

MINING

ARTIFACT COLLECTOR



MINERS' SAFETY LAMPS

OF ALL KINDS, IN

BRASS OR ALUMINUM.

2½ lbs. Weight.

1 lb. Weight.

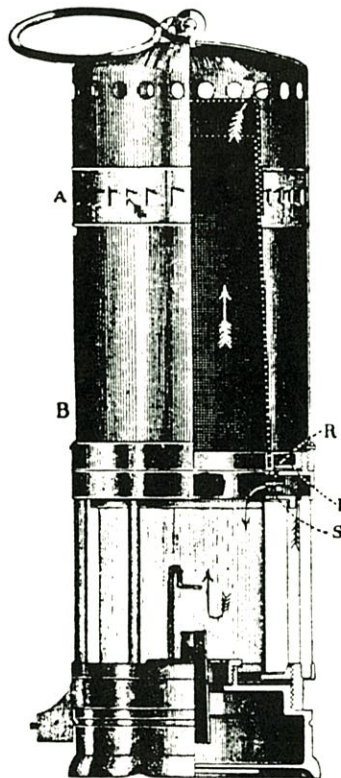
**PNEUMATIC
SIGNAL BELLS,**

For Mine Signals.

BRATTICE CLOTH.

ANEMOMETERS.

COMPASSES.



Dick's Patent Porthole Lamp.

**BRASS
AND ALUMINUM
CASTINGS TO
ORDER.**

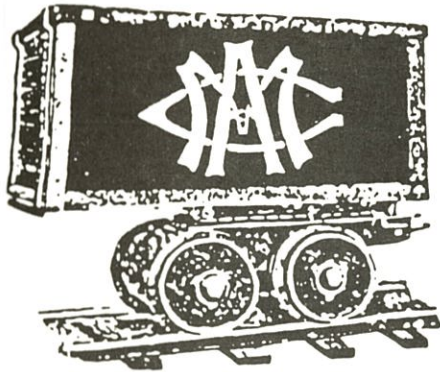
**ESTIMATES
FURNISHED FROM
DRAWINGS.**

**MAY'S PATENT
WATCHMAN'S
TIME DETECTOR.**

AMERICAN SAFETY LAMP AND MINE SUPPLY CO.,

1321 to 1335 Capouse Avenue,

SCRANTON, PA., U. S. A.



MINING ARTIFACT COLLECTOR

On the Cover

Full page ad from the American Safety Lamp & Mining Co. (from 1893 edition of Coal and Metal Miner's Pocket Handbook).

Table of Contents

Page 1 _____ Editorial

Pages 2-3 _____ Milburn Hand Lamps

Pages 4-5 _____ Fulton and Imperial

Pages 6-7 _____ Shanko tip cleaner

Pages 8-12 _____ Folding Candlesticks

Pages 13 _____ Derringer/Candlestick

Pages 14-21 _____ Oil wick lamps

Pages 22-25 _____ Safety & Plummet lamps

Page 26 _____ Powder Keg Labels

Pages 27-29 _____ Safety Nitro Powder Co.

Pages 30-31 _____ Postcards

Pages 32 _____ Mine Bell Signs

Pages 33-35 _____ Hardware catalogs

Pages 36-39 _____ Collectors talk

Pages 40-43 _____ Ads

Subscriptions and Article Submissions

The Mining Artifact Collector is published four times a year in the months of January, April, July, and October. Yearly subscription is \$25 domestic delivery and \$35 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 and \$8.50 overseas.

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.

Editorial Staff

Editor & Carbide Editor:

Dave Thorpe
P.O. Box 477
Peoria, AZ 85380
(602) 866-9608

Treasurer & Candlestick Editor:

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

Blasting Item Editor:

Mark Bohannan
Star Rt. Box 107E
Oro Grande, CA 92368
(619) 246-4418

Safety Lamp Editor:

Tony Moon
2763 East Willow Wick Dr.
Sandy, Utah 84093
(801) 943-2091

Oil Lamp Editor:

Dave Johnson
6807 Homestead Dr.
Indianapolis, IN 46227
(317) 786-8667

Associate Editor:

Jim Steinberg
2425 Cooley Place
Pasadena, CA 91106
(818) 791-3795

Printmaster:

Len Gaska
1688 E. Corson St.
Pasadena, CA 91104
(818) 405-0647



Editorial

No laws govern the practice of a hobby. Usually integrity prevails and all are happy. Certain "rules" are commonly understood. For example, all trades or sales are considered reversible if either party is dissatisfied. Yet there are some gray areas where one person's opinion of "the way things should be" may be quite different from another's. Two age-old problem areas are the condition that an item is described as a trade is negotiated, and the sale or trade of non-authentic artifacts. Two of our staff expound below.

Len Gaska: Bogus Artifact Dealing

One of the most embarrassing and frustrating experiences that a collector may go through is the purchase of a reproduction or an item that is simply "not right". Recently made candlesticks have become common in the past several years and even reproduction lamp parts such as reflectors and bottoms are known. Sometimes a collector will buy or trade for a lamp that has wrong parts on it such as a reflector or bottom that is from an entirely different lamp.

This sort of thing happens to both novice and experienced collector alike, but is more likely to happen to someone that is relatively new to collecting. And sometimes the dealer who sold the item is honestly unaware of the problem. After all, a general antique dealer cannot be an expert in all fields. Furthermore, some of the reproduction candlesticks that have surfaced recently have even fooled some of the experts.

The most loathsome example of fraudulent sales or trades occurs when a fellow collector KNOWINGLY sells or trades a reproduction or an item with incorrect parts. One well known collector has repeatedly done this over the last year. These sales were done to inexperienced collectors, and such taking advantage of ignorance is morally repugnant.

As always, it is caveat emptor - "buyer beware". Historically, very few collectors have sold rare items; such items always being for trade only. A few collector-dealers have consistently sold rare mining artifacts over the years, but their reputations are well established. When a bona-fide collector suddenly decides to sell some rare candlesticks or lamps, this is an unusual event and should raise a red flag. Why is this item for sale instead of for trade? I generally refer to rare items such as folding and fancy candlesticks, and rare lamps such as Hansens, EverReadys, and the like. Uncommon or semi-rare items are sold quite frequently these days and yet even many of those are sold with incorrect parts. If you are unsure of what you are buying, it is best to seek the advice and expertise of someone who does. It is better to turn down a good deal than to get burned on a bad one.

Dave Johnson: Don't Tell Me it's "Mint" if it's Not Mint

How many of us have purchased or traded for a lamp that is represented as "mint" by its owner only to receive a lamp that is dented, rusted, missing parts, has incorrect replacement parts, has a damaged finish, or has obviously been used? When you pay top dollar for a mint condition lamp you have the right to expect just that - a mint lamp.

Three terms that are used by some collectors and dealers rather indiscriminately are "mint", "unfired" and "original". I would like to recommend the following definitions for these terms.

MINT: Undamaged, original finish, condition as when manufactured, no after manufacture defects.

UNFIRED: Never lit, *not the same as mint*, can have a varying number of defects.

ORIGINAL: As produced by the manufacturer, no aftermarket parts, no parts that weren't supplied by the manufacturer for that specific lamp.

I will take a stand and state that any lamps that fall short of these simple definitions are a misrepresentation of condition. I will also state the belief that in a trade or sale the receiving party or parties should always have return privileges to ensure that lamps arrive as represented. We are all part of a fun hobby that does not need to have hard feelings engendered among collectors by a few unscrupulous collectors and dealers.

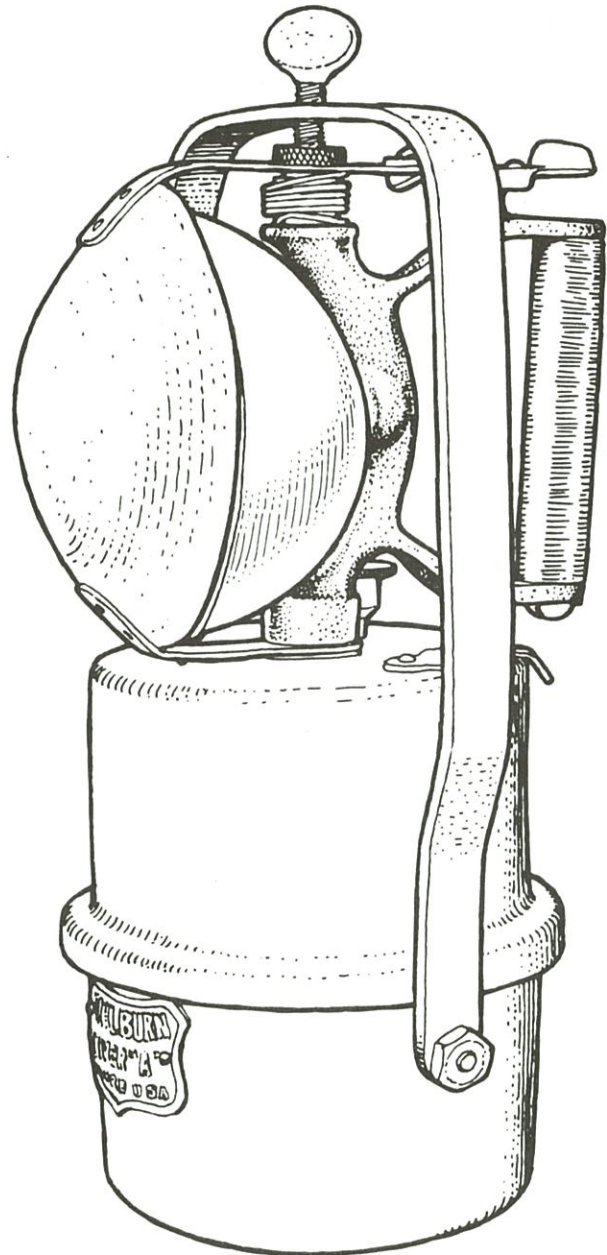
The Milburn Miner "A" Hand Lamp

by

Wendell Wilson

The 8-hour MILBURN MINER "A" lamp I have sketched is peculiar for the reflector cover (brass) which swings out of the way when the thumb-tab above the handle is pushed. When the thumb-tab is released, the spring returns the reflector cover to the closed position. It is simple to operate with one hand. There is no spark-igniter mechanism attached to the reflector; if there were, the reflector cover might have served beautifully as a baffle for allowing acetylene to accumulate before lighting (like the usual method of cupping the hand over a reflector). But without an igniter it's pointless in that context, so that cannot be its purpose. I suppose it could have been used for signaling. Any explanation of its intended function will have to account for the fact that the "rest" position of the reflector cover is "closed."

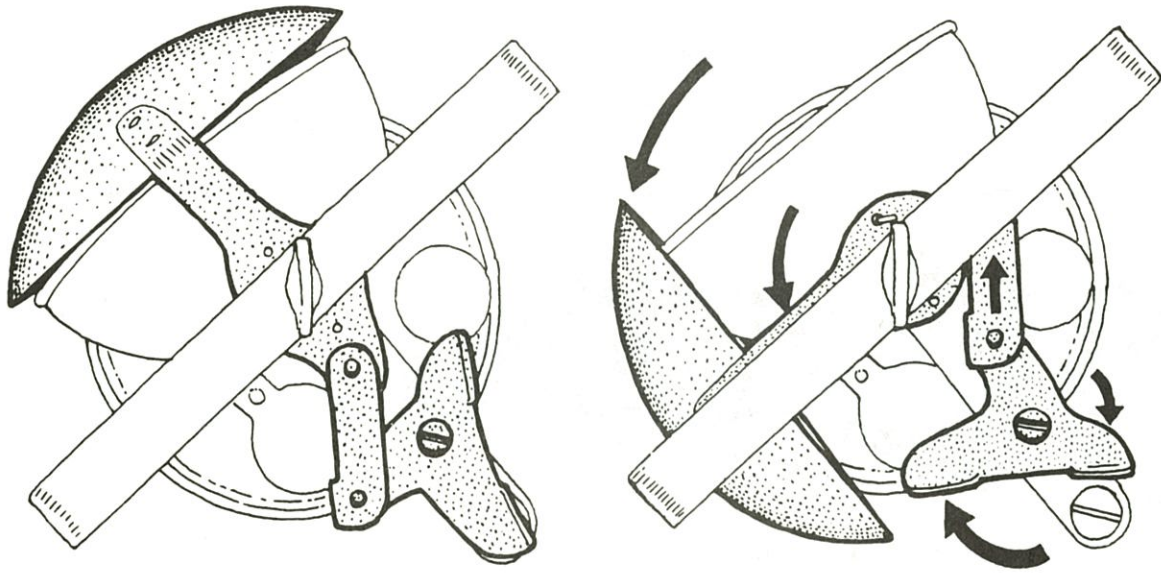
This same basic lamp has been found in a more conventional style *without* the swinging reflector, as shown in the photograph from Tony Moon's collection.



Height: 8.75 inches

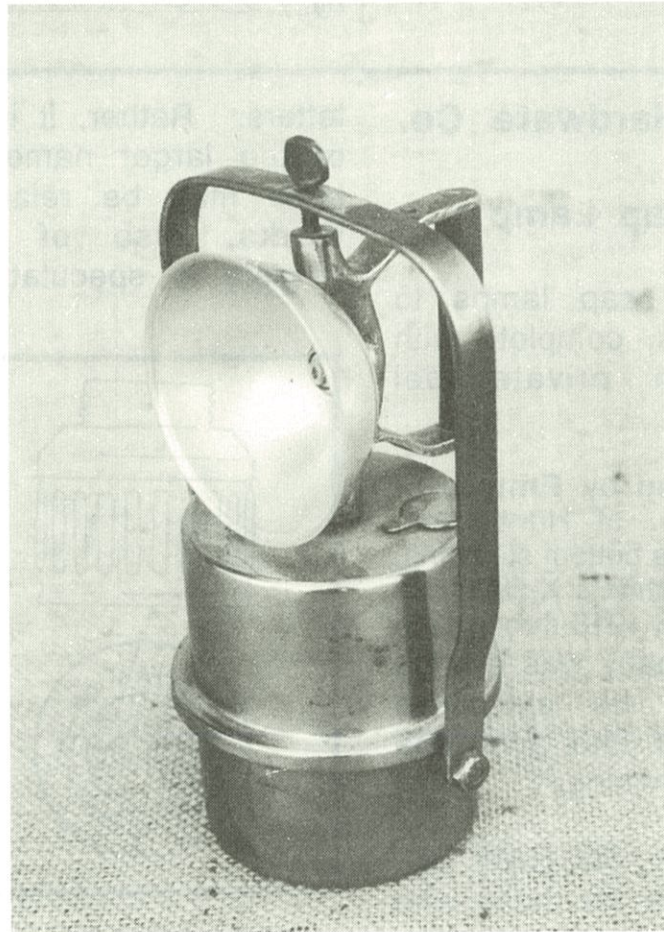
Construction: All brass except for steel bail, and thumb-screw, aluminum reflector, steel spring, dark red rubber handle-piece. Reflector/handle mount is cast brass.

Owner: Bernard J. Haynes
7825 Eustis Ct, Cincinnati, OH 45236



W.E. Wilson 1990

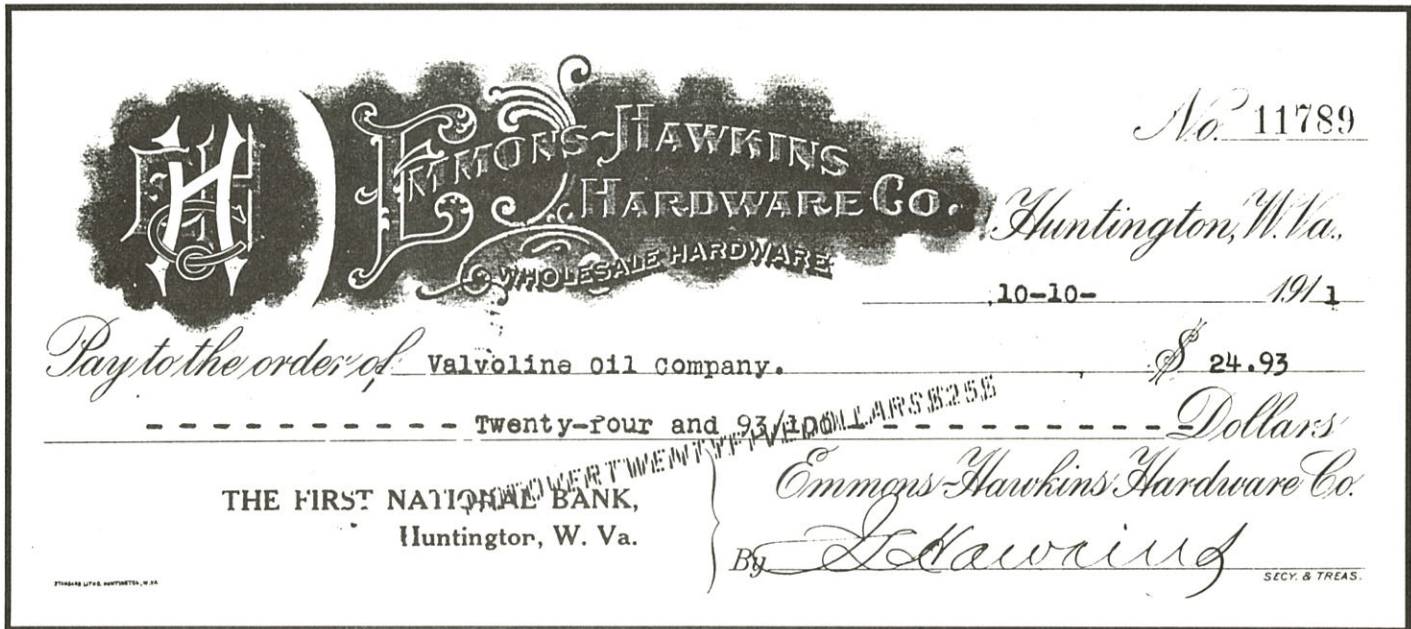
Reflector-shade swing mechanism as seen from above



Essentially the same lamp, but without the swinging shade. (Tony Moon collection)

Special Justrite Lamps Sold by Two Hardware Companies

by James Lackey and Dave Thorpe



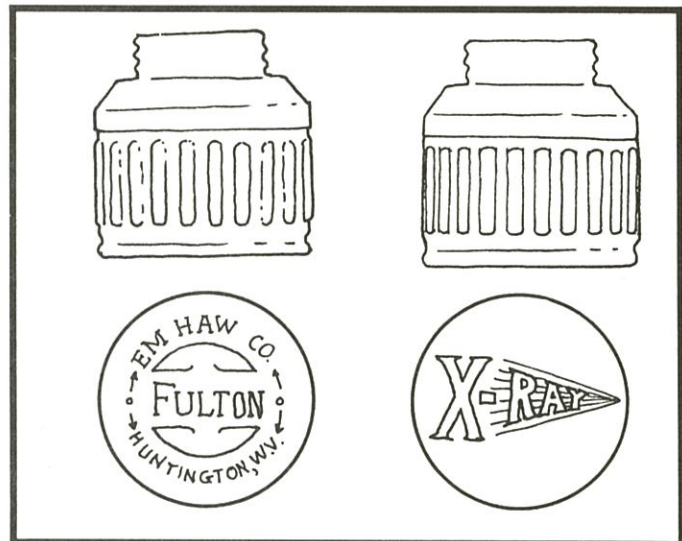
Emmons-Hawkins Hardware Co. & The "Fulton" Cap Lamp

Justrite Mfg. Co. sold cap lamps to several other companies, complete with each company's own private-label stamping.¹

The "Fulton" was marketed by **Emmons-Hawkins Hardware Co.** of Huntington, West Virginia. Except for the bottom stamping, the lamp is identical to Justrite's X-RAY cap lamp, produced from around 1918 through the early 1920's.² The company was a large wholesale outfit, and its existence spanned the entire time that acetylene light was popular with mining.³

The logo bears the words: **EM HAW CO.** This has led to confusion for those who have sought information on the nonexistent "E. M. Haw Company". Neither the "E" nor the "M" represents initials, for no periods appear after the

letters. Rather, it is a contraction logo of the larger name. How the Fulton lamp may be related to Fulton Tool Works, also of Huntington, West Virginia is speculative.⁴



Bottom stamping of the Fulton cap lamp as compared to Justrite's X-RAY. (Illustrations by Wendell Wilson)

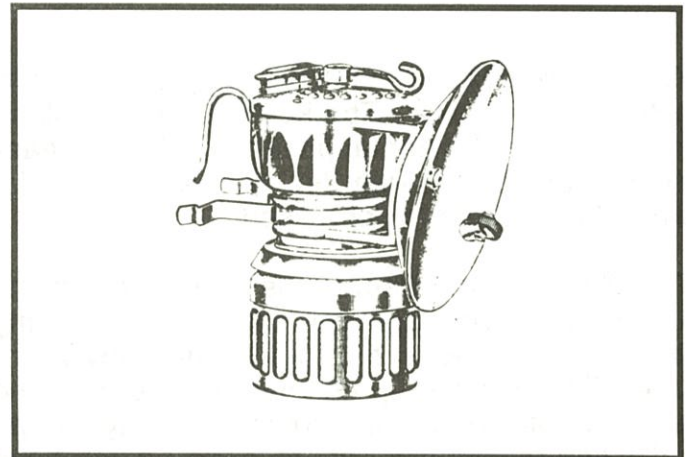
THE MARTIN HARDSOCC CO. (INC.)
MARTIN HARDSOCC MFG. CO. LTD.
 ORIGINATORS AND DESIGNERS OF MODERN
COAL AND ROCK DRILLS AND TOOLS
 THE KIND THAT HAVE BEEN IMITATED BY MANY BUT NEVER EQUALLED
RAIL BENDERS, PUNCHERS, MACHINE BITS, AUTOMATIC MINE DOORS.
 NEARLY 100 PATENTS.
Pittsburg 5/1/08

ALSO OWNERS OF UNION SHOVEL CO. W.VA HANDLE CO. AND LESSEE OF THE AUTOMATIC MINE DOOR CO. OF TERRE HAUTE, IND.

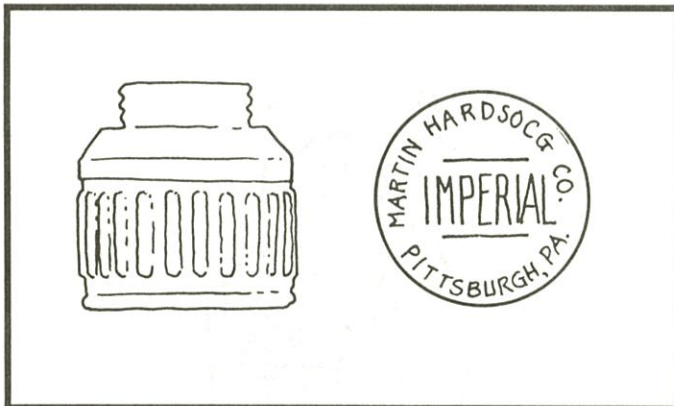
TRADE MARK REGISTERED "IMPERIAL" MADE AT HARDSOCC SHOPS PITTSBURGH, PA. U.S. PATENT OFFICE

**The Martin Hardsocg Co.
 &
 The "Imperial" Cap Lamp**

The Martin Hardsocg Co. of Pittsburg, PA was a major supplier of mining equipment in the east. Both Grier Bros. and Justrite manufactured private-label cap lamps for the company bearing their trademarked name: "Imperial". The Justrite-made Imperial was identical to their own X-RAY except for the bottom stamping.



Above: Justrite's X-RAY was identical in form to both Fulton and Imperial cap lamps. The latter are considerably rarer.



Left: Bottom stamping of the "Imperial" cap lamp. (Illustration by Wendell Wilson)

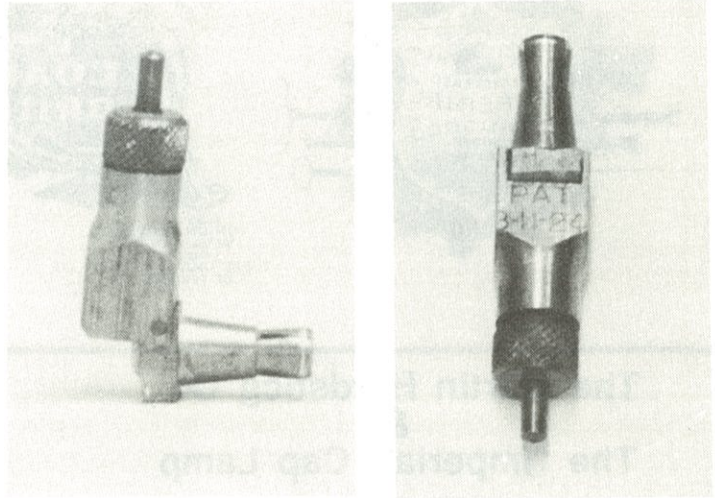
References and Notes

1. In addition to the lamps described here, Justrite also manufactured cap lamps for Abercrombie & Fitch.
2. First Catalog illustration of the XRAY cap lamp appears in 1919, although the unseamed base and unrolled tank flange predate more modern lamps introduced in these catalogs. A reasonable assumption is that the lamp was produced around 1918 and continued into the early twenties until the X-RAY name was applied to William Frisbies's Victor-style lamps. It is not yet known what years the hardware companies sold the lamps.
3. A promotional postcard from Emmons-Hawkins Hardware Co. shows that the company was in business continuously from 1884 through 1934. (James Lackey collection)
4. Personal communication by James Lackey with the son of a former employee of Fulton Tool Works. The son recalls his father bringing home several cap lamps from the factory bearing the Fulton name.

The Shanko Tip Cleaner

by Jim Van Fleet

The Shanko tip cleaner, patented March 11, 1924 and sold by Shanklin Manufacturing Company (makers of the Guy's Dropper lamp), occupies a unique position among carbide tip cleaners. Many carbide lamp manufacturers made or sold the tip reamers and cleaners familiar to caving enthusiasts. And most collectors are very familiar with the Grier and Gee-Bee cap lamps that featured a built-in tip cleaner (MAC No. 7, Spring 1990, pages 7-9). The Shanko tip cleaner is the only device I know of that was an add-on device that is affixed to the lamp in a semi-permanent fashion.

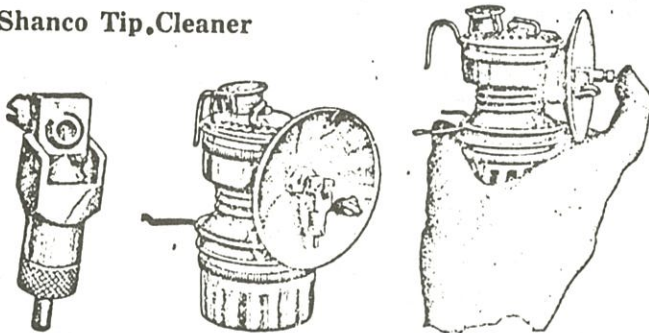


The Shanko Device fits in the lamp's burner tube and the tip is fit into the cleaner. The cleaning action is as follows. The knurled nut and plunger is spring-loaded and pulled out as the device is swung into horizontal position. When released, the illustrated cone fits into the depression at the center of the burner tip. Inside the cone is a fine wire which is pushed into the burner hole when the plunger is depressed.

The Shanko tip cleaner was advertised in the 1925 Keystone mining catalog. To my knowledge, it was not advertised anywhere else. The Shanko tip cleaner is quite rare and an example was not known to many in the collecting community until recently. If you have any further information on this item, please let us know.



Shanco Tip Cleaner



The Shanco Tip Cleaner has been patented by a practical miner who has seen the need. Miners frequently find their lamp clogged when alone underground without light or when they are without a reamer. This cleaner can be used in the dark or by miner with poor eye-sight, for the cleaner is fastened to a tip that replaces the one in the lamp and is in the right position to enter the hole of the tip. A trial will convince you. Ea. 25c.

Patented Mar. 11, 1924.

1,486,464

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK SMELIK, OF NOKOMIS, ILLINOIS.

BURNER CLEANER.

Application filed April 19, 1923. serial No. 633,164.

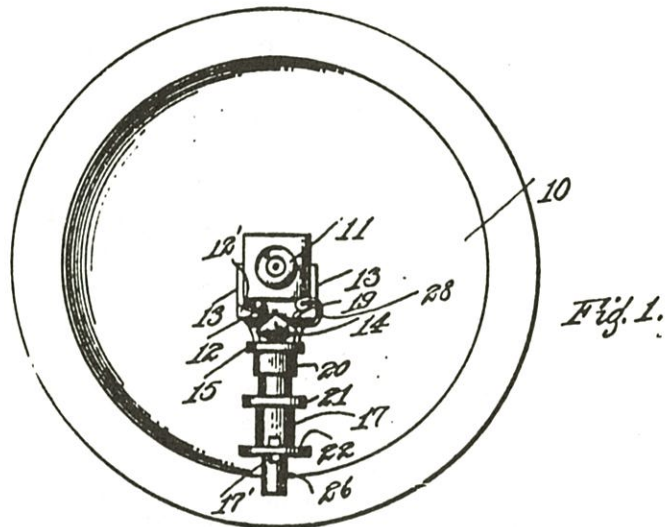


Fig. 1.

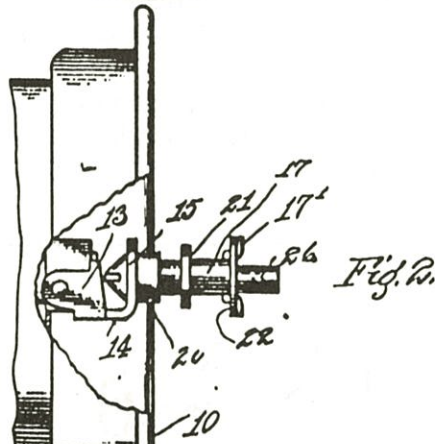


Fig. 2.

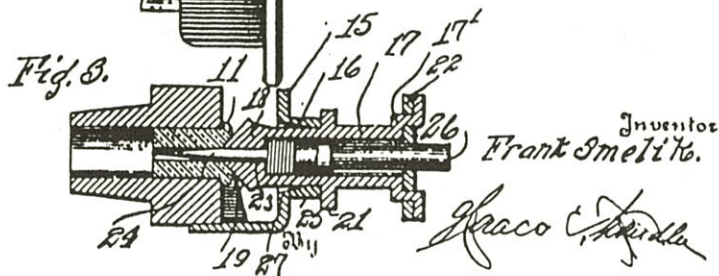


Fig. 3.

Inventor
Frank Smelik

Graco C. Smith

Attorney

FOLDING CANDLESTICKS

by Ted Bobrink

Folding candlesticks are among the most valuable and most sought after candlesticks, rivaled only by the very fancy, ornamental models. I have always preferred the folding candlestick over the fancy because they were made for and used by the miners in the mines, whereas the fancy type candlesticks were usually never intended to be used and were most likely given to people such as mine owners and stock holders.

A folding candlestick can range from the simplest (having only one folding component) to the most complex (having three folding components: the hook, spike and thimble). Today there are more than 90 patents known to have been granted for miners candlesticks. Of those 90, more than half had the capability to be folded up and carried in the pocket.

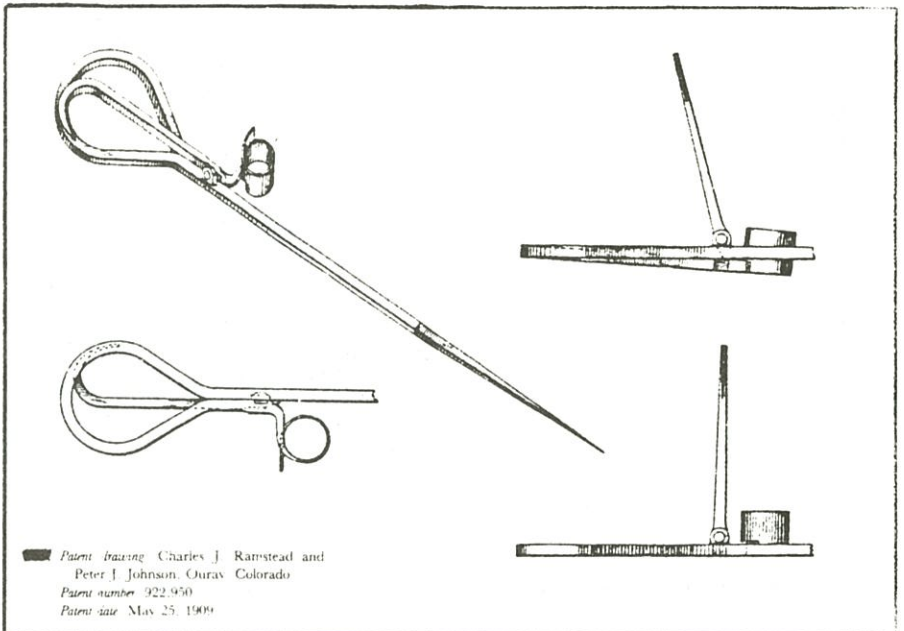
Folding candlesticks are very rare, apparently very few were purchased. The price was higher, more than double the cost of a simple model. The durability of the average folding candlestick with all its moving parts must have been far less that that of the standard type. Out of hundreds of antique mining photos, I have seen only one with a miner using an identifiable folding candlestick.

Collecting folding candlesticks has never been an easy task. Aside from being rare, people who have had one for sale or trade easily knew they had something quite different from the standard candlesticks they had owned or seen in the past. With all the crude reproduction folders on the market today I would advise the new collector to stick to the well made stamped varieties. All the phony folders I have seen have all been the hand-made blacksmith type, and if they had any stamping on them at all, it was done one letter at a time by hand and not gang stamped.

The folding candlesticks I will be discussing on the following pages are all very well made, well stamped, and some even patented. I will have to admit that some are extremely rare, and that finding even the more common varieties (if I can use the word common) will take a considerable amount of patience, luck, and money.

Ramstead and Johnson Folding Candlestick

The **Ramstead and Johnson** was patented May 25, 1909 in Ouray, Colorado. It is a good example of the simplest type of folding candlestick, having only one folding component: the hook. This candlestick, though somewhat crude, has a good design and is made very durable. The stamping **PAT MAY 25 09** on the right side of the spike is quite large and strong, making this stick easily identified.

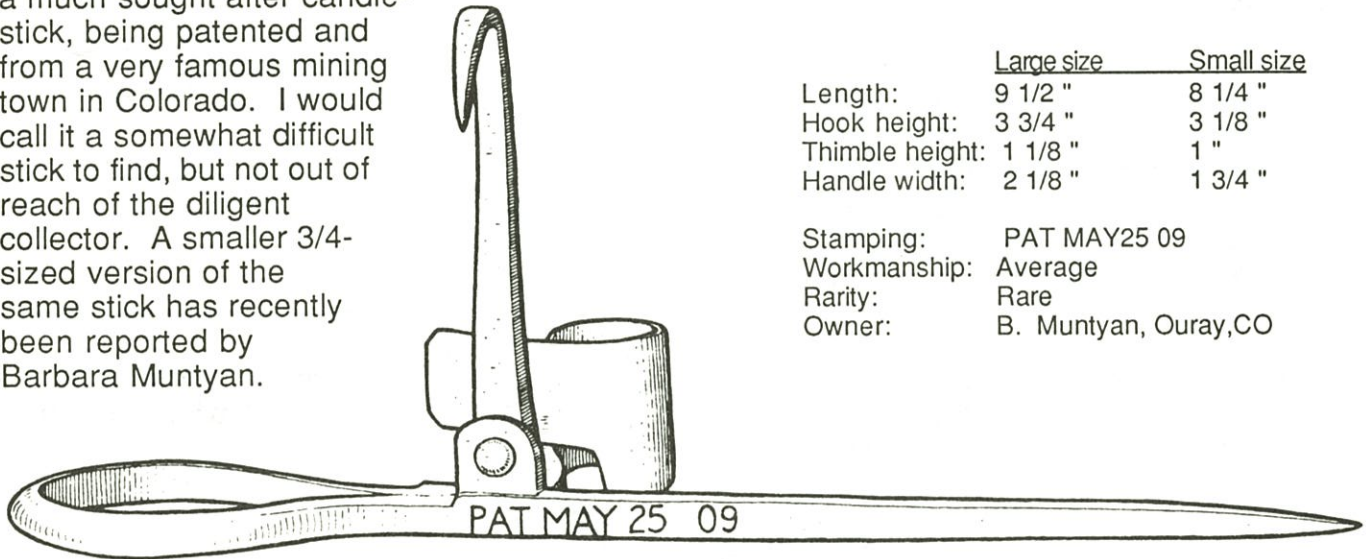


The manner in which the hook folds down or locks in the upright position is quite unique. The hook pivots on a column rising from the spike. Spreading the handle neck apart allows the lower part of the hook to slide out of a rectangular slot in the handle neck, and be folded back onto the handle. By lifting up on the hook the left side of the handle neck is forced down until the lower part of the hook slides into the slot, thus locking the hook firmly in the upright position.

The Ramstead and Johnson is a much sought after candlestick, being patented and from a very famous mining town in Colorado. I would call it a somewhat difficult stick to find, but not out of reach of the diligent collector. A smaller 3/4-sized version of the same stick has recently been reported by Barbara Muntyan.

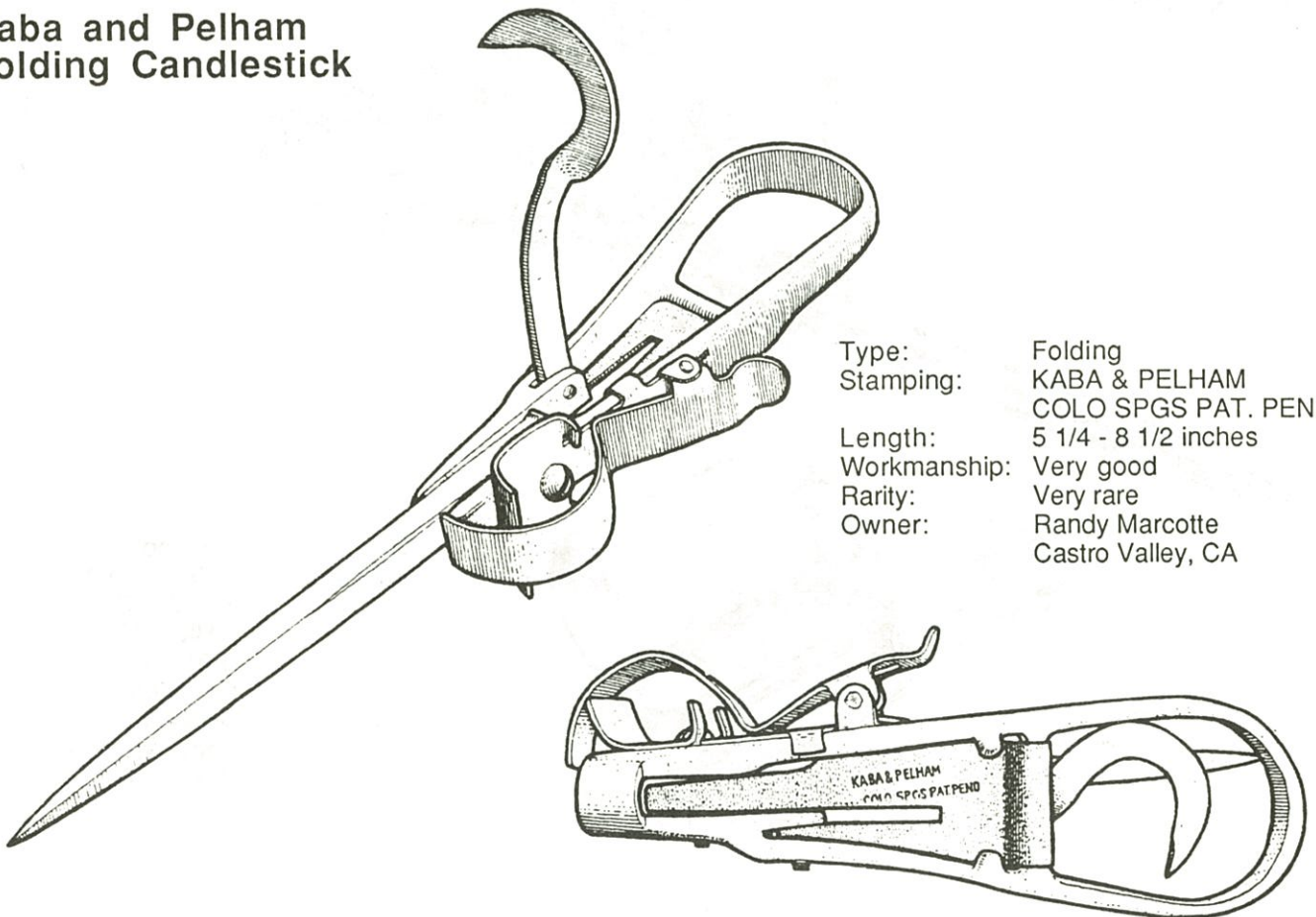
	Large size	Small size
Length:	9 1/2 "	8 1/4 "
Hook height:	3 3/4 "	3 1/8 "
Thimble height:	1 1/8 "	1 "
Handle width:	2 1/8 "	1 3/4 "

Stamping: PAT MAY25 09
 Workmanship: Average
 Rarity: Rare
 Owner: B. Muntyan, Ouray,CO



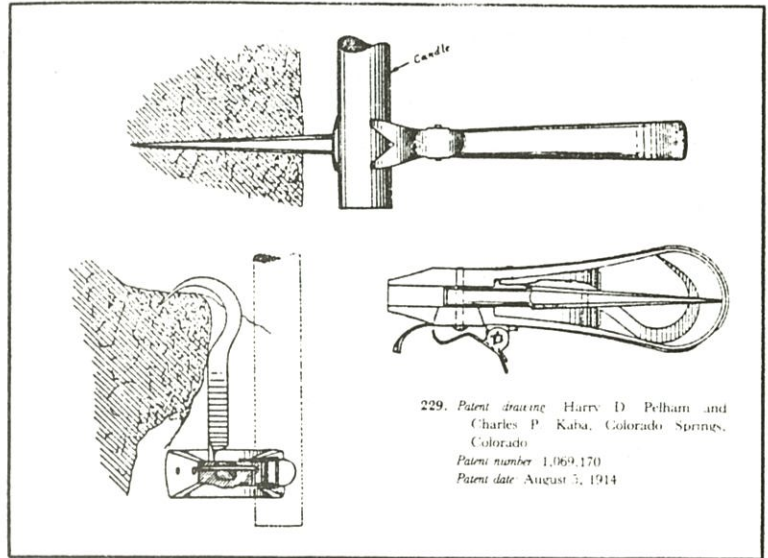
Kaba and Pelham Folding Candlestick

Type: Folding
 Stamping: KABA & PELHAM
 COLO SPGS PAT. PEND
 Length: 5 1/4 - 8 1/2 inches
 Workmanship: Very good
 Rarity: Very rare
 Owner: Randy Marcotte
 Castro Valley, CA



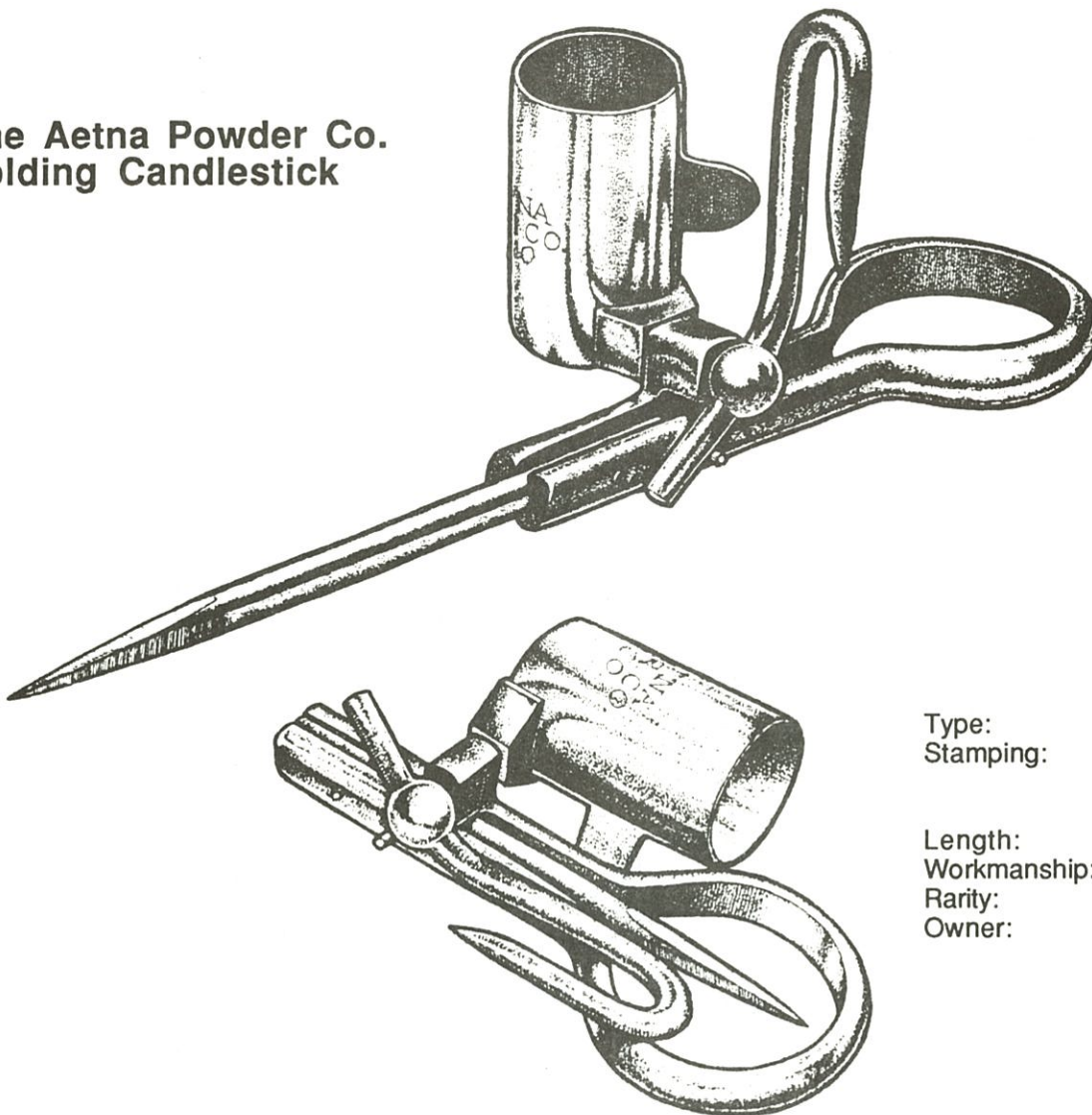
The Kaba and Pelham, patented August 5, 1914, in Colorado Springs, Colorado, is one of the most attractive of all the folders. The beautiful cast brass handle along with its unique design ranks this folding candlestick as one of the most sought after of all the manufactured patented folders.

The spring loaded clip thimble, similar to the Curtiss candlestick will hold just about any size candle although 3/4" was the standard for mining candles. The steel spring plate (shaded) presses against the flat sides of the hook and spike to keep them in position when opened or closed.



The collector who is hoping to find one of these is going to have to be very lucky. I know of only 5 or 6 of these to exist due, I am sure, to the very late patent date of 1914, a time when most of the mining companies had already converted over to the carbide lamp.

The Aetna Powder Co. Folding Candlestick



Type:	Folding
Stamping:	THE AETNA POWDER CO. CHICAGO
Length:	3 3/4 - 6 1/4 inches
Workmanship:	Excellent
Rarity:	Very rare
Owner:	John Johnson Sacramento, CA

Certainly the most elegant and beautiful of all the manufactured folding candlesticks, though small in size, this highly polished nickel plated folder must have been the envy of any miner who held one in his hands. The bold stamping (THE AETNA POWDER CO. CHICAGO) on the thimble is especially nice.

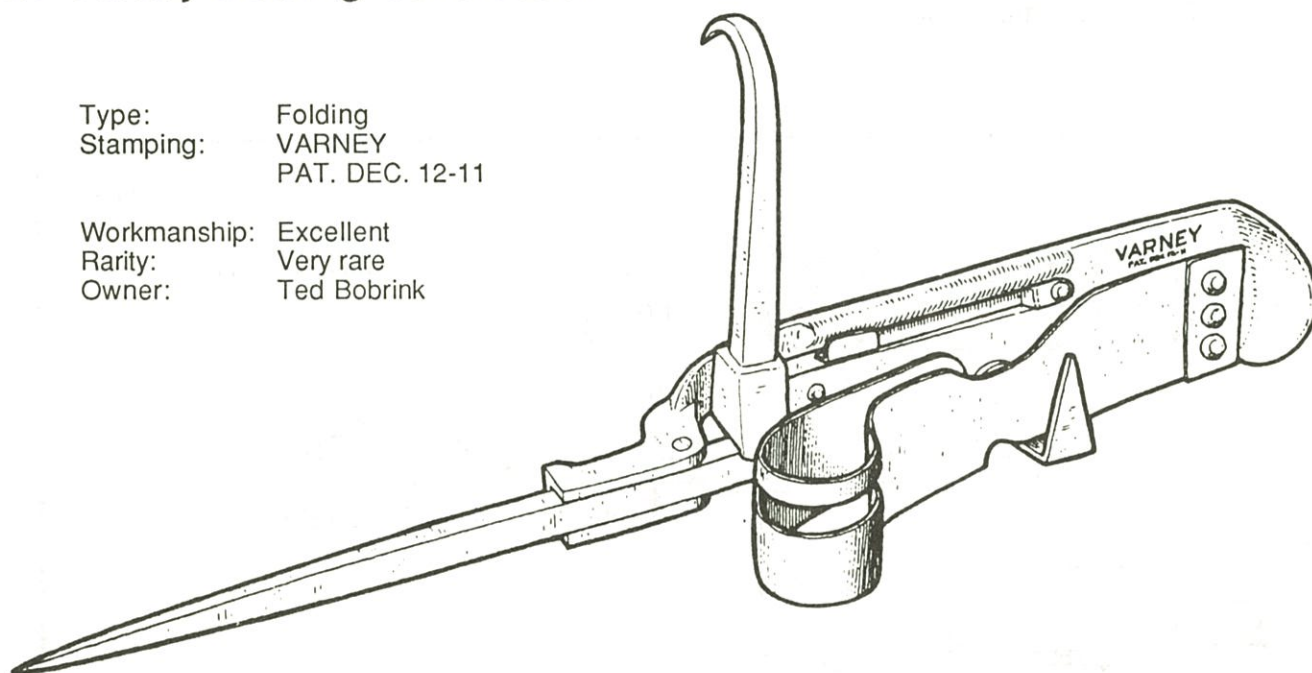
The unique design of this folder could have been patented, and the Aetna Powder Company certainly had the resources to pursue it, but apparently they never did. In a 600 page mining supply catalog dated 1901, the only candlestick offered was the Aetna folder. The ad described the candlestick "as very complete and convenient with the hook and thimble jointed, the candlestick when not in use may be folded and carried in the pocket, with an attractive finish in nickel plate makes us confident that we are offering the best miners' candlestick that can be had".

The hook and thimble assembly rotates as one piece. In the folded position the two arms of the handle may be spread slightly in order to rotate the spike into position. Once the hook and thimble have been raised, the lower arm on the hook locks the two arms of the handle together around the spike.

The Varney Folding Candlestick

Type: Folding
Stamping: VARNEY
PAT. DEC. 12-11

Workmanship: Excellent
Rarity: Very rare
Owner: Ted Bobrink



Here is the Grand Dad of all candlesticks. The Nathan E. Varney folding candlestick, patented December 12, 1911 in Denver Colorado.

For as long as I have been collecting candlesticks, the Varney folder has been the most sought after candlestick I know of. Just seeing a drawing or picture of one doesn't really do it justice. I have to admit I wasn't all that excited until I held one in my hand. The first thing you notice is the workmanship and complexity. Without a doubt, this is the largest and heaviest of all the manufactured folders. When unfolded it's almost a full 10 inches long.

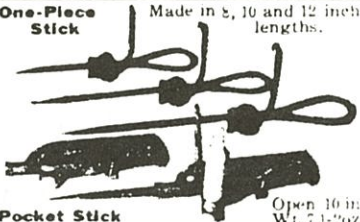
Varney Folding (cont.)

One-Piece Stick Made in 8, 10 and 12 inch lengths.

Pocket Stick Open 10 in. Wt. 7 1/2-oz.

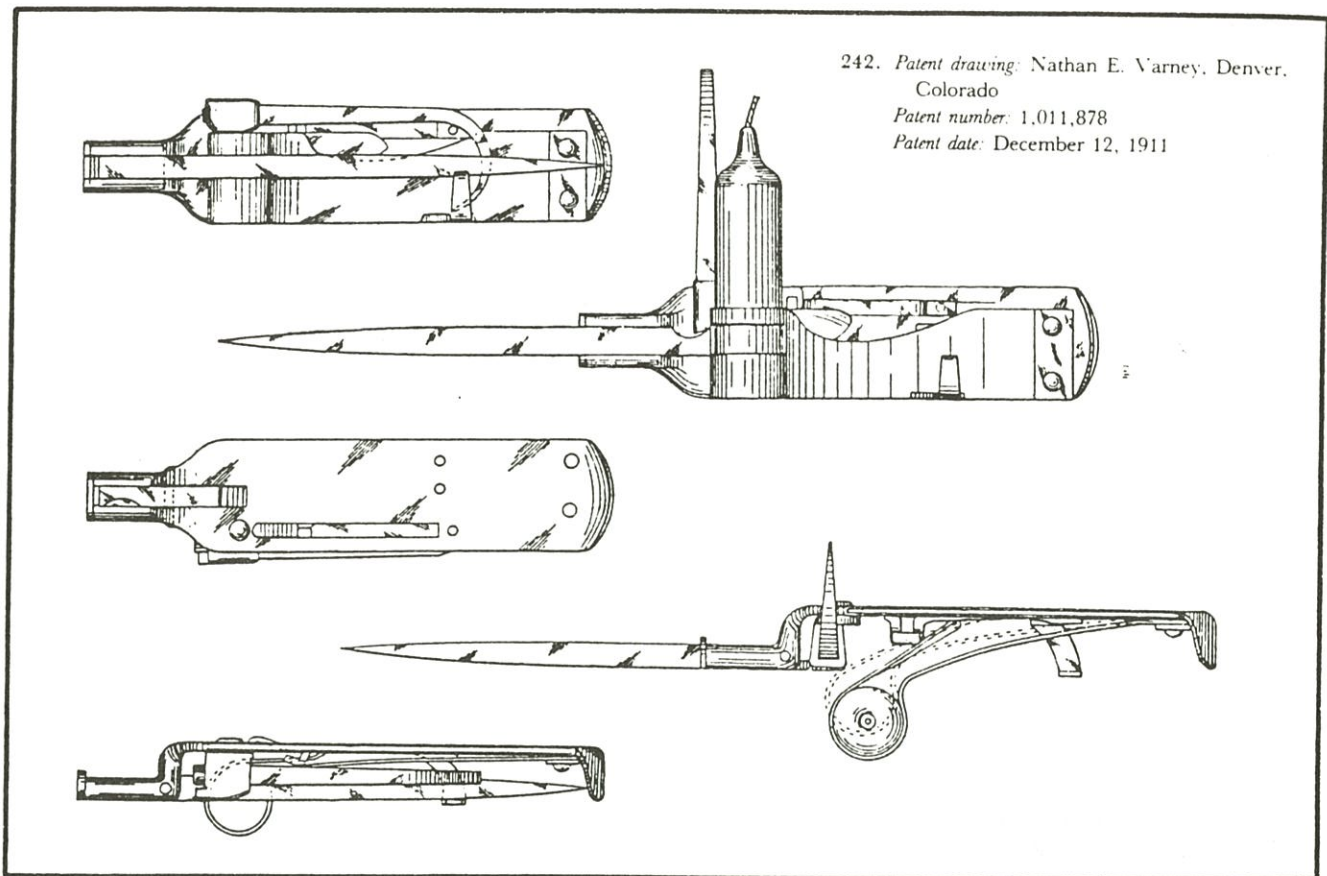
THE "VARNEY" GROUP MINERS' CANDLE STICKS

Varney Pocket Stick--good, strong, polished. Best thing ever offered in this line. By mail \$1.50, if not with dealer. Send for descriptive folders and quantity prices. Mention Mining Science and write to
N. E. VARNEY, 1830 Lawrence St., Denver, Colorado.

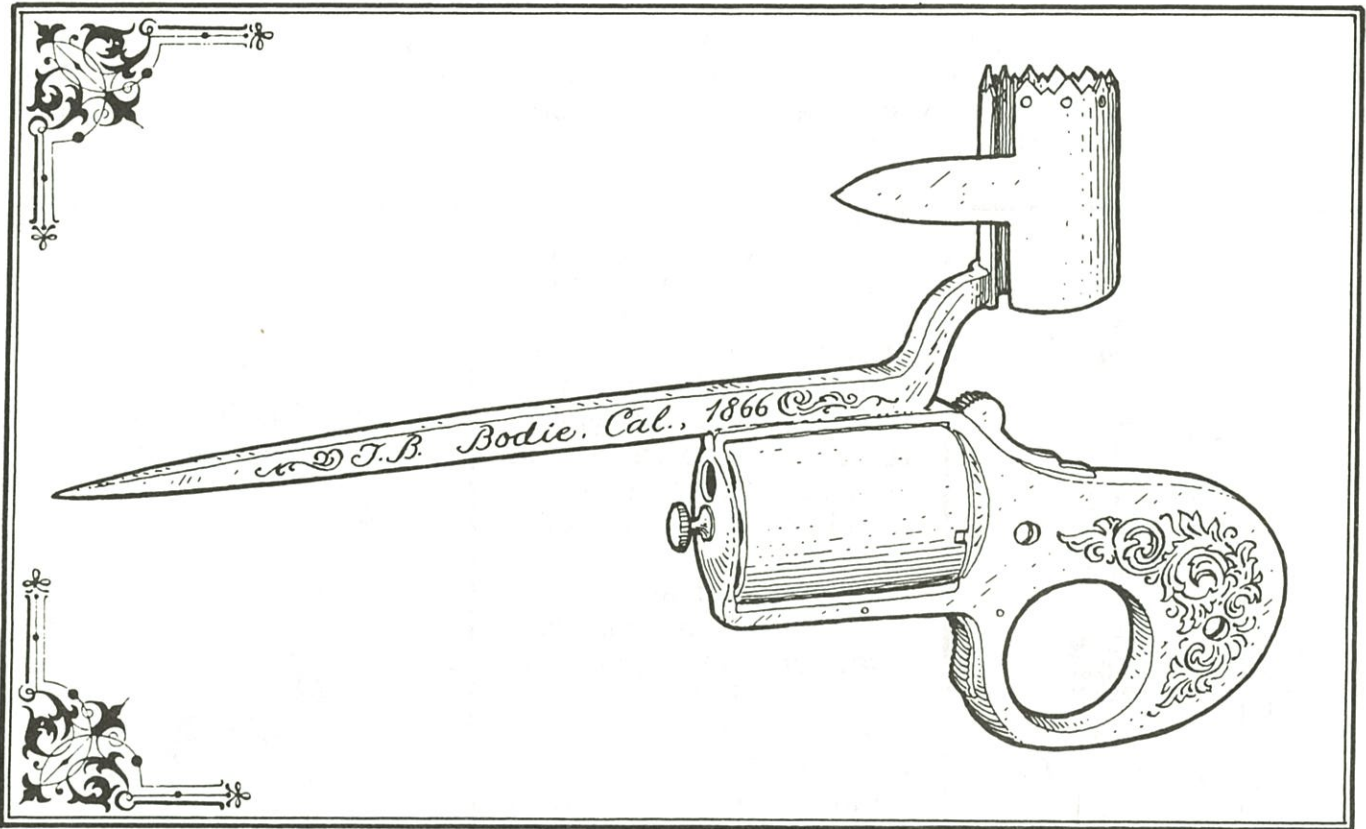


The construction is excellent with a cast steel handle, steel spike and hook, riveted sheet-steel thimble, and finished with a high polished nickel plate. A sliding thumb-button raises and lowers the hook, and the spike folds through a slot in the thimble to be secured by a rotating triangular clasp.

Even though Nathan Varney was the major manufacturer of miners candlesticks (see MAC # 5, page 11), his invention of this folding model came near the end of the candlestick era, when candles were being replaced by carbide lamps, thus it never sold well. To my knowledge there are less than 10 of these mechanically novel folders known.



Bodie 4-shot Derringer/Candlestick



Style: Pistol-grip (perhaps the original "pistol-grip" stick)

Manufacturer: Patented 4/1/1863 by Horace "the Slug" Buchanan, Bodie, Calif.

Construction: Engraved steel, 7" long

Owner: Ima Hokes

Comment: It has unfortunately come to our attention that certain items that have been pictured in the Mining Artifact Collector may not be entirely genuine. We are speaking particularly of pieces from the collection of Ima Hokes: namely the Blemus lamp illustrated in issue #3, page 3, the "droop-snoot" Trethaway shown in issue #7, page 31, and the Bodie derringer/candlestick shown above. We're not absolutely certain. Perhaps it is mere coincidence that Ima's name is pronounced the same as "I'm a hoax," and that all of her patented lamps seem to be patented on April 1 (April Fool's Day). And perhaps there really is some clever way to screw the Blemus lamp together as the threading on the drawing indicates, even though the lamp is square in cross-section. But we're suspicious. We wouldn't want the integrity of this honorable and decorous journal of serious history to be comprised by surreptitious frivolity! As a service to MAC readers, we have sent Wendell Wilson to Goshen, Indiana to visit Ima Hokes in her home and see her collection in person. He has promised to file a detailed report for publication in a future issue.

Ted Bobrink

The Hailwood Lamp

by Tony Moon

Lamps from only three manufacturers were granted approval by the United States Bureau of Mines for their designs of permissible safety lamps. Two are very well known: Koehler and Wolf. The third is relatively obscure - Ackroyd and Best of Pittsburg, PA. Ackroyd and Best received approval on January 8, 1917 for their Hailwood lamp.

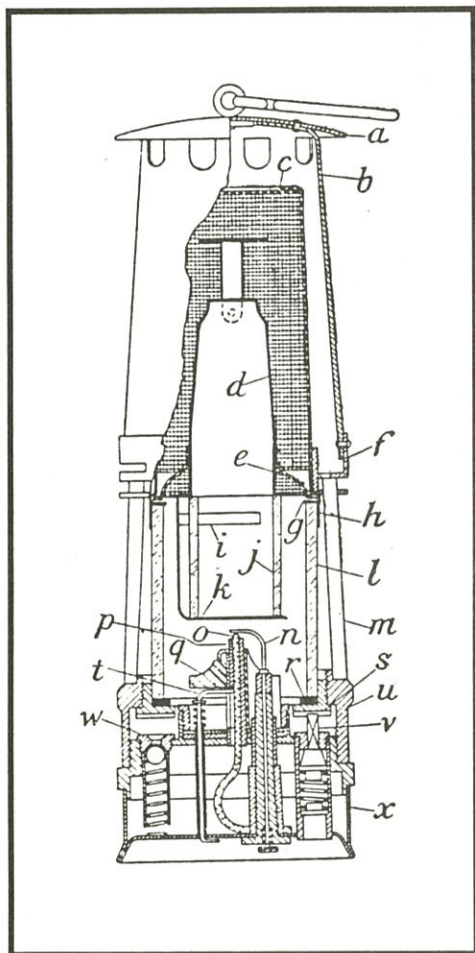


Figure 1
Hailwood Lamp, cross section

The Hailwood lamp is essentially a bonneted Muesler lamp (single gauze with internal chimney) with a glass extension to the bottom of the chimney. This type of lamp is known as a combustion tube lamp. An excellent cross-sectional drawing* plus a photograph of an unusual example of the lamp, cut-away for training purposes and showing the lamp internals, are shown in Figures 1 and 2. In addition to the glass extension, the lamp had other interesting features - a porcelain burner, a vertical magnetic lock, and a means of relighting the lamp that could only be accomplished in a large explosion-proof enclosure. The enclosures were expensive and only relatively few could be strategically located throughout a mine.

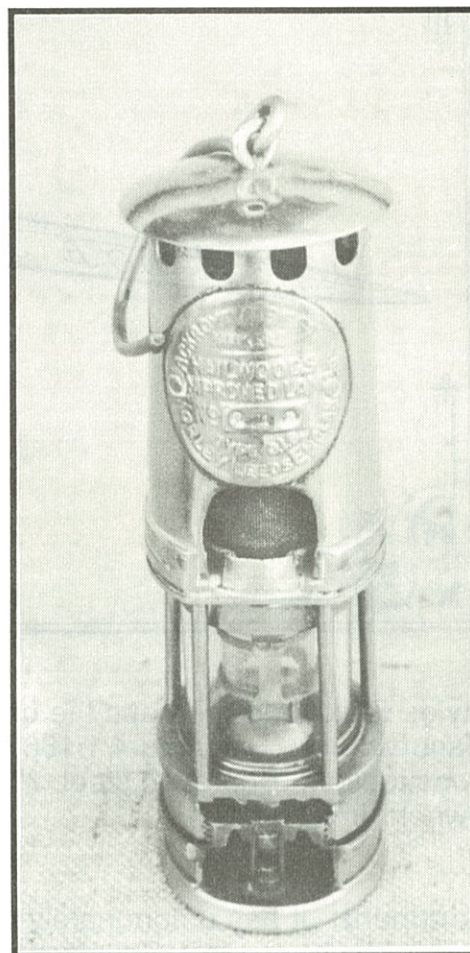


Figure 2
Hailwood Lamp, cutaway version for training purposes

A somewhat bizarre model of the lamp was produced in the 1920's presumably in an effort to produce more candlepower and compete with the illuminating power of an electric lamp. A condensed excerpt from a contemporary book on mine lighting** provides a detailed description. "A new duplex form of flame lamp has recently (1928) been constructed by Mr. E.A. Hailwood, in which it is claimed each flame gives 4 to 5 maximum horizontal candlepower. The general appearance is similar to that of two ordinary flame-safety lamps fitted together side by side, with a common handle at the top. Instead of two circular oil vessels, however, there is a large rectangular oil vessel divided vertically into two, one for each wick. Each wick is flat and large, and is adjusted by a spindle and toothed wheel as in an ordinary (household) paraffin lamp. There are two cylindrical lamp gauzes. These in turn are guarded by bonnets in the usual



Figure 3
Hailwood Twin safety lamp



Figure 4
*Hailwood lamp plate with Pittsburgh address.
Lamp was probably made in England.*

way. The whole apparatus is clamped together by a rod passing down between the two lamps, the upper part of the rod operating a ratchet ring provided with a magnetic lock." A slightly different, and presumably earlier, version of this lamp from the author's collection is shown in Figure 3. This lamp has the wording "Hailwood's twins" stamped on the two bases.

In spite of its faults, the lamp was popular in Great Britain and the standard versions can be found without much difficulty in local antique shops and street markets. The version with the Pennsylvania address on the nameplate, as shown in Figure 4, is quite rare. The author has never seen a Hailwood lamp with the USBM approval stamp although one is illustrated in USBM Bulletin No 227. If any reader has seen a lamp outside of the USBM collection that has the stamp, please let me know.

* Figure 10 from USBM Bulletin 227 "Flame Safety Lamps" by J. W. Paul, L. C. Ilsley and E. J. Gleim, 1924.

** Mine Lighting by J. W. Whitaker, London, 1928

German Plummet Lamps

by Tony Moon

One of the earliest uses of a hanging oil lamp for underground surveying was reported by Weisbach in 1859 (figure 1). The lamp's function was similar to the plummet lamp developed by Eckley Coxe in 1870 and later manufactured by Heller and Brightley (MAC issue Number 8, Summer 1990, Page 18, Figure 1). It is likely that Coxe developed his plummet lamp while he was a student at the school of mines in Freiberg, Germany. The author knows of one example of the Weisbach lamp that was found in the United States.

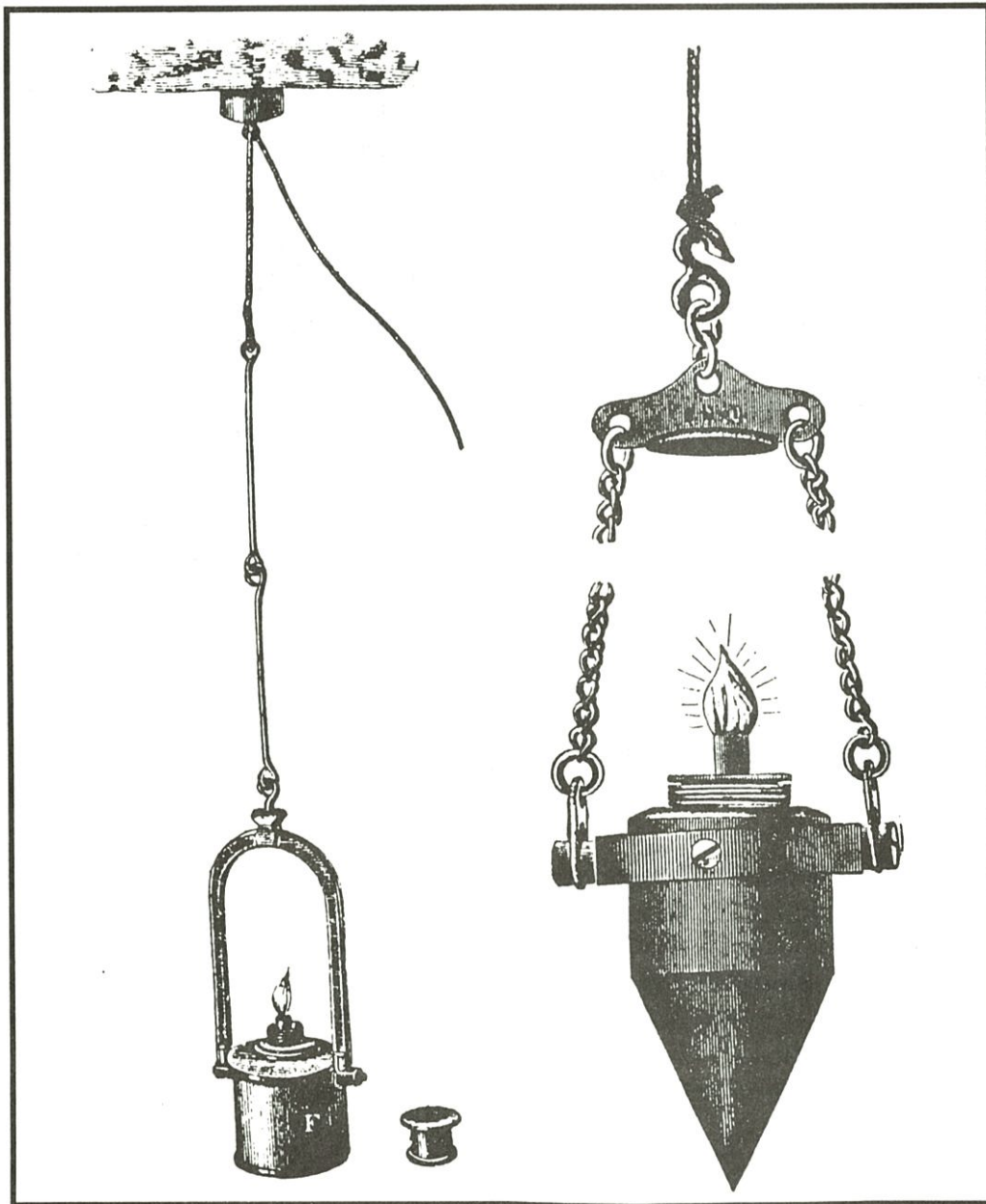


Figure 1

Wiesbach's hanging lamp, 1850 (left) compared to the more recent Coxe lamp, 1870 (right)

Wolf produced a safety lamp that, in general form, looks very similar to the Weisbach lamp. The lamp was produced in two versions, with and without a bonnet, and both are shown in Figure 2 which is reproduced from the 1914 Wolf safety lamp catalog. The catalog describes the lamp as an "Engineer's Signal Lamp, free from iron parts. Flame will always be vertical under the point from which it is suspended, including chain, single gauze, and Paraffin Igniter Mod. 1914, without lock". The example in the author's collection is all brass, 10 inches high to the suspension ring and 3 1/4 inches in diameter at the base. It has a small 1/8 inch diameter round wick which is typical for plummet lamps or surveying lamps specifically designed for serial numbers, which is common for early models of Wolf lamps.

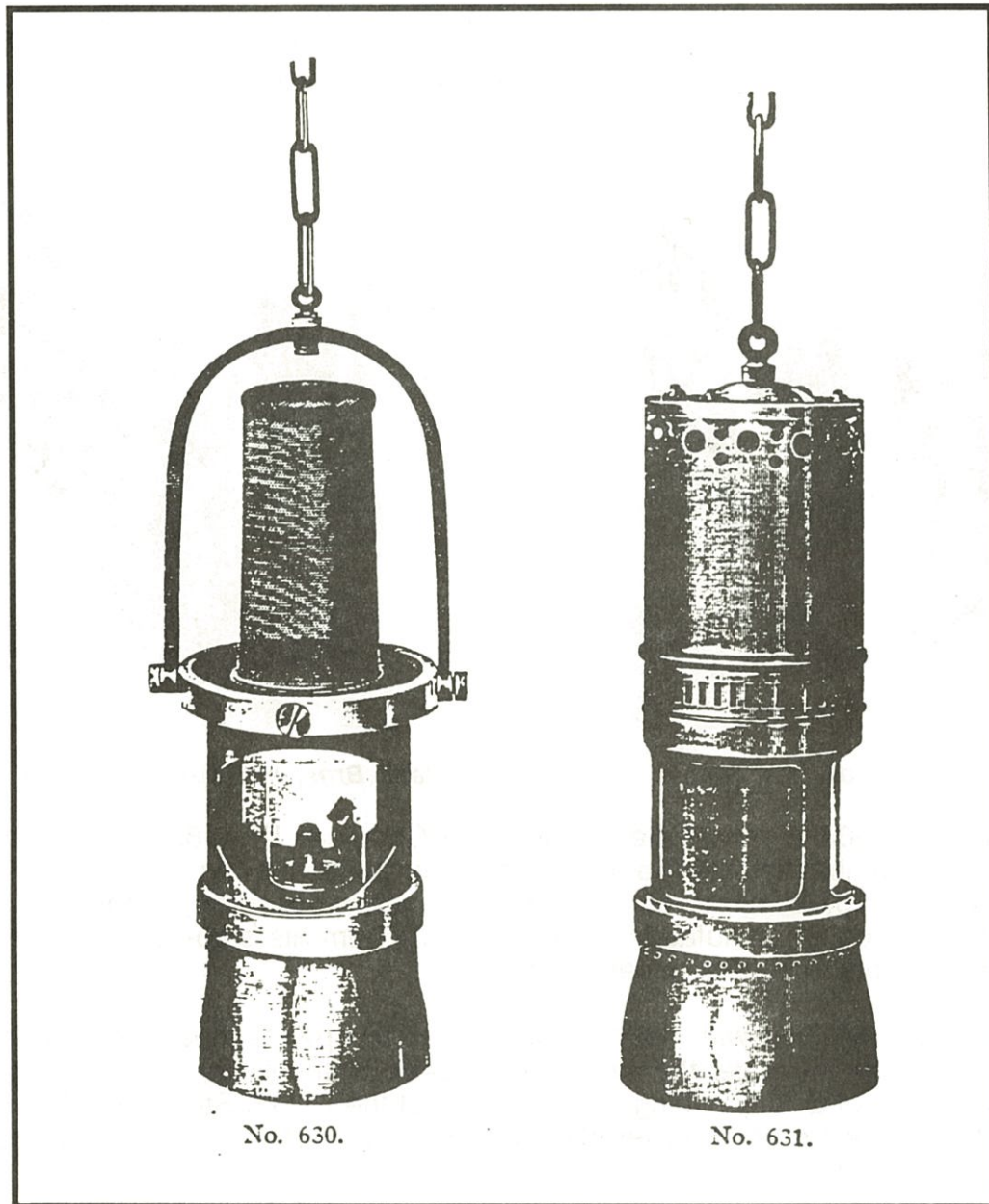


Figure 2
Wolf Hanging Safety Lamps without & with detachable bonnet.

Beall Bros.

Alton, Illinois

by Dave Johnson

Collectors of mining artifacts are undoubtedly familiar with the Beall Bros. name. Whether one collects oil-wick or carbide lamps, carbide cans, or a large variety of tools and equipment (drill steel, post drills, picks, shovels, hammers, etc.), a collection of any size or variety is sure to contain at least one item with the Beall Bros. name.

Of greatest interest to the majority of collectors are the varieties of oil-wick lamps marked with the Beall Bros. name. Strong design similarities suggest that these lamps were actually manufactured by Grier Bros. of Pittsburgh. Similarly, Beall Bros. marketed the Red Star carbide cap lamp, which is felt to have been made by Maple City of Monmouth, Illinois. There was a report recently of a collector sighting a carbide cap lamp marked with the Beall Bros. name, but this has yet to be confirmed by the appearance of the lamp.



Beall Bros. tin small face lamp



Beall Bros. mid-size face lamp

On the 12th of May, 1864, Edmond Beall enlisted in Company D, 133rd Illinois Volunteers, as the youngest Illinois combat volunteer at that time. After mustering out of the Union Army on the 24th of September, 1865, Edmond returned to his hometown of Alton, Illinois. At that time he began learning the trade of manufacturing mining tools from his step-father, John Millen, who was engaged in the manufacture of miner's picks.

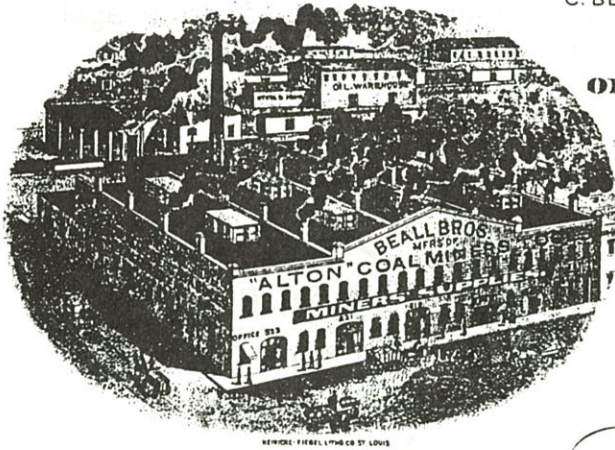
In 1872, Edmond Beall joined with his brother Charles to open a modest firm engaged in the manufacture of miner's tools under the firm name of Beall Brothers. By 1884, Beall Brothers was shipping a wide variety of quality mining tools throughout the United States and Mexico. Among the tools manufactured were hand-powered coal drills, picks, shovels, pry bars, sledge hammers and a variety of railroad tools.

In 1898, Beall Brothers expanded the scope of their manufacturing facilities with the addition of major new manufacturing equipment. Further expansion followed with the acquisition of the site of the Garstang Foundry in 1899, on which a new manufacturing plant, offices and warehouse were built in 1900.

C. BEALL.

E. BEALL.

W. BEALL.



OFFICE OF **BEALL BROS.**
OLD ALTON COAL MINERS' TOOLS
 Gold Silver Zinc & Lead Miners' Tools
 AND
MINERS' SUPPLIES
 OF ALL KINDS
 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999

Alton, Ill.

8/21/97

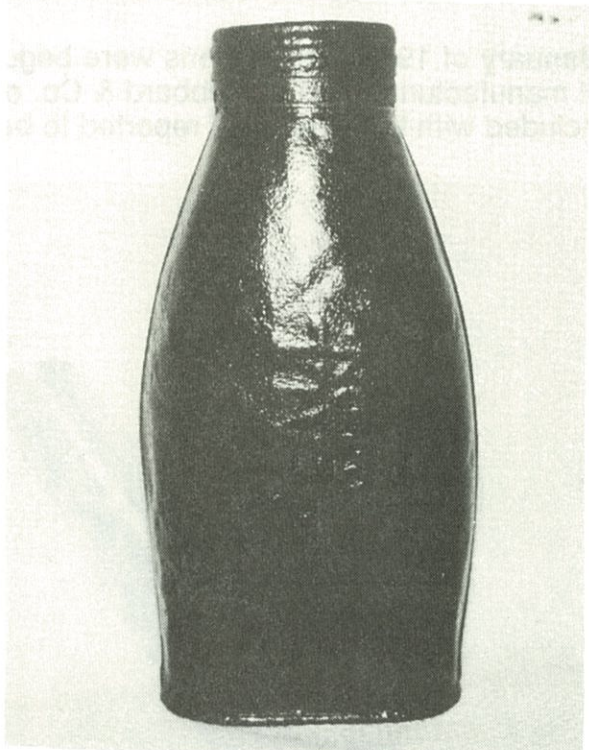
Due to the increase in the size and scope of their business, the Beall Brothers chose to incorporate their firm in 1900. The Beall Brothers Mining Tool Company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$90,000 divided into 900 shares. Under the articles of incorporation, Charles Beall was named President, Wesley Beall Secretary/Treasurer, and Edmond Beall Manager. Each Beall brother held 300 shares of capital stock, truly making ownership of the firm a family affair.

By December of 1904, the mining and railroad tool manufacturing business was going so well that the firm was forced to put on a second shift of workers in order to fill all outstanding orders.

To meet the demand in the marketplace for high quality mining tools, Charles Beall struck out on his own in 1904 to open a new manufacturing firm in East Alton. This firm operated under the name C.L. Beall Manufacturing Company, and produced a variety of tools.

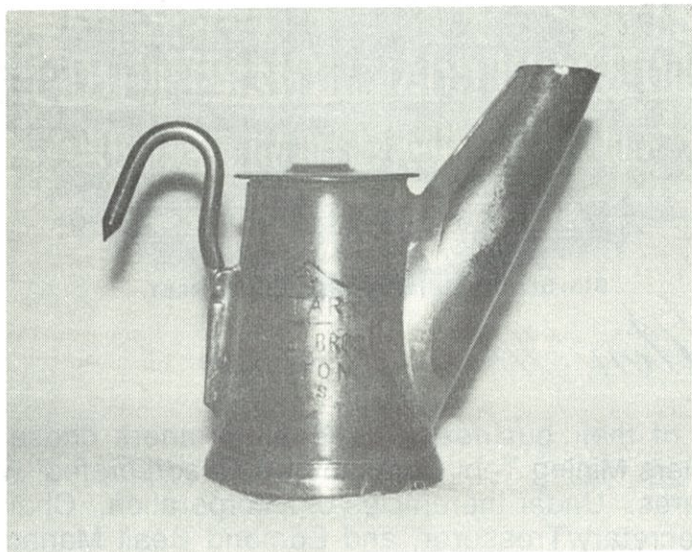
In January of 1905, arrangements were begun to consolidate the Beall Brothers Mining Tool Co., the Beall Shovel Co. and the C.L. Beall Manufacturing Co. into Beall Bros., Inc. Capital stock was to be \$150,000 with all shares being held by Beall family members, Edmond Beall, Mrs. Anna Beall, J.W. Beall, Charles Beall, P.B. Gates, Wesley Beall, Jr., and Edmond Beall, Jr.

In 1912, Edmond W. Beall was Superintendent of the firm's Forging Dept., Edmond H. Beall was company Treasurer and in charge of the Order Dept. and Charles R. Beall was Superintendent of the Shovel Dept., still making the firm a family affair.



Beall Bros. carbide flask made of tin

In June of 1907, Beall Bros., Inc. was selected by the Federal Government to supply a large number of shovels to be used in the construction of the Panama Canal. On November 9, 1909, the Beall Bros. shovel manufacturing plant was destroyed by fire. Misfortune struck again on April 10, 1910, when the Beall Bros. plant in East Alton burned with a loss of \$75,000.



Beall Bros. sm face lamp made of copper with a brass hook



Stamping of lamp (left)

Charles Beall again opened his own firm when on May 7, 1913, he incorporated the Beall Tool Co. of Alton. Incorporators were listed as Charles Beall, J. Montgomery Malcomb, and Henry S. Baker. This firm was to produce a varied line of mining and railroad tools.

In January of 1917, negotiations were begun for the sale of all Beall Bros. holdings to the mining tool manufacturing firm of Hubbard & Co. of Pittsburgh, PA. On February 15, 1917, negotiations concluded with the sale price reported to be in excess of 1/2 million dollars.



Beall Bros. tin driver's lamp



Stamping of lamp (left)

It was reported that Hubbard & Co. would retain the Beall Bros. trade name due to its reputation for producing quality tools. Hubbard immediately announced plans to enlarge the Alton plant and to devote its entire resources to the manufacture of shovels. In 1917, the Beall shovel plant was producing 1550 dozen shovels daily and Hubbard sought to double production.

J.W. Beall was retained to be in charge of the Alton plant and C.L. Beall at the East Alton plant. Edmond Beall, company founder, had no connection with the Hubbard operation having retired as company President in 1911, when he was replaced by J.W. Beall.

On December 10, 1918, E.H. Beall, J.F. McGinnis and C.O. Hartzell incorporated the Beall Mining Tool Co. of Alton, with the idea of expanding the product line of the firm purchased by Hubbard the previous year. The new firm would continue to produce shovels, mining and railroad tools, and add production facilities for the manufacture of automobile accessories and supplies.



Beall Bros. driver's lamp with shield

August of 1922 saw Charles Beall open a new business under the name of the Union File Co., located in Alton.

On January 5, 1926, J. M. Malcomb resigned as President of the Beall Tool Co. and was succeeded by M.J. Konold of Warren, Ohio.

The Beall Tool Co. announced the suspension of all manufacturing operations on February 3, 1928, with the exception of lock washers used by several automobile manufacturers. This ended a 56 year tradition of manufacturing quality mining tools by one of the largest manufacturers of such tools in the Midwest.

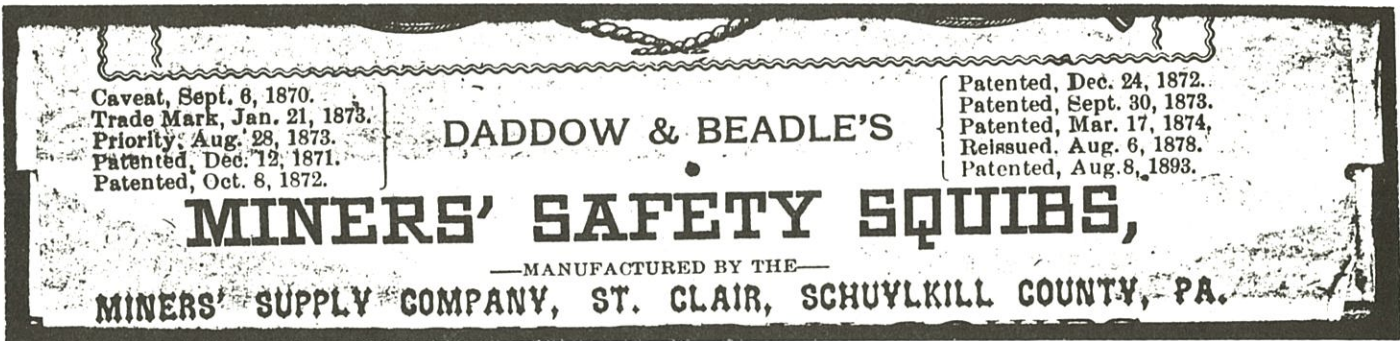
Sources

Centennial History of Madison County: 1812-1912
Alton Telegraph: 3/18/1884, 12/8/1898, 7/5/1900, 1/17/1905, 6/3/1907,
11/9/1909, 4/29/1910, 5/7/1913, 2/15/1917, 12/10/1918, 8/15/1922,
1/5/1926, 2/3/1928



by Dave Johnson

Known best to collectors of blasting items, the Miner's Supply Co. was located in St. Clair, Pennsylvania, which lies in the southern Anthracite Coal Basin. This firm is known mainly for its production of the Daddow & Beadle's Miner's Safety Squibs. However, the firm's name appears on at least one variety of miner's oil-wick cap lamp. I have been unable to find any information concerning the manufacture of oil-wick lamps by this firm. Whether this firm actually manufactured the lamp within its own factory or had the lamp manufactured by a jobber with its name stamped on it is unknown at this time. One fact is known about this lamp - it is a rare and desirable name for collectors of oil-wick lamps.



"St. Clair, on the line of the Mill Creek and Mount Carbon Branch of the P. & R. R. R., 5 1/2 miles north of Pottsville, was settled in 1840, and now contains a population of 6,500. It is situated on Mill Creek, and is in about the center of the Southern Anthracite Coal Basin. There are several large collieries in operation in its immediate vicinity. It contains 9 churches, a shovel factory, machine works, several good hotels, a number of large stores and the manufactory of the Miner's Supply Co. Daddow & Beadle's Safety Squibs, of which they are the sole manufacturers, have a national reputation, and have been the means of saving thousands of lives."¹

"The only factory in St. Clair of extent is the one in which Messrs. Daddow & Beadle's **Miner's Safety Squibs** are manufactured by the **Miner's Supply Co.** These squibs are used in the firing of blasts in the mines. The early custom was to leave the construction of these necessary articles to the ingenuity of the individual miner to contrive, and while squibs, proving ineffectual in their application, were thus easily manufactured, there was imminent danger in their use. Through the ingenuity and skill of the late S. H. Daddow, Esq., a patent squib, which combines safety with utility, was invented, and was duly acknowledged and patented September 6, 1870. The factory produces from 30,000 to 40,000 squibs daily, and they are sent to nearly every mining district in the United States. These articles are made at much less cost than the miners were formerly able to manufacture for themselves. The late S.H. Daddow, Esq., the successful inventor of this valuable auxiliary in the process of mining, departed this life on the 23rd day of March, 1875, after a short but painful illness. He was still comparatively young, and had for some time past labored successfully in the interests of the coal region"²

The 1875-76 St. Clair Business Directory listed N.T. Beadle as Manager with a business address of Second and Patterson. The 1879-80 Directory listed Nimrod T. Beadle as Manager with a business address of Second and Russell. The Miner's Supply Co. first appeared in Boyd's Pottsville Directory in 1872 and remained listed until 1929 when the directory was discontinued.³

References

1. St. Clair Business Directory 1879-80.
2. McCool, Sarah Ann. Schuylkill County Historic Gleanings. Published by Thos. J. Forster in the Shenandoah Weekly Herald, February 7, 1874 - November 27, 1875.
3. Boyd's Pottsville Directory.



Two versions of Miner's Supply Co. Oil wick lamps (tin). The stamp mark on these lamps is shown as the title of this article. (Dave Johnson collection)



MINER'S SUPPLY CO
ST. CLAIR
SCHUYKILL CO. PA



A third, and completely different Miner's Supply Co. Oil wick lamp (tin) with accompanying side stamp. Note patent date (April 25, 1876) stamped on top of door. (Bob Schroth collection)

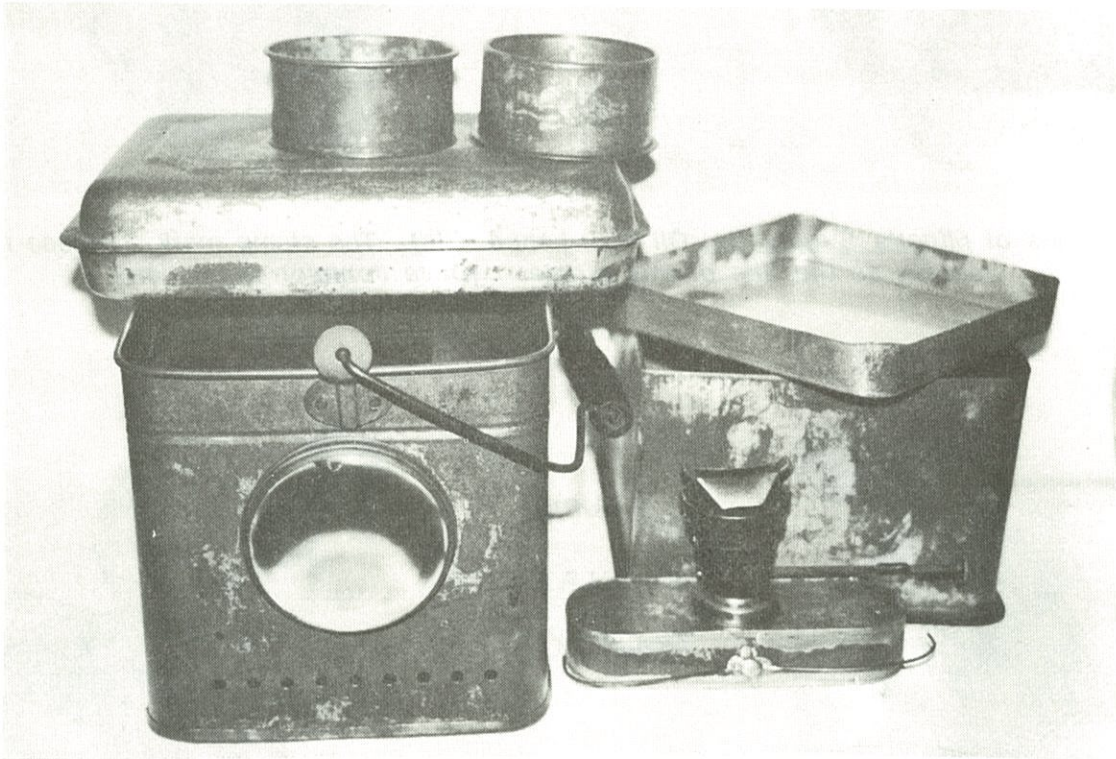
Lunch Bucket Lamp

by Dave Johnson

Prior to the development of effective insulated containers for the storage of food and beverages, most miners had to settle for room temperature coffee and food. However, at least one enterprising individual designed a lunch bucket for miners that could warm a miner's coffee and pasty (cornish meat pie) or other dishes while he worked. It could also light his way to the mine and home again in all weather conditions.

This unique lunch bucket has a compartment for liquids on the top, with a removable drinking cup. Below the liquid compartment at one end, sits a small oil lamp with an adjustable wick. This lamp can heat the liquid compartment above it and the food compartment behind it. The wick is adjustable with a removable knob that inserts in the side of the bucket and stores inside the bucket.

There is a small food tray, about sandwich size, which sits across 2/3 of the space below the liquid compartment, and which lifts out through the top of the bucket. Below this, going 3/4 across the bucket, is a larger compartment that is removable through the bottom of the bucket and which is held in place by a swivel hook on the end of the lamp opposite the lens.



Disassembled lunch bucket lamp

The temperature of the food and liquid can be adjusted by means of a hinged plate which raises and lowers to deflect the flame away from or toward the food and liquid. The glass bullseye-style lens in front of the lamp is 3" in diameter and 3/4" thick in the center. The lens is held in place by a threaded tin collar that screws onto the front of the bucket.

Construction of the bucket is of tin, with a steel bail and wooden handle. The lamp reservoir is tin, while the burner assembly and wick adjustment knob are brass.

The only marking on the bucket is: PAT. MAR. 20, 97.

The bucket was acquired at the estate auction of the former owner of a hardware store in Brazil, Indiana. Brazil is in the northern section of the Indiana coal field which lies in the southwest section of the state. This area was the site of numerous underground coal mines prior to 1925. Mining today is limited to surface coal mining.

Two identical buckets were sold at this auction and I was lucky enough to acquire one of them, along with an unmarked oil-wick lamp, oil cadger, and two turtle shell helmets. Several other mining items were sold at this auction, among them, a boxed Justrite Victor, several other boxed Justrites and several small Justrite parts boxes.

Other than the duplicate bucket which sold at the auction I have not seen any other examples of this bucket. Surely some other examples have survived. Does anyone know of others?



Fully assembled side view



End view showing 3/4" thick glass lens

Blasting Powder Keg Labels

by Mark Bohannon

In response to the article on black blasting powder in the last issue of the MAC, the labels shown on this page were sent in by John Shannon, curator of the National Mining Hall of Fame in Leadville, Colorado. They were supplied to him courtesy of the Halley Museum and Library. The labels are each 9" in diameter and, as far as is known, were found on 25 lb. wooden kegs.



The Hazard Powder Company has been manufacturing black powder since before the mid-1850's. This label is probably pre-1874. (Courtesy of Halley Museum and Library.)



The Wapwallopen Mills were one of many black powder mills in the Pennsylvania area that were owned by DuPont. This label may have been also found on metal kegs. (Courtesy of Halley Museum and Library.)



It appears that in 1855, Albert Tyler Rand and John Smith formed the partnership of Smith & Rand Powder Company and then in 1869, the company was bought out by Laflin & Rand Powder Company. This label was probably used between 1855 and 1865. (Courtesy of Halley Museum and Library.)

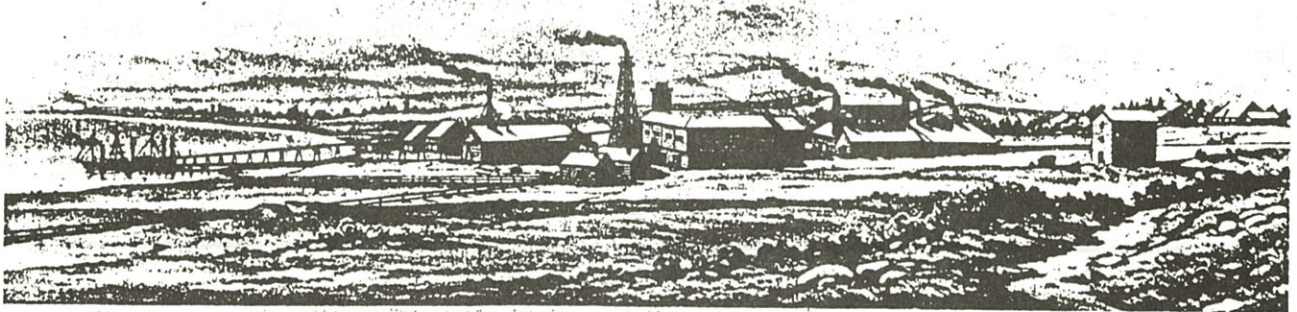
Safety Nitro Powder Company

by Mark Bohannon

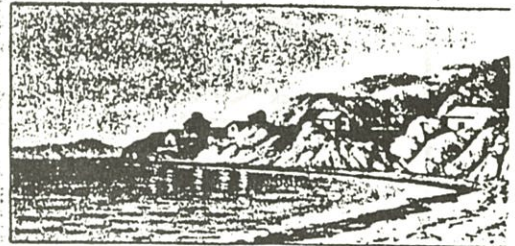
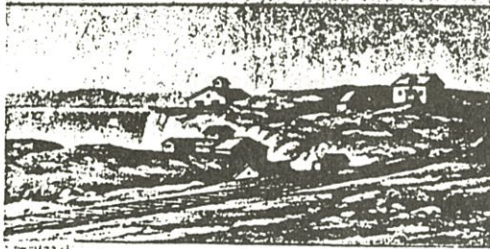
On December 20, 1880, the Safety Nitro Powder Company was incorporated to produce an explosive from the patents of Dr. Gilbert Dean, a San Francisco dentist who had become interested in explosives and had conducted experiments in his dental laboratory. Dr. Dean had the common belief that nitroglycerine could be made safe by modifications of the formula. His 1881 patents covered the addition of 10% nitrodextrine and 2-3% water to the nitroglycerine to make it safe in transportation.

The plant was located on Benson's Ranch on Pinole Point on San Bablo Bay, about 2 1/2 miles east of San Pablo and 4 miles west of Pinole.

SAFETY NITRO POWDER COMPANY



WORKS OF SAFETY NITRO COMPANY



Office, 430 California Street, San Francisco

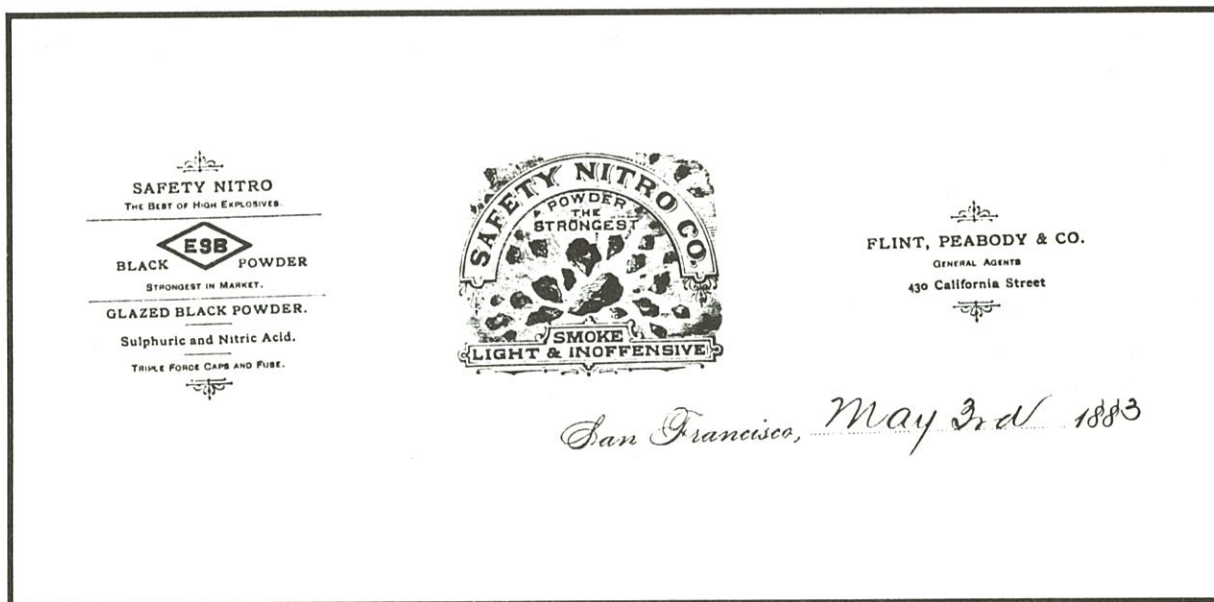
On Saturday, July 9, 1892, south of the Safety Nitro Powder Company's plant, at Fleming Point near Berkeley, a disastrous explosion occurred at the plant of the Giant Powder Company in which three white men and two Chinese were killed without any warning. The first explosion occurred at 10:30 AM in the nitroglycerine house where the men were cleaning up for the day.

Explosions were then followed in the dynamite mixing house, the Judson mixing house, the two Quinan machine packing houses and the box packing house. Then about five minutes after the last of these six explosions, two of the magazines which had been burning exploded and destroyed most of the remaining plant. The office and laboratory were set on fire by the concussion which had mixed together the acids, caps, dynamite, and other flammable objects in the laboratory. The Judson Drying House also caught on fire which then set fire to No. 1 and No. 2 warehouses.



This style box end is found in 50 lb. and 25 lb. sizes. The 50 lb. end is 8 1/4" X 9" while the 25 lb. size end is shorter at the top (8 1/4 X 7). The Safety Nitro Powder Company boxes are not 'Dove Tailed' and are one of the few brands which have identical ends. (Mark Bohannan collection)

Letterhead from 1883




The explosions and fires involved vary, according to different accounts, from 400,000 to 1,000,000 pounds of dynamite. One magazine, which was 200 yards away from the others, and contained "300 tons of blasting powder", was saved. Judson & Sheppard's San Francisco Chemical Works was almost completely destroyed and considerable damage was done in the cities of Berkeley, Oakland, and even San Francisco.

This left the Giant Powder Company with a considerable amount of orders to fill, but with no plant to manufacture dynamite. On the other hand, the Safety Nitro Powder Company's plant which was in the vicinity had insufficient business to operate their plant to capacity. Negotiations between the Safety Nitro Powder Company and Giant Powder Company were swiftly concluded and on August 22, 1892, the two companies were combined and incorporated as the Giant Powder Company, Consolidated.



50 lb. size box end. (8.5" X 8")
(Tony Potucek collection)

SAFETY NITRO POWDER
DYNAMITE
THE BEST OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

BLACK  POWDER

STRONGEST IN MARKET
FOR
BANK, STUMP and WOOD
BLASTING.

GLAZED BLACK POWDER
— IN KECS. —
TRIPLE FORCE CAPS
AND FUSE.

San Francisco, July 28, 1891.

Adelphi Gtz. Mfg. Co.
BOUGHT OF *James V. O'Connell*

SAFETY NITRO POWDER CO. *Cal*

Manufacturers of all Grades of

MINING AND BLASTING POWDERS,

OFFICE, 430 CALIFORNIA STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL

Works at Sobrante, Contra Costa Co., Cal.

100000 Trip. Exp. Caps @ 60¢ \$60 -

36000 ft. R.P. Fuse " 50¢ 180 -

245 -

Sept 1040 in Pow 18 \$227 -

Billhead

Collecting Mining Postcards

by John Pawloski

Actual historical photographs of mines and mining activities are difficult to find. There are, however, numerous postcards available to illustrate nearly every activity a collector could want from the late 1890's to the present. Postcards provide a relatively inexpensive and very informative visual means of learning about our mining heritage. The types of scenes covered include mining towns, exterior and interior operations from drilling, mucking and blasting to hauling and disasters. Quarrying, processing, and transportation are also related topics, and cover virtually every mining district.

From an historical perspective, postcards were officially authorized by an Act of Congress in 1898 as a private mailing card. This inexpensive form of postal communication rapidly grew in popularity. Card companies sent photographers all over to capture interesting scenes, businesses, and events. Many local photographers had cards printed of their area. Even the British card manufacturers were quick to speculate on the American market.

Quantitatively you will find the majority of the postcards date back to the early years between 1898 and 1912. The initial collecting spree was nearly dead by World War I, even though the cards were still produced in substantial numbers.

No inventory of the number of mining related post cards is known, but judging from the number in the author's collection and those seen elsewhere, over 3,000 different cards exist.

There are four basic types of postcards. One type is the business advertising card, having only printed information and lacking illustrations. These are relatively scarce since they were not kept by collectors as frequently (see fig. 1).

A second type of card has a simple black and white sketch of a mining scene. Occasionally hand coloring added a little zip to the card. This type of card is also scarce (see fig. 2).

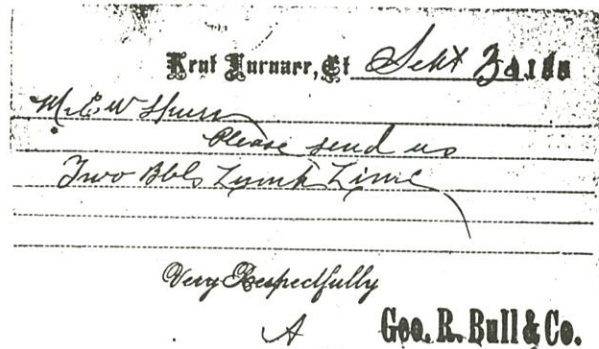


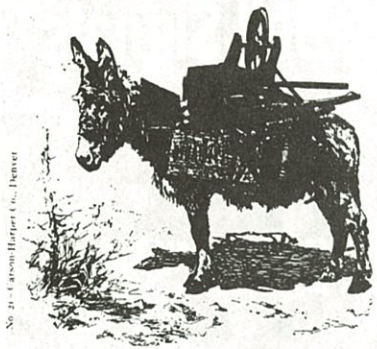
FIGURE 1

The third, and very common type of card, is the hand colored print made from converted photographs. Figure 3 illustrates this type.

The fourth is the most common type of post card printed. This type of card is machine color printed based on a converted photograph (see fig. 4).

The last type of post card, and most sought after and most expensive, is the card which was individually printed from the photographic negative (see fig. 5).

THE PROSPECTOR'S AUTOMOBILE



No. 21 - Carson Harper Co., Denver

*From
Claymore
2/20*

FIGURE 2



MINER, DRILLING COAL TO PREPARE FOR BLAST.

FIGURE 3

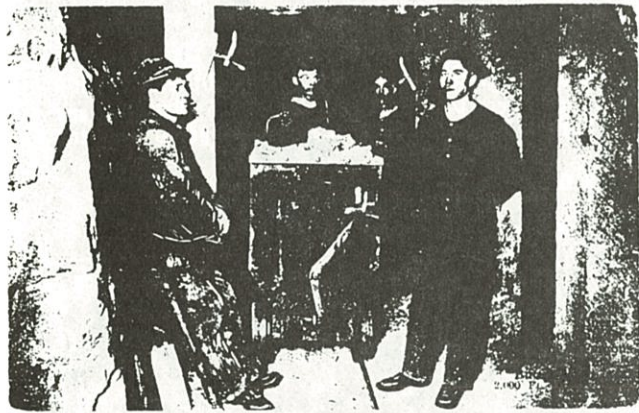


FIGURE 4

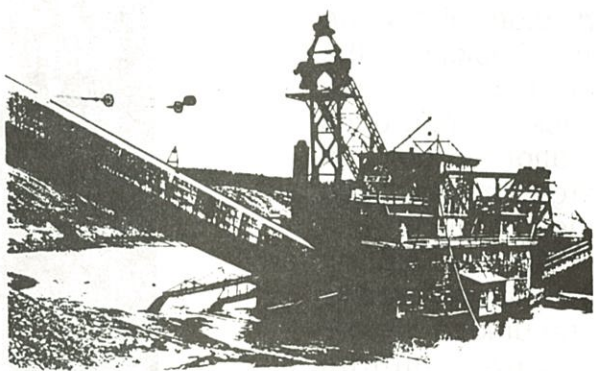
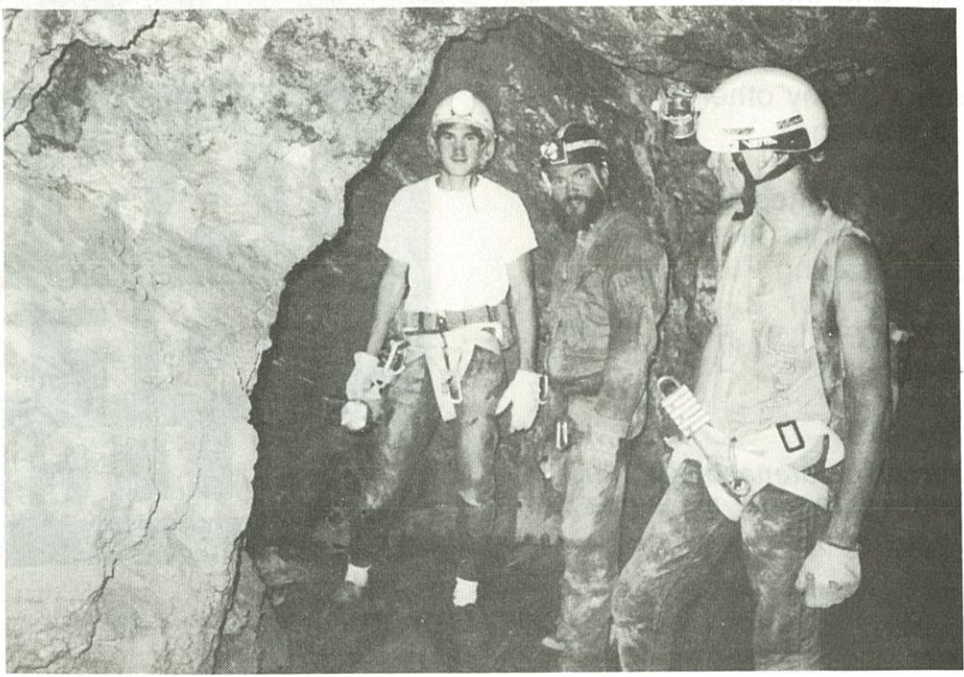


FIGURE 5



ABANDONED MINE EXPLORATION IN ARIZONA

*Summer 1990.
Mine exploring
trip in Arizona.
Found only
rattlesnakes on
this trip. L to R:
David Bobrink,
Ted Bobrink,
Dave Thorpe.
Photo by Bob
Schroth.*



Mine Bell Signs

by Ted Bobrink

Here is an attractive Bell sign from the state of South Dakota, the home of the famous Homestake Mining Co., the oldest active running mine in the United States. This sign measures 20 inches across by 34 inches long, and like most Stonehouse signs is dark blue with white lettering. Looking at the bottom of the sign you will notice the reference to a station tender. In the larger mines each working level had a man called a station tender. His job was to load and unload the ore cars and mining equipment into the shaft cages, secure them and signal the hoistman using the bell cord. He was the only person allowed to use the bell cord that rang the mine bell. It was also his job to give the signals when hoisting the miners or any other equipment riding in the cages.

Most of the mines using station tenders had signs like the one on this page saying "HANDS OFF BELLCORD", or a sign saying "BELL SIGNALS FOR CAGE TENDERS ONLY".

This porcelain Stonehouse sign is blue and white and measures 9" wide by 6 1/2" high.

South Dakota Mine Bell Signals

- 1 BELL —Hoist
- 1 BELL—Stop (if in Motion)
- 2 BELLS—Lower Men
- 3 BELLS—Hoist Men
- 4 BELLS—Blasting Signal Engineer must answer by Raising Bucket or Cage a few feet and Letting it Back Slowly; then 1 BELL; Hoist men away from Blast.
- 5 BELLS—Steam On
- 6 BELLS—Steam Off
- 7 BELLS—Air On
- 8 BELLS—Air Off
- 3-2-2 BELLS—Send Down Tools
- 9 BELLS—Danger Signal (Fire, Accident or Other Danger) Then Ring Number of Station where Danger Exists. No Person shall Ring any Signal Bell except the Station Tender, except in case of Danger or when the Main Shaft is being Sunk.

ENGINEERS MUST SLOW UP when Passing Stations when men are on the Cage or Bucket.

STATION BELLS

BELLS	PAUSE	BELLS	No. STATION	BELLS	PAUSE	BELLS	No. STATION
2	"	1	1	4	"	1	11
2	"	2	2	4	"	2	12
2	"	3	3	4	"	3	13
2	"	4	4	4	"	4	14
2	"	5	5	4	"	5	15
3	"	1	6	5	"	1	16
3	"	2	7	5	"	2	17
3	"	3	8	5	"	3	18
3	"	4	9	5	"	4	19
3	"	5	10	5	"	5	20

If Cage is Wanted Ring Station Signal. Station Tender will Respond in Person
If Station is Full of Ore and Station Tender is Wanted Ring Station Signal

COPYRIGHT 1917 STONEHOUSE STEEL SIGN CO.



Hardware Catalogs as Sources of Information

by Len Gaska

I suspect that virtually all of the more experienced mine artifact collectors know that old hardware catalogs can be valuable sources of information. The novice collector, on the other hand, may be unaware of the illustrations, dates, and other information often contained within general hardware catalogs.

Between 1900 and 1940, virtually all hardware companies sold mining lights and other mining equipment such as blasting supplies. Even catalogs into the late 1950's sometimes contain interesting information. Even more valuable than general hardware catalogs are those devoted primarily to mining. Examples are catalogs from The Mine and Smelter Supply Co., Hendrie & Bolthoff, and the Keystone catalog. These catalogs are much more rare than general hardware catalogs and are prized by many collectors.

General hardware catalogs prior to 1910 are quite rare and consequently very difficult to find. Catalogs dating from about 1915 to 1935 are much more plentiful and are also the most valuable to carbide lamp collectors as this period covered most of the rise and fall of many of the carbide lamp manufacturers. Many of the catalogs of that era also contain interesting and valuable information on other mining related collectibles such as blasting machines and cap crimpers.

Prices for old hardware catalogs vary greatly from several dollars to well over \$100. Unfortunately, it is often difficult to pay more than a few dollars for a catalog that might contain only a page or two of useful information for the mine artifact collector. But consider that the older catalogs are fun to look at and are also sought by tool and hardware collectors, so are often a sound investment.

When evaluating a hardware catalog, the index is the only practical means of locating mining related ads. Some of the hardware catalogs are over 1000 pages in length, so an index is invaluable. Product listings are not always standard, so one should check a variety of categories such as mining, miners, lamps, lanterns, blasting, and perhaps a few others that escape me at the moment.

Following is a sampling of some of the interesting ads and illustrations I have found in my personal hardware catalog collection. My first (and sometimes only) glimpse at a product was through these ads.

EXTRA PARTS FOR MINERS' LAMPS



Auto-Lite

A complete assortment of standard repair parts for all makes of acetylene miners lamps.

Contents of Box

- 72 felts.
- 72 rubber gaskets.
- 24 sparking flints.
- 36 lava tips.
- 6 complete lighters.
- 6 felt holders.

Per Assortment
No. ALRB—Auto-Lite repair assortment; weight each 1¼ lbs. **\$6.00**
One assortment in a carton

**Witte Hardware Co.
Catalog No. 26, 1926**

MINERS CARBIDE LAMPS

SUN RAY

With Round Hook



Float feed automatically regulates water supply and rakes the carbide. Steady, even flame. Round wire cap hook; non-leaking water cap, prevents water trickling down miner's back or face.

No. 15—Nickel finish; aluminum reflector; sparker lighter; height 3½ inches; burning capacity 3 hours; weight 5 ounces Each \$

One in a box.

With Adjustable Handle



Handle is adjustable to three positions, making it possible to use lamp as cap or hand lamp. Can be suspending from button, carried on belt, or handle can be wedged into rock crevice.

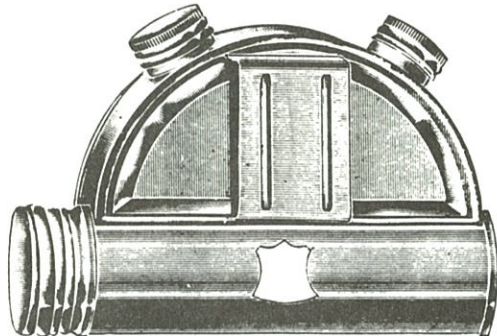
Equipped with windshield making it wind, drip and shot proof; reflector 2½ inch diameter, 2 inches deep; sparker lighter.

No. 240—Nickel plated brass; height 3½ inches; burning time 3 hours; weight 5½ ounces. Each \$

One in a box.

L. H. Kurtz Co.
Catalog No. 28, 1928

MINERS' CARBIDE CANTEENS



Made of Tin. Compartments for Carbide, Water and Matches; Where Miners' Acetylene Lamps are Used these Canteens are Needed.

Per Dozen

NO. 21—Length, 5¾ Inches; Width, 1¾ Inches; Height, 4¼ Inches; Holds ½ Pint Water; 7½ Ounces Carbide; Weight Each, 6¼ Ounces. \$7.50

One in a Box

Strevell Paterson Hardware Co.
1919

MINERS CARBIDE LAMPS

GUY'S DROPPER

BIG BOY SUPERINTENDENTS



Large size, with hot tinned steel bale and hook. 3½ inch chrome plated reflector with flame protector. A perforated hydrolator or perforated tube backed by a filtering material to keep it from getting clogged with carbide smudge. Distributes water over 3 square inches instead of one point. Constant water-flow produces a steady, brilliant flame during entire burning time of lamp. Heavy brass body with a hot tinned steel bottom reinforcement, polished and lacquered.

Burning capacity, 10 hours on ½ lb. carbide.

Height overall, 9 in.; diameter bottom, 3 in.

Stock No.	Mrs. No.	Height	body	Wt. doz.	Each
A3052	810	6 in.	24 lbs.	\$7.50	

One in a box.

Baker & Hamilton
Catalog No. 107A, 1958

AMERICAN BULL DOG CARBIDE MINERS LAMPS

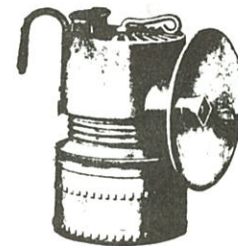


Fig. 41475D

Extremely light weight—4¾ ounces. Gives steady white flame, 14 candle power.

Perfect water feed that will not clog, insuring steady light without jiggling or pounding. Has top water feed control, graduated so that user can feed exact amount of water required.

Made entirely of No. 24 gauge brass. Burns 20 per cent less carbide. Reflector 2¼-inch polished brass and easily detached for cleaning.

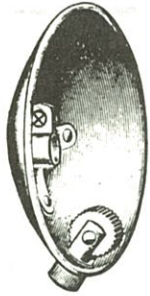
Prices upon application.

Queen City Supply Co.
Catalog C, 1922



EXTRA PARTS FOR MINERS' LAMPS

REFLECTORS



The Matchless Reflector Lights the Gas with a Rub of the Hand. Brass, Size, 2 1/2 Inches. has Lighter Attached; is Adjustable to Fit Around Tip Holder by Means of Tightening Screw in Collar.

Each
No. 26—Weight per Dozen, 13 Ounces... \$0.35

One Dozen in a Package

CARBIDE CONTAINERS

Pocket Carbide Can: Made of Light Steel: Tin Coated: Ribbed: Double Seamed and Sliding Cover: Air Tight, Concaved to Fit the Boot or Hip Pocket: Holds Full Day's Supply; the Most Convenient and Safest Carbide Supply Can on the Market; Rustless.



Each
No. 77—Capacity, 7 Ounces; Weight per Dozen, 1 3/8 Lbs.... \$0.15
.17

Strevell Paterson Hardware Co.
1919

BLASTING MACHINE RHEOSTATS

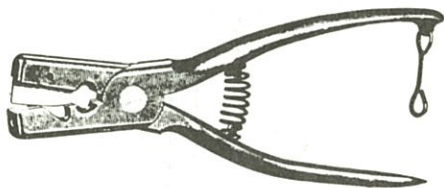
Hercules



A small instrument offering the easiest and most effective means of testing the strength of a blasting machine without actually firing a series of electric blasting caps. This instrument gives a resistance equal to from 5 to 100 electric blasting caps, with 30 feet copper wires.

Each
No. HR—Rheostats... \$17.00

Witte Hardware Co.
Catalog No. 26, 1926



Prince

Fuse cutter and cap crimper combined; made of solid bronze metal with forged tool steel blade; fitted with tempered steel coil wire spring and wire end catch.

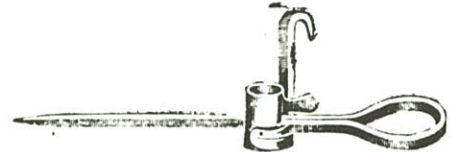
Per Dozen
No. P—Length 6 3/4 inches; weight per dozen 5 1/2 lbs.... \$32.40
Half dozen in a box

Witte Hardware Co.
Catalog No. 26, 1926

MINERS' CANDLESTICKS.



No. 4—3/4 in. Bessemer steel rod, 8 in. long, flat spring steel candle socket, w't per doz. 2 lbs.,
per dozen ADE \$2.40
LOOSE.



No. 10—California pattern, length 10 in., forged steel rod and hook, spring steel candle holder, w't per doz. 3 lbs. per dozen CCJ \$5.50
TWO DOZEN IN A BOX.



No. 11—Varney, made from one piece 1/2 in. octagon tool steel, blued finish, length 12 in., w't per doz. 6 lbs., per dozen CIJ \$6.50

This is an extra well made candlestick. The point is extra sharp.

Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett
circa 1915

If you have any interesting catalog ads in your collection, please send us copies with information on the catalog. Include the name of the catalog, the number, and the year if given.

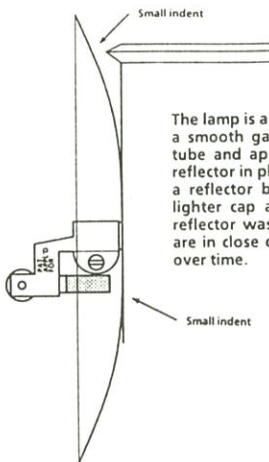
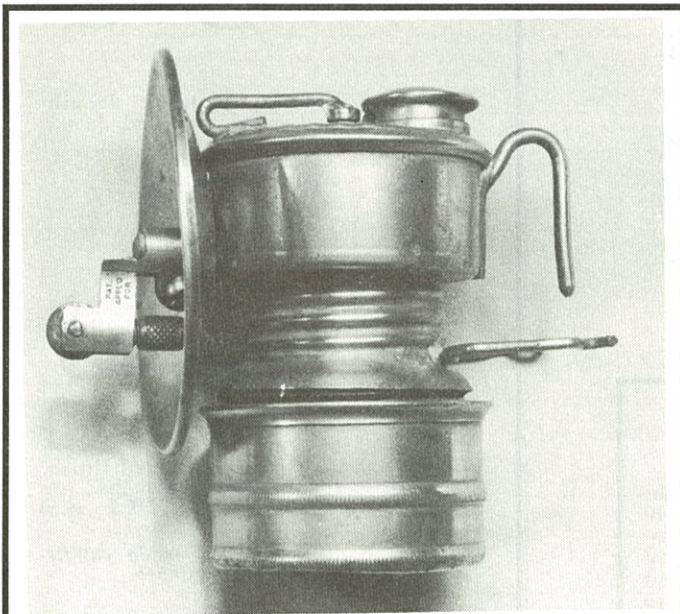
COLLECTORS' TALK



Unusual Flint-wheel and Clamp Device

Here is a device with two functions. Instead of the usual set-screw arrangement for holding reflectors onto an unthreaded gas tube, this clamps around the tube in much the same as Justrites "Matchless" reflector (See MAC # 10, page 5). It also incorporates a flint wheel sparker into the clamp. Perhaps this was Guy's Dropper's answer to the "Matchless".

Dave Thorpe, Cap Lamp Editor

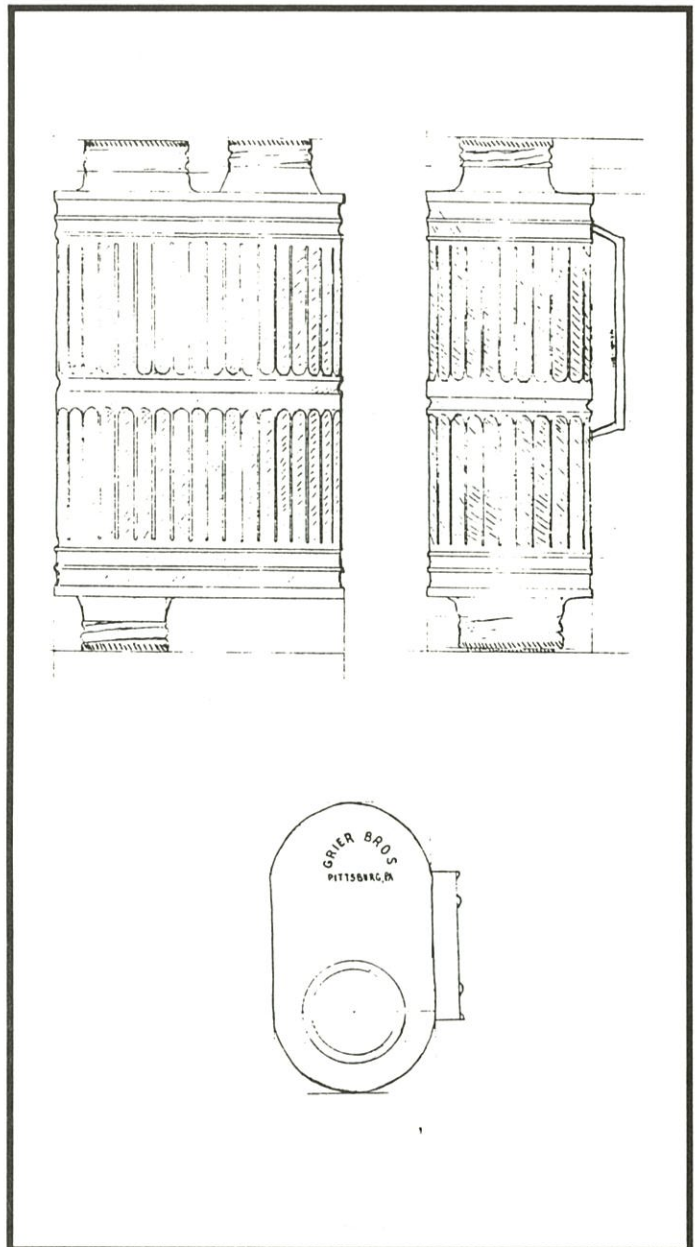


The lamp is a one-date (May 26, 1914) Guy's Dropper with a smooth gas tube. The striker clamps over the burner tube and appears to be the device that also holds the reflector in place. There is no indication that this lamp had a reflector brace. Small indents in the reflector at the lighter cap and the top of the lamp indicate that the reflector was actually used on the lamp as these points are in close contact with the reflector and would dent it over time.

Grier Miner's Canteen

I came across this item which appears to be [a miner's flask]. The body is brass, the ends and lids are tin. The belt loop is tin. The flask is divided internally at the middle indentation and the smaller lid (on the double lid end) opens into a well, the size of the caps, into that half of the flask. [Ed: The chambers are probably designed to hold water, carbide, and matches]

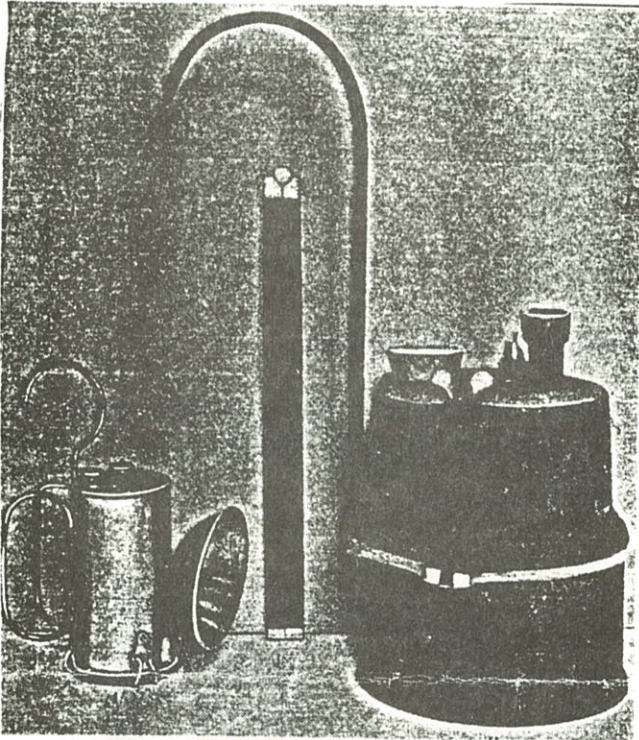
John Gifford
540 N. Lisbon St.
Carrollton, OH 44615



"Full Moon" Miner's Lamp with Handles

John Shannon found the following picture with accompanying article in **Mines and Minerals**, April 1902. The smaller lamp appears to be the "Full Moon" carbide lamp patented by Frederick Baldwin in 1900 and initially manufactured by A. H. Funke. A clamp on the back allowed the attachment of handles. In the article it is stated that the Ingersoll-Sergeant Drill Co. was "sole selling agency for the lamp". The lamp is described, not as the "Full Moon", but as "Superintendent's Lamp" It would be interesting to see how this lamp, complete with handles, may have been stamped.

John Shannon
7319 W. Cedar Circle
Lakewood, CO 80226



Desperately Seeking Trethaway

In a future issue we would like to do an article on the Trethaway Bros. oil-wick lamp. We are looking for an advertisement or letterhead from Trethaway Bros. to use in the article or on the cover. Please contact me if you can provide this item.

Dave Johnson, Oil-wick lamp editor

Unidentified Cap Lamp Base Reported

Mike Puhl of Jackson, Tennessee has found this unfired, unmarked base for a cap lamp. It has a very light gold gilt paint. The threads seem to fit Justrite products best. Mike has compared this to many other bases and can find no similarity of construction that would lend a clue to the manufacturer.

Mike Puhl
29 Stonehill Cove
Jackson, TN 38305



Information Sought on Nickel Ingot

A few years ago, I acquired an ingot of nickel poured by the Great Western Smelting & Refining Company. I have attached a pencil rubbing (see below) showing the markings on the top of the metal: the cities of Seattle, San Francisco, and Los Angeles are shown below the logo/monogram. The piece weighs approximately two pounds, and its dimensions are: 9" X 1.75" X .75". Although I have researched this in the local library, I have been unable to trace the origins and history of the 'GWS & RC' or the nickel mines that supplied the concentrate for smelting. Perhaps readers of the MAC could help me with any useful information they may have concerning this company.

Ian P. F. Dorling
3300 S. Sutton Avenue
Boise, Idaho 83706



BOOK REVIEWS

Cap Tin Catalog

Author: Andy Martin

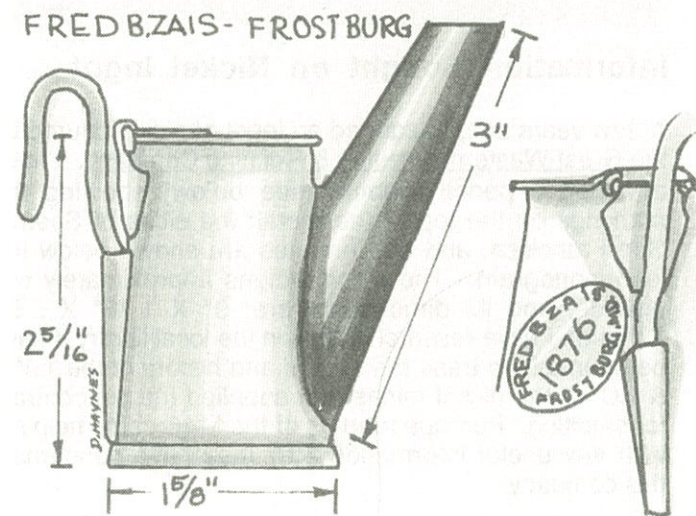
This 80 page softcover book catalogs metal containers used to hold blasting caps. Over 200 tins are described and illustrated at full size. Company histories, collecting information, and rarity information are also provided. The book may be ordered from Andy Martin at the address below. The cost for 1991 is \$8, which includes mailing to you. If not satisfied with the book simply return it for your money back.

Andy Martin
420 East 18 Street
Tucson, AZ 85701
(602) 792-3406

Miner's Oil Wick Lamps

Author: Dorothy Haynes

Even if you are not an avid collector of miner's oil wick lamps you will absolutely love this book by Dorothy Haynes. Illustrated are 100 different wick lamps in the Haynes collection. The illustrations are individually hand colored. Novice and advanced collectors alike will enjoy this book as both relatively common and rare lamps are illustrated.



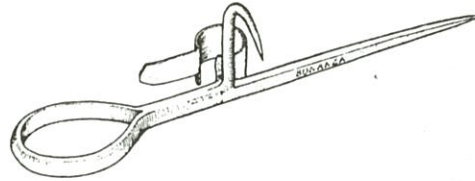
Some of the more unusual names illustrated are C. & T. Supply Co., Crown - Central Supply Co., Glass-Keith, and H. Wiegand. Considering that published information on mining artifacts is so scarce, this book is a gem and will probably become a collector's item in its own right. I recommend it highly. For information on how to order your own copy, write:

Dorothy Haynes
7825 Eustis Ct.
Cincinnati, OH 45236

A New Brand-name Candlestick

I recently made a trade for a candlestick that I have not seen before. It has the name "Anaconda" gang stamped into the right side of the spike. This candlestick is quite different from the well known "Anaconda" candlestick # 1 in a "Collectors Guide to Antique Miners Candlesticks". This stick very much resembles the "Bonanza" Candlestick # 5 illustrated below.

Ted Bobrink, Candlestick editor



Columbian Cap Lamp

Neil Ressler has acquired the cap lamp shown below. It is made of steel and was obtained from a mineral dealer who bought it in Columbia, South America, where it was recently manufactured.



Len Gaska, Associate Editor

MYSTERY LAMP SECTION

With this issue of the MAC a new feature of Collector's Talk is being initiated. Each issue will feature a photo of an unidentified mining artifact accompanied by a brief description.

Readers are urged to provide any information they may have on this lamp. Any information obtained will be printed in the following issue. Anyone having a mining lamp they wish to have identified in this section is urged to send a clear photo (no polaroids) and a brief description. If you don't want your item featured in this section but would like it identified you may send a clear photo taken at a slight angle downward along with a SASE to Dave Johnson who will be in charge of the MYSTERY LAMP section. We'll make every effort to identify your lamp for you.

Current Mystery Lamp

Our first mystery lamp is made of tin with a flat screw cap. The wire hook is very heavy (compared to the average lamp) with a blunt clipped end. The spout is the double sunshine type. The base is a unique turned up stamping that rises 7/16" from table level. The font is 2 3/4" high to the top of the cap. The top of the spout is 2 9/32" high measured from table level. The cap is 1 1/32" outer diameter and the base is 1 1/2" outer diameter. The spout end is oval and measures 5/8" X 3/4". The lamp is well made and of very strong construction.



Mystery Lamp Identified

In the Spring 1989 issue of the Underground Lamp Post, an oil-wick lamp was illustrated with a unique coiled brass breather tube. It is stated that the lamp was patented December 21, 1909 as U. S. Patent No. 944,171. Neither the manufacturer or the patentee were identified.

I have since acquired that lamp for my collection and believe it to be a Trethaway Bros. product. It is identical (see photo) to an unfired Trethaway Bros. I possess which merely lacks the vent tube. The lamp with the tube must have been manufactured prior to the issuance of the patent since it is marked merely: PAT. APD. FOR and lacks the Trethaway Bros. name.



Acknowledgements

Thanks this month go out to Sharon Kautto for proof-reading, Wendell Wilson for his artwork, Jim Lackey for solving the "E.M. Haw" mystery, John Pawloski for introducing yet another collectable, and all the contributors to Collectors' Talk!

Trades, Sales, Notices



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

DON'T MISS THE EASTERN (JULY 20) AND WESTERN (JUNE 15) MAC REUNIONS! SEE ENCLOSED FLYERS FOR DETAILS.

For Sale or Trade: All types of mining equipment. Everything from steam hoists to drilling equipment to ore cars, lights, signs, blasting items and paper. Looking for early style stamp mill and early metal battery - Edison cap lamps, all except model P. Sterling Hill Mining Museum, 30 Plant St. Ogdensburg, NJ 07439 (201) 209-7212

For Trade or Sale: Washington candlestick by L-S Wire, Shoulder patented stick, Shanklin Metal Products carbide, and Victor carbide. Carbides in fair condition only. Tony Moon 2763 E. Willow Wick Drive, Sand, UT 84093. 801-943-2091.

Trade: Western cap tin - #100, mint. Atlas cap container (MAC #1) stamped Atlas explosives. Justrite safety can (pint). MSA methane det. type W8, in box. MSA carbon monoxide det. cased. Hand held scales in box, gold? Miami Powder Co. (25 Lb can) Xenia, Ohio. Hercules Powder Co. (10 lb) can. Dynamite boxes: 50 lb. Austin Red Diamond, Dupont Gelex, Dupont Red Cross, Atlas Giant Gelatin. Bath house clothes basket. Want carbides, parts, acc. Jim Lackey, 457 New York St., Huntington, WV 25704 (304) 429-1180

For trade: Carbide cap lamp reflectors, including ITP cast aluminum, brass 2 3/4" screw-on reflectors for Simmons Pioneer, and brass 3" spring-clip reflectors Model 225 for Justrite lamps ("The Adjustable" in their 1913 catalog). NEED Sunray sunburst reflector, Baldwin reflectors, Buddy reflector with locator notch, etc. James Van Fleet, 222 Market St., Mifflinburg, PA 17844 (717) 966-3308

For trade: Oilwick: Frostburg, T.F. Leonard, Trethaway Bros. w/ brass UMWA shield, Chirry, Star - Geo. Anton, Dunlap - Drivers, Trethaway Bros. - O'Keefe Pat., Surveyor's oil lamp - all brass - unmarked. Carbides: The Springfield Lamp - late style, Simmons base only, ZAR base only. Other: Leader Carbide Tin, Mercury Crock, UMWA - 8 hr. pins. Mr. Jeff Shanks, 1351 Apple Blossom Drive, Yardley, Pennsylvania 19067 (215) 493-1090.

For Sale: Very nice folding Fielding and Peterson candlestick, Patented August, 4 1903, w/b #275 John Nielson, 33307 Willowtree Ln., Lake Elsinore, CA 92330 (714) 674-4951

Wanted: Will buy or trade for "sunshine" fuel in original container or wrapper (Standard Oil Co., Atlantic Refining Co. + others). Also want Doud, Roth, McMasters, Bluefield Hardware, and other oil-wicks, will trade or pay top dollar. Dave Johnson 6807 Homestead Dr., Indianapolis, IN 46227 (317) 786-8667

For Trade/Sale: ATA Lamp (as seen in collectors talk this issue). Sale: John Davis and Son Co. Balt. Md., Anemometer brass w/ aluminum case. For trade: I.T.P. Float Feed cap lamp w/ alum. reflector, good cond. (trade for nice vertical Grier or ?) Neal Ressler, 123 Crystal St. Lancaster, PA 17603 717-392-5708

Available: Scales, Lab equipment, specific gravity balances, candlesticks, oil lamps, carbide lamps, tools, ore cars, instruments. J. Wayne Roberts, P.O. Box 558, Chino Valley, AZ 86323

For Trade: Bound Volumes of the Columbia School of Mine Journal, Carbide lamps, postcards of mines and mills, many books and bulletins, send for a list, John Pawloski, 42 Squash Hollow Road, New Milford, CT 06776, 203-354-0296

For Trade: Complete, unfired Hansen Drylite in excellent condition, with original instruction sheet. Miniature (2" X 2") steel mining powder keg paperweight? - sand filled, painted black with "Hazard Powder Co., Mining Powder" embossed into one end. Brilliant Searchlight complete w/ extra headpiece reflector & belt generator in orig. wooden box. Also many items for sale call or send for list. Nelson Ressler, 151 N. State St., Ephrata, PA 17522 (717) 733-7721

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

Wanted to buy: Bicycle lamps (carbide and oil wick). John Schlacter, 5701 Bramble Ave, Cin., OH 45227 (513)271-1285

TRADE SALE LIST

David Johnson 6807 Homestead Dr., Indianapolis, IN 46227 (317) 786-8667
Prices do not include postage & insurance.

OIL WICK LAMPS

- 1) U.S. TOOL CO., VINCENNES, IND. - Tin driver's lamp, no dents, fair amount of rust, but no dog, rare brand name.
- 2) LIBERTY, C.L. ANTON - brass w/ steel hook, many small dings, still a beautiful lamp.
- 3) MONONGAHELA VALLEY, DEMMLER BROS. - copper w/brass hook, beautiful rare lamp.
- 4) CROWN - Surveyor's lamp, all brass, screw side filler cap & handle, many minor dents, beautiful rare lamp.
- 5) STAR, WHAT CHEER TOOL CO. - tin face lamp, excellent.
- 6) DL - Brass Welsh lamp w. tin spade hook, excellent.
- 7) LEONARD BROS. - Tin w/brass collar, very nice lamp. \$95
- 8) DUNLAP - Tin driver's lamp w/ great large shield, excellent.
- 9) TRETHERAWAY BROS. - Highspout (spout from shoulder not front), tin, excellent. \$125
- 10) LIBERTY, C.L. ANTON - tin, face lamp, very nice, no dents. \$110
- 11) CHIRRY - Tin, small face lamp, excellent. \$65
- 12) T.F. LEONARD - Tin w/ brass collar & large spout, very nice. \$55
- 13) Unmarked tin driver's lamp, excellent. \$60
- 14) Brass Welsh lamp w/unusual tin lining in front & spout, unfired, & \$135
- 15) STAR - GRIER BROS. - Tin driver's lamp w/copper liner, minor rust. \$65
- 16) J. ANTON - U.S.A. EAGLE - face lamp, brass font, tin spout & cap, nice. \$90
- 17) J. ANTON - U.S.A. EAGLE - face lamp, brass font, copper spout, tin cap, sissing hinge, nice. \$100
- 18) J. ANTON - U.S.A. EAGLE - driver's lamp, brass font, tin spout, minor dents. \$75

CANDLEHOLDERS

- 1) BONANZA - 12" very nice. \$110
- 2) DENVER - 12" very nice. \$115
- 3) TRIUMPH - 12" very nice. \$100
- 4) ROYAL - 11 1/2" very nice. \$100
- 5) CALIFORNIA - light pitting, nice. \$125

BLASTING ITEMS

- 1) HERCULES 50 CAP BLASTING MACHINE - wood split in two places, complete & nice. \$200
- 2) HERCUCLES - wood detonator, 1-50 caps, very nice, complete. \$200
- 3) HERCULES POWDER CO. - 10 shot twist blasting machine, brass, complete. \$100
- 4) DUPONT - cap crimper. \$38

SAFETEY LAMPS

- 1) WOLF RADIATOR LAMP - steel, very odd looking, rare.
- 2) WOLF WESTFALIAN DAVY - brass top, steel base, very rare.
- 3) E. THOMAS & WILLIAMS, CAMBRIAN - steel bonnet & base, brass center, very nice. \$145

CARBIDE CAP LAMPS

- 1) BALDWIN - Pinch waist, no reflector, excellent. \$120
- 2) JUSTRITE - several models - Leverfeed, Wire Feed, Streamline, brass & nickel \$25-\$75

MISCELLANEOUS

- 1) MINING POSTCARDS - AK, AL, AZ CA, ID, OL IN KY, MI, MO, MN, MT OH, NV OK, PA, SD, UT, VA, WV, WY. \$3-10
- 2) PAPER ITEMS - letterhead, prospecti, books, stocks, other. Send SASE for list or call.

MINING ARTIFACTS BOUGHT & SOLD MINING ARTIFACT ESTATES LIQUIDATED

JOHN W. COONS
1127 ADAMS STREET, DENVER, CO 80206
303-399-5176

Books

Old & Rare
Bought & Sold

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:

Scientific Instruments -telescopes,
globes and orreries, dials, compasses,
surveying, navigating, drawing,
calculating and laboratory apparatus

Scientific
Instruments

Mineralogical Record magazine

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, and much more. If you collect minerals or just enjoy reading about them, the *Mineralogical Record* is for you. Six issues (one year) for \$33 (add \$3 if outside the U.S.).

P.O. Box 35565, Tucson, Arizona 85740 Tel: (602) 297-6709

THE JOHN COONS COLLECTION IS FOR SALE

1127 ADAMS STREET, DENVER, CO 80206 303-399-5176 (EVES.)

CARBIDE LAMPS:

- CARBIC MODEL "B" AREA LAMP, VERY GOOD CONDITION	\$ 475.00
- SOLAR MODEL #712 WALL MOUNT AREA LAMP, BRASS, EXCELLENT CONDITION	325.00
- JUSTRITE # 51 SHIFT LAMP, EXCELLENT CONDITION	395.00
- JUSTR. 8 HR. SHIFT LAMP W/ FRAME INSTEAD OF REFL., EXC. CONDIT., 1 OF 2 KNOWN	700.00
- ANTHRACITE CAP LAMP, GOOD CONDITION, NEEDS REFLECTOR	750.00
- DAYLIGHT CAP LAMP, EXCELLENT CONDITION	600.00
- SPRINGFIELD CAP LAMPS, 2 DIFFERENT, VERY GOOD COND.	400.00 EA.
- WOLF # 856 SHIFT LAMP WITH REFL. HOOD, SEE POHS PG.49	395.00
- LG. UNCLE SAM W/ LARGE REFLECTOR, VERY GOOD CONDITION	385.00
- LUM-I-NUM 8 HR., VERY GOOD CONDITION	300.00
- WESTERN SPECIAL, NICKEL, VERY GOOD	375.00
- ARNOLD'S CARBIDE CANDLE, BOTTOM CAP MISSING, GOOD CONDITION	1,000.00

CANDLESTICK HOLDERS & CANDLES

- MUENGER CANDLESNUFFER STICK, WILSON PG. 62, EXC. COND., ONLY EXAMPLE KNOWN	CALL
- RAMSTEAD & JOHNSON FOLDING HOOK STICK, BOBRINK PG. 109	700.00
- RECIPROCATING FOLDING STICK, SIMILAR TO BOBRINK PG. 112, #220, VERY GOOD	1,000.00
- LINDAHL, CLOSED THIMBLE, EXCELLENT CONDITION	600.00
- MATCH SAFE STICK, 14" LONG, VERY HEAVY, EXCELLENT CONDITION, HAND MADE	1,500.00
- MATCH SAFE STICK, GOOD-VERY GOOD CONDITION, HAND MADE	850.00
- FANCY CANDLESTICK, BOBRINK PG. 69, NUMBER 139, EXCELLENT CONDITION	1,750.00
- FANCY MODEL, BOBRINK PG. 65, NUMBER 126, VERY GOOD CONDITION	450.00
- PISTOL GRIP STICK, VERY GOOD-EXCELLENT CONDITION	495.00
- COLORADO PATENT STICK, VERY GOOD-EXCELLENT CONDITION	595.00
- SCHAEFFER BROS. & POWELL STEARIC WAX CANDLES, UNMARKED	15.00 EA.
- MANY OTHER FINE STICKS AVAILABLE	

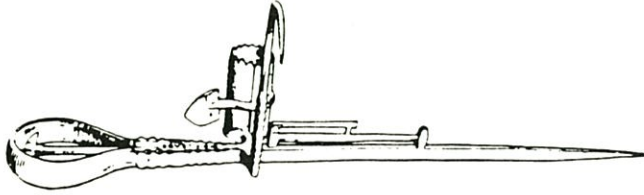
BLASTING EQUIPMENT & MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

- DYNAMITE VARMERS---MANY AVAILABLE	150.00-675.00
- SQUIB CANS---HUGE SELECTION	CALL
- DETONATOR W/ WINDOW, NY. BLASTING SUPPLY #3 SPECIAL, 20 CAP, EXC. CONDIT.	350.00
- CLARK'S BLASTING TUBE, ROLLED	85.00
- POWDER CARRIERS, 3 DIFFERENT STYLES	CALL
- RING ROSE FIRE DAMP ALARM, EXCELLENT CONDITION	195.00
- ACME MINER'S BOTTLE, EXCELLENT CONDITION	135.00
- MINER'S DIP NEEDLES, 3 DIFFERENT MODELS	CALL
- HIRSCH BRASS BATTERY LAMP, EXCELLENT CONDITION	295.00
- MINE BELL SIGNAL SIGNS, MANY AVAILABLE	CALL

HUGE SELECTION OF ADDITIONAL ITEMS: MANY OTHER CARBIDES, CANDLESTICKS, AND BLASTING ITEMS, ALSO OIL WICK LAMPS, SAFETY LAMPS, EUROPEAN CARBIDES, ELECTRIC LAMPS, AREA LAMPS, PRIMITIVE LIGHTING, SIGNS, SAFETY EQUIPMENT, SURVEY EQUIPMENT, LAMP ACCESSORIES, CARBIDE ACCESSORIES, TIN WARE, LUNCH BUCKETS, LAMP TOOLS, ORE BUCKETS, HATS, ETC.

COMPLETE ASSAY OUTFIT: INCLUDING BALANCES, PORTABLE FURNACES, CUPEL MACHINE, ORE SAMPLING EQUIP., ORE GRINDING EQUIP., POURING MOULDS, SIEVES, PORCELAIN, POTTERY, INTERESTING RETORTS, & CHEMICAL EQUIPMENT.

ALL ITEMS SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE !



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

I am proud to announce that I have been commissioned to liquidate a twenty year collection of superb mining artifacts from a large estate in Montana. I will only list a small amount of key items and can assure you that there is something here for everyone. Sorry, but no lists are available. First come, first served. The remaining inventory will be sold at the 6th annual Mining Artifact Collectors Reunion on June 15 at the Holiday Inn, Ontario, California. Note: a few key items will be held for bid for one week to give everyone a fair chance

Everything is in excellent condition unless otherwise stated.

CARBIDE CAP LAMPS: Arnold carbide candle, Ever-Ready, Hansen, Wolf, Sun-Ray, and 12 others.

CARBIDE HAND LAMPS: Justrite Jumbo, Little Giant, Guy's Dropper, Wolf, 4 different Big Boys, 6 different ITPs, and 6 others.

CANDLESTICKS: Two very fancy models, fancy gal leg, two high graders, Fielding and Peterson folder, Gold Hill folder, C. Cleaves fuse cutter, 10 different Varney names, 9 other brands, and 14 others.

SAFETY LAMPS: Early baby Wolf, 2 Clannys, 4 others. **OIL LAMPS:** 4 different brass, 16 tin, and 1 aluminum. **CANDLE BOXES:** 3 different. **POWDER BOXES:** 2 ten pound, 2 twenty-five pound, 6 different fifty pound. **PHOTOS:** 20 early mounted Bodie, Virginia City, Bisbee, Leadville, many underground scenes, and several panoramas. **CAP TINS:** 35 different. **CARBIDE FLASKS:** 5 different. **OTHER:** Post cards, stocks, gold scales, bell signs, underground signs, blaster's handbooks, mining catalogs, Alaska gold rush guides, over 100 books, claim maps, union ribbons, mining badges, ghost town papers, complete assay shop, blacksmith shop, ore cards, ore buckets, drill spoons, and much, much more.

CALL (714) 794-5518
DAY OR NIGHT

the Mineralogical Record

Volume Twenty-two, Number One
January-February 1991
\$10

