

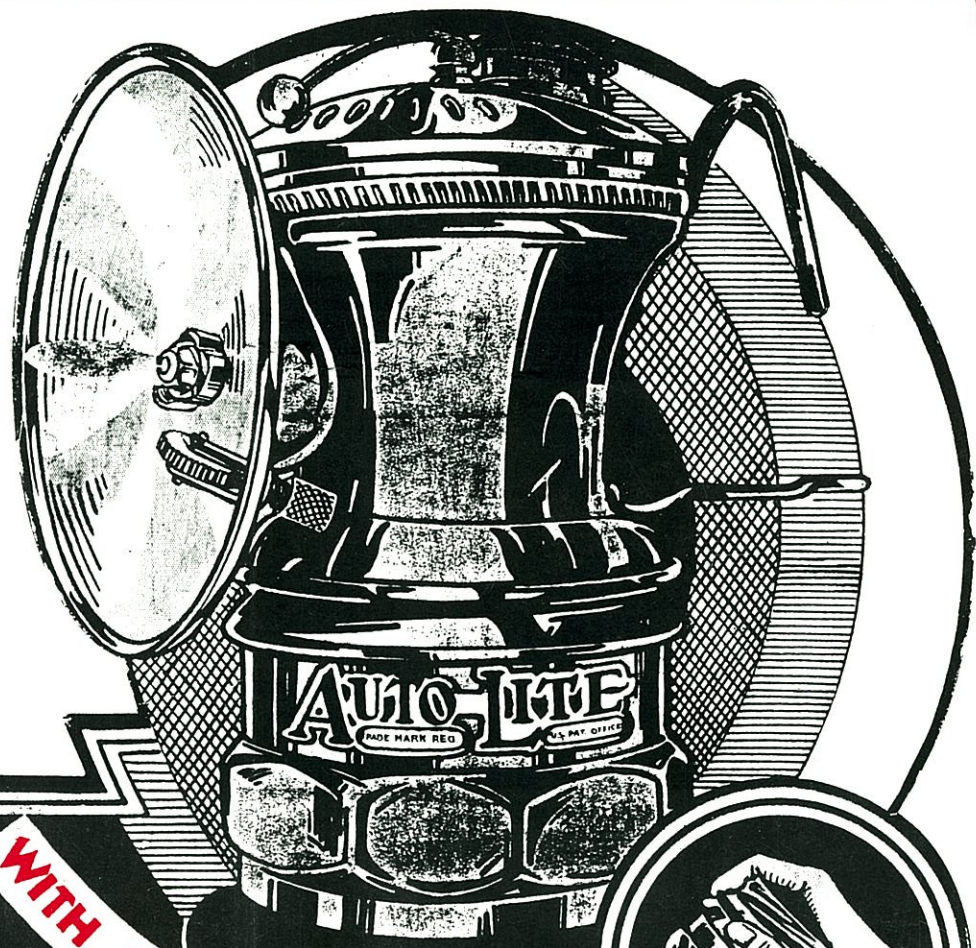
# MINING

## ARTIFACT COLLECTOR

Issue Number 19 Summer 1993



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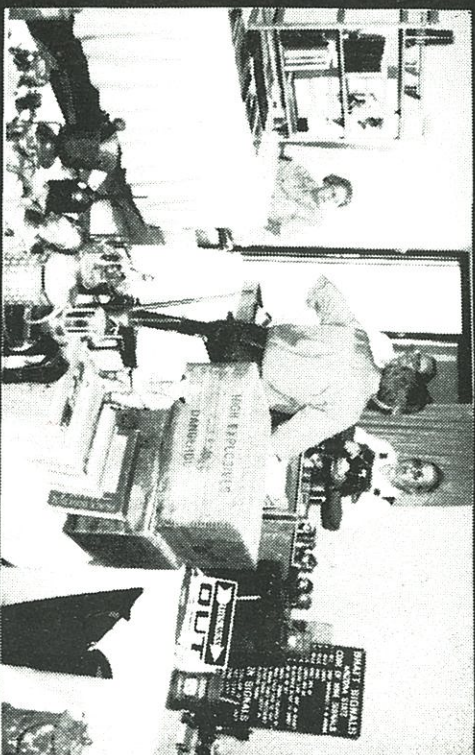
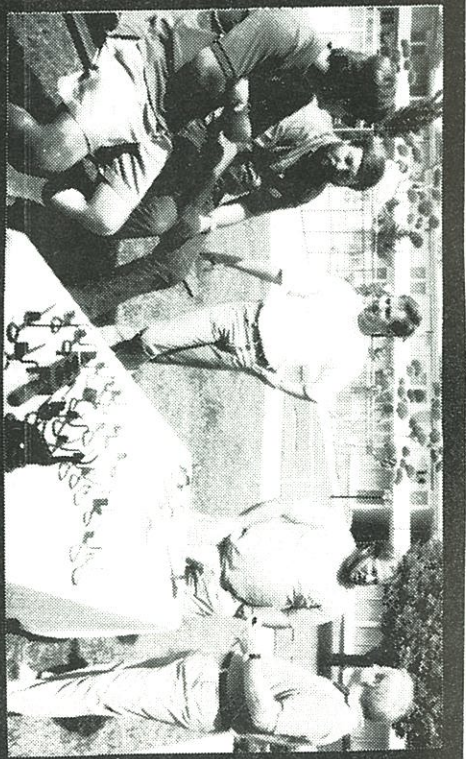
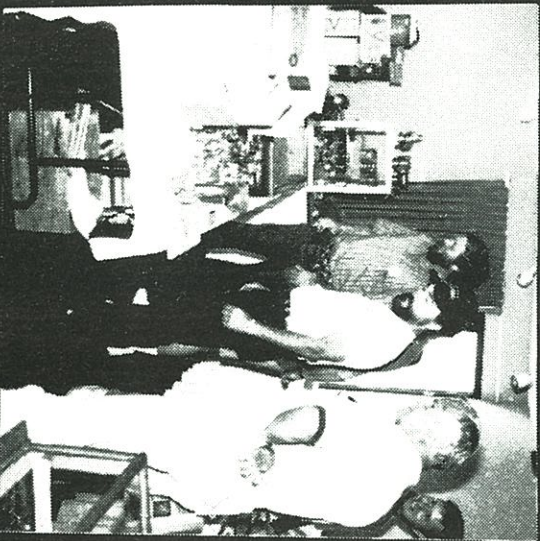
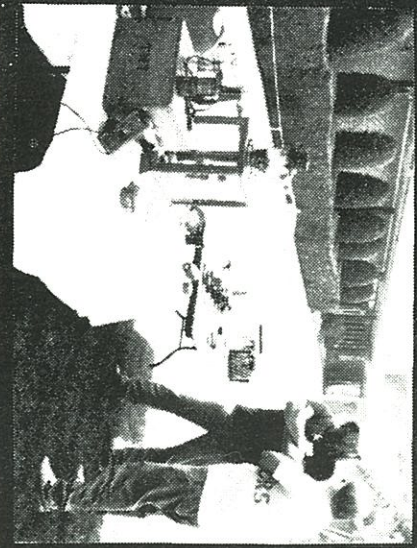
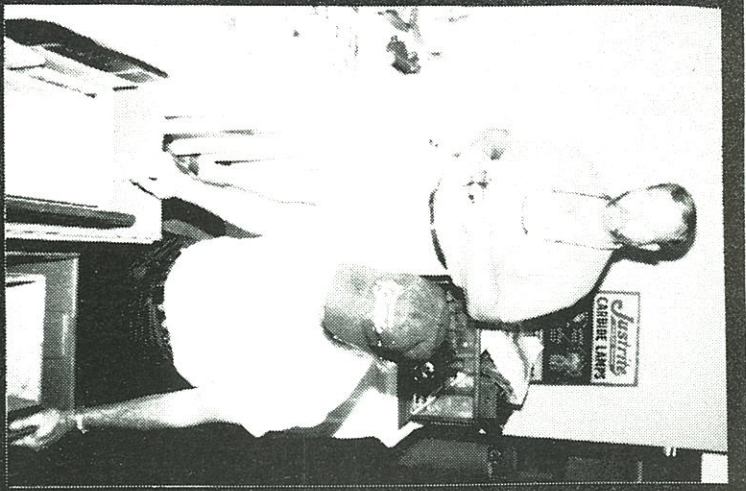


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The Eighth Annual Mining  
Artifact Collectors' Reunion,  
June 19, 1993



# Mining Artifact Collector



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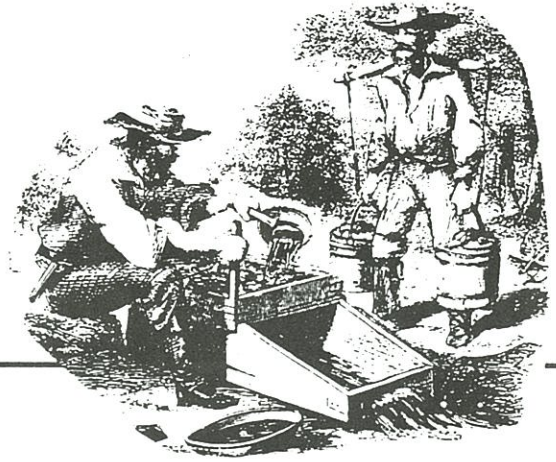
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# Notes from the Editor



## WHEN IS THE MAC DUE OUT?

That question has come across our desk several times. If you look at the front cover of your *MAC*, you will notice that it simply reads the issue number and the season--Winter, Spring, Summer and Fall. Most of the time the issues will be approximately ninety days apart. But if there is an important event, such as a reunion to report about, we will delay the *MAC* so as to be able to report that event in a timely manner. Who wants to read about an event that happened three months ago?

## TIMING IS EVERYTHING

Sometimes timing is very important. In our last issue, we actually pulled the *MAC* off of the printing press so that we could print that very important article about the reproduction oil wick lamps. Those lamps had been reported in another publication as authentically old and very valuable. Who knows how many other collectors would have traded away good, original lamps for those reproductions if another three months had gone by?

As it turned out, that little delay paid off. We received over twenty letters and phone calls from collectors all over the world regarding those lamps and thanking us for Wendell Wilson's enlightening article.

If there are bogus artifacts being traded or sold, we will report it to you and give you the information on those artifacts as quickly as possible.

## ANOTHER WESTERN MINING ARTIFACT SWAP MEET

On Saturday, July 31, 1993, Herb Dick hosted a Western Mining Artifact Swap Meet at his new home in Sacramento, California. This was the first time many of us were able to see Herb's new house and are very appreciated to Herb for the time and expense he went through to organize this get-together.

The turn-out was probably one of the largest ever at one of these western swap meets, with collectors coming from as far away as Wyoming, South Dakota, New Mexico, and West Virginia. By about nine o'clock in the morning, over twenty-five collectors were gathered in Herb's backyard milling around, looking at all of the neat artifacts that everyone brought, and getting re-acquainted with friends that we hadn't seen for a while.

Towards mid-morning, trades and sales of artifacts had accelerated to a high pace with deals and multiple deals going on all over the yard. Unlike other western swap meets, there was an abundant amount of artifacts for sale.

Among those in attendance were John Kynor, who had a large number of rare cap tins for trade, Charlie Moore, Tony Moon, and Kelly Deem who had a number of very nice artifacts for sale and trade. Brad Ross, Bob Schroth, Gregg Millar, Errol Christman and Mark Bohannon were among those who had a large number of mining artifacts for sale.

Some of the trade/sales that went on included the sale of a couple of nice candlesticks by Errol Christman. Bob Schroth traded for a rare 25 cap cardboard cap box from Charlie Moore, and Erroll traded a number of items to Charlie for a very nice round General cap tin.

Towards the late afternoon things started to wind down and at five o'clock, about twenty collectors and their wives decided to go out to dinner together and had just a great time.

We're all looking forward to the next Western Mining Artifact Swap Meet which will be held at Erroll Christman's house on October 9, 1993.

## ERRATA

In the last issue of the *MAC*, in the article on "The Snell and Ever-Ready Carbide Cap Lamps," it was left out that the lamp shown in Figure 4 on page 13 was from the collection of Al Quamen.

# THE COMSTOCK FOLDERS

by **Ted Bobrink**  
Redlands, California

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Over the years I have had a number of collectors ask me what manufactured folding candlestick did I think was the earliest?

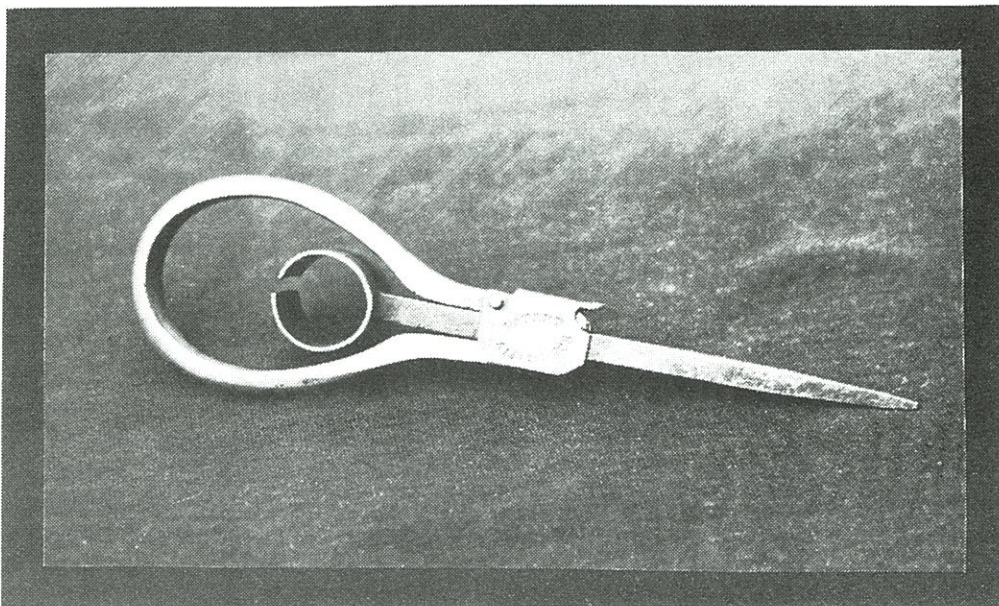
The earliest manufactured folding candlestick with written documentation would be the Larsen patented candlestick. A patent for a folding candlestick was granted to Neils Larsen, of Mill City, Colorado Territory, on May 26, 1874. To my knowledge, the only example of a Larsen candlestick known at this time is the patent modal in the Henry Ford Museum in Dearborn, Michigan. Even though not all manufactured candlesticks were patented, and without some kind of written history linking a candlestick to a date, you just never know for sure when something was made. With this in mind, I don't think that the Larsen is the earliest manufactured folding candlestick.

Although there is no written documentation known yet, it is my belief that the reciprocating candlestick illustrated in Figures 1 and 2--which I call the "Comstock Folder"--is probably the earliest of all of the known manufactured folding candlesticks at this time.

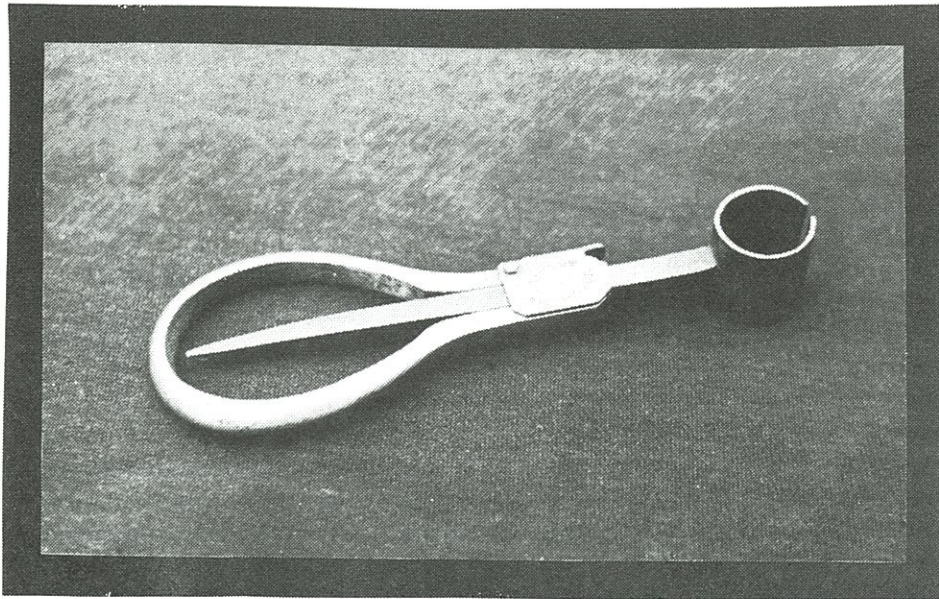
There are several reasons for my theory. The main one is the overall simple design of the candlestick. The earliest photographs that I have examined showing candlesticks with handles have been from the Comstock area and dated 1865. All of these candlesticks, as well as those shown in engravings of Comstock scenes as late as 1878, appear to consist of only a spike, thimble and handle--no hook.

My other reason, the one for calling it the "Comstock Folder," is that to my knowledge, virtually all of these uniquely stamped folders have been found near or related to the Comstock mining district--that being Virginia City, Gold Hill, and Silver City, Nevada.

Original Comstock Folders are very rare (around five known at this time). The fact that the handle and stamped locking clasp are constructed out of solid brass make it very attractive. The stamping on the locking clasp is very unique. Nicely curved western block lettering that says "PATENT APPLIED FOR." This unique stamping is your insurance for authenticity! The fact that this folder has such a



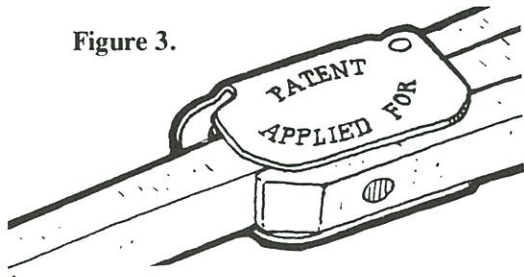
**Figure 1.** A photograph of an original Comstock Folder in the opened position. Note the overall simple design of the candlestick. Also note the attractive and unique stamping on the locking clasp and also the double round-top brass rivet that holds the locking clasp in position. (Author's collection)



**Figure 2.** A photograph of an original Comstock Folder in the closed position. Note that even in the folded position, the spike of this candlestick is notably longer than most folding candlesticks due to the fact that the pivoting point of the spike is at the farthest end of the handle and there is a longer than normal neck between the thimble and pivot point.

simple design has unfortunately made it become the number one most reproduced folding candlestick known. Despite the "Patent Applied For" stamping, no patent appears to have been granted for this design, and so the maker remains unknown.

**Figure 3.**



About ten years ago a few bogus, unstamped Comstock Folders were sold and traded to a number of experienced collectors. At the time only a couple of these unique candlesticks were known and the majority of collectors had never seen an original Comstock Folder to compare the forgeries with.

I have to tell you, they fooled me until I saw two original, stamped examples. Aside from being unstamped, there are some other major differences. With the forgeries, the thimble and spike are one solid piece of steel, whereas, with the original Comstock Folder, the thimble and spike are two separate pieces of steel swaged together. The locking clasp on the original Comstock Folder is gang-stamped, made very well, and is attached with a double round-top brass rivet. The locking clasp on all of the forgeries that I have examined are not stamped, have a shiny steel, flat end rivet, and are poorly made.

The Comstock Folder could have been a utilitarian model made by the same blacksmith responsible for two other superbly crafted and beautifully designed folders, both related to the Comstock mining district. In all three folders, the overall mechanics are the same, with the thimble and spike simply being reversible to allow the folder to be put in the pocket. The unique use of brass for the handles also relates these folders to the same maker.

Shown in Figure 4 is a drawing of a reciprocating folder with identical spike-thimble pieces and the unusual use of brass for the handles. As you can see, the major difference between the Comstock Folder and this superb folder, is in the design of the brass handle (two circles) and the shape of the locking clasp. While there is no gang-stamping on the locking clasp, this folder does have some nice engraving on the spike showing the name of the owner. The finish on this candlestick is extremely fine and flawless.

This superb folder can be seen at the MacKay School of Mines Museum in Reno, Nevada. Museum records state that this candlestick was presented to Emmet D. Boyle, a student at the University of Nevada Mining School in 1899, by the blacksmith--whose name is unknown--of the Alta mine at Virginia City.

Shown in Figure 5 is a drawing of another example of a reciprocating folder obviously by the same hand. The only difference between this folding candlestick and the one in Figure 4 is the shape of the locking clasp and it has no engraving. The overall quality of the workmanship has the same flawless finish.

The original owner of this beautiful folding candlestick was Thomas J. McCormick, the superintendent of the C & C mine in Virginia City. The current owner, William Marks--McCormick's grandson--has it on display at the Crystal Bar in downtown Virginia City. Mr. Marks stated to me that his grandfather told him that the candlestick was made by a blacksmith at the Alta mine.

The two candlesticks shown in Figures 4 and 5 are extremely well made and finely finished. While the folder in Figure 4 has some nice engraving, neither are gang-stamped.

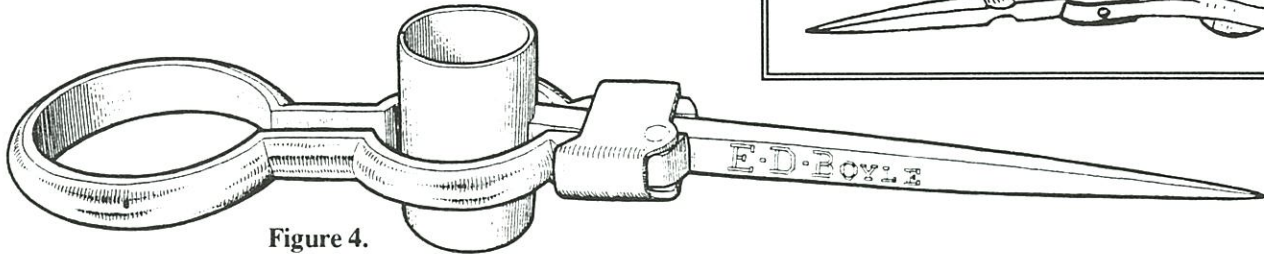


Figure 4.

Just recently I was offered two folders that resembled the folder in Figure 5, along with a fancy tools model. It was obvious to me that they were forgeries, copied right out of my book because I had seen the originals.

It was lucky for me that the original candlesticks were very unique, and the forgeries had obvious signs of artificial aging. Had I not been familiar with the originals, I may have been swindled just like anyone else.

If you have bought or traded for any unique folding or fancy blacksmith candlesticks that resemble any illustrated in *A Collector's Guide to Antique Miners' Candlesticks* by Wendell E. Wilson and Ted Bobrink, I strongly suggest that you look them over very carefully. Compare them very carefully with the originals shown in the illustrations. It is not that unusual to find two or three unique candlesticks that were made by the same hand, but the workmanship will usually be consistent.

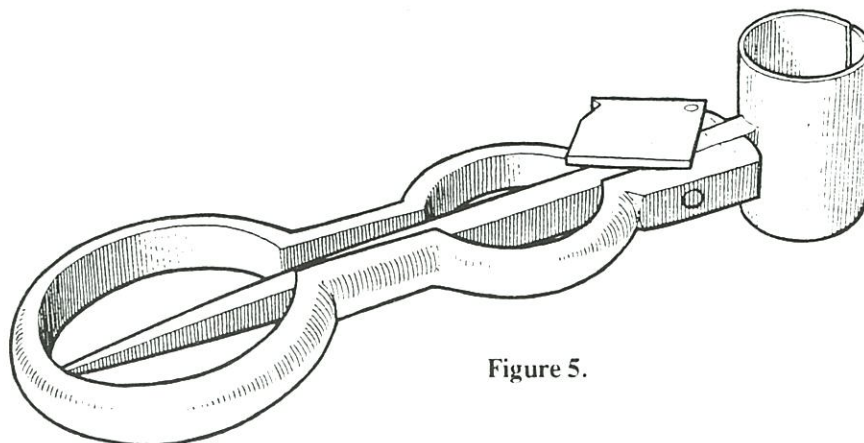
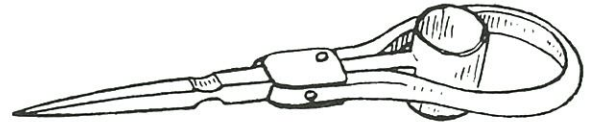


Figure 5.

## Warning! Warning!

It has been reported by several major collectors in four western states (California, Oregon, Utah, and Idaho) that more than a dozen of the following fake (recently made) candlesticks have been offered for sale as old and original. They are simple in construction and well made, artificially aged with light rust, and are usually found with candle wax. Note that all three illustrated candlesticks have one or two notches in the spike. These sticks showed no signs of wear.

We are only reporting this information given to us by fellow collectors. If anyone owns or has been offered one of these sticks, please contact Ted Bobrink, 12851 Kendall Way, Redlands, CA 92373 (714) 794-5518



In the last few years, as reported in a flier in *MAC* Issue Number 5, there have been a number of reproduction reciprocating folders turning up at gun shows and antique shops. A number of collectors wrote to me regarding their suspicious folders. By sending me either photos or the sticks themselves, I was able to identify them as forgeries. I sent all the collectors back a letter on a *MAC* letterhead stating my findings which helped most of the collectors receive a refund.

The fact that any original folding candlestick in good condition is worth over a thousand dollars makes them a target for someone who has a little talent and doesn't mind swindling someone for money. My recommendation to you is, if you are not familiar with what you are buying, and it doesn't have a good gang-stamp, you had better get a written money back guarantee, or just walk away.

"Remember, it is better to pass up a good deal than to get stuck with a bad deal."



## THE EIGHTH ANNUAL MINING ARTIFACT COLLECTORS' REUNION

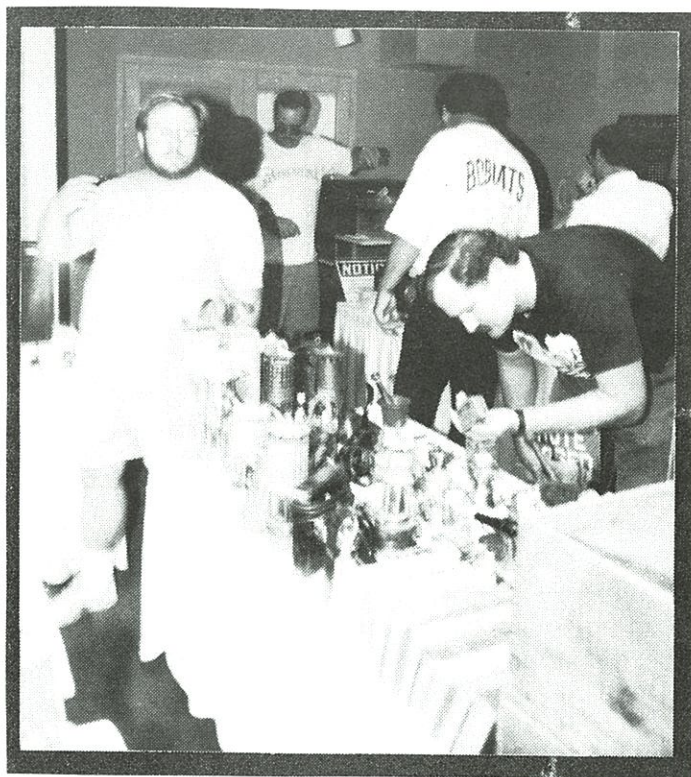


The Eighth Annual Mining Artifact Collectors' Reunion, which was held on Saturday, June 19, 1993 in Ontario, California, at the Holiday Inn. It was a great event and drew a large turn-out.

Quite a few collectors started showing up early on Friday afternoon to get in some early trading and conversation. In the early evening about twenty collectors all went out to dinner together and had a great time talking about what they'd picked up, joked around, and just plain had a good time being together. At 8 o'clock that evening everyone went back to the main room that everyone had set up in and, along with seven or eight other collectors who had shown up, watched a video narrated by Bob Schroth about the adventures that he and Mark Bohannon had collecting in an abandoned underground mine around Calico, California.

On Saturday morning everyone was raring to go and trades and sales were brisk. The most popular items this year seemed to be candle boxes and carbide cap lamps. Keith Williams brought a number of very nice carbide cap lamps for sale and Jim Beard sold a small carbide cap lamp collection (which included a Brite-Lite and Maple City) to Bob Schroth. Mark Bohannon traded Keith Williams a complete set of DuPont Powder Company letter openers and other items for Keith's Brite-Lite and Jim Steinberg traded a number of UMWA buttons for some union related watch fobs. Ted Bobrink had a large selection of very nice candlesticks for sale and sold just about every one. Todd Town of Arizona, had a nice selection of mining related signs including a red Arizona mine bell sign for trade. Russell and Alix Filer had two full tables of super paper items and Don and Dave White brought a beautiful miniature stage coach that they made to show (and sell).

Ted Bobrink set up a display case of fabulous candlesticks for everyone to enjoy and Jim Steinberg had a case full of Idaho union memorabilia. Mark Bohannon had a very interesting display of powder company advertising items. But probably the most



popular things for display at the show were two candle box ends that Mark and Bob found during one of their underground mining trips. The major one being a Bonanza Wax Mining Candle box end--only the second one known at this time. The other was a Torch Light Candle end (also only the second one known at this time).

Towards the end of the show, Bob Schroth had a mini auction and sold everything from common cap lamps to the more semi-rare lamps like Arrows, Griers and Wolfs. Carbide cans, hats, and even a pouch of Miners and Puddlers Tobacco was auctioned off.

Keith Williams won a free 1994 subscription to the MAC for being the person who traveled the furthest distance to the reunion.

It was evident that everyone had a great time and came away with something new. The MAC staff would like to thank everyone who attended, and we hope to see all of you next year for an even bigger and better Ninth Annual Mining Artifact Collectors' Reunion.





Pictured at left are (from left to right) Paul Jaeger ( in doorway), Mark Bohannan, Larry Kuester, Don Dalton, Dave Thompson, Ted Bobrink and Joe Wolbers standing between Ted Bobrink's table (in background) and Mark Bohannan's table in the foreground.

Pictured on the opposite page are (From left to right) John Neilsen, Todd Town, Bob Claybrook, Don Dalton and Roger Becksted.

Pictured at right are (from left to right) Bob Guthrie, Dave White, John Wilkinson, Roger Becksted, Bill Collins, Marsha Claybrook, Don Dalton, Dan Keyes, Dave DesMarais and Don White.

We wish to thank Ruby Walker, Jennifer and Danial Bobrink for their help in the hand coloring of all of this years buttons.



SOME  
OF THE

## ATTENDEES TO THE EIGHTH ANNUAL MINING ARTIFACT COLLECTORS' REUNION



Paul Jaeger, Linda Caldwell, John Neilsen, Ruby Walker, Ted Bobrink, Tim Bishop, Don White, Dave White, Mark Bohannan, Bob Guthrie, Keith Williams, Don Dalton, Charlie Moore, Bob Schroth, Todd Town, Mandi Town, Bill Collins, Mel English, Deric English, John Wilkinson Larry Kuester, Phil Casdorff, Randy Marcotte, Roger Becksted, Alix Filer, Russell Filer, Jim Baird, Monica Rodman, Dave DesMarais, Dan Keyes, Rory Gibson, David Evitt, Joe Wolbers, Jim Steinberg, Dave Thompson, Bob Claybrook, Marsha Claybrook, Steve Scott, Walt Scheverell, Rich Edwards, James Lorenzo, Jim Owens.

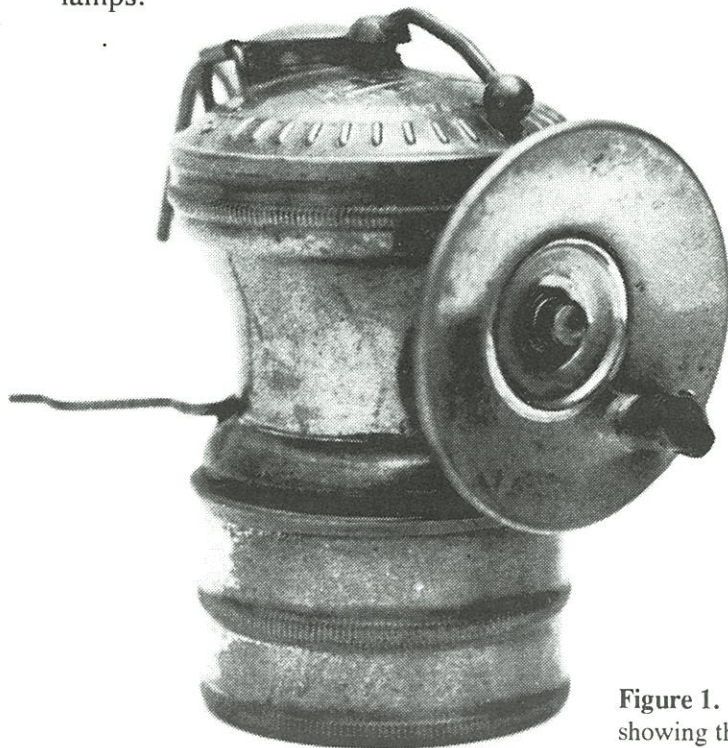
# THE AUTO-LITE CARBIDE CAP LAMPS

by Mark Bohannon  
Oro Grande, California

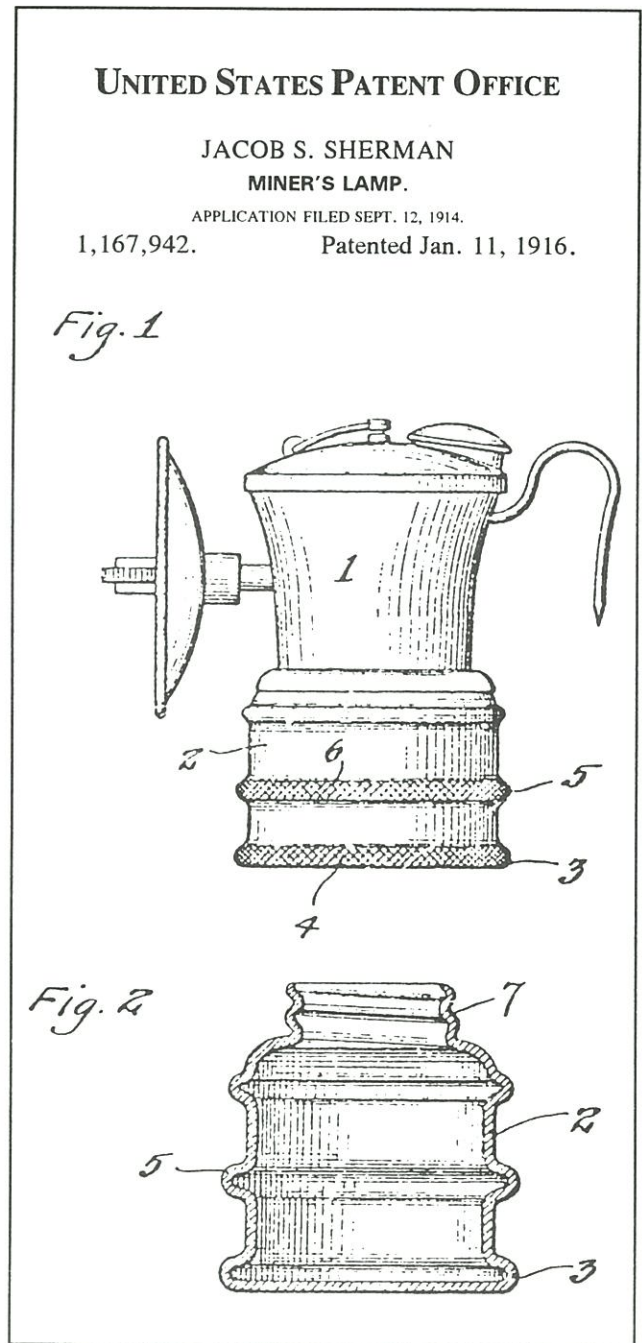
One of the most commonly found carbide cap lamp is the Auto-Lite manufactured by the Universal Lamp Company. According to trademark information, the Universal Lamp Company was started by Jacob S. Sherman around the first of May, 1913. The company was first located in Stauton, Illinois. By 1918, after being incorporated, the company was moved to Chicago, Illinois.

During the early production of the Auto-Lite carbide cap lamp, many of the lamp's parts were manufactured by the Chase Brass & Copper Company of Waterbury, Connecticut. These parts were then shipped to Stauton--and later Chicago--where the lamps were assembled.

The company experienced increasing prosperity enabling them to buy out the Shanklin Manufacturing Company of Springfield, Illinois, in 1932. The Universal Lamp Company gradually transferred their carbide lamp operations to the Springfield plant and continued to produce both the Auto-Lite and Guys Dropper Lamps until 1960, when the Universal Lamp Company discontinued the production of carbide lamps.



**Figure 2.** The patent drawings for the two-banded carbide container found on early Auto-Lite lamps. The knurled bands were designed to facilitate the gripping of the carbide container.



**Figure 1.** A photograph of an Auto-Lite carbide cap lamp showing the carbide container with the two knurled bands and the set-screw reflector. (Ted Bobrink collection)

There are two basic styles of Auto-Lite carbide cap lamps, the "early" Auto-Lites with a set-screw reflector and the "later" Auto-Lites that incorporated a reflector brace patented in 1924 by Adolph C. Recker.

The earliest style Auto-Lite lamps produced are like that shown in patent number 1,167,942. The lamps have a smooth gas tube with a fairly flat set-screw reflector and the carbide containers have two knurled bands as shown in patent 1,167,942 and Figure 1. They have a hat hook that is soldered to the interior of the water tank, a soldered hat brace, and the lettering on the top of the lamps is incused (see Figure 6a).

The next style of early Auto-Lite lamp is exactly the same as the incused style except that now the lettering on the top of the lamp is in raised letters (see Figure 6b).

The last style of early Auto-Lite lamp has the raised lettering on the top, a smooth gas tube with the set-screw reflector, the two-banded carbide container, and soldered hat brace, but the hat hook has been changed and is now riveted and soldered to the exterior of the water tank.

The reflectors on the early style Auto-Lites are very distinctive and came in two styles. The more desirable of the two is the style shown on the lamp in Figure 1. The other style is similar, except that the raised ring towards the center of the reflector has been replaced with a shallow indentation.

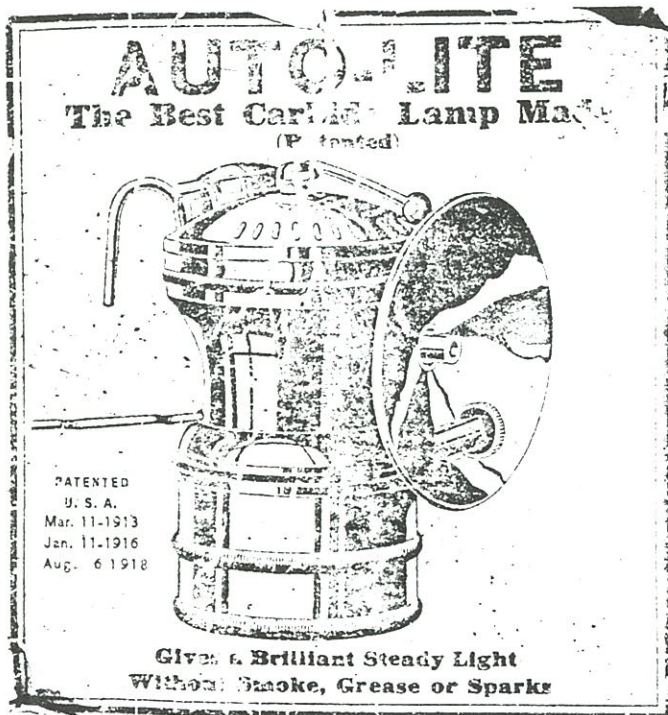


Figure 3. A copy of a lamp box for one of the first "later" style Auto-Lite lamps. Note the 1918 patent date next to the lamp. (Author's collection)

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

JACOB S. SHERMAN  
Staunton, Illinois

TRADE-MARK FOR MINERS' LAMPS.

Application filed July 24, 1914

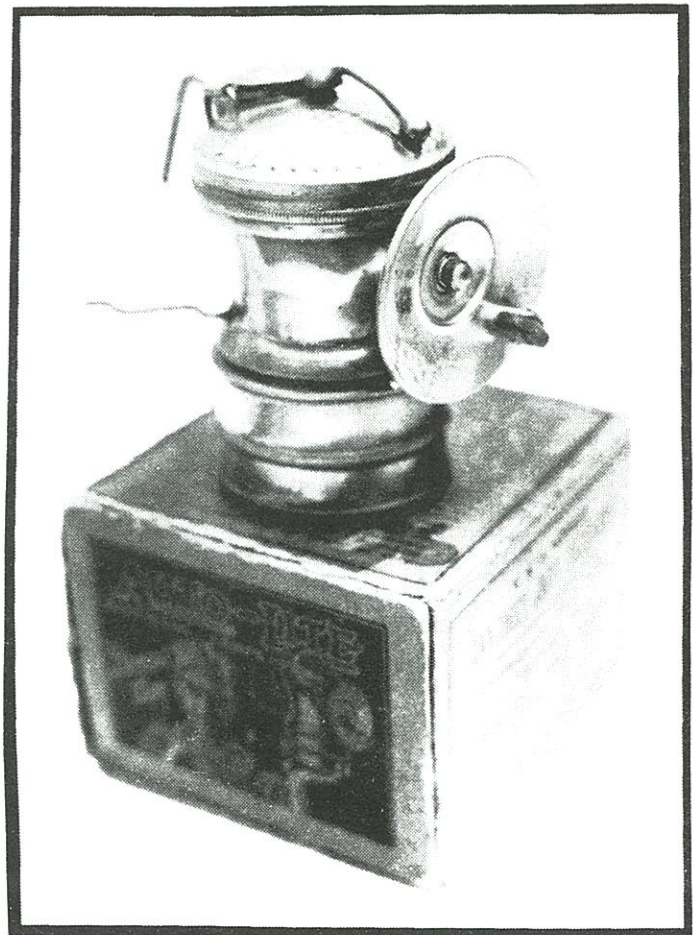
No. 102,191

Registered Jan. 26, 1915

**AUTO LITE**

Figure 4. On January 26, 1915, the trademark AUTO LITE was registered by Jacob S. Sherman of the Universal Lamp Company. Prior to being registered, this trademark had been used by the company since May 1, 1913.

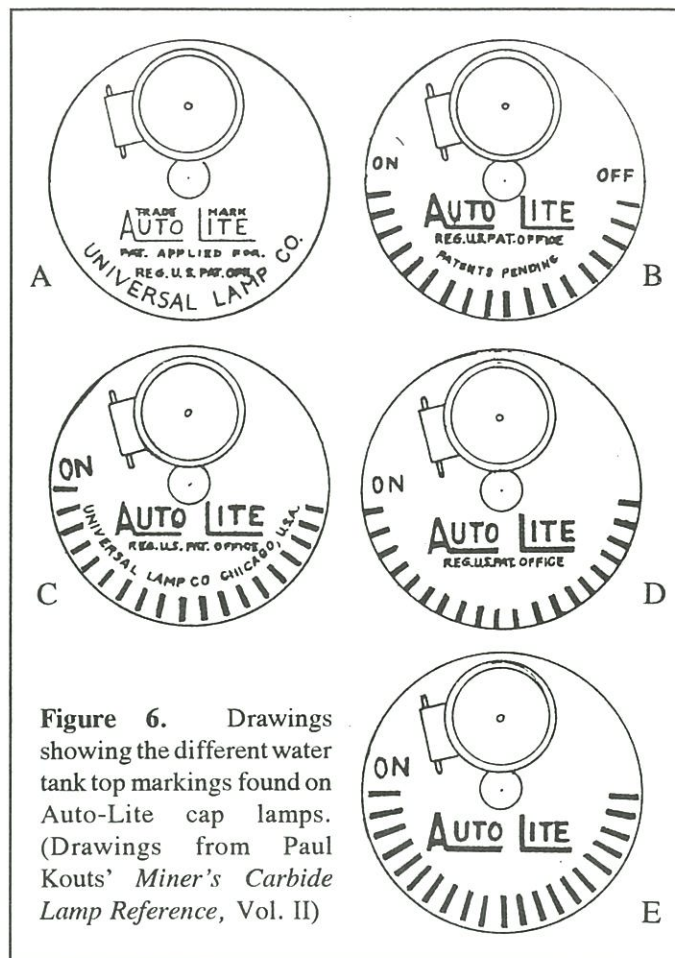
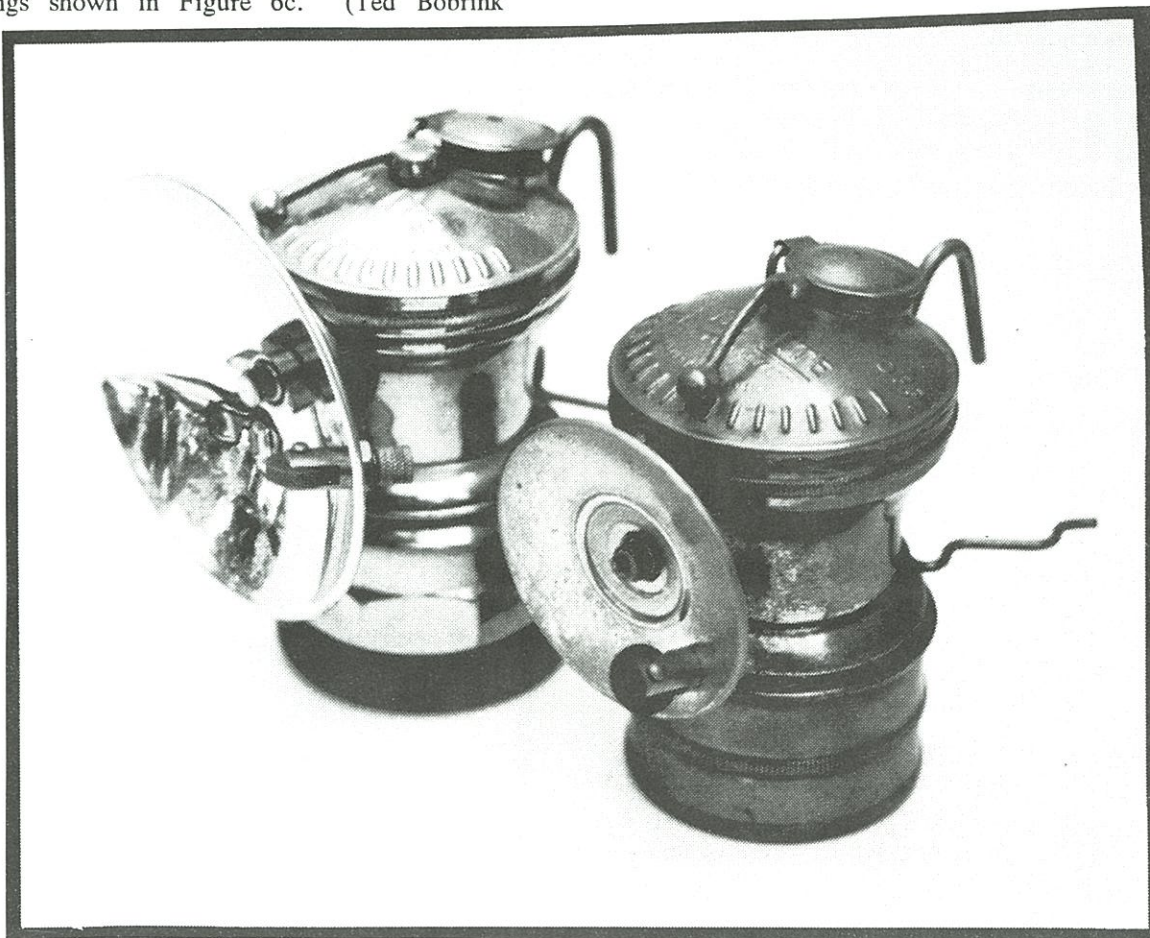
Figure 5. A photograph of the first "later" style Auto-Lite with the box that it came in. (Ted Bobrink collection)



1913	Lamps have two-banded carbide containers and set-screw reflectors.
1918	Lamps now have 8-sided carbide containers and set-screw reflectors.
1923	Lamps have 8-sided carbide containers and threaded gas tubes and reflector braces.
1930	Lamps have a bumpergrip on the bottom of the carbide container.
1937	Lamps now have the removable hat braces.
1960	The production of Auto-Lite cap lamps is discontinued.

For those collector's who like to date their lamps, the accompanying chart may be of some help for the Auto-Lite cap lamps.

**Figure 7.** A photograph showing two styles of "later" Auto-Lite lamps. The lamp on the left is nickel plated and has the Recker reflector brace and removable hat braces, while the lamp on the right is brass. Both lamps have the top markings shown in Figure 6c. (Ted Bobrink collection)



**Figure 6.** Drawings showing the different water tank top markings found on Auto-Lite cap lamps. (Drawings from Paul Kouts' *Miner's Carbide Lamp Reference*, Vol. II)

According to the patent dates on early Auto-Lite lamp boxes, sometime prior to 1918 the design of the water tank was changed. The earlier style water tank has a narrower waist as can be seen in patent number 1,167,942. The later water tank style--which remained virtually the same until the production of the Auto-Lite cap lamp was discontinued in 1960--has a wider waist and a flattened, sometimes banded, portion towards the top of the tank as can be seen in design patent number 72,075 and in Figure 7.

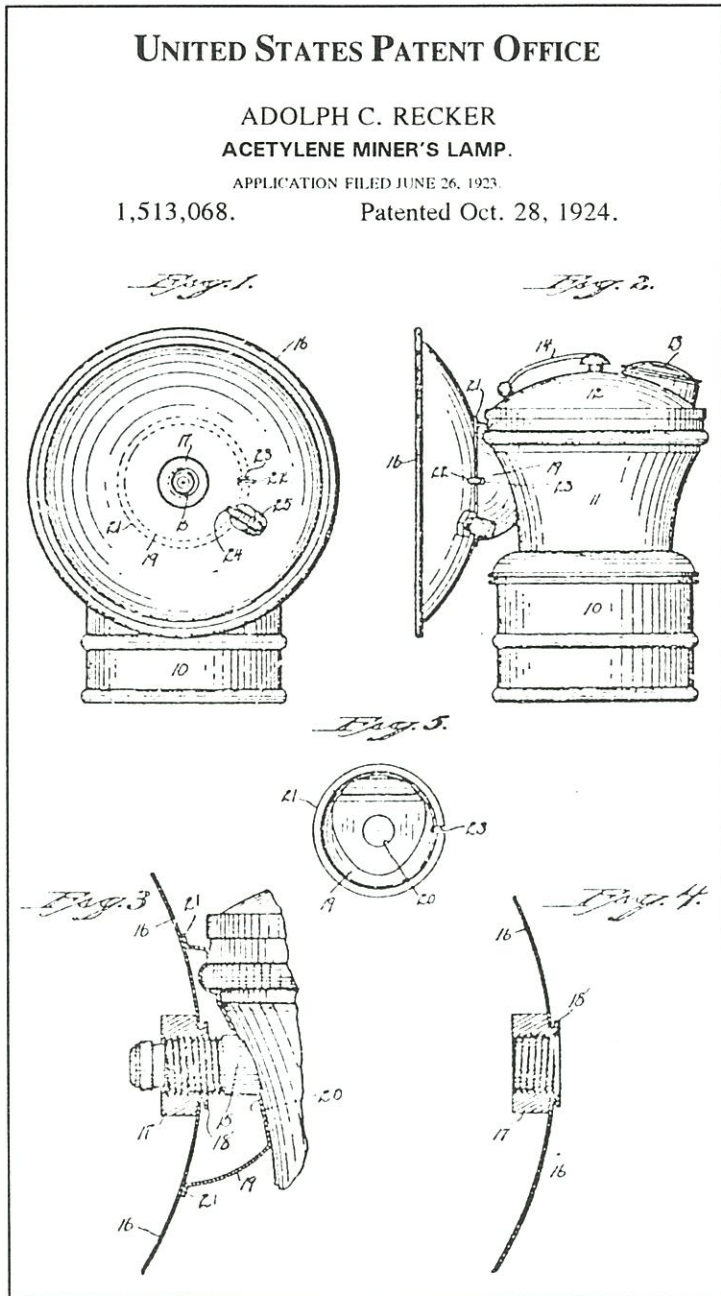


Figure 8. The patent drawings for the reflector brace patented by Adolph C. Recker on October 28, 1924, and assigned to Chase Co's, Inc., of Waterbury, Connecticut.

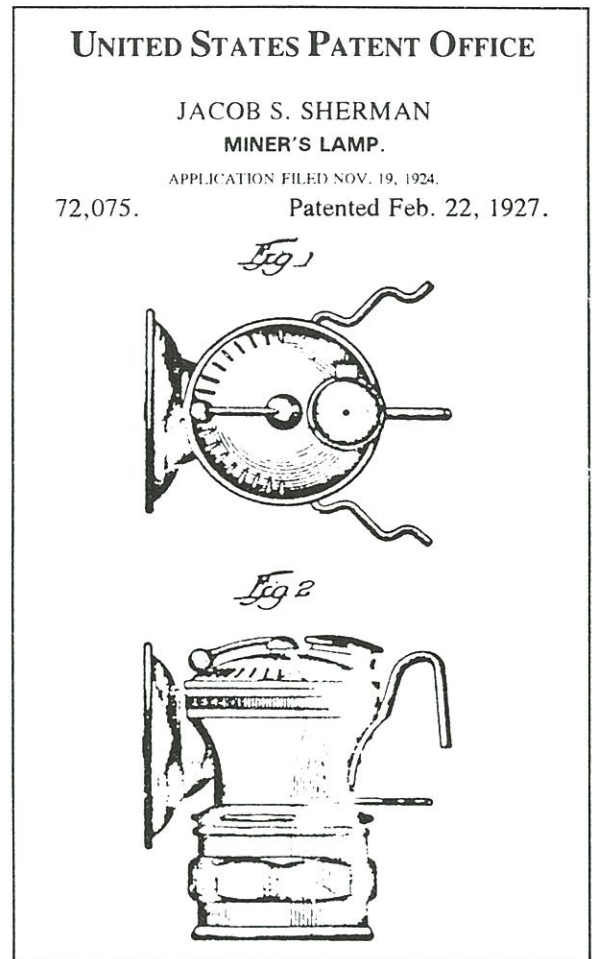


Figure 9. Design patent filed on November 19, 1924, by Jacob S. Sherman for the "later" style Auto-Lite Lamp.

The first "later" style Auto-Lite cap lamps (see Figure 1) have the raised lettering on the top shown in Figure 6b, a smooth gas tube with the set-screw reflector, two-banded carbide container and a hat hook that is riveted and soldered to the exterior of the water tank with a soldered hat brace.

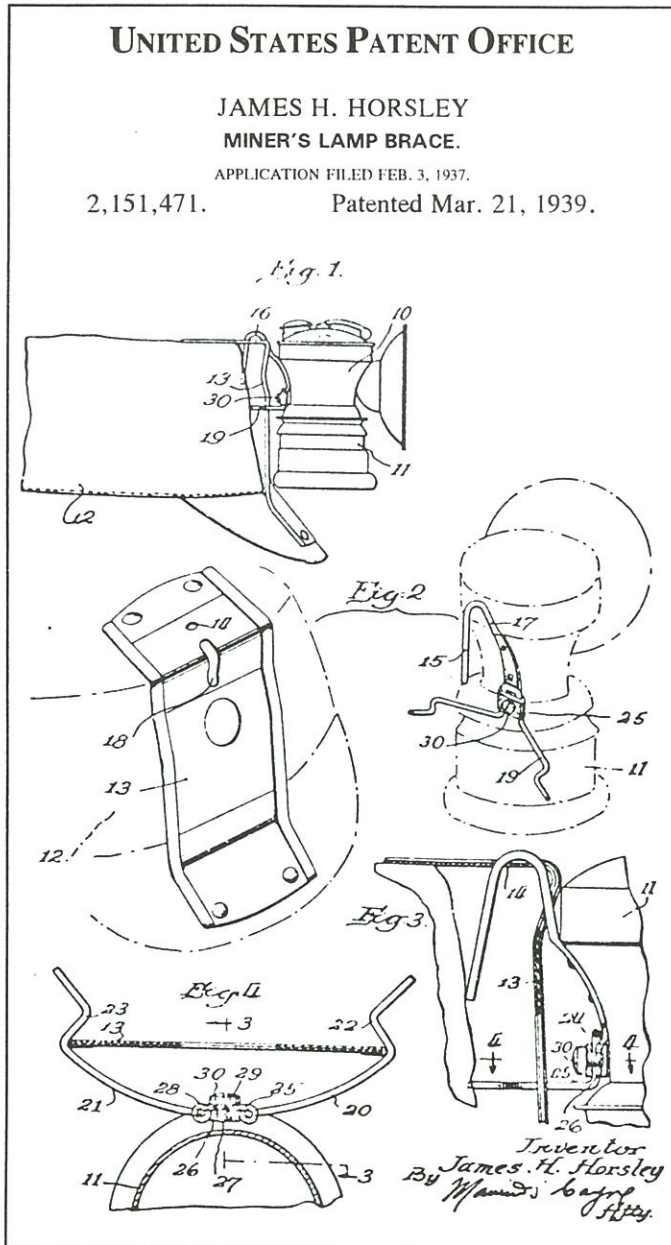
The next change, probably just prior to 1923, was in the lettering on the top of the water tank (Figure 6c). The lamps still came with a smooth gas tube and set-screw reflector, the two-banded carbide container and a hat hook that is riveted and soldered to the exterior of the water tank and a soldered hat brace.

Then, on June 26, 1923, a patent application was filed by Adolph C. Recker of Oakville, Connecticut, for a reflector with a "swivelled nut non-removably mounted therein" to be used on a threaded gas tube in conjunction with a reflector brace. Adolph Recker's invention was granted a patent on October 28, 1924, and was assigned to the Chase Company of Waterbury, Connecticut.

The introduction of the threaded gas tube and reflector brace and the eight-sided carbide container constitute the last major changes in the design of the Auto-Lite cap lamp.

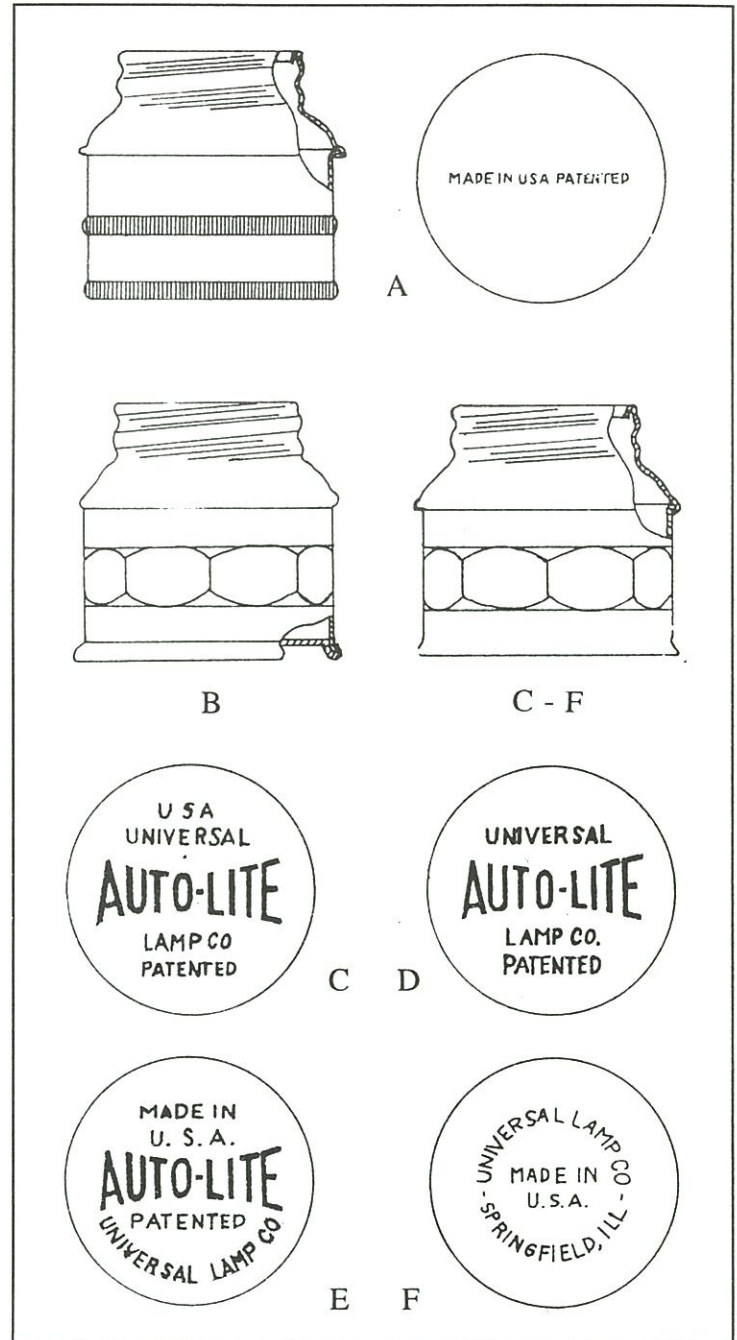
The first Auto-Lite lamps with the newly incorporated threaded gas tube and reflector brace have the eight-sided carbide container and the markings on top of the water tank as shown in Figure 6c.

This style lamp came with four types of mounting hooks. The three earliest are the hat hook that is riveted and soldered to the exterior of the water tank with a soldered hat brace, a narrow spade mount, and probably later, a wide spade mount.



**Figure 10.** The patent drawings for the removable hat brace patented by James H. Horsley of the Universal Lamp Company on March 21, 1939.

Many miners did not like the soldered hat braces on their lamps and often times broke them off. Around 1937, the Universal Lamp Company decided to accommodate these miners by providing their lamps with a hat brace that could be attached to the lamp with a small set-screw if the miner desired. This new invention--filed for on February 3, 1937--was patented by James H. Horsley of the Universal Lamp Company on March 21, 1939.



**Figure 11.** Drawings showing the different carbide containers and their respective bottom markings found on Auto-Lite cap lamps. (Drawings from Paul Kouts' *Miner's Carbide Lamp Reference*, Vol. II)

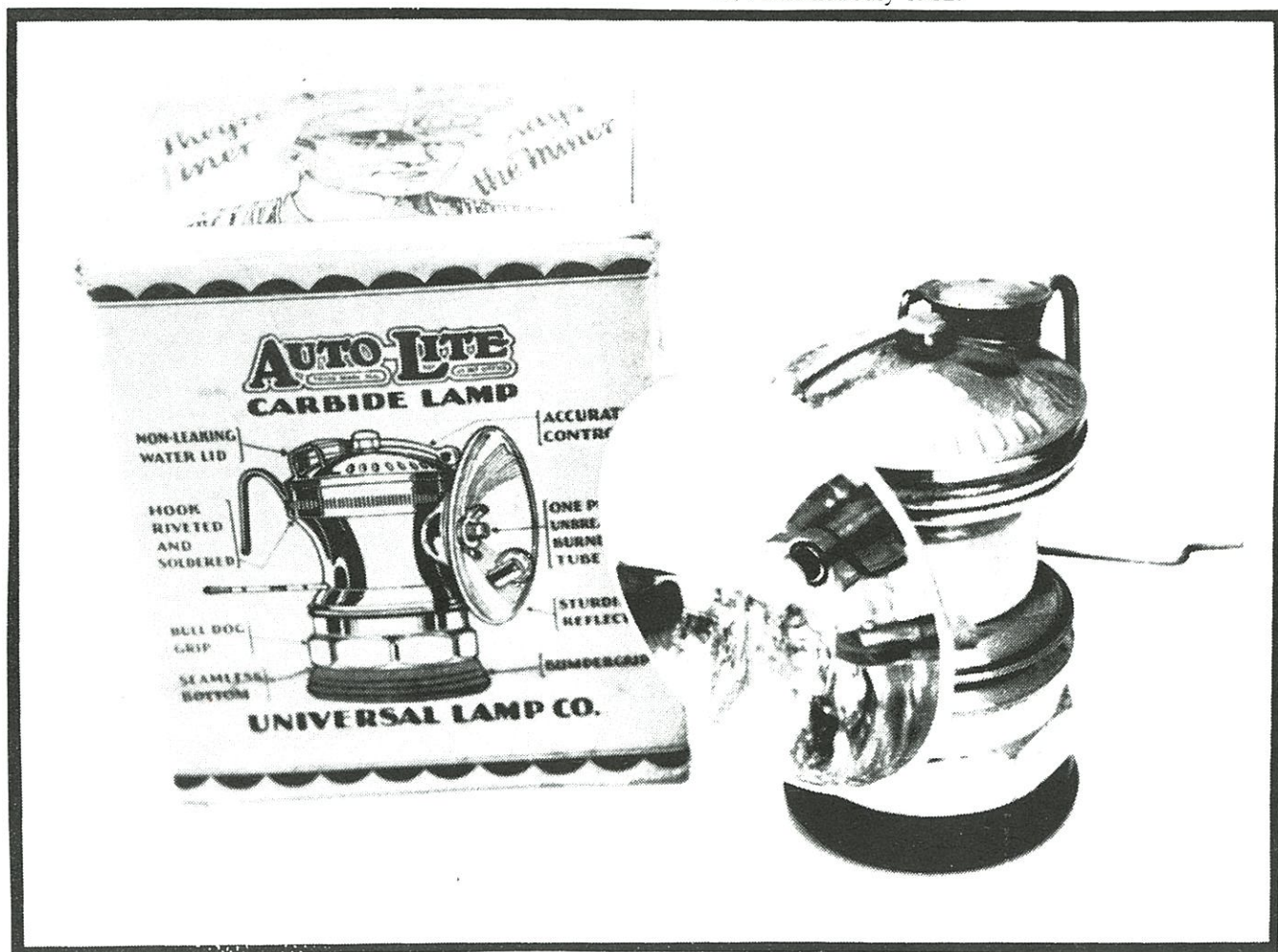
The first lamps with this attachable hat brace probably came with the hat hook riveted and soldered to the exterior of the water tank. Later, these attachable hat braces came with a hat hook just soldered to the exterior of the water tank. The first lamps with this attachable hat brace have the top water tank markings shown in Figure 6c.

The next style of Auto-Lite lamp was produced with the top water tank markings shown in Figure 6d. These lamps all have a threaded gas tube with a reflector brace. The lamps came with either a hat hook soldered to the exterior of the water tank and the attachable hat brace, a narrow or a wide spade mount.

The last style of Auto-Lite lamp manufactured by the Universal Lamp Company still came with either the soldered hat hook and attachable hat brace, a narrow or a wide spade mount. But the markings on top of the water tank have been changed to that shown in Figure 6e.

At this time, all styles of Auto-Lite cap lamps are known to have been sold in brass, but only those with water tank top markings shown in Figures 6b and 6c are known to have come nickel plated.

**Figure 12.** A photograph of a "later" style Auto-Lite with the box that it came in. (Ted Bobrink collection)



There are a number of different markings found on the bottoms of the carbide containers. The carbide container shown in Figure 11a--the earliest Auto-Lite container known--came marked as shown and unmarked. The carbide container shown in Figure 11b is an eight-sided base that is crimped and soldered at the bottom of the container and was probably made for a very short time and was not ever marked.

The last style of carbide container made by the Universal Lamp Company was still an eight-sided base, but now had a seamless bottom and a crimped and soldered seam near the top of the container. There are four different markings found on the bottom of this style carbide container as shown in Figures 11c through 11f. The bottom markings of Figure 11c, 11d, and 11e are all in raised letters, while the bottom marking for Figure 11f is in incused letters. There are no definite dates for the carbide containers in Figures 11c through 11e, but the container in Figure 11f would date after the buy-out of the Shanklin Manufacturing Company of Springfield, Illinois, in 1932.

References:

Clemmer, Gregg s., *American Miners' Carbide Lamps: A Collector's Guide to American Carbide Mine Lighting*, Westernlore Press; Tucson, Arizona, 1987.

Kouts, Paul L., *Miner's Carbide Lamp Reference*, Volume II; Published July 1982.

# AUTO-LITE REPAIR KITS AND PARTS BOXES

by **Mark Bohannon**  
Oro Grande, California

## "AUTO-LITE" REPAIR PARTS

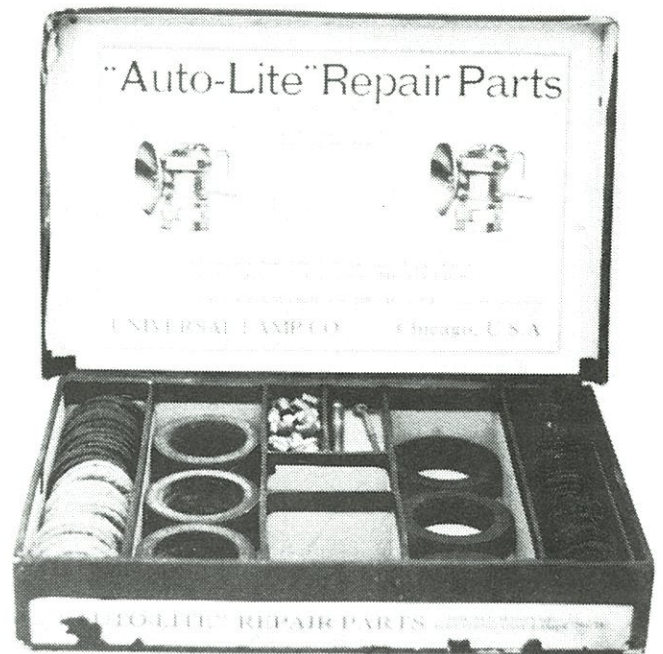
Next to Justrite, Auto-Lite is a distant second when it comes to lamp repair kits and parts boxes, both in quantity and diversity. While the later style Auto-Lite lamp boxes are about the most common lamp box found, all other Auto-Lite boxes are very scarce.

On May 31, 1921, Jacob S. Sherman and Simon Sorokin of the Universal Lamp Company trademarked the words DIAMOND TIPS and claimed that the trademark had been used since October 20, 1919.

There are three different Auto-Lite repair kits known at this time. Two repair kits are the flip-top type made of a heavy black cardboard. The older style is the larger of the two and measures 9 3/4 inches long, 6 1/2 inches wide, and 1 1/4 inches high. The lamps shown on the inside cover of this repair kit are the later style Auto-Lites without the bumper grip. The later style repair kit is smaller (7 3/4 inches long, 6 1/2 inches wide, and 2 inches high) and shows two later style Auto-Lites with bumper grips on the inside cover. The third type of Auto-Lite repair kit is of pinkish brown cardboard and measures 7 3/4 inches long, 6 1/2 inches wide, and 1 3/4 inches high. This repair kit was made so that the top had to be removed in order to get to the parts inside. It is probably fairly early because it shows a later style Auto-Lite lamp without a bumper grip.

Other parts boxes known include Diamond Tips boxes of one dozen, Auto-Lite flint boxes of a dozen, a twelve dozen box of Diamond Tips and a twelve dozen box of felts and boxes of one dozen carbide bottoms.

Different types of repair kits and parts boxes are being found all the time. Anyone who have found other types of Auto-Lite lamp boxes, repair kits or parts boxes and would like to share them with our readers are encouraged to send us photos or xerox copies of their finds.



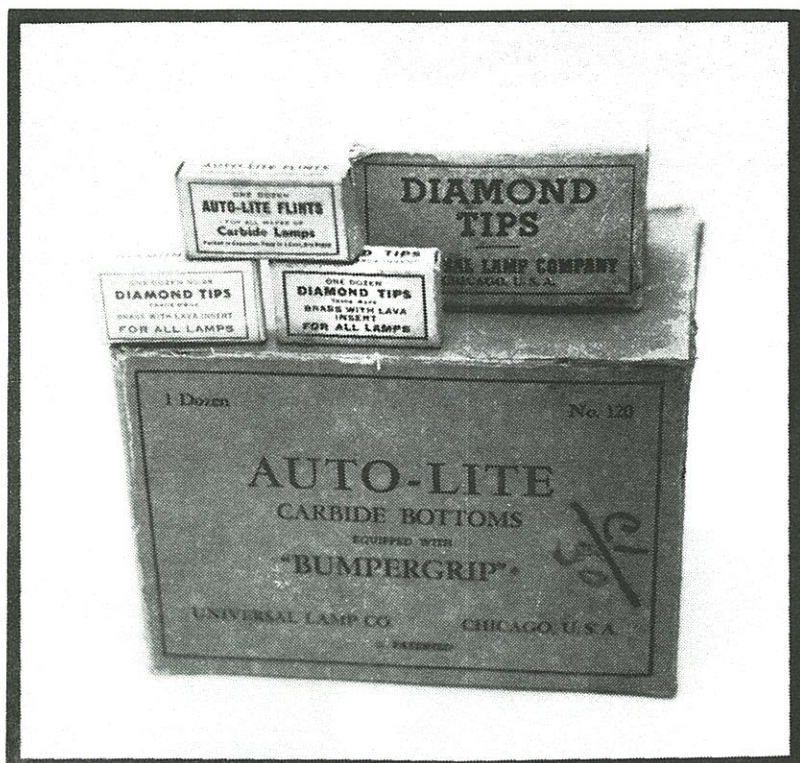


UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

UNIVERSAL LAMP COMPANY  
Chicago, Illinois  
TRADE-MARK FOR BURNER-TIPS  
FOR GAS LAMPS.

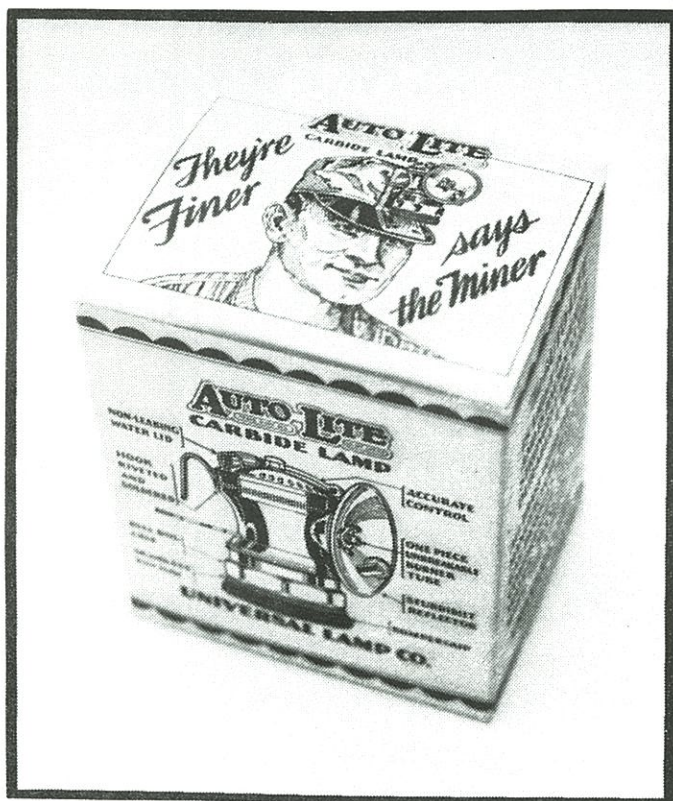
Application filed November 15, 1920  
No. 143,500 Registered May 31, 1921

DIAMOND TIPS



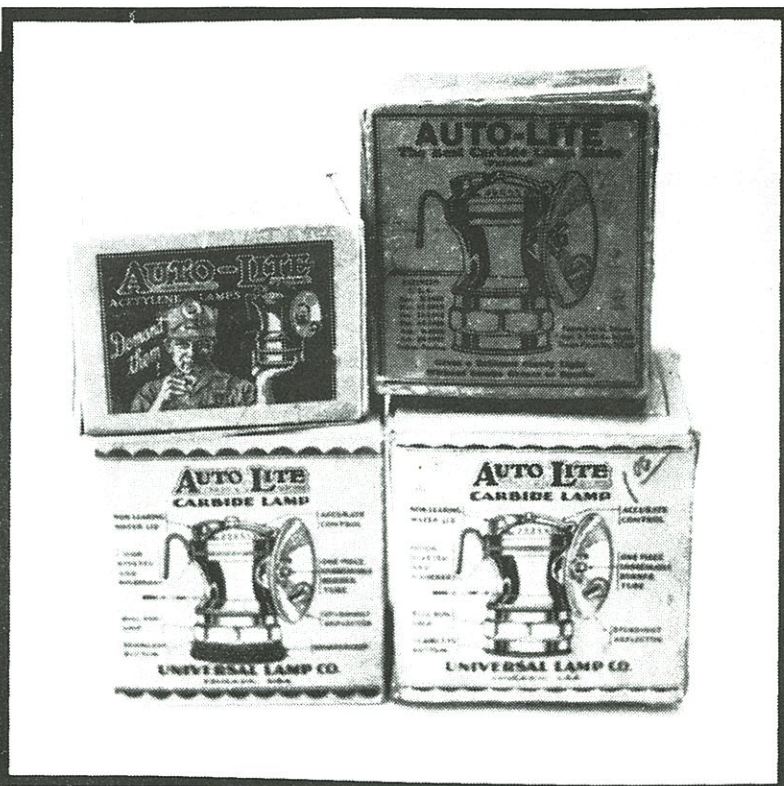
A photograph of a group of Auto-Lite parts boxes. (Author's collection)

On May 31, 1921, the trademark DIAMOND TIPS was registered by the Universal Lamp Company. Prior to being registered, this trademark had been used by the company since October 20, 1919.



A photograph of the most commonly found Auto-Lite lamp box. These boxes are printed in red and black. (Ted Bobrink collection)

(opposite page) Photographs of the two types of flip-top Auto-Lite repair kits. The top repair kit is the older of the two. (Both from the author's collection)



A photograph of a group of Auto-Lite lamp boxes. The box at top left was for the "early" Auto-Lite lamps with two-banded carbide container and set-screw reflector. The box at top right was for the first "later" style Auto-Lite lamps. The box at the lower left is for Auto-Lite lamps with bumpergrrips, and the box at lower right was for lamps before the invention of the bumpergrip. (From the author's collection)

# THE AUTO-LITE BUMPERGRIP

by **Mark Bohannon**  
Oro Grande, California

On February 3, 1931, a patent was granted to James H. Horsley of Chicago, Illinois, who assigned the patent to the Universal Lamp Company. The patent was for ". . . a gripping buffer of elastic heat-insulating material enveloping the lower portion of the carbide container and constituting a hand-hold and protection for same against impacts to dislodge carbide sludge from the container."

This bumpergrip is one of the most noticeable things about the later style Auto-Lite carbide cap lamps. The bumpergrip shown on lamp boxes and in advertisements is almost always made more prominent by printing the bumpergrip in red.

Auto-Lite bumpergrips are  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch high and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter. They are marked on the bottom as shown in Figure 1 and are known to have been made in both red and black.

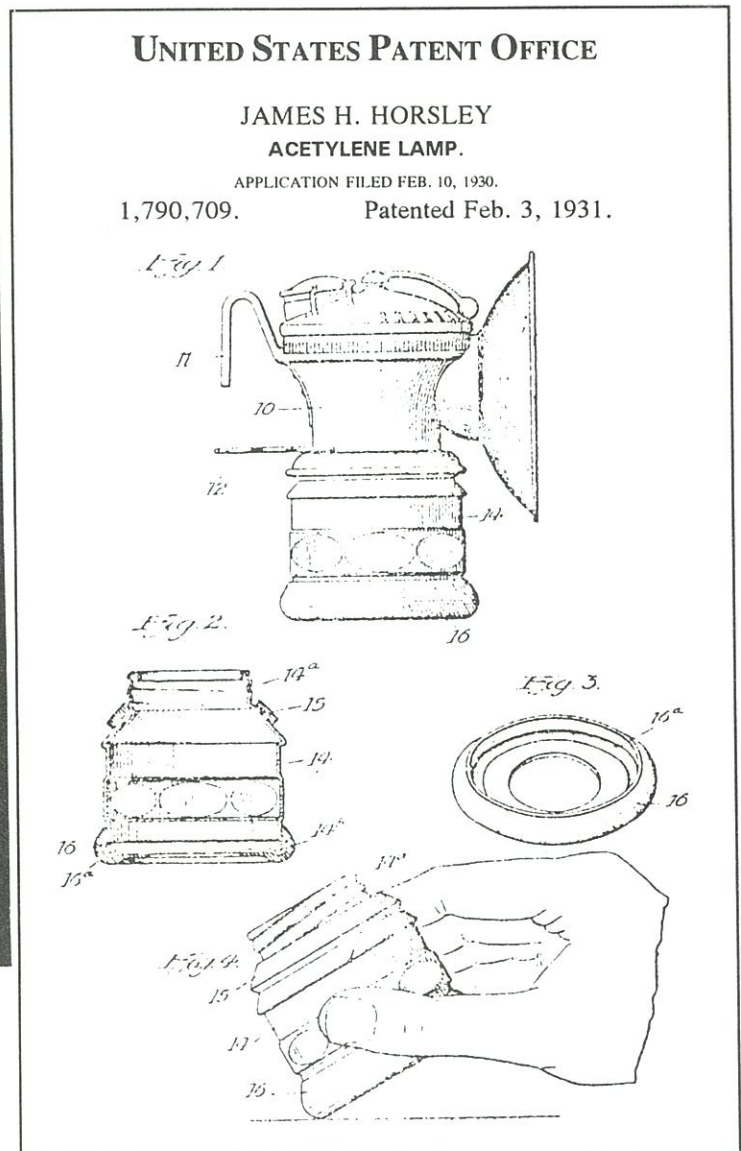


**Figure 2.** The stamping found on the bottoms of the Auto-Lite bumpergrip.



**Figure 1.** A photograph of an Auto-Lite with the patented bumpergrip. (Ted Bobrink collection)

**Figure 3.** The patent filed by James H. Horsley on February 10, 1930 for the Auto-Lite bumpergrip. This patent was granted on February 3, 1931, and assigned to the Universal Lamp Company.



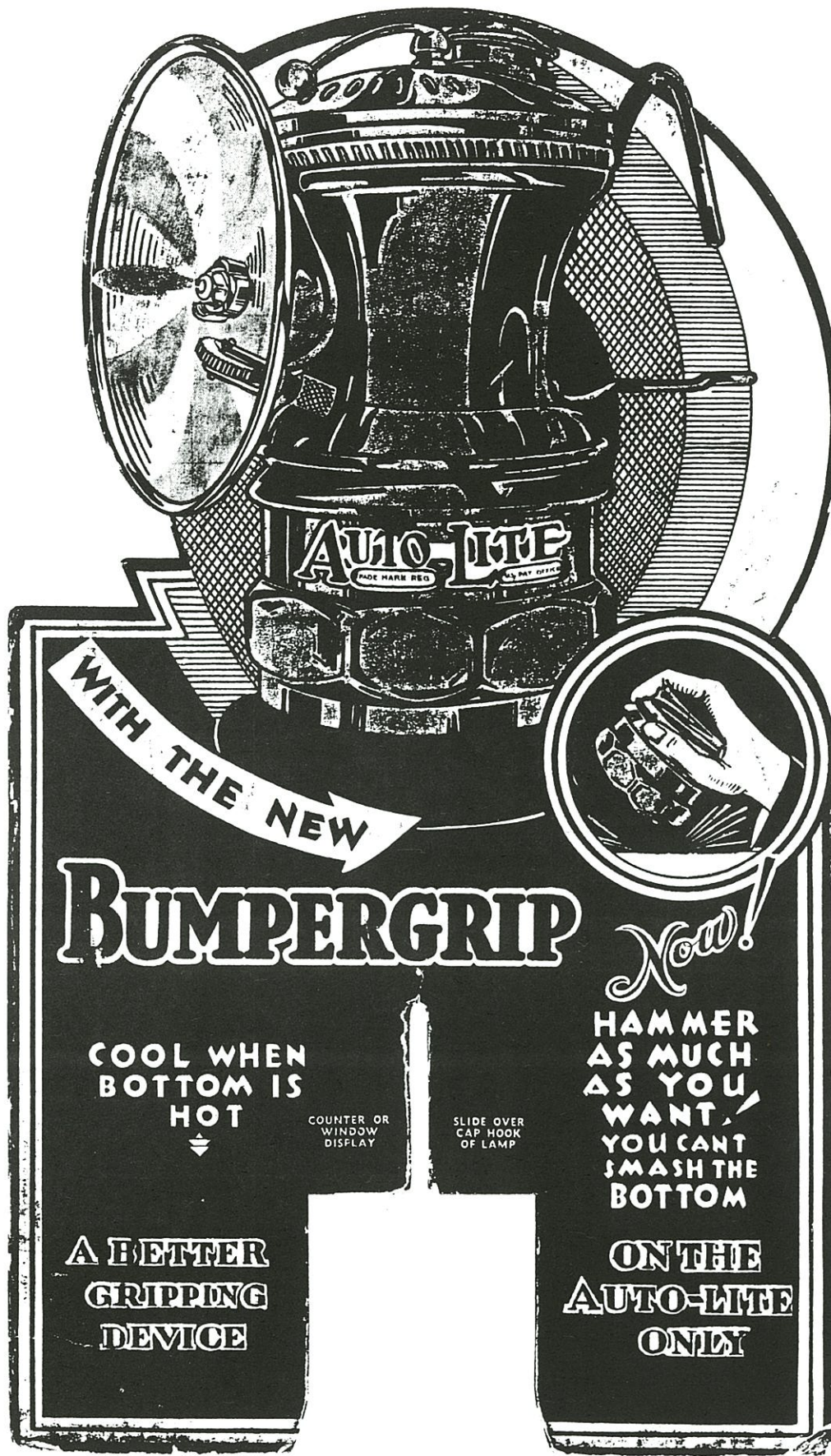


Figure 4. An 11 1/2" tall by 6 1/2" wide cardboard advertisement for the patented Auto-Lite bumpergrip. This advertisement was designed to be placed on an Auto-Lite lamp for display. The advertisement is printed in red, blue, black and yellow and white. (Brad Ross collection)

# UNDERGROUND MINE EXPLORING

by **Bob Schroth**  
Twin Peaks, California

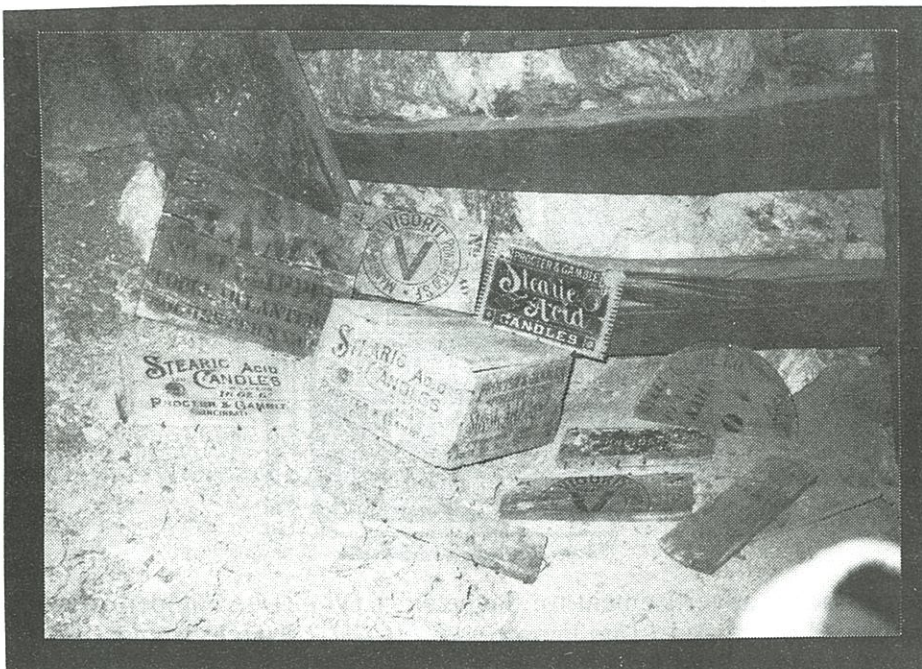
The trip to Calico is not a long one. Mark Bohannon and I have made a lot of mine exploring trips, and to find a large untouched mine within a two hour drive is very rare. This area has been hit very hard over the years and I had thought that I had been to most all the major mines within a twenty mile radius. I was wrong. Deric English had come across some very early mining candle boxes, and had mentioned to me that the mine was located in the Calico area. After about a year, Deric finally told me the location of the mine. Deric and his father had been to this mine many times over the years and thought that they had explored it thoroughly. They had made some really neat finds--many very early dynamite boxes, candle boxes, and some early cap tins.

Most of the hard rock mines that I have explored were metal mines, but this was a borate mine. On the first trip to this area, we followed the old railroad grade up to the old mining camp of Borate. We then hiked up to most of the major mines in the area, but could not find any shafts or tunnels to get into the mines. It looked

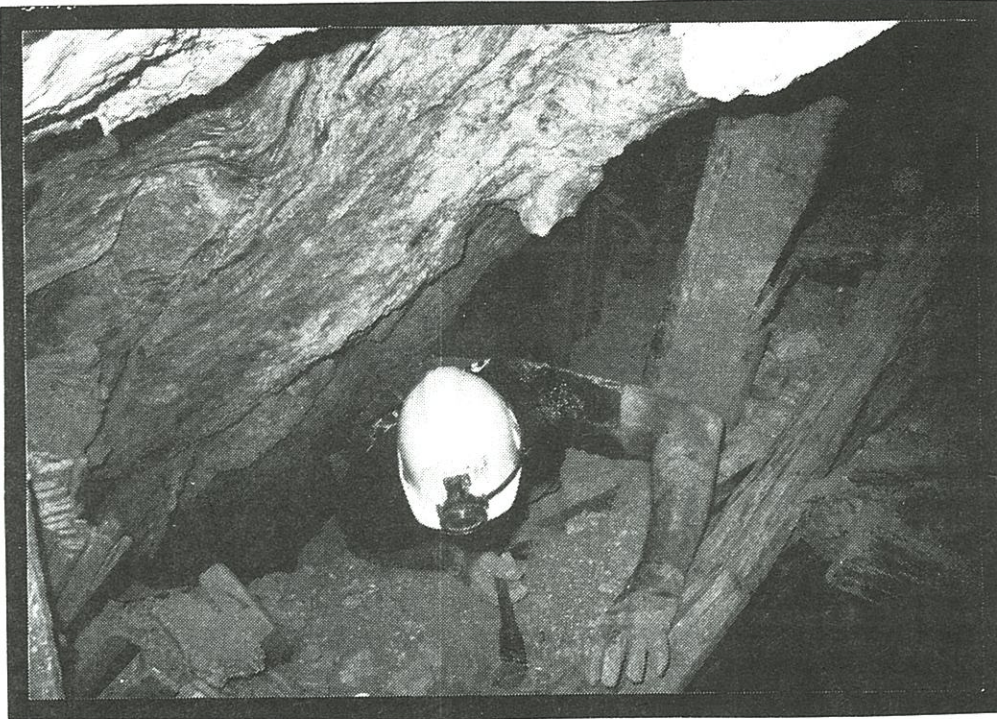
like they had all been bulldozed shut many years ago. Luck was with us and we found a small opening in a very unlikely place. The heavy rains had opened up an incline stope, and we found our way into the mine.

But first, a warning to all you future explorers. Mines are extremely dangerous and are not for the flashlight explorer. Hard hats, three separate sources of light, good climbing rope, permission from the mine owners, and a lot of common sense are a must! I can also tell you, if you can drive right up to the mine and walk right into the tunnel, you will not find anything but beer cans and bat droppings.

The opening to the mine is very small, and a steep incline shaft to the right side of the tunnel seemed the best way down. Old timbers were shattered from the weight of the tons of rock above us. Fifty feet down we found a drift off to the left. We crawled down this low tunnel and on our left side was a wall holding back tons of waste rock. To our surprise, this wall was constructed out of old powder boxes, mining



An underground photograph of some of the artifacts that Mark and I found. Shown are an end and complete early stamped Procter & Gamble candle box, The end to an early lithographed Procter & Gamble candle box, a complete and partial end of a Vigorit powder box, parts to a wooden keg, and the end to a box of one dozen Ham's No. 0 Clipper Tubelar Lanterns. Does anyone know what a Clipper Tubelar Lantern looks like?



An underground photograph of Mark climbing through one of the caved-in tunnels that we dug out. Areas like these are very dangerous and should be avoided by all but the most experienced mine explorers. Mark and I have close to twenty years experience in underground mine exploration, and even with this experience, it took us many hours to work our way through many parts of this mine.

candle boxes and old nail kegs, most still in excellent condition because of the dry climate and dry dirt. What a great find! Most of this was trash to the miners, but a treasure to us.

This mine was opened in the late 1880's and closed in 1908, so everything was very old and very desirable. This was a great find--and only down fifty feet! But how could we rescue these old antiques without caving in the whole mine on top of us? We decided to explore the whole mine while thinking about it.

We knew that Deric and his father had been to this mine many times, and we did not want to go over the same places they did, so we went to the hardest and most dangerous parts of the mine looking for leads and other areas to explore. After about eight hours and covering miles of old and caved workings, we came to another incline shaft. Mark and I dug through a caved-in tunnel and broke into a whole new mine. No one had been in this section since the mine was closed. We had a field day! We found two California Powder boxes, several early two patent date Giant Powder boxes, many Vigorit Powder boxes, three green labeled Scheniders miners candle boxes and several early stamped Procter & Gamble candle boxes. Carrying our treasures back to the entrance was the greatest feat. We were already tired, the mine is in horrible condition, in many places we had to crawl on our hands and knees over and under broken 12 x 12's.

We have made several trips back and even brought a video camera to tape the mine and some of the finds we made. By our third trip, we had pushed into a third mine. There were several haul shafts along the vein of borate. We have covered about seven miles of workings and the mine maps of the area show at least twice that amount. The water level is at about 300 feet and many leads are badly caved or to dangerous to attempt.

Exploring this mine is a lot like caving, tight squeezes, belly crawls, break-down zones, and some vertical areas. The main difference between caving and mine exploring is, in a cave you cave softly, take nothing but pictures, leave nothing but foot prints. In mine exploring, you bring out trash and artifacts not wanted or usable to the mine owner, and you are preserving a little piece of mining history for others to enjoy.

All of the mines were originally owned by the Pacific Coast Borax Company.

A borate of lime called colemanite was first found in this area in 1882, but serious development of the mines did not occur until 1890 when Francis Marion (Borax) Smith bought the properties. Twelve tons of colemanite a day was mined and hauled of three deep shafts. Although employment in the mines would fluctuate with the demand for borax, in early 1896 there were about 75 men working in these mines. The mines had closed by 1908 because of the decreased demand for borax.

# A FANCY CANDLESTICK WITH RELATIVES

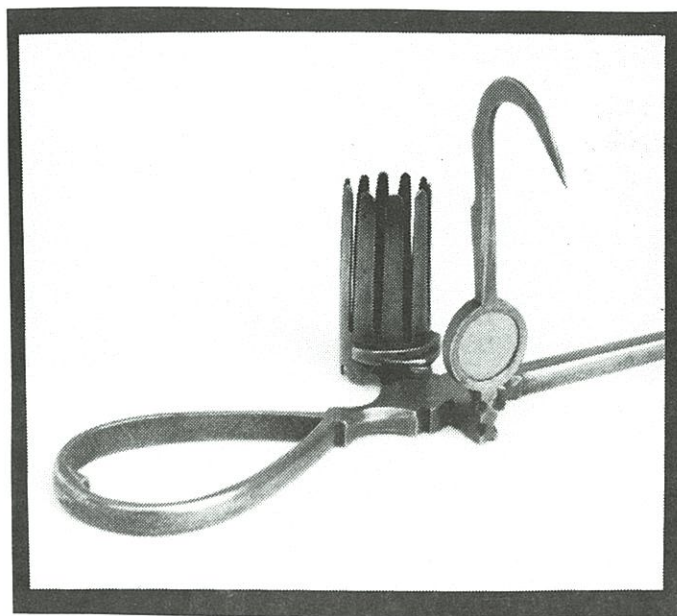
by **John C. Johnson**  
West Sacramento, California

and **Ted Bobrink**  
Redlands, California

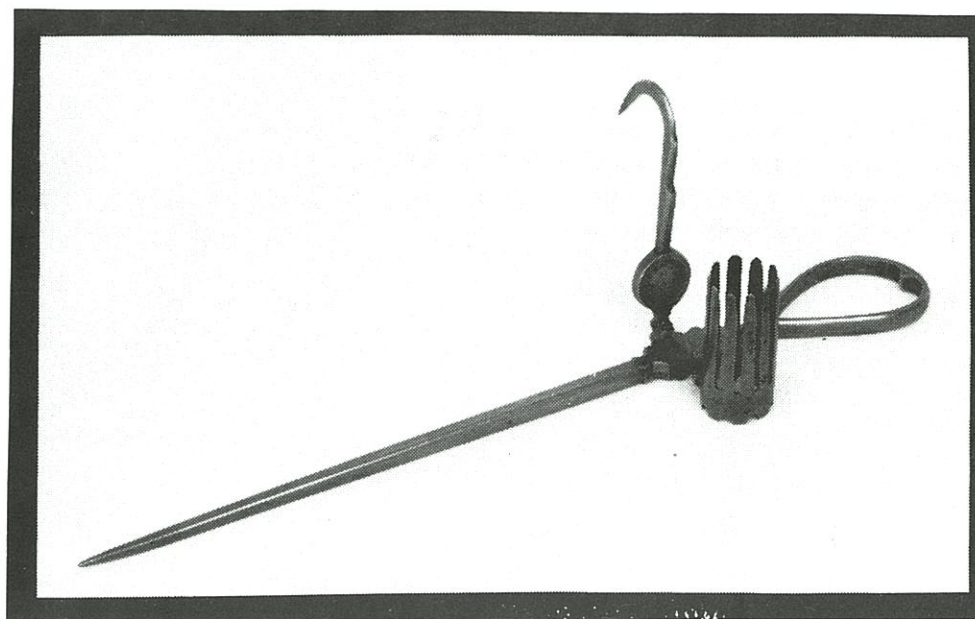
Fancy candlesticks in general, are very rare and will usually incorporate some kind of unique design or feature. When you see two or more fancy candlesticks with a similar design and workmanship, you can be pretty sure that they were all made by the same blacksmith. After all, if a blacksmith was talented enough to make a fancy candlestick, and make it well, I'm sure he would have made others with a similar design. I just can't see a blacksmith making only one candlestick any more than I can see an artist painting only one picture.

The candlestick you see in Figures 1 and 2 was acquired in a collection with several other fine candlesticks. One day, while studying that collection, it was noticed that one of them resembled a fancy candlestick illustrated in *A Collector's Guide to Antique Miners' Candlesticks* by Wendell E. Wilson and Ted Bobrink. That candlestick is beautifully illustrated in Figure 3. The unusual thimble designs, both without thumb tabs, the circular design incorporated into the hooks, the one-piece handles shaped like a heart, and the fact that the hooks and thimbles are dove-tailed into the spike, are all features that make it convincing that the same person designed and made both candlesticks.

**Figure 1.** A photo of a fancy candlestick with a length of 12 inches. Note the unique split thimble that uses the tension of the vertical fingers to hold the candle in place. (John C. Johnson collection)



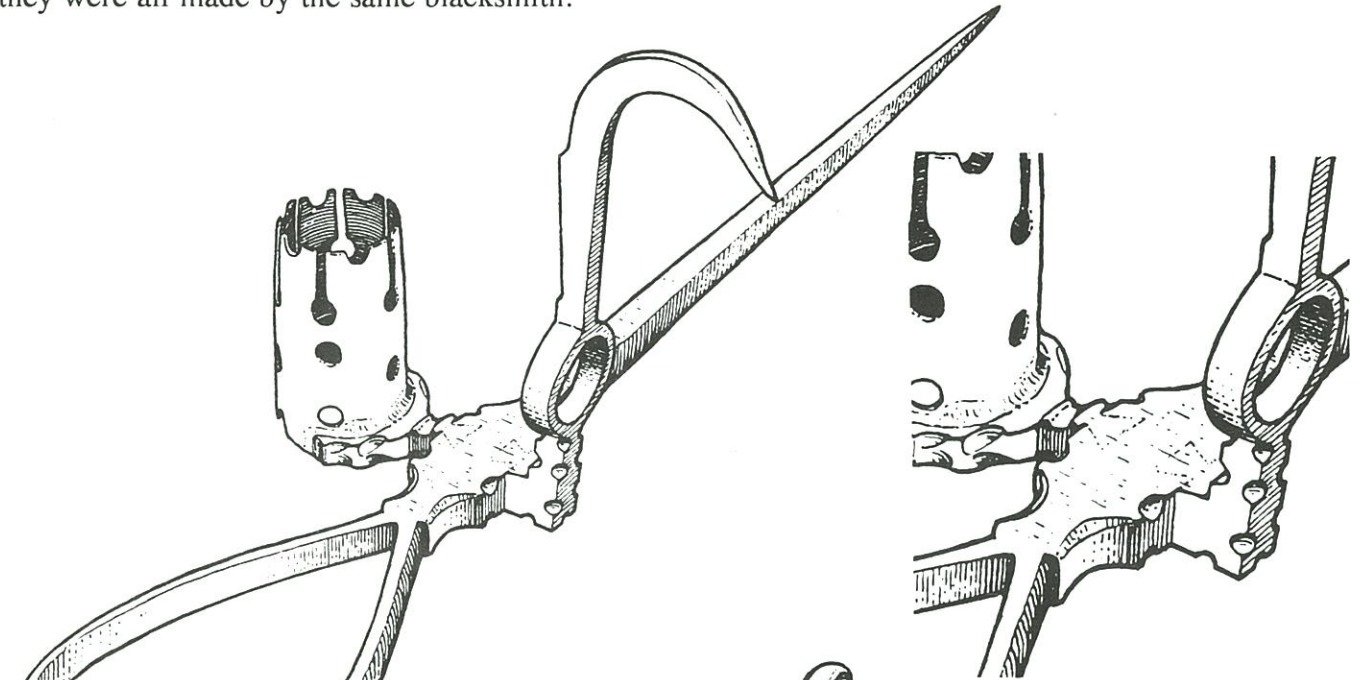
**Figure 2.** A nice view of the hook of the candlestick shown in Figure 1. Inlaid into the circle is a 1910 V nickel.



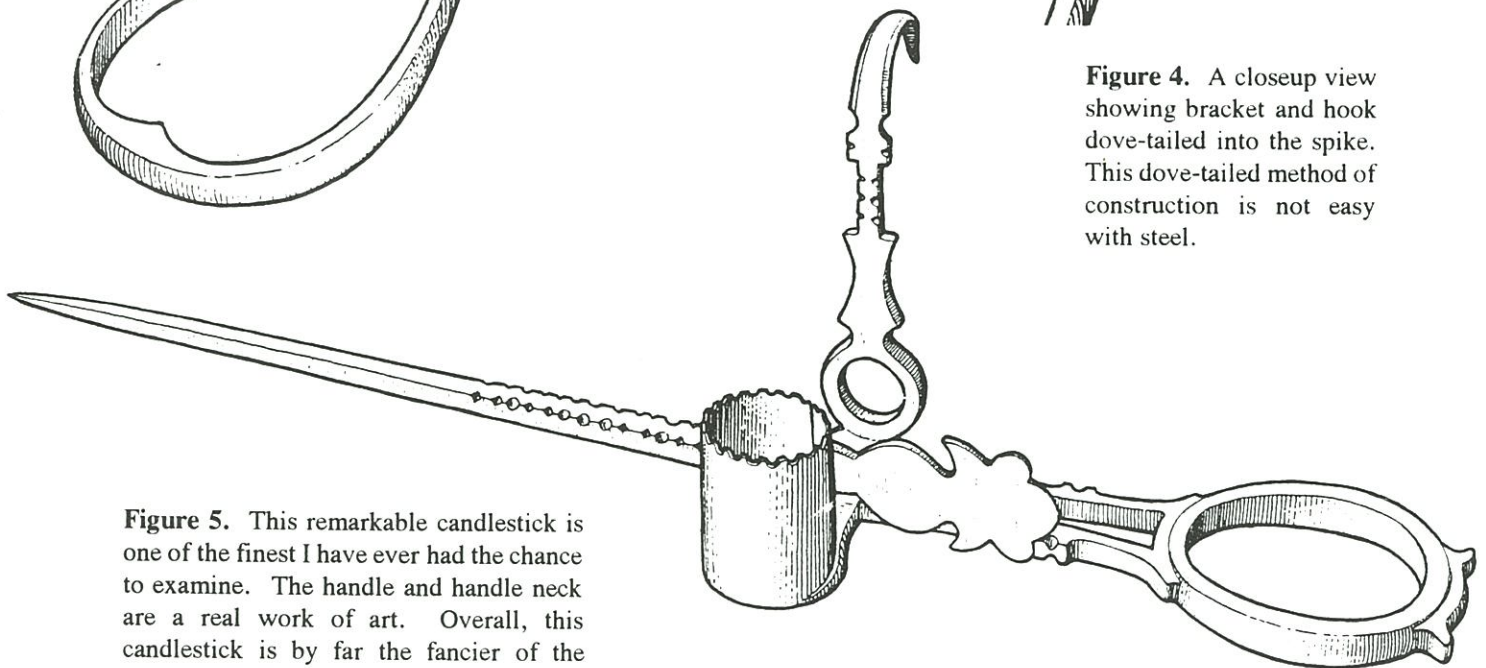
Another attractive candlestick (Figure 4) appears to have been made by the same maker also. Although this candlestick has a standard thimble and uses a thumb tab, there are many convincing similarities. The circular design in the hook. The fact that in all three models, the spike and handle are solid as opposed to being bent around. The use of dove-tailing the hook and thimble, and the overall excellent workmanship and finish. Both Ted and I examined these candlesticks together at one of the *MAC* reunions and are fairly confident that they were all made by the same blacksmith.

Hopefully some other collector out there has a similar candlestick and will send the *MAC* a photograph of it. A number of candlesticks were marked with the makers name on them and with that one similar candlestick, we will be able to identify the original maker of them all.

**Figure 3.** This 12" candlestick is virtually the same as the candlestick shown in Figures 1 and 2 except for the thimble cutouts, and the absence of a V nickel inlaid into the circle. (Jim Steinberg collection)



**Figure 4.** A closeup view showing bracket and hook dove-tailed into the spike. This dove-tailed method of construction is not easy with steel.



**Figure 5.** This remarkable candlestick is one of the finest I have ever had the chance to examine. The handle and handle neck are a real work of art. Overall, this candlestick is by far the fancier of the three. (Ken Roberts collection)

# MINIATURE SAFETY LAMPS

by Brad Ross  
Gillette, Wyoming

Of special interest to many mining lamp collectors are small lamps. For some reason we seem to be attracted to a lamp or other collectable that is small and elegant instead of large and bulky. A great example of this is the miniature or "pocket" safety lamp. My first exposure to the *pocket* safety lamp was from a Hughes Brothers advertisement in the 1922 Keystone Catalog. In this book Hughes Brothers of Scranton, Pennsylvania, has a photograph showing a row of the different types of safety lamps they manufactured. On each end of the row of lamps is an extra small safety lamp, one Davy and one Clanny.

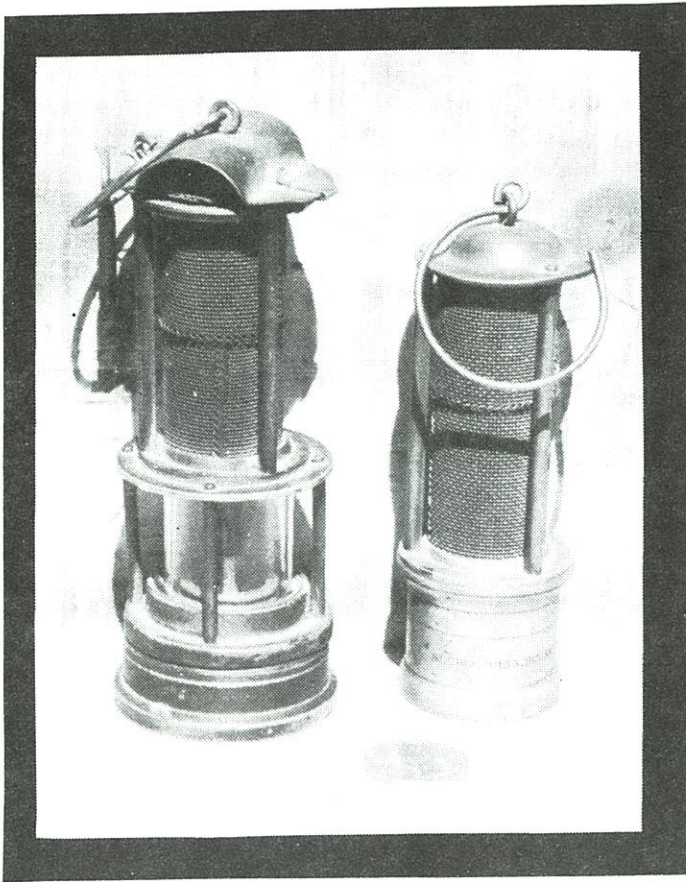


Figure 1. A photograph of a miniature Clanny (left) and Davy (right) Safety Lamp. Note the quarter in the foreground as a size comparison.

One nagging question of these lamps is: Were they a real working lamp or a salesman's sample? Many believe these lamps to be salesman's samples, just for display, primarily because their size would not allow for much time for the lamp to burn. I personally believe these lamps were manufactured to be used, generally by mine officials or inspectors. My reasons for this belief include:

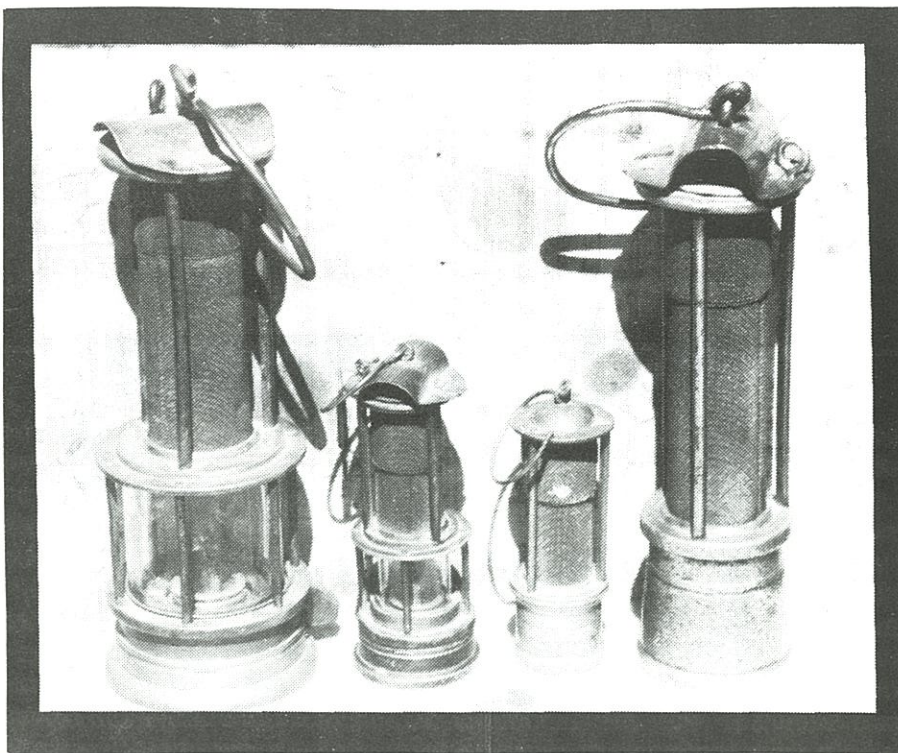
1) **Quality of Workmanship.** These lamps, marked "Hughes Bros.," are too well made to be a salesman sample. Some of the details that would not go into a salesman sample include:

- The gauze has the proper hole opening and is laced.
- Both the Davy and Clanny have a wick pick that is usable.
- Davy has a screw in ring to support the gauze.
- Clanny has a screw in ring to support glass.
- Clanny has a working lock.
- Wick holder is kept in place with screw in ring.
- Lamps are made with a good quality brass.

Clearly if these were salesman's samples they would be relatively expensive to produce.

2) **Pocket Lamps Mentioned in Literature.** There are many references to a "pocket Davy" in textbooks on mining. Quoting the International Library of Technology from a description of Davy lamps in general: "A similar form of lamp, in which the height of the chimney is reduced to about 3 1/2 or 4 inches, is known as the *pocket Davy*, and when not in use is frequently carried in the pocket by the fire boss." The Hughes Brothers Davy has a chimney height just under 3 1/4 inches. Although this is slightly less than the literature states, it illustrates how the small lamps could be used. At the end of this article is a bibliography of references that mention the *pocket Davy*.





**Figure 2.** A photograph of the two styles of miniature safety lamps (Clanny on the left and Davy on the right) next to their standard size counter-parts.

**3) Evidence of Use.** One of my two pocket Clanny lamps (which is pictured) has obviously been used. Evidence of this use includes:

- This lamp has been filled with the greenish whale or sperm oil that is found in many old lamps.
- The original owner scratched his name, "GRIFFITHS" in the font as if he wanted to be able to identify it if lost.
- The gauze is black with the carbon of being fired.
- The lamp does not have the original glass.

Although the lamp has obviously been used, it is still in very good shape which could indicate use by an inspector or mining official.

To summarize, Hughes Brothers made a version of their Davy and Clanny lamps in a small version that I choose to call a *pocket* safety lamp. Evidence for this lamp being used in the mines include quality of workmanship, references in literature, and signs that lamps had actually been used. If any of you have additional information on these interesting lamps, please let me know. My address and telephone are; Brad Ross, 913 Clarion, Gillette, WY 82716 (307-686-7070).

**HUGHES BROS.**  
Manufacturers of  
Safety and Acetylene  
**MINE LAMPS**  
Supplies of All Kinds  
424 No. Main Ave., Scranton, Pa.

**Figure 3.** Shown below is a close-up view of the stamping found on the Davy Pocket Safety Lamp manufactured by the Hughes Brothers of Scranton, Pennsylvania.



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*The Mining Catalog 1922 - Coal Edition.* Pittsburgh, Pa.: Keystone Consolidated Publishing Co., Inc., 1922, page 1055.

*International Library of Technology.* "Mine Gases," Scranton: International Textbook Company, 1916, page 38.

*The Coal Miner's Pocketbook.* 11th edition. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1916, page 885.

Beard, James T., *Mine Gases and Ventilation.* 2nd edition. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1920, page 276.

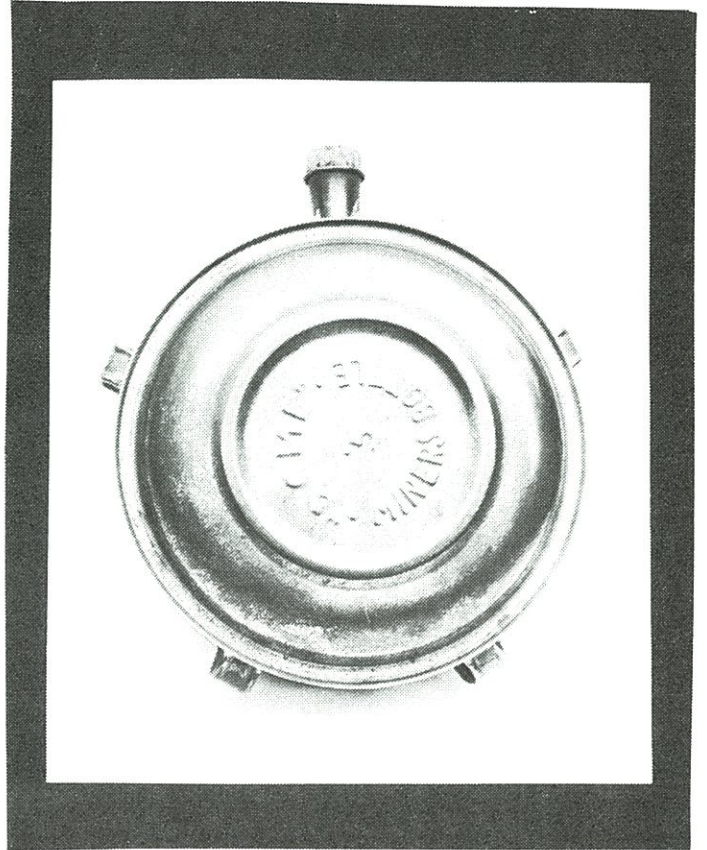
# THE ACME MINERS BOTTLE


by **Ted Bobrink**  
Redlands, California

While at the MAC Western Reunion this June, Rick Ireton, of Vista, California, picked up this great canteen stamped the "ACME MINERS BOTTLE" with the number "3" in the middle. It measures 7 inches in diameter and 3 inches wide and is made out of tin. By the way it's soldered, it appears to be quite early. There are four metal loops for holding a leather or cloth strap (which is missing). The spout on top is sealed by a cork.

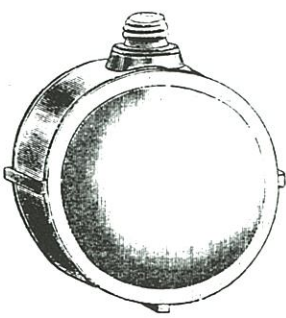
Since observing this miners bottle, I have heard of two others, one is another number 3 like Rick's and the other is a number 4 that is a little larger and measures 7 1/2 inches in diameter and 3 1/2 inches wide.

Other than the embossing, this canteen is no different than any other water canteen. By going through old mining supply catalogs, you can find a number of common tools listed and marked as mining items when actually they were made no differently than for any other trade. While exploring an abandoned underground mine, I found a standard number 2 riveted shovel stamped "Miner No. 2." I suppose that by putting the word "Mining" or "Miners" on items, the manufacturer thought that it might sell better to that specific trade, and no doubt, charged more for those items.





**COFFEE OR WATER CANTEENS.**



We manufacture these Canteens in 1 and 2 quarts. A desirable article for Miners to carry water or coffee in.

One Quart,	. . . . .	per doz., \$ . . . . .
Two Quarts,	. . . . .	" . . . . .

# A MINER'S LETTER

by Rick Yarborough  
Concord, California

and Mark Bohannon  
Oro Grande, California

One of the interesting side aspects of mining artifact collecting is that of finding more in-depth information about certain items, locations and persons. An increasing number of collectors are becoming more involved in the research of background information. Many collectors now not only want to know about the carbide cap lamps that Frank Guy manufactured, but also about the man behind those lamps. Who were the Trethaways who manufactured all of those different oil wicks? More and more collectors want to "see" who these people were. The same can be applied to certain mining localities, towns, specific people and times.

Most collectors usually have one or two favorite mining towns or districts that they specifically try to find related items from. Places like Butte, Montana; Bisbee, Arizona; the Mother Lode of California; the Michigan copper region; the Tri-State area of Joplin, Missouri; Leadville, Colorado; etc. Many of these items may not be truly mining artifacts, but they do relate to the town and its overall mining atmosphere.

Such is the case with this letter that Rick picked up recently. Although its a plain, handwritten letter, it gives a lot of insight about how the times were for a particular miner in early 1925. The letter, reprinted below for easier reading, was written by a miner named George in Stanislaus, California, to his friend John Williams in Stockton, California. Note that throughout the letter there is no punctuation and his spelling has a lot to be desired.

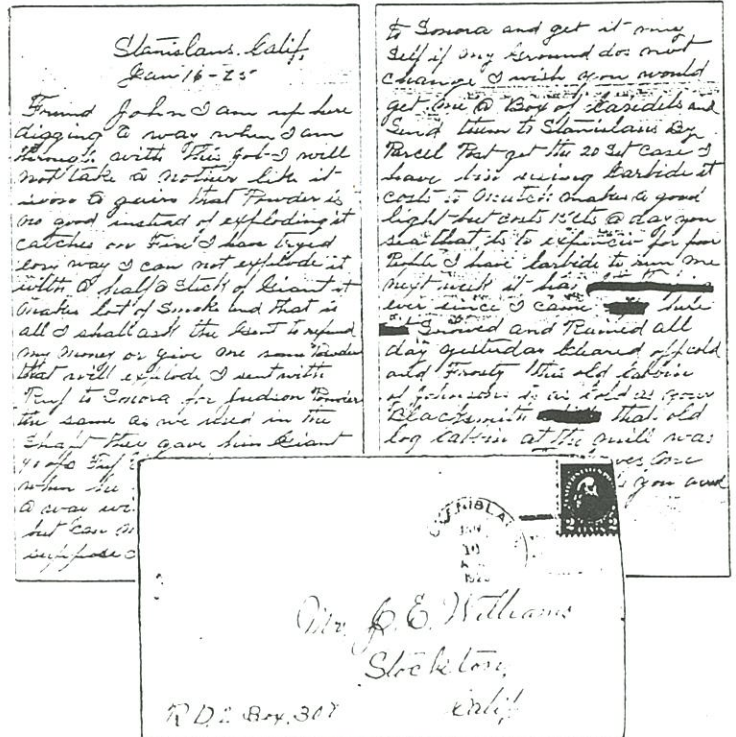
Stanislaus, Calif.  
Jan 16 - 25

Freind John I am up here digging a way when I am through with this job I will not take a nother like it soon a gain that Powder is no good instead of exploding it catches on Fire I have tryed evry way I can not explode it with a half a Stick of Giant it makes lot of smoke and that is all I shall ask the Gent to refund my money or give me some Powder that will explode I sent with Ruf to Sonora for

Judson Powder the same as we used in the Shaft they gave him Giant 40 % Ruf dos not no Judson when he seas it I am working a way with what I have got but can make no headway I suppose I will have to go to to Sonora and get it my Self if my Ground dos not change I wish you would get me a Box of Candles and Send them to Stanislaus By Parcel Post get the 20 Set case I have bin using Carbide it costs 15 cts a day you sea that is to expenciv for poor People I have Carbide to run me next week it has bin Freezing ever since I came up here it Snowed and Rained all day yesterday Cleared off cold and Frosty this old cabbin of Johnsons is as Cold as your Blacksmith shop that old log cabbin at the mill was warmer this leaves me well hope it finds you and Frank the Same

George

Although items like this are not the hard-core artifacts like carbide lamps, candlesticks, powder boxes and the like that most collectors want, these sideline paper items are often very interesting to read and are usually inexpensive to pick up.



# AN UNUSUAL WOLF CARBIDE HAND LAMP

by Tony Moon  
Sandy, Utah

One of the most unusual Wolf carbide lamps that the author has examined is a cast aluminum eight hour lamp which evidently was made in very limited numbers. The only advertisement that the author has been able to find is shown in Figure 3. It is from 1920, after Wolf started to manufacture lamps in the United States. The 1921 Wolf advertisement in the Keystone catalog does not show the lamp. The author has only seen three examples of this lamp and all are slightly different.

The example in Figures 1 and 2 is in the author's collection and is probably the earliest of the three. The only markings are "ON" and "OFF" on the water feed which only turns in a 60° arc. The lamp has no water door but the center of the water control knob acts as a funnel for water addition. The lamp is 6 ¾ inches high at the water control knob and is 3 ¾ inches in diameter at the base.

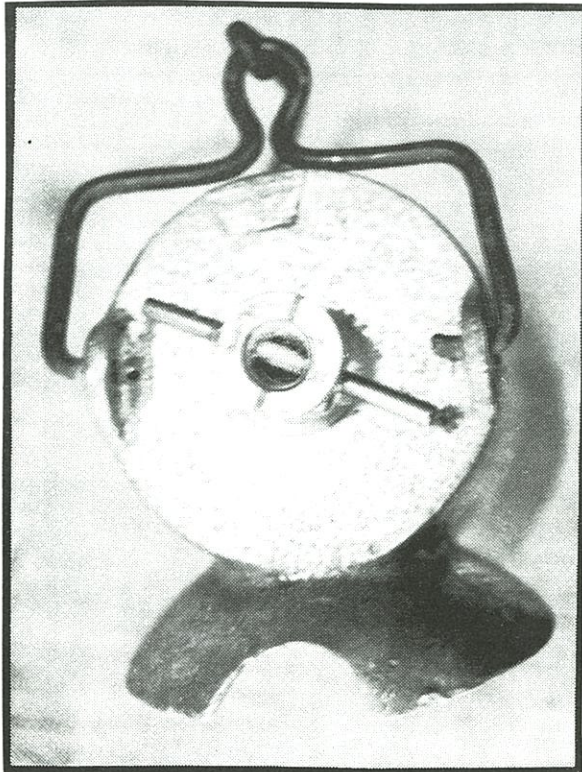


Figure 1. Top view of the early Wolf cast aluminum 8-hour hand lamp. (Author's collection)

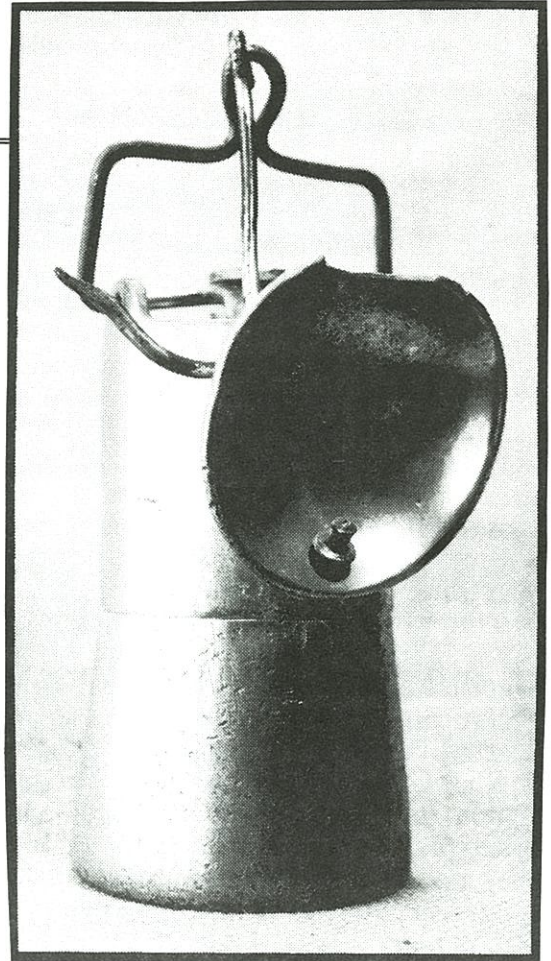
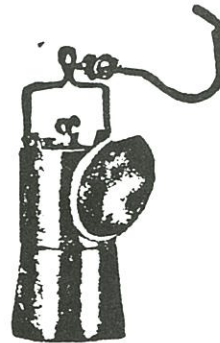


Figure 2. Side view of the early Wolf cast aluminum 8-hour hand lamp. (Author's collection)

## WOLF ACETYLENE LAMPS



are unusually sturdy. They are easy to clean and effect real savings in operating expense. They are used in every Mining Country of the world.

Write us for Wolf literature. It will give you real information on an interesting subject.

**Wolf Safety Lamp Co. of America, Inc.**

227 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, New York

E. D. Ballard, 268 Market St., San Francisco  
Distributor

Figure 3. An advertisement from a January 24, 1920 issue of *Mining and Scientific Press* for the Wolf cast aluminum hand lamp.

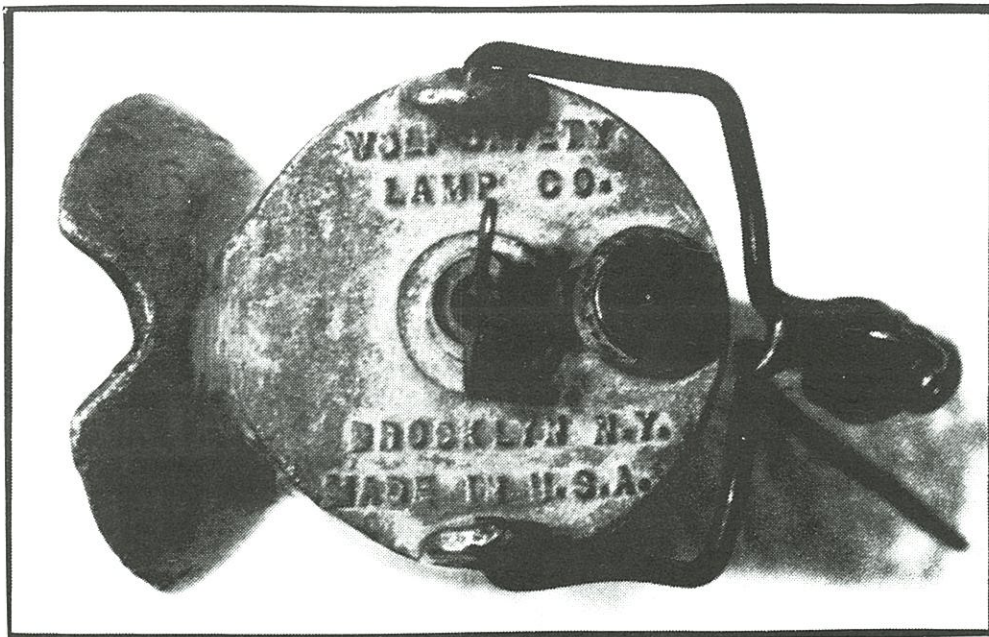


Figure 4. Top view of another Wolf cast aluminum 8-hour hand lamp showing the stamping. Note the location and style of the lettering (and therefore the mold) has changed. (Kelly Deem collection)

## WOLF'S OPEN CARBIDE LAMPS

The example in Figure 4 has the standard Wolf screw-on water door and water control lever. The Wolf name and address are now cast into the top of the lamp.

The last example is shown in Figure 5 and 6 and is similar to the previous example except that the location of the lettering (and therefore the mold) has changed.

I believe that this lamp was designed and manufactured in the United States (in contrast to many Wolf lamps which were basically of German design) for the U.S. market possibly to compete with its Justrite contemporary, the Little Giant. It was probably only made for one or two years and was almost certainly unpopular as the threads undoubtedly seized as with many aluminum lamps.

Figure 5. Side view of the same aluminum lamp shown in Figure 6. (Errol Christman collection)

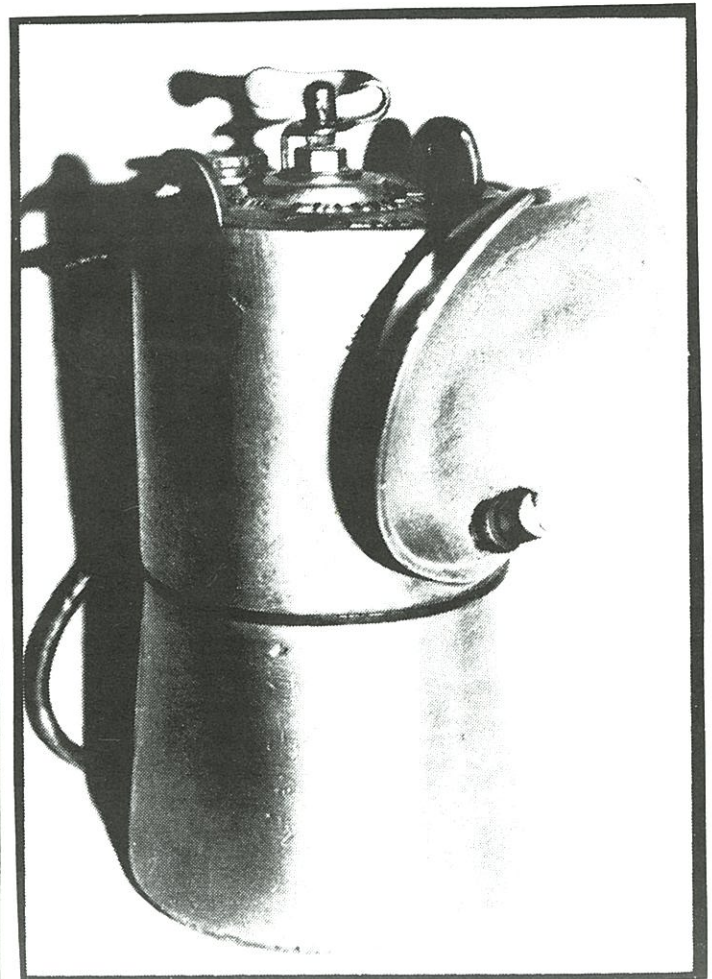


Figure 6. Top view of another Wolf cast aluminum 8-hour hand lamp showing the changes in the stamping. (Errol Christman collection)



# THE ORIGINAL SKIDOO NEWS

by Ruby Ann Walker  
Yucaipa, California

After reading the last MAC (Issue Number 18 Spring 1993), I found the article by Bob Schroth entitled "Skidoo: A Death Valley Ghost Town" to be extremely fascinating. Mr. Schroth mentioned in his article that there was a headline in Skidoo's newspaper that read "Murder In Camp. Murderer Lynched With General Approval." The first thing that came to mind was how great it would be to own, or just see, that original newspaper. I remembered seeing a collection of old newspapers from various mining towns in Ted Bobrink's collection and thinking how broad the field of mining artifact collecting can be.

I decided that the first place for me to start looking for a Skidoo newspaper would be at the local library. I asked the lady in charge if she could assist me in finding any information about a certain incident that happened in Skidoo, California, on April 25, 1908. With her help, we found several books on Skidoo. One of them had a picture of the original "The Skidoo News" newspaper with the exact article I was looking for. The book gave reference to the Eastern California Museum in Independence, California.

Shown below is a copy of the original newspaper sent to me by the Eastern California Museum in Independence.



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VOL. II, NO 18
SKIDOO, INYO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1908
TEN CENTS

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# MURDER IN CAMP

## Murderer Lynched

### WITH GENERAL APPROVAL

#### Joe Simpson Shoots Jim Arno'd Dead and Is Hanged By Citizens

The disturbance which has shaken this community to the roots, in the past few days, opened on Sunday morning last, at about eleven o'clock, when Joe Simpson, familiarly known as Joe 'Hooteh' (that being his favorite beverage) held up the Southern Calif. Bank here, for the nimble sum of twenty dollars, that being the sum of his immediate need. He was overpowered before he could collect, and his gun taken from him. He returned to the bank (which is located in the store) again and became very abusive. Jim Arnold, managing partner in the store, finally put him out. Three hours later, he returned again with his gun and deliberately shot Arnold, who was unarmed. He turned, and covered the banker, Ralph E. Dobbs and would probably have killed him had not his attention been attracted. He was overpowered and handcuffed. Arnold died the same evening. An inquest on Arnold's body was held on Monday, the jury returning a verdict, "killed by gun-shot wound, inflicted by Joe Simpson." Citizens on the

raise his gun and shot Arnold just below the heart. Turning quickly, he threw his gun on Mr. Dobbs behind the bank counter and commanded him to come out and die, but before he could fulfill his threat, he realized his own danger, and backed out into the street. Simpson's entrance to the store and the crack of the shot, caused a scene, that, for a moment, was more dramatically tense than ever pictured in play or song. Constable Sellers, who was reading a newspaper in the Club saloon, snatched up a hot gun and loaded as he ran, the shells whizzing! flinging it down, he leaped over and grabbed a six shooter from beneath the bar. The rapidity of his actions was judged from the fact that he was up with the murderer, before he had crossed the street. Others were equally quick. At the

Sellers don't be highly commended for the great bravery he displayed throughout the action. He virtually carried his life in his hand, for the time he appeared upon the street, and the half a dozen men who were gathered at that place, with Mr. Burns, many of whom would have shot him down without argument.

Simpson's hands fell, but just as he cowardly came and at the hot fight he had put up, was taken to the Club saloon, until a guard house could be decided upon.

#### DEATH OF ARNO'D

When Simpson's first bullet tore its way through Arno'd's vital, he sank to the floor crying, "For God's sake don't shoot again Joe. You've got me now" and in the excitement of the dramatic events of Simpson's capture, he was, for a moment, half forgotten. Like a dog with a animal that it has just shot, Simpson crawled on hands and knees into the cellar below, his life ebbling away from internal hemorrhage. He was found and carried down to Dr. Macleod's surgery. A cursory ex-

amination about his interference, that not only resulted in other deaths. After deliberation, the jury, consisting of W. R. Falls, Geo. M. Goodland, A. H. Swainston, J. H. Wilson, C. J. Shackell, A. T. Hall, J. J. Shook, F. Hinger and W. McPey, brought in a verdict "that the deceased, James Arnold had died from the effects of a gun-shot wound, inflicted by Joseph L. Simpson."

Early on Monday, the District Attorney was telegraphed for to take charge of the case. The funeral was arranged for the following day and it was then the widespread feeling of regret and deep respect in which the deceased was held, manifested itself.

#### A DESERT FUNERAL.

At noon on Tuesday the victim was buried, not in a cemetery and perhaps unknown in later communities. The casket, fashioned with living hands in the presence of the people of the Skidoo, was a simple affair of the Skidoo (suitable draped) and drawn to the cemetery. In the presence of a large number of citizens, the service, which was presided by the singing of "Rock of

follows. "In the early part of the week, I feared violence, but as the days went on I felt that the ill-feeling had cooled off. On Wednesday evening, shortly before midnight, the door was broken in and Deputy Heath and myself were overpowered. A dozen guns were pointed against us and we were told that if we made a sound, we would have to take the consequence. The guard house was a one-roomed building of thin, corrugated iron, in poor repair. The walls could be kicked in anywhere. Resistance was useless. The night was so dark I was unable to recognize one another. There was a single number present, about fifty I judge. Only two of the party spoke. I could not recognize either voice. The prisoner was awakened taken upstairs. Guards remained at the door and window to prevent us from coming out. We saw nothing of the lynch party."

The body was discovered early next day, hanging, and in the Skidoo, and the body to be cut down. An inquest was held later in the day, but no information could be obtained as to the names of the persons who shot. While the

I wrote a letter to that museum explaining my interest, and one week later I received a package in the mail with a photo-copy of the original newspaper dated April 25, 1908. Also enclosed were photo-copies of other reports and photographs on the murder and hanging that had been written about in various books.

It was surprising to me that it was so easy to find out so much information in such a short time and that everyone I contacted would be so enthusiastic and helpful. I'm sure that just about every collector out there has his or her favorite mining town and by simply going to your local city or county library, you will be able to find out a vast amount of information that will be of great interest to you.

Many thanks to all of the helpful workers at the Yuciapa City Library and the great folks at the Eastern California Museum.

Shown to the right is a copy of the photograph of Joe "Hootch" Simpson in his unique post-mortem encore. The body was disinterred and hanged a second time so that a reporter from the Los Angeles Herald could take this photograph. (Photo courtesy of Eastern California Museum, Independence, California)



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## ANOTHER HERCULES MATCH SAFE FOUND

by **Larry Kuester**  
Yorba Linda, California

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I recently acquired another different Hercules match safe. This new style has the Hercules man on the front like all of the others, but with a different back. The back side shows a miner dressed in slickers with boots, a hat with an oil wick lamp, and holding two boxes of dynamite. The match safe, like the others, is made of metal and wrapped with celluloid plastic. The Hercules man and the miner are printed in black on an off-white background while the text, including the "H" on the Hercules box, is in red.



# THE MINERS AND PUDDLERS TOBACCO CAN

by Ted Bobrink  
Redlands, California

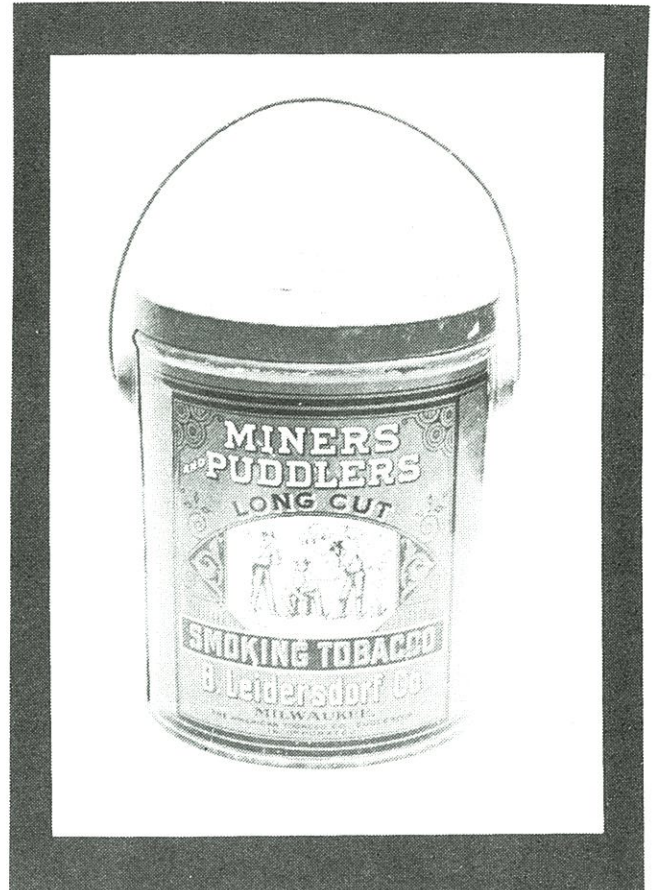
I, m sure all our readers will remember the article on "Mining-Related Tobacco Products" in Issue Number 13 Winter 1992 of the *MAC*. In that article I illustrated the Miners and Puddlers paper tobacco bag that was sold to be carried in the pocket.

I mentioned in the article that I have a round tin can with a 1910 tax stamp on it. Well, here is a photo of that can. The can measures 6 1/2 inches high and 5 3/8 inches in diameter (about the same size as a three pound coffee can). It is a bright fire engine red with black and white lettering. Illustrated on the front and back are three miners, one sitting on a keg of black powder holding a drill and two miners swinging double jacks.

These cans can be found at most of the larger antique advertising shows and swap meets. They range in price of from \$100 to \$200.

I looked up "puddler" in my Webster's Dictionary and it said "a person who puddles clay or iron." Puddling is ". . .the process of making wrought iron from pig iron by heating and stirring it in the presence of oxidizing agents."

Obviously, the B. Leidersdorf Company wanted to reach the mining and steel workers with this nifty brand of tobacco.



## MINING-RELATED TOBACCO PRODUCTS

by Ted Bobrink  
12851 Kendall Way  
Redlands, California 92373





# THE BRAUN CORPORATION MINERAL TEST SET

by **Jim Steinberg**  
Pasadena, California

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The observant eye will occasionally spot unusual laboratory looking kits at shops and flea markets. This test set is just such a case. For me, this was my first encounter with a mineral test kit. I saw it sitting opened on a table from a distance. While I could not tell what it was, it was something that I could not ignore. Close examination showed that it was indeed a mining related item. There were a substantial number of mineral samples in the kit.

This kit was distributed by the Braun Corporation, a company specializing in laboratory instruments and supplies. The company had offices in Los Angeles, San Francisco and Seattle. I have found an advertisement for this kit in the 1940 edition of a Braun catalog.

One of the neatest things about the ad is that it lists all of the items included in a complete kit. That is useful information since many kits are not complete, and this one is no exception.

The Braun mineral test set comes in a case covered with a wrinkled black plastic lamination. It measures 16 inches wide by 6 inches deep by 7 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> inches tall when closed. When the single front latch is released, the top flips back and the front flops down revealing insides much like a fishing tackle box. This kit does include the mineral samples of the Braun #39760 ad.

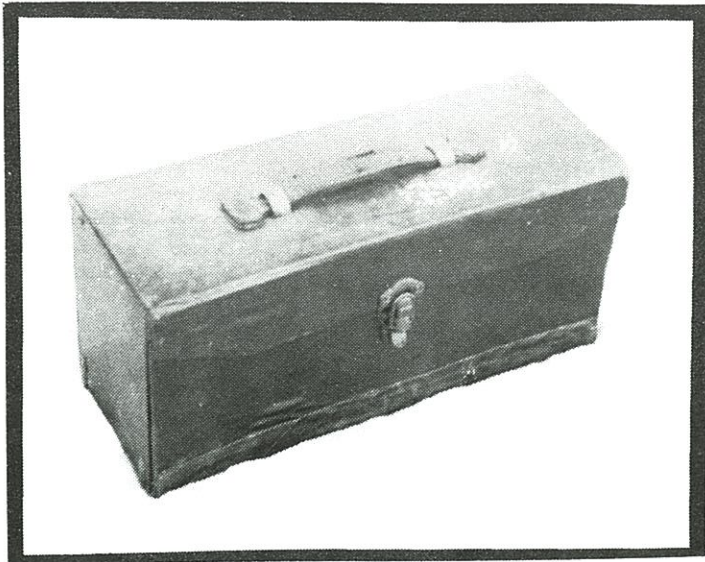
The three trays in the front of the set hold their contents in removable flaps. One of the flaps is devoted strictly to the mineral samples, one to mineral samples and glassware, and one to chemicals.

The main body of the kit includes a small removable tray with chemicals and glassware. The remaining spaces in the kit lack their original contents, but fortunately it still displays well.

Since the set is so compact and portable, it seems reasonable that miners and prospectors might have been likely to find a kit like this useful in the field. I have not seen other examples of this kit (either version) in collections, but expect that more of these are out there to be found.



A photograph of a mineral test kit distributed by the Braun Corporation in the opened position showing three removable trays. (Author's collection)



Shown to the left is a photograph of a mineral test kit distributed by the Braun Corporation in the closed position.

Shown below is a 1940 advertisement for two types of mineral test kit sold by the Braun Corporation. The mineral test kit in the author's collection and shown in this article is #39760 in the advertisement.

**BRAUN CORPORATION** **LOS ANGELES, CALIF.**

**Mixers**



**39750-39760**

**39750 MINERAL TEST SET, Braun**—A compact portable set containing the essential equipment and reagents. Forty-seven articles are included; packed in a neat carrying case, with lock and key. The liquid chemicals are in glass stoppered bottles with labels and in separate wooden boxes. Dry chemicals are in screw cap vials, each properly labeled. All other pieces, tools, etc., are in partitioned trays, packed to prevent breakage. Case measures about 16 inches long, 8 inches high and 6 inches wide. Weight about 12 pounds.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Anvil, polished steel</li> <li>2. Plattner's Blowpipe</li> <li>3. Porcelain Mortar and Pestle</li> <li>4. Alcohol Lamp</li> <li>5. Beaker</li> <li>6. Charcoal Block</li> <li>7. Evaporating Dish</li> <li>8. Porcelain Crucibles</li> <li>9. Forceps, 5-inch</li> <li>10. Forceps, Nichrome Tips</li> <li>11. Hammer</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12. Horseshoe Magnet</li> <li>13. Pipette</li> <li>14. Platinum Wire Holder</li> <li>15. 3 Pieces Platinum Wire</li> <li>16. Scissors</li> <li>17. Horn Spoon</li> <li>18. Test Lead Measure</li> <li>19. 3 Open Glass Tubes</li> <li>20. 3 Closed Glass Tubes</li> <li>21. Magnifier, 1-inch</li> <li>22. Blue Litmus Paper</li> </ol>
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<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>23. Red Litmus Paper</li> <li>24. Turmeric Paper</li> <li>25. Brazil Wood Paper</li> <li>26. Borax Glass</li> <li>27. Borax Powder</li> <li>28. Bone Ash</li> <li>29. Antimony Oxide</li> <li>30. Arsenous Acid</li> <li>31. Salt Phosphorous</li> <li>32. Soda Carbonate</li> <li>33. Soda Nitrate</li> <li>34. Alcohol</li> <li>35. Ammonia Hydroxide</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>36. Hydrochloric Acid</li> <li>37. Copper Oxide</li> <li>38. Iron Oxide</li> <li>39. Lead Oxide</li> <li>40. Manganese Oxide</li> <li>41. Mercury Oxide</li> <li>42. Potash Bisulphate</li> <li>43. Test Lead</li> <li>44. Tin Oxide</li> <li>45. Cobalt Nitrate Sol.</li> <li>46. Nitric Acid</li> <li>47. Sulphuric Acid</li> </ol>
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Each ..... **35.00**

**39760 MINERAL TEST SET, Braun**—This is the No. 39750 set listed above, with the addition of fifty mineral samples for comparison, in screw-cap vials, neatly labeled:

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Graphite</li> <li>2. Sulphur</li> <li>3. Stibnite</li> <li>4. Chalcocopyrite</li> <li>5. Galenite</li> <li>6. Rutile</li> <li>7. Pyrrhotite</li> <li>8. Pyrite</li> <li>9. Hematite</li> <li>10. Magnetite</li> <li>11. Chromite</li> <li>12. Limonite</li> <li>13. Siderite</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>14. Pyrolusite</li> <li>15. Rhodonite</li> <li>16. Sphalerite</li> <li>17. Willemite</li> <li>18. Corundum</li> <li>19. Cryolite</li> <li>20. Fluorite</li> <li>21. Calcite</li> <li>22. Apatite</li> <li>23. Gypsum</li> <li>24. Dolomite</li> <li>25. Barite</li> <li>26. Magnesite</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>27. Celestite</li> <li>28. Strontianite</li> <li>29. Halite</li> <li>30. Quartz</li> <li>31. Orthoclase</li> <li>32. Witherite</li> <li>33. Albite</li> <li>34. Spodumene</li> <li>35. Hornblende</li> <li>36. Wollastonite</li> <li>37. Beryl</li> <li>38. Garnet</li> <li>39. Mica</li> </ol>
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<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>40. Lepidolite</li> <li>41. Chrysolite</li> <li>42. Scapolite</li> <li>43. Tourmaline</li> <li>44. Cyanite</li> <li>45. Pyrophyllite</li> <li>46. Taic</li> <li>47. Datolite</li> <li>48. Prehnite</li> <li>49. Pectolite</li> <li>50. Stilbite</li> </ol>
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Each ..... **40.00**

# A UNIQUE MINING RELATED BOX

by Ted Bobrink  
Redlands, California

You just never know what will turn up when you go into an antique shop and ask the store clerk that well-known question, "do you have anything related to mining?"

While on a trip with my little lady the other day, we stopped by a few antique shops in the area. We were getting ready to leave this nice shop--neither of us having seen anything of interest--when I decided, as a last resort, to ask that old question that even I'm getting tired of hearing, "do you have anything related to mining?" The nice clerk pointed over to a corner and said that I would find a rather nice cardboard box with some miners on the front.

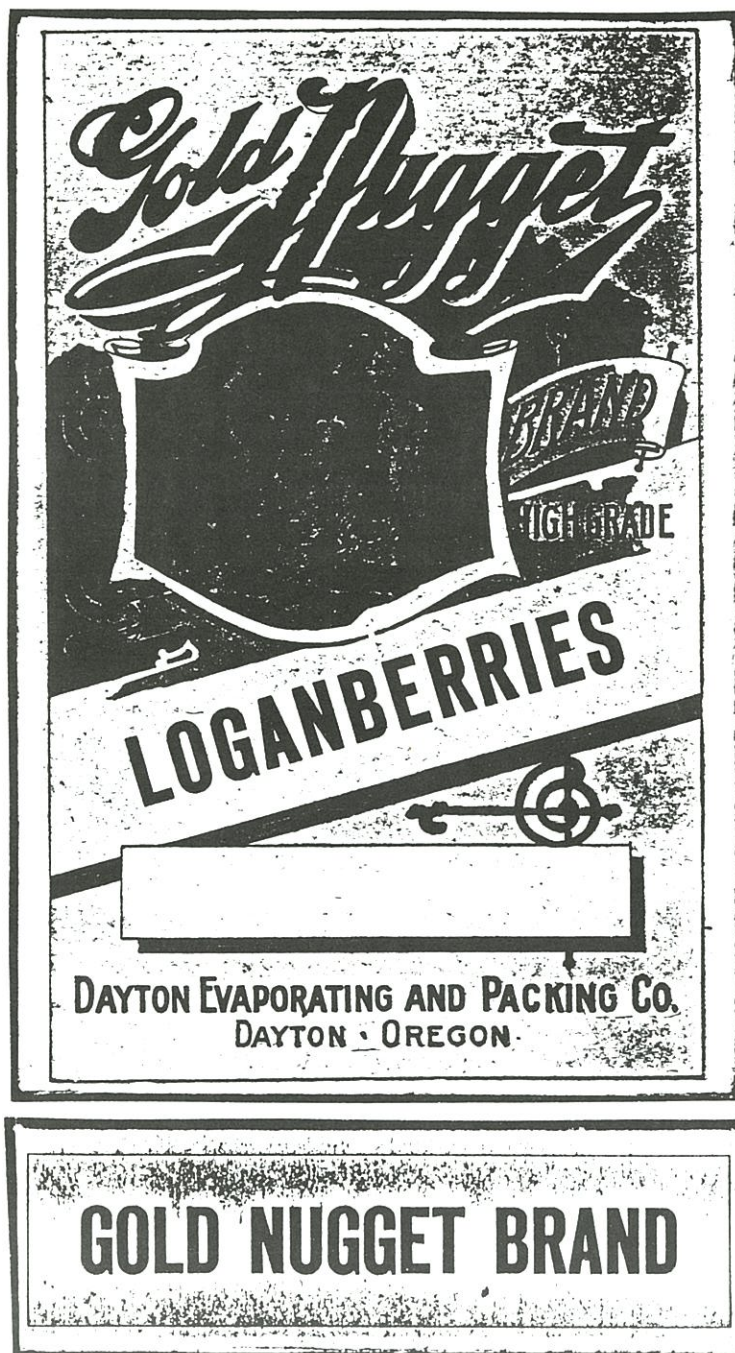
The first thing that came to my mind that it might be a carbide lamp box like the common Auto-Lite. Much to my surprise was this colorful "GOLD NUGGET BRAND" box that at one time held loganberries. The fancy scrolling along with the art-work suggest that this box may date back to just after the turn of the century.

As you can see in the illustration, there is a real photo of three miners panning for gold. The words gold nugget and loganberries is done in red, while the overall background is yellow and gray. The dimensions of the box are 7" x 5" x 2". The front and back of the box is the same while the sides simply say GOLD NUGGET BRAND in bold lettering.

My trusty Webster's dictionary tells me that loganberries were named after Judge J.H. Logan, of California, who developed them in 1881. They are "a hybrid bramble developed from the blackberry and the red raspberry and extensively grown for its fruit. A highly acid, purplish-red fruit of this shrub."

While the hard-line collectibles are getting to be so hard to come by, I'm finding these nifty display items to be quite pleasurable to come across. I am not a collector that likes to hoard things in a box or line up fifty carbides or candlesticks in a row. I find it much more pleasing to the eye to look into a case or on a self at a variety of nice mining artifacts. I think a colorful box like the Gold Nugget Brand box

along with other types of advertising items really adds to the overall display of a nice candlestick, carbide lamp or whatever you specialize in.



# THE FOURTH ANNUAL EASTERN MINING ARTIFACT COLLECTORS SWAP MEET AND REUNION

by **Tony Moon**  
Sandy, Utah

Well, once again many thanks to Gay Bindocci for hosting the fourth annual reunion at the Comer Museum on the West Virginia University campus in Morgantown. Once again the foyer of the Comer Building was made available for collectors and exhibitors to display mining artifacts. But I am getting ahead of myself.

Action started early on Friday, June 25, at the Eurosuites Hotel near the campus. There were reports of some early-birds arriving on Thursday! By Friday some thirty-five rooms were registered to collectors and dealers. The hotel suites with their extra space made ideal settings for those having items to sell. Amongst those setting up were Dave Gresko, Jim Lackey, Dave Thorpe, Bob Schroth, Ken Rupp and the Ressler brothers. Groups headed from room to room like packs of hounds after the fox! Once again many collectors from the West made it to the show. Those making it for the first time were Bill Collins, Bob Kraft and Chris Vels from California, Dave Thorpe from Arizona, and Chuck Tesch from South Dakota.

Set-up on Saturday started early and approximately 25 tables were soon filled with artifacts for show, trading and sale. Mark Ballard once again brought UMWA items for show and had several nice safety lamps for sale. Mike Puhl put most of his impressive carbide cap lamp collection on display and also had many items for sale. Mike McLaughlin brought several rare carbides to show including his most unusual and rare H. Gall carbide lamp. Interest in carbide cap lamps and cap tins remains at a high level and oil wicks are now gaining in popularity (and price!). The last of the Jim Van Fleet Oil Wick Lamp Hoard was sold at the show; a photo of all those lamps on Jim's kitchen table was most impressive!

Saturday evening was once again time for the auction and many thanks to Kelly Deem and his trained(?) and willing helpers for an amusing



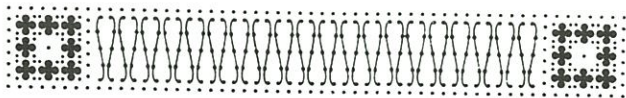
At left, Keith Williams talking to Mike Puhl. In the background is Mark Ballard talking to Kelly Deem and Jim McCullough. At the far right are Paul and Nancy Hyatt.

and profitable time. Common carbides went for an average of about \$20, common oil wicks for \$50 to \$55. Highlights included an unfired Auto-Lite in the box for \$45, a Sunshine tin in fair condition brought \$325, a nice Frog Lamp \$250, a nice Victor cap lamp \$160, a nickel plated baldwin cap lamp \$210, a Justrite No. 1 repair kit \$275, and a rare Auto-Lite with incused letters brought a strong \$350.

This year the weather on Sunday morning co-operated and about twenty mining collectors descended on the Meadowlands monthly flea market. Quite a number of items were found including several oil wicks with the prize being a copper Zias at a bargain price, a bonneted safety lamp by John Mills, a California gold scale, several boxes of Justrite bottoms, but the biggest prize was a Justrite Jiffy three bottom carbide holder. Wow, what an end to a fabulous reunion. Make your plans for next year!



Greg Clemmer and Mike McLaughlin seated behind their tables.



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## A DEADWOOD ASSAYER'S BAG

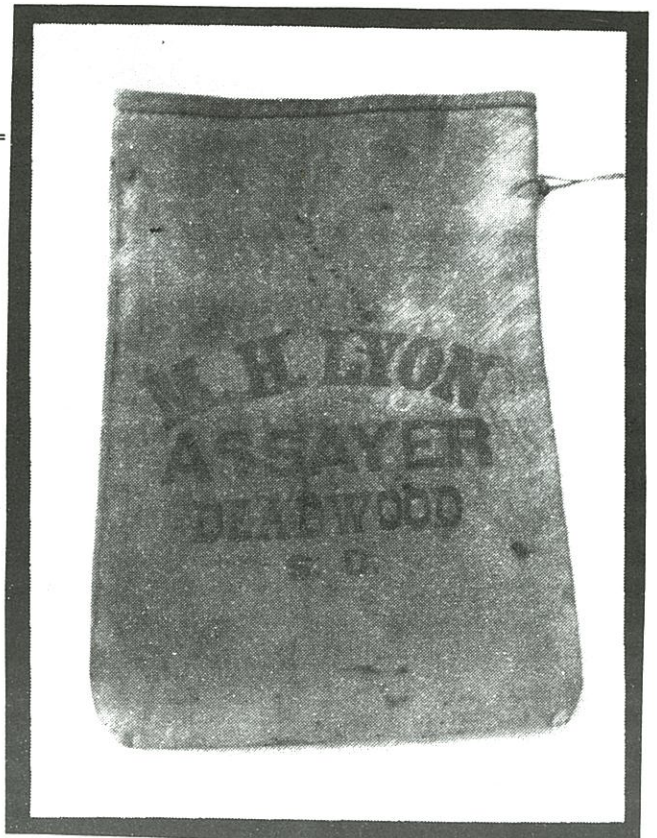
by **Ted Bobrink**  
Redlands, California

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At the last Great Western Gun Show in Pomona, California, I picked up this great canvas ore sample bag from Deadwood, South Dakota. As you can see, the assayer was M.H. Lyon.

In the late 1870s, rich placer deposits of gold were found near Deadwood, near the Black Hill. As the easily worked ground was taken, prospectors fanned out to search for hard-rock sources of the metal. Three miles south of Deadwood, they discovered a promising quartz vein, or lead, for which the town of Lead, Dakota Territory was soon named. The famous George Hearst was a senior partner of a trio of entrepreneurs who developed what is today the oldest and deepest gold mine still in operation in the United States--the Homestake Gold Mine.

Can any of our South Dakota collectors give us any information on this assayer? The bag measures 13 inches tall by 9 inches wide and has a draw-string.



# INTERESTING TALE OF A UNION LOCAL BANNER

by **Jim Steinberg**  
Pasadena, California

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Over a year ago, I was offered the opportunity to acquire a union local banner. Eventually, I agreed to the deal and incorporated the banner into my collection.

The fabric portion of the banner is about 30 inches wide and 60 inches tall. Most of the banner is composed of blue felt which is the background color. The lettering on the banner is made of yellow felt and reads:

LOCAL UNION

No. 4583

U.M.W. OF A.

CLYDE Nº 3

CLARKSVILLE

PA

The border band is a glossy (not metal) yellow embroidery ribbon strip and the fringe at the bottom is also yellow. The banner hangs from a brass tube with end caps that is 42 inches wide. A second tube with end caps is also near the bottom of the banner. The entire assembly hangs on a glossy yellow rope which is tied to both ends of the upper tube. The ends of this rope are terminated in elaborate dangling knobby tassels.

In my continued delving into mining history, I discovered that some interesting UMWA events transpired in this little town of about 350 people from which the banner had come.

The date of December 31, 1969, is a date that some of us still remember.

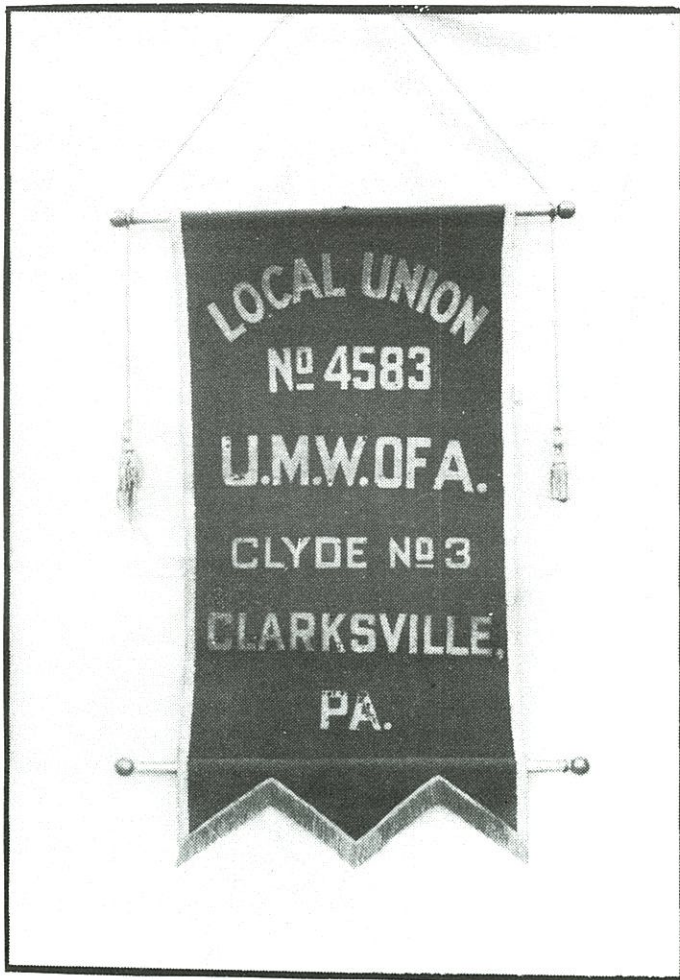
On that day in the town of Clarksville, Pennsylvania, the home of Joseph Yablonski was invaded by three men about an hour after midnight. Two of them proceeded to the bedroom of Joseph and his wife, while the third man snuck down the hallway to the daughter's bedroom. When this man began firing his gun into the daughter, the two men at the master bedroom opened fire on the sleeping forms of Joseph Yablonski and his wife. Joseph and his wife didn't die easily, but with enough bullets, they did indeed die.

The killers engaged in some, but not much pilferage and then left. A few miles away they dumped their guns into the Monongahela River, and disappeared into the Pennsylvania night.

Only a few days before, on December 18th, Joseph Yablonski had encountered two of these men on his front porch. He had a bad feeling about them and remarked to friends, "I believe there were two men here to kill me today."

Joseph (Jock) Yablonski, a long time member, and for many years an officer of the United Mine Workers of America, had spent the previous eight months in a bid for the presidency of the UMWA. The current president at the time was Tony Boyle. Boyle was so angry that Yablonski was running against him that Boyle said to some leaders of District 19, "We are in a fight, Yablonski ought to be killed or done away with."

Tony Boyle did whatever he could to disempower Yablonski within the United Mine Workers of America. Union money moved in strange ways, which Jock Yablonski suspected. Union members loyal or obligated to Tony Boyle made the campaign threatening and dangerous for Yablonski. Still, Jock continued to gain support within the union.



The UMWA presidential election took place on December 9, 1969. Jock Yablonski expected that since the government had refused to supervise the election, he would likely lose. Vote tallies did show a loss, but Yablonski vowed to take the results to court, convinced of massive illegalities on the part of the UMWA president.

Jock Yablonski's efforts to get the assistance of the Federal Government investigating the election were going nowhere. Then, he, his wife and daughter were murdered.

On January 5, 1970, one of Yablonski's sons discovered the murders. Police, newsmen, and finally the FBI went to work on the case. Through an amazingly thorough and persistent effort, the FBI found the killers, the middlemen between them and Tony Boyle. In April of 1974, Tony Boyle was convicted of three counts of murder in the first degree and was sent to prison.

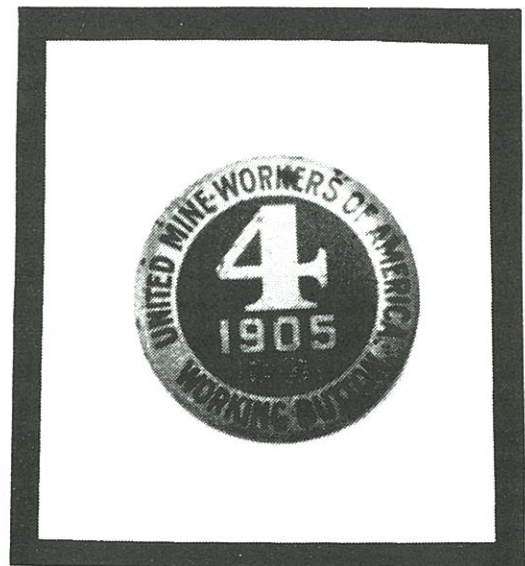
For those of you who would like to know more about these events, read *Act of Vengeance: The Yablonski Murders and Their Solution* by Trevor Ambrister (Saturday Review Press, E.P. Dutton & Co., Inc., New York, 1975).

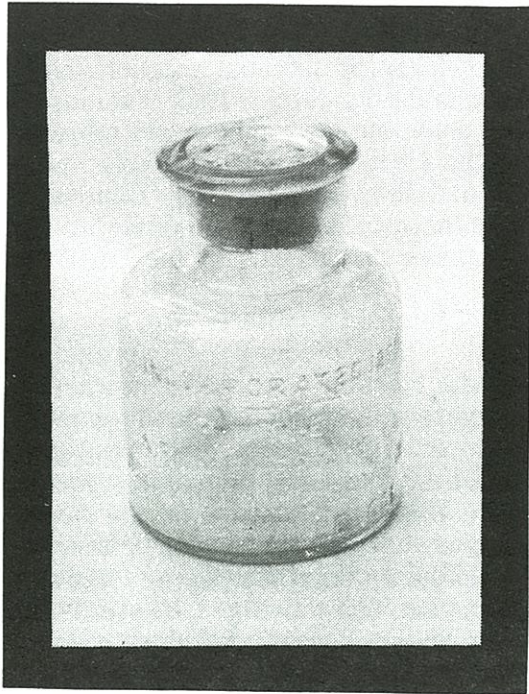
## Collector's Talk

### A UMWA Button

Harry Jones of Palmdale, California, sent in this photo of a UMWA button. The button is black and yellow and is shown in actual size. Harry asks if anyone knows what the large 4 over the 1905 means? He's heard that it meant that the miner was hired in the fourth month of 1905, is this correct?

UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA





### A Bottle From Leadville

I know of a number of collectors that collect bottles from mining towns, and most of the time those bottles are related to drug stores and saloons. This bottle, owned by Jim Owens of Glendale, Arizona, is from Leadville, Colorado. It is 3 1/2 inches high and 2 1/2 inches in diameter and the embossing on the front reads:

INCORPORATED 1879

--:--

A.R. MEYER AND CO  
ORE MILLING & SAMPLING CO  
LEADVILLE COL

Jim says that he has no idea what his bottle was used for and I must admit, we don't either. So how about some help out there, does anyone know?

### The Pennant Carbide Can

This unusual pocket carbide can is 4" tall, 4" wide, and 1 3/8" deep. The maker of this can is unknown at this time.



### A Comstock Candle Box

This mining candle box is one of only two brands of candles that depicts a mining scene on the lithographed label. The label on this particular candle box is printed in a yellow-gold, green, red and black.





# Trades & Sales

## Advertising Rates

Rates (per ad per issue) are: Full page, \$100; half-page, \$50; quarter-page, \$35. Ads must be submitted camera-ready; we are not

responsible for errors. Any ad may be rejected at the editor's discretion. Classified-style ads for trades or exchanges only (no sales) are free, subject to the availability of space.

## Advertising Deadlines

Winter Issue—Dec. 15  
Spring Issue—Mar. 15  
Summer Issue—June 15  
Fall Issue—Sept. 15

**FOR TRADE OR SALE:** Patented Williams oil wick survey lamp and other mining items. *Tony Moon, 2763 E. Willow Wick Dr., Sandy, UT 84093 (801-943-2091)*

**FOR TRADE OR SALE:** Small collection of premium quality mining artifacts including, Zar, X-Ray, Force Feed, vertical style Justrites, Little Giant, several oil wicks, several American made Davy's, and other misc. mining related items. *Jeff Shanks, 2003 Yardley Road, Yardley, PA 19067 (215-736-9107)*

**FOR SALE:** I'm a dealer in mining artifacts and always have a wide variety of neat stuff. Send me your want list. *Leo Stambaugh, 614 Rose St. Box 779, Georgetown, CO 80444 (303-569-2848)*

**FOR TRADE:** Just picked up a nice collection of assorted mining artifacts. I have carbide lamps, cap tins, candlesticks, photographs and other mining artifacts on hand to trade. I like to trade, what do you have and what do you want? Be sure to attend the Western Swap Meet at my house on October 9th. Contact: *Errol Christman (916-273-3268)*

**FOR TRADE OR SALE:** 3 different 30-cap blasting machines (Aetna, Du Pont and Julius H. Smith), all in very nice condition (\$250 ea.). Springfield cap lamp, early Auto-Lite, Simmons Pioneer Supt. lamps. Rare green 40 lbs Schneider candle box (\$200), Vigorite and early Giant powder boxes ends (\$35-50 ea.). Will trade or buy carbide cap lamp boxes, parts boxes and repair kits (empty ones o.k.). Also looking for certain carbide pocket cans and flasks. *Mark Bohannon, P.O. Box 127, Oro Grande, CA 92368 (619-246-4418)*

**FOR TRADE OR SALE:** A large selection of uncommon to rare blasting cap tins. Will trade good tins for tins that I don't have or need to up-grade. Also looking for blasting cap crimpers and Blasters' Handbooks. Want list is available. Contact: *John Kynor, 8905 James NE, Albuquerque, NM 87111*

**WANTED:** Stock certificates from the Silver Dale Mining Company of Nevada. Call, *Jeff, (619-941-2848)*

**WANTED:** Anything relating to the Upper-Mississippi Valley Lead/Zinc District: artifacts, mineral specimens, books, maps, documents and (especially) photos. Book on history of this district now in preparation. Would appreciate the opportunity to photograph or photocopy any items "not for sale." *Mark & Lynn Langenfeld, 2020 Harley Dr., Madison, WI 53711. (608-274-8242)*

**FOR SALE OR TRADE:** I just got back from a 5 day buying trip back East and picked up a nice collection of cap tins and have many hard-to-get tins for trade or sale. Also have a nice Baldwin cap lamp, 10 lbs. National carbide can, and other mining artifacts for trade or sale. *Bob Schroth, P.O. Box 687, Twin Peaks, CA 92391 (909-337-7102)*

**FOR SALE:** Mining stocks, deeds, checks, and misc. documents. Send \$1 for next mail bid sale catalogue. *Douglas McDonald, Box 350093, Grantsdale, MT 59835.*

**WANTED:** Blasting cap crimpers. Have blasting cap tins and dynamite boxes for trade. *Tom Stockwell, Rt 1, Box 13, Owatonna, MN 55060 (507-451-2254)*

**FOR TRADE OR SALE:** The "rare" Justrite No. 77 stick lamp, complete. A very nice aluminum Baby Wolf safety lamp, a nice Montana pistol-grip candlestick--rivet style, alate style unfired Auto-Lite in the exact same box seen on page 13 of this MAC, a cloth Nevada mine bell sign on the original wood. *Ted Bobrink, 12851 Kendall Way, Redlands, CA 92373 (909-794-5518)*

**FOR TRADE OR SALE:** Mining stock certificates. Free descriptive lists of old mining stock certificates issued periodically. Each certificate described, giving brief history of company, location, and vignettes. *Russell Filer, 13057 California St., Yucaipa, CA 92399. (909-797-1650)*

**WANTED:** Stickers from different coal companies and especially JOY stickers Larry and Dottie Click, 1021 North Jefferson St., Arlington, VA 22205.

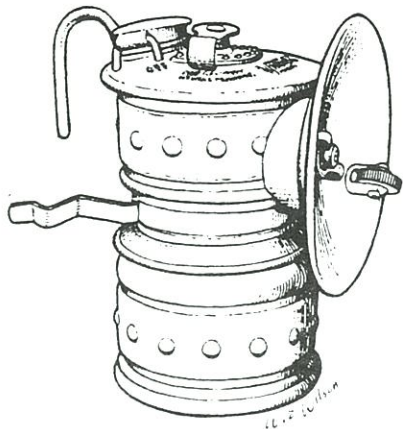
**FOR TRADE:** Big Boy hand lamp, Baldwin cap lamp with flat hook. Trade for cap lamps. *(505-538-9788)*

**FOR SALE:** Rare French book about miner's lamps *Des Lumieres dans La Nuit* by Michel C. Dupont. \$80 + postage for each book. *Hans-Joachim Glapa, Bussardweg 12, PF 1320, 4352 Herten. Tel. 02366/38672*

**FOR SALE:** Large mine air compressor on heavy cast iron wagon made by the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company. 6 cyl. engine, 4 cyl. compressor. All original with original gauges and tags. . . . \$1200. *Call Jerry, (909-794-3047)*

**FOR TRADE:** Defender style X-Ray and a steel Ever-Ready. *Ken Rupp, RD-3 Box 187, Altoona, PA 16601*

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## THE IRISH ROVERS



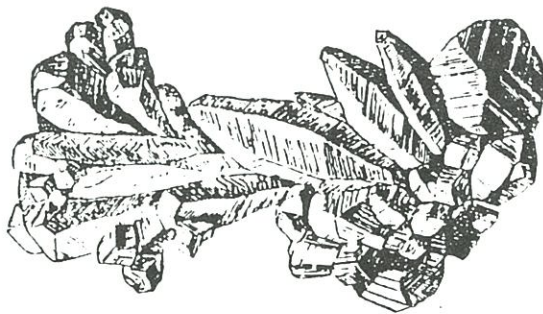
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ARTIFACTS

John Shannon  
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Lakewood, CO 80226

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# Mineralogical Record

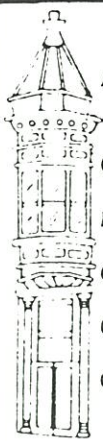
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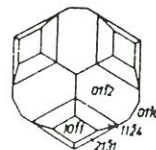
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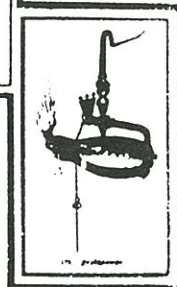
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Museum, Himalaya mine \$7



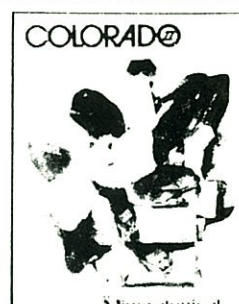
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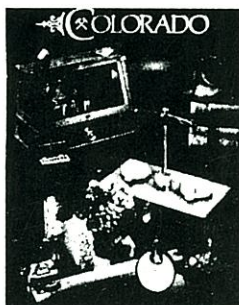
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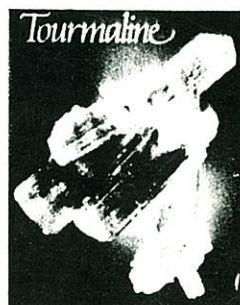
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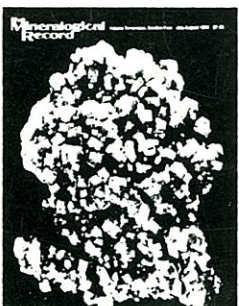
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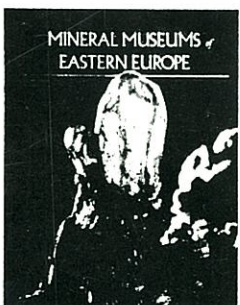
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