

The PAYSTREAK

Volume 18, No. 2, Fall-Winter, 2016

The Newsletter of the Alaska Mining Hall of Fame Foundation

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Alaska Mining Hall of Fame Foundation New Inductees

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



John Arthur Miscovich Alaska’s mining community lost a giant on August 22nd, 2014, when John Arthur Miscovich passed away at his home in Orange, California. John Miscovich embodied the pioneer virtues of independent thinking, self-sacrifice, hard work, ingenuity, and honesty in his chosen field of work, placer gold mining. As soon as he became of age, he pursued a mining career that endured until his passing in 2014 at the age of 96. Miscovich is remembered not only for his expertise in the field of placer mining, but also for his creative and practical water technology innovations, especially the *Intelligent*. John’s in-depth of knowledge about Alaska’s mining history has proven invaluable to the Alaska Mining Hall of Fame for 20 years.



Cole Edwin McFarland passed away on July 17th, 2008 in Rancho Mirage, California after a battle with cancer. Cole combined the hard work of a pioneer who was part of a mining family working in a remote placer mining camp in Alaska with the responsibilities of being President of a large mining company. Working for Placer Development and subsequent firms brought Cole into mining projects on a world stage, and help make the evolving Placer companies strong and viable. He never forgot his roots in Alaska. He spent much time and effort attempting to develop coal in the Cook Inlet Region and supported important exploration work at the Donlin Creek project. To almost everyone that he would meet, know, or work with, Cole McFarland was considered the consummate gentleman.



Donald John Grybeck had a distinguished career as a scientist, both in the field and in the lab, teacher, miner, earth science manager, photographer and Alaskan explorer. At both Colorado School of Mines and later at a University of Alaska-Fairbanks, he taught students practical field methods and applied laboratory skills for use in their geological careers. From 1975-2000, Don worked for the United States Geological Survey on many Alaskan projects both as a scientist and as a manager; all with a focus on mineral resource studies. Perhaps one of the most enduring contributions Don made to the Alaska Mineral industry is the key role he played in the establishment of the Alaska Resource Data File (ARDF) system, which took place near the end of his professional career.

Co-sponsored by the Alaska Miners Association
Alaska Mining Hall of Fame Foundation (AMHF)
Induction Ceremony, Wednesday, November 9th, 2016
Juneau-Haines Room, Downtown Marriott Hotel, Anchorage, Alaska

Program

The general public is invited to Alaska Mining Hall of Fame Foundation (AMHF) induction ceremony from 7:00 to 9:00 PM on Wednesday, November 9th, 2016. The induction ceremony will take place in the Juneau-Haines Room, Downtown Marriott Hotel, Anchorage, Alaska. There is no charge for admission. Refreshments will be served.

Coffee and Donuts-----	6:30-to-7:00 PM
Introduction by Paul Glavinovich-----	7:00-to-7:15 PM
<i>Presentation of Inductees</i>	
John Arthur Miscovich-----	7:15-to-7:40 PM
Cole Edwin McFarland-----	7:40-to-8:05 PM
Donald John Grybeck-----	8:05-to-8:30 PM
Coffee Break-----	8:30-to-8:45 PM
Recollections of Inductees from the Audience-----	8:45-to-9:00 PM
Adjournment-----	9:00 PM

Introduction and Acknowledgements

The November 9th 2016 induction of the Alaska Mining Hall of Fame Foundation (AMHF) features three pioneers associated with placer mining, invention, mineral industry management, scientific inquiry, and public service. All three knew each other and were friends. And there was an additional link—all three would expend significant time in the Iditarod/Ophir country of western Alaska.

Born and raised in Flat, John Arthur Miscovich was a stand-out placer gold miner for most of his 96 year life; he was familiar with virtually all technologies used in the development of heavy mineral placers. He is perhaps even more remembered for his *Intelligent*, and automatic, high pressure water monitor that has been deployed globally as a fire suppression device and for various clean-up projects. John's in-depth of knowledge about Alaska's mining history has proven invaluable to the Alaska Mining Hall of Fame for 20 years.

Cole Edwin McFarland worked with his father in the placer mining community of Ophir in western Alaska, and later prospected in Yukon, Canada, and worked on Yukon River steam boats. After obtaining an engineering degree at Washington State University and completing a stint with the air force at Elmendorf in Anchorage, he began a career with Placer Development—later Placer Amex and ultimately Placer Dome U.S. Inc. Although his career spanned the globe, he remained very active in several management positions with coal mining activities in the Cook Inlet Region, and hard rock mineral exploration in Alaska. To almost everyone that he would meet, know, or work with, Cole McFarland was considered the consummate gentleman who mentored many young professionals in mining.

Since his early childhood, Indiana-born Donald John Grybeck dreamed of living and working in Alaska. That dream came true after he was discharged from the U.S. Army after serving in the Korean conflict. He first lived in Fairbanks while pursuing an undergraduate degree in engineering at the University of Alaska. He worked at the Red Devil mercury mine near Sleetmute while pursuing his education. He then studied economic geology and earned a Ph.D. at the Colorado School of Mines. After teaching at both institutions, Don settled into a 25 year career in public service with the U.S. Geological Survey. Perhaps one of the most enduring contributions Don made to the Alaska Mineral industry is the key role he played in the establishment of the Alaska Resource Data File (ARDF) system, which took place near the end of his professional career.

Tom Bundtzen wrote the biographic sketch of John Miscovich and received considerable assistance from John's daughter, Sandi Miscovich, with edits and especially photos. Bryan McFarland wrote the biography of his father, Cole McFarland, using family files and documents from Placer Dome U.S. Inc. and additions from AMHF files. Paul Glavinovich and Tom Bundtzen compiled the biography of Don Grybeck, with assistance from Travis Hudson.

Tom Bundtzen edited and produced the Paystreak Newsletter. Paul Glavinovich organized the History Night for this Induction Ceremony.

Alaska Mining Hall of Fame Operates Museum in Fairbanks

On July 18th, 2013, the Alaska Mining Hall of Fame Foundation opened up a museum at 825 1st Avenue in downtown Fairbanks. The 2,000 square foot facility, formerly known as the Rebecca or Odd Fellows Hall, was built in 1908 and is on the National Historic Register. It is situated just down the street from the Bridgewater Hotel, and has easy access to downtown Fairbanks. The AMHF is leasing the facility from Fairbanks historian Candy Waugaman.

This year (2016), the museum was open from 11:00 AM to 5:00 PM from May 20th to September 20th. An estimated 1,501 visitors from 40 U. S. states and 15 foreign countries visited the facility. Prior to the May opening, we hosted Fanano Italy Mayor Stephano Muzzeralli during February, at the Museum. Fanano is the birth place of AMHF pioneer and Fairbanks founder Felix Pedro. Later during June, Adriano Pedroni, Felix Pedro's grand nephew, visited the museum with Fairbanks city officials. During 2016, we continued our evening lecture series. Fourteen (14) presentations were made by local experts and from the general public. As in previous years, volunteers from Santa's Senior s (North Pole), staffed the museum. The AMHF wishes to express its sincere gratitude to the more than ten (10) individuals who pitched in to help this year, which included the Alaska Women in Mining. We especially appreciate others, especially Joan Skilbred from the Pioneers of Alaska, Patrick Druckenmiller from the University of Alaska Museum of the North, retired teacher and historian Don Gray, and George Lounsbury for their excellent presentations. Joan Skilbred was responsible for nearly half of the lectures. Like many museums in Fairbanks, we closed the doors on September 20th. Although now closed to the public, the museum remains 'warm' during the winter months and will be open for use during the off season.

The museum is designed to honor the 108 pioneers that have been inducted since 1997. The inductees are arranged through time, which feature different events in Alaska's rich mining history. These include: pre-Gold Rush activities, pioneers of the Juneau Gold Belt; and pioneers of the Alaska-Yukon gold rush, and then moving into other categories such as pioneers associated with copper and coal mining, pioneers associated with strategic mineral developments, and pioneering families and individuals of modern placer mining. Considerable space is devoted to pioneer educators, geologists, engineers, and finally, those in the legal profession. During the summer, historic mining videos from several sources were shown. The Chuck Herbert family donated an enormous commercial-grade gold scale from the 40-Mile district, which now sits in the front office of the museum.

One important function of the AMHF Museum will be the establishment of an archive. We have already accepted records from the Earl Beistline, Chuck Hawley, Don Cook, Don Grybeck, and the Doug Colp families. *Paystreak* Newsletters are for sale, and we sold mining history books that specifically feature AMHF pioneers. We now have AMHF Coffee mugs and tea shirts for sale. More information concerning this organization appears on our website: www.Alaskamininghalloffame.org. We encourage the reader to visit this website, which already has a worldwide audience.



A



B



C



D

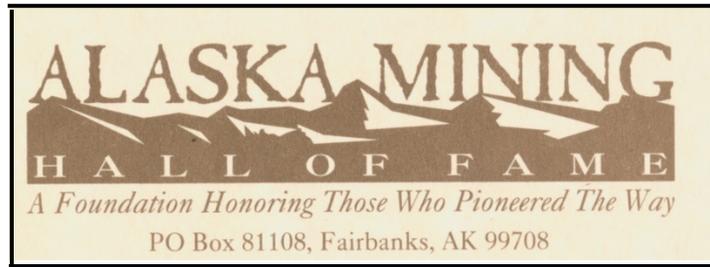
Scenes from the Alaska Mining Hall of Fame 2016 activities: A--Christmas party in December that honored volunteers from Santa's Seniors and Alaska Women in Mining; it featured live music performed by local artists; B--A mother and her kids checking out the museum for clues to win prizes during 'Museum Day', an annual event in the Fairbanks area; C--Adriano Pedroni, the grand nephew of Felix Pedro, and his family at the AMHF Museum Wednesday evening lecture series during June, 2016; and D—Phil Baker, CEO of Hecla Mining Company, the operator of the Greens Creek silver-polymetallic mine in Southeast Alaska, with University of Alaska Engineering and Mines students that have received scholarships provided by AMHF Inductee Patrick H. O'Neill; during the April, 2016 induction of O'Neill. Patrick, who is 101 years old, was Skyped in for the event from his home in Connecticut. He appears on the screen in the background.



The Alaska Mining Hall of Fame Foundation Museum is at 825 1st Avenue in Fairbanks; the building is on the national historic register. Note a healthy rhubarb plant, which was harvested several times during the late summer by museum fans.

The AMHF Museum Features:

- *Paystreak* Newsletters that Provide biographic sketches of AMHF Pioneers—from 1997 to Present
- Biographies with Plaques and numerous photos and narratives that describe Alaska’s Mining History
- A store with AMHF Coffee Cups and tea shirts
- Movie clips and other digital media that feature mine activities that can be viewed on our new digital screen.



Contributions

The Alaska Mining Hall of Fame Foundation is funded through donations of money, time and effort, and through sales at this Museum. 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

The museum opening and continued operations have thus far been made possible from various income sources acquired by the AMHF—a non-profit organization. Donations are graciously accepted. The AMHF would like to acknowledge individuals and organizations that have made financial contributions to the Alaska Mining Hall of Fame Foundation. These generous donations allow us to publish the *Paystreak* Newsletter, maintain this website, organize and carry out induction ceremonies Statewide, and especially pay for the expenses of the AMHF Museum in Fairbanks, which is being leased from Candy Waugaman. Contributions allow the AMHF Foundation to plan for future expansion plans and acquisition of materials.

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, and mine educator Jim Madonna—who all passed away in 2015. The AMHF especially thanks Teck Resources, operator of the Red Dog Zinc-Lead-Silver Mine, and the Bill Stroecker Foundation for their generous donations. Karen Erickson became our newest 98'er in 2016. Included below are those that have contributed to the Pick-Click-Give Program through October 31, 2016. As well as those that independently sent in donations to the Foundation via surface mail.

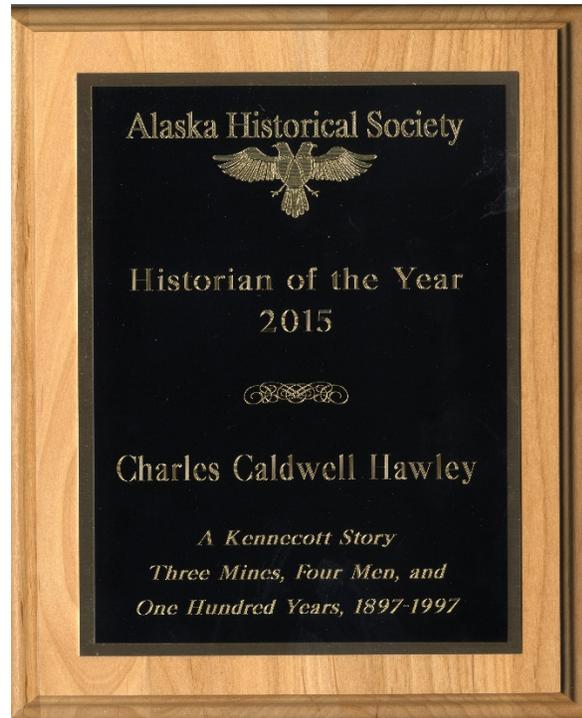
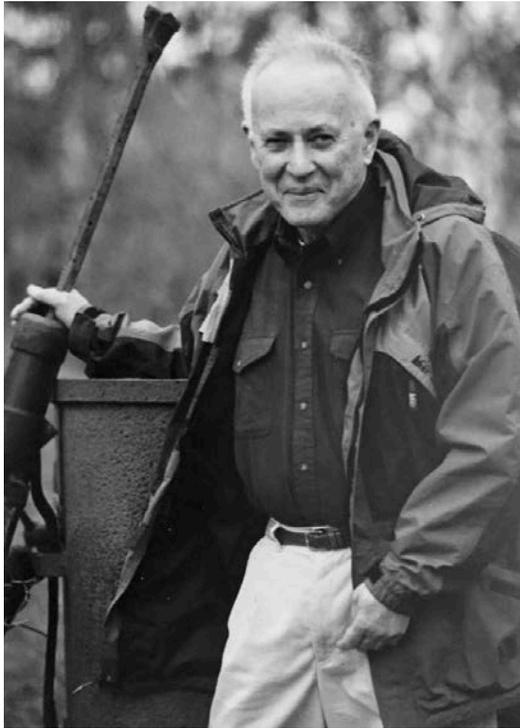
Name	Contribution Level	Dedication	Date(s)
Lyndon Transport	Gold	General	2013
Teck Resources Red Dog Mine ⁽¹⁾	Platinum	General	2013
Doug Colp Family ⁽¹⁾	98er	General	2013
Jason Brune ⁽²⁾	Silver	General	2014
Malie Gray ⁽²⁾	Copper	General	2014
Clark Milne ⁽²⁾	Copper	General	2014
Peter Montesa ⁽²⁾	Copper	General	2014
Jules Tileston ⁽²⁾	Copper	General	2014
Six Anonymous ⁽²⁾	Silver	General	2014
Usibelli Foundation	Gold	General	2014
Candy Waugaman	Platinum	General	2015
Karen Erickson	Copper	General	2015
Usibelli Foundation	Gold	General	2015
Alaska Women in Mining	Gold	General	2015
Brian Rogers and 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 Walter Wigger	2015
David and Aldean Kilborn	Silver	In Memory of Walter Wigger	2015
Nathaniel May ⁽²⁾	Copper	General	2015
Michael Whelan ⁽²⁾	Silver	General	2015
Aaron Pfeil ⁽²⁾	Copper	General	2015
Clark Milne ⁽²⁾	Silver	General	2015
Joel Stratman ⁽²⁾	Copper	General	2015
Karen Lapp ⁽²⁾	Copper	General	2015
Jeff Lapp ⁽²⁾	Copper	General	2015
William Groom ⁽²⁾	Copper	General	2015
Jerry Sadler ⁽²⁾	Copper	General	2015
Matthew Hanson ⁽²⁾	Copper	General	2015
Jason Brune ⁽²⁾	Silver	General	2015
Patricia Peirsol ⁽²⁾	Copper	General	2015
John Cook ⁽²⁾	Copper	General	2015
Daniel Graham ⁽²⁾	Copper	General	2015
Six Anonymous ⁽²⁾	Silver	General	2015
Bill Stroecker Foundation	Platinum	General	2015
Clark Milne ⁽²⁾	Silver	General	2016

Name	Contribution Level	Dedication	Date(s)
Joel Stratman ⁽²⁾	Copper	General	2016
Michael Whalen ⁽²⁾	Silver	General	2016
Richard Hughes ⁽²⁾	Silver	General	2016
Karen Lapp ⁽²⁾	Copper	General	2016
Patricia Peirsol ⁽²⁾	Copper	General	2016
Matt Hansen ⁽²⁾	Copper	General	2016
Jason Brune ⁽²⁾	Silver	General	2016
Jeff Lapp ⁽²⁾	Copper	General	2016
John Cook ⁽²⁾	Copper	General	2016
Mark Hottman ⁽²⁾	Copper	General	2016
Two Anonymous ⁽²⁾	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 ⁽¹⁾	Platinum	General	2016
Richard E. Wagner	Copper	General	2016
Harold Noyes	Gold	General	2016
Leslie Noyes	Silver	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	Copper	General	2016
Debbie and Jeff Johnson	Silver	In Memory of Walter 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	Gold	General	2016

(1) Also listed as a 98er in back of newsletter

(2) From Pick-Click-Give Program

**In Memory of
Charles Caldwell Hawley
1929-2016**



In January, 2016, the Alaska Mining Hall of Fame Foundation lost one of its own—Charles C. ‘Chuck’ Hawley, after his long battle with Parkinson’s Disease. Chuck was a founding Board Member of the AMHF and chaired the Honors Committee until his death. He was the central driving force for the selection of many inductees and wrote more than half of the biographies. We will miss Chuck’s friendship, leadership, and compassion for Alaska’s mining pioneers. In 2015, Chuck won the *Alaska Historian of the Year* from the Alaska Historical Society for his Book: *A Kennecott Story*, which can be purchased from the AMHF.

Previous Inductees, Alaska Mining Hall of Fame

Fairbanks, Fall 1997

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

Stephen Birch: Founder and developer of Kennecott Copper Mines.

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

John Treadwell: Founder of Treadwell Mines, Juneau.

Alfred H. Brooks: Chief Geologist of U.S. Geological Survey in Alaska.

Earnest Patty: University of Alaska, and manager of Placer Dredging Venture.

Clarence Berry: Prominent Klondike and Interior Alaska miner.

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-Athabaskan prospector who discovered Rampart district.

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 Cape 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 character.

Juneau, Spring 2001

Induction Ceremony Honoring Early Government Role in Mining

Benjamin D. Stewart: State and Federal mining administrator, 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: 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.

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 Eskimo 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 time the 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 developed initial plans for FE Fairbanks 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 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: Henry Wuya was born to Eskimo parents in Quinhagak on the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta. Wuya was proficient in English when few Yupiks 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 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 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, and Alaska mining attorney. Eastaugh was appointed to the Alaska Minerals Commission in 1991 by Governor Walter Hickel. Upon Eastaugh's death a year later, 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: Chuck Herbert was one of the premier miners of his generation. Educated at the School of Mines in Fairbanks, he mined placer gold deposits, sought metalliferous lodes, 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. Later as DNR Commissioner, he revitalized the State land selection process.

Rheinart M. (Rhiny) Berg: Berg's strength and stamina were legendary during most of his 86 years of life. He worked as an underground miner in the Wrangell Mountains and Fairbanks districts, as a trapper and prospector, and he found the Bornite copper-cobalt deposit. He later developed the Candle placer district on the Seward Peninsula. He gained great wealth, which he mostly gave away.

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. 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 has been 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.

Earnest 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 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 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. Herning: 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.

Fairbanks, Spring, 2010

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

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

Irving McKenny Reed: Notable Associate Mining Engineer for the Alaska Territory and pioneer of Nome; was chair of the Alaska Game Commission prior to WWII and the Territorial Highway Engineer prior to Statehood.

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.

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. 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 in Alaska and Yukon Territory.

Donald Cook: An Oregon-born graduate of the University of Alaska, who pursued career in education.

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—later managed hotels in the Pacific Northwest.

Mattie 'Tootsie' Crosby: Beloved personality in Flat, the center of the Iditarod district for more than 50 years—the only Afro-African who lived and worked in that district.

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 about the 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. Was among the first to study strategic minerals.

Fairbanks, Spring 2014

Honoring Three Early Mining Pioneers Important in the Alaskan Mining Industry

‘Wise Mike’ Stepovich: Self-educated Montenegren immigrant 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.

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

Peter Petrovich Doroshin: A Russian Mining engineer that discovered placer gold on the Kenai Peninsula in 1848; was a pioneer in investigating Alaska’s abundant coal resources.

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 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.

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 discovery of the Red Dog zinc-polymetallic deposit, 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 wrote the open-file report documenting the importance of the Red Dog deposit.

Don S. Rae: Respected prospector and assayer who worked mines in Southeast Alaska and eventually made his home in the Hatcher Pass region north of Anchorage.

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 compete a remarkable career operating fleets of gold-platinum dredges in South America. At 101, he remains a strong supporter of the University of Alaska.

Walter W. Johnson: His firm, the Union Construction Company, would construct over half of all the bucketline stacker dredges to operate in Alaska (32). UCC would operate in other international locales, including Russia, Bolivia, Portugal, Canada, and in U.S. States.



John A. Miscovich in 1964. From Sandi Miscovich files

John Arthur Miscovich (1918-2014)

Introduction

Alaska's mining community lost a giant on August 22nd, 2014, when John Arthur Miscovich passed away at his home in Orange, California. John Miscovich embodied the pioneer virtues of independent thinking, self-sacrifice, hard work, ingenuity, and honesty in his chosen field of work, placer gold mining. As soon as he became of age, he pursued a mining career that endured until his passing in 2014 at the age of 96. Miscovich is remembered not only for his expertise in the field of placer mining but also for his creative and practical water technology innovations, especially the *Intelligent*. John's in-depth of knowledge about Alaska's mining history has proven invaluable to the Alaska Mining Hall of Fame for 20 years.

John Miscovich, Early Years

The Miscovich family mined in the Iditarod Mining District for nearly a Century. It all began when John's father, Croatian immigrant Peter Miscovich, then a coal miner living in Washington State, heard about the new Iditarod gold rush that was made on Christmas Day, 1908. In 1910, Peter arrived in the Iditarod district mining town of Flat, and nearly immediately began his gold mining career. In Flat, he married another European immigrant, Stana Bogoy, in 1912. Stana had accepted an invitation from Peter to travel to the Iditarod district from her home in Dunave, Croatia. Together, Peter and Stana would have seven children: George, Ann, Eva, John, Olga, Howard, and Andrew.



Peter and Stanna Miscovich (on right) with their 7 children at Flat, circa 1925. John is second from left; Photo courtesy of Sandi Miscovich.

John was born March 7th, 1918 in Flat, Alaska, where he spent the first 13 years of his life and where he called home his entire life. He completed studies through the 8th grade in a one room school at the remote mining camp. All of the Miscovich kids were directly exposed to the mining industry as they grew up, although the smaller scale operations that characterized the camp were in steep decline just a few years after the 1908 discovery. Beginning in 1914, most gold production, with notable exceptions, would be dominated by the activities of several bucketline stacker dredge operations owned by larger firms until the early years of Alaska Statehood. Notable exceptions were the Peter Miscovich, David Strandberg, Lars Ostnes, and Andrew Olsen family-owned gold mines.

On July 23rd, 1933, fifteen-year-old John and his siblings witnessed a notable event in the world of aviation, when renowned pilot, Wiley Post, crash-landed his Winnie Mae airplane at Flat. Post was on his final leg of a solo trip around the world. John would relate to Dawn Kirk:

"I remember the day Post tried to land at Flat. He zoomed around the airstrip three times. Then he came through a hole in the clouds...and landed on the 800 foot long air field. He had about 300 feet left when he hit a hummock and went on his nose, damaging his propeller."

A handful of Flat miners repaired the famous Winnie Mae and sent Post on his way to a record-breaking 8 days, 15 hours, and 51 minutes trip around the world. Two years later, on August 15th, 1935, Wiley Post and famed American Humorist Will Rogers crash-landed south of Barrow, Alaska while enroute to the USSR—both men were killed. Fifty years after Post's landing at Flat (1983), John honored Post and the miners who repaired the Winnie Mae with a monument erected at the Flat airport.

In 1931, Stana decided to move her family to Fairbanks where the children could take advantage of

improved educational and social opportunities in the northern metropolis of about 5,000 people. In late September of that year, John and brother George left Flat for the first time to continue their schooling in Fairbanks. They made the trip to Fairbanks in a biplane piloted by a young aviator, Bob Ellis, who would become a well-known, pioneer bush pilot.

Stana found a "fixer-upper", three bedroom cabin in Fairbanks to house her family. The family installed an electric water heater, toilet, and a fifty gallon coal-fired stove that funneled heat to all of the rooms; all made possible by the modern FE Company power plant, the city water system, and easily accessible Healy coal via the Alaska Railroad. Later, new rooms were added to the Miscovich residence. Joining with others arriving in Fairbanks from remote bush locales, the Miscovich family members were transformed into "steam-heated pioneers".

The Miscovich family residence, at the corner of 7th and Barnette, was eventually sold to the City of Fairbanks, where a State Office building and courthouse would be built. It now houses University of Alaska continuing education programs. After her family was raised and her husband, Peter, died, Stana moved to Seattle, where she passed away in 1968.



LEFT: Famed aviator Wiley Post's airplane, the Winnie Mae as it nose-dived at Flat Airstrip on July 23rd, 1933, damaging its propeller and running gear RIGHT: Wiley Post after the aircraft had been repaired by gold miners and young John Miscovich at Flat. Post would go on to break a world record for his around-the-world flight, which took 8 days, 15 hours and 51 minutes to complete. Two years later, Post and humorist Will Rogers would crash near Point Barrow, Alaska enroute to the Soviet Union (USSR). Both were killed. In 1983, John Miscovich organized an effort to build a monument, using an old dredge spud, to honor Wiley Post fifty years after his historic flight. Photos provided by Sandi Miscovich.

John Miscovich, the Miner

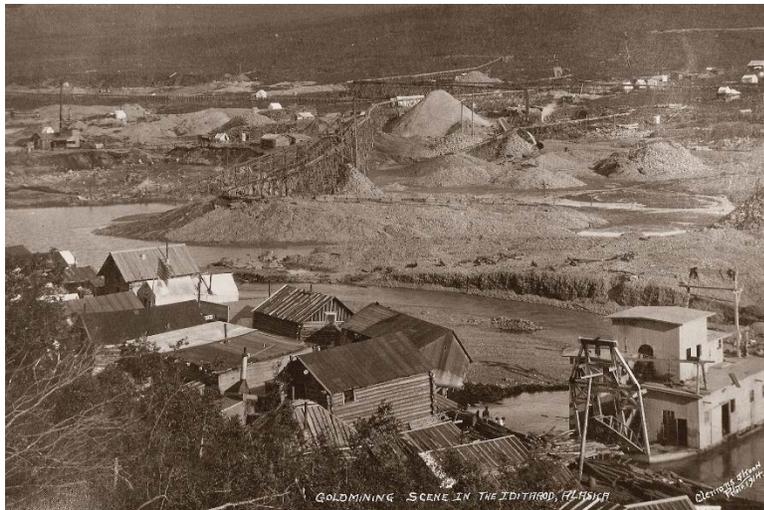
While growing up, all of the Miscovich sons, George, John, Howard and Andrew, worked the family placer gold mine with their father, Peter, from May until September; the boys then returned to school in Fairbanks. Much of John's, much-admired placer mining skills had their beginnings while he worked for his father. John learned how to weld, operate, and repair heavy equipment, and efficiently use water to strip overburden, provide for washing pay gravels, and generate electricity (with a Pelton™ water turbine). He also learned from his father how to treat mine employees. The Miscovich family mine would offer a job to anyone who wanted work regardless of their background and race, provided they work hard for the firm. For a ten hour shift, Peter Miscovich paid \$7.00/day, which was considered high for an entry level placer mine position (most firms during the 1930s and 1940s paid \$4.50-to-\$5.50/day for a ten hour mine shift).

The 'glory years' for the Miscovich family gold mine began in 1934, and continued until the onset of WWII. In 1934, Peter took a chance and purchased a Caterpillar Diesel-50 Tractor with an Isaacson bulldozer, the first to be used in Alaska. Later, in 1936, Miscovich acquired a 65 ton, 1½ cubic yard P&H backhoe to be used for water ditch construction, another first for Alaska mine operations.

At the same time, the price of gold was raised from \$20.67/ounce to \$35.00/ounce by the Roosevelt Administration. By 1940, the combination of increased mine output made possible with upgraded heavy equipment and higher gold prices resulted in a five-fold increase in mine product value for Peter and Stana Miscovich.

In 1941, the patriarch, Peter Miscovich, formed Peter Miscovich and Sons, Inc. to conduct placer mining activities throughout Alaska. WWII would temporarily delay implementation of the new firm. All sons of eligible age entered into military service. From 1941-1945, John Miscovich served as a Staff Sargent in the U.S. Army #807 Engineering Battalion on Adak and Umnak Islands as part of the Aleutian Campaign. Upon his honorable discharge in 1945, John rejoined Peter Miscovich and Sons.

During the late 1940s and the 1950s, Peter Miscovich and Sons Inc. began to expand mining activities from their Flat-Iditarod home base. Peter Miscovich passed away in 1950, and his four sons took over the mining operations. Placer mines on Poorman and Flat Creeks in the Ruby district were the first to be mined by the firm for gold outside of the Iditarod District. Other properties mined by Peter Miscovich and Sons, Inc. included Amelia Creek near Manley Hot Springs; on Butte Creek in the Circle District; on Fairbanks Creek in the Fairbanks District with Martin Sather; on the South



LEFT: Flat as it appeared in 1914; the dredge on the right is the Beaton-Donnelley Dredge. RIGHT: John Miscovich with the family's Caterpillar Diesel-50 tractor during spring stripping, circa 1940. Photos provided by Sandi Miscovich.



LEFT: George Miscovich drives the family's Caterpillar Diesel-50 tractor with Andy and Howard riding behind; Peter is in front of the tractor Circa 1936 RIGHT: The Miscovich men in their military uniforms; John is on the far right; circa 1942. Photo from Miscovich family files.

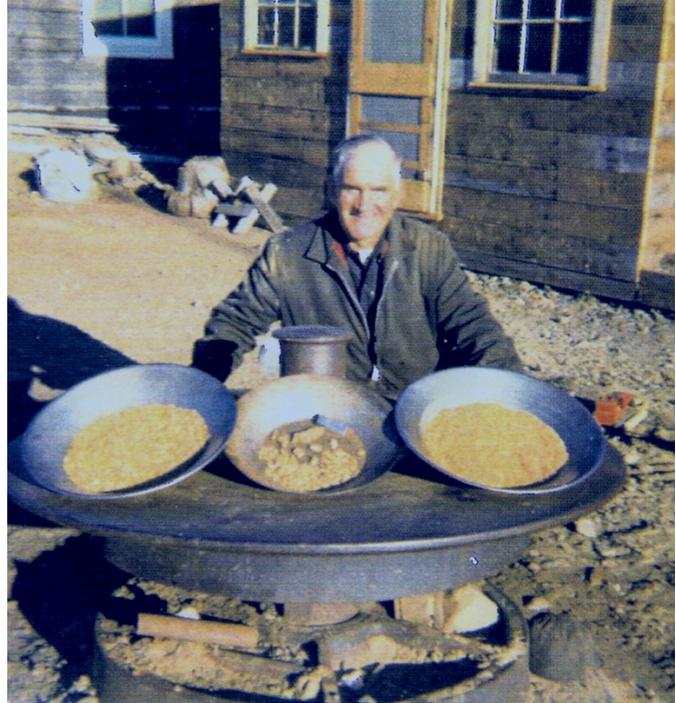
Fork of the Goodpaster River with John Hajdukovich; and on Wattamuse Creek in the Goodnews Bay District. During this time, John also spent considerable time as a water technology consultant.

By the mid-1950s, the effects of the fixed price of gold (\$35/ounce) began to seriously affect the economic viability of placer mining throughout the Alaska Territory and Miscovich and Sons were not exempted. The brothers, George, Andy, Howard, and John eventually broke up the family business and separated into smaller placer mining ventures and diversified into other activities. As placer mining declined, John's brothers, Andrew, Howard, and George operated heavy equipment in the Operating Engineers #302 and worked on Cold War era military construction projects. One brother, George, would serve in the Alaska Territorial Legislature during 1949-to-1954, and eventually became Speaker of the House.

In 1957, John married Mary Stankovich, who immigrated from Croatia (then a part of the Yugoslavian Federation) to California in 1954. Shortly afterwards, John would bring his new wife to the Alaska Bush. Together, John and Mary raised four children while mining on the historic Discovery claim at Flat: John Jr., Peter, Sandra, and Maria. John's brother, George, married Mary's sister, Kate. Upon their deaths, both George and Kate were buried near Kate's home in Imotica, Croatia.

In 1958, John Miscovich purchased the Otter Creek Dredging Company, and its 3½ cubic foot bucketline stacker dredge on Otter Creek near the place of his birth. John and his young family operated the dredge until 1966 (for most of seven seasons), when a fire destroyed the machine shop, which was essential for maintaining the dredge operation. During those final years, the Otter Creek Dredging Company dredge confined its digging to thawed ground immediately adjacent to the active channel of Otter Creek, because it would not be economic to thaw frozen parts of the paystreak.

John increased the size of placer gold mining operations during the mid-1970s, when the price controls on gold were lifted during the Nixon Administration. By 1980, John Miscovich and his family were mining a right limit paystreak on Otter Creek on and near John Beaton's Discovery claims. The paystreak, which re-mined zones left over from earlier dredge activities was exploited by John and family until the late 1980s. Whereas John Jr. and Pete kept heavy equipment in operations and the mine accounting in order, Sandi and Maria would operate the water giant during water sluicing of the gravels. John's wife, Mary, served as an effective expeditor and maintained order in the camp.



LEFT: Newly-weds Mary and John Miscovich, circa 1957; RIGHT John Miscovich proudly shows off a nice clean-up won from the 1973 placer mining season near Black Creek. Photos from Miscovich family files.



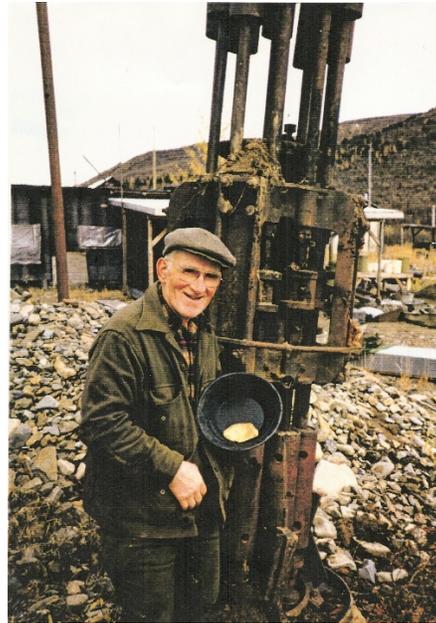
LEFT: Maria, Sandi and John Jr. at placer mine cut, Black Creek; circa 1972; RIGHT: Miscovich operation on Otter Creek; circa 1980s Photos from Miscovich Files.

During much of his life, John believed that the lode sources of placer gold in the Iditarod district would eventually be mined and give the Iditarod district a second life—much like what happened in the Fairbanks district with the discovery and development of the Fort Knox gold mine. He was especially interested in one deposit near the head of the Otter Creek paystreak. In 1969, John purchased the federal mining claims overlying a mineralized zone upstream from the Discovery claims from AMHF Inductee Bob Lyman. The Golden Horn gold-silver-tungsten hard rock deposit is thought by geologists, engineers, and miners to be the major source of the placer gold that formed in the stream basin. During the 1930s, AMHF inductee Wesley Earl Dunkle leased and later mined the Golden Horn deposit with underground mining methods, but the venture ended after a dispute with the claim owners. During the late 1980s, John attempted to develop the Golden Horn deposit as a combined hardrock and residual, heavy mineral placer deposit. Approximately eight tons of scheelite-rich (principle ore of tungsten) placer gold concentrates were produced from the Golden Horn deposit before the effort ceased in 1993. The writer and Marti Miller mapped and sampled the Golden Horn deposit in 1988.

During the late 1970s, 1980s and 1990s, several hardrock exploration programs involving diamond core drilling and geophysical and geochemical surveys have been conducted by several operators, including Union Carbide and Alaska Ventures, Inc., at the Golden Horn deposit. John’s dream of developing the Golden Horn hardrock gold-silver-tungsten deposit has yet to be realized.

John Miscovich, the Inventor

In 1935, John Miscovich left school after finishing the 11th Grade and traveled to the Lower 48 with his father, where the two would seek out friends and relatives from Croatia. Because of the trip, he would never finish high school. Instead John Miscovich became a self-educated man and exhibited an immense curiosity of nearly everything for his entire life. When asked about his educational resume, he would often tell people with a smile (including the writer) that he graduated from the “University of Flat”.



John with 28 ounce gold nugget and Stamp Mill from Golden Horn mine used by W.E. Dunkle, during the 1930s; photo is circa Late 1980s; from Miscovich files

Miscovich pioneered many hydraulic mining technologies and held more than 300 U.S. and Foreign patents for his innovations. He is best known for the 1946 *Intelligent* (sometimes known as the ‘Misco-Giant’), a high-powered, automatic, hydraulic monitor. The inspiration for the *Intelligent* began while John was still in the Army. As told to journalist Sharon Bushell:

“As soon as I was discharged from the Army, I came back to Flat, and was able to make a giant operate automatically, 24 hours a day. It was simple. The old giants didn’t have ball bearings on its movements. I added ball bearings for both vertical and horizontal movement and that made it possible to go to any number of drives--air, water, or electric. It opened up a whole new world”.

As told many times to the writer, Miscovich credited the following as the primary inspiration for his *Intelligent* invention:

“while standing at the handle of the old gold mining water giant; working long hours as a young boy and holding on for dear life. I knew there had to be a better and safer way to accomplish hydraulic stripping”

The unique two-bearing design allowed for much higher working pressures than achieved in conventional water monitors and fundamental increases in hydraulic power—needed for firefighting. An important early modification to the *Intelligent* was switching the main manufacturing castings to stainless steel, which reduced weight and allowed the giant to withstand much higher water pressures. Although initially designed for use in Alaska’s placer fields, it was adapted for many non-mine applications. John needed financial support to perfect the *Intelligent* design, but was firmly rejected by several Seattle bankers. He then traveled to Lakeland, Florida, where he found financing from the Chicago-based, International Mining Corporation (IMC), which mined phosphate deposits. In Florida, the *Intelligent* was used by IMC to remove overburden from nation’s largest phosphate mines. Later, the John Stang Manufacturing Company, impressed with the initial design, led to applying the *Intelligent* to more than 150 uses. It would be used in military, civilian, oil and gas, and many other applications.

In 1951, the New York City Fire Department added the *Intelligent* to its fire boats, which was followed by deployment of the *Intelligent* on Los Angeles, California fire boats and trucks. In 1968, the British Postal Service issued a stamp commemorating the *Intelligent*. The postage stamp features the *Intelligent* protecting oil drilling platforms from accident-induced fires in the North Sea.

In 1975, the *Intelligent* was used to cut a new river channel on Cebu Island, Phillipines in order to prevent flooding. In 2001, the *Intelligent* could be seen working with fire rescue crews during the 9/11 New York City World Trade Center terrorist attack. In 2011 the *Intelligent* was used to remove contaminated soils and debris associated with the Fukushima, Japan nuclear disaster. Closer to home, the *Intelligent* helped build the Kotzebue and Sitka airports and the first ice island offshore from the Prudhoe Bay oil field to be used as a drill platform.

John Miscovich, the Historian

John Miscovich was an invaluable source of information to the Alaska Mining Hall of Fame Foundation (AMHF) since its beginnings in 1997. He provided important leads and first-hand contributions for more than twenty (20) AMHF inductees including,

Thomas P. Aitken, John Beaton, Clarence Berry, Earnest Collins, Jim Crawford, Mattie (Tootsie) Crosby, Wesley E. Dunkle, Glen Franklin, Charles F. Herbert, Robert Lyman, Merton Marston, John McGinn, of course, his father (Peter Miscovich), Andrew and Edward Olson, Lars Ostnes, Toivo Rosander, Russell Schafer, Art Shonbeck, David Strandberg, and John Gustavus (Gus) Uotila. He not only could accurately describe aspects of the lives of these interesting individuals but properly put their accomplishments into historical context. John was always judiciously cautious about what he said about inductees, and when he did not have first-hand information, he recommended other information sources.

John was an accomplished mine historian, and frequently made contributions to the Journal of the Alaska Miners Association on topics ranging from mining equipment technologies to transportation challenges in Territorial Alaska. John’s chapter in Judy Ferguson’s excellent book *Bridges to Statehood-the Alaska Yugoslav Connection* shows that he was not only an accomplished story teller but also an excellent writer.

Summary

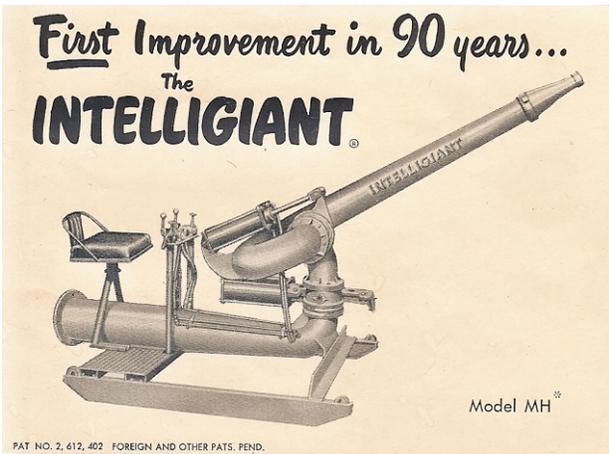
In 2012, John, at 94 years of age, and Mary Miscovich made their last trip to Flat, still a remarkably complete yet abandoned Gold Rush Town. It marked their 55th trip together to their gold mine.

The writer will miss his eternal smile and terrific sense of humor. I cannot remember a single encounter with John when there wasn’t a burst of laughter and subsequent reflection about the many individuals he knew or events he experienced. At the same time, John did not belittle or insult people, even when he held great disagreements with them.

John joins his father, Peter, a previous inductee, into the Alaska Mining Hall of Fame Foundation. By honoring both men, we honor all the Miscovich family members that have contributed so much to Alaska.

Written by Tom Bundtzen, October 28th, 2016

The writer used a variety of information sources while compiling the biography of John Miscovich (see bibliography). Most of the photos and graphics have been provided by Sandi Miscovich.



A



B



C



D



A—Graphic from the original *Intelligent*, circa 1947; B--1947 demonstration of the *Intelligent* at Flat; C—John and Mary meet with New York City fire department official concerning *Intelligent* use by agency, circa 1957; D—Use of *Intelligent* in Los Angeles harbor; Lower-left—*Intelligent* used on fire boats in Seattle’s Puget Sound; Lower right—United Kingdom Stamp showing *Intelligent* protecting offshore platform from fire in North Sea.

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Cole McFarland, undated photo from Bryan McFarland

**Cole Edwin McFarland
1930-2008**

Introduction

Cole Edwin McFarland passed away on July 17th, 2008 in Rancho Mirage, California after a battle with cancer. Cole combined the hard work of a pioneer that grew up in a mining family working in a remote Alaskan placer mining camp with the responsibilities of being President of a large, international mining company. Working for Placer (later Placer Dome) brought Cole onto the world stage of mining. To almost everyone that he would meet, know, or work with, Cole McFarland was considered the consummate gentleman.

Early Years

Cole McFarland was born April 15, 1930, in Wenatchee Washington to father Isaac Cole McFarland and mother Margaret (Peggy) Lobaugh McFarland. He had a sister, Pat Borden.

Cole was raised in Spokane and went to Central High School, where he played football and was a shot putter. He graduated from high school in 1948. As a young man, he spent summers working for his father at a placer gold mine near Ophir in western Alaska—now an important checkpoint for the Iditarod International Sled Dog Race. In Vancouver during a ‘Roundup’ meeting, he talked with AMHF Board Member Tom Bundtzen about his early Alaska years:

“I worked with my father at various odd jobs while he was operating his Ophir district placer mines, but my first real job in the mining business was working for Toivo Rosander on Yankee Creek, where I operated a bulldozer and also manned the sluice box.”

George Cheek, who grew up in the Ophir area and later became a reporter for the Spokane Sportsman Review and later President of the American Forest Institute, recalls:

“One year, I replaced Cole on the Beaton and McFarland gold dredge when he left for his studies at Washington State University”.



Ophir, Alaska, circa 1936, where Cole would spend summers working for his father, Isaac, and later, Toivo Rosander. Photo from Charles Uotila files

Cole received his degree in Mining Engineering from Washington State University in 1954. While going to school he continued to spend the summers placer gold mining in Alaska and in the Yukon, salvaged machinery in Bermuda, and spent time as a deck hand/engineer on Yukon River commercial boats.

Cole joined the U.S. Air Force in May of 1954 and served two years at Elmendorf Air Force Base near Anchorage as a heavy equipment repair officer in the



Cole's parents, Margaret (Peggy) McFarland (right); Isaac McFarland (left with headlight), Ophir district, circa late 1940s. Photo from Bryan McFarland.

5039th Motor Vehicle Squadron.

Cole married Sherry Hackett on April 29, 1960 in Anchorage. Cole had met Sherry while skiing in Reno, Nevada, where Sherry was working as a professional dancer, performing in shows with celebrities such as Tony Bennett. They lived in a one room house on the Evan Jones coal mine property near Palmer (which was quite a change from the bright lights of Las Vegas and Reno for Sherry!) where son Bryan Cole McFarland was born on December 21, 1961. In 1964 following Cole's promotion and move to San Francisco, the couple welcomed their daughter, Roxiene Elizabeth McFarland into the world on February 11, 1964.

A Career with Placer Development/Placer AMEX/Placer Dome U.S. Inc.

From May 1956 to April 1957, Cole prospected in the Yukon Territory where he first made contact with the Placer group of companies. Cole was prospecting in the Hart River country north of Dawson City. Joe Adie, a senior geologist with Placer Development, was sent to examine the Hart River copper property which his father, Isaac McFarland, and two old timers controlled. Cole and Joe flew into a nearby lake and packed 17 miles to the showing. Over the next week, Cole helped Joe sample the deposit and became very interested in the Placer organization and hard rock exploration. Cole had always planned on working with his father in the alluvial placer mining business, but this chance meeting with the Placer geologist changed his mind and he decided he wished to work for a

major company with exploration programs in the North.

Cole went to work for Placer as an exploration engineer in the spring of 1957. After two years exploring for new deposits, he was promoted to Superintendent and Manager of the Evan Jones Coal mine near Sutton, Alaska, where he participated in and later was responsible for coal marketing and governmental affairs to hold off conversion of markets (local power plants) to natural gas.



1963 Christmas card—Sherry and Cole McFarland with son Bryan; from Bryan McFarland files

In 1964, Cole was promoted to Vice President (functionally Manager of Mines) for Placer Amex Inc. in charge of Evan Jones Coal Company and Iron Age Mine in Southern California. This promotion required that he locate to Placer's San Francisco office.

From June 1971 to August 1974, Cole served as Vice President, Operations for Marcopper Mining Corporation in the Philippines. He was responsible for mine operations on Marinduque Island and initiation of long range plans for mine waste and tailings disposal, and expansion of mining claims to secure adjacent ore zones.

In 1974, Cole returned to San Francisco and reassumed duties as Vice President of Operations for Placer Amex Inc., which later became known as Placer U.S. Inc. He was responsible for mine development of the McDermitt mercury mine and resumption of operations at Cortez Gold mines both in Nevada, the

development of Beluga Coal properties in Alaska, as well as overall direction of the U. S. coal program.

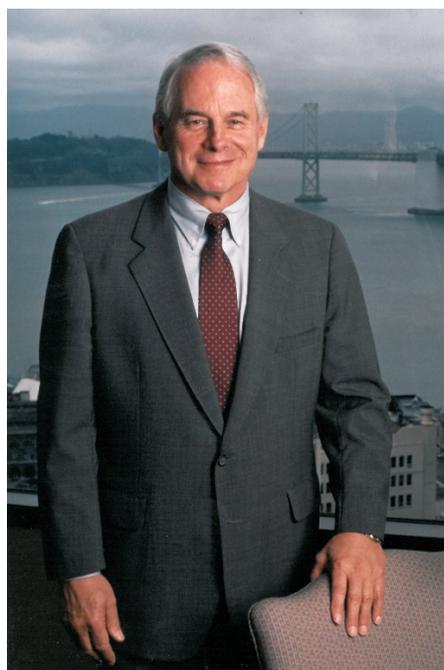
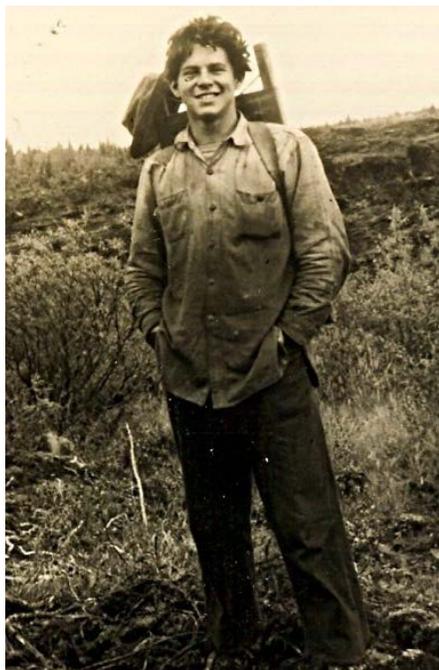
Cole expended considerable effort with project engineer Benno Patsch and others on the exploration and planned development of the Beluga Coal Field on Cook Inlet north of Anchorage. The concept was to provide a steam coal product for a Pacific Rim customer. As related by long time Placer colleague Sandy Laird:

“From an Alaskan perspective, Cole worked very hard to make the Beluga Coal Project viable, but the economics never quite worked out, which was a big disappointment for him.”

In the 1980s, Placer Development increasingly became focused on gold throughout the world and Placer U.S., under Cole’s leadership, made significant contributions to that effort. Cole provided leadership for the feasibility and development of the \$50 million Golden Sunlight open pit mine and mill in Montana, which has operated continuously since 1983. Cole was also focused on the development of the Bald Mountain mine in Nevada at the same time, which also has operated continuously since commercial operations were achieved in 1986.

In 1987, Placer Dome was formed when Placer Development merged with two other companies and Cole was appointed President and CEO of Placer Dome U.S. in January 1987. Over the next eight years, he provided strong leadership and clear direction for U.S. operations and exploration. He also initiated and directed a program to maximize production from US operations resulting in approximately 200,000 ounces per year of gold production by the late 1980s.

But some of his most exciting and rewarding times were experienced in the 1990s. Cole increased Placer Dome’s ownership in the Cortez Joint Venture from 39.6 percent to 60.0 percent and later oversaw and directed an aggressive expansion of holdings in the Cortez area to explore several promising gold properties, culminating in the Pipeline discovery at Cortez in 1991. First production from this area was achieved in 1994 with the commissioning of the Crescent pit just prior to Cole’s retirement. However, his efforts continued to pay dividends after his retirement as the Pipeline mine was commissioned in 1997, with nearly eight million ounces of gold in reserve, and was the lowest cost producer in the world in the late 1990s--with cash costs below \$60 per ounce. It continues to be one of the world’s most prolific gold mines today.



LEFT: Cole McFarland in the Ophir Mining District, Alaska, circa 1940s; RIGHT: Cole McFarland in his San Francisco office of Placer Dome U.S. Inc. more than 40 years later.

Many have justly received credit for helping to realize the potential of the giant Donlin Creek gold deposit near Aniak in southwest Alaska, which constitutes one of the largest, undeveloped gold resources in the world. Cole spent many summers as a young man in the Ophir District, just 70 miles to the north, and was familiar with the historic Donlin placer and lode properties. He knew AMHF Inductee Bob Lyman, who mined placer gold in the area and explored the first lode claims there. As President of Placer Dome U.S. Inc., Cole made sure that adequate funds were provided to the firm's exploration work, until the important global gold resource was discovered there in 1995 by a Placer Dome team headed up by Richard Duncan. That deposit is now being developed by Barrick Gold Corporation with NovaGold Resources.

Following his retirement from Placer Dome in 1995, Cole lived in an area north of Seattle, but later moved back to the San Francisco area to facilitate his wife's business needs. He enjoyed playing golf with George Cheek, well known in the forest products industry, who also spent his early years working in the Ophir area. Cole continued his involvement in the mining industry, serving as a Director on the Boards of NovaGold Resources, Canyon Copper, and Kinross Gold Corporation. He also served on the Board of Directors of BEMA Gold Corporation, which operated gold-silver mines in the Russian Federation.

Reflections

The late Toivo Rosander, who was inducted into the Alaska Mining Hall of Fame (AMHF) in 2012, and his son, Ron Rosander, recommended to the AMHF Honors Committee that Cole McFarland be inducted into the organization.

Cole's passion for the mining industry and the State of Alaska was evident throughout his career. He was an influential leader, successful mine developer, genuine professional, and mentor to many.

References

Cheek, George, 2009, *Epitaph for Ophir—A Novel About an Alaskan Mining Town*: E-Book Time Publishers, LLC, Montgomery, Alabama, 402 pages.

Staff, 1976, *Corporate Outline--A booklet describing the International Activities of Placer Development, Limited and Placer AMEX, Inc., Its United States Subsidiary*.

Rick Van Nieuwenhuyse, currently CEO of Trilogy Metals and formerly President and CEO of NovaGold Resources remembers:

"Cole was on my Board of Directors at NovaGold and I worked with him for years during my tenure at Placer Dome U.S. Inc. He was a real gentleman and mentor to myself and a lot of people in the industry. Cole worked all over the world, but always had a soft spot in his heart for Alaska for obvious reasons."

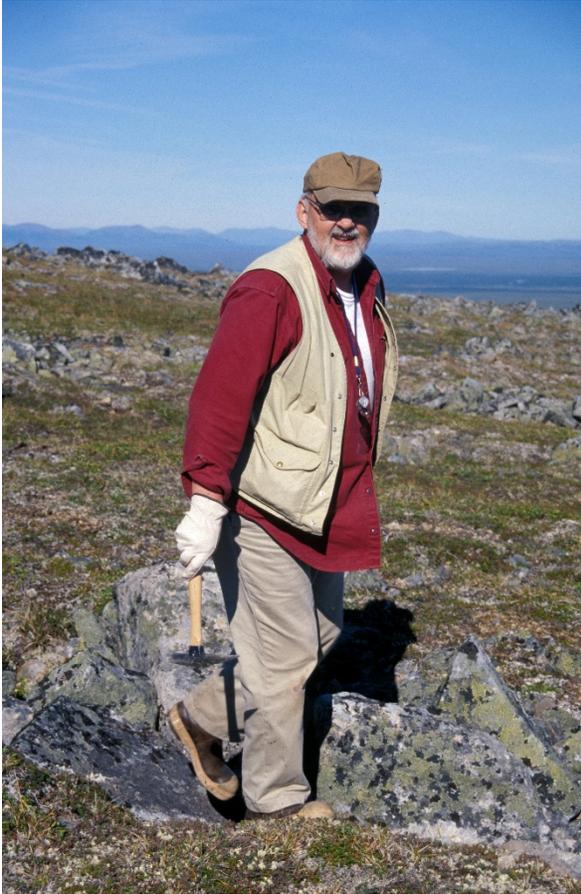
AMHF Inductee Patrick H. O'Neill recalls:

"I knew Cole McFarland for many years and I was on Placer's board when he was hired. Cole, myself, and Hugh Matheson shared a close kinship—all growing up in bush Alaska—who took our collective Alaskan mining experiences into the International mining arena".

Cole Edwin McFarland will always be remembered for advocating consistent programs within his firm, Placer Dome U.S. Inc., that advanced the exploration and development of Alaska's mineral resources. Although he would move on from his humble roots in the Alaska placer mining and coal-mining fields and work internationally, his commitment to Alaska and its people will not be forgotten. Cole loved Alaska, and was an avid fisherman, skier, hunter and hiker. His favorite things were "looking for color", and hiking and exploring the Alaskan back country with his fellow Alaskan "old timers".

Cole passed away peacefully July 17th, 2008 with his family by his side after a valiant fight with cancer. He is survived by son Bryan, daughter Roxie, grand daughters Ella Rose Maisano and Jaimie Madison McFarland and grandson Cole Anderson McFarland.

Written by Bryan McFarland; reviewed by Tom Bundtzen, October 31st, 2016



Don Grybeck in the field, undated photo provided by Marti L. Miller

Donald John Grybeck (1936–2012)

Introduction

Donald John Grybeck had a distinguished career as a scientist, both in the field and in the lab, teacher, miner, earth science manager, photographer and Alaskan explorer. At both Colorado School of Mines and later at a University of Alaska-Fairbanks, he taught students practical field methods and applied laboratory skills for use in their geological careers. From 1975-2000, Don worked for the United States Geological Survey on many Alaskan projects both as a scientist and as a manager as well as in the Russian Far East; all with a focus on mineral resource studies. Perhaps one of the most enduring contributions Don made to the Alaska Mineral industry is the key role he played in the establishment of the Alaska Resource Data File (ARDF) system, which took place near the end of his professional career.

Early Years

Don Grybeck was born in Indiana on July 18, 1936. From his earliest days as a child, Don dreamed of living and working in Alaska. His father was an immigrant from central Europe (Czechoslovakia), who fought in the famed Czech Legion during WWI. The army of nearly 70,000 men, which fought with Imperial Russian forces against Austria and Germany, was trapped on the eastern front when Russian Bolshevik leader Vladimir Lenin negotiated a peace treaty with the Central Powers. Don's father was part of the Czech army exodus that traveled across Siberia in armored trains on the Trans-Siberian Railroad to the eastern Port of Vladivostok, Russia, where U.S. President Woodrow Wilson arranged, ostensibly, for safe passage of the well-armed force to join the allied powers in Western Europe. After the war, he immigrated to the United States. Later in life (1991), Don would visit many sites in Vladivostok with several geological colleagues, where his father, a consummate photographer, took hundreds of photographs of pre-Bolshevik buildings in 1918, many of which still exist today.

After finishing High School, Don enlisted in the U. S. Army in 1954 and was stationed in South Korea. Don served in several roles, including as a forward observer in the Korean Demilitarized Zone, in an infantry heavy mortar company, in an artillery unit, and as a topographic surveyor. Upon his honorable discharge in 1958, he had reached the rank of Personnel Sergeant. Although an armistice in 1953 effectively ended the Korean conflict, no peace treaty was ever signed and the two Koreas were and still are technically at war with each other. Hence Don was classified as a military war veteran.

Early Employment and Teaching Career

Don first ventured to Alaska in 1958 following service in the Korean War with the U.S. Army and enrolled at the University of Alaska. Grybeck graduated from the University of Alaska (UA) in 1964 with a Bachelor's Degree in Geological Engineering. While pursuing his geological degree Don spent his summers surveying for the Bureau of Land Management, as an assayer and heavy equipment mechanic for Frank Birch at his Mikado Mine in the Chandalar district of the Brooks Range, and as an underground miner at the Red Devil mercury mine near Sleetmute, southwest Alaska, with fellow student Lenhart Grothe.



Fellow University of Alaska student Carl Benson hands Don Grybeck the outstanding student award plaque from the School of Mineral Industry for 1964 at Chandalar Lake. Don snow-shoed to the lake from the Mikado Mine operated by Frank Birch (where he was working) to meet the airplane that Benson flew in on. Photo from T. K. Bundtzen records.

During this time, he continued to work as a field assistant with the U.S. Geological Survey in Alaska, notably with Pete Sainsbury on the Seward Peninsula. Don is credited with co-discovering new beryllium deposits in the Lost River area.

Following graduation from the UA, Grybeck successfully completed a Ph.D. degree at the Colorado School of Mines (CSM) in 1969. His dissertation was titled: "Geology of the lead-zinc-silver deposits of Silver Plume area, Clear Creek County, Colorado". His studies included both surface and underground mapping of several important ore deposits.

Don worked for one year as a post-doctoral instructor at CSM, where he taught ore microscopy, structural geology, and stratigraphy for non-geological majors from other departments. While at CSM, Don married fellow student Ellen McGregor and in 1970, they moved back to Fairbanks.

Don joined the faculty of the College of Earth Science and Mineral Industries (CESMI) at the University of Alaska-Fairbanks as an Associate Professor. Don's course teaching curriculum included economic geology, structural geology, mineralogy, ore microscopy, field camp, and a graduate course entitled "The Geology of Alaska". During this time, he was a strong advocate for minority students and for

women. His family grew with the addition of Michele in 1971 and Mary (Jenny) in 1973.

Career with the U.S. Geological Survey

Grybeck left the University in 1975 to take a full time position with the Alaska Branch of the U.S. Geological Survey, first working on the Tracy Arm-Fords Terror Wilderness Assessment in Southeast Alaska and later leading a two year Alaska Mineral Resource Assessment (AMRAP) program in the Survey Pass Quadrangle in the central Brooks Range. He lost his adopted son, Murphy, to a boating-gun accident in 1975, a tragedy from which he never completely recovered.

In 1979, Don was elevated to Associate Chief and then Acting Chief of the USGS Minerals Resources Program headquartered in Reston, Virginia. Don was in charge of nearly 800 employees with line responsibility over all USGS hard mineral assessment activities in the United States. During the first part of Don's Reston tour, he was heavily engaged in representing Alaskan mineral interests in the Department of the Interior during the debate that led to the passage of the 1980 Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA).

Don returned to Alaska in 1984 and from 1985-1990, was head of the Alaska Branch of the USGS. He was in charge of about 80 employees, whose mission was to decipher the geology and mineral resources of Alaska on behalf of the U.S. Government. This was during the final years of the Alaska Mineral Resource Assessment Program (AMRAP), which were multifaceted, 1:250,000 mineral resource appraisals conducted throughout Alaska.

Don's tenure as Alaskan Branch Chief for the USGS occurred during a time of great change politically between the Soviet Union (USSR) and the United States. In 1988, Don traveled to Blagoveshchensk, a city of about 300,000 on the banks of the Amur River in the Soviet Far East to meet with Soviet science managers about proposed cooperative agreements. These studies would include economic geologists from the Soviet Academy of Sciences and the USGS and would compare mineral deposits and belts of ophiolites in Alaska and the Soviet Far East. He succeeded in consummating the programs, although the ophiolite study was never completed.

The State of Alaska, Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys (ADGGS) and Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) became professional and financial partners to the cooperative mineral resource studies beginning in 1989 and 1991 respectively. Tom Bundtzen represented ADGGS while Ken Dawson and James Monger represented the GSC. Don assigned Warren J. Nokleberg to head the mineral resource and tectonic framework assessments, which involved field investigations from 1989-1995 in Alaska, Canada, and the Soviet Union (later Russian Federation) during alternate years. Nokleberg would continue to expand the program into the early 21st Century. Don remained a contributor to the original effort until its termination in the mid-1990s. The mineral deposit data files published by the project in 1993 constituted the first systematic minerals data bases to be publically released from the Russian Far East.

Western representatives of the effort, including Don, were among the first from the west to visit Magadan, Vladivostok, and Petropavlovsk-Kamchatski as all three cities were closed Soviet military centers until 1991. In 1989, the group was the first from the west to visit a long abandoned, Gulag era concentration camp, the Butugychag tin-uranium mine complex, in the Magadan region. In 1990, the Alaska Miners Association graciously sponsored Soviet representatives of the cooperative program at their Annual Convention in Anchorage. Don and Ellen Grybeck arranged for housing throughout the Anchorage area for many of the Soviet scientists during their stay.

Near the end of his tenure with the USGS, Don became the go-to guy to secure funding from the U.S. Congress for the "Data at Risk" program, which sought to preserve unpublished geological information in danger of being lost.



Don Grybeck (in center of the photo) and Project Leader Warren Nokleberg (to the right of Don) in the Epilchik Lake region of the northern Kamchatka Peninsula region, then Soviet Far East, in August, 1989. The team of Russian and U.S. geologists were investigating platinum-bearing, Ural-Alaska, zoned, mafic-ultramafic complexes as part of the Cooperative program between the Soviet Academy of Sciences, the U.S. Geological Survey, and the Alaska Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys. Photo by Tom Bundtzen.

Don's efforts resulted in a \$2 million appropriation in FY 1998, which carried on through FY 2004. His contribution to the Alaska Minerals community was the Alaska Resource Data File records or 'ARDF'. There is not a single serious Alaska mineral exploration program that does not utilize this important data set during their search for the Last Frontier's mineral wealth.

In 1999, Don retired from the USGS and moved to Washington State, where he continued to work on and manage ARDF data bases. The ARDF data base can be accessed at <http://ardf.wr.usgs.gov/>. Don consulted in the private sector for a number of years after retirement, especially on the Seward Peninsula, where his Alaskan geological career began. Don Grybeck passed away on August 24th, 2012 at his home in Port Ludlow, Washington.

Reflections

Don's nickname was "Grizz", which reflected his large stature, his full beard, and sometimes 'blustery' personality. He is remembered by friends and colleagues as a compassionate, humorous man with a great laugh.

Don Grybeck is listed on no less than 112 USGS publications on Alaska geology and the states mineral resources and/or potential mineral resources. He was the lead author on thirty three of these publications. His contribution was statewide but with particular focus on Southeast Alaska (Wrangell-Petersburg area, Prince of Wales Island and Glacier Bay) and the Brooks Range (Survey Pass and Ambler River quadrangles). He contributed materially to USGS studies in the Goodnews Bay (Platinum) area and the Seward Peninsula. He is also listed as a contributing author to mineral resource studies in the Russian Far East.

In addition to his chosen career as a geoscientist, administrator and teacher, Don was also keenly interested in Alaska's history and in particular the states mining history. He was an active member of the Alaska Historical Society and a founding member of the Alaska Mining Hall of Fame Foundation.

Like his father, Don was an outstanding photographer. Thousands of his 35 mm slides dating from 1955-to-2006, which feature geological field work in Alaska, prospectors, mining camps, mining equipment, towns, rock formations, and slides from the Russian Far East and Saudi Arabia, can be accessed at the Archives and Special Collections Department at the University of Alaska-Anchorage. An equally important collection of Don's are his polished sections of ore minerals from hundreds of mines and prospects, which have been delivered to various academic locations subsequent to his death. At one time, the collection was considered to be among the largest in the country.

Don had a special interest in mineralogy and all the tools used to study minerals. He was an expert at repairing, maintaining, and using all types of microscopes but especially worked with reflected light microscopes as his large mineral collection contained many polished ore mineral specimens. He even operated his own X-ray diffractometer. For many years, Don provided an informal mineral identification service for anyone sending him specimens from around the state.

This year, the University of Alaska-Fairbanks Alumni Association awarded Dr. Grybeck with the Lenhart J. H. Grothe award, an award that is given posthumously to an alumnus who made significant contributions in the petroleum resource, mining or agricultural fields.

Written by Paul Glavinovich and Tom Bundtzen, October 26th; reviewed by Travis Hudson



Don Grybeck at the Bessie Maple skarn prospect in the Lost River District on the Seward Peninsula, in the fall of 2011, about one year before his death. In 1962, Don was working with U.S. Geological Survey geologist Pete Sainsbury as his field assistant. Sainsbury turned Don loose and told him—"bring me back a geologic map", which he did. It was Don's first geologic map—50 years before this photo was taken. Photo by Travis Hudson.

**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 twenty four (24) who have each contributed \$1,000 to become 98ers, in honor of the first stampeders to Alaska in 1898 at Nome.

The 98ers

Dr. Earl H. Beistline (d)	John Mulligan (d)
Thomas K. Bundtzen	Patrick H. O'Neill
Glen Chambers (d)	Elmer E. Rasmuson (d)
Douglas Colp (d)	Irving Stoy Reed (d)
Karen Erickson	William Stroecker (d)
Wendell Hammon Jr.	Teck Resources
Dr. Charles C. Hawley (d)	Dr. Robert H. Trent (d)
Dr. Walter Johnson	Mitch Usibelli
Wallace McGregor	Joe Usibelli, Sr.
Neil McKinnon	Candy Waugaman
Tom Mein	Dr. William Wood (d)
James Moody	Dr. Kenneth L. Zong

(d=deceased)

Most of the 98ers are recognizable as miners of national or international reputation. The late William R. Wood was President, Emeritus, of the University of Alaska. Dr. Wood suggested the organization of the Foundation. The late Elmer E. Rasmuson was an Alaska banker and benefactor, long interested in Alaska natural resource history.

The Foundation is seeking more ninety more 98ers, but it welcomes contributions at every level. For further information contact:

Wallace McGregor	Karl Hanneman
Chair, Finance Committee	Treasurer
1212 N. Washington, Ste 12	626 Second St., Ste 201
Spokane, WA 99201	Fairbanks, AK 99701

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