

# MINING

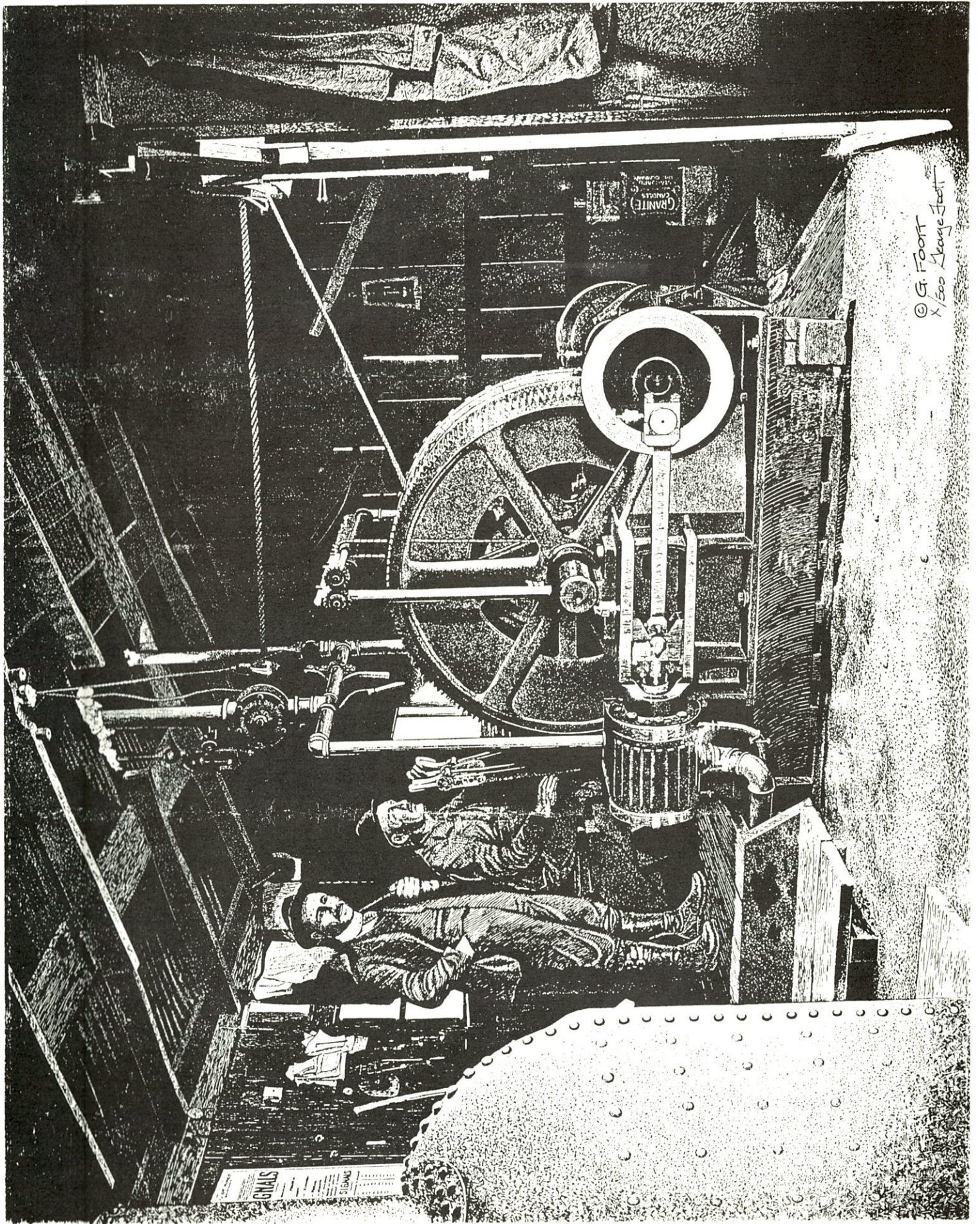
## ARTIFACT COLLECTOR

Issue Number 9 Fall 1990



SJOHOLM'S MINER'S TOOL AND CANDLESTICK.



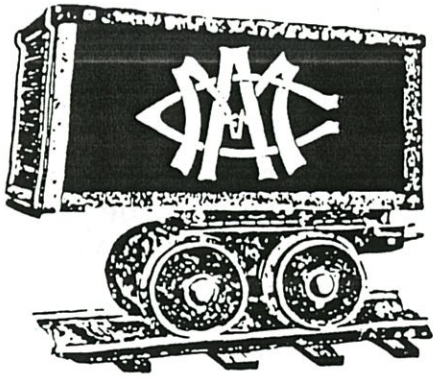


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X/500 Large Jacht

GRANITE  
GRANITE

GRANITE  
GRANITE





# MINING ARTIFACT COLLECTOR

## On the Cover

Sjöholm candlestick as seen on the cover of *Scientific American* 1896. See Collectors Talk Section for details.

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## Subscriptions

The MAC journal is published four times a year in the months of January, April, July, and October. The rate is \$25 per year for domestic delivery and \$35 a year for overseas airmail delivery. We will not accept subscriptions for more than one year (4 issues) at a time.

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Back issues are available for \$6 domestic and \$8.50 overseas.

## Article Submission and Ad Policies

Articles and other submissions should be sent to the appropriate editor. Drawings and other artwork should be of high quality and ready for reproduction. Although we cannot guarantee publication of any submission, we will make every effort to do so. Articles should be submitted early and as a general rule, should reach the editor at least six weeks before the month of publication.

Ads for trade items are free and are limited to 80 words. Continuing ads must be resubmitted for every issue. Ads with items for sale are charged at \$5 for up to 40 words for subscribers and \$10 for non-subscribers. Business cards may be submitted for publication at the same rate as for sale ads. Other types of advertising are available upon inquiry. All advertising artwork must be ready for publication. The deadlines for ads are December 15, March 15, June 15, and September 15 and acceptance is subject to availability of space. We reserve the right to refuse ads deemed objectionable or otherwise inappropriate. We are not responsible for the accuracy of any ad or the honesty of any advertiser. Please report any problems to the editor.

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All other articles that do not fall into the five main categories should be sent to Dave Thorpe.



## Editor's Section

by Dave Thorpe

### What's in a name?

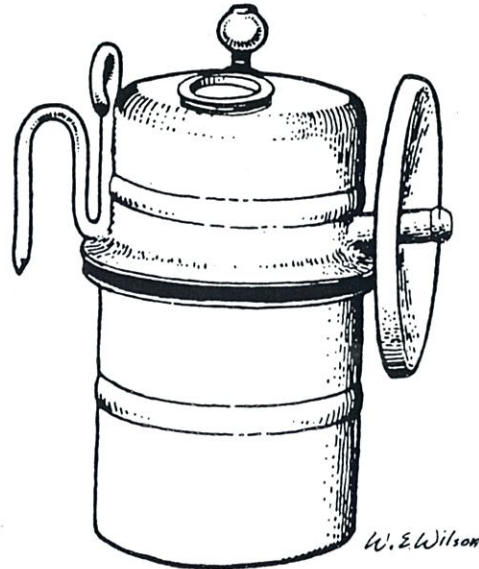
It's a fact. Collectors of mining artifacts love names. Names allow us to make easy reference and categorize. Names tell us a story: sometimes about the manufacturer or designer (e.g. Simmons, Baldwin, Lindahl), other times about an area (e. g. Scranton, Springfield, Montana) or even a mine (Copper Queen).

Names evoke feelings. The "Pathfinder" sounds cunning, brave...a true leader in the field. Then there is the "Buddy": definitely the one I'd want lighting my way alone in a deep dark hole. Names can be cute: "Luminum". They can be ugly "Scoby".

A collection is a family of objects. You would never raise a family without naming the children. With names we refer to our objects affectionately, almost as if they were a living family.

Historically, names have helped determine the commercial success or failure of objects. Thumbs up for the Mustang. 'Down for the Edsel.

Perhaps the most controversial name in carbides is "anthracite", a cap-lamp featured in this issue of the MAC. Anthracite, or hard coal, is found in and around Scranton, Pennsylvania. Several lamps were manufactured in Scranton: Hughes Bros.' Pathfinder, Scranto, Scranton, and probably the pre-Justrite Victor. But, the lamp known to most collectors as the "anthracite" (see illustration, right) is believed by most to be a product of Maple City Mfg. Co. from Monmouth, Illinois. The lamp is distinguished by its barrel shape and the peculiar loop at the upper end of its hook. It is the late George Bayles, distinguished collector of mining artifacts, to whom the usage of this name originated.



Some collectors, and at least one mini-editor from Denver, find the continued usage of this name to be simply wrong. The lamp was never officially named "anthracite" by any known company and, to anyone's knowledge, was not produced, marketed, or even used extensively in the anthracite area. Finally, they argue, Mr. Bayles was not referring to this particular lamp at all, but to a generic sort of lamp used in the eastern Pennsylvania coal fields.

Yet some of the older collectors, who knew Mr. Bayles, relate that he *did* specifically refer to these loop-hook lamps as "anthracite" lamps, because he felt that they may have been used in that area, and because he wanted a *name* for this species to use in correspondence with other collectors. Our need for names is understood, but was there a reason why Mr. Bayles felt there was a relationship to the hard coal area?

The answer is yes, and the key lies in the waterdoor. The lamp is found with two varieties of waterdoors. Both are unusually small and single-thickness sheet-metal. One is knurled and



screws in while the other is hinged. Waterdoors of this size and design are seen almost exclusively on lamps used in the anthracite coal mining area. The lamps manufactured in Scranton, (Scranto, Scranton, Pathfinder, and pre-Justrite Victor), are known to have waterdoors of only those two styles. The old boy noticed things! The similarity of design may have had nothing to do with a common manufacturer or market area, but the similarity is undeniable.

Time has passed, the name has been adopted, and the "anthracite" lamps have essentially become "The Anthracite Lamp". Just as English slang finds its way into Webster's Dictionary, this now well-used correspondence name has found its way to books, lists, conversations, and articles on the subject.

The hard-liners who oppose its usage have some merit to their argument. They are condemned, however, to call the lamp "the unmarked loop-hook lamp probably made by Maple City". The rest will simply say "anthracite", and everyone will know what they're talking about.

For myself, I like the name. It has a nice ring to it. I may justify it out of respect and remembrance of George Bayles. Maybe I just like names. In any event, if you choose to use the word "anthracite"...it's cool.

### **Editor Takes a Break**

Len Gaska has, for the time being, turned over duties of editor to myself, while he makes some career changes. Many of you know me already as one of the more avid cap lamp collectors. The MAC will be maintained according to the same basic format that Len established. The publication has undergone a tremendous evolution in it's short lifetime, and would appear to be generally expanding in volume and readership. I truly welcome suggestions, criticisms, new ideas, and information. Letters to the editor may be published if I feel they would be of interest to the readership. I will try to respond to all letters and may even ask you to help!

### **Acknowledgements**

One of the most satisfying parts of publishing the MAC, is receiving information, articles, letters, drawings...even ideas from the readers. Chances are, if an idea is interesting to you, it will be interesting to others...so don't be afraid to send in even small blurbs. Because so many have contributed material, this month's "Collectors' Talk" section is a good deal larger and more interesting. Thanks go out to Gregg Clemmer, Wendell Wilson, Len Gaska, Manfred Stuzer, Ray Drake, Bob Werner, Lester Bernstein, Dave Johnson, and all the traders and advertisers for their material.

This month's **inside front cover** is original artwork by George W. Foote. George is an accomplished artist, from Littleton, Colorado, who specializes in scenes from that state.









# THE MAPLE CITY LAMP

by

**Bill Spence and Dave Thorpe**

The Maple City Manufacturing Company has been known for some years among lamp collectors as the maker of some of the most prized miners' carbide lamps of all. The company was founded in 1904 and set up shop in a large building on South First Street in Monmouth, Illinois that had previously been the home of the Maple City Soap Works. The company's principal product was always oilers, in particular the "Howland Pump Oiler" which was supplied as original equipment with Packard automobiles circa 1911-1912. In addition it made miners' carbide lamps, the "Illinois" carbide feed acetylene generator for home lighting and miscellaneous other tinware. The factory burned to the ground in November 1917 and was apparently never re-opened.

Maple City made carbide miners' lamps from mid-1911 until some as yet undetermined date. The earliest journal ad known to the authors comes from the July 1, 1911 Mining & Engineering World. Maple City ran half- and full-page ads in Mines & Minerals from at least October 1911 through the end of 1912, after which time, the ads abruptly disappear. The company's activities from 1913 through 1917 are not well documented and it is not certain that it was still making carbide lamps at the time of the fire. The similarity of the Maple City lamps to other miners' lamps suggest that the company made lamps for other concerns, although the time of such relationships is speculative. In 1916 The Shapleigh Hardware Company in St. Louis advertised a Union Carbide Lamp with generally similar features which might represent a late version of the company's product. Other similar lamps would appear to have been made at an earlier date.

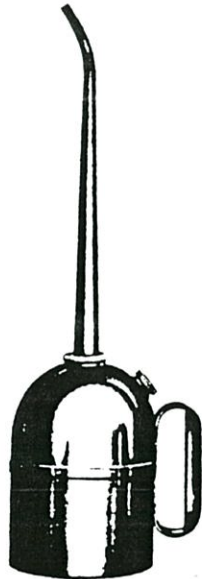
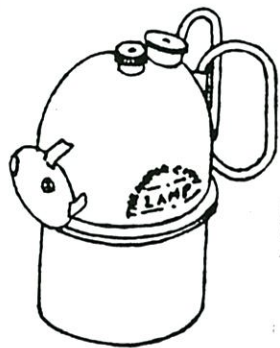
Not surprisingly, the original 1911 Maple City lamp is the most primitive. It features a simple dish reflector soldered at some distance from the water tank and machine cut threads connecting top and bottom, making the threads not externally visible. It was available only with the "regulated" water feed (i.e. with a knurled knob and shutoff valve). The water door was screw-threaded. Versions of this lamp were shown in advertisements without markings of any kind as well as with the Maple City logo.

In early 1912 the body design was modified to incorporate rolled, externally visible threads. The reflector was brought closer to the water tank, and later, was given a rolled edge. In the spring of 1912 they introduced a new version without the shutoff valve which was designated number 32, while the regulator model was designated number 30. (The reason they weren't designated #1 and #2 probably lies in the fact that the Baldwin lamps, which outsold all other brands by 4 to 1 combined in 1912, used the same numbers on their most popular models.)

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*Photo opposite page: Top lamp - Maple City model # 32 next to spare base with inset knurled screw cap  
Middle lamp - Maple City model # 30  
Bottom lamp - Earliest unstamped style Maple City ca. 1911, note lack of stamping or visible screw threads*





Maple City hand lamp compared to oiler as depicted in 1912 catalog



Maple City oiler from Dave Thorpe collection, and close-up of its screwcap, below. Same as waterdoor of handlamp?



oilers. It is hard to resist the conclusion that the hand lamp was created from parts already available from production of the oilers and the cap lamps.

### Norleigh Diamond and Red Star

In addition to producing the Maple City marked lamps, there can be little doubt that the company manufactured custom-marked (or perhaps unmarked) lamps to customer order. Obvious examples of this are the Norleigh Diamond and Red Star lamps. The Norleigh trademark belonged to the Norvell-Shapleigh Hardware Company of St. Louis, which certainly was not in the lamp manufacturing business, so it is plausible that Maple City made the lamps to their order. All external features of the lamp are identical to the Maple City #30 except for the curvature of the shoulder of the water tank. The Norleigh features a rounded shoulder not typical of known Maple City lamps. Tops and bottoms are fully interchangeable between the two.



Similarly the Red Star logo belonged to Beall Bros. of Alton, Illinois, but Beall's manufacturing facilities were devoted primarily to hand tools, not brassware, so purchasing custom made lamps would have been plausible. No examples of the Red Star lamps have been examined by the authors, but the features portrayed in the catalog illustration closely resemble the Maple City #32. The vintage of both brands coincides with the known existence and activities of Maple City. That together with the physical similarity of the lamps and the geographical proximity of the three businesses makes the connection hard to refute.

### Hand Lamps and Oilers

There was apparently also a Maple City hand lamp. The authors have not examined this lamp, but sketches show a remarkable similarity to certain dome topped Maple City

*Opposite page: Full and half page ads (reduced here) ran regularly in mining journals during 1911 and 1912, then abruptly discontinued. Thereafter, private-label lamps resembling the Maple City began to appear (Red Star, Norleigh Diamond, Anton, Union Carbide).*



The Maple City Mine Lamp



The Maple City Mine Lamp

### The Pinnacle Of Mine Lamp Efficiency

In the real sense as an every other kind of lamp has been made higher efficiency means greater results at less cost.

The Maple City Mine Lamp is the best Acetylene Mine Lamp made.

Let Us Send You A Free Trial Lamp

You can easily judge the truth of our claims by sending for a free trial lamp.

Maple City Manufacturing Co. Monmouth, Illinois

### EFFICIENCY WITHOUT WASTE

How It Is Secured In The Highest Degree By The Superior Construction Of The Maple City Mine Lamp



An acetylene mine lamp is a necessary gas producer.

It is not possible to make an acetylene lamp in which a certain amount of water will always drip to the outside.

For more details, and complete details in regard to this lamp, send for a free trial lamp.

Mr. Superintendent, Send For Free Trial Lamp!

We will send you a free trial lamp.

Maple City Manufacturing Company Monmouth, Illinois



The Miner Doesn't Have To Dump The Water From A Maple City Mine Lamp. He Just Shuts The Valve When Not Using The Light

By turning the leads on top of the lamp the Water-Flow Regulator is lowered down into the water and about 1/2 inch of water is drawn into the lamp.

### The Maple City Acetylene Mine Lamp

The practical manner in which the Maple City Lamp gets its maximum high lighting efficiency is through the use of automatic means of water supply with the Water-Flow Regulator.



Free Trial Lamp

Let us send you a free trial lamp.

MAPLE CITY MANUFACTURING COMPANY MONMOUTH, ILL.

### Reason for High Lighting Efficiency of the Maple City Acetylene Mine Lamp Is Here



The Lamp that holds the Steady Light

The Mine Lamp that Lights the Miner's Way

The acetylene mine lamp is a necessary gas producer.

Free Trial Lamp

Let us send you a free trial lamp.

The Maple City Manufacturing Company P. O. Box 42, Monmouth, Illinois



### MAPLE CITY MINE LAMPS Give Long and Highly Efficient Service

It is not every acetylene mine lamp that has such a perfect gas producer as the Maple City Mine Lamp.

Send For Free Trial Lamp

The Maple City Mfg. Company Monmouth, Illinois



With Automatic Feed

This water is fed in by means of a special device which is automatically operated.



With Water Regulator

This water is fed in by means of a special device which is automatically operated.

Price with water container, \$1.25

### LIGHT

Put on the Maple City Acetylene Mine Lamp. It has been proved to be the most efficient and reliable of all lamps.

Maple City Mfg. Company P. O. Box 42, Monmouth, Illinois

### What an Acetylene Lamp Should Do

An acetylene lamp should do the following things: 1. It should be simple in construction.

Maple City Batteries are ready and will be mailed to anyone interested upon request.

The Maple City Manufacturing Co. P. O. Box 42, Monmouth, Illinois

Advantages of the Maple City Acetylene Mine Lamp

Maple City Lamps have everything you need for a safe and reliable lamp.

The Maple City Mfg. Co. P. O. Box 42, Monmouth, Illinois

### Advantage of the Water-Flow Regulator

And why the addition of it to the feature of automatic control means highest lighting efficiency all the time

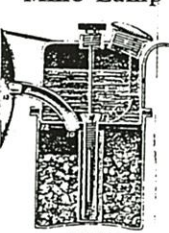
When you use a lamp with a water-flow regulator, you get the best of both worlds.

Maple City Acetylene Mine Lamp

Let us send you a free trial lamp.

The Maple City Manufacturing Co., Monmouth, Ill.

### The Maple City Acetylene Mine Lamp



THESE are the things you should know about the Maple City Acetylene Mine Lamp.

Description of Features

Send For Free Trial Lamp

Maple City Manufacturing Company Monmouth, Illinois





**Important Constructional Points in  
Maple City Mine Lamps**

The body is made from brass being susceptible to zinc poisoning. It is composed of a perfect thread and a rubber gasket of special composition, which eliminates leakage.

The water regulator is sensitive and permits the user to regulate the water to run into the burner to produce sufficient gas to give a steady, bright light that penetrates every corner.

The burner, reflector, and lens are properly balanced in the body.

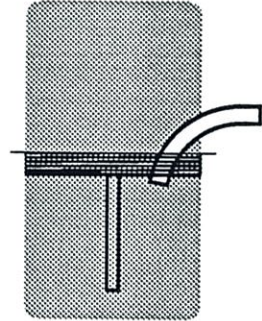
The gas chamber is provided with a valve to prevent outside dirt reaching the burner.

We don't want responsibilities to simply take our word for it, but we want them to see our lamps themselves, because they will then be satisfied. A sample lamp will be sent to any mine superintendent writing for it on the company's letterhead.

**The Maple City Manufacturing Company**  
P. O. Box 41, Minnooka, Illinois

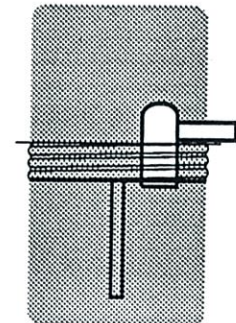
## Early "anthracite"

*Early "anthracites" and early Maple Citys (ca. 1911) utilized cut threads and a simple gas tube arrangement. Lamp shown and matching spare base are from Mike Puhl collection. Barely visible is knurling on tank flange and screw cap for base.*



## Late "anthracite"

*Later model "anthracites", shown here, had rolled threads (not visible from outside lamp) and an improved gas tube. The lamp on the left, from the Bill Bowman collection, is externally similar to the early "anthracite" above (except for lack of knurling on tank flange). This style of gas tube is the same as that seen on late-model Maple City lamps (1912).*





## "Anthracite": Unmarked Loop-hook Lamps

Known to Illinois miners as "the barrel" <sup>1</sup>, and dubbed "anthracite" by the late George Bayles, these lamps are distinguished by a tiny loop in the wire hook. Though unmarked, certain design features indicate that this is a Maple City product. Generally, all "anthracites" feature a wide-mouth bottom, soldered-on reflector, lack of a striker, and similar size and shape to a Maple City. (Similarity of size and shape is not a trivial matter. The Maple City lamp was smaller than most other carbides and, except for those mentioned here, had its own distinctive shape.) The exteriorly located gasket is fully interchangeable with a Maple City.

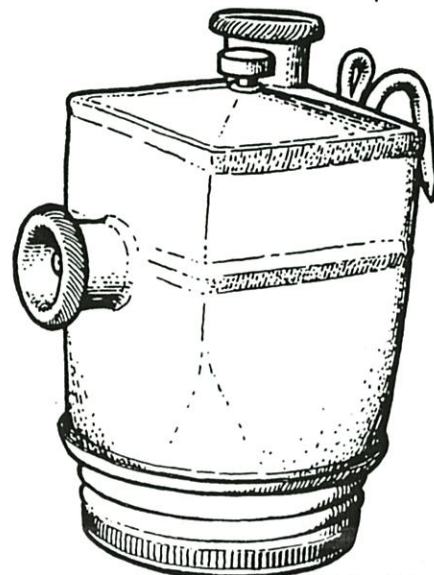
However, they also featured a separate threaded insert, machine-cut on some lamps and rolled on others, comprising the bottom threads, which are not externally visible in either case. Those lamps with the machine-cut threads have a crude gas tube apparatus in the upper chamber, much the same as the early 1911 vintage Maple City lamps. Later lamps, found with rolled threads, had a different gas tube arrangement just as the later model 1912 Maple Cities (see diagrams). On all lamps a little wad of orange wool is stuffed into the lower end of the gas tube as a filter. Perhaps it is only coincidental that Maple City Mfg. Co. shared an industrial complex with a manufacturer of mittens. <sup>2</sup>

The most odd of the loop-hook lamps is the very rare "square-light" variety. Its distinctive rope-knurled waterdoor has been seen elsewhere... on a Maple City lamp. <sup>3</sup>

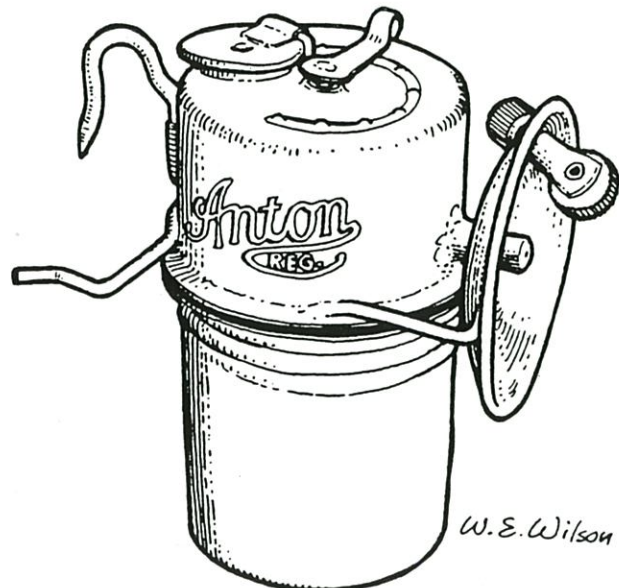
Considering these design similarities, it appears that Maple City produced the "anthracite" concurrently with its own name-stamped lamp over an extended period that at least included the years 1911-12. Were the loop-hook lamps made for other retailers? At least one collector claims that the "anthracite" was marketed by Montgomery-Ward, a Chicago-based firm just a stone's throw from Monmouth.

## The Cylindrical Anton

Another lamp generally similar to the Maple City is the cylindrical Anton Carbide, for it has a wide mouth bottom with eccentric gasket, a soldered-on reflector, and generally similar size and appearance. However, it does have some distinguishing features not found on marked Maple City lamps, such as a striker, a backbrace and distinctly different water lever and water door. Based on knowledge of the vintage of the Anton "squaretop" and of striker mechanisms, this lamp probably dates from 1914. <sup>1</sup> It is a reasonable hypothesis that the Antons had some of these made up by Maple City pending the introduction of their "squaretop" but admittedly circumstantial.



Loop-hook "square-light"



Cylindrical Anton



## Union Carbide

Of all the possible lamps connected to Maple City, the Union Carbide Lamp is the least similar. The most notable physical similarity is the wide mouth bottom, but more importantly, "Monmouth, Illinois" is stamped on the side of the lamp. The striker suggests it was available no sooner than 1913, and it is known to have been included in the 1916 Shapleigh catalog--prior to the Maple City fire. In addition, sources in Monmouth believe that there was a connection of some sort between the Maple City Mfg. Co. and Union Carbide Corporation (which is known to have had a sales office in Monmouth), although this is thought to have been primarily in connection with the Illinois carbide feed generator. Was Maple City the manufacturer of the Union Carbide Lamp? It is certainly possible that this is how the Maple City lamp evolved, but more evidence is needed to firmly establish a connection.

## References and Notes

1. Federal Reporter, Vol. 236., No. 2366, page 729. Circuit Court of Appeals, Dec 7, 1916. Prior to manufacturing his own lamps, Frank Guy of Springfield, Illinois installed his dropper in lamps used in his area. Two of these mentioned were the Blesser Lamp and a lamp known to the locals as "The Barrel".
2. Clemmer, G. S., American Miners' Carbide Lamps. "The Maple City address was actually a huge plant housing three companies - Maple City; Boss Manufacturing Company, maker of mittens; and Monmouth Acetylene Company."
3. Mark Bohannan collection.

The Lamp that Lights the Miner's Way



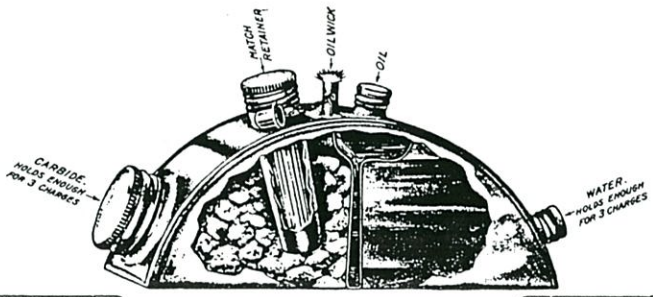
Reliable Under the Hardest Conditions

### THE MAPLE CITY

#### ACETYLENE MINE LAMP

The day of inefficient, dirty, smoky, air-contaminating miner's lamp or candle is past. The bright, clear, non-smoking Maple City Acetylene Mine Lamp meets up-to-date requirements. It is strongly constructed to withstand the hard usage incident to mining and consists of two seamless brass shells. The lower chamber containing the carbide is securely fastened to the upper or water chamber by a thread in combination with a special rubber gasket forming a perfectly tight joint. The water regulator is controlled by a knurled knob that raises or lowers the valve regulating the flow of water into the carbide, keeping the gas pressure at the proper degree to give a steady brilliant light. An extra carbide retainer and cap is supplied with each lamp. When it is desired to replenish the supply all that is necessary is to unscrew the cap and exchange the full retainer for the empty one. We want every mine superintendent to become perfectly familiar with Maple City Lamps and to this end we will send a free lamp on trial upon request. Test it in every way. Then compare it with other lamps. We know the Maple City Lamp will win out--that is why we make the offer. Write today, using Company letterhead, when possible.

**Maple City Mfg. Company**  
P. O. Box 42, Monmouth, Illinois



## Maple City

### Emergency Lamp and Flask

Ever since the invention of the acetylene, or carbide gas lamp, miners and others who use them constantly have been looking for some apparatus compact in form that would hold several charges of carbide, water and matches.

Many have been the complaints and when miners were told of injuries sustained in groping through dark passages in search of a fellow workman for a light or a match. Then, too, the supply of carbide has given out absolutely. Nothing to do but get to the top, obtain a new supply and return, thus losing a lot of valuable time.

Furthermore, when a carbide chamber has to be refilled necessarily the light must be extinguished, leaving the workman in darkness for the time being.

Now, all this can be abolished. There need be no more trouble of any kind.

The flask illustrated above is constructed as shown with a chamber containing space for three charges of carbide, a chamber large enough for three charges of water, a pocket for matches, and a compartment for oil and wick.

When the supply of carbide is exhausted in a lamp, the miner simply lights the Emergency Lamp and recharges his carbide lamp without having to do it in the dark and without being compelled to go to his next door neighbor for a light or a match. When his lamp is ready, he simply extinguishes the Emergency Lamp and fastens the flask to his belt by an arrangement provided for this purpose.


Another important advantage of this is its use as a Safety Lamp in exploring unexplored parts of a mine. It can be depended upon to signal the miner when black damp is present. Its utility as an emergency lamp is self evident, should the carbide lamp get out of order for any reason.

The Emergency Lamp and Flask is made in two qualities and prices:

Heavy Tin	45c. each, prepaid.
Brass	75c. each, prepaid.


*Protect yourself in your work--Send for one today--now.*

We also make the famous Maple City Acetylene Lamps, used the country over. Bulletins will be sent on request, or a sample lamp free to any Superintendent writing on his Company letterhead. To others \$1.00 each with extra carbide container.



No. 22

**The Maple City**  
**Manufacturing Co.**  
P. O. Box 42  
Monmouth Illinois



No. 30

Opposite page: Photo by the ever-witty Steve Loftin of Union Carbide cap lamp in his collection.





© S. W. Loftin 1990



# The Eck Folding Candlestick From Helena Montana

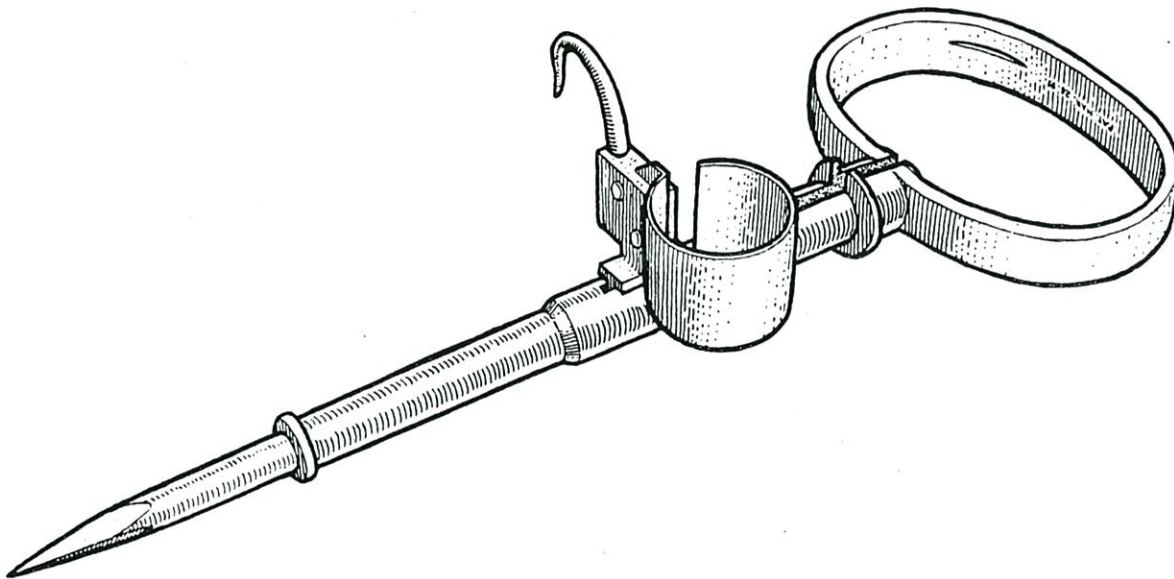
by Ted Bobrink

One of the most unique folding candlesticks ever made is the magnificent nickel plated Eck patented by August Eck of Helena, Montana on March 26, 1895.

The first time you hold an Eck in your hand you get the feeling you're holding a precise medical instrument. The way the spike slides through the main body actually reminds you, in a way, of a hypodermic syringe.

The hook and thimble are hinged to the end of the round spike and slide through a groove in the main body. When completely opened, the hook and thimble lie in a slot that keep it locked open. To close, you lift the hook and thimble out of the slot and slide them to the back where they fold into the handle, at the same time the spike is pulled back into the main body so as not to cause injury while being carried in the pocket.

On the back side of the handle there is a raised area with numerous slotted lines for striking matches. On the inside of the handle, in very small stamping, you can find the stamping: **PAT. MAR. 26. 95.**



Type:	Folding
Stamping:	PAT. MAR. 26. 95.
Length:	6 1/8 " opened, 7 1/2 " closed
Workmanship:	Excellent
Rarity:	Very rare (less than 10 known)
Owner:	Tony Moon



# Gal-Leg Candlesticks

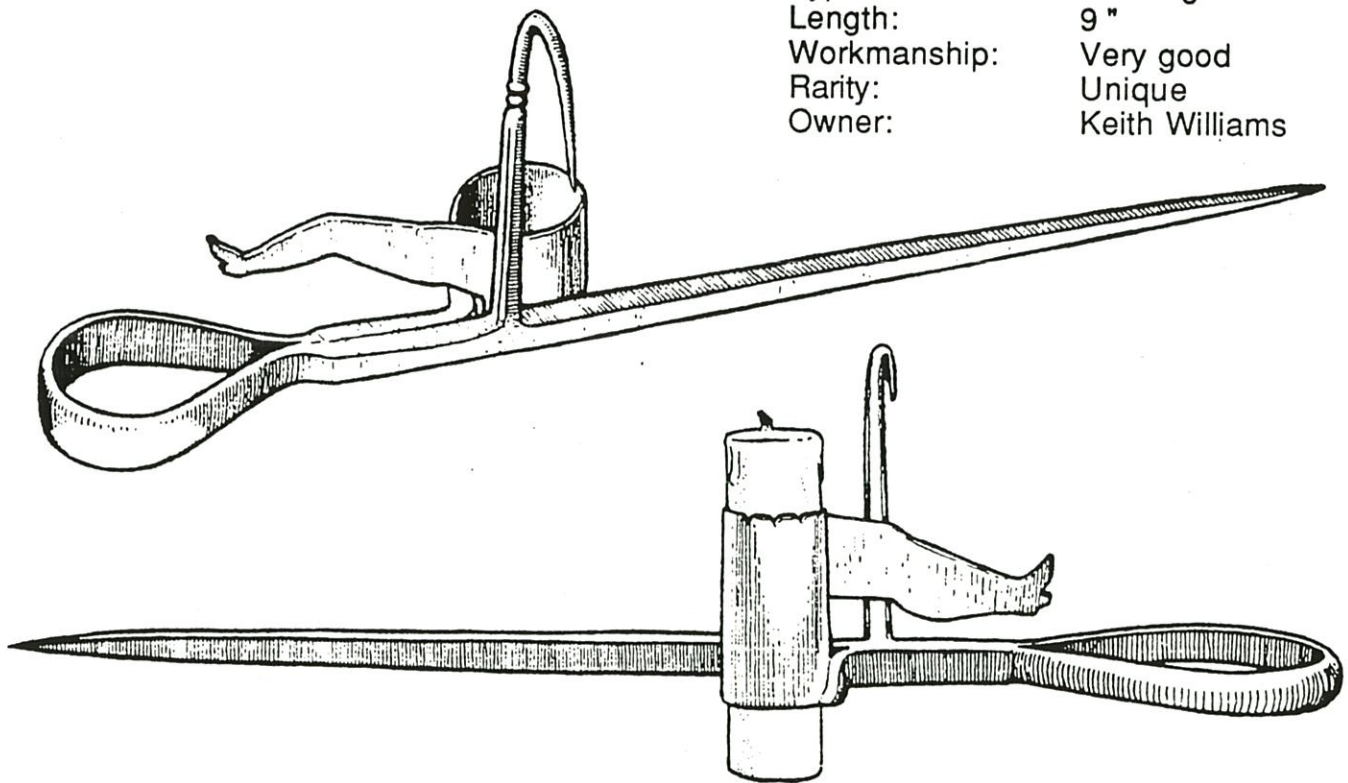
by Ted Bobrink

One of the priorities of a candlestick collector is to acquire at least one Gal-Leg candlestick. The term "Gal-Leg" refers to any candlestick with some part incorporating the shape of a woman's leg with a boot on. Most of the time the thumb lever incorporates this design although I have seen a few candlesticks with the handle being formed from two Gal-Legs side by side.

The Gal-Leg theme derived from a time when the local saloons and theaters used dance hall girls (usually wearing tall boots as entertainment in the local cattle towns and mining camps. This fad seems to have started around the 1870's and carried on until around the early 1920's when that sort of entertainment died out. The theme of a Gal-Leg was applied to many other items used by men such as cowboy spurs, knives, and money clips.

Gal-Leg candlesticks are very rare and should be valued by the over all quality of the workmanship. They represent a very short and interesting part of our western mining past. Even an average candlestick with just a Gal-Leg thumb lever being the only thing unique should be held in high regard.

Type:	Gal-Leg
Length:	9 "
Workmanship:	Very good
Rarity:	Unique
Owner:	Keith Williams



Type:	Gal-Leg
Length:	12 "
Workmanship:	Very good
Rarity:	Unique
Owner:	Bisbee Historical Museum



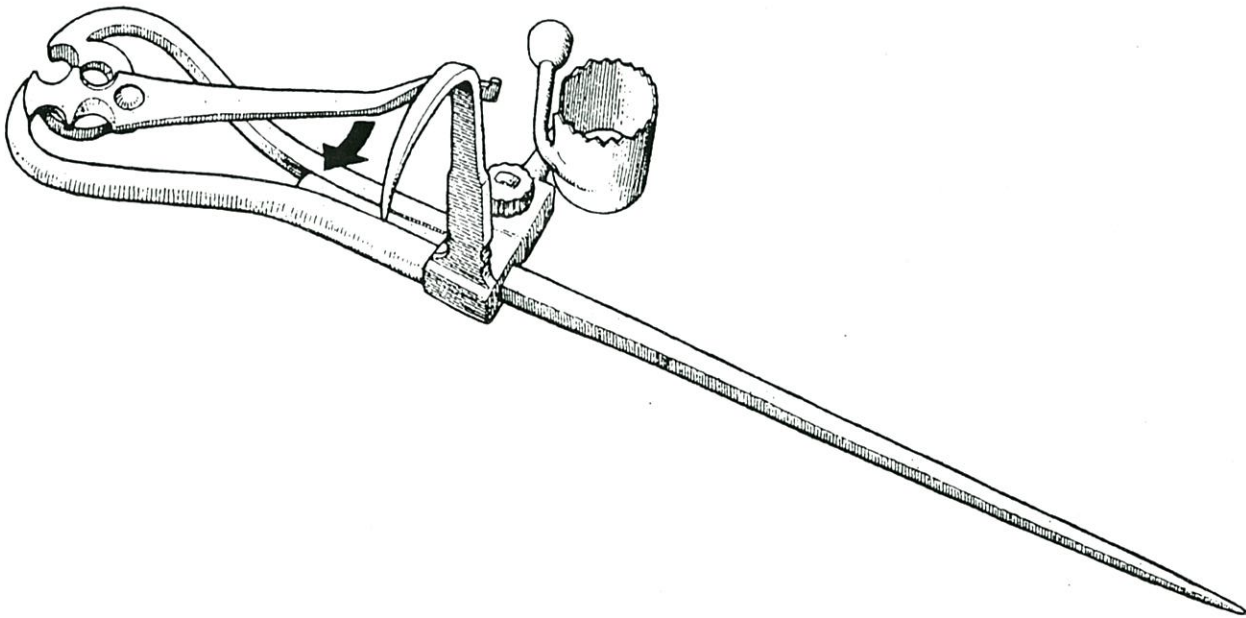
## A Fancy Candlestick from Silverton Colorado

by Ted Bobrink

If you ever have a chance to visit the magnificent mining town of Silverton, Colorado, be sure to stop and see the SAN JUAN COUNTY SOCIETY MUSEUM on the east end of Main Street. The first floor has a wide range of general items related to Silverton. A climb to the second floor will show you one of the best preserved iron jails dating to the 1890's you will find anywhere. Now you can walk down the narrow stairway to the basement where the mining artifacts are. There, you will find a nice range of mining memorabilia along with an excellent collection of dynamite thawers, but what I enjoyed the most was seeing the fantastic candlestick illustrated below.

This candlestick incorporates a most unusual cap crimper and fuse cutter. Loosening the knob on the hook-thimble permits removal of the spike and the handle piece. The fuse-cutter bar has two notches on each side, one for cutting fuse and the other for crimping blasting caps. This unique design allows it to operate from either the left or right side, and by disassembling into a separate unit you don't have your lit candle too close to your work.

Unfortunately, candlesticks of this caliber were difficult and time consuming to make and simply could not compete with the .30 cent no frills Varney.

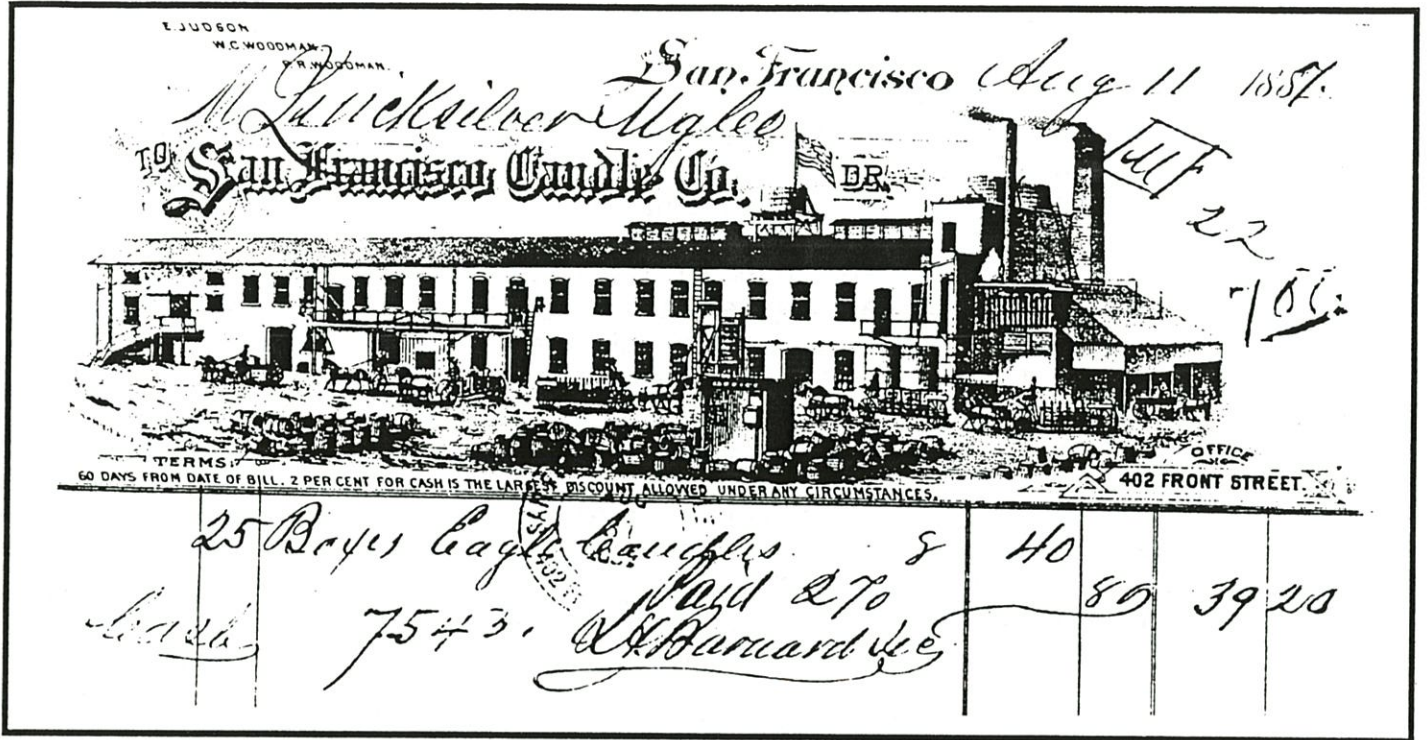


Type:	Fuse Cutter, cap crimper, disassembling
Length:	12"
Workmanship:	Very good
Rarity:	Unique
Owner:	San Juan County Historical Society Museum, Silverton, Colorado



# San Francisco Candle Co.

by Ted Bobrink



You may remember the article on the **San Francisco Candle Co.** in MAC # 7, Spring 1990. At that time, I showed only a box end.

Now Herb Dick, of Woodland California, has kept things going by sending us a copy of his nifty bill head from the same company. The date of 1887 helps confirm our previous belief that the San Francisco Candle Co. was one of the earlier suppliers of miners' candles on the west coast.

Many thanks to Herb, for his information, and I hope that other readers will also share interesting information in the field of mining candles and related items.





# The Standard Wolf Safety Lamp

by Tony Moon

One of the most common safety lamps found in the United States is the standard size Wolf lamp. However, the origin and the early development of the lamp is not well known.

The Wolf lamp originated in 1883 when M. Charles Wolf of Saxony constructed a safety lamp using Naptha for fuel instead of the more commonly used oil. The illuminating power of the lamp was greatly improved over other types generally in use and the lower flash point of the fuel made the relighting of the lamp possible using a simple internal percussion relighter.

During the 1890's the lamp was introduced into the United States as shown in the advertisement from the April 1896 edition of "The Colliery Engineer and Metal Miner" (Figure 1). The Fidelity International Agency continued to import the lamp as sole agents in the early 1900's. Lamps were marked "Friemann & Wolf GMBH/Zwickau" and sometimes "Made in Germany" plus various patent numbers. Wolf had several factories including the main one in Zwickau Germany, 3 others in Germany, and others in Belgium, England and France.

In 1913 the Wolf Safety Lamp Company of America was established with offices in New York. The company was only a selling agent, not a manufacturer. Lamps were imported from Germany and a small brass oval tag was added bearing the address "Crystal Building, 47/49 West Street, New York". By 1915 Wolf claimed to have sold over 2,000,000 lamps world wide and almost 35,000 in Pennsylvania alone - the Wolf patents had expired by that time.

World War I put a stop to the import of lamps probably in about 1916. However, in 1918 the company surfaces again at the new address of 74-80 Washington Street, New York. Advertising indicates that the company was now making lamps in the United States.

By 1920 the company had moved to 227 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn and in 1922 they moved one more time to 220-224 Taaffe Place also in Brooklyn where they remained for several years. Lamps manufactured during this time period have an oval brass tag bearing the Brooklyn address. The first US Bureau of Mines approval for one model of the lamp was obtained in 1921 in contrast to Koehler who obtained their first approval in 1915.



FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING

# WOLF'S MINER'S SAFETY LAMP

NOW BEING INTRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES,  
ADDRESS  
FIDELITY INTERNATIONAL AGENCY,  
P. J. OETTINGER, M'G'R. 621 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

Figure 1

Advertisement from *The Colliery Engineer and Metal Miner* (April, 1896)



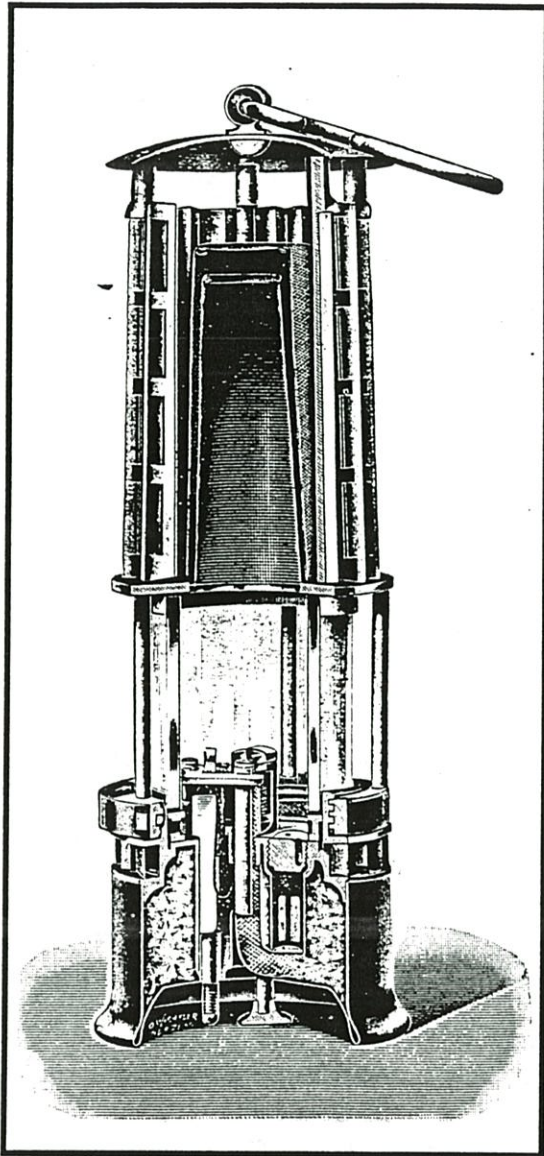


Figure 2



Figure 3

The standard Wolf came in two basic models with two styles of lock (magnetic or key), two types of burner (flat or round), and several different metal combinations including brass, brass and steel, aluminum, and Magnalium - an alloy I have never heard of. The major difference was in the style of bonnet as shown in Figures 2 and 3. There was either the corrugated type popular in the United States or the smooth type which was more popular in Europe.



## Wolf Safety Lamps (cont.)

The only major design change over the years was in the relighters. The earliest percussion version consisted of a coiled strip of paper with small drops of fulminate which could be ignited with a blow - similar to a toy cap gun. This evolved into a friction type using a paraffin wax igniter roll which contained phosphorous caps which were ignited using a scratcher. Six different models of the paraffin friction igniter were produced starting in 1893 and continuing until 1914. The model 1897 igniter is shown in Figure 4. Finally in about 1914 the familiar metal spark igniter was offered which used a special flint and wheel.

The most common variations of the lamp are either the US Bureau of Mines approved version in steel and brass with a magnetic lock or the all brass version with a key lock. However, the early versions are quite hard to find as are the ones made of lightweight alloys - aluminum or the mysterious Magnalium.

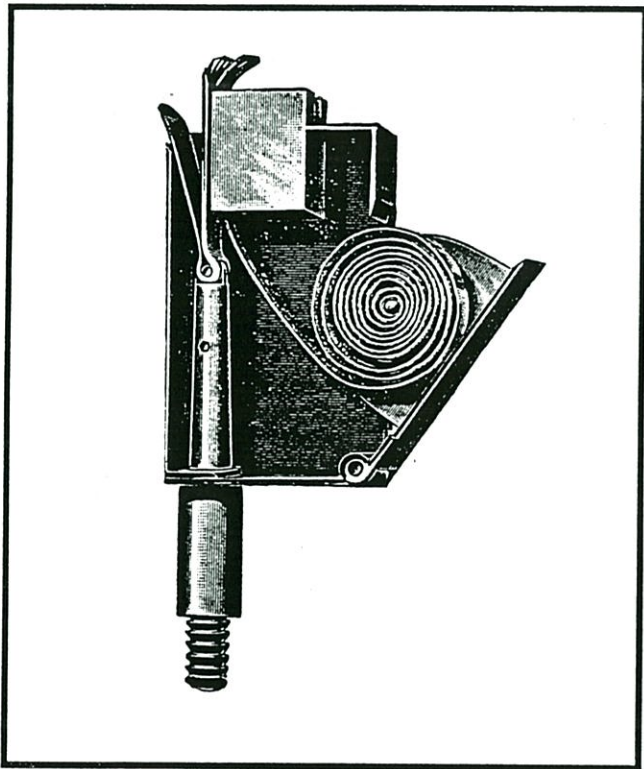
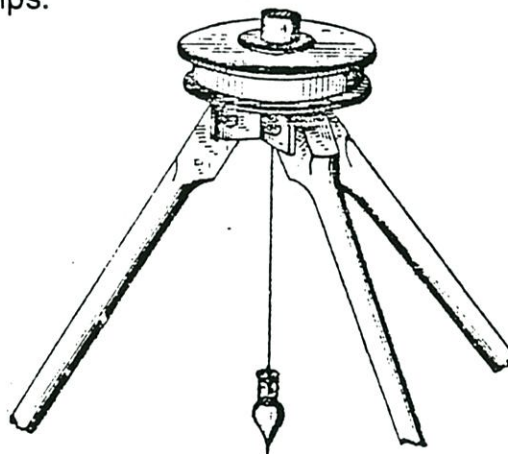


Figure 4  
Early percussion style lighting device.

## Yet Another Plummet Lamp

by Tony Moon

This is the second on what I hope will become a series on mine surveying lamps of all types. This is a subject that has fascinated me for several years and my files contain details on quite a range of different types. This article and probably a couple more will finish off the plummet lamps.



On October 30, 1883, Mr. John Roach of San Francisco was granted patent number 287,580 for an improved plummet lamp. The illustrations from the patent are virtually self explanatory but an excerpt from the original patent wording provides the rest of the details as follows:

"The instrument can be suspended, as described, from a tripod or other implement by means of a wire or other material. It will be readily seen that my invention is peculiarly adapted for use in mining operations, and in like places wherein the sun's light cannot be admitted. By means of the lantern frame, with gas or chimneys, I obviate disturbance of the flame or current of air, obtaining a steady, clear flame, the point of which coincides with the point of suspension and point of the plumb bob."

I know of one example of this lamp in a collection. The lamp is made primarily of brass with a steel point on the bob and the whole assembly is about 6 to 8 inches long. The lamp is engraved "Patent applied for" in script.

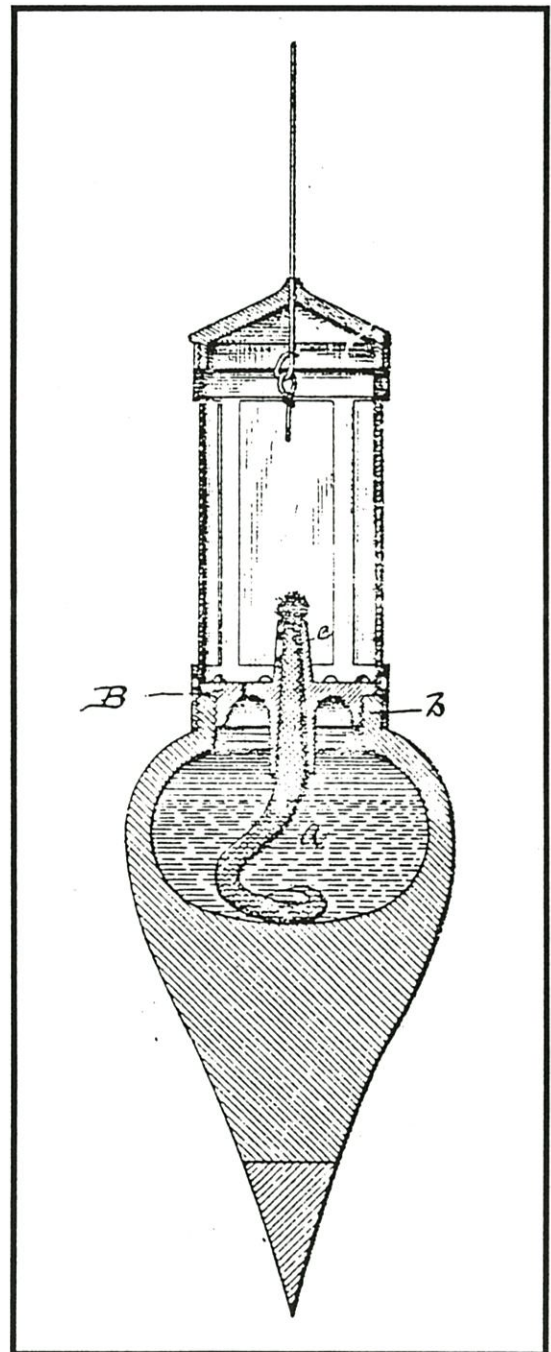
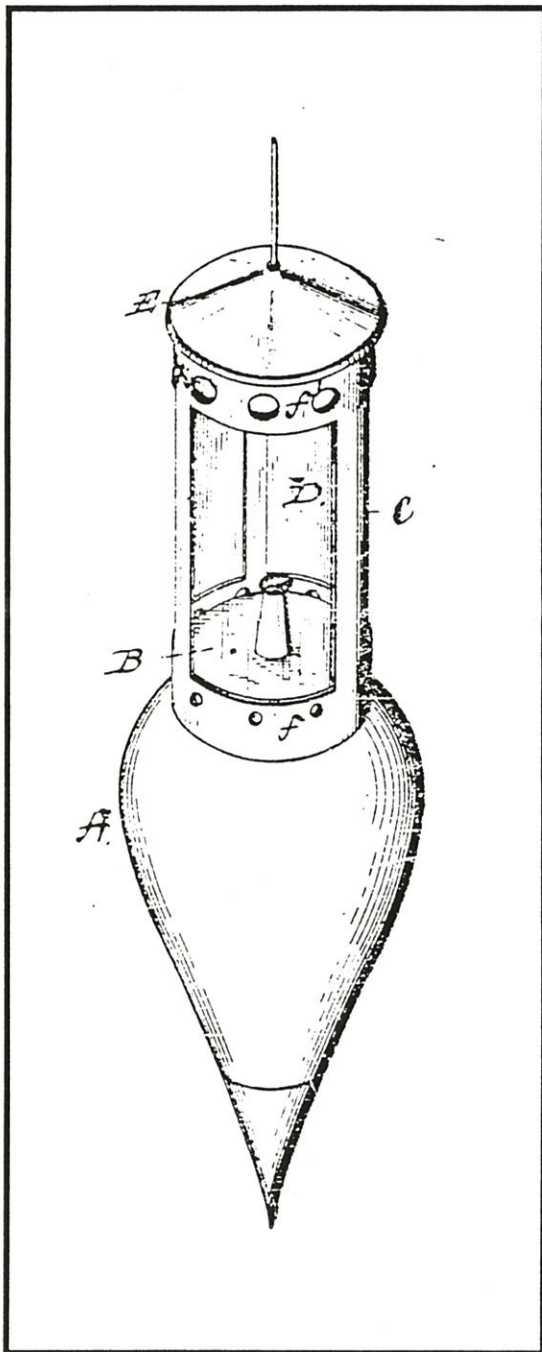


# United States Patent Office

JOHN ROACH, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

## PLUMMET - LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 287,580, dated October 30, 1883  
Application filed July 28, 1883 (No model)





## Blasting Cap Tin Survey: Results

1. Aetna Powder Co. Triple 2
2. Aetna Powder Co. Quadruple 1
3. Aetna Powder Co. Lion Brand Quadruple 4
4. Aetna Powder Co. Lion Brand No. 5 Detonators 10
5. Lion Brand No. 6 Detonators 3
6. Lion Brand No. 6 Blasting Caps 13
7. Blasting Caps, American Cap Mfg. Co. 2
8. American Blasting Caps, No. 6 14
9. Anchor Brand 100 XXX Blasting Caps 1
10. Atlantic Dynamite Co., Triple 1
11. Atlantic Dynamite Co., Quadruple 1
12. Atlas, No. 6 (square, line-bordered) 26
13. Atlas, No. 6 (round, scrollwork) 3
14. Atlas, No. 6 (square, hashmarked) 72(100's), 5(25's)
15. Atlas, No. 6 (round, hashmarked) 10
16. Atlas, No. 8 (round, hashmarked) 4
17. Atlas, No. 8 (round, scrollwork) 0
18. Atlas, No. 8 (square, hashmarked) 21
19. Atlas, No. 8 (round, hashmarked) 5
20. Atlas, No. 6 (round, no border) 4
21. Austin, No. 6 (line-bordered) 8
22. Austin, No. 6 (hashmarked) 6
23. B-S Brand, No. 5 2
24. Good Luck, No. 6 2
25. Burton, No. 6 2
26. Burton, No. 6 (two tone) 6
27. California Cap Co., XXX (square) 19+
28. California Cap Co., XXX (round, stars) 8+
29. California Cap Co., XXX (round, stars, bold) 39+
30. California Cap Co., Extra XXX (round, stars) 15+
31. California Cap Co., XXX (round, no stars) 20+
32. California Cap Co., A Temporary Label 3+
33. California Cap Co., XXXX, "Fc'o" (round) 8+
34. California Cap Co., XXXX "Francisco" (round) 17+
35. California Cap Co., XXXXX, "Fc'o" 3+
36. California Cap Co., XXXXX, "Francisco" 30+
37. California Cap Co., upright lion, "Fc'o" 4
38. California Cap Co., upright lion, "Francisco" 71+
39. California Cap Company, lion on all fours 70+
40. Blasting Caps Dangerous 155+
41. Climax Powder Mfg Co. 0
42. E. I. Dupont, Triple, square 1
43. E. I. Dupont, XXX, round 2
44. E. I. Dupont, quadruple, square 1
45. E. I. Dupont, quadruple, round 2
47. E. I. Dupont, Quintuple, square 5
48. E. I. Dupont, Quintuple, round 6+
49. Dupont, XXXXX 9+
50. Dupont, XXXXX, simple lettering 4+
51. Dupont, No. 5 (square, scrollwork) 15
52. Dupont, No. 6 (square, scrollwork) 25
53. Dupont, No. 6 (round, scrollwork) 6
54. Dupont, No. 6 (square) 28(100's), 3(25's)
55. Dupont, No. 6 (square), "Reg. U.S. Pat. Off." 36(100's), 9(25's)
56. Dupont, No. 6 (square), "U. S. Patent Number" above 37(100's), 2(25's)
57. Dupont, No. 6 (square), "U. S. Patent Number" below 18
58. Dupont, No. 7 (round, scrollwork) 4
59. Dupont, No. 8 (square, scrollwork) 7
60. Dupont, No. 8 (round, scrollwork) 2
61. Dupont, No. 8 (square) 6
62. Dupont, No. 8 (square), "Reg. U.S. Pat. Off." 20(100's), 2(25's)
63. Dupont, No. 8 (square), "U. S. Patent Number" above 3
64. Fort Pitt 5
65. General 1
66. Giant-Powder (square), Treble Force 1
67. Giant Powder Company (round), Triple Force 4
68. Giant Blasting Caps (round) 2
69. Grasselli 20(100's), 1(25's)
70. Grasselli, "zinc" 9
71. Halafax 1
72. Hercules Blasting Caps 0
73. Hercules Triple 4
74. Hercules Extra Triple 4
75. Lion Brand No. 6 8
76. Hercules, No. 6, Handle With Care (square) 8
77. Hercules, No. 6, (square) 16
78. Hercules, No. 6, (round) -yellow: 47(100's), 36(25's), 3(10's) -brown: 49(100's), 4(25's), 0(10's)
79. Hercules, No. 6, Danger, (square) 17
80. Hercules, No. 7, Handle With Care (square) 5
81. Hercules, No. 8 (square) 6
82. Hercules, No. 8 (round) 34(100's), 1(25's)
83. Illinois (round) 0
84. Illinois (square) 6
85. Illinois Powder Mfg. Co (square) 34
86. Illinois (by Western Cartridge Co.) 18
87. Western, Illinois Western Cartridge Co., No. 6 28(100's), 1(25's)
88. Western, Illinois Western Cartridge Co., No. 8 26
89. King 2
90. G. R. McAbee 3
91. Crescent, G. R. McAbee 1
92. Champion Brand 1
93. M.C. M'F'G Co., Silver Medal, XXXX (square) 19
94. M.C. M'F'G W'K'S., Silver Medal, XXXX (square) 4
95. M.C. Mfg. Works, No. 3, Silver Medal (square) 4
96. M.C. M'F'G Co., Silver Medal, XXXX (round) 4
97. M.C. M'F'G Co., Silver Medal, (round) 2
98. M.C. M'F'G Co., Gold Medal, XXXX (square) 23
99. M.C. M'F'G Co., Gold Medal, XXXX (round) 3
100. M.C. M'F'G W'K'S., Gold Medal, XXXX (square) 3
101. M.C. Mfg. Works, No. 4, Gold Medal (square) 8
102. M.C. Mfg. Works, No. 4, Gold Medal, Pompton Lakes (square) 2
103. Metallic Cap Mfg. Works, Quadruple 1
104. M.C. Mfg. Co., 5X Quintuple 1
105. M.C. Mfg. Works, No. 5 (square) 10
106. M.C. Mfg. Works, No. 5 (round) 0
107. M.C. Mfg. Works, No. 5 (square), Pompton Lakes 0
108. M.C. Mfg. Works, No. 6 (square) 5
109. M.C. Mfg. Works, No. 6 (round) 0
110. M.C. Mfg. Works, No. 6 (square), Pompton Lakes 14
111. M.C. Mfg. Works, No. 6 (square), Pompton Lakes, U.S. patent 11
112. M.C. Mfg. Works, No. 8, (round) 1
113. New York Powder Co. 2
114. Peerless Explosives Co., White Haven 4
115. Peerless Explosives Co., Wilkes Barre 13
116. Peerless-Union 5
117. Repauno Chemical Co., Triple 1
118. Repauno Chemical Co., Quintuple 2
119. Trojan Powder Co. -red/pink: 36(100's), 13(25's) -green: 6(100's), 1(25's) -No. 7: 2(100's), 20(25's)
120. Triple Forge 4
121. U. S. Standard 5
122. Union, 5X 3
123. Union, No. 6 2(100's), 1(25's)
124. Western, Western Cartridge Co., No. 6 75(100's), 5(25's)
125. Western, Western Cartridge Co., No. 8 38



## Blasting Cap Tin Survey: Analysis

by Mark Bohannon

I would first like to express my appreciation to all the collectors who took the extra time to fill out the cap tin survey. Those collectors who have not as yet filled out the survey, or those who have just acquired a taste for blasting cap tin collecting are encouraged to still send in their survey.

The results shown on the opposite page are a compilation from 71 collections. Each tin is listed by number according to the way they appear in MAC # 8. To the right of each tin listed is a bold number indicating how many tins were counted in the survey. If only one number appears, this indicates that only 100-cap size tins were found. If 25-cap size or 10-cap size were found, a second or third number is given. A "+" sign after a number indicates that some collectors have more than one tin of that type, but did not submit an exact count on the survey.

As can be seen, 25 cap tins were reported from only seven companies and 10 cap tins from only 3 companies. Five (5) No. 6, 10-cap tins from DuPont and two (2) No. 6, 10-cap tins from Atlas were reported, along with three (3) tins from Hercules. Besides those shown on the survey, two round No.6 DuPont 25-cap tins and six round No. 6 Grasselli-Spelter 25-cap tins were reported.

Ten new 100-cap size tins were also reported. The types and quantities are as follows:

- Square Aetna No. 4 Detonators (1)
- Round Aetna Triple Force (1)
- Square DuPont Triple (3)
- Round DuPont No. 5 (1)
- Square DuPont No. 7 (2)
- Round Grasselli-Spelter No. 6 (2)
- Square M.C. Mfg. Work No. 8 (2)
- Round Rep Triple (1)
- Round Union Cap and Chemical Co. XXX (1)
- Square Western No. 6 (2)

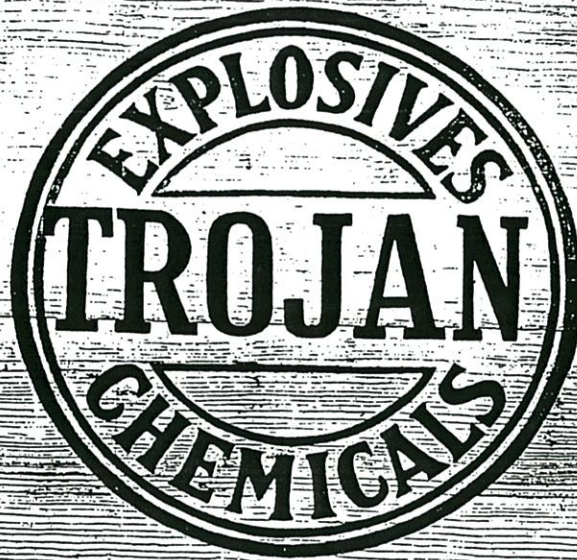
As other late survey results are received, any additional significant information will be reported in a following issue.



# The Trojan Powder Company

by Mark Bohannon

Trojan Powder is a dynamite that contains no nitroglycerine, but is a dry powder with a basis of nitrostarch mixed with various oxygen carriers and combustible materials. There was a considerable amount of consumer prejudice against this new and untried explosive that had to be overcome. Of all the early nitrostarch base dynamites manufactured, Trojan powder is the only one that became widely accepted in the mines.



The early history of the Trojan Powder Company is a little confusing. On May 5th, 1905 the Independent Non-freezing Powder Company was organized and incorporated by John Bronstein and some of his friends. This name was chosen because the powder contained no liquid ingredients, so it would not freeze. A plant of an experimental scale was erected near Paulsboro, New Jersey and produced a small amount of explosives for commercial use. After a few months of experimental work, a fire destroyed a considerable part of the plant which caused the removal of the plant to a more favorable location. A new commercial scale plant was then built at Seiple, near Allentown, Pennsylvania and a new company name, The Allentown Non-freezing Powder Company was incorporated on September 13, 1905. On March 27, 1906 the company again changed its name to the Pennsylvania Trojan Powder Company, and was incorporated in New York.

A month later, the Pacific High Explosives Company was incorporated to manufacture Trojan Powder in California where a plant was built at Roberts, California. On July 17, 1912 this company was reorganized as the California Trojan Powder Company.

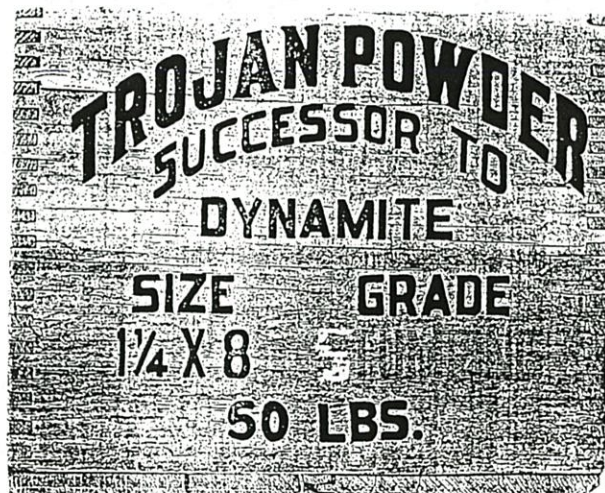
The Trojan Chemical Company was incorporated on March 25, 1915 as a subsidiary of the Pennsylvania Trojan Powder Company and erected its own acid and chemical plants at Seiple.

Sometime shortly after World War I, the California and Pennsylvania Powder Companies and the chemical company merged into the Trojan Powder Company in order to make its corporate structure conform to its operating structure.





20" X 16" Porcelain sign. Red, blue, and white. (Ted Bobrink collection)



Early powder box end. (1920's)

Opposite page: later powder box side (1940's -60's)



# TROJAN EXPLOSIVES

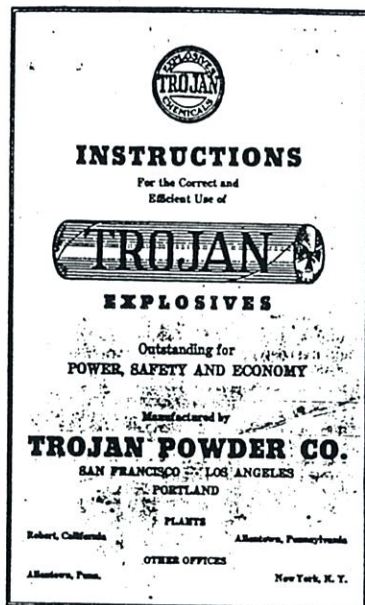
SIZE

1-1-8 X 8

GRADE

50%

50 lbs.



*Above: later powder box end (1940's -60's)*

*Left: instruction sheet (Mark Bohannan collection)*

*Right: advertisement from Mining and Scientific Press*



**TROJAN POWDER**  
THE SUCCESSOR TO NITROGLYCERIN DYNAMITE

**Eliminate the liability of accidents**  
by adopting TROJAN POWDER, the successor to Nitroglycerin Dynamite.

**Trojan Powder**  
Is not exploded from impact or jar and the unexploded charge left to be found by pick, drill or steam shovel is not a danger factor.

**Trojan does the work**  
of Nitroglycerin Dynamite, stick for stick, at a lower cost.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

**TROJAN POWDER COMPANY**  
(INDEPENDENT)  
NEW YORK—65 Pine Street. OAKLAND—First National Bank Bldg.  
DENVER—Symes Building. SALT LAKE CITY—Dealy Block.  
ALLENTOWN, PA.





*Later powder box end (1940's-60's)*



*Jack-knife*



# The Liberty Lamp

by Jim Steinberg

Of all the Oil and Sunshine lamps in my collection, that which I enjoy most is C.L. Anton's "Liberty" lamp. This lamp is of the Sunshine variety and stands about 2 inches tall at the filler door and about 2 3/4 inches tall to the top of the double spout. The "LIBERTY" lamp possesses one of the most elegant incuse stampings of all oil/sunshine lamps.

The lamp illustrated here is a miner's face lamp, however the existence of the "LIBERTY" in a driver's lamp has been reported.

First impressions can be deceiving, and this lamp is no exception. Your initial glance at this lamp will likely tell you that the artwork is a representation of the "STATUE OF LIBERTY". The designer of the stamp however, took considerable artistic license, which in fact adds interest to the lamp.



*Brass Liberty lamp from Ted Bobrink collection*

Consider:

1. Lady Liberty is holding in her right hand, not the famous torch, but instead, another miner's oil/sunshine lamp.

2. Resting in her left arm is an American flag with 11 stripes and 12 stars, the staff being gripped in her left hand. LOOK AGAIN! Does her left hand look strange? Sure enough, it is a right hand. This lady liberty has 2 right hands and no left hand.

The text below the artistic fancy of this lamp reads:

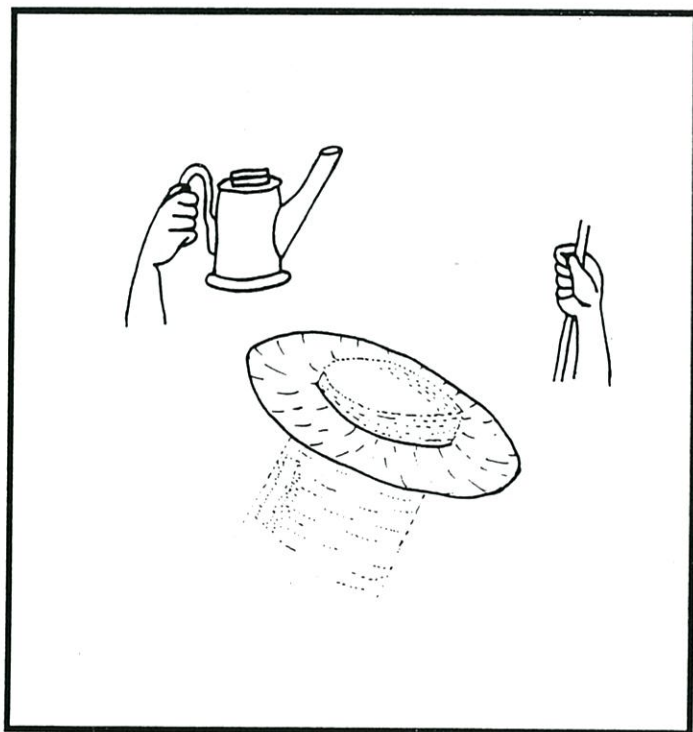
LIBERTY

C.L. ANTON

MFG'R & PATENTEE

MONONGAHELA CITY

WASHINGTON CO. PA.



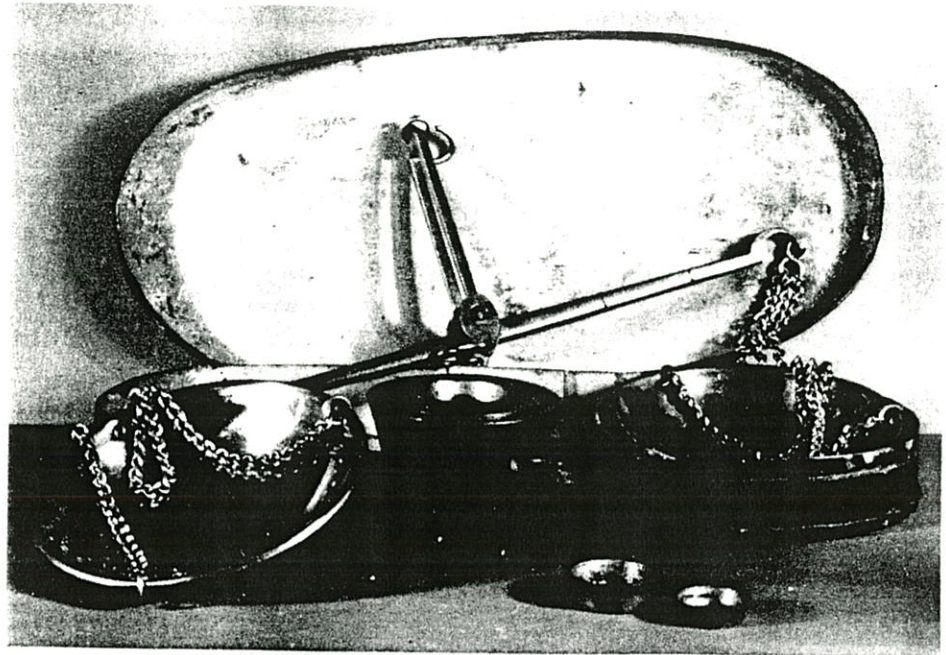
Most "LIBERTY" lamps are constructed of the tin usually associated with sunshine lamps but, are also found in brass and an example partly in copper is known. Some of these lamps also bear a drip collar on the spout of the lamp. Among all the lamps of the prolific Anton family, the "LIBERTY" surely deserves a place of prominence in every oil lamp enthusiast's collection.



## Miner's Improved Gold Scales

by Jim Steinberg

As an adjunct to the excellent article by Jeffery R. Millet in the last issue of the MAC, here are some illustrations of the Miner's Improved Gold Scales. It is not unusual to run into these scales with the markings of the lid having large rubbed off areas, but an otherwise good scale inside. Since you are largely buying these for the markings on the "can", put your greatest emphasis on the state of the artwork and the writing. Checking of the paint surface is to be expected since these scales are very old. The scales shown here are from the Jim Steinberg collection.



*Oval tin open to show scale.*

*Note the "J" in Improved and the extra "e" in express(e)ly on the oval tin. Dimensions are 6 3/8 inches wide by 3 inches deep and 1 inch high.*



*Note how on the rectangular box, the spellings have been corrected. The dimensions of this tin are 7 1/4 inches wide by 3 inches deep and 1 1/4 inches high.*





# Convention Souvenirs of The United Mine Workers of America

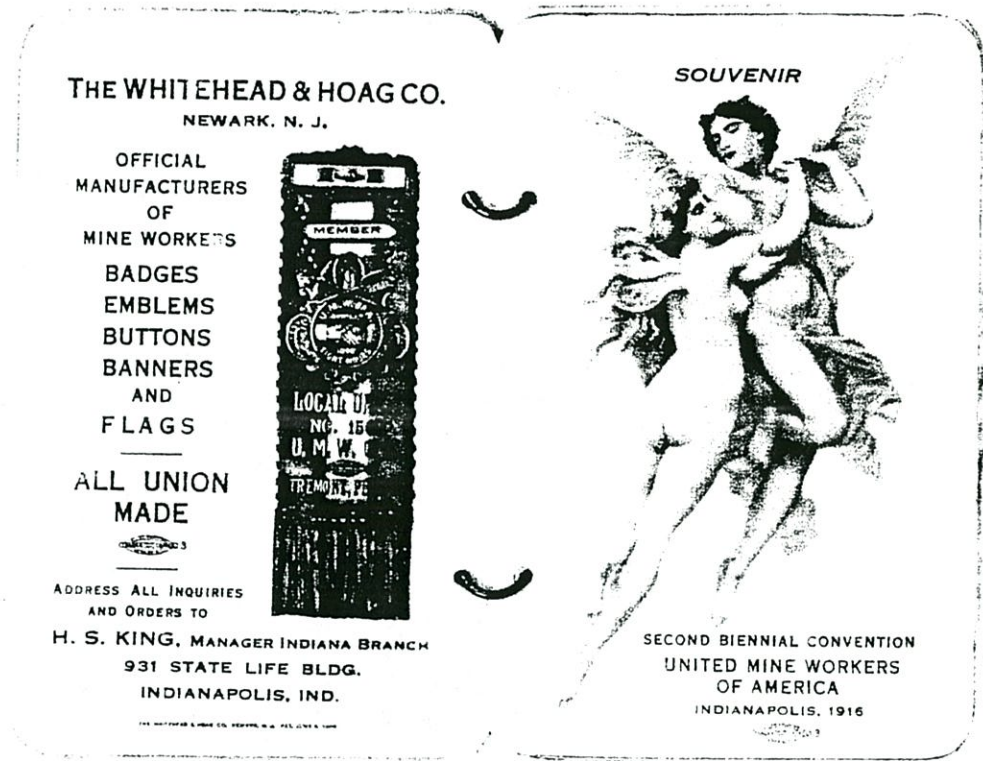
by Jim Steinberg

The UMW of A's first biennial convention commenced January 20, 1914 in Indianapolis, Indiana. From this date on, collectors will find related memorabilia that recalls those mass events that shaped the future of organized labor in America.

Much of the first convention was devoted to attacks on the American Federation of Labor. The miners were particularly unhappy with the A.F. of L. over its failure to support the strike of the Western Federation of Miners in the metal mines of Calumet, Michigan. After the convention, the labor movement would hear of miners shot and killed, their tents burned and bullet riddled.

On October 25, 1917, John P. White resigned as president of the UMW of A and was replaced by Frank J. Hayes. The UMW of A convention, now an annual event, opened on January 15, 1918 and was the union's 26th. While noting the shortage of labor in the United States, the miners union made a clear statement of being absolutely against the importation of Chinese workers. The convention also removed the prohibition against members being affiliated with the Boy Scouts!

*Various souvenirs were distributed at UMW of A. conventions. This small notebook from the 1916 convention in Indianapolis features a full color cover and the advertisement from Whitehead & Hoag on the back. Collectors will find the Whitehead & Hoag label on the inside of many of their ribbons. The front and back covers of this pad are made of celluloid. (From Jim Steinberg collection)*



The UMW of A convened a special International Convention of September 9, 1919 at Gray's Armory in Cleveland, Ohio. Sadly, on the opening day of this convention, attendees were to hear, that their beloved previous president John Mitchell had died that same afternoon of complication following an operation. Union president Frank Hayes was unable to preside over that convention due to a protracted illness. In his place, John L. Lewis became the acting president of the UMW of A.

**Reference:** Coal and Unionism, David J. McDonald and Edward A. Lynch, 1939, Lynald Books.



# Mine Bell Signs

by Ted Bobrink

To me, the mine bell sign is one of the most unique and difficult mining artifacts to acquire. I use the word unique because unlike carbide lights, safety lamps, and a number of other tools that were used in many trades other than mining, the mine bell sign, along with the miner's candlestick, was invented for and used only in mines by miners.

Most of the Mine bell signs that have survived today have been rescued by someone exploring an old abandoned shaft. In some states this is very difficult and easily impossible if the water table is high. Most of the mines in states like Montana, Utah and Colorado are full of water thus destroying any signs that were left in them after the mine was abandoned. This of course would also be the case for most of the mining districts in the eastern states.

The mine bell sign illustrated from Alaska would be a good example, as this sign is only known from a Stonehouse ad. I doubt if any mine bell signs have survived from a state with such a harsh environment. This sign was made for the Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Company and was most likely dark blue with white letters. Signs from individual mining Companies are rare, and one from such a famous and early mining area would indeed be a treasure to own.

**ALASKA JUNEAU GOLD MINING COMPANY**

## **SIGNALS**

1 BELL	<b>HOIST</b>
1 BELL	<b>STOP, IF IN MOTION</b>
2 BELLS	<b>LOWER</b>
2 SLOW BELLS	<b>LOWER, SLOWLY</b>
3 BELLS	<b>HOIST, MEN ON</b>
3 SLOW BELLS	<b>HOIST, SLOWLY</b>
4 BELLS	<b>BLASTING SIGNAL</b>
6 BELLS	<b>CALL SKIP</b>
7 BELLS	<b>TURN AIR ON OR OFF</b>
9 BELLS	<b>DANGER</b>

## **LEVELS**

NO.	LEVEL	1-4-BELLS
NO. 0	"	1-3 "
NO. 1	"	1-2 "
NO. 2	"	2-1 "
NO. 3	"	3-1 "
NO. 4	"	4-1 "

### **RULES GOVERNING SIGNALS**

**TO BLAST. RING 4 BELLS - ENGINEER WILL MOVE SKIP A FEW FEET AND REPLACE IT, AFTER WHICH LIGHT FUSES. STEP ON SKIP AND RING 1 BELL.**

**TO CALL SKIP, RING 6 BELLS. PAUSE AND THEN RING STATION SIGNAL**

**DANGER SIGNAL. IN CASE OF AN ACCIDENT AND SKIP IS WANTED IMMEDIATELY RING 9 BELLS BEFORE CALLING SKIP.**

J. RICHARDS, SUPERINTENDENT



## COLLECTORS' TALK



### Clemmer: Better to split hairs than step in quicksand

Kudo's to Dave Thorpe on his two in-depth articles on the Grier Brothers Company and the Meyer Stein series of carbide lamps. (MAC 7 & 8) I've always thought that while much of the information on these early companies is now obscured by time or tedious to obtain - - believe me there are many blind leads out there - - it is by no means "irretrievably lost." Dave's work, as well as that of Bill Spence and others, proves this point.

Regarding some of the confusion and uncertainty of "when a particular lamp was manufactured" or "who manufactured a look-alike lamp", perhaps I should clarify and/or correct a couple of points made in these articles and in some of the subsequent discussion in MAC 8.

Based on some of Bill Spence's research in the law books, an area I only gave a cursory glance a decade ago when putting my work together, I surely agree that Grier was putting out a cheap imitation of Frederic Baldwin's pit lamp when they entered the mining lamp market. Yet when it comes to dates, a quagmire of uncertainty for sure, we may never know the real story. Research on the subject conflicts. Dave asserts that Grier "began production of cap lamps around 1912." I would agree with that, but insist that surely their first prototype was made the previous year. Surely they had existing examples in the months before their April 2, 1912 patent was granted.

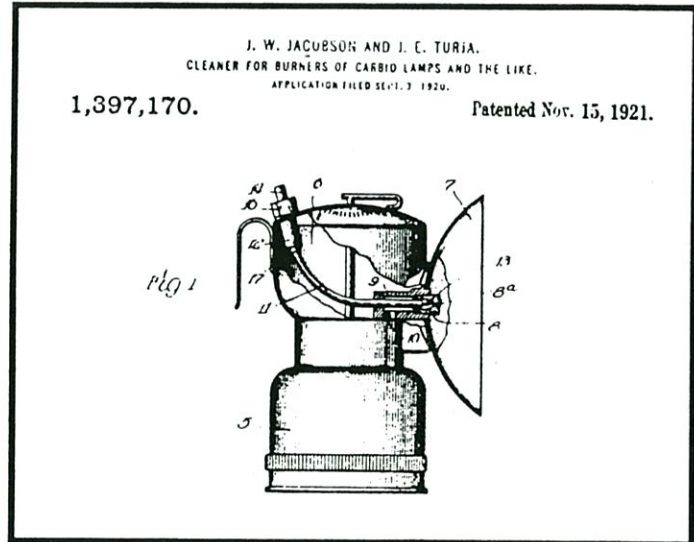
Perhaps all of this is splitting hairs, but then again, that's what makes this pursuit a bit of a challenge.

I would take exception to Bill Spence's assertion that my dates regarding the Luminum manufacture "might well be wrong." (MAC 8 p. 34) While I agree that Fred Belt's first "big splash" on his new, revolutionary lamp was to come in 1924, he was well involved in tooling and testing the lamp months before they "came out." A careful reading of Belt's U.S. Trademark #134,272 states clearly that they had been using the "Lu-mi-num" name since September 19, 1923". Again, this is like the Grier story above, and no doubt prototype existed. When did the Luminum lamp enter the world? Each collector should consider the evidence and make his own opinion. You'll find a pit of quicksand if you try to settle down too firmly on one spot. I based my conclusion that Belt discontinued lamps "about 1933" on the lack of carbide lamps as a manufactured product in the Belt listing in the 1934 Thomas Register after they had indeed listed the product in 1933. I would continue to conclude that subsequent ads for the lamp as Bell cited, were attempts to sell existing stock in inventory.

Only one other quibble. The co-inventor of the novel tip cleaner that Grier employed in many of their products

was John Emil Turja, not Turga. I enclose a series of patents to get brother Turja his just due.

Gregg Clemmer  
14513 Brookmead Dr.  
Germantown, Maryland



*(Ed. note: It would appear from the patent that the original Jaccobsen and Turja cleaner may have been fit to a Simmons Pioneer. Anybody seen one?)*

### Grier Bros. lamps and the 1912 Manhattan "sparker"

The element of healthy challenge can be a wonderful tool to advance the knowledge in a field! In my article on Grier Bros. cap lamps, I was deliberately ambiguous with the statement "around 1912", in order to make some sense of a cloudy area. I am most appreciative that Gregg Clemmer has nudged me into looking again at the data with more scrutiny...as I have learned a bit more about Grier Bros. and when they may have begun production of their cap lamp.

Gregg believes that the "prototype" lamp was produced as early as 1911. I would still maintain that their first lamp was produced, at very earliest, in 1912, and that formal production and sale did not begin until 1913.

Firstly, the summary of the Baldwin v. Grier lawsuit clearly states:

"Sometime in the early part or in the middle of the year 1913, the defendant began the manufacture and sale of its lamp, called herein the "Grier" lamp."

This testimony was given under oath. Neither the judge, nor Frederick Baldwin saw reason for doubt. The court date was July 7, 1914. Today in 1990, we are in a far worse position to know the actual date of production...and so I tend to believe what both the



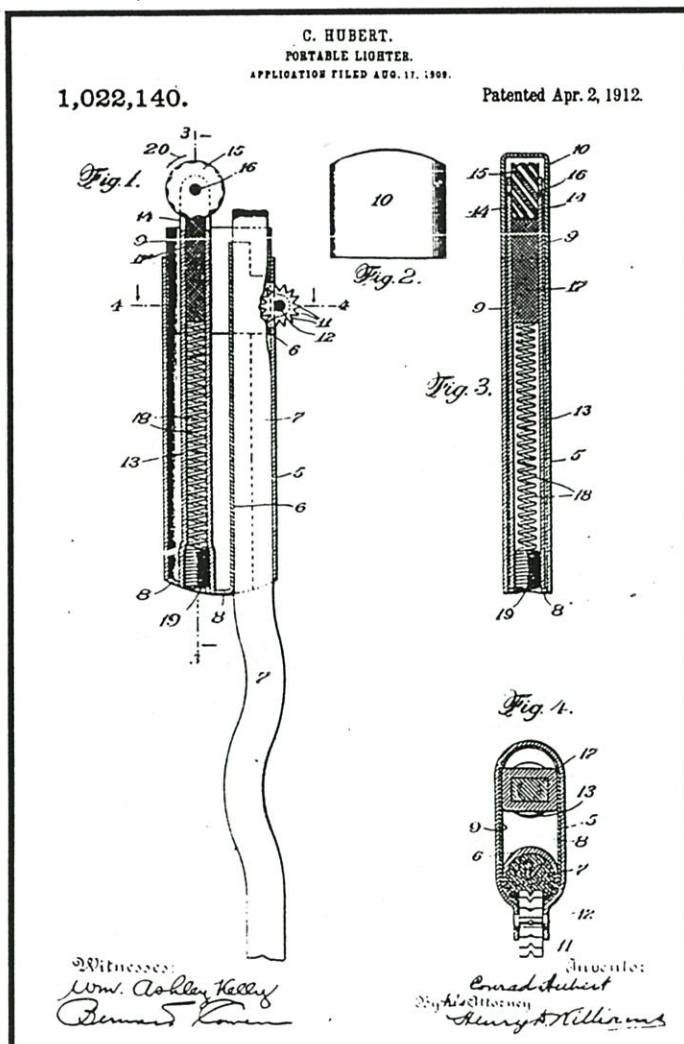
plaintiff and defendant agreed to at the time.

Secondly, the major thrust of Gregg's argument is based on the patent date of April 2, 1912 that we find stamped into the bottom of Grier lamps. It would stand to reason that a lamp based on a 1912 patent would have had a prototype during the previous year...that is, if the patent had anything at all to do with the *design* of a miner's lamp. It does not.

Patent # 1,022,140 (4-2-12) was assigned to one C. Hubert of Manhattan, New York for the first circular flint wheel sparker. The patent model was actually a portable pocket lighter...a cigarette lighter. In the months prior to being granted the patent, this tobacconist inventor would have had no miners' cap lamp for a prototype. Grier Bros. eventually obtained rights to the patent from Mr. Conrad after it was granted in 1912. The patented "sparker", as Grier Bros. called it, was used even on their earliest Baldwin-like lamps. These could not have been made in 1911, and more likely, were made in 1913 (just as stated in the courtroom). A "pre-sparker" prototype could have been made as early as 1912.

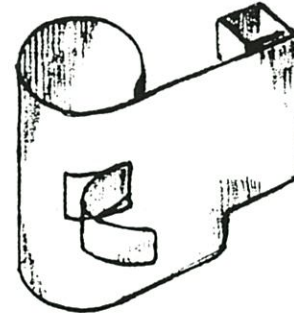
Below is a copy of C. Hubert's patent for the cigarette lighter sparker ...found on every Grier cap lamp.

Dave Thorpe, Editor

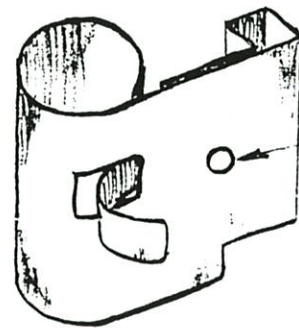


## Two Husson Thimbles

Bob Werner offers a comment on the Husson article Bob Fox wrote for the Spring Issue. The Husson stick appears to have been manufactured with two distinct types of thimbles. I suppose everyone already knows this, but it was news to me when I recently acquired a new type.



Type I  
.028 "



Type II  
.038 "

Steel rivet

The type illustrated I call Type I. It was made out of .028" steel and was doubled back around the hook. Type II is made with .038" steel and is secured with a steel rivet after being wrapped around the hook. Type II is much sturdier than Type I and I suspect may have been a later model. The thumb lever holes in the two thimble types are identical and both appear to have been stamped out with the same punch and die. All other features of the two sticks are identical.

Bob Werner  
730 Easy St.  
Green River, WY 82935

## A Miner's Tool and Candlestick

Sjoholms's miner's tool and candlestick is depicted on the front cover of this month's MAC. Patented by Adolph O. Sjoholm, of Negaunee, Michigan, the device includes a cartridge crimper and fuse cutter. The unusual handle is adapted to hold a peg of wood for tamping charges, the peg being swung back into the handle when not required for use.

As yet, not a single example of this mechanical stick has been reported.



## Another "Guy's Dropper" From Abroad

Remember the Demon Strike Light, a cap lamp looking quite similar to the Guy's Dropper? All known examples were found in Australia. Well, here comes another "Guy's Dropper" style lamp. Manfred Stutzer has sent us the photos below of a lamp he found in Sweden! To our knowledge, no one has found such a lamp in the U.S.A. The bottom, the waterlever and the notches are certainly reminiscent of the Guy's Dropper, but the barrel style watertank is quite unusual. The lamp apparently has no stamping whatsoever. Although we can conclude little about its manufacturer, this and the Demon certainly speak to the wide international prevalence of the Guy's Dropper design.

Manfred Stutzer  
Madenburgstrasse 6  
6700 Ludwigshafen - 15  
West Germany



## Eastern Mining Artifact Collectors Meet

*Dave Johnson reports:*

"If the number of attendees and wealth of material offered is an indication of success, then the 1st Annual Eastern Mining Artifact Collectors' Swap Meet was successful. The event held Saturday September 15 in Indianapolis drew 52 collectors from 10 states. The amount and quality of material offered was enough to interest collectors from beginner to advance. Prices on sale items ranged from \$10 carbide cans to \$1500 nickel plated Hughes Bros. vest-pocket safety lamp.

Carbide lamps were well represented by a Surelight, 2 Britelites, a Gee Bee, 2 Gems, 2 Hansens, 2 Force Feeds, 4 Scrantos, 2 Springfields, and a large variety of lesser brand names. There were a large number of safety lamps available for sale and trade, as well as an even larger number of oil-wicks. Candlesticks were conspicuous for their absence with only about 20 examples offered.

Lester Bernstein purchased several nice safety lamps including a nice Everhart Davy. Mark Ballard traded for a C. Reed Davy and a JCB Clanny. Nelson Ressler acquired a Force Feed from Paul Johnson. Jane Girard got a nice Trethaway Bros. surveyor's lamp from John Podgurski. Kelly Deem acquired a Justrite #2 metal display and parts case from myself. I was fortunate to acquire an excellent open thimble Lindahl from Paul Johnson, 3 different surveyor's lamps, a Zar, a nickel-plated Gem, 4 oil-wicks, a very unusual Toplis Carbide Flask with built-in carbide measure made by the American Safety Mine Appliance Co. of Knoxville, Tennessee, as well as several other items.

Trading and selling began on Friday night in the hotel rooms. Activities included a side trip to my home by several groups who wanted to see my collection on Friday and Saturday.

Planning is already underway for next year's event and suggested locations range from Illinois to Pennsylvania. Hopefully we'll have an even larger turn-out next year."

Dave Johnson  
6807 Homestead Dr.  
Indianapolis, IN 46227







*Rear L-R: Jim Van Fleet, Jeff Shanks, Caroline Ewing, Bob Girard  
Front L-R: Kelly Deem, Jim Lackey, Nelson Ressler, Mark Ballard*



*L-R: Mark Ballard, Peggy Koenig, Jeff Shanks*

*Opposite page: Lester Bernstein gives pointers to young Duane Gregory*



## "L. E. Smith" Candlestick Traced to Original Owner

Ray Drake of Victor, Colorado sent us some very interesting information about a candlestick featured in issue #4 summer '89, page 15. The candlestick was a fancy model engraved with the name L.E. Smith and was supposed to have come for the Cripple Creek mining area. Ray, who researched and published the fine book **The Last Gold Rush**, a book about Cripple Creek and Victor, saw our article about the Cripple Creek stick and decided to try to find out what he could about L.E. Smith.

Ray discovered that L.E. Smith was a mine owner who lived in an area of Cripple Creek known to house many of the area's important mining men. This new information should end any speculation about the origin of this beautiful candlestick.

Here is Ray's account of his research odyssey:

"I knew that the stick first surfaced a couple of years ago in an antique store located in Canon City, Colorado. Having been purchased from someone who found it in an old trunk, and because of the date on the stick was 1897 when Cripple Creek was booming, [I believed] that it originally came from that city.

There are three reasons for this. First, while there are extensive coal fields near Canon City, open flame lighting devices were rarely used in these mines.

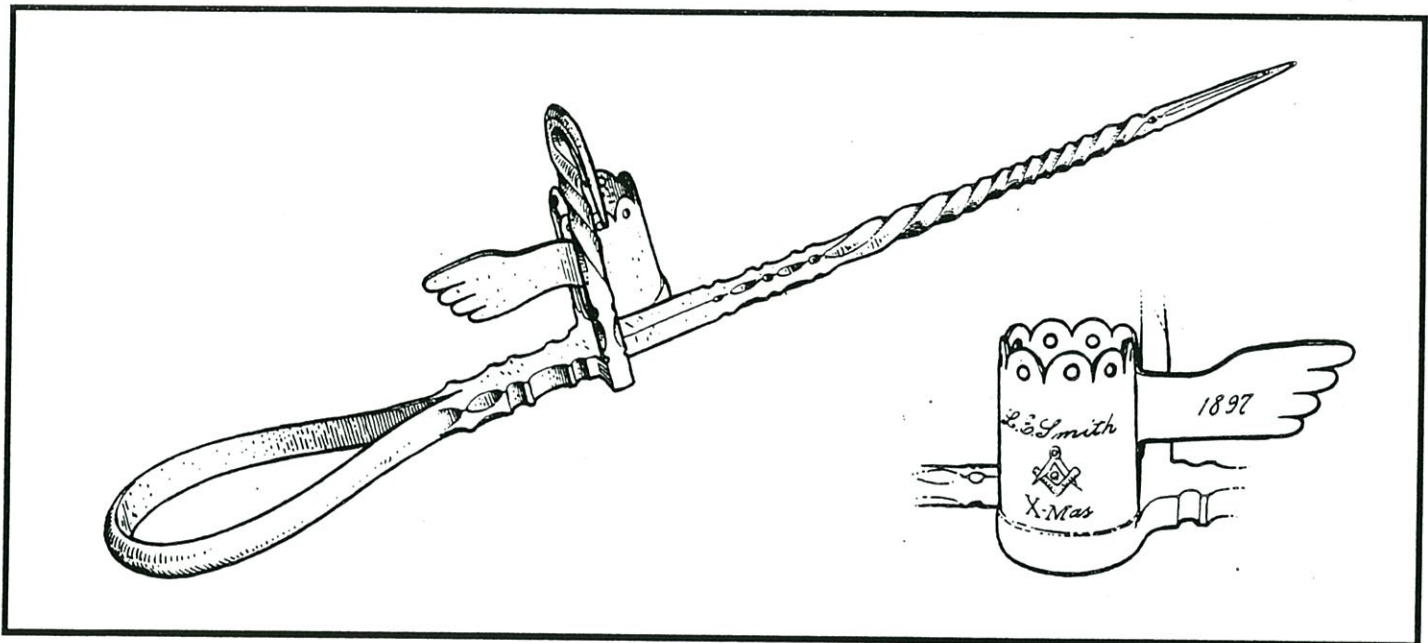
Second, Canon City was, and is to this day, a popular place for Cripple Creek people to spend their retirement years. Third, In researching the Canon City directories from 1895 - 1910 no L.E. Smith can be found.

In researching the Cripple Creek directories, a couple L. Smiths appear without middle initial. I then visited an elderly friend who has been a 60 year member of the Cripple Creek Masonic Lodge. He found a Laben Smith who was a Lodge Member in Cripple Creek from 1896 - 1912.

Then I researched the property records at the court house and found that a Laben E. Smith owned a house at 301 E. Golden Ave. in Cripple Creek from 1896 - 1910. This part of town was the domain of the mine owners, superintendents, etc. ...the elite of the town. [The records show that the home was sold] to Luke Shepherd.

As luck would have it, I am acquainted with his daughter [who] had known Mr. Smith, [as] a mine owner. Along with her father, he was a Mason. After selling them the house, he moved to Canon City where he later died."

Ray Drake  
P.O. Box 2  
Cripple Creek, CO 80813





## Sunshine Sign

Shown right is a photo of a metal sign (approximate size 13 1/4" X 8 3/4 ") that I have framed along with various other items. I obtained it in S. E. Ohio some 10 years ago following three years of negotiation. It belonged to an antique dealer who had it hanging in his barn with a "not for sale" sign on it. He told me that his current residence once belonged to the developer of miners'.

Lester Bernstein  
4212 Washington Ave. , S.E.  
Charleston, WV 25304



## TRADE/SALE ADVERTISING

### Address changes:

Brad Ross, 913 S. Cihron, Gillette, WY 82716

Bob Otto, 938 Ames Ave., Spearfish, SD  
57783 tel: (605) 642-1605

**For trade:** Montana and South Dakota stocks, California mining and other paper, and other misc. mining items. Interested in trading for stocks, books, papers, and prospectuses from S. Dakota, Wyoming and Montana. Bob Otto. Address and phone above.

**For sale:** Early handheld gold scales (none of which are marked), U.P. Michigan copper mine stock certificates. Wanted: supervisors lamps, 8 hour and half-shift. Fred Gauce, 1331 Sommerset Dr., Lawrenceville, GA 39243 (404) 339-8822

**Available:** Scales, all kinds. Lamps, tools, carbide cans, assay lab equipment, crucibles. J. Wayne Roberts, PO Box 558, Chino Valley, AZ 86323 (602) 636-2345

**For trade:** Wood canary cage with water vessel, excellent condition. Phillip Zink, 7590 E. 52nd St., Lawrence, Indiana 46226

**Wanted:** Mining postcards, especially Colorado and the San Juan Mountains (Ouray, Silverton, Telluride, Colorado). Tom Rosemeyer, P.O. Box 586, Ouray, Colorado 81427 (303) 325-4776

**For trade:** Early Grier Bros. push-on reflector. Complete with striker and in excellent condition. Need a Gee Bee reflector. Will Trade other mining items or pay cash. Mike McLaughlin, P.O. Box 607, Spotsylvania, VA 22553 (703) 582-2146

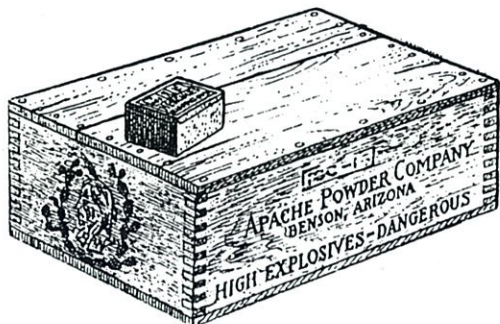
**Wanted to trade/buy:** Interested in trading color photos or slides of miners' carbide cap/hand lamps and other mining related items. Also interested in buying less common carbide cap lamps. William T. Wade, P.O. Box 31, Delhi, New York 13753 (607) 746-7516

**Old stock certificates:** Catalog plus 3 beautiful certificates \$4.95. Also buy! Ken Prag, Box 531M, Burlingame, CA 94011 (415) 566-6400

**Gaskets for sale:** For Maple City, Anthracite, Red Star, Norleigh Diamond, Grier, Baldwin, Gem, Gee Bee, Pathfinder. Made to exact spec's from black neoprene rubber. \$1.00 each. Minimum order of 10. Dave Thorpe, P.O. Box 477, Peoria, Arizona 85380-0477 (602) 974-0534



**Apache Powder Co. Boxes:** Excellent condition. Good for display cases for artifacts. \$25 - \$50 ea. Will trade for Grier Bros. parts. Dave Thorpe, P.O. Box 477, Peoria, Arizona 85380-0477 (602) 974-0534



**For Sale or Trade:** Porcelain Mine Bell sign 13" X 20" white with blue letters for districts of Thunder Bay and Rainy River Ontario, Canada. (Silver Islet mine is in this district). 1-20 levels. 1 with small chips: \$125. 5 in perfect mint condition: \$150 each. Style Rock Drills or early style Rock Drills pre-1915. Robert M. Hauck, 30 Plant St., Ogdensburg, NJ 07439 (201) 209-7212

**Trade, Sell, Buy:** Mining stock certificates. Send for free descriptive list of old collectable mining stock certificates for trade or sale. What mining stock certificates do you have to sell or trade? Russell Filer, 13057 S. California St., Yucaipa CA 92399 (714) 797-1650

**For Sale:** A complete set of the Mineralogical Record Magazine from Spring 1970 to the present. All magazines in excellent condition. \$1500.00 for all. Michael L. Ebers, 122 Susanne Drive, Clinton, TN 37716 (615) 457-5019

**For Trade:** Old (1900-1920) original engineering drawings of aerial tramway equipment. Wooden foundry patterns for old mining equipment. Pictures of old mining equipment and some catalogs and equipment name plates. Trade for lamps, candlesticks, mining equipment, catalogs, nameplates, or ?? Jim Cox, 7295 So. Xanthia St., Englewood, CO 80112

**For Sale:** Arizona Commercial Mining stock; 1920's, miner with drill vignettes, \$5.00 each. Phillip Zink, 7590 E. 52st. Lawrence, IN 46226

**For Trade:** Water vessel for wood bird cage, excellent condition. Cupel for gold assay from Haile Gold Mine, Lancaster Co. SC, lots of spare parts for Justrite and Auto-Lite lamps. Seeking cap, powder, and carbide tins. J. Roger Mitchell, 19 Eric Lane, Glen Riddle, PA 19037 (215) 891-0974

**Wanted:** California gold rush memorabilia - "Miners Improved" and "Miners Companion" scales, pokes, belts and vests, boots, maps and photographs. Jeffrey R. Millet, PO Box 6506, Santa Ana, CA 92706 (714) 543-7255

**Wanted:** Early carbide lamp boxes. Will buy or trade carbide lamps for boxes I don't have. Also interested in unusual parts boxes or repair kits. Mark Bohannon, Star Rt. Box 107E, Oro Grande, CA 92368 (619) 246-4418

**For Trade:** Explosive boxes. Mostly Trojan, some Atlas and Hercules. Will trade for other brands or old mining or blasting artifacts. 12460 Sluice Box Rd., Penn Valley, CA 95946 (916) 432-2517 evenings

**For Trade:** Always available for trade: European safety lamps, carbide hand lamps, and oil lamps. Ask for details. Interested in American-made lamps. Manfred Stutzer, Madenburgstr. 6, 6700 Ludwigshafen 15, West Germany

**For Sale/Trade:** Send for large list of items for sale and trade. Carbides, oil wicks, books, tokens, misc. available. SASE appreciated. Len Gaska, 1688 E. Corson St., Pasadena, CA 91106 (818) 405-0647 evenings (818) 351-2351 extension 2912 working hours

**For Trade:** Wolf Jr. safety lamp, ITP 8 hr. carbide with brass plate, Wolf pinchwaist 8 hr. carbide, German 8 hr. carbide, Michelob brass safety lamp, and other items. Want Arrow cap lamp. Jim Ewing (502) 895-7044

**Free Service:** If anyone has any black and white coal mining pictures they would like copied, they can send them to me by certified mail. I will copy them at no charge and return the original plus a copy. Jon S. Koenig, 205 South Main St., Fort Branch, IN 47648 (812) 753-4008

**For Trade:** Hercules, Atlas, and Apache Powder dynamite boxes; National Carbide can; Auto-Lite carbide cap lamp; miner's lunch buckets, 1 aluminum, 1 enameled steel. Wanted: eastern or northwestern area dynamite boxes, blasting equipment, candlesticks, carbide lamps, or ?? Bob Allgood, PO Box 1368, Jamestown, CA 95327

**For Trade:** Wick lamps: Trethaway, Chirry, Anton Globe, Husson #4 with copper heating rod, Frostburg, Felix, T.F. Leonard, Leonard Bros. Other: ASL&MS Davy lamp; Justrite horizontal spiral feed, Gem oil flask, Guy's Dropper carbide flask, Mercury crock (small), Water vessel for bird cage, Hercules 25 cap blasting cap tin, Trojan 25 cap blasting cap tin, UMWA 8 hour pin, Jos. Jame Bottling Works - Red Jacket, Mich. Jeff Shanks, 1351 Apple Blossom Drive, Yardley, PA 19067 (215) 493-1090

**Wanted:** Mine surveying instruments of all types. Also, gimbaled plumb-bobs, assay related instruments and kits, early microscopes, and goniometers. Dale Beeks, Box 2515, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814 (208) 667-0830

**For Trade:** Mining stock certificates for candleholders. Several Tom Reed Gold Mines Co. Will trade one for any style candleholder. Numerous other more common certificates. Send SASE. Fred M. Johnson, Box 2162, Durango, CO 81302



**Trade/Sale:**

**Senior Conflow Calendar:** 1983 No. 2. Displays many color photos of safety lamps. Mint. \$25

**Map of Shattuck-Denn Mine:** Bisbee, Arizona. Complete 11 page set. Cover page dated 1928. \$75

**Bonanza candlestick:** Varney type. Appears unused. \$135

**Cleancut candlestick:** Without clover stamping. Appears unused. (inquire)

**Blasting cap tin "Western":** Mint. Red & gold base with red & yellow lid. \$35

**Grier Bros. cap lamp:** High profile push-button J&T. Clip on reflector. Complete with original brace. Bottom dented, "good" condition. Lamp is photographed in M.A.C. #7, p. 8, lower right. \$165

**Grier Bros. cap lamp:** Low profile J&T, 3" reflector. Complete excellent condition. Lamp is photographed in M.A.C. #7, p. 9, upper right. (inquire)

**Simmons Pioneer cap lamp:** Standard model. Complete & excellent condition. (inquire)

**Simmons Pioneer cap lamp:** Heavy raking wire style. Narrow spade. Original 3 1/8" brass screw-on reflector. "Good" complete condition. \$85

**Geo. Anton \*ST\*AR\* Oil wick:** Excellent. \$20

Dave Thorpe, PO Box 477, Peoria, AZ 85380 (602) 974-0534

**For Sale:** An 1887 issue of 'Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mining and Concentrating Co.' stock certificate, signed by F. W. Bradley 1907, with smelter vignette; 1965 issue of 'The Bunker Hill Company' stock certificate signed by Charley Schwab, with a mine, mill, smelter, and two Spartan guardian vignettes; and a two page 1885-1990 history of the Bunker Hill Mining Company. \$25.00 postpaid for all three items. Bob Weldin, West 3015 Weile, Spokane, WA 99208, (508) 327-2897

**Books:** We buy and sell books, publications, and paper on mining, milling, mineralogy, prospecting, and geology. Please call or write if you have items for sale or if you want to receive bimonthly catalogs. Silia Pettem and Ed Raines, The Book Lode, 3060 15th Street, Boulder CO 80304 (303) 443-0714

**Trade for Cap Tins, Wanted:** Lid for Grasselle Zinc, DuPont Square #8 Green/White. John Kynor, 4404 14th Ct. N.W., Albuquerque, NM 87107

**For Trade:** Alaska and toher western mining stocks and related paper. Need more of same, especially AK, OR, WA, ID, MT, BC. Dale McNee, P.O. Box 926 Pendleton, OR 97801 (503) 276-1384

**Trade:** Bound volumes of Columbia School of Mines Journal, common carbide lamps, several thousand postcards of U.S. Mines and Mills. Wanted: Iron mircury flask, monitored nozzle, modern self rescue device, bell signal signs. John Pawlowski, 42 Squash Hollow Rd., New Milford, Connecticut 06776 (203) 354-0296

**Wanted:** Scranto cap lamp bottom, blasting cap tins, mining related souvernir spoons. John Coons (303)399-5776

**MINING ARTIFACT COLLECTORS DIRECTORY:**

Who out there collects what you collect? If you would like to be included in a Directory of Mining Artifact Collectors identifying interests, send me your name, address, specific collecting interests (i.e. oil-wicks, safety lamps, cap tins stocks, photos, UMWA memorobelia, etc.) and 2 stamps (to cover postage). All those rewpoding will be sent a free copy. Write to: Dave Johnson, 6807 Homestead Dr., Indianapolis, Indiana 46227.

**For Sale:**

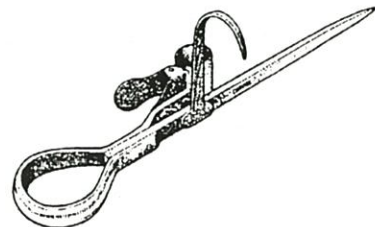
**MINERS' DRILL SPOONS**



Ted Bobrink, 12581 Kendall Way, Redlands, CA 92373 (714) 794-5518

**Colorado Mining Art Available:** by George W. Foote whose lithograph appears on the inside cover. Inquire at 66835 So. Yukon Ave., Littleton, Colorado 80123

<p><b>Books</b> Old &amp; Rare Bought &amp; Sold</p> <p><u>Catalog #1:</u> Mining, mineralogy, gemology &amp; jewelry</p> <p><u>Catalog # 2:</u> Early science, technology &amp; scientific instruments</p> <p>Send \$2.00 each for: Catalogs #1 &amp; #2</p>	<p>The Gemmary P. O. Box 816 Redondo Beach, Ca 90277 (213) 372-5969</p> <p><u>Catalog #3:</u> Scientific Instruments -telescopes, globes and orreries, dials, compasses, surveying, navigating, drawing, calculating and laboratory apparatus</p> <p><b>Scientific Instruments</b></p>
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## TRADE/SALE (\* for trade only, call for reasonable price if not listed)

Chuck Frase, 1015 Noelton Ln., Nashville, TN 37204

(615) 297-0139

### CARBIDE LAMPS

1. **Buddy:** Missing cross brace, bottom has slight dents and copper bleed through.
2. **Arrow:** Missing cross brace, minor stress cracks and reflector dents.
3. **Simmons Pioneer:** Varied styles and conditions.
4. **\*Springfield:** Late style, rough hex bottom
5. **\*Big Black Baldwin:** "Stick lamp", missing reflector and small rust hole in base. About 10" tall. Very unusual. Good black paint.
6. **Uncle Sam:** 8 hour size. Very good.
7. **Barn Lantern:** generator only, unfired. \$50.00
8. **Guy's Dropper:** 2 date superintendents: Nickle very good, missing center hook and base. Has stress cracks. \$58.00
9. **Justrite:** Streamline. P.&L.E.R.R. tag on side. \$40.00
10. **Baldwin:** Look on list.

### MISCELLANEOUS

1. **Diamond Scale:** H. Kohlbusch, wood cased pocket model, missing two wts., UNIQUE
  2. **Belt Buckle:** Reed Mining Tools, 1983 \$8.00
  3. **Spoons:** Colorado, small miner on handle, embossed non-mining screen in bowl \$25.00 ea
  4. **\*Safety Lamp:** O. Wolf Patent, Unbonneted clanny, cap ignitor, steel base. \$30.00 ea
- Many off-brand bases in average condition  
Other material available, prices do not include postage and insurance.

### OIL WICKS

1. **American Mining Tool Co.:** Tin very good. \$90.00
2. **C. George:** Tin, very good. \$65.00
3. **Husson #6:** Unmarked narrow spade, unfired, zinc coating, pretty lamp. \$85.00

### BLASTING

1. **C & H powder flask/ Safety First:** M.A.C. p. 33 \$80.00
2. **10 shot Dupont:** Stripped, missing thong and some screws \$100.00
3. **10 shot U.S. Army:** Missing thong. \$100.00
4. **Cap Crimper:** Crescent Tool Co., pitted. \$45.00
5. **Cap Tins:** Atlas, Dupont, Trojan 25, Hercules 25 \$15.00-\$40.00
6. **Galvanometer:** Dupont, very good. \$50.00
7. **Belt Buckle:** Atlas Powder Co. \$17.00
8. **Dynamite box 25 lb.:** Black Diamond \$30.00
9. **Dynamite box 50 lb.:** U.S. Army, plywood with brass trim. \$20.00
10. **\*Cap Tins:** American MFG Co., King, Dupont



# Mineralogical Record

magazine



*Crystals* have been called "the Flowers of the Mineral Kingdom." Here is a magazine which does justice to the beauty and fascination of minerals. Every issue contains beautiful color photography, reports on new discoveries and new research, reviews of interesting mineral deposits, and much more. If you collect minerals or just enjoy reading about them, the *Mineralogical Record* is for you. Try a subscription: six issues (one year) for \$33 (add \$3 if outside the U.S.).

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# MANWAY

**BUREAU OF MINES**  
DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR

**SIGNALS**

1 Bell HOIST  
1 Bell STOP (if in motion)  
3-3 Bells CAGE RELEASE  
2 Bells LOWER  
3 Bells MEN ON  
7 Bells Train Accident and Danger Signal

2-2-1 Bells Mass. Liberty and with Great Care  
3-3-2 Bells Liberty and with Great Care  
3-4 Bells Mass. Liberty and with Great Care  
3-5-3 Bells General Danger and Fire Alarm  
3-2-1 Bells Fire or Shock in West Work

**LEVEL SIGNALS**

1-2 Bells 1st Level	4-2 Bells 13th Level
1-3 2d	4-3 14th
1-4 4th	4-4 15th
1-5 5th	4-5 16th
1-6 6th	4-6 17th
2-2 7th	4-7 18th
2-3 8th	4-8 19th
2-4 9th	4-9 20th
2-5 10th	4-10 21st
2-6 11th	4-11 22nd
2-7 12th	4-12 23rd
2-8 13th	4-13 24th
2-9 14th	4-14 25th
2-10 15th	4-15 26th
2-11 16th	4-16 27th
2-12 17th	4-17 28th
2-13 18th	4-18 29th
2-14 19th	4-19 30th
2-15 20th	4-20 31st

Approved  
**WALTER E. SCOTT, JR.**  
Commissioner of Mines

ASK FOR  
**RAPSON NIGGERHEAD COAL**

Phone: Aguilar 381  
Main 1967  
TAYLOR COAL MINING CO.  
Box 149, Walsenburg, Colo.

**SHAFT BELLS FOR CAGERS ONLY**

**PERMIT BOUNDARY BUCKSKIN MINE**

**TO 1600**

**100 LEVEL**

**MINING SIGNS**

All in excellent condition. Prices on request.

1. MANWAY Porcelain blue and white 24X4, Stonehouse.
2. COLORADO Bell sign cloth black and white.
3. NIGGERHEAD COAL Black and white 14 X 11
4. SHAFT BELLS Red, black, and white porcelain, 16X15
5. BUCKSKIN MINE Black and white porcelain 16X5.
6. TO 1600 Red, black, and white 10 X 8 wood.
7. 100 LEVEL Black and white 10 X 8.

**BLASTING CAP TINS**

I have these and may others. Prices on request.

**MISCELLANEOUS**

Just returned from a mine exploring trip from Arizona, Colorado, and New Mexico and have the following for sale.

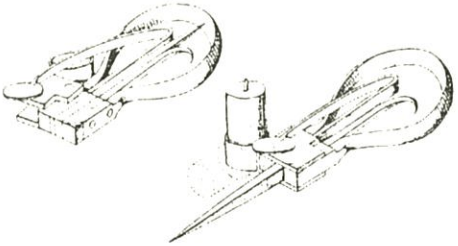
1. MINERS'S DRILL SPOONS 40 inches, make nice wall hangers \_\_\_\_\_ \$30.00
2. SHAFT BUCKETS from 18 inches to 3 feet all very nice \_\_\_\_\_ \$100.00 to \$200.00
3. END DUMP ORE CARS some with original tags all very nice \_\_\_\_\_ \$400.00 to \$600.00
4. TIMBER CARS with spoked wheels, very early, make nice coffee tables \_\_\_\_\_ \$400.00
5. JIM CROW RAIL BENDERS for bending the small #18 rail \_\_\_\_\_ \$150.00

**Ted Bobrink, 12581 Kendall Way, Redlands, CA 92373 (714) 794-5518**

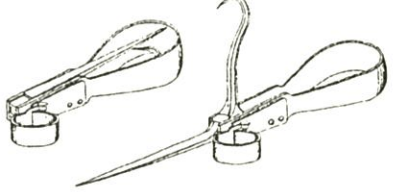
**CARBIDE CAP LAMPS**

1. GEM Brass, complete, nice condition \_\_\_\_\_ \$350.00
2. I.T.P Float Feed, nickle, excellent \_\_\_\_\_ \$285.00
3. ACME Hand lamp very nice conditon \_\_\_\_\_ \$125.00

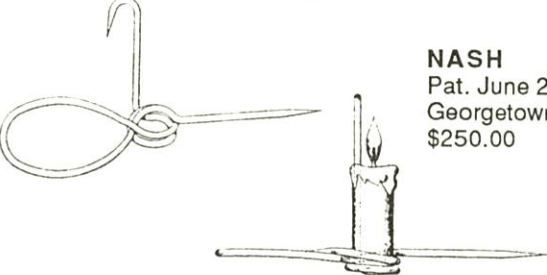
**CANDLESTICKS**



1. HUME & TATE Folder, Pat. Apr. 4, 1882 Leadville, Colo *best offer*
2. RICE Folder Pat. Mar. 29, 1881 Fairplay, Colo thimble repaired \$600.00



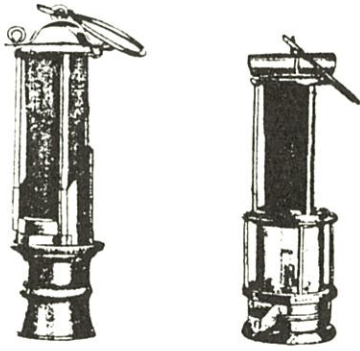
3. NASH Pat. June 2, 1896 Georgetown, Colo \$250.00



4. VARNEYS all nice, all stamped \$65.00 ea

**SAFETY LAMPS**

1. HUGES BROS. Clanny, excellent \$250.00
2. AMERICAN Davy flaired bottom excellent \$250.00
3. QUEEN Davy Fire Boss very nice \$400.00





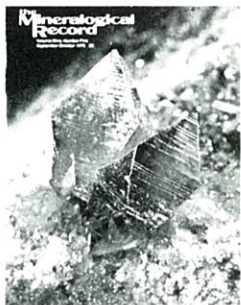
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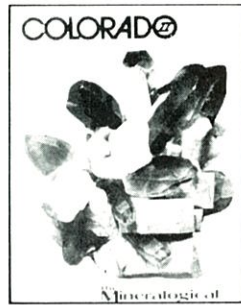
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Paterson-NJ, Brumado district-  
Brazil, Bosch Coll. \$7



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Afghan pegmatites, Chuqui-  
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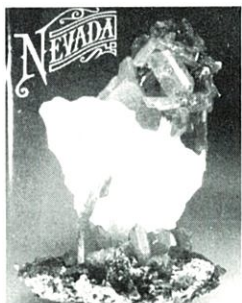
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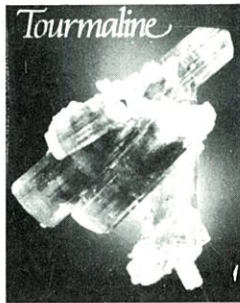
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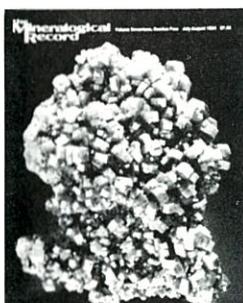
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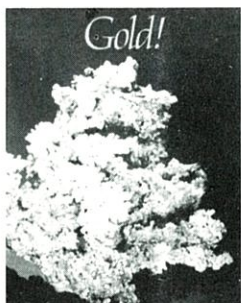
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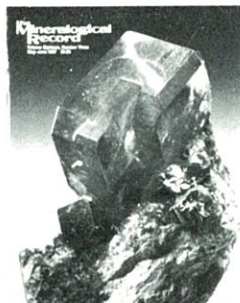
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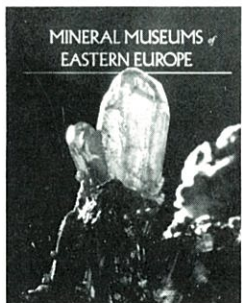
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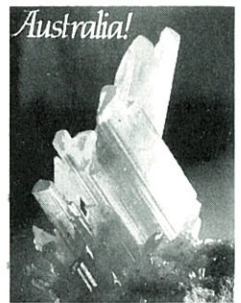
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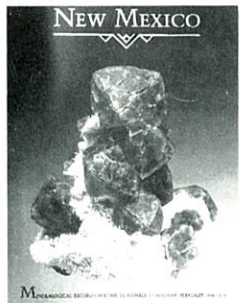
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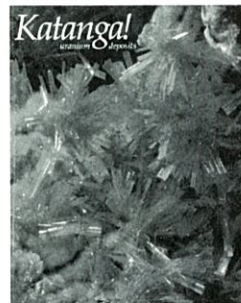
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