along the trail, coming from McCarthy and it was, like I say, smaller than the one that you sent me a picture of. It of course always had weeds in it, because nobody used lawn mowers...there was no such thing!

**Both:** (laughter)

**Sissy:** And the wild flowers would be blooming and things like that. In the winter, most of the time, it was pretty drab looking.

**Dinah:** Do you have any idea how that big boulder pile would have got there?

**Sissy:** It may have just been there and I didn't notice it, maybe I just thought it was a common thing or something.

**Dinah:** Right outside the boundaries of the cemetery, was it flat, was there terrain and mounds? What did it look like?

## Supplemental Information, cont.

**Sissy:** If you were coming into town from Cordova, or on the train coming into town, it would go right pass the cemetery and then it would go on in to town and drop down a little bit behind the main railroad and just not very much. I hardly remembered where those big boulders were, because there was a lot of rock out jutting along that road from McCarthy to Kennecott. So, I remember we used to see it as we came into town, but I have a feeling that they moved it out farther, because you talk about it being out on the Wagon Trail, and the Wagon Trail went through town and it started when it went through town and went as far as the train stop, which was right past our house. Then we walked on to the Wagon Trail and that was the end of the road. Then you would pull the wagons and the horses in and all that. Pretty rough jagged thing, there was a lot of rock out-cropping then.

**Dinah:** Yes, that is very interesting. I remember, when we had a conversation yesterday, you mentioned that there were lots of logging activities along Wagon Road and where those trees that were farther down by McCarthy, were those spruce trees?

**Sissy:** They weren't trees like we think of big trees, evergreens, in other parts of the country, because we were just below the timberline. There was just a little bit of logging, and what logs that were hauled up there were usually finished logs, they had been split and finished and taken up there ready to build the building.

**Dinah:** Okay and do you think that some of the markers and fencing at the Kennecott Cemetery was that from the trees that grew nearby or from the Douglas-fir trees that were shipped into Kennecott?

**Sissy:** Some of that was shipped in, probably; I remember that mostly what I would see on the train would be loaded with gunny sacks that would be filled with copper ore, I don't remember many lumber trains coming in, but they must have brought those supplies in and unloaded them right in the middle of town.

**Dinah:** And also, there's a lot of white picket fences in Kennecott and in McCarthy, they just give so much character to the community, was the picket fencing at the Kennecott Cemetery white or just regular wood?

**Sissy:** As I remember it looked more like the fence in those pictures with the rock out-cropping in them. I think that they kept the fencing painted white as much as they could, but the weather like it was, so a lot of time these fences would be grey without their paint, or white, but they would repair it as soon as it would break, they were better up kept and repaired more than what I have seen in these later pictures when the town had been abandoned.

**Dinah:** So, were there one or two gates to the cemetery? Do you remember?

**Sissy:** I only remember the one.

**Dinah:** The one, so that was the one that's closer to Kennecott, the northern gate?

**Sissy:** Right along the road, yeah.

**Dinah:** Do you remember what that gate looked like? Was it an arched gate?

**Sissy:** Oh no, nothing fancy (laughter) it was just plain, a picket gate as I remember. It wasn't any higher or any taller than the regular fencing and I would just walk in.

**Dinah:** Some of the burial plots at the cemetery are defined by picket fences; do you remember any of those?

**Sissy:** Families seemed to want to have their own design on that. So you'd see little picket fences maybe around one burial site or maybe there would be one or two headstones or crosses within the littler gate and stuff maybe, for maybe children or something. I think quite a few of the people died up there when they were having the flu (Spanish Influenza Pandemic) up there, what they would call the 'grip' in those days around 1918 to 1923. I think that's why a lot of those might have been family plots, where the family would have maybe three deaths, babies and children or whatever.

**Dinah:** So, would a family purchase a plot for someone, or would they go to Chris Jensen and propose a design for what they wanted?

**Sissy:** You know, I don't know any of that. I don't know any of that. I feel like there wasn't anything like that early on anyway.

**Dinah:** Okay, and what types of character did the cemetery have that just got a hold of you?

**Both:** (laughter)

**Sissy:** I think just our visits to the cemetery.

**Dinah:** Was it still kind of rustic back then too?

**Sissy:** Um hmm, yeah.

**Dinah:** It is still. So the wooden grave markers, the crosses, were those painted white, or were they grey with black ink or anything like that?

**Sissy:** No, I don't remember any writing on them at all, but they probably had something on them. I noticed in those pictures that you sent me that there was writing on one of the crosses, but people could do pretty much what they wanted with that and some of the graves had the low down, what looked like cement, but I don't know what it was made of.

**Dinah:** So when you were at the cemetery as a young girl, there were just the wooden crosses and the cement markers as well.

**Sissy:** Kind of like blocks, yeah.

## Supplemental Information, cont.

**Dinah:** Okay, were the burial plots mounded at all or covered with rocks?

**Sissy:** No, they were not decorated in anyway, for some reason, but I am sure that there were some that I did not see or don't remember, because I was pretty young.

**Dinah:** Were they mounded at all or were they just flat?

**Sissy:** They were flat and I don't remember seeing anything like what we have down here in the southern part of this country, where you would see an angel or a statue of some sort, but surely in some of the years after we had left they may have done something like that.

**Dinah:** Were there any wild flowers that grew freely inside the cemetery at all?

**Sissy:** Not that I remember, only when we took flowers in there, and there would be weeds and grass growing all around everything. Some people would try and remove all that and some people wouldn't, they'd just leave them alone. So I think that people must have taken care of each of their own plots.

**Dinah:** In our earlier conversation, you mentioned that the cemetery seemed so much larger. Do you feel that the bounding fence was changed at some point to accommodate more plots?

**Sissy:** Well, I kind of feel that way, that it was added on to or the cemetery that I knew up there was too small and they built it out someplace else, like you were talking about, it was on the Wagon Trail. But I think the Wagon Trail came all the way from halfway from McCarthy and on up to Kennecott and so it would be pretty hard to move the cemetery and find room for another one. But it looked to me that they had built on to it from those pictures.

**Dinah:** Definitely. So sometime perhaps after 1927?

**Sissy:** It was really almost ten years before it had closed completely before we had left and lived down in Cordova. So I don't know much about that, how it looked after 1927.

**Dinah:** Do you happen to remember any maintenance crews, or anybody taking care of the cemetery as a personal duty?

**Sissy:** No. Almost like you would take your own rake and go in there and rake it up or something (laughter).

**Dinah:** Yes, do you have any fond memories of the cemetery when you were a little girl that you would like to share?

**Sissy:** It was my first view of cemeteries in my lifetime. So my folks did a lot of explaining about it and wanted us to know what was going on there. It helped our education when we had to move out of Seattle and to other places, because there they had cemeteries and more death, but we were kind of well prepared for it.

**Dinah:** When you would go down there would you go in the summertime with your parents?

**Sissy:** Yes.

**Dinah:** Also, there is a story in your book about a man that got hurt; he got hit with an icicle.

**Sissy:** Yes.

**Dinah:** If there was an event of death in Kennecott, would the entire community become involved since it seemed like such an isolated place at times?

**Sissy:** The entire community became involved with almost everything, because the main center of town was maybe two blocks at the most and all the homes were close by. We're close, you'd see the same people every day and the school for children was close by.

**Dinah:** And would you say the miners that worked up at Bonanza and Jumbo, would they come down to the town, were they considered part of the community or were they a community of their own?

**Sissy:** No, they seemed to be a part of the community; they only came down to get paid and there was no bank so they went to the main office to get paid and they held your money and they would not give you all of your money when you had already earned it. They would give you parts of it, as much of the part as you wanted of your money, as much as you wanted or needed to get through the day, the month or year. Yeah, it was kind of an unusual thing, because there were no banks to keep it safe for you. And then they would come down, the miners would come down and mostly take as much money as they would pick up and go on in to McCarthy where it was more of a town and there was more going on there. There were call girls and all kind of things (laughter). I know my folks wouldn't always take us there, because it was more of a 'rowdy-dowdy' thing.

**Both:** (laughter)

**Dinah:** Yes.

**Sissy:** A lot of drinking and things like that.

**Dinah:** Yes. Earlier, when we were talking about the funeral ceremonies that they would have at the Recreation Hall, would there be a procession that would follow that down to the cemetery?

**Sissy:** Not that I ever saw. I did not see any processions.

**Dinah:** Would the doctor be in charge, or the carpenters?

## Supplemental Information, cont.

**Sissy:** I imagine that the people, if they were relatives of anybody, would be the ones in charge of the thing. But otherwise, I don't remember seeing anything special there, except close friends and family members.

**Dinah:** Do you happen to know anyone that is buried at the cemetery? Or did any of your friends lose a family member or a friend that is buried at the Kennecott Cemetery?

**Sissy:** Yes, I think so. But I couldn't tell you who they were and their names I don't remember. After the place shut down and closed up, most of us went to Seattle and different areas, settled in different sections of Seattle, and we still had a lot of friends when we left the town.

**Dinah:** Yes. Okay. Do you have any comments that you would like to add, or any memories about Kennecott that are precious to you?

**Sissy:** Well... I think I was really impressed with my mom and my dad, being so brave to come there you know, and live in the cold like that. I look back on that now and think of that, and to raise a family there, when we had no knowledge of it to begin with, of course it looked like home to us and looked fine to us. But I think I put most everything in that little book of mine.

**Dinah:** That's a very good little book, I like it a lot!

**Both:** (laughter).

**Sissy:** I tried to cover everything. I don't know why you can't find anybody, from all those girls that you talked to, who could give you more, because I know that you are very interested mostly in the cemetery that you are doing a report on. So I might try to contact a couple of them and see what they might know about cemeteries up there.

**Dinah:** Okay, what are their names?

**Sissy:** Well, the ones that you mentioned of course, where like Erma Padgett, and I can't even think of all of them now.

**Dinah:** Eleanor and Inger.

**Sissy:** Yes, Eleanor and Inger... I could give you a few of them, but I would have to look them up in my phone book and all that.

**Dinah:** Oh, well I would appreciate that very much (laughter).

**Sissy:** And any other help I could give you.

**Both:** (laughter).

**Sissy:** Okay, well we will keep in touch.

**Dinah:** Yes, we will and thank you so much for telling me your stories. I am very grateful.

**Sissy:** Well, I know you would be and I really like researching, myself, and I think if I can do a little researching from this end for you, I will. Be glad to help you and who are the other people who are helping you, the two, are you doing this as a group?

**Dinah:** That's right, Samson Ferreira is my boss and I am also working with another student from the University of Washington, named Aaron Vandenberg.

**Sissy:** I saw those names on the letters that you sent.

**Dinah:** Yes, we're all from the Landscape Architecture program at the University of Washington.

**Sissy:** Well, good! If I can scrape up anything on cemeteries, I'll be glad to help you there!

**Dinah:** All right!

**Sissy:** Okay, feel free to kind of change my wording around there, because I haven't given you much help with that.

**Dinah:** Oh Sissy, you have given so much help! Given plenty!

**Sissy:** Well, we'll get together one of these days in person.

**Dinah:** Yes, we will! I'll be back in October.

**Both:** (laughter).

**Sissy:** Great!

**Dinah:** Well, you have a wonderful evening and I will be sure to talk to you later and once again thank you so much!

**Sissy:** Well, thank you, be careful and have a successful trip. Okay, bye.



## Supplemental Information, cont.

### Vegetation Identified at the Kennecott Cemetery, June 2010

#### Ground Cover

*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* - Kinnikinnick  
*Aquilegia formosa* - Western Columbine  
*Astragalus alpinus* - Alpine Milkvetch  
*Cornus canadensis* - Bunchberry aka Creeping Dogwood  
*Cypraceae* - Sedge  
*Epilobium angustifolium* - Fireweed  
*Fragaria virginiana* - Wild Strawberry  
*Geocaulan lividum* - Northern Bastard Toadflax  
*Hedysarum boreale* ssp. *mackenzii* - Wild Sweet Pea  
*Hieracium pratense* - Yellow Hawkweed  
*Linaria vulgaris* - Toadflax  
*Lupinus arcticus* - Arctic Lupine  
*Lycopodium annotinum* - Club Moss  
*Mertensia paniculata* - Bluebells  
*Pyrola asarifolia* - 'Common Pink' Wintergreen  
*Vicia cracca* - Bird Vetch

#### Trees/Shrubs

*Salix arbusculoides* - Anderson Littletree Willow  
*Salix scouleriana* - Scouler Willow  
*Picea glauca* - White Spruce  
*Populus trichocarpa* - Black Cottonwood  
*Alnus rubra* - Red Alder  
*Rosa acicularis* - Prickly Rose  
*Shepherdia canadensis* - Soapberry  
*Viburnum edule* - Highbush Cranberry

## Supplemental Information, cont.

### UNANSWERED QUESTIONS AND FURTHER RESEARCH:

#### THE SECOND GATE

Small Scale Feature #1 is the remnant of a cross bar latch gate that was likely attached to the second entrance of the Kennecott Cemetery (EFA, 1938). The gate remnant was found leaning against a tree across the Wagon Road, in a location adjacent to the historic entrance (as marked on the 1938 map) that has since been patched with picket fencing. The historic function was, possibly, to provide specific entry that led into the only un-plotted space of the cemetery where a wagon could pull into the cemetery to prepare the burial grounds and deliver a casket.

#### PLOTS 7 & 8

The burial site of plots 7 and 8 present a bit of a mystery. The sites are unmarked graves that have since sunk into a single depression. Swan Hellgren and L. Anderson may be buried here. They were both miners who were asphyxiated in the Bonanza Mine in April of 1920 (Sullivan, 1989: 118; AKRO, 1/3/1). The men were likely buried at the same time, based on the closeness of the graves represented in the 1938 Kennecott Cemetery Map (EFA, 1938). The sunken pit is a result of the bodies either being removed from their burial sites, or from their coffins collapsing underground.

#### GRAVE STRUCTURE 30 & 39

Plot 30 is the burial site of George Kono, providing a unique example in the Kennecott Cemetery of Shinto burial customs. It is an elaborate grave site with a poured concrete ledger capping the grave and a precast concrete grave marker with traditional Japanese engravings on the south side reading "Old Man from Matsushima, Kon(u)o, Haya(taro)". Matsushima is the town that George (or Harataro) originally was from. Hayataro Kon(u)o may be George's birth name, or possibly that of the person who paid for George's burial expense. Such inscriptions as these are a traditional custom in Shintoism funerary rites, as is the concrete monument with a crypt chamber underneath for cremated ashes. It is not known if George Kono's body was cremated. The burial expense for George Kono was only \$76.25 in 1926; The most recent record of burial expenses prior to 1926 was for Steve Matuzewski, costing \$95.82 in 1923. George Kono's burial expenses were relatively cheap in comparison to the monumentality of the existing grave site so it is likely that George was originally buried simply with his plot marked with a ubiquitous cross marker that was later replaced with the concrete headstone and foundation ledger. Plot 39, was recorded in 1938, to belong to Harry Chrisman who died in 1928, however the site is mis-marked with the original wooden Latin cross marker for Geo Kono. Harry Chrisman's grave marker remains missing (EAF, 1934; AKRO, 1/2/11; AKRO, 1/3/12).

#### GRAVE STRUCTURE 48

Plot 48 is marked by a small wooden box tomb, which has often been mistaken as a children's grave because of its' small size. Kay Sakurai was born in Japan and worked as a cook in one of the Kennecott mines until he died and was buried in Plot 48 in 1936. The use of a box tomb is rather unusual, in that it is a Japanese Buddhist grave marker style, in which the cremated remains are placed inside, but that it is constructed of wood and not stone, or precast concrete. Its' small size is also curious. While this is not unusual in Japan, given space restrictions in many cemeteries, it is unusual for the Kennecott Cemetery where there was ample space for a larger structure. This suggests the grave marker may have been constructed by local craftsmen attempting to replicate a traditional Japanese burial structure. It also begs the question, was Sakurai cremated? There are no known records indicating Kennecott had the facilities to cremate a body. Another possibility is that this is the simplified version of the traditional Japanese burial style. That is, Sakurai's relatives, or those responsible for his burial, did not have the means to prepare a more elaborate structure, but that his burial preferences were known and honored by his friends at Kennecott with local materials.

#### SPATIAL ORGANIZATION

The main question here concerns the development pattern of the Kennecott Cemetery, which leads to a related question concerning the fencing, and when and how it was placed. The main question being, was the cemetery preconceived and built as large as it exists today, or did the cemetery evolve as demand dictated? The related question is when was the fence put in, and was it originally constructed to its current dimensions, or was it rebuilt as the cemetery expanded? Without photographic evidence or other convincing historical documentation, these questions may never be answered, although it appears to have evolved in response to demand. When the fence went in, and was it continually reconfigured however, remains a mystery.

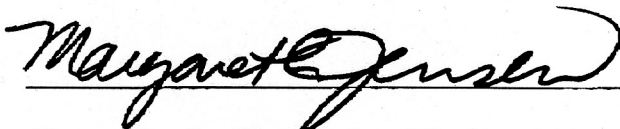
Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Alaska Regional Office

From: Superintendent, Wrangell - St. Elias National Park and Preserve

Subject: Kennecott Cemetery, Cultural Landscape Inventory, Review/Concurrence

I hereby concur with the content and assessment of the cultural landscape inventory for the Kennecott Cemetery component landscape. The CLI rates the condition as "fair" in the CLI and the management category as "should be preserved and maintained."

 9/29/2010

Wrangell – St. Elias National Park and Preserve, Superintendent

cc:  
S.L. Ferreira, AKRO Cultural Landscapes Program

# STATE OF ALASKA

SEAN PARNELL, GOVERNOR

## DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

### DIVISION OF PARKS & OUTDOOR RECREATION OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

550 WEST 7<sup>TH</sup> AVENUE, SUITE 1310  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501-3565

PHONE: (907) 269-8721

FAX: (907) 269-8908

September 29, 2010

File No.: 3330-6 Kennecott Cemetery Cultural Landscape

Sue Masica  
Regional Director  
National Park Service, Alaska Region  
240 West 5<sup>th</sup> Ave, Rm 114  
Anchorage, AK 99501

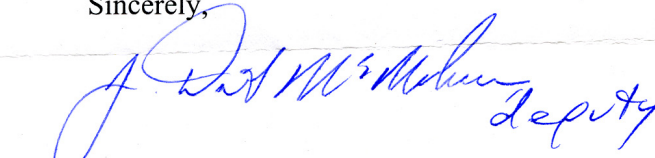
Subject: Kennecott Cemetery Cultural Landscape Inventory and Evaluation

Dear Ms. Masica:

We received your letter September 21, 2010 and the attached report *National Park Service Cultural Landscape Inventory, 2010, Kennecott Cemetery, Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve*. We concur with your finding that the Kennecott Cemetery component landscape is individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A and that it meets Criterion Consideration D. The Cemetery is individually eligible at the local level and its period of significance is 1908 to 1938. Furthermore we concur the Cemetery is a contributing property to the Kennecott National Historic Landmark and should be included when the NHL boundaries are revised.

Please contact Tracie Krauthoefer at 269-8722 if you have any questions or need further assistance.

Sincerely,

  
For Judith E. Bittner  
State Historic Preservation Officer

JEB:tak



**Kennecott Cemetery**  
**Wrangell – St. Elias National Park and Preserve**

Period of Significance: 1908 AD – 1938 AD  
Property Type: Historic Site  
Significance Level: Local  
Significance Criterion: A  
Criterion Consideration: D  
Area(s) of Significance: Exploration/Settlement

NOTE: This landscape meets all the criteria for its property type under the Multiple Property Nomination “Historic Properties Associated with Mineral Development in Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve, Alaska, 1898-1942” (Bleakley, 2000). It is also a contributing feature of the Kennecott Mines NHL.

**Contributing Features of the Kennecott Cemetery Component Landscape**

<b>Feature Name</b>	<b>AHRS #</b>	<b>Contributing?</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Associated Site #</b>
Grave Structure 1	Not Assigned	YES	Feature	N/A
Grave Structure 2	Not Assigned	YES	Feature	N/A
Grave Structure 3	Not Assigned	YES	Feature	N/A
Grave Structure 4	Not Assigned	YES	Feature	N/A
Grave Structure 5	Not Assigned	YES	Feature	N/A
Grave Structure 6	Not Assigned	YES	Feature	N/A
Grave Structure 7	Not Assigned	YES	Feature	N/A
Grave Structure 8	Not Assigned	YES	Feature	N/A
Grave Structure 9	Not Assigned	YES	Feature	N/A
Grave Structure 10	Not Assigned	YES	Feature	N/A
Grave Structure 11	Not Assigned	YES	Feature	N/A
Grave Structure 12	Not Assigned	YES	Feature	N/A
Grave Structure 13	Not Assigned	YES	Feature	N/A
Grave Structure 14	Not Assigned	YES	Feature	N/A
Grave Structure 15	Not Assigned	YES	Feature	N/A
Grave Structure 16	Not Assigned	YES	Feature	N/A
Grave Structure 17	Not Assigned	YES	Feature	N/A
Grave Structure 18	Not Assigned	YES	Feature	N/A
Grave Structure 19	Not Assigned	YES	Feature	N/A
Grave Structure 20	Not Assigned	YES	Feature	N/A
Grave Structure 21	Not Assigned	YES	Feature	N/A
Grave Structure 22	Not Assigned	YES	Feature	N/A
Grave Structure 23	Not Assigned	YES	Feature	N/A
Grave Structure 24	Not Assigned	YES	Feature	N/A
Grave Structure 25	Not Assigned	YES	Feature	N/A
Grave Structure 26	Not Assigned	YES	Feature	N/A
Grave Structure 27	Not Assigned	YES	Feature	N/A
Grave Structure 28	Not Assigned	YES	Feature	N/A
Grave Structure 29	Not Assigned	YES	Feature	N/A
Grave Structure 30	Not Assigned	YES	Feature	N/A
Grave Structure 31	Not Assigned	YES	Feature	N/A
Grave Structure 32	Not Assigned	YES	Feature	N/A
Grave Structure 33	Not Assigned	YES	Feature	N/A

Feature Name	AHRS #	YES	Feature	N/A
Grave Structure 34	Not Assigned	YES	Feature	N/A
Grave Structure 35	Not Assigned	YES	Feature	N/A
Grave Structure 36	Not Assigned	YES	Feature	N/A
Grave Structure 37	Not Assigned	YES	Feature	N/A
Grave Structure 38	Not Assigned	YES	Feature	N/A
Grave Structure 39	Not Assigned	YES	Feature	N/A
Grave Structure 40	Not Assigned	YES	Feature	N/A
Grave Structure 41	Not Assigned	YES	Feature	N/A
Grave Structure 42	Not Assigned	YES	Feature	N/A
Grave Structure 43	Not Assigned	YES	Feature	N/A
Grave Structure 44	Not Assigned	YES	Feature	N/A
Grave Structure 45	Not Assigned	YES	Feature	N/A
Grave Structure 46	Not Assigned	YES	Feature	N/A
Grave Structure 47	Not Assigned	YES	Feature	N/A
Grave Structure 48	Not Assigned	YES	Feature	N/A
Grave Structure 49	Not Assigned	YES	Feature	N/A
Grave Structure 50	Not Assigned	YES	Feature	N/A
Cemetery Structure 51 (Fence)	Not Assigned	YES	Feature	N/A
Cemetery Structure 52 (Ditch)	Not Assigned	YES	Feature	N/A
Cemetery Structure 53 (Rock Retaining Wall)	Not Assigned	YES	Feature	N/A
Cemetery Structure 54 (Boulder Pile)	Not Assigned	YES	Feature	N/A

## Contributing Landscape Characteristics

\* Landscape characteristics contribute to the historic character and integrity of the landscape. Unless itemized in the contributing feature list above, they should **NOT** receive AHRS numbers.

Landscape Characteristic	Aspects of Integrity	Associated Features
Buildings & Structures	Location, Design, Workmanship, Materials, Feeling, Association, Setting	Listed Above (See also CLI, pp. 23-62)
Small Scale Features	Location, Materials, Feeling, Association, Setting	Gate Remnant, Ladder, Shovel
Topography	Location, Design, Feeling, Setting	N/A
Spatial Organization	Location, Design, Feeling, Association, Setting	N/A
Archeology	Location, Association	N/A
Circulation	Location, Design, Feeling, Association, Setting	N/A