

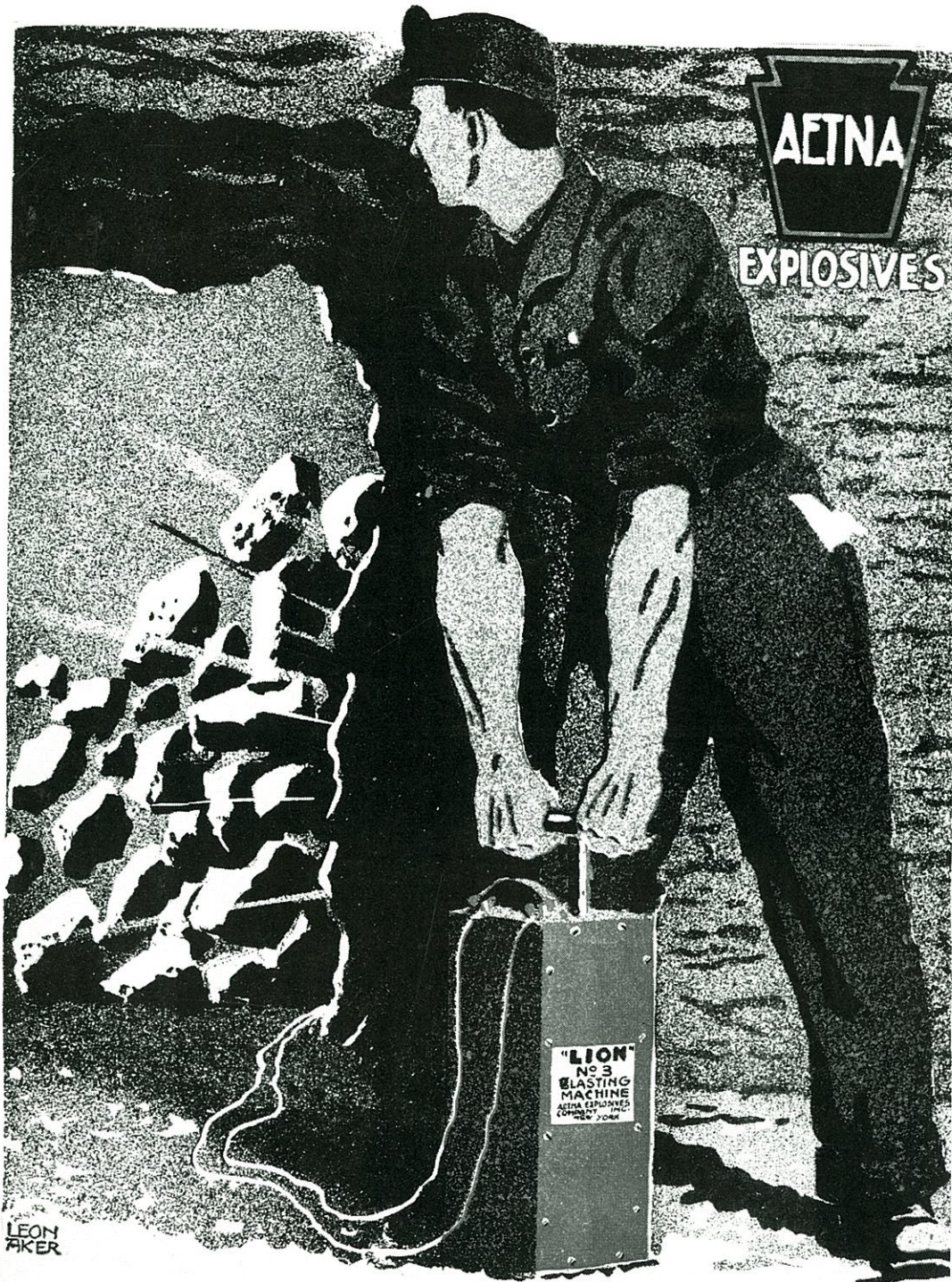
# EUREKA!

THE JOURNAL OF MINING COLLECTIBLES

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*EUREKA!*

The Journal of Mining Collectibles

# EUREKA!



A PUBLICATION DEDICATED TO THE COLLECTING,  
PRESERVATION, AND HISTORICAL RESEARCH OF  
EARLY MINE LIGHTING AND COLLECTIBLES

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# EDITORIAL



## TAKE A CHANCE

We took a chance when we sent out the January issue of *EUREKA!*, and hoped you would respond. If success can be measured by the pile of mail we got back, we're doing very well. We received many letters of support, questions, comments (mostly positive), and constructive criticisms, and we've tried to answer all of them. We also received a good number of subscriptions, but would like to reach even more collectors and historians. If you know someone who collects or has an interest in mining history, tell them about *EUREKA!*. If their answer is, "Oh, I got one issue of that thing, but I didn't bother to subscribe," then *show* them what they are missing!

We also got an unexpected response to *EUREKA!*, a surprising amount of *information*. Collectors from all over sent in photographs and drawings, "BITS" and ideas for articles. Even more gratifying were the completed *articles* sent in by several collectors who did their own research, took photos, even typed up the article for us! This is what *EUREKA!* is all about. We want to be a magazine where collectors share their knowledge and information, the excitement of new finds or the stored up experience of years of collecting and researching. The type of articles most often requested in your letters are reviews of mining history; the history of a mine, mining region or camp, or the development of special mining technology and the tools of the trade.

For these articles, we will rely on our readers to provide the information, suggest specific topics for articles, help us gather photographs, drawings, postcards, and advertisements that illustrate history and make our hobby more interesting. In this issue, we can thank Bob Guthrie, Paul and Nancy Hyatt, Bill Wade, Jack Ramsdell, Lester Bernstein, and Mike Puhl for contributing.

## PATENTS,

patents, patents. Why the emphasis on those boring legal documents, some readers might ask? I know when the editors decided to put together a magazine, one of the first places I went for information and inspiration was my file of lamp patents. There are some great drawings in there, for one thing . . . better

than I can draw, and often better than a photograph. I would rather show you a cut-away view in a patent drawing than take a saw to one of my lamps! I guess I'm not alone in liking those old legal records, since two different authors submitted articles for this issue based on lamp patents. They really are a great source of information on who invented it and when, and what features were considered unique by the inventor (and the U.S. Patent Office). Patents often give a little insight into the problems of mining that the inventor was trying to overcome. Some patent holders were actually miners themselves, and had a good sense of what was needed to improve their working conditions; an oil wick lamp that saved fuel, or a candlestick with a flame snuffing safety feature. And, too often, patents are the *only* written record that has survived in connection with a lamp, an inventor, or even a manufacturer of mining lamps and tools.

## COMMUNICATING

Keep those cards and letters coming. All the editors get a kick out of the many letters, phone conversations, and visits that publishing *EUREKA!* has brought about. If you want to talk with the editors, here are a few more ways of doing it: Len Gaska and I are both wired up to computer networks where we work, and can be reached via electronic mail. Len's address is Leonard\_Gaska.xsis@xerox.com and my address is vanfleet@jade.bucknell.edu We know of at least two other collectors who have access to the computer networks and can send messages across the country from their desk. I also monitor the electronic bulletin board of the National Speleological Society (members only). Finally, it won't be too many more weeks before I get my ham radio license . . . so communicate!

## BLASTING EXPERT JOINS STAFF

Our front cover goes off with a bang this time as we announce that "Cap-Tin" Bob Schroth has accepted a position on our editorial staff. His expertise in blasting equipment will fill a major niche. Bob is known to all as an enthusiastic fun-loving fellow and welcomes calls and letters from anyone with similar interests.

Jim Van Fleet, Editor-in-Chief



# Wolf Carbide Cap Lamps

James A. Van Fleet

A brass, gilt painted, dome-topped Wolf cap lamp was the very first collector's carbide lamp I owned. My interest in the hobby was sparked when my brother rescued this lamp from a box of trash and gave it to me! Being an avid cave explorer at the time, I took that unfired lamp and fired 'er up, to see it if worked better than my own Streamlined Justrite.

Many collections include an example of these late model Wolf cap lamps. Most collectors may not realize that there are actually five distinct varieties of the Wolf carbide cap lamp. The following is a review of their history, compiled with the help of many collectors, most notably Errol Christman, Gregg Clemmer, Len Gaska, Fred Gaunce, Bob Henninger, Jim Lackey, Bill Lorah, Mike Puhl and Dave Thorpe.

The Wolf Safety Lamp Co. of America began business as a subsidiary of the Friemann and Wolf Co., Zwickau, Germany, distributing their safety lamps, carbide hand lamps and cap lamps from an office in Manhattan, New York. The Wolf carbide cap lamp model 911a was advertised extensively in the *Engineering and Mining Journal* in early 1914.



Model 911a from the collection of Errol Christman

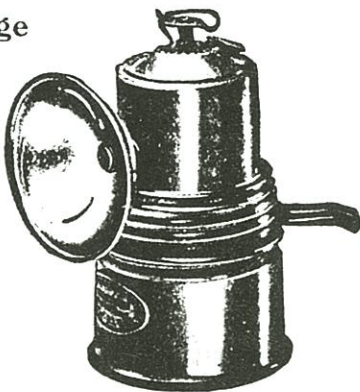
**Stands Up  
Under Hard Usage**

Built to stand the worst mining condition and equipped to give a brilliant, clear, steady light,

**The Wolf  
Acetylene Lamp**

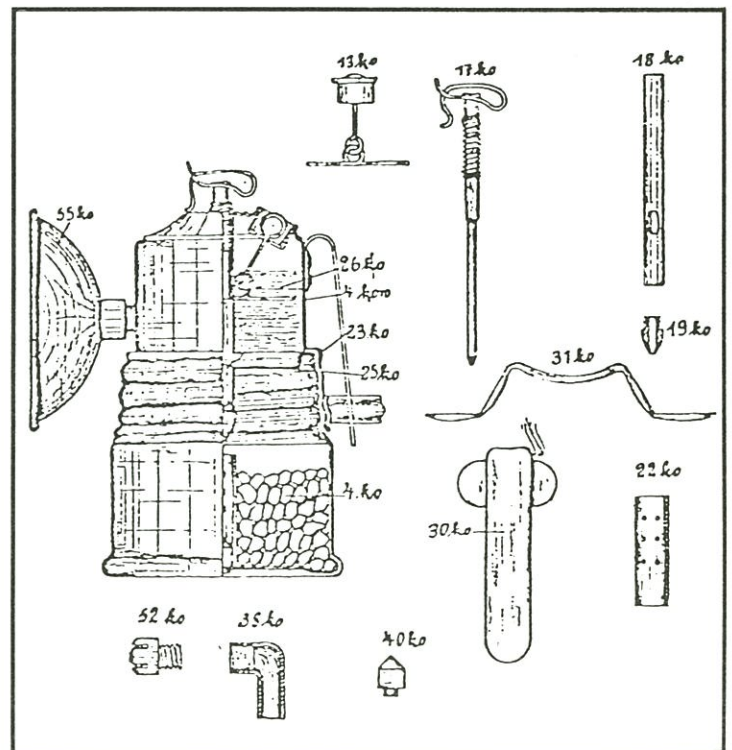
now outshines all other lamps in mining service. Dash off a postal now for full particulars and prices.

**Wolf Safety Lamp  
Co. of America, Inc.**  
47 West St., New York, N. Y.



Wolf cap lamp model 911a

It is believed that these lamps were manufactured in Germany for sale in the U.S.<sup>1</sup> A brass plate bearing the company name and address is soldered to the lamp. Advertisements show the name plate on the lamp bottom, but the lamp pictured here has the plate soldered to the side of the water tank. Design details of this early cap lamp are shown in a Wolf Co. catalog from 1914. Note the threaded metal burner tip, which has crossed slots on the front, and a lava tip insert.



Model 911a schematic and parts



The carbide chamber has a "water distribution tube" soldered to a short post through the bottom of the lamp base. The base has wide rolled threads and almost no shoulder. The gasket sealing the top and bottom is found inside the lamp top, and the seal is made by the top edge of the threads of the lamp bottom. Also of interest is the illustration from their catalog, depicting a cap lamp with hook and bail attachment.<sup>2</sup>



Wolf Acetylene Cap Lamp. Can also Be Used as Hand Lamp.

Order No. 911a.

Made in Brass. Nickel-plated. and in one size only.

From a Wolf Co. catalog, 1914.

Gregg Clemmer reports in his book *American Miner's Carbide Lamps* that "in the aftermath of World War One, Domingo Anglada, the former treasurer . . . bought the company from the Alien Property Custodian."<sup>3</sup> The company advertised in the July 1918 *Mining Congress Journal* from a New York City address of 76-80 Washington St. By early 1920, Anglada had moved his company to 227 Grand Ave., Brooklyn, New York, and on May 5, 1920 he filed a patent application for a carbide cap lamp with several interesting features.

Note the primitive water door held on by a wire hanger arrangement, similar to the 1914 model. Another similarity to the original Wolf cap lamp is the "perforated cup" water spreader which fixes to the bottom of the carbide chamber, fitting snugly over a small post soldered into the bottom.

Although the patent was not actually granted until 1924, this lamp was advertised in the 1921 *Keystone Catalog*, and in the *Mining and Scientific Press* issue of January 22, 1921 as the "New Wolf Lamp" model 911c.

Jan. 15, 1924.

D. ANGLADA  
ACETYLENE GENERATOR  
Filed May 5, 1920  
FIG. 1.

1,481,079

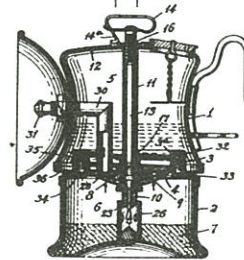
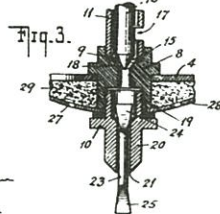
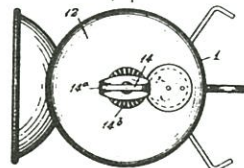


FIG. 2.



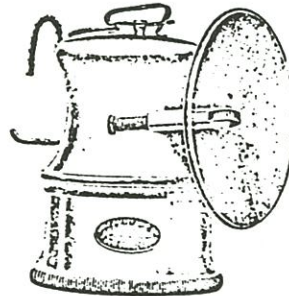
WITNESSES

E. V. R. [Signature]  
Jed A. [Signature]

INVENTOR  
DOMINGO ANGLADA  
BY [Signature]  
ATTORNEYS

Wolf cap lamp patent

The lamp is furnished with an automatic non-adjustable water-feed, which, if desired, can be made adjustable by simply removing the wire pin from the water dropper. The lamp is double-locked, rendering it impossible for gas to escape at the joints between the carbide and water container. We have designed the lamp large enough to burn about four hours, thus only requiring one refilling during the shift—yet the lamp is light enough to be carried

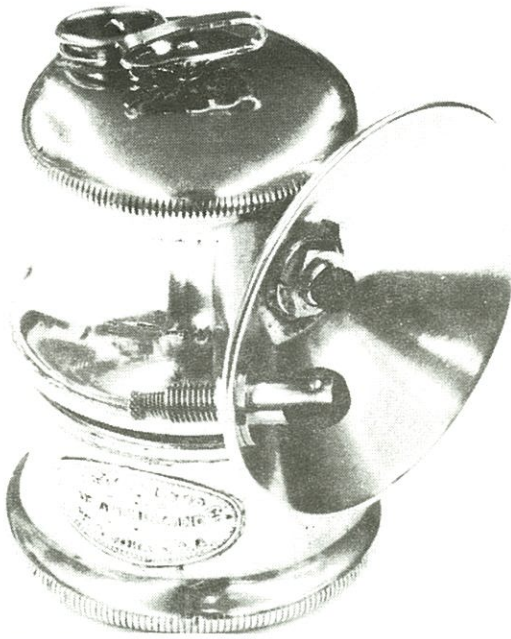


No. 911-c. Carbide Cap Lamp.

on the cap without discomfort. Every part on the lamp can be replaced. The lamp is well built, durable and economical.

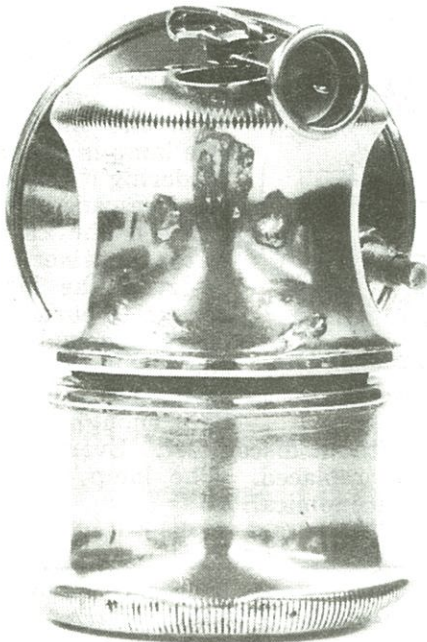
1921 Keystone Catalog advertisement





*1921 Wolf Cap Lamp, from the collection of Jim Lackey*

As can be seen, the advertising illustrations match the actual product closely in details.<sup>4</sup> This continues to be true for most Wolf Co. advertisements throughout the 1920's, making them useful in dating lamps and comparing details with actual lamps. Note that in the ad, the 1921 Wolf is pictured with a wire hook and wire cross-braces. The lamp in the photos shown here survived a house fire, but lost its soldered braces. The solder traces on the back of the water tank testify to a missing wire brace, and a small flat brace which supported the hook.

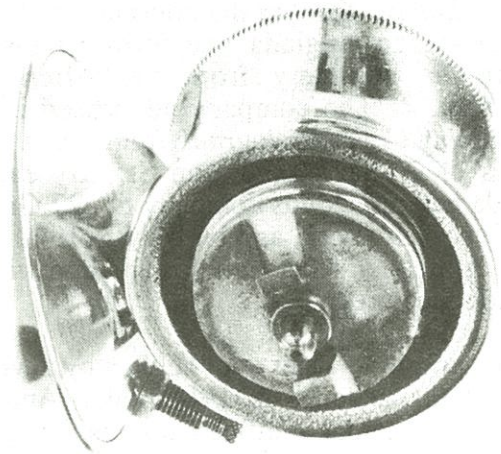


*1921 Wolf, back view showing solder traces and water door arrangement*



*1921 cap lamp bottom showing company name tag, water spreader, and unique threads*

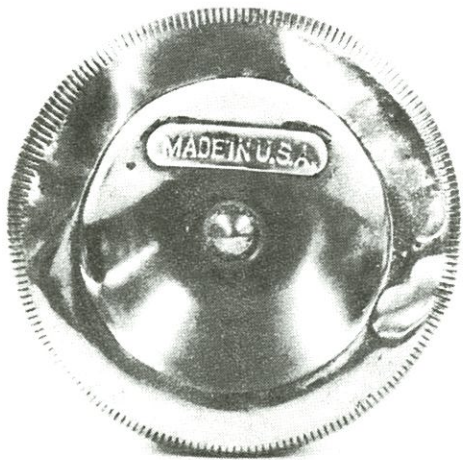
This lamp's unique patented feature is a "double non-leaking joint between the water reservoir and the carbide chamber."<sup>5</sup> This is achieved by having the *male* threads on the lamp *top*, formed around the central water feed. The upstanding threads of the lamp bottom are flared out at the top. When the top and bottom are screwed together, this edge of the upstanding threads fits against a gasket *inside* the receptacle of the lamp top, while the outer edge of the lamp top fits against a traditional gasket on the shoulder of the lamp bottom.



*The patented double gasket arrangement*

The lamp bears some similarities to the pre-war Wolf lamp of German origin, and has some features common to 1913-1915 era American carbide lamps, such as the cone-shaped lava burner tip and the construction of the striker mechanism. It is interesting to note that the 1921 *Keystone Catalog* advertisement specifies "Products made in the U.S.A.," and that the cap lamp itself bears a brass plate on the lamp bottom, stating "Made in U.S.A."

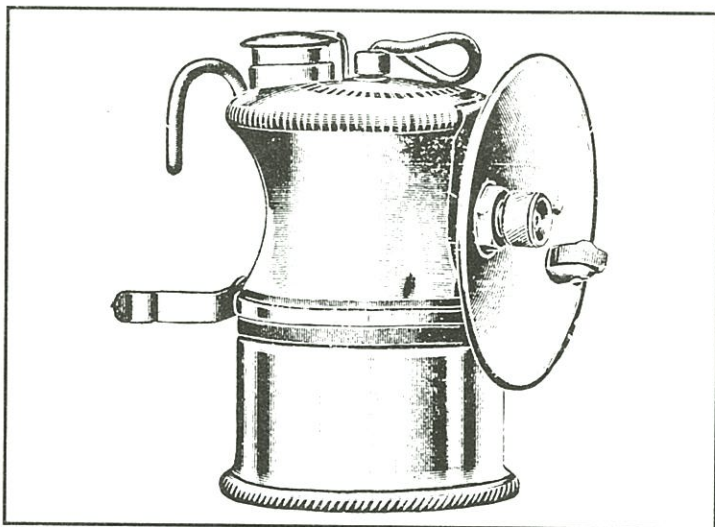




*Note the added customer assurance, and the soldered-in post which holds the water spreader*

This may have been an important marketing decision in the aftermath of World War One, to assure buyers that they were getting an American product and not an import from the famous German company.

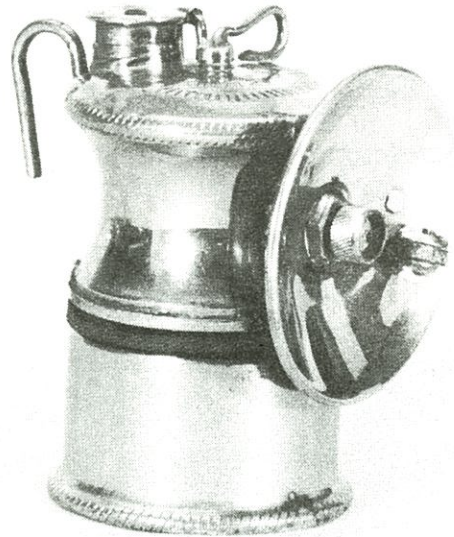
In 1922 the Wolf Safety Lamp Co. of America moved again, settling at 220-224 Taaffe Place, Brooklyn. In the 1923 *Keystone Catalog* they advertise a radically changed carbide cap lamp.



*1923 Wolf cap lamp ad*

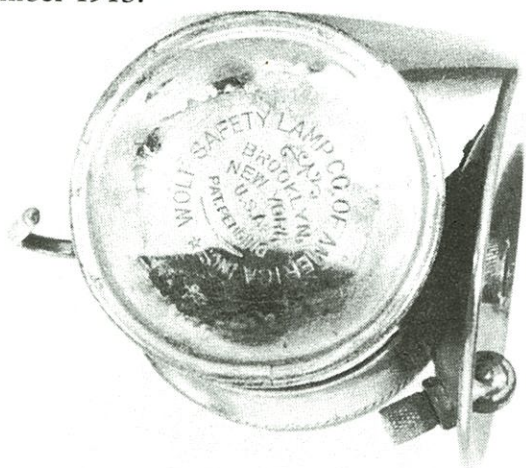
Model 911c has become a more standardized lamp, with a hinged water door, simple thread construction and single gasket. This lamp is the early model of what collectors call the flat-top Wolf. The lamp is of very sturdy construction, with heavy gauge wire water feed lever, flat strap back brace, and the innovative soldered-on reflector brace, to which the reflector is riveted and held by a central hex nut. The cone-shaped lava burner tip has been encased in a metal wind-shield. The sharp shoulder of the lamp bottom and the

thick reinforced lower edge of the water tank make an excellent seal at the gasket.



*1923 Wolf cap lamp*

A curious exception to these features is the lamp's base, with a solder seam under the bottom which must have been very easy to crack, dent, or wear a hole through. This base was the first to bear the attractive Wolf logo seen on all subsequent models of the cap lamp. A trademark application, filed in June of 1924, states that "The trademark has been continuously used in the business of said corporation since at least September 1913."<sup>6</sup>



*Soldered bottom seam, 1923 Wolf cap lamp*

The 1924 *Keystone Catalog* shows yet another version of the flat-top Wolf. The wire water feed lever has been replaced by a single-piece flat lever, and the lamp base has been improved with a rolled bottom edge,



advertised in the *Mine and Smelter Supply Co. Catalogue* as “double seamed, giving three thicknesses of metal at the point where it has to stand the hardest wear.”<sup>7</sup>

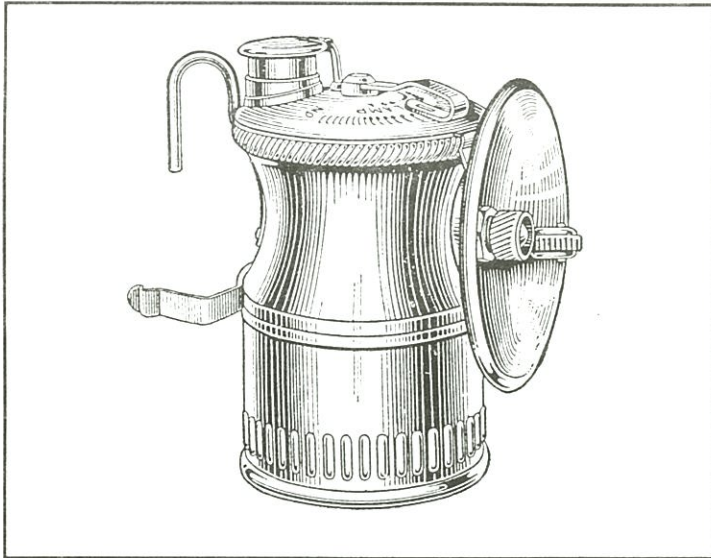
As the advertisement shows, the wire hook is both soldered and riveted to the water tank on the 1924 Wolf. The reflector is riveted to the reflector brace, and held with a hex nut. This model lamp is found in both brass and nickel-plated finish.



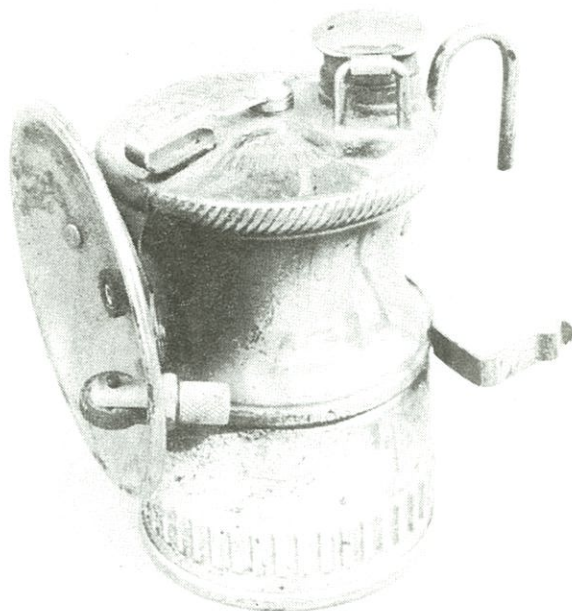
*1924 Wolf cap lamp bottom*

In 1925 Wolf revamped their sturdy carbide cap lamp yet again, advertising No. 911c as the “New Model 1925.” This is the familiar dome-topped lamp, a design which seems to have survived as long as Wolf continued the production of carbide cap lamps. Note that the 1925-1926 *Keystone Catalog* ads are not especially accurate in details.

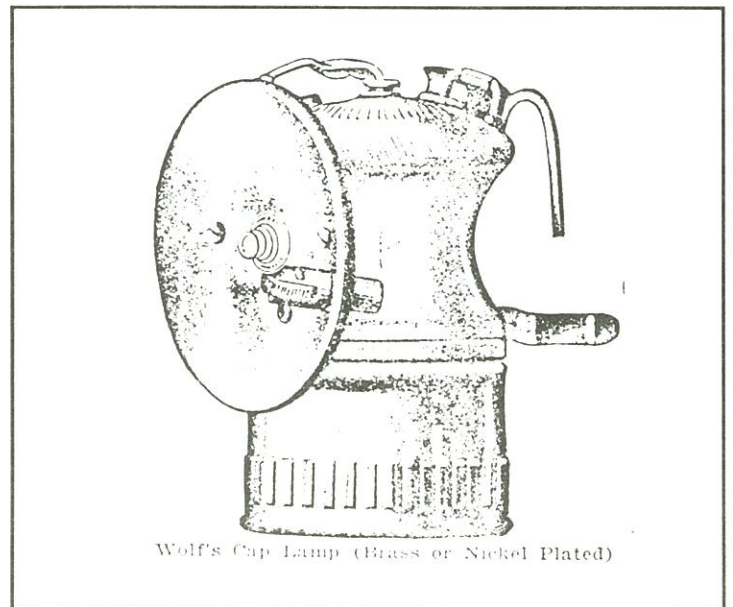
The ad does show the new design features: a low profile water door, domed top, and reflector held in place by two tiny bolts in addition to the central hex nut. In the ad, the new metal and lava burner tip has been crudely drawn in.



*1924 Wolf cap lamp ad*



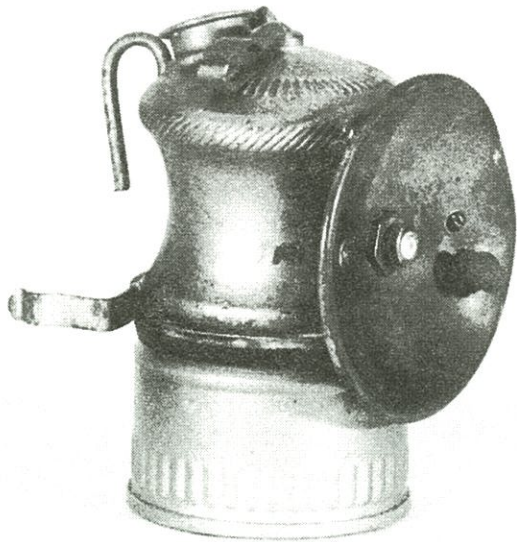
*1924 Wolf cap lamp, photo courtesy Mike Puhl*



*Wolf's Cap Lamp (Brass or Nickel Plated)*

*1925 Wolf cap lamp ad*

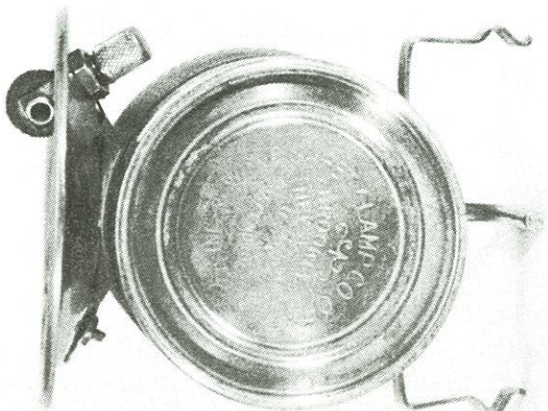




*Model 911c 1925, with the gilt-paint finish*

The water feed lever is now made of two parts, a small central wire post, to which the water lever is soldered. This feature was the weak point of late model lamps, and will occasionally be found broken at the solder point. The wire hook is soldered to the tank, and rests in a groove stamped into the water tank itself. This model lamp was also sold with a narrow "Michigan spade" mount, soldered over the groove in the back of the tank. (Incidentally, a Wolf cap lamp with this style mount was the first lamp in Dave Thorpe's collection!) The dome-top model is the most common Wolf cap lamp, found in nickel-plated finish, brass, and brass with gilt-paint finish.

On the 1925 Wolf, the bottom logo design is enclosed in a stamped circle. As has been noted by Gregg Clemmer, this model lamp was used by road and tunnel workers of the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930's, and is frequently found with the bottom logo painted over in black, denoting a CCC lamp.<sup>8</sup>

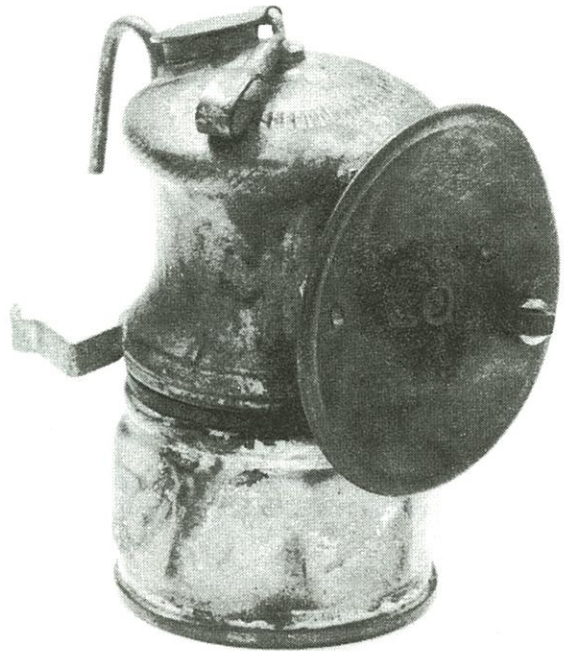


*1925 Wolf cap lamp, bottom view*

A final variation in Wolf cap lamps, probably introduced some time in the late 1930's, was a new octago-

nal bottom bearing the same logo as the 1925 model. The lamp shown here has the gilt finish.

It is uncertain how long the Wolf cap lamp continued in production. In 1937 Wolf Safety Lamp Co. of America bought out their local competitor, the Dewar Manufacturing Co., and moved to 68-72 Emerson Place, Brooklyn.<sup>9</sup> In October of 1944 Wolf renewed their trademark registration, insuring continued protection for their brand name safety lamps and carbide lamps.<sup>10</sup> Operations continued until 1965, when Domingo Anglada, still company president, "sold Wolf to Mine Safety Appliances (MSA) of Pittsburgh, PA."<sup>11</sup>



*The Wolf eight-sided base*

## References

1. Clemmer, Gregg. *American Miner's Carbide Lamps*. Tucson, AZ: Westernlore Press, 1987.
2. "Wolf Open Acetylene Lamps." New York: Wolf Safety Lamp Co. of America, 1914.
3. Clemmer, p. 92.
4. *Keystone Catalog--Coal Edition*. Pittsburgh, PA: Keystone Consolidated Publishing Co., 1921--1926.
5. Anglada, Domingo. "Acetylene Generator." U.S. Patent 1,481,079 filed 5/5/20, granted 1/15/24.
6. Kouts, Paul. *Miner's Carbide Lamp Reference Volume I: A Research of Records of the U.S. Patent & Trademark Office*. Franklin, WV: Paul Kouts, 1981.
7. *Mine and Smelter Supply Co. Catalogue No. 72*. Denver, CO: the Company, 1926.
8. Clemmer, p. 91.
9. Clemmer, p. 66.
10. Kouts, p. 18.
11. Clemmer, p. 92.

Photography by Debra Cook.

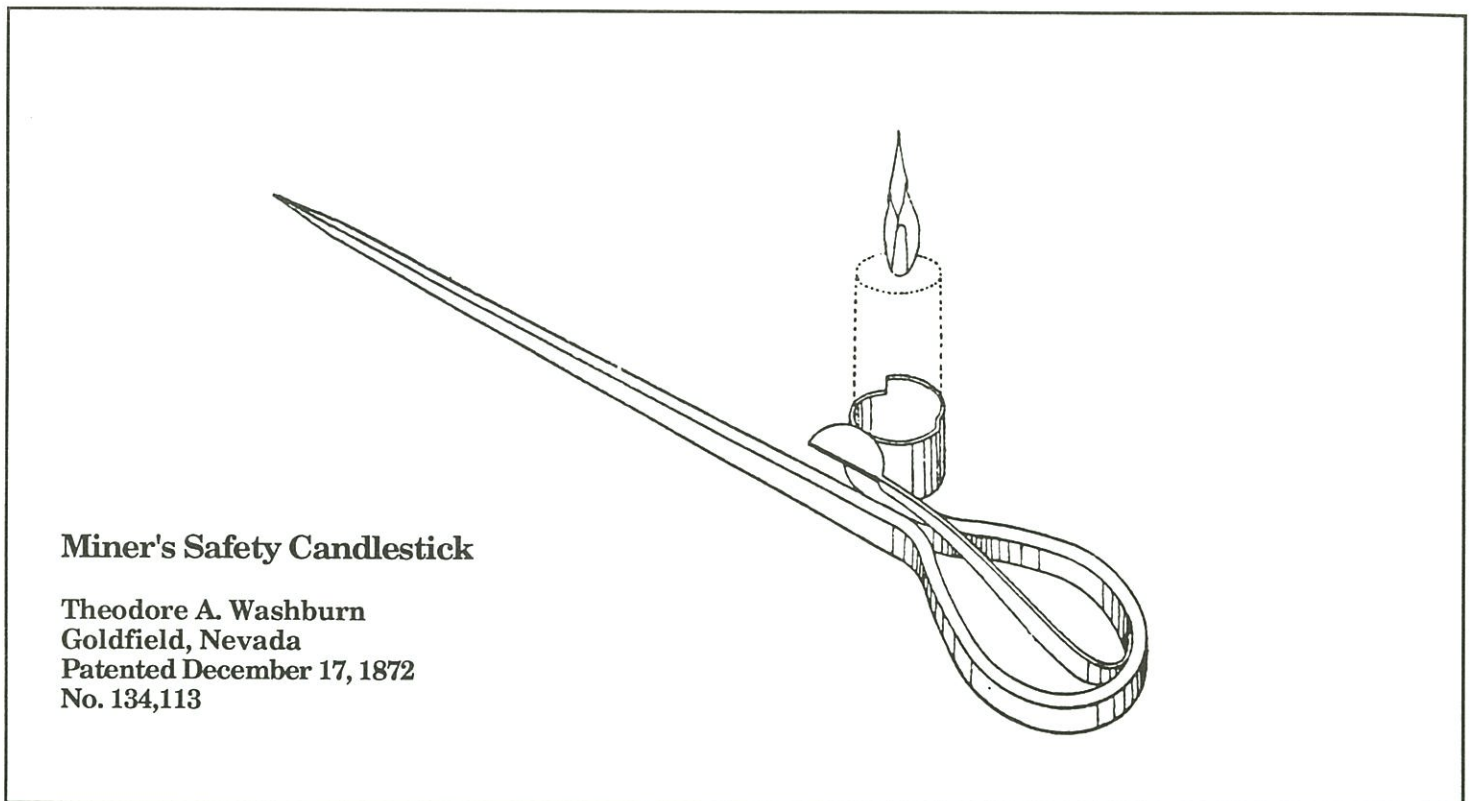


# Miner's Candlesticks of Nevada

by Jack Ramsdell

*Jack Ramsdell ranks among the most preeminent authorities of miner's candleholders. Onetime owner of an enormous collection, Jack has painstakingly compiled an extensive history of the miner's candlestick indigenous to the western United States. An excerpt of his favorite topic, candlesticks of Nevada, is now shared with EUREKA! In the following article two sticks and their heretofore unpublished photos are described.*

## Safety Candlesticks



*Fig. 1 Patent Drawing*

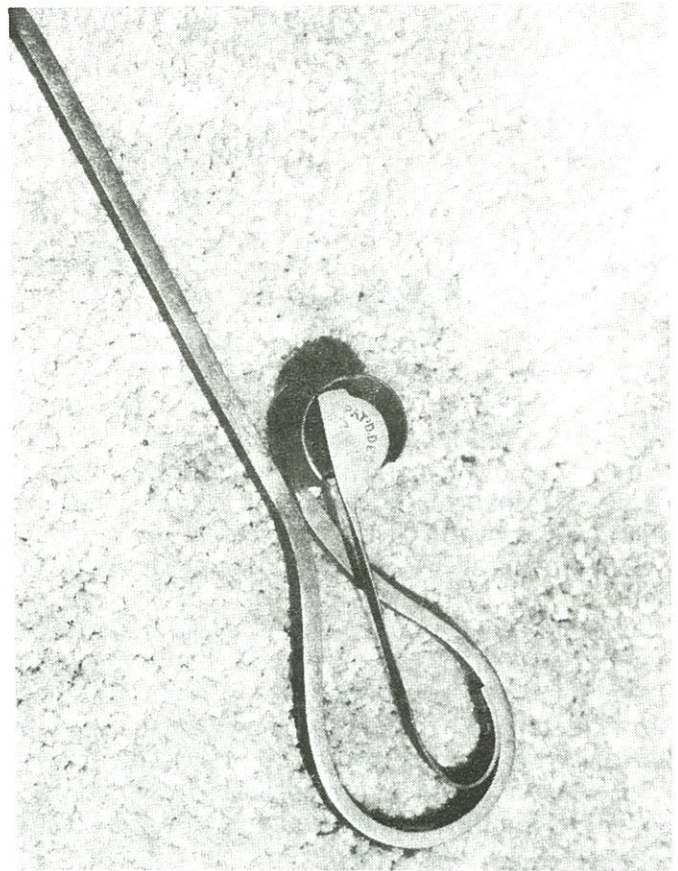
Of the 88 miner's candlestick patents issued by the United States Patent Office from 1872 to 1917, thirty-eight are known to have been manufactured.<sup>1, 2</sup> Four patents were issued to Nevadans. The first patent ever granted for a miner's candlestick, patent No 134,113 was issued to Theodore A. Washburn of Gold Hill, Nevada December 17, 1872. This candlestick was designed to address the problem of accidental fires. Its

use probably could have prevented the disastrous Sierra Nevada hoisting works fire of 1877. Reporting on this fire, the *Gold Hill News* stated, "It is generally thought that someone had left a candle burning in a miner's candlestick and that when it was consumed to the end, dropped to the floor and ignited the planks which are as dry as so much match wood."



The Washburn candlestick incorporated a blade attachment ( Fig 1 & 2) which served to extinguish the flame once the candle had burned down to the top of the socket. Once burned down, the heat from the flame would soften the tallow against which the blade pressed and the spring tension would gradually force the blade across the socket, thus extinguishing the flame. The Washburn candlesticks (two known) are prize possessions of collectors of mine lighting devices.

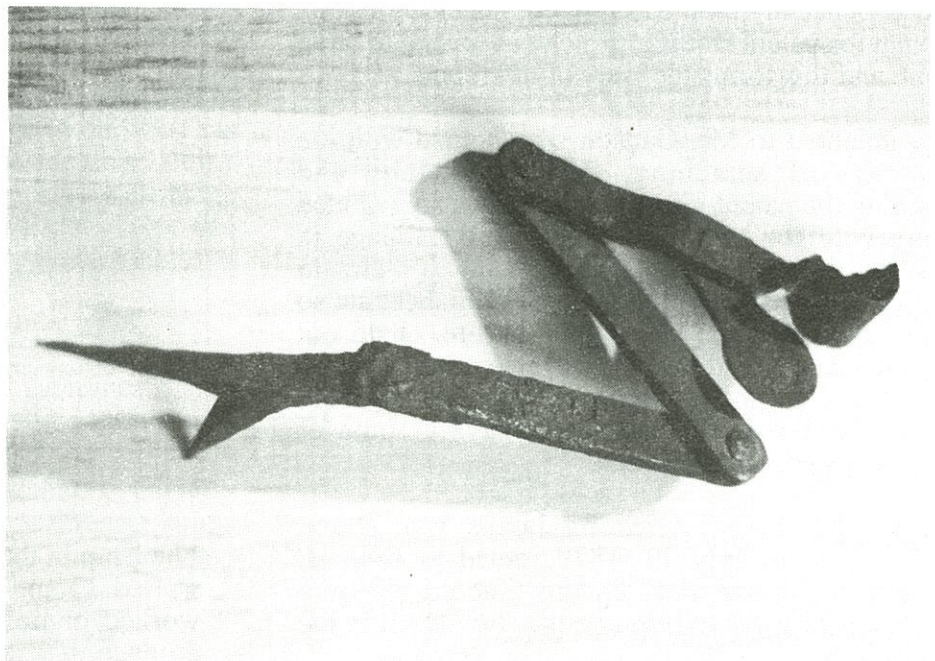
A candlestick recently found in the Yellow Jacket mine in Gold Hill, Nevada also appears to address the problem of the burning candle stub falling through the thimble. This candlestick (Fig. 3) has a fishtail spike arrangement for securing it into a timber or rock crevice. Its extended length is 15 1/2". The spike is 2 1/4" long and the three elbow jointed sections are each 4 1/2" long. The rotatable spoon-shaped section that covers the bottom of the thimble to prevent the candle from falling through the thimble is 2 1/4" long. The candlestick is made of steel, 5/8" wide and 1/4" thick with much rust. A similar wooden elbow-jointed candleholder is shown on page 34 of reference #3.



*Fig. 2 Washburn candlestick  
(John C. Johnson collection)*

## References

1. Ramsdell, J. D. and Wagner N. S. (1982), **Patents Miner's Candlesticks**, Privately printed, unpaginated.
2. Wilson, W. E. (1983), **Miners' Candlestick Patents**, Mineralogical Record Inc., Tucson, 81 p.
3. Rushlight Club (1972), **Early Lighting, A Pictorial Guide**, Published by Rushlight Club. 129 p.



*Fig. 3 Fishtail Candlestick (Ron Bommarito collection)*



# Patent Oil Wick Lamps From The Smithsonian Institution

Bob Guthrie  
Waterloo, Iowa

In November of 1991 I had the opportunity to visit the Smithsonian Institution and to view part of their mining collection. The Smithsonian has many artifacts, but unfortunately limited display space, so many of the mining artifacts are stored in obscure parts of the museum. Fortunately, at the Museum of American History the curators and museum specialists are eager to help you in your interest.

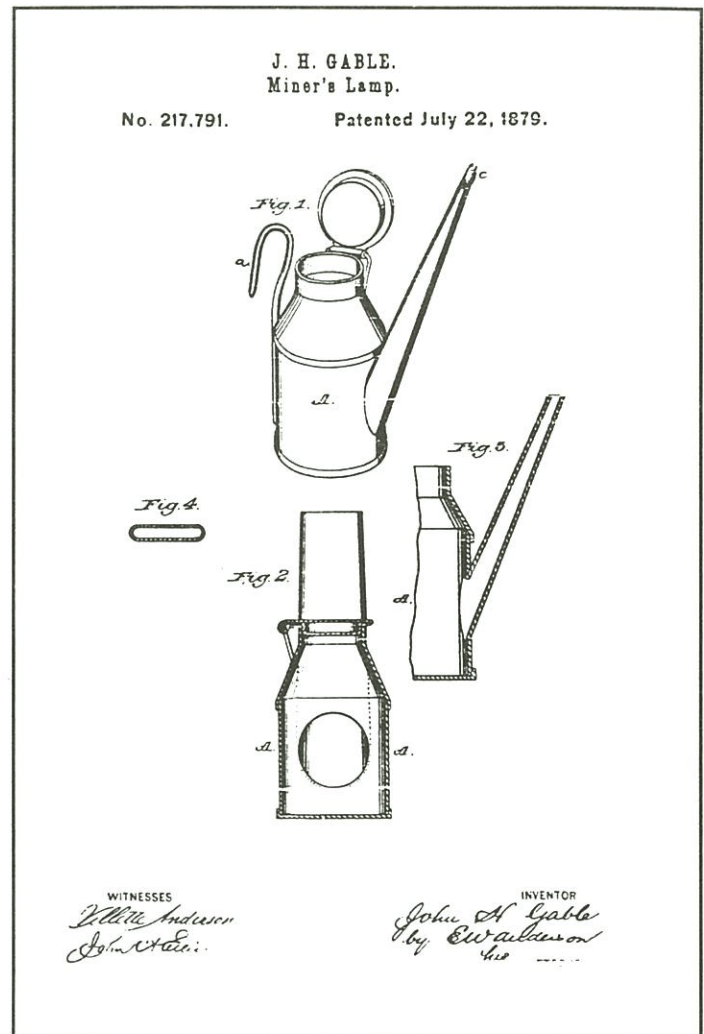
Prior to my visit, I called for an appointment with Francis Gadson, a Museum specialist at the Museum of American History. He took my wife Jan and I into the catacombs to search through the storage bins and drawers. Since Jim Van Fleet had already written about carbide lamps in the collection, I thought I would attempt to catalog the oil wick lamps and maybe the candleholders. <sup>1</sup>

Jan and I began by using a copy of the oil wick lamp survey from the recent *EUREKA!* issue. <sup>2</sup> We soon found many lamps that were not on the survey list. We also found a number of oil wicks that had old white tags with strange printing on them. These were the lamps as they were originally submitted for patent. Since my time was limited, I decided to look through the patent lamps and pick out several to write about, and this forms the body of my report.

I am indebted to Mr. Gadson who helped with the two days of searching, the photography and obtaining the patent information. I am also indebted to my wife for her help, advice, and patience in pursuing this endeavor. It is difficult to maintain your concentration on a few lamps when there are so many that you have never seen before. I do not claim to be an expert in oil wicks but hope this report will stimulate some comments or articles from anyone knowledgeable about or having some of these lamps in their collection.

One of the more interesting lamps was patent #217,791 dated July 22, 1879 issued to John H. Gable of Shamokin, PA. By this time miners were searching for ways to improve the flow of oil in the wick tube.

Patterning his "improvement" after the common kerosene lantern Mr. Gable described a flattened wick spout. He claimed in his invention ". . . the flow of oil is better controlled and the light very much enhanced." <sup>3</sup>



*John H. Gable patent.*

The lamp in the Smithsonian is all tin, with a single-walled spout. I don't know if these inventions worked or not, but this certainly wasn't in mass production.

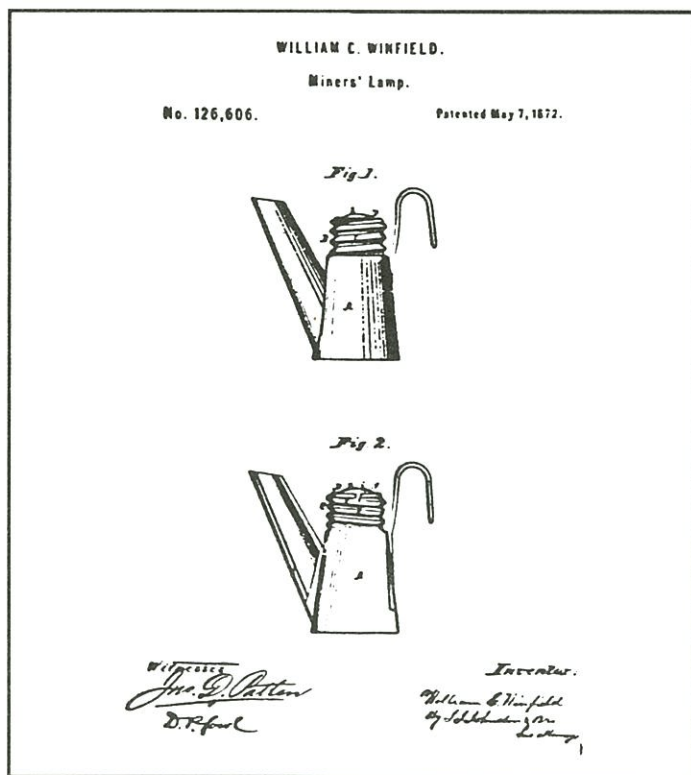
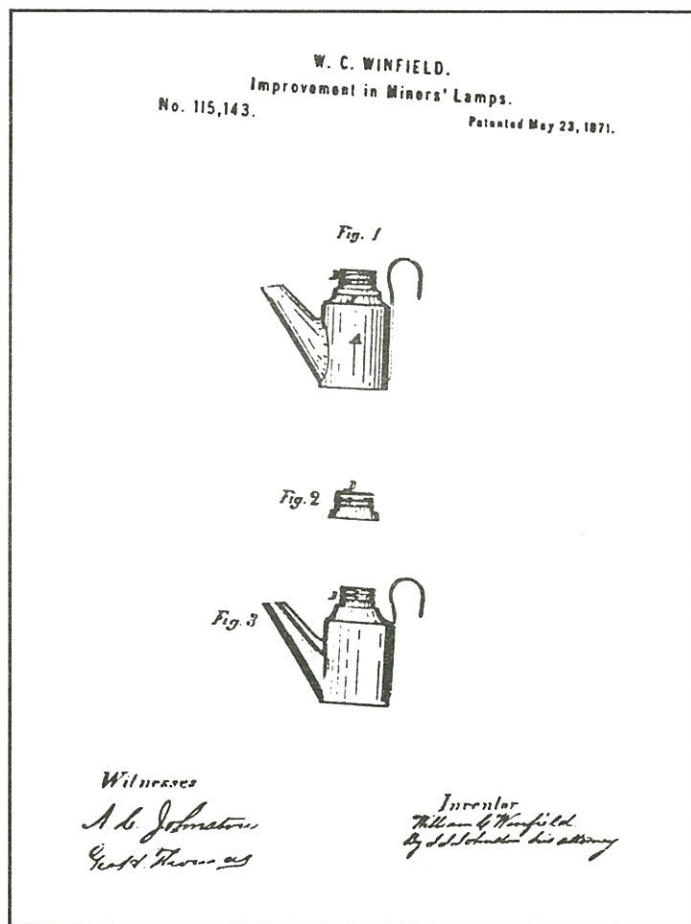




The Gable oil wick lamp.

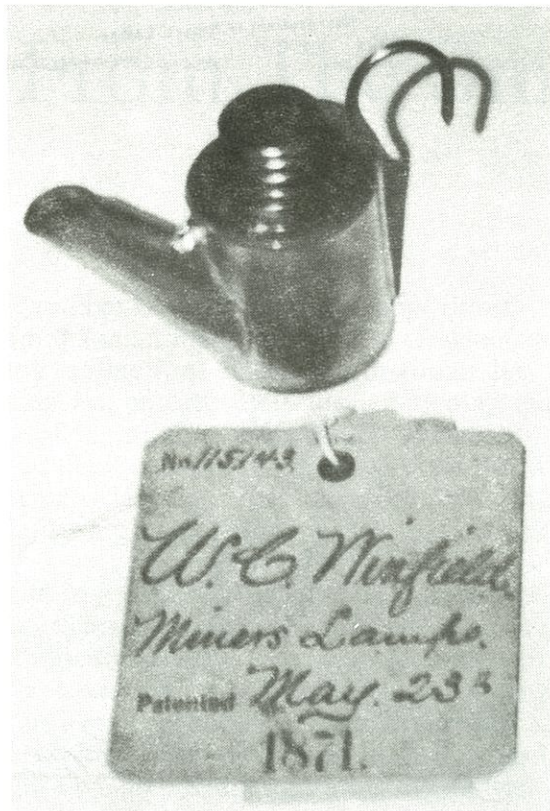
Two patents were issued under the name of Winfield. I think these were the two original patents for the screw tops on the oil wick lamp. Patent #115,143 dated May 23, 1871, was granted to William C. Winfield of Hubbard Ohio. In his accompanying letter, Winfield claims the addition of a screw top cap "prevents all leakage of oil, which is a very valuable consideration in a miner's lamp." Evidently, his invention didn't work as well as he anticipated because a year later William, John and Thomas Winfield were granted patent #126,606 dated May 7, 1872.

This modification further improved the miner's lamp by providing the cap with an elastic packing-disc combined with the screw threads of the cap and a vent hole in the cap.<sup>4</sup> These two patents eventually formed the basis for a number of screw-top lamps produced by several manufacturers.

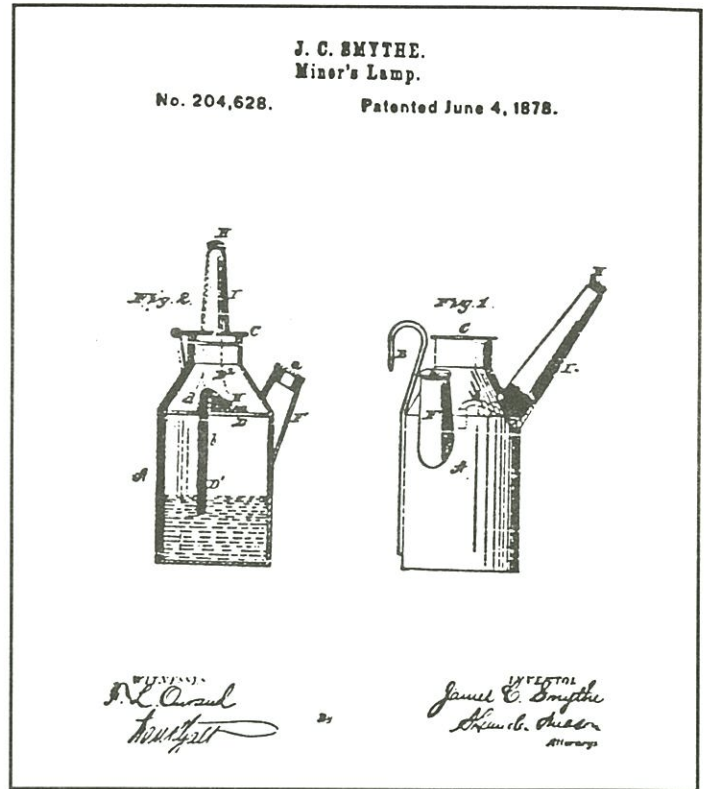


The Winfield patents.





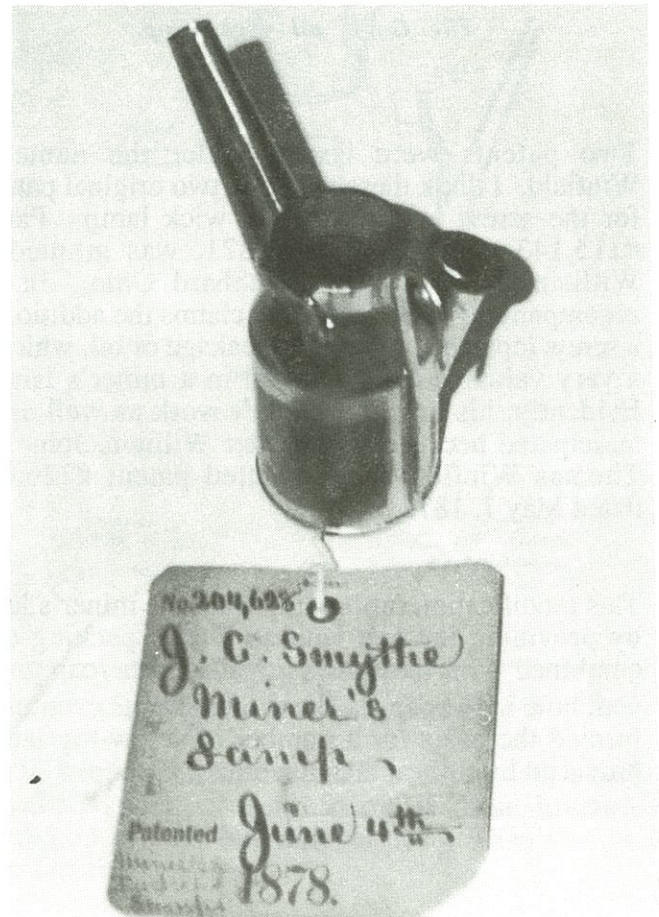
The Winfield patent oil wick of 1871.



The Smythe Patent. Notice divided chambers to control the flow of oil into the wick.



The improved Winfield lamp of 1872. Lamps were mass-produced under this patent.

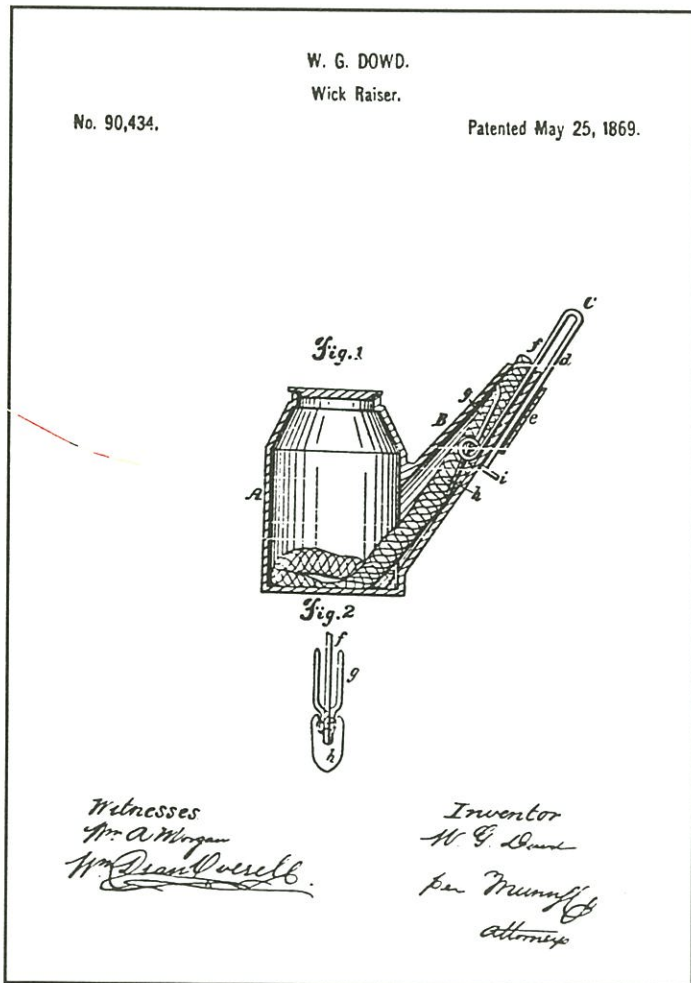


The Smythe lamp patent model.



James C. Smythe was also issued a patent, #204,628, on June 4, 1878, again tackling the problem of leakage of hot oil from the burner tube or around the filler cap, especially when the miner had to lie on his side to work a thin vein. Smythe uniquely divided the lamp into an upper and lower chamber and filled the lower chamber through a separate filler tube, with the burner tube emanating from the upper chamber. This theoretically controlled the flow of oil through a smaller wick to the larger wick in the upper chamber.

These lamps eventually met with some acceptance and were produced by J.W. Patten of Wilkes Barre, PA. The accompanying photo is of the patent specimen. I have seen examples of this lamp in several collections.



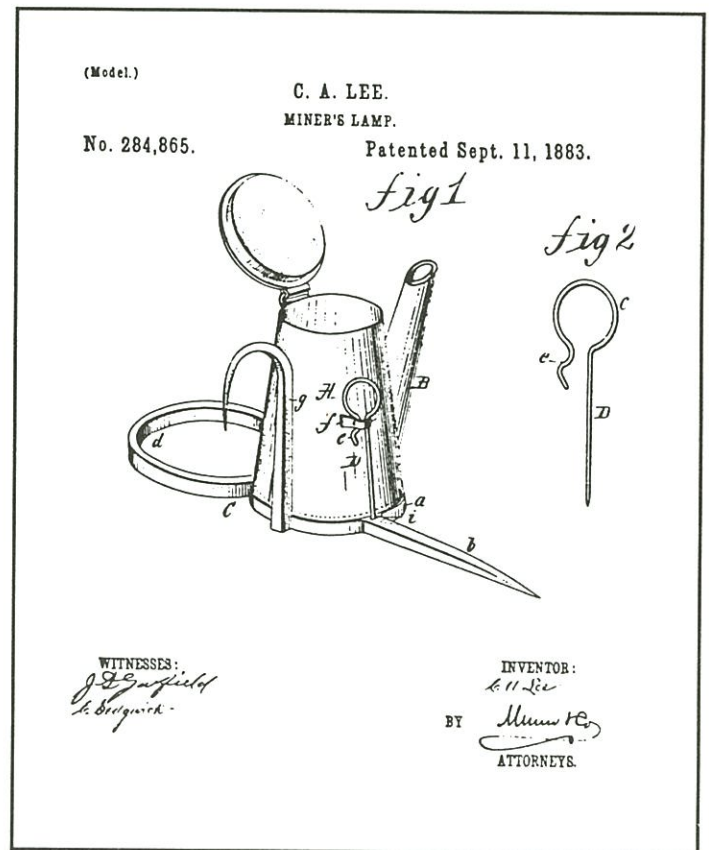
The Dowd patent. The improvement was in the device used to raise the wick.

One of the older patent lamps that I discovered was issued to W.G. Dowd of Scranton, Pa. dated May 25, 1869, #90,434. This addressed the problem of how to advance the wick while the lamp was burning.

I suspect that this invention didn't work very well as it would appear from the patent drawing that the spring wire would become very hot or probably melt entirely.

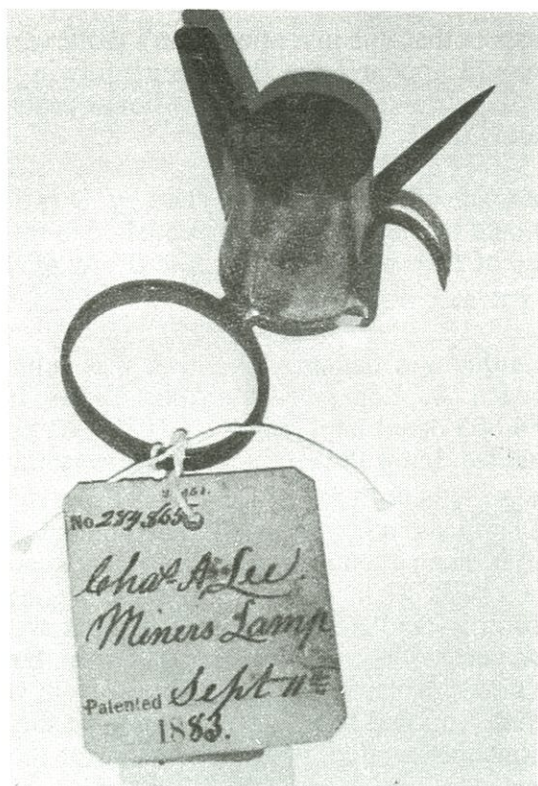
Examples of lamps manufactured by Dowd do exist, as noted in the lamp survey published in the January issue of *Eureka!* I am not sure if any of these had the patented device. <sup>5</sup>

A unique and unusual invention was submitted by Charles A. Lee of Arlington, Texas in patent #284,865 dated September 11, 1883. As previously noted by Henry Pohs, miners were very reluctant to change to new forms of lighting. <sup>6</sup> Like the Husson peg lamp and a few others, the Lee patent appears to have been an attempt to adapt an oil wick lamp to use in a candlestick, or maybe it was an attempt to fashion a candlestick that would work with an oil wick lamp. The specimen is a fine one, but I could see no way of removing this lamp from the stick. Perhaps this led to the development of the familiar Knippenberg patent of May 8, 1906 for the Husson detachable stick. <sup>7</sup>



The Charles Lee patent. Note the device for advancing the wick.





The Charles Lee wick lamp with stick attachment.

Such were a few of the oil wick lamps I found at the Smithsonian Institution's Museum of American History, and there were dozens more. If you visit, formulate some plan, try to limit the scope of your visit, arrange an appointment with Mr. Francis Gadson, and be prepared for a rare experience. I never did find the candlesticks but I plan to go back again.

### References

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2. Johnson, Dave. "Oil-Wick Lamp Brand name Survey." *EUREKA!*. Issue 1, Winter 1992, pp. 17-18.
3. U.S. Patent 217,791, July 22, 1879 issued to John H. Gable, Shamokin, PA for "Improvements in Miner's Lamps."
4. U.S. Patent 115,143, May 23, 1871 to W.C. Winfield, and U.S. Patent 126, 606, May 7, 1872 to Wm. C. Winfield, John R. Winfield, and Thomas A. Winfield of Hubbard, Ohio for "Improvement in Miner's Lamps."
5. Johnson, Dave. "Oil-Wick Lamp Survey." *EUREKA!* Issue 1, January 1992, pp. 17-18 .
6. Pohns, Henry. *Early Underground Mine Lamps*. Tucson, AZ: Arizona Historical Society, Museum Monograph No. 6, 1974.
7. Fox, Robert L. Jr. *Husson Miner's Lamps Manufactured in Oshkosh*. 1985.

# Montreal Mine

by Dave Johnson

A few miles to the west of the former iron mining boom town of Hurley, Wisconsin, along State Highway 77, you will find the remains of the Montreal Iron Mine. Once the largest underground iron mine in the world, the mine operated for more than 75 years.

The Gogebic Iron Range was explored in the late 1870's and mining began by the early 1880's. The Montreal Mine, a subsidiary of Ogleby, Norton & Co. of Cleveland began operation after six smaller operations were acquired and consolidated in 1884. These six properties were the Moore, Section 33, Trimble, Jupiter, Bourne, and Ottawa Mines.

THE MONTREAL MINING COMPANY CAGE SIGNALS	
ALL MEN ARE FORBIDDEN TO RIDE ON SKIPS DURING REGULAR OPERATION. WHEN NECESSARY TO RIDE ON SKIPS FOR SHAFT INSPECTION OR IN SPECIAL CASES OF EXTREME EMERGENCY, CALL THE SKIP HOIST OPERATOR ON THE TELEPHONE THEN RING 7 LONG BELLS FOLLOWED BY THE PROPER SIGNAL SHOWN BELOW	
NO. 6 SHAFT	
STOP	1 BELL
LOWER SLOW	2 BELLS
HOIST SLOW	4 BELLS
SURFACE	5 BELLS
4 TH LEVEL	4 SHORT 1 LONG
6 TH LEVEL	6 BELLS
8 TH LEVEL	8 BELLS
11 TH LEVEL	1 LONG 1 SHORT
12 TH LEVEL	1 LONG 2 SHORT
13 TH LEVEL	1 LONG 3 SHORT
14 TH LEVEL	1 LONG 4 SHORT
15 TH LEVEL	1 LONG 5 SHORT
17 TH LEVEL	1 LONG 7 SHORT
19 TH LEVEL	1 LONG 9 SHORT
21 ST LEVEL	2 LONG 1 SHORT
27 TH LEVEL	2 LONG 7 SHORT
29 TH LEVEL	2 LONG 9 SHORT
31 ST LEVEL	3 LONG 1 SHORT
33 RD LEVEL	3 LONG 3 SHORT
34 TH LEVEL	3 LONG 4 SHORT
35 TH LEVEL	3 LONG 5 SHORT

By 1886 the new Montreal Mine was shipping 57,000 tons of ore annually. Between 1886 and 1945 the mine produced 27 million tons of iron ore. Production over the entire working life of the mine was 45,747,708 tons of ore. For many years annual ore production exceeded one million tons. At the height of its operation the Montreal Mine employed 700 men above and below ground.

The Montreal Mine was a deep mine. The #5 shaft was 4337 vertical feet. An auxiliary hoist on the 31st level (2443 feet) raised ore from the 42nd level to the 33rd level: one 10 ton skip every 2 minutes. The #6 shaft bell signal sign pictured here is deep blue with white lettering. The sign measures 14" X 28".

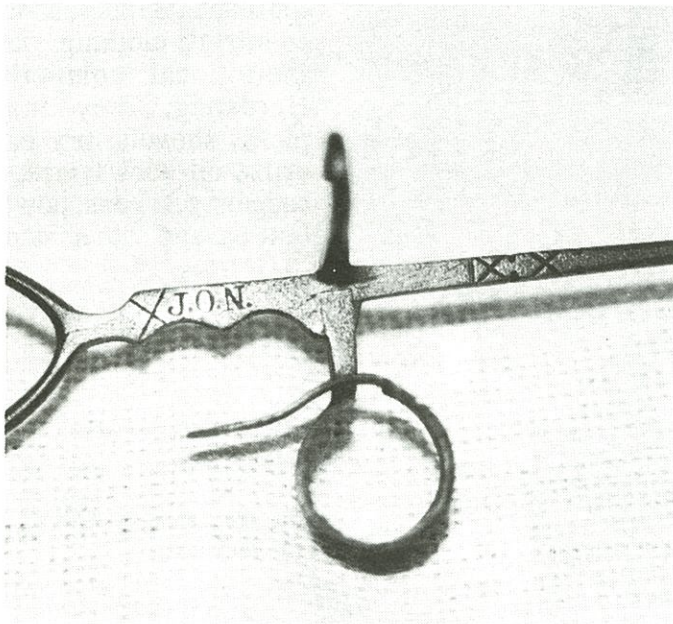
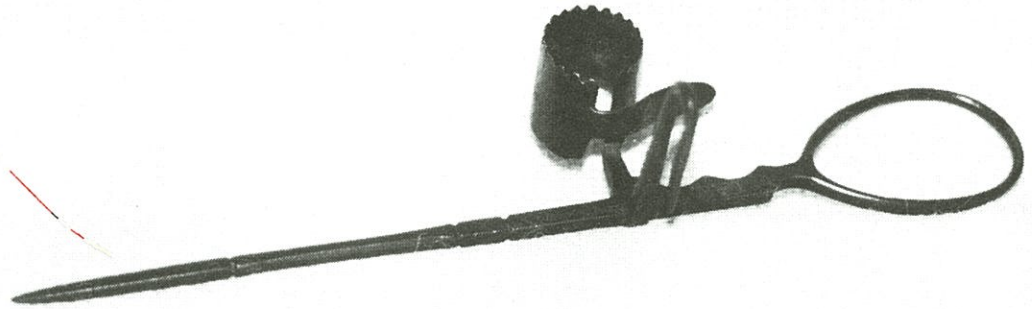


# "J. O. N." Michigan Candlestick

by Dave Johnson

The candlestick pictured here was used by John O. Nichols, of Calumet, Michigan. In 1889 he reportedly worked sinking the famous Red Jacket Shaft for the Calumet & Hecla Consolidated Copper Company. Nichols, according to a descendent, worked in several Calumet & Hecla mines between 1887 and 1904, when he left the Copper Country for the Goldfield, Nevada area. He returned to the Copper Country about 1910, working in several mines over the next decade before relocating near Ironwood, Michigan in 1920.

This stick, which measures 8 3/8" in length, is a semi-fancy model with the owner's initials J. O. N., stamped between the handle and the hook.



*Detail of stamping showing owner's initials and design stamped into surface.*

The stick has the traditional Lake Superior style hook made to be worn on the miner's cap or helmet. Like many sticks designed for wearing it has the long stem on the thimble to keep it further from the wearer's head.

The handle is teardrop-shaped and is very finely made, not heavy and awkward like many larger sticks. The handle neck is uniquely shaped, while the thimble is castellated with a small thumb lever. The spike, at the point, begins square, becomes octagonal in the center before returning to square, with decorative engraving all around.

No information is available on the blacksmith who made this stick. The stick was purchased in the Ironwood, Michigan area from the granddaughter of the original owner.



# American Mining Tool Co.

by Dave Johnson



Another member of that large club of seldom seen oil wick brand names is the American Mining Tool Co. of Ottumwa, Iowa. While a scarce brand name, the firm was quite large with a broad product line. Ottumwa was also the home of the better known and much larger Hardsocg Manufacturing Co.

The American Mining Tool Co. was formed in 1906 as a corporation with a capitalization of \$100,000. F.W. Simmons served as President, with George B. Simmons as Secretary/Treasurer and General Manager of the manufacturing facility.

The manufacturing plant, office, and warehouse

complex consisted of half a dozen brick buildings situated on 4 1/2 acres between the Burlington and Rock Island Railroad tracks, at the corner of Main and Ash Streets. Like many other plants of the day, proximity to a busy intersection was essential. The factory was reportedly equipped with the latest in manufacturing machinery in its machine, foundry, forging, and smithing departments.

American Mining Tool manufactured and advertised a full line of miner's tools and supplies, as well as miner's clothing. Like their local competitor Hardsocg, they made picks, shovels, pry bars, drills, oil-wick lamps, oil cadgers, canteens, powder bottles and other items.



*(top) Brass desk organizer promotional item.*

*(center) Tin American Mining Tool Co. face lamp.*

*(left) Copper American Mining Tool Co. oil cadger.*



The firm's president, F.W. Simmons, died August 20, 1920 and was succeeded by George Simmons as head of the firm. J.A. Hallender was named General Superintendent, having been with the firm since its founding.

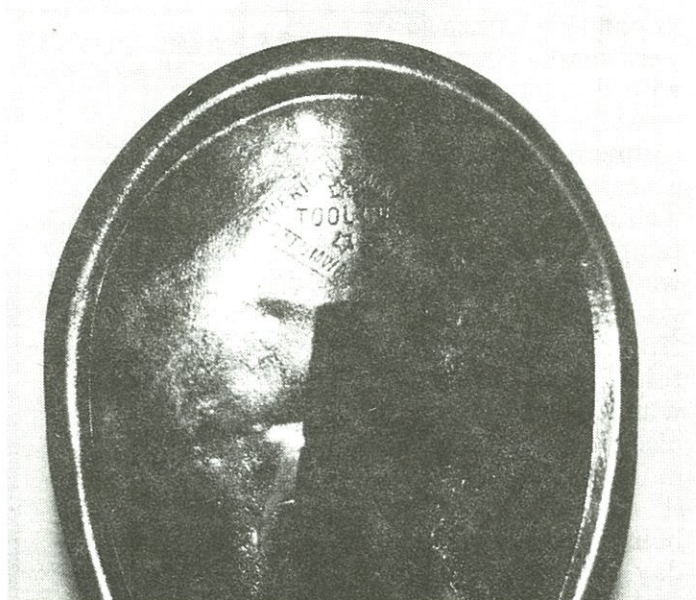
As well as producing mining tools and supplies, the American Mining Tool Co. machine shop and forging shop were often used by other local firms and mining companies to repair machinery and equipment.

*(below left) American Mining Tool Co. driver's lamp with face shield*

*(below right) Face shield showing stamping.*

*(bottom left) American Mining Tool Co. logo commonly found stamped on their oil wick lamps and accessories.*

*(bottom right) American Mining Tool Co. driver's lamp with large diameter spout.*



The firm continued to produce at least a portion of its product line until 1942 when all production ceased and the firm went out of business.

#### Reference

**Ottumwa Yesterday and Today** by Glen Meagher and Harry Munsell, in commemoration of Ottumwa's Diamond Jubilee and Homecoming, August 7-11, 1923.





# Carbide Repair Kit Boxes

by Len Gaska

Of all items within the category of mining artifacts, carbides offer the widest variety of related items to collect including parts boxes, lamp boxes, repair kit boxes, cleaners, advertising, carbide carriers, carbide flasks, and carbide cans. Repair kit boxes are one of the author's favorite items related to carbide miners' lamps.

Repair kit boxes were simply boxes with dividers and contained an assortment of parts necessary to repair malfunctioning lamps. Kits always contained a good supply of flints, gaskets, felts, and tips which were replaced on a regular basis, particularly if a lamp was being used every day. Other parts that were present in some kits were felt retainers, water doors, water feed assemblies, lighter assemblies, and tip cleaners. A manufacturer that did not provide distributors with readily available spare parts was not likely to sell many lamps. If prominently displayed, a repair kit was good advertising as it proved that a particular manufacturer provided readily available spare parts. Repair kits were typically sold to hardware stores and other businesses that sold carbide lamps.

Most repair kit boxes were made of heavy cardboard, although Justrite manufactured two styles of metal and glass repair kits. As might be expected, Justrite produced the widest variety of repair kits in style and variation. Other repair kits known to the author are Auto-Lite, Guy's Dropper, Grier, Hansen, and Dry-Lite.

All of the cardboard repair kit boxes have labels under the lid so that when the lid was upright, an attractive display resulted. Many of the repair kit boxes had little or no labeling on the outside. Justrite was the exception with an attractive label on the top of the box lid.

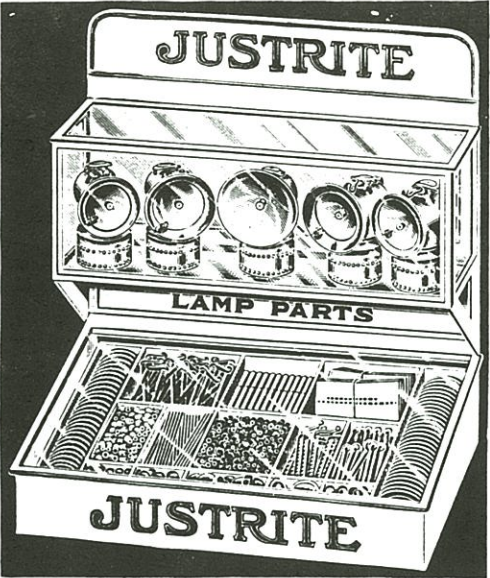
**REPAIR OUTFIT AND SAMPLE CASE**

**Description**

A handsome metal case finished in white enamel. Sliding drawer opening from the back. Glass cover and glass enclosed show case with hinged door at back. Room for 5 sample Lamps. Made of steel, 15 inches wide, 10½ inches deep, 13 inches high. Strongly durable and convenient. **SOLD ONLY WITH ASSORTMENT OF LAMPS.**

**CONTENTS**

100	No. 60	Gaskets
100	No. 62	Felts
12	No. 64	Felt Holders
144	No. 66	Tips
144	No. 28	Tips
24	No. 22	Tip Cleaners
48	No. 37	Tip Cleaners
72	No. 16	Wires
6	Valve	Stems
36	No. 145	Reamers
24	No. 177	Lighters
48	No. 172	Flints
24	No. 173	Springs
24	No. 174	Screw Caps
12	No. 175	Wheels
12	No. 176	Forks and Nuts
6	No. 181	Water Caps
24	No. 182	Hexagon Nuts



The Justrite metal repair kits are prized items as they are very attractive display pieces and would probably be coveted by a collector of advertising displays. The Justrite no. 3 kit functioned merely as a repair kit whereas the no. 4 also served as a display for lamps and was supplied with an assortment of lamps along with the parts.

For the hard core collector of repair kits, variations do exist in the labeling for at least two manufacturers: Justrite and Auto-Lite. Justrite made two sizes of the cardboard repair kit called No. 1 and No. 2, which is smaller.

As in all collectibles, condition is important although legibility of the labels and other writing is paramount. Repair kits often saw many years of use in a store, so labels are often faded and in the case of cardboard kits, corners may be separated and internal dividers missing or torn. With patience and care, structural damage can often be repaired.

Readers are invited to send the author illustrations or photos of the repair kits in their collections, particularly if they have one from a manufacturer or variety not mentioned in this article.





The Justrite No. 4 repair outfit and sample case. This repair kit is the highlight of any collection of carbide lamp related items and is a superb example of carbide lamp related advertising. It is likely that only large hardware stores and mine supply houses with a large local mining clientele would order such an item. Thus only a few examples are known to exist. The case is white painted steel with gold letters with red outlining. The parts are contained in a drawer that slides out the back of the case.

**No. 3**

**CONTENTS No. 3**

- 100 No. 60 Gaskets
- 100 No. 62 Felts
- 12 No. 64 Felt Holders
- 144 No. 66 Tips
- 100 No. 28 Tips
- 24 No. 22 Tip Cleaners
- 48 No. 37 Tip Cleaners
- 72 No. 16 Wires
- 9 No. 78 Valve Stems
- 36 No. 145 Reamers
- 12 No. 177 Lighters
- 24 No. 172 Flints
- 12 No. 173 Springs
- 12 No. 174 Screw Caps
- 12 No. 176 Forks and Nuts
- 12 No. 181 Water Caps
- 12 No. 182 Hexagon Nuts
- 4 No. 113 Valve Stems


**Handsome Metal Show Case with Glass Cover—Sliding Drawer Opening from Back. White Enamel Finish.**

The Justrite No. 3 repair kit. Similar to the no. 4 repair outfit, but without the lamp display shelf. This case is also white painted steel with gold letters with red outlining. The parts are contained in a drawer that slides out the back of the case. Dimensions are 15" x 10.5" x 4" (at the rear, excluding the sign).





**No. 1**



**CONTENTS**  
No. 1


- 6 doz. No. 60 Gaskets
- 6 " No. 62 Felts
- 1 " No. 64 Felt Holders
- 3 " No. 66 Lava Tips
- 3 " No. 28 Metal Tips
- 3 " No. 172 Flints
- 1 " No. 173 Springs
- 1 " No. 174 Screw Caps
- 1 " No. 182 Hex. Nuts
- 1/2 " No. 177 Lighters, complete
- 2 " No. 37 Tip Cleaners

*Justrite*  
TRADE MARK

**REPAIR PARTS FOR CARBIDE LAMPS**  
No. 1 Outfit  
MADE IN U. S. A.

*CONTENTS*

- No. 60 Rubber Gaskets
- No. 62 Felts
- No. 64 Felt Holders
- No. 28 Jewel Tips
- No. 37 Tip Cleaner



*CONTENTS*

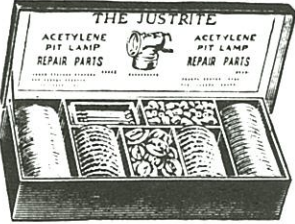
- No. 172 Flints
- No. 173 Spring
- No. 174 Screw Caps
- No. 182 Hexagon Nut
- No. 177 Lighters Complete

**"The Lamps That Put Daylight Underground"**

JUSTRITE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

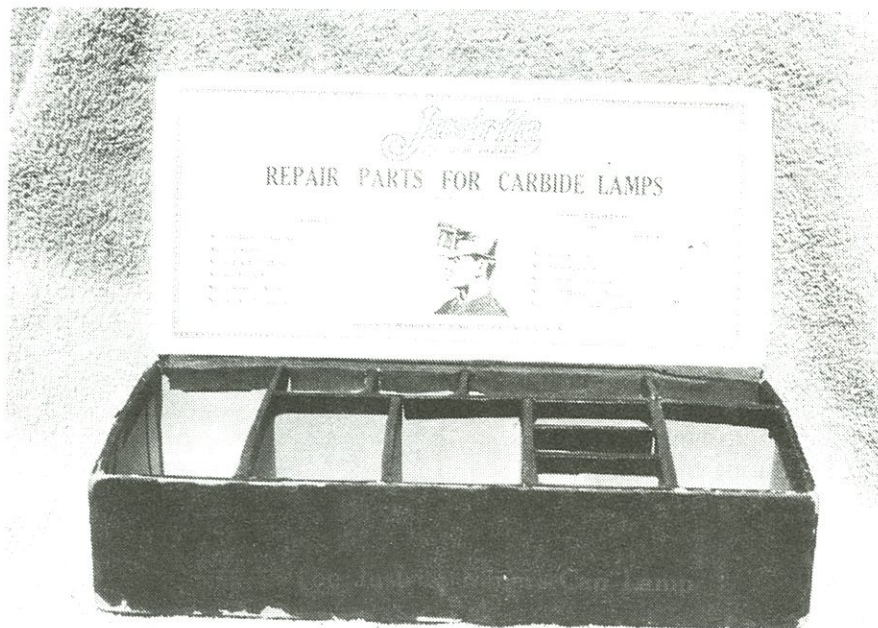
**The Justrite No. 1 and No. 2 repair kits.** These cardboard repair kits are found with variations in the labeling, including different lamps illustrated. The no. 2 kit is the most common carbide repair kit found. The dimensions of the No. 1 kit are 10" x 8" x 2". It is green with identical labels on the inside and outside of the lid. The No. 2 kit is a black box measuring 9.75" x 4.5" x 2". It also has identical labels on the inside and outside of the lid.

**No. 2**



**CONTENTS**  
No. 2

- 3 doz. No. 60 Gaskets
- 3 " No. 62 Felts
- 1/2 " No. 64 Felt Holders
- 2 " No. 66 Lava Tips
- 2 " No. 28 Metal Tips
- 2 " No. 172 Flints
- 1 " No. 173 Springs
- 1 " No. 174 Screw Caps
- 1 " No. 182 Hex. Nuts
- 1/4 " No. 177 Lighters, complete
- 1 " No. 37 Tip Cleaners

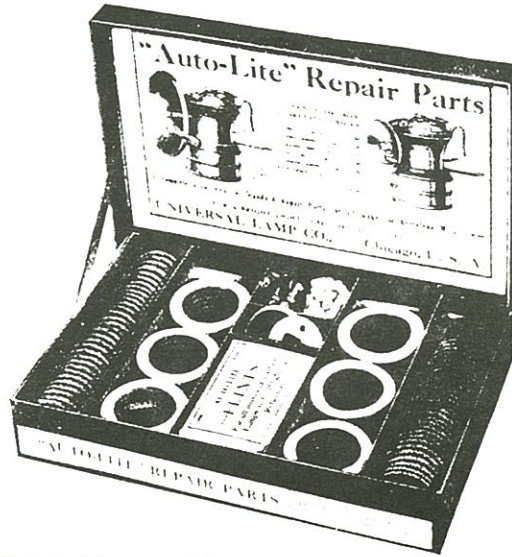




(right and below right) **The Auto-Lite (Universal Lamp Co.) repair kit.** This repair kit is found in several different varieties. The variations have minor differences in the labels. The dimensions are 8" x 6.5" x 2". From the *Witte Hardware Co. Catalog No. 26 (1926)*.

(below left) **The Guy's Dropper (Shanklin Manufacturing Co.) repair kit.** The author has not seen an example of this repair kit and does not know of any examples in collections. From the *Keystone Catalog, 1924*.

**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.

No. ALRB—Auto-Lite repair assortment; weight each 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  lbs. **\$6.00**  
One assortment in a carton

**Supply Kit**

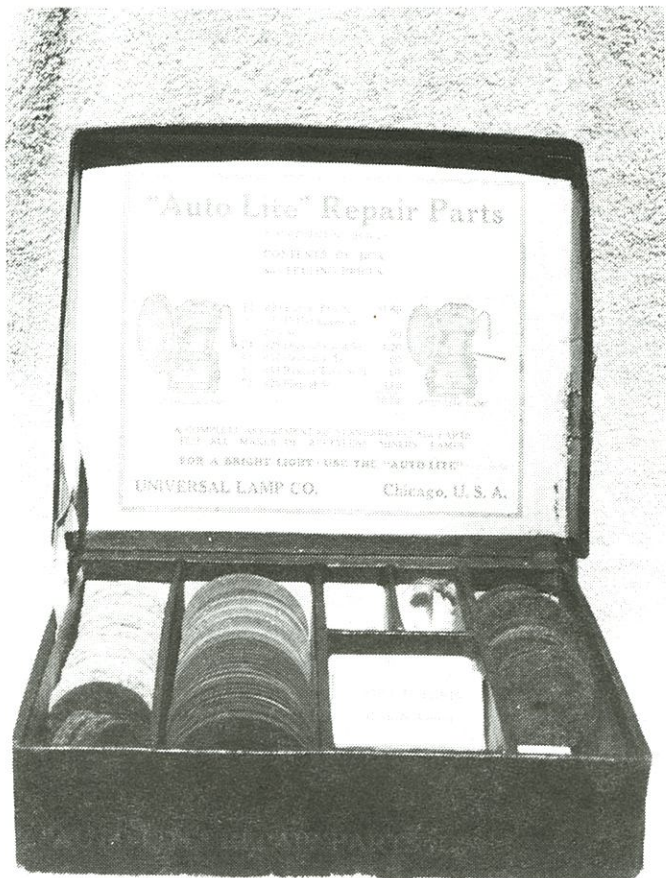
Contains an assortment of lamp supplies most frequently called for by the miner; also, the repair parts most likely to become lost or worn out, and which require replacement.

Conveniently arranged in a strong, durable cardboard box with hinged cover.

No. 1—\$8.00; No. 2—\$4.50.

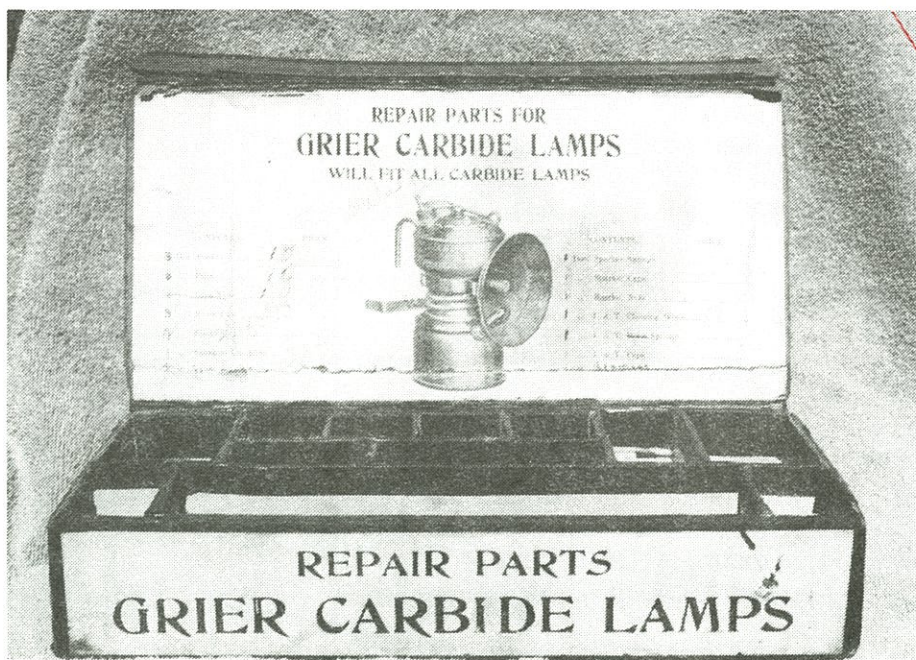


Supply Kit





(right) A Grier Bros. repair kit. These are somewhat rare. The dimensions are 10.5" x 5.5" x 2.125". It is a black box with no labeling on the outside lid. From the author's collection.



(below) Drylite and Hansen (Hansen Manufacturing Co.) repair kits. It is remarkable that repair kits were produced for these lamps when the lamps themselves are quite rare. It does, however, show a commitment by the manufacturer to provide extra parts for their lamps. Perhaps more remarkable is the fact that several examples of each are known when repair kits for Guy's Dropper and Grier Bros. appear to be more rare. The dimensions of these repair kits are unknown to the author.


No. 74

## SUPPLY OUTFIT

FOR THE

### MINERS CARBIDE LAMP

TRADE  
**DRYLITE**  
MARK



CONTENTS		Price Each
1 Doz.	No. 17 Rubber Gaskets.....	\$.05
3 "	No. 37 Felts .....	.05
1/2 "	No. 47 Felt Holders.....	.05
1/2 "	No. 57 Felt Plates.....	.05
1 "	No. 27 "Peerless" Tips.....	.10
1/3 "	No. 67 Rubber Collars.....	.10
2 "	No. 71 Feed Wicks.....	.05
1 "	No. 87 Flints .....	.05
2 "	No. 97 Screws for Lighter.....	.02

*Drylite kit label (courtesy John Podgurski)*



*Hansen repair kit (Rick Finch collection)*



# Pickands Mather & Co. Mine Safety Awards

by Dave Johnson

Pickands Mather & Co. was one of the largest producers of iron ore on Michigan's Gogebic, Menominee, and Marquette iron ranges. Like many of the iron and copper mining companies in Michigan, Pickands Mather stressed safety to a much greater degree than the Eastern coal mines and Western hardrock mines.

In 1918 Pickands Mather presented a nickel-plated Justrite carbide lamp with an enamel plaque to a select group of miners in each of its mines as a reward for accident free service to the company. Each miner receiving a lamp had to have five years of consecutive accident free service, according to the son of a miner residing in Ironwood, Michigan. This man's father received one of these award lamps in 1918. In 1920 Pickands Mather presented all miners at its Cary Mine with a pocket knife safety award after the Cary Mine had the best safety record of all its mines in 1919. Each knife had the miner's name inscribed on the back.



*Pocket knife awarded for safety at the Cary Mine*



*Back side of pocket knife above*



*Nickel-plated Justrite cap lamp with enamel plaque, a presentation piece for safety. The lamp is equipped with the typical Michigan narrow flat hook.*

The Cary Mine, near Hurley, on the Michigan-Wisconsin border, opened on a large ore body on the Gogebic Iron Range in 1886. In 1893 the Cary Mine was purchased by the Metropolitan Iron and Land Co. The Depression of 1897 saw the Cary Mine, along with many others, close due to a lack of demand for ore. The mine re-opened August 14, 1899 when the property was leased by the Odanah Iron Company. The Pickands Mather Co. operated the mine under a subleasing agreement. Between 1886 and 1945 the Cary mine produced 9,000,000 tons of high-grade ore.

## Reference

Montreal River Miner, Oct. 5, 1945.



# The Felix Lamp

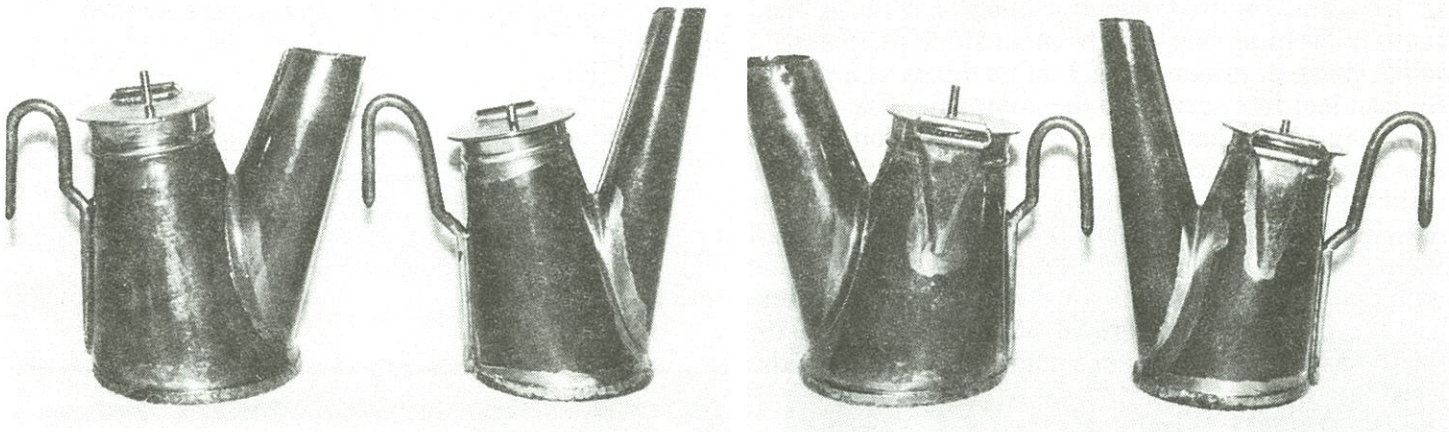
by Dave Johnson

The Felix Lamp is an oddity among oil wick lamps due to its rather unique design. Known as the lean-back or "drunken" lamp, the Felix Lamp has a shape unlike most other oil wicks. Trethaway Bros. produced a lamp very similar to the Felix, in three distinct models.

The back (hook side) of the lamp is vertical, while the front (spout side) slopes back to the brass collar.

The spout rises at a higher angle than most other lamps. The Felix Lamp is almost always stamped so lightly that the name and patent date cannot be seen on anything but unfired lamps:

FELIX LAMP  
SHAMOKIN PA.  
PAT'D JULY 31, 94



*Felix oil wick lamps (left and right side views). Notice breather tubes and hinge difference with Trethaway lamps (next page).*

Information on the producer of this lamp is very sketchy. Known primarily as a stove manufacturer and tinner, Charles D. Felix lived and worked in the town of Shamokin, Pennsylvania during the latter 19th century.<sup>1</sup>

On July 31, 1894, Felix received a patent on the unique design of his lamp.<sup>2</sup> Apparently this design was copied by Trethaway Bros. who began producing a very similar lamp at about the same time. However, in 1896 Felix won a patent suit against them for patent infringement. The Trethaway lean-back is relatively scarce compared to the Felix Lamp. In light of all the many other Trethaway Bros. products that have survived, one must assume that it was produced for only a short time.

In 1901 at the age of 44, Felix committed suicide.<sup>3</sup> His widow survived until 1944 when she died at 84 years of age.



*Miniature Felix (L) and Trethaway Bros. (Felix style).*



## References

1. The 1887 Shamokin City Directory lists Felix as a stove manufacturer, at 69 E. Sunbury St. In the 1896 directory he is listed as a tinner, with his business located at the corner of Sunbury and Washington St. and residing at the corner of Liberty and Dewart St.
2. U.S. Patent Office. No. 23,526 patented July 31, 1894.
3. Shamokin Cemetery Records 1901 reveal that Charles D. Felix died on November 19, 1901 at the age of 44 years and 29 days. The cause of death is listed as suicide.



*Felix style Trethaway Bros. Oil wicks*

# W. E. Wells Oil Wick Lamp

by Dave Johnson

When compiling the survey of oil wick names published in *EUREKA!* Issue #1, I inadvertently deleted a name from my own collection! According to the stamping on this lamp, W.E. Wells was the successor to D.P. Highberger:

**W. E. WELLS**  
SUC. TO  
**D. P. HIGHBERGER**  
**WILKINSBURG, PA.**

True Highberger lamps are found with three different markings:

1. THE HIGHBERGER (in a diamond logo)
2. D.P. HIGHBERGER, IRWIN, PA
3. D.P. HIGHBERGER, WILKINSBURG, PA

Thus far I have obtained no information on W.E. Wells, but I am actively pursuing the matter and will publish any information uncovered.





# Pioneer: A Real Name

by Errol Christman

From time to time I am asked about Pioneer carbide cap lamps and whether this is really the lamp's name. Some argue that the word Pioneer was used only to describe the lamp in advertisements, rather than as a name of this John Simmons lamp.

After discontinuing the Baldwin pinchwaist, Simmons offered both the Pioneer and the much rarer Hold-A-Lite. Like the Pioneer, the Hold-A-Lite is not stamped with its name, but is known amongst collectors by the name it was advertised by.



(left) Pioneer cap lamp box and lamp.

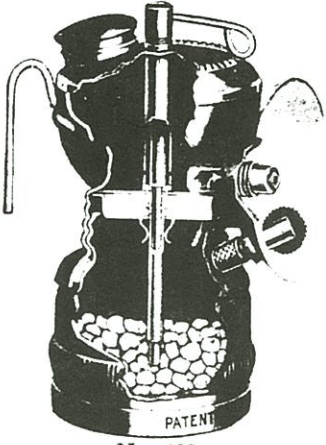
(below) Advertisement for Pioneer lamp. (From Proceedings of the Coal Mining Institute of America. Annual Meeting Fort Pitt Hotel, Pittsburgh, PA. December 5th and 6th, 1917.)

(opposite page) Instruction sheet for Pioneer cap lamp

I have unequivocal proof that the term Pioneer was the lamp's intended name. The photograph above shows an unfired Simmons lamp, along with the box it was purchased in. Though the name "Pioneer" is not stamped into the lamp, it is printed on the box as a title, *not as a descriptive term*.

The instructions for use of the lamp also refer to the lamp as the "'Pioneer' Carbide Lamp". (see opposite page)

Finally, even advertisements such as the one shown right indicate that the term Pioneer was a formal name. In the descriptive text the word is capitalized as a proper noun rather than an adjective.



## THE PIONEER CARBIDE CAP LAMP

Wind Proof      Drip Proof      Shot Proof

Extra capacity—Non-leakable water cap—non-breakable hook—removable reflector—valve and raking wire can be taken out and cleaned without the use of tools—Light enough to be worn on cap in comfort—strong enough to stand hard knocks.

Write Us for Catalogue and Prices.

### The Red Glare Trip Lamp

Used as a warning light on front or rear of trip—also used by repair crews, at fire exits, switches, etc. The red glare is obtained through the use of a red reflector—no glass is used.

Write us for particulars.

### The Wind Shield

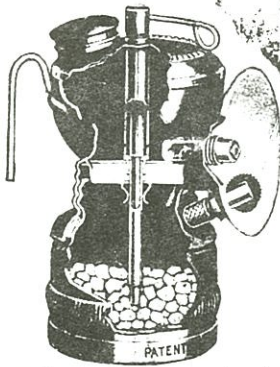
The wind shield makes the Pioneer immune to the strongest air currents ever met with inside of mines. The shield will make the Pioneer hold its light in air currents which will put out oil lamps, even safety lamps.

## JOHN SIMMONS COMPANY

108 Centre StreetNew York, N. Y.



## HOW TO USE THE No. 130 "Pioneer" Carbide Lamp



**H**ALF fill the container with carbide. Never more than that, as carbide expands as it is used, and if too much is put in the slaked carbide will pack and harden, making it difficult to empty the container.

See that the gasket is in place around the thread of the container.

Open the valve and let about half a dozen drops of water fall on the carbide before the container is screwed to the water tank. The gas generated in this way expels the air in the carbide container, which relieves the pressure when the container and cap are screwed together, and prevents a rush of gas.

After the lamp is screwed together, advance the lever to a point which gives you the desired size flame, and it will

require no further attention for an hour or more. It operates automatically.

If gas escapes at the thread and takes fire, blow out the flame and tighten up on the screw. A little grease on the screw thread will make the thread work easier and the lamp last longer. Keep the thread and the gasket free from dirt, and when emptying the container be careful not to dent the thread by striking it against a rock or any other hard substance.

### To Fill the Water Tank

Close the valve by moving the lever at the top of lamp to the (lamp facing you), without forcing it. The valve closes easily. Then fill the tank with water. When doing this do not allow any water to drop on the burner; it might stop up the small gas way, and the gas would not burn. Should this happen, dry out the burner by holding a lighted match near the burner until it is dry and the gas burns.

### When the Flame Dies Down

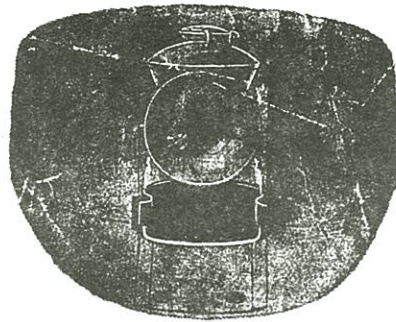
If the flame begins to die down it indicates that the slaked carbide is stopping the flow of water. When this happens, move the lever backward and forward once or twice, then bring it back to the point where it was before moving it. This stirs up the slaked carbide at the bottom (of the lamp) and clears the end of the water tube.

When the charge of carbide is about used up and the flame dies down, lift the lever out of the slot in valve head and pump up and down a few times. Only do this towards the end of the charge.

There should be a slight bend in the raking wire in order to set up sufficient friction to prevent the wire from dropping out if lamp is upset.

This type of valve is simpler, more reliable, and easier to clean than any other valve made. **NO TOOLS ARE NEEDED.** Just pull out the wire and unscrew the valve, remove the dirt, replace valve and wire, and it is as good as new.

## DETACHABLE LAMP CLIPS



This clip takes the place of the spreader wires on the lamp. When used on the regulation miner's cap, the clip snaps on to the tin shield of the cap. If it is to be used on a hat the snaps can be cut off and clip fastened to hat by means of rivets or staples and in this same manner the clip can be fastened to the lapel of the coat if lamp is to be used suspended from the button-hole in the lapel.

The clip will hold the lamp securely and the lamp can be snapped into place or removed with the greatest ease.

Price, each 10c.

## CARBIDE CAN NO. 307

Designed to fit the cap pocket, holds one-half pound, has snap top, one-half inch opening for charging your lamp. Entire top is removable for filling.

Price, each 15c.



## BRUSH BURNER CLEANER

No. 62 consists of 40 wires set in a holder. Has no protecting case.

Price, each 5c.



## Use the Pioneer Wind Shield

It will make your Pioneer Carbide Lamp hold its light in the strongest mine air currents. Protect the burner from overhead drip. Enable you to use your lamp outside in stormy weather, to light your way home after dark.

Easy to put on or take off. Price, each 10c.

Can be used only on Pioneer Lamps

JOHN SIMMONS CO., Bush Terminal, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

I recently discovered this instruction sheet for a Pioneer lamp when it fell out from between the pages of a catalog I was reading. It advertises some interesting accessories.

The "Detachable Lamp Clip" is something I had thought Justrite was the sole manufacturer of, since it was advertised in one of their later catalogs. That never made much sense since Justrite lamps all were equipped with their own cap braces. The Pioneer Detachable Lamp Clip certainly served a purpose as the lamp had no braces. Since the Pioneer clip predates Justrite, it is possible that Justrite either bought the

patent (if one was ever issued) or acquired the parts themselves from John Simmons Co. when they dissolved.

The "Carbide Can No. 307" also listed looks very similar to the Union Carbide version. Again the age-old question: who made the can, and who made the Union Carbide cap lamp?

I have seen many of the burner wind shields shown above on Pioneer cap lamps. I guess I can now call these "Pioneer Wind Shields"...that is if no one objects!



# Explosive Control Tokens

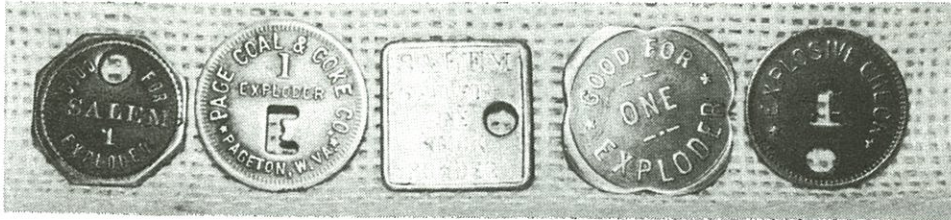
by Dave Johnson



By the early 1800's the commercial mining of coal was underway in the Eastern United States. Throughout its history in the U.S., the coal mining industry has been a major consumer of explosives. The use of explosives was such that by 1860 almost 25 million pounds of blasting powder were being produced annually.

location for redemption and another location for detonating devices.

In addition to tokens, paper receipts and coupon books were used in the same manner as the metallic tokens as a means of controlling the disbursement of explosives. Unlike tokens, the paper explosive control items were not reusable.



The tokens were primarily made of one of six materials: aluminum, brass, copper, nickel, zinc alloy and fiber. Tokens were produced in round, square, oblong, octagonal, hexagonal, and scalloped

Coal mining, with its explosive gases and dust, low and soft ceiling, and wet workings, has always been among the most dangerous of occupations. The use of explosives under these conditions only added to the danger for the miner. Rules were needed to control the use and handling of explosives in mining operations. Explosives were never allowed to be stored underground in the mine and detonating devices were never allowed to be stored in the same area as explosives.

shapes. The lettering is either raised or inset stamping.

Those interested in collecting exploder tokens will find much more detailed information in David E. Schenkman's book *Explosive Control Tokens*, published in 1989 by:

**National Scrip Collector's Association, P.O. Box 29  
Fayetteville, WV 25840**

A means of controlling explosive devices peculiar to the coal mining industry was the use of explosive control tokens, better known as exploder tokens. Beginning in the 1880's, tokens were issued by coal mining companies for black powder, fuse, squibs, dynamite and blasting caps. These tokens were all of the "GOOD FOR" variety, indicating exactly what they could be exchanged for and in what quantity. In some instances the mining companies supplied explosives to the miners at no cost and at other mines the miners had to purchase their own explosives from the company store. The miner took his own tokens for explosives to one



(top) Vesta Coal Co. controlled by Jones & Laughlin Steel Co. The No. 4 Mine was located at California, Pennsylvania.

(center) Five assorted explosive control tokens.

(below) Three assorted explosive control tokens.



# The M. A. Cozzens Lard Oil Co.

by Dave Johnson

The M. A. Cozzens Lard Oil Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, produced an oil wick lamp fuel marketed as Winter White Miner's Oil. The product was touted as producing no smoke, giving a soft clear light and as always being reliable.

Established in 1886, the firm was owned and operated by Myron A. Cozzens and his wife Louisa.<sup>1, 2</sup> The production facility was conveniently located at the busy junction of the Pennsylvania and Erie Railroads.

Initially the company's business office was located at 719 North Logan Avenue. Eight years later they moved to The Society for Savings building.<sup>3</sup> The office remained there for eight more years, then relocated once again to the Rose Building.<sup>4</sup> In 1904, after eighteen years of continuous operation, the firm was either sold or went out of business.<sup>5</sup>

Has anyone seen any advertising for this firm or any marked fuel containers?

## References

1. The 1892 *Cleveland City Directory* lists Myron A. Cozzens and Louise E. Cozzens as owners of the M. A. Cozzens Lard Oil Co., a producer of oils.
2. The names M.A. Cozzens and L.E. Cozzens appear on the company billhead.
3. The 1894 *Cleveland City Directory* indicates that the firm had moved it's offices to The Society for Savings building that year.
4. 1902 *Cleveland City Directory*.
5. In 1905 the Cozzens name no longer appears in the City Directory.

ESTABLISHED IN 1886.  
THE WEAR IS THE TRUE TEST OF VALUE

BUY FROM MANUFACTURERS AND GET PURE OIL

M. A. COZZENS.  
L. E. COZZENS.



GENERAL OFFICE:  
719 North Logan Ave.



WORKS:  
OLD 18th WARD,  
JUNCTION.  
PENNA. & ERIE RYS.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS  
FOR TURPENTINE.

We allow no claims for damages or leakage when goods have been receipted for in good order.  
Agents not authorized to collect WITHOUT A WRITTEN ORDER.

Order No 631

Sold by Frigelle

Terms 30 days

SOLD TO Quincy Mine

Hancock, Mich

Subject to sight draft when due. remittances to be free of EXCHANGE TO US.

CLEVELAND, O. Sept 8th 1893



# E. F. Long Oil Wick Lamp

by Paul and Nancy Hyatt



It seems when those of us in the mining artifact collecting fraternity find that our hunt is successful and can add a new piece to our collection, we generally know what it is, but not *who* it is. If we are still lucky, there may be a clue to start us on the road to a friendly introduction. One of the best clues, sometimes even better than a name, is a patent date.

As you've probably guessed by now, just such a situation arose in the form of a choice mining artifact we recently found. It was a miner's oil wick – all brass including the hook, with a unique domed lid. Its measurements are as follows:

Bottom diameter: 1 3/4"

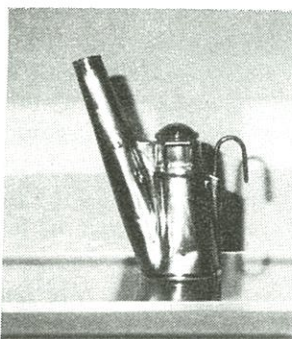
Bottom to top of collar: 2 15/16"

Bottom to top of spout: 4 3/4"

Spout length: 4 3/4"

The lamp was constructed differently from others. The font, spout, and hook receptacle are formed in left and right mirror image shells similar to candy molds. These two halves are joined together with a crimped seam.

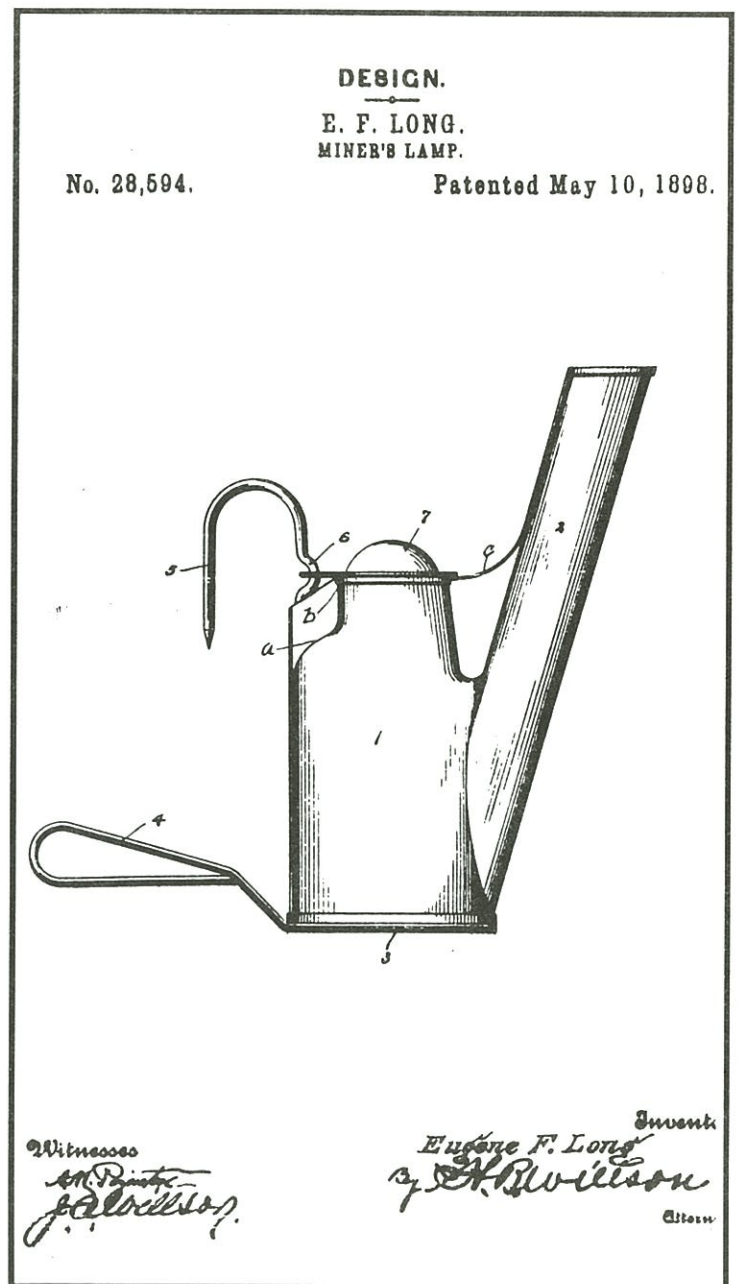
The lid utilizes a modified U-shaped connecting brace and hinge to avoid piercing the font. The hinge passes through both sides of the lid, and terminates in a thumb tab beyond the edge.



Clues to *who* began with two patent dates stamped in a circle on the bottom. As it turned out, both patents were granted to Eugene F. Long of Scranton, PA. The May 10, 1898 date (U.S. Pat. No. 28,594) pertained only to the appearance or "ornamental design" of the lamp. Like other **Design Patents**, the text was very

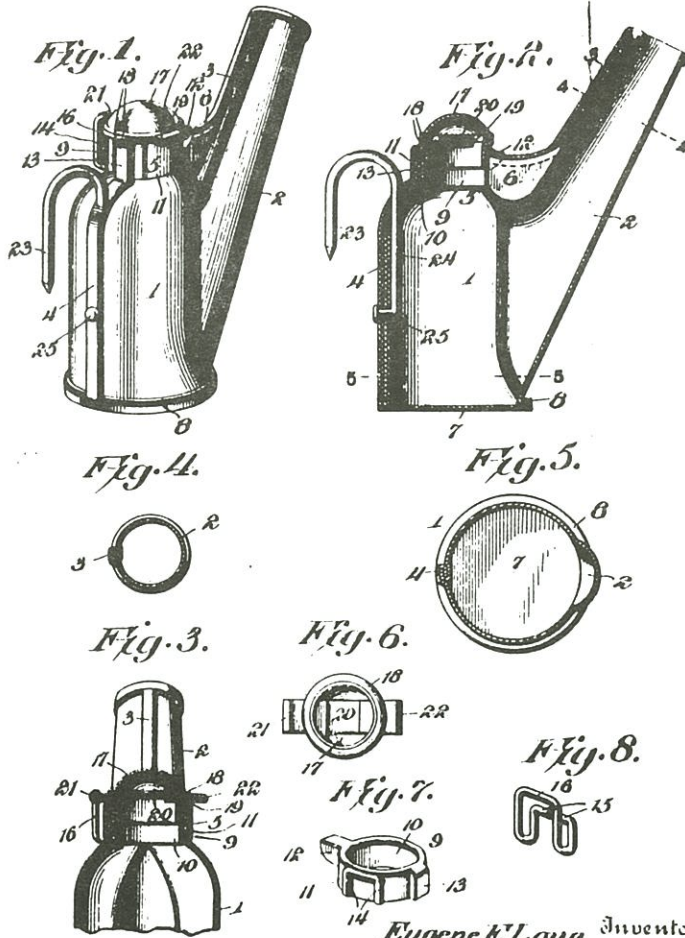
brief: less than half a page. The second date of May 30, 1905 for patent No. 791,296 was almost three pages of description! This was a **Letters Patent** which covered the actual mechanics of the invention, including the unusual lid arrangement.

We are still pursuing information on this oil wick. Did E. F. Long manufacture this lamp, or did someone else? Any information that someone may have or find in the future would be greatly appreciated.



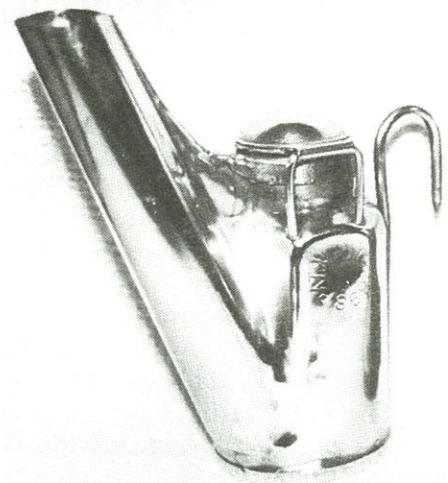


E. F. LONG.  
MINER'S LAMP.  
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 9, 1904.



Witnesses  
*Howard D. Carr*  
*W. J. Wiley*

Eugene F. Long, Inventor,  
*E. F. Long*  
 Attorney



Shown above is E. F. Long's second Letters Patent, illustrating a more detailed operation of the lamp. It shows the unique water door hinge not evident on the earlier Design Patent.

The photos to the right are of two other E. F. Long lamps from the Dave Johnson collection. Instead of having two patent dates stamped into the bottom, these lamps have but one date (the earlier) stamped circularly into a flat section on the side. The two lamps shown differ only in their font size. They are pictured from

opposite sides. As one can see, this lamp looks quite different depending on which side it is viewed from. As the later patent date is absent, so too is the unique hinge mechanism on this lamp. The photos show a much more conventional U-bar arrangement for the hinge.

Thus far only these three varieties have surfaced. Another one may exist, perhaps the earliest of all: a lamp that incorporates the strange carrying handle shown on the earlier patent.



# Safety Surveying Lamps

by Mark Ballard

Several flame safety lamp manufacturers tried to make some type of surveying lamp. They were not very successful, due to design problems with the lamps and a lack of demand for safety surveying lamps.

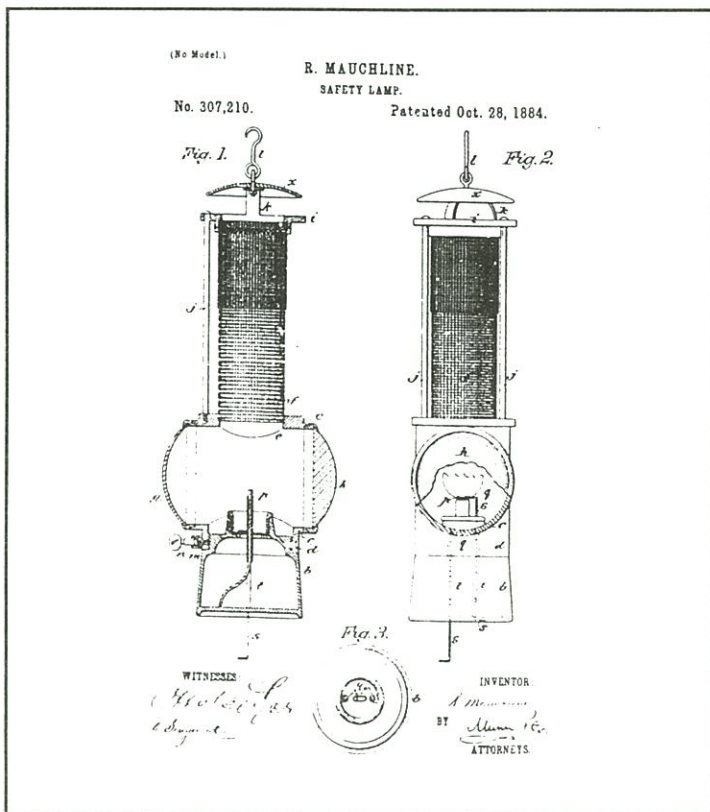
Small coal mining operations or “dog holes” never took the time to survey. Standard practice was just in and out, taking all the coal they could then closing down. These operations left no records or maps of the mine. If a new mine went in years later, they risked cutting into the old workings, letting water or gas into the mine, perhaps leading to a disaster.

Lamp manufacturers like Everhart saw the problem and offered a solution, but it is unlikely that many mining operations used them. The rare safety surveying lamps shown here were ahead of their times.

“My lamp, therefore, combines the sensitive detecting quality of the Davy lamp with the self-extinguishing quality of the Stephenson lamp. The flame, being enclosed below the gauze . . . prevents the miners from obtaining light for their pipes, either by sucking the flame through the gauze or by heating wires in the flame; and it also prevents the lamp from being blown out by currents of air.”

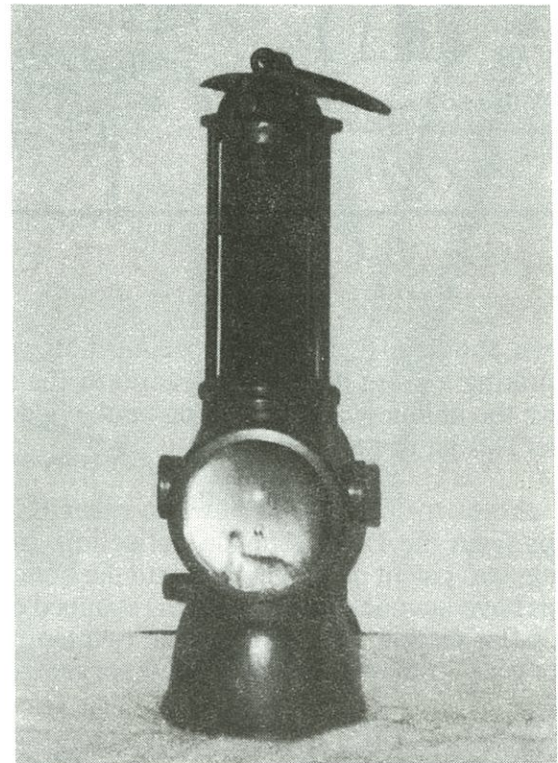
That last feature was important for survey work, since the survey team is often moving, working in main gangways, and in windy or wet conditions.

The Everhart Brass Works of Scranton, PA manufactured the lamp advertised as the Mauchline Bulls Eye lamp. The safety lamp pictured here is 12 1/2 inches tall to the hook ring. It has two air vents at the sides which unscrew, with copper screens inside. The large bullseye magnifying lense also unscrews. The base has a key lock, with a large oil reservoir, flat wick tube and wire rake. The lamp is all brass with copper gauzes. The top of the dome is marked “Everhart Scranton PA.”, and the top ring bears the patent date: “Oct. 28, 1884.”



*The Mauchline Bulls eye safety surveying lamp.*

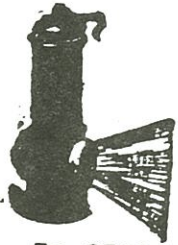
Robert Mauchline patented his lamp design in 1884, claiming many useful features, including better light due to an internal concave reflector and the thick glass lens, as well as better safety features in detecting gas:



*Everhart safety surveying lamp, from the collection of Mark Ballard.*



The lamp is pictured in an advertisement from a 1902 hardware catalog for *Somers, Fittler & Todd Co.*, Pittsburgh PA. The same illustration appears in an ad for the Everhart Brass Works, found in the 1911 *Coal Field Directory*.

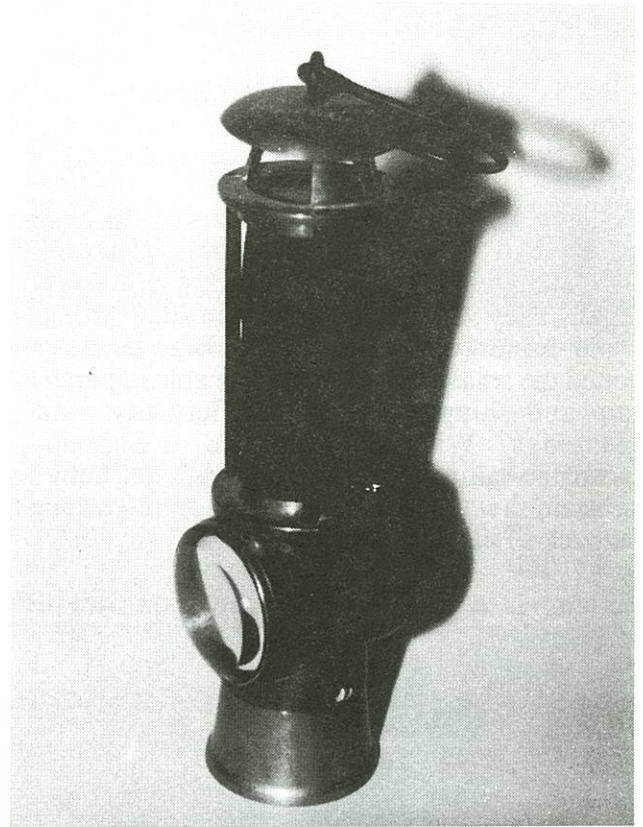


The "Bull's Eye" or Mauchline Headlight Safety Lamp excels many others in light giving power, and has all the requirements of a safety lamp without bonnets. It has a gauze covered inlet for air on the side.

No.		Each.
1,	3- in. lense with iron gauze,	\$6.75
2,	3 " " " copper "	7.40
3,	2 1/4 " " " iron "	5.40
4,	2 1/4 " " " copper "	6.00

*Somers, Fittler & Todd Co., Pittsburgh PA*

In his patent, Mauchline states "I am aware that a lamp has heretofore been provided with a concave reflector and a lens on opposite sides of the burner . . ." It is possible the lamp he refers to is the safety lamp pictured below. This lamp is slightly smaller than the Everhart safety, and instead of an internal reflector, the reflector consists of the back wall of the horizontal part of the lamp. The dome is stamped "P. Quirin Maker St. Clair."



*Quirin safety lamp from John Podgurski collection.*

COAL FIELD DIRECTORY, 1911

## THE EVERHART BRASS WORKS

ESTABLISHED 1867 SCRANTON, PA.

The cut illustrates the installation of our Pneumatic Signal Gongs. Making a complete hoisting and communicating system between shop engine house and tippie, or other places as desired.

**KEY TO DIAGRAM**

- No. 1—Signal outfit in shaft room.
- No. 2—Signal outfit at ground landing.
- No. 3—Signal outfit in engine house.
- No. 4—Signal outfit at bottom of shaft.
- No. 5—Extension for signaling from opposite side of shaft, where engine is done from other side.

*Manufacturers of*

- Heavy Brass Work and Castings
- Extra Heavy Brass Globe Angle and Check Valves
- Double Seated Globe Valves  
Can be Packed under pressure
- Pneumatic Signal Gongs
- Safety Lamps and Supplies for Same
- ANEMOMETERS
- Mine Water Gauges
- Brass Sheets, Rods and Tubing
- All Grades of Babbit and Anti-friction Metals

*Coal Field Directory, 1911*



*Top markings on lamp.*





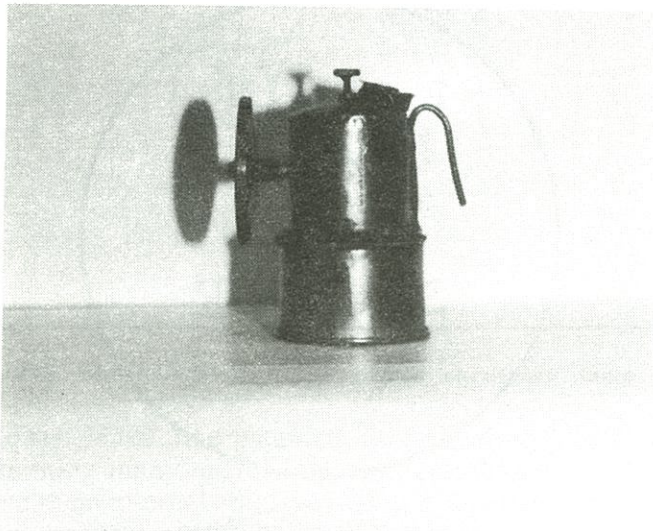
## An International Traveler

Below is a "Scranton" lamp I obtained while visiting Germany in 1989. The story below was translated from a letter I received from the German owner.

The lamp was purchased by Mr. Norbert Brandenburg and his wife while on a trip to the western U.S. in 1977 somewhere between Death Valley and Las Vegas. They visited an old western store with all sorts of old mine collectibles. The Brandenburgs then spotted the small lamp. They were able to purchase the lamp and shipped it back to Germany with their belongings. When they returned to Germany they placed the lamp in their display cabinet until Lester Bernstein saw the lamp and offered an interesting trade and back to the U.S.A. she went.

The lamp is in generally good condition with the only markings being Pat Pending stamped on the side. (Ed. note: it would appear that a Baldwin push-on reflector has replaced the usual brass forward-tilted stock part.)

Lester Bernstein  
4212 Washington Ave. S.E.  
Charleston, WV 25304  
(304) 925-3186

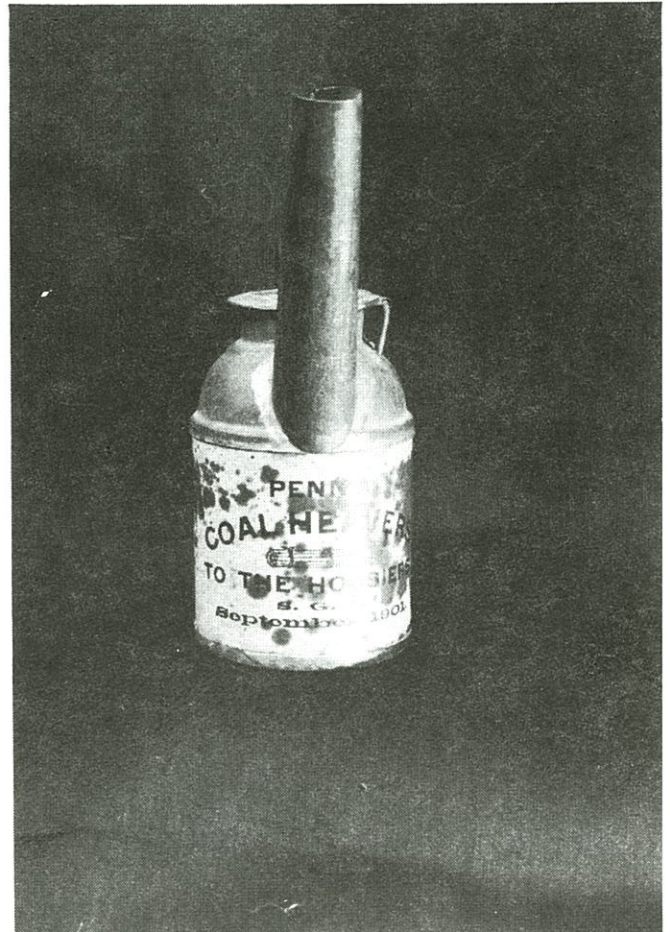


## Commemorative Oil Wick Lamp

This oil wick lamp from Steve Loftin's collection bears a paper label which reads:

PENNA  
COAL HEAVERS  
TO THE HOOSIERS  
S.G.N.  
September, 1901

Does anyone know the significance of this? Perhaps it represents an award of sorts for an athletic event...coal heaving? There is also a photo of a man's head pasted onto the filler cap.





## Burrell Gas Detector

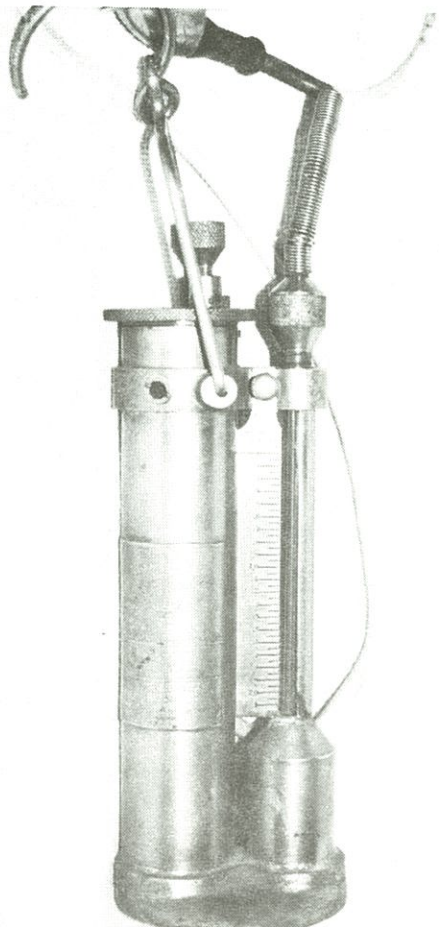
An early portable gas detector for use in coal mines was developed by George A. Burrell, of the Federal Bureau of Mines, prior to 1920. This device was made of nickel-plated brass. The key feature is a platinum wire bridge, which glows by the current from an electric battery. This example from my collection is powered by an Edison Model P rechargeable cap lamp battery pack.

The wire, however is used to consume gas, rather than be viewed directly. A sample of air is first drawn into a combustion chamber above the water level. The glowing wire then burns the gas. When this occurs water is drawn up and the level is viewed through a "gauge-glass" window.

While a reliable means of detecting gases in a coal mine, the Burrell Gas Detector never saw very extensive use and is a relatively rare mining collectible today.

Dave Johnson

**Mine Gases and Ventilation**, James T. Beard.  
Published by McGraw-Hill, N.Y., N.Y., 1920.



## Bolivian Mining Stamp

Bill Wade sent us this photo of a postage stamp he has found showing an assortment of artifacts:



## Grier Bros. Superintendent's Lamp

Heretofore unpublished is the photo of this unusual carbide cap lamp. It is nickel-plated, unfired, and Steve Loftin's.





## BOOK REVIEW

**Title:** Deep Enough - A Working Stiff in the Western Mining Camps

**Author:** Frank A. Crampton

**Publisher:** University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, OK, 1982. (First published in 1956 by Sage Books of Denver, CO)

**Current availability:** Gold Hill Books, P.O. Box 1523, Longmont, CO 80502. tel: (303) 651-2985  
Price: \$22, plus \$3 shipping.

This autobiography of Frank A. Crampton, who at the age of 16 ran away from his wealthy New York home to head for the western mining camps, is both informative and totally enthralling. I found it a difficult book to put down once I started it.

Arriving in Cripple Creek in 1904, after riding the rails as a bindle-stiff, Crampton found employment as a mucker in the Portland Mine. Taken under the wing of two experienced miners, we follow Crampton as he travels from mine camp to mine camp. He describes in great detail all aspects of mining in such camps as Cripple Creek, Goldfield, Grass Valley, Wickenburg, Randsburg, Ludlow, Jerome, Bingham Canyon, Idaho Springs, Butte, and others.

During his career in the western mining camps Crampton was a miner, assayer, surveyor, mining engineer, and mine owner, as well as a long-time member of the Western Federation of Miners. He describes in vivid detail his experience of being trapped underground for 10 days in a collapsed mine shaft. Crampton was in San Francisco during the great earthquake and witnessed the Ludlow Massacre in Ludlow, Colorado.

I would recommend this book to anyone interested in the historical aspects of mining. My copy was obtained from The Book Lode, 3060 15th St., Boulder, CO.

Dave Johnson

### Open Invitation from Dave Johnson

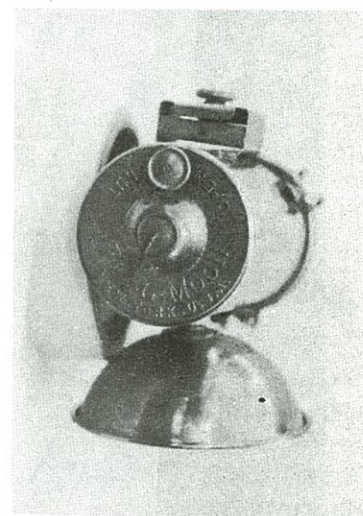
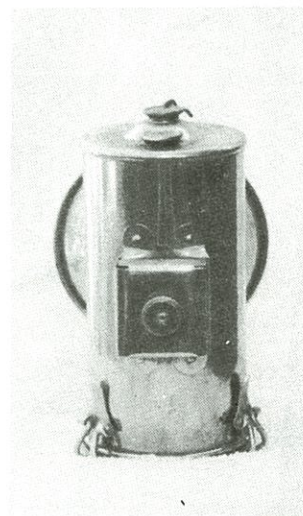
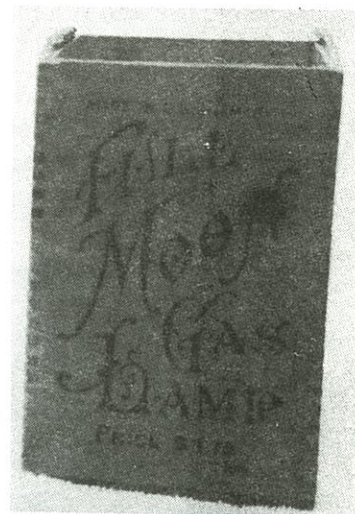
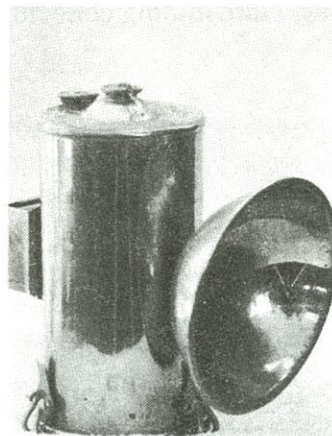
I would like to extend an open invitation to all collectors to visit whenever they are in Indianapolis. One of the best ways to learn more about our hobby is by seeing other collections and by exchanging information with other collectors. If you are going to be in Indianapolis give me a call at (317) 786-8667.

## The Resurrection of Sterling Hill

is the title of an article by Pete Dunn and Bernard Kozykowski, published in the *Mineralogical Record*, volume 22, September-October 1991 issue. The authors have provided a brief history of mining in the Sterling Hill ore deposits of Ogdensburg, N.J., site of the present Sterling Hill Mining Museum. The article describes the museum grounds, tours, and exhibits, and is illustrated with many excellent photographs, including some stunning color photographs of the famous fluorescent minerals found at this locality.

## More on the Full Moon

The photos below shows the original Full Moon Carbide lamp manufactured by A.H. Funke, which follows exactly the Baldwin patent of 1900.





## Forcing the Issue

"[With regard to Dave Thorpe's article on Hansen cap lamps, I agree] there are Force Feeds without plunger. However, I do not believe this was a use of obsolete inventory. The top marks are completely different. [The non-plunger Force Feed model in my collection is stamped with the word "OFF" on the left side of the top. The stamping is incuse. Plunger models are stamped on the right side and the letters are raised.] Conclusion: Hansen found that the plunger did not work - started making Force Feeds without - name no longer made sense & changed to Hansen for ad purposes. Also changed the way OFF was, because this was more consistent with other brands - Auto, Guy's, and recent Justrites."

Mike Puhl, 29 Stonehill Cove, Jackson, TN 38305

## Another Boxed Justrite

The Acetylene pit lamp, Justrite model 85 with box. This unfired specimen belongs to Len Gaska.



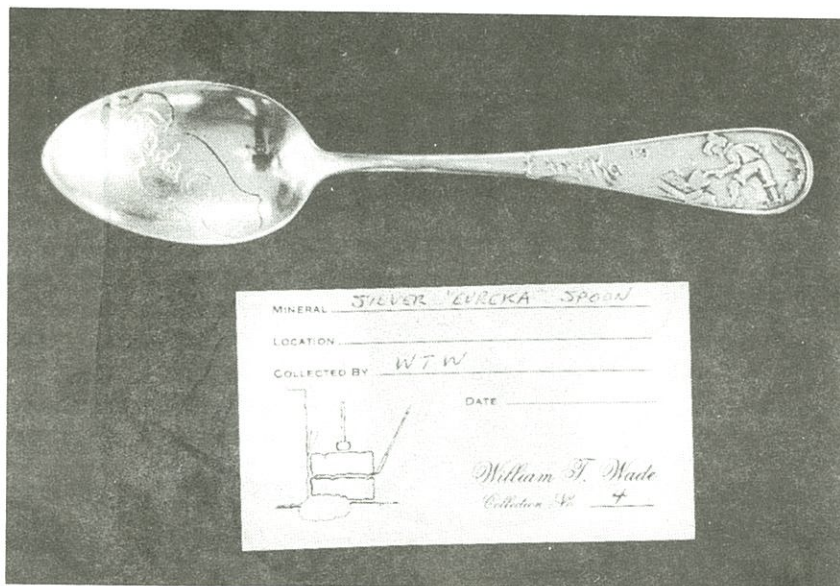
## John Mitchell Poster

With praise in four languages, this poster from Dave Johnson's collection commemorates the leadership of John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America.



## Eureka Mining Spoon

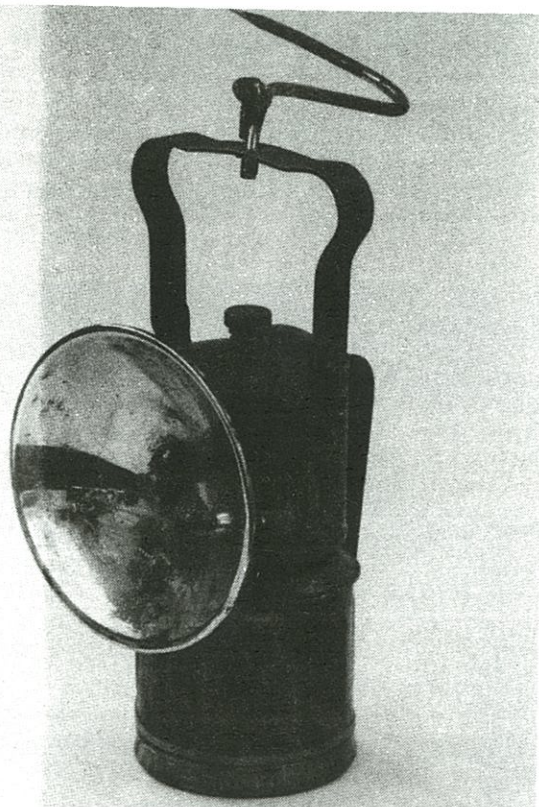
Bill Wade shares some more of his very interesting and varied mining collectibles with us this issue. Pictured is a souvenir spoon with mining motifs, including one with a familiar name.





## “Eye Brand” Carbide Hand Lamp

Bob Schroth has acquired the legendary “Eye Brand” hand lamp, pictured below. It appears to be a foreign copy of the late model Justrite. The lamp was covered with green paint which Bob removed revealing brass and chromed steel construction, typical of Butterfly products.



## Collectors Converge upon Errol Christman's Home

On Saturday, February 29th, a number of collectors met at the Christman residence in Cedar Ridge, California. Though only a small informal gathering had been planned, apparently word of the event spread and the turnout was unexpectedly large. Well over thirty collectors and dealers traveled from Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, and southern California to Errol's country home north of Sacramento.

The event was held in the large room over Errol's garage where his massive collection is displayed. Against this backdrop were loads of mining antiques that collectors brought to trade and sell. At nine in the morning deals were beginning to go down. By noon it was like Wall Street. The scene had become a loud intense bartering frenzy. At one point Bob Schroth took center stage auctioning off dozens of items that he swore were owned by the wife of Bodie's mayor. Literally hundreds of items were either sold or traded including a mint Hansen cap lamp, a Hume & Tate folding stick, an Aetna Powder Co. stick, and a mint Gee Bee cap lamp. There were signs, cap tins, oil wicks, parts boxes...everything!

The next gathering at Errol's will take place on Saturday, April 18th. A very special guest will be visiting on that day: the venerable Henry Pohs, editor of *The Underground Lamp Post*. He will be bringing the manuscript for his upcoming "Big Book". All collectors are invited. Lodging is plentiful and inexpensive in the Grass Valley area. For more information and directions, contact Errol Christman (916) 273-3268, or see the enclosed map for our Spring Collector's Swap Meet, also to be held at the Christman estate.



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# TRADES & SALES



## RATES

Ads up to 75 words labeled "For Trade" or "Wanted" are free to subscribers. Ads with items for sale, up to 50 words, and business cards will be published at the rate of \$6. For subscribers, quarter-page ads are \$25, half-page \$50, and full-page ads \$95. The fee for non-subscribers is \$15 for ads up to 75 words. For larger ads, add \$25 to fee for subscribers. Fee includes custom computer layout. Members of the editorial board are charged for all sales advertisements.

**Eureka! will not publish prices on items for sale. Contact seller for prices.**

**No reproductions of any type will be knowingly advertised unless so stated.**

**No member of the staff will act upon an advertisement in Eureka! prior to its mailing.**

## CONDITIONS

Ads must be submitted for each issue in which they will appear. Send all ads to Jim Van Fleet prior to Dec 10, Mar 10, Jun 10, and Sep 10 for publication in the following issue. Ads are accepted on a space available, first-come first-served basis. We reserve the right to refuse any ad. Eureka! assumes no responsibility or liability for the contents of ads; however, every effort will be made to assure a high standard of honesty in advertising.

If any advertiser is contacted about an item in their ad prior to the publication being mailed, they are asked to report the incident to the Editor in Chief. Remember that it is to the advertiser's benefit to wait until Eureka! is in the hands of all subscribers before disposing of a trade or sale item. Please keep in mind that a trade or sale conducted through the mail is not complete until both parties are satisfied!

**Wanted:** Anything relating to western mining towns. Martin Garfinkel, Box 670, Carbondale, CO 81623 (303) 963-9333.

**Wanted:** Old leather-working tools by C.S. Osborne etc. with rosewood handles. Will swap mining items for same. T.L. Bish, 14739 Homeward St., LaPuente, CA 91744 (818) 918-6370.

**For Sale:** Mining stock certificates. Send for free descriptive lists of mining stock certificates. Each mining stock certificate carefully researched and described as to type and location of mines. We also buy and trade. Russell Filer, 13057 S. California St., Yucaipa, CA 02399 (714) 797-1650.

**Address Change:** Fred Gaunce, 1064 Oak Moss Dr., Lawrenceville, GA 30243. Specialty: mine stock certificates. Would like to correspond especially with artifact collectors in the Georgia area. new phone #: (404) 513-7819

**Wanted:** Sun-Ray N.P. lamp bottom. Collect carbide lamps, oil wicks, blasting cap tins, and other mining related items. Jerry Spintig, Rt. 1 Box 162, Hastings, NE 68901 (402) 463-7582.

**Wanted:** Anything related to the Cobalt Ontario Mining Camp, including stocks, pins, souvenirs, ore samples etc. Also any early electric miner's cap lamps. I have many items of all types to trade. Bob Hauck - The Sterling Hill Mining Museum, 30 Plant St., Ogdensburg, NJ 07439 (201) 209-7212.

**Wanted:** Western states mining stocks, miner's check tokens, candlesticks, wick oil lamps. Will trade or buy. H. J. Fowler, 1461 Obispo Ave., Long Beach, CA 90804 (310) 494-6407.

**Wanted:** Mining stock certificates for the following: The Shasta National Copper Company; Bully Hill Copper Mining and Smelting Company, Balaklala Consolidated Copper Company, Mammoth Copper Company. J. Viscaino, 8921 Redbank Road, Redding, CA 96001-5547.

**For Trade:** Alaska and Western mining stocks. Also have blasting items, mercury flasks and other good stuff. Looking for more of the same as well as WFM and UMWA union memorabilia. Dale McNee, Box 926, Pendleton, OR 97801 (503) 276-1384.

**For Sale:** A Freiburger - Blende, a Saxon frog lamp, a Harz frog lamp, and other rare safety lamps. Hans-Joachim Glapa, Pf. 1320, 4352 Herten, GERMANY Phone: 02366 - 38672.

**For Trade:** Postcards, mostly coal mining with a few western. Wanted to buy: bottom for a Zar cap lamp. Susan Dalton, 880 East Osage, Apache Junction AZ 85219.

**Buy, Sell, Trade:** Mining memorabilia, old mineral books. Ernie Schlichter, The Show Case, Box 193, Sudbury, MA 01776 (508) 443-6141

**For Trade:** Cap tins from western U. S. mines, mostly California Cap Co. Also Hercules Powder, Giant Powder, and Jefferson Explosives boxes. Am interested in acquiring mining related books, catalogs, blasting cap tins, candle boxes, and dynamite boxes. Andy Martin, Present address: 6852 East Kingston Drive, Tucson AZ 85710 (602) 298-0191.

**Trade Ad:** Beethoven Dynamo Condenser Exploder in working condition, key operated in leather box, 300mm X 140mm X 130mm. Pinnacle No. 5 carbide hand lamp, Demon Strike Light cap lamp. Stephen McCabe, 22 Gowlland Pde, Panania NSW 2213, AUSTRALIA. phone: (02) 7736991.

**Wanted:** Betty, candlestick, oil wick, carbide, safety lamps. Individual lamps or collection - will buy. Ray Setteur, 6917 Regency Dr., Parma, Ohio 44129 (216) 843-6649

**For Trade:** #6 round Illinois (100) blasting cap tin, (25) #6 Dupont cap tin, (100) Treble Force cap tin, "Pull Up #3" blasting machine, other blasting items. Want Everhart or Everhart Brass Works Davy or Clanny safety lamp. Have 100's PA Hard Coal postcards to trade. Tom Stranko, 2478 Stephanie La., Binghamton, NY 13903 evenings: (607) 724-4018

**For Trade:** Very rare Korean candlestick, fine silver inlay in well made stick. Inlay 90% +, stick dated 1906, has old Korean writing inlaid. Will trade for cap tins needed for collection. Will hold stick until 7/30/92 for your input. All letters will be answered. Have some cap tins that I'll trade for tins I need. Wants list available. Also looking for crimpers, and Blasters Handbooks. J. Kynor, 4404 14th Ct. NW, Albuquerque, NM 87107 (505) 344-4368

**For Trade/sale:** Bound volumes of the Columbia School of Mines Journal, 1800's to 1920's, carbide lamps, many postcards, numerous books and journals. Send for a list. John A Pawloski, 42 Squash Hollow Road, New Milford, CT 06776 (203) 354-0296



**Wanted:** Sterling silver or copper souvenir spoons with mines, miners, smelters, or the names of mining towns in the bowl. Also want old bottles and whiskey jugs embossed with the names of hard rock mining towns, mining scrip, souvenir plates with mining scenes, carbide tins, mining town advertising items, and mining porcelain signs. Will trade or buy. Michael Ebers, 122 Susanne Drive, Clinton, Tennessee 37716 (615) 457-5019

**Wanted:** Issues of the mining journals COAL AGE or THE COLLIERY ENGINEER, particularly 1910-1925. Will buy or trade artifacts for. Dave Thorpe. (602) 866-9608

**Wanted:** Alaskan items, California Gold Rush items, Gold scales, mining items. The Overland Mail Company, Tom Martin, P.O. Box 900, Alta, CA 95701 (916) 389-2119

**Wanted:** Bottom needed for Sun-Ray cap lamp. Reflector & brace needed for X-RAY cap lamp. Carbide or acetylene headlights and tail-lights or broken parts for bicycles and motorcycles or any photos or post cards of two wheels having this form of lighting, especially panagraphic views, Autolites, Justrites, and Guy's Droppers in complete, undented condition. Can be very dirty, just not dented. John A Schlachter, 5701 Bramble Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio 45227 (513) 271-1285

**For Trade:** Alcohol powered "1850" "TAG" Closed oil tester. *Ed note: Not a mine gas tester.* Mfg. by C.J. Tagliabue Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A, Pat Aug 17 - 1917 - Aug 13 - 1918. Does anyone have any information about this device? Jim Rodemaker, Rt. 4, Carbondale, IL 62901

**Wanted:** Assay balances, weights, unusual scales, books and signs regarding scales. J. Wayne Roberts, P.O. Box 558, Chino Valley, AZ 86323 (602) 636-2345

**Wanted:** Early surveying instruments, surveying compasses w/ solar attachments, mining transits w/ aux. sighting telescopes, miner's plumb lamps, early calculators, pre-1900 binocular, monocular & petrographical microscopes, incomplete instruments, parts. Names also sought: Bullock, Grunow, Tolles, Hawkins & Wale, Spencer, McAllister, W. J. Young, Young & Sons, Rittenhouse, Draper, Heisely, Greenough, Pike, Pike's Sons, Hanks, and Chandl e. TOP PRICES PAID. Richard W. Lipack, 1575 Old Alabama Road, Suite 207, Drawer 106, Roswell, GA 30076 (404) 640-9369

**Trade List:** Force-Feed, Square-Lite, Auto-Lite in box, Victor, 3 bottom Grier carrier, Justrite 2 lb. tins, Justrite hip flask, Nickel Dropper Super's lamp, early AutoLite, Clanny safety lamp marked "T. Crane" maker, Usworth. **Want:** cap lamps, spare bottoms & lids, boxes. Mike Puhl, 29 Stonehill Cove, Jackson, TN 38305

**Wanted Donations for COMER Museum:** The COMER Museum is interested in receiving donations of objects/items related to the mining industry with the goal of preserving the past for our future generations. Contact: Gay Bindocci, Director COMER Museum, PO Box 6070, Morgantown, WV, 26506-6070. tel: (304) 293-4211

**Wanted:** Industrial Historian always looking for mementos, artifacts and information concerning the history of the mining industry in New York State. Also, seeking same for plants/mines of the Solvay Collieries Company, Semet-Solvay Company, Allied Chemical Corporation and any company with the word SOLVAY in its name. Any material in any condition including oral histories. Contact: Mark W. DeLawyer, 550 So. Clinton St., Syracuse, NY 13202 member NSCA, AIME/SME (315)-422-3772

**Wanted:** Portable assay balances. Contact: Dan Novak, 2813 Ong, Amarillo, Texas 79109 (806) 373-5119

**For Trade or Sale:** Carbides: Arrow cap lamp (much nickel missing), Baldwin (nickel, no wire), Crestella "King" 8 hr. (no refl.), Grier vertical (brass, no refl, no cap braces), Victor (brass, no hook or brace), Justrite 8 hr. (steel, hook & handles missing) Safety lamps: Protector - Eccles ( brass base) Oil wicks: Chirry-Chirry (tin), Grier Bros.-Star (tin). Misc: Edison model P electric w/ battery, Black powder can, MSA methane detector, Atlas No. 6 cap tin (red & white). Needs: Reflector for Elkhorn cap lamp, water door for Lu-mi-num cap lamp. Reflector and brace for Simmons cap lamp. Jeff Carnes, PO Box 214, Dellroy, Ohio 44620. (216)-735-2923

**Trade or Sale:** Wolf model 905a carbide hand lamp with oval brass nameplate (missing part of lever on end of water valve stem, nice shape), Baldwin nickel plated cap lamp (NOT superintendent model with handles, 90% nickel left, missing refl.), German target lamp, (brass, missing internal refl., very nice, marked F. A. Schulze), Justrite model 88 carbide lamp (belt gen & headpiece w/ belt & headstrap), Blacksmith candlestick (9" w. unusual location for hook on handle), Washington stamped candlestick by Ludlow-Saylor Wire Co., Hardsocg canteen for carbide or water with belt loop (missing screw lid, marked) Tony Moon, 2763 E. Willow Wick Dr., Sandy, Utah 84093 (801) 943-2091

**For Trade:** Spanish carbides, safety oil lamps. Write to Jose Manuel Sanchis Calvete, c/Jesus 23, 46007 Valencia, SPAIN

**Wanted:** Books related to mining lamps. Send for interesting list of mining lamp books, mining history books, photos, etc. Postage appreciated. Robert L. Fox, 1235 N. Westfield, Oshkosh, WI 54901

**Wanted:** UMWA items, WFM items, pre-1900 non-coal paper mining company scrip, unusual oil wick lamps. Dave Johnson, 6807 Homestead Dr., Indianapolis, IN 46227 (317) 786-8667

**Available:** Oil wicks - J. Vogel, The Highberger, others. Sticks: L. A. Sayer & Son, Russell, other Varney names. SASE for paper memorabilia. Dave Johnson, 6807 Homestead Dr., Indianapolis, IN 46227 (317) 786-8667

**If it's mining** and in Nevada I'll find it. Anything from paper to iron. Serious collector for hard-backed Nevada photos, any subj., or any NV memorabilia. May have things from your state to trade. Ron Bommarito, Box 1, Genoa, NV 89411 (702) 782-3893

**Wanted:** Carbide lamps, carbide cans, mining photos, miners' union memorabilia, powder co. advertising, mine signs, blasting cap tins, Bureau of Mines badges. Items must be in collector's condition. Harry R. Cairns, P.O. Box 549, Clarion PA 16214

**Unfired Cleancut stick for sale** (clover not included): (602) 866-9608



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**Just available:**

Luminum cap lamp. Maple City cap lamp. Unstamped-top Guy's Dropper (rare). Will trade for cap tins or other cap lamps.

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(714) 797-1650

9

Old Mining: Books, Prospecti, Annual Reports, Photographs, etc.



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without a great gasket?***

*Gaskets made to original spec's for rare  
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Dave Thorpe  
P.O. Box 477  
Peoria, AZ 85380

tel: (602) 866-9608



# Sale or Trade

All items in very good to excellent condition.



## Oil wick lamps

1. Shielded Dunlap
2. Dunlap face lamp
3. Dunlap driver's lamp
4. C. George, brass collar
5. Chirry face lamp
6. Sheet Metal Stamp and Machine Co. (trade only)
7. Husson B
8. Frostburg face lamp

## Safety Lamps

1. Bonneted Hughes Bros.
2. Brass Koehler, keylock
3. Permissible

## Carbide lamps

1. Victor carbide
2. Grier Bros.
3. Justrite, oval door, beaded bottom
4. Force Feed (trade only)

## Flasks & Lunch Buckets

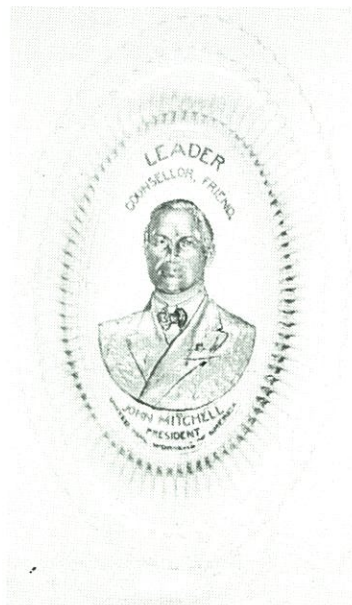
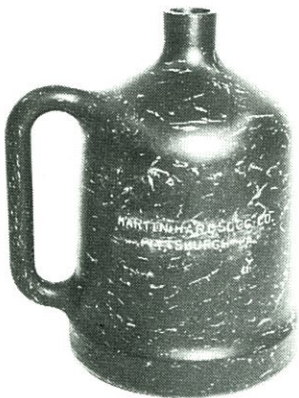
1. Justrite hip flask
  2. Cork powder flask
  3. Copper powder flask
  4. Tin squib holder
- See photo's left:
5. Round powder flask, unused
  6. 4 loop powder flask, unused
  7. Hardsocg powder flask (trade only)
  8. Tin lunch bucket, 4-piece, unused

**Ken Rupp**

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SAFETY LAMPS, CAP TINS,  
MINE RELATED ITEMS  
-NO TOOLS-

CALL: 814-944-9307 AFTER 5PM  
ALTOONA, PA



## Miscellaneous

1. Double safety canvas hats - NOS
2. Pine Hill Coal Co. 1934 First Aid Kit
3. Permissible Bake Lite flash light, unused
4. Turtle shell hat
5. John Mitchell Commemorative plate (photo left)
6. Brass shift whistles
7. Driller's goggles

**Wanted:** Scranton, Maumee Duplex, Springfield, Maple City, Scranton, No Melt Oil Wick, Squarelite, Drylite, Grier J & T, Gem, Scranto.