Kennecott worked hard to prevent fires by clearing brush and installing fire hose and extinguishers. However, in August of 1924, the entire powerhouse and an adjacent cottage burned to the ground. While no one was injured, heading into the winter without power created an emergency situation. The plant was quickly rebuilt.

The sawmill, one of the first buildings constructed, was vital to the construction of the initial mill site before the arrival of the railroad. The hill in the background was the future location of the mill.

Burlap bags full of ore waited on the train for the 196-mile trip to Cordova, where they were loaded on steamships bound for Tacoma, Washington and the smelter.

Kennecott employees relax with a game of handball. In Kennecott’s later days mill-town employees worked fewer hours and had more time for recreation than they did in the early days.

Artifacts left on the landscape allow us all to experience our nation’s heritage through discovery and exploration. Please leave all artifacts where you find them.

Portions of the Kennecott Mines National Historic Landmark are private. Please respect private property by confining your exploration to Park land.

The Kennecott Mines National Historic Landmark is a historic industrial site. While significant cleanup efforts have taken place, hazards still exist. Be careful of loose materials, scrap metal and industrial contaminants.

A schedule of daily ranger programs and mill tours can be found in the Kennecott Visitor Center.

Aerial tramways hauled copper ore in large buckets from the mines down to the mill building. The mines were interconnected by an extensive network of shafts and tunnels.

Kennecott hired skilled engineers and craftsmen to design and run its facilities. By inventing new copper concentrating processes, designing custom equipment, and running state-of-the-art utilities in this remote mining camp, these men made an almost impossible operation feasible. Here one poses next to the power switches in the powerhouse.