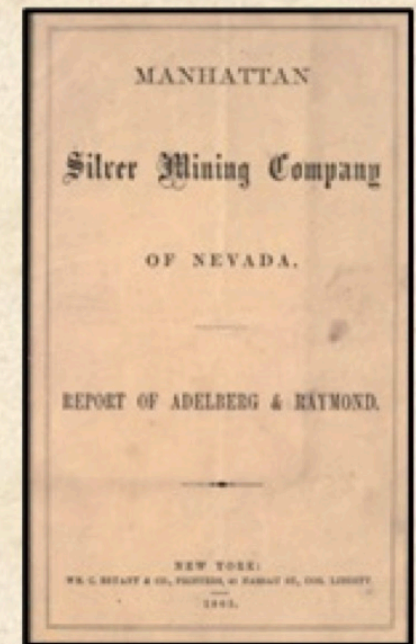


Fredric Anton Eilers (1839-1917) came to America from Germany in 1859, and in 1863 became an assistant in the office of Adelberg and Raymond, New York City, consulting mining engineers, of which Rossiter Raymond was the Junior Partner.



He had charge of the Betty Baker copper mine and furnace in Carroll County, VA from 1866 to 1869, when the ore there was depleted.

Raymond then hired him as his Deputy United States Commissioner of Mining Statistics, and they spent seven years traveling the West and reporting on its mines and minerals.





In 1876 Eilers returned to his technical training as part owner and manager of Germania Smelting and Refining Works near Salt Lake. Germania was the first refining plant in Utah.

He moved to Leadville, where he built the Billing and Eilers (Arkansas Valley) Smelter; and in 1883 made another move, building the Eilers Smelter at Pueblo CO. The Pueblo plant became a virtual metallurgical training school, producing many noted U.S. metallurgists.

Eilers and his partners later organized the Montana Smelting Company and built large works at Great Falls MT. After the purchase of those plants by the American Smelting & Refining Company, he became metallurgical head, Vice President and Director of ASARCO.





Have you ever wondered about the first tourists to Yellowstone—how difficult a journey they might have had, and what their impressions would have been of the strange things they experienced? With no maps, several recent news reports of Sioux attacks, and a single Scribner's report that had woodcuts of the sights from oral reports,

a party of six men eight horses, one mule and one dog hiked off the map into unknown, to explore what would become the world's first natural park later that year. In the party were two founders of AIME, Rossiter Raymond and Anton Eilers. They would encounter the Hayden Interior Department party which included artist Thomas Moran who had done the engravings, and would produce famous paintings of the park

