

# EUREKA!

THE JOURNAL OF MINING COLLECTIBLES

ISSUE 3



JULY 1992



"Since 1879  
and still going strong!"

## Board of Directors

### Editor in Chief:

Jim Van Fleet  
222 Market St., Mifflinburg, PA 17844  
(717) 966-3308

### Editors:

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

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

Errol Christman  
P.O. Box 313, Cedar Ridge, CA 95924  
(916) 273-3268

D. Mark Ballard  
1204 Anderson Drive, Marion, IL 62959  
(618) 993-8482

Bob Schroth  
P.O. Box 687, Twin Peaks, CA 92391  
(714) 337-7102

### Publisher:

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

## General Information

**SUBSCRIPTION POLICY:** *EUREKA!* is published four times annually during the months of January, April, July, and October. Subscriptions will be accepted for one year at a time only. Price is \$25 per annum for 1st class delivery in the US. Overseas subscription is \$35. Back issues are available for \$6.50 US, and \$9 overseas delivery. A subscription form is included in each January issue. Requests for subscription should be mailed to: Jim Van Fleet, 222 Market St., Mifflinburg, PA 17844.

**SUBMISSIONS:** *EUREKA!* welcomes unsolicited articles, reviews, information, photos, and artwork. All photos and artwork need to be of high quality and readily reproducible. All articles should reach the Editor-in-Chief no less than six weeks prior to publication. Every effort will be made to publish any articles submitted. Ideas for future articles are always welcome. Materials submitted for publication may be subject to alteration at the discretion of the editorial staff.

Copyright © 1992

**EUREKA!**

The Journal of Mining Collectibles

# EUREKA!



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

## Table of Contents

Gem Manufacturing Co.....	1-7
Miner's Cresset.....	8
California Cap Co.....	9-11
Shooter's Lamp.....	12
Brass Husson Oil Wick.....	12
Mining Related Letterheads.....	13-16
Oil Wicks: Dowd or Doud?.....	17
Central Coal Co.....	17
Relics from Derby, Nevada.....	18
Watson Oil Wick Lamp.....	19-20
Husson Candlestick.....	21
Thread Cleaner for Carbide Cap Lamps.....	22
Newly Discovered Cap Tins.....	23-24
Harrison Oil Wick Lamp.....	25-26
Stanley Colliery Disaster Lamp.....	27-28
Mining Scrip.....	29-32
A Mining Diorama.....	33-34
Upcoming Events.....	35
Bits.....	36-38
Mine Cage & Call Bell Signs	Potty Car
Miniature Lamps	"Digging Art"
Aluminum Oil Wick lamp	"Polly" The Lamp Man
Advertisements.....	39-40

**Front cover:** Advertisement for California Cap Co.  
(courtesy Errol Christman).

**Rear cover:** 1920's photo of Horn Mine, San Bernadino  
County, California: M. H. Horn and Mike.



# EDITORIAL



## A Business Call

The telephone rings. It's a lamp collector I know vaguely. After 45 seconds of token chatter, the poorly camouflaged question is popped. "Say, uh what's an Ever Square Hold-A-Bright going for these days?"

In the nanoseconds before I formulate a response that is not overtly antisocial, my brain conjures up various images of my caller, for I know too well that this is no enthusiast who is excited about a new piece he has added to his collection. Rather, he is a would be entrepreneur who has stumbled onto a find that with *his own savvy* could make him a pile of dough and perhaps even launch a new career. I'm thinking that this caller has pegged me as a desperately avid collector or a big spender and is looking for a free appraisal to begin the sale. Well, free appraisals are bad business practice at worst, and hearsay gossip between collectors at best.

I answer politely, and acknowledge that this particular Ever Square is fairly rare, but that many factors are involved in establishing a dollar value. It comes as no surprise when he divulges that he has indeed acquired such an item and that he wouldn't mind trading it to a good friend for several dozen green portraits of Ben Franklin. It is obvious that he considers my evasive philosophy to be a waste of his long distance telephone time and that he now must make his point plainly: "Well", says he, "what's it worth to you?" "Not too much," I still evade. We'd be getting a lot farther if he had really called intending to offer the lamp to me. My response in that case is simple: "You set a dollar value, and I'll say yes or no."

Still, the aspiring businessman is determined not to let this capital expenditure become a loss, and he prods me for the names of others who might be interested. The names I provide him with are well known and he has already discovered their limits, thank you. End of conversation. I find out several days later that the piece has been sold after the caller has dangled it back and forth between a handful of hungry collectors.

Playing one person against another for the highest bid may be standard practice in an auction, but in our context it serves only to cause hard feelings between collectors and drive up prices.

The directors of EUREKA! have adopted a policy not to publish prices so as not to sensationalize their already high status. To the aspiring businessman

who *must* apply a buy-low-sell-high approach to what others consider a fun hobby, I can only plead: show a little class.

Dave Thorpe, Publisher

## James Welborn Storey 1935-1992

On January 11, 1992 Georgia lost one of her pioneer modern day cavers and a fellow lamp collector with the death of Jim Storey of Decatur.

Jim was born April 4, 1935 in Columbus, Georgia and had family ties to Harlan, Kentucky, deep in the heart of coal mining country. Some say this link may have attributed to his love of cave exploration. By the late 50's Jim had started to cave in earnest, using the favorite light source of most cavers at that time, the carbide cap lamp. Jim was Vice Chairman of Atlanta Georgia Grotto in 1961 and became the first Chairman of Dogwood City Grotto in 1962. He was also one of the first editors of the **Georgia Underground**, which was printed at Jim's own expense!

He was one of the first to write about technical aspects of caving and created the forum **American Caving Illustrated** in 1965. Jim and his wife Barbara belonged to a local cave diving group known as "The Descenders" where they helped design hauling methods. He presented papers at several NSS conventions on varied aspects of cave diving and wrote the background section on cave diving in the Society publication **Caving In America**. In 1971 he was awarded the status of Fellow in the National Speleological Society.

During the 70's and 80's Jim collected old and rare cave books. His vast collection included cave postcards, over 200 mining lamps, and cave related stamps. He was treasurer of the NSS Speleophilatelic Section at the time of his death.

Jim, who was described as a distinguished gentlemen, will be most remembered for his ever present cigar and Australian style headgear. Jim's friends and family contributed to this article, and I would like to thank Kenneth Storey and Larry O. Blair for sharing their memories. Jim will be missed.

Jim Van Fleet, Editor-in-Chief



*Early GEE BEE cap lamp with unusual base (Errol Christman collection).*

# Gem Manufacturing Company

by Dave Thorpe

Miners' lamps stamped with the GEM name are relatively rare. Their fairly plain design, typical of lamps from the mid-1920's, has led to a somewhat less enthusiastic desire by collectors than their scarcity might suggest.



*GEM cap lamp, brass, 2 1/2" reflector.*

The Gem Manufacturing Co. of Pittsburgh, incorporated in 1899, was known primarily for their "steel oilers and torches of every description".<sup>1</sup> They manufactured their own stamped GEM lamp in 1926, however, during the two previous years they were the sole distributors of miners lamps made by the defunct Grier Bros. Company. This included the GEE BEE cap lamp which is much sought after by collectors due to its subtly elegant and long-waisted appearance.

Gem entered the mining lamp business in 1924, announcing themselves as "successors to the Grier Bros. Co."<sup>2</sup> Grier Bros., also of Pittsburgh, had manufactured various cap lamps from 1912 through 1923.<sup>3</sup> Their products were known for their heavy and somewhat sloppy solder application as well as a less sturdy construction than other lamps of the era. The company did not flourish nationally to the extent that Justrite, Universal, and Shanklin did.

During 1922-23 Grier undertook several costly steps to challenge their competitors. They opened a western branch in Hancock, Michigan.<sup>4</sup> This was the home of the inventors Jacobson and Turja who patented the push-button tip cleaner found on many late Grier lamps.<sup>5</sup> They also began a westward advertising campaign as evidenced in the *Arizona Mining Journal*.<sup>6</sup>



**GRIER "J & T"**  
PATENTED  
**Tip Cleaner  
Carbide Lamps**

Improved Model  
Strong Carbide Bottoms  
"SAFETY FIRST"  
The "J & T" Patented  
Tip-Cleaner

Mining Companies, Jobbers,  
Dealers and Mine Officials  
Write for Prices and Cata-  
log.  
Cap-Lamps with round and  
flat hooks.

NO. 300C—HAND LAMP  
List Price \$2.00 Each  
Nickel Finish


**EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS**  
**THE GRIER BROS. CO.**  
First National Bank Bldg.  
**HANCOCK, MICHIGAN**      Home Office and Factory  
**PITTSBURGH, PENNA.**

June 1, 1923

ARIZONA MINING JOURNAL

33

**The Grier "J & T" Tip-Cleaner Carbide Lamp**  
THE MINERS' DELIGHT—Patented Nov. 15, 1921.



No. 87C—Cap Lamp      No. 300C—Inspector's Lamp      No. 100C—Cap Lamp

The J & T Tip-Cleaner cleans the burner by a slight pressure on the small push button. Does not extinguish the light.  
Our latest lamps are equipped with a heavier wire which will not buckle up, therefore will force out even the hardest substance from the burner.

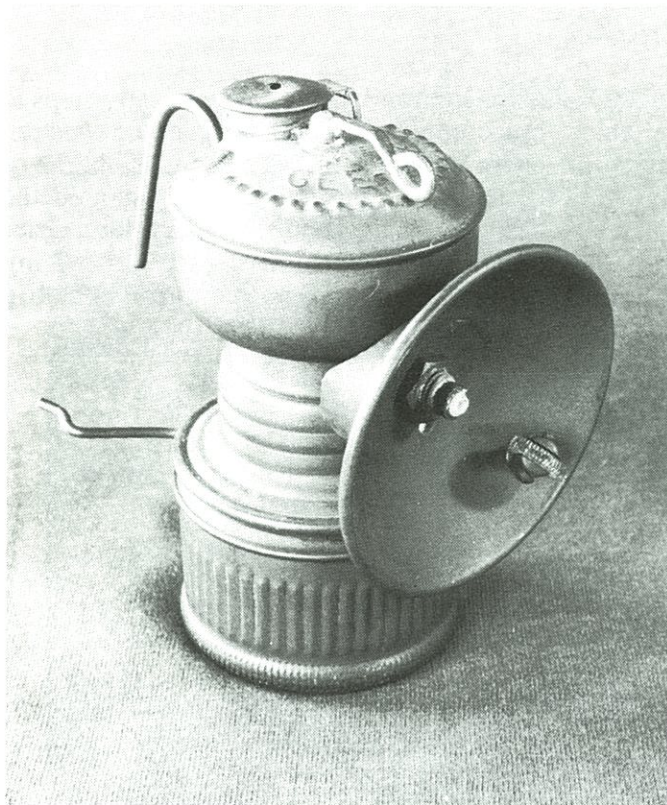
**The J & T is the real "Safety-First" Miners' Lamp.**  
Write us for sample lamp, catalog and prices.  
Exclusive Manufacturers

**THE GRIER BROTHERS COMPANY**  
First National Bank Building      Hancock, Michigan

*April & June 1923 ads from Arizona Mining Journal. This is the last year in which ads are found for Grier Bros. Co. (Courtesy Tony Moon).*

Most costly of all perhaps was the development of the GEE BEE (phonic initials for Grier Bros.) cap lamp. It would appear that this lamp represented a serious attempt to upgrade the appearance and construction of their product. Solder seams were much more carefully done, most from the interior of the lamp. Unlike previous Griers, the hook penetrated the tank and was soldered to the inside. The once flimsy water lever

was now forged to add strength. Long vertical ribs were added to the base in keeping with other competitors of the day. The resultant lamp was, in a word, beautiful.



*GEE BEE cap lamp, brass, 2 1/2" reflector. Note factory soldered plug where J & T push button would normally be.*

Interestingly, neither the GEE BEE nor any lamp resembling the GEE BEE was ever advertised by Grier. Their final ads of 1923 displayed only vertical style lamps with J & T<sup>®</sup> tip cleaners and the Loc-on<sup>®</sup> detachable reflectors. If any GEE BEE's were ever sold by Grier, it is not indicated by their advertising. The company failed in late 1923 before the GEE BEE could be marketed.

Grier's remaining stock was acquired by Gem Manufacturing Co. who, in 1924, began to advertise and sell Grier cap lamps. A Gem ad in the 1924 **Keystone Catalog** depicts vertical style Grier lamps that differed from Grier's last 1923 Keystone ad only by the more modern base. If an inventory of GEE BEE lamps were in Gem's possession at this time, they were not yet advertising them.

In 1925 however, Gem advertised what appeared to be GEE BEE lamps in both the **Keystone Catalog** and their own **Catalogue Number Fourteen**. All GEE BEE cap lamps bear the Grier name stamping on top. Since these lamps could not rightfully be called Gem lamps, the ads refer to them simply as "tip cleaner lamps". Later, in the same advertisement, mention is made of "GEM LAMPS without J & T Cleaners...of the same general construction" ... but no picture is shown. This may refer to their own GEM stamped lamp which had a shorter waist,\* a Guy's Dropper style reflector brace, and narrower screw threads. It is also consistent with the fact that GEM stamped lamps are not found with the push-button tip cleaners.

The 1926 **Keystone Catalog** contains Gem's last advertisement for miners' lamps. There is but one lamp pictured: it is a true GEM cap lamp. No mention is made of the once touted J & T cleaner. Gem apparently did not feel these were worthwhile in the lamps they themselves manufactured.

\* An occasional GEM stamped lamp is found with the taller GEE BEE style waist (Errol Christman collection).

*Opposite page: Keystone Catalog ads showing the progression of lamps from Grier to GEE BEE to GEM. It appears that GEM rather than Grier sold the GEE BEE cap lamp. (Courtesy Tony Moon)*

*Below: 1930 Gem letterhead from a memo found inside Gem's 1925 catalog.*

E. S. FOWNES, Pres.

D. A. McCaffrey, Secy.

J. A. FOWNES, Vice Pres. & Treas.



QUOTATIONS SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE. ALL AGREEMENTS ARE CONTINGENT UPON STRIKES, ACCIDENTS, AND OTHER DELAYS BEYOND OUR CONTROL.

## GEM MANUFACTURING COMPANY

INCORPORATED 1899  
MANUFACTURERS

STEEL AND BRASS BENCH OILERS  
ELECTRIC WELDED STEEL OILERS, TORCHES, TALLOW POTS,  
SUPPLY CANS, FOUNDRY CHAPLETS, FLEXIBLE SHAFTING  
DIES AND SPECIAL STAMPINGS

BRANCH SALES OFFICES  
NEW YORK  
PHILADELPHIA  
CHICAGO  
MEMPHIS  
WASHINGTON, D.C.  
SAN FRANCISCO

**Pittsborough, Pa.** Sept. 23-1930.

1923

THE GRIER BROTHERS COMPANY

1411-1417 Brighton Road, PITTSBURGH, PA.  
 Factory: PITTSBURGH, PA. Western Branch: HANCOCK, MICH.

Manufacturers of  
**Grier J. & T. Carbide Lamps**  
 The Miners' Delight

Products

Carbide Lamps for Miners; Carbide Flasks—Tips and other repair parts; Miner's Dinner Pails, Powder Cans and other miner's equipment.

J. & T. Tip Cleaner

The J. & T. Tip cleaner with which Grier Lamps are now equipped is a recent invention, and thoroughly covered by patents. The cleaner is always with the lamp ready for instant use. The tip can be cleaned as often as necessary without extinguishing the light. It will save the miner both time and money. The cost added to the price of the lamp is very little compared to the advantages to be derived.

Construction—The device is so simple that there is nothing to get out of corrosion or otherwise.



Cut Showing How J. & T. Cleaners Are Installed in Grier Lamps

A small wire of special composition works inside of the lamp, being housed in a brass tube and attached to a push button. A slight pressure on the button on outside of lamp injects the wire into the gas orifice in the burner and forces out any dirt or other matter lodged in the burner.

The diameter of the cleaning wire is slightly less than the diameter of the gas opening in the burner, so that when the wire is projected into the opening the light will not be extinguished.

It is not necessary to remove the lamp from the cap.

All lamps tested before leaving our factory. Lamp equipped with Grier "Loc-on" reflectors and brass, lava insulated tips. All parts are easily replaced. Lamps made with 2 1/2", 2 3/4" and 3" reflectors. Not a better made lamp on the market.



Round Hook Coal Miner's Lamp



Flat Hook Metal Miner's Lamp



Inspectors' Lamp—Large Carbide Bottom

WRITE FOR CATALOG

SECTION XI

MINING CATALOG

1924

GEM MANUFACTURING COMPANY

THE GRIER BROTHERS COMPANY  
 1229-1243 Goebel St. PITTSBURGH, PA.

Manufacturers of  
**Grier J. & T. Carbide Lamps**  
 The Lamp You Have Waited For

Products

Carbide Lamps for Miners; Carbide Flasks—Tips and other repair parts; Miner's Dinner Pails, Powder Cans and other miner's equipment.

J. & T. Tip Cleaner

The J. & T. Tip cleaner with which Grier Lamps are now equipped is a recent invention, and thoroughly covered by patents. The cleaner is always with the lamp ready for instant use. The tip can be cleaned as often as necessary without extinguishing the light. It will save the miner both time and money. The cost added to the price of the lamp is very little compared to the advantages to be derived.

Construction—The device is so simple that there is nothing to get out of corrosion or otherwise.

A small wire of special composition works inside of the lamp, being housed in a brass tube and attached to a push button. A slight pressure on the button on outside of lamp injects the wire

into the gas orifice in the burner and forces out any dirt or other matter lodged in the burner.

The diameter of the cleaning wire is slightly less than the diameter of the gas opening in the burner, so that when the wire is projected into the opening the light will not be extinguished.

It is not necessary to remove the lamp from the cap.

All lamps tested before leaving our factory. Lamp equipped with Grier "Loc-on" reflectors and brass, lava insulated tips. All parts are easily replaced. Lamps made with 2 1/2", 2 3/4" and 3" reflectors. Not a better made lamp on the market.

Recent improvements made in our lamps—lower push button on tip cleaner; heavier cleaning wire will not bend or break; strong carbide bottoms; newer felt holder; general construction throughout improved to make our lamps stronger and better than ever before. Lamps furnished with round or flat hooks.

Write for Catalog.



Cut Showing How J. & T. Cleaners Are Installed in Grier Lamps



Round Hook Coal Miner's Lamp



Flat Hook Metal Miner's Lamp



Inspectors' Lamp—Large Carbide Bottom

1925

GEM MANUFACTURING COMPANY

1229-1243 Goebel St., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Manufacturers of  
**Gem Miners' Lamps**  
 Equipped with The J. & T. Tip Cleaner

The introduction of the carbide lamp into the ore mining industry was one of the greatest aids toward safety and stimulating a greater production per man. While it was a great improvement over the lamps using various kinds of oil, yet the fact that the burner was always clogging up caused it to be held in poor esteem by many miners. Unless he had a wire or reamer of some sort with him the lamp was useless. Even when he carried a bundle of reamers with him, these were often misplaced and caused him inconvenience, and he was as badly off as though he had none. As a result of having no light part of the time, his production and, therefore, his earnings fell off, due to the inefficiency of his light.

**The J. & T. Tip Cleaner—What It Is**  
 It consists of wire, of a special composition, which will not break or corrode. This wire extends from a push button, located on the top of the lamp, through a brass tube and into the gas chamber. Its length is such that it does not interfere with free passage of the gas through the lava tip. (See illustration). This is accomplished by means of a spring located within a small pocket in the top of the lamp.

**Operation**  
 The burner tip having become clogged, the miner merely reaches up and presses the small push button which projects out of the top of the lamp. The wire, being slightly smaller than the gas orifice in the tip, is forced into the orifice and pushes out whatever foreign matter may have collected in the orifice. And this is accomplished without extinguishing the light or without removing the lamp from the head. As the operation requires but a few seconds the miner is able to keep production up to a maximum.

Each lamp is thoroughly tested before leaving our factory, so that only perfect lamps are shipped. The lamp illustrating the J. & T. Tip Cleaner on this page is one-half the size of the actual lamp and can be furnished either in nickel or brass with round or flat hook.

We also make an Inspectors' Lamp with a larger carbide container, as illustrated below, which is also equipped with the patent cleaning device.

GEM LAMPS without J. & T. Cleaners are of the same general construction and have the same guarantee as our tip cleaner lamps.

Write us for any further information required, or better still, order an assorted dozen, showing the different size reflectors and finishes.



Cut Showing How J. & T. Cleaners Are Installed in Gem Lamps



Flat Hook For Metal Miners With Cleaner

Polished Brass  
 No. 420—2 1/4 in. Reflector  
 No. 410—2 1/2 in. Reflector  
 No. 400—3 in. Reflector

Polished Nickel  
 No. 320—2 1/4 in. Reflector  
 No. 310—2 1/2 in. Reflector  
 No. 300—3 in. Reflector



Large Carbide Bottom

Polished Nickel  
 No. 300—3 in. Reflector

The ideal lamp for Inspectors, Superintendents, Mine Foremen, Campers, Hunters and for all outside work.



Coal Miner's Lamp With Cleaner

Polished Brass  
 No. 960—2 1/4 in. Reflector  
 No. 870—2 1/2 in. Reflector  
 No. 980—3 in. Reflector

Polished Nickel  
 No. 1060—2 1/4 in. Reflector  
 No. 1170—2 1/2 in. Reflector  
 No. 1190—3 in. Reflector

1926

GEM MANUFACTURING COMPANY

1229-1243 Goebel St., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Gem Miners' Lamps, Oilers and Welded Ware

GEM Lamps

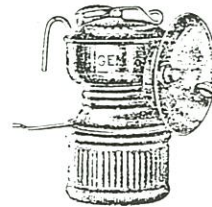
Gem lamps combine all the latest improvements; it is the lightest weight lamp on the market. Being lower in height and more compact fits a need often expressed. The reflector is detachable, being held in place by a small hexagon nut. The felt holder fully protects the felt from the wet carbide. The hook is riveted and soldered to the bottom of the water bowl inside the lamp. Wire brace on back removable, not soldered.

The water supply lever is a full spring and stays put, while the water feed is positive, as it cannot work loose. Brass tip Lava inserts used throughout.

Rubber gasket cannot cut as provision is made for its insertion into the screw cap where no contact is made with the edge of the cap. The removable wire hook encircles the outside of the gasket.

All parts interchangeable, damaged parts can be replaced.

Every lamp is carefully inspected before leaving the factory, and carries our guarantee against defect in workmanship and material.



POLISHED BRASS

No. 96—2 1/4" Ref. \$15.00 Doz. list  
 No. 98—2 1/2" Ref. 16.00 Doz. list  
 Packed 1 dozen in carton, weight 6 pounds  
 dozen packed

POLISHED NICKEL

No. 106—2 1/4" Ref. \$17.00 Doz. list  
 No. 108—2 1/2" Ref. 18.00 Doz. list  
 Packed 1 dozen in carton, weight 6 pounds  
 dozen packed

GEM Welded Steel Ware — Black Enamel Finish

The Gem Method of Electric Welding Produces a line of oilers, torches, carriers and supply cans superior to anything the trade has ever known.

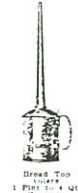
The Gem method of electric welding has been created after many years of experimental work. We have found by tests that it shows 25% of the original strength of the material.

The handles, ears and baits of all our patterns are spot welded securely to the cans.

The Gem electric welded line has proven to be the most economical and durable and they have adapted it as their standard. We will submit samples of complete specifications on request, free of charge.



Brewed Tea Pot



Flat Heavy Brewed Tea Pot



Flat Heavy Brewed Tea Pot



Flat Heavy Brewed Tea Pot



Supply Can



Flat Heavy Brewed Tea Pot



Flat Heavy Brewed Tea Pot



I have an original 1925 issue GEM catalog with an enclosed letter from Vice-president James A. Fownes in which he makes reference to the catalog. The letter is dated Sept. 24, 1930 indicating that this 1925 catalog was used for at least five years. Pictured within are a line of miners' lamps...but each page showing lamps is stamped "discontinued". (See opposite page)

Although we may strongly speculate from the journal advertisements that Gem ceased selling miners' lamps after 1926, we can state with certainty from the catalog with enclosed letter that they had stopped by 1930. The Gem company itself continued in existence until 1961.<sup>7</sup>

*GEE BEE lamp in Grier Bros. Co. box sold by Gem. Nelson Ressler collection. (Photo by Jim Van Fleet)*

How long were the GEM lamps manufactured? Probably only during 1925 through 1926. Although the **Thomas Directory of Manufacturers** show Gem manufacturing lamps in 1927,<sup>7</sup> this listing may only refer to their line of steel railroad torches which was carried on into the 30's. No Keystone ads for Gem miners' lamps have been found later than 1926.

**HEAVY WELDED SEAM LOCOMOTIVE TORCHES**

This torch is made from heavy gauge steel and electric welded throughout. Guaranteed not to leak and will stand exceptionally hard usage.

Numbers .....	125-H
Capacity .....	1 pt.
Length of nozzle .....	3 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> "
Diameter of bottom, inches .....	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "
Diameter of cap opening .....	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> "
Diameter of nozzle opening .....	5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> "
Height over all .....	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> "
Pattern weight per dozen .....	12 lbs.
Per dozen (list) .....	\$9.00



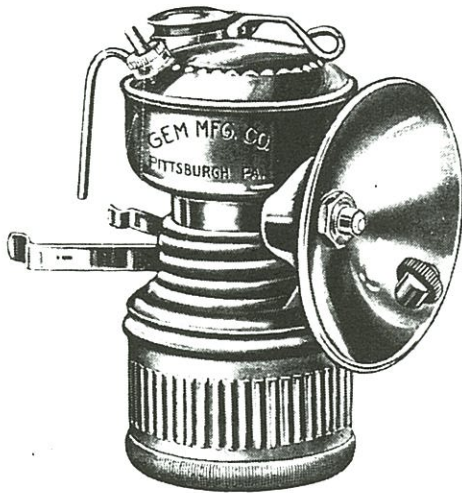
*Above: Gem railroad torch, not to be confused with oil wick lamp. (From 1925 Gem catalog)*

*Right: Nickel plated GEE BEE cap lamp, 2 1/4" reflector, with J&T tip cleaner.*



*Opposite page: Taken from 1925 Gem catalog. These appear to be GEE BEE cap lamps. Similar lamps appear in 1925 Keystone Catalog ads.*





## MINERS' CAP LAMP

With J. & T. Tip Cleaner

### POLISHED BRASS

Round or Flat Hooks

Number.....	960	870	980
Reflector size....	2 1/4"	2 1/2"	3"
List price per doz.	\$16.00	\$16.50	\$17.00

### NICKEL FINISH

Number.....	1060	1170	1190
Reflector.....	2 1/4"	2 1/2"	3"
List price per doz.	\$18.00	\$18.50	\$19.00

Lamps made of the best materials, highest grade workmanship and finish.

Latest improvements combined, detachable reflectors, round hook, riveted to bottom inside water bowl.

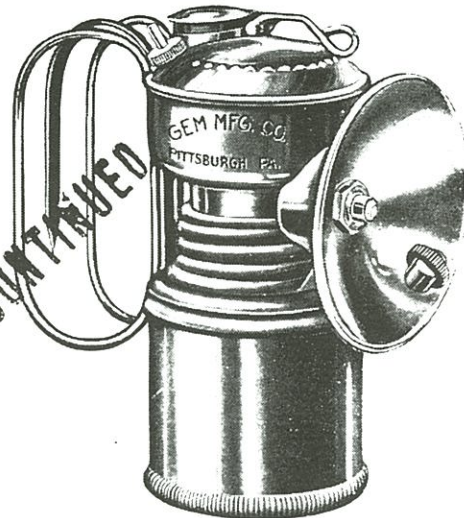
Felt Holders of latest type, protect felt from wet carbide.

J. & T. Patent Tip Cleaner installed in the last word in perfection.

Plain lamps are identical except they have no cleaner installed.

Lamps all equipped with brass tip Lava insert.

Packed one dozen in carton, weight 6 pounds per dozen packed.

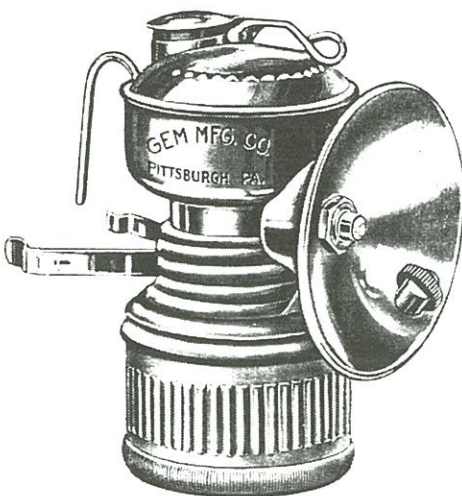


## SUPERINTENDENTS' LAMP

POLISHED NICKEL—3" REFLECTOR

Has J. & T. Tip Cleaner

Number.....	300
List price per dozen.....	\$27.00



## PLAIN LAMPS

(Without Cleaner)

### POLISHED BRASS

Round or Flat Hooks.

Number.....	96	87	98
Reflector size....	2 1/4"	2 1/2"	3"
List price per doz.	\$15.00	\$15.50	\$16.00

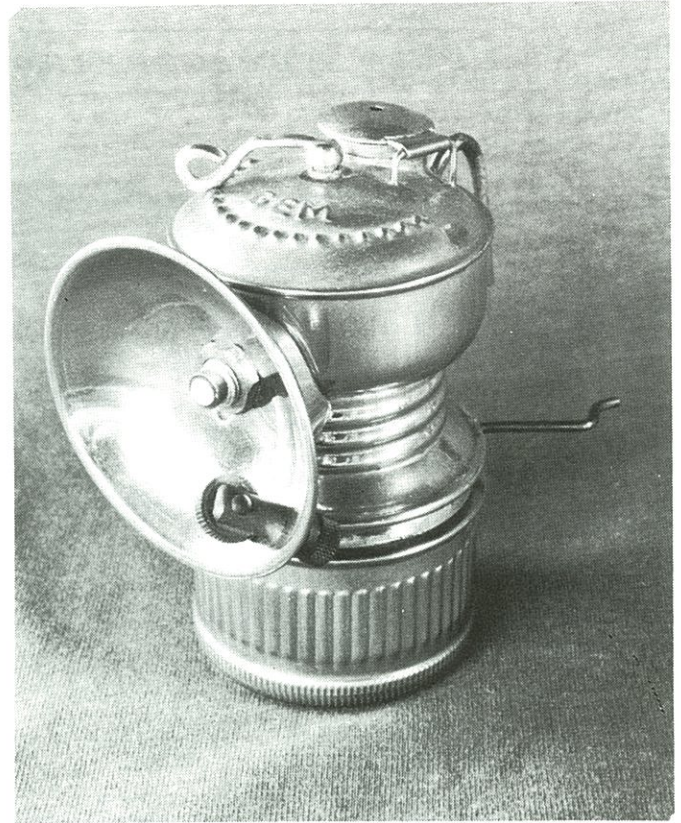
### NICKEL FINISH

Number.....	106	117	119
Reflector size....	2 1/4"	2 1/2"	3"
List price per doz.	\$17.00	\$17.50	\$18.00

Prices quoted subject to change without notice.



Perhaps the earliest GEE BEE cap lamp, brass, with 2 1/4" reflector. Note soldered on reflector and flat strip braces as on early Grier Bros. lamps.



Nickel plated GEM with 2 1/4" reflector. Note small dimple locating notch in reflector just under burner which is common to all GEE BEE reflectors and GEM 2 1/2" reflectors.



Unfired Gem lamp with box. (Nelson Ressler collection)

## References

1. GEM Manufacturing Company Catalogue Number Fourteen, 1925, p. 1.(introduction).
2. Keystone Catalog, 1924, p. 517.
3. Thorpe, D.H., 1990 *Mining Artifact Collector* #7, p.3, and #9 p. 29.
4. *The Mining Catalog* (Metal and Quarry Ed.), Keystone Consolidated Publishing Co., 1922, p.482. This is the first year that the Hancock branch is advertised.
5. U.S. Patent # 1,397,170. J. W. Jacobson and J. E. Turja. Appl. Sept. 3, 1920. Pat. Nov 15, 1921.
6. *Arizona Mining Journal*. April, May, and June 1923. The May issue displays Grier lamps on the cover.
7. Clemmer, G. S. *American Miners' Carbide Lamps*, 1987, p.71.

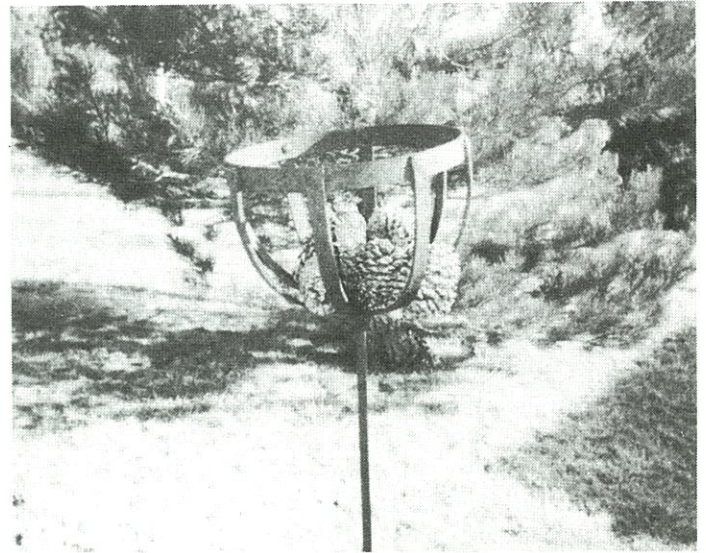
# Light to Wash Away Mountains

by Jack Ramsdell

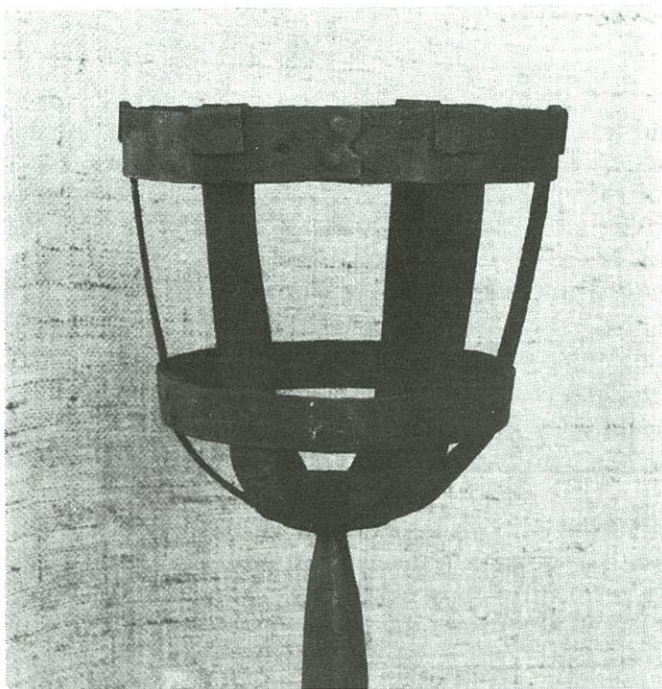
Hydraulic mining began in California in 1853, and reached its peak in 1880, total gold values of approximately \$300,000,000 were produced between 1853 and 1909.<sup>1</sup> The decline of hydraulicing was due mainly to the irate farmers' demands that muddied rivers and streams which were burying good farm land under tons of silt and sand be controlled. This was accomplished by the formation of the California Debris Commission.

Hydraulic mining was an around the clock outdoor operation and in the beginning the only source of night light was the crude pitch-basket, i.e. the Cresset, (Fig.1). The amount of light generated must have been minimal, but the odor of burning pitch and pine logs surely kept pesky mosquitoes and gnats away. These crude devices were soon replaced by locomotive kerosene lanterns, then arc lights of up to 12,000 candle power, electricity being generated by a water wheel powered by a hydraulic nozzle.<sup>1</sup>

Several of these pitch-baskets have survived the scrap heaps and are shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3.



*Fig. 1 Cresset 16" X 12" Jack Ramsdell collection.*



*Fig. 2. Cresset 8" X 14" Tony Moon collection.*



*Fig. 3. Cresset 20" X 20" North Star Mine Power Plant Museum, Grass Valley, CA. (Photo by Tony Moon.)*

## Reference

Andrew J. McGuckin, Golden Bonanza Lost in Courts, *Frontier Times*. Oct.-Nov. 1965, p. 10-13.

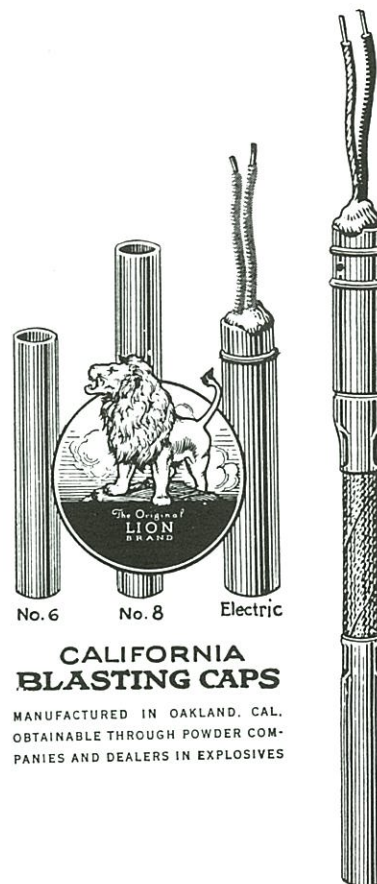
# The California Cap Company

by Bob Schroth

A staple of western mining prior to the 1870's was black powder which was used in cutting mining tunnels and blasting out large stopes. By 1875, dynamite came into widespread use and replaced black powder as the primary blasting agent in mining. Dynamite had to be exploded with small copper blasting caps which were developed by Alfred Nobel as a means of detonating nitroglycerine based high explosives. In 1867, he patented a copper shell filled with fulminate of mercury which became the standard blasting cap for many years.<sup>1</sup>

In April 1880, William L. Oliver and Freeborn J. Fletter built a small factory in Stege (near Oakland), California, and that became the birth place of the California Cap Company. The company soon became the primary supplier of blasting caps for the western mines for several decades, while Metallic Cap Mfg. dominated the eastern markets.<sup>1</sup>

Metallic Cap Mfg. Co. was a member in the Gunpowder Trade Association which was formed in 1872 to regulate the competition in the powder industry. In 1880, the Association divided the U.S. with a neutral belt, consisting of Utah, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico. The states west of the neutral belt were the province of California Cap Co. and the California Powder Works. The states east of the neutral belt were controlled by the Metallic Cap Mfg. Co. and the Du Pont Powder Co., the oldest and largest explosives manufacturer in America. When Du Pont offered to buy out Metallic Cap Mfg. in 1908, they also made a similar offer to California Cap Co. The Metallic Cap Mfg. Co. sold out immediately and became Metallic Cap Mfg. Works, but Mr. Oliver of California Cap attempted to improve the terms of his offer in the sixty days he was given to consider it. Oliver then capitulated, but Du Pont refused to hold up their end of the deal, claiming anti-trust problems. Undaunted, California Cap Co. went on manufacturing blasting caps and their cap tins.<sup>1</sup>

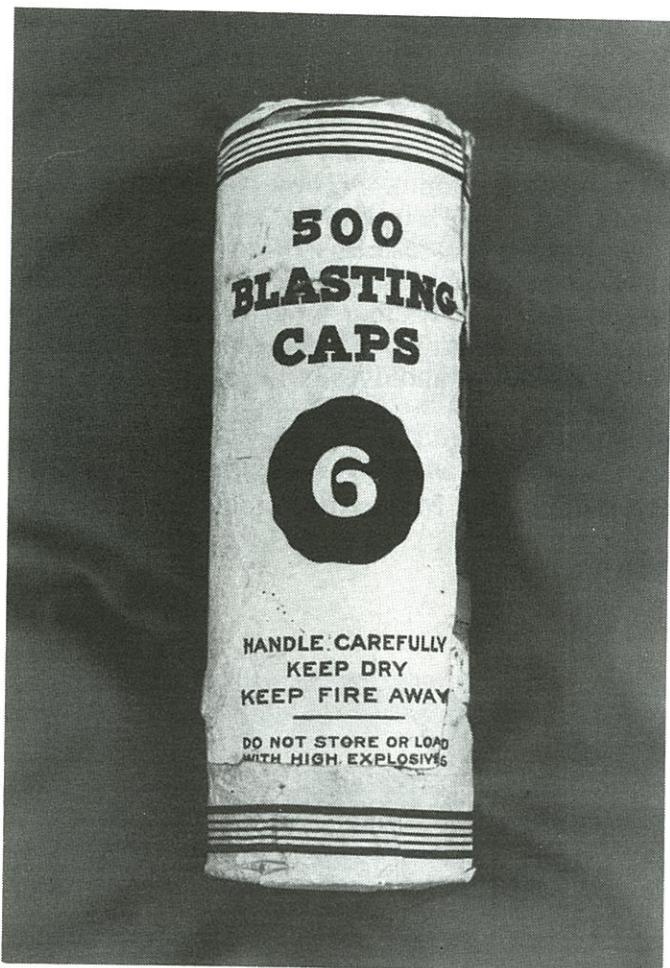


Old advertising is all that remains of this company today. The last dated advertising I have seen for California Cap Co. is 1946. By this time their belt driven presses and other equipment were considered obsolete by current standards. Unable to maintain a competitive edge with Du Pont and Atlas, they officially went out of business May 15, 1947.<sup>2</sup> Interestingly, their capability in the making of blasting wire surpassed their competitors. Atlas was eager to obtain their equipment and expertise in this area when the company dissolved.<sup>2</sup>

Of all the cap tins collected, California Cap Co. must have the most variations in styles, sizes, and labels. Their blasting caps were packed in actual metal cap tins far longer than the other manufacturers. During World War II the government did not allow metal to be used in the manufacture of non-essential items. While other cap tin manufacturers stopped using metal containers, California Cap Co. continued to sell caps in metal tins through a loop-hole arrangement with the Pacific Can Co. This company was allowed to recycle scrap metal for use in making cans. California Cap

Co. simply loaned them their presses, then purchased the finished tins at a very low price.<sup>2</sup>

Dry chemical explosives, which are easy to pour but unstable, were used by most powder companies.<sup>2</sup> California Cap Co., however, added 5% water to their compound, which made it slower to pour, but eliminated the need for protective barricades to limit accidental explosion damages associated with the dry explosives. Once made, the caps were stored in a "dry house" for two days to remove the moisture. Both the slow pouring and need for drying added considerable time to the manufacturing, and was a contributing factor in California Cap Co.'s demise.



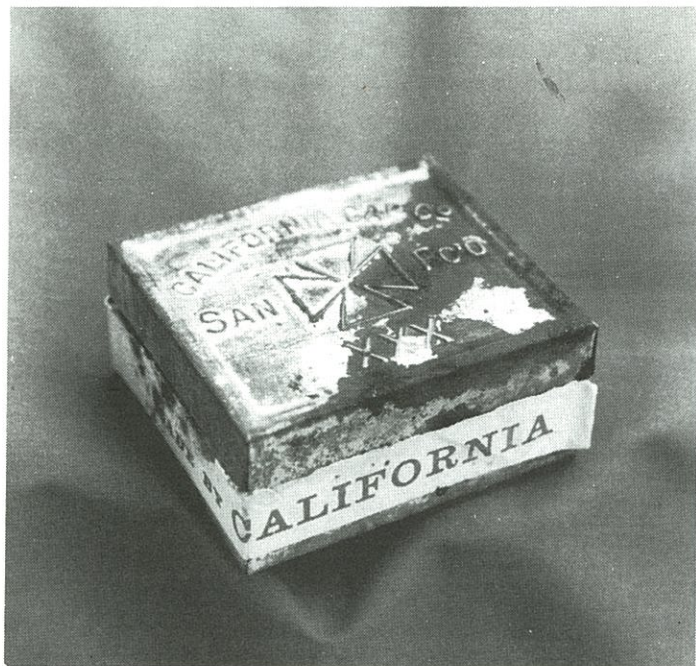
*Five 100-cap tins stacked and wrapped together.*

After drying, the 100-cap size tins were labeled and wrapped in packages of five tins (see photo above). Finally, these five-packs were placed into wood cases under the various competitive markings including Apache, Atlas, Du Pont, Giant, Hercules, and Trojan.<sup>2</sup> These wooden boxes are extremely rare today, since the cap tins were always unpacked above ground, and the cases usually burned. All California Cap tins are of plain unpainted tin; only the paper labels are of different color and lettering.



*An early California Cap Co. tin.*

California Cap Co.'s first tin was a square box embossed with three X's. This tin was wrapped with a white paper label with blue writing. Later, they changed to a round cylinder with an embossed lid, again with an XXX or XXXX marking. Some of the embossed lids are stamped "California Cap Co. San Fc'o" on the lid while others have "California Cap Co. San Francisco." Andy Martin, who probably has the largest collection of California Cap tins in existence, speculates that the change from abbreviated "San Fc'o" to the full "San Francisco" took place after the 1906 earthquake.



*Early pre-1906 "Fc'o" tin.*

A temporary label tin which has no embossing reads:

### A Temporary Label

The dies for stamping trade mark on our covers were destroyed in San Francisco's fire. The contents of this box are our standard goods as are indicated on the side label.

California Cap Company



*The Temporary Label tin.*

Other desirable embossed lid stampings are:

1. Lion standing on hind legs.
2. Lion standing on all fours.
3. Large star with five X's around it.

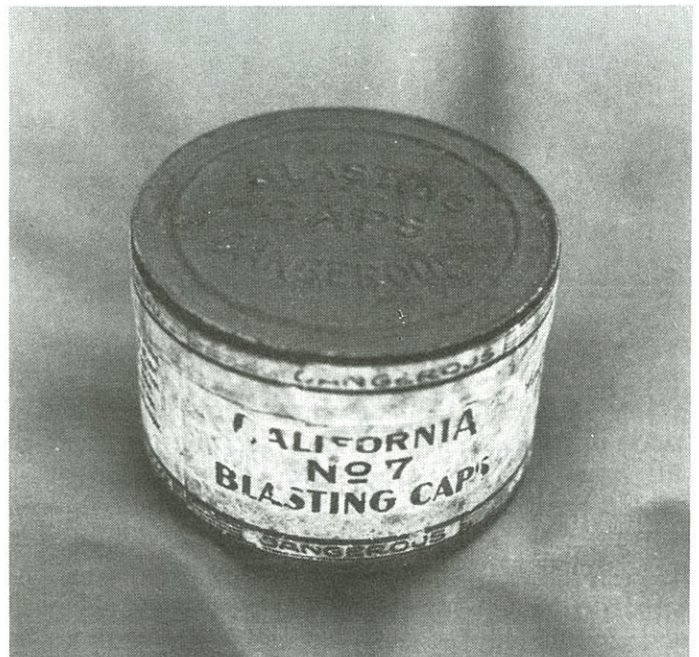


*Triplex tin with non-embossed lid.*

I recently acquired a 25 count #7 California Cap tin. It is round and has a brown paper label with the lion standing on all four legs. Until this tin was found, no other #7 California Cap tins were known.<sup>3</sup> Then I was lucky enough to locate and acquire a 100 count #7 California Cap tin (see below left). It has "Blasting Caps - Dangerous" embossed on the lid and a paper label stating it was packed expressly for Trojan Powder Co. Any #7 blasting cap tin is desirable, as they saw only limited use. The #6 and #8 strengths were, by far, the most popular among miners.

### References:

1. *The A B C of Mining*, Charles A. Bramble.
2. *Visit to California Cap Company's Plant*, April 10 1947.. Two employees of Atlas (Reynolds Experimental Laboratory, Reynolds, PA) visited California Cap Co. in February 1947 to consider the purchase of equipment. They were given an interesting tour of the facility and described the various manufacturing processes...this original report was recently found and submitted by Curtis Kremer during the Fall of 1991. Mr. Kremer, an active historian and collector of blasting artifacts, is currently an employee of Atlas (now I.C.I.), and lives in Lebanon, PA.
3. *The Blasting Cap Tin Catalog*, Andy Martin.
4. *Persimmon Hill Magazine*, article by William J. Felchner.



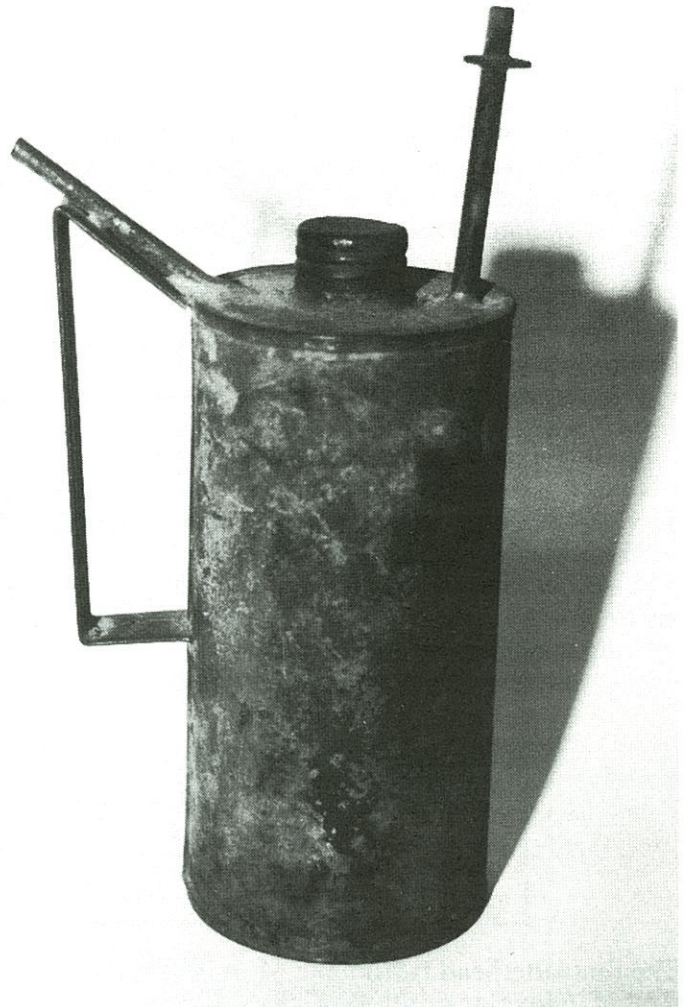
*Rare 100 count No 7 cap tin.*

# Shooter's Lamp

by Mark Ballard

About ten years ago while out on a lamp hunting trip, I stopped in Logan, Illinois, and was told to see a man with a lamp collection. I found the home of Laurl Macaroy and he showed me his collection of *two* lamps: one safety lamp and an oil shooter's lamp. According to Laurl, around 1920 Illinois had decided that too many coal miners had been killed in blasting accidents. The decision was made that there would be no more shooting down (blasting) of the coal during the work shift, all blasting would be done between shifts by four or five trained men. Laurl said they needed some type of lamp that would illuminate all the faces where the shooting was to be done. Special lamps were made by a local tinsmith in West Frankfort, IL. Laurl could not recall the man's name.

When asked about how many were made, he recalled that there were five shooter's lamps in the lamp room. The photo here shows the details of this odd miner's lamp. It measures 8 3/4 inches to the top of the wick tube, which has a drip ring. The lamp body is 3 inches in diameter, all of tin and well made. The handle has a tube soldered to it, extending into the tank. Macaroy said that when the flame would burn down on the lamp, the shooter could blow air into the tank through this tube. I asked him if this helped and his answer was "*Hell no!*"



# Brass Husson

by Dave Johnson

Most collectors of oil wick lamps are familiar with the numerous Husson brand lamps produced by the Knippenberg Manufacturing Co. of Oshkosh, Wisconsin. The most distinguishing design feature of the Husson lamp is the removable candleholder-like spike on some models, as well as a copper spout end on all models. Some models also come with a copper rod that slides into a sleeve at the top of the spout to allow the transfer of heat to liquefy sunshine fuel.

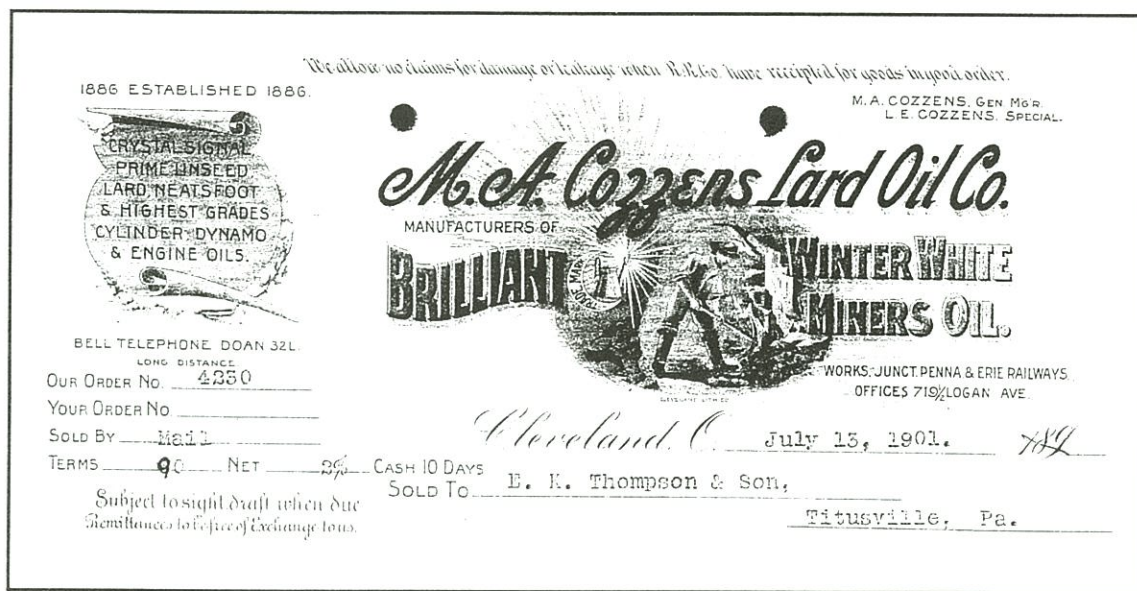
A unique variety of Husson is the brass model with tin cap pictured here. Unlike its tin cousins, with detachable spikes, this particular lamp has a steel spike permanently attached to the lamp base. This lamp also features double wire hooks, also found on some other Husson models.



An excellent, but difficult to find resource for information on the history of mining artifacts is company letterheads. In nearly 15 years of collecting, I have only found seven of them from five different companies. Besides the artistic value of many of the early letterheads, they can provide information such as dates of manufacture and perhaps even provide information on the existence of heretofore unknown artifacts. Letterheads are found both on company correspondence and invoices for items sold although the latter is much more common.

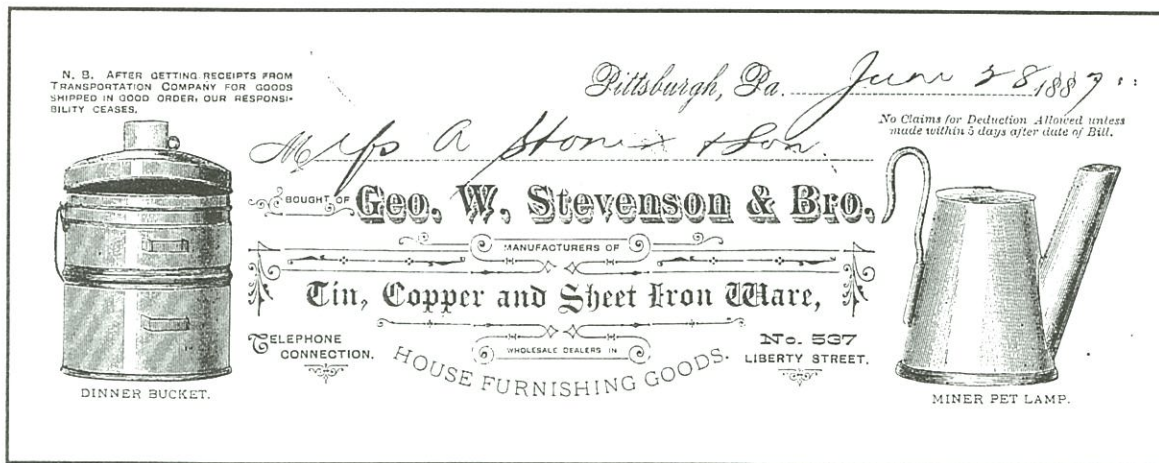
# Mining Letterheads

by Len Gaska



The first letterhead is from the M. A. Cozzens Lard Oil Co. of Cleveland, OH which advertises "Brilliant Winter White Miner's Oil," a fuel for single spout oil

wick (non-Sunshine) lamps. The vignette is exceptional; showing a miner with a pick and an oil wick lamp.




The second letterhead is from Geo. W. Stevenson & Bros. of Pittsburgh, PA. manufacturers of "Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware." The letterhead illustrates a dinner bucket and "MINER PET LAMP." I have wondered whether the word "PET" is a misspelling of the word "PIT," although PET could have been the

actual name of the oil lamp. I have not located any information on this company, so it may well be that this is a heretofore unknown manufacturer of oil lamps. Perhaps one of our Pennsylvania readers could research this company.



NO CLAIMS ALLOWED IF NOT REPORTED WITHIN 10 DAYS AFTER RECEIPT OF GOODS.



THE GRIER BROS. Co.  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
*Tinware*  
124-126-128 SECOND AVE.  
Pittsburgh, Pa. Apr. 3, 1917.

BELL 1373 COURT  
P. & A. 1372 MAIN.

SALESMAN: [redacted], F.O.B. [redacted]  
YOUR ORDER NO. [redacted]  
TERMS: 2% OFF IN 10 DAYS 30 DAYS NET.

*Sold to* J. H. Steell & Co., [redacted]

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

The third and fourth letterheads are from the Grier Bros. Co. of Pittsburgh, PA manufacturers of tinware. Grier Bros. is best known for their oil wick and carbide lamps. The date on one showing an oil wick lamp is April 3, 1917 and it may well be that Grier Bros. had discontinued producing these lamps by that time. The other letterhead from December 27, 1917

depicts the model 95 lamp which was probably the most popular carbide cap lamp that Grier Bros. produced. The bill makes reference to model 2374 lights, and batteries for that light. If any of our readers are aware of a Grier electric "2374 light," we would appreciate hearing from you.

NO CLAIMS ALLOWED IF NOT REPORTED WITHIN 10 DAYS AFTER RECEIPT OF GOODS.



THE GRIER BROS. Co.  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
*Tinware*  
124-126-128 SECOND AVE.  
Pittsburgh, Pa. Dec. 27, 1917.

BELL 1373 COURT  
P. & A. 1372 MAIN.

SALESMAN: Baum, F.O.B. [redacted]  
YOUR ORDER NO. [redacted]  
TERMS: 2% OFF IN 10 DAYS 30 DAYS NET.

*Sold to* J. H. Steell & Co.,  
Dagus Mines, Pa.

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

1	Dz	350 Batteries	2 16	2 16
1/2	"	315 "	2 38	1 44
1/2	"	350 " for 2374 lights	no chg.	0 00
			Post.	14
				3 74

PLEASE RECOGNIZE  
AND RETURN TO  
DAGUS MINES, PA.

PAID  
JAN 7 1918  
The Grier Bros. Co.  
PER [signature]

FORM NO. 17 TM 12-15

**JUSTRITE MANUFACTURING COMPANY**      No 44208

328-338 SOUTH CLINTON STREET  
CHICAGO, ILL.

OUR ORDER 14806

DATE OF ORDER 2-7-16

YOUR ORDER No. 14584

TERMS

SOLD TO      DATE SHIPPED 2-9-16

The Goldfield Consolidated Mines Co.,      SHIPPED TO  
Goldfield,      June  
Nevada,      W.F. Jap

PAYABLE IN FUNDS BANKABLE IN NEW YORK OR CHICAGO. SUBJECT TO SIGHT DRAFT UNLESS PAID PROMPTLY WITHIN 30 DAYS. NO ALLOWANCE WILL BE MADE ON GOODS DAMAGED IN TRANSIT. ALL CLAIMS FOR DEFICIENCIES MUST BE MADE IMMEDIATELY AFTER RECEIPT OF GOODS. WHEN GOODS ARE PURCHASED BY SELECTION OR SHIPPED ACCORDING TO ORDER, THEY MUST NOT BE RETURNED.

B. O.	SHIPPED	ORDERED	UNIT	DESCRIPTION	PRICE	PER	AMOUNT	TOTAL
		1	PR	50 Candle Sticks			9 00	
		5	"	#62 Felts	1.00	GR	5 00	
		1	"	#64B Felt Holders			2 00	
								16 00 ✓

The fifth letterhead is from the Justrite Manufacturing Co. of Chicago, IL. The invoice makes references to candle sticks (lamp sticks), felts, and felt holders sold to the Goldfield Consolidated Mines Co. of Goldfield, NV and is dated February 9, 1916. This is a rather dull letterhead, but is still an interesting item.

The sixth letterhead is also from the Justrite Manufacturing Co. and is dated September 30, 1914 on the back. The invoice mentions model 91 lamps which were a half-shift candlestick lamp with no hat braces. Note that the letterhead itself is a bit more artistic than the fifth letterhead.

All Orders and Contracts Solicited by any Representative of this Company are Subject to Approval by Home Office and Contingent on Labor Difficulties, Fires or other Unavoidable Delays

ESTABLISHED 1906

## JUSTRITE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

**Dies, Tools, Shearing, Stamping**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
**Hardware Specialties**

Office and Factory: 328-338 SO. CLINTON ST.      CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Telephones: WABASH 3588  
WABASH 3589  
AUTOMATIC 52-564

Sold to: THE GOLDFIELD CONSOLIDATED MINES Co.,  
GOLDFIELD,  
NEVADA.


Shipped via AM. EXP.

Customers No. 8035

Our Order No. 22176

**Terms** Payable in funds bankable in New York or Chicago. Subject to sight draft unless paid promptly within 30 days. No allowance will be made on goods damaged in transit. All claims for deficiencies must be made immediately after receipt of goods. When goods are purchased by selection or shipped according to order, they must not be returned.


24	ONLY # 91 LAMPS	69.75	19. 50	
		2070	39	
			19, 11	



JOHN M. BROCK, President      W. A. COCHRANE, Vice President      FRANCIS H. COFFIN, Secy.

# DEWAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY

MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY  
28-34 THIRTY-FIFTH ST.  
BROOKLYN, N.Y.  
TELEPHONE SUNSET 5644

FLOAT  FEED


BRANCH OFFICES  
SCRANTON, PA.  
BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING  
TORONTO, ONT. CANADA  
377 BATHURST ST.

## CARBIDE LAMPS

The seventh letterhead boldly advertising the I.T.P. carbide lamp is from the Dewar Mfg. Co. of Brooklyn, NY. It is dated 1929, a time at which use of the carbide lamp was in significant decline. It is from the Jim Van Fleet collection.

The final letterhead, submitted by Dave Thorpe, is from The Tracy Wells Co., a large wholesale outfit specializing in outdoor goods. Among the items sold was their own stamped oil wick lamp. This 1893 document still shows the horse drawn carriage.

CHAS. O. TRACY, Pres.      F. W. WELLS, Vice Pres.      U. TRACY, Jr. Secy.      W. D. PARK, Treas.



# THE TRACY WELLS CO.

WHOLESALE

Holiday Goods,  
School Supplies,  
Flags, Fireworks,  
Guns, Ammunition,  
Fishing Tackle,  
Base Ball Goods

IMPORTERS,  
MANUFACTURERS,  
AGENTS.

STATIONERS, GROCERS  
& DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES

49, 51, 53 SPRING ST.  
SALESMAN *Wells* Sold to *C. M. Scott* *2187*  
*Marysville*

TERMS: 30 DAYS 2 PER CENT CASH 10 DAYS.  
NOTICE: In settling or reporting errors of any kind, please give date of Invoice.  
All claims for allowances must be made within 5 days from receipt of Goods.  
INTEREST CHARGED AFTER MATURITY.

✓	28a	Summer	Suba	138	
✓	1	30a	" "	135	2.76

# Doud or Dowd?

by Dave Johnson

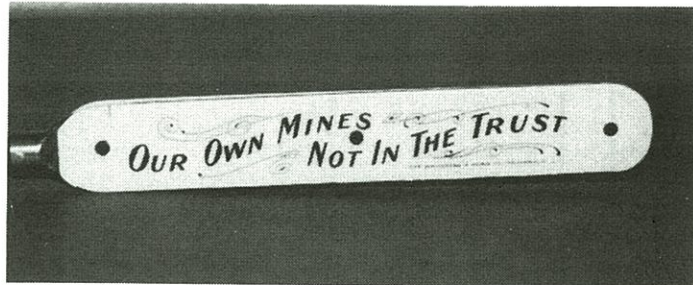
For the past several years there has been a controversy over the correct spelling of Doud (Dowd) on the C.H. & W.G. Doud oil wick lamp. As one can see from the accompanying photos, the spelling was right, each of us with differing opinions were looking at lamps with different spellings. The original patent lists the name W. G. Dowd as inventor. However, for the die-hard collector, *both* Dowd and Doud lamps certainly exist.



# Central Coal Co.

by Dave Johnson

The first commercial coal production in Indiana was reported in 1840, with a total of 9,682 tons mined, ranking Indiana as the nation's 6th largest producer of the 13 reporting states. By 1901, Indiana was still ranked in 6th place as a coal producer among the 28 reporting states, with 6,918,225 tons produced, behind Pennsylvania, Illinois, Alabama, West Virginia and Ohio.



This same year, 1901, the Central Coal Company of Terre Haute, Indiana was organized, with W.W. Ray as President and William L. Williamson as Secretary and Treasurer. The company's offices were located at 314-315 Opera House Block. In 1906 the company moved its offices to 400 Grand Opera Block. By 1910 they had moved their offices to 708 Trust Building. There is no record of the firm available after 1912.



The letter opener pictured here is an interesting piece of memorabilia from the Central Coal Company. It was obviously manufactured in 1901, as that was the only year that the firm had its offices in the Opera House Block.

## References

**Terre Haute City Directory 1901-1902.**

**Mineral Resources of the United States, Part II, Non-metals, Govt. Printing Office, 1916.**

# Derby: The Town That Was

by Larry Kuester ‡

The candle box on this page was found in the mining district of Olinghouse, Nevada. The top of the box was printed "F.S. Smith, Derby, Nevada." I had found other candle boxes, but none with printing. I wondered who or what the printing was referring to.

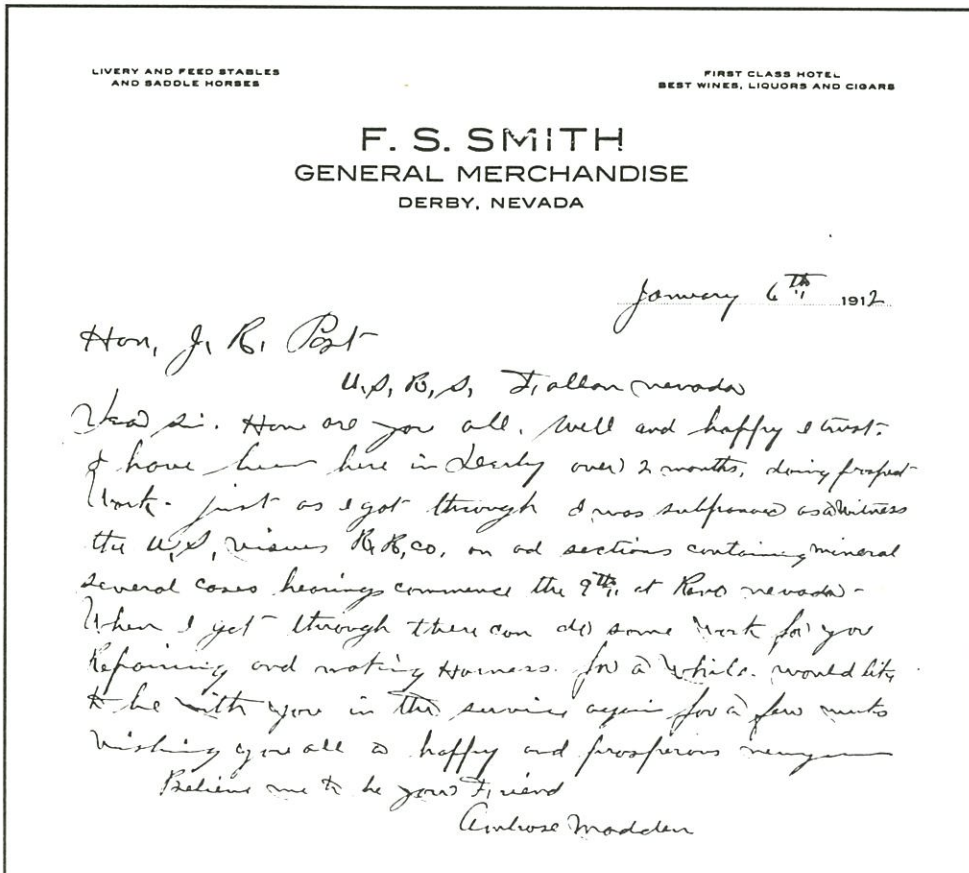
Derby began as a camp in 1904. By 1906, it had become a train stop and began a post office. In 1907, the San Francisco Recorder described Derby as a promising camp. As nearby gold strikes started to deplete, the post office closed its doors in 1922. Seven years later in 1929, the same post office reopened to a new town named Roderick. Roderick thrived until 1936, at which time the town began to fade away and became another mining town statistic.



In 1980, I found the site where these two towns once stood. Other than impressions of buildings and broken glass, there was nothing remaining.

Last year at a garage sale, I found about ten Nevada letterheads. One of the letterheads, shown here, was printed "F.S. Smith, Derby, Nevada". What an incredible find and a great item to go with the candle box. Though these towns are not found on maps today, relics like these remain to remember Derby, the town that was.

‡ Larry Kuester, of Yorba Linda, California, is an avid collector of miners' candle boxes. Most of Larry's boxes were obtained personally from mines in southern California and Nevada.



# F. W. Watson Oil Wick Lamps

by Dave Johnson

The name F. W. Watson appears on at least two distinctly different oil wick lamps. Watson appears in the 1875-77 Scranton City Directories as a gas fitter and plumber doing business at 207 Lackawanna in Scranton. In the 1879 directory, F. W. Watson and Son (John) are listed as gas fitters, tinware manufacturers and hardware (dealer or manufacturer not specified) at 511 Lackawanna. By 1880 they had moved their business a few doors down to 431 Lackawanna. In the 1881 directory the listing was changed to F. W. Watson and Co. The firm was listed under hardware and tinware at 120 Pennsylvania St.

Apparently in 1882 Watson formed a partnership for he was listed in the City Directory as Watson and Dimmick Hardware at 120 Pennsylvania. Son John was listed as a plumber. This partnership was apparently short-lived since in 1883 Watson was listed under Watson and Baker Hardware at the same address. This partnership also appears to have been short-lived, as in 1884 Watson does not appear in the directory and Baker appears alone as Baker Hardware. This is where the story ends as I was unable to find any further information on F.W. Watson after this date.



The Scranton Lamp pictured on this page was produced by F. W. Watson. It was well made and bears the following stampings.



*Stamping on the sloped shoulder.*

F.W. WATSON & SON  
MAKERS  
SCRANTON PA.

*Stamping on the font.*



This lamp has two unusual features. First, it is one of the small percentage of oil wicks with a screw cap. The second feature is truly unique in the form of a removable fuel reservoir that fits into an outer shell. The lamp uses a two wick system. The first wick is the traditional wick for the spout. A second smaller wick goes through the hole in the brass screw cap at the base of the removable fuel reservoir to feed the larger spout wick.

This lamp is  $2 \frac{13}{16}$ " tall to the cap top with a  $1 \frac{9}{16}$ " diameter base and a  $3 \frac{11}{16}$ " spout. The screw cap on the top of the lamp is tin whereas the cap and threads on the base of the fuel reservoir are brass. The reservoir measures  $2 \frac{5}{8}$ " in height.

This lamp was apparently manufactured in 1879 or 1880, when the firm's name was F.W. Watson & Son. The pictured lamp (opposite page) measures  $2 \frac{3}{8}$ " tall to the top of the cap, with a spout that is 3" long from the front. The bottom is  $1 \frac{9}{16}$ " in diameter. The cap hinge is similar to the Trethaway Bros. wire variety.

The Davis and Magee label is strange in that the patent name is *John O. Davies*, not Davis as stamped on the lamp. Where is the mistake, on the patent or on the lamp? I know of at least one other example of this rare lamp. Until the lamp is actually disassembled one has no idea of its unique features.

The second lamp, shown above, is the Watson lamp. It is a hybrid based upon a patent filed by John O. Davies, John O. Jones and Timothy Thomas, all of Plymouth, Pennsylvania. Jones is listed as assignor to Davies, and Thomas as assignor to one H. C. Magee, also of Plymouth. The lamp has two labels, one on each side of the front (see below).

#### Sources:

Scranton City Directory, 1875-1884.

U. S. Patent 220,582, October 19, 1878.

DAVIS & MAGEE  
PAT'D. OCT 14, 1879

F.W. WATSON & SON  
MAKERS  
SCRANTON PA.



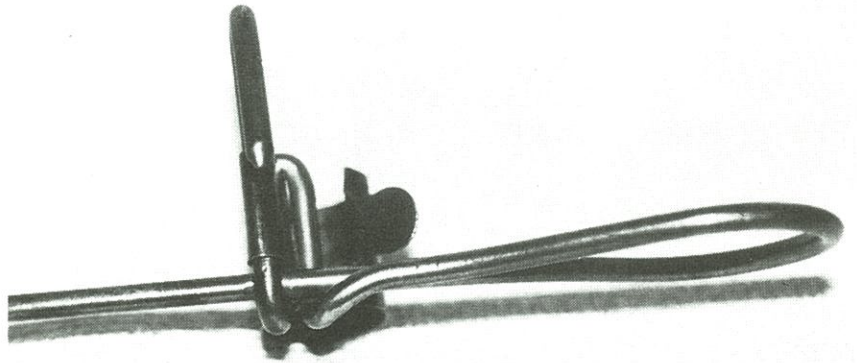
# Husson Candlestick Found

by Dave Johnson

The Knippenberg Manufacturing Co. of Oshkosh, Wisconsin produced a wide variety of oil wick lamps and no less than six different candlesticks, all under the Husson trademark name. On page 34 of **Miners' Candlesticks**, is an undated ad for a wire candlestick. According to the authors, no example of this stick is known to exist.

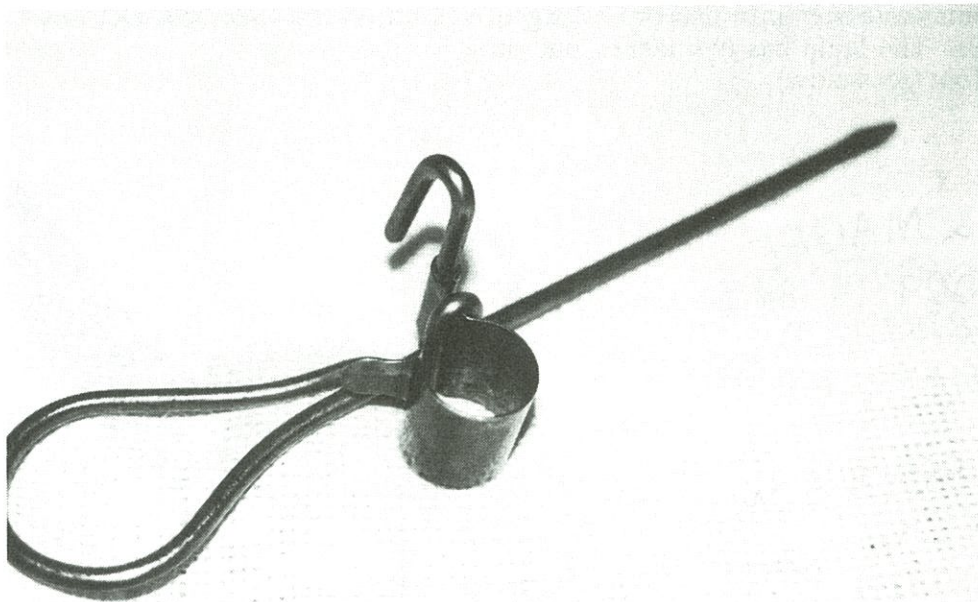
The example shown here is from my collection and is an exact match with the ad. The candlestick is 8 1/2" long and, like the other Husson Brand wire candlesticks produced, is made of 3/64" Bessemer steel rod bent to form a spike, handle and hook. The thimble is made of spring steel and rolled around the hook.

Has anyone else found an example of this stick?



## Reference

**Miners' Candlesticks**, W. Wilson, T. Bobrink, Published by the Mineralogical Record, P.O. Box 35565, Tucson, AZ 85740





# Carbide Lamp Thread Cleaner

by Dave Johnson

Anyone familiar with carbide lamps knows how the threads become fouled with carbide residue after continued use. When a need exists ingenuity comes forth with a solution.

In this instance, someone developed and manufactured a device to clean the residue from the carbide cap lamp threads, both internal and external. One side of the box is marked Miner's Carbide Lamp Cleaner, while the opposite side is marked John A. Rischar, 524 E. Pine St., Mahanoy City, PA. I do not know whether John Rischar was the manufacturer or merely the distributor.

The pictured device is made of machined tool steel that has been blued. It measures 2" in length and has an outer diameter of 1 5/8". One end is designed to clean the threads of the lamp bottom by screwing over the threads, while the other end screws up into the lamp top to clean the threads.

Without the box to indicate what this item is designed for, it would be very easy to pass over this item at a flea market.



# Cap Tins & Wrappers Discovered by Collectors in 1992

by Andy Martin

Once again, collectors have been successful in unearthing several previously unknown tins. As time passes one would expect that fewer and fewer "new" tins would be found, but fortunately they keep turning up.

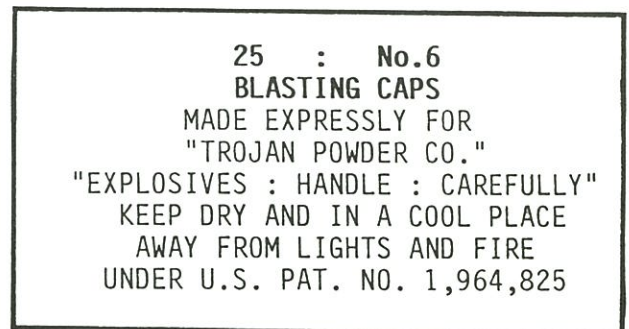
Perhaps the most interesting item to surface is the California Cap Company No. 7, 25 CAPS. These paper label California tins were not known until a few years ago when Tommy Bish found a 25 cap No. 8. These small sized, plain lid tins can be hard to spot for collectors used to the typical California tin having an embossed lid and holding 100 caps. The 25 cap Trojan tin was probably also made by California, and it would not be surprising to see more paper label 10 and 25 cap tins located by sharp eyed collectors.

The 500 BLASTING CAPS wrapper was found in a mine, with square California Cap tins nearby. These wrappers are quite rare underground, perhaps because the tins were usually unwrapped on the surface, and then sent underground one at a time. Similarly, the wood boxes used to pack many tins holding thousands of caps are almost never found in the mines.

The Laflin & Rand could be called a "phantom" tin, as it is only known from a catalog illustration. However, these illustrations have a habit of turning into real tins, as happened with the Metallic Cap Torpedo Brand and Champion Brand tin. Laflin & Rand was a large gunpowder manufacturer before the turn of the century, and their containers are sought after by collectors of ammunition related articles. Perhaps one of these gentlemen already has one of the blasting cap tins, and would be glad to part with it when informed it did not contain primers or bullets!



California Cap Co., No. 7, 25 Caps.  
Brown paper label, flat lid.  
Reported by Bob Schroth



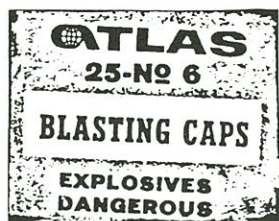
Trojan, No. 6, 25 Caps. round, flat lid.  
Red letters on white paper.  
Reported by Bob Werner



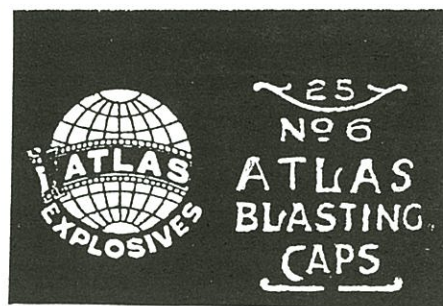
California Cap Co., XXX, square.  
Paper label on wrapper.  
Reported by Deric English.



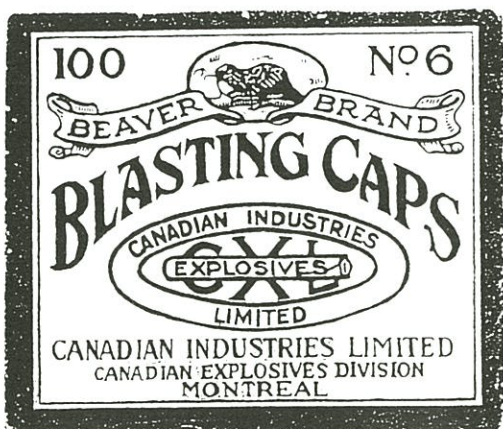
Lafin & Rand.  
Catalog illustration.  
Reported by Mark Bohannan.



Atlas, No 6, 25 Caps, globe in A.  
Painted orange, white and black.  
Reported by Curtis Kremer.



Atlas, No 6, 25 Caps, round.  
Painted orange, white letters.  
Reported by John Kynor and Curtis Kremer.



CIL, CXL, No 6, 3 lines under oval.  
Painted red with black letters.  
Reported by Harry Cairns.



Dupont no. 6, 25 Caps, 2 lines under oval.  
Painted red with white letters (?)  
Reported by Caroline Ewing.

# The Unusual Harrison Patent Oil Wick Lamp

John Podgurski

The oil wick lamp pictured here has a unique patented feature, apparently a shielded wick tube. The shield is soldered at the base of the wick tube or spout, and consists of five bars, interconnected in a zig-zag pattern. Each bar is approximately 3/16 inch wide sheet steel stock, with rounded edges. Secured to the top or fifth bar are two brass pivot bars hinged on each side with knurled brass screws. The two brass bars can move independently of each other at the pivots. The shield bears the lettering "Patented Mar 15th 1895" on the second bar from the bottom of the shield. There are no other markings on the lamp.

This clue proved to be enough to track down the patent for this lamp, and its maker. The device was patented by William Murray Harrison of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, a city bordering on the northern central bituminous coal regions. The claim is actually for "Improvements in Flame-Controlling Devices for Miners' and other Lamps," and the patent is worth quoting from:

*"The object of this invention is to lessen the smoking of lamps by applying governing devices to opposite sides of the flame, whereby the latter is compressed into a flatter form . . . but the air is not cut off from the edges of the flame. This compressing action secures for the flame its maximum candle power without smoking; an important consideration in miners' lamps especially, as miners' oil, though nominally vegetable, is habitually adulterated with smoke-evolving petroleum."*

This last comment refers to the fact that miners would often mix their oil with grease or kerosene to make it last, saving a few pennies, but making for a poor, smoky light. The patent goes on to explain the elaborate spout shield:

*"A pair of bails [is] mounted on pivots . . . turning up against opposite sides of the flame to regulate it. When such bails are pivoted directly to the wick-tube they heat the lamp too much. Therefore it is found best to make use of intervening supports or means of attachment which by their construction or material*

*reduce the heat thus transmitted . . . The flame controlling device also protects the flame somewhat against currents of air; and makes combustion more perfect by reason of its heat acquired from the said flame."*



*Note how rear bail has been bent to act as a wick snuffer.*

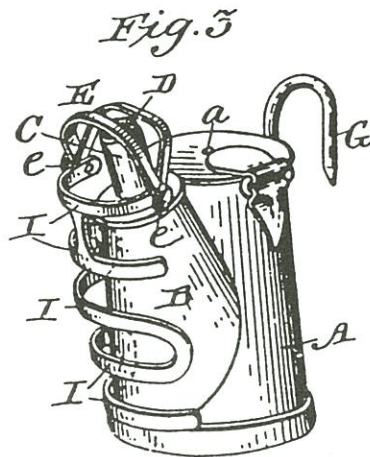
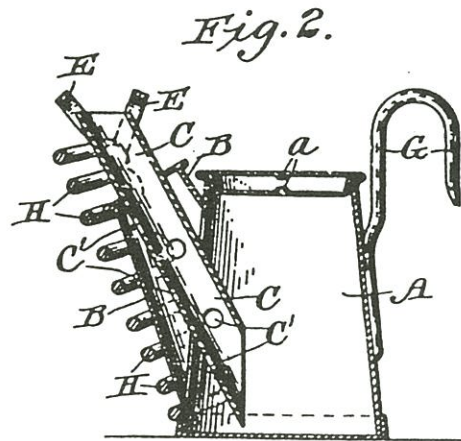
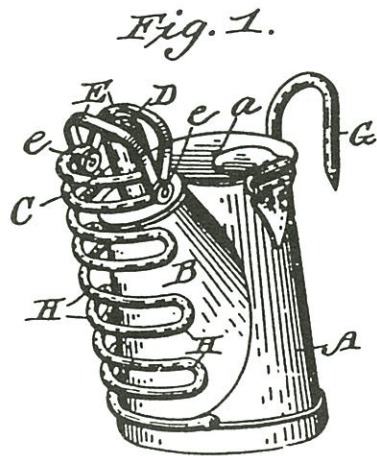
Whether or not the patented feature had the desired effects is not certain. On the example pictured here, the rear brass bail has been bent so that it conforms closely to the end of the wick-tube, and may have been modified to serve as a wick snuffer! A rare and interesting oil wick lamp.

(No Model.)

W. M. HARRISON.  
LAMP.

No. 535,135.

Patented Mar. 5, 1895.



WITNESSES

*A. Leverance*  
*Parks R. IV Bride*

INVENTOR

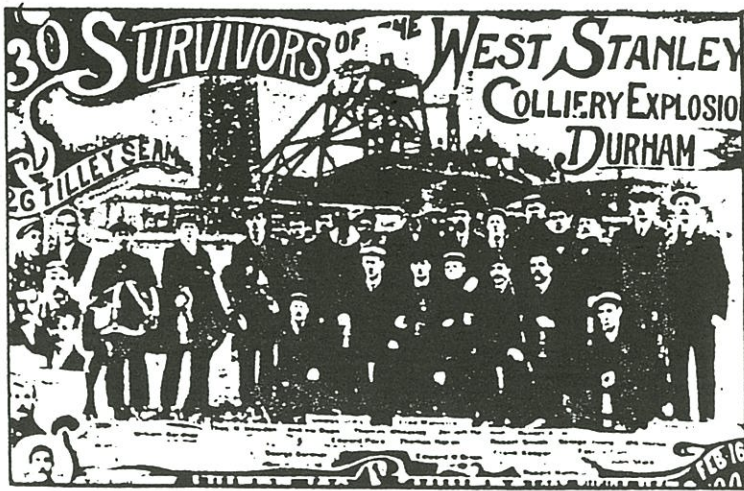
*William M. Harrison*  
by  
*W. H. Babcock*  
*Attorney*

# Stanley Colliery Disaster Lantern

J. Roger Mitchell

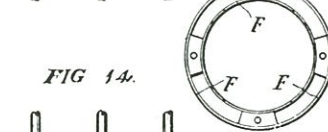
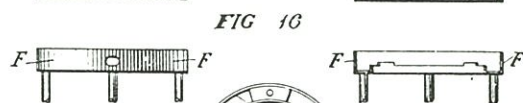
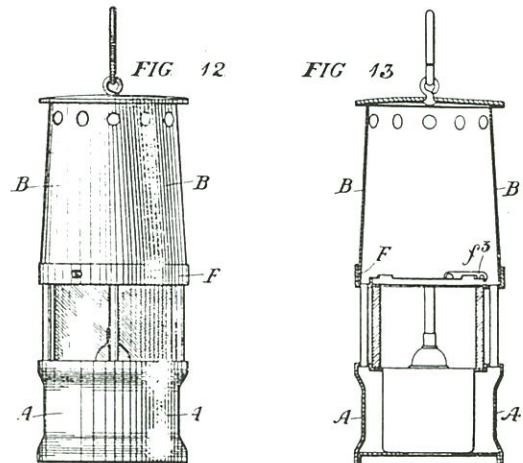
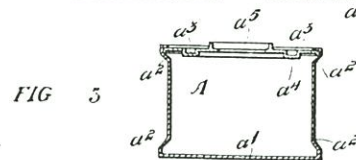
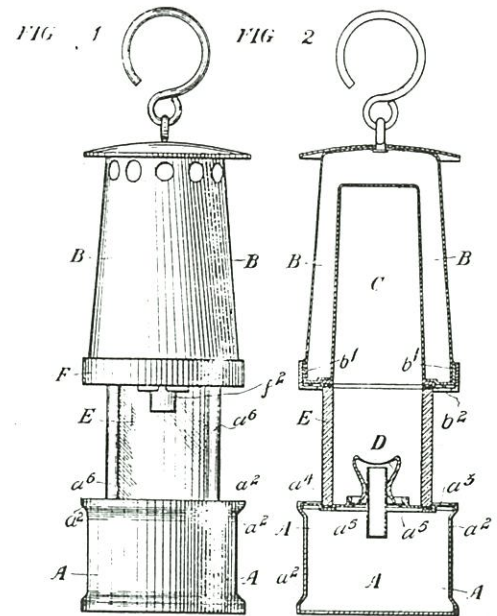
A short time ago I received as a gift a curious little safety lamp that I had seen in an antique shop in Ohio. It aroused my curiosity because it lacked many of the features of a real or working lamp. At the time I thought it was either a fake or a replica of a full scale safety lamp, until I spotted it in the No. 6 edition of the **Senior Conflow Calendar, 1987**.<sup>1</sup> The caption stated that it was a model safety lamp made to raise funds for the families of the victims of the Stanley disaster. Still not convinced it was a genuine mining artifact, I wrote to several collectors in England. The following is a brief history of the lamp, compiled with the help of collectors in England and the United States.

The lamp is known as the Stanley Colliery Disaster Lantern. It was sold to the public to raise money for the families of the victims of the Stanley disaster which occurred on February 16, 1909. Gas was the cause of the explosion at the Burns Pit in which 168 coal miners lost their lives. Only 26 miners survived. They had been saved by an air pocket within the mine. A postcard commemorating the "Survivors of the West Stanley Colliery Explosion Durham" was issued.

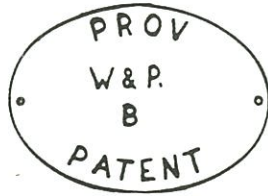
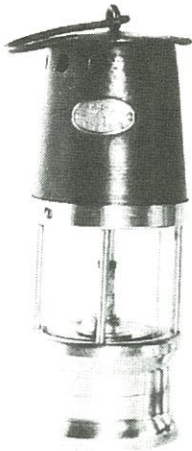


Postcard commemorating the Stanley Disaster

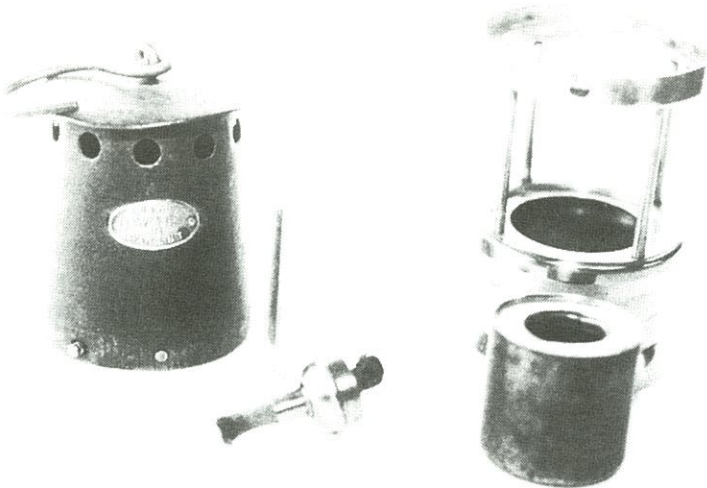
The colliery was located eight miles from New Castle, County Durham in northeastern England. Although the **Senior Conflow Calendar** states that the lamp was "made" to raise relief funds, it is the opinion of the author and others that the lamp was a failed prototype or model sold off as a job lot to help with the fund raising.<sup>2,3</sup> It turns out that the lamp was indeed patented (No. 23,573) by three members of Burt Brothers who were coppersmiths in Edwards St. Parade, Birmingham, England.



Patent 23,573 October 15, 1909



*An example of the Stanley lamp, with the early style brass nameplate. (Photos by R. Pearle)*



*Disassembled lamp, showing lack of safety features.*

Though a brass tag on the lamps has the initials W & P. B, the patentees names were Southall, Wynn, and Harris. The lamp was a prototype for a full scale miners' safety lamp, the first to be made entirely from stamped or drawn parts. The lamp never saw full-scale production, but some were used in drift mines that were free of gases, because many lacked the protective gauzes inside the bonnet.<sup>4</sup>

Several varieties of the Stanley lamps exist, these being lamps with fixed and removable bases, removable wicks, and later models which had the patent date stamped on the base or on the brass nameplate. Both of the lamps pictured here are 6 inches high, and 2 1/4 inches diameter at the base.

Many questions remain. Since the lamp was produced after the disaster, were the Burt Brothers truly generous in producing the lamp to commemorate the event?<sup>3</sup> This seems doubtful considering the time and expense. Or was the lamp a failed prototype sold off to purge their stock? And lastly, why would the manufacturer patent a limited run novelty item?



*Late model Stanley lamp with tag indicating patent number 23,573 and date 1909 (Tony Moon).*

### References

1. **Senior Conflow Calendar** No. 6, September 1987, lamp no. 5 (Bob Batey collection).
2. Personal communication, John R. Bennett, West Yorks, England.
3. Personal communication, David S. Barrie, West Midlands, England.
4. Personal communication, Bob Batey, Newcastle upon Tyne, England.

Special thanks to Henry Pohs and Tony Moon.

# Mine Company Scrip

by Dave Johnson and Manfred Stutzer

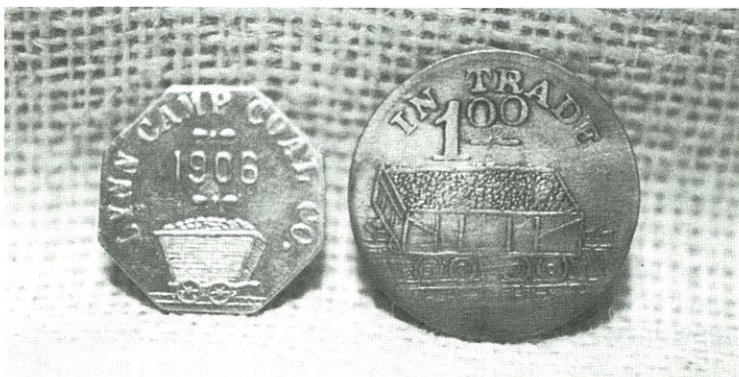
There was a time when most major mining regions in the United States were not as accessible as they are today. There were no cars, highways, or rapid public transportation. Due to the isolation of many mining regions large amounts of currency were not always available on a regular basis. It became a matter of convenience, and at times necessity, for the mining companies in isolated areas to produce their own currency to pay their employees.



1861 Michigan Copper Mining Co. \$10 Scrip bill (D. Johnson collection)



\$1 and \$5 tokens from W. VA, KY and TN.



Pictorial scrip tokens (D. Johnson collection)

As early as the 1860's, Michigan copper mines and some Pennsylvania coal mines were issuing paper scrip in \$1, \$5, \$10 and \$20 denominations. By the 1870's, Michigan's iron mining companies were following suit and issuing company backed scrip. The scrip bills closely resembled U.S. currency so as to make them more acceptable to the miners. The bills were often accepted in the nearby mining communities when regular currency was in short supply. The issuing company would later redeem them for U.S. currency when it became available

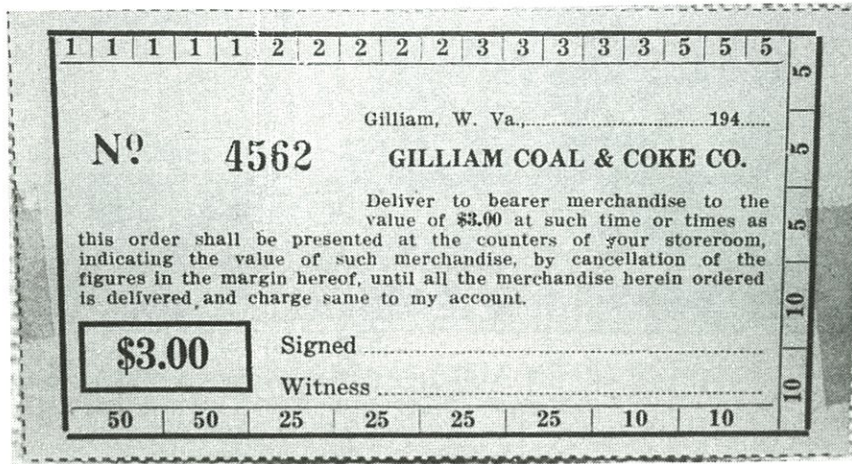
Scrip in both token and paper form saw its greatest use among coal mining companies. The Appalachian coal regions of Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, and Virginia saw a rapid infusion of token scrip in the 1880's and 1890's. Coal company scrip tokens were produced in denominations of 1¢, 5¢, 10¢, 25¢, 50¢, \$1, \$5 and \$10, with 1¢ - \$1 being the most common.

The hardrock mining regions had all but discontinued the use of scrip by 1900. Meanwhile, the coal mining companies continued to expand the use of scrip. We



have all heard the line from Tennessee Ernie Ford's song, "16 Tons", which states "St. Peter don't you call me 'cause I can't go, I owe my soul to the company store". This wasn't far from the truth.

This system forced the miner to shop at the company store where prices were grossly inflated. The company store could supply just about anything the miner or his family might need - clothing, hardware, groceries, animal feed, building supplies, and mining supplies. Large mining companies were able to purchase goods for their stores in large quantities. This, combined with inflated prices, made company stores very profitable. The miner was sometimes able to use his scrip in other stores, but the scrip was always discounted 10 to 40 percent, depending upon the greed of the store owner.

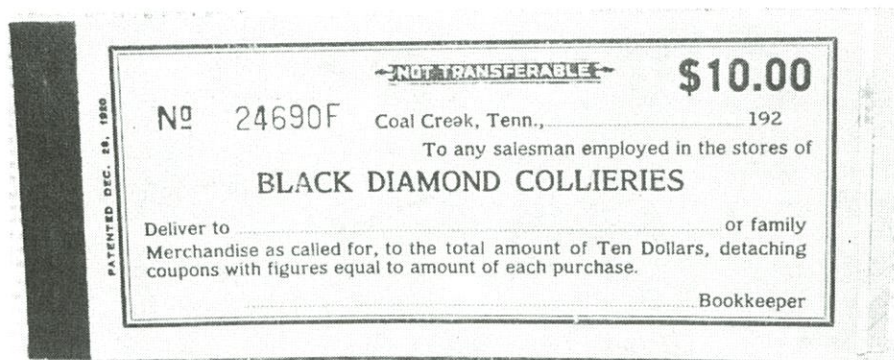


1940's Coal Mining Co. Scrip punch card (D. Johnson collection)

As well as scrip tokens, the mining companies used two forms of scrip coupons. The first was coupon books in \$1, \$5, \$10, and \$25 denominations. The second was coupon cards in \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, and \$25 denominations, that were punched around the edges to denote the amount used from the total until the card was used up.

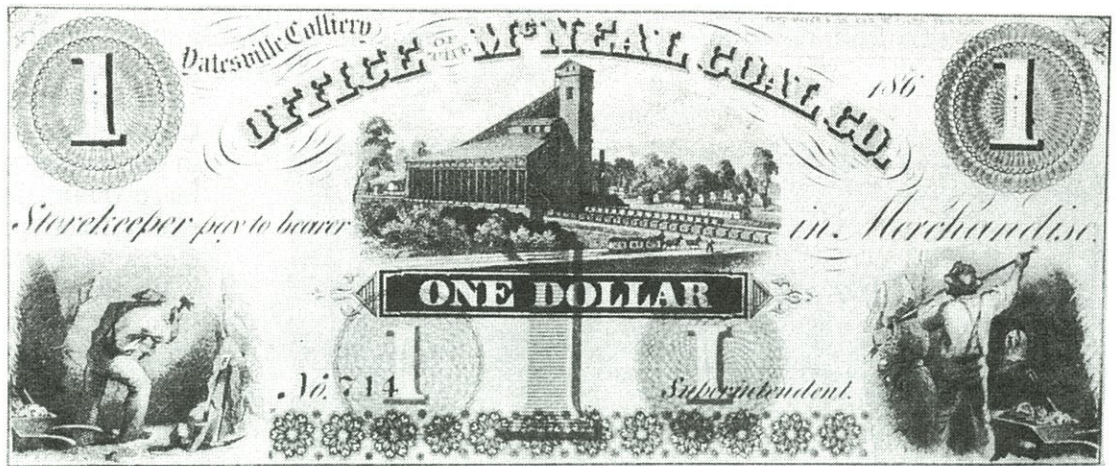
Miners could receive U.S. currency from the coal companies as long as they didn't owe any money to the company. However, the payroll system was set up to virtually ensure that the miner *always* owed the company, thus instituting a system of near serfdom. In most companies the miner was paid every two weeks. Their pay was never for the period just completed, but rather was for the prior two weeks. Thus, a miner starting work the first of the month might not see his first pay before the end of the month, or two pay periods. In order to eat, pay rent, and buy supplies (powder, fuse, lamp fuel, etc.), the miner was forced to get an advance on his wages in scrip. The scrip could only be spent at the company store. The miner was also required to pay a fee for the company doctor, a funeral fund, water, and later for electricity. After deducting the company fees and any scrip advanced, the miner might receive some U.S. currency...that is, if his father or son did not owe the company any debt. Many of the mining companies had their own police force or controlled the County Sheriff, who made it impossible for a miner and his family to leave the community if any debt was owed the coal company.

By the 1940's the use of scrip had declined greatly and by the late 1950's had virtually disappeared. Today miners are no longer the serfs of the coal companies, but are paid a decent living wage and may shop where they please.

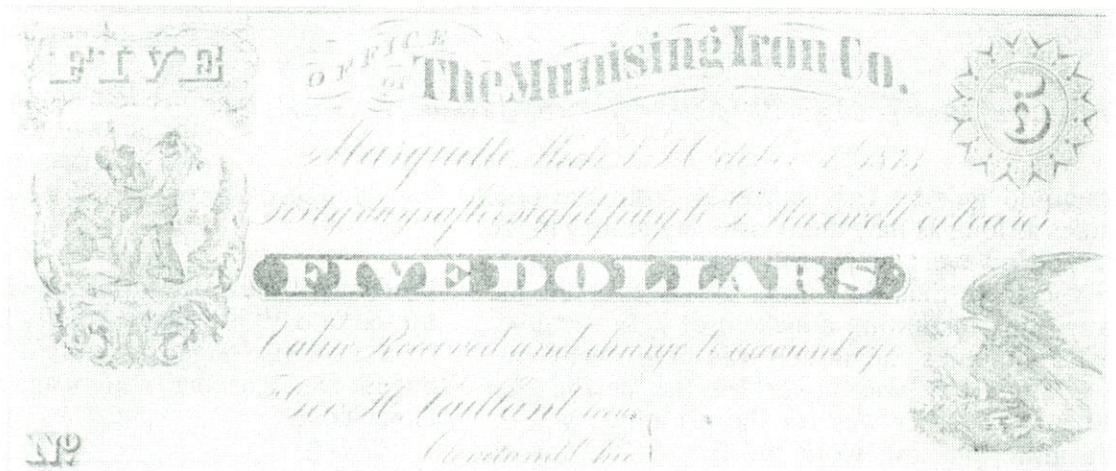


1920's Coal Mining Co. Scrip Coupon booklet (D. Johnson collection)

1860's  
 Pennsylvania  
 Coal Mining  
 Co. \$1 scrip  
 bill  
 (D. Johnson  
 collection)



1873  
 Michigan  
 Iron  
 Mining Co.  
 \$5 scrip  
 bill  
 (D. Johnson  
 collection)



1864  
 Michigan  
 Copper  
 Mining  
 Co. \$5  
 scrip bill  
 (D. Johnson  
 collection)



The use of scrip tokens in Europe predates their use in the U.S. by almost 100 years. By the 1780's coal, copper, tin, and lead mining companies in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland were issuing scrip tokens. These early scrip tokens were generally in denominations of half-pennies and pennies.

While scrip tokens used in the U.S. were most often brass or nickel-plated brass, others were made of nickel, aluminum zinc alloy, and pressed fiber board. The European scrip tokens were all copper. Many of these copper tokens were quite large and heavy.



1811 Cornish Copper Co. 1/2 and 1 penny tokens (M. Stutzer coll.)

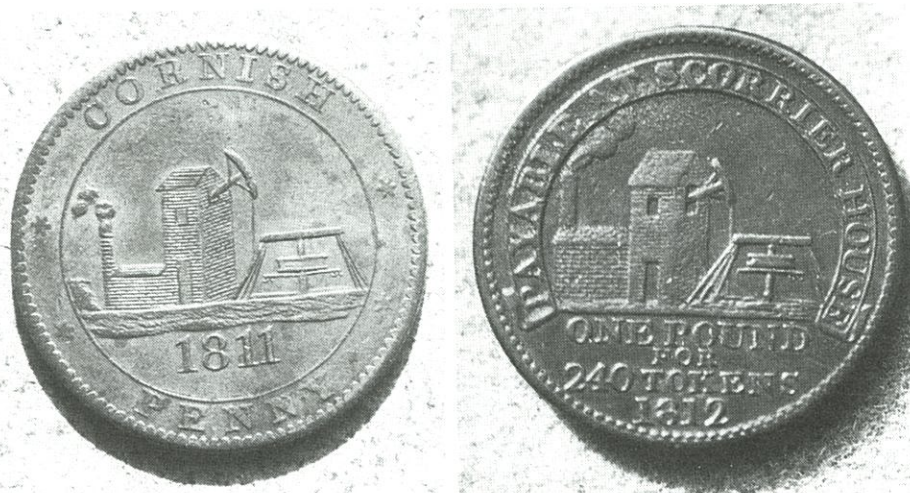


1789 and 1811 British scrip pennies (M. Stutzer collection)

Some pennies were the size of modern U.S. 50¢ coins and half again as thick, a substantial amount of copper for a penny.

Many of the European scrip tokens have interesting mining vignettes. The 1789 Irish Miners Penny (above) shows a hand windlass, three picks and two shovels. The pictured 1811 Cornish Penny (right) shows a Cornish pump and horse powered whim. The 1812 Cornish Penny has a scene almost identical to the 1811 Penny with the statement that 240 tokens are worth one English Pound.

Whether American or European in origin, scrip tokens are a very interesting item, along with scrip bills, for the collector of mining memorabilia. An organization of scrip collectors exists to demonstrate the popularity of scrip collecting. Those interested can contact one of our Editors, Mark Ballard who is President of the National Scrip Collectors Association. Mark will be bringing us some interesting information on scrip collecting in future issues.

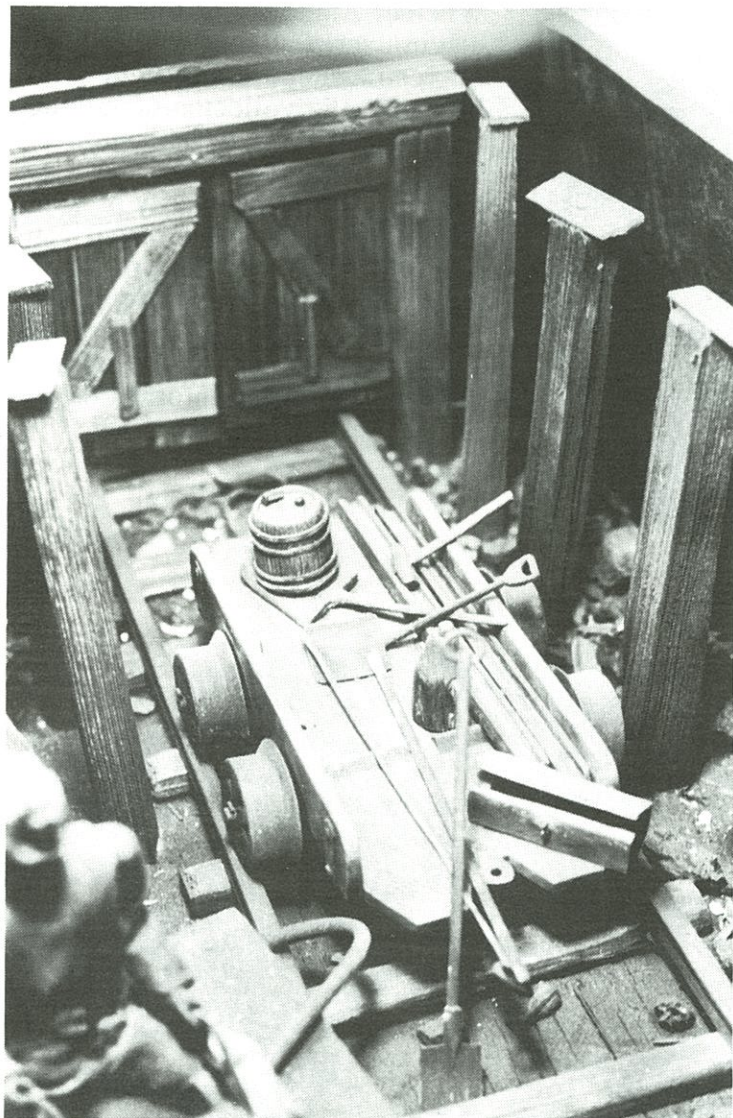
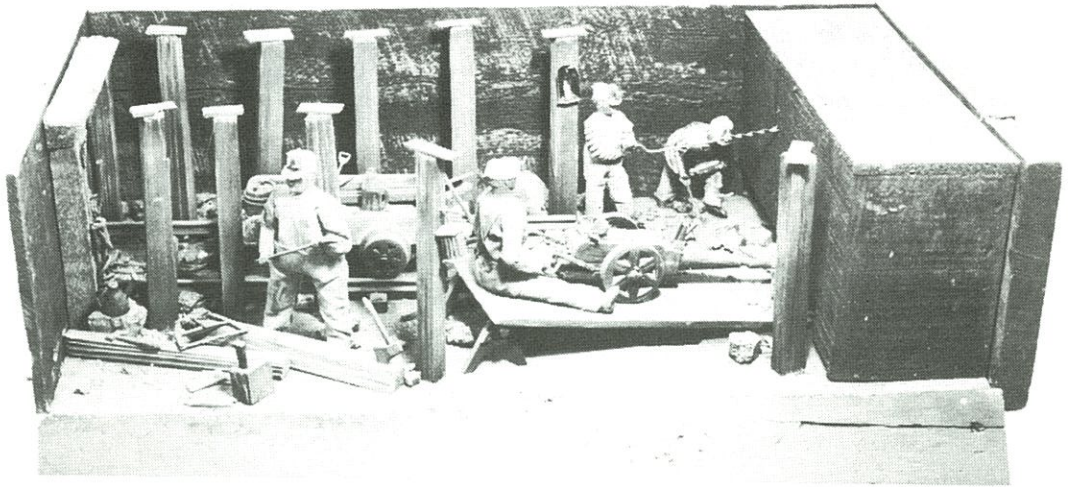


1811 and 1812 Cornish pennies (M. Stutzer collection)

# A Mining Diorama

by Ken Rupp

I would like to share these pictures and the story behind them with other collectors. The history of this diorama was told to me by an 82 year old gentleman who was a former coal miner from the bituminous or soft coal fields of Pennsylvania. Failing health made it difficult to put together the story of this unusual piece.

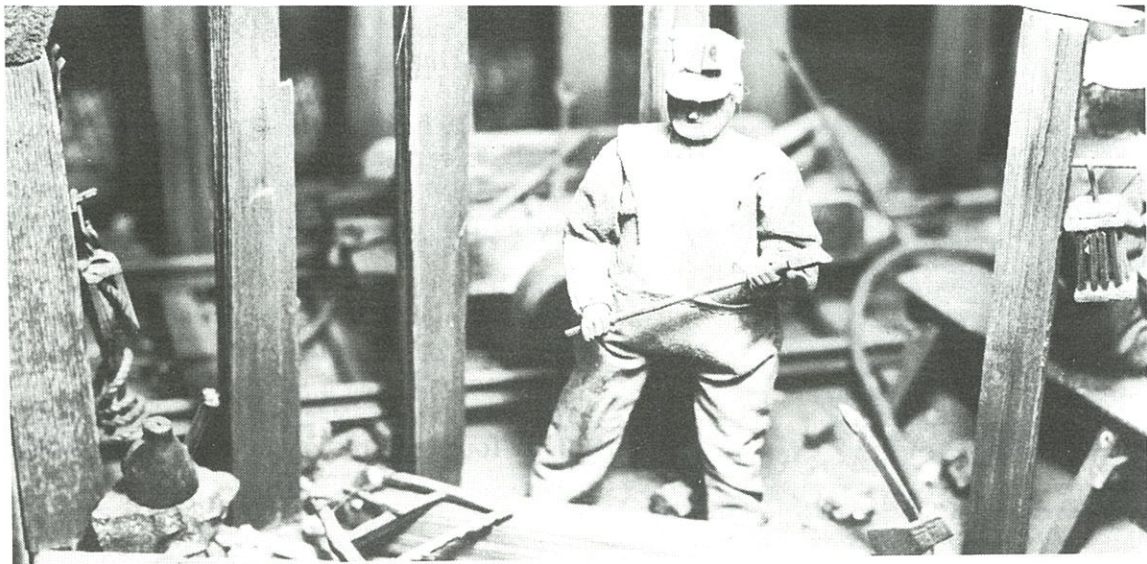
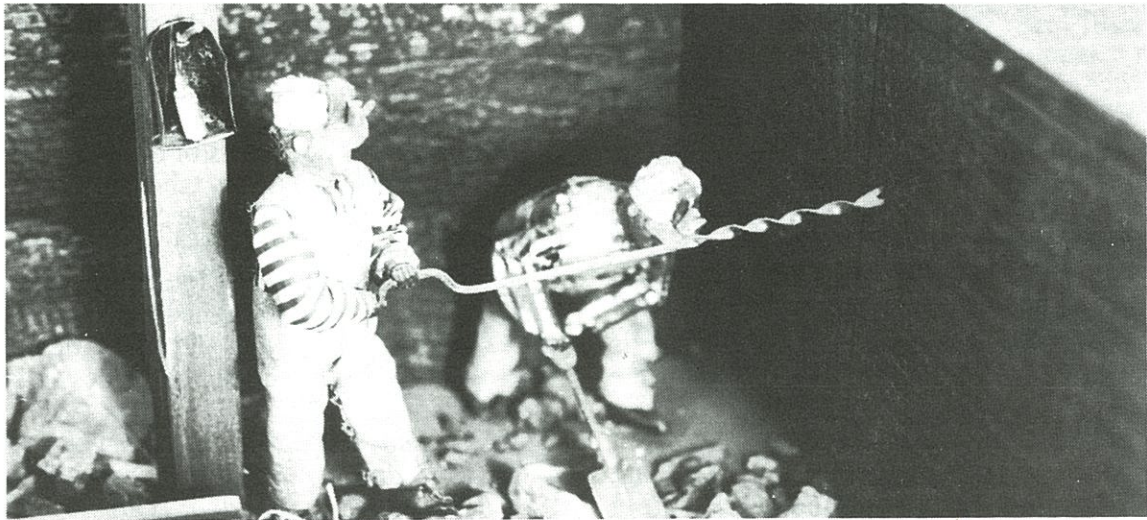
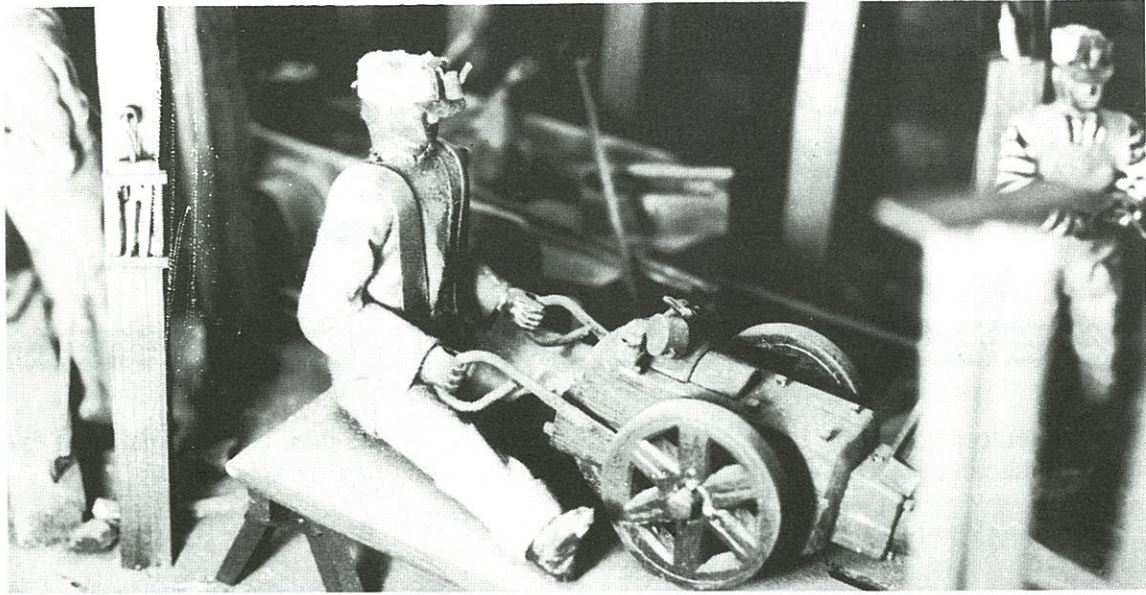


His uncle was a carpenter and coal miner, and built this diorama for a miner's convention that was to take place in the late 1800's in a small coal mining community called Coal Port, PA. He was unable to remember the exact date. After the death of his uncle, the diorama was passed on to him and kept in the attic until the 1990's.

The figures in the diorama are carved of wood with pins in the arm joints for movement. Hat brims and shoes are leather. The cutting machine and most of the tools are carved of wood, except the wheels which are steel. The figure's clothing is all hand sewn cloth. Each figure stands about 4 inches high. The diorama is 25 inches long, 14 inches deep and 8 inches high.

Note the many details of coal mining work represented in this very realistic display. The coal is undercut by machine, but the loading, and drilling to place a blasting charge are still done by hand. In the foreground, a timberer prepares wedges for setting props. The miners all wear oil wick cap lamps, but there is also a candle sconce on a prop, and a large oil wick lighting the timber cutter's work area. The cart carries all the necessary tools for blasting with black powder. Finally, there is a canary cage hanging from a prop, their early warning system for deadly gas.

This unique piece of mining folk art will be on display at the Eastern Reunion July 25th in Morgantown, WV. See you there!



CONRAD REINECKE, PRESIDENT.

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE COMPANY.

FRED REINECKE,  
SECY, TREAS. & GEN'L MGR.



ORDERS SUBJECT TO ALL CONTINGENCIES BEYOND OUR CONTROL.

MINE WEIGHTS GOVERN ALL SALES. PRICES F. O. B. MINE AND SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

MADISONVILLE, KY. Mar 14, 1908.

~~~~~ **MANY MEETINGS** ~~~~~

This Spring saw collectors gathering in a variety of places. Here are the details on two annual events that are becoming important meeting places for collectors of miners' lamps and other paraphernalia.

Jim Van Fleet

Mark Ballard

**STERLING HILL**

**NSCA SPRING SCRIP SHOW**

The Sterling Hill Mine and Museum in Ogdensburg, NJ gets plenty of press from us, and they deserve it. Their latest event was the second annual Spring Mineral Show and Sale, held on the grounds of the museum by the Franklin and Ogdensburg Mineralogical Society on May 4-5. The event drew around 60 mineral dealers, who set up outside for the weekend. Also set up were three lamp collectors: Bill Lorah, Jeff Shanks, and myself. Although we still get funny looks from some of the hard-core mineralogists, a table full of lamps and related mining collectibles is well received at this event. During the course of the day, we sat and talked with no less than nineteen lamp collectors who had made the trip to the show from upstate New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. The Sterling Hill Mine is becoming something of an Eastern Reunion!

An event that always draws lamp collectors together is the biannual meeting of the National Scrip Collectors Association. Their meetings are a floating reunion, held in a different town each Spring and Fall. Besides dozens of serious collectors of mining scrip, the shows usually include half a dozen tables full of mining lamps and related collectibles. The Spring 1992 show was held in Cumberland, Kentucky, in famous Harlan County at the Koal Town Hotel. Jim Lackey brought back from that coal region the neat letterhead reprinted above. Can't help liking the name of their product. The text of the letter included the following:

*"We would suggest that you place your orders early as possible on account of the probable strike in the Coal fields where Union labor is employed."*

Mark Ballard checked his records, and there were no major Union strikes in 1908, but it must have been an effective marketing ploy to threaten such a shortage.

Changing hands at the Spring show were a Springfield carbide cap lamp, oil wicks and safety lamps, and some UMW of A badges. We added four new subscribers to **EUREKA!** at the show.

The Fall meeting of the NSCA will take place in Huntington, WV on Saturday, October 3rd. Contact Jim Lackey for details: **304-429-1180**. We recommend it as a great get-together in a nice town, just across the river from the Ashmeade Manufacturing Co., former home of the Buddy and Elkhorn carbide lamps.

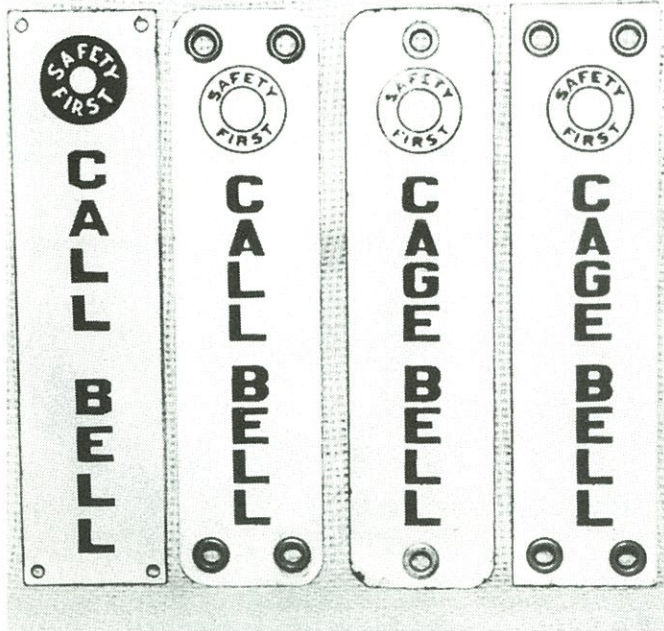


*New Jersey Zinc Co. (1.5"), "A Gulf & Western Co." on back (B. Lorah collection and photo)*



## Mine Cage & Call Bell Signs

To more easily identify the location of the cage or call bell handle the pictured signs were placed next to it. These porcelain and metal signs measure 1 1/2" X 6". Sign one, three and four are blue on white, while sign two is red on white. All four signs were used in the Ironwood, Michigan area. Sign one was used in the Ashland Mine, owned by the Cleveland Cliffs Iron Mining Co. Sign two was used in the Pabst Mine, owned by the Oliver Iron Mining Co., a subsidiary of U.S. Steel. Signs three and four were used in the Norrie and East Norrie Mines, also owned by the Oliver Iron Mining Co.



## The Potty Car

While touring Oatman, Arizona, Bob Schroth spotted this potty car in front of a local shop. It did not appear to be in current use. A different example can be found at the Mark Bohannon residence in Oro Grande, California.



**Wanted:** Two hole potty car. Prefer in unfired condition. Bob Schroth, PO Box 687, Twin Peaks, CA 92391 (714) 337-7102

## Seeing is Believing



At first sight the photo above seems to show three nice mining lamps, a carbide hand lamp, a large sized Clanny safety lamp, and an ordinary oil wick lamp. The second photo, however, shows how *nice* they really are! The oil wick lamp is marked "John D. Gills Sons Phillipsburg, PA," and though small, is not a true miniature. The lamp added to the second photo is a standard sized Demon Strike Light cap lamp, and provides the proper perspective. Thanks to Ken Rupp, master of illusions.



## Who Dunnedit?

Ken Rupp has found the aluminum oil wick shown here. The body is cast in one piece, with a clever attempt at a drip guard on the spout, and an even more interesting match-striking surface cast into the side. The hook is brass, and the lid is hinged with a bit of brass wire. This is the second lamp of this design we have seen, and both came out of the Bedford, Pennsylvania area. Does anyone know the manufacturer?





## “Digging Art”

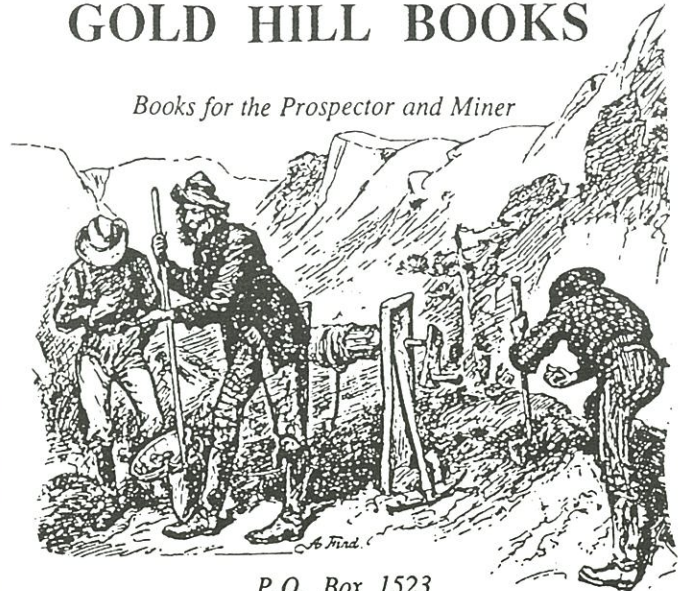
The April/May 1992 issue of **Compressed Air Magazine**, published by Ingersoll-Rand, includes a ten page article on collecting mining art and artifacts. Bronze miniature statues by artist Gary Prazen are shown in color in the article and on the cover. Also discussed and shown in photographs are most forms of mine lighting collectibles and other mining tools and paper artifacts. The anonymous article provides some useful information for the casual collector, but unfortunately (from our point of view) quotes some rather high prices for mining collectibles.

## College Credit for Making Reproduction Candlesticks

Practical Blacksmithing is the name of a course now offered at Western Nevada Community College. The course description is as follows: "Learn the blacksmithing of the 1890's, building everything from *miner's candlesticks* to cowboy cooking tools to your own blacksmithing tools, using forges, a drill press, and a power hammer from the early 1900's. This is a two-credit course." Just a warning!

## GOLD HILL BOOKS

*Books for the Prospector and Miner*



P.O. Box 1523

Longmont, Colorado 80502

Catalogs Issued (303) 651-2985 Books Purchased

Rare and out-of-print books and publications on geology, mining, milling, prospecting, and world mining history.

## 1924 Arizona Mining Journal Ad



L. E. POLHEMUS Co.

Dear Mr. Mine Manager:

Look over these numbers. They are but a few of our stock models. Our line is very complete.

Yours,  
"POLLY"  
(The Lamp Man).  
MIAMI, ARIZONA



No. 51 No. 905A No. 38 No. 856 No. 911C

## THE BOOK LODGE

*Rare and out-of-print publications on geology, mineralogy, mining, milling, and prospecting*

Collections & libraries wanted/Send for catalog



Silvia Pettem/Ed Raines  
3060 15th Street  
Boulder, CO 80304  
(303) 443-0714



THE MINER'S PICK  
Wanted!

CARBIDE LAMPS  
AND OTHER  
MINING MEMORABILIA

MIKE McLAUGHLIN • PO BOX 607 • SPOTSYLVANIA, VA 22553 • (703) 582-2146



# 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!

**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 92399 (714) 797-1650

**For Sale:** Gray lamp made by Davis in England. Hans-Joachim Glapa, Pf. 1320, 4352 Herten, GERMANY Phone: 02366 - 38672.

**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 Only:** Cap lamps, hand lamps, scales, post cards mining stock certificates, ore cups, dynamite boxes, mining instruments, candlesticks. J. Wayne Roberts, P.O. Box 558, Chino Valley, AZ 86323 (602) 636-2345

**For Trade:** Protector safety lamps, Premier Crestella carbide hand lamps, Pinnacle No. 5 Aluminum carbide hand lamps, Pinnacle cast brass, Nobel cap tins, Broken Hill Sth Silver Miners Co. share cert's, Broken Hill Sth Ltd. Write: Gerry Dillon, 9 Bangalay Crs., Surrey Downs, South AUSTRALIA 5126

**Wanted:** Mine surveying transits. Call or send description with photo and price. John Atwood, 3017 Stevens Ln., San Jose, CA 95148 (408) 274-7672

**Interested in trading:** Postcards with mineral themes, mining postcards O.K. if ore is shown. Pat Barker, P.O. Box 810 Campton, New Hampshire 03223 (603) 536-2401

**Wanted:** Red and Yellow National Carbide 2 lb. Can in excellent condition, miners sunshine can, "The Justrite" wooden cap lamp box, assay equipment, miners union badges, porcelain signs, bureau of mines badges, mining photographs. Harry R. Cairns, P.O. Box 549, Clarion, PA 16214 (814) 226-7695

**Needed:** Smooth early Justrite bottom, reflector for Wolf cap lamp, 8-sided Wolf bottom. Items must be in excellent condition. Ken Rupp, RD 3 Box 187, Altoona, PA 16601 (814) 944-9307

**For Trade:** DuPont blasting cap box and tins. Will trade for UMWA pins or ribbons, unusual candlestick, or cap crimpers. Jeff Malmquist, Vista, CA 92083. (619) 941-2848

**Errol Chrisiman says:** I can make offers on mine lamps that *no one can beat, no doubt about it!* (916) 273-3268

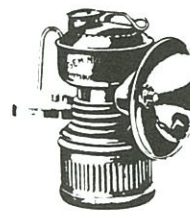
**Cap Lamps Available:** Hansen, ZAR, Buddy, Simmons Pioneer, Grier horizontal. All in outstanding condition. Dave Thorpe, P.O. Box 477, Peoria, AZ 85380 (602) 866-9608

**For Sale:** Reproduction full color tin California Cap Tin Co. signs as seen at the June 20th Western U.S.A. Mining Antiques Swap Meet. \$18 post paid. Len Gaska, 1688 E. Corson St., Pasadena, CA 91106 (818) 405-0647

**Trade:** Wanted - bottom for Baldwin cap lamp, reflector for Pathfinder hand lamp. George Nestor, 701 Rose Ave., Nanty Glo, PA 15943 814-749-0244

**Mining books from Europe:** Ask for our free 5 page book list. Please send a dollar bill to cover cost of airmail postage to: Tony Oldham, Rhychydwr, Crymych, Dyfed SA41 3RB, GREAT BRITAIN.

**Wanted:** Books related to mining lamps. Send for list of lamp books, mining history books and photos. Have many books on Michigan copper and iron mining history. Postage appreciated. Robert Fox, 1235 N. Westfield Street, Oshkosh, WI 54901.



## The Miner's Shelf

Mining Artifacts & Minerals



FRED L. GAUNCE, JR.  
1064 Oak Moss Dr.  
Lawrenceville, GA 30243  
(404) 513-7819

## Oak Ridge Mining Co.

Est. 1927

Altoona, Pa.

**Wants to put you on their list!**

Send one time (business size) SASE to receive occasional sales lists consisting of oils, carbides, safeties and misc. to be sent out periodically during the year. Include your interest and phone number.

**Send to:**

Ken Rupp  
R.D. 3 Box 187  
Altoona, PA 16601

**Wanted:**

Lava tips, smooth Justrite bottom, Elkhorn, Springfield, Scranto, better oils and carbides.



\$8.00 (includes P & H)

Andy Martin  
420 East 18th Street  
Tucson, AZ 85701  
(602) 760-0337



Old Adit Press

*New Book:*

## Mine Lighting in Nevada

Virginia City Lanterns (i.e. Comstock Lanterns or General Grant Lanterns.)

Gilgig patent, lamps and store photos.  
Nevada candlestick patents (50 photos & illustrations).  
30 Pages

Jack Ramsdell, 3403 Alpine View Court, Carson City, NV  
89705 (702) 267-3564

## Attic Archaeology

Artifacts, old west paper, photos, books.  
Also cowboy, stagecoach postcards, etc.

Send \$7 for monthly 1992 catalogs.

Timothy Gordon  
1750 West Kent, Missoula, Montana 59801  
(406) 728-1812

## WANTED

### ≡ TENNESSEE TOKENS ≡

COAL, LUMBER, MERCHANT, PAPER SCRIP

**DOUG KETRON**

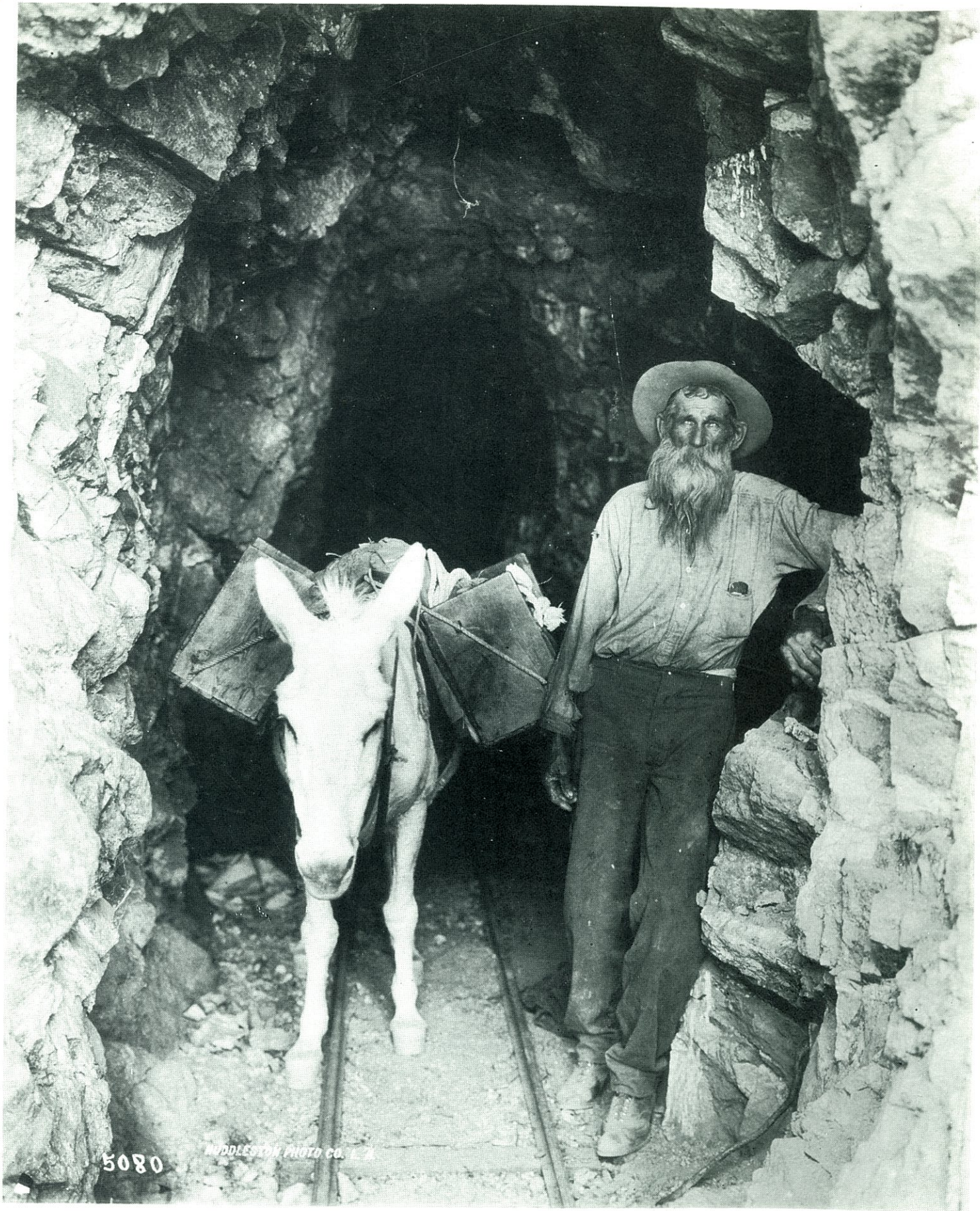
1905 MAYWOOD DRIVE, APT. 4  
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE 37660  
(615) 288-2130

## Slips of Time

**DEALERS  
OF  
FINE ANTIQUE DOCUMENTS**

505-537-6296

Don Lillie, P.O. Box 440, Hanover, NM 88041



5080

MIDDLETON PHOTO CO. L. A.