

EUREKA!

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EUREKA!

The Journal of Mining Collectibles

EUREKA!



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

Table of Contents

Oil Wick Patents	2-3
Safety Candlestick	4
Butterfly Lamps	5
Cap Tin Update	6-7
Handlan-Buck Mfg. Co.....	8
Superior Sign	9
Vacuum Oil Co.	10-11
Loop-hook Square Lamp	12-13
Miner's Oil Flask	14-15
Mine Exploration in California	16-19
Union Pacific Coal Co.....	20-23
Cast Iron Oil Lamps	24-30
Errol Christman's Meet	31
Bits	32-37
Advertisements	38-41

Cover: A mural honoring the miners of Superior, Arizona was painted on the wall of a downtown building in that town during the 70's by artist Aurelio Diaz of Chicago. See article, page 9 of this issue, for a mining sign from Superior.



NEWS



COLLECTORS MEETINGS:

The big news in April is the activity taking place in June. First, Henner Schardt sends news of the 3rd International "Grubenlampen Sammlertreffen" and was kind enough to translate part of the flyer for this event.

The **3rd International Mining Lamp Collectors' Meeting** will take place on Saturday, June 3rd 1995, from 10 AM to 5 PM in the Festhalle in 57234 Wilnsdorf, Germany.

Thirteen exhibitors attended the first meeting in Daaden in 1993. Just one year later, in 1994 thirty exhibitors offered over 3,000 mining lamps and mining antiques for trade or sale in Wilnsdorf. The 3rd annual meeting should be a great success.

Another edition of the new collector's magazine Grubenlampen-Info will be published in time for this event, and the main theme of this year's show and special magazine issue will be Acetylene Safety Lamps.

The Wilnsdorf show will feature a special exhibition of Acetylene Safety Lamps.

More on this new publication: Grubenlampen-Info is published annually before the International Meeting. Individual issues or a subscription can be arranged through Verlag Zander/Schardt, Auf dem Hof 1, 57520 Emmerzhausen, Germany.

It includes collectors biographies, collecting news, museum and book reviews, info on future events, and advertisements. The photography is excellent and each issue is very well illustrated.

The very next week in June will feature the 6th Annual Eastern Mining Collector's Reunion, to be held in Huntington, West Virginia. Details are provided on the inside back cover.

Call early to reserve a room at the University Holiday Inn, and plan to be on hand for room trades and sales Friday night June 9th. Also call ahead if you plan on setting up a table at the reunion on Saturday June 10th.

STERLING HILL

Yet another collector's event is the 5th Annual Franklin-Ogdensburg Mineral Show, to be held on Saturday - Sunday May 6 - 7th on the grounds of the Sterling Hill Mining Museum, 15 Plant St., Ogdensburg, Sussex County, New Jersey. FOMS, and Robert and Richard Hauck are excellent hosts for this annual event, which includes sales of minerals and mining artifacts and tours of the Sterling Hill Zinc Mine and Museum.

As we go to press, the Sterling Hill Mining Museum has announced the completion of a new tunnel complex. The Edison Tunnel will be dedicated on Saturday, April 8th, and incorporated into their underground tour and exhibits.

Sterling Hill has done a tremendous job of renovating the existing adit, creating a circular underground tour and recreating mining history. The tour includes exhibits featuring their working hoist equipment, various rock drills and other underground equipment.

The surface workings include the change house, which has been renovated into a mining museum featuring a stunning collection of artifacts large and small;

from lamps, blasting equipment, and tools of the trade to minerals and ore refining equipment.

WE GET LETTERS

Call it oversight or over-cautiousness, but we neglected to give some credit where it is due. In the October 1994 issue #12 Eureka!, we featured a "Bit" about a lamp that we believe is the earliest known Justrite- manufactured carbide cap lamp.

The photo and information on the lamp were provided by its proud owner John Foster of Okawville, Illinois. John wrote (in part):

"I had a hunch that I had an unusual lamp and wanted to share it with the other collectors. I'm new to the collecting field although I was an underground coal miner for 11 years. . . . The Justrite was totally black and had seen some hard use, but it cleaned up nicely. . . . I'm always tickled by some who want mint condition lamps. I myself, being a former miner, like the lamps and other items that were actually used. They have a character and history the new things can never have.

As to the Justrite lamp, . . . I do not mind if anyone knows I have it. I feel a certain pride, excitement and yes, power being its owner. For now I have something that money can't buy. . . .

I hope to make it to Huntington W.VA in June and I will bring it with me. Hope to meet you there and I hope I can share more new and exciting finds with Eureka! readers in the future."

John Foster

Miners' Oil Wick Lamp Patents *by Dave Johnson*

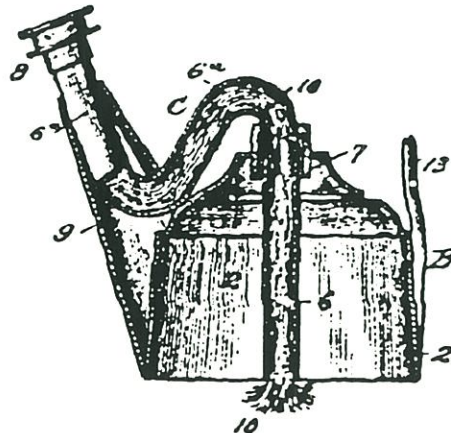
The first patent for a miner's oilwick lamp was granted on May 13, 1862 and the last patent was granted on April 20, 1915, a period of 53 years. It is interesting that 66 (58.4%) of the 113 oilwick patents were granted to applicants in the state of Pennsylvania, more than the other 15 states and Canada together. Twelve of these sixteen states were commercial coal producers. It was in the coal mines that the oilwick lamp saw its greatest use. The notable exception was in the iron mines of Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota and the copper mines of Michigan. In the western hardrock mines, miners generally went from candle holders directly to carbide lamps, without the intermediary oilwicks seen in the Lake Superior Region. In the coal mines candleholders of the type used in hardrock mines were seldom seen.

The oilwick lamps gave off more light than a candle and were less easily extinguished by air currents in the mine. The oilwick lamp was worn on the cap so that the miner always had his light in his immediate working area and always had both hands free when moving about the mine. The hardrock miners used candleholders that were carried by hand and then placed in a timber or rock crevice. The candleholders used in the Lake Superior copper and iron mines had the closed hook that allowed the stick to be hung from a cap or helmet. For these miners the progression from cap mounted candleholder to cap mounted oilwick was natural.

Number of Patents by State

Pennsylvania	66
Ohio	7
Illinois	6
Michigan	6
Colorado	3
Kentucky	3
Oregon	3
W. Virginia	3
Wyoming	3
Canada	2
Indiana	2
Montana	2
Texas	2
Wisconsin	2
Iowa	1
New York	1
South Dakota	1
	113

622,742. MINER'S LAMP. JOHN D. WILLIAMS, Sherodsville, Ohio. Filed Mar. 15, 1898. Serial No. 673,894. (No model.)



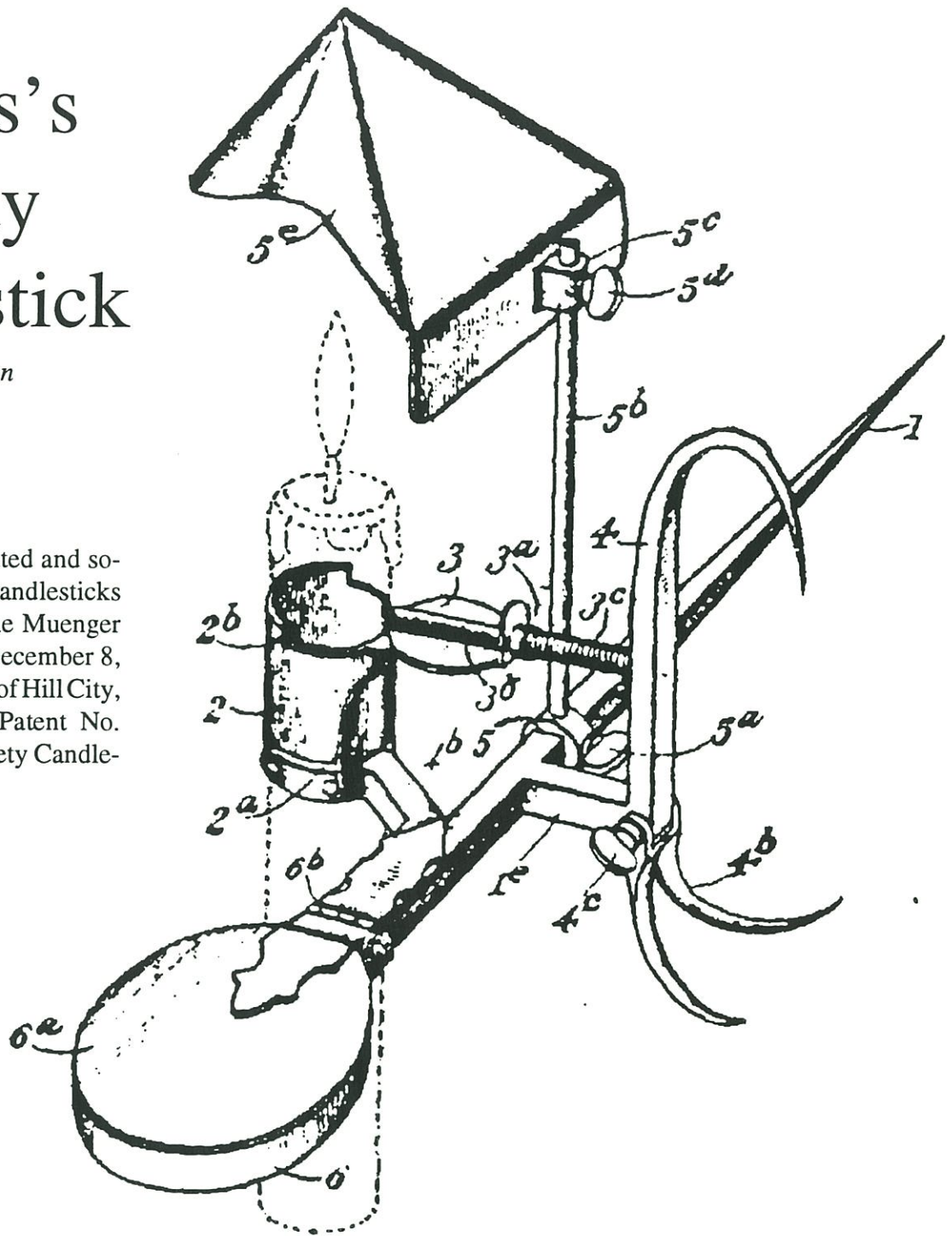
PAT.#	. PAT. DATE	PATENTEE	STATE	PAT.#	. PAT. DATE	PATENTEE	STATE
28,594	May 10, 1898	Eugene F. Long(Design)	PA	643,281	Feb. 13, 1900	Richard C. West	PA
35,264	May 13, 1862	Wm. Seybold	PA	678,852	July 23, 1901	Christopher L. Anton	PA
49,477	Aug. 15, 1865	Wm. McClave	PA	686,290	Nov. 12, 1901	Michael F. Hammond	PA
75,603	Mar. 17, 1868	George W. Trimble	PA	718,129	Jan. 13, 1903	John Jacobsen	ONT
90,434	May 25, 1869	W. G. Dowd	PA	730,907	June 16, 1903	Thomas Gossack	MT
90,963	June 8, 1869	William Seybold	PA	744,686	Nov. 17, 1903	Lawrence J. Husson	MI
90,967	June 8, 1869	John S. Sommerville	PA	756,151	Mar. 29, 1904	John Anton	PA
115,143	May 23, 1871	William C. Winfield	OH	757,189	Apr. 12, 1904	Joshua A. Hadley, Edward B. Putnam	IN
126,606	May 7, 1872	William C. Winfield	OH	764,700	July 12, 1904	George Anton	PA
163,414	May 18, 1875	James Sawyer	IL	787,678	Apr. 18, 1905	Ferdinan Koch	PA
167,323	Aug. 31, 1875	William Eynon, R. C. Cook	PA	791,276	May 30, 1905	Eugene F. Long	PA
171,675	Jan. 4, 1876	James C. Marshall	PA	796,870	Aug. 8, 1905	William J. Rump	PA
176,650	Apr. 25, 1876	John Q. Lee	PA	802,978	Oct. 31, 1905	Gustavus A. Duncan	SD
180,258	July 25, 1876	James C. Moore	PA	804,659	Nov. 14, 1905	David E. Herron	OH
188,705	Mar. 20, 1877	Josiah J. Weinel	PA	809,111	Jan. 2, 1906	Richard J. Jenkins	MT
204,628	June 4, 1878	James C. Smythe	PA	814,241	Mar. 6, 1906	Frank A. Smith	CO
217,791	July 22, 1879	John H. Gable	PA	816,725	Apr. 3, 1906	Edwin D. Hodson	IL
219,352	Sept. 9, 1879	John Fleming	PA	818,871	Apr. 24, 1906	Thomas T. Carter, Samuel J. Thompson	WV
220,582	Oct. 14, 1879	J. O. Davies, J. O. Jones, T. Thomas	PA	829,824	Aug. 28, 1906	Rudolph Zicha	OH
227,333	May 4, 1880	Louis Weihe	PA	839,002	Dec. 18, 1907	Peter S. Keenan	WY
229,117	June 22, 1880	Edward Gough	PA	853,078	May 7, 1907	Ralph L. Graves	OR
229,351	June 29, 1880	John A. Anton	PA	862,027	July 30, 1907	Frank A. Smith	CO
229,929	July 13, 1880	Jacob Voegle	PA	869,049	Oct. 22, 1907	Phillip Birch	PA
252,284	Jan. 10, 1882	D. D. Williams	PA	884,199	Apr. 7, 1908	Charles Murray	PA
258,802	May 30, 1882	Henry F. Pearce	PA	886,204	Apr. 28, 1908	Ralph L. Graves	OR
268,994	Dec. 12, 1882	James Sawyer	IL	886,441	May 6, 1908	Samuel J. Thompson	WV
279,503	June 12, 1883	Edward K. Rollins	PA	888,768	May 26, 1908	William Tunnessen	PA
280,738	July 3, 1883	Richard W. Grimes, John Fern	PA	892,836	July 7, 1908	August Husson	WI
281,846	July 24, 1883	John B. Deeds, Wm. Mack	IN	894,587	July 28, 1908	Alfred Brile	WY
284,865	Sept. 11, 1883	Charles A. Lee	TX	903,064	Nov. 3, 1908	Louis Eisenbeis	IA
301,495	July 8, 1884	John Hamilton	PA	918,611	Apr. 20, 1909	William Tunnessen	PA
320,287	June 16, 1885	Henry J. Richards	PA	920,882	May 4, 1909	Charles M. Rimmel	PA
326,858	Sept. 22, 1885	John Fern, John Fern	PA	923,655	June 1, 1909	Zachariah Hough, Leslie F. Weaver	PA
335,041	Jan. 26, 1886	Henry J. Richards	PA	925,077	June 15, 1909	Alfred Brile	WY
373,244	Nov. 15, 1887	John L. Morris	PA	929,428	July 27, 1909	Scott Hammond	IL
410,562	Sept. 3, 1889	Warren C. Rockwell	PA	934,243	Sept. 14, 1909	Adletia M. VanLiew	MI
427,013	Apr. 29, 1890	Henry J. Richards	PA	941,897	Nov. 30, 1909	John VanLiew	MI
431,733	July 8, 1890	Frederic M. Anton	PA	942,823	Dec. 7, 1909	Ralph L. Graves	OR
431,734	July 8, 1890	George Anton	PA	944,171	Dec. 21, 1909	Thomas A. Black	PA
435,120	Aug. 26, 1890	Peter J. Miller	PA	949,318	Feb. 15, 1909	Thomas Davis, Robert F. Monteith	PA
438,490	Oct. 14, 1890	John Ratz	PA	974,690	Nov. 1, 1910	Dominick Miglio	MI
439,656	Nov. 4, 1890	George Hayes	PA	982,612	Jan. 24, 1911	George Laws	PA
478,487	July 5, 1892	Julius R. Watts	IL	995,909	June 20, 1911	James A. Roush	PA
519,616	May 8, 1894	William P. McMasters	PA	998,466	July 18, 1911	John Chevallard	OH
535,136	Mar. 5, 1895	William M. Harrison	PA	1,011,868	Dec. 12, 1911	Matthew F. Smith	KY
541,948	July 2, 1895	William G. Price	PA	1,016,645	Feb. 6, 1912	William E. Pinkney	WV
564,450	July 21, 1896	Edward J. O'Keefe	PA	1,024,362	Apr. 23, 1912	William P. Rice	KY
567,099	Sept. 1, 1896	Charles H. Hobson	PA	1,032,130	July 9, 1912	Frank L. Flynn	PA
574,821	Jan. 5, 1897	Moses Raker	PA	1,037,948	Sept. 10, 1912	Edward C. Mangin	CO
584,780	Jun. 22, 1897	Charles H. Hobson	PA	1,052,075	Feb. 4, 1913	Claude V. Martin	OH
589,441	Sept. 7, 1897	Robert A. Miller	MI	1,062,504	May 20, 1913	William P. Rice	KY
597,840	Jan. 25, 1898	Hugh Dixon	CAN	1,068,533	July 29, 1913	Carl G. Sallander	TX
600,418	Mar. 8, 1898	William D. Grace	PA	1,080,050	Dec. 2, 1913	Charles Dushek	WI
622,742	Apr. 11, 1899	John D. Williams	OH	1,090,250	Mar. 17, 1914	John VanLiew	IL
623,370	Apr. 18, 1899	Peter Home	MI	1,099,753	June 9, 1914	William H. Logan	PA
628,653	July 11, 1899	William A. Dunlap	PA	1,136,303	Apr. 20, 1915	Stanley J. Yellen	NY
643,112	Feb. 13, 1900	William A. Dunlap	PA				

Special thanks to Paul and Nancy Hyatt for sharing their research on patents and adding to this list.

Miners' Safety Candlestick

Dave Johnson

One of the most complicated and sophisticated mechanical candlesticks ever patented has to be the Muenger Safety Candlestick. On December 8, 1908, Frederick Muenger, of Hill City, South Dakota, received Patent No. 906,449 for a Miner's Safety Candlestick.



This stick featured no less than five movable parts. The first of these was a match receptacle in the handle loop with a hinged cover. Second was an adjustable locking claw hook below the hanging hook. Third was a spring loaded candle snuffer, or extinguisher, that was designed to put out the candle flame when the candle burned down to the top of the thimble. Fourth and fifth was an adjustable shield that covered the candle to prevent the flame from being extinguished by dripping water in wet mines. This shield could be adjusted up and down the upright support, as well as the support adjusted in and out the length of the spike. All of these features appear individually in some form or another on other sticks, but this is the only one to incorporate all these features in a single stick.

It is doubtful that this stick could have withstood the abuse of daily use in hardrock mining without being damaged.

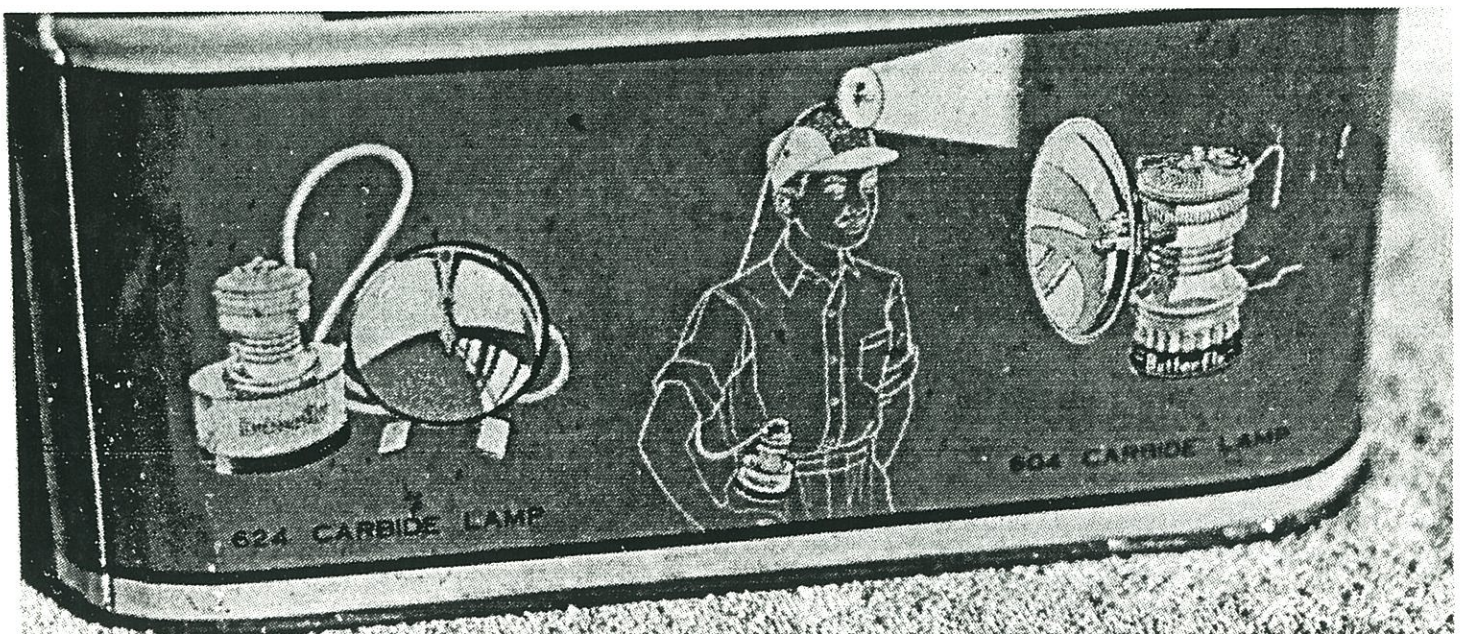
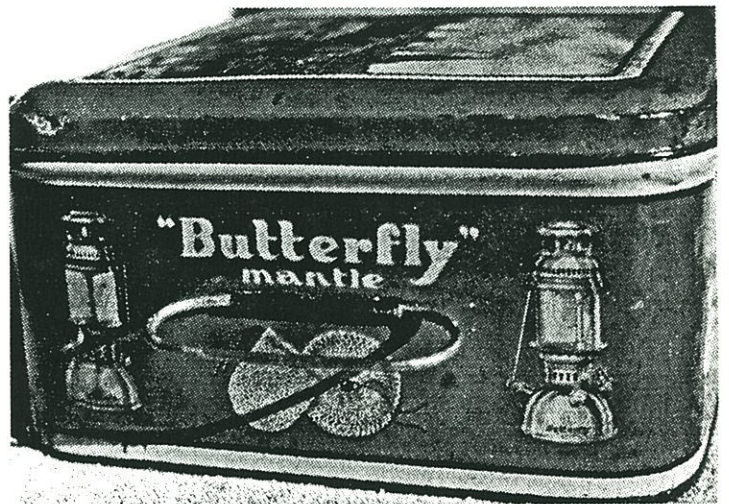
Butterfly Lamps

Bob Schroth

The Butterfly cap lamp was the first lamp I ever bought. A friend of mine and I were at Millers Surplus Store and were planing a camping trip. The year was 1972 and we were getting items we thought we might like for our trip. We saw these odd brass lamps on the shelf, and thought, light without batteries would be great. I still own that lamp today. While I have never put any value on these lamps, it seems most collectors own one. I found a tin box this summer at a flea market, it has a picture of what appears to be London, and the Big Ben clock tower on the front. On the sides of the tin, pictures of company

products are shown. One side has a camp stove the other pictures gas pressure lanterns, and one side shows Butterfly carbide lamps.

I have never seen any of these other Butterfly products. And why the picture of London on the top? I had always thought that Butterfly lamps were made in Hong Kong and imported by the Safe Sport Co. in Denver Colo. I am now wondering if the Butterfly name might be older than I thought. Has anyone seen the butterfly belt generator shown on this tin?



1995 Cap Tin Update

Andy Martin - martin@mmsi.com

In this update we welcome new contributors Eric Twitty and Bob Williams, as well as old faithfuls John Kynor and Bob Schroth. Eric is currently preparing a book on dynamite boxes, so let him know about your rare ones. Bob W. somehow manages to find great tins while stranded in New Orleans.

The **Hecla Powder** tin is certainly quite a find. I thought it might be associated with the large Calumet and Hecla copper mine, but it turns out that this is not the case. The Hecla Powder Company was a small firm located on the east coast. The name may perhaps come from the famous (in the last century) Icelandic volcano Mount Hecla. The company was started in 1880 by Charles Morse and his relatives. He picked up experience making dynamite while working for DuPont, and figured he could make more money by starting his own outfit. A small factory was built north of Rahway, NJ, and a general office was opened in New York City. Hecla supplied dynamite under the trade name "Miners Friend."

Unfortunately for Hecla, the business was not as profitable as expected, and they were also sued by the Atlantic Giant Powder Co. for patent infringement. Lamot DuPont bought some Hecla stock in 1883, and by 1885 DuPont interests controlled Hecla and closed the Rahway plant. It seems that for Charles Morse, the moral was: *you can run, but you can't hide*. In 1896 DuPont bought up the rest of the stock and changed the company name to Hecla Dynamite Company. This dates the Hecla tin to roughly a 16 year period (1880 - 1896). The tin has a tabbed bottom construction, and was probably made for Hecla by the Metallic Cap Co.

The **Hercules** tin is a variant of the standard Hercules, No. 8, Powder container. The primary difference is the two added stars on either side of the Hercules logo, and

there is also a size reduction. One guess is that these caps were special-ordered for the US military. Perhaps the military fuse was smaller in diameter than mining fuse, which would explain the reduction in size. Any readers who can shed some light on this are encouraged to contact John or myself.

Tracing the history behind the **Atlantic Dynamite** tin gets pretty confusing. First came the Atlantic Giant Powder Co., which lasted from 1870 to 1882. This turned into the Atlantic Dynamite Co., incorporated in California. In 1895 the western holdings were bought out, and a "new" Atlantic Dynamite Co. was incorporated in New Jersey. Finally, there was later an Atlantic Dynamite Co. of New York, which existed from about 1902 to 1904. Bottom line: Eric's tin dates from about 1895 - 1905, and is a pretty tough one to come by.

The **Davey Bickford Smith** item is a cousin to the tin described in the April 1993 Eureka!. That one was made in Italy, while this one may come from Germany, as "BRISKA" is seen on other German tins.

The **100 No. 6 Blasting Caps** tin does not give a manufacturer on the paper labels which cover the lid or bottom, so the maker is unknown at present.

References:

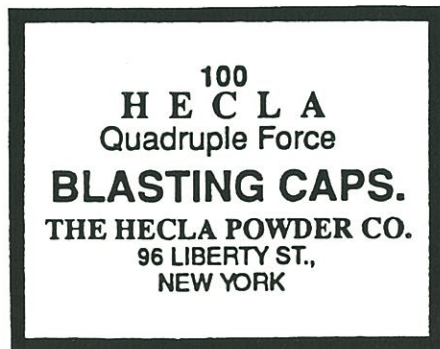
Arthur P. VanGelder and Hugo Schlatter, *The History of the Explosives Industry in America*, 1927.



AETNA POWDER, QUINTUPLE, LION
Embossed Lid
Reported by John Kynor



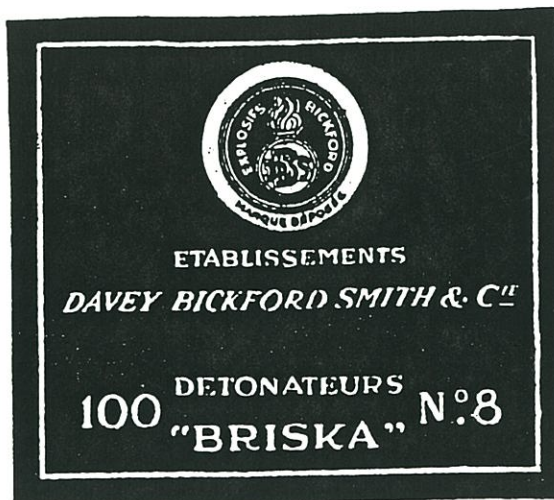
ATLANTIC, TRIPLE, round
Embossed Lid
Reported by Eric Twitty



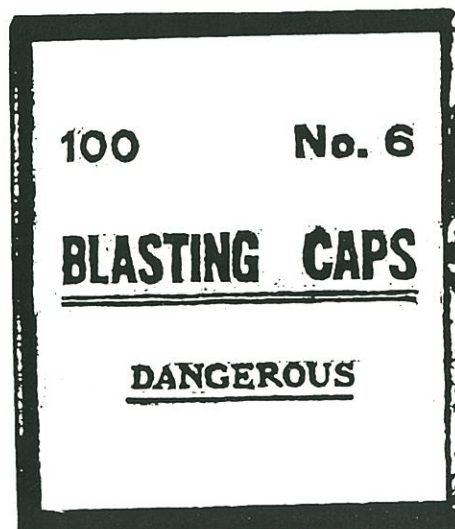
HECLA POWDER, Quadruple
Red and white paper label
Reported by John Kynor



HERCULES, No. 8, POWDER, ★★
Smaller than standard tin
Reported by John Kynor



DAVEY BICKFORD SMITH & C^E
Painted red with white Letters
Reported by Bob Williams



100 No. 6 BLASTING CAPS
Black and White(?) paper on Gold Tin
Reported by Bob Schroth

ANOTHER AMERICAN SAFETY LAMP MANUFACTURER:
Handlan-Buck Mfg. Co.

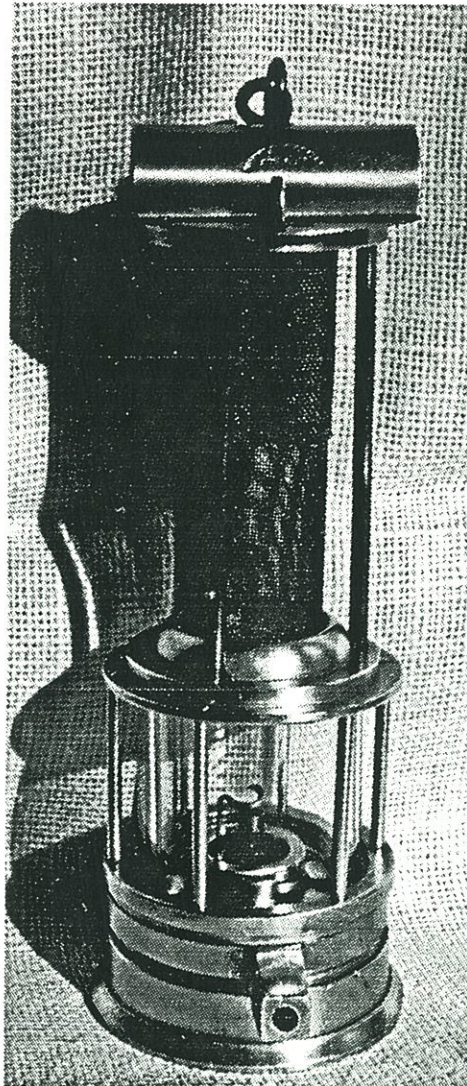
Dave Johnson

An oil wick lamp produced by *M. M. Buck & Co.* of St. Louis has been previously reported.¹ *M. M. Buck* were in the business of manufacturing and wholesaling railroad headlamps, lanterns and supplies from at least 1869 to 1902. I have seen two railroad lanterns marked *M. M. Buck & Co.* at railroad memorabilia shows.

Recently I have acquired, through trade, a beautiful unbonnetted Clanny safety lamp marked Handlan-Buck Mfg. Co. St. Louis. Believing there to be a link between my *M. M. Buck* oilwick and this Handlan-Buck safety lamp I contacted the St. Louis County Library. They were nice enough to send me photocopies from the 1906 and 1912 Book of St. Louisans and the 1899 Encyclopedia of the History of St. Louis.

From these sources I learned that *M. M. Buck & Co.* was established in 1845 and manufactured railroad supplies. In 1895 Alexander H. Handlan bought out Mayron M. Buck and changed the firms name to the *M. M. Buck Manufacturing Co.* In 1901, Handlan changed the firm name to the *Handlan-Buck Manufacturing Co.* The firm is listed as manufacturing signal lamps, lanterns, headlamps, truck drills, metal flags, machine shop, mill foundry and mine supplies.

Alexander Hamilton Handlan was born in Wheeling, Virginia (now W.V.) on April 25, 1844, the son of riverboat Captain Alexander H. Handlan. The junior Handlan served



in the Quartermaster Corps. during the Civil War. He moved to St. Louis in October of 1868 and took a job with *M. M. Buck & Co.* He later became a partner in the firm and in 1895 bought out his partner, who was by then rather aged. Handlan was at the same time President of the Handlan Warehouse Co., President of the Marquette Trust Co., owner of the Planters Hotel and Vice-President of the citizens Bank.

His son, Alexander H. Handlan, served as Secretary and Manager of the Handlan-Buck Manufacturing Co., as well as Director of the Handlan Warehouse Co. Another son, Eugene W. Handlan, served as Vice-President and Treasurer of the Handlan Buck Manufacturing Co., Director of the citizens Bank. Secretary and Treasurer of the Marquette Trust Co. and Home Silver Mining Co.

The safety lamp shown here is marked Handlan-Buck Mfg. Co. St. Louis on the top and on the base. The entire lamp is manufactured of brass with the exception of the 3 steel upper posts, the hook and gauze. The entire lamp differs from any other American brand safety lamp I have seen. No parts from Everhart, American Safety Lamp & Mine Supply Co. or Hughes Bros. are compatible with this lamp. What we have is a new American manufacturer's namebrand safety lamp.

The lamp measures 9 1/2 inches tall, 1 5/8 inches to the base of the glass, 3 3/4 inches to the top of the glass, and 8 1/2 inches tall to the top of the upper posts. There are 6 lower brass posts around the glass. There is a wire wick raiser and set screw lock for the base. The lamp is very well constructed.

Clemmer has speculated that Handlan-Buck may have manufactured the S.E. Simmons carbide cap lamp. Has any other collector seen or heard of another example of a lamp by this manufacturer?

Superior Sign

Dave Thorpe

The town of Superior, Arizona is about an hour's drive east of Phoenix. It is one of the oldest mining towns in the state, and most of the original adobe buildings remain as they were 100 years ago. The town is inhabited largely by Mexican-Americans whose ancestors worked for the Magma Mine Co.

On the main highway going through Superior is a "junk" dealer whose front yard is littered with locally found antiques: license plates, ore cars, tamping irons, dynamite boxes, and mining signs. The owner, Glen Layne appears to be about seventy years old and most times he would just as soon talk about local history than sell his junk.

A couple years ago I spotted the sign shown above. It is blue porcelain with white lettering. The logo in the lower right corner shows it to be made by Stonehouse. This sign, unlike others I had seen (see below) was written in Spanish, presumably for the Mexican miners. Only one problem, Mr. Layne wouldn't sell it...at any price.



Stonehouse sign. 6.5 X 9 inches.



From Superior, Arizona, this Stonehouse sign is in Spanish: "FOR CAGE TOUCH 2-5". 7 X 10 inches.

Last Fall I decided to buy a tiny old brick house in Superior. It was built in the 1930's by the mine and was constructed from bricks made at the Magma Brickyard. It needed a bit of restoration, but the price was less than I paid for my last car.

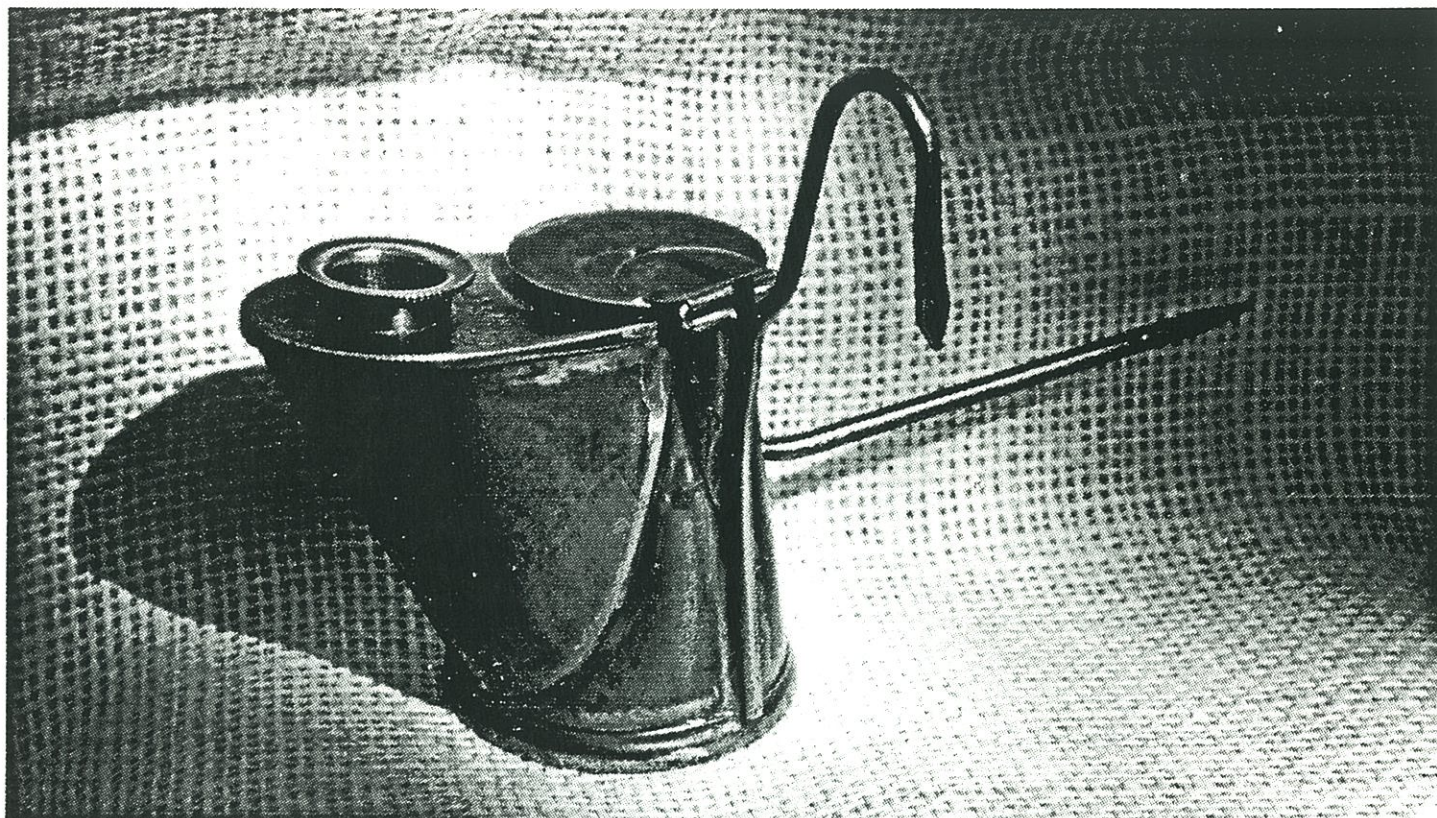
Before I bought the house, Mr. Layne told me he'd sell me the sign only when I moved to Superior. Well, I haven't exactly moved there, but I went by last month and told him I'd bought the house and I was here for my sign. Without a second thought, he pulled it off the wall. It is a cage signal sign, and translates to: "FOR CAGE TOUCH 2-5".

Mr. Layne is full of lore, and once showed me how you can tell if a sign is made by Stonehouse, even if it is not marked. The "foot" of the "R" letter turns forward. The sign shown at lower left is just such a piece. Indeed, every *marked* Stonehouse I've seen is this way, and I've yet to see a non-Stonehouse with the bent-foot "R".

I am told that many people in Superior have old mining antiques stored away in their garage, and that these items are almost always for sale. I can hardly wait to get started.

Vacuum Oil Co.

Dave Johnson



Vacuum Oil Co. cap lamp.

The Vacuum Oil Co. was incorporated in 1866, under the laws of New York. The firm was acquired by Standard Oil of New Jersey in 1879 and operated as a subsidiary under its own brandname producing specialty lubricants made from purchased crude oil until the U.S. Supreme Court ordered dissolution of John D. Rockefeller's Standard Oil Trust on May 15, 1911. Following the dissolution of the parent firm of Standard Oil of New Jersey into the smaller state-named (New Jersey, New York, California, etc.) Standard Oil Companies, Standard Oil discontinued the distribution of Vacuum Oils and began producing its own brandname lubricants (Superla, Stanolind and Stanolex).

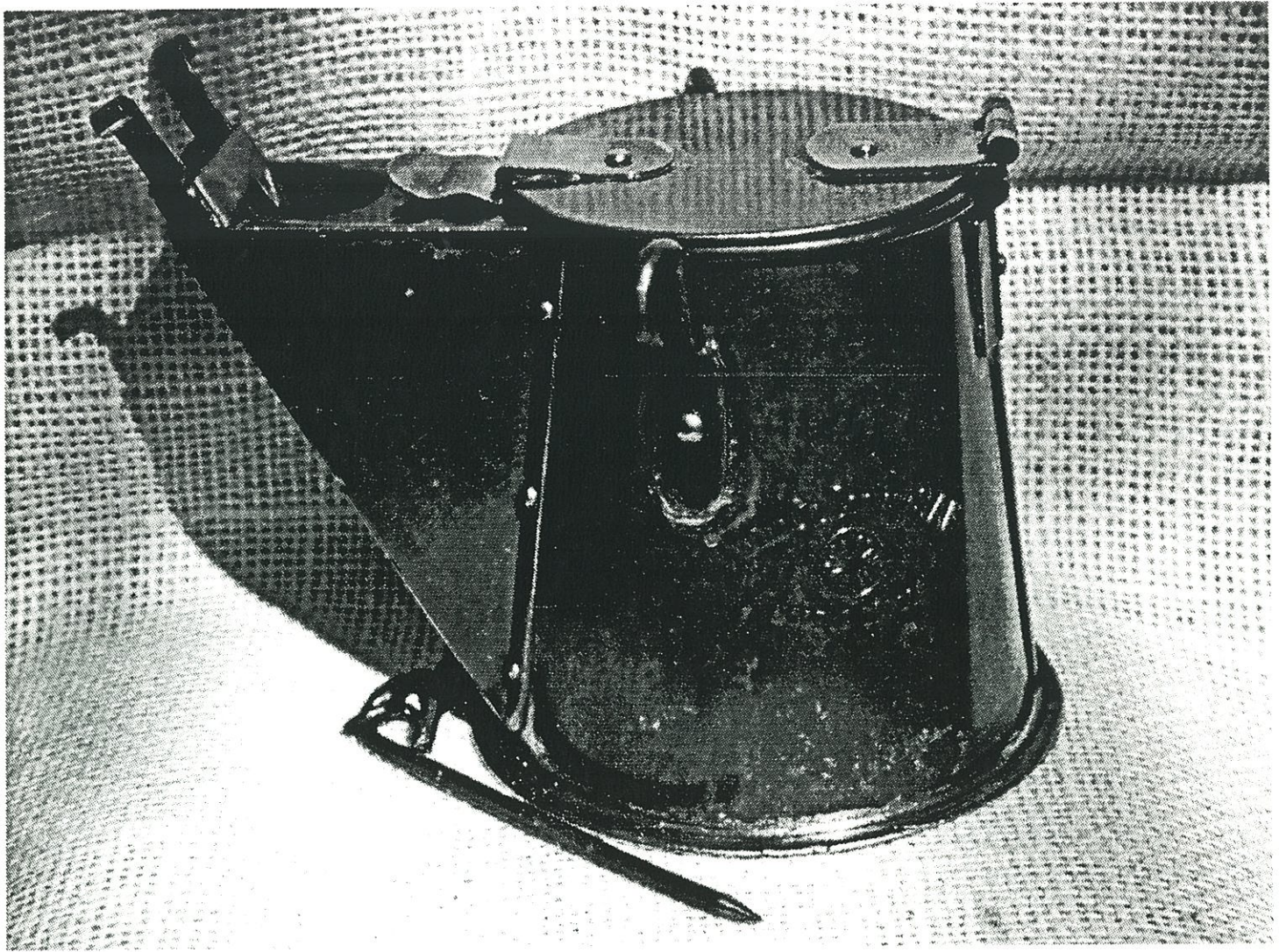
Vacuum Oil controlled many supply sources of oil by this time and in 1912 Standard Oil of New Jersey and Vacuum Oil Co. joined for a venture in the East Indies and South Sumatra. This joint venture operated as De Nederlandsche Koloniale Petroleum, headquartered in Rotterdam.

In 1930 Vacuum Oil purchased the Lubrite Corp. of St. Louis, White Refining Co. of Detroit and Wadhams Oil Corp. of Milwaukee.

In 1931 Standard Oil of New York (SOCONY) merged with Vacuum Oil to form SOCONY - Vacuum. Standard Oil of New Jersey and SOCONY - Vacuum merged their Far Eastern and African affiliates in

1933 to form the standard-Vacuum Oil Co. This was followed by SOCONY - Vacuum changing the name of its U.S. operation to SOCONY-Mobile and later to just Mobile Oil Co.

At least two distinct oilwick lamps were produced with the Vacuum Oil Co. name. Both lamps are very unusual and stand out from other oilwicks. The first is a cap model incorporating four features seen on no other oilwick lamps in their entirety. There is a permanently attached 5" spike soldered to the side of the font which protrudes 3 1/4" opposite and parallel to the spout. This spike could be used to secure the lamp to a mine timber while the miner



Large Vacuum Oil Co. oil wick lamp.

worked. The hook is unique in that it is of round stock until the last 1/2" at which point it is flattened to a small spade shape. The spout is not the usual long tube but rather serves as an additional oil reservoir without increasing the size of the font. The fourth feature is the threaded brass ring that screws into the end of the font. The lamp is 2 1/2" tall to the top of the cap. The base is 1 13/16" in diameter. VACUUM OIL CO. is stamped in larger than usual letters on the front of the large font.

The second lamp is a larger oilwick with a bail and hanging hook. The

spout is squared off and has a copper lined oblong opening to accommodate a flat wick. A copper strip with rolled ends is on each side of the wick opening and serve as heat conductors to the fuel in the font. The spout is soldered as well as being held in place by 6 copper rivets. The font and spout are tin with a brass hinge and latch on the cap. The lamp holds about one pint of fuel. There is a steel wickpick on a chain that hangs off one side of the lamp.

The font is 3 11/16" and 3 3/4" in diameter. The spout is 1 5/16" across the front. The cap is 2 3/4" in diam-

eter. The embossed lettering on the font reads VACUUM OIL CO. S.A.F. MODELE DEPOSE.

These are both extremely rare oilwicks. This author is aware of only 3 examples of each type that exist in private collections..

Sources:

Pool's Manual of Industrials and Public Utilities, 1912.

A Short History of Standard Oil of New Jersey, 1950.

“Loop-Hook” Square Lamp

by Mike McLaughlin

The “Loop-Hook” Square Lamp is another of those ultra-rare carbide cap lamps that the collecting community knows little about at this time. Being an unmarked lamp, the name can be derived from two distinct features of the lamp. “Loop-Hook” comes from the shape and design of the hook on the back of the lamp. This hook design has also been seen on some other unmarked carbide cap lamps commonly referred to as “Anthracite” lamps, or on the advertised Simmons Britelite.

In fact, Gregg Clemmer reports on this lamp in his book American Miner’s Carbide Lamps, 1987, and refers to it as a “Loop-hook (Anthracite).”¹ A drawing by Wendell Wilson appears below (figure A).

Square Lamp is the best description of the lamp’s overall shape, enclosing both the water reservoir and carbide chamber. Speculation would suggest an American manufacturer for this lamp,² due to the resemblance of the “loop-hook” and several other features found on known American made lamps.

Another similarity to some of the “Anthracite” cap lamps is the raised horizontal band around the upper third of the lamp body.³ On the Square Lamp, this feature is not just ornamental, it marks the structural division between the water reservoir and carbide chamber.

The wheeled water feed mechanism is also similar to the Scranton,

Scranto, Non-Justrite Victor, and Pathfinder lamps.⁴ The screw-in water door, held to the lamp by an internal wire “chain”, is a feature seen on other American lamps, appearing on Maple City, Norleigh Diamond, first model “The” Justrite,⁵ and Non-Justrite Victor just to mention a few.

The screw-on lid-style bottom is one more design that has been seen on American made cap lamps like the H. Gall and S.E. Simmons.⁶

Pictured in figure C. is a “Loop-Hook” Square Lamp that was found in the state of Missouri many years ago. It is unfired and complete. The lamp body is brass, and it stands about 3 3/4 “ tall. Carbide is added

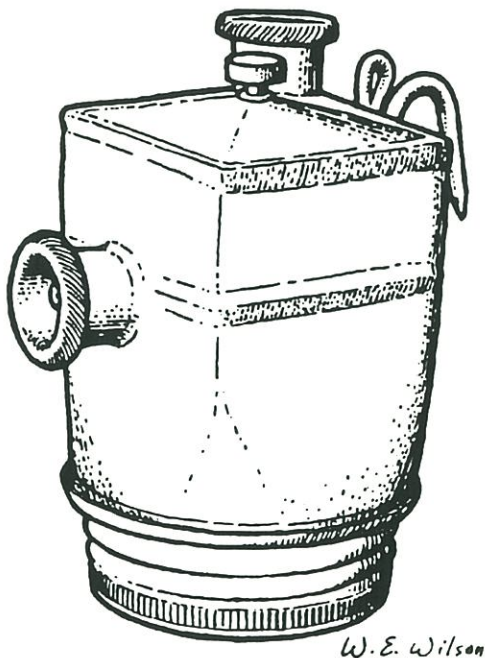


Figure A. by Wendell W. Wilson.

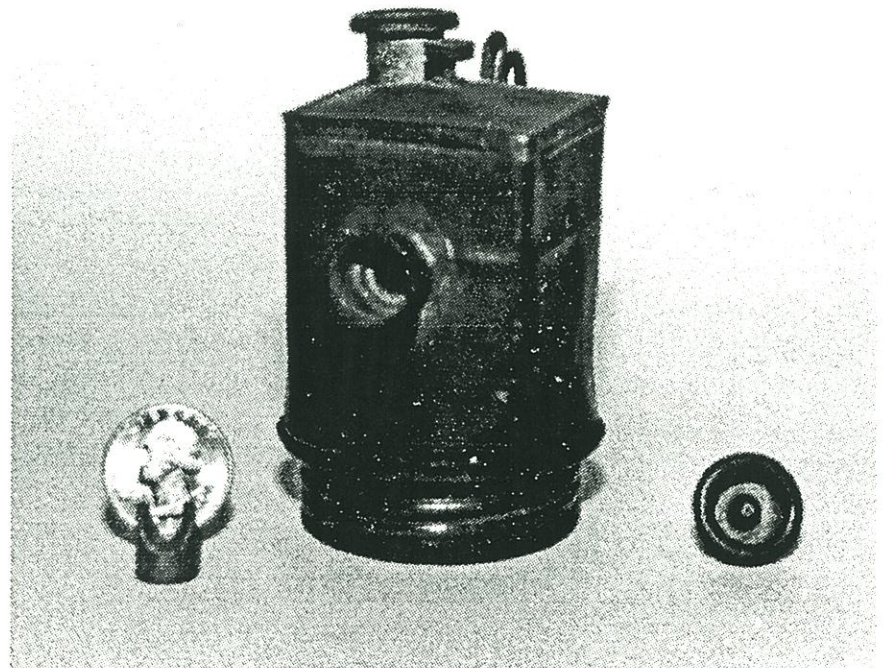


Figure B. from the collection of G. Wesley Pedlow.

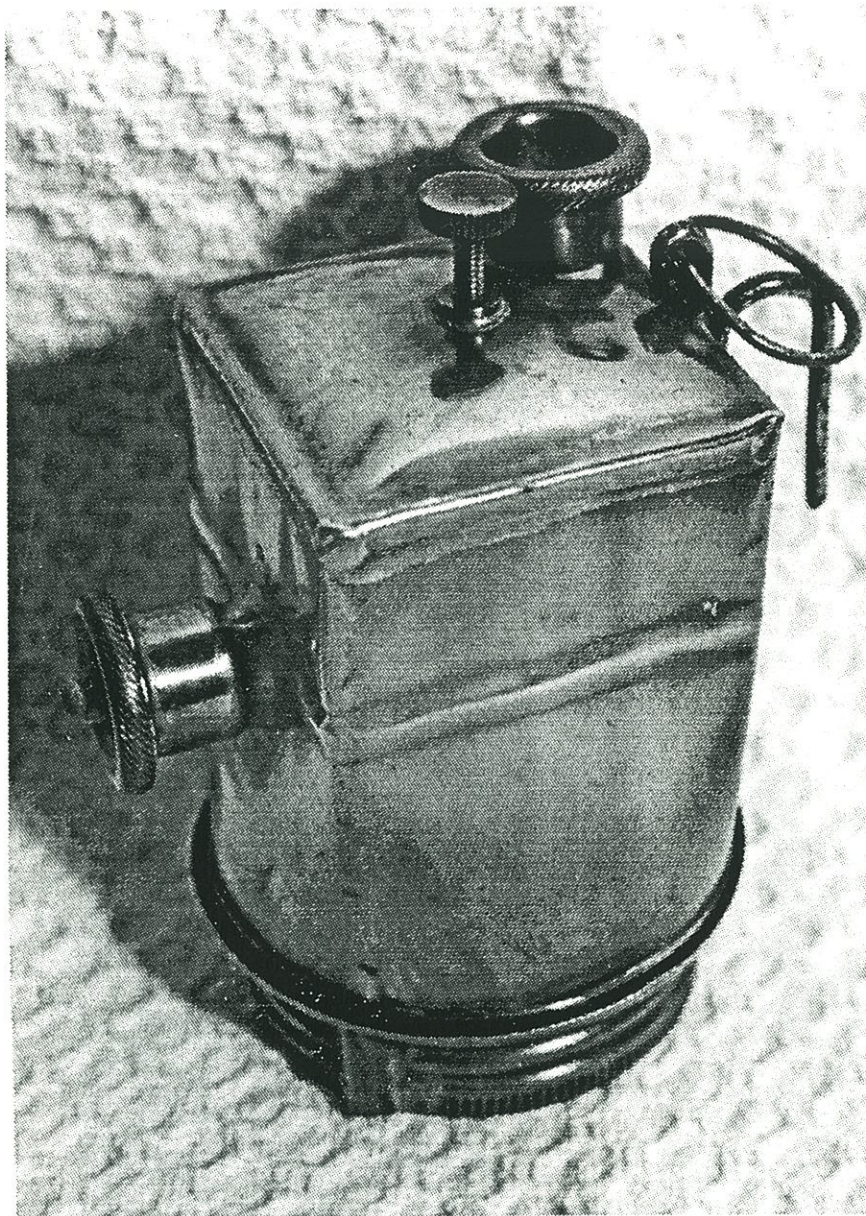


Figure C. Loop-hook Square Lamp (author's collection).

through the bottom and water is regulated by the knurled water valve on top. The water valve stem is a threaded brass rod with a very sharp point.

The lava burner tip is housed in a special screw-off cap. When this cap is unscrewed, the miner would place cotton or fabric inside a small cavity for use as a gas screening device. This cavity can be seen when the cap is removed (figure B).

Another interesting feature of this lamp is the design to use the flat side of the water tank as a reflector. When the flame was adjusted properly, it would reflect off the flat tank for improved illumination.

Figure B shows a Square Lamp which was found in Clinton County, Pennsylvania, in an area which was mined for high silica clay at the turn of the century. It is interesting to note that the burner tip assembly and the water

door were apparently both re-manufactured from the same basic brass part. The only parts of these lamps that are not brass are the lava burner tip and the steel "loop-hook." All in all, the "Loop-Hook" Square Lamp is an extremely well made lamp, being square at the top and tapering down to the round bottom opening. The design is very striking and eye appealing. There are few other carbide cap lamps with square designs, each of them a rarity in their own right; the Guy's Dropper Squarelite, the square Anton, and the patented Gshwendner's lamp (no examples known)⁷. If any of the readers of Eureka! come across advertisements or information on the Square Lamp, please inform the editors or the author.

REFERENCES:

1. Clemmer, Gregg. American Miners' Carbide Lamps. Westernlore, 1987, p. 86.
2. Mining Artifact Collector, Issue 9, p.8.
3. Mining Artifact Collector, Issue 9, p.7
4. Eureka! Issue 12, pp.29-35.
5. Eureka! Issue 12, p.36.
6. Eureka! Issue 7, p18, and Eureka! Issue 10, p. 2.
7. Clemmer, p.33.

Chas. Hall & Co. Miners' Oil Flask

Milton Ellison

I became interested in mine-related artifacts because of my acquaintance with Mr. Ralph Blankenbeckler of Coeburn, VA. I met him at the local flea market in 1986. He was an avid miners' cap lamp collector and I was collecting coal company store scrip at the time. He mentioned his willingness to trade "scrip" for carbide cap lamps he needed. The search began...but, because of the advanced state of his collection, I had no luck in this endeavor. I did, however, become aware of the many mine-related artifacts available in this area. I also began my own modest collection.

In the summer of 1988, I noticed a man at the flea market, with what I thought was a carbide flask. When he let me examine it more closely, I discovered an unusual closure made for a liquid. I was even more surprised when I read the raised letter writing on the side of the container:

MINERS OIL FLASK
-MFG-
CHAS. HALL & CO.
NORTON, VA.
PAT. July 25, 1905
PAT. March 13, (1903)?

The year in the last line was not legible, so I made a guess when he let me record the information on my notepad. I made a futile attempt to buy, but he had brought it to show someone. I did learn that he got it at the Norton Hardware Company in 1970, when they were closing the business.

I was excited in having found a mining artifact of local origin, but disappointed that I was unable to acquire it. I did have the hope that maybe a quantity of these flasks were still out there somewhere. Also, I was aware that a long time friend had worked at this hardware company and could provide some useful information.

I met with Mr. Clarence Gilliam of Wise, VA. He had worked at the Norton Hardware Co. from 1946 until it closed. He did remember the flasks. They had been



Modified oil-flask. Chas. Hall & Co., Norton, VA.
(author's collection)

stored in the upper levels of the large hardware building and were uncovered by another employee in the 1950's. This employee decided to remarket these flasks as carbide containers. This was done by hack-sawing the top of the flask and placing a plastic galvanized pipe thread protector over the open end. This made the flasks resemble an ordinary "Justrite". Mr. Gilliam, Mr. Eddie Carter, and Mr. Charlie Hughes performed this remanufacturing process. Unfortunately for the collector, many of the flasks were sawn in this manner. According to Mr. Gilliam, approximately 40 to 50 of the

flasks underwent this procedure. I later spoke to Mr. Hughes, who verified the story.

Mr. Gilliam also related that at the time Norton Hardware Company closed, many mining related items were sold. Among them were 300+ oil wick lamps (many brass) offered at 10 cents each. The Norton flask sold for 25 cents and mining needles were sold for \$1 per case. He had purchased some of these items himself, but had sold or given them away over the years. He did, however, show me early copies of the Norton Hardware Co. catalogues, which had the oil flasks pictured.

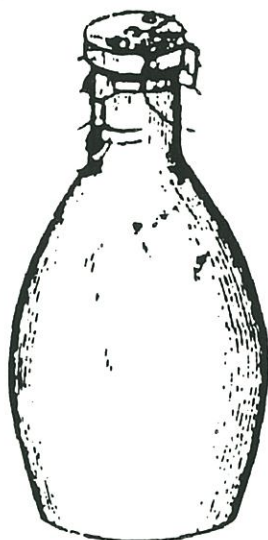
It was to be several more years before I would acquire one of these flasks for my collection. As you might suspect, it would be one of the "sawn-top" varieties. It is sad that so many of these flasks suffered this fate. Especially since the top has the patented closure.

I became interested in the inventor of this flask and decided to research for any available information. Local

records had only incidental references of Charles Hall and his business. They list Charles Hall and Sons as owners. The business was located on the main street of Norton. It seems that in 1906, a fire destroyed the structure. The insurance company was balking on paying the claim. Whether Mr. Hall was able to collect his claim is not clear. What is evident is that the fire and the advent of the carbide lamp put an end to the oil flask business Mr. Hall had begun.

One intriguing question persists concerning Chas. Hall & Co.: was the miners' oil flask the only item the tin ware enterprise manufactured? Personally I doubt it. I believe that other items could have been made. In fact, in Dave Johnson's listing of oil wick lamps, he has an entry under Hall. I asked him recently about this and he said that the Hall oil wick doesn't have the place of origin given. Maybe a comparison of the workmanship of these items could reveal some clues. Also a broad search for other patents held by Mr. Hall could reveal some new information.

795,603. OIL-FLASK. GEORGE GRAHAM, Dorchester, Va., assignor of one-half to William Lovelace, Dorchester, Va. Filed Apr. 17, 1905
Serial No. 255,952.



Claim.—1. A flask comprising a body having a plug provided with apertures, and having a fixed and movable stop, a valve-disk journaled on said plug and having openings adapted to register with the several openings of the plug, and having lugs to engage the stops of the flask.

2. A flask comprising a body having a plug provided with apertures and having below the plug a fixed stop and a movable stop carried by a spring-latch, a valve-disk journaled on said plug and having openings adapted to register with the several openings of the plug, and having lugs to engage the stops of the flask.

Although, I may never find answers to all the questions concerning Chas. Hall & Co. I have had an enjoyable time learning the story I have told thusfar. After all, I believe that is what defines us as collectors. And remember: an undiscovered mining artifact may be coming to a flea market near you soon!

References:

Conversations with:

Clarance Gilliam, Wise, VA.
Charles Hughes, Wise, VA.
Ray Kilgore, Norton, VA.
Dave Johnson, Louisville, KY.

Wise County VA Courthouse Records

Norton Hardware Company Catalogue

Eureka Vol. 1, Issue 1, pg. 17

Virgin Territory

By Bob Schroth



Bob Schroth displays the end of a candle box alone deep within a side passage.

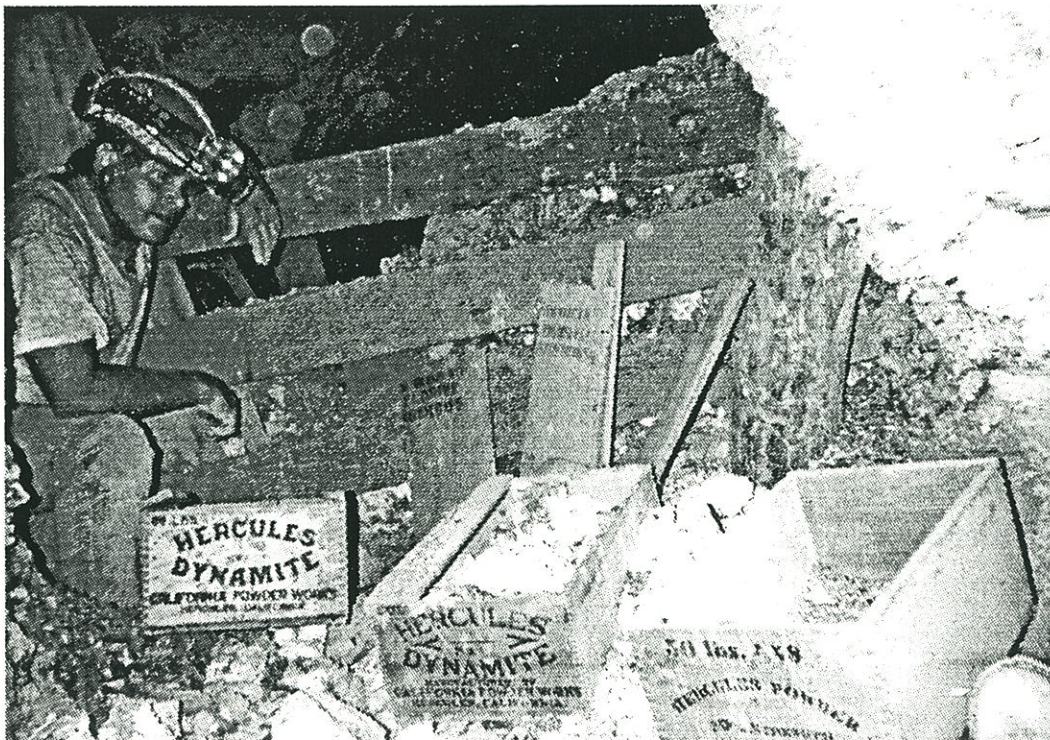
I received a phone call about 8:30 PM, one day early last summer. The call was from an old time miner inquiring about my ad in a prospector magazine, offering to map and survey old mining properties. The claim was located about three hours away in the north Mojave desert. He explained that the claim had two Adit entrances, and one shaft opening of an unknown depth. We then worked out the details of what was expected from each of us, and two weeks later we met at the mine site. The mine owner wanted to know the size and depth of the mine. I of course wanted to enter

virgin mining workings, and hopefully recover some neat mining artifacts.

First a disclaimer for all you would be mine explorers. All holes dug into the ground are dangerous. The editors of this magazine do not advocate, encourage, or want anyone to enter any mining workings. Almost all mine properties are owned by some individual, a mining company, or the government. The older the mine the more dangerous it becomes, and vertical shafts like this mine has are the most dangerous. Please keep in mind

“I climbed down this shaft and then spotted a very neat wooden bucket, about half the size of a fifty-five gallon drum.”

that any mine you can drive right up to will be devoid of all mining artifacts, someone else has already removed them. All you will find are beer cans and bat droppings.



One level was loaded with dynamite boxes.

My first impression of this mine was that the collar of the shaft opening was too unstable, and unsafe to rappel into. I got out a three by five mirror, and directed sunlight down the shaft. We then saw that it was much better down about twenty feet. I rigged up the ropes, and with a top belay, I began to descend to the first level. The history of the area told us that the mine had good production for only one and half years, but had been leased out on two other

occasions. The most productive years were right at the turn of the century, and the possibility of mining candle boxes and other early relics seemed plausible. I was using a three hundred foot (static) climbing rope and I had on all my gear to ascend back up the rope in case of any problems.



Fallen debris and boxes litter an underground tunnel.

It is hard to describe the feeling of hanging on a small rope, dangling over a mine shaft of a depth of over four hundred feet, hoping that you will come to a level or a station before you reach the end of your rope. Luck was with me and at one hundred and twenty-four feet, I was standing on the first station. The timbers were in very good condition. At this point I removed my climbing gear and began to map and explore. In smaller mines like this one, the miners usually open supply boxes and crates close to the station level and this was no exception. About 70 feet down the tunnel there was a small side passage. I

found three Hercules Dynamite boxes and some early California Cap tins scattered around on the floor. This was a loading room and the miners would prime the

It is hard to describe the feeling of hanging on a small rope, dangling over a mine shaft of a depth of over four hundred feet, hoping that you will come to a level or a station before you reach the end of your rope.

powder and use as necessary. The total length on this level was 668 feet with two small leads to the North east. I tied the boxes to a haul rope and had them taken up to

the surface. I was a little concerned by the amount of debris falling from the collar of the shaft. I decided to rig another rope at this point, and begin my descent to the next level. The next station was almost 100 feet lower down, also in good condition. Here I found a ladder, and the shaft was divided into two compartments. One is a Manway and the other is a haul shaft. I think once this extended all the way up the shaft

to the surface. At some point in time, the wood at the upper levels deteriorated and had fallen down to the bottom of the mine. I again derigged from the rope and



Here I found the mine to be in very poor condition. Most of the timbers were shattered from the weight of three hundred feet of rock pressing down on them.

started to explore. This must have been a main working level, ore car track was in place and I was finding all sorts of trash and relics, even a couple of bottles. I could feel my excitement level rising when I spotted a windlass and some powder box parts, stashed in a wide spot in the tunnel. Thirty more feet and I spotted Two candle boxes, and several powder boxes, right in front of a winze shaft. I climbed down this shaft and then spotted a very neat wooden bucket, about half the size of a fifty-five gallon drum. I have been exploring for about twenty-three years and this is as good as it gets. I put off the mapping, long enough to carry the wooden bucket to the shaft opening. I then carried the boxes and other relics and placed them in the shaft bucket. This was going to be the last trip for the wood bucket, to carry anything out of this mine. To find so many powder boxes in one area I knew that this level was going to be more extensive than the first one. I found another small room where the miners opened boxes and ate their lunch. I spent a lot of time digging around in this area, and it yielded several old food tins, some powder loading instructions, two whole miners wax candles, and six pages from a 1908 Mining and

Scientific Press. This level had a total length of 990 feet, with several small side tunnels. One of these side passages had the Face drilled and ready to be primed, here I found three pieces of hand steel all of different lengths. By this time I had been under ground for about five hours, I thought I had better finish exploring and mapping, so I rappelled down to the next level. Here I found the mine to be in very poor condition. Most of the timbers were shattered from the weight of three hundred feet of rock pressing down on them. It was very spooky crawling around down here, knowing that if something happened to me, I doubt if anyone would be foolish enough to come down to save me. I found a few broken boxes and one cap tin, after 96 feet the passage was blocked by debris, I could go no farther. I broke the label ends out of the boxes and put them in my pack. Then I began the long process of climbing up the rope. This is the hardest part of exploring, for mine and cave explorers. You are already tired and the thought of the long and tedious climb was only dulled by the excitement of the great finds that were made. Over all everyone was happy, I brought up several rock samples for the mine owner. I, got to bring home most of the (trash), as the miner called it.

The Union Pacific Coal Company

Bob Werner

Probably no single event more greatly influenced the development of the Rocky Mountain area and the Great Basin than the coming of the railroad in 1868. The route of the Union Pacific from Omaha, Nebraska through the Rocky Mountains and into the Great Basin where it joined with the Central Pacific Railroad at Promontory Point, Utah was governed mainly by topography. As luck would have it, crossing the continental divide just east of Rock Springs, Wyoming the UP was entering one of the greatest coal fields in the Rocky Mountain area.

Coal was known to exist in southwestern Wyoming in the early 1800's, having been found by the trappers and mountain men who entered the area. Jim Bridger is said to have used coal for fuel at his trading post along the Black's Fork river in southwestern Wyoming shortly after it was established in 1843. In 1850 Captain Howard Stansbury, upon returning from his survey of the Great Salt Lake for the Bureau of Topographical Engineers, traveled through southern Wyoming and noted coal outcrops from the present day site of Evanston eastward, "...virtually the entire length of Wyoming". Especially noteworthy were the large outcrops in and around Rock Springs in southwestern Wyoming.

The arrival of the railroad brought the initial demand for coal. Control of the coal along the route wound up in the hands of the UP by virtue of the land grant made to them by the Federal Government in the Pacific Railroad Act of 1862 and as amended in 1864 granted the railroad 20 miles on either side of the right-of-way. Initially, an agreement was struck with outsiders to mine coal on the UP's holdings and as a result the Wyoming Coal and Mining company was formed in 1868. The first mine to open was located at Carbon near the present site of Hanna, Wyoming. Subsequent mines were opened at Rock Springs and Almy near present day Evanston. By 1870 more mines were opened along the Bitter Creek valley east of Rock Springs.

In wasn't until 1874 when Jay Gould took control of the UP that the mines originally founded by the Wyoming Coal and Mining Company became the nucleus of the

1869. May 10th. 1869.

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GRAND OPENING
 - OF THE -

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PLATTE VALLEY ROUTE.

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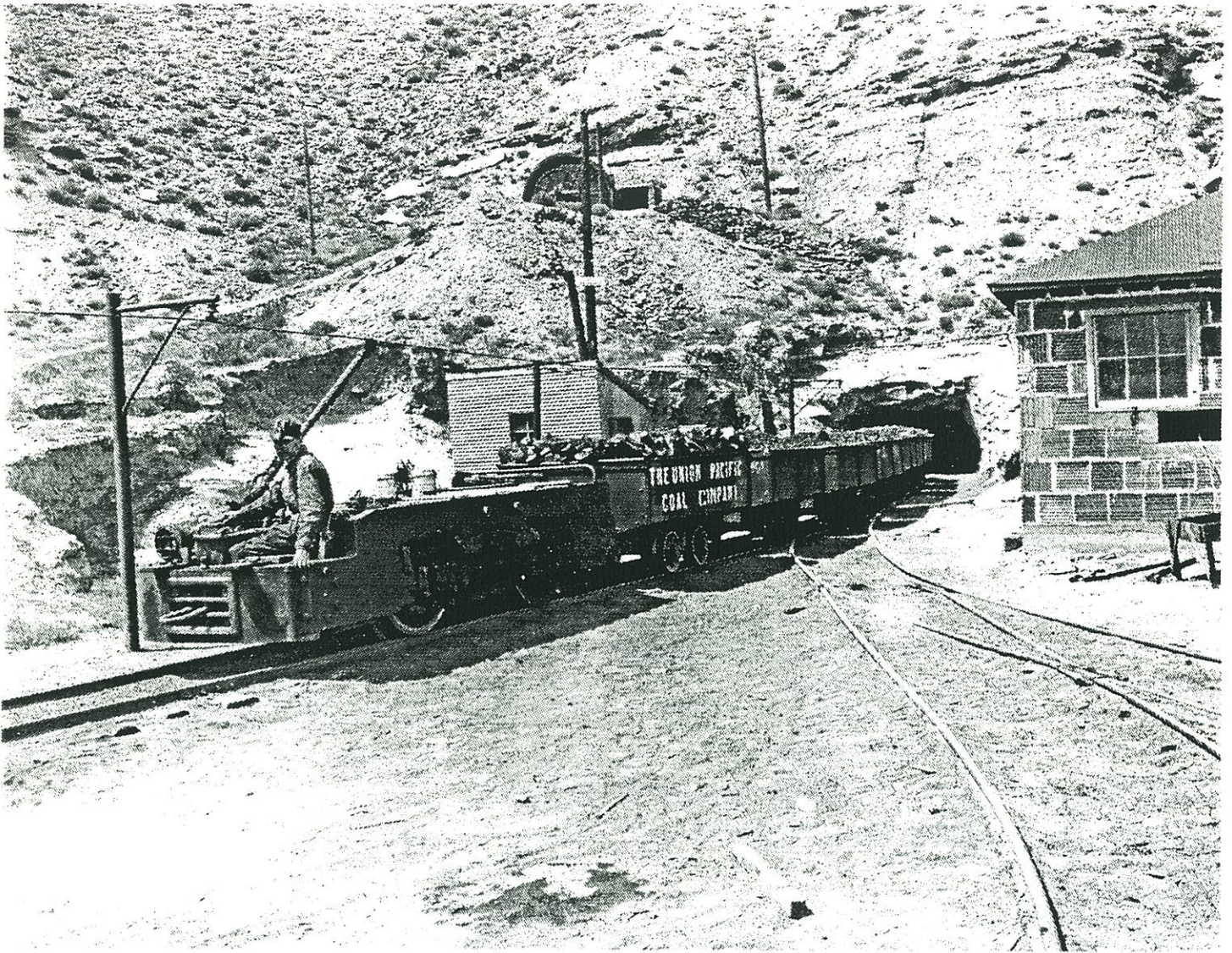
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The Union Pacific Coal Company No. 8 Mine, Rock Springs, Wyoming. The Motorman pictured is F.L. McCarty who later became Superintendent of UP's Superior operation. July, 1927.

Union Pacific Coal Company. Over the years that followed additional mines were opened at Superior, Reliance, Winton and finally Stansbury which was the last of the UP mines to open shortly after the start of World War II.

With the introduction of the diesel locomotive in the 1940's and 50's the end of coal mining was in sight and in 1957 the Stansbury mine north of Rock Springs closed followed by the D.O. Clark Mine in Superior in 1962. The last remaining mine of the Union Pacific Coal Company, the No. 8 mine in Rock Springs, ceased operations on August 28, 1962, just six years short of their 100th anniversary since the founding of the Wyoming Coal and Mining Company.

During the life of the Company many memorable events occurred in and around the UP coal camps. Perhaps the most memorable was the Chinese Massacre of September 2, 1885, which occurred in Rock Spring. Chinese labor had been imported to support the construction of the railroad in the 1860's by both the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific. In 1875 the Company needed to produce more coal to meet the current demand. The miner's union, The Knights of Labor, refused to meet the Company's demands. A strike followed and the Company brought in the first Chinese miners. When the strike was over, 50 white miners were employed along with 150 Chinamen. By 1885 the Chinese miners had increased in number to 331 compared with 150 white miners and the situation had become explosive. On

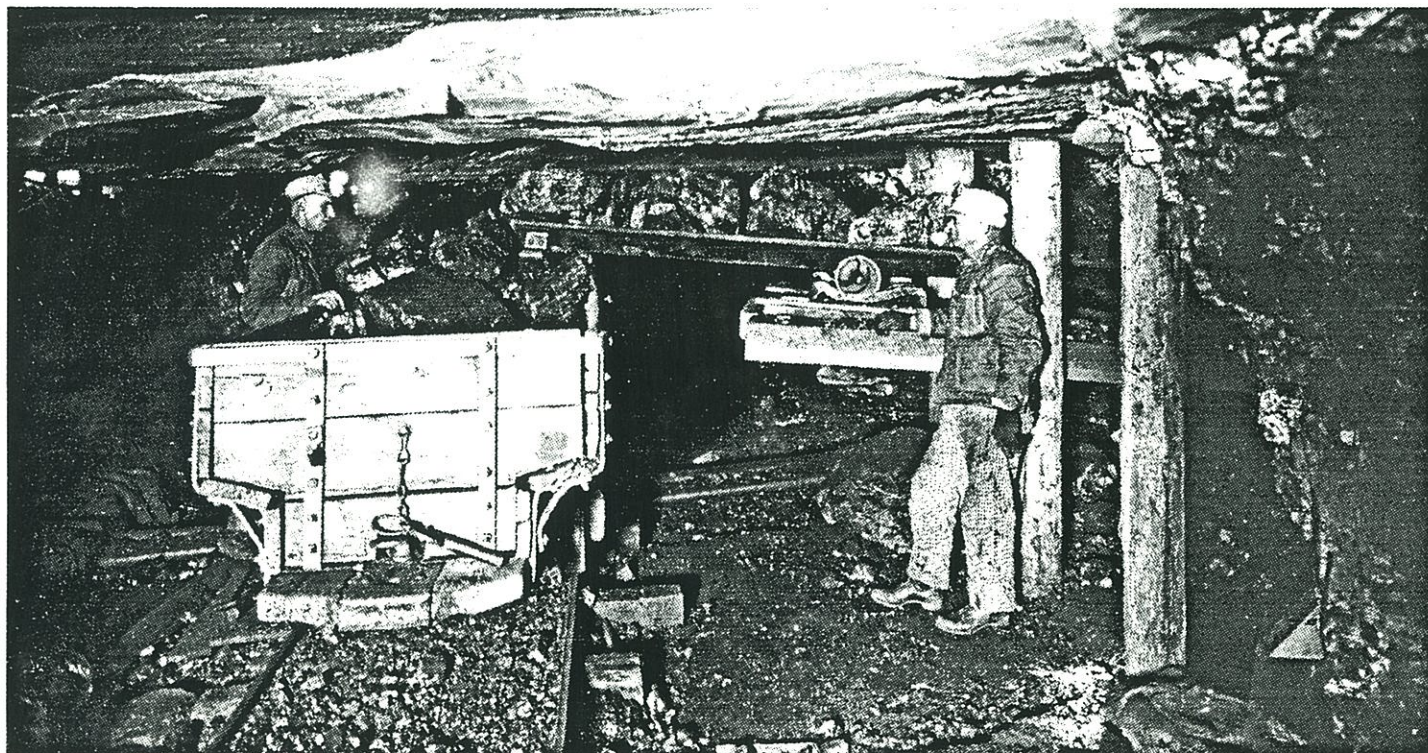
Wednesday, September 2nd, 1885, white miners gathered outside of Chinatown in Rock Springs and set fire to anything that looked Chinese. When the dust and smoke had settled, nearly 500 Chinamen had been driven from town. The official death toll was listed as 51, although only 25 bodies were ever recovered. The Army was called in to restore order and the town eventually returned to normal - a sad commentary on the history of Rock Springs and the Union Pacific Coal Company.

The *Rules and Regulations for the Government of all Employees of the Union Pacific Coal Company*, dated September 1, 1939, contain a number of interesting statements which reflect an earlier period of coal mining. Reference is made to a Wyoming State Law; "The laws of this State require that this Company provide and furnish every employee a sufficient and satisfactory supply of timbers to be used in securing the roof in his working place...". Stablemen are instructed that they "...must not allow any animal to be ill treated or over-worked...", and further that "The best fire fighting equipment is a large, full water trough and six good bucket." Shot Firers are cautioned that "No charge of powder in any mine will exceed the permissible limit, viz., one and one-half pounds of permissible powder

[per hole], except where, by written permission of the General Manager, this limit may be increased." Miners are also limited to no more than one day's worth of explosives in the mine at any time. This last rule resulted from a number of explosions which occurred when an inordinate amount of powder was either accidentally or intentionally detonated and the concussion, raising dust throughout the mine, provided the fuel for one or more secondary explosions.

During the early period of the Company two wage scales were in effect - one for white labor and one for Japanese and Chinese labor. In 1890, white miners received from \$2.16 to \$3.00 per day while the Orientals were on a scale of \$1.35 to \$3.00 per day. By 1911, when the race differential ended, white miners were receiving \$3.40 compared with \$3.10 per day for the Orientals.

The Knights of Labor had been the miners union through the turmoil of the 70's and 80's. From 1890 until 1907 the Company was union free. Then, on September 1, 1907 the first U.M.W.A. contract went into effect. And with it, a reduction in the workday from 10 hours to 8 hours, six days a week. The workday was further reduced in 1934 to a 7 hour day, five days a week. The



Loading coal underground in Superior, Wyoming using an early mechanical shaker built by Eichhoff of Bochm, Germany. Note the car check on the end of the coal car. July, 1926.



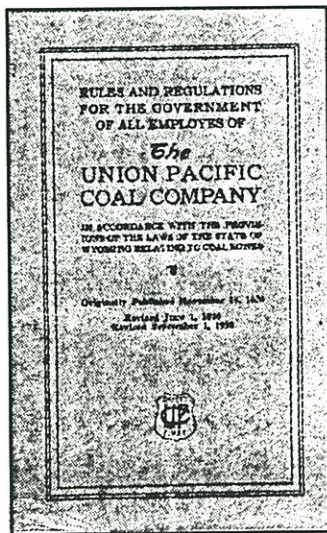
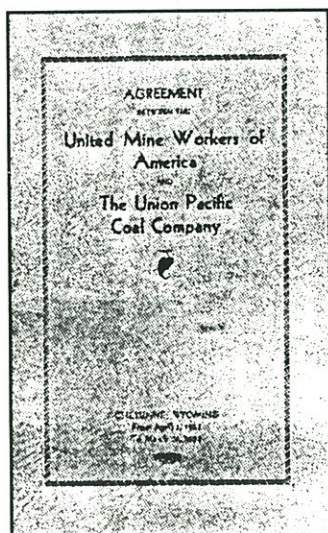
The Stansbury Mine tipples, ca. 1945, located north of Rock Springs, Wyoming.

8 hour day, 40 hour week, didn't begin until the advent of World War II.

The Union Pacific Coal Company has been gone now for nearly 33 years and little remains in Rock Springs and the other camps today as a reminder of that era. There are still substantial reserves of coal in the area however, and a number of mines, both surface and underground, are once again supplying the country with low sulfur, western coal. The Stansbury Mine north of Rock Springs has been renamed the Pilot Butte Mine and is once again producing coal under a new operator.

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The "Unbreakable" Cast Iron Lamps

of

A.C. Wells & Co.

Manfred Stutzer, Luwigshafen and Peter Appleton, Wigston

While there are many variations of cast iron oil lamps, the one known as the "Unbreakable" made by the English company A.C. Wells is the best known. Their manufacturing history is convoluted and still not fully understood. The following will review the extent of the authors' research.

Brief History

Arthur Collings Wells (A.C. Wells) was an engineer located in Manchester, England. In 1879 he founded the company Wells & Co. at Ogden Street, Manchester. This consisted of two shops: The A.C. Wells Mechanics Shop and the Wells Unbreakable Pulley Works. They collaborated with Roughsedge Wallwork, a member of the firm Ironfounders Henry Wallwork & Co., Union Bridge Iron Works located at Roger Street, Manchester.

Between 1883 and 1900 they applied for numerous patents with many different applications pertaining to industrial and domestic lighting systems (Table 1. Appendix). They also made pulleys, swivel bearings, and clutches.

It is our opinion that none of the Wells lamps were cast at their own plant (Wells Unbreakable Pulley Works (66 Ogden St., Ardwick, Manchester), but rather at the Wallwork Iron Foundry (Stretton, Manchester). There were only four employees at the Wells firm and it is known that a close relationship existed between A.C. Wells and Henry Wallwork.* It is

speculated that the smaller four-employee firm (A.C. Wells & Co.) was dedicated to selling cast iron oil lamps.

A.C. Wells sales offices were located in both Manchester and London. Throughout the years they changed location several times (Table 2. Appendix).

After 1936 the company was no longer listed in the London Trade Directory and after 1940 the company was no longer listed in the Manchester Directory.

*Personal communication with Mr. G. Harrison, a former employee of Henry Wallwork & Co., whose age today is 81.

THE WELLS LIGHT
WALLWORK & WELLS PATENTS

USED BY ALL LARGE
**CONTRACTORS,
ENGINEERS,
RAILWAYS,
MINES,
&c.**

OVER 17,000 "WELLS LIGHTS" SOLD!

OVER 500 USED ON THE
**MANCHESTER
SHIP CANAL.**

**SUCCESS
BRINGS
IMITATIONS**

Owing to the great success our Lamps have attained, several crude imitations are being passed off on the public. All the important and unique points in our Lamps, which have taken years to perfect, are covered by numerous patents. The "WELLS LIGHT" has stood the **TEST OF THE MARKET**; others have not.

Each Lamp sent out is Guaranteed.

THESE LAMPS HAVE BEEN SUPPLIED TO THE
PRINCIPAL ELECTRIC TRAM AND LIGHT RAILWAY COMPANIES
AT HOME AND ABROAD.

WELLS' PATENT "UNBREAKABLE" LAMPS.

These useful little **HAND LAMPS** are now so well known that description is needless. We have sold about half-a-million of this pattern alone. Petroleum, Paraffin, Kerosene, or Spirit can be burned in them, and they are a useful shape for all purposes.



	Per doz.
No. 4, HAND LAMP (holding about $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint), with plain turned Burner, as illustrated	18/-
No. 4, fitted with a heavy Wheel Burner for raising the Wick	24/-
No. 4, fitted with plain Burner, Cap, and Chain, and packed with wool for burning any Spirit Oil	21/-
No. 4a, with plain Burner as illustrated, holding $\frac{3}{4}$ pint. A larger wick and more powerful light than No. 4	27/-

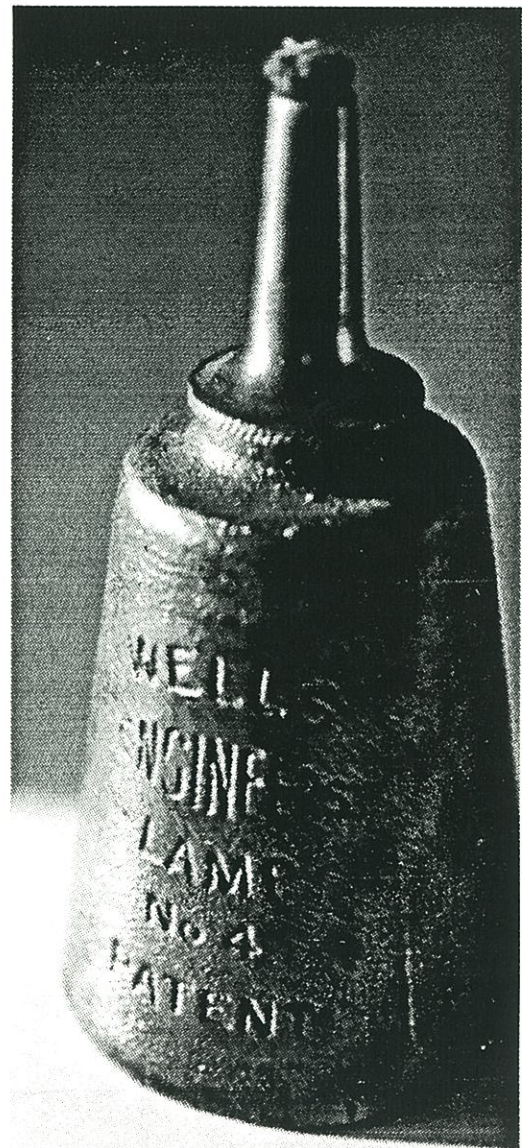
SPECIAL WICK for use in these lamps, ready cut and tied, 6d. per bundle for No. 4, and 1s. for No. 4a Lamps.

Types of Cast Iron Oil Lamps

1. Wells' Engineers Lamp No. 4

These were made in different sizes and fitted with different burners as shown in the advertisement above (ca. 1904) and in the photo right.

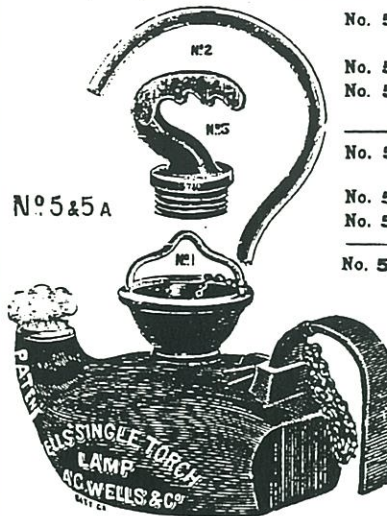
Like all Wells' lamps, the bold lettering is cast into the body of the lamp, greatly increasing its appeal to the collector.



2. Wells' Single Torch Lamps Nos. 5, 5a, 15, and 15a.

Shown on this page, the single torch lamp was made in different sizes and with a plain malleable iron hook or with a filling top. The advertisements shown date to 1904.

WELLS' SINGLE TORCH LAMPS were specially designed for burning heavy vegetable oils which do not smoke, but Paraffin and Petroleum are often burned in them. As Engine Room, Bunker and Stokehold Lamps, they are unsurpassed, being used by the leading firms on land and sea.



No. 5. SINGLE TORCH (half-pint) with a plain Malleable Iron Hook (old style, No. 3)	24/-
No. 5a. SINGLE TORCH (three-quarter pint) ditto ditto	30/-
No. 5b. SINGLE TORCH (one pint) ditto ditto (using a larger wick)	36/-

No. 5. SINGLE TORCH LAMP (half-pint) with Filling Top only (marked No. 1,	28/-
No. 5a. as above, only three-quarter pint	34/-
No. 5b. one pint, and with larger wick (a more powerful lamp)	36/-

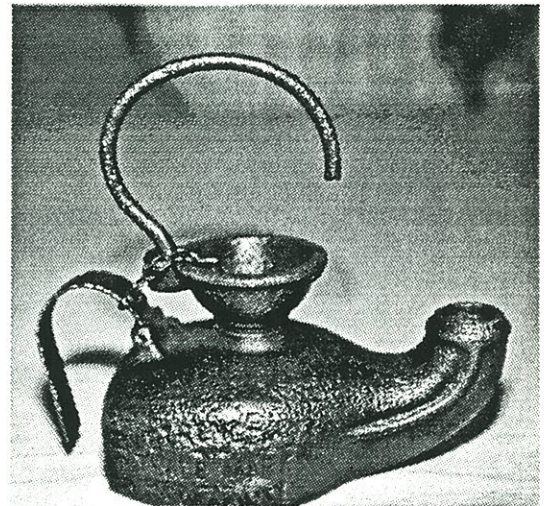
No. 5. half-pint, with Cup and large rigid wrought Handle cast in (marked No. 2)	29/-
No. 5a. as above (three-quarter pint)	35/-

These are used throughout by the P. and O., UNION, CLAN, MOSS LINES, &c., &c., and the PRINCIPAL STEAMSHIP COMPANIES IN THE WORLD.

SPECIAL WICK for use in these lamps, ready cut and tied, 1s. per bundle.

No. 6.—DOUBLE TORCH, same shape as No. 5, but with two wick tubes, giving a larger light	30/-
---	------

Wick for this lamp, 1s. per bundle.



No. 15 & 15a, SINGLE TORCH LAMPS.

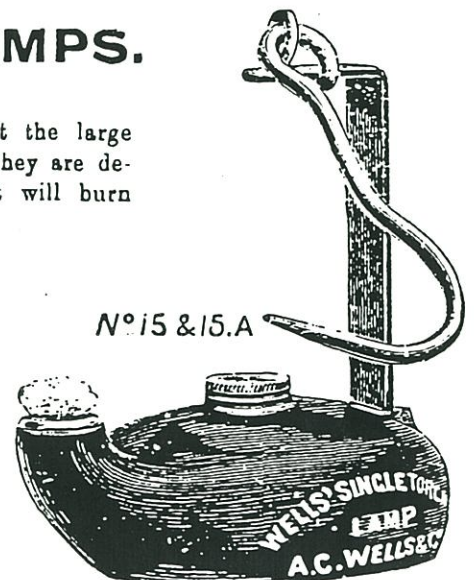
These Lamps are of the same sizes and shapes as Nos. 5 and 5a, but the large hooks and handles at the back make them more useful for hanging. They are designed for burning heavy vegetable oils, with a thick torch wick, but will burn Petroleum or Kerosene if the smoke is not objectionable.

They can be fitted with a small double wick heavy oil burner at 3/- per dozen extra.

If fitted with Reflectors at the back, 6/- per dozen extra.

No. 15, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint	...	30/- per dozen.
No. 15a, $\frac{3}{4}$ pint	...	33/-

SPECIAL WICK for use in these Lamps, ready cut and tied, 1s. per bundle.



3. Wells' Double Torch Lamp No. 6



4. South American silver Mining Lamp No. 10

Advertisement dates to 1904.



No. 10.

South American Silver Mining Lamp,

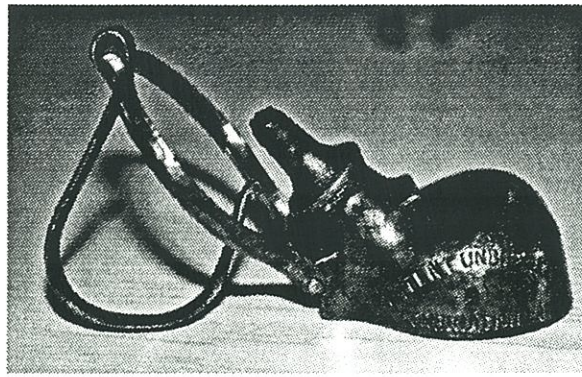
Fitted either with PLAIN BURNER FOR USING PETROLEUM or KEROSENE OILS, or with BURNER FOR HEAVY OILS, such as OLIVE or SPERM, but this must be notified with order. Supplied complete with Ash Poles 3ft. long.

Price - - - **35/-** per dozen.

SPECIAL WICK for use in these Lamps, ready cut and tied, 6d. per bundle.

5. Hanging or Carrying Lamp No. 16

It is of interest that a very similar lamp or the same lamp was granted a patent No. 25226 in the year 1883 in Germany by Edw. Grube of Hamburg. We don't know if there was a relation between A.C. Wells and Edw. Grube at the time. (see Appendix).



Advertisement below dates to 1904.

No. 16 Lamp.
(SHUT-UP).

fig. 2

No. 16. PATENT COMBINATION HANGING OR CARRYING LAMP,

complete with ordinary Petroleum or Kerosene Burner (half-pint) as shown,
Price 30/- per dozen.

No. 16. as above, fitted with heavy Cast Wheel Burner, and packed for Benzoline Oil or Spirit,
Price 33 - per dozen.

No. 16. as above, fitted with good stamped Smoke Consuming Kerosene or Petroleum Burner,
Price 33 - per dozen.

Special in these Lamps, ready cut and tied 6d. per bundle.

(OPEN).

6. Kettle Torch Lamps No. 18

Advertisement right dates to 1904.



WELLS' PATENT "Unbreakable" KETTLE TORCH LAMPS.

These Patterns have been most successful, many thousands have been sold, and we have sent large quantities to all parts of the globe.

THEY ARE EXTENSIVELY USED BY CORPORATIONS, COUNCILS, ELECTRIC LIGHT ENGINEERS, GAS AND WATER COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, &c.

THE ONLY LAMP USED IN THE GOLD AND DIAMOND MINES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

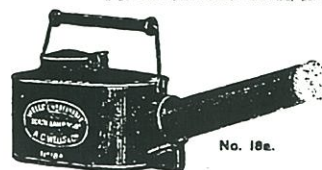
(commonly known as the "Coffee Pot" Lamps.)

Burn ordinary Petroleum, and are unsurpassed for TRENCH WORK, CABLE LAYING, STEAM TRAWLERS, and all kinds of rough outside work, where a large flaming light is required.

No. 18.—KETTLE TORCH LAMP. Holds about 3 pints, 1 1/2 inch wick	4 6 each.
No. 22a.—Same as above, but double capacity	9 - "
No. 28.—Holds double that of No. 18 (6 pints) with two wicks	9 - "

No. 18a.—LARGER KETTLE TORCH. 4 pints. Long spout. A splendid lamp	9/- each.
--	-----------

SPECIAL WICK, not used in America, to suit Lamps Nos. 18, 20, and 20a, size 7/16, 1 1/2 per dozen; For Nos. 18a, also 2 1/2, 2 1/2 per dozen.



Capacity, 4 pints.
PRICE 9/- EACH.



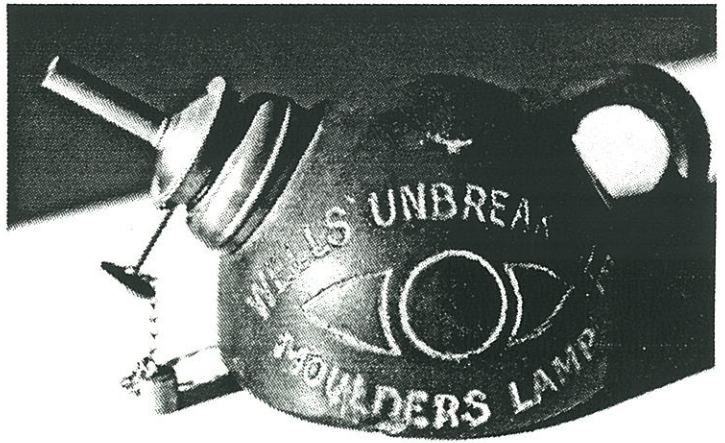
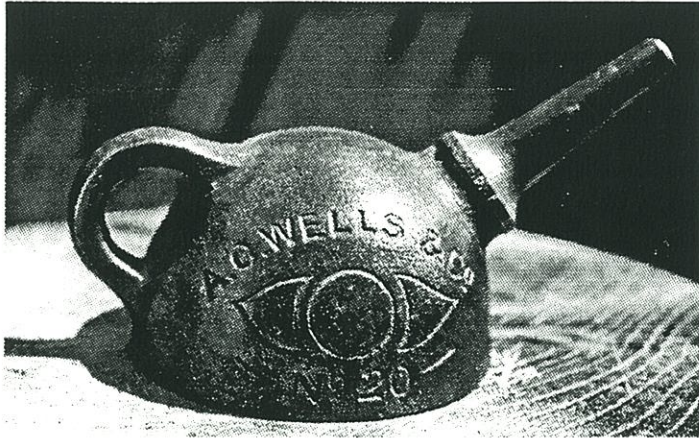
No. 18.
Capacity, 3 pints.



No. 28.
Capacity, 6 pints.
PRICE 9/- EACH.

7. Moulder's Lamp No. 20

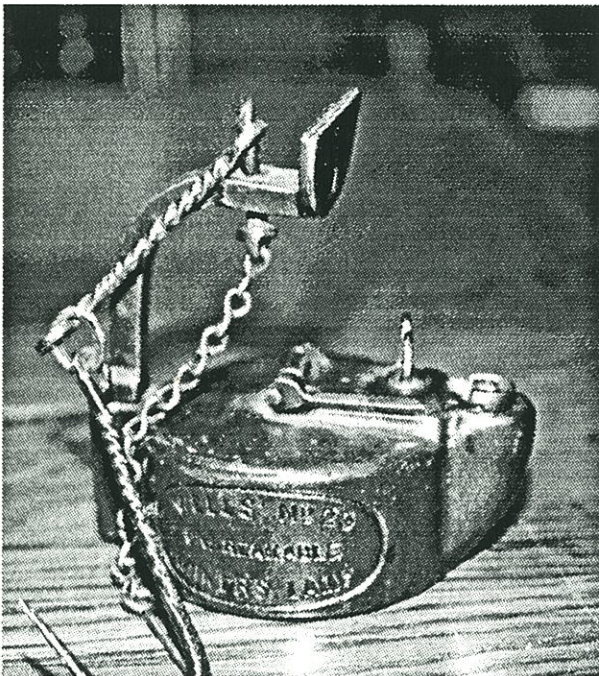
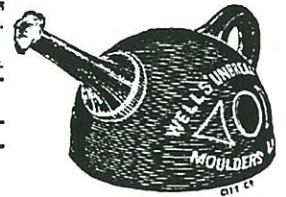
The photos and 1904 ad show that the moulder's lamp was fitted with different burner spouts.



No. 20, MOULDERS' LAMP. The shape of this lamp makes it specially suitable for foundry use. It burns ordinary petroleum or paraffin.

With ordinary turned burner, as illustrated	Per doz. ... 21/-
If stuffed with wool for burning spirit, with cap and chain	... 24/-
If fitted with solid cast wheel burner	... 27/-

SPECIAL WICK for above, cut and tied, to fit these lamps, 6d. per bundle.



8. Miner's Lamp No. 29

Undoubtedly this is the best one for collectors. The design is similar to the German frog lamps. Ad dates to 1904.

WELLS' PATENT "UNBREAKABLE" LAMPS.

No. 29. MINER'S LAMP.

This Lamp is made in our special Unbreakable Metal, cast in one piece to avoid leakage or breakage. It burns heavy oils, such as Colza, Sperm, &c.; is provided with hook, pricker, and oil save-all, and also with a malleable-iron face plate upon which owners can stamp their names or numbers, and fitted with small kinged lid, giving easy access to wick for adjustment or removal.

CAPACITY ABOUT HALF-A-PINT, BURNING 12 HOURS.

Price ... 36/- per dozen.

SPECIAL WICK 6d. per bundle.



9. Miner's Lamp No. 32

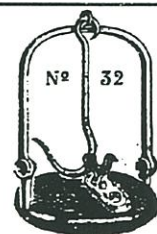
A typical lenticular lamp. This may have been a resale lamp.

No. 32. MINER'S LAMP.

A strong iron Lamp of convenient shape for burning heavy oil, provided with large strong wrought iron hook; burns 20 hours; holds $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.

Price 30 - per dozen.

SPECIAL WICK, 6d. per Bundle.



10. House Lamps

In addition, Wells sold a range of typical house lamps.



WELLS' PATENT "UNBREAKABLE" HOUSE LAMPS.

ABSOLUTELY SAFE! NO EXPLOSION! NO FIRE! NO LEAKAGE!

The steady glow in the side of these small unbreakable Glass Lamps is a proof of their perfect adaptation to places of the light and saving lamps made. These latter are most dangerous, especially when broken, and the accident is not so easily repaired.

The "Wells" Lamps, of which nearly two millions have now been sold, are made in this unbreakable form, and the bodies are perfectly unbreakable and non-combustible.

The weight, which may at first appear a disadvantage, is in reality an important feature in favour of the lamp, as in the case of a fall or being upset the weight liberates itself and the light.

The lamps supplied on these lamps are the best sold, and are most superior to the cheap ones generally used.

<p>A. Benzoline Lamp. Price 1.0 each.</p>	<p>AA. Benzoline Lamp. Price 2.0 each.</p>	<p>B. Benzoline Lamp. Price 1.10 each.</p>	<p>C. Chimneyless Paraffin Lamp. Price 1.0 each.</p>
<p>Improved Flat Glass with very strong Diamond Glass Bottom. Square Bottom, 25. each. Clinto. 12 per doz.</p>			
<p>H. Patent Glass Lamp (Patent) Price 1.0 each. H.K. Best Oil. - 25. - These lamps are specially recommended and are supplied with new pattern high quality burners. Assorted sizes. Very low hand made glasses are supplied for these lamps, which will not fly. 50 per doz.</p>	<p>H & L. Two shapes of glass Benzoline Lamps. Price 1.0 each. Fitting with good quality brass and iron burners. Assorted sizes. Price 25 each. 25. each for other lamp.</p>	<p>G. Benzoline or Paraffin Lamp. Price 1.0 each. With very strong iron Glass Bottom, which cannot get out of order. Price 25 each. 25. each.</p>	<p>C. Benzoline or Paraffin Lamp. Price 1.0 each. With very strong iron Glass Bottom, which cannot get out of order. Price 25 each. 25. each.</p>

Special Work for Wells' "Unbreakable" House Lamps, set ready in lengths, 3d. per bundle.

Appendix

Table 2.
Locations of A.C. Wells & Co. Sales Offices

Manchester

- 1882 Exchange Chambers, Cromford Court, Market Street
- 1886 4 Garden Street, Withy Grove
- 1889-1940 Carnarven Street, Cheetham

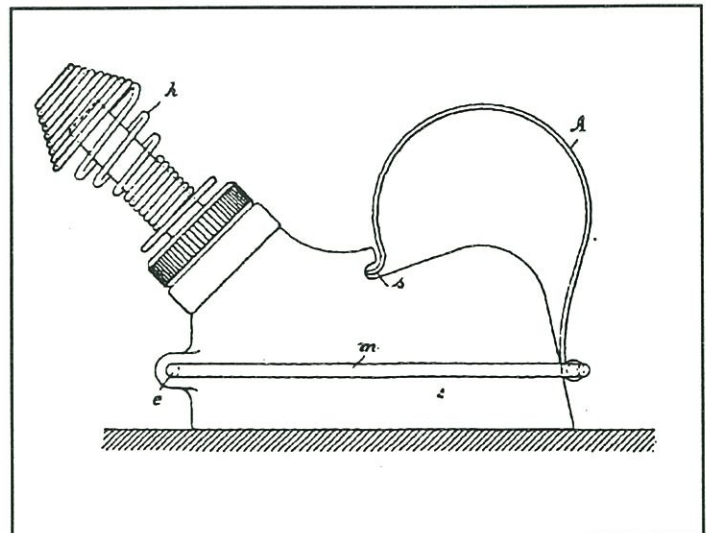
London

- 1882 56 Cannon St., London, E.C.
- 1884 80A Fenchurch St., London, E.C.
- 1889 102, 103 & 104 Midland Rd, St. Pancras. London, N.W.
- 1929 75 Victoria St., London, S.W. 1
- 1931 4 Bradleys Buildings, White Lion St., London, N.1
- 1933-36 82 Victoria St., London, S.W. 1

Table 1. Patents owned by A.C. Wells & Co.

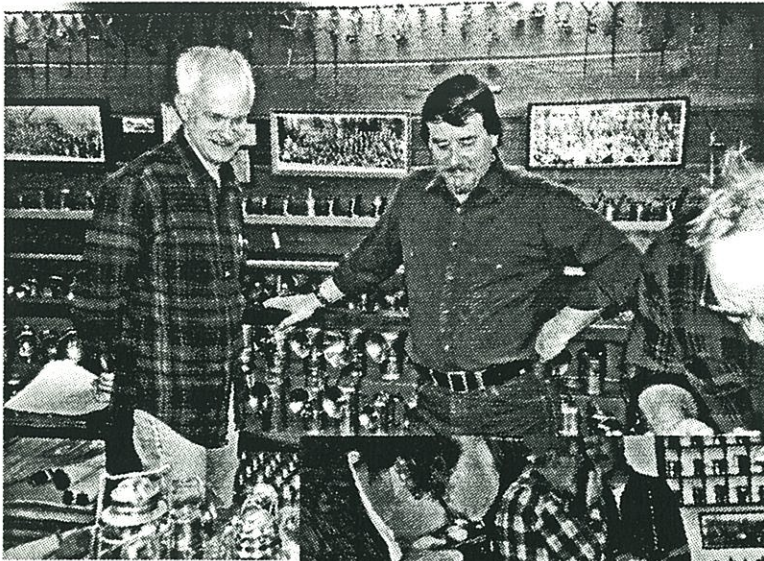
- Pat No. 0260/83 - Oil lamps, Oil Feeders
- Pat. No. 11530/84 Lamps or Lamp Holders
- Pat. No. 14616/85 Tubular Oil Lamps
- Pat. No. 3543/87 Gas Burners
- Pat. No. 13328/91 Lamps
- Pat. No. 21626/97 Lanterns

German Patent No. 25226. Edw. Grube, 1883.

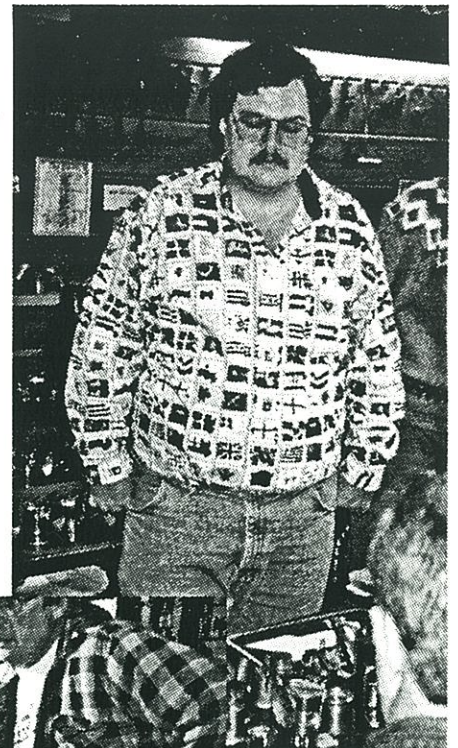


California Dreamin'

(Some photos of the January collectors' get-together at Errol Christman's)

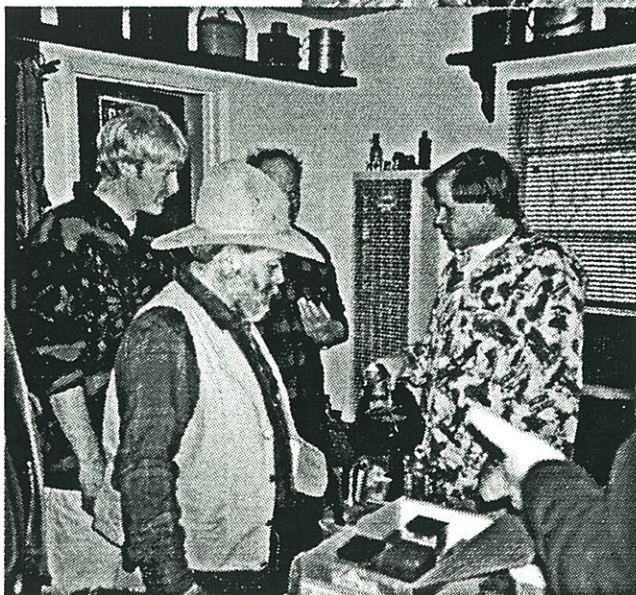


(left) Dave DesMarais and Rick Yarborough study the tables full of lamps.



(above) Fred "Freddy G." Gaunce shortly after buying an Anthracite cap lamp.

(right) Familiar sights include Chris Vels, left, with his trusty magnifying glass and Bob "Shiny Dime Doc" Kraft (sitting right) wondering why.



Dave Thorpe "All-American", left background, and "Cap-tin Bob" Schroth, right, are always up to some multi-trade deal.



Errol Christman "King of Cap Lamps" is definitely doing *something* to somebody's candlestick.

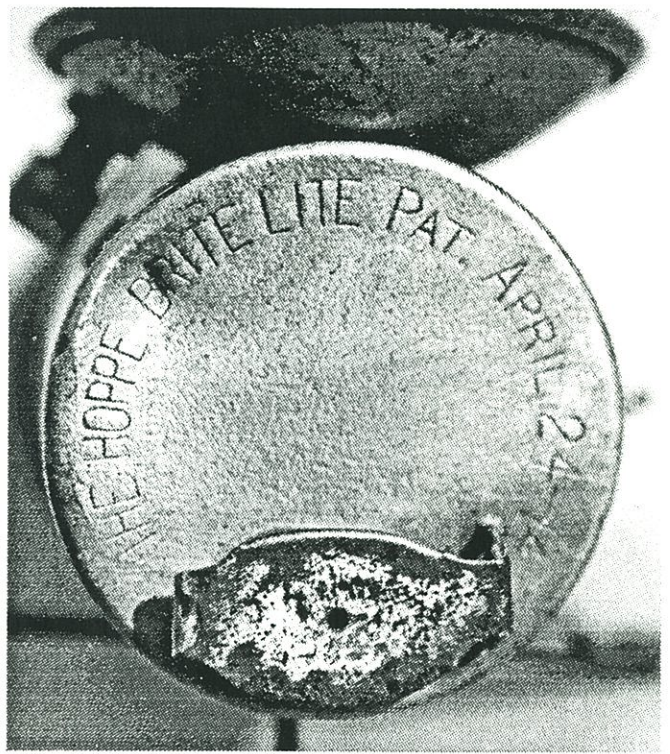


BITS



The Hoppe Brite Lite

Ron Welch, of Lexington, Kentucky sends us this information. I've recently obtained a nice Hoppe Brite-Lite, unfired. In researching my documentation, I'm beginning to believe that I've run across a new variation of the Brite-Lite! [Editor's note: though rare, this lamp is known to exist in at least two collections. An earlier version has a screw in central water-door]. Here's the description: water chamber is brass with a steel oval water-door, side water control, round hook penetrating the tank, swivel arm braces, low burner, plated reflector, unmarked smooth steel bottom.



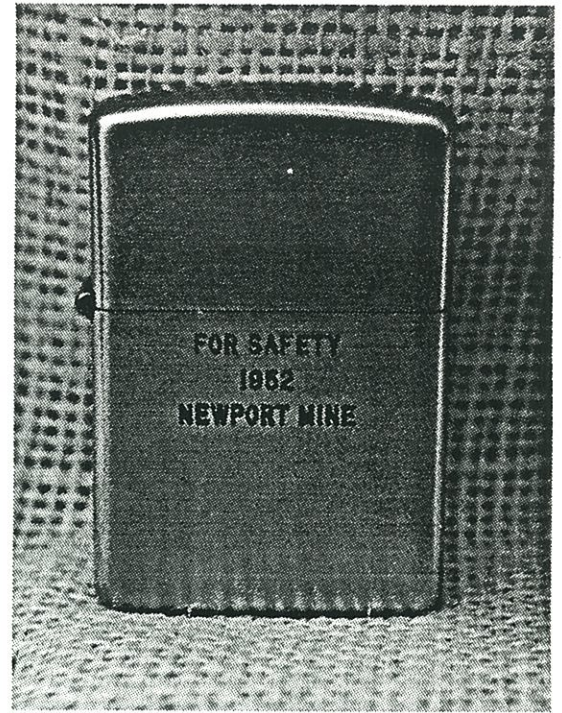
Anaconda Token

Jack Ramsdell of Carson City, Nevada sends us these rubbings of a copper token measuring 38 mm in diameter.



Newport Mine Safety Award

At the end of 1952 the Newport Mine gave a safety award cigarette lighter to each miner or mine employee who had worked without an accident related lost work day for the past year. The Newport Mine, on Michigan's Gogebic Iron Range, located near Ironwood, was a major producer from 1886 to 1963. During this period the Newport Mine produced 36.9 million tons of high grade iron ore. The Newport Mining Co. was owned by the Youngstown Steel Corporation and managed as part of the Pickands Mather iron properties. Originally known as the Iron King Mine, owned by the Iron King Mining Co. and later known as the Mt. Hope Mine it became the Newport Mine when the Palms, Bonnie, Woodbury and A-D shafts were added to the Iron King shaft. The Newport Mine was the third largest overall producer on the Gogebic Range and one of the last mines to close, the last closing in 1966. Reported by Dave Johnson.



Edwardsville UMWA Watch Fob

Located across the Susquehanna River from Wilkes-Barre, PA, Edwardsville is located in the northern anthracite coal region. This UMWA watch fob is in the shape of a lump of coal. Reported by Dave Johnson.



Mine Inspectors Institute Statue

These painted pewter statues were given to attendees at the Silver Anniversary meeting of the Mine Inspectors Institute of America's national meeting in Louisville, KY on May 7-9, 1934. I acquired this statue from the widow of a man who was a mine inspector for more than 30 years. Reported by Dave Johnson.



Glück Auf!

Gluck auf! The German miner's equivalent of "good luck", although there is no exact English translation, is familiar to most collectors of mine lamps for its frequent appearance on the German Frog Lamps. It may not be as widely known that it was also the title of the 1901 textbook of German written by Margarethe Muller and Carla Wenckebach, both professors of German at Wellesley College. The book proclaims: "With a 'Gluck auf!' the miners hail each other before they go down into the mountain depths in search for precious ore."

My daughter recently found this book at a garage sale in Colorado. She didn't recognize the title, but thought it might be of interest to me because it was German! Bob Werner.

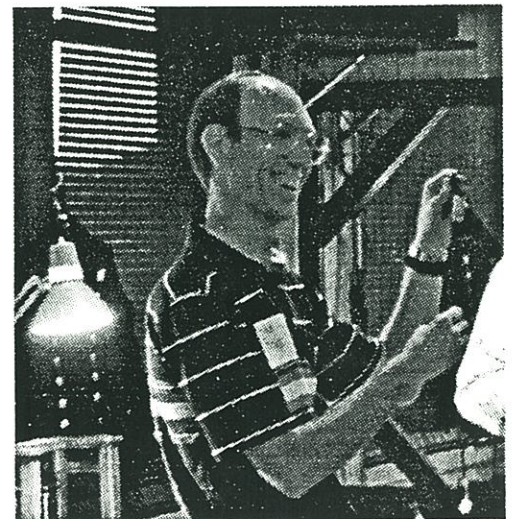


The Tucson Show

The first annual? Tucson Mining Antique Collectors Dinner was held on February 5, 1995 during the annual Tucson Gem & Mineral Show. The "event" drew some 43 collectors and a super time was had during the evening buffet dinner held at the local Carlos Murphy's restaurant.

An informal auction of various mining antiques were supplied by the attendees and were sold to the highest bidders by our volunteer auctioneers, Chuck Tesch and Brad Ross. Plans are already underway for next years event and we are coordinating for the time and place.

Special thanks are due several key people including: Jane and Roger Becksted and daughter Rachel, Linda and Brad Ross, and Don Dalton. All were organizers and helped make this a fun evening! If you can attend the world's largest gem and mineral show in Tucson next February, plan on making the artifact gathering one of your activities for next year! Keith Williams.



Brad Ross helped orchestrate affairs.

Book Review

Early Coal Mining in Pocahontas, Virginia

by Jack M. Jones, 1317 Fenwick Dr., Lynchburg, VA 24502, Copyright 1983, 250 pages, soft back.

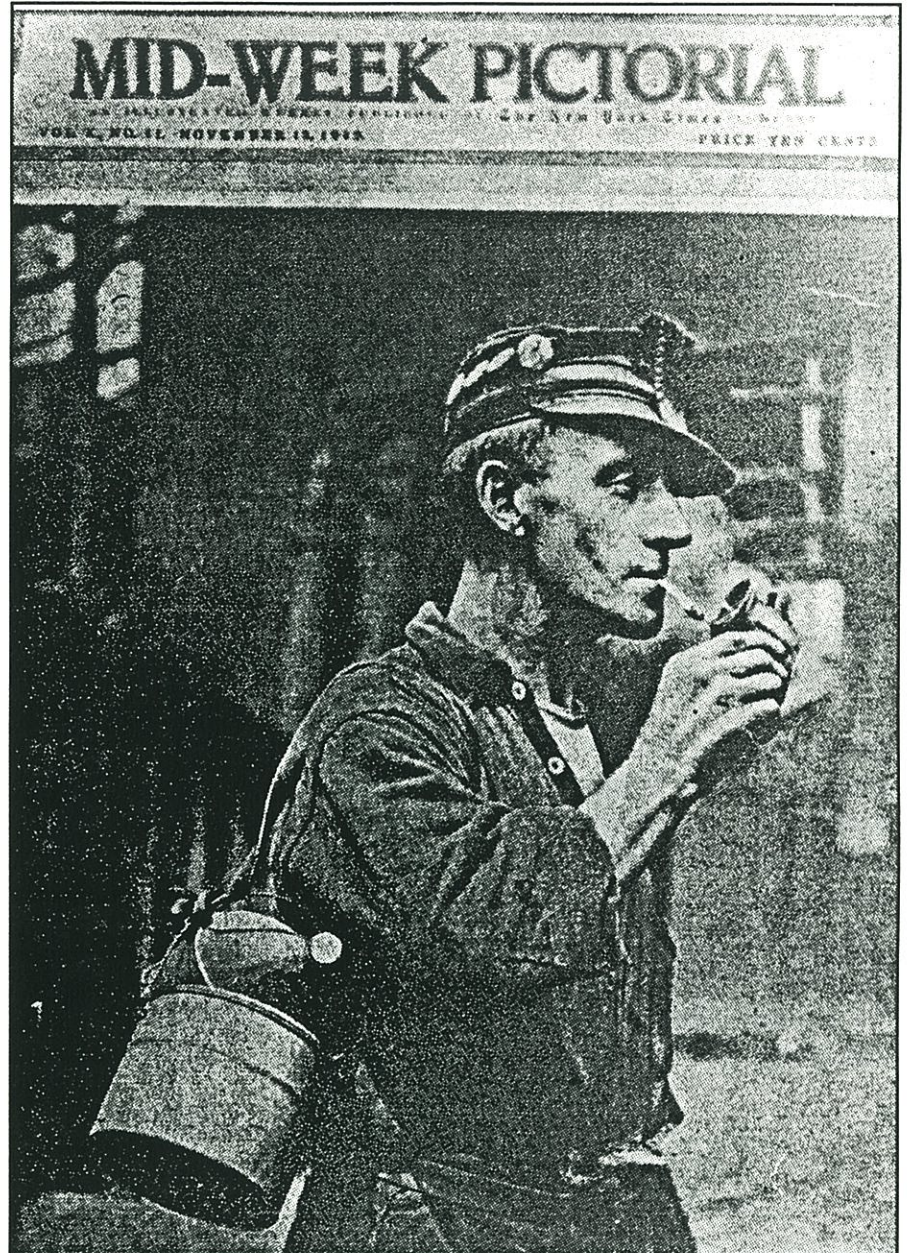
This book represents a history of Pocahontas, Virginia and its coal and mining development. It begins with the discovery of Pocahontas coal in the region. There are so many historical mining photos throughout the book that it makes it fun and interesting to read. Old photos of the mine, the superintendents, fan houses, coke houses, collieries, company stores, tipples, and mine towns in the area bring a whole new dimension to the collecting hobby. The author shows photos and describes stock certificates, mine lamps, coal scrip, letterheads, and advertising from the area. Several photos of miners wearing lamps and using equipment are found throughout the book as well as photos of the Pocahontas Exhibition Mine. The book also contains nine pages of early mining terms and words that would go well with the list begun in the January 1995 issue of Eureka! Copies of this book can be purchased from the author at the above address for \$9.95 plus \$2.50 for shipping.

Mike McLaughlin

Scuttlebut

Two previously unknown carbide cap lamps have been identified. The first is the confirmed existence of the Winchester cap lamp. It is a beaded base horizontal Justrite with "Winchester" stamped on the opposite side of the Justrite logo. The second is a brass What Cheer lamp. Unlike previously known What Cheer lamps that strongly resemble the Baldwin pinchwaist, this one is a carbon copy of the "fat-bottom" Grier. It is now in the collection of Bob Schroth.

A Pic From Click



Larry Click sent us this photo of a miner lighting a cigarette from his carbide lamp .

Book Review

Most Splendid of Men Life in a Mining Community 1917-25

Harold Brown Blanford Press 1981

Most Splendid of Men is the autobiographical account of Harold Brown's life as a coal miner in North Staffordshire England in the period following World War I. He presents a detailed account of the mining process and the conditions in the English coal mines in the period 1917-25. These are vivid descriptions of his feelings about the people living and working about him.

Harold Brown was forced to quit school at age 14 and follow his father and brothers into the Silverdale Colliery to help support the large family into which he had been born. In some respects he was initially luckier than some others in that many boys went to work in the mines or local industry earlier than age 14.

During his eight years in the mine, Harold worked every underground job in the mine held by older men. His father was a minor official (shift supervisor) and expected more of his son than of anyone else. He was expected to perform jobs that older men hold, such as "ripper" and "hooker-up". Harold advanced to engineman by 1925, considered an excellent position in the mine, but always longed to leave the mine and continue his education.

During his tenure as a miner, Harold is witness to all the hazards faced by miners - fires, roof falls, runaway coal cars, firedamp. He describes what it is like to work from the light of a single Davy lamp, the back breaking, muscle straining effort needed daily to perform the physical labor of mining.

This book is a fascinating, superbly detailed look at the miner's life written by a man who actually lived it. You'll need to read the book to find out how Harold is able to get out of the mine and actually continue his education, eventually becoming a teacher.

Dave Johnson

Patented Check Tag Holder

In the last Eureka, I described the Weaver and Hough patent for the miner's oil wick shield. I have identified another mining related patent by the same Leslie F. Weaver. On October 5, 1909, he received Patent No. 936,201 for a check holder for miners. The patent states that: "this invention relates to check holders [for] miners" (see opposite page).

The patent describes three objectives of Weaver's inventions. First, "to provide a novel holder for retaining checks, whereby the same cannot become accidentally lost." Second, "to indicate what checks are being used and consequently the number of men or women at work." Third, to "provide a simple and effective check holder that can be observed at a distance and used as a time board by a timekeeper, the holder indicating when certain checks are in or out."

In his patent, Weaver states that "it is the present practice to provide each miner upon entering a mine with an identification check containing the name of a miner and a number, and when the check is presented to the miner the time is recorded, and upon the miner leaving the mine the check is handed in and the time again recorded. Considerable trouble is experienced in connection with this system on account of certain defects, for instance, the checks becoming mixed, also on account of it being necessary for miners to appear and have their checks handed to them."

Weaver stated: "The lowered position of the disk indicates that the miner is within the mine, and the disk in an elevated position indicates that the miner is out of the mine or has ceased work, the replacing of the disk upon the pin having been recorded by the checker or timekeeper. It will be observed from the novel construction of the check holder, that it is possible for a checker or timekeeper to immediately determine just what workmen have been negligent in not obtaining checks when starting to work and replacing the checks when leaving work."

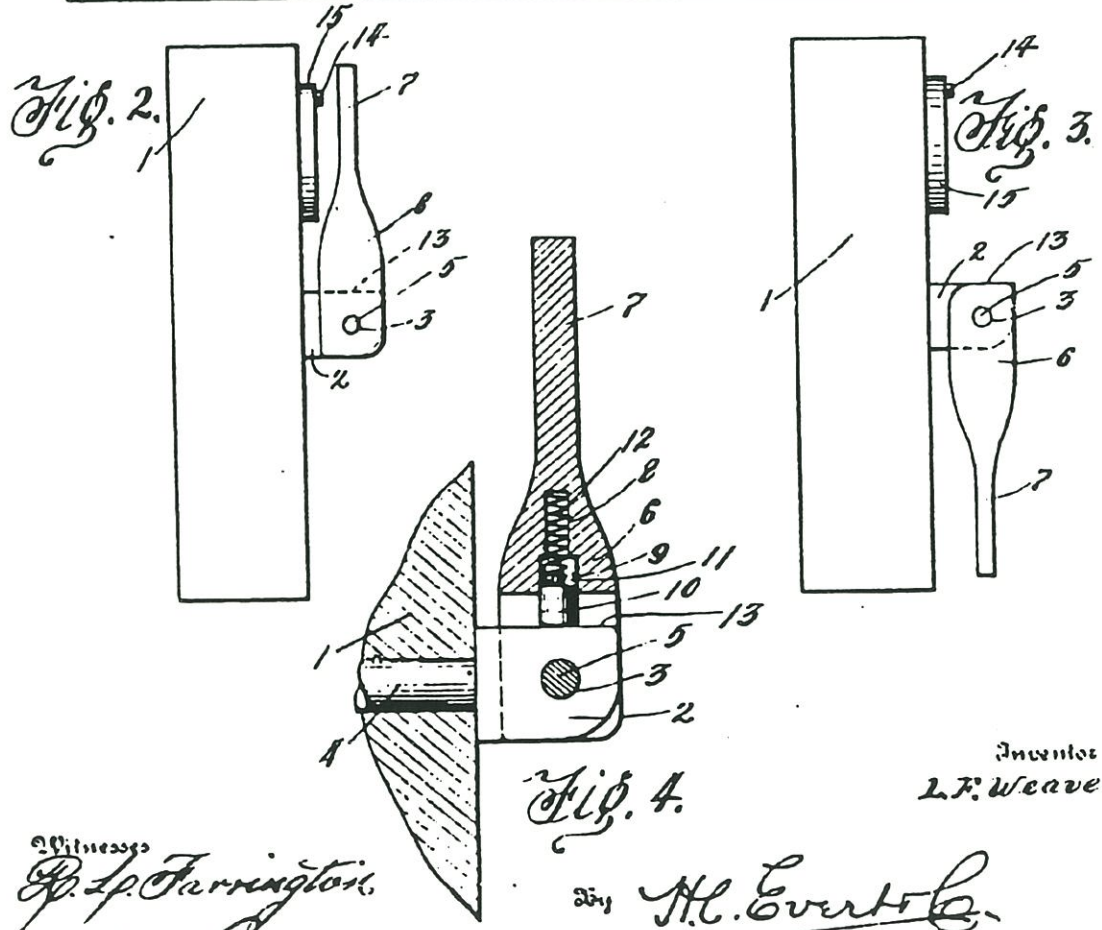
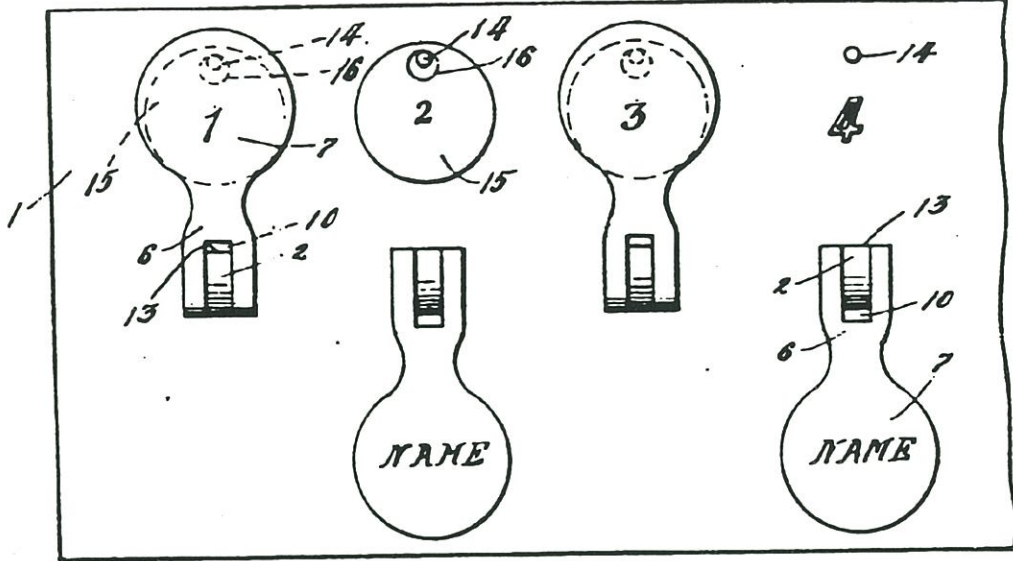
Dave Johnson

L. F. WEAVER.
 CHECK HOLDER FOR MINES.
 APPLICATION FILED APR. 27, 1909.

936,201.

Patented Oct. 5, 1909.

Fig. 1.



Witness
P. P. Farrington
A. C. Sutter

Fig. 4.
 by *H. Everts*

Inventor
L. F. Weaver

Attorney



TRADES & SALES



RATES

All classified ads up to 75 words are free to subscribers. For subscribers, quarter-page ads are \$25, half-page \$50, and full-page ads \$95. The fee for non-subscribers is \$15 for ads up to 75 words. For larger ads, add \$25 to fee for subscribers. Fee includes custom computer layout.

Higher prices will not be published. Contact seller for prices if not listed.

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

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

CONDITIONS

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

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

Books For Sale: *British Investments and the American Mining Frontier 1860-1901* by Clark C. Spence \$23.95. *Some Fatal Accidents in the Atlantic, Baltic, Champion, Trimountain and Winona Copper Mines* by Monette \$4.25. *Fire in the Hole: The Untold Story of Hardrock Miners* by Jerry Dolph, softcover \$30.00. *Michigan Gold Mining in the Upper Peninsula* by Fountain \$15.00. *Handbook and Map of the Coeur d'Alene Mines*, reprint, hardcover, \$15.95. Michigan Iron Sesquicentennial Paper Weights \$12.50 - A nice collector's item! Michigan native copper specimens \$10.95. Postpaid in the USA. Send \$1 for complete book catalog. Robert Fox 1235 N. Westfield St., Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

Info Wanted: I'm looking for information about the Lattimer Mines Massacre and also the Layland Mine disaster, March 2, 1915. Can you help? J. Manuel Sanchis, Calle Jesus, 23, 46007 Valencia, SPAIN.

Will trade for cap lamps: Fifteen pistols, mostly Colts - one is a 45 Colt Single Action Army with Ivory grips. Three prime lots of land (with well) in Jaeger, West Virginia. Larry Click, 1021 North Jefferson St., Arlington, VA 22205. 703-241-3748.

Wanted: Atlas, Hercules, DuPont blasters handbooks. Eureka issues No. 2 and 5. Old Blasting machines. Ronald A. Champeau, 100 Indian Run Rd., Bellingham, Mass. 02019.

\$\$\$\$ - If you're selling rare carbide cap lamps, call me after your best offer to receive my top dollar price! Especially looking for: Milburn, ZAR, Anthracite, Sure-Light, Maple City, Ever-Ready, Duplex, and Fat-bottom Grier. The Miner's Pick, c/o Mike McLaughlin 1-703-582-2146. Call before 9:00 PM (EST).

Wanted: DuPont, Hercules, Atlas, Repauno, blasting cap tins and other DuPont related mining artifacts; pipes, letter openers, match safes, etc. Will buy or trade. Graham Living, PO Box 292, Millsboro, DE 19966. 302-934-8434 (9AM to 5PM), 302-934-8273 (7PM to 10PM).

Wanted: Early electric mining hand and cap lamps. Dave Johnson 502-327-7559.

Wanted: Wells cast iron moulder's lamp, and or miner's frog lamp. Dave Thorpe 602-548-1959.

**PLACE YOUR
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DON'T BE LEFT OUT!!!! - For more information and registration contact:

Keith Schillinger (605) 584-2430
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Old & Rare Books

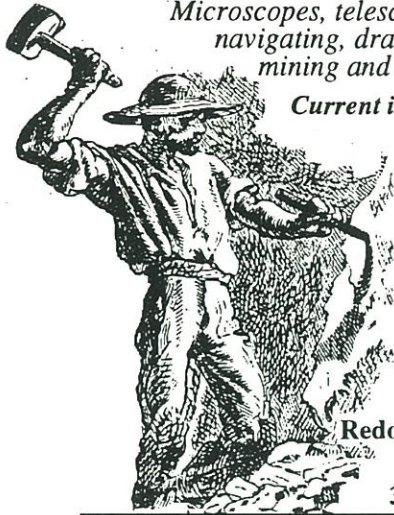
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Visitors welcome
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372-5969 (Ans & FAX)

Available at the Huntington Show

Pathfinder (marked)

Springfield

Elkhorn

Belcro # 1

Hansen Force Feed

Others

Numerous oil wicks and
other goodies.

Dave Johnson

Spare Lamp Parts For Sale Available at West Virginia Show June 10

Ceramic "lava" burner tips

You go to your freind's house to see his pride and joy: a nice primitive Scranton lamp. Suddenly you spy a cheeseey brass burner tip in the lamp. He's still wondering why you had to bolt for the bathroom so quickly. Don't make your friends ill! Get an all-ceramic tip for your early lamp. It is the *only* acceptable tip for a pre-1920 cap lamp.

Hansen Parts

If your mother ever opened up your Hansen and saw that grungey moth-eaten felt and retainer in there she would probably toss the lamp out. Why take chances? I have new-old-stock parts to refurbish your Hansen, inside and out. (Even have a couple of patented Hansen tip-cleaner packs)

Little Justrite Boxes

Felt boxes, felt retainer boxes, all sorts of boxes 'o parts. I like to play blocks with 'em just for fun.

Kra-ker-jack ceramic tips

This is the proper tip for the SunRay and ITP lamps. Great party joke: hide one in a box of Cracker Jacks. When your friend breaks a tooth on it, and pulls a lump of lava out of his mouth, you can say: "looks like a normal Kra-ker-jack to me!"

Unused old strikers

John Mediz, a dealer of common lamps recently said: "If I have a lamp without a striker, I have to mark it down \$10 or it won't sell." This is true...and for a nominal fee, you can upgrade the investment potential of that Justrite Streamline with a good striker.

See Dave Thorpe at the show.

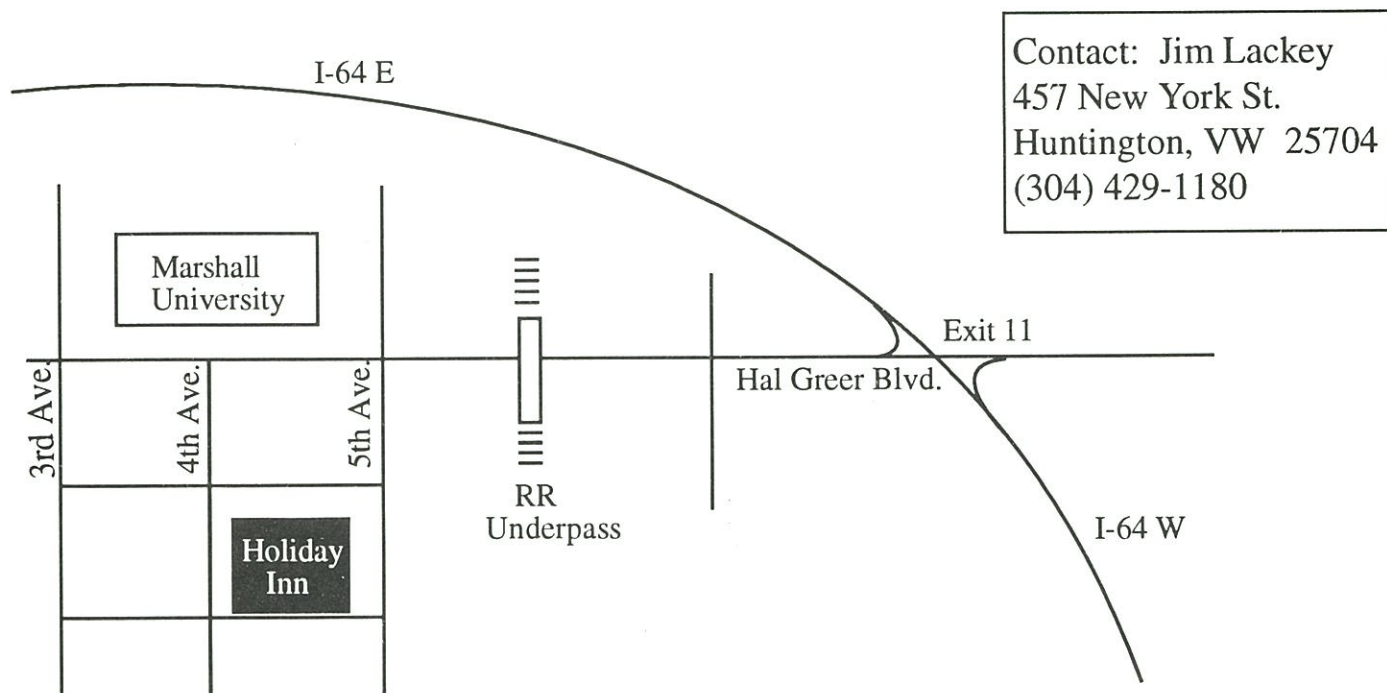
Sixth Annual Eastern Mining Artifact Collectors Reunion!

The Sixth Annual Eastern Mining Artifact Collectors Reunion will take place on Saturday, June 1, 1995 in Huntington, West Virginia. Huntington is 180 miles south along the Ohio River from Wheeling, WV, 155 miles from Morgantown, 50 miles from Charleston, WV, and 125 miles from Lexington, KY. The location is the University Holiday Inn, near Marshall University in downtown Huntington. The hotel is 3 miles from Interstate 64, off exit 11.

Please call the Hotel direct (not the Holiday Inn 800 number) to get the special discount rate of \$58 for a room with two double beds, and let them know you are with the mining artifact collectors. Call (304) 525-7741. A delicious Friday evening meal is served in the Hotel dining room, and drinks are available in the lounge. The dining room will be open from 6:30 AM until 11:00 PM the Saturday of the show, and collectors who choose to set up a table at the show can have a meal delivered to them at their table. There is actually no need to leave the place once you have arrived at the reunion!

As usual, there will be more collectors who want table space than tables to put them at; please contact Jim Lackey by phone or mail to reserve table space at the show. Preference will be given to attendees staying at the University Holiday Inn. There will be 8 foot, 6 foot, and 4 foot tables, and some of the 8 foot tables may need to be shared. If you need a large table, let Jim know before June 1st at the latest. Meeting room/table rental fee will be divided among all of the table holders, so the fee should be nominal. Parking at the East end of the Hotel is only 50 feet from the table display area.

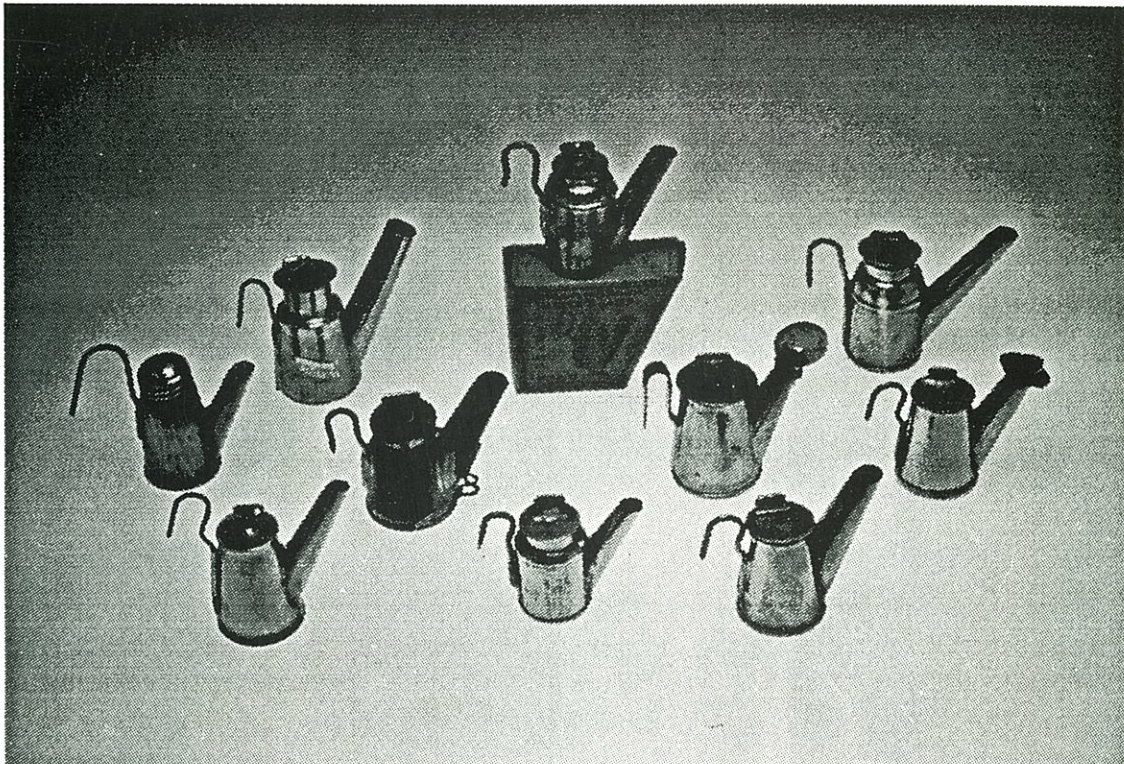
We have learned that at least one collector from France is planning to attend, and that this same weekend, the 7th Annual International Mine Ventilation Symposium will be held in Lexington. Perhaps we can expect some walk-in traffic from them. There will be an auction of mining memorabilia on Saturday afternoon at about 3 PM.



Williams Minerals

Keith and Brenda Williams

R.R. 1 Box 77
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