

The PAYSTREAK

Volume 25, No. 1, Spring, 2025

The Newsletter of the Alaska Mining Hall of Fame Foundation

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Honoring Two Special Pioneers that Played Leadership Roles in Mining, Agricultural, and Cultural Development of the 49th State



Gordon Weed Herreid (1924-2001)

Gordon Weed Herreid was a dreamer who climbed Alaska’s tallest peak, knew it’s mountains and rivers, mapped its geology, helped mine and assess its mineral wealth, encouraged the arts, worked tirelessly at the Interior Alaska Foodbank, and farmed its lands. Growing up in Southern California, he served in the U.S. Army’s 10th Mountain Division during WWII, where he was severely wounded in combat operations in northern Italy.

Subsequent to traveling to Alaska after WWII, he became the first man to climb both Mount McKinley (Denali) and Mount Logan, the two tallest peaks on the North American Continent.

During the 1950s, Gordon worked as a consulting economic geologist in both Canada and Alaska, and in 1958, was appointed chief geologist of the Red Devil mercury-antimony mine in southwest Alaska. In 1961, Gordon became Alaska’s first State Geologist, who designed and implemented programs to acquire knowledge about the geologic framework and mineral resource endowment of the 49th State.



Marilyn Hahn Herreid (1928-2018)

Gordon’s wife of 51 years, Marilyn Hahn Herreid, played a pivotal role in Gordon’s life. Whereas Gordon was a creative man full of ideas, Marilyn insured that those ideas bore fruit. Marilyn was always there to help carry out the strenuous chores related to geological field work in remote sites throughout Alaska. Marilyn and Gordon were inseparable, and his successes in life had a lot to do with her behind-the-scenes guidance.

After retiring from economic geology in 1974, Gordon created Pearl Creek Farm in Fairbanks, a pick-your-own berry and farm produce enterprise. In 1978, Gordon and Marilyn formed, with two other couples, the Tanana Valley Farmers Market, a very popular farm produce and arts distribution center in Fairbanks that is active to this day.

Gordon contracted the incurable Huntington’s Disease and passed in 2001; Marilyn passed away 17 years later in 2018.

**Alaska Mining Hall of Fame Foundation (AMHF)
Induction Ceremony, April 19th, 2025
AMHF Museum, 406 Cushman, Fairbanks, Alaska**

Ceremony Program

The general public is invited to Alaska Mining Hall of Fame Foundation (AMHF) induction ceremony from 7:00-to-8:30 PM on Saturday, April 19th, 2025. The ceremony will take place at the AMHF Museum at 406 Cushman in downtown Fairbanks.

A Power Point Presentation will be presented for the two inductees. There is no charge for admission. Refreshments (coffee and tea and cookies/donuts) will be served.

Introduction by Tom Bundtzen, President AMHF----- 7:00-to-7:10 PM

Presentation of Inductees

Presentation of Gordon and Marilyn Herreid by Tom Bundtzen----- 7:10-to-7:40 PM

Coffee Break 7:40 PM-8:00 PM

Recollections of Inductees from the General Audience----- 8:00 PM-8:30 PM

Adjournment----- 8:30 PM

Introduction and Acknowledgements

The April 19th, 2025 induction ceremony of the Alaska Mining Hall of Fame Foundation (AMHF) features two remarkable mining pioneers; the husband-and-wife team of Gordon and Marilyn Herreid. Throughout their marriage, they were inseparable; thus, we are honoring both at this induction ceremony.

Gordon was born in Santa Maria, California on October 24, 1924 to Walter B. Herreid and Florence Weed, both from families of Norwegian immigrants who immigrated to the United States. Gordon's father Walter played collegiate football at Washington State University; his team improbably beat Brown University at the first Rose Bowl game in Pasadena, California in 1916. Walter would later coach football for Dan Diego State University in the 1930s before passing unexpectedly from an infection in 1941 when Gordon was just 17 years old. Gordon served in WWII in the 10th Mountain Division in Italy and was severely wounded in combat. Upon his discharge from the military in 1946, he traveled to Alaska for both adventure and education at the University of Alaska, where he graduated with a Geology degree in 1949.

Marilyn was born Marilyn Hahn in St. Chales, Illinois on April 19, 1928 to Jennie and Walter Hahn. She remembered an idyllic childhood where music, friends, and academics were her passions. Marilyn studied pre-med at Grinnell College in Iowa with the intention of becoming a pediatrician. In 1947, after two years at Grinnell College in Iowa, Marilyn Hahn transferred to the University of Alaska in search of adventure. This she found, especially in the person of Gordon Herreid, a young free thinker from California who had come to Alaska after serving in WW II and, like her, sought adventure. Marilyn was greatly inspired by and embraced Gordon's world of ideas, his simple lifestyle, and his love for the great outdoors. Marilyn graduated from the University of Alaska with a 'Pre-Med' degree in 1950, the only one awarded by the institution at that time.

During the 1950s, Gordon worked as a consulting economic geologist in both Canada and Alaska, and in 1958, was appointed chief geologist of the Red Devil mercury-antimony mine in southwest Alaska. In 1961, Gordon became Alaska's first State Geologist, who designed and implemented programs to acquire knowledge about the geologic framework and mineral resource endowment of the 49th State. Marilyn was always there to help carry out the strenuous chores related to geological field work that included evaluations in more than a dozen remote locales in the 49th State.

Whereas Gordon was a creative man full of ideas, Marilyn insured that those ideas bore fruit. Marilyn and Gordon were inseparable, and his successes in life had a lot to do with her wise, behind-the-scenes guidance. In 1978, Gordon and Marilyn formed, with two other couples, the Tanana Valley Farmers Market, a very popular farm produce and arts distribution center in Fairbanks that is active to this day.

Tom Bundtzen wrote the narrative for Gordon and Marilyn Herreid. He obtained invaluable information and materials, including written correspondence and photographic images, from Gretchen Petersen and Ingrid Herreid, the daughters of Gordon and Marilyn Herreid. Mitch Henning edited the biographic sketch of the couple.

Bundtzen edited and produced the newsletter.



Contributions to the AMHF Foundation

The Alaska Mining Hall of Fame Foundation is funded through donations of money, time and effort, and through sales of books and other paraphernalia. The Foundation is a tax-exempt organization, so all donations are tax deductible.

Donations to the Foundation should be mailed to:

Karl Hanneman, Treasurer
Alaska Mining Hall of Fame Foundation
P.O. Box 81108
Fairbanks, Alaska 99708

Contributions to the Foundation

Contributions help the Foundation produce, publish and update the AMHF website, and operate our new museum at 406 Cushman in downtown Fairbanks. We have reproduced all *Paystreak* Newsletters from 1997-to-Present. The forty-one (41) *Paystreak* newsletters can be downloaded from the website, which is: www.alaskamininghalloffame.org.

We thank all contributors, regardless of the level of their donation, which are: Copper (\$1-\$99), Silver (\$100-\$499), Gold (\$500-\$999); '98er, (\$1,000) and Platinum (>\$1,000). Some of the more recent contributions have been in memory of legislator, and placer gold miner Robert Bettisworth, gold miner Walt Wigger, mine educators Ray Smith and Jim Madonna, Lars Ostnes, and John Usibelli. The AMHF especially thanks Teck Resources, operator of the Red Dog Zinc-Lead-Silver Mine, the Usibelli Foundation, Hyak Mining Company, Freegold Ventures, Limited, Harding Lake Association, Mitch and Michele Usibelli, , Teresa Usibelli , Margaret Cox Rich, Taiga Mining Company (Taiga), the Bill Stroecker Foundation, Design Alaska Inc., Robert Tsigonis, Larry and Darlene Peterson, June and Norman McAtee, Margaret Cox Rich, Jane and Steve Landford, Jeff and Sue Cook, Ron Inouye, Jeanne Ostnes, Tim Benintendi, Jason Brune, Ron Inouye, Sarah Isto, Charles Green, Shirley Liss, Sonny Lindner, Ricard Mylius, Bartly Klevin, Asle Eikeland, and Dave and Pat Carnes for their generous donations during the last several years.

AMHF Board member Mary A. Nordale passed away on December 22, 2024 in Fairbanks at the age of 90. Mary was a founding member of the Foundation and drew up the Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws for the AMHF in 1997. She served as President for the organization from 2004 to 2011. Mary also served as the first woman President of the Alaska Miners Association from 1994-1996. Her importance to the establishment of the AMHF Foundation cannot be overstated. Meg Nordale and other family members have requested that any donations in her memory be sent to the AMHF.

We highlight contributors listed below in bold (made during Late October-to-April 15th, 2025) that have most recently contributed since the last AMHF Newsletter was issued in early November, 2024.

Name	Contribution Level	Dedication	Year
Lynden Transport	Platinum	General	2013
Teck Resources Red Dog Mine	Platinum	General	2013
Doug Colp Family	98er/Gold	General	2013
Jason Brune	Silver	General	2014
Malie Gray	Copper	General	2014
Clark Milne	Copper	General	2014
Peter Montesa	Copper	General	2014
Jules Tileston	Copper	General	2014
Six Anonymous	Silver	General	2014
Usibelli Foundation	Platinum	General	2014
Candy Waugaman	Platinum	General	2015
Karen Erickson	Copper	General	2015
Usibelli Foundation	Platinum	General	2015
Alaska Women in Mining	Gold	General	2015
Brian Rogers, Sherry Modrow	Gold	General	2015
Marty K. Rutherford	Gold	General	2015
Karen Purdue	Gold	General	2015
Mr. and Mrs. Jim Thurman	Silver	General	2015
Karen Clautice	Copper	General	2015
Christine and Corbette Upton	Silver	General	2015
Bill Brophy	Copper	In Memory of Bob Bettisworth	2015
Leo and Fredi Brown	Copper	In Memory of Bob Bettisworth	2015
George Horner-Trust	Silver	In Memory of Bob Bettisworth	2015
Laurence Peterson	Silver	In Memory of Bob Bettisworth	2015
Sigwald and Arlene Strandberg	Silver	In Memory of Bob Bettisworth	2015
Laurence Peterson	Gold	In Memory of Jim Madonna	2015
Lisa and Milton Behr	Gold	In Memory of Walt Wigger	2015
David and Aldean Kilborn	Silver	In Memory of Walt Wigger	2015
Nathaniel May	Copper	General	2015
Michael Whelan	Silver	General	2015
Aaron Pfeil	Copper	General	2015
Clark Milne	Silver	General	2015
Karen Lapp	Copper	General	2015
Jeff Lapp	Copper	General	2015

Name	Contribution Level	Dedication	Year
Bill Stroecker Foundation	Platinum	General	2015
Clark Milne	Silver	General	2016
Joel Stratman	Copper	General	2016
Michael Whalen	Silver	General	2016
Richard Hughes	Silver	General	2016
Karen Lapp	Copper	General	2016
Patricia Peirsol	Copper	General	2016
Matthew Hanson	Copper	General	2016
Jason Brune	Silver	General	2016
Jeff Lapp	Copper	General	2016
John Cook	Copper	General	2016
Mark Hottman	Copper	General	2016
Two Anonymous	Silver	General	2016
Sarah Isto	Silver	General	2016
Tom Bundtzen	Silver	General	2016
Chris Olsen	Silver	General	2016
David and Heidi Doudna	Gold	General	2016
Karen Purdue	Gold	General	2016
Karen J. Erickson	Platinum	General	2016
Richard E. Wagner	Copper	General	2016
Harold and Leslie Noyes	Gold	General	2016
Karen Clautice	Copper	General	2016
Winston and Glenda Burbank	Silver	General	2016
Joseph and Victoria LeTarte	Silver	General	2016
Richard and Cherie Solie	Silver	General	2016
Debbie and Jeff Johnson	Silver	In Memory of Walt Wigger	2016
Helen Warner	Copper	General	2016
Laurence and Darlene Peterson	Silver	General	2016
John and Arlene Orbeck	Copper	General	2016
Lyman Family	Silver	General	2016
Ruth Ibbetson	Silver	General	2016
Alaska Women in Mining	Gold	General	2016
Bill Stroecker Foundation	Platinum	General	2016
Usibelli Foundation	Platinum	General	2016
Jason Brune	Silver	General	2017
Patrick Dolphin	Copper	General	2017
Clark Milne	Silver	General	2017
Jerry Sadler	Copper	General	2017
Joel Stratman	Copper	General	2017

Name	Contribution Level	Dedication	Year
Clark Milne	Silver	General	2017
Jerry Sadler	Copper	General	2017
Joel Stratman	Copper	General	2017
Terry Taylor	Copper	General	2017
Michael Whelan	Silver	General	2017
3 Anonymous	Silver	General	2017
Bill Stroecker Foundation	Platinum	General	2017
Usibelli Foundation	Platinum	General	2017
Fairbanks Branch, Alaska Miners	Gold	General	2017
Don Gray	Copper	General	2018
Richard Hughes	Silver	General	2018
William Kinne	Copper	General	2018
Clark Milne	Silver	General	2018
Patricia Peirsol	Copper	General	2018
Michael Whalen	Silver	General	2018
Jason Brune	Silver	General	2018
Matthew Hanson	Copper	General	2018
Mark Hottman	Copper	General	2018
Jamison Parry	Copper	General	2018
Jerry Sadler	Copper	General	2018
Usibelli Foundation	Platinum	General	2018
Terry Taylor	Copper	General	2018
Bill Stroecker Foundation	Platinum	General	2019
Larry and Darlene Peterson	Silver	General	2019
Jason Brune	Copper	General	2019
Matthew Hanson	Copper	General	2019
Gay Ellen Heath Griffin	Copper	General	2019
William Kinne	Copper	General	2019
Clark Milne	Silver	General	2019
Jameson Parry	Copper	General	2019
Patricia Peirsol	Copper	General	2019
Jerry Sadler	Copper	General	2019
Michael Whalen	Silver	General	2019
Margaret Cox Rich	Platinum	In Memory of Ray Smith	2020
David and Patricia Carnes	Platinum	General	2020
Larry and Darlene Peterson	Platinum	General	2020
Taiga Mining Company	Platinum	General	2020
Scott Bothwell	Copper	General	2020

Name	Contribution Level	Dedication	Year
Matthew Hanson	Copper	General	2020
William Kinne	Copper	General	2020
Clark Milne	Silver	General	2020
Heath Nowak	Copper	General	2020
Jameson Parry	Copper	General	2020
Patricia Peirsol	Copper	General	2020
Jerry Sadler	Copper	General	2020
Michael Whelan	Silver	General	2020
Bill Stroecker Foundation	Platinum	General	2021
Taiga Mining Company	Platinum	General	2021
Phil Younker	Silver	In Memory of Ray Smith	2021
Anonymous 1	Silver	General	2021
Anonymous 2	Silver	General	2021
Larry and Darlene Peterson	Silver	General	2021
June and Norm McAtee	Platinum	In memory of Adams Hollis Twitchell and Jens Kvamme	2021
Rob and Donna Brady	Copper	General	2022
Jason Brune	Silver	General	2022
Patrick Dolphin	Copper	General	2022
Matthew Hanson	Silver	General	2022
Richard Hughes	Silver	General	2022
William Kinne	Copper	General	2022
Clark Milne	Silver	General	2022
Jameson Perry	Copper	General	2022
Patricia Peirsol	Copper	General	2022
Jerry Sadler	Copper	General	2022
Anonymous 1	Silver	General	2022
Anonymous 2	Silver	General	2022
Teresa Chepoda	Silver	In Memory of John Usibelli	2022
Ann and Mike McCann	Silver	General	2022
Bill Stroecker Foundation	Platinum	General	2022
Design Alaska Inc.	Gold	General	2022
Taiga Mining Company	Platinum	General	2022
Robert Tsigonis	Gold	General	2023
Jeanne Ostnes	Platinum	General	2023

Name	Contribution Level	Dedication	Year
Don and Carolyn Gray	Silver	General	2023
Shirley Liss	Gold	General	2023
Jeanne Ostnes and Tim Benintendi	Platinum	General	2023
Laurence and Darlene Peterson	Platinum	General	2023
Jason Brune	Silver	General	2023
Anonymous	Copper	General	2023
Patrick Dolphin	Copper	General	2023
Malie Gray	Copper	General	2023
Matthew Hanson	Copper	General	2023
William Kinne	Copper	General	2023
Sonny Lindner	Silver	General	2023
Clark Milne	Silver	General	2023
Jameson Perry	Copper	General	2023
Patricia Peirsol	Copper	General	2023
Judd Rutledge	Copper	General	2023
Michael Whelan	Silver	General	2023
Bill Tweet	Silver	General	2023
Nick Stepovich	Silver	General	2023
Robert Fithian/Sundance	Gold	General	2023
Margaret Cox Rich	Silver	General	2023
Shirley Liss	Gold	General	2023
Ron Inouye	Gold	General	2023
Don and Carolyn Gray	Silver	General	2023
Teresa Usibelli	Silver	In Memory of John Usibelli	2023
William Stroecker Foundation	Platinum	General	2023
Design Alaska	Gold	General	2023
Jeanne Ostnes and Tim Benintendi	Platinum	In Memory of Lars Ostnes	2024-1
Alaska Trappers Association	Silver	General	2024
Sarah Isto	Silver	In Memory of Oscar Tveiten	2024-1
Laurence Peterson	Platinum	General	2024
Karl and Nancy Hanneman	Platinum	General	2024
Jeanne Ostnes and Tim Benintendi	Platinum	In Memory of Lars Ostnes	2024-2
Michele and Mitch Usibelli	Platinum	General	2024
Ron Inouye	Gold	General	2024
Sarah Isto	Silver	In Memory of Oscar Tveiten	2024-2
Asle Eikeland	Platinum	In memory of Jorgen (George) Eikeland	2024
Scott Bothwell	Copper	General	2024
Jason Brune	Silver	General	2024
Patrick Dolphin	Copper	General	2024
Matthew Hanson	Copper	General	2024
Richard Hughes	Silver	General	2024
William Kinne	Copper	General	2024

Name	Contribution Level	Dedication	Year
Sonny Lindner	Silver	General	2024
Lance Miller	Copper	General	2024
Clark Milne	Silver	General	2024
Jameson Parry	Copper	General	2024
Patricia Peirsol	Copper	General	2024
Michael Whelan	Silver	General	2024
Usibelli Foundation	Platinum	General	2024
Fairbanks Coin Club	Silver	General	2024
Fairbanks Genealogical Society	Silver	General	2024
Fairbanks Branch, Alaska Miners Association	Gold	General	2024
Taiga Mining Company	Platinum	General	2024
Taiga Mining Company (2nd 2024 Donation)	Platinum	General	2024
Rotary Club of College Alaska	Platinum	General	2024
Bill Stroecker Foundation	Platinum	General	2024
Margaret Cox Rich	Gold	General	2024
Bill Beistline	Platinum	In Memory of Oscar Tweiten	2024
Laurence Peterson	Platinum	General	2025
Fairbanks Coin Club	Silver	General	2025
Paul and Joni Manuel	Platinum	General	2025
Don and Carolyn Gray	Silver	In Memory of Mary Nordale	2025
Jeffrey J. and Susan Cook	Silver	In Memory of Mary Nordale	2025
Harding Lake Association	Silver	In Memory of Mary Nordale	2025
Steve and Jane Landford	Copper	In Memory of Mary Nordale	2025
Charles B. Green	Silver	In Memory of Mary Nordale	2025
Freegold Ventures Limited	Platinum	In Memory of Mary Nordale	2025
William Corbus	Gold	In Memory of Mary Nordale	2025
Hyak Mining Company	Platinum	In Memory of Mary Nordale	2025
Ron Inouye	Gold	In Memory of Mary Nordale	2025
Bartly Klevin	Silver	In Memory of Mary Nordale	2025
Richard Mylius	Silver	In Memory of Mary Nordale	2025
Marilyn Nordale Stacy	Gold	In Memory of Mary Nordale	2025



Mary Anita Nordale (1934-2024)

Current Summary of Activities Held at AMHF Foundation Museum

The Alaska Mining Hall of Fame Foundation continues to operate a museum at 406 Cushman in downtown Fairbanks, Alaska. Since late November, 2024, the AMHF Foundation Museum has been open only a few days a week but the facility has been utilized by several non-profit organizations, for Osher Life-Long Learning Institute (OLLI) classes, and for evening lectures as summarized below.

Scheduled events at AMHF museum, including Wednesday evening lectures and other get-togethers during the time period November 26, 2023 to April 9, 2025

Count	Date	Lecture title and presenter	Attendance
1	11 26 2024	Fairbanks Genealogical Society	10
2	11/27 2024	<i>Prospecting for Alaskan Jade</i> By Jim Deininger	53
3	12 03 2024	Bullion Historical Market Review (Jerry Cleworth) Fairbanks Coin Club	21
4	12 20 2024	AMHF Xmas Party ' <i>Historical Xmas Cards published in local Newspapers</i> ' by Joan Skilbred	84
5	01 07 2025	Fairbanks Coin Club Lecture by Enlow Walker and Auction	13
6	01 28 2025	Fairbanks Genealogical Society	9
7	02 04 2025	Fairbanks Coin Club Lecture on mid-19th century Buffalo coins by Enlow Walker and subsequent Coin Auction	14
8	02 11 2025	OLLI Class Lecture I: <i>Mineral Resource Development Prior to 1867 Alaska Purchase</i> by Thomas Bundtzen	24
9	02 18 2025	OLLI Class Lecture II: <i>Alaska-Yukon Goldrush and Alaska's Gold Dredging Fleet</i> by Tom Bundtzen	23
10	02 25 2025	OLLI Class lecture III: <i>Historical and Modern Development of Alaska's Critical Minerals</i>	26
11	02 25 2025	Fairbanks Genealogical Society	10
12	02 27 2025	<i>The Sound of Black Music in Fairbanks: A History of Discrimination and Celebration in a Northern Community</i> , by Paul Krejci	92
13	03 04 2025	OLLI Class IV; <i>The Modern Mineral Industry and Environmental and Social Challenges</i> by Tom Bundtzen	21
14	03 04 2025	Fairbanks Coin Club Lecture on Buffalo Head Nickels and other coins by Enlo Walker and subsequent coin auction.	14
15	03 07 2025	Alaska Miners Association Fairbanks Branch Meeting Critical Minerals Overview by Steve Masterman	43
16	03 12 2025	<i>Conspiracy—the Plot to Take over the Klondike Gold Fields</i> , By Nick Nugent	82
17	03 25 2025	Fairbanks Genealogical Society	12
18	04 04 2025	Alaska Miners Association Fairbanks Branch Meeting Jomo Stewart of Fairbanks Economic Development Corporation Regional Economic Overview; emphasis on minerals	35
19	04 09 2025	<i>Origins of the Names of Alaska's Highways</i> by Rose Rybachek	27
Totals	NA	NA	613

On January 18th, 2025, AMHF President Tom Bundtzen gave a short PowerPoint about two AMHF African American inductees, Mattie (Tootsie) Crosby and Bill Ewing, at the annual Martin Luther King Day banquet sponsored by the Fairbanks NAACP in Fairbanks. Later, Black History Month was celebrated with Paul Krejci's lecture at the AMHF museum entitled: *The Sound of Black Music in Fairbanks—A History of Discrimination and Celebration in a Northern Community*. A near-record attendance was recorded at the latter event (92).

Our volunteers from Santas Seniors, North Pole, Alaska, continue to work toward keeping the museum open to the general public. They include Barbara Sevier (team leader), Goldie Southwood, Jo Small, John Halbert, Frank and Ida Rhines, and Joyce Outten.



Paul Krejci delivering his lecture *The Sound of Black Music in Fairbanks—A History of Discrimination and Celebration in a Northern Community*; on February 27th, 2025. Photo by AMHF Volunteer Joyce Outten.

Local Scholar
Dr. Paul Krejci
will be presenting a lecture in our
Series of Evening Lectures
February 27th at 7:30PM at the
Alaska Mining Hall of Fame!
at 406 Cushman Fairbanks Alaska



**The Sound of Black Music in Fairbanks:
A History of Discrimination and
Celebration in a Northern Community**

Black history is US history, Alaska history and Fairbanks history. Since the early 20th Century, which involved whaling, gold mining, militarization and other activities, black men and women played influential roles in Alaska's cultural contributions, including in Fairbanks. In honor of Black History Month, Paul Krejci will focus on the little-known history of Black musical performance in Alaska's interior and how their music served as a catalyst for positive change and celebration.

Entry is free.
More lectures are being planned for the rest of 2025

Jade exploration in the late 20th Century to "Jolly Johnson on trumpet on Alcan Highway 1943"

Announcement in the Fairbanks Daily News Miner advertising Paul Krejci's lecture on February 27, 2025.

Previous Inductees, Alaska Mining Hall of Fame

Fairbanks, Fall 1997

Six charter members of the Alaska Mining Hall of Fame Foundation were previously elected to the National Mining Hall of Fame in Leadville, Colorado.

Clarence J. Berry: Prominent Klondike and Interior Alaska miner; noted businessman of the north.

Stephen Birch: Founder and developer of Kennecott Copper Mines.

Frederick Bradley: Successful manager of Treadwell and A-J Mines, Juneau.

Alfred H. Brooks: Chief Geologist of U.S. Geological Survey in Alaska during Alaska-Yukon Gold Rush Era.

Ernest Patty: University of Alaska renowned teacher and later president, and manager of dredge firms in the Coal Creek-Woodchopper district.

John Treadwell: Founder of Treadwell Mines, Juneau.

Fairbanks, Spring, 1998

Induction Ceremony Honoring Early Yukon Basin Traders and Prospectors

Alfred Mayo: “Captain Al” well-known Yukon River trader, prospector.

Jack McQuesten: Known as the “Father of the Yukon” grubstaked many prospectors.

Arthur Harper: Respected trader and prospector and promoter of the Yukon; his son Walter, first stepped foot on the summit of Mount McKinley (Denali).

Howard Franklin: Fortymile prospector, discovered first “bedrock” placer gold in Alaska.

John Minook: Creole-Athabascan prospector who discovered the Rampart and Melozitna districts—became an important inspiration for Indigenous rights, including US Citizenship.

Felix Pedro: Discoverer of Fairbanks district in 1902.

Nome, Summer 1998

Induction Ceremony Honoring Pioneers of Nome Gold Rush

John Brynteson: A ‘Lucky Swede’; an experienced hard-rock miner, discoverer of the Nome district.

Erik Lindblom: The eldest of the “Lucky Swedes”, a tailor.

Jafet Lindeberg: The Norwegian of the ‘Lucky Swedes’, president and manager of the very successful Pioneer Mining Company.

Charles D. Lane: Tough, honest, and wealthy miner who helped the Lucky Swedes in their legal battles.

Juneau, Spring, 1999

Induction Ceremony Honoring Discovery of Juneau District

Joe Juneau: Native of Quebec, a California 49er, co-discoverer of gold in the Juneau district.

Richard Harris: Irish immigrant, co-discoverer of gold in Juneau district.

George Pilz: German immigrant who sent and financed the Juneau and Harris prospecting ventures in the Juneau area.

Kawa.ée: Tlingit leader who brought rich gold samples from Gastineau Channel area to George Pilz.

Livingston Wernecke: Geologist-engineer for the Bradley companies of Juneau.

Bartlett Thane: Promoter-founder of the world's largest gold mine, the Gastineau at Juneau.

Anchorage, Fall 1999

Induction Ceremony Honoring Mining Pioneers of Southern/Southwest Alaska

Andrew Olson: Swedish immigrant, innovator at Flat; the original organizer of the platinum mining complex in the Goodnews Bay Mining district.

Evan Jones: Welsh immigrant; the true father of Alaska coal mining industry.

Wesley Earl Dunkle: Kennecott engineer and innovative geologist, co-founder of Star Air Service, predecessor of Alaska Airlines.

Fairbanks, Spring 2000

Induction Ceremony Honoring Early 20th Century Interior Pioneers

Emil Usibelli: Italian immigrant and founder of Usibelli Coal Mine, Inc., Alaska's only and historically largest producer of coal; civic benefactor in Fairbanks.

John B. Mertie Jr.: Leading U.S. Geological Survey geologist; outstanding earth scientist, mathematician, and world expert on platinum.

Fannie Quigley: Prospector, renowned for her bush skills, legendary Kantishna district character.

Juneau, Spring 2001

Induction Ceremony Honoring Early Government Role in Mining

Benjamin D. Stewart: State and Federal mining administrator, mine safety proponent, Alaska constitutional delegate at Alaska Statehood Convention in Fairbanks.

Fairbanks, Summer, 2001

Induction Ceremony Honoring the Pioneers of the Large-Scale Gold Dredging Industry of Nome and Fairbanks Districts

Norman C. Stines: Visionary engineer who planned and supervised original USSR&M activities in Fairbanks district.

Wendell P. Hammon: Installed the first three dredges in Cape Nome district; helped design financing for what became USSR&M dredge fleets in Alaska.

James K. Davidson: Water engineer that designed and built Miocene and Davidson ditch systems.

Anchorage, Fall 2001

Induction Ceremony Honoring Discovery of Flat District

John Beaton: Co-discovered Iditarod district with William Dikeman.

Fairbanks, Spring 2002

Induction Ceremony Honoring Successful Miners and Engineers of Early 20th Century

Frank G. Manley: Highly successful miner in Fairbanks, Hot Springs district, and Flat. Founder of the First National Bank, Fairbanks.

Herman Tofty: Norwegian immigrant who worked prospects near Manley Hot Springs—his namesake is ‘Tofty Tin Belt’.

Chester Purington: Acclaimed international mining engineer; wrote treatise on Alaska placer fields.

Thomas P. Aitken: Arguably the most successful small scale mine developer during the Alaska-Yukon Gold Rush; worked both lodes and placers in Alaska and Yukon.

Anchorage, Fall 2002

Induction Ceremony Honoring Immigrant Pioneers

Peter Miscovich: Croatian immigrant who settled in Flat, Alaska 1910. Pioneered the use of hydraulic mining techniques.

David Strandberg: Swedish immigrant who joined the Klondike gold rush in 1898 and the Iditarod rush of 1910. Built placer mining dynasty Strandberg & Sons, Inc.

Lars Ostnes: Norwegian immigrant who mined in the Iditarod district and developed placer mines in remote western Alaska for over 50 years.

Fairbanks, Summer 2003

Golden Days Induction Ceremony (also recognized during Fall AMA convention)

Kyosuke “Frank” Yasuda and Nevelo Yasuda: Japanese immigrant and his Inupiat wife, discovered Chandalar gold and founded the community of Beaver.

Anchorage, Fall 2003

Induction Ceremony Honoring Early and Mid-20th Century Placer Miners

John Gustavus (Gus) Uotila: By 1915, Gus Uotila was known as a tough Iditarod teamster. He mentored placer mining operations throughout Alaska and became a respected overland freighter.

Simon Wible: He mined gold, built water canals, and became a wealthy man in California. When the Alaska-Yukon Gold Rush came along, he pioneered hydraulic mine technology on the Kenai Peninsula.

Fairbanks, Spring 2004

Honoring Early Pioneers Associated with USSR&M Dredge Fleet

Roy B. Earling: Built pre-World War II FE Company into one of the most efficient and successful dredge mining firms in the world.

James D. Crawford: Well organized manager who acquired new dredge properties and guided FE Company into successful post-World War II period of gold mining.

Jack C. Boswell: Engineered the development of the rich Cripple deposit; and helped build giant FE machines used to dig deep placer deposits. Published historian of USSR&M era.

Genevieve Parker Metcalfe: Breakthrough woman mining engineer who helped develop initial plans for FE Fairbanks dredging operations; wrote a landmark thesis on Alaska placer mining, and was a champion athlete and scholar.

Earl Richard Pilgrim: First Professor of Mine Engineering at University of Alaska. Independent Kantishna miner and pioneer and noted FE consultant; “Mr. Antimony” in the US.

Anchorage, Fall 2004

Honoring Those in the Mining Legal Profession,

In Cooperation with the History Committee of the Alaska Bar Association

William Sulzer: Bill Sulzer became a prominent New York attorney and politician and briefly served as Governor of New York. The ever-optimistic Sulzer mined copper in southeast Alaska and developed lode gold in the Chandalar district.

Joseph Rudd: Shortly after statehood, Rudd drafted the State’s mining law on state lands and was sought for his expertise on natural resource issues throughout his career. He was killed in a plane crash in Anchorage upon his return from Juneau after discussing with other Alaskans challenges to President Carter’s Implementation of the 1978 Antiquities Act.

Anchorage, Fall 2005

Honoring the Discoverers and the Developer of Platinum Resources at Goodnews Bay

Per Edvard (Ed) Olson: Born in 1898, Edward Olson was born into a large farm family in Sweden and immigrated to the United States in 1905. In 1934, he assumed the position of general manager of the Goodnews Bay Mining Company (GBMC), the largest supplier of platinum in the U.S. during 1934-1975.

Walter Smith: In the summer of 1926, Yupik Eskimo Walter Smith and his young apprentice Henry Wuya found placer platinum in a stream draining a remote, uninhabited coast of southwest Alaska. The GBMC eventually purchase Smith's claims. Smith and Wuya are recognized as discoverers of Goodnews Bay platinum.

Henry Wuya: was born to Yupik parents in Quinhagak on the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta. Wuya was proficient in English when few Yupik people knew English. He mentored with the older and experienced prospector, Walter Smith.

Fairbanks, Spring 2006

Honoring Two Pioneers Important to both Canadian and American Mining Communities

Ellen (Nellie) Cashman: Ellen (Nellie) Cashman was a quintessential gold stamper who participated in many gold-silver rushes of the late 19th and early 20th Centuries. Nellie's final home was Nolan Creek in the Koyukuk district of northern Alaska. Cashman died of Cancer in 1925 at St. Anne's Hospital, Victoria, British Columbia, a medical facility she helped found several decades earlier.

Jack Dalton: One of the premier horse freighters of the Alaska-Yukon gold rush era, Jack Dalton opened up the 'Dalton Trail' for prospectors and trades from Haines to Central Yukon, Canada. In later years he worked as a freight engineer for the Alaska Railroad. The Dalton Highway, named after his son, another transportation pioneer, is a tribute to the Dalton family in Alaska.

Juneau, Summer 2006

Honoring the Mining Legal Profession, in Cooperation with the History Committee of the Alaska Bar Association

Frederick (Fred) Eastaugh: Nome-born Fred Eastaugh was an Alaskan accountant, a ship's officer for the Alaska Steamship Company. Eastaugh was appointed to the Alaska Minerals Commission in 1991 by Governor Walter Hickel. Upon Eastaugh's death, Hickel ordered state flags flown at half-mast.

Anchorage, Fall 2006

Honoring an Outstanding Statesman and an Outstanding Prospector Active in the mid-20th Century Alaska Mining Industry

Charles F. (Chuck) Herbert: was one of the premier miners of his generation. Educated at the School of Mines in Fairbanks, he mined placer gold deposits and served with distinction in several public roles. During early years of Statehood, he played a crucial role in the selection of Alaska's North Slope Lands.

Rheinart M. (Rhiny) Berg: Berg's strength and stamina were legendary during most of his 86 years of life. He discovered the Bornite copper-cobalt deposit. He later developed the Candle placer district.

Juneau, Spring 2007

Honoring an Outstanding Statesman and a Mine Attorney Active in Southeast Alaska's Mineral Industry

Phillip R. Holdsworth: Phil Holdsworth's professional career extended nearly seventy years. He was a practical miner at the age of sixteen. Later he operated mines, assay labs, and mills. In World War II, he defended a Philippine mine as a guerilla warrior. After serving as Alaska's first commissioner of Natural Resources, Holdsworth became Alaska's elder natural resource statesman before his death in 2001.

Herbert L. Faulkner: H.L. (Bert) Faulkner's law career extended for almost seventy years. He was a sheriff, U.S. Marshall and attorney. Faulker was an important lobbyist during the early years of the Alaska Miners Association. He would represent almost every major mining company operating in Alaska during his lifetime.

Fairbanks, Summer 2007

Honoring Two of Alaska's Outstanding Mine Educators

Earl H. Beistline: Earl Beistline had a distinguished career as mining educator at the University of Alaska in Fairbanks. Beistline brought to the classroom a unique blend of theoretical and practical knowledge in the field of mining. During all of his adult life, he was a tireless and outspoken advocate of Alaska mining industry interests.

Ernest N. Wolff: Ernie Wolff was a notable personality on Alaska's mining landscape for more than sixty years. During this time he prospected, mined, taught and administered at the University of Alaska, wrote a classic book, *Handbook for the Alaskan Prospector*, and served on public bodies; all of this always in his unique style with a kind of gentle truculence.

Anchorage, Fall 2007

Honoring Those Involved in the Southwest Alaska's Quicksilver Mining Industry

Robert F. Lyman: Besides operating small scale mercury lodes, he managed Alaska's largest mercury mine at Red Devil, Alaska, which, during the 1950s, produced nearly 20 percent of U.S. domestic requirements of the strategic metal.

Wallace M. Cady: Produced, with other USGS colleagues, 'The Central Kuskokwim Region, Alaska', a geological framework of a large, 5,000 mi² area centered on Alaska's premier mercury mining region.

Russell Schaefer: One of Alaska's 'tough guy prospectors' that accomplished much in the Kuskokwim Mercury Belt of southwest Alaska.

Fairbanks, Spring 2008

Honoring Three Attorneys and a Civic Minded Woman Important to the Interior Alaska Mining Industry

Luther Hess: First rate mining lawyer and active mine developer in several interior Alaska gold camps. Helped organize the Alaska Miners Association (in 1939) and served as AMA's first President.

Harriett Hess: Worked with husband Luther on a variety of mining education issues and was a pioneer regent of the University of Alaska system. Worked as pro-development, pro-mining Democrats during the Roosevelt Administration.

Ernest B. Collins: Pursued a long and successful career in Interior Alaska as a placer miner, lawyer, Alaska Territorial legislator, and delegate to Alaska Constitutional Convention.

John (Johnny) McGinn: A smart mining lawyer who, with James Wickersham, cleaned up corruption in Nome and financed many small gold and silver projects in Interior Alaska and Yukon, Canada.

Anchorage, Fall 2008

Honoring Two Engineers and a Prospector Who Helped Bring Success to the Kennecott Mines in the Chitina Valley of South-Central Alaska

Earl Tappen Stannard: An innovative engineer at Kennecott's Alaska mines, and later a CEO of Kennecott Copper Corporation.

William Crawford Douglass: A gifted mining engineer and exceptional manager at Kennecott's Alaska copper mines.

Reuben Frederick McClellan: Organized the mining partnership that made the initial discoveries and negotiated the sales of the mineral claims that became the Kennecott copper mines in Alaska.

Anchorage, Fall 2009

Honoring Four Pioneers Important to the Willow Creek Mining District

Robert L. Hatcher: Began the lode mining boom in the Willow Creek district when he discovered gold-quartz veins on Skyscraper Mountain that later became part of the Independence group of mines.

Orville G. Herring: Instrumental in forming the east-coast based exploration group, Klondike and Boston Gold Mining Company and in forming the Willow Creek Mining district.

Byron S. Bartholf: Represents a large family group that was instrumental in the development of the gold lodes in the Willow Creek district.

Walter W. Stoll: An exceptional mine operator of the Independence gold mine, which became the largest gold producer (in ore tonnage) in the Willow Creek district. He later retooled the Independence mill to recover tungsten, a strategic metal during WWII.

Fairbanks, Spring, 2010

Honoring two-civic-minded pioneers important to Interior and Western Alaska Development

John P. Clum: Long after his involvement with the initial capture of the Apache leader Geronimo in Arizona, Clum established reliable postal service throughout Alaska—he became the Postal Inspector for the Alaska Territory.

Irving McKenny Reed: Prolific Associate Mining Engineer for the Alaska Territory known for his excellent descriptions of Alaska’s remote placer districts and true pioneer of Nome; was chair of the Alaska Game Commission prior to WWII and the Territorial Highway Engineer prior to Statehood. Surveyed much of Fairbanks townsite as the town grew.

Anchorage, Fall, 2010

Honoring Pioneers Important to the Seward Peninsula Gold Dredging Industry

Nicholas B. and Evinda S. Tweet: Partners in marriage and mining, they created a family-owned firm that has mined gold in Alaska for more than 100 years. Developed and mined graphite in the Kigluaik Mountains during WWI—now the site of a world-class graphite project.

Carl S. and Walter A. Glavinovich: Brothers who devoted more than 100 years of their collective lives to dredging in the Nome district, one of Alaska’s Premier placer gold districts.

Anchorage, Fall, 2011

Honoring Two Pioneers Active in South-Central Alaska Mining and Economic Development

Martin Radovan: A Croatian prospector who prospected the Chitina Valley for decades and found the high grade but also high altitude ‘Binocular’ copper prospect. He never made a mine but his dreams live on.

Arthur Shonbeck: He joined numerous stampedes during the Alaska-Yukon Goldrush and was an outstanding civic leader of Anchorage. In 1945, he drowned with AMHF Inductee John Beaton in Ganes Creek west of McGrath.

Fairbanks, Spring 2012

Honoring Pioneers Important to the Mid-20th Interior Placer Mining Industry

Oscar Tweiten: Arrived in Fairbanks during the Great Depression and mined on Cleary Creek in the Fairbanks for more than 50 years.

Glen D. Franklin: A gifted athlete who studied business administration at the University of Alaska in the 1930s; mined with others throughout Alaska and Yukon Territory for several decades.

Donald Cook: An Oregon-born graduate of the University of Alaska, who pursued a stellar career in Education at the University of Alaska-Fairbanks. He was an expert on USSR&M Gold dredges.

Anchorage, Fall, 2012

Honoring Pioneers Important to the Iditarod and Innoko Districts of Southwest Alaska

Merton Marston: Indiana newspaper man who became wealthy as a result of grubstaking the discoverers of the Iditarod district—becoming a gold millionaire—later managed hotels in the Pacific Northwest, including the Sorrento in Seattle, Washington State’s oldest operating hotel.

Mattie ‘Tootsie’ Crosby: Beloved personality in Flat, the center of the Iditarod district for more than 50 years—the only Afro-American who lived and worked in that district. A gifted musician as well as astute businesswoman.

Toivo Rosander: Finnish immigrant who mined in the Ophir-Innoko area for 70 years with wife Dyna and boys Ron and Ken. Managed to convince many skeptics, including leaders in the conservation movement, about the economic and social value of placer mining.

Juneau, Spring, 2013

Honoring Two Pioneers Important to Mineral Development in Southeast Alaska

Alexandre Choquette: French Canadian prospector who began in the 1849 California Gold Rush and ended in the Klondike Gold Rush of 1896. At the time of his death, Choquette was a true north-country legend.

John F. Malony: Was important to early mineral development of Southeast Alaska—served as mayor of Juneau and helped form Alaska Electric Light and Power, Alaska’s first modern electric utility.

Fairbanks, Summer 2013

Honoring an outstanding citizen, educator and placer mine expert

Doug Colp: Born and raised in Southeastern Alaska, Colp Became a legendary expert on placer mine technologies, a UAF Educator, and, with his wife Marcel, a civic-minded resident of Fairbanks.

Anchorage, Fall, 2013

Honoring Geologists from the U.S. Geological Survey

Arthur C. Spencer: Provided the first geologic descriptions of the Kennecott Mines in the Chitina Valley and authored a classic: USGS Bulletin 287—The Juneau Gold Belt—in 1906.

Josiah E. Spurr: Forged a career as a renowned economic geologist—and helped found the Society of Economic Geologists. Best known for his pre-Klondike adventure--*Through the Yukon Gold Diggings*.

Stephen R. Capps: An outstanding regional geologist that specialized in the study of Alaskan placer gold deposits in glaciated areas. His work is cemented in studies along the Alaska Railroad corridor, where he provided information on resources for use in that corridor. Capps was among the first federal geologists to study and evaluate 'strategic minerals'.

Fairbanks, Spring 2014

Honoring Three Early Mining Pioneers Important in the Alaskan Mining Industry

'Wise Mike' Stepovich: Self-educated immigrant from Montenegro came to Fairbanks shortly after the 1902 discovery and mined gold on Fairbanks Creek for 40 years; his son Mike Stepovich II would be Alaska's last Territorial Governor. Wise Mike played an important role in the development of the critical metal tungsten in the Fairbanks district before WWII.

Helen Van Campen: Had a remarkable career in Alaska that included equestrian sports, journalism and gold mining mainly on the Kenai Peninsula. Helen Van Campen Memorial Scholarship Fund at the University of Alaska-Fairbanks has provided journalism students with funding to help start their careers.

Peter Petrovich Doroshin: A brilliant Russian Mining engineer that discovered and mined placer gold on the Kenai Peninsula during 1849-1851; found industrial minerals for use in the colony; and was a pioneer in investigating Alaska's abundant coal resources. Would later play an important role in Russia for the Imperial Russian Naval Mining office and mine gold in the Ural Mountains.

Anchorage, Fall, 2014

Honoring Three Pioneers Associated with the Kennecott Mines in Alaska

Alan Mara Bateman: Important Kennecott consultant at McCarthy; Editor of *Economic Geology* for more than five decades.

Edward M. MacKevett Jr. Pioneer geologist of Kennecott copper-silver deposits near McCarthy and Alaska's premier mercury-antimony and REE-Th-U districts.

William H. Seagrave Best known for his management skills in the early Kennecott mines of Alaska, in both Prince William Sound and in the Chitina Valley.

Anchorage, Fall, 2015

Honoring Pioneers Associated with the Red Dog Zinc-Polymetallic Mine and a Hatcher Pass Pioneer

Robert (Bob) Baker: The Kotzebue-based bush pilot and amateur prospector who is given credit for the co-discovery of the Red Dog zinc-polymetallic deposit (with Irv Tailleir) , currently Alaska's most important metal mine.

Irv Tailleir A legendary U.S. Geological Survey Brooks Range geologist who followed up on Baker's recommendations and inspected mineralization in 'Red Dog Creek'; wrote the open-file report documenting the importance of the Red Dog deposit.

Don S. Rae: Respected prospector and assayer who worked in Southeast Alaska and Hatcher Pass.

Fairbanks, Spring, 2016

Honoring Pioneers Associated with Alaska's Gold Dredging Fleet

Patrick H. O’Neill: Born into a large Cordova family of Irish descent, O’Neill would graduate from the University of Alaska with several Engineering degrees, become dredge superintendent for the FE Company in Fairbanks, and complete a remarkable career operating fleets of gold-platinum dredges in South America. He was a strong supporter of the University of Alaska for his entire life.

Walter W. Johnson: His firm, the Union Construction Company, would construct one third of all the bucketline stacker dredges that concurrently operated in Alaska (32). UCC operated dredges elsewhere.

Anchorage, Fall, 2016

AMHF Honors Three Pioneers Associated Placer Mining, Invention, Mineral Industry Management, Scientific Inquiry, and Public Service

John Arthur Miscovich: Renowned second-generation placer gold miner from the Iditarod Mining district; John was perhaps better known for his *Intelligent*TM and other water technology inventions.

Cole Edwin McFarland: combined the hard work of a pioneering Alaskan placer mining family with the responsibilities of being President of Placer Dome U.S. Inc., a successful international mining firm.

Donald John Grybeck: had a distinguished career as a scientist, teacher, miner, and earth science manager. His lasting legacy is the USGS Alaska Resource Data Files (ARDF), which he designed.

Fairbanks, Spring, 2018

AMHF Honors Three ‘Minority’ Mining Pioneers involved in all aspects of the mining lifestyle

William T. Ewing: was born into slavery in 1854 in Keytesville, Missouri. After working his way across the United States, Ewing joined the Tacoma Police Department. He stampeded to Alaska in 1896, and in 1903, struck it rich in the Fairbanks District with partner James McCarty. After he passed away in 1923, his entire estate went to the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama.

Kate Kennedy: lived in the copper mining boomtown of McCarthy, Alaska for nearly three decades. In the early 20th Century, Kate Kennedy, a divorced woman, became the largest property owner in the Chitina Valley and was McCarthy’s best-known entrepreneur.

Eugene Swanson: was reported to be the only consistently successful gold miner in the Rampart District, according to a 1938 article by the Fairbanks Daily News Miner. He served as a Buffalo Soldier during the Alaska Yukon Gold Rush. An honor guard of black soldiers from the U.S. Army attended his 1942 funeral in Fairbanks.

Anchorage, Fall, 2018

AMHF Honors Frontier Mining Camp Pioneers

Joseph B. Quigley: Born in Pennsylvania, Joe Quigley would ascend Chilkoot Pass in 1891, years before the Klondike Gold Rush. Quigley is best known for his work in the Kantishna District in the shadow of Mount McKinley (now Denali).

Tekla M. Kanari: was a Finnish Immigrant who, along with husband John, formed and operated Trinity Mining Company in the remote Kougarak Mining district north of Nome. She made many wire transfers of funds to relatives and friends in war-torn Finland during WWII.

Alvin H. Agoff: Son of a Russian immigrant, Alvin Agoff mined gold, trapped, and freighted with

sled dogs in the Iditarod Mining district for more than 50 years. His family legacy lives on with Prince Creek Mining Company, the last heritage mining operation in the Iditarod.

Anchorage, Fall 2019

AMHF Honors Pioneers of the U.S. Bureau of Mines (USBM)

Thomas L. Pittman: was a noted metallurgist, and minerals officer for the U.S. Bureau of Mines in Juneau; at the time of his passing, was the longest serving employee of the USBM in Alaska.

John Joseph Mulligan: Born in New York, Mulligan arrived in Alaska in 1949 and worked in the Territory on many strategic mineral projects in Alaska. He became Chief of Field Operations for the USBM in Alaska in 1970, a position held until his retirement in 1985.

Donald Paul Blasko: came to Alaska as a USBM new petroleum resource officer, and served as a safety officer for the Evan Jones coal mine near Palmer in the early 1960s. Later, Blasko managed many USBM studies during the D-2 Lands debates and played a role in the Red Dog deposit discovery verification. Upon retirement in 1993, he returned to Idaho spending much time volunteering for non-profit organizations before his passing in 2009.

Fairbanks, Summer, 2020

AMHF Honors Pioneers Associated with Interior and Northern Alaska Gold Mining

Roshier Creecy: Born in Virginia in 1866, he sought to escape a southern Culture intent on retaining racial hierarchy. Roshier was a Buffalo Soldier for the 9th Calvary and mined in the Wiseman district of Northern Alaska for decades.

Arnold Nordale: The civic minded mining engineer was born in Juneau in 1896 and grew up in Fairbanks. Nordale worked for the Alaska Road Commission and ultimately, the USSR&M dredging company in Fairbanks and the Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation in Dawson—managing dredge fleets of similar size.

Raymond L. (Ray) Smith: Born and raised in Maine, Smith came north to Alaska in 1939 and obtained a mining engineering degree at the University of Alaska in Fairbanks. He became President of Michigan Technological University in 1965, and is widely credited for fundamentally improving the quality of the educational institution. Upon his retirement, he remained in close contact with friends and colleagues in Alaska for the rest of his life.

Anchorage, Fall, 2022

AMHF Honors individuals associated with modern Alaskan mineral resource development

John Qipqina Schaeffer Jr. A visionary Inupiaq leader from Northwest Alaska that was instrumental in negotiating a 1982 agreement with Cominco Limited for NANA Regional Corporation, which developed the Red Dog Mine, one of the world's largest zinc producers.

Charles Griswald (Riz) Bigelow is widely recognized as one of the most successful mineral exploration geologists in Alaskan history. Bigelow put together teams that discovered the Arctic, Greens Creek, Pogo, and other properties, several of which have become producing mines.

Charles Caldwell Hawley Born in Evansville, Illinois, Hawley became one of the most respected Alaskan geologists and mine historians of his generation. He wrote the classic book, *A Kennecott Story*, which provides a summary of Kennecott Copper Corporation history.

Fairbanks, Spring, 2023

AMHF honors two women miners and a Pre-Felix Pedro Tanana Basin Explorer

Emma Grace Lowe has the distinction of being one of the only woman miners in Interior Alaska during early post-gold rush years. While Grace may not have been what some would call “ladylike”, she held her own in a male-dominated profession and made her mark in Alaska’s mining history.

Frederick James Currier was one of those persistent early Tanana Basin miners during the Alaska-Yukon Gold Rush. He was in the 40-Mile and Circle districts during times of discovery and explored the Chena River basin years before the arrival of Felix Pedro.

Bridget Mannion Aylward emigrated from Ireland and mined gold in the 40 Mile district with husband Edward years before the Klondike discovery. She established an educational fund in Ireland with 40 Mile gold, which exists to this day.

Anchorage, Fall, 2023

AMHF Honors Two Pioneers Associated with the development of Strategic and Critical Minerals

Lenhart J.H. Grothe was born in New York, worked in Montana, and moved north to graduate with a BS degree in Mining Engineering at the University of Alaska in 1959. After working at the Red Devli mercury-antimony mine, he acquired the abandoned Lost River tin mine on the western Seward Peninsula. Eventually his company, Lost River Mining Company, was the largest source of tin in the United States from 1965 to 1990.

William T. (Bill) Ellis was born in California and received a BS Degree in geology at the University of Nevada Reno in 1972. Prior to that, he served in the U.S. Army in Vietnam where he received the silver star for bravery. Over a career of nearly 50 years, Bill explored a variety of metals, many of them strategic and critical. He mentored many younger geologists in the search for critical minerals in Alaska.

Fairbanks, Spring, 2024

AMHF Honors two Interior Alaska hydraulic placer gold miners and an iconic coal miner and philanthropist

Carl Gordon Parker was born February 6th, 1916 in Fairbanks the son of Klondike stampeders. He obtained a BS degree at the University of Alaska in 1939 and worked for decades in several Alaskan districts. By his induction and previous induction of his older sister Genevieve Paker, the AMHF honors many other members of the Parker mining family.

Joseph Emil Usibelli was born December 28, 1938 at -40° F, in a log cabin in Suntrana, Alaska. He obtained a degree in Civil Engineering at the University of Alaska in Fairbanks in 1959. Joe took over Usibelli Coal Mine at the age 25 and streamlined production, upgraded equipment, developed new markets, and reclaimed mined lands. Joe gave generously to the community of Fairbanks and to the University of Alaska. In 2022, the School of Engineering and Mines building at UAF was renamed the *Joseph E. Usibelli Engineering, Learning and Innovation Building* in his honor.

Walter Roman was born in 1907 and raised on a Cherokee Reservation in Oklahoma. For more than 60 years, he mined at various locals throughout Interior Alaska and in 1986, was awarded the Distinguished Mining Service Award by the Alaska Miners Association. Roman discovered the famous, largely intact, 36,000-year-old steppe bison ‘Blue Babe’, in 1979 during stripping operations on Fish Creek, near the present Fort Knox mine, now displayed at the University of Alaska Museum of the North in Fairbanks.

Anchorage, Fall, 2024

Honoring Two Southeast Alaska Miners and a Man Important to Critical Mineral Development

Kelly Adams left Oregon in 1933 to search for gold in Southeast Alaska. He worked at several mines near Hollis on Prince of Wales Island. He is credited, along with partner Don Ross, with discovering the Ross-Adams uranium (REE) mine on Prince of Wales Island, Alaska's only productive uranium deposit. He finished his mining career by mining placer gold in the Klondike during the late 1970s to early 1990s.

Wendell Dawson worked as a school teacher and civil engineer in early years but is identified with the currently operating Dawson gold mine near Hollis in Southeast Alaska. He is also widely credited with discovery of the Grand Duc mine, a major past copper, silver and gold producer in British Columbia, Canada north of Hyder, Alaska.

Karl Bachner, born and raised in Fairbanks, is best known as a very successful real estate and building developer, but spent seven years developing and mining chromite at Red Mountain near Seldovia, Alaska's most important chrome producer during times of critical needs of the metal.



Gordon Weed Herreid
(October 21, 1924-December 22, 2001)

Marilyn Hahn Herreid
(April 19, 1928-February 2, 2018)

Gordon Weed Herreid was a dreamer who climbed Alaska's tallest peak, knew its mountains and rivers, mapped its geology, helped mine and assess its mineral resources, encouraged the arts, worked tirelessly at the Interior Alaska Foodbank, and farmed its lands. He was Alaska's first appointed State Geologist who designed and implemented programs to acquire knowledge about the geologic framework and mineral resources of the 49th State. His wife of 51 years, Marilyn Hahn Herreid, played a pivotal role in Gordon's life by ensuring that many of his accomplishments were fulfilled. After retiring from economic geology and mining, both Gordon and Marilyn would form, with others, the Tanana Valley Farmers Market, a very popular farm produce and arts distribution center in Fairbanks.

Early Years

Gordon was born in Santa Maria, California on October 24, 1924 to Walter B. Herreid and Florence Weed. Walter's family were Norwegian immigrants who came to the United States and first resided in South Dakota and later in the Pacific Northwest. Walter Herreid attended Washington State University (WSU), where he met his future wife Florence. He played football at WSU, when his team improbably won the first Rose Bowl game in 1916 against Brown University. Walter later coached football for San Diego State University from 1930-1934, but passed away from a kidney infection in 1941, when his

son, Gordon, was 17 years old. Gordon's mother, Florence, had both Canadian and Scottish ancestry. She was adopted by the Mayor of Yakima, Washington, who found her left on his doorstep. Raised in a wealthy family setting, Florence would develop the incurable Huntington's Disease later in life which would result in her early passing.

Marilyn was born Marilyn Hahn in St. Chales, Illinois on April 19, 1928 to Jennie and Walter Hahn. She remembered an idyllic childhood where music, friends, and academics were her passions. She became an accomplished piano player at an early age. Marilyn studied pre-med at Grinnell College in Iowa with the intention of becoming a pediatrician.

Gordon's WWII Military Service

At the age of 18, Gordon enlisted into the United States Army and joined the 10th Mountain Division, originally the 10th Light Alpine Division, which was formed in 1941 for alpine combat and high-altitude mountaineering. Soldiers from the 10th Mountain Division were mostly trained at Camp Hale, Colorado, about thirty miles south of Vale, at an altitude of about 9,200 feet.



Gordon Herreid in field uniform of 10th Mountain Division, undated. Photo Credit: Herreid family files.



Gordon Herreid (far left) at Camp Hale, Colorado in 1943, where the 10th Mountain Division would train for combat in Italy during 1944-1945. Photo Credit: Herreid family files.

The 10th Mountain Division was activated for deployment into the European theater of WWII during 1944-1945 to break through German defenses, termed the 'Gothic Line', that spanned Italy's Apennine Mountains for access into Central Europe and southern Germany. Gordon Herreid was seriously wounded early in the offensive operations along with many other fellow soldiers and hospitalized for months with shrapnel wounds in his back. He was honorably discharged from the U.S. Army on October 29th, 1945.

Gordon's Mountain Climbing Adventures

While Gordon was convalescing from injuries obtained during combat in Italy, he decided to climb Mount McKinley (now Denali) in Alaska, North America's tallest peak at 20,320 feet. As reported in two 1947 articles published in the *Farthest North Collegian*, Herreid, along with University of Alaska students George Schumann and Morton Wood, reached the 16,500 foot level of the mountain in mid-June before extreme altitude sickness experienced by one of them forced their retreat. Gordon quickly organized another climbing team consisting of Henry Daub, Frank Mills and himself. The three WWII veterans reached the summit of the South Peak on July 22nd, 1947, benefiting from equipment and food left by Bradford Washburn's team that reached the mountain's summit on June 6th, 1947.

Thus, the WW II veteran's team organized by Gordon completed the 5th successful ascent of Denali.

In June, 1950, Gordon assembled a group of climbers that included Al Paige, Mark Christensen, and Harvey Turner that successfully made an ascent of Mount Logan in Yukon, Canada, the second highest peak in North America at 19,551 feet (Turner was forced to leave the team prematurely due to a sore knee). First climbed in 1925, Mount Logan is considered to have the largest base circumference of any non-volcanic mountain on earth. Herreid's expedition began near the terminus of Alaska's Chitina Glacier where the expedition participants were flown from McCarthy by bush pilot Herb Harvey. The team would traverse eastward into Canada over rugged terrain to where the Chitina Glacier merges with Logan Glacier; then further eastward to the confluence of Ogilvie Glacier and Logan Glacier; then southward toward King Peak; and finally ascending the plateau-like top of Mount Logan from the south.



Mark Christensen with 1950 Mount Logan Expedition illustrating the style of 10th Mountain Division lashing mandated by their team leader Herreid; all participant packs weighed exactly 80 pounds each. Photo Credit: Mark Christensen.

The total distance from the terminus of Chitina Glacier to the base of King Peak, where the actual ascent of Mount Logan began, was >45 miles—with all participants carrying a pack that initially weighed 80 pounds each. Gordon Herreid became the first man to successfully climb both Mount McKinley (Denali) and Mount Logan, the two tallest peaks on the North American Continent.



Summit of
Mount Logan
King Peak

Logan
Glacier

Mount Logan in background and Logan Glacier in foreground looking southeast from near the Alaska-Yukon border—see description for trace of 1950 Herreid team climbing route. Photo Credit: Bradford Washburn.

Education, Courtship and Marriage

After his discharge from the Army in 1946, Gordon traveled steerage from Seattle to Valdez aboard an Alaska Steamship Company vessel and hitched a ride to Fairbanks in time to enroll as a geology student at the University of Alaska. Gordon Herreid completed 4 years of classes at the University of Alaska and graduated with a B.S. in Geology in 1949.

In 1947, after two years at Grinnell College in Iowa, Marilyn Hahn transferred to the University of Alaska in search of adventure. This she found, especially in the person of Gordon Herreid, a young free thinker from California who had come to Alaska after serving in WW II and, like her, sought adventure. Marilyn was greatly inspired by and embraced Gordon's world of ideas, his simple lifestyle, and his love for the great outdoors. Marilyn graduated from the University of Alaska with a 'Pre-Med' degree in 1950, the only one awarded by the institution at that time. Later in life, she would succeed in fulfilling her desire to help with the medical needs of rural Alaska residents whenever those needs arose.

The couple married in 1950. At their wedding, Marilyn was given away by the renowned Pleistocene Paleontologist Otto Geist, and the new couple moved into Otto's tiny cabin on Deadman's Slough near what is now Geist Road.



Marilyn Hahn dancing with Otto Geist, 1949. Photo Credit: Herreid family files.



Marilyn Herreid at Otto Geist cabin, circa 1950.

Photo Credit: Herried family files

An important element of their early lives was developing a close relationship with Judge Charles E. Bunnell, the first President of the University of Alaska. Bunnell was very fond of the young Herreid couple and sold them 160 acres of land off Ballaine Road, two miles north of the University of Alaska campus. This would ultimately become the neighborhood of ‘Dog Patch’, where Gordon and Marilyn Herreid sold land parcels of up to 10 acres in size to others in an evolving community of creative people that included artists, university professors, scientists from several disciplines and musicians.

To enhance their ability to experience the great Alaska wilderness and facilitate various transportation needs, the couple purchased a single engine Luscomb airplane in 1952. The couple would use this aircraft to fly to Toronto and back to Alaska via Illinois and California.



Gordon and Marilyn Herreid with their Luscomb aircraft, circa 1952. Photo Credit: Herreid family.

Gordon entered graduate school at the University of California-Berkeley in 1956. His main advisor was the world-renowned petrologist Francis J. Turner, who coauthored several textbooks on the subject of petrography. While at Berkeley, Gordon also studied under Economic Geologist Charles Meyer, a noted expert on porphyry copper deposits. Gordon had initially wanted to complete a PhD program at Berkeley, but some key deterrents became evident, including his inability to communicate with his chief advisor Turner. Gordon settled for an M.S. Degree in Geology and left Berkeley to pursue a career in geology elsewhere.



Gordon Herreid during graduate studies at Berkeley, circa 1956. Photo Credit: Herreid family files.

Gordon’s Early Geological Career

Before enrollment at Berkeley, Gordon consulted for Teck Exploration—Chip Loy Mines Ltd., based out of Toronto, Canada. He worked on nickel prospects at Burwash Landing, Atlin and Telegraph Creek in western Canada and the Ungava Peninsula in Eastern Canada.

Besides consulting for industry, he developed enduring professional relationships with geologists of the U.S. Geological Survey as a temporary WAE employee that lasted for years, working seasonally as a geologist/assistant

with Robert Chapman, Clyde Wahrhaftig and Florence Weber throughout Interior Alaska, Bill Brosge' and Irv Tailleir in the Brooks Range, and especially C. L. 'Pete' Sainsbury throughout Southeast Alaska, in Southwest Alaska and on the Seward Peninsula. He would briefly collaborate with Ed MacKevett and Hank Berg with ore deposit studies in southwestern Alaska. He maintained close ties with Bob Forbes and Troy Pewe at the University of Alaska geology department.



U.S. Geological Survey geologist Bill Brosge' (Left) and Gordon Herreid (Right) at the Hunt Fork camp, Central Brooks Range, circa, 1955. Photo Credit: Herreid family files.



In the camp of U.S. Geological Survey geologist C.L. Sainsbury, Lost River area, Western Seward Peninsula, circa late 1950s. Photo Credit: Herreid family files.

In February, 1958, Gordon accepted the position of chief geologist at the Red Devil mercury (antimony) mine in southwest Alaska from AMHF Inductee Robert F. Lyman, the general manager. At the same time, Gordon had also received a job offer from American Smelting and Refining Company (ASARCO) out of their Vancouver, Canada office to pursue exploration of porphyry copper deposits in western Alaska. Gordon believed Red Devil offered a chance to help develop what at the time was considered an important Alaskan mineral deposit.



The Red Devil Mercury-Antimony mine, circa 1959. Photo Credit: Alaska Mining Hall of Fame.

Both mercury and antimony had been declared strategic minerals during WWII and funds from the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration (DMEA) were provided to mine operator De Coursey Mountain Mining Company, Inc. to reopen the Red Devil Mine in 1952. About 80 were employed, making Red Devil one the larger mines in Alaska at the time. Finally, working at Red Devil kept Gordon, Marilyn and their three young children, Walt, Ingrid and Gretchen in Alaska.

The Red Devil mercury-antimony deposit was mined from five levels with the lowest being approximately 500 feet below the surface. Gordon and colleague John D. Murphy worked out the complicated structure that controlled the deposition of sulfide minerals; thus providing a predictive model on how to find more ore. In 1960, Gordon discovered a new ore zone above the 450-foot level, which added several years to the mineable reserve base. Also in 1960, a Japanese firm, Nomura, acquired rights to process byproduct 'mine soot' from Red Devil, from which antimony was recovered. Red Devil was notably wet. According to Herreid (person commun. with writer, 1977):

“When the water pumps failed underground, there was a scramble to get back to the surface. Once, the entire underground workings were flooded in just 6 hours”.



Gordon Herreid examines mineralization underground at the Red Devil Mine, circa, 1959. Photo Credit: Herreid family files.



Red Devil miners celebrating Christmas, 1958. Photo Credit: Herreid family file.

While Gordon pursued the mine exploration tasks, Marilyn raised their three children. She helped teach music courses in the general Sleetmute-Red Devil area and along with Gordon, introduced the region to cross country skiing. Marilyn had a piano barged upriver to Red Devil from Bethel for piano lessons. According to the late AMHF Inductee Alvin Agoff (pers. commun. to writer, 1984), Marilyn served as a mid-wife when needed in several villages, including Red Devil, Sleetmute, Stony River and Crooked Creek. According to long-time Sleetmute resident Nick Mellick (pers. commun. with writer, 1994):

“The Herreid family brought cross country skiing into the area, which previously did not exist.”



Left-to-Right, Walt, Gretchen and Ingrid Herreid cross country skiing near Red Devil Mine, circa 1960. Photo Credit: Herreid family files.

Alaska's First State Geologist

Alaska became the 49th State of the Union on January 1, 1959. The new state created an Alaska Department of Natural Resources, which was comprised of four divisions: Division of Lands, Division of Agriculture, Division of Economic and Tourist Development, and the Division of Mines and Minerals (DM&M)—the last successor to the Territorial Department of Mines. According to the 1959 DM&M report:

“DM&M has charge of matters affecting mining and mineral exploration, development and production in Alaska; collects and disseminates official information relative to the mineral resources and production projects of the State and administers the laws with respect to all kinds of mining, mine safety, and conservation of oil and gas.....the DM&M conducts a continuing survey of mineral resources of the State and disseminates information in regard thereto with perpetuating and assisting prospectors and miners; safe guards the lives and health of miners; protects investors in the mineral industry; and otherwise foster and promotes the best interests of the mining, mineral and related industries of the State.....DM&M maintains four public assay laboratories at district offices in Juneau, Ketchikan, College, Anchorage, and Nome. Mining engineers travel ‘into the bush’ to give advice and help”.

The administrative functions and data collection of all oil and gas information generated in Alaska, including exploration work, was included into Alaska DM&M during the early years of Statehood. In 1960, newly appointed DM&M Director James Williams was made aware that a significant shortcoming of the agency was the lack of any state geological expertise. The Alaska DM&M began to look for a qualified professional to fit the shoes of a ‘State Geologist’.

Alaskan mine developer Kirk Stanley strongly recommended to Williams that Gordon Herreid be considered for the job and suggested to Herreid that he apply for the position.

In January, 1961, Gordon Herreid provided Alaska DM&M Director James Williams his ideas on what an economic geologist position could do for the State. In his opening comments, Herreid stated:

“One of the difficulties with mineral exploration data needs in Alaska is that it is too specific for the USGS, which have tended to produce regional geological maps, and too general for most mining companies. The State seems to be the logical one to handle the work in between—that is to produce geological investigations within known mineral belts at detailed scales.”

Gordon went on to suggest that, in addition to detailed geologic mapping, the application of new technologies such as systematic geochemical surveys that would include rock, soil and stream sediment sampling and deployment of both ground and airborne geophysical surveys might assist in the interpretation of geology and lead to new mineral discoveries. He explained to Williams that the Ross-Adams uranium deposit which was a producing uranium mine in 1961, was discovered as the result of airborne geophysics (a Geiger counter) and that new iron discoveries during the late 1950s at Kemuk Mountain near Dillingham and at Klukwan near Haines were discovered in part by airborne magnetic surveys carried out by industry.

Gordon ended his letter by explaining to Williams that a State Geologist’s job was to:

“integrate all geological information available in reports and maps; 2) collect new data so that maps and information can help define mineral provinces; and 3) publish results of investigations so that others can build on the results, thus spurring well planned mineral exploration efforts”.

On January 30, 1961, Williams replied to Gordon Herried's letter by stating:

"I have received very few letters with so much good thought in them".

He then offered Gordon the position of State Geologist and told him that the position would start on July 1st, 1961. Gordon finished his work at Red Devil in June and traveled to Juneau in early July, 1961 with his family to begin his new career as Alaska's first State Geologist.

Williams advised Gordon that his idea was:

"A State Geological Survey setup within the Division of Mines and Minerals (DM&M) so that I can see to it that there is cooperation between geologists and engineers.....I'm disappointed that I am not allowed to hire more than one geologist but one man is better than none".

Williams thought that the best place to put a staff of professional geologists and engineers would be in Anchorage but that he wanted Gordon in Juneau for his first year. Hence Gordon, Marilyn and their three children moved to Juneau in July, 1961. Gordon quickly got to work and provided important geological expertise for Alaska DM&M. He would move to the Anchorage DM&M office in 1962 to begin building a state geological survey section within the Alaska DM&M as envisioned by Williams.

Gordon would benefit from William's strong support and picked top-flight people for employment at the Alaska DM&M. He hired Donald Richter as a mining geologist and Tom Marshall as a petroleum geologist in 1962 and Arthur Rose and Mo Kaufman as mining geologists in 1963. All four hires have had notable careers in economic geology and provided new and significant geologic information for the new State of Alaska. Richter would gain a well-deserved reputation as being one of the best geological mappers in Alaska's history (for both the Alaska DM&M and USGS).

Rose would later become a noted expert in the field of applied geochemistry in the Department of Geosciences at Pennsylvania State University. Mo Kaufman would be credited with discovery of the Denali Copper Deposit north of the Denali Highway (in 1963)—one of the few significant mineral discoveries made by an Alaska State Geologist. Using petroleum field geological analogs from Western Canada, Tom Marshall helped convince State of Alaska decision makers in 1963 to select 1.8 million acres of land on Alaska's North Slope between then Naval Petroleum Reserve #4 and the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, which includes the present-day Prudhoe Bay, Kuparuk and adjacent petroleum fields.

The December 1961 Issue of the well-regarded magazine *Mining Engineering*, was devoted to the 49th State in: *Alaska--Regional Report*. It contained fifteen (15) articles on Alaska's geology, mine activity, including coal mining, gold and platinum dredging, and mercury, tin, tungsten and antimony mining activities, the Alaskan economy, mining and geological education at the University of Alaska, politics, and the future of mining in Alaska. Gordon Herried provided the lead-off article entitled: *Geology and Ore Deposits of Alaska*. The December 1961 issue of *Mining Engineering* was an instant success, and it's publication generated a significant amount of interest for those interested in investing in mineral exploration in Alaska as well as providing general information to Alaska's government organizations and for it's citizens.

Herried was not just a manager of others. From 1962 to 1978, Gordon Herried produced nineteen (19) geologic reports for DM&M, later the Division of Mines and Geology, and finally for the Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys and was one of the most prolific among the varied staff of the Alaska DM&M and successor agencies. He authored seven (7) reports from the Juneau, Admiralty and Ketchikan districts of southeastern Alaska; seven (7) reports from the Nome, Solomon, Omalik, Candle, and Inmachuk districts on the Seward Peninsula, two (2) reports from the Nixon Fork and Sithlymenkat districts of Interior Alaska; and one (1) each from the Wrangell Mountains (Nizina), western Alaska Range (McGrath) and Lake Iliamna mineral districts.

Although busy raising her three children, Marilyn frequently worked side-by-side with Gordon in the field while Gordon conducted his research; organizing field camps, packing rocks, collating field notes, and taking care of camp needs.

Gordon was influenced by modern, contemporary ideas about the formation of mineral deposits. In 1962, Gordon Herreid authored DM&M Geologic Report No. 1 entitled: *Preliminary Report on Geologic Mapping in the Coast Range Mineral Belt, Alaska*. Building on classic work by USGS geologists A.F. Buddington, T. Chapin and Arthur Spencer, Gordon described detailed geological features, mapped mineralization and collected detailed structural data around known mineral deposits throughout the Coast Range Mineral Belt. For the Alaska Juneau Gold mine, he states:

“It is suggested that water and other volatiles boiled off from the metamorphic zone below and deposited up the plunging structures bringing in quartz, ore minerals, and gold, with the heat necessary to raise the ore zone to biotite grade metamorphic temperatures”.

What Gordon described is the formation of an orogenic gold deposit as the result of regional metamorphic processes—years before that ore deposit model became accepted in economic geology circles. Jim Williams stated that DM&M Geologic Report No. 1 was so popular that it was reprinted in 1965 and again in 1970.

In May, 1963, Herreid and a new mining geologist that he had just hired, Mo Kaufman, examined the Niblack Anchorage copper-zinc-silver-gold deposit on southern Prince of Wales Island, a modest past producer of copper during the early years of the 20th Century. In that study (DM&M Geologic Report 5), Herreid compares mineralization studied at Niblack Anchorage to mineral districts in Europe:

“Ore deposits are concordant with the bedding and are not primarily controlled by faults or associated with granitic bodies.....the strong stratigraphic control

of ores resemble those in the Huelbe district in Spain, which Kinkle (1962) believes were deposited as sulfide precipitates on the sea floor around ancient submarine volcanoes.”

Gordon’s published geologic interpretation was that ores at Niblack Anchorage were volcanogenic massive sulfide deposits—years before general acceptance of that mineral deposit model in Alaska’s geological community.



Gordon Herreid at Niblack Anchorage in 1963 (DM&M Geo Report 5).

Later, in the fall of 1963, Mo Kaufman would discover the *Denali Copper Prospect* (DM&M Geologic Report 4); (now referred by the Australian-based junior firm ‘Polar-X’ as the ‘Caribou Dome Project’), a stratiform syngenetic copper deposit in south-central Alaska—and one of the few significant metalliferous discoveries credited to an Alaska State Geologist.

In 1964 Gordon began a six-year program aimed at producing mineral district studies on the Seward Peninsula starting with the Omailk and Bluff areas.



The Omailk lead-zinc-silver mine in 1964, Alaska’s first productive base metal mine, Seward Peninsula (DM&M Geo Report 11).



Gordon Herreid at Bluff, Eastern Seward Peninsula, in 1964 (DM&M Geo Report 10).

In 1966, Gordon Herreid and Art Rose published the first State of Alaska geologic map of a significant mineral district--the Hollis district on Prince of Wales Island at a scale of 1:40,000 (DM&M Geologic Report 17). Herreid's next geologic map at a district 1:40,000 scale would be the Sinuk River district near Nome (DM&M Geologic Report 36).



Art Rose examining Descon Formation near Hollis in 1965 (DM&M Geo Report 17).

Winds of Change and Retirement from State Service

Winds of change for the Alaska DM&M began in early 1967, when the newly elected Governor Walter Hickel began to reorganize the Department of Natural Resources. As summarized by Leslie Noyes in her 2001 book *Rock Poker and Paydirt*, Earl Beistline, the Dean of the College of Earth Sciences and Mineral Industries (CESMI) at the University of Alaska in Fairbank, persuaded the Hickel administration to headquarter the Alaska DM&M in Fairbanks.

Beistline successfully argued that putting the DM&M in Fairbanks would give it access to the newly created University of Alaska Mineral Industry Research Laboratory (MIRL) with its much improved capacity for geochemical analytical work and to other University-based laboratories, including the new isotopic age dating laboratory being constructed by Donald Turner at the University of Alaska Geophysical Institute. Mutually beneficial ties could be (and were) made between DM&M's staff and University of Alaska earth science and engineering professors.

The DM&M completed the move to Fairbanks in mid-1967. Don Richter and Art Rose retired from the State DM&M mostly because they didn't want to move to Fairbanks. Kaufman had left State Service earlier. Tom Marshall remained in State Service in Anchorage, having moved into an Alaska Department of Natural Resources (ADNR) management level position by that time. Gordon and Marilyn Herreid were delighted to move to Fairbanks, because they could finally establish residence on their land parcel off of Ballaine Road acquired from Judge Charles Bunnell 15 years previously.

Oil was discovered on Alaska's North Slope in December 1967, which fundamentally changed focus within ADNR toward petroleum development rather than toward minerals. In 1968, the Alaska DM&M was renamed the Alaska Division of Mines and Geology. In 1971, it was briefly renamed the Alaska Division of Geological Survey. Finally, in 1973, it became the Alaska Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys.

Gordon hired geologists Gilbert R. Eakins, Roderick Asher, and Crawford E. (Jim) Fritts in 1968 but stepped down afterwards from management decisions regarding geological employment within the division. That same year, a new Division of Oil and Gas within the Department of Natural Resources was created to nurture the needs of that growing new part of the Alaskan economy.

Gordon finished up his multi-year Sinuk River investigations on the Seward Peninsula in 1969. His work on the zinc-barite-bearing stratiform mineral zones in Aurora Creek basin, which Gordon had



Gordon Herreid taking notes in Sinuk River area near Nome in 1969 (Geo Report 36).

discovered in 1967, generated some interest and Cominco Ltd. began to examine the district--even drilling a few core holes. But in the mid-1970s, Cominco left the Sinuk River area and began to focus on the western Brooks Range for potential development of those commodities, ultimately developing the Red Dog deposit with NANA Corporation starting in 1982.

Gordon's last geological investigation was in the Southeastern Alaska panhandle on southern Prince of Wales Island. For three seasons (1970-1972), Gordon, Jim Pray, and the writer mapped the geology of the Craig A-2 quadrangle and vicinity at scale 1:40,000 scale, undertook a very detailed geochemical survey of the area, and examined the historic mines and prospects of the area. Marilyn was in camp nearly full-time for all three years, engaged in all aspects of field preparations, such as moving camps into new inlets with small inflatable boats, sample packing, field note preservation and overall camp management.



Marilyn Herreid (center) at Copper City Mine, circa 1972 (Geo Report 48)

Unlike previous investigations, Herreid was able to complete detailed petrological and geochemical studies of igneous intrusions and metamorphosed volcanic rocks and worked with age-dating expert Don Turner to obtain estimates of plutonic crystallization ages and the age of regional metamorphism in the Wales Group, the basement. Based on detailed mapping and results of isotopic age dating, he proposed that the Wales Group was likely late Proterozoic or Neoproterozoic in age and that many of the small copper deposits mined on Hetta Inlet and on Cholmondeley Sound were volcanogenic massive sulfide deposits. Both hypotheses have since been confirmed. He also noted elevated Y-REE values obtained from rock samples he collected on Cholmondeley Sound, which others have used to locate Y-REE resources to the east. His detailed mapping indicated future expansion of the well-known copper-molybdenum-iron-bearing skarns in the area around Mount Jumbo. Perhaps most importantly, his detailed mapping showed that a major angular unconformity existed between the Ordovician-Silurian Descon Formation and overlying Devonian sediments, which others would cite as evidence of a major orogenic event in late Silurian time called the Klakas Orogeny.

With the Craig A-2 project completed, Gordon retired in late 1974 at the age of 50, after a 25-year-career in economic geology and mining and began an active post-retirement career.



Gordon and Marilyn Herreid with 'epidote crystal miners', Green Monster Mountain, SE Alaska circa 1972 (ADGGS Geo Report 48).

From Retirement to Farming

In retirement, Gordon and Marilyn Herreid pursued an active artistic life in Fairbanks. The Herreids remained close to Marv Mangus, former U.S. Geological Survey stratigrapher turned petroleum geologist for Atlantic Richfield (ARCO) during Gordon's early years with the Alaska DM&M. Mangus became a nationally recognized landscape artist while living in Anchorage. The Herreids, along with artist Bill Berry, started the 'Monday Night Sketch Group' in their self-created community of 'Dog Patch'. For a number of years, Gordon and Marilyn would spend nearly every Sunday at Koponen's Sauna on Chena Ridge in West Fairbank where Marilyn trolled for models for the next Monday Night Sketch Group. The Herreids hosted many meetings for Quakers, often at their house. Marilyn and Gordon collected art and particularly enjoyed supporting young artists as they began their careers. In 1975, Gordon and Marilyn started Pearl Creek Farm at 849 Wolverine Lane on their Ballaine Road lands, a pick-your-own vegetable and strawberry farm.



Turn-off to Pearl Creek farm, off Ballaine Road, Fairbanks, circa early 1990s.

Marilyn would state:

"Farming was a real challenge and Gordon had never grown a thing in his life. Grant Matheke of Georgeson Botanical Gardens held his hand through the whole process.....Gordon loved most everything about farming, especially driving the tractors and tinkering with the machinery."

"Since he had winters off, Gordon would visit farmers in the lower '48. But first he had to buy a motorcycle in Seattle and learn how to ride it before he could do that".

Shortly afterwards, Gordon and Marilyn were instrumental in the founding of the Whole Earth Store on College Road. In 1978, along with two other couples, Marilyn and Gordon started the Tanana Valley Farmers Market, where Marilyn sold Gordon's vegetables. The popular Fairbanks institution continues to this day.



Marilyn at food booth at Tanana Valley Farmers market, undated. From Herreid family files.



Marilyn at Pearl Creek Farm inspecting produce being grown; undated. From Herreid family 2018

Their Passing

Gordon's adventurous life, both physical and intellectual, continued with ever-increasing difficulty after he was diagnosed with the incurable Huntington's Disease in the late 1980s, the same disease that afflicted his mother. Despite the limitation placed upon him by the disease, Gordon continued to work on farm-related business and volunteered countless hours at the Fairbanks Community Food Bank.

Gordon spent the last 10 days of his life at home surrounded by his family and long-time friends including three wonderful women—Kay, Debbie and Ursala—who looked after his comfort and spirit. His granddaughter Sabe played the cello for him as he left this world in a most blissful state on December 22, 2001, at the age of 77.

After Gordon's passing, Marilyn continued to be very active in the Fairbanks arts community. Despite her peripheral involvement in Gordon's Pearl Creek Farm, it is said that she had the green thumb of the family and was well-known for her wild and free flower gardens, which she sustained her to the very end of her life.

Marilyn passed away on February 2, 2018, seventeen years after Gordon's passing, at the age of 89. She had suffered a stroke a week before her death and indicated her desire to stay at home, which she did, surrounded by her loving friends and relatives. Marylyn had been in decline for more than a year but managed to maintain a serene quality of life. Her daughters Ingrid and Gretchen, her grandchildren Reidar and Sabe and son-in-law Dick were at her side when she passed.

At this writing, Marilyn and Gordon are survived by Walt Herreid's three children Benjamin, Jennie, and Sam; daughter Ingrid and her children Reidar and Sabe; and Gretchen Herreid Petersen and husband Dick.

Written by Thomas K. Bundtzen with many thanks to Gretchen Herried Petersen, Ingrid Herreid and Ron Kovalik; Reviewed by Mitchell W. Henning

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Written Correspondence

March 3rd, 1955 Letter Correspondence from Frank Mills of Teck Exploration-Chip Mines Ltd. to Gordon Herreid (job offer) to College Alaska, 4 pages.

January 17, 1957 Letter correspondence from Bob Chapman to Gordon Herreid, 2 pages.

January 21, 1958 Letter Correspondence from Frank Mills (Mount Logan expedition) to Gordon Herreid, 4 pages.

February 11, 1958 Letter Correspondence from Robert F. Lyman, De Courcy Mountain Mining Company to Gordon Herreid (job offer), 1 page.

February 26, 1958 Letter correspondence from G.A. Dirom of American Smelting and Refining Company (ASARCO) offering Gordon a job as exploration geologist, 2 pages.

November 22, 1958 Letter Correspondence from Gordon Herreid to Bob Chapman, 4 pages.

May 6th, 1959 Letter correspondence from Hank Berg to Gordon Herreid, 2 pages.

October 9, 1959 Letter Correspondence from Weston Bourret (Utah Construction and Mining Company) to Gordon Herreid (job offer), 1 page.

February 1, 1960 Letter Correspondence from Pete Russell to Gordon Herreid, 4 pages.

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January 20, 1961 Letter Correspondence From Gordon Herried to Robert Chapman, 3 pages.

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July, 1994, Written notes by Ron Kovalik on the ascents of Mount McKinley (Denali) and Mount Logan based on conversations with Gordon Herreid, 12 pages.

June 16, 1996 letter from Bradford Washburn to Ron Kovalik asking if Gordon Herreid's climbing team used the food cache at Denali Pass during the 1947 ascent of Mount McKinley.

August 28, 2001 Letter correspondence from Mark Christensen to Gordon and Marilyn Herreid, 3 pages, with 8 photographs.

July 10, 2014 Email correspondence from Henry Daub, who climbed Mt. Mckinley (Denali) with Gordon Herreid to Krista Heron; day-by-day events of the July 1947 successful ascent of Mount McKinley; 6 pages.

October 5, 2024 Written communication from Gretchen Herreid Petersen to Tom Bundtzen concerning Marilyn Hahn's ambitions to be health care worker; 1 page.

March 12 2025 Written communication from Gretchen Herreid Petersen to Tom Bundtzen concerning early years of Gordon Herreid and Marilyn Hahn; 2 pages.

March 19, 2025 Written communication from Gretchen Herreid Petersen to Tom Bundtzen concerning clarifications and edits of manuscript; 1 page.

Distinguished Alaskans Aid Foundation as '98ers

The Alaska Mining Hall of Fame Foundation was incorporated as an Alaskan non-profit corporation on April 27, 1997. The Foundation was organized exclusively for educational and charitable purposes, including donations to organizations that are tax exempt under Section 501(c)(3) of the federal tax code. On September 17, 2003, the IRS confirmed the 501(c)(3) status of AMHF, and further categorized the organization under codes 509(a)(1) and 170(b)(6).

The foundation is a non-membership corporation that depends on services provided by its officers and directors, others interested in Alaskan mining, and on donations and grants.

The Foundation is especially indebted to forty-eight (48) individuals, couples and organizations that have contributed at least \$1,000 to become 98ers, in honor of the first stamperders to Alaska in 1898 at Nome.

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Douglas Colp (d)	Peterson
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