

# MINING

## ARTIFACT COLLECTOR

Issue Number 6 Winter 1990



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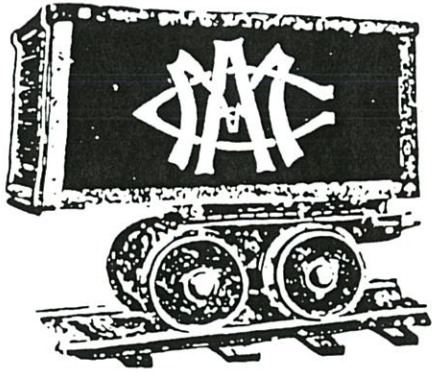
## Auction Rules

1. Only written bids will be accepted. Phone bids will **not** be accepted.
2. A bid may be changed **once** via mail.
3. You may call or write for additional details or clarification on any items.
4. If the high bid is more than 110% of the second highest bid, it will be decreased to 10% over the second highest bid. For example, if the high bid is \$150 and the second highest bid is \$100, the winning bid will be decreased to \$110.
5. If there is only one bid on an item and that bid is higher than the reserve price, it will be sold at the reserve price or at the discretion of the consigner if there is no reserve bid.
6. Bids on items without a reserve (minimum) bid will be accepted or rejected at the discretion of the consigner.
7. Trade bids may be submitted.
8. Postage and insurance are the responsibility of the buyer. Overpayment in excess of \$2.00 will be refunded.
9. Personal checks must clear before shipment.
10. Items may be returned for refund only if they are not correctly or fully described.
11. The sellers fee is 10% with a minimum of \$10.
12. Mail all bids to Len Gaska, 1688 E. Corson St., Pasadena, CA 91106. All payments must be made out to Len Gaska.
13. ***We reserve the right to reject any and all bids.***

### Guidelines

Remember to bid a maximum amount that you will pay for a given item. The chances are quite good that you will pay less. Bids should be realistic and be in the range of current market values. Do not expect to get any great bargains, especially on items in great demand. Remember that there are two primary purposes for this auction.

1. To give everyone the same chance to purchase desirable items. The people who receive their MAC late will have the same chance as others.
2. To give collectors a chance to dispose of extra items at fair market prices.



## MINING ARTIFACT COLLECTOR

### On the Cover

A reverse glass painting of John Mitchell, an early president of the U. M. W. of A. See article in this issue.

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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 \$20 for domestic delivery and \$30 a year for overseas airmail delivery. We will not accept subscriptions for more than one year (4 issues) at a time.

Mail subscription requests to: Ted Bobrink, 12851 Kendall Way, Redlands, CA 92373

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

### 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. Four consecutive ads are charged at \$15 for subscribers and \$30 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.

### Addresses

Editor/Carbide Editor: Len Gaska, 1688 E. Corson St., Pasadena, CA 91106 (818) 405-0647

Treasurer/Candlestick Editor: Ted Bobrink, 12851 Kendall Way, Redlands, CA 92373 (714) 794-5518

Oil and Safety Lamp Editor: Jim Steinberg, 2425 Cooley Place, Pasadena, CA 91104 (818) 791-3795

Blasting Item Editor: Mark Bohannon, Star Rt. Box 107E, Oro Grande, CA 92368 (619) 246-4418

All other articles that do not fall into the four main categories should be sent to Len Gaska.

## The Editor's Page(s)

by Len Gaska

### A Burning Issue!

Well, not exactly. We have only received one specific complaint about our policy of putting prices of items for sale in the MAC. Since I did not ask permission of that person to use his name, I shall refrain from doing so. His objection was that putting prices in the MAC will make it a de facto price guide and drive up the "flea market" prices of lamps and other mining artifacts. That objection is worth considering, but we are convinced that the effect will be minimal.

First of all, virtually all subscribers to the MAC are collectors and not dealers. There are a few that do sell items on occasion and even fewer that are professional dealers in addition to being collectors. They already know the market and so printed prices will not affect them. The vast majority of readers are collectors who may or may not let their contacts and dealers know what items are worth. I suspect that most serious collectors tell their "pickers" that they will pay high prices for rare items. Probably below top dollar, but certainly more than common prices for common lamps. I would also suspect that avid collectors strive to keep the MAC hidden from their non-collector contacts. That is probably a wise policy as a contact may decide to sell his finds elsewhere if he is a reader of the MAC. Of course that could even happen if we did not publish prices.

The MAC is also a relatively small scale publication that most dealers will never see. It is not found at the local newsstand or in the book section of antique shops. Our coverage is actually quite small and the only way in which we could become widely known outside the mining collecting community is if you, dear reader, spread the word. And I hope you will refrain from doing that.

The policy of publishing prices mainly benefits the new and casual collector. The long-time serious collector generally knows what items are worth, particularly items that fall into his specialty. The new collector, on the other hand, has not had the experience to know the rarity and value of most items. The lamp survey results and published prices go a long way toward eliminating ignorance of lamp values. The large variety of items for sale should also give our readers a broad base of knowledge about virtually all mining related collectibles. It tends to broaden our interests, encourage more trading, and generally make the hobby more enjoyable.

### A New Feature

The mail auction in this issue is not a reaction to the complaint about published prices in the MAC, but an attempt to give more readers a chance to purchase desirable items. As fellow

collectors, we too are disappointed when we get a listing of items for sale, rush to the phone, and find that they are all sold. Everyone will have an equal chance to buy any particular item.

Don't expect to buy a rare \$500 lamp for \$20 as you might in a general antique auction. Our consigners know what their items are worth. Some items may have minimum bids and others may not. Items without minimum bids will be sold at the discretion of the consigner. The complete auction rules and bid sheet are included in this issue as a separate flyer. ***If you plan to bid in the auction, do not lose this flyer. All bids must be submitted by mail. There will be no exceptions.***

**Sigh! Here we go again...**

We have been taken to task by a well-known collector for the supposed incorrect use of the word KNOWN when referring to history and knowledge of lamps. In a way, it is a waste of time and space to explain the usage, but in the interest of clarification, here goes.

In all fields of science and history, where acquisition of knowledge is the primary purpose, the word "known" simply refers to the knowledge accumulated to date and generally accepted by most workers in that field. It also includes conclusions drawn from the raw facts. The body of "known" knowledge may or may not reflect reality, but in most cases, it is at least partially correct. Philosophers have been debating the "meaning" of "knowledge" for thousands of years. The field of epistemology addresses the issues of "what is knowledge, what are its limits, and how is knowledge possible." Pretty heady stuff! But even though a body of knowledge may be sparse, it is certainly a valid scientific process to draw conclusions, however incomplete the knowledge might be. In fact, the scientific method REQUIRES drawing of tentative conclusions to be later proved or disproved. If one never drew conclusions until ALL the facts were in, there would be very few advancements in human knowledge of any type.

Thus when our authors assert something as "known," it merely reflects facts and conclusions that they have accumulated or synthesized. It may reflect general knowledge in the collecting community or it may not. If they put forth a radical idea, hopefully it is backed up with sufficient data. And if there is disagreement by other collectors, all the better! We learn more about this field because there are collectors out there accumulating new data, drawing conclusions, and engaging in lively debate with other collectors.

**Thanks Guys!**

Personally, I think this is one of the best issues we have so far produced. What makes it so special is the large number of contributors. In no particular order they are **Tony Moon**, **Bob Fox** (two articles!), **Dave Thorpe**, **Fred Johnson**, **Jim Van Fleet**, **Brian Levine**, and of course **Wendell Wilson** for the usual superb artwork. Keep it up guys!

# The "Squat Variety" Britelite: A Study of Variations

by Dave Thorpe

The Harker Britelite cap lamp is found in two basic sizes: tall and...squat. The following article examines the developmental variations of the smaller version.

While the tall style (3 3/4") is found in both supervisor's and in hook/brace styles, all of this variety really resemble a supervisor's lamp in overall form and stature. All of the tall lamps possess a forward canted reflector with a low positioned burner. The smaller Britelite, designated "squat" by some, is a bona fide cap lamp. It stands a mere 3 1/4 " tall, and is never found with handles. Its reflector is always mounted dead vertical. The variety of known styles of this smaller lamp demonstrates the chronologic progression from a very "different lamp" to one that was quite conventional for its day.

The Harker Britelite cap lamp was available to the miner in either bare brass or black enamel painted steel. (An exception is known: a tall version of *nickle plated* steel construction exists in the Ted Bobrink collection). The lamp was offered in the "American Bulldog" style (equipped with top-mounted water lever), or with the Hoppe designed side-mounted lever identical to that of the EverReady cap lamp.

Looking over the table of variations, it is evident that the earliest Britelites utilized the side-mount lever and possessed smooth sided bottoms with no bottom stamp. Later, square bead knurling was added, and later yet, the bottoms were stamped with the sunburst "Britelite" logo.

Most of the side-lever lamps found today are stamped on top with this logo. The earliest of all though is not stamped at all. Coincident with the introduction of the top-lever, the stamping was relocated to the bottom of the lamp so as not to disrupt the logo. Instead, "ON" and "OFF" are stamped on either side of the top. The later model side-lever lamps were stamped "Britelite" on both top and bottom.

The burner emerges from the lower portion of the reflector on all earlier models. A late change in design saw a threaded gas tube in the center of the reflector. All central burners are associated with the Bulldog models, yet some earlier Bulldogs exist with the burner in the low position.

Inside the lamp there are differences too. The dropper tip seen on the early lamps is a screwed on knurled hood. The most recent Bulldogs, however, have a more conventional soldered on brass button.

Even the hook varies. The steel body lamps all have the classic steel hook with swivel-sided cross brace, whereas none of the brass lamps in this survey had cross-braces. The hook is simply soldered to the lamp on all early models. Only on the most recent (central burning Bulldog) lamp, is the hook doubly riveted to the tank.

Though the lamps were advertised in steel or brass, the table demonstrates that the steel version is more prevalent in the early models, and a transition to brass is seen as the lamp modernized. The modern Bulldog with centrally located burner was probably never made in steel.

When the Harker company first looked at Mr. Hoppe's designs for his EverReady and the Hoppe Britelite, they certainly recognized these to be quite different from other carbide cap lamps. They were constructed of steel, had water levers on the side, low position burners, and swivel jointed cross braces. Hence the phrase "Britelite A Different Lamp" was incorporated into Harker's trademark and logo. Yet with time, the lamp became much more like the competitions' and not so different after all. The changes occurred little by little: bottoms developed knurling like the Justrite, steel was phased out and brass phased in, the gas tube moved up to a central location and became threaded for a hex nut, the unique side lever gave way to a garden variety top lever, even the dropper mechanism became generic. Advertisements no longer emphasized "A Different Lamp", but instead christened the lamp with a new term suggesting strength and utility: "The American Bulldog". It is unlikely that conformity *caused* the demise of Harker's cap lamps, but rather represented the the company's last competitive gasps in a dying market.

**AMERICAN BULL DOG No. 150**  
**The Very Last Word in Miners' Carbide Lamps**



**Saves Time and Money**

*REASONS WHY—*

- Burns 20% less carbide.
- Has "Brite-Lite" perfect water feed that will not clog. No pounding or jiggling.
- Has detachable reflector, easily cleaned.
- Burner tube perfectly straight; tip easily removed.
- Carbide container has knurled beads, making it easily unscrewed. Will not stick.
- Light in weight, weighing only 4¾ ounces.
- Compact and sturdy; height over all, 3⅝ inches.

**PATENTED**

Made with Top or Side Water Control  
Made with or without Cap Clamp Bar  
Made with or without Self-Lighter  
Furnished with any size Reflector  
Lamps are made of brass if desired

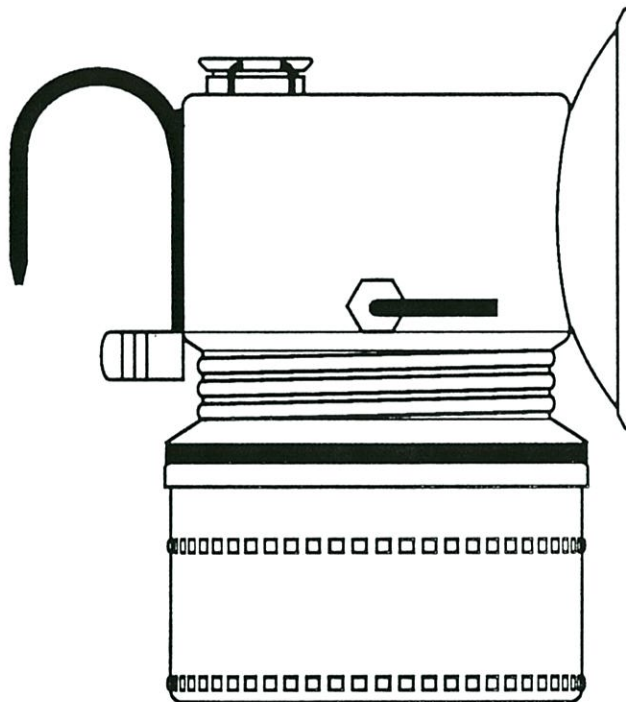
**Candlestick Attachment**  
also if desired.

**BRITE-LITE**

WRITE FOR BULLETIN  
**HARKER MFG. COMPANY**  
410-412 E. Pearl Street CINCINNATI, OH 1918

## Chronology of Changes

	# Known	Metal	Lever	Top Stamp	Bottom Stamp	Bottom Type	Dropper	Burner	Brc	Hook Rivets
Lamp is unstamped	1	Brass	Side	None	None	Smooth	Screw	Bottom	No	None
Completely unstamped lamp becomes stamped on top only with "Britelite" sunburst logo	4	Steel	Side	Britelite	None	Smooth	Screw	Bottom	Yes	None
Side mount water-lever becomes available as top-mount Bulldog lever	1	Brass	Top	ON OFF	None	Smooth	Screw	Bottom	No	None
Smooth bottom changes to beaded bottom	2 1	Steel Steel	Side Top	Britelite ON OFF	None None	<b>Bead</b> <b>Bead</b>	Screw Screw	Bottom Bottom	Yes Yes	None None
Unstamped bottom becomes stamped with "Britelite" sunburst logo	2	Steel	Side	Britelite	<b>Britelite</b>	Bead	Screw	Bottom	Yes	None
Screw-cap dropper becomes conventional soldered on button	1	Brass	Top	ON OFF	Britelite	Bead	<b>Button</b>	Bottom	No	None
Hook becomes double riveted. Burner changes from low-position to center of reflector.	4	Brass	Top	ON OFF	Britelite	Bead	Button	<b>Center</b>	No	<b>Two</b>



Britelite cap lamps in the above table exist in the collections of:

Dave Thorpe  
 Errol Christman  
 David Johnson  
 Len Gaska  
 Rick Finch  
 Charles Frase  
 Bill Blake  
 Ken Allen  
 Jim Lackey  
 Henry Pohs



## Ashmead's Buddy

by Jim Van Fleet

Inspired by the MAC carbide lamp survey, I recently undertook a survey of my own, gathering information from 14 collectors about their Buddy cap lamps. 27 lamps were examined or described for the survey; and while most were from large collections, I saw 7 lamps owned by new collectors, and 2 in museums.

One of the attractions of the Buddy is its availability; it is much more common than the Elkhorn cap lamp made by Ashmead, and a diligent collector will eventually find one in an antique shop, flea market, or collector's gathering.

This article will outline the design variations found in the Buddy, but I cannot assign absolute dates for each. As far as I know, there are no printed advertisements depicting Buddy lamps, which would aid in dating the different styles.

Ashmead Manufacturing Company was owned by Ben Williamson and Co. of Ashland, Kentucky. The 1922 city directory lists the parent company as providing mill and mine supplies from their address at 109 16th St. The 1933 directory lists the Ashmeade Mfg. Co. Inc. at 125 16th St.; "Ben Williamson pres, Chas W. Ashmeade v-pres, Davis E. Geiger sec-tres, miners lamps." The 1937 city directory shows 125 16th St. as vacant.<sup>1</sup>

Buddys began production after May 3, 1921, as the lamp bears this patent date. Patent 1,376,654 by Meyer Stein is for the flat water feed lever and dropper mechanism found on Elkhorn lamps. Patent 1,716,809 filed by Ben Williamson in June of 1929 claims improvements in the Stein patent. The details of the lever mechanism shown in the second patent are those incorporated in the Buddy with a flat water feed lever. The general lamp outline shown in both patents is Meyer Stein's design patent of 1913, similar to the Elkhorn rather than the Buddy.

WHICH CAME FIRST? is an often debated question. Jim Lackey has published an informative article in the Underground Lamp Post, Fall 1977, based on an interview with Davis Geiger, president of Ashmead in 1925 (Geiger was Ben Williamson's son-in-law).<sup>2</sup> The interview provided details of the lamp's production and marketing and Geiger insisted that: 1) the Elkhorn was produced first, 2) the Buddy evolved from a design similar to the Elkhorn (rope ornamentation, bottom seam base), to a simpler model to produce, with smooth bottom and unornamented top.

This seems completely contrary to lamp collecting logic, which would have a lamp evolve and become more sophisticated, better made and ornamented. The patents, and some of the details of the lamps lend support to Geiger's assertions, but more information is needed. I hope this article will at least prompt a few letters to MAC.

I have tried to follow Paul Kouts method for designating lamp designs, but I have labeled the Buddy variations from simplest to most complex, regardless of date. A few generalizations can be made; style TA lamps are most common (14 of 27), and with only one exception in this

survey, have the flat water feed lever and the cut water door style WA to accommodate it. 13 of these have or had a wire brace. The exception has a wire water feed, full water door, and no evidence of a wire brace. A high percentage of Buddy lamps have the wire braces intact, and one possible explanation was given to Jim Lackey by Mr. Geiger; he demonstrated how the factory workers (and probably miners) would simply bend the braces straight up out of the way.<sup>3</sup> 10 of these 14 lamps have the simple hooks WSWa, 4 have the crook hook WSWb. 5 have base style BA, with the unique bottom insert, 8 lamps have base style BB. All 14 lamps are brass.

Style TB lamps are rarest (3 reported), having a slightly taller tank and the taller base style BC. All have the wire water feed, but 2 still have the cut water door! All have a wire brace and a crook style hook, 2 are brass and 1 nickel-plated.

Style TC lamps account for the remaining 10 lamps in the survey, and 8 have the wire water feed, round water door, wire brace and crook hook. One lamp has hook style WSWa and no wire brace, one has the flat water feed and cut water door! All these lamps have base style BD, 9 are brass and 1 nickel-plated.

A nickel-plated cap lamp with superintendent's handles has been reported, and I have seen a brass model TC with super's handles, which could well have been an after-factory modification.

Reflectors and reflector braces are harder to assign with certainty, since they are so easily removed and replaced. Several collectors have Buddys with what appear to be an Auto-Lite reflector, reflector brace and wing nut. Most of the Buddys examined for this survey have one of the two reflectors and braces shown, held on by a plain nut. Style TA lamps most often have reflector RA, with a locating notch and the notched brace SA. Two of the style TB lamps have the notched reflector and brace. Style TC lamps generally have the plain reflector RB and brace SB. This configuration is easily recognized, as the reflector brace creates a noticeable gap between the brace and the lamp tank.

Instead of drawing shakey conclusions, I hope this article will prompt some letters to the MAC and to me, with information on more Buddy variations, or agreement or disagreement with the information presented. The survey results have been helpful to me in completing a Buddy lamp as it might have come from the factory. The survey itself opened up new lamp collecting acquaintances and friendships, and I would like to especially thank Jim Lackey, Paul Kouts, and everyone who took the time to puzzle out my survey forms.

1. Paul Kouts, personal communication, Oct. 1988.
2. Jim Lackey, personal communication, Oct. 1989.
3. Jim Lackey, personal communication, Oct. 1989.

# BUDDY

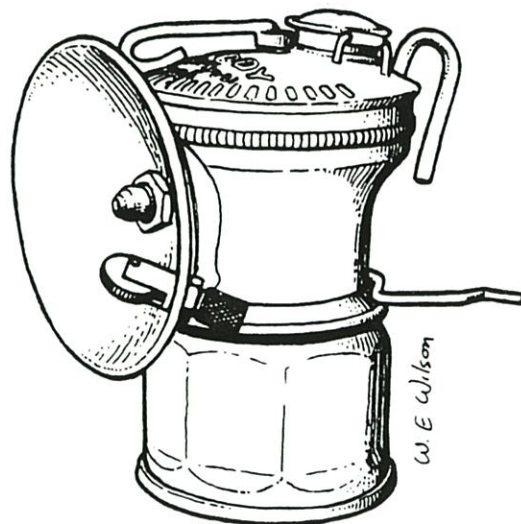
## CATALOG OF KNOWN LAMPS

### Lamp Tops

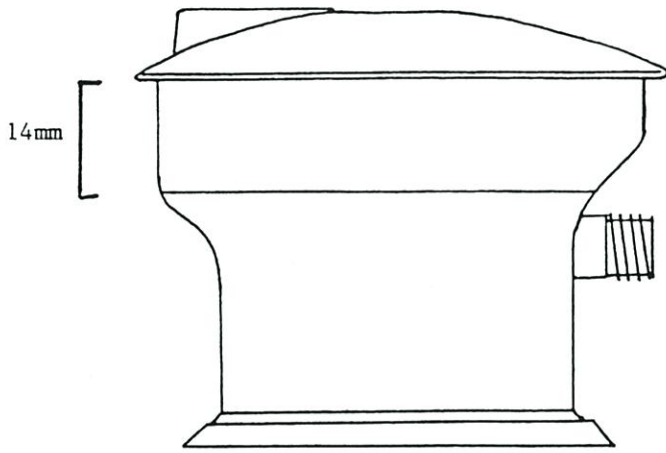
TA1a	B	WSWa	flat water feed, cut water door
TA1b	B	WSWb	flat water feed, cut water door
TA1c	B	WIOb	wire water feed, full water door
TB1a	B	WSWb	wire water feed, cut water door
TB1b	NP	WSWb	wire water feed, cut water door
TC1a	B	WSWb	wire water feed, full water door
TC1b	NP	WSWb	wire water feed, full water door
TC1c	B	WIOa	wire water feed, full water door
TC1d	B	WSWb	flat water feed, cut water door
TC1e	B	WSHb	superintendent's handles

### Lamp Bases

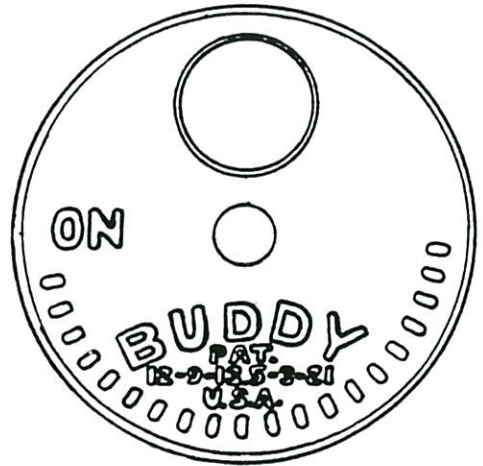
BA1	B	52 mm.
BB0	B	54 mm.
BB1	B	52-56 m., 54 mm. average
BC0	NP	56 mm.
BC1	B	56 mm.
BD1a	B	48-51 mm., 50 mm. average
BD1b	NP	50 mm.



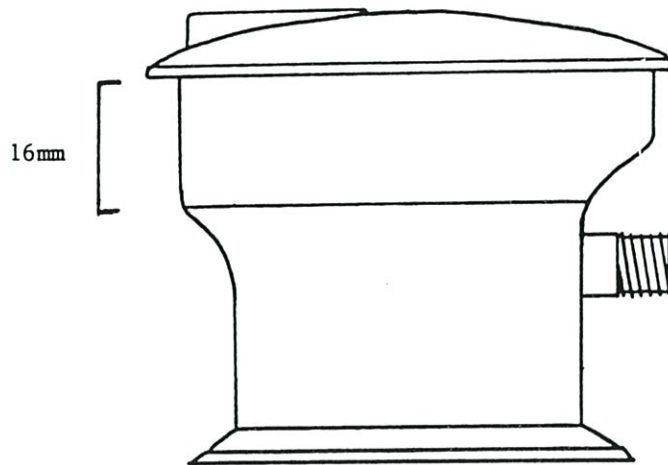
*The Buddy*



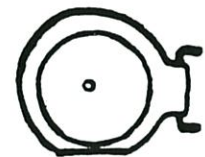
Top style TA



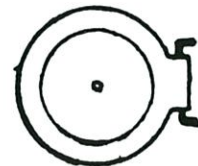
Top Mark 1



Top Style TB



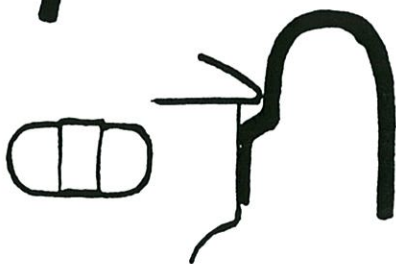
cut door style WA



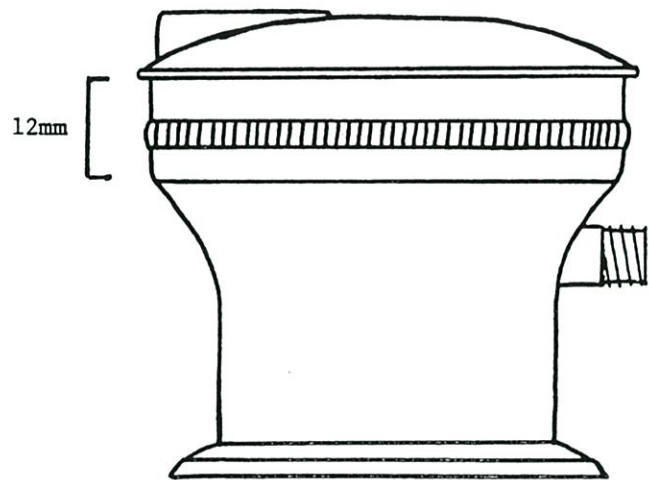
full door style WB



hook WSWa



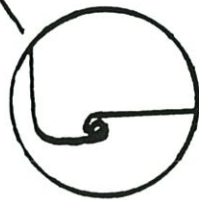
hook WSWb



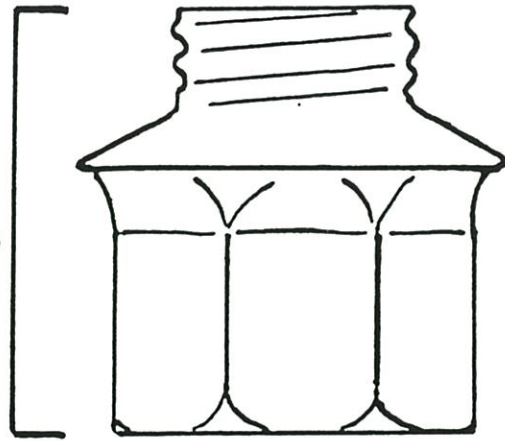
Top style TC



Bottom view,  
base style BA  
with bottom insert



52-56mm  
(54 avg)

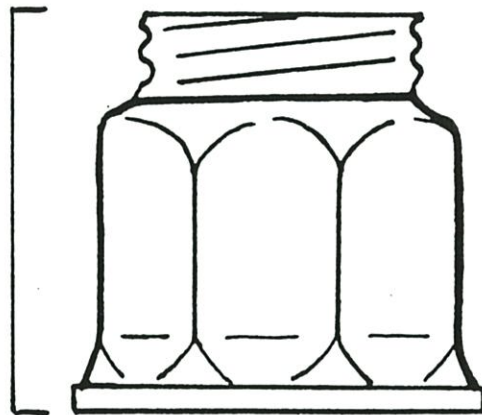


Base style BA and BB



Bottom view, base style BB  
(Some bottoms unmarked)

56mm

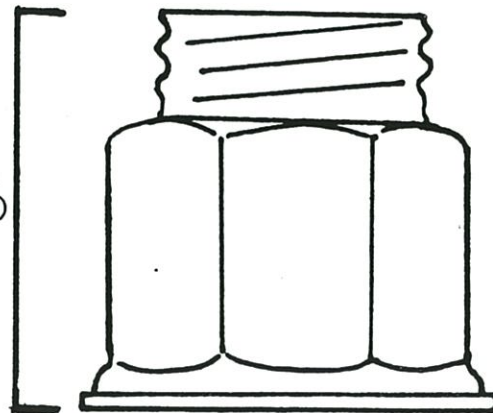


Base style BC

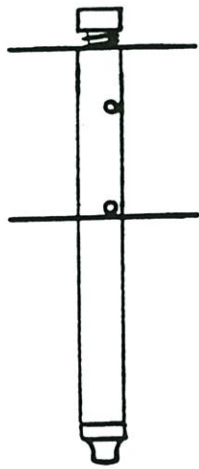


Bottom view, base style BC and BD  
(Some bottoms unmarked)

48-52mm  
(50 avg)



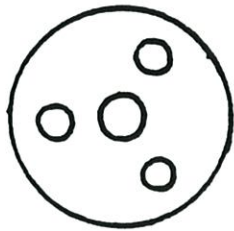
Base style BD



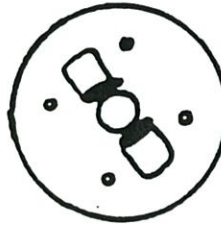
lever style VA



lever style VB



felt plate and holder



reflector  
brace SB

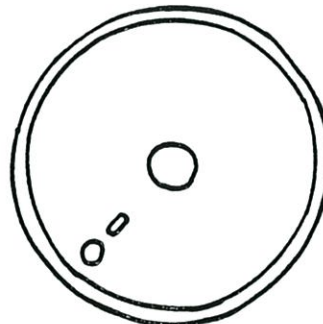
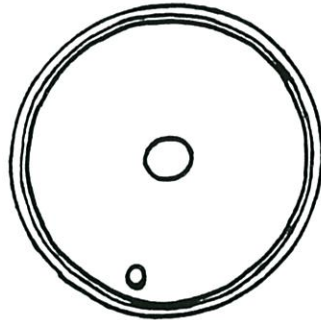


reflector  
brace SA



reflector RB, rear view

reflector RA, rear view



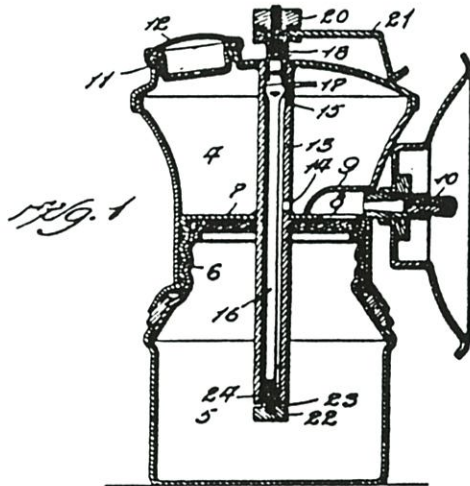
Meyer Stein's Design Patent, granted 12-9-13, and the patents for the water feed mechanism found on the Elkhorn and Buddy.

45,028. LAMP. MEYER STEIN, Springfield, Ill. Filed July 2, 1913. Serial No. 777,090. Term of patent 7 years.



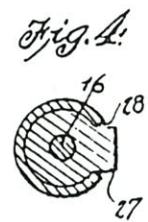
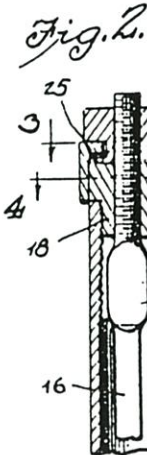
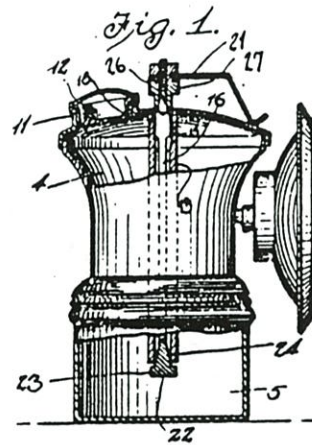
The ornamental design for a lamp, as shown.

1,376,654. M. STEIN. ACETYLENE LAMP. APPLICATION FILED OCT. 14, 1919. Patented May 3, 1921.



INVENTOR  
MEYER STEIN,  
BY James L. Hartline Attorney

June 11, 1929. B. WILLIAMSON ACETYLENE LAMP Filed April 13, 1928 1,716,809

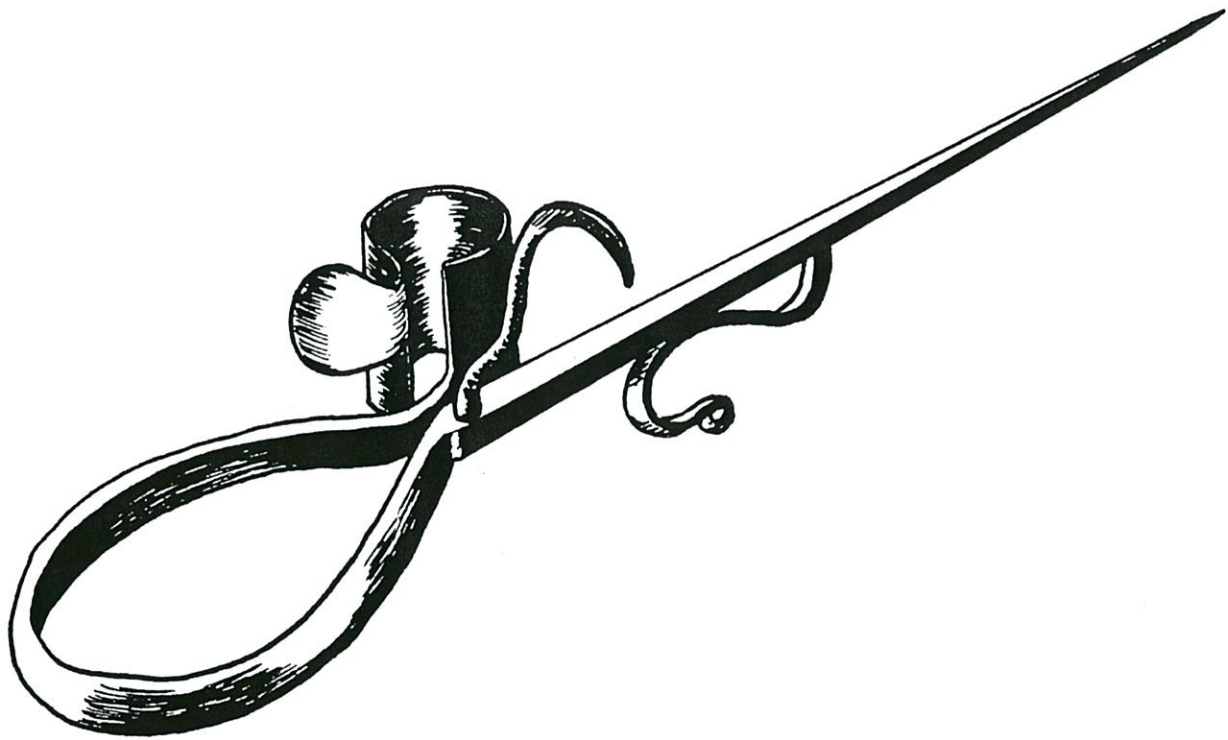


INVENTOR  
Ben Williamson  
BY J. G. Boyard  
ATTORNEY

## The Noble H. Getchell Candlestick from Nevada by Fred Johnson

This candlestick was owned by Noble H. Getchell, discoverer of the Getchell Mine in the Potosi District of Humboldt County, Nevada. It was given by Getchell, shortly before his death, to his nephew Gus Laurent, who in turn gave it to his nephew Fred Johnson, the present owner.

The maker is unknown, but the workmanship and finish are exceptionally fine. The most unique feature of this candlestick is a trigger-shaped piece below the spike. The thimble, hook and "trigger" are quite delicate. The thumb lever is slightly awkward to operate because of the counterclockwise turn of the thimble.



Type:	Fancy forged
Length:	9 1/4"
Workmanship:	Excellent
Rarity:	Unique
Owner:	Fred Johnson



## A Presentation Candlestick from Miami, Arizona

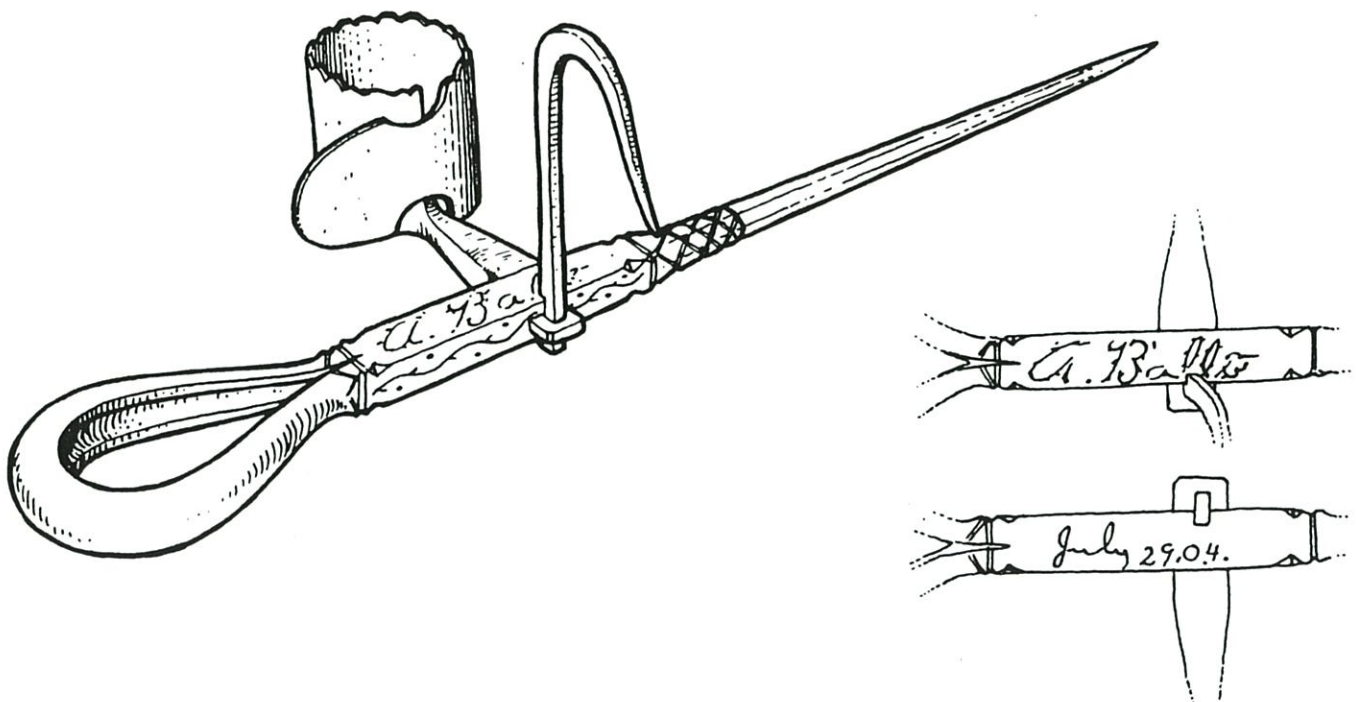
by Ted Bobrink

Mr. Wm. Bishop Sr., the chief purchasing agent for the Miami Copper Co., found this candlestick in the Old Dominion office when the Miami Copper Co. acquired the Old Dominion properties from the Phelps Dodge Co. around 1940. The Old Dominion Mine had been inactive since the 1930s. The candlestick was given to Mr. Anton "Rocky" Miller by Mr. Bishop Sr. in July, 1956 as a wedding gift. Mr. Bishop Sr.'s son is Dr. Bishop who currently practices medicine in the Globe-Miami area. T.J. Shanks then acquired the candlestick in a trade from Rocky Miller in 1985, and in 1987, I purchased the candlestick from Mr. Shanks.

The name A. Ball has been engraved on the top of the spike and a date of July 29,04 engraved on the bottom. It has been reported that A. Ball was a general foreman who specialized in shaft sinking and tunneling. The date of the stick might commemorate the completion of a major project. The name Adolphus Ball appears in the 1920 edition of the Globe/Miami city directory and indicates Mr. Ball was a foreman for the Miami Copper Co.

This stick being only 8 1/4 inches long, is somewhat small and delicate. The spike goes from an octagon shape to square back to a nice deep "highgraders" handle. This stick can be disassembled into its three component parts -- spike/handle, thimble, and hook. The hook is strung through a slot in the thimble that goes through a slot in the spike. When re-assembled, the hook acts as a wedge, holding all the components together. The drawings are by Wendell Wilson.

Type:	Fancy/disassembling
Length:	8 1/4"
Workmanship:	Excellent
Rarity:	Unique
Owner:	Ted Bobrink



# Sears Roebuck versus Montgomery Ward

by Ted Bobrink

Two nation wide companies still doing business today, were in stiff competition for the miner's candlestick trade back around the turn of the century. Illustrated below are two similar but different candlesticks. Most likely both were made by the same maker who supplied them to Sears and Wards.

The Sears stick (Fig. 1), although unmarked, can be recognized from advertisements as the "Favorite" brand. The handle is teardrop shaped, which distinguishes it from the otherwise identical Montgomery Ward candlestick (Fig. 3) that has a circular shaped handle. The Ward stick is rarely known to be stamped with the initials of Montgomery Ward -- "MW." This candlestick was advertised in the 1908 Wards catalog for 40 cents each. It came in two sizes of stock, 3/16" and 1/4". Examples identical in construction but stamped "Sunset" are also known with the stamping in the top face of the handle neck between the handle and the hook.

The most unique feature of both sticks is the manner in which the thimble is applied (Fig. 2). A 180 degree bend is made to form the thimble stem, then a single rivet fastens the sheet steel thimble onto the stem, the stem then continues under the spike to form the hook. The drawings are by Wendell Wilson.

Type: Sears "Favorite"  
Length: 10"  
Workmanship: Average  
Rarity: Common  
Owner: Phil Casdorff

Fig. 1

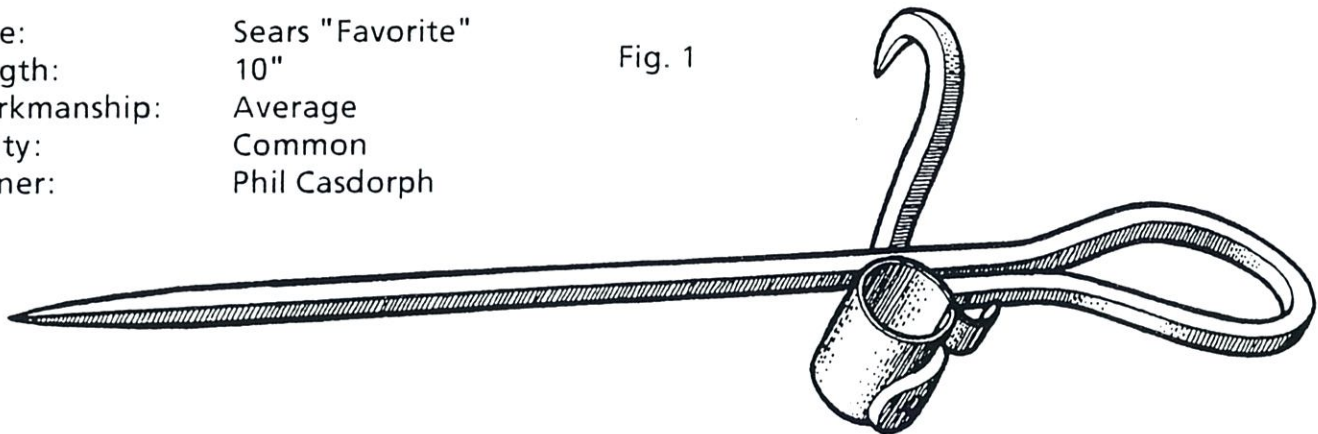
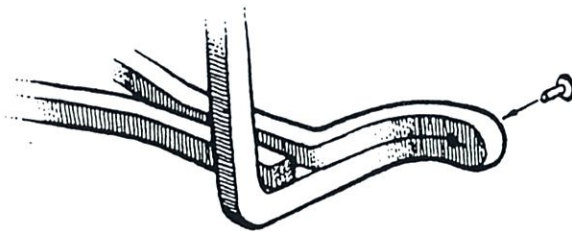
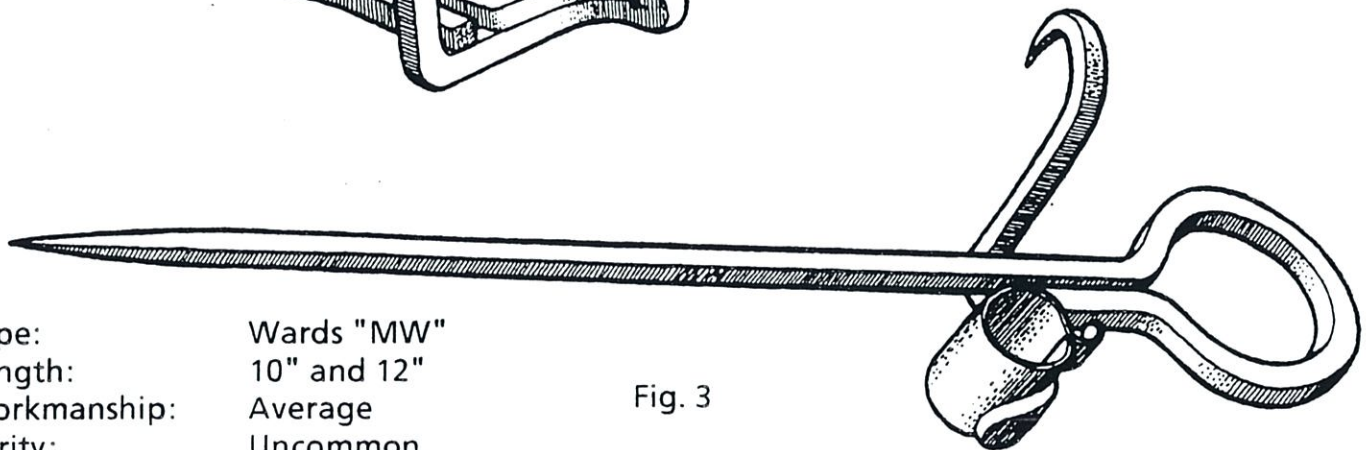


Fig. 2



Type: Wards "MW"  
Length: 10" and 12"  
Workmanship: Average  
Rarity: Uncommon  
Owner: Randy Marcotte

Fig. 3



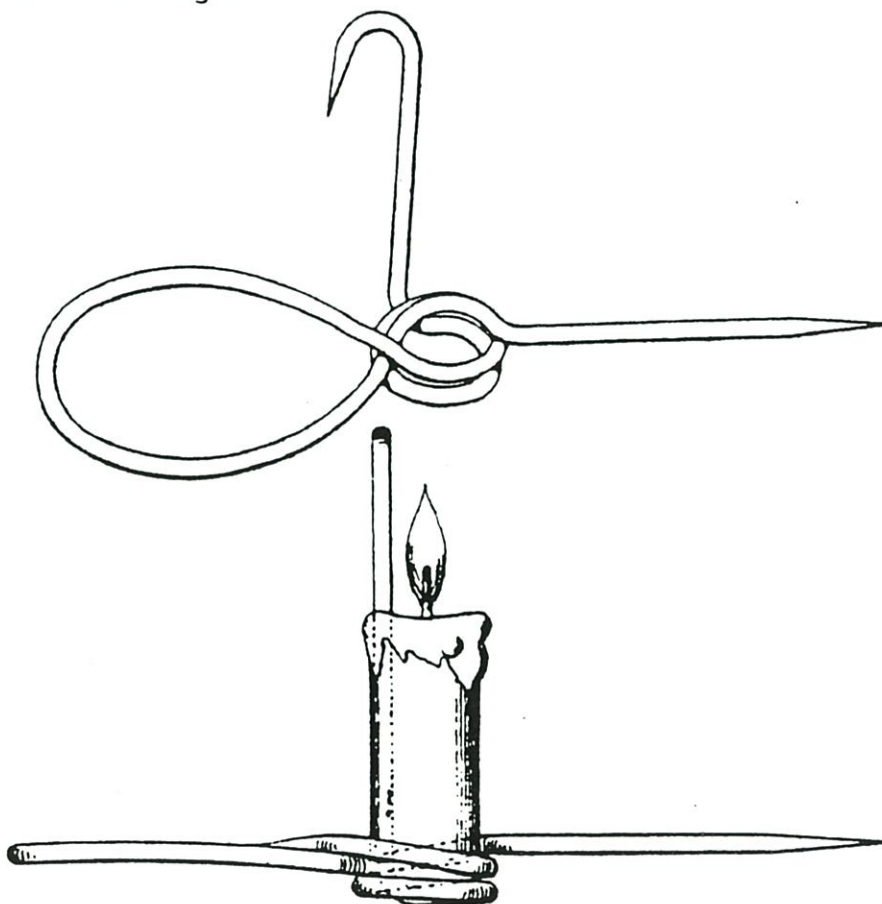
## The Nash Candlestick from Georgetown, Colorado

by Ted Bobrink

For the new collector, miner's candlesticks made from round wire stock should always be suspect, as wire is the easiest material to make a candlestick from. I have found many crudely made wire candlesticks in and around old abandoned mines. No doubt made by some poor miner who could not afford to buy one. Many recently made wire candlesticks are found in the western states.

One wire candlestick you don't have to worry about is the Nash, patented June 2, 1896, by Samuel Nash of Georgetown, Colorado. These candlesticks are handsomely made from a single piece of very hard spring steel wire, and have the patent date gang stamped on the top of the spike. The most unique feature of the Nash is in the manner it holds the candle. Squeezing the handle of the candlestick forces the top loop of the thimble open so the candle can be inserted. Squeezing the handle again releases the candle. The Nash normally came with a forged steel finish though several nickel plated examples are known.

Type:	Wire
Length:	Two sizes known 6 1/2" and 9"
Workmanship:	Very good
Rarity:	Uncommon
Owner:	Leo Stambaugh



Original Patent Drawing

Georgetown, C. Co., June 30<sup>th</sup> 1885-

Dolo Sent via Mining Co



**SAM'L NASH,**

DEALER IN

Stoves, Hardware, Tinware, Cutlery, &c.

Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Ware Manufactured to Order.

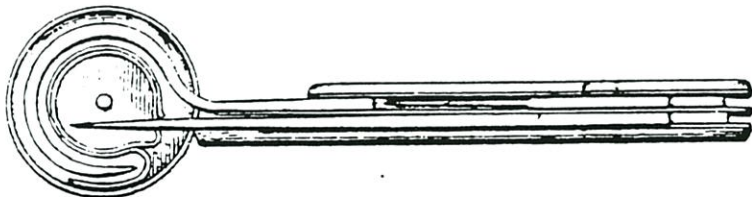
June 9 9 ft 8" + 4 1/2" 20 200 paper 290

Need to put Sam'l Nash

The 1892 Clear Creek/Gilpin County Business Directory lists the following.

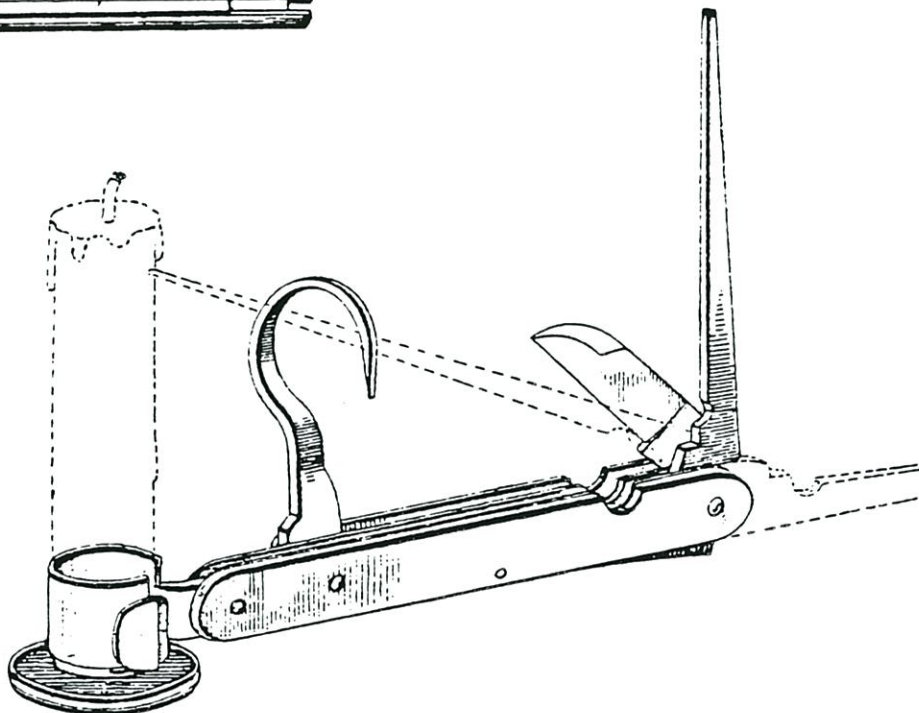
"Nash, Samuel, plumber, tin, sheet iron, and copper worker. Dealer in stoves, tinware, hardware and cutlery. Shop on Rose St. between 4th and 5th. Residence - 206 Rose."

Samuel Nash was also listed in Blakes 1881 Colorado Business Directory and billheads dating from 1910 are known, so Sam Nash was doing business in Georgetown, Colorado for 30 years or more.



**Missing!**

Have you seen an example of this candlestick? If so, please let us know! It was patented by Jacob Frank Laves of Lenville, Idaho on February 21, 1899 and has the patent number 619,765. If you know any knife collectors, ask them if they have ever seen an example of this candlestick.



## Mining Candles

by Ted Bobrink

Granite Mining Candles, made by the Standard Oil Co. of New York, have been found in many abandoned mines in the west. The first candle box I ever found was a Granite box and it still had one of the candles left in it. These candle boxes are stamped only on one end with plain black letters. The extra hard candles were shipped in the same box but with the words "extra hard" stamped in red diagonally across and over the regular stamping. The candle I found in the box was 8" long, light yellow in color, and unmarked. As you can see by the ad, the Mine and Smelter Supply Co. of Denver, Colorado offered Granite mining candles in their 1911 catalog which accounts for their wide use.

### MINERS' CANDLES



Fig. 19375F

### GRANITE MINING CANDLES

Size	Ounces per Set	Sets, per Case
Sixes	16	20
"	16	40
"	14	20
"	14	40
Eights	14	40

### EXTRA HARD GRANITE MINING CANDLES

Sixes	16	20
"	16	40
"	14	20
"	14	40
Eights	14	40

The above packed in layers.  
Prices upon application.

An ad from a 1911 catalog of the Mine and Smelter Supply Company of Denver, Colorado. Note: the word "sixes" which tells you that there were 6 candles wrapped in a bundle with twenty bundles per box totaling 120 candles per box.

# Oil Wick Lamps of Scotland

by Tony Moon

Early mining text books frequently mention the use of oil wick lamps in Great Britain and it is generally accepted that this type of lamp was brought to the United States by miners from England and Scotland. The areas most often cited for their use are Radstock, Ayrshire, and Fifeshire. Radstock is a coal mining area south of Bath in England. As yet I have been unable to examine any examples of oil wicks that can be identified as coming from Radstock, but I have been fortunate to find or examine several that are from Scotland.

The coal mining area of Scotland is mainly in the counties of Ayrshire, Fifeshire, Lanarkshire, and Midlothian. All the lamp markings that include town names come from towns within these counties. The markings illustrated included companies from Kilm (presumedly Kilmarnock) and Kilwinning in Ayrshire, Kirkcaldy in Fifeshire, and Dalkeith in Midlothian. If readers know of other markings on lamps from Scotland, and I am sure that there are others, I would be very interested in learning about them.

Some of the lamps have characteristics that set them apart from those made in the U.S. Two typical lamps are illustrated. The major characteristics are as follows.

1. Scottish lamps are generally smaller. I have yet to see a Scottish lamp as large as an American made "drivers" lamp. Scottish lamps are often only 45 to 50 mm high and small spout diameters of 7 to 9 mm are common. Both single and double spout lamps were made.



J. BICKET  
KILM-

H. VERR  
-----  
KILWINNING

BARNET & MORTON  
KIRKCALDY

W. FALCONER & SON  
DALKEITH

2. Although the more conventional wire hooks were used, flat hooks must have been popular, as they are found frequently. Hook widths vary between 10 and 13 mm and the turned over portion of the hooks comes quickly to a sharp point. Flat hooks are sometimes found on U.S. lamps (examples are known by Alex Hunt, Husson, and Trethaway), but are generally narrower at 7 to 10 mm and form a longer hook before being sharpened to a point.
3. Rings of brass to reinforce the base are found occasionally as shown in the illustrated lamp. I have not seen this feature on any lamp made in the U.S.
4. Air vent holes in the lamp lids are seldom present.



DL lamp, 55 mm high (measured from lid to bottom). Tin with brass reinforcing ring and flat steel hook.

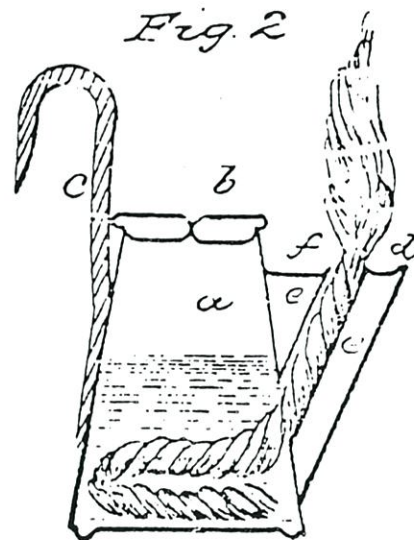
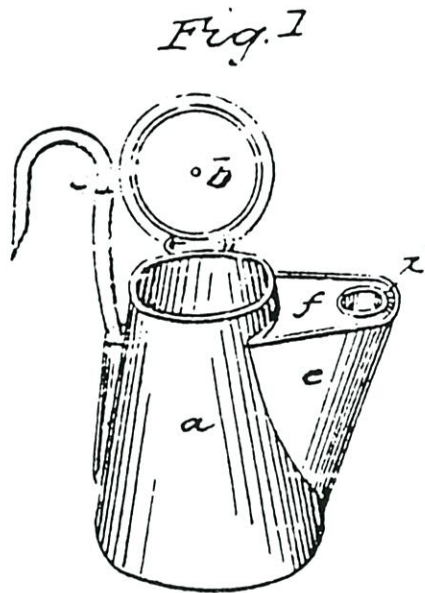


ABK lamp, 48 mm high. Brass with flat steel hook and 7 mm steel wick tube.

W. SEYBOLD.  
Miner's Lamp.

No. 35,264.

Patented May 13, 1862.



Witnesses

*W. H. Cushing*  
*J. H. Shaw*

Inventor

*William Seybold*

5. Scottish lamps were also made using a design that was patented in the U.S. by W. Seybold (patent 35,264 dated May 13, 1862). It is not known which came first, the U.S. patent or the use of this style lamp in Scotland. The ABK lamp illustrated is identical in design to the patent illustration which is also shown. These lamps were designed for use with tallow or other non-fluid grease instead of oil. All this long before Sunshine fuel had been invented by Standard Oil! Lamps similar to the ABK lamp were made by Lamb and Dunn (DL), and Falconer, both of Dalkeith.



## Husson Oil Lamps

by Robert L. Fox Jr.

Knippenberg Manufacturing Company supplied the demand for oil lamps to miners toiling underground in the lead, iron, and copper mines of Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota. In addition, the Husson oil lamps were popular with miners in other mining regions.

Knippenberg Manufacturing was started in 1905 by Mr. Phillip Knippenberg in Oshkosh, Wisconsin. In addition to the oil lamps discussed in this article, Knippenberg also manufactured candle holders as well as "Western Stove Boiler Compounds."

From 1905 to January 4, 1912, Knippenberg operated his factory producing lamps. However, the January 4, 1912 edition of the Oshkosh Northwestern published an article that



*Double Spout Lamp*

No. 2

Height of body 2 in. Diameter at top 7-16 in.

Made of XX Charcoal Tin.

For different hooks see page fourteen.



*Single Spout Lamp*

No. 2

Height of body 2 in. Diameter of spout at top 7-16.

Made of XX Charcoal Tin.

For different hooks see page fourteen.



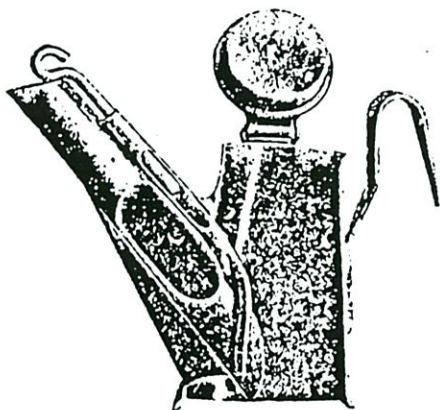
Husson Oil-Wick Cap Lamp Trade Mark

*Early Underground Mine Lamps, p.94  
Illustrated by Henry Pohs.*

stated: "Oshkosh Metal Products Company bought the entire property of Knippenberg Manufacturing Company including machinery, patents, and the like. The deal was consummated today and the price was not made public."

Little information has surfaced on either Phillip Knippenberg or Knippenberg Manufacturing Company. We do know from comments written to the company that Knippenberg lamps were of the highest quality.

E. W. Hopkins, Superintendent of Commonwealth Iron Company wrote: "Your Patent Sunshine Lamps which we are now using, are given excellent satisfaction."



*Patent Hard Oil Lamp*

SECTIONAL CUT

The melting of the oil in this lamp is accomplished by means of a permanently attached wire loop and tube which conduct the heat to the base of the spout. This method of heating does away with the scorching of the wick by the passage of a hot wire through it and the lamp throws off much less smoke. The loop can be raised or turned aside to regulate the flow of oil and, as it is permanently attached, cannot become lost. The convenience and lighting results of this lamp are winning a great many satisfied customers.



*Patent Hard Oil Lamp*

No. 2

Height of body 2 in. Diameter of spout at top 3-8 in.

No. 5

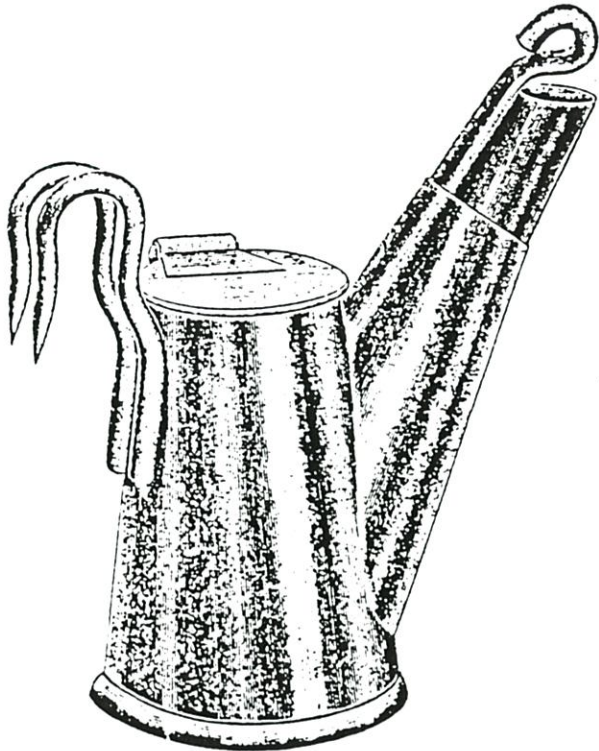
Height of body 2 7-16 in. Diameter of spout at top 3-8 in.

Copper spout and heating tube. Made of XX Charcoal Tin. For different hooks see page fourteen.

D. C. Davidson, General Superintendent of Oliver Mining wrote: "The Patent Sunshine Lamps and Candle-sticks, manufactured by you, have been in use on this range for some months. They are the best articles of this kind I have seen, and fill a long felt want. The demand for them is growing rapidly among the men, as they realize that they are greatly superior to other articles on the market."

The Husson oil lamps produced were designed to burn soft oil, lard oil, and hard oil. The advantage of the oil wick lamps were:

- Lower cost
- Longer burning than tallow candles
- Light in weight - 2 to 8 ounces



*Patent Hard Oil Lamp*

No. 4

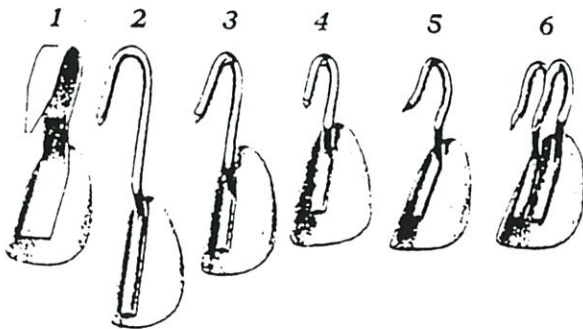
Height of body 2 7-16 in. Diameter of spout at top 15-32 in.

No. 6

Height of body 2 7-16 in. Diameter of spout at top 13-32 in.

Copper spout and heating tube. Made of XX Charcoal Tin.  
For different hooks see page fourteen.

*Hooks Furnished on any of the Different Lamps  
Specify Number of the Hook Desired*



After Oshkosh Metal Products Company took over ownership of the company, production of the oil lamps and candleholders continued. The "Oshkosh" carbide lamp was also developed and manufactured.

Future articles will discuss the Huson candleholders and "Oshkosh" carbide cap lamp.

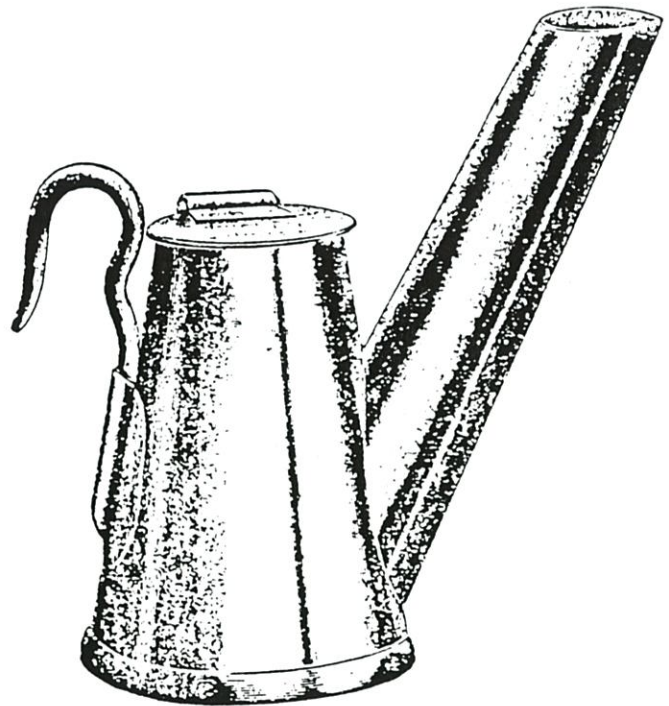
References:

Early Underground Mine Lamps, Henry A. Pohn, 1984, Arizona Historical Society.

Huson Miner's Lamps Manufactured in Oshkosh, Robert L. Fox Jr., 1985

Oshkosh Metal Products Company Catalogue, No date.

Oshkosh Northwestern, January 4, 1912



*Single Spout Lamp*

No. 4

Height of body 2 7-16 in. Diameter of spout at top 9-16 in.

Made of XX Charcoal Tin.

For different hooks see page fourteen.

# The California Vigorit Powder Company

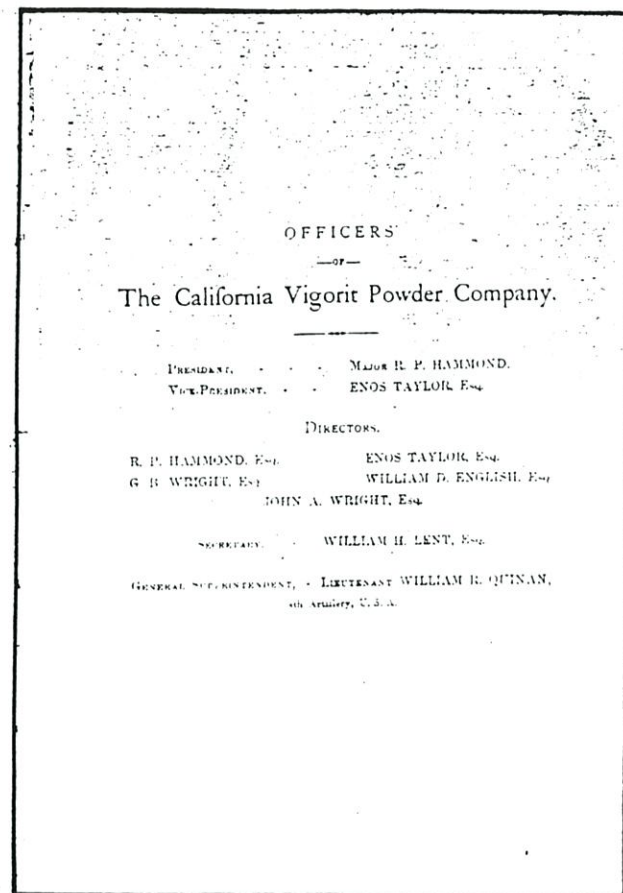
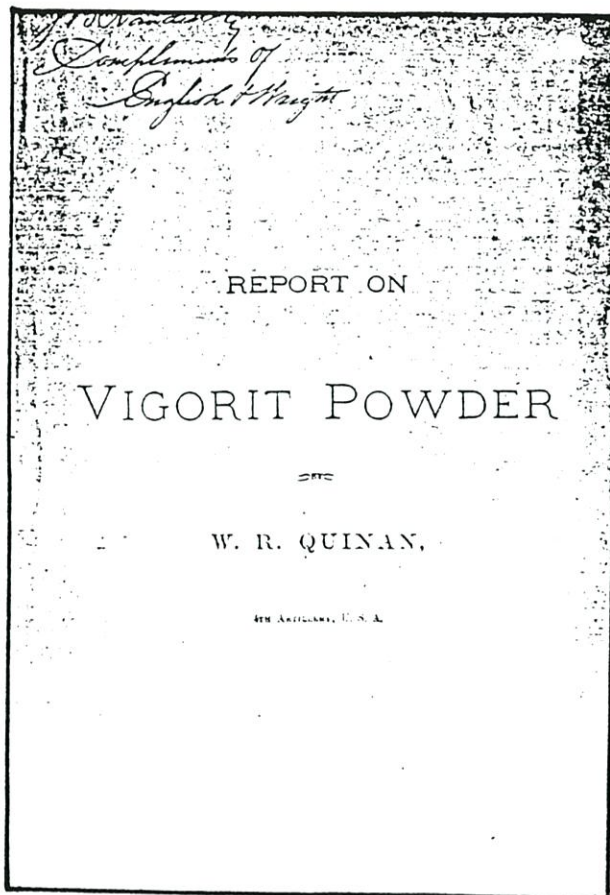
by Mark Bohannan

The Vigorit Powder Company was incorporated in California on September 18, 1877. It appears that experimental work, if not actual manufacture of Vigorit powder had been going on for about a year prior to incorporation.

The original Vigorit powder seems to have been based on a formula developed by Carl Gustav Bjorkmann of Christiania, Norway. Dr. John William Hood is believed to have brought Bjorkmann to America with him in 1876. The Vigorit powder consisted of 20 parts of potassium nitrate, 20 parts of potassium chlorate, 10 parts of "cellulose," 10 parts of dried ground peas, 10 parts of sawdust, and 30 parts of "nitroline." A practical underground test of this powder was made in the Consolidated Virginia Mine in Virginia City, Nevada under the supervision of James G. Fair. The powder proved to be highly satisfactory, but the cost was prohibitive to compete with the powders of other companies.

In November of 1876, Charles de Lacy of San Francisco patented a similar, but simpler powder consisting of 30% nitroglycerine, 10% wood nitrocellulose, 20% potassium nitrate, 20% potassium chlorate, and 20% sawdust. It is believed that in practice, the wood nitrocellulose was not used.

In 1879, there were two grades of Vigorit powder, No. 1 containing about 45% nitroglycerine, and the other dry ingredients in about the same proportions mentioned above, and No. 2, which contained about 35% nitroglycerine and no potassium chlorate.



Front cover and back page of a 24 page pamphlet from 1881.

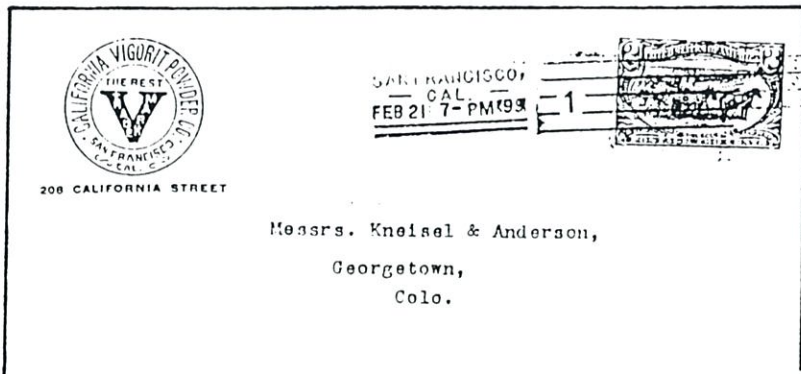
On January 15, 1879, the company was reorganized as the California Vigorit Powder Company with a capital of 20,000 shares of a par value of 100 dollars each, of which 16,020 shares were actually issued.

The Giant Powder Company filed suit against the California Vigorit Powder Company on September 8, 1879, for infringement of the reissued Nobel dynamite patent which has been sustained in the eastern courts. Judge Field declared the reissued patent invalid as being broader in scope than the original patent. This suit was of great importance because it upset the last of the patents under which the Giant Powder Company had attempted to monopolize the manufacture of active base dynamites. By this court decision, the manufacture of all but Kieselguhr (the basic dry component of Nobel's original patent) dynamites was thrown open to anyone.

Mr. W. R. Quinan, manager of the California Vigorit Powder Company patented a gelatine dynamite on January 10, 1882 which he called "DETONITE," but it contained too much nitrocellulose and was not a practical explosive.

<p>MANUFACTURERS OF DYNAMITE, MINING, BLASTING, IMPROVED STUMP AND "DEWET" BLASTING, VIGORIT "LOW" <b>POWDER</b> DEALERS IN CAPS AND FUSE. WORKS, POINT ISABELLE, CONTRA COSTA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.</p>	<p>ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO P. O. BOX 111 DENVER, COLO. <u>Dec 5,</u> 190<u>1</u></p>																									
	<p><u>Kneisel &amp; Anderson,</u> <u>Georgetown, Colo.</u> BOUGHT OF <b>CALIFORNIA VIGORIT POWDER CO.</b> OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. H. B. GEE, Colorado Agent, 58 and 59 Jacobsen Building. TERMS <u>60 days - Less 2% 10 days after arrival of goods.</u></p>																									
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>120<sup>0</sup></td> <td>- 1 1/8 x 6 - 40%</td> <td>Dynamite -</td> <td>6000</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>20<sup>0</sup></td> <td>- 1 1/8" - 40%</td> <td>Dynamite -</td> <td>1000</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>130<sup>0</sup></td> <td>- 1 1/8" - 40%</td> <td>Dynamite -</td> <td>7500</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>14500</td> <td>@ .1210</td> <td>1754.50</td> </tr> </table> <p><u>F. O. B. Georgetown</u></p>			120 <sup>0</sup>	- 1 1/8 x 6 - 40%	Dynamite -	6000			20 <sup>0</sup>	- 1 1/8" - 40%	Dynamite -	1000			130 <sup>0</sup>	- 1 1/8" - 40%	Dynamite -	7500						14500	@ .1210	1754.50
120 <sup>0</sup>	- 1 1/8 x 6 - 40%	Dynamite -	6000																							
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130 <sup>0</sup>	- 1 1/8" - 40%	Dynamite -	7500																							
			14500	@ .1210	1754.50																					

<p>MANUFACTURERS OF NITRO-GLYCERINE (Contains no "Sensit") BLASTING POWDERS ALSO VIGORIT "LOW" POWDER FOR BLASTING ROCK, FLAGG, WOOD, ETC. "VIGORIT" CAPS AND FUSE. WORKS POINT ISABELLE, CONTRA COSTA CO., CAL.</p>	<p><u>Denver, Colo.</u> Nov. 4, 190<u>1</u></p>	
	<p>Messrs. Kneisel &amp; Anderson, Georgetown, Colorado. BOUGHT OF <b>California Vigorit Powder Co.</b> OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. TERMS ..... <b>H. B. GEE, COLORADO AGENT.</b></p>	



Envelope from Vigorit Powder Co.



Fig. 1

Two different stamped 50 lb. box ends are known. "Packed By" (not illustrated) and "Manf'd By" (Fig. 1). Fig. 1 Don Tucker collection. Fig. 2 at right is the emblem from a stick of Vigorit Powder from the collection of Herb Dick.

## VIGORIT POWDER.

NO ACCIDENT HAS EVER HAPPENED.

ALL POWDERS manufactured by the California Vigorit Powder Co. are SUBMITTED during the course of manufacture TO SCIENTIFIC and accurate TESTS for safety and strength. They are tested for Safety against Friction, Fire, a Temperature of 219° Fahr., and the various shocks to which Powder is liable in practical handling.

The following qualities are common to all grades of Powder manufactured by the Company: Safety, Non-Leakage; Freedom from Noxious Gases; Uniformity and Strength. If customers desire the EXACT STRENGTH of any Powder shipped to them will be GIVEN in FOOT POWERS. (See Pamphlet showing methods of testing the different qualities of all Powders.)

**DETONITE.**

This is an explosive to which no precedent and recently patented. It is the Strongest Powder ever placed on the Market, in this country or abroad. It is the Safest Strong Powder ever made. For very refractory rock this Powder is the most economical in the market.

**VIGORIT, No. 1, XX.**

This Powder is Stronger than the Highest Grades of Hercules or Giant. It is only surpassed by "Detonite." It is suitable for hard rock.

**VIGORIT, No. 1.**

For general work this Powder has no superior. It has the advantage over Giant, Hercules or Yellow in safety and freedom from noxious fumes.

**VIGORIT, No. 2.**

Equal to any corresponding Grade in the Market.

### LOW POWDER.

**VIGORIT, L. P.**

This is a Powder suitable for Black Blasting, Low Blasting or the most generally in which Black Powder can be used. It is SUPERIOR to BLACK POWDER, having from twice to ten times the explosive strength, depending on conditions. It is Superior to Judson Powder, in being more uniform in the use and more convenient in handling.

Best Qualities of FOSS and CAPS sold at Lowest Rates.

CALIFORNIA VIGORIT POWDER CO.,      ENGLISH & WRIGHT, Agents  
 No 217 Pine St., San Francisco.

June 1882 advertisement.

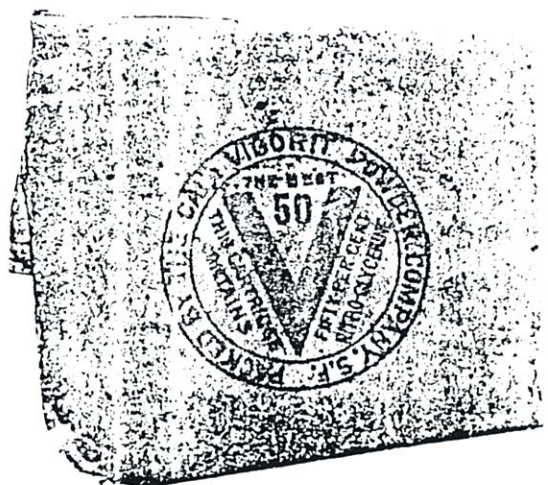
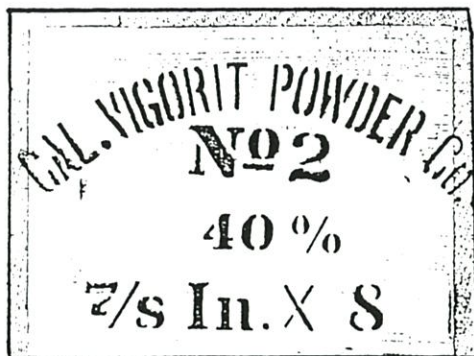


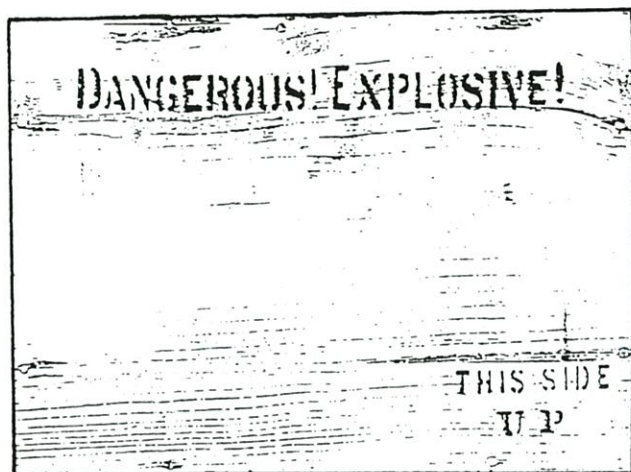
Fig. 2



(end)



(end)



(top)



(side)

Shown above are the two ends, tops, and side from a 25 lb. Vigorit Powder box. From the Mark Bohannan collection.

It is thought that the plant was shut down from 1889 to 1897 during the explosive price wars of the 1890's. In 1901, its capacity was 150,000 pounds a month which was increased to 300,000 pounds in 1903.

The California Vigorit Powder Company bought their acid from the Stauffer Chemical Company. The acid was paid for with stock in the Vigorit Company. By 1902, the Stauffer interests had acquired sufficient stock to gain control of the California Vigorit Powder Company, which was then sold to DuPont in 1903.

On October 31, 1906, the entire assets of the California Vigorit Powder Company were sold to the California Powder Works and the company was terminated.

## Trojan Cap Tins

by Mark Bohannan

The Trojan Powder Company was incorporated in New York on March 27, 1906. The company was still in business in the mid 1960's. The Trojan cap tins are one of the more desirable tins found because of their contrasting coloration. There are two color varieties of the 100 No. 6 tin as noted below.



Var. 1 Salmon, white with red letters (Dave Thorpe collection).

Dark yellow-brown and white with dark brown letters (Ted Bobrink collection)

Var. 2 Light green with dark green letters.



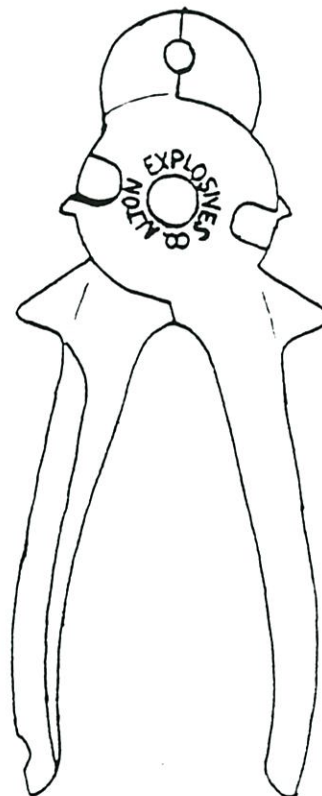
Salmon and white with red letters. (Larry Kuester collection)

Dark yellow-brown and white with dark brown letters (Don Tucker collection)

## Alton Cap Crimpers

by Mark Bohannan

Mark Ballard recently sent me a Xerox copy of a pair of Alton cap crimpers which is in his collection. They are illustrated to the right and are the early sheet metal style. The front as shown, is stamped "Alton Explosives Co." There is no stamping on the back.





# The Acme Powder Company

by Mark Bohannon

The Acme Powder Company was organized around 1887 in Pennsylvania by L. D. Stickney and E. B. McAbee to supply the demand of the local coal mines. The company attempted to manufacture a chlorate powder, but had a serious accident on March 23, 1894. The Eastern Dynamite Company bought the Acme Powder Company in 1897 and probably continued to run it for only a short time before totally shutting it down.

As far as I know, the billheads, like the one shown below, are the only items known from this company. If anyone knows of other items, please let me know.

E. B. McABEE, Pres		When convenient, make payments in New York, Philadelphia or Pittsburgh Exchange.		J. G. McABEE, Secy & Treas	
TELEPHONE, PITTSBURGH 188.					
Pittsburgh, Pa.,				Aug 31 <sup>st</sup>	1896
<i>Bear Rock Coal Co</i>					
<i>Pittsburgh Pa</i>					
<b>Bought of THE ACME POWDER CO.</b>					
<b>MANUFACTURERS OF EXPLOSIVES,</b>					
Terms, Days, Less per cent. for Cash days.				806 DUQUESNE WAY.	
Aug	31 <sup>st</sup>	2 Kegs of Powder @ 1.00		2 00	
"	"	59 Cans " " @ 28¢		10 92	12 92
Order No.		Shipped to <i>Wm Leakey</i> <i>Supt</i>			

### Coming in the Spring issue:

- Tonite Powder Company
- Patented cap crimpers
- Consumers safety fuse
- McAbee cap tins
- Blasting galvanometers

Anyone who has any items or information concerning any of these topics are encouraged to contact the Mining Artifact Collector.

# 1911 Report of the Utah Copper Company

by Brian Levine

I gather a number of you already know corporate annual reports are an excellent source of information. I mean they're really excellent! They have everything in them, from statistics to maps, photos to charts, short biographies of directors to long explanations of mine development. Nothing, other than directories, help the inquisitive more than these gems.

Take a look at the 1911 Annual Report for the Utah Copper Company (the "Company"), for example. The first printed page names the officers and directors. Well, I knew that D. C. Jackling was one of the most important figures in this operation. C'mon, you did too! Jackling was one of the first mining engineers to employ the steam-shovel in development work. I also know a number of Cripple Creek figures played a significant role in getting the Utah Copper Company under ground. Such as Spencer Penrose (later, builder of the Broadmoor Hotel in Colorado Springs) and Charles M. MacNeill. But I didn't know Daniel, Murry, and Simon Guggenheim were directors. Nor did I know John Hays Hammond had anything to do with the project.

And that's just the start with this report. If you know anything about the Utah Copper Company, you know how important this report is to begin with. If you don't, reading this report soon makes you realize how big and important this mining operation was, not only to Utah, but to the entire American copper industry.

In the President's (Charles MacNeil's) Report, you quickly learn the Company's production for 1911 "was 93,514,419 pounds of copper; in addition ... there were produced also 40,202.9 ounces of gold, and 366,907 ounces of silver." (Page 7). Net profits for the Company totaled \$6,237,928.44. No wonder Penrose was able to draw a minimum of \$100,000 a month for life from this operation. "The total amount of dividends paid up to and including the dividend distributed December 31, 1911 amounted to \$11,512,472.50" (Page 7). And at that time, the Company had only been in business for seven years.

In the General Manager's (D.C Jackling's) Report, you find out even more detail. Such as the total area of "Lode Mining Claims": 723.870 acres (Page 9). Millsite and other lands acreage: 5613.82 (Page 9). In fact, Jackling's report is filled with details concerning ore area, ore reserves, stripping operations, mining operations, mill operations, production and costs -- everything! Also some great photos, like the Magna Mill at Garfield. And the Arthur Mill, also at Garfield.

What's even more amazing is the 3 1/4 foot foldout photos. There's one simply astounding of the Company's operations on the west side of Bingham Canyon. And then a northerly photo showing the company's operations, the Town of Bingham, and part of the Bingham and Garfield Railway. Atop these, there's also a 2 foot by 2 foot map detailing the geology, principal workings, and ore bodies of the Company's Bingham property. Then a smaller claim

map. Then a longitudinal map of the Company's workings. And then still another map of the Company's mines and mills.

Without a doubt, you'll find more first-hand information on the Utah Copper Company in this annual report than practically anywhere else. And that's what makes these things so desirable -- the first-hand information. You don't wade through interpretation by others not directly involved with a mining company. You go right to the source. 'Hear' the words right out of their own mouths.

Of course, like all other good mining memorabilia, annual reports on any company are difficult to near-impossible to find. And when they do surface, they are expensive. Especially the ones with photos and maps. But they are worth the cost. The information they contain is invaluable, and often impossible to get anywhere else.

And when you think about it, what better way to explain to others why you collect stocks on certain properties. Just take out your annual reports and show them. That should be explanation enough.

## **SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT**

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# **U T A H C O P P E R C O M P A N Y**

**For the Year Ended December 31, 1911**

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# Houghton County Historical Museum

by Robert L. Fox Jr.

Welcome to Michigan's Copper Country. This is an area rich in history and blessed with spectacular scenery. Copper was the principal mineral to bring fame to the area in the middle and late 1800's as the copper range extended from Copper Harbor to White Pine.

Today, the copper mines are shut down with the exception of the White Pine Mine. Remains of mines, mill sites, ghost towns, etc., can be found throughout the area. This was home to such famous mines as the Calumet & Hecla, Quincy Mining Company, and Cliff Mining Company.

Nestled in the heart of Michigan's famous Keweenaw Peninsula is the Houghton County Historical Society Museum. The museum is located on the site of the famous Calumet & Hecla Mining Company mills, along the shore of Torch Lake. The normal operating season is June through September.

The historical museum was once the main mill office of Calumet & Hecla Mining Company. It contained offices for the mill manager, time-keeping and secretarial staff, surface foreman, chief chemist and metallurgist. Its medical staff consisted of three doctors, a pharmacist, and a nurse.

The building was built in 1917 by local craftsmen under C&H supervision. In 1962, the building was donated to the historical society by Calumet & Hecla Inc. to house a museum. Of the twenty rooms spread over three floors, my favorite room is the mining room. As you enter the room, you will notice the framed mining stock certificates as well as the numerous mining photographs hanging on the walls. Another cabinet protects a scale model of a water-cooled billet mold alongside Douglass Houghton's travel kit. In the center of the room is a fascinating exhibit in miniature of early underground mine models showing the C&H conglomerate, Isle Royal mine, Champion mine and Quincy mine in vivid detail.

Additional items on display include miners' lunch buckets, mine tools, engineers' transits, as well as a scale model of a mine rock (ore) car.

Mining lamps are well represented including candleholders, oilwick lamps, and carbide lamps. There are approximately 35-40 lamps on display including Husson, Baldwin, Justrites, Auto-Lites, Guy's Droppers, and others. Several different carbide containers are on display along with several different styles of miners' caps. There are a variety of photos of mines, mills, and surface workings as well as people who played an important role in copper mining. Don't miss seeing the collection of Copper Mining Company service medals.

A collection of laboratory equipment from the old Freda Mill, the Champion, Quincy, and C&H labs is on display in the Science Room. A Chipmonk crusher is on a shelf with a Whetstone bridge. Other interesting items on display include an early pulp pan-balance, a photo microscope, and a testing mold.

Many old mining books are on display in the Library Room. In addition, many older books relating to Michigan's history as well as the history of the Copper Country are displayed.

Within the walls of the Houghton County Historical Museum are housed thousands of items for you to view and enjoy. Outside, on the grounds of the museum, you will find items such as the "Kibble," a bucket-like mine skip, as well as a C&H smelter "Bull Ladle."

If you are interested in copper mining history and enjoy the opportunity of viewing numerous mining related objects, you should include the Houghton County Historical Museum on your next trip to the Copper County of Michigan.

Reference:

Houghton County Historical Museum brochure

## Mine Bell Signs

by Ted Bobrink

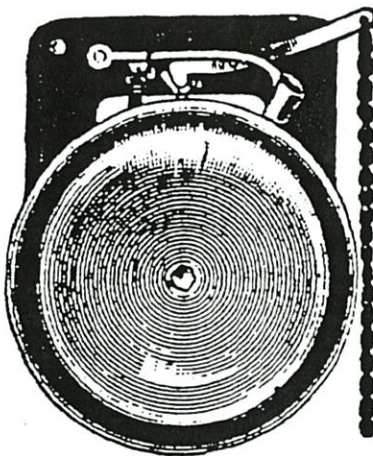
The California State mine bell sign illustrated here was acquired recently in a trade from Rick Yarborough of Concord, California.

Printed on cloth, the lettering is black on a white background. The sign is 34" long and 12" wide.

The code of this sign went into effect on July 1, 1908 and is listed as Mine Safety Order 1741. I assume that these signs were issued free for the asking from the California Industrial Accident Commission to any mining company that required them,

The most unique feature of the California mine bell signs is that they leave the level codes up to the individual mining company, by leaving a large blank space under the word "levels" so they could write in their own code.

### Standard Trip Signal Gong



The No. 60 Standard Trip Signal Gong has superior ringing qualities and is practically indestructible.

The base of the gong is attractively finished in black japan; hammer and levers are bronzed; gong shell is highly polished nickel.

A signal bell ad from Globe Mine and Factory Supply Catalog, 1925.

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA**  
**CALIFORNIA MINE BELL SIGNALS**

ISSUED BY INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT COMMISSION  
STATE BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO      STATE BUILDING, LOS ANGELES

Mine \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_

**Mine Safety Order 1741**  
Effective July 1, 1908

Where it is necessary to use signals by means of bell or otherwise for hoisting or lowering; the following system or code shall be used:

Signals from Mine to Hoist Engineer

- 2-1 bells, to hoist rock
- 1 bell, to stop if in motion
- 1-2 bells, to release skip
- 2 bells, to lower
- 3-1 bells, man on; run slowly; men to be hoisted
- 3-2 bells, man on; run slowly; men to be lowered
- 7 bells, and repeat, accident
- 3-3-1 bells, hoist cautiously
- 3-2-1 bells, ready to blast

After signal "ready to blast," engineer must give his signal when he is ready to hoist.

Engineer's signal that he is ready to hoist, is to raise the bucket, cage or skip two feet and lower it again.

Easily legible copies of the signals shall be posted in a convenient location at the collar of the shaft, at each station, and in the engine room.

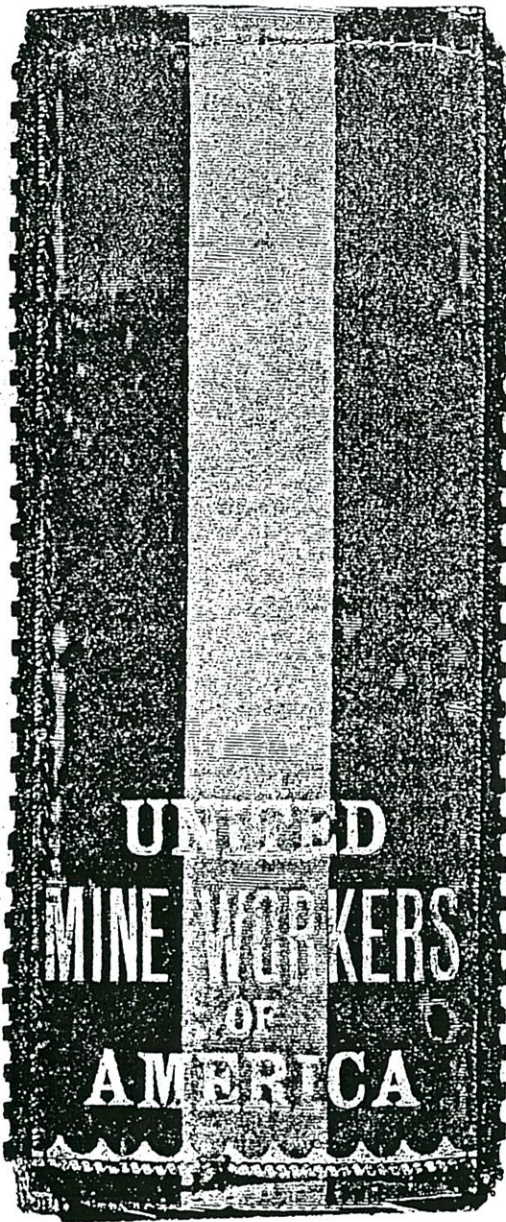
**LEVELS**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Superintendent

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mining Company

## The United Mine Workers of America to 1913

by Jim Steinberg



Founded on January 25, 1890, the UMW of A had as its first president; John B. Rae. Born in Scotland, he started working in the coal mines of Scotland as a boy. He became the Master Workman of the Miners' Trades Assembly of the Noble and Holy Order of the Knights of Labor in 1886, only four years after the Miners' Assembly was formed. By July of 1890, the UMW began pressing for the eight hour day. Both the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor pledged their support in this drive. After a series of failed and called-off strikes, a few strikers in Iowa succeeded in getting the first 8 hour day contracts in coal mining.

In 1893 John McBride became the president of the UMW of A. McBride began his career in the coal mines at the age of 15 and joined the Miners and Laborers Beneficial Association shortly after. He also served as the president of the Ohio Miners' Amalgamated Association until 1899 when he became the president of the Miners' National Progressive Union. In January of 1895 he was elected president of the American Federation of Labor in the only election in which anyone ever beat Samuel Gompers. Having become leader of the UMW of A during a depression, he found it difficult to obtain improvements for miners, and instead found the union losing ground on many occasions. In 1893 the UMW of A also became involved in a dispute with Terence V. Powderly, the Grand Master Workman of the Knights of Labor concerning jurisdiction over the Trades Assemblies, formerly with the Knights of Labor.

In 1895 the United Mine Workers of America severed all their ties with the fading Knights of Labor at the annual UMW convention. Phil Penna was also elected president of the UMW of A. With almost no money in the treasury, the union officers had all they could do to keep the UMW of A in operation. Slight pay increases were gained in Pittsburgh and controls obtained on "Company Stores," but the Pittsburgh miners suffered even greater wage reductions within months. Many contracts were ignored and secret miner-operator wage reduction agreements were prevalent, demoralizing the membership. At the 1897 convention Penna declined to run for office. The National Union had less than \$600 in its treasury.

The man elected to replace Penna was Michael D. Ratchford. Having started coal mining at the age of 12, he was 37 as he stepped up to the leadership of the union. Upon observing signs that the depression was ending, on July 4, 1897 the miners of the UMW of A began a strike which would last for 12 weeks. Despite harassment and provocation from the mine operators, the miners followed Ratchford's calm guidance and won public opinion, financial support from the AF of L and ultimately a good raise in the rate of pay per ton of coal. This big win excited many miners, and the membership within the union swelled from 11,000 members to 33,000 paid up members. Finally with \$11,000 in the treasury, the UMW had some money to work with. In 1898 Michael Ratchford began negotiations with Phil Penna who was now working as a commissioner for the mine operators of Indiana. Phil Penna proposed an 8 hour work day to knock out cheap competition to the Indiana mines coming from the mines of Illinois. Both the miners and the Indiana mine operators enthusiastically supported

this. On April 1, 1898, the 8 hour day went into effect in the coal mines covered by this agreement. This was one of the most important victories that the UMW of A achieved and a true moment of glory for Ratchford. On September 8, 1898 he was appointed to a seat on the United States Industrial Commission by President William B. McKinley and left the United Mine Workers of America. John Mitchell stepped up to fill the position vacated by Ratchford. See the separate article on John Mitchell.

In 1908 the UMW chose as its next leader, Thomas L. Lewis. Cold and undiplomatic, he had to lead the union through the years of another depression. Again, the union had to expend all its efforts to avoid cuts in pay. When in dispute, Tom Lewis tended to bully his subordinates into submission, he was after all " the boss". His subordinates, having a good memory of the glorious years of John Mitchell's leadership, looked at Tom Lewis, and found him wanting. They gave him endless resistance and the UMW remained in constant turmoil. Clearly this gave cause to Lewis and his followers to develop a grudge against John Mitchell, which showed fruit in various actions that they took against Mitchell. In 1909, depression turned into panic, and miners were pressed to accept wage reductions. Though most successfully resisted, it was not until April of 1910 that miners in Indiana and portions of Pennsylvania achieved improvements in pay. Later additional states also joined by raising pay rates. One major exception was Colorado where a particularly ugly strike began.



In 1911 John P. White won the presidency of the UMW of A. At convention, the United Mine Workers threatened the American Federation of Labor with secession.. The UMW stated that if the Western Federation of Miners ( the union for metaliferous miners) was not granted a full and complete industrial charter , the UMW would join with the WFM to do all those things labor wanted, but the AF of L wouldn't do. The AF of L gave in to the UMW and the WFM got what they wanted.

John P. White was an uneducated but very intelligent leader. Early he faced a problem within the union of "dual unionism" , when districts split up because of internal disputes. At the 1912 convention the union set goals for a 6 hour day and no employment of boys under 16 years of age. The union also put a ban on UMW membership for anyone who was a member of the National Civic Federation or the Boy Scouts. In mid-1912, the UMW negotiated a 10% wage increase and additional improvements in the Anthracite coalfields and achieved UMW recognition from the operators. Better contracts were negotiated in a number of states, but the strike in the Colorado coal fields was still dragging on. Meanwhile the UMW was involved in a nasty situation in West Virginia. The miners were working in bad conditions, at low pay and the union was being subjected to all manner of legal and illegal resistance to organizing. With the state of West Virginia in the pocket of the mine operators, it took a Federal Commission to induce cooperation from the operators. The UMW had won and established a District in the New River valley. By the end of 1913, the United Mine Workers of America had reached a total membership of 377,682.

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

# John Mitchell

by Jim Steinberg

Many of the miners had tears in their eyes. John Mitchell had just announced that he was resigning from the presidency of the United Mine Workers of America. It was the 1908 convention of the UMW of A. For a decade John Mitchell had led his union through the trials and battles necessary to survive and grow. Through losses and victories, in the unending effort to improve the lot of the miner and protect him from the excesses of the mine bosses and the inherent danger of his work. After ten years of unflagging devotion to the UMW of A, John Mitchell found the work too much, his health failing, he left the UMW of A and the men he loved. The miners loved him too, and showed it with the many gifts presented to their retiring president. Even the rough hewn Big Bill Haywood of the feisty Western Federation of Miners spoke at the 1908 convention. Though Haywood and Mitchell had previously been enemies, the rivalry was no longer acrimonious.

John Mitchell was born on February 4, 1870 in Braidwood, Illinois. By the age of thirteen he was working in the coal mines. In 1885 he became a member of the Knights of Labor. In 1896 he was secretary-treasurer of a subdistrict of the Illinois United Mine Workers of America. In 1897 he became a member of the Illinois district executive board. He rose to the vice presidency of the UMW of A in 1898. At this point, John Mitchell found himself the virtual president of the union because the actual president; Michael D. Ratcheford was taking no part in the affairs of the UMW of A.

One of Mitchell's first acts was to increase union organization efforts. To this end he sent organizers into Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky and Tennessee. This began to add many new members to the Union. In 1899 the United Mine Workers of America was solidly entrenched and showing good progress under the leadership of John Mitchell. There were contacts with the Western Federation of Miners with regard to the joining of the two unions.

At the age of 28, John Mitchell assumed the Presidency of the United Mine Workers of America on September 8th 1898 when Ratchford resigned. Now the true mantle of leadership belonged to John Mitchell.

In 1902 the union weathered a strike that lasted 23 weeks. In the course of the strike, President Theodore Roosevelt attempted to get the miners and the mine operators to sit down together to negotiate. Ultimately, the banker J. P. Morgan (a major holder in the Anthracite coalfields) proposed a commission. Among those representing the UMW of A on that commission was the champion of labor, lawyer Clarence Darrow. The union won several valuable concessions from the operators on wages and conditions. This was a landmark event. Worldwide, no union had successfully weathered and won such a long strike.

The United Mine Workers of America then began supporting the enactment in every state, of safety and child labor laws and wherever possible, the spread of the 8 hour day.

The UMW of A even became the International United Mine Workers of America in 1905 when organizing succeeded in the Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia provinces of Canada.



Ribbon from 1908 convention of UMW of A. 5 inches tall with ribbon in yellow and black. From the Jim Steinberg collection.





Tea tray with black and white portrait of "Mr. John Mitchell." It is 16.5 inches tall with a red rim. In full color is a miner with pick on the left and a woman with a baby on the right. From the Jim Steinberg collection.

Samuel Gompers' American Federation of Labor of which John Mitchell was second vice president, attempted involvement in politics through elective office in 1907. The UMW of A joined in. The intent was to have labor leaders win elective offices in government. Neither the miners union nor the AF of L had much success in this venture however.

In 1907 John Mitchell's health began to fail. He gave his 10th and last report on the United Mine Workers of America at its 1908 convention. When he started running the union in 1898, the membership was 33,000. A decade later Mitchell presided over a miners union which boasted 263,000 members. From the Eastern states to the West, the UMW of A had contracts protecting the wages and the working conditions of coal miners. Only in the Anthracite fields had the union failed to win past the apathy of many of the miners.

After leaving his UMW of A office, John Mitchell served within the American Federation of Labor as assistant to Samuel Gompers, its founder. The new president of the UMW of A was elected at the 1908 convention; Tom Lewis, elevated from the vice presidency of the union. Mitchell continued to attend

the conventions of the United Mine Workers of America and retained massive influence within the union. It was not unusual for the miners to seek him out to assist in the settlement of their disputes. In 1909, followers of Tom Lewis, jealous of Mitchell's continuing popularity, attempted to pass an amendment to the UMW of A constitution, barring him from ever again holding any office within the union. In 1911 at the UMW of A convention, several days were spent debating whether John Mitchell had a right to remain a member of the union while holding his \$6,000 / year job with the Civic Federation, an organization working to promote good industry-labor relations. The convention finally issued an ultimatum to John Mitchell; he must either give up his membership in the UMW of A or his position within the Civic Federation. Friends of Mitchell telegraphed him in New York of the union's decision. He felt that it was a cruel injustice but recognizing the authority of the UMW of A to do it replied "I submit to your wishes, although I shall live in the consciousness that the men and women at home for whom I worked for so many years, will not concur in your conclusions." Mitchell gave up his lucrative job with the Civic Federation and remained a loyal member of the United Mine Workers of America.

Few are the leaders of such stature that their constituents have a true affection for them. John Mitchell however was such a man, and his leadership was missed within the union for many years.

#### References:

Coal and Unionism, David J. McDonald and Edward A. Lynch, 1939, Lynald Books  
Clarence Darrow For The Defense, Irving Stone, 1941, Doubleday and Company

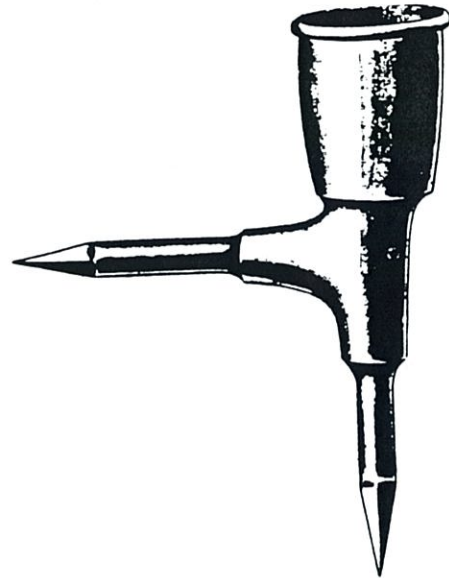
## The Sticking Tommy

by Jim Steinberg

Early advertising, patent directories, and other reference works can often help to clarify misnomers in terminology. The advertisement shown to the right clearly illustrates a device called a "Sticking Tommy." You may have seen these at flea markets and antique shops and many antique dealers claim that they are miner's candleholders. They most certainly are not! The ad is from an 1897 Thomas Laughlin Company catalog, manufacturers of "Marine Hardware, Tackle Blocks, Galvanized Ship, Yacht and Boat Trimmings." It is clear that these "Sticking Tommies" were meant to be used on boats and ships. The advertisement was provided courtesy of Mike Andrews.

## Sticking Tommies.

FOR CANDLES.  
GALVANIZED.



1897

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

AND

PRICE LIST

OF

THE THOMAS LAUGHLIN COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

Marine Hardware, Tackle Blocks, Galvanized  
Ship, Yacht and Boat Trimmings

## Collector's Talk

by Len Gaska

Occasionally, we receive material from our readers that does not necessarily merit an entire article, but nonetheless represents important and interesting information. If we have plans to do a related article in the future, it will be included there. Otherwise we will publish this information on an occasional basis.

Paul Johnson of Union Lake, Michigan sent us the ad to the right from a Logan-Gregg Hardware Co. catalog dated 1925. In MAC issue number 2 (Winter 1989), the Pocahontas cap lamp was firmly established as a Guy's Dropper (Shanklin Mfg. Co.) product, but this is the first ad we have seen with the Guy's Dropper name. I wonder if they have any left at \$12.00 per dozen??

### Guy Dropper



#### The Pocahontas

Made of heavy gauge sheet brass throughout. Equipped with Guy's patented water dropper which is fitted with valve cleaner. Has a 2½ inch reflector attached with wing nut. Spark lighter attached to reflector. Round wire hook and clasp. Height of lamp 3¼ inches.

No. 18. Polished brass, lamp only . . . per dozen, \$12.00

No. 180. Nickel plated, lamp only . . . per dozen, 15.00

#### DIRECTIONS FOR USE of the

### Baldwin Camp Lamp (

1. Fill the bottom of the lamp half full of carbide. Too much may stop the passage of the gas. This charge will last 2½ hours.
2. Screw the bottom tightly on to the lamp, to prevent loss of gas.
3. A little grease on the threads of the screws will make the lamp last longer.
4. When you fill or empty the lamp, do not damage the thread of the screw by striking it against the rocks. When the screws are spoiled the gas will escape.
5. To light the lamp, open the water cover and fill it three-quarters full of water. Open the screw valve on top of lamp to permit flow of water to carbide. Do not allow the burner to get wet as it may close the gas outlet.
6. As soon as the water reaches the carbide it makes gas and is ready to light.
7. If the flame gets low, it means that the carbide does not receive sufficient water. Turn the wire which runs through the valve around once or twice. You need not touch the wire unless the flame has become too low.

8. To clean the burner, use the burner cleaner which is sent with each lamp.

9. If the raking wire is pulled out while the lamp is lighted, pour out the water and put back the wire.

10. Keep your lamp clean, and you will find it very serviceable and will last much longer. Occasionally remove the felt and clean it, or put in a new piece. The felt filters the gas and produces a better light and keeps the burner clean.

11. This lamp is perfectly safe, and can be operated by a boy—upsetting it does no harm. Should the lamp catch fire around the joint from being improperly screwed together, blow out the flame and tighten up on the screw. Keep the top of the container and rubber gasket free from dirt, else the gas will escape.

12. The extra bottoms are intended, when filled with carbide, to be carried in the pocket. When the charge in the lamp is exhausted, the fresh one is placed in the lamp and the cover placed on the exhausted charge, thus keeping the pocket clean. When through for the day clean containers and dry.

The extra bottoms—Carbide Containers—  
1 1/2 quarts each, sold in pairs.  
**JOHN SIMMONS CO.,**  
MANUFACTURERS  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Dave Thorpe of Phoenix, Arizona sent us the Baldwin "camp lamp" instructions illustrated to the left. Dave speculated that "camp lamp" is a typographical error that should read "cap lamp."

Both Ted Bobrink and Mark Bohannon have reported seeing a Baldwin catalog and lamp box advertising the "camp lamp," so the instructions are most likely correct.

Larry Barrett of Littleton, Colorado sent us several beautiful photos of an early Baldwin carbide lamp and a Baldwin oil lamp. Both lamps show the "W V & B" monogram as reported in the article **Baldwin, Scranton, Victor and the Monogram "WV & B"** by Dave Thorpe in MAC issue number 3 (Spring 1989). These photos lend additional support to the theory that early Baldwin lamps were manufactured by W V & B Metalcraft. We wish we could reproduce the photos for you, but the expense prohibits it.

## Ask Dr. Lampbottom

*From Bob Otto of Lead, South Dakota. Dear Dr. Lampbottom, how does one go about getting patent information and drawings?*

In order to obtain a copy of any patent from the Patent Office in Washington, DC, you must have the patent number. If all you have is a patent date, the following steps will help you get the patent number.

The first step is to locate a library that has copies of the **Official Gazette** and **Patent Index**. An easy way to do this is to call the Patent Office at (703) 557-7800 and ask for the nearest patent repository in your area.

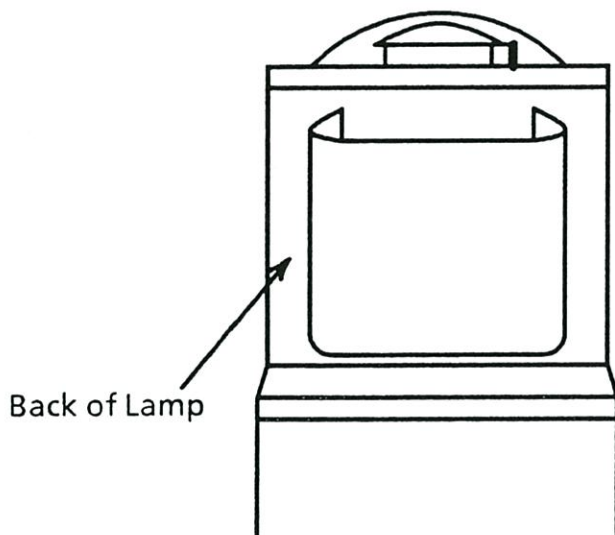
The next step is to look up the patent date in the Patent Index. Beware: the patent numbers listed in the index are grouped by subject matter, so it may take some searching to find your patent date. Once you find the patent number for your patent date in the index, look it up in the Official Gazette to be sure you have the correct patent. The Official Gazette will usually show a simplified drawing and brief description of each patent. Note: if for some reason you cannot find the patent date in the Patent Index, another way is to search the Official Gazette for the year of your patent. This will take some time.

Once you have located the patent number, you can then obtain the complete patent documentation for your item. Patents cost \$1.50 each and can be obtained by writing to:

The Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks  
Washington, DC 20231

Lastly, be prepared to spend most of a day at the library. Patent research is time consuming and sometimes confusing.

*From Jim Ewing of Louisville, Kentucky. Dear Dr. Lampbottom, do you know if the loop on this Guy's Dropper Squarelite is original?*



Dr. Lampbottom does not believe that the loop mount is original, but is a hand-made modification. The mount could have been used to hang the lamp on an ore car. Of course, mine lamp manufacturers have always produced special order lamps for custom use. Dr. Lampbottom suggests careful examination of the workmanship and material. A factory produced lamp will have the same quality of material used throughout, the patina will be similar, and the workmanship will be consistent. Finally, always look for evidence of replaced or modified parts.

## Sale and Trade Ads

**For Trade:** Assayers sample bags, newer California Cap tins, Hailwood & Ackroyd gas detector safety lamp, older Wolf safety lamp, old mining co. checks 1904-1919 from Nevada, 1902 Anaconda Standard newspapers complete and excellent, 1873 Mining and Scientific Press July-Dec. hardback. Also seeking fellow collectors to explore mines and caves. I am well versed in vertical rope techniques and underground exploration. Wants: Ever-Ready cap lamp, stamped candlesticks, brass oil wick lamps. What have you got? Bob Schroth, PO Box 1258, Lake Arrowhead, CA 92352 (714) 337-7102 before 9:30 PST

**Trade, Sell, and Buy:** Mining stock certificates. Send for free list of mining stock certificates for trade or sale. I buy or trade for non-coal issued mining stock certificates, mining directories, mining company prospectuses, mining books, mineral books, gem books, etc. What do you have? Russ Filer, 13057 S. California St., Yucaipa, CA 92399. (714) 797-1650.

**Trade:** Mint unfired carbide lamps: GEM, vertical GRIER, BUDDY (style TC), 8 hour ITP with brass plate, 8 hour ITP with brass collar. Seeking Zar and EARLY Guy's Droppers. Jim Van Fleet, 222 Market, Mifflinburg, PA 17884. (717) 966-3308

**For Trade:** Mining stock certificates from South Dakota and Montana. Some miscellaneous mining tools plus other odds and ends. Interested in trading for Justrite "Uncle Sam" reflector and bracket, carbides, candlesticks, stocks, etc. Bob Otto, 516 Miners Ave., Lead, SD 57754, (605) 584-1552

**For Sale:** 6 foot long Fulton copper miner's needle with cast iron handle. Straight and never used. Best offer by Feb. 15. Jerry Varnum, 2207 Winding Ridge Ave. North, Kissimmee, FL 34741 (407) 846-6432

**For Sale:** Arizona Commercial mining stock, 1920's, miner with drill vignettes. \$5.00 each. Phillip Zink, 7590 E. 52nd St., Laurence, 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 Eris Lane, Glen Riddle, PA 19037 (215) 891-0974

**For Trade:** Nevada mining stock certificates. Send S.A.S.E for list. Wm. J. Metscher, Box 664, Tonapah, NV 89049

**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

**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

**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:** Stereo photos: Digging Coal Half Mile Underground, Starkville, CO; Prospecting for Gold, Indian Gardens, Grand Canyon, AZ; Bonanza and Eldorado Mines Where Millions in Gold Were Taken Out, Klondyke, AK; Taking Out the Diamondiferous Blue Earth at Wesselton Diamond Mines, Kimberly, Africa; and Iron Miners at Work in an Underground Drift, Seller's Mine, Hibbing MN (shows candlesticks). UMW of A Delegate Medal (1934), ribbon needs minor repair. Schrade fuse cutter's knife (straight blade) and Schrade fork (a good pair, similar construction). Bill Collins, 9525 Mission Gorge Rd. #33, Santee, CA 92071

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**For Trade:** Eureka candlestick made by Ludlow & Sayre Wire. Co., Victor cap lamp , very nice condition. Tony Moon 2763 East Willow Wick Dr. Sandy, UT 84092

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**Available:** Scale collection. Assay balances, button balances, miners pocket scales, weight sets, lab equipment, specific gravity balances, lamps, tools, etc. J. Wayne Roberts, PO Box 558, Chino Valley, AZ 86323 (602) 636-2345

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**For Trade:** Safety lamps: Hughes Bros. Clanny, Hughes Bros. Davy. Carbides: brass Simmons, Np Sun-Ray, vertical Justrite, Np Wolf, Np horizontal Grier, brass Gee-Bee, Pathfinder. Oil wicks: C. George miniature, brass Crown surveyors. Blasting items: dated brass squib tin, brass cap crimpers, misc. cap tins. John Podgurski, 24 Hemlock Lane, Elysburg, PA 17824 (717) 672-9725

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**For Trade:** Unmarked Ideal candlestick (#39), Husson candlestick - Bessemer steel (#24), Baldwin stick for cap lamp, Shanklin #4 stick for cap lamp, Zar base with lid, Baldwin base with lid, Dunlap tin drivers spout lamp, J. Anton & Son (USA Eagle) tin spout lamp, Reliable blasting machine #3, coal mining scrip, mining related paper, Gem oil flask. Jeff Shanks, 1351 Apple Blossom Drive, Yardley, PA 19067 (215) 493-1090

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**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, Westfalian, Germany

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### **Cap Lamps for trade or sale**

*Dave Thorpe , P.O. Box 477, Peoria, AZ 85380-0477 tel: 602-978-4687*

**PATHFINDER:** Complete with clip on reflector, stamped bottom, very good condition

**ELKHORN:** Brass, v. good condition, missing wire brace

**VICTOR:** Earliest style, wire brace sheared off, no refl or brace

**XRAY:** Near mint condition, brass, no dents, complete

**JUSTRITE JIFFY:** Brass, missing cross-brace, bottom with slight crack, v. good to exc.

**GRIER:** Vertical, clip-on large refl., push button, bottom dented, rare 3-date bottom, v. good

**PIONEER:** Near mint, no dents, small relector

**PIONEER:** Excellent, slight denting, small reflector

**BALDWIN:** Pinchwaist, round flat style reflector, excellent

### **Oil wick lamps for trade or sale**

**TRETHAWAY:** Mint unused, brass dome top

**T.F LEONARD:** Drivers, excellent

**GEO. ANTON:** Eagle, excellent



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**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, ID 83814 (208) 667-0830

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**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

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**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

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Trade ads up to 80 words are free and encouraged. For-sale ads are only \$5 per issue or \$15 for four consecutive issues. Send ads to the editor: Len Gaska, 1688 E. Corson St., Pasadena, CA 91106. Continuing trade or sale ads should be resubmitted for guaranteed publication. We cannot guarantee publication of general "wanted" ads unless they are paid for at the same rate as for-sale ads.

Mining Collectables  
 Brad & Linda Ross  
 107 Westminster Drive  
 St. Clairsville, Ohio 43950  
 (614) 695-1468  
 Weekends and Evenings  
 Before 9:30 PM EST

OLD PAPER WANTED  
 WESTERN MINING DOCUMENTS: ASSAY,  
 STOCKS, BONDS, CHECKS, SCRIP, DEEDS,  
 MAPS, PHOTOS, STEREOVIEWS, ETC. IF  
 IT'S PAPER, I AM INTERESTED. SEND  
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 RAY MILLER (805) 942-1820  
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 Old & Rare  
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Catalog #1:  
 Mining, mineralogy, gemology  
 & jewelry  
Catalog #2:  
 Early science, technology &  
 scientific instruments

Send \$2.00 each for:  
 Catalogs #1 & #2  
 Send \$5.00 for:  
 Catalog #3

*The Gemmary*  
 P. O. Box 816  
 Redondo Beach, Ca 90277  
 (213) 372-5969  
Catalog #3:  
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**Scientific  
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Beaver Creek  
 Village Plaza  
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**The Irish Rovers**  
 Items unique and antique

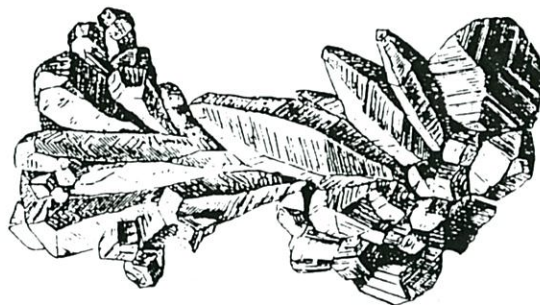
Gerry and John Shannon 303-232-1534

11146 West 26th Place • Lakewood, Colorado 80215

**Syzygy Gold Mining Co.**  
 Brian Levine  
 PO Box 465  
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 Dealers in historical materials.  
 Specializing in Colorado gold and silver  
 mining

# 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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Dave Gresko, 2331 Shoreland #129, Toledo, OH 43611  
(419) 729-4577

## For Sale

### Oil Lamps

- |  |       |
|--|-------|
| 1. Unmarked, dome lid, with spout that exits on upper part of lamp, rare, good condition | \$75  |
| 2. <b>Trethaway</b> , tin with brass dome lid, good condition                            | \$85  |
| 3. <b>Dunlaps</b> , face miner's lamp, very good condition                               | \$45  |
| 4. <b>Dunlaps</b> , driver's lamp, excellent condition                                   | \$50  |
| 5. <b>Crown</b> , brass with tin spout, very good condition                              | \$100 |
| 6. <b>Hardsocg Imperial</b> , good condition   | \$65  |
| 7. <b>Husson 6</b> , unfired   | \$50  |
| 8. <b>Monongahela Valley</b> , fair condition  | \$35  |
| 9. <b>Star Grier Bros</b> , tin, unfired   | \$45  |

### Candlesticks

- |  |        |
|--|--------|
| 1. <b>Sholder</b> , pat. June 17, 90, mint                       | \$275  |
| 2. <b>Washington</b> , California pattern                        | \$200  |
| 3. <b>Fielding &amp; Peterson</b> , folding, excellent condition | \$1250 |
| 4. <b>Fielding &amp; Peterson</b> , folding, fair condition      | \$800  |

### Carbide Lamps

- |   |       |
|---|-------|
| 1. <b>Sun-Ray</b> , nickel plated with radial ribbed reflector, very good condition | \$200 |
| 2. I.T.P., nickel plated hand lamp, very good condition                             | \$75  |
| 3. I.T.P., pat. 1913, 1916, steel hand lamp with brass name tag, unfired            | \$125 |
| 4. <b>Justrite</b> , no. 44 belt generator mine lamp, totally complete and original | \$200 |
| 5. <b>Uncle Sam</b> , 12 hour, excellent condition                                  | \$400 |
| 6. <b>Uncle Sam</b> , 8 hour, excellent condition                                   | \$400 |
| 7. I.T.P., 8 hour, steel and aluminum, excellent condition                          | \$45  |

### Miscellaneous Items

- |  |       |
|--|-------|
| 1. <b>U.M.W. of A.</b> occupational shaving mug                                | \$275 |
| 2. Frog lamp, marked "Gluck Auf," good condition                               | \$225 |
| 3. Oval oil cadger can with baffle inside, mint                                | \$20  |
| 4. <b>Gibbs</b> , breathing apparatus for mine rescue, ca. 1918-1924, complete | \$350 |
| 5. <b>Koehler Safety Lamp Co.</b> horseshoe magnet to open safety lamps        | \$150 |
| 6. <b>Double Safety</b> canvas cap, mint                                       | \$25  |
| 7. Turtle shell hard hat, good condition                                       | \$35  |
| 8. <b>Martin Hardsocg</b> single cap exploder, tin, very rare                  | \$175 |
| 9. Twist type 20 cap blasting machine  | \$75  |



## MAC Auction Number 1, Closes February 15, 1990

*See rules and bid sheet included in this issue.*

<u>Lot #</u>	<u>Description</u>
1.	Unmarked unbonnetted Clanny safety lamp with steel and brass bottom. Good condition. <b>Minimum bid - \$150.</b>
2.	Schneider & Co. stearic wax mining candle. Stamped and in mint unfired condition. See MAC #2, page 16 (very rare). <b>Minimum bid - \$100.</b>
3.	American Safety Lamp and Mine Supply Co. Davy safety lamp. Brass with hourglass shaped bottom. Almost mint. <b>Minimum bid - \$225.</b>
4.	Justrite Anaconda Special carbide lamp. A few dents and stress cracks, but still a very nice lamp. Stick not included. <b>Minimum bid - \$110.</b>
5.	Werk mining candle box. Red label. See MAC #2, page 16. Very good condition. <b>Minimum bid - \$185.</b>
6.	Baldwin brass cap lamp with set-screw deep dish reflector. A few small dents, but complete and a nice lamp. <b>Minimum bid - \$125.</b>
7.	Baldwin brass cap lamp with push-on shallow reflector. Excellent plus condition. <b>Minimum bid - \$185.</b>
8.	"The Justrite" nickel plated supervisors lamp. Good condition with minor dents. Reflector hood not included. <b>Minimum bid - \$100.</b>
9.	Granite mining candle box similar to box ad in this issues. Complete and in good condition. <b>Minimum bid - \$150.</b>
10.	"Anton Miner's Patent Lamp Wicks" box complete with 12 wicks. See MAC #4. Good condition. <b>Minimum bid - \$65.</b>
11.	USGS Monograph "Comstock Mining and Miners" by Elliot Lord (1883). Spine loose, some fire damage to back, text good. <b>Minimum bid - \$44.</b>
12.	Leather bound special edition of "A Guide to Antique Miners Candleholders" by Wendell Wilson and Ted Bobrink. Signed and numbered. Only 200 printed. <b>Minimum bid - \$150.</b>
13.	Hardsocg "Imperial" nickel plated vertical Grier-style cap lamp. See MAC #5. Back braces missing and has wrong bottom. A Gem bottom will fit this lamp and it is believed that it would be the correct style. Some dents in top. An exceedingly rare lamp. Only one or two known. <b>Open bid.</b>
14.	Senior Conflow 1985 calendar. Good to very good. <b>Minimum bid - \$15.</b>
15.	Brass Brite-Lite side water feed small hand lamp with handles. Perfect condition, but has been repainted to match original black paint finish. <b>Minimum bid - \$725.</b>
16.	Brass Brite-Lite top water feed cap lamp. See article in this issue. Good condition with a few small dents and stress cracks. Finish is tarnished and slightly pitted. <b>Open bid.</b>
17.	Trethaway Bros. steel surveyor's oil lamp. See MAC #2. Complete and in very good condition with slight dents. <b>Minimum bid - \$350.</b>
18.	Maumee Duplex carbide cap lamp. Unfired, but back braces are missing and about 1/2 square inch of the refector is missing at the edge due to breakage. Probably the most desirable cap lamp known. <b>Open bid.</b>
19.	Justrite number 2 repair kit box. Outside is fair. Inside is good. <b>Open bid.</b>
20.	Wolf Safety Lamp Co. brass carbide railroad (??) lamp with red and green rear lenses. Built for the National Carbide Co. Excellent Condition. <b>Minimum bid - \$125.</b>
21.	Demon Strike Light brass carbide cap lamp. See MAC #1. Fair to good condition with some dents. <b>Open bid.</b>

**Ted Bobrink**  
12851 Kendall Way  
Redlands, CA 92373  
(714) 794-5518

### Candlesticks

1. **Montana** made by the Ludlow-Sayre Wire Co. See MAC # 1. \$225.00
2. **Improved Ideal** made by the Ludlow-Sayre Wire Co. See Wilson-Bobrink candlestick book, #4. \$200.00
3. **Husson** made by Knippenberg Mfg. Co. See Wilson-Bobrink candlestick book, #28. \$185.00
4. **Two different** original blacksmith candlesticks. Both sticks in nice condition. \$100.00

### Carbide Cap Lamps

1. **X-Ray** nickel plated. A very unique looking lamp. Nice condition. \$250.00
2. **Guy's Dropper** six-date. Unfired in the original mint box. (Shanklin, not Universal). \$175.00

### Carbide Hand Lamps

1. **Justrite #10** nickel plated in the original can with instructions. Nice condition. \$200.00

### Oil Lamps

1. **Mine surveyor's lamp** made by Trethaway Bros. Mint unfired with original wick raiser (rare). See MAC #2 page 17. \$400.00
2. **V. L Lamp** nice condition with original black paint. A very unique lamp. See MAC #1 page 16. \$195.00
3. **Grier Bros** brass face lamp. Mint unfired. \$165.00
4. **Anton Eagle** brass face lamp. Nice condition. \$150.00
5. **Two different** brand name face lamps in nice condition. \$85.00

### Miscellaneous Items

1. **Nevada** mine bell sign. Black lettering on white cloth. See MAC #2 page 34. \$175.00
2. **Blasters Hand Book** See MAC #4 page 21. \$35.00
3. **Four different** blasting cap tins. Nice conditiion. \$85.00
4. **Original stearic acid mining candle** \$35.00
5. **Werk** mining candles box. Red label. Excellent condition (rare). See MAC #2 page 16. \$225.00
6. **Gold Medal** cap crimpers. Metallic Cap Co. \$50.00
7. **Miners Light** cigar box label. Shows a miner with an oil lamp on his hat. Very colorful and in mint condition. Circa 1890. \$45.00

# MANWAY

**BUREAU OF MINES**  
DEPT. OF COMMERCE

**SIGNALS**

1 Bell HOIST  
1 Bell STOP (if in motion)  
3-3 Bells CAGE RELEASE  
2 Bells LOWER  
3 Bells MEN ON

7 Bells (Main Accident and Danger Signal)

3-3-1 Bells (Main Hoist and with Great Care)  
3-3-2 Bells (Main Hoist and with Great Care)  
3-4 Bells (Main Hoist and with Great Care)  
3-3-3 Bells (General Danger and Fire Alarm)  
3-2-1 Bells (Main Hoist and with Great Care)

**LEVEL SIGNALS**

1-2 Bells (Level)	4-2 Bells (Level)
1-3 2d	4-3 2d
1-4 4th	4-4 4th
1-5 5th	4-5 5th
1-6 6th	4-6 6th
1-7 7th	4-7 7th
1-8 8th	4-8 8th
1-9 9th	4-9 9th
1-10 10th	4-10 10th
1-11 11th	4-11 11th
1-12 12th	4-12 12th


Approved  
**WALTER E. SCOTT, JR.**  
Chief, Bureau of Mines

ASK FOR  
**RAPSON NIGGERHEAD COAL**

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Main Office  
TAYLOR COAL MINING CO.  
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**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

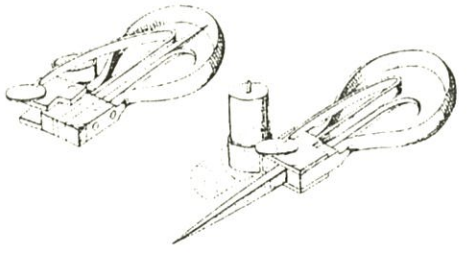
Just returned from a mine exploring trip from Arizona, Colorado, and New Mexico and have the following for sale.

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

### CARBIDE CAP LAMPS

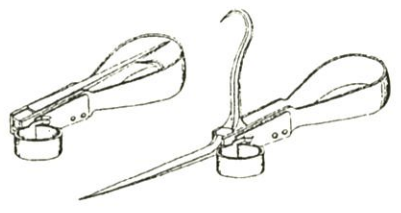
1. GEM Brass, complete, nice condition \_\_\_\_\_ \$350.00
2. I.T.P Float Feed, nickle, excellent \_\_\_\_\_ \$285.00
3. ACME Hand lamp very nice condition \_\_\_\_\_ \$125.00

### CANDLESTICKS

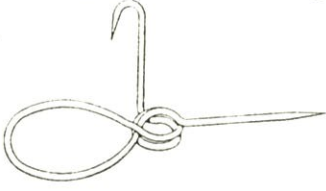


1. HUME & TATE Folder, Pat. Apr. 4, 1882 Leadville, Colo *best offer*

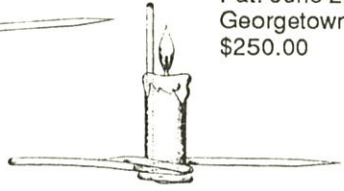
2. RICE Folder Pat. Mar. 29, 1881 Fairplay, Colo thimble repaired \$600.00



3.



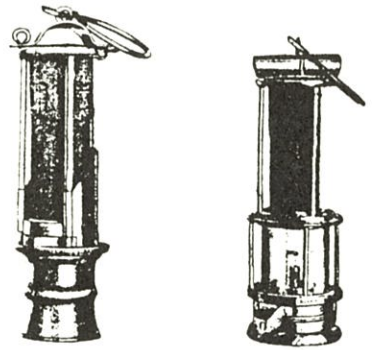
- NASH  
Pat. June 2, 1896  
Georgetown, Colo  
\$250.00



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



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

# Mineralogical Record BACK ISSUES!



v.8/#6 California Issue  
Benitoite, Gold, L.A. County  
Museum, Himalaya mine \$7



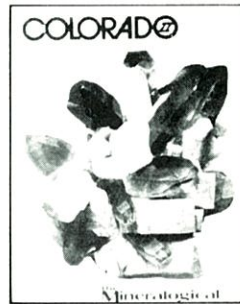
v.9/#3 Kalahari rhodochrosite,  
Paterson-NJ, Brumado district-  
Brazil, Bosch Coll. \$7



v.9/#5 Turkish Kämmererite,  
Afghan pegmatites, Chuqui-  
camata-Chile \$7



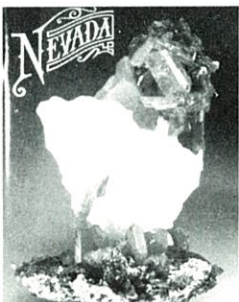
v.10/#5 Thomas & Wah Wah  
Ranges-Utah (famous for  
Topaz, Red Beryl, etc.) \$7



v.10/#6 Colorado-II Issue  
Locality Index, Amazonite,  
Mt. Antero, Sweet Home \$7



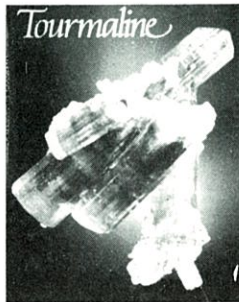
v.12/#4 Mineral Fakes,  
Mineral Fraud, Leadhills-  
Wanlockhead England \$7



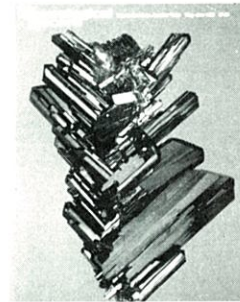
v.16/#1 Nevada Issue  
Getchell, Comstock, White  
Caps, Steamboat, etc. \$9



v.16/#3 Colorado-III Issue  
Leadville, Rico, Pikes Peak  
Cresson Vug, CSM Museum \$9



v.16/#5 Tourmaline Issue  
History, Mineralogy, Calif.,  
Elba, Nepal, Pakistan, ME \$12



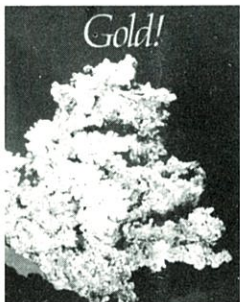
v.17/#3 Knappenwand, Laurium,  
Tucson Show, Senaite-Brazil,  
New Zealand, Italy \$9



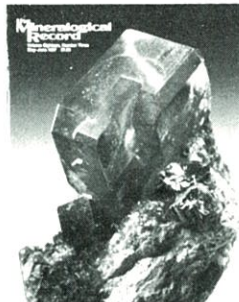
v.17/#4 Tip Top-Black Hills,  
Stoneham-Colorado Barite,  
Tuscany-Italy \$9



v.17/#6 Bleiberg-Austria,  
Oklahoma, Romania,  
Australia, Author's Guide \$9



v.18/#1 Gold-II Issue  
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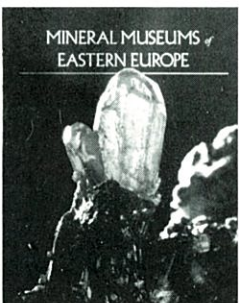
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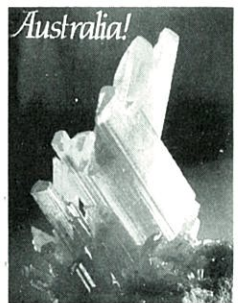
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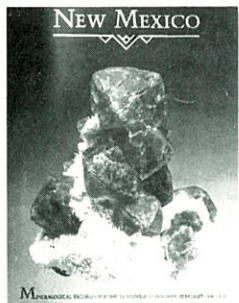
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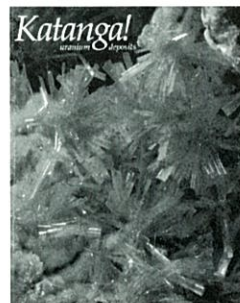
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