

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**

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Cover: Bottom of air raise and ore chutes, 4th level, Tidal Wave, Ophir, Colorado.



NEWS



Letters

The year just past had its share of good news and bad. We are saddened to report in this issue the passing of Lester Bernstein, one of the senior statesmen of the mine lamp collecting hobby. It is a true measure of Lester's character, his affect on his fellow collectors, and his influence on the hobby that the editors of Eureka! received many letters and phone calls offering photographs of Lester Bernstein showing his collection. Dozens of collectors have their own favorite photograph of Lester and his floor-to-ceiling, wall-to-wall collection to remember him by. We've reprinted a few of them here, and we will remember him.

For something completely different, we received the following poem from Chuck Voelker, and it seems to fit the season:

"An old poem from the Alice, Colorado Mining District."

Tis a year after Christmas
and I am still broke
I had planned for some pleasures
and a new winter coat.
But the mine didn't pan out
as well as we thought
And we still owe for some things
that we should not have bought.
Would like to have gone down
and seen Tommy and Jerry
But thought it was best
not to get in a hurry.
So stayed up in the hills here
in four feet of snow
And instead of nursing a headache
am nursing a cold.
Our partner is in Denver
and is living on brass
And is warming his feed
with Denver made gas.
I don't like to kick about
what can't be helped

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But would like to get hold
of some underground wealth.

We took a short lease
on a narrow hard streak
and worked like the devil
for nearly a week.

Was just getting started
and thought we would tram
When the water froze up
and choked off the fan.

T'was not a square deal
twas not hardly fair

For you can't work underground
without plenty of good air.

Anonymous

E-Mail

For all you folks who are wondering what the "Information Superhighway" can do for you, or worried about becoming road-kill on the same, we are continuing our efforts to make information about collecting mining artifacts available "online."

If you have a computer and modem at work or at home, you may already have access, or there are a growing number of companies that will sell you access, to the Internet. Once you have an electronic address, you are on your way to talking with other collectors all over the world via the computer.

Len Gaska is working on a collectors' news group or mailing list for Internet users interested in collecting mining artifacts. For more information contact one of the following editors:

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dthorpe@primenet.com
david_desmarais@qmgate.arc.nasa.gov

Events

The next big event for collectors of mining memorabilia, minerals, and such will be the Tucson gem and mineral show in February. See the ads in the back of this issue for details on dates and activities.

We are happy to report the preliminary information on this summer's Eastern Reunion, which will be held in Huntington, West Virginia the weekend of June 10th. 30 double rooms have been reserved at the University Holiday Inn, site of previous meetings of the Scrip Collector's Association. To get the special room rate, call direct at (304) 525-7741, and tell them you are with the mining collectors. As usual, table space for sales and displays may be limited, and collectors who book a room at the Holiday Inn will be given first choice. More information in our April issue!

First Prize

Enclosed is a copy of a miners union ribbon from the Western Federation of Miners, Eureka, Nevada. We wish we could give all of our subscribers an honorary membership (and a real ribbon to go with it!). Thanks to Deric English for sending this in.

Contributors

For submissions of interesting, well researched and exciting articles, we would like to recognize the contributions of Donald Blyth, Deric English, Milton Ellison, Eric Twitty, Bob Guthrie, and Heinz Zander, Sharon Kauto for proof-reading, and apologize if we can't fit them all in the January 1995 issue of Eureka!

Jim Van Fleet

The Edward K. Rollins Miners' Lamps

by Bob Guthrie, Waterloo, Iowa
and Sindy Hileman, Scranton, PA

In an excellent article in the Mining Artifact Collector, issue Number 21, Winter 1994, Tony Moon asked the question "Who is E. K. Rollins?" He writes that Rollins was granted a patent on June 12, 1883 for a miners' oil wick cap lamp that would subsequently bear the names of eight manufacturers. Recently one of my friends moved to Scranton, PA, and sensing an opportunity, I asked her if she would do some research into the his-

tory of these lamps and companies. Her research was so useful I asked if she would co-author this article.

Unfortunately we still cannot answer Tony's question with certainty. The original patent application was submitted March 22, 1882. Edward K. Rollins of Scranton, PA, assignor to Hunt Bros. & company, Ltd., was granted the patent for a miners' lamp on June 12, 1883.

Despite a thorough search of the business directories and other historical sources at the Scranton Public Library we did not find a listing for Edward Rollins. We assume he was a tinsmith and worked at the time for the Hunt Brothers. Since we could not find more about Rollins, we concentrated on the companies that made these very popular lamps.

The Rollins lamp must have worked well, because the same lamp with only minor variations was manufactured by eight companies for over 40 years. All of these manufacturers were in Scranton, PA or the immediate vicinity. Many of the individual makers were involved in more than one of the companies. Alexander E. Hunt had the greatest longevity in the business, beginning in Hunt Bros. in 1879 and continuing through 1912 as the Alex E. Hunt Co., a wholesale hardware company. The eight lamps identified bear logos from "Hunt Bros & Co.," "Hunt & Connell," "Alex E. Hunt," "Quinn & Murray," "Quinn Bros.," "J.J Murray," and finally "Trethaway Bros." We've constructed a flow chart to make it easier to follow the chronology.

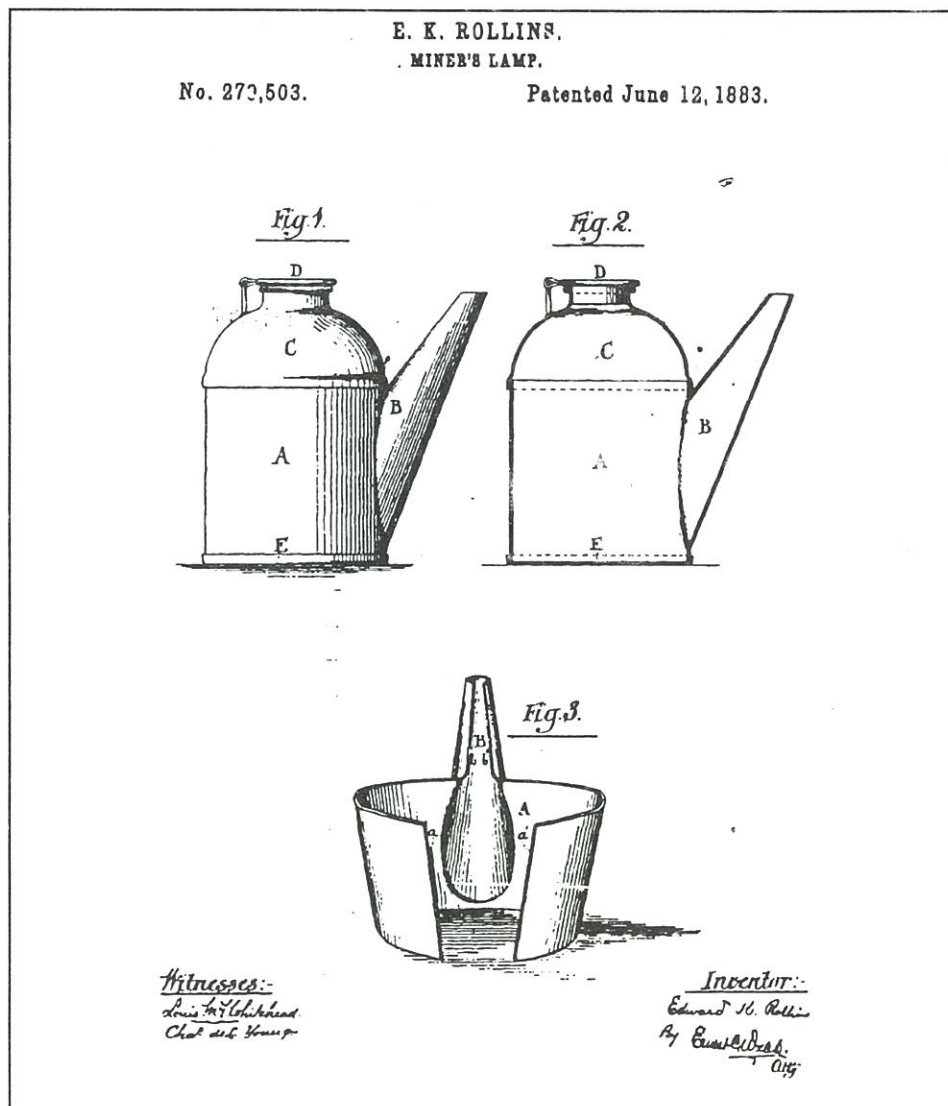


Figure 1.

Copy of U.S. Patent No. 279,503 to Edward K. Rollins

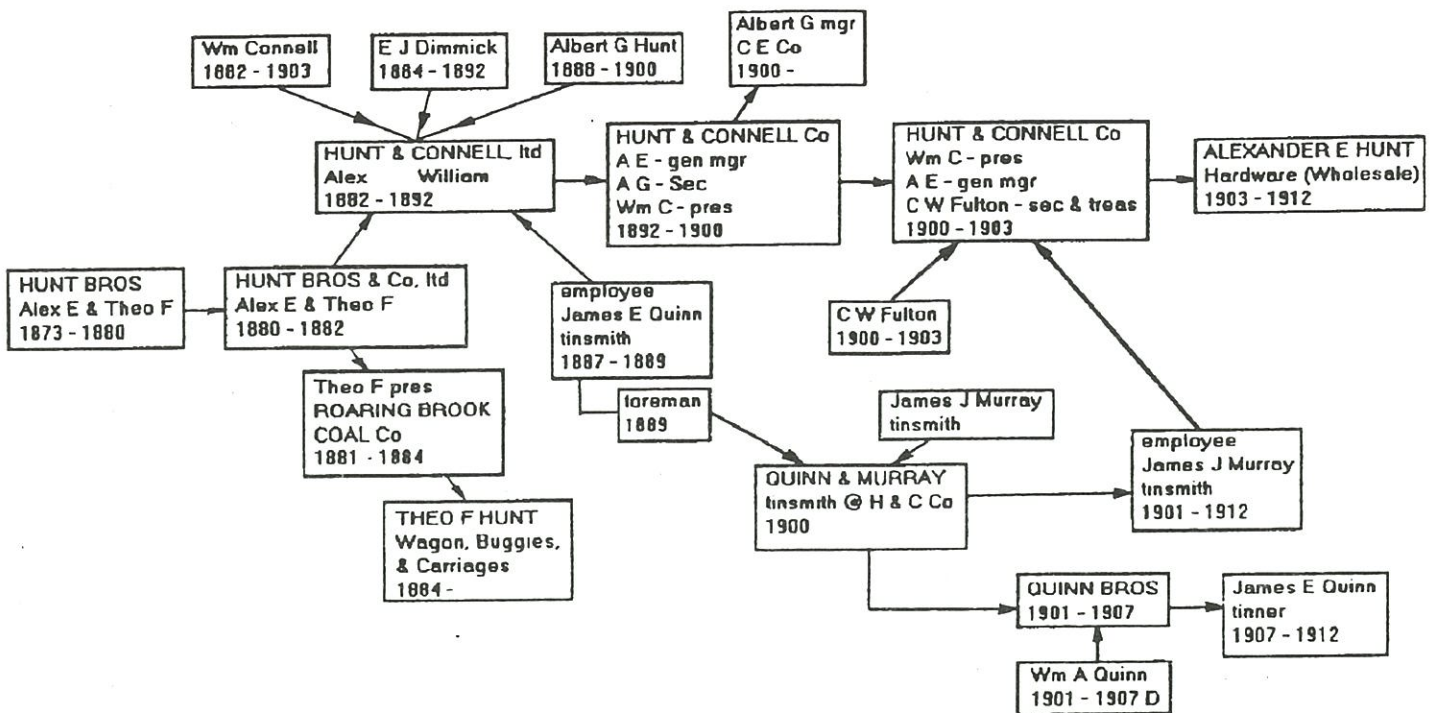


Figure 2.
 Flow chart showing the chronology and linking of the lamp manufacturers.
 From Business Directories of Scranton Public Library.

The first of the eight companies listed is Hunt Bros. Business directories list Alex E. and Theo F. Hunt as hardware dealers at 430 & 432 Lackawana Ave. from 1873-1880. Alex and Theo went on to form Hunt Bros & Co., Ltd., which operated from 1880 until 1882. A lamp with the "Hunt Bros." logo has a "Pat. A'pl'd. for" stamped on the spout.

Assuming that this refers to the Rollins patent, since the lamp is of identical construction, this would indicate Rollins worked for the Hunt Bros when he first began development of this style lamp. The patent application is not dated until 1882, after Hunt Bros. had become Hunt Bros & Co., Ltd.

The two Hunt brothers then went separate ways, with Theo becoming president of Roaring Brook Coal Co., and later forming a wagon and carriage company. He was no longer listed in the mining lamp business. After the Hunt brothers split, Alex teamed with Wm. Connell to form Hunt & Connell Ltd., operating from

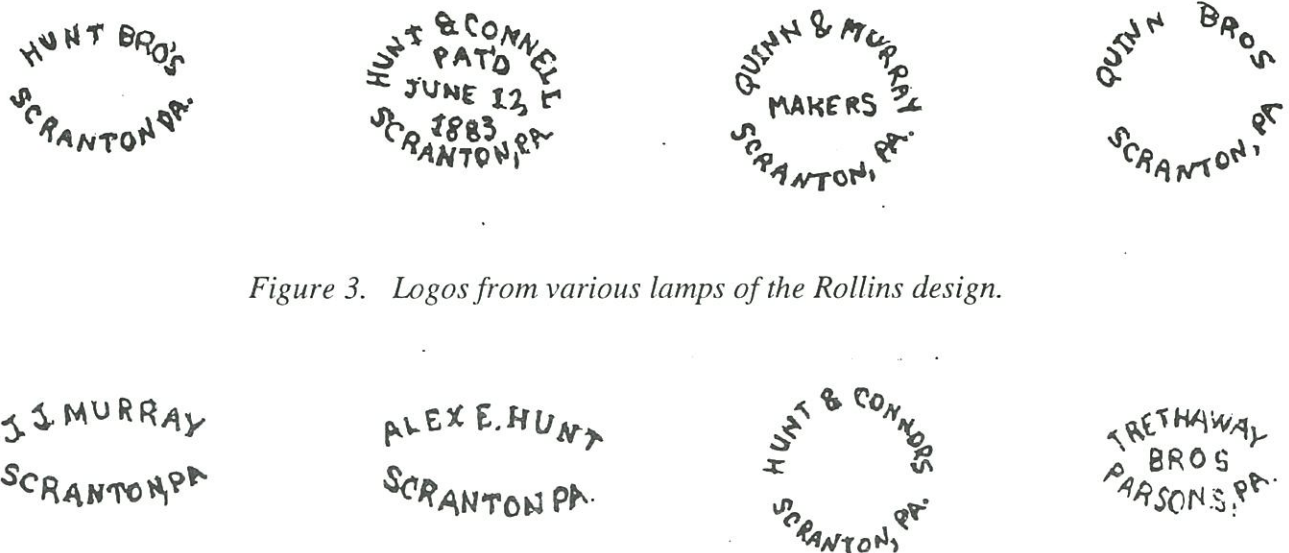


Figure 3. Logos from various lamps of the Rollins design.

W. P. Connell & Sons,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
HEAVY SHELF HARDWARE,
MINE AND MILL SUPPLIES,
CARPENTERS' TOOLS,
Stoves, Furnaces and Ranges,
PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
118 & 120 Penn Avenue, and 308 Centre Street.

Figure 4. Advertisement from Scranton Business directory, 1888 for the "other" Connell Hardware Company.

1882-1892. They produced the familiar lamp with the Rollins patent date.

Most of these lamps had tin font and spout in a single molded piece, with a brass shoulder and neck and a tin lid. Some lamps were made in all tin. In 1892 the Hunt & Connell Co. was formed with Wm. Connell as president, Alex E. Hunt as general manager and Albert G. Hunt (Alex's son) as secretary. They remained in business until 1903. William Connell appears in the Scranton Directories for many years, and in a number of business ventures ranging from hardware to bank president to land developer, a very prominent businessman of that era in Scranton. Somewhat

confusing, until the present research, were the addresses of the various Connell companies. There were *two* William Connells in Scranton at that time, apparently unrelated. The other Connell, Wm. P. Connell, was also in the hardware business, first with Henry Battin 1873-1886 and later with his sons Frank and Frederick at 118 Penn Ave. in Scranton. He was not involved in any of the companies that manufactured the Rollins' lamps.

James Quinn first appeared in the Scranton Directories in 1879, listed as a bartender. Two years later he was listed as a tinsmith for Hunt & Connell, Ltd. He became foreman in 1899. In 1900 James E. Quinn joined with James J. Murray to form Quinn

& Murray and they made lamps under the Rollins patent. Curiously, the business address is 434 Lackawana Ave., the same as Hunt & Connell! Were both Hunt & Connell and Quinn & Murray producing the same lamp with different logos at the same address at the same time?

Quinn & Murray lasted only one year. After 1901, James J. Murray is listed as an employee of Hunt & Connell. This probably accounts for the relative scarcity of Quinn & Murray oil wick lamps, since they were only made for one year.

In 1901, James E. joined with his brother Wm. A. Quinn and made Rollins patent lamps under the label

of "Quinn Bros." This company is listed in the Scranton Directory until 1907, when it disappears. Wm. A. Quinn died in 1907, but James E. is still listed as a tinner at 438 Larch through 1912.

James J. Murray is listed as a tinsmith at the Hunt & Connell address of 432-434 Lackawana until 1907. By 1912 he is listed as a tinsmith at 450 Wright. This must be the address for the lamps made by J. J. Murray until he disappears from the Directory about 1912. My lamp made by J. J. Murray is of the same font/spout construction as the Rollins lamps, but has a reinforcing shroud between the font and spout.

Another lamp of this same patented construction in Dave Johnson's collection has a label of "Hunt and Connors". We searched all the Di-

rectories for a listing of this company and found none. Interestingly enough a Patrick Connors appears in the 1907 Directory as a tinsmith with Lennon & Co. He is also listed later in the 1912 Directory as a tinner with Roche & Walsh Co., a plumbing company. The same Connors? There is no known association with any of the other players in this complicated weave of lamp manufacturers.

After 1903 Wm. Connell pursued his interests in banking, and the lamps then bore the name of "Alex E. Hunt" and continued to be listed in the hardware section of the city directory until 1912. In Tony Moon's article, he notes that the Alex E. Hunt lamps had two lettering styles; one roman and one straight. He also shows two styles of bottoms on Alex E. Hunt lamps. One bottom is flat, the same as the "Hunt & Connell" lamp, and

the second has a concave domed bottom typical of Trethaway Bros. lamps. Evidently Trethaway became the final player in this dynasty, manufacturing lamps under the Rollins patent after 1912. This seems like an unfitting end for a patented lamp that had persisted for so long. Even in those days there must have been corporate mergers and takeovers!

REFERENCES:

Scranton City Directory, 1873-1912.

"Local History" vertical files, the Scranton Public Library

Moon, Tony. "The Patented Oil Wick Lamp of E.K. Rollins." Mining Artifact Collector, issue 21, Winter 1994.

Young, Chuck. unpublished manuscript.



Figure 6.

Photo of the Murray lamp following the Rollins patent.

William Connell, Scranton, Pennsylvania 1827-1909

by Bob Guthrie and Sindy Hileman



Hunt & Connell warehouse from Sutherland; John H., The City of Scranton, PA & Vicinity & Their Resources.

in the mining of coal. It is said that he was an indefatigable worker both in his youth and later in life. Beginning as a driver in a coal mine, he worked his way up the ladder to become a “practical miner”.

It is said that “there is a tide in the affairs of men that, taken at the flood leads on to fortune.” For William Connell the tide came in 1856 when he was called to Scranton and placed in charge of mines operated by the Susquehanna & Wyoming Valley Railroad & Coal Company. When the charter of the company expired in 1870, he purchased the property with his savings. Actually a great portion of the purchase price was a promissory note which was accepted because he had been such a loyal and trusted employee. He formed William Connell & Co., a firm in which he held principal ownership for the rest of his life.

He married Annie Lawrence of Llewellyn, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania on January 2, 1852. They became the parents of eleven children, several of whom were associated with him in his many business ventures. He was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a delegate to their national convention in 1884. Educational matters, especially pertaining to the church, received his support and he served as trustee for Syracuse and Wesleyan Universities and Drew Theological Seminary.

William Connell is known to many of us as one of the owners of Hunt & Connell, a maker of miners’ lamps and other hardware, but he was much more!

He was born at Cape Breton, Nova Scotia on September 10, 1827, the son of James and Susan (Melville) Connell, natives of Scotland and Nova Scotia. In 1844 his parents moved to Luzerne County, Pennsyl-

vania, and later moved to Scranton, where they both died. Connell’s early opportunities were rather meager, he knew full well the meaning of poverty, as the family had little beyond the bare necessities. Thus he was obliged to win his own way in the world from an early age. He lived frugally and saved a large part of his weekly wage because he realized that to improve his station in life he had to improve his financial condition. Nearly all of his early life was spent in the employ of companies engaged

In 1896 he was nominated by the Republican Party for Congress. In the nominating speech he was described as “. . . one of the leading citizens of the great state of Pennsylvania. The wealth he has amassed he has not hoarded up or allowed to lie idle, but has gone into building up the varied industries of our valley, thus giving employment to the laboring man and his children.” William Connell won the election by the largest Republican majority ever given in the county. He went on to serve three terms in the Congress.

His business ventures were many and varied. In 1872, with others, he founded the Third National Bank of Scranton and served first as director and then president in 1879, a position he held for twenty five years. He was active in formation of the Scranton Safe Deposit & Trust Company and

became the first director. He was also the largest stockholder in the First National Bank.

William Connell was also president of the Connell Coal Co., the Lackawanna Knitting Mills Co., Scranton Button Mfg. Co., Weston Mill Co., Hunt & Connell Co., and Meadow Brook Land Co. He was at one time a director in the Lackawanna Iron & Steel Co., Dickinson Mfg Co., Clark & Snover Co., Lehigh Salt Mining Co., Scranton Packing Co., Scranton Forging Co., Lackawanna Lumber Co., Consumers' Ice Co., and the Scranton Tribune.

These companies and industries were some of the most important of the day in the Scranton area. The Hunt & Connell Co. was a leader in wholesale hardware. They employed about a hundred clerks, salesmen, and work-

men in the several departments. The goods handled included all kinds of iron and steel, heavy hardware, shelf and builders' hardware, railroad and mine supplies, mechanics' tools, garden and farm implements, guns and ammunition, hot water and warm air heaters, electric appliances, and a multitude of other appliances too numerous to mention.

William Connell died on March 21, 1909. In his obituary it is stated that he left two lasting memorials to the city of Scranton. The Connell Building was a stately office building in the heart of the business district. Connell Park became a municipal property and a place of natural beauty. “But the real medium through which the name of William Connell will be preserved in the region to which he dedicated so much of his toil and talents is not the building or the park which bears his name, but in the high place accorded to social, financial, and industrial Scranton among the other cities of the state.”

We collectors can be content with his lamps . . .

REFERENCES:

Hitchcock, Frederick L. History of Scranton. NY: Lewis Historical Publishing Co., 1914.

Portrait & Biographical Record. NY: Chapman Publishing Co., 1897.

Stoddard, Dwight J. Prominent Men of Scranton and Wilkes-Barre. Scranton: Tribune Publishing Co., 1906.

Sutherland, John H. The City of Scranton, PA & Vicinity, & Their Resources. Scranton: Scranton Tribune Publishing Co., 1894.



Photograph of William Connell. From Stodder, Dwight J., Prominent Men of Scranton & Wilkes-Barre.

Patented Oil Wick Shield

Dave Johnson

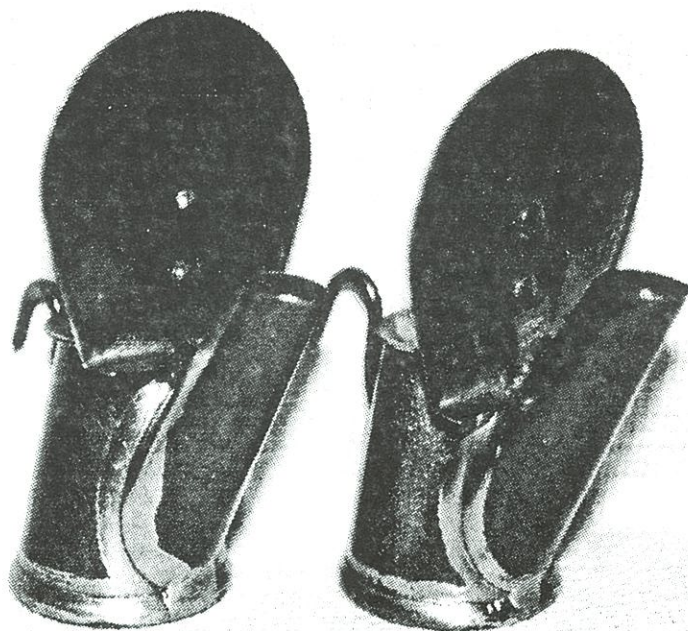
On June 1, 1909, Zachariah Hough and Leslie F. Weaver, both of Banning, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, received patent number 923,655 "for certain new and useful improvements in reflectors for miners' lamps." Prior to the design described in their patent all reflectors, better described as shields, were attached to oil wick lamp spouts. These earlier shields, attached close to the font, made it more difficult to fill the lamp than if it had no shield. According to the patent, prior shields resulted in the waste of fuel when it was spilled due to overfilling resulting from the inability of the miner to see inside the lamp because the shield was in the way.

The design described in this patent had the shield attached to the lamp cap so that when the cap opened the shield tipped to the side, out of the way of filling, allowing the miner to better see the lamp's fuel level.

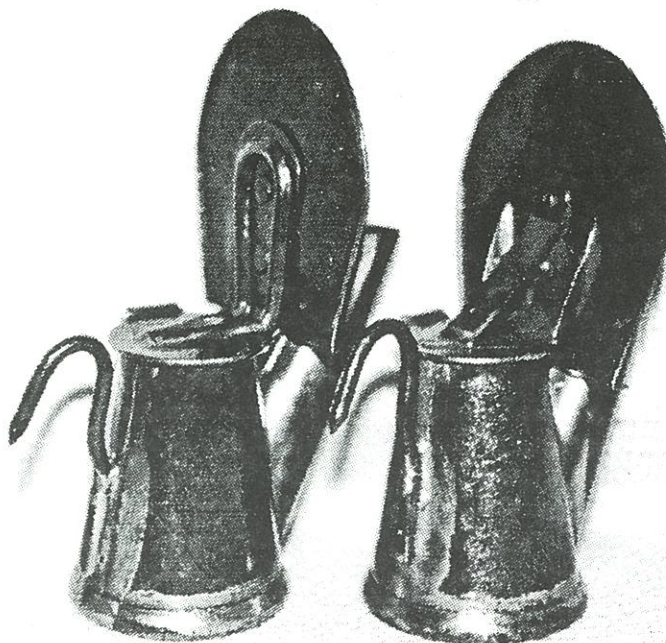
In their patent, Weaver and Hough state that "while in the drawings forming a part of this application there is illustrated the preferred embodiments of our invention, we would have it understood that the detail construction thereof can be varied or changed without departing from the spirit of the invention." Apparently at least two major lamp manufacturers took this to heart and produced variations of the Weaver and Hough Patent. Shown in the accompanying photos are two variations of this patent, one appearing on a Hardsocg Imperial lamp and the other on a Grier Bros.

lamp. Both examples are marked: WEAVER & HOUGH BANNING, PA, Pat. June 1, 1909. Both examples differ substantially from the patent drawing, but maintain the origi-

nal concept. Lamps with the Weaver & Hough patent shields are very rare and highly sought by collectors. Few examples of this product have survived.



Front view. Hardsocg Imperial (L), Grier Bros. (R).



Rear view. Hardsocg Imperial (L), Grier Bros. (R).

Z. HOUGH & L. F. WEAVER.
 REFLECTOR FOR MINERS' LAMPS.
 APPLICATION FILED FEB. 1, 1909.

923,655.

Patented June 1, 1909.

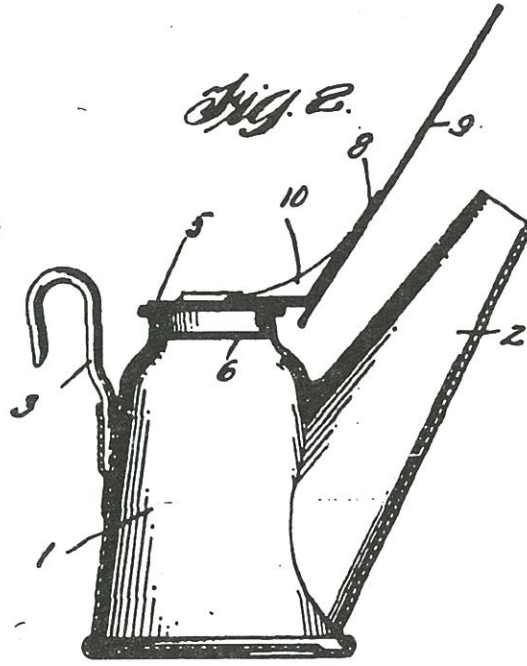
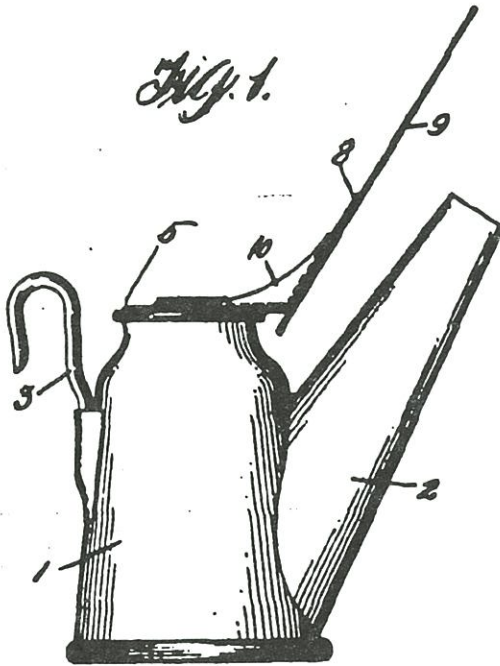


Fig. 3.

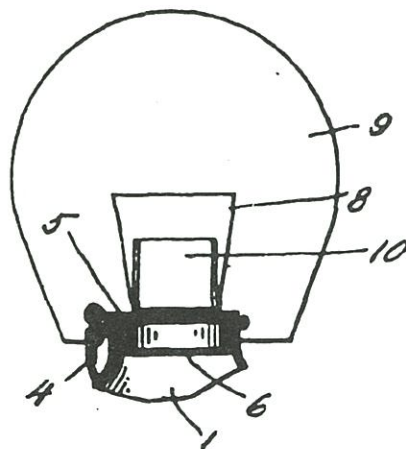
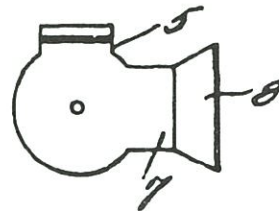


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

Samuel Payne
 R. S. Butler

Inventors

Z. Hough
 L. F. Weaver.

By

H. C. Ewertok

Attorney.

Oil Wick Lamp Survey *by Dave Johnson*

In the first issue of Eureka! we published the results of the oil wick brand name survey. Since that time many more have been found. The new list below is updated and corrected. It includes a new category of lamp left out of the original survey: lamps marked only with a patent date, such as those patented by E. F. Long, which are listed here under the patentee's name. If you have lamps with names other than those listed here, please let me know.

American Mining Tool Co.	J.E. Engleby	Keystone Mining & Supply Co.	James Robinson
American Safety Lamp & Mine Supply Co.	Eureka	K.M.S.	Roth Lamp - A. Roth
J. Anderson	G. Ewing	D.R. Lafferty	Roth Lamp No. 1 - A. Roth & Son
Anson	W. Falconer & Son	Lamb & Dunn Ironmongers	Salsburg & Keller
C. L. Anton - Liberty	Felix Lamp	L.C. & N. Co.	Sanner Hardware Co. - Trethaway Bros.
Geo. Anton	Gardner & Richards	Lee Bros.	F. Seybold
J. Anton & Son - U.S.A. Eagle	N. Gary	Lee Patent	Sheet Metal & Stamping Machine Co. - Face TM
J. Anton & Son - Star	C. George	Lehigh Valley	Smoke & Chew Shining Light
A.S.M.W.I.A. No. 1 Union Label	The Gill Lamp	P.F. Lennon	Tobacco
Baldwin	John D. Gill	Leonard Bros.	Snyder
Barnet & Morton	John D. Gills Sons	B.E. Leonard	John Spence & Son
Beall Bros.	A. Glass & A. Keith	T.F. Leonard	F.E. Spry
Beall Bros. - Star	R. Glass	Liberty - C.L. Anton - Statue of Liberty TM	Standard Cap Co. - Clasped Hands TM
F. Beiter	Globe - Geo. Anton	Logan Gregg (not Crown)	Star - Geo. Anton
B. Electric	A. & J. Grant	E.F. Long	Star - Beall Bros.
B. Frostburg	R. Grant	Lunkenheimer	Star - Demmler Bros.
W. B. Bertels	R. Graves	Magic City	Star - John D. Gill
W. B. Bertels - Black Diamond Mine Lamp	Greer & Laing	Marchetti	Star - Grier Bros.
W. B. Bertels, Son & Co.	Grier Bros.	McD	Star - M. Hardsocg
J. Bicket	Hall	McMasters	Star - the Jennison Hardware Co.
Bishop Bros.	G. Hamilton	John Mears	Star - T.R. Jones
W. F. Bishop	Scott Hammond	Medallion - Grier Bros.	Star - U.S. Tool Co.
Black Diamond	Hardsocg	J. Melville	Star - What Cheer Tool Co.
Black Diamond - Hardsocg Mfg. Co.	Harrison Pat.	M.F.B. Co.	F. Sturges & Co.
Bluefield Hardware Co.	Hazleton Machine & Supply Co.	Miner's Choice	I.E. Swift
Boss	The Hendrick Mfg. Co.	Miner's Cup	Thompson & Walker
M.M. Buck & Co.	H.F. & Co.	Miner's Pet	Trethaway Bros.
Buffalo	H.F. & C. Co.	W. Mitchell	Troy
Cherries on Stem TM	H.F. & J. Co.	M.K.S.	Tunneson Mfg. Co.
Chirry (Demmler Bros.)	D. P. Highberger	M & O (not Crown)	W. Tunneson
Consolidation Coal Co.	The Highberger	Monogahela Valley	UMWA - Trethaway Bros.
Cooperative	Highland	Wm. Morgan	U.S. Tool Co.
Crown- F. Beiter	A. Hodge	Murray Makers	Vacuum Oil Co.
Crown - Cambria - Central Supply Co.	Hoover Bros.	J.J. Murray	Vacuum Oil Company S.A.F.
Crown - Cruso - H.S.B. & Co. - Chicken TM	Hoover & Bro.	Nail City - Greer & Laing	V. L. Lamp
Crown - Demmler Bros.	Hughes Bros.	W. Nicol	J. Vogel
Crown - C. George	Hunt & Bro.	Nomelt	R. B. Wardin
Crown - General Supply Co.	Hunt Brothers & Co.	Nova Scotia	F.W. Watson
Crown - M & O	Alex E. Hunt	Ohio Valley - B. & Co.	F.W. Watson & Son Makers
Crown - Punxsutawney Hardware Co.	Hunt & Connell	O'Keefe Pat. - Trethaway Bros.	F.W. Watson & Son - The Scranton Lamp
Crown - Logan Gregg Sterling Hardware Co.	Hunt & Connors	J. Parfet	Weaver & Hough
Crown - Tracy Wells Co.	Husson - Knippenberg Mfg. Co. No. 2	J.W. Patton - Smythe Pat.	W.E. Wells
Crown	Husson - Knippenberg Mfg. Co. No. 3	Penn Mfg. Co. - Quaker Head TM	What Cheer - Thompson & Walker
C & T Supply Co. - Clasped Hands TM	Husson - Knippenberg Mfg. Co. No. 4	Perfect Sunshine Lamp	What Cheer - What Cheer Tool Co.
Davis & Magee	Husson - Knippenberg Mfg. Co. No. 5	Perfection	W. Wiegand
DCI Ltd.	Husson - Knippenberg Mfg. Co. No. 6	L.B. Potter & Co.	D.D. Williams
Demmler Bros.	Husson - Knippenberg Mfg. Co. No. 22	D.B. Prichard	J.A. Williams
Demmler Bros. - Monogahela Valley	A - Knippenberg Mfg. Co.	Progressive M. & M. Co.	Winfield Pat.
James Dick	AA - Knippenberg Mfg. Co.	Punxsutawney Hardware Co. (not Crown)	Wolf Safety Lamp Co.
DL	B - Knippenberg Mfg. Co.	Quinn Bros.	The Wrigley Co.
I.G. Doud Co.	BB - Knippenberg Mfg. Co.	Quinn & Murray	W.S. Co.
C.H. & W.G. Doud	Imperial - M. Hardsocg	Quinn & Murray Makers	Young
C.H. & W.G. Dowd	Indestructible - A.H. Funke Co.	R.A.	Zais
Dunlap	J.M.	D.B. Rankine	Fred B. Zais
John Dunlap - Monogahela Valley	J. Jones	H.J. Richards	R. Zicha
	T.R. Jones	H.O. Richards	
	Kanawha - Eskew, Smith & Cannon	Robertson	
	Kanawha Mining & Supply Co.	Thos. Robertson	
	J. Kerr		

Halafax Explosives Company

1936-1938

by Eric Twitty

The Halafax Explosives Company began manufacturing high explosives in the latter half of 1936 at a plant in Saugus, California, and administered to business out of offices in Los Angeles. Halafax is known to have made gelatin and gelatin-extra compounds and it probably made straight dynamite as well. It has been suggested that chlorate-based explosives were also made.

Halafax is significant because it was the first company documented to use cardboard for its dynamite boxes. The Interstate Commerce Commission, which regulated all aspects of shipping hazardous materials, mandated that dynamite boxes be of wood until 1931 when it finally approved cardboard. Although Halafax used cardboard in the mid-1930's, other companies did not follow suit until the late 1940's, when Hercules Powder Company began to phase them into its packing line.

The Halafax Explosives Company went out of business in 1938 for reasons unknown.

The box shown here, dated October 1936, is the same size as wooden 50 lb. dynamite boxes. Its label is an orange on black logo with black lettering. Because of the perishable nature of cardboard, and the short history of the Halafax Explosives Company, this surviving example may be unique.



End view of Halafax dynamite box.



Top view of Halafax dynamite box.

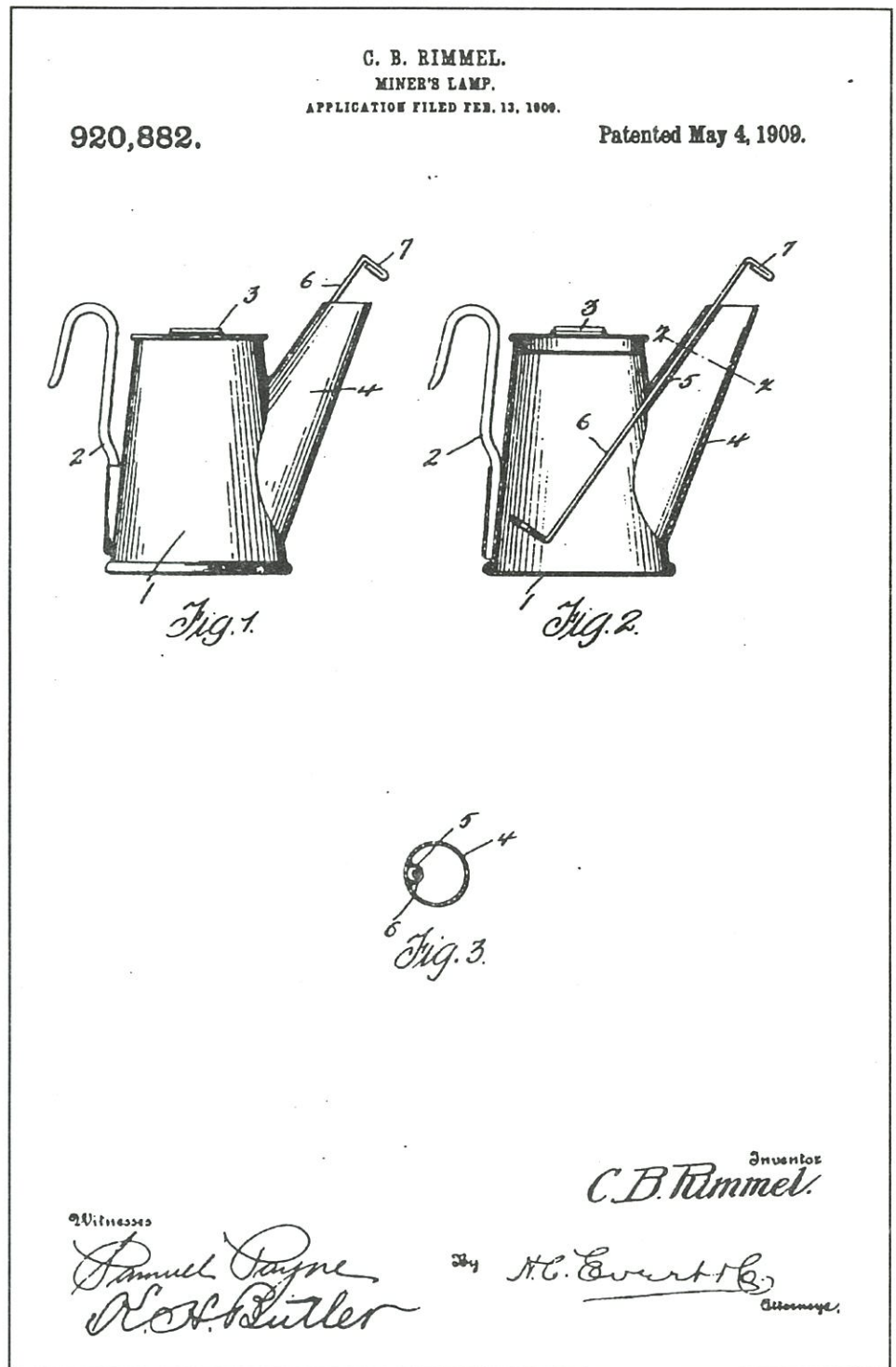
Perfect Sunshine Lamp

Dave Johnson

The problem of how to transfer heat from the wick flame to the fuel vessel has been addressed by a number of lamp patents. This heat transfer was necessitated by the types of fuels used in the lamps - paraffin based hard fuel, cottonseed oil and others needed heat to liquefy them to the point where they could easily be absorbed by the cotton wick and transferred to the flame. Among those addressing this problem were Trethaway Bros., Grier Bros. and many others using double wick tubes, copper lined wick tubes, as well as copper lined fonts. Another method of heat transfer was the use of copper rods that transferred heat from the flame, down the wick tube to the font.

Foremost among those who utilized a copper heating rod was the Knippenberg Manufacturing Company of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, manufacturer of the Husson series of oil wicks and candlesticks. Another patent lamp manufactured using a copper heating rod was patented by R. L. Graves of Sumpter, Oregon (watch for future article). C. B. Rimmel of Carnegie, County of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, received Patent No. 920,882 on May 4, 1909 for his improvement to miners' oil wick lamps.

According to the patent: "the primary object of the invention is the provision of novel means in connection with the lamp for heating the illuminating grease thereof, thus pre-



C. B. Rimmel patent for what would become the Perfect Sunshine Lamp.

venting the same from coagulating or becoming in such a condition that the wick of the lamp cannot absorb the same". The patent states: "a further object of this invention is to provide a heating conductor in connection with a miner's lamp that will obviate the necessity of lining the same with copper or a similar heat conduction."

The Perfect Sunshine Lamp pictured here bears the patent date for the oil wick lamp described by Rimmel and closely resembles the patent drawing.

(Right) Stamping for the Perfect Sunshine Lamp.

(Below) The Perfect Sunshine Lamp (Johnson collection.)

PAT.
MAY 4th 1909

PERFECT
SUNSHINE
LAMP



McMasters Oil Wick Lamp

Dave Johnson

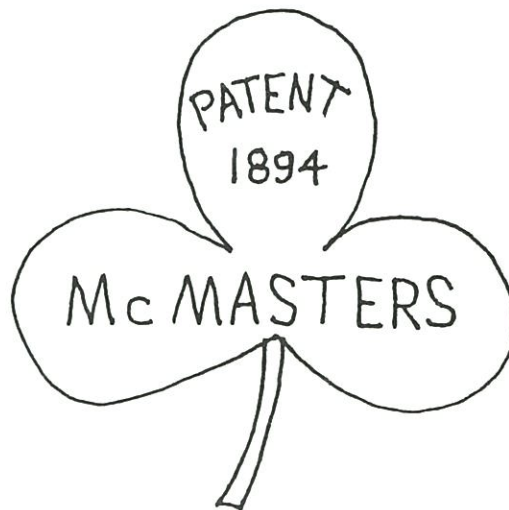
With oil wick lamps the problem of how to easily advance the wick has been addressed by a variety of innovations. On May 8, 1894 William P. McMasters of Munhall, Pennsylvania, received Patent No. 519-616 for improvements in oil wick lamps.

According to the patent: "My invention relates to lamps for miners' use, and is designed to overcome the numerous difficulties which have arisen in the use of these lamps. Heretofore, the wick being loosely coiled in the body of the lamp when the same was drawn out through the wick-tube, it became tangled and knotted and could not be forced out through the tube. As cottonseed oil is used in most lamps of this character and this oil contains a heavy sediment, the wick lying upon the bottom of the bowl became so gummy and filled with residue from the oil, that it prevented the oil being drawn up therethrough and the wick became useless. Moreover, the oil running out into the wick tube became heated and caused great waste, as it is well known that oil when heated burns much more rapidly than when cold."

In the patent McMasters states: "My invention overcomes all these difficulties, and to that end it consists in a lamp having a hollow body or bowl and a wick-tube which is extended within the bowl a considerable distance so as to contain the wick throughout the major portion of its length, this tube having perforations to allow the oil to saturate the wick. It also consists in a wick tube extended



McMasters lamp (from author's collection) and stamping below.



within the bowl and passing through a hole in the side of the same size as the tube, whereby the oil is prevented from becoming heated by running up the tube, as well as in the construction and arrangement of the parts as hereinafter more fully described and set forth in the claims.”

The patent states that the lamp is to be “made of block tin as usual.” McMasters followed with an explanation that: “The operation of the device is as follows: The lid being opened, the wick is inserted in the wick-tube and forced therethrough until it protrudes from the other end. The lid is then closed, and the oil entering the tube through the perforations saturates the wick and is drawn up to the point of combustion.” This being the case, “the wick cannot become tangled or knotted as it is enclosed in the tube and the sediment cannot settle in the wick and make it gummy, and moreover the oil cannot run out into the wick tube, as it only enters the tube through the perforations in its lower side.”

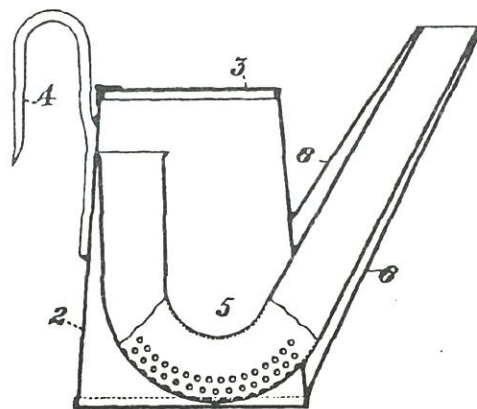
The example of the McMasters lamp shown here follows the patent drawing completely. However, unlike described in the patent, this example is 100% brass, including the perforated wick tube extension in the font.

The McMasters lamp is common looking in overall shape. Its only outstanding external feature is the three leaf clover stamping on the font. It is not until you open the cap that you see the uniqueness of this lamp. This lamp measures 2 3/8” in height to the top of the cap. The spout is 3 1/2” long and the base measures 1 1/2” in diameter.

W. P. McMASTERS.
MINER'S LAMP.

No. 519,616.

Patented May 8, 1894.



WITNESSES

Harren H. Swartz
A. M. Connor

INVENTOR

William P. McMasters
by his attorney
T. T. Baxwell, Sr.

1894 patent for McMasters oil wick lamp.

J. R. Watts Perfection Oil Wick

Dave Johnson

*(Right) Front view of wick raiser
on the Perfection oil wick lamp
(author's collection.)*

*(Below) Side view of Perfection
lamp.*



Another unique approach to dealing with the problem of how to advance the wick on oil wick lamps is seen on the Perfection lamp. On July 5, 1892, Julius R. Watts, of Springfield, Sangamon County, Illinois, received patent no. 478,487 for improvements in miners' lamps.

Information about Julius R. Watts is very sketchy. The 1890-91 Springfield City Directory lists Mr. Watts as a "colored" miner living at 308 W. Allen St. He appears in the directory through 1900. The 1891-92 City Directory lists him as a miner with the Central Coal Company, the same period in which he patented his lamp. Julius Watts died on October 3, 1918. This is the only lamp patent I have found where the inventor can be identified as a black inventor.

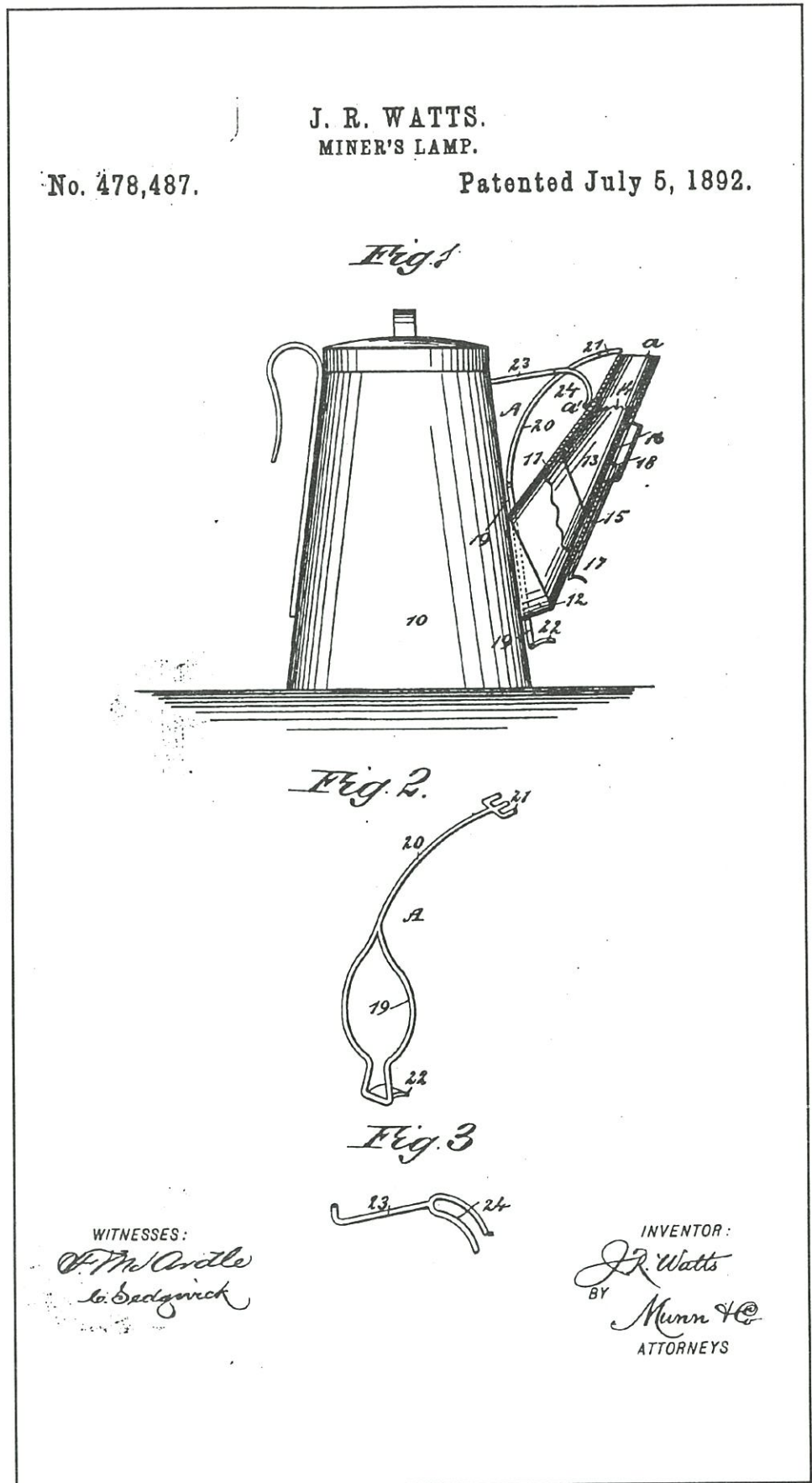
According to the patent, Watts' invention "relates to an improvement in miners' lamps known as "pit lamps," and has for its object to produce a lamp of simple, durable, and economic construction, and to provide a means whereby a miner without removing the lamp from its support may expeditiously and conveniently raise and lower the wick and thus increase or diminish the power of the light."

The lamp as produced, looks nothing like the patent drawing but retains the essential concept of the patent, without the two external pieces between the font and spout. As in the patent drawing there is a conical insert in the wick tube with a serrated edge to grip the wick and an external lever to slide the serrated cone.

The example of the lamp pictured here measures 2 1/8" in height to the top of the cap. The spout is 2 1/8" long and the base is 1 1/8" in diameter. Very few examples of this lamp are known to exist.



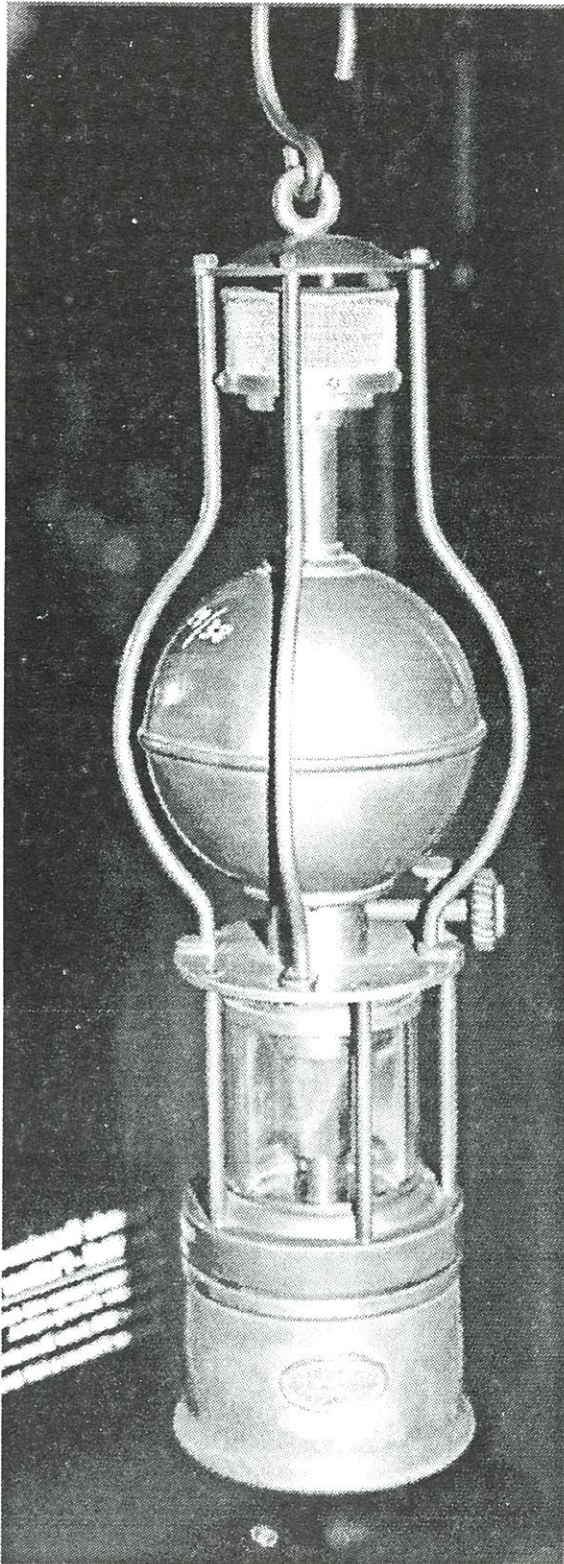
Stamping found on the Perfection oil wick lamp.



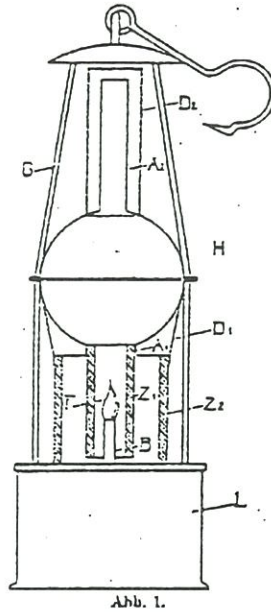
J. R. Watts' patent for the Perfection oil wick lamp.

Wolf-Fleissner "Singing" Safety Lamps

Manfred Stutzer

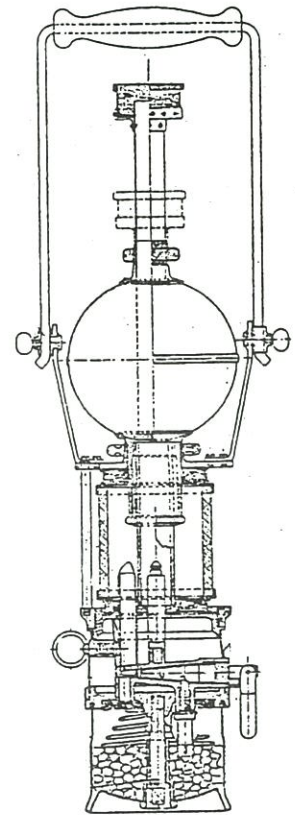
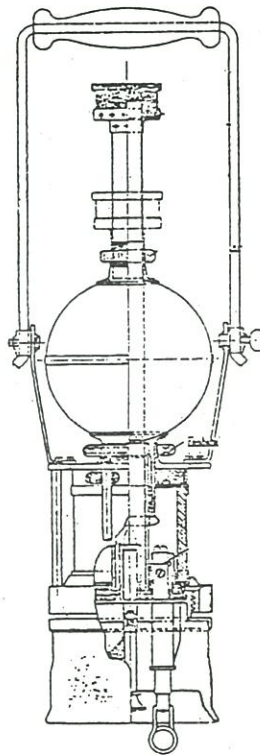


An original benzine "singing" trial safety lamp.



First design of a "singing" Fleissner safety lamp, 1916.

The so-called "singing" safety lamps are indication lamps, which indicate automatically the presence of firedamp (methane) with a kind of alarm sound. In addition to the articles published by Henry Pohn in the Underground Lamppost, Volume 2 no. 8, and by John Podgurski in the Mining Artifact Collector, Summer 1991, I have tried to search out some more details about the inventor Hans Fleissner and the lamps themselves.



Sketches of two trial lamps. Left: benzine. Right: carbide.

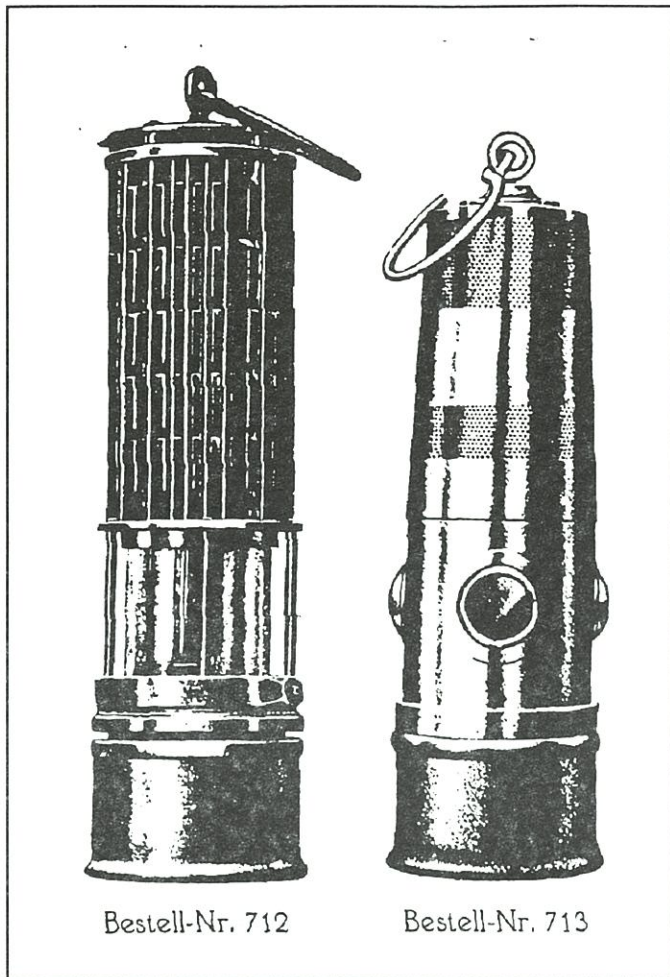
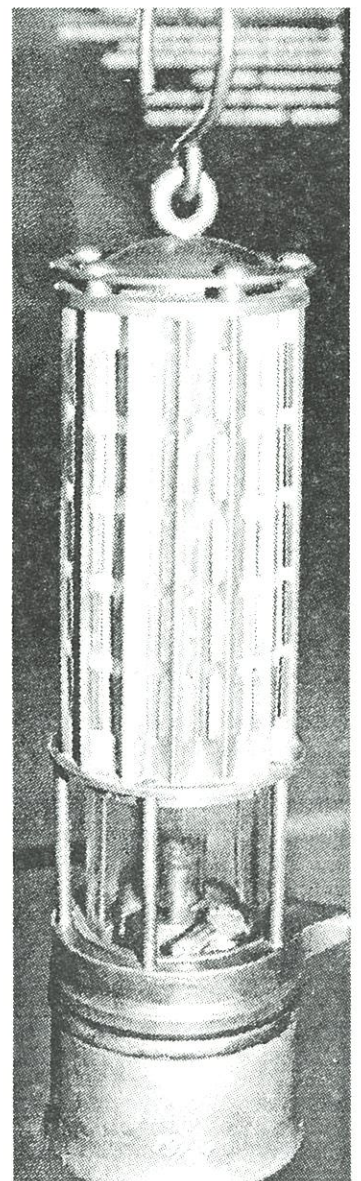
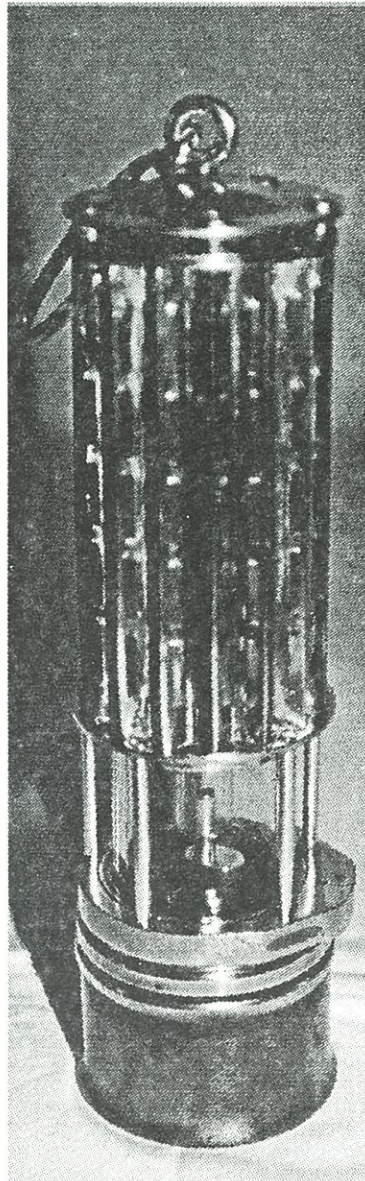
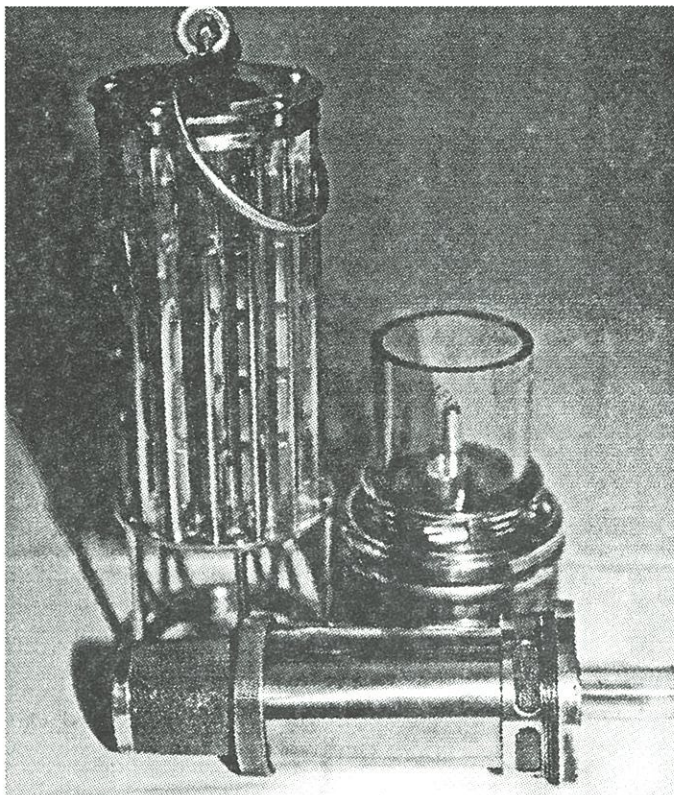


Illustration left: singing safety lamps as advertised in a Friemann & Wolf catalog, 1925. The No. 712 (left) was available in either magnetic or screw lock. Its order code was "Siegfried." The No. 713 is shown right. Its order code was "Siegfried, later segi."

Photos below: The No. 712 singing safety lamp is shown disassembled at far left. Center photo is a magnetic lock model from the author's collection. At far right, is a screw lock model, from the German Mining Museum in Bochum.



Hans Fleissner was born August 28, 1881 in Zwodau near Falkenau-on-Eger (Bohemia). His father was director of a coal mine in that area. To that time, Bohemia belonged to the Austrian monarchy. Hans Fleissner had a long academic career. After receiving a doctoral degree from the technical university in Prague, he went to Pribam, a famous mining site, to teach chemistry.

In the years between 1910 and 1918, for the Royal Mining Institute in Bruex, he was responsible for investigations in the prevention of fire-damp explosions and general dangers in the mines. After World War I, he was a professor at the Leoben Mining University. Fleissner died in Karlsbad on June 15, 1928.

Hans Fleissner began the development of the unusual "singing" safety lamp about 1916. In the magazine Bergbau und Hutte, Volume 7, 1917, he reported the basic principle: a flame in a certain position within a hollow body, open at both sides, is able to produce a sound if the flame rises due to the presence of firedamp. About 1916 Friemann & Wolf/Zwickau in Germany and Fleissner manufactured the first two trial "singing" safety lamps. One was constructed for benzine fuel, the other one was a carbide safety lamp, burning acetylene gas.

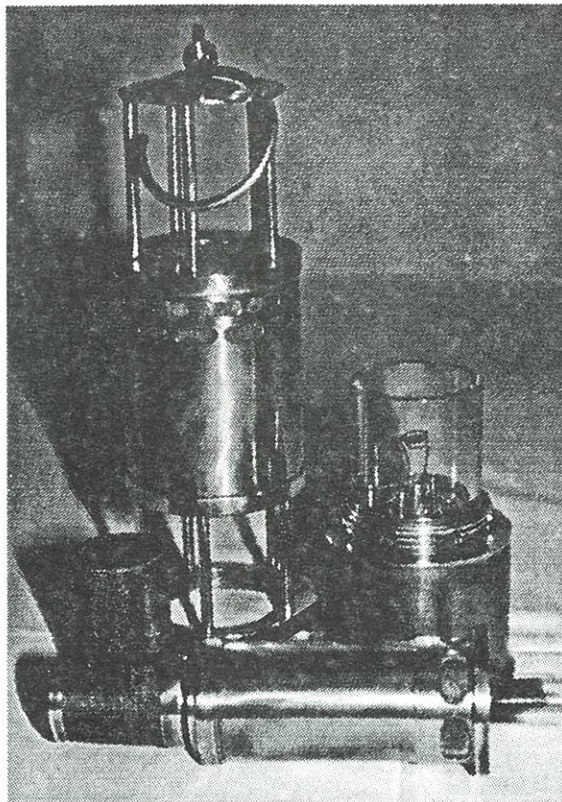
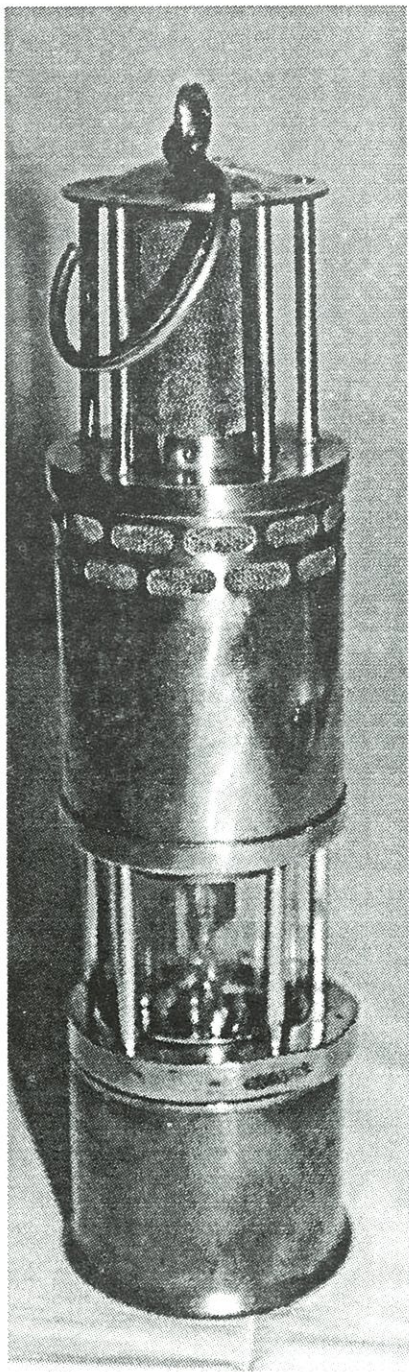
Fleissner reported that the benzine lamp was more sensitive in detecting methane in the air, 0.5% to 5% methane was detectable. However, the sound produced by the carbide safety lamp was stronger. A disadvantage of the "singing" safety lamp was that



"Singing" Wolf-Fleissner safety lamp No. 713a. Order code was: sigma, 1925. Lamp is fitted with screw lock, two lenses, and prismatic mirror. Height: 30.0 cm.

under noisy working conditions in the mine, the sound of the lamp could not be heard. Perhaps as a result of this shortcoming, few "singing" safety lamps were produced, and they are among the rarest of collectors' items today.

In addition to the "singing" Wolf-Fleissner lamps, I found in the literature only one other lamp which indicates the presence of firedamp with a sound. This is the Howatt Deflector Trumpet Lamp for Gas-Testing, written up in Practical Coal Mining, Volume 5, page 29, by W.S. Boulton.



Wolf-Fleissner Singing Safety Lamps



Up to recently it was only possible to detect mine gas by the action of the naphtha flame, visible to the eyes only. The Wolf-Fleissner Lamp will not only indicate to the eye methane and other explosive gas if 1% and up is present in the mine air, but also as soon as this Lamp is surrounded by explosive gas a sound will be heard which increases in strength whenever the percentage of gas present increases. This very efficient attachment will also be embodied in a very early date in the Standard No. 100 and 131 Lamps. Please write for further information.

Above and left is a "singing" Wolf-Fleissner dating to 1923. It is shown assembled and disassembled. It was advertised by Wolf Safety Lamp Company of America. The illustration, above right, is taken from an American mining catalog.

Acknowledgement: I wish to thank especially Mr. Jochen Beck, Madrid, whose family is related to the late Hans Fleissner, and who provided me with personal data on the inventor.

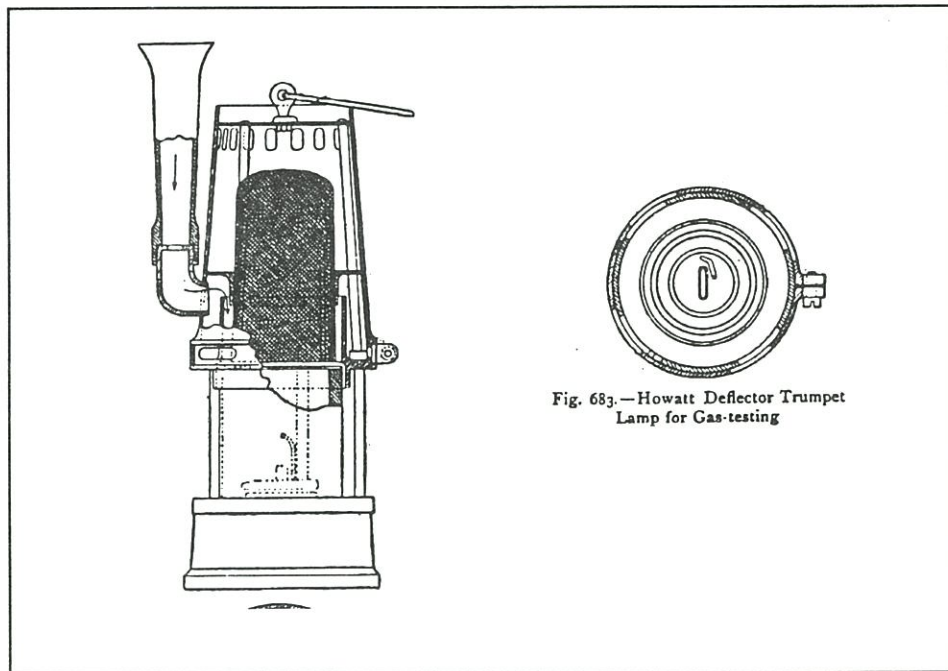


Fig. 683.—Howatt Deflector Trumpet Lamp for Gas-testing

Illustration of the Howatt Deflector Trumpet Lamp, the only non-Wolf lamp known to the author to indicate the presence of methane by sound.

Medals and Coins

Manfred Stutzer

Service Medals

For longevity of service or some other specified extraordinary service, several European governments presented miners with medals.

The first medal (top left) was presented by the National Coal Board of Great Britain to a miner for 15 years of service to the Mines Rescue Service.



The second medal (top right) was by the French Government, in 1927, to a French miner. The Sarre Mining region was principally a coal district acquired by the French as a result of World War I. This region was reoccupied by Germany in 1935 and was known to the German nation as Saarland.

The third medal (bottom) was a silver medal awarded by the French government's Ministère De L' Industrie (Ministry of Industry.)



Commemorative Medals

This commemorative medal (right) illustrates the development of the miner's lamp from a torch to the modern electric cap lamp. The obverse illustrates miners being raised or lowered by means of a rope (left), a ladder (center top), and a man engine (right.)

The heading: GRUBENGELEUCHT translates to mining lights. The center translates to: "...and he has his bright light already ignited by night..." This is a line from an old German miner's song - Glück Auf, der Steiger kommt.

This second medal illustrates an early German miner's dress uniform, as would be worn by a mining boss, standing in front of a water powered hoist. The obverse illustrates a miner pushing an ore car and a miner's family. It roughly translates to: "money made in good times protects us from bad times later." This is part of an old proverb.

A Coin

Minted in 1920, this aluminum 50 Pfennig coin illustrates a miner carrying a safety lamp and sledge hammer as he walks in front of mine buildings.



Glück auf, der Steiger kommt

Altes Volksgut, in allen Revieren verbreitet
Bearbeitung: Walter Führer

Glück auf! Glück auf! Der Steiger kommt,
und er hat sein helles Licht bei der Nacht,
und er hat sein helles Licht bei der Nacht
schon angezünd't
schon angezünd't.

Schon angezünd't! Das wirft sein Schein,
und damit so fahren wir bei der Nacht,
und damit so fahren wir bei der Nacht
ins Bergwerk 'nein,
ins Bergwerk 'nein.

Ins Bergwerk 'nein, wo Bergleut' sein,
die da graben das Silber und Gold bei der Nacht,
die da graben das Silber und Gold bei der Nacht
aus Felsenstein,
aus Felsenstein.

Und kehr ich heim zum Liebchen mein,
dann erschallet des Bergmanns Gruß bei
der Nacht,
dann erschallet des Bergmanns Gruß
bei der Nacht:
Glück auf! Glück auf!
Glück auf! Glück auf!

Wir Bergleut' sein kreuzbrave Leut,
denn wir tragen das Leder vor dem Arsch bei
der Nacht,
denn wir tragen das Leder vor dem Arsch bei
der Nacht
und saufen Schnaps,
und saufen Schnaps.



Many mining artifact collectors dabble in blasting items. After all, mining and blasting are inseparable. Amongst the manufacturers of such items, the Illinois Powder Mfg. Co. is significant. Most dynamite boxes from Illinois Powder are obtainable yet relatively uncommon, while its kegs, some of its dynamite boxes, and its cap tins are fairly rare.

J. Lowe White began his career in the explosives business as a sales agent in St. Louis and Chicago for the Austin Powder Co. and the Keystone Powder Mfg. Co. in 1892. By 1905 White had a good feel for the explosives market in the Midwest and enough managerial experience to start his own explosives company. He gave the Austin Powder Co. and the Keystone Powder Mfg. Co. advanced notice that he was going to start his own high explosives company and left them on friendly terms. Austin and Keystone had no qualms about White's new company and in fact, Almon Lent of the Austin Powder Co. and A. C. Blum of the Keystone Powder Mfg. Co. became investors and technical advisors to White.

In 1907, White incorporated his new explosives company as the Illinois Powder Mfg. Co., which exclusively manufactured high explosives. He had a plant built on the Mississippi River in Sherman Hollow just east of Grafton, Illinois.

The dynamite made at the Sherman Hollow plant was sold under the brand name of "Gold Medal" in commemoration of White's award-winning dynamite display at the 1898 Trans-Mississippi Exposition. Up until the late 1920's, the Illinois Powder Mfg. Co. made straight dynamite and ex-

Illinois Powder Mfg. Co.

1907-1958

by Eric Twitty



This is the first style of Illinois' boxes, manufactured from 1907-1929, when the "cleat end" box and new labels were adopted.



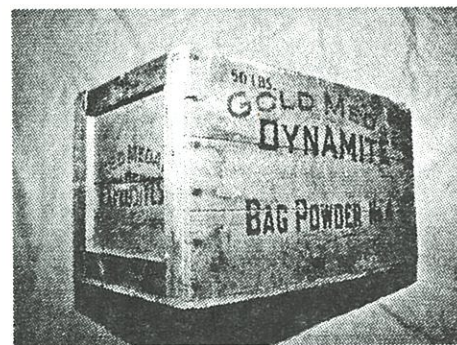
Front panel of Illinois' first type of box. Illinois was one of the last companies to use the old-fashioned nomenclature of No.1, No.2, and No.3 for its dynamite.



Rare 25 lb. box. The older logo on the side, newer logo inside the end, and the box's "cleat end" construction suggest this is a transition box dating to the late 1920's.



Illinois used this style of labeling in conjunction with this type of box construction from the early 1930's until the early 1940's. Illinois always kept its box lids simple.



This is the "cleat end" box Illinois adopted in 1928 and used exclusively through the 1940's and into the 1950's. Note the end inside the frame features a logo but the product label is on the box's side. "Bag Powder" was a free-flowing granulated dynamite used mostly for open pit mining. It was introduced in the late 1920's.



This is the label Illinois printed on the side opposite the product data beginning in 1928 until it was bought by American Cyanamid in 1958.

tra dynamite labeled under the old fashioned nomenclature of "No.1", "No.2," and "No.3." In 1917 Illinois manufactured permissible dynamite, which was sold under the brand-name of "Black Diamond No. 2-8".

The Illinois Powder Mfg. Co. maintained friendly relations with the Austin Powder Co. and the King Powder Co. In fact, Illinois wholesaled dynamite to the King Powder Co., and sales offices of the Austin Powder Co. carried Illinois' products.

Although the Illinois Powder Mfg. Co. did not diversify into industrial chemicals and synthetic products as did its competitors, such as the Hercules Powder Co. and the Atlas Powder Co., Illinois maintained a highly competitive policy in the explosives field. The late 1920's and early 1930's was a time of expansion in the explosives business for Illinois. In the late 1920's, Illinois pursued research and development to improve its line of explosives products. As a result, Illinois' line included a free-flowing dynamite, and a reformulated straight dynamite both sold under the brand name of "Gold Medal Dynamite", its "Gold Medal Gelatine", and "Hi Velocity Gelatine". In 1931 the Illinois Powder Mfg. Co. released "Powdertol" and "Ajax", which were low-velocity ammonium nitrate-based dynamites, and in 1935 "Black Diamond No. 12" was released.

In the early 1930's the Illinois Powder Mfg. Co. opened a new manufacturing facility in Provo, Utah. The name of the plant, Gomex, was a contraction of the brand-name of its products, which were "Gold Medal

Explosives". From this plant, Illinois sold its products to coal mines in Utah and Wyoming, and to tungsten and copper mines in Utah, Idaho, and eastern Nevada.

The heavy demand for strategic metals and minerals stimulated by World War II had a positive effect on the Illinois Powder Mfg. Co. Although Illinois did not make ammunition, it did a brisk business supplying coal mines in Utah, Colorado, Illinois,

Ohio, and West Virginia with its explosives. Illinois Powder Mfg. Co. also supplied tungsten, copper, iron, lead, and zinc mines with its products throughout the Midwestern states.

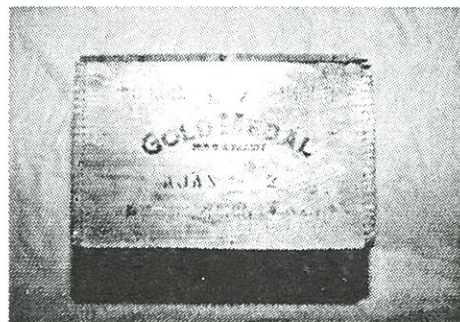
The Illinois Powder Mfg. Co. was bought by American Cyanamid in 1958. Its assets were absorbed and its corporate structure was dissolved by American, and the Gomex plant in Provo was closed.



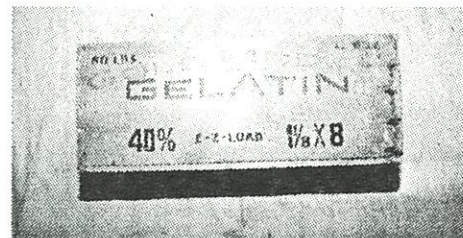
By the 1940's Illinois stopped printing its logo on box ends. Ajax was an ammonium nitrate-based dynamite developed in the early 1930's.



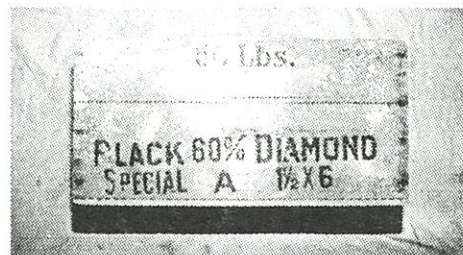
Illinois' Black Diamond dating to the 1930's. Like other boxes, labeling inside the frame on the ends was dropped by the 1940's.



This is a mystery box. The Gold medal and Ajax names are used, but Illinois name is not stated anywhere, and its construction is different than other Illinois boxes. It is dated 1946. It may have been dynamite wholesaled to another company.



Although most of Illinois products were nitroglycerine-based dynamite, they produced some gelatin. Most Illinois boxes are dated in the upper right corner.



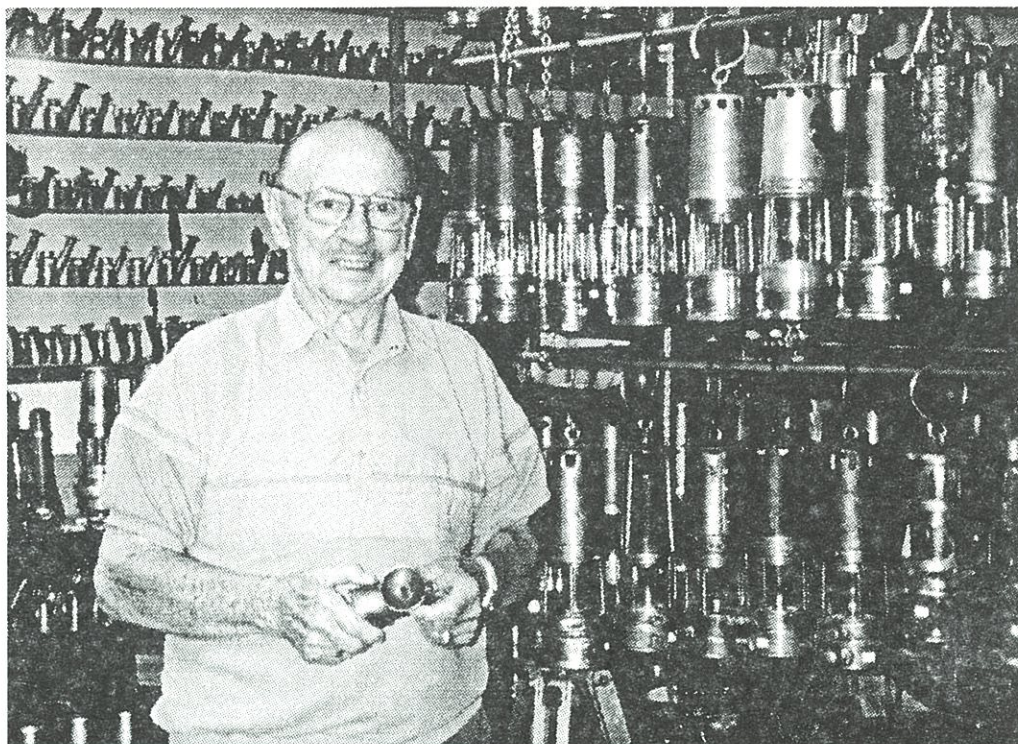
Black Diamond dating after 1940. Other side is like above, only "Black Diamond" is in red.



This is the last type of box to come out of the Sherman Hollow plant immediately after American Cyanamid bought Illinois in 1958. In fact, the long sides of the box were originally printed with Illinois labeling, but they were reprinted with American's and the Illinois labels were turned inward.

The Hobby's Loss

It is with sorrow that we report the death, on October 18, 1994, of fellow collector Lester Bernstein. Born December 29, 1907, in New Jersey, Lester served in World War II aboard a destroyer escort. He was an avid collector of coins, guns and political memorabilia, as well as an avid collector of mine lamps. His can only be described as one of the premiere collections in the nation. Having been his guest on several occasions I can attest to the quality of the items Lester collected. He truly enjoyed showing his collection to anyone who expressed an interest.



Lester, with his collection, June 1993. Photo by Bob Guthrie.

I first met Lester in 1976 at the National Muzzle Loading Rifle Association meet in Friendship, Indiana. Lester was walking around the flea market area wearing a brass Anton oil wick on his ball cap. I asked if he wanted to sell the lamp and he said no, but stated he wanted to buy lamps. He invited me into his motor home where he pulled out a coin sack full of oil wicks and dumped them on the floor. For all the years I knew Lester he continued to carry his duplicate oil wicks in coin sacks. On the first day I met him he invited me to his home to see his collection and I took him up on his offer shortly thereafter. I, for one, will miss Lester and his presence in the collecting community.



More of Lester and his collection, June 1994. Photo by Larry Click

Dave Johnson

A Hardhat for Mine Draft Animals

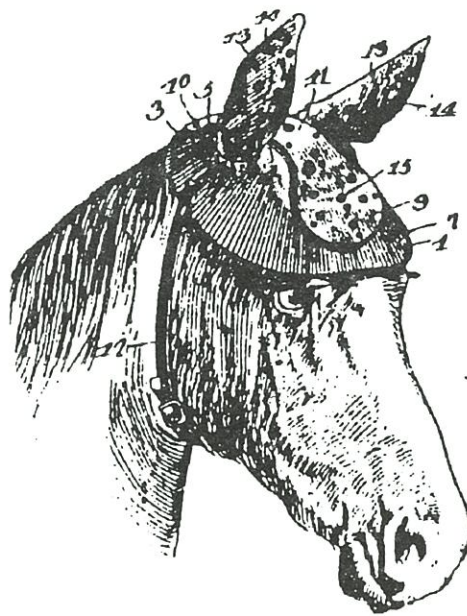
Dave Johnson

A large number of coal mines and some hard rock mines utilized draft animals for underground haulage. These animals were required to work standing upright in order to pull their loads. Due to the height of many mine passages, there was a constant danger of these animals striking their heads on some overhead obstruction. Since many mining companies valued their draft animals to a greater degree than they did miners, care was taken to protect these animals.

To this end, on March 12, 1901, Albert C. Young, of Amesville, Ohio, received Patent No. 669,909 for a mine cap for draft animals. This leather device was to be strapped on the animals' head and consisted of a leather head protector over the top of the skull and flexible covers over the ears in a single piece unit. I'm sure that if this device were ever produced it would have proven to be difficult to put on an animal.

On the back cover of the Fall 1993 Eureka! is a catalog ad showing a mule's hard hat. This would appear to be the commercial incarnation of this patent.

669,909. MINE-CAP FOR DRAFT-ANIMALS. ALBERT C. YOUNG, Amesville, Ohio. Filed Oct. 7, 1899. Serial No. 732,918. (No model.)



Claim.—1. A shield for the purpose set forth, conforming in shape to the top portion of the head of a draft-animal and extending over the forehead, the crown between and in rear of the ears and the portions at the sides below the ears, the shield having openings therein for the passage of the ears therethrough, a reinforce extending centrally over the front and rear portions of the shield and between the openings for the ears, the reinforce and the portion of the shield therebeneath having ventilating-openings therein, and insulating ear-covers attached to the shield over the openings for the ears and also having ventilating-openings therein.

2. A mine-cap for protecting the head of draft-animals, comprising a leather shield having a permanent shape conforming to that of and fitting down flat over the top portion of the head of the animal, said shield forming a complete and continuous covering for the portion of the head to which it is applied and adapted to extend down over the forehead to the eyes, over the crown between and in rear of the ears and over the side portions of the head adjacent to and outside of the ears, openings being formed in the side portions of the crown inwardly from the adjacent side margins of the device, a reinforce extending centrally over the exterior of the shield and broadened over the forehead and at the rear behind the ears, and insulating ear-covers secured to the shield over said openings and conforming in shape to the ears of the animal to be protected, the shape of the shield permitting the use of a single fastening means to hold it in practically-applied position.

Aetna Powder Company Factory Photos

by Don Blyth

I was at an auction in October, and bought a series of 13 old photographs, circa 1890, supposedly of the Hamilton Powder Co. When I got them home and took the magnifying glass to them, I discovered they are from the Aetna Powder Company, Chicago, Illinois.

Factory interior photographs are very scarce. The entire series is described below, with the most interesting examples shown:

#3 "Gun Cotton Beater House" shows a worker with heavy gloves, in front of heavy machinery.

#4 "Blacksmith Shop" shows two workers with hammer and anvil by the forge.

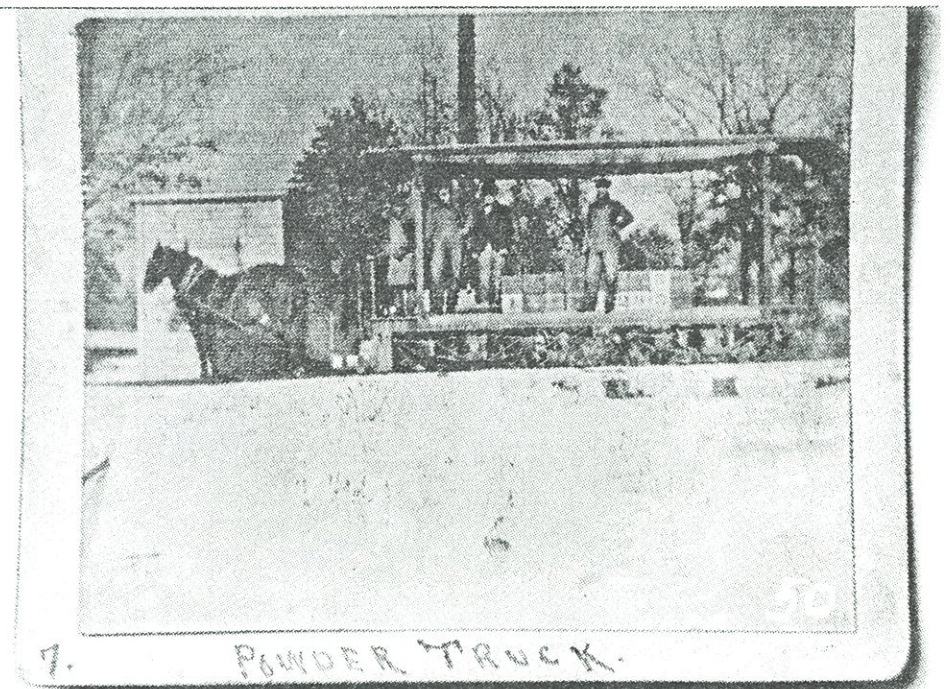
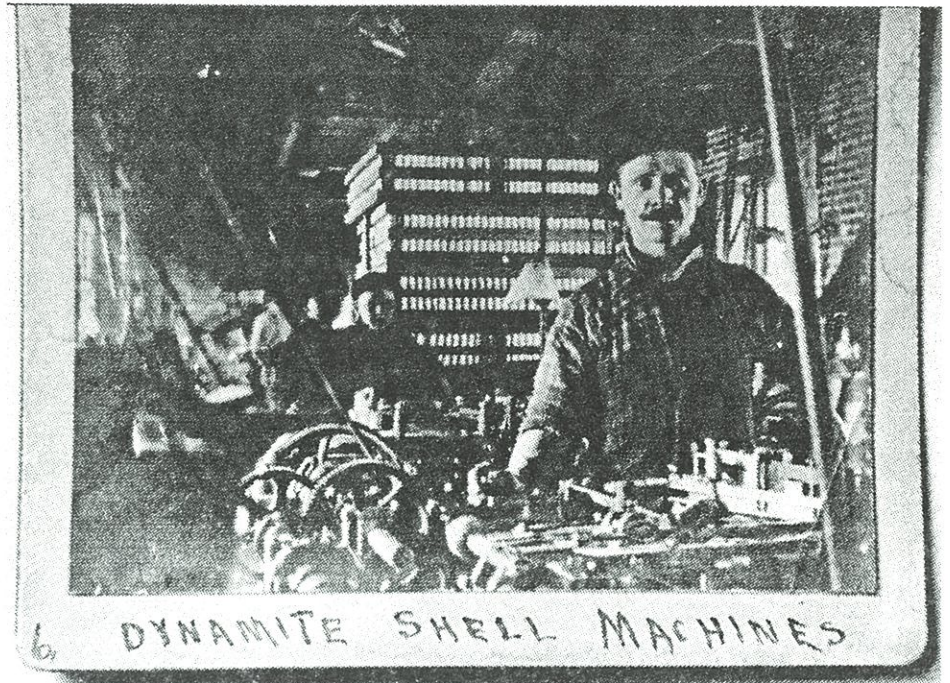
#5 "Dynamite Mix House" Two workers beside a heavy circular mill, with broom and shovel. Reverse names Roy Sherwood as a worker there.

#6 "Dynamite Shell Machines" shows man at machinery, two boys in background, and crates of paper dynamite shells. (photo shown here).

#7 "Powder Truck" depicts four men and a horse-drawn track truck, with cases of dynamite. (shown here).

#8 "Parafining House" shows a lad dipping dynamite sticks in parafin wax. (shown here).

#9 Nitric Acid Works" shows five men and equipment, looks to be under construction.



[Editor's note: Don's comment may stem from the fact that the roof of the Nitric Acid Works shed is partly open girders. This may in fact be a safety precaution, since nitric acid fumes are highly toxic when inhaled. 2 ppm in air can be lethal.]

#10 "Nitro Glycerine Machines" shows two men by open tanks and equipment.

[Yet another Editors note: when I worked at Hercules, this was the job everybody avoided, as the nitro headaches were absolutely blinding.]

#13 "Case House" shows six workmen making wooden cases. Under magnification, the original shows that one case-end can be read. Also on the workbench is the tin stencil for painting cases, which reads:

"AETNA GELATIN
AETNA POWDER CO.
CHICAGO ILL"

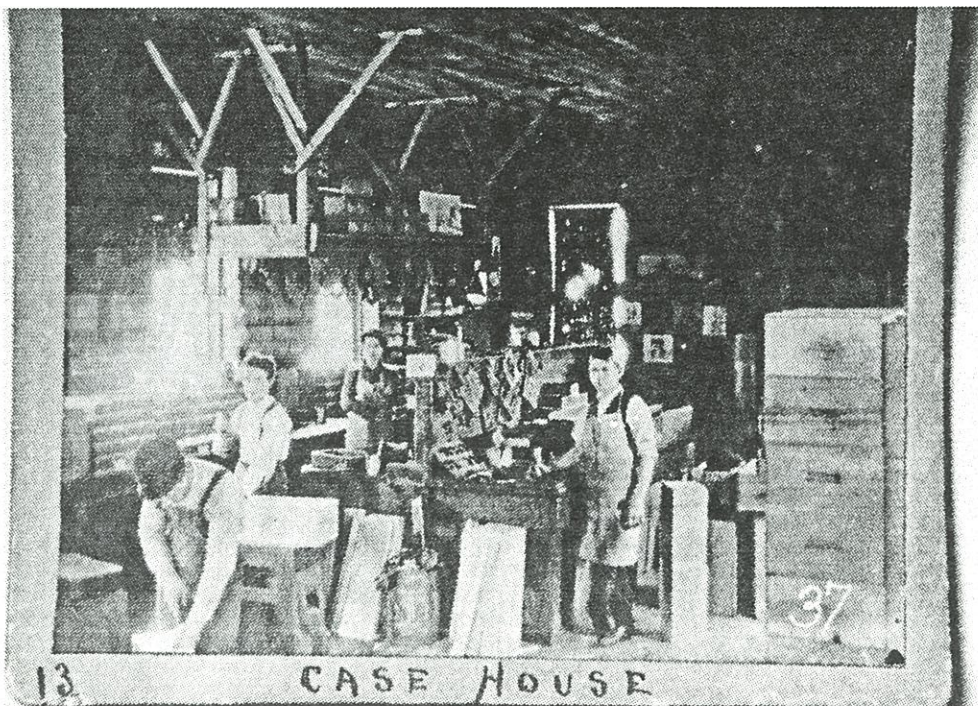
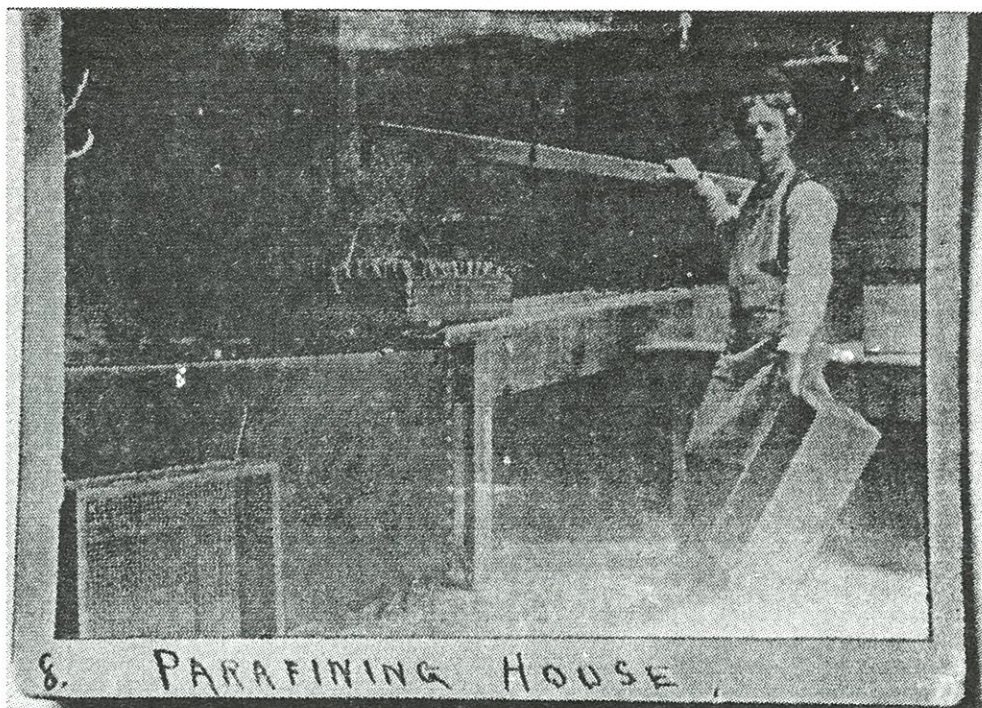
(photo shown here)

#14 "Case House" shows the building exterior, with tracks running past building and covered loading area.

#16 "Ammonia Nitrate House" shows a large vat in a brick building.

#18 "Sulfuric Acid Concentrator" shows a worker by machinery.

#19 "Absorbent Mill and View of Powder House" showing winter scene with snow, showing several buildings and central tracks.



T. A. Black Oil Wick Lamp Patent

Dave Johnson

Trethaway Bros. of Parsons, PA, produced lamps based on the patents of many inventors, among them O'Keefe, Rollins, Richards, Felix and Black. On December 21, 1909 Thomas A. Black, of Shamokin, Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, received Patent No. 944,171 for new and useful improvements in miners lamps. The Shamokin City Directory of 1913-15 lists Thomas A. Black as a miner residing at 239 S. 6th St.

The object of Black's invention "is to provide a lamp having a ventilating tube of novel form to afford perfect ventilation, while preventing the escape of the oil therethrough, under all conditions of service." A further object was "to provide a ventilating tube which braces and reinforces the lamp supporting hook and is so arranged that it cannot be heated from the flame and impair the draft, while it will more effectually serve to prevent escape and waste of the oil and the dangers resulting therefrom."

According to the patent, "said tube is disposed at the highest and rearmost portion of the lamp, so that, irrespective of other considerations, the miner may incline his head forward to a greater degree with less liability of causing escape of oil through the tube than if the tube were arranged further forward, as in constructions commonly in use." Also, "the offset coil, worm, trap, or obstructing device (11) retains and prevents the escape of any oil which may, through any violent motion of the miner, find its way into the tube, so it will run back into the lamp and waste be thus prevented."



Trethaway Bros. oil wick lamp with the T.A. Black vent tube.

The lamp as manufactured is faithful to the patent drawing. The Trethaway Bros. lamp pictured here has the domed cap, separate collar, wire hook, spout brace and brass coiled vent tube illustrated in the patent drawing. This lamp is marked TRETHAWAY BROS., PARSONS, PA on one side of the font and PAT. APD. FOR on the other side. This would date the manufacture of this lamp sometime between April 2, 1909, when the patent was applied for, and December 21, 1909, when the patent was granted. This is the only example of this lamp that this author is aware of. I doubt it sold well for the reason that one of its alleged features, the coil in the vent tube, was also the reason it would not function properly. The smallest amount of fuel getting into the coil would settle to the bottom and effectively cut the air supply through the vent tube since there was no way for the fuel to escape once settling in the coil.

T. A. BLACK.
MINER'S LAMP.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 2, 1909.

944,171.

Patented Dec. 21, 1909.

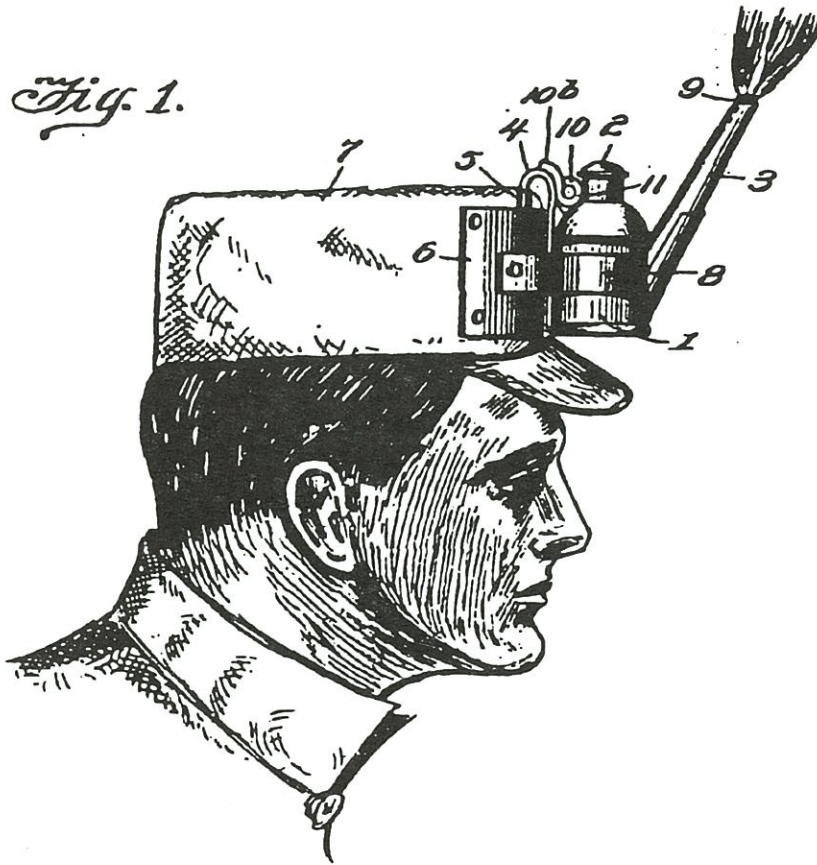
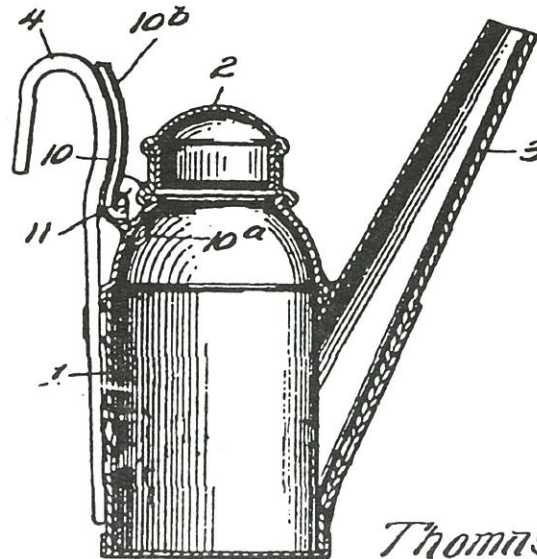


Fig. 2.



Inventor
Thomas A. Black.

Witnesses
G. F. Tolson
C. C. Jones.

334 Victor J. Evans

Attorney

A Collector's Glossary

Bob Schroth and Dave Thorpe

I had just finished a phone call with a fellow collector, and my wife said "you guys talk in a whole new language, what's a stress crack, who's got big ears, who's hammered." So I thought we might need a collectors glossary of words and phrases we use daily. This is by no means a complete listing and many of the words have more than one meaning. We welcome additions and suggestions for the second edition.

Adamantine: word commonly found on miners wax candle boxes. Having a diamond hardness" and or luster.

Adit: a horizontal tunnel, or the main haulage tunnel exiting a mine.

Amalgamation: a process using mercury to collect fine particles of gold or silver from pulverized ore.

Anthracite: "hard coal" found mainly in the Scranton, PA area. Also a term, coined by collectors, used as a name of a Maple City-like lamp, but which bears no stamped name.

Ben Dover: general term for a collector who repeatedly allows another individual to take advantage of him in negotiated deals.

Beaded: a raised row of dots stamped up from the surface of a lamp. Used for grip and decoration. Most commonly seen on Justrite lamps 1913-1919, but also on Britelites.

Big Ears: a fellow collector who seems to always be around when you're talking price or where you might find a rare mining artifact.

Bohannan brace: refers to the external metal brace of a Hansen cap lamp in which the rear cap braces have been broken off. A Bohannan brace generally changes hands many times before finding a home.

Bonneted Clanny: safety lamp with glass viewing section on bottom and sheet metal top.

Bulldog: A cap lamp made by Harker Mfg. Co. of Cincinnati. Resembles their "Britelite" but has waterlever on top instead of usual side position. Lamps are not stamped with the word Bulldog, but were advertised this way.

Burned: usually a novice collector who has been taken advantage of by a unscrupulous dealer or collector.

Candle Box: shipping container for miners wax candles.

Cauliflower Ear: This develops after talking to a long-winded collector on the phone. Hopefully on his dime.

Crimper: tool used for crimping the blasting cap to the fuse.

Cross-cut: a mine tunnel going across an ore vein, used for ventilation and communication between work areas.

Clanny: Safety lamp with glass viewing section on bottom and wire screen on top.

Davy: Safety lamp with no glass viewing area, just wire screen.

Ding: Small dent or dents in a carbide lamp or oil wick. 'A few dings': useless definition referring to supposedly minor denting. Major dents frequently are described euphemistically as "dings" by a seller. The actual size of a "ding" seems to mysteriously increase during shipping.

Desirable: just because a lamp is rare, it does not mean that it is wanted by other collectors. Example: the Milburn carbide area lamp is rare but most of us would rather have an EverReady.

Defender style Victor: A cap lamp with the "Victor" stamp on top, but with raised dots around the tank and base.

Defender style X-RAY: A cap lamp with the "X-RAY" stamp on top, with raised dots around the tank and base.

Double-bowl: (also double-concave) a reflector with an additional inner recessed concavity.

Dry Hole: an antique show that is devoid of mining artifacts, a mine shaft that is not wet but also has no mining antiques.

Embellish: to improve a story by adding details, often fictitious. Most collectors have been guilty of this.

Embossed: to decorate with raised out designs, to stamp outward.

Fat-bottom: referring to the flared out base of a particular early Grier cap lamp.

Fly spec variation: meaningless variations in a lamp's manufacture that some collectors prize highly.

Fired: a lamp that has been lit or used.

Fishing: some one who calls you up to ask what something is worth; putting a high price on a collectable to see if anyone bites on it.

Folder: a miner's folding candle stick.

Font: the body portion of an oil wick lamp where the fuel is contained.

Gang Stamped: name of the manufacturer stamped in the body of the lamp or candle stick all at the same time, not one letter at a time.

Gilted gold: a metallic gold-colored paint used on many early cap lamps.

Hat Brace: the wire or flat stock brace that in addition to the hat hook holds the lamp to the miners hat.

Hex-base: refers to the six-sided base seen on the Guy's Dropper lamp. Often used incorrectly to describe eight-sided bases on the AutoLite and Wolf cap lamps.

High Grader's: the handle on a candle stick that has a bulbous handle for secreting away high grade ore. A collector who takes only the best mining pieces out of a collection for sale.

Head Frame: the support structure located at the entrance of a mine over the shaft. Used for hoisting.

Hammered: a lamp that looks like it was used for a hammer; a drunk mining lamp collector.

Horizontal: the water chamber on a carbide lamp that is mounted on its side, or horizontally.

Incused: the name on the lamp that is stamped inward.

Intermediate: term used to describe a transitional change in a lamp, most likely it is a lamp with wrong parts.

Known: a vague term used to describe how many examples of a lamp or artifact are known to the collecting community.

Madder than a red-assed spider: a well known collectors term for someone who is upset over a deal, or when you miss a nice mining piece at a show. State of mind a buyer is in when he receives a lamp with "a few dings."

Manway: the shaft compartment next to the haul shaft used by workers to enter or leave a vertical mine.

Mayor of Bodie's Wife: fictitious person.

Mint: the highest grade used to describe the condition of a mining artifact. Indicates that the piece was never used, is complete, and in perfect condition. (Note: in certain areas of the U.S.A., "mint" indicates that lamp has been extensively repaired well enough to fool a beginning collector as being in original or excellent condition.)

Mucker: the miner who shovels the blasted material into the ore car, the trammer then pushes the car to the haulage shaft.

Ninetyfive percent: a useless and often misleading description of the condition of a lamp.

Nut brown: term coined by Steve Loftin to refer to the most desired finish of a brass lamp. This color requires decades of aging to achieve, and should be even over the entire surface of the lamp.

Path-a-finder: misnomer for Pathfinder cap lamp.

Patina: the oxidation of the finish of a lamp.

Pioneer: cap lamp made by Baldwin-Simmons, but with larger more curved dimension that the standard Baldwin "pinchwaist" lamps. Lamps are not stamped with the Pioneer name, but were advertised this way.

Preferred: a mining collectible may have come with different parts; bases, reflectors, braces, hooks. The 'preferred' parts are the ones most often found on the lamps. Occasionally an individual may knowingly or unknowingly attempt to pass off a lamp with the wrong base or reflector. In so doing he may state that the bogus piece is the "intermediate-style" or "alternate-version." A tactful response is to note that such a lamp does not have the "preferred reflector", or "preferred base."

Pre-Justrite Victor: the name of an early unmarked Scranton-style carbide cap lamp which is unmarked. Probably made by Hughes Bros. Name is derived from the box which contains the lamp.

Pinch Waist: the tapered reduction in size between the water tank and the carbide chamber.

Pistol grip: down-turned handle of a style of candlestick designed to resemble the handle of a pistol. '*Pistol-grip ears*': vulgar term.

Raking wire: pertains to an early water feed mechanism, in which a straight "raking wire" fits snugly in a tube. The wire can be easily pulled out. Mechanism is gravity feed and not adjustable. Many were advertised as "self-regulating."

Scoop: when you are the lucky one that beats your fellow collectors to the rare piece at a show or swap meet.

Shines like a dime in a goat's ass: the repugnant appearance of a brass lamp that has been heavily buffed on a rouge wheel.

Side-swingers: rear cap braces on a miners cap lamp (see hat braces, also cap braces.)

Sticking Tommy: misnomer for a miner's candle holder.

Stope: large room dug out by miners.

Stress Crack: as a brass lamp ages, it may develop hair-line cracks. Generally these cracks are not large enough to admit light, but may open to do so. Rarely seen on lamps made after 1915.

Supervisor's or superintendent's lamp: Similar to carbide cap lamp, but with two hand handles at rear, and generally slightly taller dimensions. Usually nickel-plated.

Unfired: a lamp that has never been lit or used.

Vertical: the shape of the water chamber on a carbide lamp that resembles a vertical cylinder.

Vignette: an ornamental design or picture used as a border, or inset on a letterhead, or stock certificate.

Victor style Defender: a cap lamp with the "Defender" stamp on top, but with vertical ribs around the tank and base.

Victor style XRAY: a cap lamp with the "XRAY" stamp on top, with vertical ribs around the tank and base.

Water feed: this controls the water entering the carbide chamber. Over the years hundreds of designs were tried, some much more desirable to the collector.

Wet-mine (lamp or reflector): A miner's lamp in which the reflector has an overhanging portion or umbrella to protect the flame from dripping ceiling water.

"What's a _____ worth?": "I have acquired such a piece, are you interested in beginning a bidding war for the express purpose of making me wealthy?"

The American

Dave Thorpe

Ever since I found an “American” cap lamp, Errol Christman has called me “Dave Thorpe, all American.” Made in Evansville, Indiana, this lamp is one of the rarest to be found today. The reflector distinguishes it from all other lamps: it is shaped like a flower.

Known to collectors as simply “The American,” the lamp was a product of the American Lamp and Specialty Co. I spoke with the historian at the Evansville Public Library. As a boy in the early twenties, he remembered the store on 1204 Main St. where the lamp was made. He described it a novelty or “nick nack” shop. He even remembers the lamp, adding that “they were all over Evansville at one time.” This is not to say that the lamp was a toy, for the owners Powers and Miller were heavily involved in the coal mining industry. They were the principle stock holders in the Sunlight Mine which sits at the north edge of Evansville.



The American, nickel-plated, (D. Thorpe collection.)

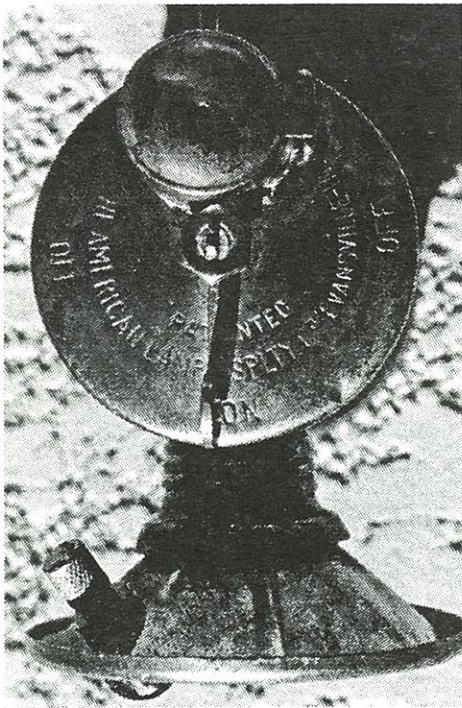
The American’s patent was applied for in 1917 and granted in 1918. City directories first list the American Lamp and Specialty Co. in 1922, at which time James H. Powers (the lamps’ inventor) was president. In 1924 his treasurer and partner, Edward J. Miller, became president. After this date, the company is no longer listed.

The lamp shown left, is brass and belongs to Errol Christman. The lamp above, from my collection, is nickel-plated. There are other differences. The tank on Errol’s lamp is about 1/4” taller than mine. My hook is of smaller diameter and wraps around under the tank to touch the screw threads. Errol’s hook extends only down the flat surface of the tank.

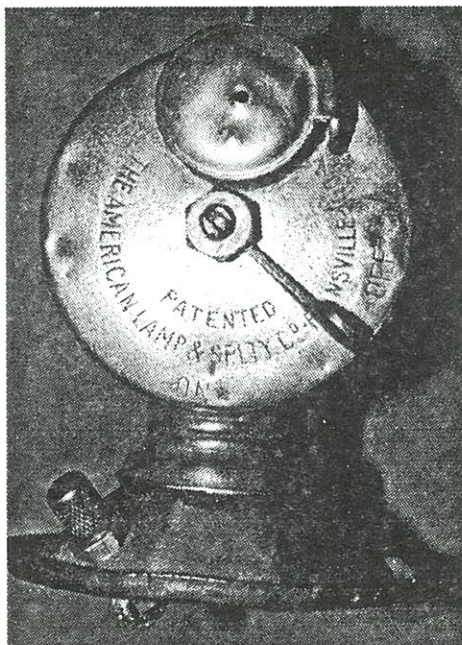
The stamping is also different. My lamp has the word “OFF” stamped on each side of the top, with “ON” in the front center. Errol’s has only one “OFF” stamped on the left hand side, with “ON” in a similar central location. This difference may be explained by the dissimilarity of the actual water droppers. On my lamp, the tip of the dropper resembles a pair of tweezers. This bears some



The American, brass, (Errol Christman collection.)



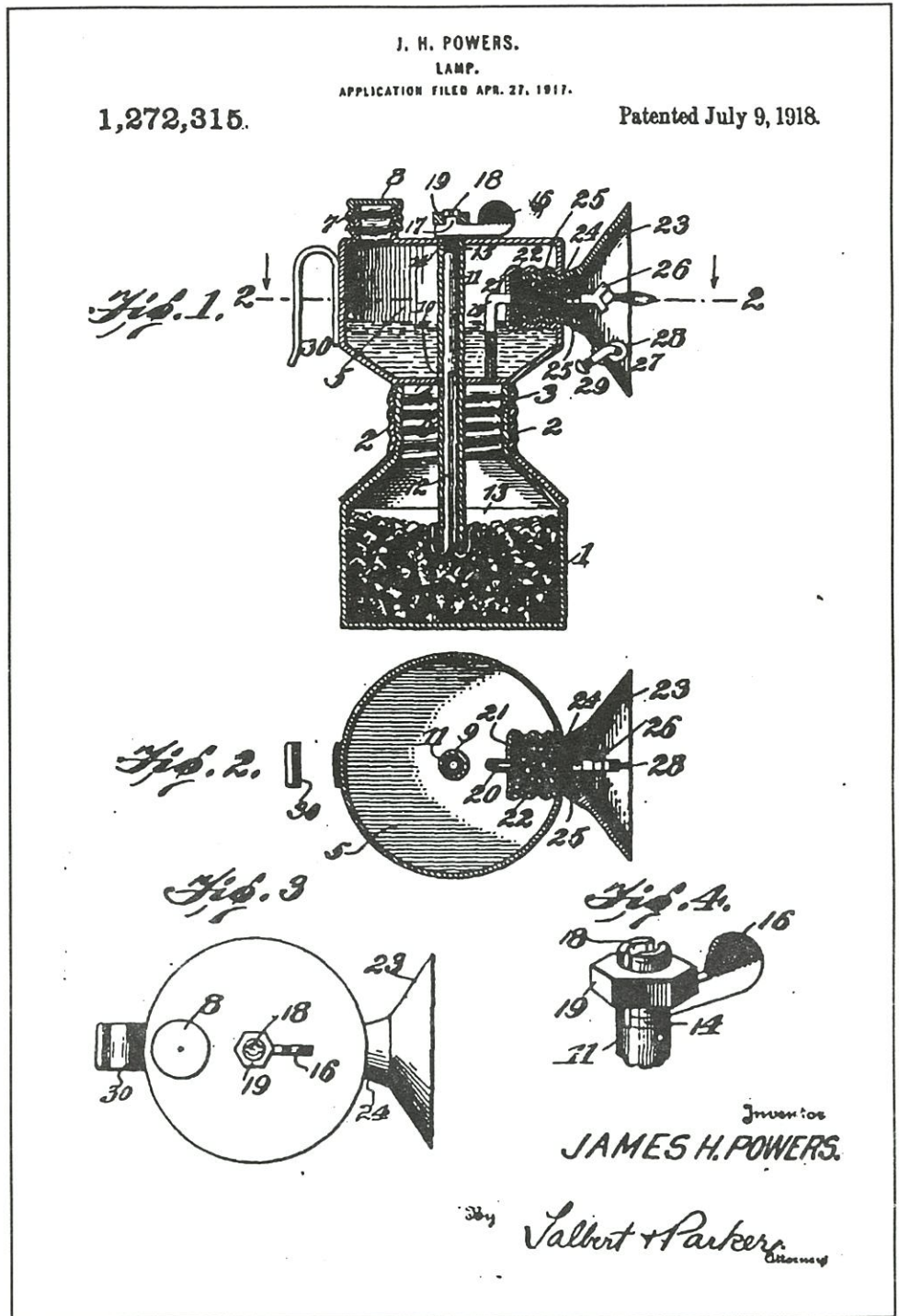
"OFF" is stamped on each side of the lamp.



"OFF" appears on left side only.

resemblance to the patent illustration. On Errol's, there is a round ball: a standard feed similar to that seen on the AutoLite.

The patent illustration differs from the lamps in several ways. For one, it uses a narrow spade mount. The waterdoor is a screw-cap in the patent and hinged on the actual lamps. The reflector socket in the patent is recessed into the tank, whereas a much cruder external



1918 patent for the American.

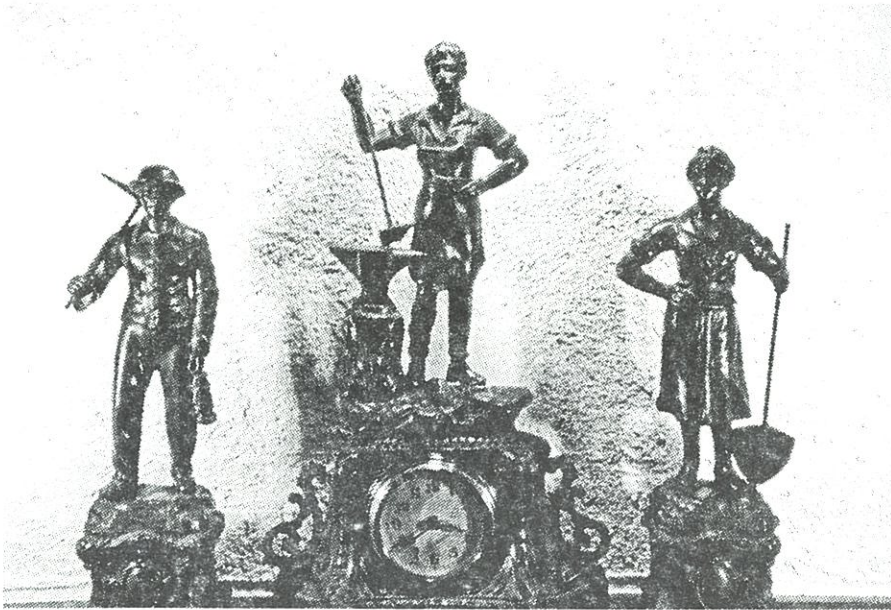
attachment appears in the manufacture. Finally, the flower-style reflector is not seen in the patent. The water lever is faithful to the patent, and in fact is the subject of the patent.

Only four cap lamps exist with screw-socket reflectors. Each is very rare. They are: the Square-top Anton, Justrite's The Buddy, the H. Gall lamp, and of course, The American.



Mine Statues

Heinz Zander, from Emmerzhausen, Germany, sends photos of a group of mine workers suitable for any mantelpiece. These are painted zinc, from France circa 1900, and depict a miner with safety lamp, the “miner’s wife” with coal shovel, and the blacksmith at his anvil. The miner is 35 cm tall.



Cincinnati Mill & Mine Supply Co.

Milton Ellison of Wise, Virginia, sent us a copy (opposite page) of the 1904 Machinery and Supplies catalog for the Cincinnati Mill & Mine Supply Co., the “Big C.” Most notably, the company carried a line of oil wick lamps, which seem to be pictured with a paper label of the “Big C” logo. Has anyone seen one of these on a lamp?

The company carried a full line of dinner pails, oil and powder cans, squibs and squib cases, blasting machines and supplies, and the “Buckeye Torch Light,” a portable kerosene flame-thrower advertised for use in mines. “When turned on, it at once becomes vaporized and sends forth a strong white, smokeless flame, 12-30 inches long...it will penetrate fog

or smoke, and casts only the least shadow.” Looks like it might go through steel plate, too!

Notice that the catalog includes a “torch basket” similar in design to the pitchpine torch baskets used in early hydraulic mining operations.



Torch Basket.

Miners and Drivers Lamps



No. 2 MEDIUM SIZE LAMP
Price per Gross



No. 3 DRIVER LAMP
Double Spout Price per Gross



No. 4 LARGE MINER OR DRIVER LAMP
Price per Gross



No. 6 DRIVER LAMP
Double Spout Size of Spout 1 1/2 x 3/4
Price per Gross



No. 21 MINER'S MEDIUM LAMP
With Cup Price per Gross



No. 61 DRIVER LAMP
With Cup Spout same as No. 6
Price per Gross.

Collecting On-Line

Len Gaska:

Although there does not appear to be a great number of mining collectors that are connected to the Internet or a commercial on-line service, I have created a mailing list service for those of us who are. The purpose of the mailing list will be to foster communication among collectors, solicit information, give feedback to the Eureka! staff, and to advertise items for trade or sale.

If you have a connection to the Internet, either directly or through a commercial service, drop me an e-mail message and I will add your name to the list. My two primary Internet addresses are as follows:

gaska@primenet.com
gaska.xsis@xerox.com

Dave Thorpe:

Well, I finally got "on-line."

Getting me to use a computer was like pulling teeth! I resisted through college and for ten more years. Then I became spellbound with Steve Loftin's Amiga computer: one of the first to use the "mouse." Suddenly it was fun. Now, all computers use the mouse. IBM's "Windows" simply means: "made for the mouse."

So what's so fun about a damn computer? To be honest, it reminds me of exploring caves. You go deeper and deeper into a "program"...it is like opening one door (called icons in computer lingo) after another, and when the final room is reached, and you've done your thing, you go back

out ...to the real world. Actually, I find it a great source of relaxation. To see someone using a computer gives one the impression that they are addicted to the thing! I don't know...it's like going away for a while for me.

After resisting for ten more years, I have now purchased a modem. The cave just got bigger. Modems let you use your computer over the telephone. Now I can explore all over the country. I've even been to Canada, England, and Sweden. One program lets you use "e-mail." You can send messages to anyone else in the world with a modem...for free! (Included in the \$25/mo. service fee)

How does it do this? Simple, the service fee hooks you up to the Internet: the so-called "information superhighway" we've all been hearing about. Basically, there's all this information zinging around the world on the highway, and how it zings around is a subject too complex for me to fathom. I just know someone else pays for that. But, if you tap into it in your home town, it's all yours. You can read thousands of "news-groups", even add your two cents worth like: "Wanted: carbide cap lamps! Contact me." If you're a pervert, you can even pull up dirty pictures, (So I've heard.)

So if you're out there on the "net", just send me an e-mail at:

dthorpe@primenet.com

Well, I've got to be riding on...'got a hot new line on a Justrite in Vancouver.

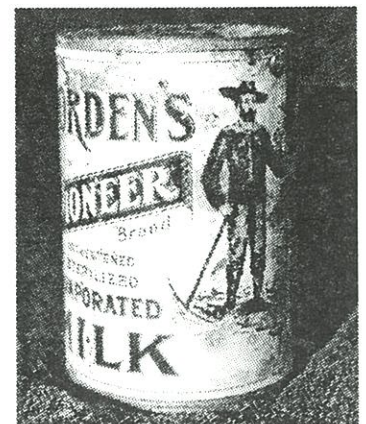
Pioneer Brand Foods

Bob Schroth

I have always liked advertising tins, and for me to find a mining related tin is even better. Earlier this year I was out exploring old mines with Deric English and his father Mel. Deep in the mine we came across several food containers, smoked oysters, peaches, and two Pioneer Brand Evaporated Cream cans.



All of these containers were made of tin, with soldered seams. The paper labels were in very good condition, and about ninety years old. As the photo shows, the label has a miner holding a gold nugget, and his pick, shovel, and gold pan. As luck would have it, about a month later I found a Borden's Pioneer Brand Evaporated Milk can. The label is very similar, but has a four color miner, instead of two. I have also seen a baking powder tin with this logo.





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 Managing Editor. 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!

SALE/TRADE: All items in good condition or better as noted.

- np supervisor's **Justrite** horizontal with tall beaded bottom, Liberty feed
- np **Justrite** matchesafe
- 5" **blacksmith's** candlestick
- 9" **Varney** marked candlestick, very good
- W. & L.E. **Gurley** mountain and mining transit c. 1890, w/stamped Gurley tripod
- steel **Wolf** pinchwaist 8 hour carbide hand lamp, very good condition
- box of one dozen **Justrite** tip cleaners, excellent condition
- two (2) brass and tin J. **Anton** USA Eagle driver's lamps with drip ring, excellent condition
- np **ITP** carbide cap lamp, complete, minor dings
- Justrite** box for one dozen cap lamp flints, tan with blue lettering
- Guy's Dropper** small brown paper envelope for one dozen flints
- Hazlet** carbide flask, near mint
- Atlas** cardboard cap "tin", brown and red, 100 No. 6
- birdcage** with earthenware water vessel
- roll of **Hercules** waterproof blasting paper with paper label
- Atlas** detonating wire on a marked metal spool, "connecting wire"
- Atlas** "Twin Fifty" fifty shot plunger-type detonator, one wooden panel missing
- J.W. **Pollard** miners' dip needle with telescoping handle in felt-lined box. Needle very good, box fair
- blue and white **Justrite** box for carbide lamp felts, with one dozen mint felts, very good box
- Grier Bros.** vertical style carbide cap lamp, 3 bump bottom, soldered reflector, good+ condition
- Union Explosives Company** 100 No. 6 blasting cap tin, near mint
- Peerless Explosives Company** pre-ICC 25 lb. dynamite box
- Auto-Lite** box for one dozen carbide cap lamp flints, tan box with blue lettering
- tin **mule lamp**, with brass collar and lid. See Eureka! #12, page 8 on the right. Excellent condition.
- All brass **Wolf** safety lamp, excellent condition

NELSON RESSLER, 151 N. STATE ST., EPHRATA, PA 17522, (717)733-7721

For Sale: Universal Lamp Co., Guy's Dropper, never fired, still new with box, stress cracks in skirt. **Wanted:** Carbide tail-light/head-light for mine cars, produced by Justrite Mfg. Co. Call (607) 739-3346 ask for George.

New: Mining book from Germany: Offenes Grubengeleucht des Sauerlandes by Dr. Walter Tanke 1994. 114 pp 166 illus SB describes the Cuckoo, Frog and Garnet mining lamps made in the Sauerland region of Germany. This is a picture book of open flame, oil and carbide lamps to which I have added a few words in English. Available from Tony Oldham, Rhychydwr, Crymych, Dyfed, SA41 3RB, (BRITAIN) United Kingdom price \$26.00 post free.

For Trade: Oil flask, unmarked, horseshoe shaped (see similar oil cadger in Eureka! #12.) Will trade for uncommon carbide cap lamp. Contact Ron Welch, 3354 Coldstream Dr. Lexington, KY 40517 (602) 272-5535, *email address: welch@lexmark.com*

Excellent Videos For Sale: When Copper was King (covers Michigan copper mining.) \$22.50. Keweenaw Copper (covers the C & H Mine.) \$24.95. Alaska Gold: Placer Mining in Interior Alaska \$29.50. Gemstones of America \$24.95. **New Books:** Calumet & Hecla: the Final Chapter \$8.00. Machines and Contraptions Used to Mine Lake Superior Copper and Silver \$5.50. And In Whose Hills You Shall Mine Copper \$6.50. Postpaid in USA. Send for free book newsletter. Robert Fox, 1235 N. Westfield Street, Oshkosh, Wisconsin 54901.

Announcements

2nd ANNUAL BLACK HILLS MINING COLLECTORS CONVENTION

August 25, 26, 27 1995 - Golden Hills Resort Lead, South Dakota. For more information contact::

Keith Schillinger (605 584-2430)
Al Winters (605 584-3970)
Chuck Tesch (605 584-2382)
Brad Ross (307 686-7070)

See Friends, Buy-Sell-Trade, Underground-Surface-Museum Tours, Auction and Banquet. Call now for information and to Register early. **DON'T MISS THE EVENT OF THE YEAR!!!!**

Tucson 1995 - Dinner and Auction - For those going to the Tucson Gem and Mineral Show there will be an All You Can Eat Mexican Dinner at Carlos Murphys followed by a Mining Artifact Auction. The festivities will begin on Sunday, February 5th at 5:00 P.M. Anyone attending can bring items for the auction and dinner will cost \$14. Call Roger and Jane Becksted at 602-792-0645 or Brad and Linda Ross at 307-686-7070 for information. *Please RSVP*

For Sale or Trade: Dark blue #6 and Red/White #8 Nobel cap tins from Australia, nickel Wolf and Sun Ray cap lamps, old surveying and scientific instruments. Wanted: unusual anemometers, safety lamps and souvenir spoons. Many other items for trade or sale. Contact Brad and Linda Ross, 913 Clarion Drive, Gillette; Wyoming 82718 or call 307-686-7070

"MINER'S QUEST" publishes at least 6 catalogs per year. For Sale: Gold Scales, blasting items, Miner's candlesticks, Carbides, Safety lamps, Assaying items, Surveying equipment, Stock certificates, Books, Photos, etc. Some catalogs feature mining collectibles by area: Alaska, Canada (including Klondike), Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, etc. 1995 subscriptions are \$10.00 **MINER'S QUEST**, West 3015 Weile, Spokane, WA. 99208

Wanted: Brass oil wick for personal collection. Jack Rooney, 2413 Heather Mill Court, Springfield, IL 62704 tel: 217-787-2820

Cartridge Collectors!

Obsolete cartridges available in original cardboard boxes, good to excellent condition, ammo all excellent.

Winchester 25-20
32 Winchester Self-loading
250 Savage
303 Savage
30 Remington
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45 Auto Rim

*42 pounds of ammo!
Winchester, Western, and Olin
manufacture.
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Will sell or trade for mine lamps!
Dave Thorpe (602) 548-1959

Wanted: "Widow Maker" rock drills (piston type) and/or any parts for same. Also any literature pertaining to rock drills. I am trying to find a drill in usable condition for a research project. Especially interested in Ingersoll-Sargeant or Sullivan but anything considered. Timothy Rath, P.O. Box 456, Auburn NH 03032. (603) 669-8442 (work), and (603) 627-6588 (home), or (802) 524-4885 (weekends.)

Lamp Collection for Sale: In whole or part, many special: Victor, Shanklin, Zar, Anthracite, flat-top Wolf, unfired Baldwin, Buddy, Simmons, ITP, old style Premier & Autolite, vertical Justrite, Pocohantas, oil wick, Betty lamp, Brilliant Searchlight, Springfield, Hansen parts box. For list of 94 lamps and details send \$2 to: L. Good, P.O. Box 78, Lititz, PA 17543-0078

Trade or Sale: Montana candlestick, V.L. oil wick, tri-metal crown oil wick, Trethaway Bros. bi-metal, unmarked Pathfinder base, Maple City base with screw-cap. Dave Johnson (502) 327-7559

Brad and Linda Ross
913 Clairon Drive
Gillette, WY 82718
307-686-7070

FOX HILLS FOSSILS

UPCOMING EVENTS

Great Western Fossil Show
Quality Inn - Tucson
Room 141
Feb. 2-11, 1995

TUCSON 1995

- OPEN FOR FOSSILS SALES - Thursday Feb. 2, 1995 at 10:00 AM
- OPEN FOR MINING ARTIFACTS SALES - Friday Feb. 3, 1995 at 10:00 AM
- DINNER AND ARTIFACT AUCTION - Sunday Feb. 5, 1995 at 5:00 PM (call for details)

2ND ANNUAL MINING COLLECTORS CONVENTION

-LEAD, SD - August 25 - 27, 1995 at the Golden Hills Resort-
FRIENDS GATHER FOR FUN, FOOD, TOURS, and an AUCTION.

WANTED

Postcard picture scenes from the Cherry Mine Disaster

The Cherry Mine Disaster occurred on Nov. 13, 1909. Cherry was founded in 1905 by the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad. The disaster was a result of a fire that started in the mine. In all, 259 men were killed. While many relatives remained in the area, many others moved to other areas of the country. Cherry is located on Illinois Route 89, six miles north of LaSalle/Peru. The current population of Cherry is 500.

Several hundred different postcard scenes are known to exist. Several photo companies were known to have captured various pictures.

Also Wanted!

Photos, books, magazines, newspapers, personal/family artifacts, family information relating to the disaster.

Jack Rooney
2413 Heather Mill Court
Springfield, IL 62704
Phone 217-787-2820



MINING ARTIFACTS

Michael Mostardi
610-430-8076

William Vls
609-223-1607

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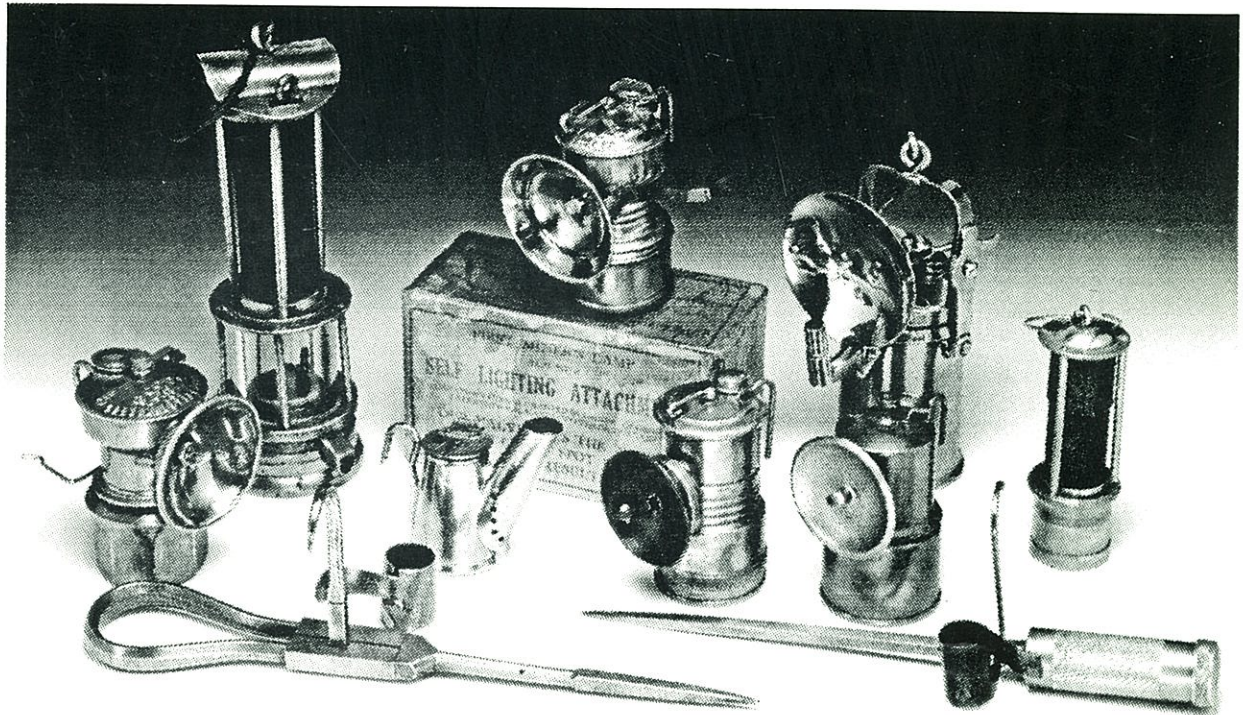
1. CIGAR BOX LABEL SAMPLE BOOKS AND LABELS
2. JAY GOULD SIGNED ANYTHING (LETTERS ETC.)
3. LETTERS BY OTHER EARLY BUSINESSMEN
4. COLORADO MINING DIRECTORIES
5. OLD STOCKS AND BONDS

Especially Western Mining And Railroads
and Stocks and Letters Signed by Famous People But All Wanted!

Williams Minerals

Keith and Brenda Williams

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Mining Antiques and Artifacts

For Information or Appointment Call

304-897-6003

**See Our Booth at the Tucson
Gem and Mineral Show - February 9-12, 1995**

Tucson Convention Center
Tucson, Arizona